010

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE HOLLOWAY TOWNSHIP GOLD PROPERTY OF ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPLORATION CORP.

FOR

THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1st. TO DECEMBER 31st. 1984.

Kirkland Lake, Ontario.
January 1985.

Glenn C. Kasner Mining Technologist.

NTS 32D/12
Project A-004

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010C

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Geophysical, geological and geochemical technical data statement

January 1985

To the President and Directors
Argentex Resource Exploration Corp.
1816 - 44 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1Y2

Gentlemen:

Re: Holloway Township Gold Property
Progress report for period January 1st. to December 31,1984.

During 1984, Argentex Resource Exploration Corp., carried out various exploration programs on its Holloway Township Gold property. These programs consisted of line cutting, geological mapping, geophysical surveying, reverse circulation drilling, biogeochemical surveying, surface stripping and diamond drilling. Please find enclosed results of these programs contained in the following text.

Yours truly,

Glenn Kasner

Summary

The Argentex Resource Exploration Corporation, Inco Option, claim claim group comprising 50 unpatented, unsurveyed contiguous mining claims located in Holloway Township, District of Cochrane was on by the author and assistants from July to October 1984. The work consisted of ground V.L.F., magnetometer and geological mapping at a scale of 1:5,000 metric. A horizontal loop survey was conducted over a small section of the property to verify a V.L.F. conductor and 26 reverse circulation holes were drilled to test the Pleistocene basal till horizon in addition to ten backhoe basal till samples.

The property is underlain by a stacked sequence of magnesium rich and iron rich tholeiitic volcanic flows of the Kenojevis Group, Archean in age. The volcanics trend east-northeast, dip steeply south and consist of pillowed, diabasic and flow brecciated basalts with minor agglomeratic and tuffaceaus horizons. Interflow sediments conductive to gold mineralization are postulated to occure at the contact boundry between magnesium rich and iron rich flows. No sediments were found on surface due to the topography which is probably a reflection of the geological structure of the property. Intrusives are absent on the property with the exception of a small discontinuous diabase dike.

The magnetometer survey indicates a continous low magnetic horizon which traverses the entire property at 070° true along the 12+00S baseline. This horizon is postulated to containe a sedimentary horizon which may contain economic concentrations of gold and should be the target of future diamond drilling. A V.L.F. conductor supported by a horizontal loop conductor indicates the presence of a graphitic horizon or horizons to the northeast which has been the site of two previous drilling programs. one in 1949 by Lobonar Gold Mines and one in 1960 by the Revere Mining Corp.

Summary Cont'd

Anomalous gold intersections were encountered. These holes were drilled down dip making interpretation difficult. Examination of the logs indicates that for the most part only the graphitic zones were sampled and possible interflow sediments may have been overlooked

A second narrower magnetic low was located approximately at 18+00 South which may represent a smaller parallel sedimentary horizon.

A Report On The
Inco Option, Holloway Township Property
of
Argentex Resource Exploration Corp.

2. Introduction

The Argentex Resource Exploration Corp./Inco option group located in central Holloway Township, District of Cochrane was worked on by the author and assistants from July, 1984 to October, 1984. The work completed on the property includes ground V.L.F., magnetometer, horizontal loop, geological surveys, a reverse circulation program consisting of 26 holes and 10 back hoe basal till samples. The geophysical and geological surveys were carried out at a scale of 1:5,000 metric on grid lines spaced at either 100 or 200 meters picketed every 25 meters.

The property consists of 52 unpatented, unsurveyed, contiguous mining claims in central Holloway Township, District of Cochrane, Larder Lake Mining Division with a total area of approximately 1,800 acres.

The purpose of this report is to summarize exploration work done to date and provide recommendations for further work to be done on the property.

3. Property Location, Access and Facilities

The Argentex Resource Exploration Corp./Inco option claim block is located in central Holloway Township, District of Cochrane, (National Topographic System reference 32D/12) approximately 60 km east of the town of Matheson and 1 km south of Highway 101. The base camp for exploration was located on McIntyre Lake on the south border of the property. A bush road suitable for 4-wheel drive vehicles traverses a north-south trending esker from Holloway Lake to McIntyre Lake. A drill road runs east-west across the property and is suitable for all-terrain cycles. The property comprises 52 contiguous mining claims

FIGURE 1

Figure; 1

with a total area of approximately 1,800 acres. The Mattawasaga River passes through the northeast border of the property and numerous beaver dams and creeks are available to supply water for drilling operations on the north half of the property. The south half of the property is relatively dry and a water supply for drilling may be a problem. A large esker crosses the central portion of the property providing an ample supply of gravel for further road building.

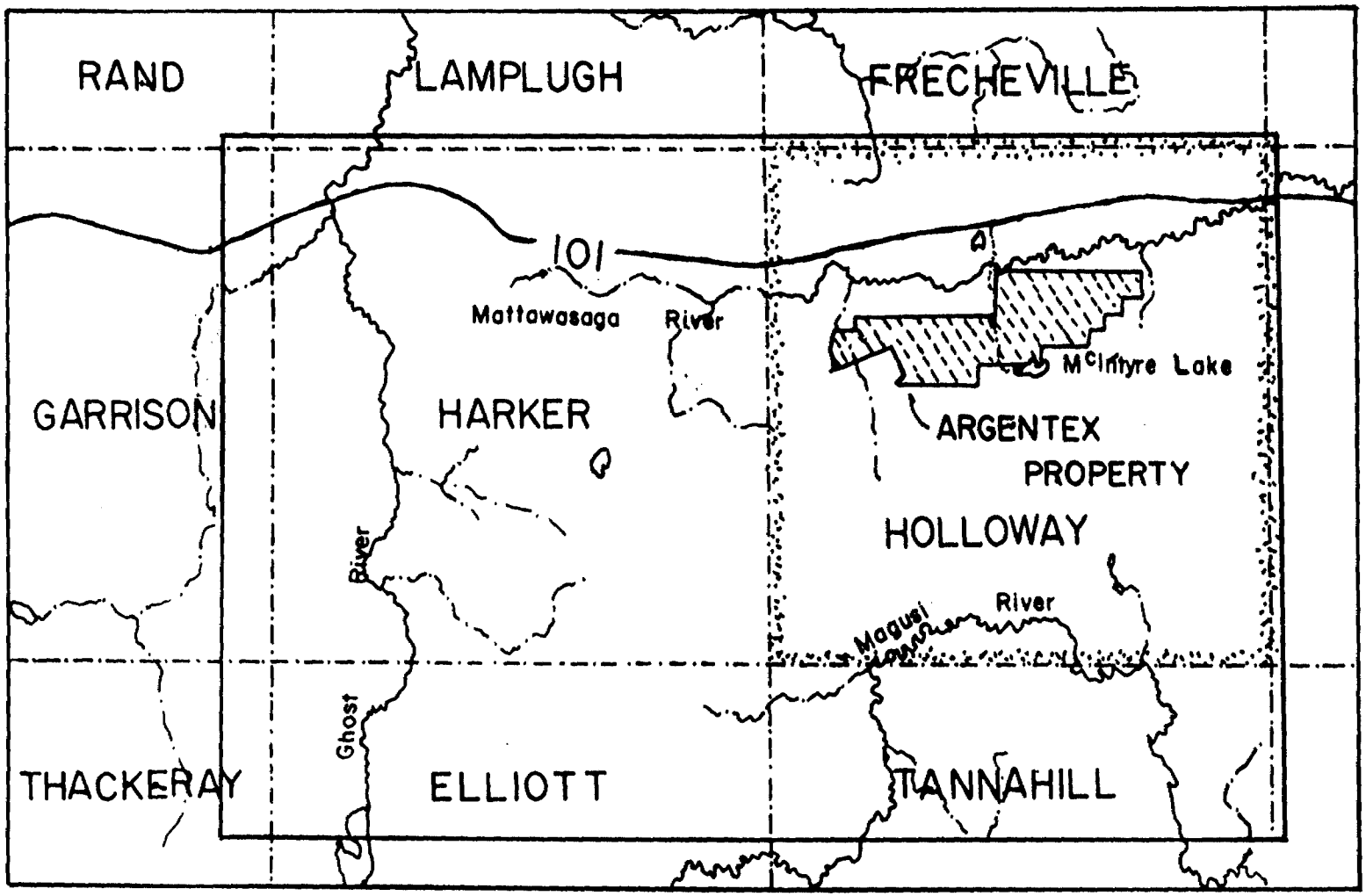
There are no facilities suitable for support of a mining operation on or near the property at this time, however, milling facilities are present at the town of Timmins, 135 km to the west.

4. Land Tenure and Ownership

The Argentex Resource Exploration Corp./Inco option property comprises 52 contiguous unsurveyed, unpatented mining claims with an area of approximately 1,800 acres. The claims are recorded in the Larder Lake Mining Division and prefixed with the letter "L". The claim numbers include:

L - 588052 - 057 inclusive	6 claims
L - 588147 - 152 inclusive	6 claims
L - 588154 - 158 inclusive	5 claims
L - 588161 - 164 inclusive	4 claims
L - 588168	1 claim
L - 599026 - 053 inclusive	28 claims
L - 799696 - 97	2 claims
	52

The claims were staked in early 1981 and recorded on February 16, 1981. A total of 61.2 days of work have been performed on the group prior to 1984 and a further 38.8 days work is required to be completed by December 14, 1984. This year's geological, geophysical and drilling programs will maintain land tenure through the 1984 claim year as the work is under extension from February 16, 1984.



KEY MAP

scale: 1 inch = 2 miles

Figure; 2

P. Kasner Jan/84

5. Surface Topography, Overburden and Foliation

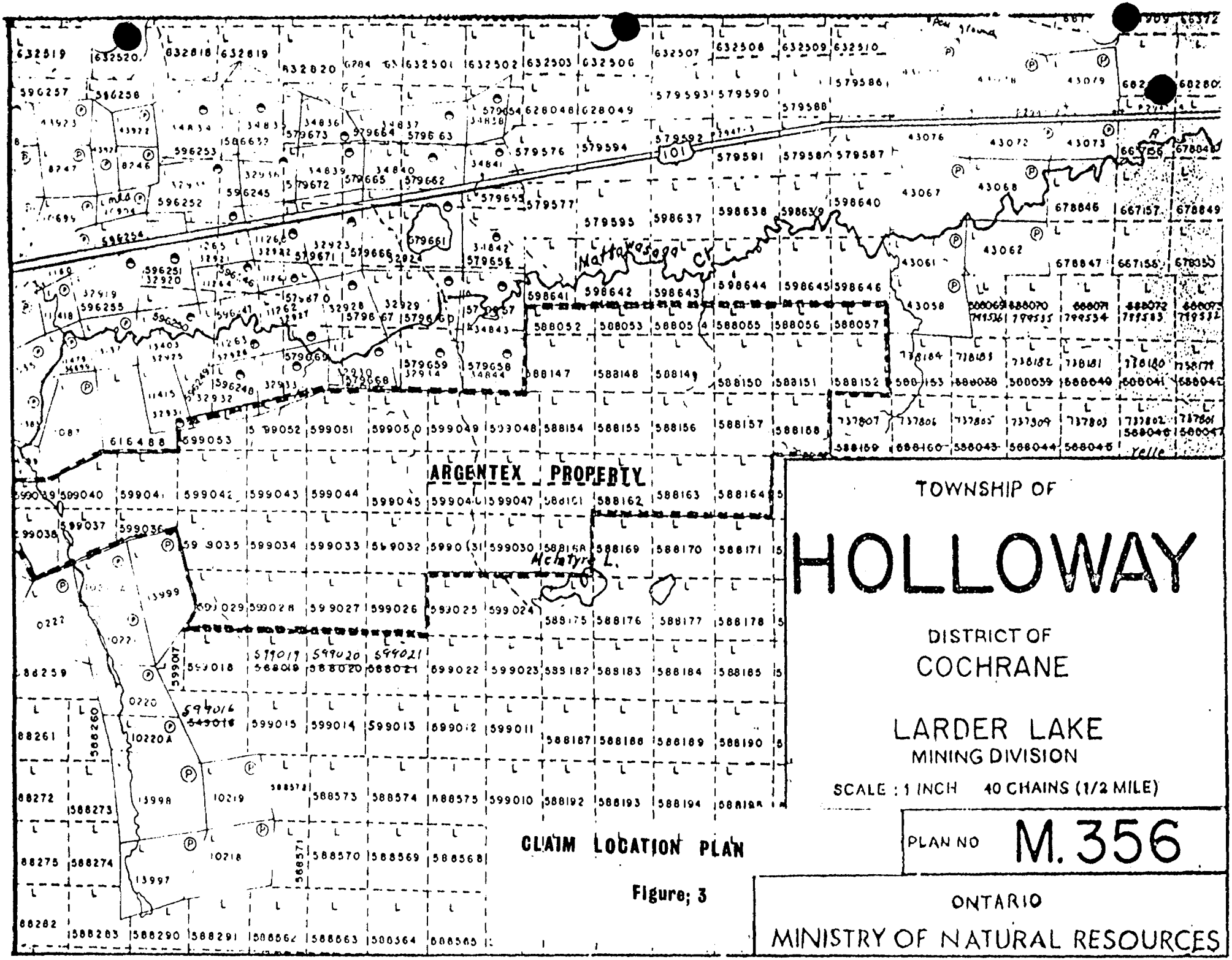
The property may generally be divided into three main topographic features. Steep north-facing cliffs with gentle dipping backs are prominent to the northeast and southwest. The terrain north of the cliffs is generally flat and covered with tag alder swamps and marshes. The overburden is generally sand to sandy-clay and may reach a depth of up to 130 feet with an average depth of 90 feet as indicated by the reverse circulation drill program. Rock exposure north of the cliff faces may be up to 60%, particularly to the southwest. The amount and type of exposure is due in part to both glaciation and structural geology.

A large esker which may be up to 150 feet thick crosses the central part of the property north-south and is covered with mature stands of jack pine. No rock exposure was found on the esker, however, limited bedrock exposure was found on the flanks of the esker which are generally covered with a mixed forest type vegetation on sandy Pleistocene deposits.

The property on the whole does not appear to have been logged with the exception of a small area between the Mattawasaga River and the large outcrop to the northeast. Much of the property has been burned over in the past.

6. Background History

Prospecting for silver in the Lightning River area is reported to have occurred as early as 1907 and 1908 with some of the prospectors including Russell Cryderman, William Cooper and William Woodney. It was not until August of 1917, when Messrs. Howey, Cochenour and Willans worked northeastward from Kirkland Lake, that gold was first discovered in Holloway Township. A goldbearing quartz vein which ran from a basalt into a rhyolite flow was located in the southwest corner of Holloway Township and was subsequently trenched and an inclined shaft was sunk to a depth of 73 feet. This claim group is held by Coin Lake Gold Mines Ltd. of Toronto. In 1922, further gold mineralization was


ARGENTEX PROPERTY
Mattawasaga Cr.
McIntyre L.
101
TOWNSHIP OF
HOLLOWAY
DISTRICT OF
COCHRANE
LARDER LAKE
MINING DIVISION
SCALE : 1 INCH 40 CHAINS (1/2 MILE)
PLAN NO M.356
CLAIM LOCATION PLAN
ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Figure; 3

discovered in quartz veins by W. S. Seagers which became the Teddy Bear Valley Mines Ltd. property and a two compartment shaft was sunk to a depth of 300 feet. However, no production figures are recorded.

Gold values were also found on the Mining Corporation of Canada and McDermott properties in 1922. The McDermott property had a shaft sunk to a depth of 14 feet and one diamond drill hole to a depth of 402 feet. The property was then optioned to Sylvanite Gold Mines Ltd. in 1949 and a further 3,035 feet of diamond drilling was completed. The McDermott claim group is now the site of a diamond drilling program conducted by Barrick Resources, formerly Camflo Mines Ltd.

The Meridian occurance is located in south-west Holloway Township and consists of a narrow quartz vein in pyritized basalt. The vein was explored by a shaft to a depth of 45 feet in 1919 and is now held by Coin Lake Gold Mines Ltd.

In 1952, the Ontario Department of Mines, led by J. Satterly and assistants mapped the northern half of Holloway Township at a scale of 1:12,000 and Larry Jenson mapped part of the township in 1973 at a scale of 1:15,840. Jenson's mapping also provided geochemical subdivision of the volcanics. A government-flown magnetometer and E.M. survey was flown in 1983 and the results published in June of 1984 completing the government surveys in the township.

7. Previous Work Done On The Inco Option

The Inco option of Argentex Resource Explorations Corp. has been the site of limited exploration in the past. This may be due to the scarcity of outcrop exposure and the lack of a major discovery in the area. The earliest recorded work done on the property was that of Lobonar Gold Mines Ltd. which held a group of 42 unpatented claims and completed 5,129 feet of diamond drilling in 1949, 1,847 feet (of which two holes were drilled on the Argentex property), (present claim L-588056). Collars for Lobonar drill holes "2A" and "2B" were located on surface at present grid coordinates 64+19E, 11+87N. Lobonar hole No "2A" has

been referred to in later reports as a discovery hole. Hole "2B" was drilled below "2A" and intersected a zone 22 feet wide (true width approximately 10 feet) which consisted of "fragmental but becomes yellowish in colour, hard and dense due to a type of cherty alteration and baked appearance - Basic Sill-cherty, silicified, massive and dense with small round, chloritic spots in a yellow to yellow-green matrix." The yellow alteration may be due to sericite, a common accessory mineral associated with gold occurrances throughout the area. The Lobonar logs show that a sample was taken over this interval but no assay value was given. This zone was not noted in the upper hole indicating that the zone may pinch out towards the surface but may also become thicker at depth. It should also be noted that the holes were drilled down-dip, as were subsequent holes drilled by the Revere Mining Corp. on the property in 1960.

The Revere Mining Corp. Ltd. held a claim group consisting of 40 claims, most of which were held by Lobonar Mining in 1949. A magnetometer and an electrical resistivity survey was completed and a number of conductors were located and subsequently drilled and logged as graphitic shear zones. Only the graphitic zones were assayed and returned low gold values. A horizontal loop survey completed by the author has shown that the Revere drill holes were spotted on the graphitic conductors and drilled down dip, making geological interpretation from the logs difficult. None of the Revere drill logs indicate that a zone of yellow chert and silicification was intersected as was on the Lobonar drilling. However, the Revere drill holes were at 45° (the geology dips at 80°) and may have missed the mineralized zone intersected by the Lobonar drilling.

In 1948, McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. held a block of 77 unsurveyed mining claims, south from the Lobonar group. Geological mapping and 10 diamond drill holes totalling 5,488 feet were completed in an area west of McIntyre Lake and intersected volcanic flows and minor quartz veins. No significant mineralization was found, however, a 10 foot wide sample of pyritic quartz vein material sampled by the

author returned an assay of 0.10 oz. of gold per ton (biased sample from split core). The McIntyre drill core has been moved to the core storage facilities in Swastika, Ontario and further sampling by the author of possible interflow sediments returned no gold values. This particular area of the Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. claim group is of low priority at this time, however, a closer examination of this area is recommended in the future because of the anomalous gold value in the core.

In 1981, the Canadian Nickel Company Ltd. (Canico) staked 245 claims covering an area of approximately two-thirds of Holloway Township. That same year, Canico completed an airborne magnetic and E.M. survey followed up by reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling. The airborne survey located a number of conductors and it was recommended that further work be conducted on the northeast and southwest section of the property. In 1984, Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. acquired portion of the original Canico claim block and proceeded to evaluate the property in detail.

8. Regional Geology

The Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. property in Holloway Township is underlain by Archean rocks of the Superior Province, Abitibi Subprovince and is located on the north limb of the east-west trending Abitibi greenstone belt. The rock types on the property belong to the Kenojevis Group of tholeiitic volcanics and is underlain by the Stoughton Roquemare komatiitic volcanics and overlain by Calc-alkaline volcanics of the Blake River Group.

Rock types of the Kenojevis Group consist for the most part of alternating stacked flows of magnesium-rich basalts and iron-rich basalts with lesser amounts of rhyloitic volcanics and interflow sediments ranging from argillites and greywackes to graphitic sediments, carbonates, chert and rare iron formation. Syenitic and lesser amounts of gabbroic sills, dikes and plugs are not uncommon in the Kenejevis Group. The Destor Porcupine Fault zone is postulated to transect the north boundary of Holloway Township and has been the loci of gold exploration since the early 1900's. Numerous hinge and thrust faults parallel to and oblique to the Destor Porcupine occur throughout Holloway Township and many showings in the township are localized along these structural breaks. The volcanic stratigraphy of the township is generally east-northeast dipping steeply south. However, the stratigraphy may flatten at depth.

Considering the location of Holloway Township and its close proximity to the Destor Porcupine Fault zone, the township has received relatively little exploration until the early 1980's. This may be due to the lack of rich quartz vein deposits as are located to the west in Timmins or the high degree of overburden which has masked the geological structure of the township.

Present Work

As stated previously, Argentex optioned part of the Canico group in 1984 because of the possibility of repeated sequences of gold-bearing sedimentary units which may occur throughout the township. The author and assistants spent July to October of 1984

completing detailed ground V.L.F., magnetometer, horizontal loop and geological surveys on the property. Additional basal till sampling and a reverse circulation drilling program consisting of 26 holes was also completed during this time. However, this report will deal solely with the geophysical and geological work. Each of the surveys will be dealt with individually in this report.

V.L.F. and Horizontal Loop Surveys

A ground V.L.F. survey was completed on the property utilizing cut grid lines spaced between 100 to 200 meters with 25 meter station intervals. In areas where cut grid lines are at 200 meter intervals, in between lines were chained and flagged. A Phoenix V.L.F.-2 instrument was used and calibrated at a base station prior to each daily survey. The Cutler Maine transmitting station with a frequency of 24.0 KHz was used for the survey. Although the orientation of the transmitting station is not ideally suited to the strike of the regional geology, general trends and conductors were located on the property. Conductors located to the northeast were verified using a Max Min II instrument utilizing a 100 meter cable separation and two frequencies, 444 Hz and 1,777 Hz. Only the results from the 1,777 Hz frequency are included in this report as this frequency tends to accentuate the profile of the conductors.

The results of the V.L.F. survey indicate two zones of interest. The first zone is to the northeast extending from line 62+00E to line 69+00E and shows a series of conductors striking roughly 070° to 090°. A corresponding high relative field strength associated with the cross

overs would indicate the presence of a bedrock conductor and not an overburden response. The lack of well developed shoulders up-dip from the conductors may be due, in part, to the orientation of the transmitter. Although three individual conductors are noted, there are, in all probability, only two parallel conductors.

This area was also surveyed using the Max Min II horizontal loop instrument and indicated one major out of phase conductor continuous from line 58+00E to line 69+00E, 75 meters south of the baseline. The conductor strikes roughly 070° and appears to be gently folded to 090° as one moves further east. The conductor appears to be only a few meters thick, dipping steeply south and is probably caused by a graphitic horizon noted in the Revere drill logs. A second smaller out-of-phase conductor extending from line 60+00E to line 62+00E south of the above described conductors was located and probably represents a parallel graphitic horizon.

A smaller V.L.F. conductor was located between lines 54+00E and 56+00E at 16+00S, however, a corresponding weak field strength would indicate that the conductor may be an overburden response. A third conductor was located to the southwest between lines 22+00E and 24+00E and may represent another graphitic horizon or shear zone as there is another relatively high field strength associated with the crossover. This area should be looked at in greater detail in the future with a horizontal loop survey to determine the nature of the conductor.

Magnetometer Survey

The Magnetometer survey was completed on the property utilizing a Geometrics G-826 precision proton magnetometer. The instrument was carried on a staff to give an accuracy of ± 1 gamma. A base station (McIntyre Lake base camp) was read before and after each daily survey and diurnal fluctuations were corrected accordingly. The diurnal fluctuation never exceeded ± 100 gammas during the course of the entire survey. Due to the high degree of overburden, the magnetometer survey has proven to be the most useful of the surveys in determining the nature of the underlying bedrock.

In general, three different bedrock lithologies are represented by the magnetometer results. These include iron-rich tholeiitic volcanics, magnesium tholeiitic volcanics and sediments, the latter of which are not exposed on surface. The iron-rich tholeiites generally exhibit a magnetic character greater than 59,000 gammas and local zones enriched in iron may exceed 62,000 gammas. Similarly, local zones depleted in iron may give readings as low as 58,300 gammas. The magnetic depletion may be due in part to fractional differentiation of iron within the flows, narrow tuffaceous horizons or localized faulting in which the iron has been driven out of the flow. Often these localized lows are flanked by extreme magnetic high values (i.e. - line 26+00E, 17+50S) indicating that the iron has been locally remobilized.

The magnesium-rich tholeiites generally show a magnetic character between 58,000 gammas to 59,000 gammas and show a gradational contact into the more iron-rich volcanics as one moves to the north

(i.e. line 40+00E, north from B.L. 12+00S). As one moves south, the contact with the iron-rich volcanics is very sharp and abrupt and may be caused by renewed volcanism and/or high angle thrust faulting of the iron tholeiites over the low magnetic magnesium tholeiites. Often this contact is denoted by a fault zone on surface.

Two magnetic low horizons traverse the property at roughly 070°. The first zone occurs along the baseline at 12+00S and it continues from line 69+00E to 11+00E. The width of this zone may exceed 500 meters although local iron-rich volcanics do occur within this zone. The second zone traversed the property at approximately 18+00S and is up to 100 meters wide. A second narrower magnetic low was located approximately at 18+00S may represent a smaller parallel sedimentary horizon which may warrant further examination in the future.

These magnetic lows may represent both magnesium-rich volcanics and possible interflow sediments conducive to gold mineralization. The extreme magnetic lows may represent the sedimentary horizon itself. However, the contact between the sediments and magnesium-rich volcanics is gradational and interpretation of the postulated sedimentary horizon is difficult. Historically, these zones have been the targets of previous drilling, the northern zone by both Lobonar and Revere Mining Corp. and the southern zone by McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.

Within the magnetic low horizons, interflow sediment consisting of argillites, grey wackes, carbonates and graphite may occur. It would appear that the interflow sediments (denoted by extreme magnetic lows)

occur at the sharp contact between the iron tholeiites and magnesium tholeiites and which was previously stated as being a faulted contact. It is possible that the postulated sedimentary horizon may have acted as a plane of weakness between the iron tholeiites and magnesium tholeiites resulting in faulting between the two. It should be noted that the Revere Mining Corp. drill logs show intersections of "graphitic shear zones" on the northeastern section of the property.

Local south trending dips in the general magnetic plan view (i.e. - line 57+00E, south of B.L. 12+00S) may be due to either block faulting of the sediments or local channels of sediments. However, the only way to explain these zones would be by diamond drilling.

Geological Survey

Geological mapping was carried out at a scale of 1:5,000 metric with grid lines spaced at 100 or 200 meter intervals. The 200 meter line separation did not permit extremely detailed work. Outcrops occur for the most part to the northeast and southwest portion of the property.

In general, the property exhibits a sequence of stacked iron tholeiites and magnesium tholeiites of the Kenojevis Group with the iron tholeiites often outcropping as prominent north facing cliffs and the magnesium tholeiites outcropping as small isolated ridges. Interflow sediments are postulated to occur within the hanging wall contact of the iron tholeiites and footwall magnesium tholeiites. However, no interflow sediments were found to outcrop on the property. The two different volcanic types will be dealt with separately.

(i) Mg-Rich Tholeiitic Basalts

These rocks may be found on the northeast section of the property and may be identified by their light green to grey, almost cherty, appearance. They occur, for the most part, as fine-grained pillowed flows, often spherulitic with minor agglomeratic horizons. The pillow structures are well developed and trend between 080° to 070°. Tops are to the south and the flows dip at 80° to the south. Spherulites are common indicating that the flows were extruded in shallow water under low pressure conditions. However, amygdules were not noted indicating that the flows did not have a high volatile content. The fine-grained upper member of the flows are often fractured and contain calcite stringers. Sulfides are a minor accessory within the flows. An agglomeratic bed within the Mg-rich volcanics was found to strike roughly 070° between lines 47+00E and 50+00E and reaches a maximum thickness of 5 meters. It appears to thicken to the west and may be useful as a marker horizon. A small outcrop of carbonatized (ankeritic) spherulitic magnesium tholeiites was located on line 57+00E, south of the Mattawasaga River. The carbonatization does not appear to have been caused structurally and may represent a carbonate-enriched phase of the flow due to the incorporation of sedimentary carbonate.

(ii) Fe-Rich Tholeiitic Basalts

This rock forms the majority of the outcrops on the property and consist, for the most part, of massive flows up to three or four hundred meters thick. Pillow structures are poorly developed, however, amygdules are common with cavities often filled with calcite. The amygdules would indicate the presence of a volatile phase within the

flow and extrusion was probably at a moderate depth.

The flows are characterized by their dark green to black colour, often diabasic texture and magnetism and are easily differentiated from the magnesium flows which are much lighter in colour. The Fe-rich flows often exhibit hyaloclastite, flow breccia and tuffaceous horizons. Pillow structure within individual flows are not common, however, they may have been obliterated by overlying flows. When the flows have been sheared they are commonly fractured and filled with quartz/carbonate stringers and epidote alteration. In previous mapping, the flows were often called sills, however, it has been the author's experience in the area that the "sills" are actually thick individual flows with a diabisic interior and a basal prophyritic phase caused by variable cooling rates due to a finer-grained chilled flow top which acts much like a thermal blanket.

(iii) Structural Geology

The limited surface exposure on the property does not allow a detailed structural interpretation, particularly towards cross faulting which the author has observed in both Holloway and Harker Townships.

A major fault appears to transect the property in the vicinity of the 12+00S baseline and outcrops on surface at line 45+00E, 12+00S. It is marked by a zone of chloride schist and silicification. The silicification extends only a few feet into the hanging wall volcanics. This zone may be a continuation of the zone located on surface between lines 62+00E and 69+00E, south of the 12+00S baseline where it is marked

by a zone of schist, calcite stringers and epidote. This fault appears to be a high angle thrust fault and may be folded from an orientation of 070° to 090° as one moves from west to east. Smaller strike faults occur on the southern portion of the property and are located proximal to the second magnetic low and may represent a structure similar to the above-described fault.

