map B ; 1+50N

Diamond Drill Record

LOCATION: FRENCH GULCH			HOLE NO 86-AOR-FG9 Page 1 of 7
AZIMUTH: 344	DIPS - collar 65 °	CONTRACTOR: ARCTIC DIAMOND DRILLING	PROPERTY: ARBOR - DAWSON ELDORADO
ELEVATION:	- 527 ft. 64 °	LOGGED BY: S. TOMLINSON	CLAIM NO. 20
LENGTH: 530 FEET	- m °	DATE: DECEMBER 8, 1986	SECTION NO. RON CLAIMS
CORE SIZE: n Q	- m °		STARTED:
PURPOSE: TO CROSS-DRILL FRENCH GULCH AS POSSIBLE FAULT STRUCTURE			COMPLETED:

Section from ft	Section to ft	ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval from ft	Interval to ft	ALTERATION MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS Thickness mm	VEINLETS Angle to core	VEINLETS minerals in decreasing abundance
0	35.5	Casing - no core.						Recovery: 35.5 - 37.5 = 100% 37.5 - 48 = 5.5/10.5 48 - 57 = 1.5/9 57 - 61 = 0.5/4 61 - 67 = 1/5
35.5	67	Quartz eye schist. Schist is a finely laminated rock with quartz lamellae between muscovite and chlorite lamellae; lamallae average 1 mm thick. 20 - 30% of the rock is made up quartz eyes between 1 mm to 1 cm in size, averaging 5 mm. The quartz eyes are mostly augen shaped, translucent, and have a faint bluish color. Approximate percentages are: Quartz eyes = 25% Quartz lamellae = 30% Muscovite = 15% Chlorite = 20% Others (mainly magnetite, calcite) = 10% Schistosity to C.A.: 62°, moderately developed, very planar but may be slightly convoluted.			Core over entire section is moderately fractured; no sections larger than 10 cm, often less than 1 cm. Possibly due to drilling. Some calcite coating along fracture sufaces. Some quartz veining, but size or altitudes undeterminable due to broken nature of core; largest fragment is 10 cm long, milky, opaque, coarse grained, barren. Magnetite crystals account for up to 5% of core. Small, subhedral, round, mostly 1 - 3 mm, black. Occur as disseminations but often in sworms.			

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Section from ft	Section to ft	ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval from ft	Interval to ft	ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS Thickness mm	VEINLETS Angle to core	VEINLETS minerals in decreasing abundance
67	120	Siliceous quartz eye schist. Schist is very siliceous, trending towards a quartzite - very few and very weak muscovite and chlorite lamellae. Quartz eyes account for 30 - 40% of rock, roughly 50% have a bluish tinge. Core often has a massive appearance. Schistosity to C.A.: 68°, planar but weak due to amount of quartz.			Core is occassionally highly fractured into pieces less than 1 cm, especially from 67 - 84 feet, and from 103 - 116 feet. Minor small irregular calcite veinlets up to 2 mm wide. Very occassional rusty fracture coating. Very minor pyrite and rusty boxwork structure, less than 1% of section, with disseminated cubes up to 3 mm.			67 - 74 = 2/7 74 - 76 = 1/2 76 - 78.5 = 2/2.5 78.5 - 82 = 0.5/3.5 82 - 83 = 100% 83 - 86 = 1.5/3 86 - 90 = 100% 90 - 101 = 9.5/11 101 - 111.5 = 7/10.5 111.5 - 116 = 0.5/4.5 116 - 120 = 100%
120	159	Quartz eye schist. Schist is finely laminated quartz, muscovite and chlorite lamellae all in roughly equal proportions. Quartz eyes are 2 - 3 mm, rounded to augen shaped, and account for approximately 25% of core. Most of the eyes are translucent and have a light blue to purplish color, often very deeply colored. Schistosity to C.A.: 62°, very planar and moderately well developed. Some quartz rich bands up to 5 cm wide.			No visible alteration or mineralization.			120 - 122 = 100% 122 - 126 = 2.5/4 126 - 136 = 100% 136 - 146 = 8/10 146 - 156 = 100% 156 - 159 = 2.5/3

