

LOCATION: L240W; 238S				Diamond Drill Record				HOLE NO86-AOR LS8		Page 1 of 4	
AZIMUTH: 200°		DIPS - collar 45°		CONTRACTOR: ARCTIC DIAMOND DRILLING				PROPERTY: ARBOR-DAWSON ELDORADO			
ELEVATION:		- 240 ft 52°		LOGGED BY: P. GRUNENBERG				CLAIM NO. L408			
LENGTH: 244 FEET		- m °		DATE: SEPTEMBER 15, 1986				SECTION NO. LONE STAR LEASES			
CORE SIZE: n Q		- m °						STARTED: SEPTEMBER 13, 1986 13:00 hrs.			
PURPOSE: TO FILL IN TOP POSITION OF HOLE #4, DRILLING I.P. ANOMALY								COMPLETED: SEPTEMBER 14, 1986 09:30 hrs.			
Section		ROCK		Interval		ALTERATION.		VEINLETS			
from Xft	to Xft	DESCRIPTION		from Xft	to Xft	MINERALIZATION etc.		Thickness mm	Angle ± Core	minerals in decreasing abundance	
0	8.5	Casing - no core.									
8.5	112.5	Quartz muscovite schist. Relatively evenly banded with 1 to 5 mm lamellae of quartz and muscovite. Quartz = 50% Muscovite = 40% Others (chlorite, carbonate) = 10% Green to brown colored micas in off-white quartz. Schistosity to C.A.: Average 50°. Recovery: 10 - 14 = 3.5/4 14 - 18.5 = 4/4.5 18.5 - 25.5 = 3.5/7 25.5 - 31.5 = 100% 31.5 - 37 = 4.5/5.5 37 - 44 = 4.5/7 44 - 115 = 100%		20	21	Core is pervasively oxidized to an orange discoloration to roughly 70 feet, with poor recoveries and broken core through this section. Disseminated pyrite throughout to roughly 2% (boxworks included). Patchy sulfide enrichments roughly parallel to schistosity occur approximately every foot, to 10% sulfides. Crosscutting stringer sulfide (oxidized) common, with iron oxides, manganese oxides, and? cuprite along fracture surfaces, total sulfides up to 25% of core near these zones (over 2 or 3 inches). Yellow discoloration (sulfur) through core from 100 ft. to 110 ft. Quartz vein or pod, in oxidized zone, may have contained up to 1% sulfides as medium grained rough stringers, quartz highly broken up.					

Diamond Drill Record

HOLE NO. LS 8 Page 2 of 4

Section		ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval		ALTERATION. MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS		
from ft	to ft		from ft	to ft		Thickness mm	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
			37.5	38.5	Quartz vein or pod, both translucent and milky quartz combined, vuggy with oxidized linings to 1 cm diameter, to 1% of core.			
			69.5		2 inch quartz vein or lamellae, pocky to 0.5 cm diameter, to 2% of core, oxidized linings, apparent sulfide enrichment at contacts.			
			92	92.3	Breccia or augened zone (4 inch), completely rehealed, rounded and angular quartz fragments to 2 cm diameter.			
				96	2 inch quartz lamellae, folia-form, contains schist segments.			
			103	104.5	Sheared core, to powdery coated fragments of 1 cm to 6 cm size, constituents resemble that of unshaped core.			
112.5	125	Spotty textured, finely laminated schist. 5% chlorite "spots". 45% Quartz. 35% muscovite. Basically same as above but for the chlorite mineralization. Chlorite spots (phenos?) to 2 mm diameter evenly distributed throughout, may be secondary. Recoveries: 115 - 160 = 100% Core is moderately broken in this segment.			Majority of section has a prominent fracture parallel to core axis. This has a thick rust coating from sulfide stringers and black (goethite). Few boxworks near 124 feet contain malachite coatings. Where pyrites are not totally oxidized they make up to 5% of core as disseminate (fine) and stringers. Minor galena also visible in places.			

Diamond Drill Record

HOLE NO. LS 8

Page 3 of 4

Section		ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval		ALTERATION. MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS		
from mft	to mft		from mft	to mft		Thickness mm	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
125	244	<p>Light grey-green quartz, muscovite, chlorite schist Quartz = 40% Muscovite = 35% Chlorite = 15% Others = 10%</p> <p>Chlorite along some lamellae and as spotty phenocrysts over very short (5 inch) segments. Schistosity to core angle varies, but averages 45°. Lamellae size fairly consistent, averages 2 to 4 mm width. Different look to core in places due to weathering and alteration.</p> <p>Recoveries: 160 - 167 = 6/7 167 - 171 = 3.5/4 171 - 200 = 100% 200 - 210 = 50% 210 - 244 = 100%</p>			<p>Iron oxidation (rust) occurs in places to end of core, but more so in areas of high fracturing where emplacement of stringer sulfide has occurred. Pyrite throughout core to 3% as fine crystals aligned parallel to schistosity.</p> <p>2 inch quartz vein or lamellae, milky white, no visible sulfides or alterations.</p> <p>Shear zone: very mildly sheared, broken core with powdery (sericite) coating, fragments from very small to 8 cm length.</p> <p>Quartz vein or pod, no visible sulfides.</p> <p>Crosscutting and foliaform stringer sulfide predominant through this section as oxidized iron and manganese staining; veins would have been roughly 2 or 3 mm wide, parallel and crosscutting core axis.</p> <p>Galena rich zone to 1% of core, apparently altered to black powdery residue, or this is from iron sulfides (goethite) which halo the galena (enclosing).</p> <p>Mildly sheared section of core, powdery coated fragments (sericite and/or clay minerals) from very small size to 4 cm diameter, mostly platy in shape. Mineralogy reflects bordering rocks.</p>			

Diamond Drill Record

HOLE NO. LS 8

Page 4 of 4

Section		ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval		ALTERATION. MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS		
from ft	to ft		from mft	to mft		Thickness mm	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
			202	210	low core recovery (approximately 50%) sheared zone. Recovered core has a pervasive rustiness to it, and is quite granular with only quartz fragments remaining to any size (5 mm), with sericite and clay alteration throughout to a medium degree.			
			229	230	Quartz vein or pod, pocky or vuggy, but with no visible sulfides or oxidation.			