(iv) Economic Geology

No areas of significant mineralization were encountered on the property although a possible gold-bearing sedimentary horizon is postulated to occur within the magnetic low area along the 12+00S baseline. It would appear that the graphitic zone is limited to the northeast where it was located by both V.L.F. and horizontal loop surveys. The graphitic horizon provides an excellent marker horizon within the sedimentary horizon and although this unit has been drilled and sampled in the past, it is the opinion of the author that many of the rock types logged as volcanics may be sediments and were not sampled. Gold mineralization in the area has been found in dark green rocks which contain only 2 - 3% pyrite and appear similar to fine-grained volcanics or shear zones.

Conclusions and Recommendations

A sedimentary horizon which may be conducive to gold minerilization is postulated to transect the Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. property along the 12+00S baseline. A section of this horizon to the northeast, known to contain graphite, was drilled in 1949 and 1960.

The horizon is marked by a thrust fault and a sharp increase in magnetics. Drilling done in 1949 by Lobonar Gold Mines indicated a zone of silicification and yellow alteration, however, no assay values were given.

At the time of writing this report, Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. is awaiting the results of 26 reverse circulation drill holes which will aid in determining drill targets. However, it is the opinion of the author that at least one drill hole should be used to explore the zone encountered by Lobonar drill hole "2B".

Respectfully submitted,

October 1984.

Glenn C. Kasner

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Glenn C. Kasner of the Town of Kirkland Lake, in the District of Timiskaming, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an exploration contractor, principal of Glenn C. Kasner Exploration Services Ltd., with an office located at 11 Younge Street Kirkland Lake.

2. I an a graduate of Haileybury School of Mines, Haileybury, Ontario, having received the degree of Mining Technologist in 1976. I have since practised in the field of mineral exploration and development.

3. I have knowledge of, and experiance in the area in which the Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. Ltd., Holloway Township property is located.

4. In addition to my personal knowledge of the area, I have made use of the records available from the Ministry of Natural Resources of Ontario, certain private reports and data from the records of Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. Ltd.

5. I have a indirect interest, in the property on which this report is written.

Dated this 28TH day of JANUARY 1985.

Glenn C. Kasner

Glenn C. Kasner Mining Technclogist

DIAMOND DRILLING SUMMARY:

Eleven holes totalling 4337.0 feet (1321.9m) of BQ core (diameter 1.44 inches or 37mm) were drilled on the property of Argentex Resource Explorations Corporation during November and December, 1984. Three of the holes (AR84-1, AR84-4, and AR84-7) with a total footage of 373.0 feet (113.7m) were abandoned in overburden. Core from the remaining holes was stored in racks at the Argentex campsite at Holloway Lake, in Holloway Township. Contractor for the job was Heath and Sherwood Limited, Kirkland Lake, Ontario

The following table summarizes the drilling completed in 1984.

HOLE	LOCATION	DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
AR84-1	L64+35E - 12+25S	77.0ft (23.5m)	-45	140
AR84-1A	L64+35E - 12+25S	677.0ft (206.4m)	-60	140
AR84-2	L64+00E - 13+51S	553.0ft (168.6m)	-45	337
AR84-3	L64+18E - 11+65S	320.0ft (97.6m)	-45	140
AR84-4	L56+00E - 13+00S	190.0ft (57.9m)	-45	340
AR84-4A	L56+00E - 13+00S	541.0ft (164.9m)	-60	340
AR84-5	L53+00E - 14+25S	515.0ft (157.0m)	-45	340
AR84-6	L30+00E - 12+25S	366.0ft (111.6m)	-45	340
AR84-7	L26+00E - 12+00S	106.0ft (32.3m)	-45	340
AR84-7A	L26+00E - 12+00S	506.0ft (154.3m)	-60	340
AR84-8	L30+00E - 10+50S	486.0ft (148.1m)	-55	160
		4337.0ft(1321.9m)		

ASSAYING

Assaying was performed by Swastika Laboratories Limited. Following core logging, selected core intervals were split, one half being retained in core boxes for reference, and one half sent for assay. A total of 171 samples were analyzed for gold; detection limit was 0.002 oz/ton (0.07 g/tonne).

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

COMPANY: Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. HOLE NO: Ar84-1

LOCATION: Holloway Tp. DATE STARTED: Nov. 3,1984. PAGE NO: 1

LEVEL: Not Determined DATE COMPLETED: Nov. 5,1984.

INCLINATION: -45° LOGGED BY: J.R. Foster SIGNED: J R Foster

TOTAL DEBTH: 77.0' CORE SAVED OR DISCARDED: Saved

LOCATION OF COLLAR: L64+35E 12+25S CASING PULLED (X) or LEFT ( )

DRILLED BY: Heath and Sherwood PROJECT: A-004 ACID TESTS:

CLAIM: L. 588056 AT: None Taken

BEARING: 140° AT:

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO. FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
0.0 77.0	Casing broke at bedrock overburden interface hole abandoned.		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

COMPANY: Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. HOLE NO: Ar84-1A

LOCATION: Holloway Tp. DATE STARTED: Nov. 5,1984. PAGE NO: 1

LEVEL: Not Determined DATE COMPLETED: Nov. 8,1984. CORE SIZE: BQ

INCLINATION: -60° LOGGED BY: J.R. Foster SIGNED: J.R. Foster

TOTAL DEBTH: 677.0' CORE SAVED OR DISCARDED: Saved

LOCATION OF COLLAR: L64+35E, 12+25S CASING SAVED ( ) or DISCARDED ( )

DRILLED BY: Heath and Sherwood PROJECT: A-004 ACID TESTS:

CLAIM: L 588056 -56° AT: 200'
-57 AT: 400'
-52°At: 600'

BEARING: 140°

FOOTAGE FROM - TO		GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
0.0	50.0	Casing Overburden contact at 42.0 feet			
50.0	64.6	Mafic variolitic flow(s) fine grained, light green grey, possibly pillowed pale green varioles up to 1 cm. common, often coalesced; also 1-2 mm dark grey quartz amygdules present minor silicification, at least one vuggy carbonate vienlet appears at 59.9 feet. overall sulphide content, less than 1% 54.7 - 63.3 several zones of hayloclastic material 64.6 contact marked by bleaching, 50° to CA	56301 56302	54.7-59.7 59.7-63.3	Nil Nil
64.6	106.6	Mafic Flow(s) similar to above, with massive fine-grained flow centre grading downhole into variolitic, amygdaloidal and hyaloclastic sections hardness suggests weak pervasive silicification overall sulphide content much less than 1% 72.3-75.1 ft - carbonate-quartz epidote veinlets up to 2 cm present; no mineralization apparent 84.0-89.0 ft - silicification becomes more intense, hairline veinlets of quartz are present; some epidote accompanies veinlets; overall pyrite content still much less than 1% 89.0-96.2 ft - pale red to purple alteration (hematization) present in variolitic and hyaloclastitic section; free hemalite present in hyaloclastite; sulphides consist of less than 1% chalcopyrite ± pyrite as disseminations and in hairline quartz-carbonate veinlets; possibly pillowed interval	56303 56304 56305 56306 56307 56308	72.3-75.1 84.0-89.0 89.0-93.0 93.0-96.2 96.2-101.0 101.0-106.6	NIL 0.002 0.002 NIL NIL 0.002

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
	Mafic intermediate flow (cont) 93.0-93.2 ft - barren coarse calcite vein 96.2-106.6ft - hematization disappears, silicification remains strong; pyrite appears as extremely fine disseminations, up to 2-3% overall 106.6 ft - gradational contact marked by silicification, quartz-carbonate-epidote veinlets at 60° to C.A.			
106.6-128.3	MAFIC INTRUSIVE -fine to medium-grained becoming aphanitic toward downhole contact; medium green, purple tinge becomes noticeable downhole; unit is massive, displays no obvious flow textures -carbonate-epidote-quartz ± chalcopyrite ± hematite ± pyrite veinlets are present - unit appears to correspond with description of basic dyke at 254.0-279.0 ft in Lobanor ddh 2A -overall sulphide content approaches 1%, mostly as disseminated pyrite in matrix, and chalcopyrite and pyrite in veinlets 106.6-113.0 ft-fine-grained massive section; less than 1% pyrite overall 113.0-118.0 ft-grain size increases then decreases downhole; intensity of carbonate epidoter quartz veining increases; hematite present in matrix and as hairline veinlets; up to 2-3% pyrite ± chalcopyrite present; carbonatization is strong 118.0-123.0 ft-grain size decreases as does carbonatization; no hematization apparent; overall pyrite content is less then 1% 123.0-128.3 ft-very fine-grained section; alteration consists of silicification and hematization giving core a purplish-grey colour; sulphide content increases to 1-2% extremely fine disseminated pyrite 128.3 ft -contact marked by 2cm zone of intense silicification, but may be gradational with variolitic phase of adjacent unit; contact at 55° to C.A.	56309 56310 56311 56312	106.6 113.0 113.0 118.0 118.0 123.0 123.0 128.3	NIL NIL NIL NIL

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
128.3-167.9	VARIOLITIC MAFIC-INTERMEDIATE PILLOW FLOW -similar to above mafic-intermediate flows, but with more conspicuous development of coalescing varioles and with large well developed pillows -pale green grey and siliceous, locally with purplish tinge, indicating intense silicification and some local hematization within pillows -carbonate is present in amygdules, and in carbonate-chlorite-quartz-graphite(?) veins and breccia zones between pillows -hyaloclastitic sections are present, usually 10 cm wide or less, defining pillow margins -sulphide content is variable, overall less than 1% but with some concentrations over short core lengths; only pyrite recognized. 129.5-130.1 ft-carbonate-graphite(?) breccia zone (not a flow breccia); black fragments are probably mixture of graphite, chlorite and quartz; pyrite is present in an irregular patch of semi-massive mineralization 154.2-154.9 ft-interpillow breccia as above; possible graphitic fragments common 158.8-159.3 ft-interpillow breccia as above 167.9 ft -contact marked by epidotized hyaloclastite and vuggy calcite veinlet 1 cm wide; contact set at 60° to C.A.	56313 56314 56315 56316 56317 56318 56319 56320	128.3 133.0 138.0 143.0 148.0 153.0 158.0 163.0	133.0 138.0 143.0 148.0 153.0 158.0 163.0 167.9	NIL NIL NIL NIL NIL NIL NIL 0.002
167.9-260.7	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW -fine-grained, medium green, massive -carbonate-epidote-quartz veinlets are present, locally become relatively abundant (up to 3% of unit) -alteration consists mostly of weak carbonatization, but locally silicification becomes intense, and hematite appears on fracture faces -overall sulphide content is much less than 1%, only pyrite recognized 182.9-185.6 ft-1 cm angular patches of carbonate present, possibly altered feldspar phenocrysts				

Hole No: Ar84-1A
Page No: 4

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW (cont)			
	195.6-200.3 ft-several fractures with hematite are present; some pervasive silicification accompanies this section; pyrite content rises to about 1% overall	56321	195.6 200.3	NIL
		56322	200.3 206.5	NIL
		56323	217.0 222.0	NIL
		56324	230.0 235.0	NIL
		56325	235.0 241.0	NIL
	200.3-206.5 ft-silicified section, hematite disappears; pyrite content decreases to much less than 1% overall	56326	248.9 254.3	NIL
	206.5-217.0 ft-essentially unaltered barren mafic volcanic			
	217.0-225.0 ft-numerous carbonate-epidote veinlets are common, ranging from 1-5 mm and preferentially oriented at 35° to C.A.; other veinlets are crosscutting; sulphide content still much less than 1%			
	225.0-252.3 ft-fine-grained mafic flow, locally silicified, carbonatized and sericitized to pale buff brown colour; alteration is weak but best developed at 230.0-241.0 ft and 248.9-252.3 ft; pyrite content is much less than 1%			
	252.3-254.3 ft-hyaloclastite zone some hematite present			
	254.3-260.7 ft-mostly fine-grained massive mafic with narrow hyaloclastite zones			
	260.7 ft -contact at 35° to C.A.			
260.7-297.1	PORPHYRITIC MAFIC FLOW			
	-unit features pale green 1-20 mm euhedral to subhedral feldspar phenocrysts in a dark green fine-grained matrix; excellent marker horizon	56327	280.0 285.0	NIL
		56328	285.0 288.6	0.002
		56329	288.6 294.0	NIL
		56330	294.0 297.1	NIL
	-coarsest phenocrysts occur in flow centre at 261.0-287.06			
	-some carbonate-epidote veins are present			
	-overall sulphide content is less than 1%, but locally may be concentrated in altered zones			
	-alteration is confined mostly to weak carbonatization, although some albitization (?) and silicification is locally present and hematite appears on some fractures			
	-this unit corresponds with a gabbro dyke or coarse flow in Lobanor ddh 2A and 2B			

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO. FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
	PORPHYRITIC MAFIC FLOW (cont)		
	285.0-288.6 ft-alteration intensity increases downhole, consisting of carbonatization, silicification, albitization (?) and epidotization; pyrite content increases to 2-3% as very fine disseminations; hematite occurs on some fractures and in some minor epidote-carbonate veinlets		
	288.6-294.3 ft-alteration abruptly cut off, size of feldspar phenocrysts decreases; sulphide content decreases to much less than 1% overall		
	294.3-297.1 ft-zone of coarse calcite ± epidote veins up to 10 cm wide; rare pyrite grains present; hematite appears in tension gashes in host mafic		
	297.1 ft --gradational contact with adjacent unit set at 50° to C.A.		
297.1-414.5	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW		
	-variable grain size from fine to medium-grained, medium to dark green; no obvious flow textures (may be intrusive)	56331 297.1 302.0	NIL
	-minor carbonate-epidote veinlets are present, not abundant	56332 317.0 322.0	NIL
	-no significant alteration is apparent, although some hematite is present in tension gashes near uphole contact	56333 338.4 345.5	NIL
	-overall sulphide content is much less than 1% pyrite ± chalcopyrite	56334 359.0 364.0	NIL
	297.1-302.0 ft-hematite present; up to 1% pyrite and chalcopyrite	56335 373.0 378.0	0.002
	318.8 ft -3 cm carbonate-epidote vein	56336 389.0 391.7	0.002
	338.4-345.5 ft-weak alteration zone, carbonatized and weakly hematized; carbonate-quartz-epidote veins become common; pyrite content is 1% overall	56337 410.0 414.5	NIL
	367.0-389.0 ft-up to 5% anhedral black amphibole (after pyrozene?) phenocrysts 1-2 mm in diameter; no alteration apparent, sulphide content less than 1%		

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO		AU oz/ton
	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW (cont) 389.0-391.7 ft-zone of weak to intense epidotization and silicification; amphibole phenocrysts become much less abundant; no significant pyrite content 391.7-414.5 ft-massive, unaltered except at silicified downhole contact; sulphide content much less than 1% overall 414.5 ft -very irregular but distinct contact at about 35° to C.A.; next unit may be flow top breccia facies of massive mafic flow				
414.5-433.3	MAFIC FLOW BRECCIA -features aphanitic silicified fragments (probably from top of adjucent uphole flow) in a dark chloritic hyaloclastite matrix; some fragments are purplish, indicating probable hematization -overall sulphide content is less than 1% pyrite and chalcopyrite, generally confined to hyaloclastite matrix; matrix epidotized near downhole contact -no significant veining is present 433.3 ft-sharp contact at 20° to C.A.	56338 56339 56340 56341	414.5 420.0 426.0 430.0	420.0 426.0 430.0 433.3	NIL NIL NIL NIL
433.3-441.9	PORPHYRITIC MAFIC INTRUSIVE -dark grey, features pale green 1-2 mm feldspar phenocrysts; probably corresponds with basic dyke at 421.0-426.0 ft in Lobanor ddh 2A -no significant alteration apparent, but some hematite is present on occasional fracture faces -overall up to 1% pyrite ± chalcopyrite 441.9 ft -sharp contact at 20° to C.A.	56364 56342	433.3 437.0	437.0 441.9	NIL NIL
441.9-556.7	MAFIC FLOW BRECCIA -similar to flow breccia at 414.5-433.3 ft but fragments are more silicified and hematized; one fragment lithology exhibits flow banding and spherules (may be debris from an intermediate - felsic flow) -overall sulphide content is less than 1%, but can be up to 2-3% pyrite ± chalopyrite over short core lengths	56343 56344	441.0 447.0	447.0 453.0	0.002 0.002

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO		AU oz/ton
	MAFIC FLOW BRECCIA (cont)				
441.9-453.0 ft	-flow breccia as described above, locally with a pale aquamarine tinge (chlorite or pumpellyite?)				
453.0-458.4 ft	-relatively massive unbrecciated interval, possibly thin flow or very large fragment; patchy silicification present; sulphide content negligible	56345	453.0	458.4	NIL
		56346	458.4	461.9	NIL
		56347	461.9	464.2	NIL
		56348	464.2	469.0	NIL
		56349	469.0	473.4	NIL
458.4-461.9 ft	-flow breccia interval; sulphide content negligible	56350	473.4	479.0	NIL
		56351	479.0	483.0	NIL
461.9-464.2 ft	-dark green massive flow; no significant alteration or sulphide mineralization	56352	483.0	488.0	NIL
		56353	488.0	493.0	NIL
		56354	493.0	497.5	NIL
464.2-473.4 ft	-interval comprised of massive unaltered and silicified fragmental material cut by carbonate veinlets; sulphide content increases to 1% pyrite; some carbonate-quartz-epidote veins present	56355	497.5	503.0	0.002
		56356	519.0	524.2	0.002
473.4-479.0 ft	-flow breccia with silicified fragments				
479.0-497.5 ft	-flow breccia interval dominated by dark green/black varioles, (variolitic) fragments or mafic crystals, matrix highly epidotized; no significant sulphide content; corresponds with fragmental flow material described at 1043.0-1055.0 ft in Lobanor ddh 2B				
497.5-524.2 ft	-flow breccia with silicified buff brown fragments (hematized?) in chloritic (locally epidotized) matrix; up to 1% very fine disseminated pyrite present; minor carbonate veinlets present				
524.2-556.7 ft	-flow breccia unit dominated by silicified fragments in light green hyaloclastite matrix; locally up to 1% very fine pyrite generally confined to matrix	56357	531.0	536.0	NIL
		56358	536.0	541.0	NIL
556.7 ft	-sharp irregular contact at about 60° to C.A.				

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
556.7-677.0	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW			
	-fine to medium-grained with chilled amygdaloidal uphole contact	56359	564.0 569.0	NIL
	-some carbonatization is present as 3-5 mm patches and occasional veinlets	56360	576.0 581.0	NIL
	-core exhibits weak magnetism (high iron tholeiite?)	56361	585.0 590.0	NIL
	-overall sulphide content is less than 1% pyrite ± pyrrhotite(?)	56362	592.0 597.0	0.002
	585.0-590.0 ft-weak silicification and minor quartz veining; no increase apparent in sulphide content	56363	602.0 607.0	NIL
		56365	616.0 621.0	NIL
		56366	648.0 653.0	NIL
		56367	665.0 670.0	NIL
		56368	672.0 677.0	NIL
	596.5 ft -4 cm zone of epidotization; rare chalcopyrite present			
	602.8-603.1 ft-zone of epidotization			
	647.0-677.0 ft-quartz-carbonate patches (amygdules?) become common; sulphide contact less than 1%			
677.0	END OF HOLE			
	Estimated 99% + core recovery			

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

COMPANY: Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. HOLE NO: Ar84-2

LOCATION: Holloway Tp. DATE STARTED: Nov. 10,1984. PAGE NO: 1

LEVEL: Not Determined DATE COMPLETED: Nov. 13,1984. CORE SIZE: BQ

INCLINATION: -45° LOGGED BY: J.R. Foster SIGNED: J.R. Foster

TOTAL DEBTH: 553.0' CORE SAVED OR DISCARDED: Saved

LOCATION OF COLLAR: L61+00E 13+51S CASING PULLED (X) or LEFT ( )

DRILLED BY: Heath and Sherwood PROJECT: A-004 ACID TESTS:

CLAIM: L. 588055 -37° AT: 200'

BEARING: 337° -31° AT: 500'

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
42.0	CASING			
0 - 74.8	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW-High Fe Tholeiitic -fine-grained, dark green, highly magnetic (high iron tholeiite) -characterized by wispy black chloritic patches -unit is weakly carbonatized -overall sulphide content is up to 1% pyrite as disseminated euhedral and anhedral grains 67.5 ft- foliation developed at 50° to C.A. 74.8 ft-contact at 45° to C.A.	56369 56370 56371 56372	46.0 51.0 61.0 66.0 66.0 71.0 71.0 74.8	NIL NIL NIL 0.002
74.8-88.4	MAFIC FLOW BRECCIA-High Fe Tholeiitic -fine-grained, dark green, consists of silicified and possibly hematized fragments of mafic flow similar to above flow; fragments are often variolitic, may display wispy black chloritic patches and are usually strongly magnetic -matrix material is generally chloritic; hyaloclastic material is present locally -alteration consists of development of white carbonate patches; breccia fragments are silicified and possibly hematized; matrix is locally moderately to strongly epidotized over short core intervals -overall sulphide content is 1-2% pyrite 85.6-88.4 ft-matrix is moderately to strongly epidotized with 1-2% fine disseminated pyrite 88.4 ft -contact with downhole unit appears gradational (poorly defined)	56373 56374 56375 56376	74.8 78.0 78.0 83.0 83.0 85.6 85.6 88.4	NIL NIL NIL NIL

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
88.4-120.0	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW-High Fe Tholeiitic			
	-similar to above massive flow unit	56377	88.4 - 94.0	NIL
	-magnetism present, but becomes weaker downhole	56378	94.0 - 99.0	NIL
	-some carbonatization and locally silicification and epidotization are present	56379	99.0 - 104.0	NIL
	-overall 1-2% pyrite present	56380	104.0 - 109.0	NIL
	109.0-114.0 ft-more intense alteration present consisting of carbonatization and minor silicification; up to 3% pyrite present	56381	109.0 - 114.0	0.002
		56382	114.0 - 120.0	NIL
	120.0 ft -contact at 50° to C.A.			
120.0-125.6	DIORITE			
	-fine-grained with speckled appearance due to pale green feldspars in dark mafic matrix	56383	120.0 - 125.6	NIL
	-weak foliation developed parallel to contacts			
	-no significant alteration or sulphide content			
125.6-305.7	MAFIC METASEDIMENTS/METAVOLCANICS-High Fe Tholeiitic			
	-fine-grained, medium to dark green, locally poorly to well foliated; may in part be intercaboted sequence of sediments and volcanics	56384	125.6 - 131.0	NIL
		56385	131.0 - 136.0	NIL
	-angular fragments and subrounded clasts derived from mafic flow breccias are present over short core intervals;			
	-black chloritic wisps and patches are present			
	-metasediments are non-magnetic, massive to poorly bedded; metavolcanic intervals are moderately to strongly magnetic			
	-alteration is variable, consisting of fracture-controlled and patchy carbonatization, locally some silicification and rare epidotization			
	-overall sulphide content is 1-2% pyrite as 1-5mm crystal aggregates and single grains			
	125.6-136.0 ft-interval consists of large angular fragments of mafic flow breccia and diorite; breccia fragments are silicified; overall 1-2% pyrite; non-magnetic interval			
	136.0-141.0 ft-relatively massive section, with mafic conglomerate at 140.0-140.8 ft; bedding is at 50° to C.A.; overall pyrite content is 3-4%	56386	136.0 - 141.0	NIL
		56387	141.0 - 146.0	NIL
		56388	146.0 - 151.0	NIL
		56389	151.0 - 156.0	NIL

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
	Mafic Metasediments (cont)			
141.0-161.0 ft	-possibly weakly silicified, suggested by paler green colour; appears brecciated or containing breccia fragments outlined by wispy chloritic patches; intensity of pervasive carbonatization increases; overall sulphide content is 1-2% pyrite	56390	156.0 161.0	NIL
		56391	161.0 166.0	0.00
		56392	166.0 170.0	NIL
		56393	170.0 173.9	NIL
		56394	173.9 179.0	NIL
161.0-173.9 ft	-darker, chlorite porphyritic (?) interval, may be mafic dyke but sharp intrusive contacts are not apparent; interval is well carbonatized with 1% pyrite overall	56395	179.0 184.0	NIL
		56396	184.0 189.0	NIL
		56397	189.0 195.0	NIL
		56398	195.0 201.0	NIL
173.9-201.0 ft	-interval similar to that at 141.0-161.0 ft, but carbonatization decreases; minor epidotization is locally present over very short core lengths; overall less than 1% pyrite present; moderate to strong magnetism begins at 184.0 ft	56399	201.0 206.0	NIL
		56400	206.0 210.0	NIL
		56401	210.0 214.0	NIL
		56402	214.0 218.7	NIL
192.5 ft	-possible bedding at 50° to C.A.	56403	218.7 221.3	NIL
		56404	221.3 227.0	NIL
201.0 218.7 ft	-fine-grained dark green internal featuring numerous pale green (chloritic?) hairline fractures; little or no carbonatization is apparent; epidotization of short core intervals becomes common; overall sulphide content is less than 1% pyrite; core remains magnetic	56405	227.0 232.0	NIL
		56406	232.0 237.0	NIL
		56407	237.0 242.0	NIL
		56408	242.0 247.0	NIL
		56409	247.0 251.0	NIL
		56410	251.0 256.0	NIL
		56411	256.0 261.0	NIL
		56412	261.0 265.4	NIL
202.0-203.3 ft	-zone of epidotization; sulphide content negligible			
218.7-221.3 ft	-zone of epidotization; sulphide content negligible			
221.3-265.4 ft	-interval similar to that at 210.0-218.7 ft; wispy black chlorite patches become common; intensity of carbonatization increases slightly; up to 1% pyrite overall; core remains magnetic			

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
	Mafic Metasediments (cont)			
	265.4-272.8 ft-intensity of carbonatization decreases; core is weakly to strongly magnetic; overall sulphide content is less than 1% pyrite	56413	265.4 269.0	NIL
		56414	269.0 272.8	NIL
		56415	272.8 276.3	NIL
		56416	276.3 281.8	NIL
	272.8-276.3 ft-carbonatization increases; core remains magnetic; foliation developed at 50° to C.A.	56417	281.8 287.0	NIL
		56418	287.0 293.0	0.00
		56419	293.0 298.1	NIL
	276.3-281.8 ft-coarser-grained speckled interval similar to diorite at 120.0-125.6 ft; non-magnetic, no significant sulphide content	56420	298.1 302.0	NIL
		56421	302.0 305.7	NIL
	281.8-298.1 ft-possibly a flow breccia or a coarse sediment derived from a breccia; weak to moderate cleavage (cataclastic?) developed at 55° to C.A.; fragments are silicified with micro-fracturing developed at about 90° to main cleavage; part of this interval is not fragmental and is locally weakly magnetic; less than 1% pyrite ± chalcopyrite			
	298.1-305.7 ft-fine-grained relatively massive interval; non-magnetic throughout but may be flow; characterized by intense micro-fracturing at 302.0-305.7 ft; less than 1% pyrite overall			
	305.7 ft -contact marked by disappearance of micro-fracturing; set at 50° to C.A.			
305.7-325.2	CHLORITIC MUDSTONE/WACKE			
	-medium green fine to medium-grained, displays moderate to good cleavage, probably bedding	56422	305.7 311.0	NIL
	-unit becomes coarser, definitely clastic towards downhole contact; no magnetism detected	56423	311.0 316.0	NIL
		56424	316.0 322.0	NIL
		56425	322.0 325.4	NIL
	-no significant alteration present, although carbonate does appear in coarser wacke interval			
	-overall sulphide content is less than 1% pyrite as grain aggregates up to 4mm in diameter			
	305.7-322.0 ft-chloritic mudstone interval; foliation/bedding is at 55° to C.A. at 319.0 ft			

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
	Chloritic Mudstone/Wacke (cont) 322.0-325.4 ft-wacke interval, derived from mafic volcanics 325.4 ft -contact set at first appearance of graphitic beds and chert; contact at 45° to C.A.			
325.2-335.1	CHERT/SERICITIC SCHIST MUDSTONE -aphanitic to fine-grained; light grey in cherty interval, becoming pale green in sericitic schist; sediment becomes coarser-grained and more clastic downhole; some narrow (less than 1 cm) beds of graphitic material are present -carbonate appears in micro-fractures in chert, also in veins and in individual beds in schist; -sulphide content variable, mostly concentrated in chert 325.2-327.5 ft-microbrecciated chert interval; up to 5% disseminated pyrite; slight purple tinge suggests possible hematization; contact with downhole graphitic bed is at 60° to C.A. 327.5-332.0 ft-fine-grained sericitic schist with minor graphitic and cherty interbeds; less than 1% pyrite; grain size increases downhole; bedding is at 65° to C.A.; probably some intense folding 332.0-335.1 ft-sulphide content increases to 5% pyrite and chalcopyrite; interval appears to be silicified 335.1 ft -contact is at 65° to C.A.	56443 56426 56427	325.4 327.5 327.5 332.0 332.0 335.1	NIL NIL NIL
335.1-348.0	GRAPHITE/SERICITE SCHIST MUDSTONE -black aphanitic graphitic bands alternate with pale green fine-grained sericite ± chert bands -contorted banding/bedding indicates strong folding -overall sulphide content is 5% pyrite as disseminations, along fractures and in a few 1-2 mm vugs 340.0 ft -foliation/bedding is at 60° to C.A. 342.0-348.0 ft-percentage of sericitic beds increases 348.0 ft-sharp (chilled?) contact at 60° to C.A.	56428 56429 56430	335.1 340.0 340.0 344.0 344.0 348.0	NIL NIL NIL

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
348.0-363.7	MAFIC INTRUSIVE -dark grey to black, fine to medium-grained; massive to weakly foliated; non-magnetic -considerable carbonate present, mostly in matrix but also as minor veinlets -overall 1% pyrite present, but can be concentrated up to 3% in medium-grained interval	56431	348.0 353.0	0.00
	348.0-353.0 ft-3% disseminated pyrite in medium-grained massive interval			
	353.0-363.7 ft-fine-grained, weakly foliated at 40° to C.A.; pyrite content drops to less than 1%	56432	358.0 363.7	NIL
	363.7 ft -contact is at 60° to C.A.			
363.7-385.4	GRAPHITE-SERICITE SCHIST -similar to interval at 335.1-348.0 ft, but with much less sericitic bands	56433 56434	363.7 368.0 368.0 372.8	NIL NIL
	363.7-372.8 ft-strongly graphitic interval with minor pale green sericitic bands and rare cherty bands; carbonate content increases downhole; overall 7-8% pyrite present; downhole contact is at 60° to C.A.	56435 56436 56437	372.8 378.0 378.0 382.7 382.7 385.4	NIL 0.05 0.00
	372.8-378.0 ft-light grey sericitic arkosic wacke; less than 1% pyrite present; downhole contact is at 50° to C.A.			
	378.0-382.7 ft-strongly graphitic interval; brecciated with quartz-carbonate filling fractures; overall pyrite content is 10%; minor red hematite appears at 378.5-379.4 ft; downhole contact is at 80° to C.A.			
	379.1-379.4 ft-rubbly core zone, probably a fault			
	380.0-380.4 ft-barren white quartz vein at 70° to C.A.			
	381.8-381.3 ft-white quartz vein with inclusions of graphitic schist			
	382.7-385.4 ft-transition zone of mafic breccia fragments in a graphitic/chloritic matrix; overall 2% pyrite present; contact is well brecciated and invaded by white carbonate;			
	385.4 ft -contact is oriented at 80° to C.A.			