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Section		ROCK	Interval		ALTERATION,	VEINLETS		
from ft	to ft	DESCRIPTION	from ft	to ft	MINERALIZATION etc.	Thickness mm	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
159	181	Chloritic quartz eye schist. Schist is very chloritic, with percentages being roughly: Quartz eyes = 20% Quartz lamellae = 25% Chlorite lamellae = 35% Muscovite lamellae = 15% Others (calcite) = 5% The quartz eyes are 3 - 5 mm, rounded to augen shaped, and about 50% are colored blue to purple. Schistosity to C.A.: planar, moderately developed. Both the upper and the lower contacts are very gradational.			The core is occassionally fractured into pieces less than 1 cm, but this is probably due to drilling. Occassional irregularly cross-cutting calcite veinlets. At approximately 181 feet, cross-cutting calcite veinlets and pyrite cubes and globules adjacent and within veinlets.			159 - 165 = 3.5/6 165 - 171 = 4/6 171 - 176 = 100% 176 - 181 = 3/5
181	252	Quartzite. A massive to very weakly banded rock. Mostly quartz with minor muscovite and chlorite layers. Approximately 10% of core is made up of dark green, platy to elongate crystals, probably chlorite. May show a rough orientation, (i.e. flat surfaces are on parallel planes. Schistosity to C.A.: 73°, planar but very poorly developed due to pervasive siliceousness.		248	A 6 foot quartz vein, very coarse grained, milky, bullish. No visible alteration or mineralization throughout most of core. 6 foot wide zone where very fine grained (1 mm) disseminated pyrite occurs to 2% in a pervasively pale pink.			181 - 186 = 3/5 186 - 196 = 1.5/10 196 - 208 = 4/12 208 - 216 = 100% 216 - 238 = 15.5/22 238 - 252 = 100%
			185					

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Section from ft	Section to ft	ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval from ft	Interval to ft	ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS Thickness mm	VEINLETS Angle to core	VEINLETS minerals in decreasing abundance
252	281	Quartz eye schist. Schist is made up of quartz, muscovite, and chlorite lamellae, all in roughly equal proportions. Approximately 50% of core is made up of quartz eyes, 3 - 5 mm across, mostly translucent, a few of which have a bluish tinge, (10%). Schistosity to C.A.: 63°, planar, moderately developed. Very minor epidote as very fine grained crystals forming short irregular stringers.			Minor calcite as irregular veinlets and fracture fillings. Minor pyrite, less than 1%, as fine grained disseminations.			252 - 262 = 100% 262 - 271 = 6.5/9 271 - 281 = 9/10
			267	268.5	Quartz vein. Irregular, has sections of country rock within, contacts indistinguishable. Quartz is milky, coarse grained. Pyrite occurs as euhedral cubes, usually 1 mm, in globules up to 1 cm by 2 cm. May form coarse veinlets within quartz or along quartz/country rock contact. Accounts for 5% of quartz vein.			
281	363.5	Quartzite. Faint muscovite and chlorite lamallae in a very siliceous rock. Core appears massive. Very poor schistosity; angle to C.A.: 73°. Approximately 10% of core is made up of small white quartz eyes, 2 - 3 mm, becoming less common towards bottom of section. Also, 5% of section is made up of quartz bands to 1 cm.			Pyrite occurs as fine grained disseminations; accounts for less than 1% of core. Occassional, less than 1% of section, irregular calcite veinlets up to 5 mm wide. Occassional highly fractured zones, fracturing is often across schistosity; probably due to drill.			281 - 285.5 = 4/5.5 285.5 - 293.5 = 100% 293.5 - 298 = 3.5/4.5 298 - 326 = 100% 326 - 333 = 4.5/7 333 - 363.5 = 28/30.5
			337.5	340	Shear zone. Core is highly fractured, often ground into a clay.			