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
385.4-394.1	MAFIC FLOW BRECCIA -similar to flow breccias in AR84-1A; pale green to purple siliceous fragments occur in a chloritic hyaloclastitic matrix -purple fragment colour may be indicative of hematization; matrix and margins of fragments are also carbonatized -overall sulphide content is 2-3% pyrite, generally confined to matrix 385.4-392.1 ft-strongly hematized fragments; 3-4% pyrite present 392.1-394.1 ft-hematization drops off; sulphide content decreases to 1% 394.1 ft -irregular contact at about 50° to C.A.	56438 56439	385.4 390.0 390.0 394.1	NIL 0.0(
394.1-461.5	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW -fine-grained, dark green with numerous white carbonate-filled amygdules near uphole contact -carbonate is also present as veinlets and throughout the matrix -overall sulphide content is less than 1% 403.6-405.5 ft-flow breccia interval 418.3-418.5 ft-carbonate vein zone, at least 0.5 ft of core missing 431.0-441.0 ft-zone of quartz-epidote veining at low angle to C.A.; no significant sulphide content 461.5 ft -fragments from underlying flow breccia are incorporated into chilled base of massive flow, indicating tops are uphole (to the south); contact is at 60° to C.A.	56440 56441 56442	410.0 415.0 431.0 436.0 447.0 452.0	NIL NIL NIL
461.5-513.0	MAFIC FLOW BRECCIA -similar to breccia at 385.4-394.1 ft, but sulphide content is only 1-2% overall -fragments are well silicified; carbonate veinlets locally become common over short core intervals 468.0-473.0 ft-up to 3% pyrite present 485.0-490.0 ft-carbonate content increases; sulphide content is 1-2% pyrite 503.0-513.0 ft-carbonatization and some silicification becomes stronger toward lower contact 512.7-513.0 ft-quartz-carbonate vein marks contact, which may be a fault; vein is at 50° to C.A.	56444 56445 56446 56447	468.0 473.0 485.0 490.0 503.0 508.0 508.0 513.0	0.00 NIL NIL 0.00

HOLE NO: AR84-2
PAGE NO: 8

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
513.0-543.6	MASSIVE TO GLOMEROPORPHYRITIC MAFIC FLOW -dark green, medium-grained, with an interval of coarse porphyritic flow at 260.7-297.1 ft in AR84-1A -very little to no alteration apparent; some carbonate-quartz veins appear in massive section -overall sulphide content is less than 1% pyrite, with rare chalcopyrite in some veins 513.0-531.5 ft-massive flow interval 523.0-533.0 ft-only 8.5% core recovery, appears to be due to grinding of core rather than open fractures 531.5-541.0 ft-feldspar porphyritic interval 543.6 ft -contact is at 35° to C.A.	56448	513.0 518.0	NIL
543.6-553.0	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW -medium green, fine-grained; uphole contact marked by narrow interval of flow breccia -no significant sulphide content 547.0-550.9 ft-dark grey feldspar porphyritic mafic dyke			
553.0	END OF HOLE Estimated 99% core recovery			

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

COMPANY: Argentex Resource Explorations Corp. HOLE NO: AR84-3

LOCATION: Holloway Twp. DATE STARTED: Nov.14,1984 PAGE NO: 1

LEVEL: Not Determined DATE COMPLETED: Nov.15,1984 CORE SIZE: BQ

INCLINATION: -45° LOGGED BY: J.R. Foster SIGNED: J R Foster

TOTAL DEBTH: 320.0ft. CORE SAVED OR DISCARDED: SAVED

LOCATION OF COLLAR: 70ft. at zimuth 030° from L64E - 11+75S CASING PULLED(X) LEFT ( )

DRILLED BY: Heath and Sherwood PROJECT: A004 ACID TESTS:

CLAIM: L588056 -45° AT: 150ft.

BEARING: 140° -41° AT: 310ft.

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
22.0	CASING			
0 159.4	PILLOWED MAFIC FLOW Fine-grained, consists of numerous silicified variolitic pillows; pillows are dark purple with medium green varioles, often with black (chloritic?) amygdules up to 1mm. Hyaloclastitic material is present between pillows; white carbonate is often found with hyaloclastite. Overall sulphide content is less then 1% pyrite and chalcopyrite.	56449	64.0 69.0	Nil
		56450	82.0 87.0	Nil
		56451	87.0 92.0	Nil
		56452	105.0 110.0	Nil
		56453	110.0 115.0	Nil
		56454	121.0 126.0	0.002
		56455	126.0 131.0	Nil
		56456	131.0 135.0	Nil
		56457	135.0 139.0	Nil
		56458	139.0 145.0	Nil
82.0 - 83.5	interval includes two sections of hyaloclastite with 5% pyrite in a selectively epidotized matrix			
87.0 - 89.0	blocky broken core with hematite on fracture faces; possible fault or deep open fracture zone			
97.6 - 99.8	fault zone; at least 1.2 ft. of core is missing			
116.1 - 119.7	zone of broken core and rubble, possilbe deep fracture or fault; at least 2.0 ft. of core missing			
119.7 - 145.0	pillows are increasingly silicified, often featuring a polygonal pattern of coalesced varioles; overall sulphide content is less than 1% pyrite			
139.0 - 145.0	very blocky and ground-up core interval, at least 3.0 ft. of core missing; possible fault or fracture zone			
145.0 - 159.4	up to 45% hyaloclastitic breccia in variolitic and amygdaloidal mafic flow breccia or pillow breccia interval; white carbonate and epidote are present in hyaloclastite; pyrite content increases to 1-2% overall	56459	145.0 150.0	Nil
		56460	150.0 155.0	Nil
		56461	155.0 159.4	Nil
159.4 ft.	contact is in hyaloclastitic breccia zone at 40° to C.A.			

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
159.4 238.4	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW(S)			
	Fine-grained, light green with purple to brown tinge; generally well silicified. This interval appears to consist of a number of thin mafic flows, sometimes amygdaloidal or variolitic, separated by narrow zones of hyaloclastite. Alteration appears to be confined to pervasive silicification although the hyaloclastitie zones are usually carbonatized and epidotized. Overall sulphide content is less than 1% pyrite.	56462	159.4 165.0	Nil
		56463	173.0 178.0	Nil
		56464	181.0 186.0	Nil
		56465	195.0 200.0	Nil
		56466	208.0 213.0	Nil
	162.1 - 162.3 hyaloclastite zone at 40° to C.A.			
	163.7 - 164.0 hyaloclastite zone at 80° to C.A.			
	173.0 - 175.6 irregular hyaloclastite zone			
	181.5 - 183.4 irregular hyaloclastitie zone at 35° to C.A.			
	186.6 - 187.4 hyaloclastite zone			
	208.0 - 209.4 hyaloclastite zone, epidotized and with white carbonate present; up to 2% fine disseminated pyrite			
	212.3 - 213.0 hyaloclastite zone as above; at 60° to C.A.			
	213.0 - 219.0 very silicieous massive aphanitic interval; sulphide content increases to 1-2% pyrite and chalcopyrite	56467	213.0 219.0	Nil
	219.0 - 220.7 hyaloclastite with considerable white carbonate in matrix; up to 2% pyrite and chalcopyrite present	56468	219.0 225.0	Nil
		56469	228.0 232.0	Nil
		56470	232.0 238.4	Nil
	223.7 - 224.4 hyaloclastite as above			
	228.7 - 231.0 hyaloclastite with considerable epidote and 2-3% pyrite and chalcopyrite			
	236.6 - 238.4 hyaloclastite; only minor epidote and carbonate present and only 1% pyrite			
	238.4 ft. contact is at 40°to C.A.			
238.4 278.0	VARIOLITIC MAFIC (FLOW(S)			
	Similar in colour, grain size and intensity of silicification to above massive flows, but dominated by polygonal texture of coalesced varioles; varioles are up to 1cm and often display radiating internal structure. Black (chloritic or graphtic?) amygdules up to 1mm are common near downhole contacts with hyaloclastite zones. Hyaloclastite zones are similar to those seen in above massive flows, but with less carbonate and epidote. Overall sulphide content is less than 1% pyrite and chalcopyrite.	56471	238.4 244.0	Nil
		56472	244.0 249.0	Nil
		56473	249.0 252.7	Nil
		56474	252.7 255.0	Nil
		56475	255.0 260.0	Nil
		56476	260.0 265.0	Nil
	243.0 - 244.0 hyaloclastite zone at 55° to C.A.			
	246.7 - 247.4 hyaloclastite zone at 40° to C.A.			
	250.7 - 251.9 hyaloclastite zone			
	252.7 - 255.0 zone of white quartz-carbonate veining, with less than 1% pyrite in hyaloclastite interval			
	255.0 - 265.0 varioles and intensity of silicification are not as well developed in this interval, except for a variolitic hyaloclastite at 259.5 - 261.4 ft.			

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
	Variolitic mafic flow (CON'T)			
	265.0 - 268.0 unusual breccia zone consisting of subangular fragments of silicified mafic flow with quartz, carbonate and chlorite or graphite in matrix; up to 2% pyrite present	56477	265.0 268.0	Nil
		56478	268.0 271.0	Nil
		56479	271.0 274.0	Nil
		56480	274.0 278.0	Nil
	268.0 - 271.0 hyaloclastite and variolitic flow interval			
	271.0 - 274.0 brecciated interval similar to that at 265.0-268.0 ft. with 2% pyrite and chalcopyrite; brecciation much less intense			
	274.0 - 275.7 amygdaloidal flow top for above brecciated flow interval; 1% pyrite present in amygdules			
	275.7 - 278.0 hyaloclastite; well epidotized and with considerable quartz-carbonate replacement of matrix; 2% pyrite present			
	278.0 ft. contact is at 45° to C.A.			
278.0 300.5	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW Fine-grained to aphanitic, light green-grey. Generally well silicified, but locally becomes weakly carbonatized and less silicified; bright green tinge suggests presence of fuchsite. ♀verall sulphide content is less than 1% pyrite - chalcopyrite	56481	278.0 283.0	Nil
		56482	283.0 288.7	Nil
		56483	288.7 294.0	Nil
		56484	294.0 300.6	0.002
	278.0 - 288.7 well silicified interval			
	288.7 - 294.0 well silicified with bright green tinge possibly due to fuchsite; up to 1% pyrite and chalcopyrite present			
	294.0 - 300.5 well silicified but lacks green tinge, becomes variolitic and amygdaloidal downhole			
	297.1 - 297.4 hyaloclastitic breccia zone			
	279.0 ft. 3cm porphyritic mafic dykelet at 20° to C.A., containing 5% isseminated pyrite			
	300.5 ft. intrusive contact at 20° to C.A.			
300.5 314.6	PORPHYRITIC DIABASE Dark grey to black with pale green skeletal feldspar laths and occasional larger equant phenocrysts (olivine?). No significant sulphide content is present. 314.6 ft. intrusive contact at 15-20° to C.A.; very irregular			
314.6 320.0	MASSIVE TO VARIOLITIC MAFIC FLOW Similar to silicified flow at 278.0-300.5 ft., but lacking green tinge. Locally variolitic and amygdaloidal with some hyaloclastite (probably pillowed unit) 316.8 - 317.0 porphyritic diabase			
320.0	END OF HOLE Estimated 99% + core recovery			

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

COMPANY: Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. HOLE NO: Ar84-4

LOCATION: Holloway Tp. DATE STARTED: Nov. 16,1984. PAGE NO: 1

LEVEL: Not Determined DATE COMPLETED: Nov. 18,1984. CORE SIZE: BQ

INCLINATION: -45° LOGGED BY: J.R. Foster SIGNED: J.R. Foster

TOTAL DEBTH: 190.0' CORE SAVED OR DISCARDED: Saved

LOCATION OF COLLAR: L56+00E 13+00South CASING PULLED(X) or LEFT ( )

DRILLED BY: Heath and Sherwood PROJECT: A-004 ACID TESTS:

CLAIM: L. 588149 AT: None

BEARING: 340° AT: Taken

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO. FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
0.0 190.0	Casing		
190.0	Casing broke, hole abandoned		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

COMPANY: Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. HOLE NO: Ar 84-4A
LOCATION: Holloway Twp. DATE STARTED: Nov. 18, 1984 PAGE NO: 1
LEVEL: Not Determined DATE COMPLETED: Nov. 23,1984. CORE SIZE: BQ
INCLINATION: -60° LOGGED BY: J.R. Foster SIGNED: J.R. Foster
TOTAL DEBTH: 541. ft. CORE SAVED OR DISCARDED: Saved
LOCATION OF COLLAR: L56+00E 13+00S CASING PULLED(X) or LEFT ( )
DRILLED BY: Heath and Sherwood PROJECT:A004 ACID TESTS:
CLAIM: L588149 -50° AT: 200ft.
Bearing: 340° -45° AT: 530ft.

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO		AU oz/ton
0.0 166.0	CASING 48.7 Bedrock begins at 160.0 ft.				
160.0 233.3	MAFIC FLOW(S)- High Fe Tholeiitic Fine-grained, massive, dark green-grey. Weak magnetism is locally present, but not to the extent noted in the magnetic mafic flows in AR84-2. Considerable hairline epidote fractures are present; few carbonaceous wisps and fractures are also present but again no to the extent observed in AR84-2. Sulphide content is much less than 1%. 233.3 ft. contact is very irregular; oriented at approximately 50° to C.A.	56485 56486	216.0 228.0	221.0 233.3	Nil Nil
233.3 274.3	CHLORITE - SERICITE - GRAPHITE MUDSTONE/MAFIC METAVOLCANIC Fine-grained, pale green, very well banded and laminated on 1-10mm scale. Primary bedding may be present but is overprinted by secondary cleavage. Unit is moderately to well carbonatized, appears similar to cherty and graphitic schists at 325.2-385.4 ft. in Ar84-2, but lacking chert bands and extensive graphitic beds/bands. Overall sulphide content is 1-2% pyrite, generally concentrated up to 5% in vicinity of carbonaceous (graphitic?) bands. 233.3 - 250.5 ft. mudstone interval with carbonaceous bands best developed at 244.0 - 246.0 ft. 247.0 ft. cleavage is at 45° to C.A. 250.5 - 258.0 intensely micro-fractured interval featuring networks of hairline pale green (epidotized?) fractures; this interval may represent a well deformed mafic hyaloclastite; overall pyrite content is less than 1% 258.0 - 264.0 well brecciated interval invaded by carbonate and carbonaceous veinlets and fracture fillings with minor red hematite present; this	56487 56488 56489 56490 56491 56492 56493 56494	233.3 238.0 243.0 248.0 253.0 258.0 264.0 269.0	238.0 243.0 248.0 253.0 258.0 264.0 269.0 274.3	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil

Hole No: Ar84-4A
Page No: 2

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO. FROM - TO	AU oz/ton

Chlorite-sericite-graphite mudstone/mafic metavolcanic (CON'T)

interval may be a deformed mafic hyaloclastite; overall pyrite content is 1%.

264.0 - 274.3 hematite and brecciation disappear; cleavage becomes very well developed; overall pyrite content is 1%.
265.0 ft. cleavage is at 60° to C.A.
274.3 ft. contact appears gradational; set at 55° to C.A.

274.3 336.8 MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW(S) - High Fe tholeiitic
Similar to flow at 164.0-233.3ft. Moderately to intensely micro-fractured with epidote and carbonate filled fractures and minor carbonaceous(graphitic or chloritic?) wisps; hematite is locally present in some fractures

56495	274.3	280.0 Nil
56496	291.0	296.0 Nil
56497	332.0	336.8 Nil

291.0 - 296.0 hematite is present on fracture surfaces
329.1 - 332.0 brecciated interval; possible flow top
332.0 - 336.8 possible mafic tuffaceous interval
336.8 ft. contact gradational between foliated mafic and sediments; set at 50° to C.A.

336.8 340.9 CHLORITE - GRAPHITE - SERICITE MUDSTONE
Similar to graphite-sericite schist at 335.1-348.0 ft. and 363.7-385.4 ft. in AR84-2. Very well banded on 1-10 mm scale, probably function of deformation rather than bedding. Unit is weakly to moderately carbonatized. Overall pyrite content is 3-4%.

56498	336.0	340.9 Nil

340.9 intrusive contact obscured by broken core

340.9 373.0 MAFIC INTRUSIVE (GABBRO)
Fine to medium grained, locallu feldspar porphyritic to equigranular gabbro 9may be coarse flow facies?). No significant alteration or mineralization present.
349.7 - 352.0 broken core with at least 1.0 foot of core missing; probable fault or deep fracture
370.4 - 373.0 at least 1.3 feet of core missing, probable fault zone
373.0 ft. contact may be gradational but obscured by faulting

373.0 432.9 MAFIC FLOW - High Fe tholeiitic (?)
Fine grained, dark green-grey, locally with abundant carbonate filled amygdules. Grain size is variable; flow locally exhibits diabasic texture and weak to moderate magnetism.
413.0 - 425.0 ft. magnetism becomes moderate to strong, probably due to disseminated magnetite
432.9 ft. chilled irregular intrusive contact at 50° to C.A.

432.9 481.0 MAFIC FLOW BRECCIA - High Mg Tholeiitic
Similat to silicified flow breccias in Ar84-1A. No significant alteration or sulphide mineralization is present.
432.9 - 447.4 flow breccia
447.4 - 462.0 relatively massive unbrecciated flow
462.0 - 481.0 flow breccia/hyaloclastite
481.0 ft. extremely irregular contact at low angle to C.A.(5-10°?)

FOOTAGE FROM - TO		GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO. FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
481.0	541.0	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW - High Mg Tholeiitic Fine-grained, light grey; locally with numerous 1mm chlorite-filled amygdules. No significant alteration or sulphide mineralization. 536.0 - 541.0 coarsely feldspar porphyritic interval similar to porphyritic flow at 260.7 - 297.1 ft. in Ar84-1A and 531.5 - 541.0 ft. in Ar84-2.		
541.0		END OF HOLE Estimated 99% core recovery		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

COMPANY: Argentex Resource Explorations Corp. HOLE NO: AR84-5

LOCATION: Holloway Twp. DATE STARTED: Nov. 23,1984. PAGE NO: 1

LEVEL: Not Determined DATE COMPLETED: Nov. 28,1984. CORE SIZE: BQ

INCLINATION: -45° LOGGED BY: J.R. Foster SIGNED: J R Foster

TOTAL DEBTH: 515.0 ft. CORE SAVED OR DISCARDED: Saved

LOCATION OF COLLAR: L53+00E - 14+25S CASING PULLED ( ) or LEFT ( )

DRILLED BY: Heath and Sherwood PROJECT: A004 ACID TESTS:

CLAIM: L588155 -40° AT:

BEARING: 340° AT: 500 ft

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	AU oz/ton
0	141.0	CASING				
141.0	370.2	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW(S)- High Fe Tholeiitic Fine-grained, dark green; characterized by wispy chloritic tension fractures and high magnetism. No significant alteration or sulphide mineralization. 141.0 - 187.0 deep oxidized fractures are present 244.0 - 261.8 magnetism variable, grain size increasing ?261.8 ft. possible flow breccia contact 3cm wide, cemented by carbonate; contact is at 70° to C.A. 261.8 - 295.0 medium-grained mafic flow or gabbroic intrusive; variably magnetic; no significant alteration or sulphide content 262.0ft. 2 cm barren white quartz vein at 45° to C.A. 266.8 - 267.1 two barren quartz-carbonate veins at 45° to C.A. 272.1 2 cm barren carbonate-quartz veins at 45° to C.A. 295.0 ft. probable fault contact marked by ground core and abrupt grain size decrease 295.0 - 326.4 fine to medium grained massive flow; no significant alteration or mineralization 312.9 - 313.8 quartz-carbonate vein with mafic inclusions and minor pyrite; oriented at 70° to C.A. 325.6 - 326.4 probable contact zone, moderately foliated with pale green tuffaceous(?) bands at 50° to C.A. 326.4 - 370.2 massive to weakly foliated, may in part be mafic tuffaceous; narrow 1-2cm intervals of pale green laminae are probably small tuff horizons or local response to deformation 366.5 - 370.2 well foliated tuff or mafic derived metasediment; weakly to moderately magnetic; no significant sulphide mineralization; foliation is at 55° to C.A. 370.2 ft. contact is at 40° to C.A.	201 202	312.9 366.5	313.8 370.2	0.002 Nil

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	AU oz/ton
370.2	383.1	MAFIC FLOW BRECCIA - High Mg Tholeiitic Silicified variolotic mafic flow breccia, probably flow top facies of downhole massive mafic flow. Non-magnetic; fragments are well silicified (primary deuteric alteration rather than secondary alteration). Minor carbonate-quartz veinlets are present. No significant sulphide content. 383.1 Ft. variolitic contact at 40°to C.A.	203	370.2	374.0	Nil
			204	374.0	379.0	Nil
			205	379.0	383.1	Nil
383.1	430.5	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW(S)- High Mg Tholeiitic Uniformly fine-grained throughout; massive, lacks magnetism and chloritic tension fractures characteristic of high Fe tholeiitic mafic flows. Carbonate filled amygdules are present, decreasing in abundance downhole. No significant alteration or sulphide mineralization is present; only rare pyrite was observed. 427.7-430.5 broken cone zone, possilby due to deep fracturing; contact arbitrarily set at 430.5 ft.				
430.5	481.0	VARIABLY ALTERED MAFIC FLOW Very fine-grained to medium-grained; dark green to pale green where silicified. Massive to well brecciated over short core lengths; silicification is related to brecciation. Carbonate-filled veinlets and fractures are present but not extensive; red hematization appears. Overall sulphide content is up to 1% pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite(?); arsenopyrtie occurs in silicified intervals. 430.5-461.4 variably silicified as described above; up to 1% arsenopyrite(?) and pyrite 461.4-476.0 silicification is replaced by epidotization of brecciated intervals; up to 1% pyrrhotite ± pyrite present 476.0-481.0 very well hematized breccia interval; less than 1% pyrrhotite ± pyrtie 481.0 irregular contact; not measurable	206	430.5	435.0	Nil
			207	435.0	440.0	Nil
			208	440.0	445.0	Nil
			209	445.0	450.0	Nil
			210	450.0	455.0	Nil
			211	455.0	459.0	Nil
			212	459.0	461.4	Nil
			213	461.4	463.1	Nil
			214	463.1	468.0	Nil
			215	468.0	472.0	Nil
			216	472.0	476.0	Nil
			217	476.0	481.0	Nil
481.0	484.0	MASSIVE MAFIC TUFF/TUFFACEOUS METASEDIMENT Medium green, fine-grained; may be part of deformed mafic flow top facies. Alteration consists of silicification, some hematization, pervasive carbonatization and probably some epidotization and chloritization 481.0-482.2 altered mafic as described above with 2-3% pyrite 482.2-483.0 coarse white calcite vein with banded massive mineralization consisting of magnetite, specular hematite (or molybdenite?), chalcopyrite, pyrite and red hematite comprising 35% of vein 483.0-484.6 altered mafic as described above with 2-3% pyrrhotite and pyrite 484.6 gradational contact with underlying unaltered mafic flow	218	481.0	482.2	Nil
			219	482.2	483.0	Nil
			220	483.0	484.6	Nil

Hole No: Ar84-5
Page No: 3

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	AU oz/ton
484.6	515.0	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW - High Fe Tholeiitic Fine-grained, massive with some chloritic tension fractures; locally exhibits weak magnetism. No significant alteration or sulphide content; some epidotized fractures occur down to 495.0 ft.	221	484.6	490.0	Nil
			222	490.0	495.0	Nil
515.0		END OF HOLE Estimated 99% + core recovery No core remaining for interval at 481.0 - 484.0 ft.				

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

COMPANY: Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. HOLE NO: AR84-6

LOCATION: Holloway Twp. DATE STARTED: November 28,1984 PAGE NO: 1

LEVEL: Not determined DATE COMPLETED: December 1, 1984 CORE SIZE: BQ

INCLINATION: -45° LOGGED BY: J.R. Foster SIGNED: J.R. Foster

TOTAL DEBTH: 366.0 ft. CORE SAVED OR DISCARDED: Saved

LOCATION OF COLLAR: L30+00E -12+25S CASING PULLED(X) or LEFT ( )

DRILLED BY: Heath and Sherwood PROJECT: A-004 ACID TESTS:

CLAIM: L599051 AT: None
AT: Taken

BEARING: 340°

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	AU oz/ton
0	170.0	CASING				
170.0	284.9	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW(S)- High Fe Tholeiitic Fine-grained, locally medium-grained in flow centre or intrusive phase; massive throughout. No significant alteration or sulphide mineralization is present. Core is moderately to strongly magnetic. 181.0 - 204.5 medium-grained mafic; probably intrusive; core is badly fractured 204.5 - 244.0 epidotite-filled micro-fractures become common; core remains magnetic 244.0 - 284.9 similar to preceding interval but with much less micro-fracturing 284.9 ft. contact brecciated, very irregular	223 224	264.0 280.0	269.0 284.9	Nil Nil
284.9	352.0	MAFIC METAVOLCANIC Very well fractured with numerous dark chloritic tension gashes and epidotized micro-fractures. Unit is probably a deformed flow and/or flow breccia, but may have some mafic tuffaceous component. Alteration appears to be confined to silicification and epidotization accompanying pale green micro-fracturing. Overall sulphide content is 2-3% pyrite and rare pyrrhotite, core is non-magnetic; sulphide content drops to 1% overall further downhole. 284.9 - 325.0 overall sulphide content is 2-3% pyrite ± pyrrhotite 325.0 - 352.0 intensity of chloritic and epidotized fracturing decreases; sulphide content drops to 1% pyrite	225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237	284.9 290.0 295.0 300.0 305.0 310.0 315.0 320.0 325.0 330.0 335.0 340.0 345.0	290.0 295.0 300.0 305.0 310.0 315.0 320.0 325.0 330.0 335.0 340.0 345.0 352.0	Nil Nil 0.002 Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil 0.002 Nil Nil
352.0	366.0	RUBBLE ZONE Considerable broken debris, oxidized, numerous quartz-rich (granitoid?) pebbles; very poor core-recovery (less than 10%)				
366.0		END OF HOLE Estimated 97% core recovery Hole abandoned due to extremely poor ground conditioning				

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

COMPANY: Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. HOLE NO: Ar84-7

LOCATION: Holloway Tp. DATE STARTED: Dec. 2,1984. PAGE NO: 1

LEVEL: Not Determined DATE COMPLETED: Dec. 5,1984. CORE SIZE: BQ

INCLINATION: -45° LOGGED BY: J.R. Foster SIGNED: J R Foster

TOTAL DEBTH: 106.0' CORE SAVED OR DISCARDED: Saved

LOCATION OF COLLAR: L26+00E 12+00S CASING PULLED(X) or LEFT ( )

DRILLED BY: Heath and Sherwood PROJECT: A-004 ACID TESTS:

CLAIM: L. 599044 AT: None Taken

BEARING: 340° AT:

FOOTAGE FROM - TO		GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO. FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
0.0	103.0	Casing		
103.0	106.0	Dark green mafic volcanic, boulder? casind broke. hole abandoned.		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

COMPANY: Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. Ltd. HOLE NO. ARG. 84 - 7A

LOCATION: Holloway Tp. DATE STARTED: Dec. 6,1984. PAGE NO. 1

LEVEL: Not Determined DATE COMPLETED: Dec. 11,1984. CORE SIZE: BQ

BEARING: 340 Degrees LOGGED BY: J.R. Foster SIGNED J.R. Foster

INCLINATION: - 60 Degrees CORE SAVED or DISCARDED

TOTAL DEBTH: 506.0' CASING PULLED(X) or LEFT ( ) ACID TESTS:

LOCATION OF COLLAR: L26+00E - 12+00S PROJECT: A -004 -51 AT: 500'

DRILLED BY: Heath and Sherwood, Kirkland Lake, Ont. AT:

CLAIM: L. 599044 AT:

FOOTAGE FROM	TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	AU oz/ton
0.0	134.0	Casing Bedrock begins at 130.0'				
130.0	148.8	Massive mafic flow, high Fe Tholeiitic, dark green to black with pale green epidotized feldspars and considerable epitotized micro-fractures giving flows a brecciated appearance. Weakly to strongly magnetic Barren	238	146.0	148.8	Nil
		147.6 - 147.8 possible mafic tuff bed				
		148.8 contact is at 60' to C.A.				
148.8	150.0	CHERT Light to medium grey with pale green epidotized patches and fractures. Well brecciated; bedding and fine laminae are recognizable in fragments, apparently at 45' to C.A. Less than 1% pyrrholite and chalcopyrite present. 150.0 contact is at 30'to C.A.	239	148.8	150.0	Nil
150.0	154.3	MAFIC FLOW Fine-grained, massive, dark green. Less than 1% chalcopyrite is present 150.7 - 151.0 chert interbed at 30' to C.A. 154.3 contact is at 40' to C.A.	240	150.0	154.3	Nil
154.3	162.3	CHERT Similar to above chert at 148.8 - 150.0. Less than 1% sulphides are present.	241	154.3	158.2	Nil
			242	158.2	159.5	0.002
		158.2 - 159.5 mafic tuff or flow unit with 3% pyrite in fractures	243	159.5	162.3	Nil
		160.0 - 161.0 hematite fractures present				
		162.3 very irregular unconformable contact				

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO		AU oz/ton
162.3 180.0	MAFIC VOLCANIC - High Fe Tholeiitic Considerable epidotized micro-fractures present, decreasing in abundance downhole; unit may be a flow with some tuffaceous component; core is weakly magnetic in places. Overall pyrite content is 2%	244 245	162.3 175.0	166.0 180.0	Nil Nil
	178.0 - 182.0 considerable broken core obscures contact, at least 2.0ft of core missing; contact arbitrarily set at 180.0 ft.				
180.0 189.6	CHERT Similar to above chert units, but no bedding laminue are apparent, brecciation is moderate to intense. Unit may be a well silicified mafic tuff or sediment. Sulphide content is 2-3% pyrite ± chalcopyrite.	246 248	180.0 185.0	185.0 189.6	Nil Nil
	189.8 - 189.2 quart-carbonate veining present with some orange feldspars; pyrite and chalcopyrite are present. 189.6 irregular contact at 30° to C.A.				
189.6 217.3	MAFIC FLOWS Variably textured from fine-grained porphyritic to weakly foliated; appears to be at least two interflow hyaloclastitic breccias; interval may be tuffaceous. No significant alteration is apparent. Overall sulphide content is less than 1% pyrite but is concentrated up to 3% at uphole contact.	249	189.6	193.0	Nil
	189.6 - 193.0 3% pyrite 194.0 - 201.2 probably interflow tuffaceous horizon with some hyaloclastite; foliation is at 40°to C.A. 201.2 - 217.3 feldspar porphyritic interval, phenocrysts are up to 1mm; sulphide content less than 1%. 217.3 contact is at 45° to C.A.				
217.3 231.0	MAFIC TUFF / CHLORITIC MUDSTONE Pale to dark green. moderately foliated, some brecciation of pale green (silicified?)bands is present. Alteration consists of chloritization ± sericitization, some carbonatization mostly as discrete carbonate veinlets, and rare silicification and epidotization over very narrow bands, and rare hematization of fractures. Overall sulphide content is 1-2% pyrite, locally concentrated up to 3%.	250 251 252	217.3 219.8 225.2	219.8 225.2 231.0	Nil Nil Nil
	217.3 - 219.8 1-2% pyrite in well foliated interval 219.8 - 225.2 well altered interval, silicified and epidotized with minor hematization of fractures; overall 3% pyrite, foliation is at 45° to C.A. 225.2 - 231.0 well foliated interval; alteration intensity decreases; sulphide content drops to 1% pyrite. 231.0 gradational contact marked by decrease of dark chloritic bands, contact set at 50° to C.A.				

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
231.0 233.9	CHLORITE - SERICITE MUDSTONE Very well laminated/foliated, bending of laminations indicates some folding. Alteration consists of carbonatization and sericitization. Overall pyrite content is 3-4% 233.9 ft. contact is at 50° to C.A.	253	231.0 233.9	Nil
233.9 243.8	CARBONATIZED SILTSTONE Dark grey, fine-grained, with some sericitic mudstone interbeds. Siltstone is relatively massive, becoming well foliated and deformed toward lower contact. Alteration consists of pervasive carbonatization of matrix and appearance of carbonate veins and fracture fillings. Overall sulphide content is less than 1% pyrite. 239.0 - 243.8 intensity of carbonate veining increases, siltstone becomes strongly deformed 242.0 open fracture, at least 0.5 ft. of core missing 243.5 - 243.8 contact marked by quartz-carbonate vein at 60° to C.A. with chalcopyrite and pyrite.	254 255	233.9 239.0 239.0 243.8	Nil Nil
243.8 277.0	ALTERED MAFIC PILLOWED FLOWS(S) Fine-grained, pale buff brown colour with black carbonaceous fractures and/or interpillow sediments. Appearance of some variolitic(?) pillow margins suggest entire interval is a pillowed mafic flow or series of flows. Alteration consists of pervasive silicification, carbonatization and seriation. Overall pyrite content appears to be 4-5% as very fine disseminations and occasional fracture fillings. 243.8 - 248.0 well brecciated interval with carbonate cementing fragments and considerable carbonaceous (graphitic) material, pyrite content is 10% or greater. 248.0 - 277.0 altered pillow flow, carbonaceous selvedges are common, pyrite content is at least 4-5% and locally up to 10% 277.0 ft. irregular contact by broken core	256 257 258 259 260 261 262	243.8 248.0 248.0 253.0 253.0 258.0 258.0 263.0 263.0 268.0 268.0 273.0 273.0 277.0	0.01 Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil
277.0 305.1	MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW - High Mg Tholeiitic Medium to dark green, pale green to buff brown where altered near uphole contact. Overall pyrite content is 1-2%, but appears ti be 2-3% in altered zone. 277.0 - 278.5 uphole contact marked by chert intersediment with mafic flow fragments, up to 5% pyrite present 278.5 - 283.0 altered interval similar to altered pillowed flow at 243.8-277.0 ft.; overall 2-3% pyrite present; alteration intensity decreases downhole	263 264 265 266 267 268 269	277.0 278.5 278.5 283.0 283.0 288.0 288.0 293.0 293.0 298.0 298.0 302.0 302.0 305.1	Nil Nil 0.002 Nil Nil Nil Nil

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO. FROM - TO	AU oz/ton

Massive Mafic Flow (CON'T)

283.0 - 305.1 dark green mafic flow; alteration is confined to pervasive carbonatization and weak silicification; overall pyrite content is 1-2%

305.1 ft. contact is at 45° to C.A.

305.1 340.7 MAFIC FLOW BRECCIA - High Mg Tholeiitic
Very well brecciated with fine-grained siliceous mafic fragments in a chloritic hyaloclastitic matrix; similar to flow breccias in ARG84-1A and ARG84-3. Alteration is confined to primary silicification of fragments and weak pervasive carbonatization of matrix. Overall pyrite content is less than 1%.

340.7 ft. contact is very irregular, not measurable.

340.7 404.9 MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW - High Mg Tholeiitic
Dark green, fine-grained, amygdaloidal near uphole contact. Alteration is confined to minor carbonate veining. Overall pyrite content is less than 1% but increasing downhole to 1-2%.

270 387.3 393.0 Nil

366.0 - 404.9 flow takes on characteristics of differentiated sill as shown by abrupt grain size and compositional changes, pyrite can be up to 5% in coarser-grained intervals and overall is 1-2%

387.3 - 393.0 gabbroic interval with 5% pyrite

401.7 - 404.9 aphanitic silicified interval adjacent to contact

404.9 ft. contact with hyaloclastitic flow breccia is at 60° to C.A.

404.9 506.0 AMYGDALOIDAL TO MASSIVE MAFIC FLOW - High Mg tholeiitic
Medium green, grain size variable from aphanitic to medium-grained, carbonate and epidotized amygdules are very common, some chlorite and pyrite - filled amygdules are also present; overall pyrite content is less than 1%

271 407.8 410.7 Nil

404.9 - 405.5 hyaloclastitic flow top breccia

407.8 - 410.7 silicified aphanitic interval with 2-3 % pyrite

410.7 - 427.7 amygdaloidal interval as described above; less than 1% pyrite overall; carbonate vein at 426.6-426.8 ft. has 5% pyrite

427.7 - 430.6 dark mafic intrusive

430.6 - 453.6 amygdaloidal interval, flow becomes darker and coarser-grained (gabbroic) downhole

453.6 - 460.0 medium-grained massive gabbroic interval

460.0 - 466.0 several quartz-carbonate-epidote veins are present, hematile appears on fractures; less than 1% pyrite present

466.0 - 473.0 massive fine-grained interval, coarsening downhole

473.0 - 506.0 medium-grained gabbroic interval; sulphide content less than 1%

486.5 - 487.5 quartz-carbonate vein at 45° to C.A.; pyrite and chalcopyrite present.

Hole No: Ar84-7A
Page No: 5

FOOTAGE FROM - TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO. FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
506.0 ft.	END OF HOLE Estimated 99% + core recovery		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

COMPANY: Aregentex Resource Explorations Corp. HOLE NO: Ar84-8

LOCATION: Holloway Twp. DATE STARTED: Dec. 12,1984 PAGE NO: 1

LEVEL: Not Determined DATE COMPLETED: Dec. 14,1984

INCLINATION: -55° LOGGED BY: J.R. Foster SIGNED: J R Foster

TOTAL DEBTH: 486.0 ft. CORE SAVED OR DISCARDED: Saved

LOCATION OF COLLAR: L30+00E -10+50S CASING PULLED(X) or LEFT ( )

DRILLED BY: Heath and Sherwood PROJECT: A-004 ACID TESTS:

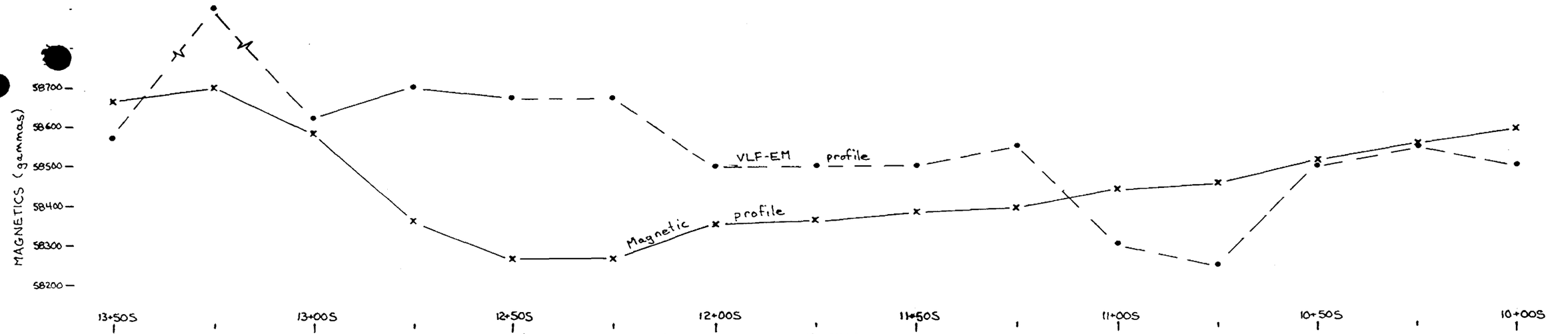
CLAIM: L599051 AT: None

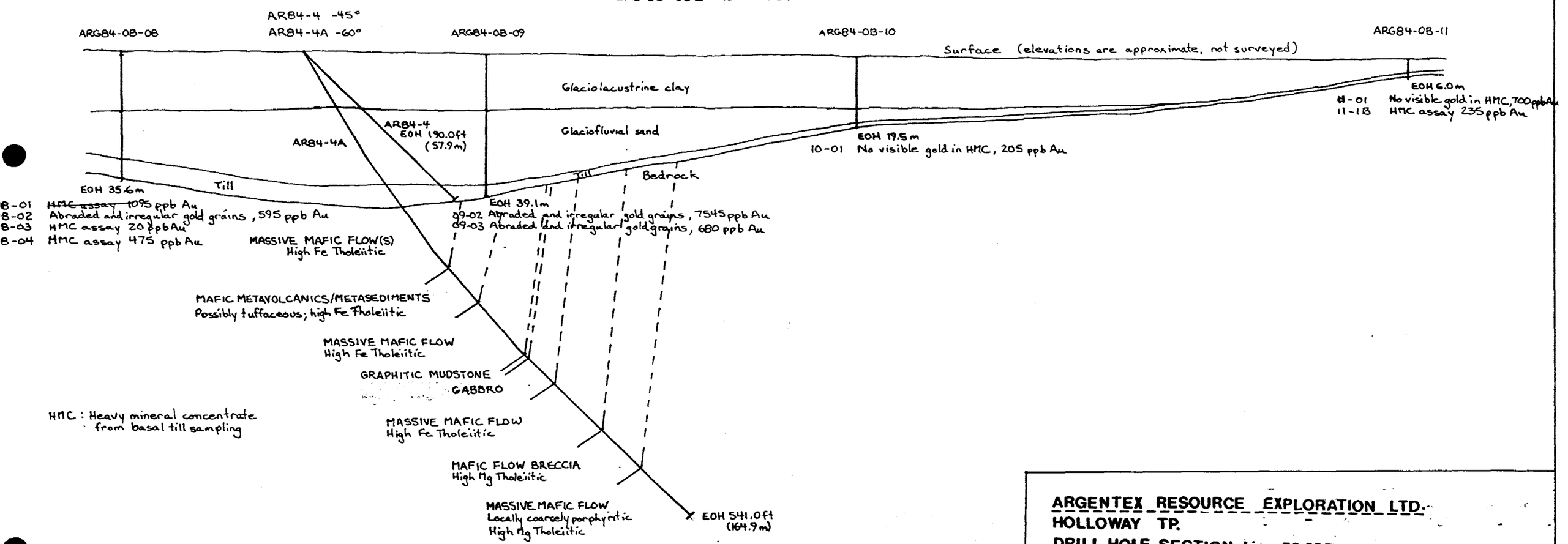
BEARING: 160° AT: Taken

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	AU oz/ton
0	79.0	CASING Bedrock begins at 76.0				
76.0	226.0	MEDIUM TO FINE-GRAINED MAFIC FLOW -High Mg Tholeiitic medium green-grey, medium-grained with a diabasic texture becoming fine-grained downhole. No significant alteration or sulphide content present. Core is non-magnetic. - 150.0 ft. medium-grained diabasic interval, grades downhole into finer massive flow. 150.0 - 205.0 fine-grained to aphanitic interval; strongly silicified and epidotized by deuteric alteration; chloritic amygdules up to 2mm become common downhole; no significant sulphide content. 205.0 - 222.5 numerous chloritic, quartz, carbonate and rare sulphide amygdules are present in well silicified flow interval. 222.5 - 226.0 very well broken core zone adjacent to fault zone; core is amygdaloidal mafic flow. 226.0 ft. contact arbitrarily set in broken core interval.				
226.0	236.0	FAULT ZONE At least %.% ft. of core missing. Most of the debris is a well silicified and bleached mafic amygdaloidal flow; some green mica (fuchsite?) appears in well bleached core.	272	226.0	236.0	Nil
236.0	277.0	AMYGDALOIDAL MAFIC FLOW-High Mg Tholeiitic Very fine-grained, pale green-grey; characterized by numerous 1-4mm chlorite + carbonate-filled amygdules. Alteration consists of minor fracture-controlled hematization and some oxidization of carbonate in amygdules. Overall pyrite content is less than 1%. 257.0 - 262.0 zone of most intense alteration; pyrite is less than 1% 264.0 - 265.0 broken core zone 272.0 - 277.0 broken core zone 277.0 ft. contact arbitrarily set at 277.0ft. in broken core zone.	273	257.0	262.0	Nil

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO. FROM - TO	AU oz/ton
277.0	290.0	MAFIC FLOW BRECCIA - High Mg Tholeiitic Very well brecciated, may be flow top facies of above amygdaloidal flow. No significant alteration or sulphide content. 290.0 ft. contact at 70° to C.A.		
290.0	292.0	MAFIC LAMPROPHYRE Contains numerous acicular amphibole or biotite crystals and some olivine phenocrysts. No significant alteration or sulphide content.		
292.0	293.0	MAFIC FLOW BRECCIA Similar to above		
293.0		FAULT ZONE Hole cemented, redrilled starting at 242.0 ft. Some brown carbonate mud fragments appear in debris		
242.0	275.0	AMYGDALOIDAL MAFIC FLOW - HIGH THOLEIITIC Same as interval at 236.0-277.0 ft. 275.0 ft. contact set arbitrarily at 275.0ft. in a zone of broken and missing core; at least 11.0 ft. of core missing from 273.0-286.0ft.		
275.0	294.7	MAFIC FLOW BRECCIA - High Mg Tholeiitic Same as interval at 277.0-293.0 ft. Flow breccia is flow top facies of downhole glomeroporphyritic feldspar phenocrysts in breccia fragments. 289.7 - 291.8 ft. mafic lamprophyre dyke at 65°to C.A. 294.7 ft. contact is at 45°to C.A.		
294.7	486.0	FELDSPAR PORPHYRITIC MAFIC FLOW - High Mg Tholeiitic Very similar to glomeroporphyritic flow in AR84-1A, AR84-2 and AR84-4A. Consists of clumps of 2-10mm pale green epidotized feldspar phenocrysts in a dark green mafic matrix. No significant alteration or sulphide content. 296.0 - 328.5 coarsely glomeroporphyritic interval 328.5 - 339.7 feldspar phenocrysts decrease in size and frequency downhole 339.7 - 416.0 massive medium-grained interval 416.0 - 486.0 massive fine-grained interval, becoming amygdaloidal at 473.0-486.0 ft.		
486.0		END OF HOLE Estimated 98% core recovery 24 core boxes		

DIAMOND DRILL AND REVERSE CIRCULATION SECTIONS

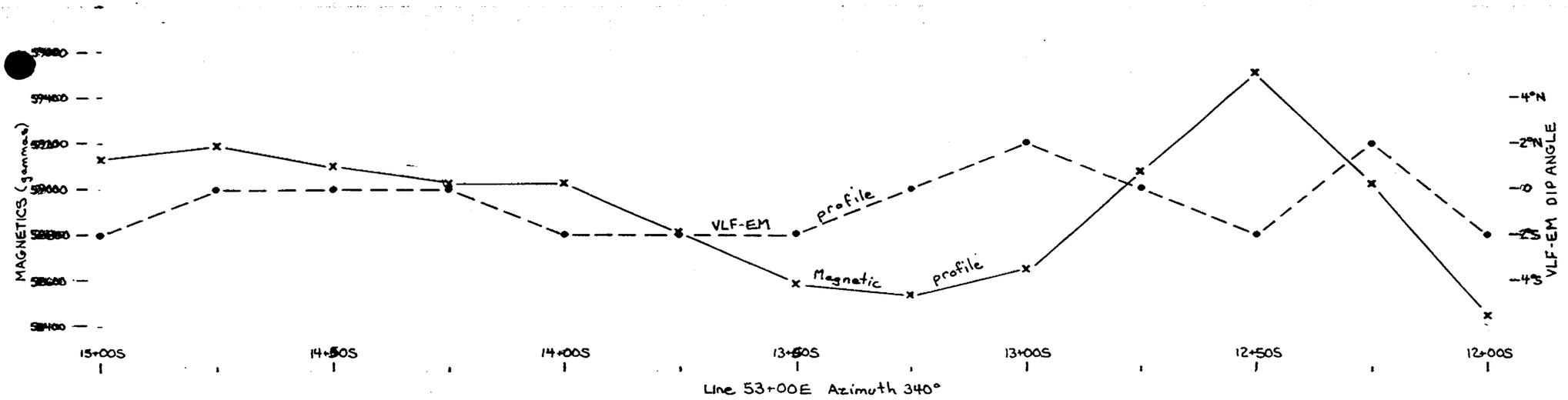


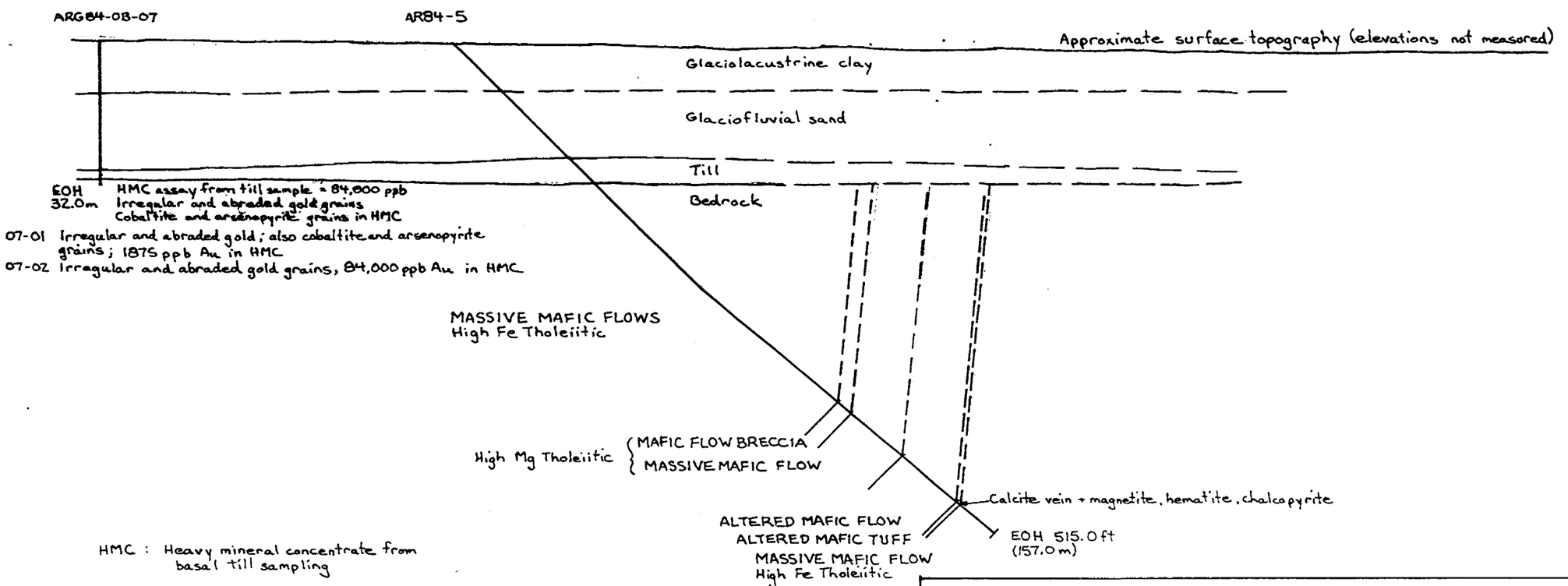


HMC : Heavy mineral concentrate from basal till sampling

ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPLORATION LTD.
HOLLOWAY TP.
DRILL HOLE SECTION; Line 56 00E
DDH; AR 84-4;4A; ARG 84-08-08, 09, 10, 11.
SECTION; Facing West
SCALE; 1cm to 10meters
JANUARY 1985
GCK

Figure 6

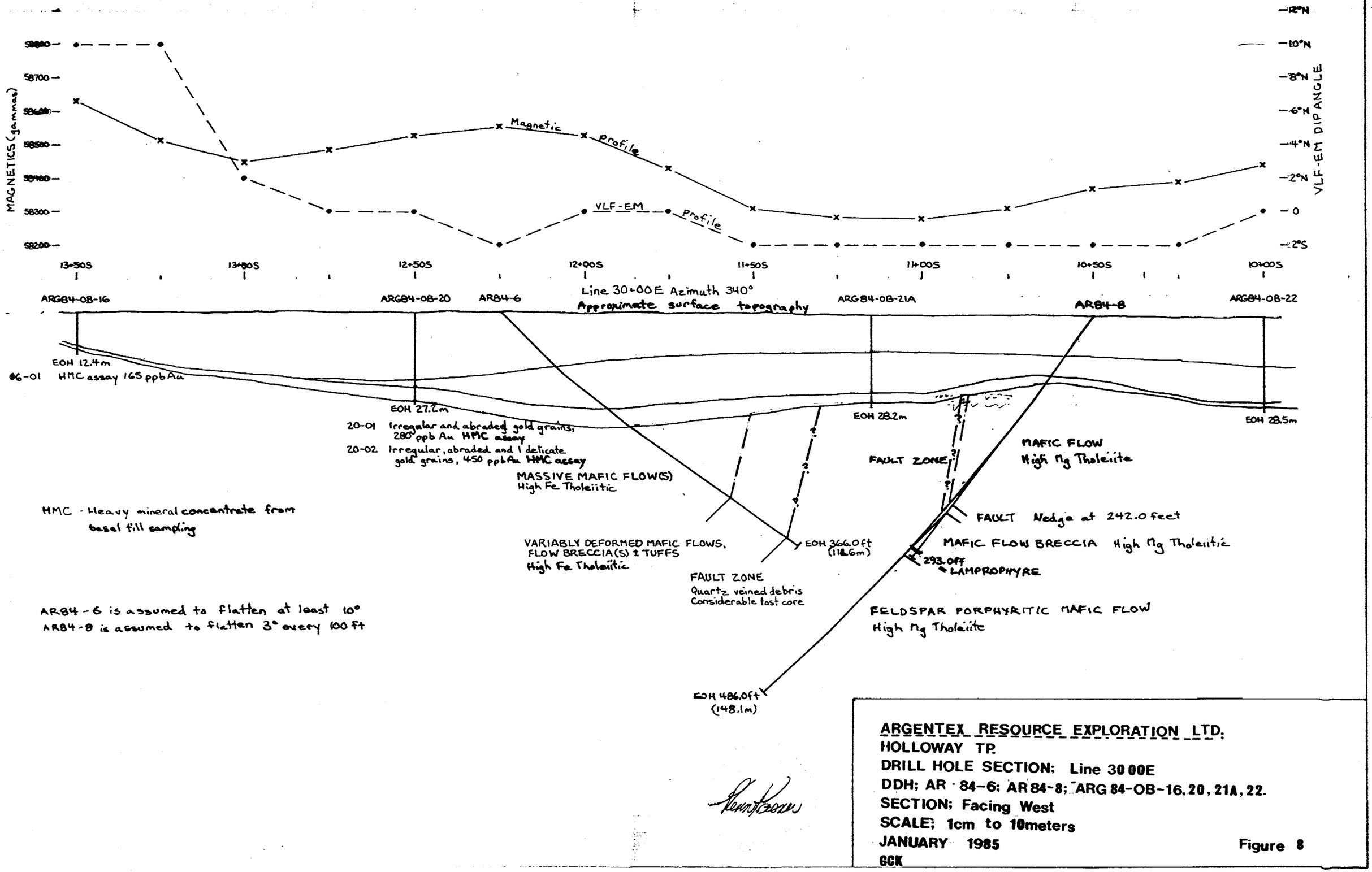




ARGENTEX RESOUCE EXPLORATION LTD.