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Section from ft	Section to ft	ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval from ft	Interval to ft	ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS Thickness mm	VEINLETS Angle to core	VEINLETS minerals in decreasing abundance
363.5	389.5	Sericitic quartz muscovite schist. Muscovite, plus minor chlorite, forms lamellae between thin quartz eyes. In sections, sericite has replaced muscovite, and does not form as distinct lamellae. Schistosity to C.A.: 68°, usually planar and moderately developed.			Occassional quartz bands or veins up to 10 cm wide, milky, bullish. Core is occassionally highly fractured into pieces less than 1 cm, but this is probably due to the drill in sericite rich zones. Very minor, less than 1% pyrite, occassionally as a small stringer.			363.5 - 372 = 7.5/9.5 372 - 379 = 5/7 379 - 382.5 = 1.5/3.5 382.5 - 389.5 = 5/7
389.5	424	Siliceous quartz muscovite schist. Muscovite, plus minor chlorite, lamellae to 1 mm thick between quartz bands up to 5 cm thick. Very siliceous, trending towards a quartzite. Also, may be small (3 mm) quartz eyes. Schistosity to C.A.: 64°, moderately developed, usually planar. Also, minor sericite.			Very minor, less than 1%, pyrite as very fine grained disseminations. Occassional pink staining, especially along fracture surfaces. Minor calcite, especially along fractures.			389.5 - 392 = 2/2.5 392 - 402 = 100% 402 - 406 = 2/4 406 - 416 = 9/10 416 - 424 = 100%
424	428	Quartz chlorite schist. Mostly chlorite, with approximately 20% quartz lamellae inbetween. Rock is very soft. Also, quartz bands up to 10 cm. Schistosity to C.A.: 63°, moderately developed, convoluted.			Minor irregular calcite stringers. Some pink staining in quartz bands.			424 - 428 = 3.5/4

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Section		ROCK	Interval		ALTERATION,	VEINLETS		
from ft	to ft	DESCRIPTION	from ft	to ft	MINERALIZATION etc.	Thickness mm	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
428	455	Siliceous quartz muscovite schist. Muscovite lamellae up to 1 mm thick account for 30% of core. Most of core is made up of quartz; mainly as bands up to 1 cm wide, but 5% of core is small (3 mm) blue eyes. Also, up to possibly 5% sericite. Schistosity to C.A.: 65°, only moderately developed due to amount of quartz.			Minor calcite stringers. Very minor, less than 1% pyrite as fine grained disseminations.			428 - 432 = 100% 432 - 442 = 9.5/10 442 - 452 = 100%
455	472	Quartz sericite schist. Sericite and muscovite form thin lamellae between quartz lamellae. Quartz may also form small augens. Core is very soft due sericite content. Schistosity to C.A.: approximately 70°, not planar but well developed. Sericite is a pale green color, talcy, leaves a white streak easily.	461	461.5	Core is moderately fractured, but probably due to soft nature of rock. Quartz vein, milky, bullish, with a 2 cm long cavity infilled with very coarse (to 1 cm) quartz and calcite crystals.			455 - 462 = 6/7 462 - 472 = 5/10
472	485	Quartzite. Massive, very siliceous, very hard. Weak remanent banding. 5% of core is made up of quartz eyes averaging 3 mm; some have a slight bluish tinge.			Very minor, less than 1%, pyrite as very fine grained disseminations.			472 - 485 = 100%

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Section from ft	Section to ft	ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval from ft	Interval to ft	ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS Thickness mm	VEINLETS Angle to core	VEINLETS minerals in decreasing abundance
485	524	Quartz sericite schist. Quartz and sericite form interlayered lamellae. A quartz rich zone from 507 to 514 feet gives the rock a quartzitic appearance, but most of core is very crushed, almost clayey, due to high sericite content, so details are difficult to discern. Schistosity to C.A.: approximately 70°, but very inconsistent and convoluted.			Whole section has an altered appearance due to high sericite content. Core is often clayey.			485 - 489 = 2/4 489 - 497 = 3.5/8 497 - 507.5 = 5/10.5 507.5 - 514 = 2/6.5 514 - 524 = 2/10 524 - 530 = 0/10
			485	489	Core is a fine grained compacted clay. Possible shear zone, but probably just slightly altered rock.			
			498	498.5	Quartz vein, coarse grained, milky, has country rock within. 5% is pyrite as large crystals and globular masses up to 1 cm x 0.5 cm.			
		Quartz bands up to 5 cm wide.	515	515.5	Quartz vein, similar to one above, also contains 5% pyrite as globules.			
					Very minor, less than 1%, fine grained disseminated pyrite throughout section.			
		Note: Hole was drilled to 530 feet, but no core was recovered between 524 - 530.						