HOLLOWAY TP.
DRILL HOLE SECTION; Line 53 00E
DDH; AR 84- 5; ARG 84-08-07
SECTION: Facing West
SCALE; 1cm to 10meters
JANUARY 1985 GCK

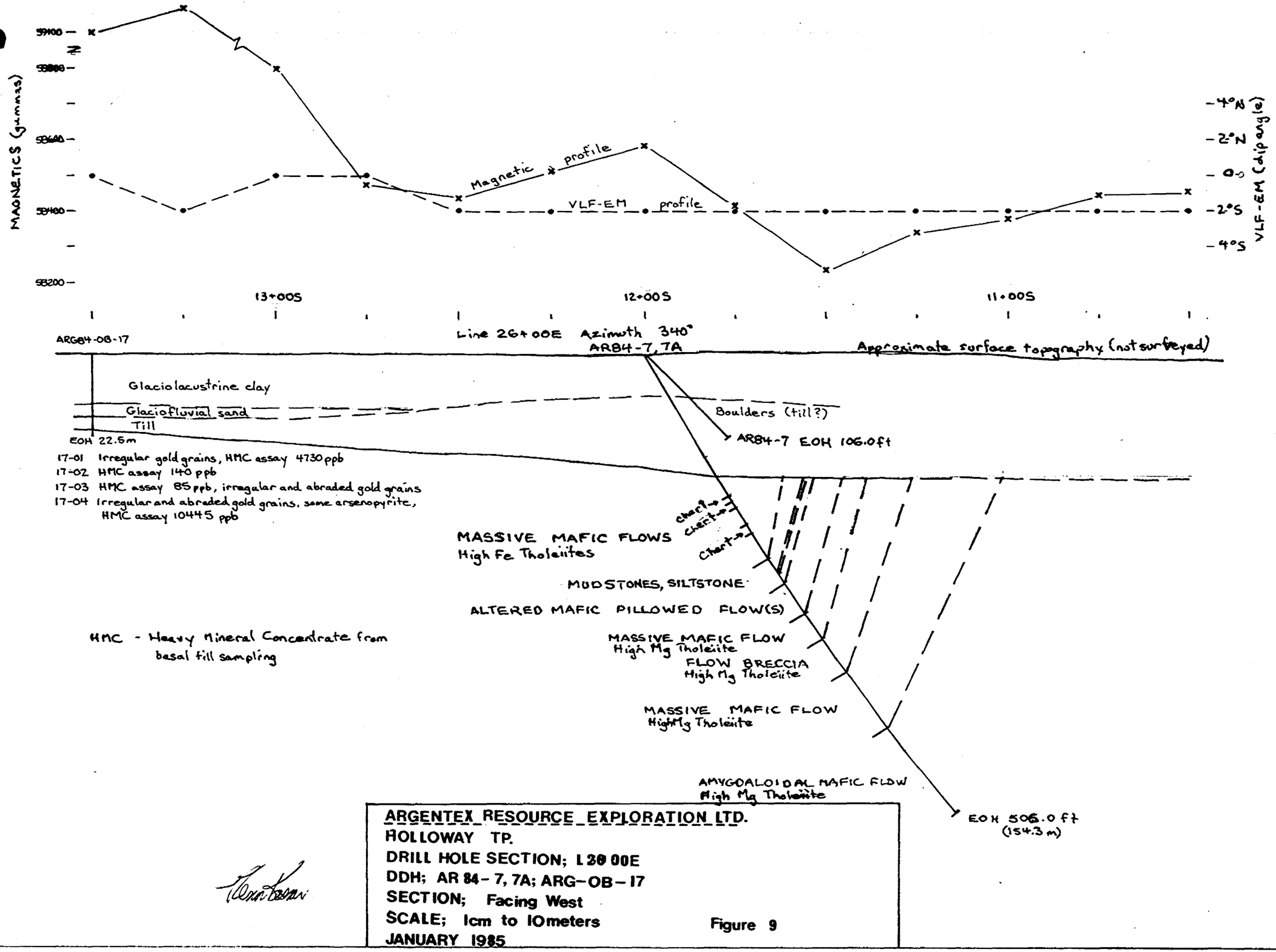
Figure 7



HMC - Heavy mineral concentrate from basal till sampling

AR84-6 is assumed to flatten at least 10°
AR84-8 is assumed to flatten 3° every 100 ft

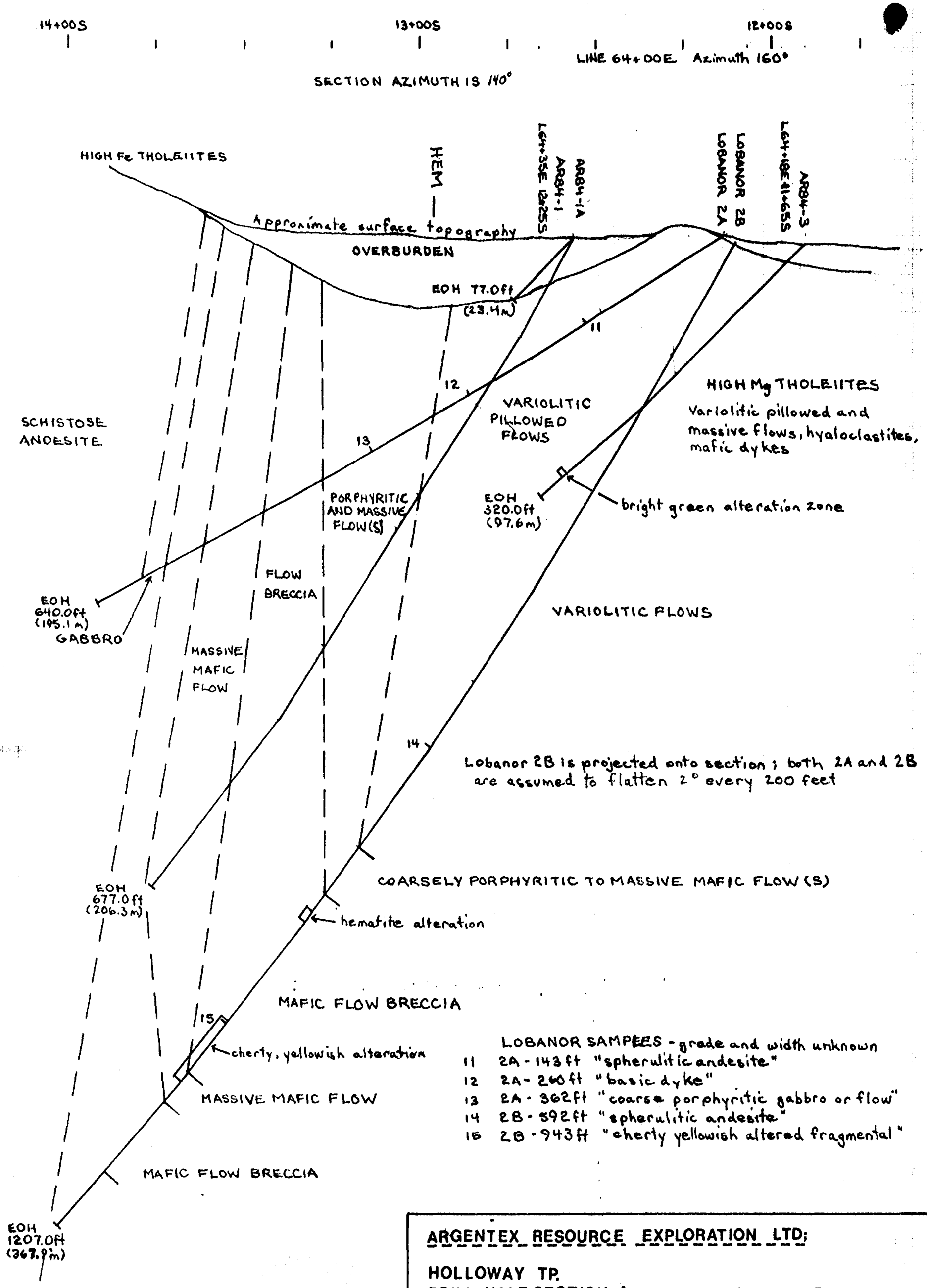
ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPLORATION LTD.
HOLLOWAY TP.
DRILL HOLE SECTION: Line 30 00E
DDH; AR-84-6; AR84-8; ARG 84-OB-16, 20, 21A, 22.
SECTION; Facing West
SCALE; 1cm to 10meters
JANUARY 1985 **Figure 8**
GCK



HMC - Heavy Mineral Concentrate from basal till sampling

ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPLORATION LTD.
HOLLOWAY TP.
DRILL HOLE SECTION; L 26 00E
DDH; AR 84-7, 7A; ARG-OB-17
SECTION; Facing West
SCALE; 1cm to 10meters
JANUARY 1985

Figure 9



Lobanor 2B is projected onto section; both 2A and 2B are assumed to flatten 2° every 200 feet

LOBANOR SAMPLES - grade and width unknown

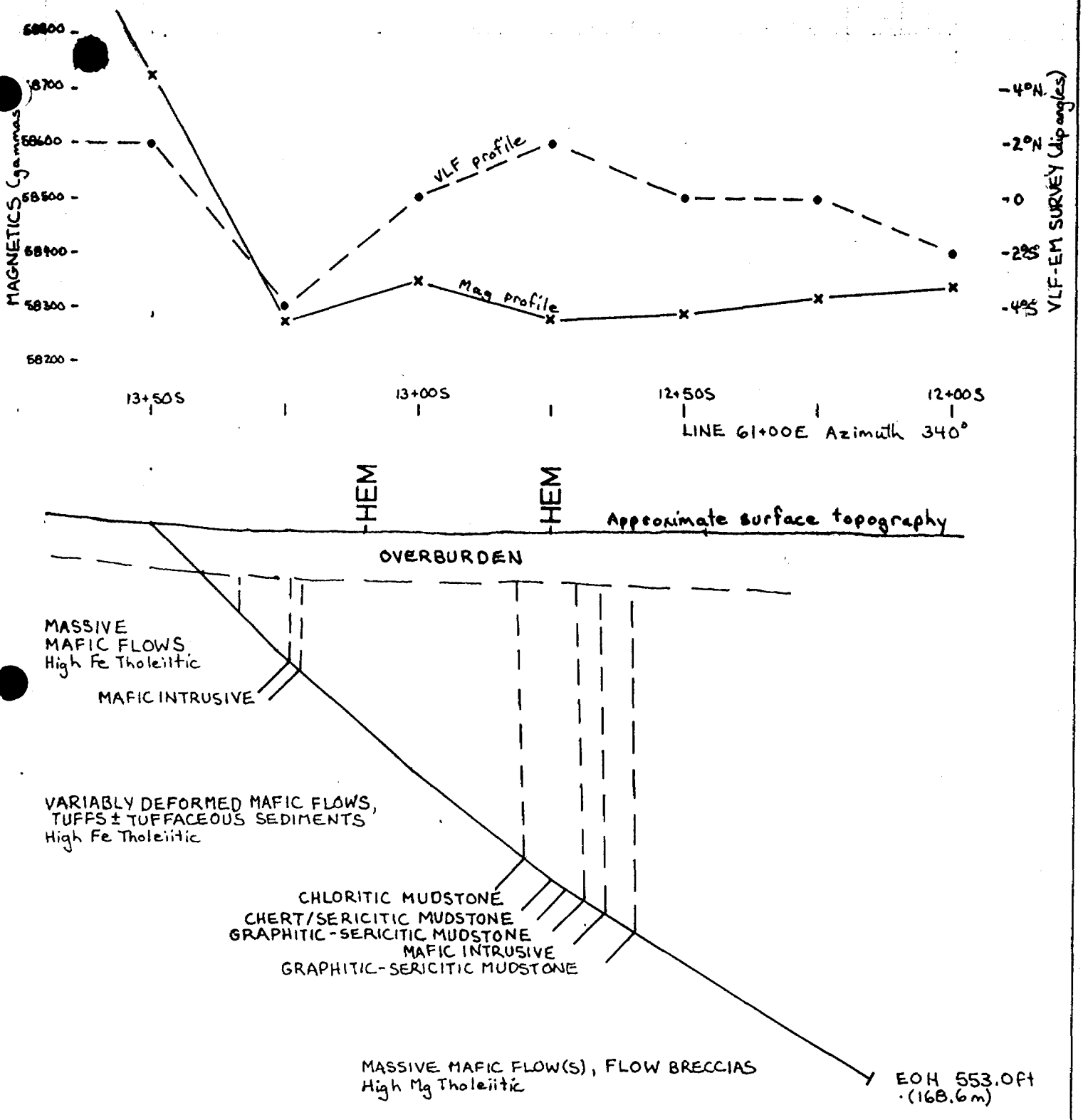
11	2A - 143 ft	"spherulitic andesite"
12	2A - 260 ft	"basic dyke"
13	2A - 362 ft	"coarse porphyritic gabbro or flow"
14	2B - 592 ft	"spherulitic andesite"
15	2B - 943 ft	"cherty yellowish altered fragmental"

ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPLORATION LTD;

HOLLOWAY TP.
DRILL HOLE SECTION; Argentex and Lobanor Drill Holes
DDH. AR84-1,3 Lobanor 2A, 2B

SECTION; Facing West
Scale; 1cm to 10meters
January 1985. GCK

Figure; 4



ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPLORATION LTD.
HOLLOWAY TP;
DRILL HOLE SECTION; Line 61 00E
DDH; AR 84-2
SECTION; Facing West
SCALE: 1cm to 10meters
January 1985 GCK

Figure; 5

INTERPRETATION OF DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS

HOLE: AR84-1
LOCATION: L64+35E - 12+25S
AZIMUTH: 140
DIP: -45
DEPTH: 77.0 feet (23.5m)
TARGET: Lobanor Mines "Discovery" gold mineralization

AR84-1 was a speculative hole, designed to duplicate the results attributed in an assessment work report (Szetu, 1960) to a "discovery" hole drilled by Lobanor Gold Mines Ltd. in 1947. The Lobanor hole (DDH 2A) was assumed to have intersected gold mineralization grading at least 0.2-0.3 ounce/ton Au (7-10 g/tonne); considering the $US35.00/ounce price of gold in 1960, a lower grade than this would be unlikely to be referred to as a "discovery". Logs for Lobanor's 2A and 2B holes (the latter apparently drilled to provide a deeper intersection of the 2A mineralization) do not give width or assay values of the sample intervals. However, DDH 2B did cut a 67.0-foot (20.4m) alteration zone where the volcanic host rocks are baked, hematized, silicified and possibly sericitized. This style of alteration is present in the gold orebody currently being drilled by Barrick Resources Ltd. northwest of the Argentex property (Steven Riddel, Geologist, Barrick Resources Ltd., personal communication, 1984). Although the Lobanor logs for the two holes make no mention of faulting, Szetu's report for the Revere Mining Corporation Ltd. described the discovery hole as intersecting a major shear "...in the order of 8 feet ... located about 3000 to 3500 feet south and parallel to the largely assumed location of the Destor-Porcupine fault zone...". Drilling by Revere in 1960 designed to test this fault zone intersected a zone of graphitic schists and breccias with very low to nil gold assays. However, despite their relatively recent age, no trace of the

Revere drill holes or roads could be located in the field, and their data is considered to be unreliable.

Also of interest are the results from overburden drilling carried out for Argentex by Overburden Drilling Management Ltd. (Averill and MacNeill, 1984). Holes ARG84-OB-08 and ARG84-OB-09, drilled on L56+00E at 13+50S and 12+50S respectively (approximately 800m southwest of Lobanor's holes), encountered numerous irregular and abraded gold particles in basal till samples. Hole ARG84-OB-07, at L53+00E - 15+00S, returned an assay of 84000ppb Au, best of the entire basal till programme. Overburden thicknesses from these and other holes in the immediate vicinity indicate the holes with the better gold results were drilled into a depression or trough in the bedrock paleosurface, which may be trending northeast toward the area of the discovery hole. As abundant irregular gold grains are thought to indicate transport distances of 100-1000m (Averill and Zimmerman, 1984), it is possible the mineralization reported for Lobanor DDH 2A was the source of anomalous gold in the overburden holes.

Casing left in the ground for Lobanor's 2A hole indicate it was drilled at a dip of -32 on an azimuth of 140, not 170 (S10 E) as reported in the log. Thus, AR84-1 was also drilled on this bearing, but at -45. Collar of the hole was 130 feet (39.6m) at Azimuth 140 from the 2A casing. This collar location was chosen to intersect the cause of the HEM anomaly at a vertical depth of approximately 200+-25 feet (60+-5m), as the conductor was assumed to be related to Lobanor's discovery mineralization.

Unfortunately, AR84-1 had to be abandoned at 77.0 feet (23.5m), as the casing was skipping down along the bedrock/overburden interface. The hole was steepened to -60 and redrilled as AR84-1A (see following discussion of AR84-1A).

HOLE: AR84-1A
LOCATION: L64+35E - 12+25S
AZIMUTH: 140
DIP: -60
DEPTH: 677.0 feet (206.4m)
TARGET: Lobanor "Discovery" gold mineralization, HEM conductor

AR84-1A was drilled from the same setup as AR84-1, but at -60; the steeper angle was necessary to allow the casing to penetrate bedrock (see discussion for AR84-1).

This hole, drilled downdip across stratigraphy, encountered a series of variolitic and porphyritic mafic flows and pillowed flows, silicified mafic flow breccias, and at least two mafic intrusive dykes or sills. The flow breccias are probably derived from underlying variolitic pillowed flows. Stratigraphic tops are to the south, as indicated by amygdaloidal flow tops and position of flow top breccias relative to the unbrecciated flow centres. Alteration consists of moderate to very intense silicification, minor carbonatization, and some epidotization. In general, this alteration is confined to aphanitic mafic fragments in the flow breccias or at margins of individual pillows and massive flows, suggesting it is deuteric alteration related to primary cooling and degassing during or following flow deposition rather than being a secondary phenomenon prior to or accompanying mineralization. The mafic rocks afftected are pale green to pale purple, very dense and cherty, and often variolitic. Unsilicified units are generally darker green to medium purple. The purple colour is probably due to primary hematite content. Secondary red hematite is sometimes present on fracture surfaces. No significant sericitization was observed in the core.

Most of the units in AR84-1A could easily be correlated with the lithologies described in Lobanor's 2A and 2B holes. One such unit, a coarsely glomeroporphyritic feldspar flow or intrusive provides an excellent marker horizon. No graphitic zones or other possible explanation for the HEM conductor were encountered.

Very little sulphide mineralization accompanies any of the rocks in AR84-1A. Only pyrite and rare grains of chalcopyrite were recognized, mostly as very fine disseminations not usually exceding 1% of the host rock. Best mineralization occurs at:

FOOTAGE	WIDTH	LITHOLOGY	MINERALIZATION
96.2-106.2	10.0ft	Variolitic mafic flow	2-3% pyrite
285.0-288.6	3.6ft	Porphyritic mafic flow	2-3% pyrite
433.3-441.9	8.6ft	Porphyritic mafic intrusive	1% pyrite
464.2-473.4	9.2ft	Mafic flow breccia	1% pyrite

No significant sulphide concentrations were reported in the Lobanor logs.

Samples in Lobanor 2A were taken in a "spherulitic" (variolitic) pillow lava, a mafic dyke (possibly a massive flow), and the glomeroporphyritic feldspar flow. In DDH 2B, another "spherulitic" flow and a "basic sill" desbribed as being silicified with a yellow to yellow-green (sericitic?) matrix were sampled. All these units were intersected by AR84-1A and thoroughly sampled, with the possible exception of the first sample in Lobanor 2A. None of the sampled rocks appeared to be favourable for gold mineralization.

Assay results indicate no significant gold mineralization, as all values are 0.002 oz/ton Au (0.06 g/tonne Au) or nil. Thus, AR84-1A did not intersect either the Lobanor gold mineralization, or any explanation for the HEM conductor.

HOLE: AR84-2
LOCATION: L64+00E - 13+51S
AZIMUTH: 337
DIP: -45
DEPTH: 553.0 feet (168.6m)
TARGET: Magnetic low, HEM conductors

AR84-2 was used to test a zone of low magnetics interpreted to be associated with mafic-derived sediments between the strongly magnetic high iron tholeiitic volcanics to the south and the non-magnetic high megnesium tholeiitic volcanics to the north. Sedimentary rocks with low magnetic susceptibility and hosting gold mineralization are currently being drilled by Barrick Resources Ltd. and Canamaz Ltd. on properties adjoining the Argentex property. AR84-2 was also planned to test two HEM conductors within the magnetic low.

The casing was set into a strongly magnetic high iron tholeiitic mafic flow, which, as shown on the drill hole section for AR84-2, is coincident with one of the strongest portions of the magnetic profile on L64+00E. The hole then encountered additional strongly magnetic mafic flow(s) and flow breccia(s), followed by a moderately to well deformed sequence of mafic metavolcanics. These are dominantly flows but may have some mafic tuffaceous horizons. Width of these metavolcanics/metasediments is 180.1 feet (54.9m). The deformation is characterized by subparallel epidotized fracture networks. The metavolcanics are weakly to strongly magnetic down to 298.1 feet (90.0m) and are also interpreted to have a high iron tholeiitic affinity. The magnetic low is associated with a sedimentary sequence comprised of chloritic mudstone with minor chert, and two intervals of graphitic-sericitic mudstone (schist) separated by a mafic intrusive.

The graphitic rocks account for the northern HEM conductor, but there is no other obvious cause for the other HEM conductor within the high iron tholeiitic volcanics. Total width of undoubted sedimentary rocks is 79.7 feet (24.3m; including a narrow mafic dyke). Stratigraphically underlying the graphitic sedimentary rocks are deuterically altered (silicified) high magnesium tholeiitic mafic flows and flow breccias, including the glomeroporphyritic feldspar unit previously described in AR84-1A and Lobanor's DDH 2A and 2B.

Although the high iron tholeiites (including the deformed metavolcanic section) contain up to 2% pyrite and pyrrhotite, the best mineralized intervals in AR84-2 occur in the sedimentary units at 305.7-385.4 feet (93.2-117.5m) and the upper portion of the high magnesium tholeiitic mafics:

FOOTAGE	WIDTH	LITHOLOGY	MINERALIZATION
325.4-335.1	9.7ft	Chert/sericite mudstone	3% py+-cpy
335.1-348.0	12.9ft	Graphite-sericite mudstone	5% py
363.7-385.4	21.7ft	Graphite-sericite mudstone	5-6% py
385.4-392.1	6.7ft	Mafic flow breccia	2-3% py

Although the hole did encounter sedimentary units, these are not as strongly deformed, altered or mineralized as the rocks hosting gold mineralization on Barrick Resources' property (A. Workman, Geologist, Barrick Resources Ltd., personal communication, 1984).

Best assay for AR84-2 was yielded by a graphite-sericite mudstone with 10% pyrite at 378.0-382.7 feet (115.3-116.7m), averaging 0.055 oz/ton Au over 4.7 feet (1.6 g/tonne Au over 1.4m). The only other assay of

interest occurred in a carbonatized mafic flow breccia with 3% pyrite at 508.0-513.0 feet (154.9-156.4m). This returned 0.005 oz/ton Au over 5.0 feet (0.16 g/tonne Au over 1.5m).

Despite the lack of high gold assays, AR84-2 is considered to be a successful hole. It established the presence of sedimentary rocks within the magnetic trough which traverses the northern part of Argentex's property, and did return one significant gold assay from these sediments.

HOLE: AR84-3
LOCATION: 70 feet (21m) at Azimuth 030 from L64+00E - 11+75S
AZIMUTH: 140
DIP: -45
DEPTH: 320.0 feet (97.6m)
TARGET: Lobanor "Discovery" gold mineralization

Because AR84-1A did not explain the gold mineralization attributed to Lobanor's DDH 2A, AR84-3 was collared 70 feet (21m) at Azimuth 320 behind the casing of 2A, to test the volcanic stratigraphy not drilled by the first hole.

AR84-3 cored deuterically altered high magnesium tholeiitic mafic pillowed flows and flow breccias similar to those seen in AR84-1A. The narrow hyaloclastic interflow and interpillow breccias in AR84-3 usually have a much higher carbonate content. Also of interest is a narrow (5.3 feet or 1.6m) altered zone within a massive flow at 278.0-300.5 feet (84.8-91.6m). This zone has a bright emerald green colour, possibly due to the presence of very fine green mica (fuchsite or roscoellite?) with some quartz-epidote veining and 1% pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Very little significant mineralization occurs in the core of AR84-3. Pyrite accompanied by some chalcopyrite is ubiquitous throughout the hole and can be concentrated up to several percent over short intervals:

FOOTAGE	WIDTH	LITHOLOGY	MINERALIZATION
82.0-83.5	1.5ft	Variolitic pillowed flow	5% py
145.0-159.4	14.4ft	Variolitic pillowed flow	2% py
208.0-209.4	1.4ft	Hyaloclastite	2% py
213.0-231.0	18.0ft	Massive mafic flow	2% py+cpy
265.0-268.0	3.0ft	Variolitic flow	2% py
271.0-274.0	3.0ft	Variolitic flow	2% py

No visible gold accompanied the above mineralization or the green alteration zone.

No significant assays came from any of the sample taken in AR84-3. All of the stratigraphy intersected by Lobanor DDH 2A was tested by AR84-1A and AR84-3, and no comparable "discovery" mineralization was found.

HOLE: AR84-4
LOCATION: L56+00E - 12+00S
AZIMUTH: 340
DIP: -45
DEPTH: 190.0 feet (57.9m)
TARGET: Magnetic low, bedrock source for anomalous gold from overburden drilling

The purpose of AR84-4 was two-fold: 1) to test the continuation of the magnetic low and related sedimentary units encountered in AR84-2, and 2) to locate a bedrock source for the anomalous gold concentrations found in overburden drill holes AR84-OB-07, -8 and -9 (see discussion for AR84-1).

This hole had to be abandoned at 190.0 feet (57.9m) while still in overburden, as it encountered a water seam which could not be cemented. Head angle was steepened to -60, and redrilled as AR84-4A.

HOLE: AR84-4A
LOCATION: L56+00E - 13+00S
AZIMUTH: 340
DIP: -60
DEPTH: 541.0 feet (164.9m)
TARGET: Magnetic low, bedrock source for anomalous gold from overburden drilling

Following the failure of AR84-4 to reach bedrock, AR84-4A was steepened to -60 and drilled from the same setup.

The hole intersected high iron tholeiitic mafic flows, chloritic mudstones and/or mafic metavolcanics (mafic tuffs?), graphitic mudstones, gabbros, and high magnesium flows and flow breccias. A chloritic mudstone/mafic metavolcanic at 233.3-274.3 feet (71.1-83.6m) correlates with the deformed high iron tholeiitic mafic metavolcanics/ metasediments at 125.6-305.7 feet (38.3-93.2m) in AR84-2. In addition, a narrow chlorite-graphite-sericite mudstone at 336.8-340.9 feet (102.7-103.9m) in AR84-4A can be related to the graphitic-sericitic mudstones (schists) at 305.7-385.4 feet (93.2-117.5m) in AR84-2. Total width of these mudstones is only 4.1 feet (1.2m), compared to 79.7 feet (24.3m) for similar sediments in AR84-2 (this dramatic thinning of the sedimentary units to the west may be a function of bedrock topography during deposition, or more likely is due to intrusion of a mafic dyke cutting across stratigraphy and occupying the position of the sediments in this hole). The glomeroporphyritic feldspar flow seen in AR84-1A and AR84-2 also is present at the bottom of AR84-4A.

Alteration is not extensively developed in this hole. Epidotization is common in the high iron tholeiitic rocks, in particular in the moderately deformed chloritic mudstones/mafic tuffaceous metavolcanics. Weak to moderate carbonatization also accompanies these rocks. The high magnesium tholeiitic mafics exhibit strong deuteric alteration typical of these flows and breccias in this area.

Very little sulphide mineralization appears in AR84-4A. The best intersection is 3-4% pyrite over 4.1 feet (1.3m) in the chloride-graphite-sericite mudstone at 336.8-340.9 feet (102.7-103.9m).

None of the sampled lithologies (including the graphitic mudstone) in AR84-4A yielded assays above 0.002 oz/ton Au (0.07 g/tonne Au). However, this hole did show that the sedimentary units do continue to the west, and are still associated with the major magnetic trough.

HOLE: AR84-5
LOCATION: L53+00E - 14+25S
AZIMUTH: 340
DIP: -45
DEPTH: 515.0 feet (157.0m)
TARGET: Magnetic low, bedrock source for gold in overburden hole AR84-OB-7

This hole was planned to locate a source for the high gold assay of 84000ppb yielded by a basal till sample from ARG84-OB-7. Also of interest was a magnetic low separated from the main low magnetic trough on the Argentex property by a strong magnetic high (see magnetic profile on drill hole section for AR84-5).

Most of the hole was cored through massive high iron tholeiitic flows and mafic flow breccia. The magnetic low appears to result from an interval of non-magnetic flow breccia, a massive flow, and a variably altered mafic flow; this interval occurs at 370.2-481.0 feet (112.9-146.6m) and probably represents a sequence of high magnesium tholeiitic volcanics. Alteration consists of patchy silicification, moderate carbonatization and strong hematization. The last is related to 0.8-foot (0.24m) coarse white calcite vein with massive magnetite, specular hematite, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization in a well altered mafic tuff or tuffaceous metasediment at 481.0-484.6 feet (146.6-147.7m). This mineralization appears to be the cause of the isolated magnetic high noted on the magnetic profile for L53+00E south of the baseline.

Mineralization is sparse in the core; the only significant intersections occur in the altered mafic volcanics and in the calcite vein;

FOOTAGE	WIDTH	LITHOLOGY	MINERALIZATION
430.5-481.0	50.5ft	Altered mafic flow	1% py,po,aspy(?)
481.0-482.2	2.2ft	Altered mafic tuff	3% py
482.2-483.0	0.8ft	Calcite vein	30% mag,hem,cpy,py
483.0-484.6	1.6ft	Altered mafic tuff	3% po,py

A pale white sulphide in the altered mafic flow was tentatively identified as arsenopyrite, however, it occurs as stubby euhedral hexagonal crystals rather than as acicular crystals, and may actually be a pale coloured marcasite.

None of the above mineralized intervals nor any other assay sampled taken for AR84-5 had any gold. Thus, the source of the high gold assay in the overburden sampling does not appear to be in the immediate vicinity of this hole, indicating the gold has been glacially transported an unknown distance.

HOLE: AR84-6
LOCATION: L30+00E - 12+25S
AZIMUTH: 340
DIP: -45
DEPTH: 366.0 feet (111.6m)
TARGET: Magnetic low, bedrock source of anomalous gold from overburden drilling

AR-84-6 was located on L30+00E to find a bedrock source for anomalous gold concentrations in basal till sampling from overburden drilling. The source was interpreted to be a low grade stratigraphically controlled zone approximately 330 feet (100m) north of AR84-OB-20 (Averill and MacNeill, 1984). This interpretation places the bedrock gold source within the most depressed portion of the major magnetic low which traverses the northern portion of the Argentex property.

The hole encountered massive high iron tholeiitic flows and an altered and well-fractured non-magnetic mafic metavolcanic. The latter is probably a deformed flow or flow breccia, but locally may have some mafic tuffaceous interbeds. Alteration in this unit is mostly silicification and epidotization along hairline fractures. It is similar to the deformed high iron tholeiitic mafic metavolcanics seen in AR84-2 and AR84-4A.

Significant mineralization is found in the fractured mafic metavolcanic. Here, overall sulphide content is 2-3% pyrite and rare pyrrhotite over 40.1 feet (12.2m) at 284.9-325.0 feet (86.8-99.1m). Sulphide content decreases to 1% pyrite where alteration intensity lessens downhole.

Unfortunately, the hole entered a very intensely fractured and broken zone of rubble from 352.0 to 366.0 feet (107.3-111.6m) and could not be continued. This zone is interpreted to be a fault. Most of the debris consists of the fractured mafic metavolcanic, but some fragments have considerable free quartz, suggesting some veining may be present within the fault zone. When projected vertically to surface, the fault lies within the most depressed part of the magnetic profile for L30+00E (see drill hole section for AR84-6).

No gold assays were obtained for any of the samples taken from the core of this hole.

HOLE: AR84-7
LOCATION: L26+00E - 12+00S
AZIMUTH: 340
DIP: -45
DEPTH: 106.0 feet (32.3m)
TARGET: Magnetic low, strike extension of bedrock gold zone interpreted from overburden drilling

AR84-7 was located on L26+00E to test the western strike extension of the bedrock gold zone interpreted from the overburden drill holes on L30+00E (Averill and MacNeill, 1984).

The hole had to be abandoned, due to problems in penetrating the extensive overburden. The casing encountered boulders at 58 feet (18m), or a true vertical depth of 41 feet (12m), indicating a thickening of the till horizon in this area (see drill hole section for AR84-7, 7A). AR84-7A was redrilled at -60 from the same set-up.

HOLE: AR84-7A
LOCATION: L26+00E - 12+00S
AZIMUTH: 340
DIP: -60
DEPTH: 506.0 feet (154.3m)
TARGET: Magnetic low, strike extension of interpreted bedrock gold zone

AR84-7A was steepened to -60 after the failure of the initial attempt to penetrate overburden. The sequence drilled by this hole is similar to that seen in AR84-2 and AR84-4A, beginning with massive high iron tholeiitic mafic flows with interflow chert horizons. Underlying these are mafic tuffs and/or chloritic mudstones, and chlorite-sericite mudstones, and carbonatized siltstone; no graphite was observed in these sedimentary units. An altered mafic pillow flow with graphitic selvages and up to 10% pyrite occurs at 243.8-277.0 feet (74.3-84.4m), betweeen the sediments and a series of high magnesium mafic flows and flow breccias. As shown on the accompanying drill hole section for AR84-7 and 7A, the altered flow, along with the sediments and high magnesium flow and flow breccias, is the bedrock cause of the magnetic low on L26+00E north of the baseline.

The strongest alteration seen during this phase of drilling occurs in the altered mafic pillow flow. This has been pervasively silicified, carbonatized and sericitized, resulting in a uniform fine-grained pale buff brown rock. Some brecciation is also present, with narrow to hairline quartz veinlets outlining the breccia fragments. Overall sulphide percentage is 4-5% pyrite, but can be as high as 10% over short core lengths.

Similar alteration (but no brecciation) occurs at the upper contact of the underlying massive high magnesium tholeiitic mafic flow. Elsewhere in the core, the sedimentary units above the altered mafic pillow flow have been variably chloritized, sericitized and carbonatized; intensity of carbonatization increases downhole toward the contact with the altered flow.

Best mineralization is found in the altered mafic pillow flow and in the chert interflow units:

FOOTAGE	WIDTH	LITHOLOGY	MINERALIZATION
158.2-159.5	1.3ft	Chert	3% py
162.3-180.0	17.7ft	Mafic volcanic	2% py
180.0-189.6	9.6ft	Chert	2-3% py+-cpy
189.6-193.0	3.4ft	Mafic flow	3% py
219.8-225.2	5.4ft	Tuff/mudstone	3% py
231.0-233.9	2.9ft	Mudstone	3-4% py
243.8-277.0	33.2ft	Altered mafic pillow flow	4-5% py
277.0-283.0	6.0ft	Mafic flow	3% py
387.3-393.0	5.7ft	Mafic flow/gabbro	5% py
407.8-410.7	2.9ft	Amygdaloidal flow	3% py

In terms of alteration and sulphide mineralization, AR84-7A was the most significant hole of the drill programme. Unfortunately, this was not supported by the assay sample results, which were very low to nil in gold. The only high assay was 0.01 oz/ton Au over 4.2 (0.34 g/tonne Au over 1.3m) in the brecciated interval of the altered mafic pillow flow.

HOLE: AR84-8
LOCATION: L30+00E - 10+50S
AZIMUTH: 160
DIP: -55
DEPTH: 486.0 feet (148.1m)
TARGET: Magnetic low, bedrock source of anomalous gold from overburden drilling

Because AR84-6 had to be abandoned in a fault zone, AR84-8 was located at 10+50S and drilled at Azimuth 160 (downdip) to core the stratigraphy north of the fault.

The hole was cemented at 293.0 feet (89.3m) due to caving material from uphole broken core zones, and redrilled from 242.0 to 486.0 feet (73.8-148.1m). From north to south, AR84-8 intersected high magnesium mafic flows and flow breccias, two broken core zones thought to represent part of the fault seen in AR84-6, and a narrow mafic lamprophyre dyke. No sedimentary rocks or altered mafic flows similar to those observed in the core of AR84-7A were encountered. No significant alteration or mineralization was seen in the mafic flows; however, some of the debris in a fault zone at 226.0-236.0 feet (68.9-71.9m) has been silicified and bleached, and appears to have some fuchsite present. No other possible source for the basal till anomalous gold samples was apparent.

No anomalous gold was assayed in the samples taken in AR84-8. Thus, the hole was not successful in explaining the presence of the gold grains in the basal till samples of the overburden holes drilled on L30+00E, because of the faulting in this area which has apparently displaced the eastern strike extension of the sediments and altered mafics seen in AR84-7A.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A diamond drilling programme consisting of eleven holes totalling 4337.0 feet (1321.9m) was undertaken by Argentex Resource Exploration Corporation on its Inco Option Property in Holloway Township, Ontario. Three holes with a combined footage of 373.0 feet (113.7m) were abandoned in overburden, and one hole (AR84-6) had to be abandoned in a fault zone before testing the entirety of its designated target. Four holes (AR84-2, AR84-4A, AR84-5 and AR84-7A) all intersected sedimentary and/or volcanic rocks associated with a major magnetic trough on the property. AR84-8 failed to find similar sediments, due to removal of these rocks by faulting. AR84-1A and AR84-3 did not encounter gold mineralization attributed to drilling previously done by Lobanor Gold Mines Ltd. in 1947.

The best assay of the programme was 0.055 oz/ton Au over 4.7 feet (1.6 g/tonne Au over 1.4m) from a graphite-sericite mudstone in AR84-2. However, the strongest alteration and sulphide mineralization came from a 33.2-foot (10.1m) intersection of a weakly auriferous altered mafic pillow flow in AR84-7A.

The drilling showed the major magnetic low was associated with clastic sedimentary rocks and non-magnetic high magnesium tholeiitic volcanics, similar to the sediments hosting the auriferous orebodies currently being drilled by Barrick Resources Corporation and Canamax Resources Incorporated immediately north and west of the Inco Option.

Sediments drilled on the Argentex claims are not as strongly altered, deformed or mineralized.

Because of the weakly auriferous alteration seen in AR84-7A, the western half of the magnetic trough on the property is deemed to have the best potential for gold mineralization.

Continued exploration on the Inco Option should encompass the following recommendations:

1). Additional drilling of the magnetic trough on the western half of the property on a minimum spacing of 200m from L28+00E to L20+00E. The holes should be collared at 58500 gamma magnetic contour interval, and drilled grid north. This will also test for bedrock gold which may cause the basal till anomalies on L22+00E;

2). At least one hole should be drilled on a magnetic low occuring between 18+00S and 20+00S on L22+00E to L38+00E. Recommended hole location which has already been spotted is L24+00E - 19+25S;

3). Overburden drilling is recommended on L21+00E north of the baseline as the most rapid and cost effective method to test for additional bedrock gold concentrations not associated with magnetic lows. Holes should be drilled on 100m centres north to the property boundary;

4). Additional work should be considered to trace the gold mineralization along strike from AR84-2. Overburden drilling (where topography permits), humus sampling, and based on these results, additional diamond drilling, should be adequate to test this area;

5). Before any follow up diamond drilling is undertaken, Argentex should await further results from drilling on Canamax's property, to see if that mineralization will continue downdip to the Inco Option.

Should this be the case, at least one deep hole (in conjunction with Canamax and/or Barrick) would be required to locate the gold zone at debth.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

This diamond drill programme was designed to test targets outlined be previous magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys (Carmichael, 1984), and basal till gold anomalies from overburden drilling on the property (Averill and MacNeill, 1984). The main target of the drilling was a major trough of low magnetics (less than 58500 gammas) which trends parallel to stratigraphy across the northern half of the property. All strong basal till gold anomalies occurred south of this trough, which was interpreted to be caused by a horizon of sedimentary rocks within a sequence of mafic volcanics. This model was based on results of drilling done by Barrick Resources Corp. and Canamax Resources Inc. on their properties adjacent to the norther boundary of the Argentex claim group.

This section will summarize the geological relationships indicated by brief study of core from Barrick's drilling and conversations on the geology of the Barrick and Canamax orebodies with the respective project geologists. The geology of the Argentex property (as indicated by drill results) will then be discussed, and then compared to the geology of the above-mentioned orebodies.

A. Summary of the Barrick and Canamax Orebodies

Barrick has drilled in excess of 100 holes on its claim group in Holloway Township, and several holes on the adjoining property to the west in Harker Township optioned from Lenora Explorations Ltd.

(A. Workman, Geologist, Barrick Resources Corp., personal communication, 1984). This work indicates a broad zone of stratabound mineralization grading 0.1-0.2 oz/ton Au (3.4-6.9 g/tonne Au) within a sequence of clastic metasediments (chloritic mudstones and siltstones). Low grade gold values are found throughout the metasediments, and within this weak gold envelope are three higher grade zones plunging steeply to the southwest. Collectively, these zones are referred to as the Footwall mineralization by Barrick. A second major mineralized horizon, known as the Hangingwall zone, was discovered south of the Footwall zone, and separated from it by non-auriferous rocks. At the boundary between Barrick's and Canamax's properties, both zones are thought to join into a single zone (the Mattawasaga zone) continuing to the east. To the west, the Footwall mineralization can be traced onto Lenora's claims (R. Kasner, President, Lenora Explorations Ltd., personal communication, 1984). This entire strike length of sediments is associated with another major magnetic low, although at least one of Barrick's orebodies (the McDermott Zone) in the Footwall sediments is strongly magnetic.

Examination of core from the McDermott Zone shows gold is found in highly altered and deformed chloritic metasediments with 2-10% pyrite. Alteration seems to have been multi-phase, beginning with pervasive chloritization of original mafics. This reaction liberated carbonate, which now appears as extensive subparallel veins and bands in the chloritized metasediments. Next phase was probably hematization of portions of the sedimentary sequence; the affected rocks are a deep purple colour and are auriferous. Overlying and in contact with the hematized rocks is a zone of strong pervasive silicification,

sericitization, and carbonatization, accompanied (or preceded?) by intense brecciation. This has resulted in a very siliceous yellowish to buff brown rock. Pyrite (the only sulphide present in significant concentrations) is ubiquitous in all altered rocks, but postdates carbonatization, as it can be seen replacing carbonate bands (this banding is called bedding by Barrick's geologists, but it does not seem likely that these primary structures would have survived the intense alteration and deformation these rocks have undergone). The entire alteration package is asymmetric (ie. strong hematization stratigraphically underlies the silicified zone, but is almost non-existant above it). Best gold intersections are yielded by the silicified rocks, although ore-grade assays can be found in the other alteration assemblages. The mineralization is thought to be syngenetic, resulting from fumarolic (hot springs) activity during or immediately following deposition.

Because less drilling has been done on Canamax's ground, details of the tonnage, grade and spatial dimensions were not available. However, width and intensity of alteration in the south-dipping Mattawasaga zone is said to be greater than that seen in Barrick's orebodies, and visible gold, which is lacking in Barrick's core, has been observed in Canamax's core (A. Workman, personal communication, 1984). According to G. Holt (Geologist, Canamax Resources Inc., personal communication, 1984), at least part of the altered rocks in the Mattawasaga zone are mafic amygdaloidal and pillow flows. This suggests at least two possibilities: 1) alteration and gold mineralization are stratabound, with a facies change from volcanic to sedimentary regimes from east to west. This situation

would be similar to the geological setting of the Campbell Red Lake and Dickenson orebodies at Red Lake, Ontario, where gold mineralization is concentrated at a facies boundary between mafic volcanics and sediments derived from the mafic pile (MacGeehan and Hodgson, 1981); and 2) auriferous mineralization is structurally controlled, crosscutting stratigraphic boundaries and related to the nearby Destor-Porcupine Fault. In this model, the sedimentary zone has acted as a zone of weakness, which continued into the mafic volcanic pile, allowing the circulation of mineralizing solutions.

Altogether, gold mineralization in the Barrick and Canamax properties defines a horizon with a strike length of over eight kilometres, and a width of up to 200 metres (Northern Miner, December 27, 1984, p.6).

B. Geology of the Argentex Property

The dominant lithologies on the property are Archean mafic volcanics belonging to the Kenojevis Group

These can be divided into two types, based on physical appearance, separated by a narrow sedimentary assemblage.

The first type of mafic volcanics consists of light to dark green, fine to medium-grained mafic flows, pillowed flows, coarsely porphyritic flow(s), and flow breccias. These generally show strong deuteric alteration (especially in flow breccia fragments, variolitic flows, and variolitic pillow margins) which has transformed the mafic volcanics into dense, very siliceous pale green to purplish grey rocks which could easily be misidentified as andesites or dacites. All original textures

(ie. selvages, hyaloclastitic breccias, amygdules and varioles) have been well preserved. In one hyaloclastite in AR84-1A, an aquamarine mineral seen in the matrix is probably pumpellyite, indicating a very low metamorphic grade for this area. These mafic volcanics fit the description of high magnesium tholeiitic mafic rocks immediately east of Holloway Township in Stoughton and Mariott Townships (Jensen, 1978).

The high magnesium tholeiites outcrop mainly in the northeast part of the property. These rocks trend 070 to 080, dip steeply south and top to the south (Carmichael, 1984). AR84-1A and AR84-3 were drilled entirely within these volcanics, while AR84-2, AR84-4A, AR84-6, and AR84-7A encountered them on the footwall (northern) side of the sedimentary rocks. Mineralization in the magnesium tholeiites is comprised mostly of disseminated pyrite and much lesser amounts of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, generally concentrated up to several percent in pillow selvages and hyaloclastitic flow breccias. With the exception of the bright green altered mafic in AR84-3, significant secondary (not deuteric) alteration was not encountered on the eastern part of the property. However, to the west in AR84-7A, the strongly altered and well mineralized mafic pillow flow is probably a magnesium tholeiite. There is additional potential for this alteration (and possibly gold mineralization) on the western half of Argentex's claim group.

The second type of mafic volcanics corresponds with high iron tholeiitic rocks (Jensen, 1978). These are massive to weakly foliated, dark green, fine to medium-grained and sometimes gabbroic flows and flow breccias. A distinctive texture is the presence of numerous discontinuous

chlorite-filled cooling fractures in the massive flows. This, coupled with the strong magnetism of these rocks (due to the presence of finely disseminated magnetite), serves to easily distinguish the high iron tholeiites from the deuterically altered magnesium tholeiites. The weak foliation exhibited by the iron tholeiites may indicate they were more susceptible to metamorphic effects than the more competent magnesium tholeiites.

The iron tholeiites form the southern boundary of the major magnetic trough, close to where the magnetic profile on each survey line rises above 58500 gammas. These mafics are well exposed by numerous large outcrops of considerable relief of 100 feet (30m) or more. In AR84-2 and AR84-4A, these volcanics become more foliated toward their footwall contact with the sedimentary rocks, rendering positive identification difficult. Some of the more highly deformed and foliated iron tholeiites may be mafic tuffs or mafic-derived sediments intercalated with narrow, more massive flows. Secondary alteration (mostly epidotization, carbonatization, and chloritization) has affected these deformed metavolcanics/metasediments. (The prefix "meta-" is used in this report only where alteration and deformation has so obscured primary textures that the original rock type cannot be reliably identified.) Sulphides (mostly pyrite) can be weakly concentrated up to several percent over short core lengths where foliation and alteration are more intensely developed.

The most depressed portion of the major magnetic trough on the property is related to a heterogenous sedimentary package separating the magnesium and iron tholeiitic volcanics. The sediments are mostly

chlorite-graphite-sericite mudstones (metamorphosed to schists), siltstones, and cherts, with a moderate to strong planar fabric. Graphitic units are better developed on the eastern half of the property as in AR84-2, where they cause strong VLF-EM anomalies. Because the sediments are more deformed than the surrounding competent mafic volcanics, this horizon was probably the focus of faulting and/or rock flowage. However, strong alteration has not affected these rocks to the same extent as seen on Barrick's property. This is possibly because Barrick's (and Canamax's) sedimentary horizon lies closer to the Destor-Porcupine Fault than the sediments on Argentex's claims, or perhaps fumarolic activity had died down while these clastic units were being deposited. Within the graphitic and sericitic mudstones, pyrite content may be as high as 10%, but will decrease to several percent or less in the chlorite-rich mudstones and siltstones.

Sedimentary rocks were not encountered in AR84-6 and AR84-8, both of which were drilled on L30+00E. A major NNW-SSE fault has crosscut the sequence almost parallel to the aximuths of these holes, and appears to have displaced the sediments from their expected position. However, the sediments are known to continue to the west, where they were intersected by AR84-7A. The position of the fault can also be deduced from the magnetometer map for the property (scale 1 centimetre to 50 metres), as magnetic trends roughly parallel to the baseline are abruptly truncated between L32+00E and L30+00E. A small stream also occupies the topographic depression related to the fault.

C. Comparison of the Argentex and Barrick Sedimentary Horizons

The magnetic trough drilled on the Argentex property is stratigraphically higher within the Kenojevis Group then the zones being tested by Barrick or Canamax. The chloritic sediments are somewhat similar to those in the McDermott Zone, however the latter is far more strongly chloritized, carbonatized, and pyritized, and generally lacks significant graphite content (A. Workman, personal communication, 1984). Deformation, brecciation and alteration have combined to give Barrick's Footwall sediments their distinctive well banded (bedded?) appearance, whereas the Argentex sediments are far less disturbed. The best alteration seen in the Argentex drill holes occurs in a mafic pillow flow in AR84-7A; although the assays for this unit were low, the geological setting is comparable to that reported for Canamax's Mattawasaga zone, pointing out the potential for additional alteration (andpossibly gold mineralization) within the volcanics and the adjacent sediments on the western half of the property.

James R Foster

January 10,1985.

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Szetu, S. S.

1960: Report on Electrical Resistivity Survey and Magnetic Survey on Part of Property of Revere Mining Corporation Ltd., Holloway Township, Ontario; unpublished report prepared for Revere Mg. Corp.

JAMES R. FOSTER - STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James R. Foster, certify the following:

1). That I am a consulting geologist, residing at 203-41 Old Garden River Road, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada;

2). That I have been practising my profession for 10 years, and have been an independant consultant for one year;

3). That I was contracted to Argentex Resource Exploration Corporation from October to December, 1984, overseeing a diamond drilling programme on Argentex's Inco Option Property in Holloway Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, District of Cochrane;

4). That I was actively involved with the gathering and interpretation of the information as given in the diamond drill section of this report.

James R Foster

James R. Foster

January 10, 1985

REPORT ON HUMUS SAMPLING

A limited humus geochemical survey was completed on the Argentex property. It consisted of collecting organic material in the area between lines 22+00E to 38+00E and 18+00S to 20+00S which covers part or parts of claims L. 599031, 599032, 599033, 599027, 599028 and 599029.

This area is characterized by a low magnetic signature indicating a possible sedimentary environment (see drawing No. 3 in back of report). A V.L.F. conductor was also located on lines 22+00E and 24+00E at approximately 19+00S (see drawing No. 2 in back of report).

As the gold bearing structures of the area are sedimentary in nature, it was thought that geochemical surveying may help in delineating an auriferous target as the area is completely covered by overburden. A total of 72 samples were collected, analyzed for gold by X-Ray Laboratories Toronto, Ontario using the Briqutte Neautron Activation Method. The results are shown in parts per billion on drawing No. 1 in back of this report.

It was seen that background readings in the area of the postulated sedimentary horizon was between 1 and 3 PPB.,Au, with a definate increase in Au as sampling to the north and south approached outcrop areas. Readings of 3 to 6 PPB., Au, were found in these areas where presumeably till and clay thickness is less. Although readings of 7 PPB., on line 28+00E 18+50S, 8 PPB., on line 32+00E 18+50S, and 6 PPB., on line 38+00E 19+00S may represent an auriferous sedimentary structure it is thought that the till and clay thickness is thicker than anticipated and that this method is not suitable under these conditions.

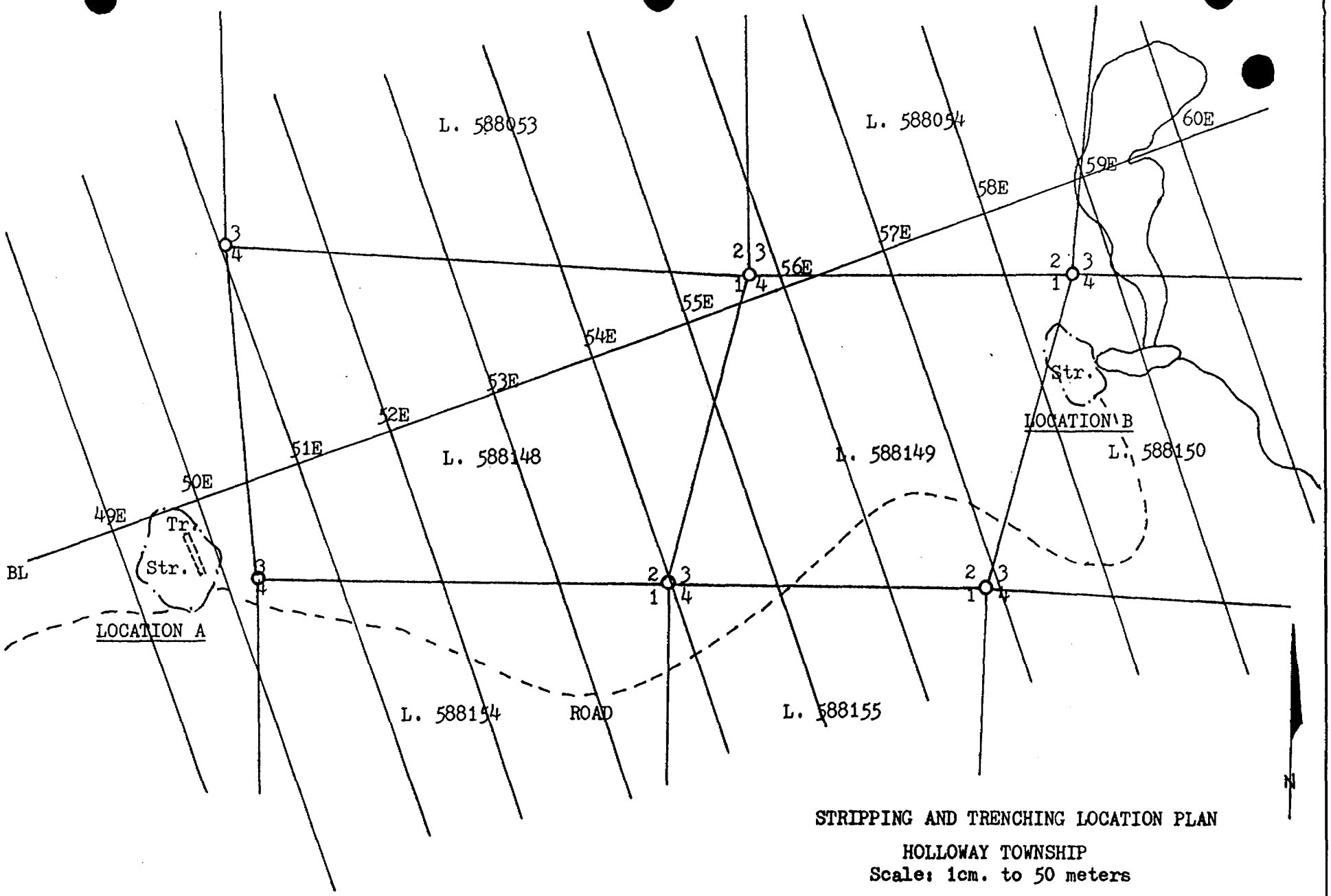
Glenn Kasner

SUMMARY OF SURFACE WORK

GROUP	LOCATION	TRENCHING LENGTH	WIDTH	DEBTH	CUBIC YARDS	STRIPPING LENGTH	WIDTH	SQUARE FEET
Argentex	A	120'	4'	5'	71	250'	200'	50000
Argentex	B					200'	200'	40000
Argentex	C	75'	6'	6'	100	150'	200'	30000
Argentex	D	80'	10'	6'	178	150'	150'	22500
Argentex	E					150'	200'	30000
Argentex	F					150'	300'	60000
Argentex	G					250'	300'	75000
Argentex	H					200'	200'	40000

In addition to the above approximately 2.6 kilometers of raod suitable for four wheel drive vehicles and approximately 3.0 kilometers of road suitable for all terrain vehicles was built.

Table: 1.



STRIPPING AND TRENCHING LOCATION PLAN

HOLLOWAY TOWNSHIP

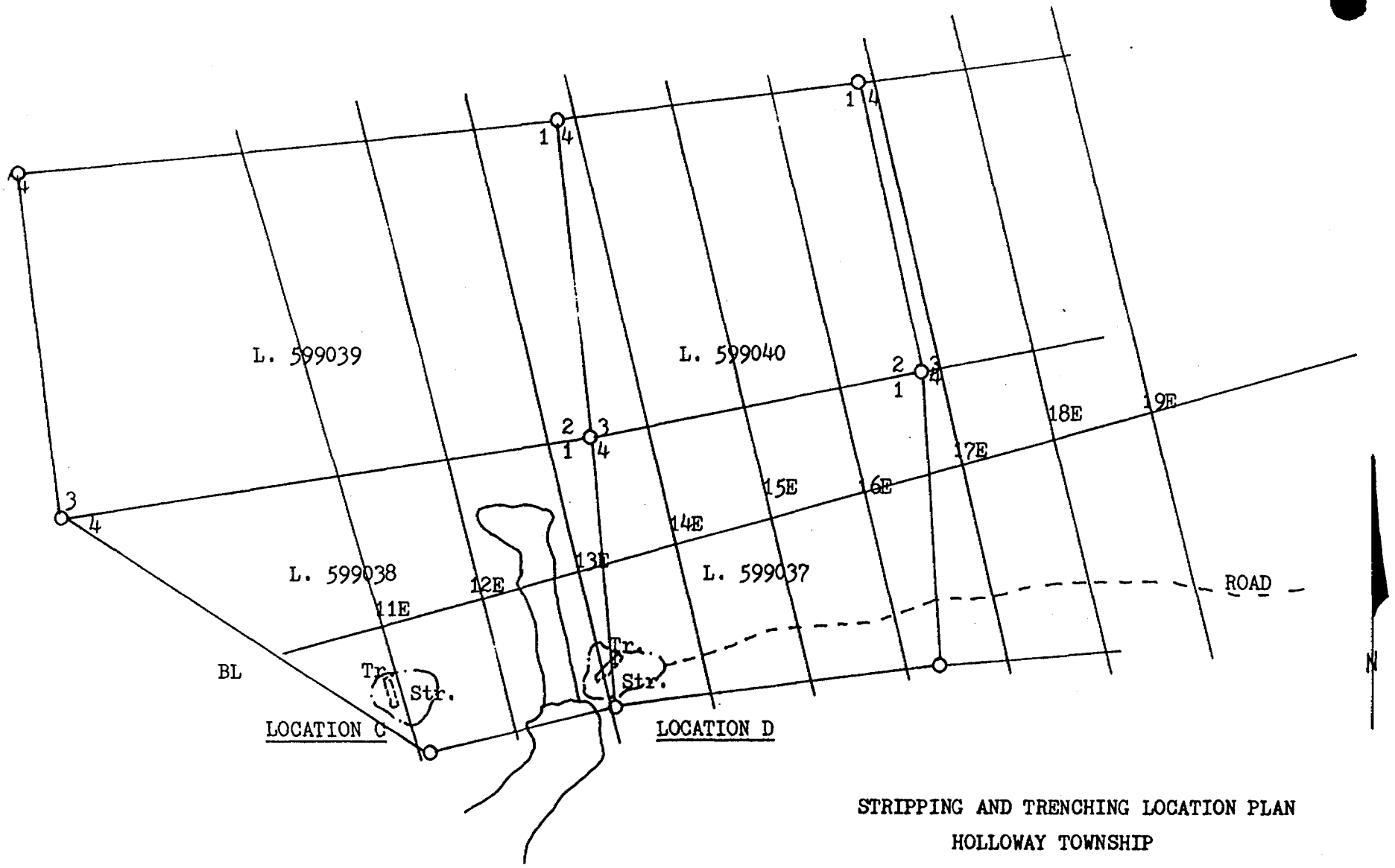
Scale: 1cm. to 50 meters

ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPLORATION CORPORATION LIMITED

Project A-004

Figure: 1

GLENN C. KASNER EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.



STRIPPING AND TRENCHING LOCATION PLAN

HOLLOWAY TOWNSHIP

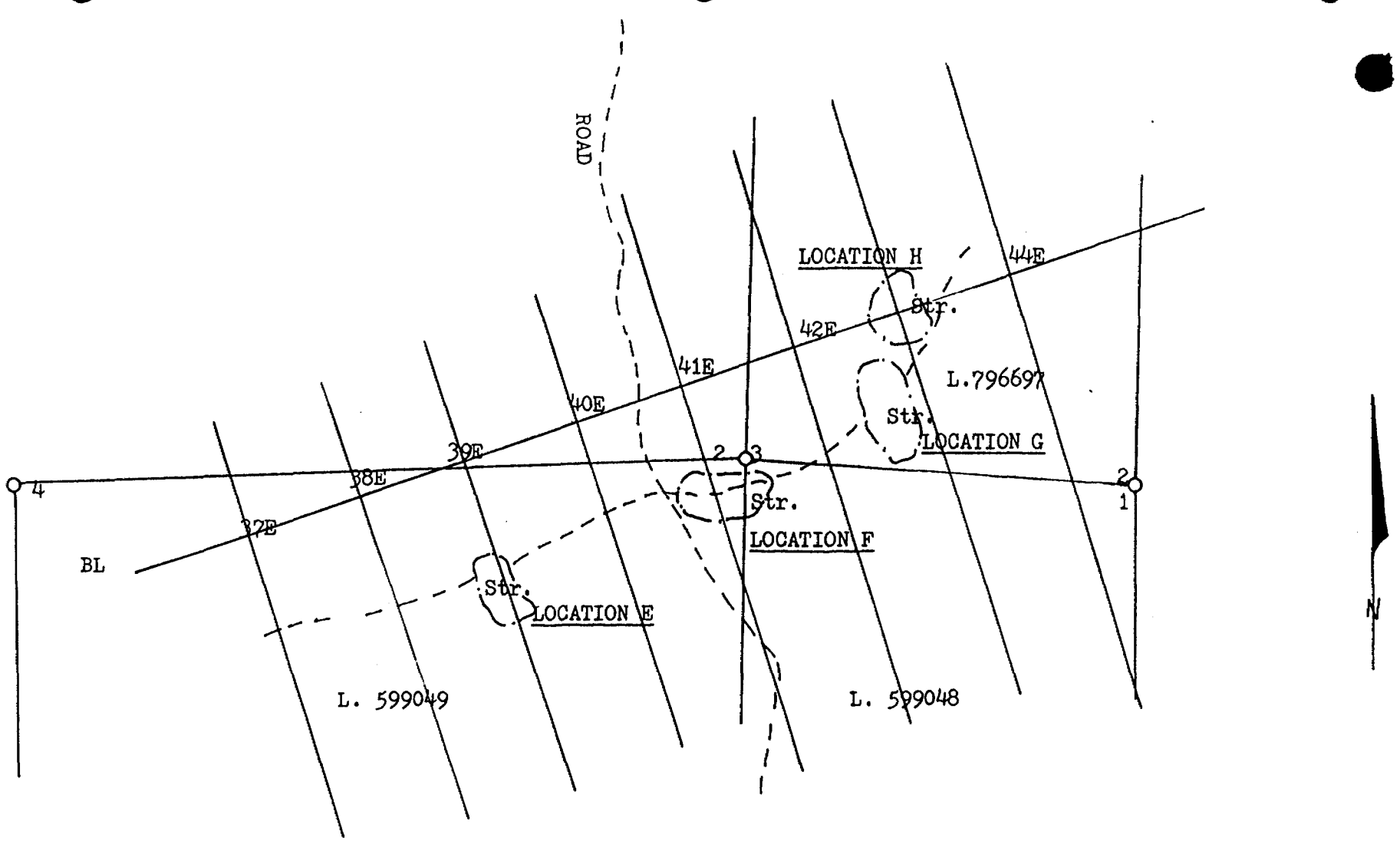
Scale: 1cm. to 50 meters

ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPLORATION CORPORATION LIMITED

Project A-004

Figure: 2

GLENN C. KASNER EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.



STRIPPING AND TRENCHING LOCATION PLAN

HOLLOWAY TOWNSHIP

Scale: 1cm. to 50 meters

ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPLORATION CORPORATION LIMITED

Project A-004

P. Kasner Jan/85

Figure: 3

GLENN C. KASNER EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS – If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

Number of Stations 2198 Number of Readings 2198

Station interval 25 meters Line spacing 100 meters

Profile scale 1cm. = 20 degrees

Contour interval 100 gammas

MAGNETIC

Instrument Geometrics G-826 precision proton magnetometer

Accuracy – Scale constant ± 1 gamma

Diurnal correction method

Base Station check-in interval (hours) Begining and end of each field shift 8hr.

Base Station location and value Base Camp 59360

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument Phoenix V.L.F.-2

Coil configuration

Coil separation

Accuracy ± 1 degree

Method: ☒ Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back ☐ In line ☐ Parallel line

Frequency 24.0 Khz. Cutler Maine
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured Orientation and magnitude of the majour and minor axis of the ellipse of polarization.

GRAVITY

Instrument

Scale constant

Corrections made

Base station value and location

Elevation accuracy

INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY

Instrument

Method ☐ Time Domain ☐ Frequency Domain

Parameters – On time Frequency

– Off time Range

– Delay time

– Integration time

Power

Electrode array

Electrode spacing

Type of electrode

SELF POTENTIAL

Instrument _____ Range _____

Survey Method _____

_____

Corrections made _____

_____

RADIOMETRIC

Instrument _____

Values measured _____

Energy windows (levels) _____

Height of instrument _____ Background Count _____

Size of detector _____

Overburden _____

(type, depth – include outcrop map)

OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGING ETC.)

Type of survey _____

Instrument _____

Accuracy _____

Parameters measured _____

_____

Additional information (for understanding results) _____

_____

_____

AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Type of survey(s) _____

Instrument(s) _____

(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy _____

(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used _____

Sensor altitude _____

Navigation and flight path recovery method _____

_____

Aircraft altitude _____ Line Spacing _____

Miles flown over total area _____ Over claims only _____

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken L. 599031, 599032, 599033, 599027, 599028, 599029

Total Number of Samples 72

Type of Sample Humus
(Nature of Material)

Average Sample Weight

Method of Collection

Soil Horizon Sampled

Horizon Development A

Sample Depth

Terrain

Drainage Development

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness
, 50' feet

SAMPLE PREPARATION
(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis

General Samples dried before shipping

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Values expressed in: per cent ☐
p. p. m. ☐
p. p. b. ☒

Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Ag, Mo, As,-(circle)

Others Au

Field Analysis (_____ tests)
Extraction Method
Analytical Method
Reagents Used

Field Laboratory Analysis
No. (_____ tests)
Extraction Method
Analytical Method
Reagents Used

Commercial Laboratory (_____ tests)
Name of Laboratory XRay Lab Toronto, Ont.
Extraction Method Neautron Activation
Analytical Method
Reagents Used

General

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

File _____

GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical (Humus, Reverse Circulation)

Township or Area Holloway Township

Claim Holder(s) Inco Metals Company
Coppercliff, Ontario.

Survey Company Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. Ltd.

Author of Report Glenn Kasner

Address of Author P.O. Box 1053 Kirkland Lake, Ont.

Covering Dates of Survey 18 06 84 to 18 09 84
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut 50.3 miles

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED

ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

	DAYS per claim
Geophysical	
–Electromagnetic	9.4
–Magnetometer	9.4
–Radiometric	
–Other	
Geological	40
Geochemical	

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: February 4, 1984 SIGNATURE: Glenn Kasner
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 2.2071

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)	
L588052	L. 599026	599048
588053	599027	599049
588054	599028	599050
588055	599029	599051
588056	599030	599052
588057	599031	599053
588147	599032	
588148	599033	
588149	599034	
588150	599035	
588151	599036	
588152	599037	
588154	599038	
588155	599039	
588156	599040	
588157	599041	
588158	599042	
588161	599043	
588162	599044	
588163	599045	
588164	599046	
588168	599047	

TOTAL CLAIMS 50

If space insufficient, attach list

ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPLORATION CORPORATION
HOLLOWAY TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

INTERPRETATION OF HEAVY MINERAL GOLD ANOMALIES IN TILL SAMPLES FROM REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLES

BY

S.A. AVERILL AND K. MACNEIL
OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
NOVEMBER 02, 1984

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APPENDICES

Appendix A -	Sample Processing Logs and Sample Weights
Appendix B -	Overburden and Bedrock Gold Analyses
Appendix C -	Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Logs

Summary

The report is an interpretation of heavy mineral gold anomalies in till samples from twenty-six reverse circulation holes drilled by Argentex Resource Exploration Corporation in Holloway Township, Ontario.

All of the geochemical anomalies are caused by free gold grains. In most cases only a few coarse background grains are present. Higher concentrations of fine gold suggestive of dispersion from a discrete source are present in adjacent Holes 17 and 20. Follow-up drilling is recommended.

No dispersion from the known Canamax and Barrick zones was encountered. The low grade, discontinuous subcrops of the zones probably produced short, patchy dispersion trains.

Introduction

In August of 1984, Argentex Resource Exploration conducted a 26-hole reverse circulation overburden drilling program in Holloway Township, 50 km east of Matheson, Ontario. Hole locations are shown in Fig. 1 (in pocket). The northern boundary of the property is less than 1 km from two low-grade gold zones that are currently being investigated by Barrick Resources Corporation and Canamax Resources Incorporated.

Overburden Drilling Management Limited (ODM) of Ottawa provided a geologist to supervise the program and to log the Quaternary sediments. Samples collected from the drill holes and from nine backhoe trenches were forwarded to the ODM processing lab. Heavy mineral concentrates (Appendix A) were prepared from till, gravel and sand samples using shaking table preconcentration followed by heavy liquid refining as outlined in the Flow sheet of Fig. 2. Any gold particles that separated from the other heavy minerals on the table were measured and classified to determine their approximate distance of glacial transport (Fig. 3). Where two or more particles were seen on the table, a special pan refining process was used to isolate "all" of the gold present.

Visible gold (Appendix A) and/or high gold assays (Appendix B) were reported for a number of samples. Argentex requested that ODM interpret and appraise the anomalies. The present report describes ODM's findings with emphasis on the drill samples. The backhoe samples contain consistent traces of visible gold but are not anomalous and are only briefly referred to in the report.

The Principles of Overburden Exploration in Glaciated Areas

During the Pleistocene epoch of the Quaternary period, the crowns of all ore bodies that subcropped beneath the continental ice sheets of North America were eroded and were dispersed down-ice in the glacial debris. The dispersion mechanisms were systematic (Averill, 1978) and the resulting ore "trains" in the overburden are generally long, thin and narrow and most importantly are several hundred times larger than the parent ore bodies. These large trains can be used very effectively to locate the remaining roots of the ore bodies.

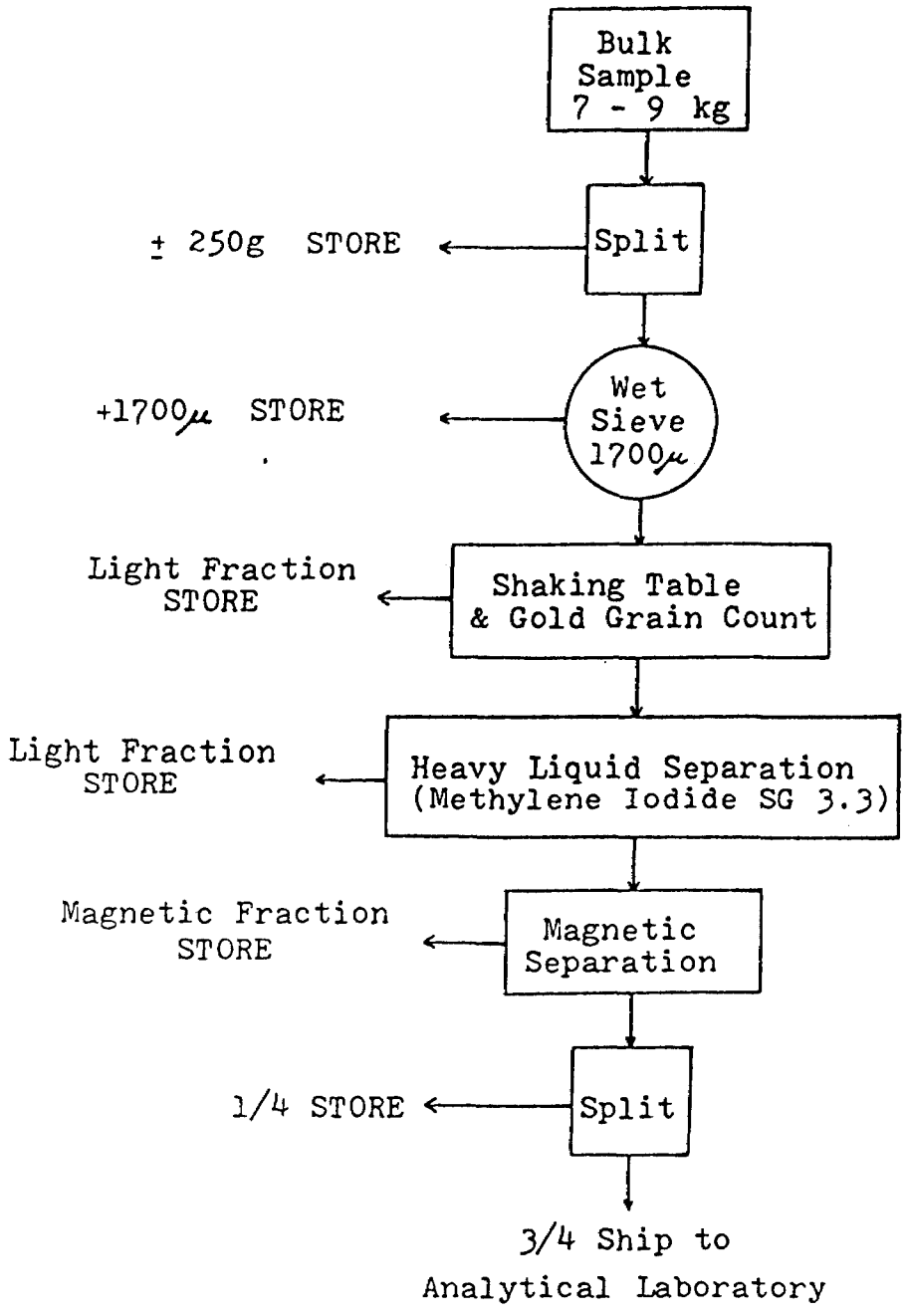
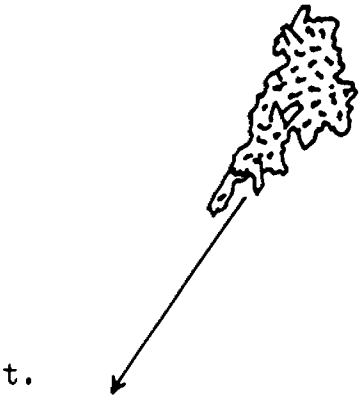


Fig. 2 - Sample Processing Flow Sheet

DELICATE

0-100 m ice transport.
Primary crystal faces, pitted leaf surfaces & ragged leaf edges intact.



IRREGULAR

100-1000 m ice transport.
Gross primary shape and pitted surface intact.

IRREGULAR

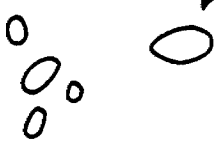
Curled leaf variety.

ABRADED

1000+ m ice transport.
Large primary leaf reduced to smaller flakes with polished surfaces.

ABRADED

Spindled leaf variety.



ROUNDED

1000+ m ice + stream transport.
Polished equidimensional grains.

Fig. 3 - Effects of glacial transport on gold particle size and shape.
(Developed by Overburden Drilling Management Ltd.)

Because the dispersion trains originated at the base of the ice, they are either partly or entirely buried by younger, nonanomalous glacial debris. Many trains are confined to the bottom layer of glacial debris--the basal till. In fact, the sampling of glacial overburden for exploration purposes is commonly referred to as "basal till sampling". It is important to note, however, that in areas affected by multiple glaciations the bottom layer of debris in the overburden section may be only the lowermost of several stacked basal tills, and that a dispersion train may occur at any level within any one of the basal till horizons. Consequently, the term "basal till sampling" is not synonymous with the collection of samples from the base of the overburden section. Moreover, the term is not strictly correct because significant glacial dispersion trains can occur in formations other than basal till.

From the foregoing statements, it can be seen that glacial dispersion and glacial stratigraphy are interdependent. Consequently, the effectiveness of overburden sampling as an exploration method is related to the ability of the sampling equipment to deliver stratigraphic information from the unconsolidated glacial deposits. In areas of deep overburden, drills must be used. Most drills have been designed to sample bedrock and are unsuitable for overburden exploration, but in the last decade rotasonic coring rigs and reverse circulation rotary rigs have been developed to sample the overburden as well as the bedrock. Both drills provide accurate stratigraphic information throughout the hole and deliver large samples that compensate for the natural inhomogeneity of glacial debris. In overburden exploration programs, both the overburden and bedrock are sampled. The bedrock samples are used to determine overburden provenance (and, hence, the precise directions of glacial transport) and the inter-related bedrock and overburden data provide exceptionally comprehensive exploration coverage.

Most of the glacial overburden in Canada is fresh, and metals in the overburden occur in primary, mechancially dispersed minerals rather than in secondary chemical concentrations. While ore mineral dispersion trains are very large, they are also weak due to dilution by glacial transport and are difficult to identify from a normal "soil" analysis of the fine fraction of the samples. Consequently, heavy mineral concentrates are prepared to amplify the primary

anomalies, and analysis of the fines is normally reserved for areas where significant post-glacial oxidation is evident. The heavy mineral concentrates are very sensitive, and special care must be taken to avoid the introduction of contaminants into the samples.

Quaternary Stratigraphy

A relatively simple Quaternary succession from one glaciation is represented within the drill area. Glacial till, glaciofluvial sand and gravel, and glaciolacustrine sand, silt and clay are present.

Glacial till rests upon bedrock in a majority of the reverse circulation drill holes (Appendix C). This unit is correlative with the Matheson Till of Baker (1982). Glacial striae indicate ice movement along an azimith of approximately 165 -175 .

The Boundary Esker bisects the Argentex claim group. Esker sediments include sands and gravels deposited in an in-ice conduit within the same ice-sheet responsible for deposition of the Matheson Till. The downcutting effect of the glacial stream has resulted in the absence of till at the base of holes 01, 02 and 13.

Overlying till and glaciofluvial material are lacustrine sediments deposited in pro-glacial Lake Ojibway. These sediments include clay, silt, and sand approximating a fining upwards sequence. The common presence of sand at the base of the lacustrine section is attributable to reworking and redistribution of glaciofluvial (esker) sediments by the encroaching lake waters.

Properties of a Significant Gold Dispersion Train

ODM normally collects till samples weighing 8 kg and has found that 10 to 15 percent of such samples from the Abitibi greenstone belt region contain 1 or 2 gold particles measuring 200 to 1000 microns. These particles reflect the widespread distribution of gold in Abitibi belt rocks and produce false heavy mineral geochemical anomalies ranging from 1000 ppb to more than 100,000 ppb. True anomalies from significant glacial dispersion trains are much rarer and generally have the following properties:

1. The gold particles are of a common size.

2. A minimum of 4 to 5 gold particles coarser than 200 microns or 10 particles finer than 200 microns are present.

3. All of the particles have suffered the same degree of glacial abrasion, indicating a common distance of transport (Fig. 3)

In a few gold deposits, all of the gold is contained in pyrite and gold particle counts cannot be used to evaluate the dispersion trains. Other deposits are mineralogically complex and specific heavy minerals such as pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, molybdenite or siderite may accompany the free gold particles in the dispersion trains.

Most gold deposits in the Abitibi belt strike subparallel to the bedrock stratigraphy which is in turn conveniently sub-perpendicular to the direction of Wisconsinan ice advance. Thus, assuming that a significant gold deposit has a strike length of 100 metres or more, a gold dispersion train should be at least 100 metres wide to be of interest. Dispersion trains are characteristically stratabound at the base of a specific till unit near source, and at the top of the same unit further down-ice. Thus, a significant overburden gold anomaly should repeat at the same stratigraphic level in adjacent drill holes across a minimum width of 100 metres. Several gold dispersion trains tested by ODM (Fig. 4) have been traceable for about 1 km down-ice.

Argentex Heavy Mineral Geochemistry

A total of 92 Argentex till, sand and gravel samples were processed and analyzed. Visible gold was seen in twenty-eight (30 percent) of the samples. Analyses in excess of 1000 ppb, normally reflecting the presence of one or more free gold particles coarser than 200 microns, were obtained from fifteen (16 percent) samples, including 12 of the samples in which visible gold was sighted (Table 1).

	Name	Deposit Type	Continuous km of H.M. Dispersion Train
NEW DISCOVERIES	Collins Bay "B"	Massive pitchblende/nickel arsenide	20+
	Black Forest	" " "	2+
	Gillander Lake	Narrow pitchblende veins	0.5
	Currie	Disseminated chalcopyrite	1+
	Aquarius	Gold vein	1+
	Watabeag	"	<1
	Waddy Lake, Partridge Zone	Gold in shear zone	2+
KNOWN DEPOSITS	Raven	Disseminated chalcocite (0.1% Cu)	0.5
	Rabbit Lake	Medium grade pitchblende	6+
	Collins Bay "A"	Massive pitchblende/nickel arsenide	2
	Dome	Gold vein	1+
	Mattagami Lake	Massive sulphide Cu/Zn	5+
	Selbaie	" "	2+
	Casa-Berardi	Gold/arsenic in sediments	1+

Fig. 4 - Reverse Circulation and Sonic Drilling Discoveries and Orientation Programs with ODM Participation

Hole No.	Sample No.	Panned	Visible Gold No./Size/Shape	Average Diam.	Grams (3/4 ft)	Correction Factor		ppb Au		Degree of Correlation Assay = V.G.
						Weight	Thickness	Calc.	Meas.(Repeat)	
ARG-84- 01	12	No	250 x 150 A	200	13.7	0.9	-	845	1,110	Good
02	06	No	-	-	9.9	-	-	-	1,360	Missed V.G.
03	01	No	250 x 100 A	200	13.1	0.9	-	845	1,795	Good
04	05	No	550 x 350 A	500	7.7	0.5	-	20,000	23,000	Good
05	03	No	150 x 150 A	150	7.7	0.5	-	660	1,205	Good
07	01	Yes	350 x 200 A	300	19.6	1.3	-	2,680	1,875	Good
			250 x 150 A	200						
			2 @ 100 x 100 A	100						
			2 @ 50 x 50 A	50						
			100 x 100 Ir	100						
	02	Yes	350 x 350 Ir	350	15.7	1.1	-	7,260	84,000	High Assay
			300 x 250 A	300						
			250 x 150 A	200						
			150 x 100 A	150						
08	01	No	-	-	14.4	-	-	-	1,095	Missed V.G.
	02	Yes	300 x 300 A	300	17.5	1.2	-	3,270	595	Low Assay
			150 x 150 A	150						
			150 x 100 A	150						
			100 x 100 Ir	100						
			100 x 100 x 100 Ir	(200)						
	04	No	550 x 350 A	500	19.5	1.3	-	7,690	475	Low Assay
09	02	No	550 x 500 A	500	14.2	0.95	-	10,530	7,545	Good
	03	Yes	500 x 300 Ir	400	35.6	2.4	-	3,390	680	Low Assay
			300 x 200 Ir	300						
			150 x 100 A	150						

Table 1 - Comparison of Shaking Table Visible Gold Counts, Calculated Gold Assays and Measured Gold Assays

Hole No.	Sample No.	Panned	Visible Gold No./Size/Shape	Average Diam.	Grams (3/4 H)	Correction Factor Weight	Correction Factor Thickness	ppb Au Calc.	ppb Au Meas.(Repeat)	Degree of Correlation Assay = V.G.
ARG-84- 13	01	No	150 x 100 A	150	10.5	0.7	-	470	360	Good
14	02	No	250 x 250 A	250	13.5	0.9	-	1,670	70	Low Assay
	04	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,345	Missed V.G.
17	01	Yes	200 x 150 Ir 150 x 50 Ir 100 x 100 Ir 2 @ 50 x 50 Ir	200 100 100 50	7.9	0.5	-	1,960	4,730	High Assay
	02	No	150 x 100 Ir	150	19.0	1.3	-	250	140	Good
	03	Yes	150 x 100 A 50 x 50 A 150 x 50 Ir	150 50 100	18.8	1.3	-	340	85	Low Assay
	04	Yes	200 x 200 Ir 250 x 150 Ir 250 x 100 Ir 100 x 100 Ir 150 x 50 Ir 2@ 100 x 50 Ir 100 x 100 A	200 200 200 100 100 100	13.9	0.9	-	3,090	10,445	High Assay
20	01	Yes	250 x 150 Ir 100 x 100 Ir 150 x 50 Ir 100 x 100 Ir 100 x 50 Ir 2 @ 50 x 50 Ir 50 x 50 Ir 250 x 150 A 2 @ 100 x 100 A 3 @ 100 x 50 A 2 @ 50 x 50 A 3 @ 50 x 50 A	200 100 100 100 100 50 50 200 100 100 50 50	31.4	2.1	-	1,190	280 (145)	Low Assay

Table 1 - Comparison of Shaking Table Visible Gold Counts, Calculated Gold Assays and Measured Gold Assays (Continued)

Hole No.	Sample No.	Panned	Visible Gold No./Size/Shape	Average Diam.	Grams (3/4 fl)	Correction Factor Weight	Correction Factor Thickness	ppb Au Calc.	ppb Au Meas.(Repeat)	Degree of Correlation Assay = V.G.
ARG-84- 20	02	Yes	100 x 50 A 50 x 50 A 100 x 50 Ir 100 x 100 D	100 50 100 100	15.1	1	-	310	450	Good
21A	03	No	300 X 150 Ir	200	17.2	1.2	-	630	1,515 (760)	Good
24	01	Yes	100 x 50 Ir 50 x 50 Ir	100 50	15.5	1.0	-	110	175	Good
	02	Yes	650 x 500 x 100 A 500 x 400 A 150 x 100 Ir 75 x 50 Ir	600 500 150 50	24.2	1.6	-	16,590	12,700 (230)	Good
	03	Yes	250 x 150 Ir 50 x 50 D	200 50	23.1	1.5	-	510	205 (930)	Good
	05	Yes	300 x 150 Ir 100 x 50 Ir	300 100	21.8	1.5	-	1,670	600 (640)	Low Assay
25	01	Yes	400 x 400 A 100 x 50 A 100 x 50 Ir 100 x 100 Ir 50 x 50 Ir	400 100 100 100 50	22.2	1.5	-	3,800	195 (165)	Low Assay
	02	Yes	75 x 50 A 50 x 50 A 350 x 250 Ir 100 x 50 D	50 50 300 100	19.7	1.3	-	1,940	310	Low Assay
	03	No	100 x 100 A	100	27.4	1.8	-	60	185 (7,190)	Good
26	01	Yes	100 x 100 A 150 x 100 Ir	100 150	20.9	1.4	-	310	1,230	High Assay
	04	No	150 x 100 A	150	16.4	1.1	-	300	875	Good

Table 1 - Comparison of Shaking Table Visible Gold Counts, Calculated Gold Assays and Measured Gold Assays (Continued)

The proportion of samples with high gold assays is consistent with the normal 10 to 15 percent background range for this part of the Abitibi belt. Most of the anomalous samples are erratically scattered through the drill holes, contain only 1 or 2 well-travelled (abraded) gold particles and clearly do not define systematic dispersion trains from discrete sources. However, a few gold concentrations suggestive of dispersion trains are present. To confirm these trains and also to ensure that other free gold trains were not missed and that "invisible gold" (in pyrite) trains are not present, it is necessary to compare the visible gold concentrations to the analytical gold concentrations. This can be done by calculating the geochemical contribution that each gold particle should make to its concentrate. The quantity of gold in a given particle is related to the diameter and thickness of that particle. Only the diameter is measured in our laboratory as it is very difficult to position a microscopic particle on edge to measure its thickness. However, we have found from years of observation that the thickness of abraded gold flakes -- the type of gold particle most commonly encountered in tills -- is approximately 20 percent of the diameter (0.2d) for 100 micron flakes, decreasing systematically by about 0.01d for each 100 micron increase in diameter, and finally levelling off at 0.1d for flakes coarser than 1000 microns.

It is known (Clifton et. al, 1967) that a gold flake 100 microns in diameter and 20 microns thick will contribute about 1500 ppb gold to a 1 gram sample. The same flake would contribute one-fifteenth as much gold, or 100 ppb to the average 15-gram 3/4 split of a concentrate that we submit for analysis. Using the 100-micron diameter, 20-micron thick, 100 ppb flake as a standard, it is possible to calculate the geochemical contribution of flakes of other sizes to a 15-gram concentrate as follows:

Flake Diameter (microns)	ppb Au
50	10
100	100
150	330
200	760
300	2,400
400	5,400
500	10,000
600	16,200
700	24,000
800	33,300
900	43,700
1,000	55,000

Our experience over several years has been that the calculated values are accurate to ±50 percent provided that several gold particles of similar size are present to offset variations in particle thickness and the effects of sample splitting. Where only one or two gold particles of varying size are present, as in many of the Argentex samples, the calculated values show considerably less correlation with the analytical values. There are three reasons for this:

1. There is a 25 percent probability that either the only gold particle present or the coarsest particle that contains most of the gold will remain in the retained 1/4 split and will be missed in the analysis of the 3/4 split.

2. Some gold particles are not visible on the table. An estimated 60 to 70 percent of naturally occuring particles are thin abraded flakes. If these flakes are over 125 microns in diameter, they separate cleanly from all other heavy minerals high on the table deck and are easily seen. Other types of gold particles travel at a lower level on the deck due to size and shape effects. Generally 10 to 20 percent of such particles are visible, with the remainder being hidden by magnetite and other heavy minerals. The "invisible" particle types are:

   (a) Particles finer than 125 microns, irrespective of shape.
   (b) Delicate particles, irrespective of size.
   (c) Abraded particles coarser than 125 microns and several times thicker than normal flake gold. Due to their thickness, these particles make a major contribution to the gold analysis. Most unexplained high analyses are caused by a single gold particle of this type.

3. The pronounced malleability of gold precludes its thorough homogenization with the sample through mechanical pulping. Ideally the 3/4 concentrate split should be pulped to -200 mesh (74 microns) prior to analysis but in practice a short pulping period must be used to avoid a temperature buildup that would cause streaking of gold on the

interior of the shatter box. As a result, a significant proportion of the pulp is coarser than 150 mesh (105 microns). Gold particles in particular tend to remain coarse, and in fact will often increase in diameter due to flattening, elongation and aggregation with one another. Thus the gold is not evenly distributed through the pulp. The problem can be overcome by assaying the +150 mesh "metallics" and the -150 mesh pulp separately and calculating a combined "pulp and metallics" assay. This procedure is expensive, and in routine geochemical work such as that performed for Argentex, a simple 10-gram subsample is taken from the unscreened pulp. Thus, if the pulp weighs more than 10 grams and contains metallics, analytical reproducability is poor.

Visible gold counts, calculated gold assays and measured gold assays are compared in Table 1. The correlation between calculated assays and measured assays is considered to be "good" if the measured assays are not more than about 50 percent lower than or twice as high as (allowing for limited variations in flake thickness) the calculated assays.

Of the twenty-eight samples with visible gold, fifteen (54 percent) gave "good" correlation of calculated and measured assays, nine (32 percent) gave low measured assays and four (14 percent) gave high measured assays.

Low measured assays normally indicate one of the following:

(a) the largest gold particle or the only particle present remained in the unanalyzed 1/4 concentrate

(b) the concentration of gold metallics in the analyzed subsample of the pulp was lower than in the remainder of the pulp.

The concentrate splitting factor should produce low measured assays in twenty-five percent of the samples. The fact that thirty-two percent (nine) of the samples yielded low assays indicates that pulping was also a factor. It is possible to pan the retained 1/4 splits of the concentrates to ascertain whether the missing gold was "lost" in concentrate splitting or in pulp subsampling, and this was done

for the nine Argentex samples. The coarse missing gold was found in 5 samples (Table 2). Thus the concentrate splitting factor produced low measured assays in only 17 percent (5/28) of the samples with visible gold, compared to the expected 25 percent.

The missing gold in the other four samples with low measured assays -- No. 08-02, 20-01, 24-05 and 25-02 -- should be in the unanalyzed portion of the pulp. During tabling each of these samples produced a 200 to 300 micron gold particle that would make a major geochemical contribution to a heavy mineral concentrate plus one or more fine particles that would make only minor geochemical contributions. The 3/4 concentrates weighed 18 to 31 grams, leading to a 44 to 68 percent probability that coarse gold metallics in the pulp would not enter a 10 gram analytical subsample. Larger, 20-gram subsamples were analyzed for samples 24-05 and 25-02, suggesting that the metallics problem should not be severe, but good examples of the problem are evident in two other samples from Holes 24 and 25 for which 20 gram subsamples were initially analyzed and check analyses of 2 to 12 grams of the same pulp were later made. Sample 24-02 gave values of 12,700 and 230 ppb while Sample 25-03 yielded 185 and 7190 ppb.

High measured assays normally indicate one of the following:

(a) Some visible gold was missed during tabling.
(b) The concentration of gold metallics in the analyzed subsample of the pulp was higher than in the remainder of the pulp.

Two or more gold particles were seen during tabling of each of the four samples that produced high measured assays. In three of the samples -- No. 17-01, 17-04 and 26-01 -- panning of the retained 1/4 concentrate produced zero or negligible gold and the measured assays are only 3-4 times higher than the calculated assays. This suggests that the coarsest gold particle in the 3/4 analytical concentrate was simply 3-4 times thicker than normal. Actually, in Hole 17 all of the gold particles are 3-4 times thicker than normal. In the fourth sample -- No. 07-02 -- the coarsest particle is still in the 1/4 concentrate and the measured assay at 84,000 ppb is much higher than the 7260 ppb calculated assay.

Hole No.	Sample No.	Total Conc. Panned?	V.G. In Total Conc. (Table ± Pan) No./Size/Shape	Panned V.G. in 1/4 Conc No./Size/Shape
Class: Table gold present, low measured assay				
ARG-84-08	02	Yes	1 @ 300 x 300 A 1 @ 150 x 150 A 1 @ 150 x 100 A 1 @ 100 x 100 Ir 1 @ 100x100x100 Ir	1 @ 100x100x100 A/IR 1 @ less than 50x50 Ir
	08 04	No	1 @ 550x350 A	1 @ 550 x 350 (500 fine gr. as py)
	09 03	Yes	1 @ 500 x 300 Ir 1 @ 300 x 200 Ir 1 @ 150 x 100 A	1 @ 300 x 200 A
	14 02	No	1 @ 250 x 250 A	1 @ 300 x 250 A
	17 03	Yes	1 @ 150 x 100 A 1 @ 150 x 50 Ir 1 @ 50 x 50 A	1 @ 150 x 100 A
	20 01	Yes	1 @ 250 x 150 Ir 2 @ 100 x 100 Ir 1 @ 150 x 50 Ir 1 @ 100 x 50 Ir 3 @ 50 x 50 Ir 1 @ 250 x 150 A 2 @ 100 x 100 A 3 @ 100 x 50 A 2 @ 50 x 50 A 3 @ Less than 50 x 50 A	1 @ 100x100x50 A 1 @ 150 x 50 Ir
	24 05	Yes	1 @ 300 x 150 Ir 1 @ 100 x 50 Ir	
	25 01	Yes	1 @ 400 x 400 A 1 @ 100 x 50 A 1 @ 100 x 50 Ir 1 @ 100 x 100 Ir 1 @ 50 x 50 Ir	1 @ 400 x 400 A
	25 02	Yes	1 @ 350 x 250 Ir 1 @ 100 x 50 D 1 @ 75 x 50 A 1 @ 50 x 50 A	

Table 2: Visible Gold in Panned 1/4 Concentrates of Samples with Poor or No Correlation of Table V.G. and Measured Gold

Hole No.	Sample No.	Total Conc. Panned?	V.G. In Total Conc. (Table ± Pan) No./Size/Shape	Panned V.G. in 1/4 Conc No./Size/Shape
Class: Table gold present, high measured assay				
ARG-84-07	02	Yes	1 @ 350 x 350 Ir 1 @ 300 x 250 A 1 @ 250 x 150 A 1 @ 150 x 100 A	1 @ 350x300x50 Ir (200 fine gr. as py)
17	01	Yes	1 @ 200 x 150 Ir 1 @ 150 x 50 Ir 1 @ 100 x 100 Ir 2 @ 50 x 50 Ir	
17	04	Yes	1 @ 200 x 200 Ir 1 @ 250 x 150 Ir 1 @ 250 x 100 Ir 1 @ 100 x 100 Ir 1 @ 150 x 50 Ir 2 @ 100 x 50 Ir 1 @ 100 x 100 A	1 @ 150 x 50 Ir
26	01	Yes	1 @ 150 x 100 Ir 1 @ 100 x 100 A	
Class: No table gold, high measured assay				
ARG-84-02	06	No	Nil	
08	01	No	Nil	2 @ 100 x 50 Ir 1 @ 150 x 100 A (50 gr as py)
14	04	No	Nil	1 @ 50 x 50 A

Table 2: Visible Gold in Panned 1/4 Concentrates of Samples with Poor or No Correlation of Table V.G. and Measured Gold (Continued)

The 1/4 concentrate contains only the one gold particle, and the pyrite content is low precluding the presence of significant invisible gold. It is reasoned that one coarse, thick gold particle was missed during tabling and entered the 3/4 analytical concentrate.

Gold assays from significant dispersion trains invariably exceed 1000 ppb and are generally greater than 3000 ppb. Twenty-three Argentex samples either produced or should have produced assays in excess of 1000 ppb. Sufficient visible gold to generate the measured assays was seen in sixteen of these samples (Good Correlation and Low Assay) and part of the gold was seen in four samples (High Assay). Thus visible gold was seen in twenty or 87 percent of the samples that contain anomalous levels of gold. This is in excess of the average 60-70 percent visual detection rate of +125 micron gold in our laboratory - probably due to the relatively coarse abraded nature of much of the gold.

The three anomalous samples in which all of the visible gold appears to have been missed are:

		Weight in Grams		
Hole No.	Sample No.	3/4 Conc.	Pulp Subsample	ppb Au
ARG-84-02	06	9.9	9.10	1360
08	01	14.4	10.00	1095
14	04	10.2	9.88	3345

High assays with no supporting sighted gold are generally due to single coarse gold particles that are so thick that they do not separate cleanly from magnetite on the shaking table. Panning of the retained 1/4-heavy mineral splits of the three samples revealed the presence of a single, fine (less than 50 x 50 microns) abraded gold grain in ARG-84-14-04, and three fine (2 @ 100x50, 1@ 150x100) irregularly shaped gold grains in 08-01. Sample 02-06 contained no V.G. in the 1/4 split.

The panning results from 02-06 and 14-04 are consistent with single unsighted grains of 200-300 microns diameter having entered the 3/4 analytical

split. In Sample 08-01, however, the three fine grains in the 1/4 split suggest that an additional 8-10 grains entered the 3/4 split. Ten such grains would produce an assay of 1000 ppb, consistent with the reported value of 1095 ppb.

Argentex Dispersion Trains

The foregoing comparison of calculated visible gold assays and measured total gold assays has shown that all of the Argentex geochemical anomalies are caused by free gold particles rather than by invisible gold in pyrite. In most anomalous samples only one or two gold particles are present -- well below the 5-10 particle minimum for a dispersion train. These "background" particles tend to be abraded, indicating glacial transport of more than 1 km. They also tend to be coarse due to selective destruction of fine grains during long transport, and thus create impressive heavy mineral goechemical anomalies ranging to 84,000 ppb.

The 5-10 gold particle per sample dispersion train threshold is met in some but not all samples in adjacent hole-pairs 07 and 08, 17 and 20, 24 and 25.

In Holes 07 and 08, four of six samples produced 5-12 gold particles each (includes the inferred coarse gold particle that created an assay of 84,000 ppb in 07-02 and the inferred 8-10 fine particles that created an assay of 1095 ppb in 08-01). The concentration of gold particles is marginal for a dispersion train, and the particles are varisized suggesting several sources and are also abraded indicating transport of more than 1 km. Holes 09 and 10 were drilled 100 and 200 km up-ice from Hole 08 and did not intersect similar anomalies, effectively precluding the existence of a traceable dispersion train in the area. It is therefore reasoned that the Hole 07-08 gold concentrations are erratic high background occurrences. Such occurrences are common in the Matheson Till over this part of the Abitibi belt and are due in part to recycling of gold from old interglacial gravels.

In Holes 24 and 25, seven of eight samples yielded visible gold but only Sample 25-01 yielded the minimum 5 particles for a dispersion train and only four of the samples gave measured or calculated assays greater than the 1000 ppb

anomaly threshold. The gold particles are varisized and are of both irregular and abraded populations, suggesting derivation from various minor sources both within and north of the Argentex property. Holes 23 and 18 were drilled 100 to 200 metres down-ice from Hole 24 and are non-anomalous. Thus the Hole 24 and 25 gold concentrations, like those in Holes 07 and 08, are considered to be high background occurrences.

The gold concentrations in Holes 17 and 20 are of more interest. The lower of three till samples in Hole 17 yielded eight gold particles of a common size (50-200 microns) and shape (irregular) suggesting derivation from a common source 100-500 metres to the north. The upper till samples and an overlying sand sample contain lower concentrations of gold particles of a similar size and shape. A third factor suggesting a single source is the abnormal thickness of the grains which, it will be remembered, produced a measured assay of 10,445 ppb compared to a calculated flake gold assay of 3090 ppb. Panning of the concentrate revealed several hundred sharply angular grains of an arsenopyrite-like mineral (a check analysis yielded only 42 ppm As) that may be associated with the gold.

Hole 20 was drilled 400 m east along the geological strike from Hole 17 and yielded gold particles of the same size. The concentration of gold particles decreases downward from 19 in Sample 20-01 to four in 20-02 and zero in 20-03. Half of the grains are irregular in shape and half are abraded. This suggests a source 500-1000 m distant but a distant source is problematic because Hole 21 was drilled only 100 m up-ice from Hole 20 and is non-anomalous. It is noted that the bottom sample is from a short, 0.7 m interval and that the abraded grains have diameters of less than 100 microns and would therefore be difficult to classify. A source within 100 m is considered possible if the gold at source occurs as single crystals (these could be misclassified as abraded whereas normal leaf gold within 100 m of source would almost certainly be classified as delicate). However, the source must be of low grade as the grade of our concentrates is normally equal to the grade of the source and the best concentrate grade is about 2500 ppb (Sample 20-01, calculated assay upgraded from 1190 ppb because concentrate oversized; measured assays unexpectedly low despite little gold in retained 1/4 concentrate, suggesting some gold grains inadvertently lost in laboratory). Also a non-

anomalous hole -- No. 16 -- was drilled 200 m down-ice indicating that only a short dispersion train is present.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Numerous heavy mineral gold anomalies were obtained from the Argentex samples. All of the anomalies are caused by free gold grains. In most instances, one or two coarse background grains are responsible for the anomalies but in Holes 07/08, 17/20 and 24/25 higher gold grain concentrations suggestive of glacial dispersion trains are present.

The Hole 07/08 and 24/25 concentrations are considered to be erratic high background occurrences. The Hole 17/20 concentrations are suggestive of a nearby, low grade, stratigraphically controlled source. This source should lie 100-500 m north of Hole 17 and less than 100 m north of Hole 20. Indicated strike length is 400+ metres but grade may be sub-economic. It is recommended that sectional diamond drilling preferably guided by fill-in reverse circulation drilling be undertaken to locate the source.

A number of holes were drilled down-ice from the Barrick-Canamax gold zones but no dispersion of the mineralization was detected. ODM's case histories show that gold dispersion trains from ore-grade deposits are generally traceable for about 1 km down-ice. However, the Barrick-Canamax zones are said to be of low grade and to have discontinuous subcrops and would therefore be expected to have short, patchy dispersion trains. This may explain the absence of Barrick-Canamax gold from the Argentex samples as most of the down-ice holes are 600 m or more from the mineralization and align with the ends rather than centres. However, Hole 26 was drilled only 100 m down-ice from the centre of the Canamax zone and is also non-anomalous. It is suspected that this portion of the Canamax zone does not subcrop.

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APPENDIX A

SAMPLE PROCESSING LOGS AND SAMPLE WEIGHTS

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED

LABORATORY SAMPLE LOG

Sample Number	Weight (kg. wet)			Weight (grams dry)				Grains	Description		Classification
	Table Split	+10 Rock Chips	-10 Table Feed	Table Conc	M.I. Lights	Non-mag	Mag	V.G.	+10	Matrix	
ARG-84-01-01	6.6	2.2	4.4	154.4	143.5	8.3	2.6	—	Pebs 70%VLS 30%Gr.	sorted beige coarse	GRAVEL
-02	7.9	2.1	5.8	210.9	190.5	16.0	4.4	—	Pebs 60%VLS 40%Gr	"	"
-03	6.6	1.3	5.3	223.6	205.5	12.3	5.8	—	Pebs 70%VLS 30%Gr.	unsorted grey beige with silt	TILL
-04	8.4	3.0	5.4	166.3	144.7	17.0	4.6	—	"	"	"
-05	8.3	3.3	5.0	148.8	133.6	11.8	3.4	—	"	sorted gray beige coarse	GRAVEL
-06	8.7	2.1	6.6	194.4	181.9	9.2	3.3	—	Pebs 60%VLS 40%Gr.	"	"
-07	8.2	2.4	5.8	175.4	163.3	8.5	3.6	—	Pebs 70%VLS 30%Gr.	"	"
-08	7.4	2.1	5.3	196.1	187.1	6.2	2.8	—	"	"	"
-09	7.4	1.0	6.4	170.1	152.9	12.0	5.2	—	"	"	"
-10	7.7	0.6	7.1	233.1	214.5	13.0	5.6	—	Pebs 60%VLS 40%Gr.	"	"
-11	7.4	0.2	7.2	218.9	191.3	21.2	6.4	—	"	sorted greybeige coarse.	SAND
-12	8.4	3.4	5.0	199.7	167.9	18.3	16.5	Also X200	Pebs 70%VLS 30%Gr.	sorted greybeige coarse	GRAVEL.
02-01	5.4	1.2	4.2	120.6	99.4	15.6	5.6	—	"	sorted beige coarse	"
-02	7.0	0.6	6.4	116.1	94.1	15.6	6.4	—	Pebs 60%VLS 40% Gr	unsorted grey beige with silt	TILL
-03	7.4	2.2	5.2	115.1	100.0	10.9	4.2	—	Pebs 70%VLS 30%Gr.	sorted grey beige coarse	GRAVEL
-04	7.5	3.1	4.4	203.1	187.1	11.2	4.8	—	"	"	"
-05	7.7	3.7	4.0	120.0	101.0	12.2	6.8	—	"	sorted gray green. coarse	"
-06	4.2	1.8	2.4	103.6	84.9	13.2	5.5	—	Pebs 80% VLS 20% Gr.	sorted grey beige coarse.	"
07	6.4	3.0	3.4	112.6	75.7	24.3	12.6	—	Bedrock chips 95% VLS, 5% Gr.	sorted green	BEDROCK and GRAVEL

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED

LABORATORY SAMPLE LOG

Sample Number	Weight (kg. wet)			Weight (grams dry)				Grains	Description		Classification
	Table Split	+10 Rock Chips	-10 Table Feed	Table Conc	M.I. Lights	Non-mag	Mag	V.G.	+10	Matrix	
ARG-84-030	8.1	1.8	6.3	147.9	123.1	17.4	7.4	A100 x 250	Pebs 75% VIS 25% Gr.	unsorted gray beige with silt.	TILL
-02	4.0	1.5	2.5	110.1	95.9	9.8	4.4	—	"	"	"
-03	7.1	1.2	5.9	158.9	33.0	107.5	18.4	—	Cobs 70% VIS 30% Gr.	"	"
-04-01	4.4	1.5	2.9	138.1	128.3	6.8	3.0	—	Pebs 70% VIS 30% Gr.		"
-02	2.9	0.9	2.0	70.3	62.7	4.7	2.9	—	"	sorted grey beige coarse.	GRAVEL
-03	6.4	3.0	3.4	114.9	103.5	7.4	4.0	—	"	"	"
-04	4.6	1.9	2.7	94.4	84.0	7.5	2.9	—	"	unsorted grey beige with silt	TILL
-05	5.0	2.1	2.9	110.3	95.7	10.2	4.4	IR 350 x 550	"	sorted grey beige coarse.	GRAVEL
-06	8.1	3.8	4.3	115.6	95.6	13.2	6.8	—	"	"	"
-07	7.7	2.5	5.2	200.9	185.8	10.0	5.1	—	"	"	"
-08	6.6	2.0	4.6	157.2	128.5	18.7	10.0	—	"	unsorted grey beige with silt	TILL
-05-01	3.6	0.3	3.3	105.4	82.9	16.8	5.7	—	Cobs 98% VIS 2% Gr.	"	"
-03	6.5	2.0	4.5	152.8	135.2	10.3	7.3	A 150 x 150	Pebs 90% VIS 10% Gr.	"	"
-06-01	8.2	2.8	5.4	101.8	81.6	14.5	5.7	—	Pebs 70% VIS 30% Gr.	unsorted grey beige with clay	"
-07-01	7.4	1.0	6.4	180.2	143.7	26.1	10.4	*	Pebs 80% VIS 20% Gr.	unsorted grey beige with silt	"
-02	6.5	1.3	5.2	167.5	136.7	20.9	9.9	*	"	"	"
-08-01	8.5	1.5	7.0	203.4	173.7	19.2	10.5	—	"	"	"
-02	7.0	0.8	6.2	200.1	166.5	23.3	10.3	*	Cobs 70% VIS 30% Gr.	"	"
-03	8.2	0.8	7.4	197.8	163.9	21.8	12.1	—	Cobs 80% VIS 20% Gr.	"	"

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED

LABORATORY SAMPLE LOG

Sample Number	Weight (kg. wet)			Weight (grams dry)				Grains	Description		Classification
	Table Split	+10 Rock Chips	-10 Table Feed	Table Conc	M.I. Lights	Non-mag	Mag	V.G.	+10	Matrix	
ARG-84-08-04	8.0	1.2	6.8	206.7	167.0	26.0	13.7	A 350 x 550	Pebs 80% v/s 20% Gr.	unsorted grey beige with silt	TILL
-09-01	5.6	1.2	4.4	113.0	85.0	19.3	8.7	—	Cobs 80% v/s 20% Gr.	"	"
-02	6.9	1.1	5.8	121.3	87.5	18.9	14.9	A 500 x 550	Cobs 60% v/s 40% Gr.	"	"
-03	7.3	0.6	6.7	243.5	163.0	47.3	33.2	*	Pebs 75% v/s 25% Gr.	unsorted grey with clay	"
-10-01	1.3	<0.1	1.3	48.3	43.5	3.7	1.1	—	Few Cobs	unsorted grey with clay and rock chips	TILL & BEDROCK
-11-01	1.2	0.2	1.0	74.6	66.6	6.3	1.7	—	Cobs 60% v/s 40% Gr.	unsorted gray with clay	TILL
-1B	5.1	0.3	4.8	122.0	108.4	10.6	3.0	—	"	unsorted grey with clay and rock chips	TILL & BEDROCK
-12-01	5.6	<0.1	5.6	146.1	116.8	20.4	8.9	—	Few Pebs	sorted beige medium	SAND
-02	4.9	<0.1	4.9	79.0	51.7	21.3	6.0	—	"	"	"
-13-01	5.2	0.6	4.6	139.4	119.0	14.0	6.4	A 100 x 150	Pebs 75% v/s 25% Gr.	unsorted grey beige with silt	TILL
-02	6.4	0.1	6.3	135.3	106.8	19.9	8.6	—	Pebs & Grans 70% v/s 30% Gr.	"	"
-03	6.9	0.7	6.2	198.2	182.8	10.8	4.6	—	Pebs 60% v/s 40% Gr.	"	"
-04	5.9	1.4	4.5	162.8	150.9	8.4	3.5	—	"	sorted grey beige coarse	GRAVEL
-05	7.8	1.8	6.0	278.7	247.2	21.0	10.5	—	Pebs 70% v/s 30% Gr.	"	"
-06	6.6	0.6	6.0	122.7	90.8	23.2	8.7	—	Pebs 60% v/s 40% Gr.	"	"
-14-01	7.2	1.4	5.8	114.3	67.7	26.7	19.9	—	Pebs 85% v/s 15% Gr.	unsorted grey beige with silt	TILL
-02	4.8	0.3	4.5	96.3	69.6	18.0	8.7	A 250 x 250	Pebs 70% v/s 30% Gr.	"	"
-03	5.8	0.4	5.4	130.5	103.41	18.2	8.9	—	Cobs 85% v/s 15% Gr.	unsorted grey beige with clay	"
-04	4.5	0.4	4.1	111.0	89.7	13.6	7.7	—	Pebs 85% v/s 15% Gr.	unsorted grey with grey beige clay	"

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED

LABORATORY SAMPLE LOG

Sample Number	Weight (kg. wet)			Weight (grams dry)				Grains	Description		Classification
	Table Split	+10 Rock Chips	-10 Table Feed	Table Conc	M.I. Lights	Non-mag	Mag	V.G.	+10	Matrix	
ARG-84-15-01	0.9	<0.1	0.9	43.3	37.5	4.1	1.7	—	Few Pebs	unsorted grey green with clay and rock chips	TILL ? BEDROCK
-16-01	2.4	0.2	2.2	89.8	80.1	7.5	2.2	—	Cobs 90% v/s 10% Gr. Tr L.S.	unsorted grey with clay	TILL
-17-01	3.5	<0.1	3.5	140.4	125.6	10.5	4.3	*	Few Pebs	unsorted grey beige with clay	"
-02	6.8	0.8	6.0	236.8	202.2	25.3	9.3	lr 150 x 100	Pebs 80% v/s 20% Gr. Tr L.S.	"	"
-03	7.0	1.9	5.1	174.3	140.3	25.1	8.9	*	Pebs 85% v/s 15% Gr.	"	"
-04	6.0	2.1	3.9	139.3	112.5	18.5	8.3	*	Cobs 85% v/s 15% Gr.	unsorted grey with grey beige clay	"
-18-01	1.8	<0.1	1.8	51.9	45.1	5.4	1.4	—	Few Pebs	unsorted grey beige with clay	"
-02	7.0	1.0	6.0	180.0	143.7	27.1	9.2	—	Pebs 80% v/s 20% Gr.	unsorted grey beige with clay	TILL
-03	2.8	0.5	2.3	97.7	79.5	14.2	4.0	—	Cobs 80% v/s 20% Gr.	"	"
-19-01	7.1	1.0	6.1	178.6	140.0	36.7	1.9	—	Pebs 75% v/s 25% Gr.	"	"
-20-01	7.1	0.7	6.4	210.2	156.5	41.9	11.8	*	Pebs 80% v/s 20% Gr.	"	"
-02	6.0	0.9	5.1	194.9	167.3	20.1	7.5	*	Pebs 90% v/s 10% Gr.	unsorted grey with silt	"
-03	7.3	1.4	5.9	90.9	68.3	15.7	6.9	—	"	unsorted grey with silt	"
-21-01	6.8	0.6	6.2	171.3	147.6	19.6	4.1	—	Pebs 80% v/s 20% Gr.	unsorted grey beige with clay	"
-21A-02	7.6	0.9	6.7	202.2	168.5	23.3	10.4	—	"	"	"
-03	8.2	0.5	7.7	242.0	209.8	22.9	9.3	lr 150 x 300	"	unsorted beige with clay	"
-04	8.6	1.4	7.2	168.7	122.1	35.8	10.8	—	Cobs 80% v/s 20% Gr.	"	"
-22-01	6.7	0.5	6.2	127.6	92.1	27.6	7.9	—	Pebs 70% v/s 30% Gr.	"	"
-02	6.2	1.0	5.2	110.9	89.1	16.2	5.6	—	Pebs 80% v/s 20% Gr.	unsorted green beige with beige clay	"

OV_ _3UR_ _J D_ _INC_ AN/ _MEN_ IMI_

LABORATORY SAMPLE LOG

Sample Number	Weight (kg. wet)			Weight (grams dry)				Grains	Description		Classification
	Table Split	+10 Rock Chips	-10 Table Feed	Table Conc	M.I. Lights	Non-mag	Mag	V.G.	+10	Matrix	
ARG-84-23-01	2.0	0.4	1.6	133.0	125.3	5.7	2.0	—	Pebs 70% v/s 30% Gr.	unsorted grey with clay	TILL
-02	7.9	1.2	6.7	234.3	205.8	20.9	7.6	—	Pebs 80% v/s 20% Gr.	unsorted grey with silt	"
-03	5.5	0.4	5.1	224.2	198.3	19.4	6.5		Pebs 60% v/s 40% Gr.	"	"

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED

LABORATORY SAMPLE LOG

Sample Number	Weight (kg. wet)			Weight (grams dry)				Grains	Description		Classification
	Table Split	+10 Rock Chips	-10 Table Feed	Table Conc	M.I. Lights	Non-mag	Mag	V.G.	+10	Matrix	
ARG-84-											
24-01	6.3	1.0	5.3	172.7	144.4	20.6	7.7	*	PEBS 80% v/s 20% Gr.	UNSORTED GREY-BEIGE ⊠ CLAY.	TILL
-02	6.8	0.4	6.4	209.8	168.1	32.2	9.5	*	PEBS 70% v/s 30% Gr.	"	"
-03	6.8	0.3	6.5	234.9	194.4	30.8	9.7	*	COBS 85% v/s 15% Gr.	"	"
-04	6.0	0.2	5.8	160.7	122.8	29.4	8.5	-	PEBS 70% v/s 30% Gr.	"	"
-05	6.9	0.1	6.8	188.0	149.1	29.1	9.8	*	"	"	"
25-01	6.7	0.3	6.4	194.2	155.0	29.6	9.6	*	"	"	"
-02	6.6	0.2	6.4	176.6	141.2	26.2	9.2	*	"	"	"
-03	7.8	0.2	7.6	245.9	199.6	36.5	9.8	A100x100	"	"	"
26-01	6.6	0.9	5.7	141.2	104.4	27.9	8.9	*	COBS 70% v/s 30% v/s	"	"
-02	5.8	0.6	5.2	185.3	154.3	23.9	7.1	-	COBS 80% v/s 20% Gr.	"	"
-03	6.4	0.9	5.5	179.1	140.6	25.3	13.2	-	COBS 90% v/s 10% Gr.	"	"
-04	6.7	1.4	5.3	142.3	102.5	21.9	17.9	A150x100	COBS (BOULDER CHIPS) 95% v/s 5% Gr.	UNSORTED GREY-BEIGE ⊠ SILT.	"
OB-B1	6.7	1.6	5.1	130.7	110.8	15.5	4.4	-	PEBS 50% v/s 50% Gr.	UNSORTED BEIGE ⊠ ORANGE CLAY.	"
-B2	6.4	1.4	5.0	98.7	90.2	7.3	1.2	A100x100	PEBS 60% v/s 40% Gr.	"	"
-B3	5.8	1.0	4.8	100.8	80.5	15.9	4.4	A100x100	PEBS 50% v/s 50% Gr.	UNSORTED BEIGE ⊠ CLAY.	"
-B4	7.4	1.5	5.9	138.3	116.2	19.4	2.7	*	PEBS 60% v/s 40% Gr.	"	"
-B5	6.0	0.9	6.1	150.7	130.6	15.7	4.4	*	"	"	"
-B6	6.4	2.0	4.4	115.1	94.2	16.7	4.2	*	"	UNSORTED YELLOW-BEIGE ⊠ BEIGE CLAY.	"
-B7	6.0	1.4	5.6	131.2	113.1	14.7	3.4	A100x50	PEBS 40% v/s 20% Gr. 20% OXIDISED.	UNSORTED BEIGE ⊠ CLAY.	"

* SEE ACCOMPANYING SHEET FOR GOLD COUNT.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED

LABORATORY SAMPLE LOG

Sample Number	Weight (kg. wet)			Weight (grams dry)				Grains	Description		Classification
	Table Split	+10 Rock Chips	-10 Table Feed	Table Conc	M.I. Lights	Non-mag	Mag	V.G.	+10	Matrix	
ARG-84-											
OB-88	6.6	3.2	3.4	92.5	82.4	8.3	1.8	-	PEBS 60% Y/S 40% Gr.	UNSORTED RUST-BEIGE W SILT.	TILL
-89	7.7	3.3	4.4	190.4	154.9	26.2	9.3	-	COBS 75% Y/S 25% Gr.	UNSORTED BEIGE W CLAY.	"

VISIBLE GOLD FROM SHAKING TABLE AND PANNING

SAMPLE NUMBER	SIZE OF GOLD BY SHAPE A	IR	D	Remarks	SAMPLE NUMBER	SIZE OF GOLD BY SHAPE A	IR	D	Remarks
ARG-84 -07-01	50x50 (x2) 100x100 (x2) 150x250 200x250	100x100		≈50 grains cobaltite few grains arsenopyrite ≈5% sulfides					
-07-02	100x150 150x250 250x300	350x350							
-08-02	100x150 150x150 300x300	100x100 100x100 x100		≈300 grains arsenopyrite					
-09-03	100x150	200x300 300x500	"	≈10% sulfides					
-17-01		<50x50 (x2) 100x100 50x150 150x200		Trace sulfides					
17-03	50x50 100x150	50x150		≈01% sulfides					
17-04	100x100	50x100 (x2) 50x150 100x100 100x250 150x250 200x200		few fine grains arsenopyrite Trace sulfides					
20-01	<50x50 (x3) 50x50 (x2) 50x100 (x3) 100x100 (x2) 150x250	<50x50 50x50 (x2) 50x100 100x100 50x150 100x100 150x250		Trace galena					
20-02	50x50 50x100	50x100	100x100	≈20 grains arsenopyrite					

VISIBLE GOLD FROM SHAKING TABLE AND PANNING

SAMPLE NUMBER	SIZE OF GOLD BY SHAPE A	IR	D	* Remarks	SAMPLE NUMBER	SIZE OF GOLD BY SHAPE A	IR	D	Remarks
ARG-84-24-01		100x50 50x50		SULFIDES <<1%					
24-02	650x500x100 500x400	150x100 75x50		SULFIDES <1%					
24-03		250x150	<50x50	SULFIDES <1%					
24-05		100x50 300x150		SULFIDES <1%					
25-01	400x400 100x50	100x50 100x100 50x50		SULFIDES <1%					
25-02	75x50 50x50	350x250	100x50	SULFIDES <1%; 1 GRAIN ARSENO(?)					
26-01	100x100	150x100		SULFIDES <1%					
08-B4	200x150 (2x) 100x100 <50x50	100x100		SULFIDES << 1%					
08-B5	100x50 50x50 100x100	<50x50		SULFIDES << 1%					
08-B6	250x100 50x50 50x50 <50x50			SULFIDES << 1%					

U.S. ... HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATE

APPENDIX B

OVERBURDEN AND BEDROCK GOLD ANALYSES

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
764 Belfast
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1G 0Z5
Phone: (613) 237-3110
Telex: 053-4455

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 014-2762

FROM: ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPLORATION
DATE: 24-OCT-84 PROJECT:

SUBMITTED BY: OVERBURDEN DRILLING

ORDER	ELEMENT	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD	SIZE FRACTION	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS
01	Au	5 PPB	AQUA REGIA	Fire Assay AA	-200	HEAVY MINERAL CO	PULVERIZE -200
02	wt/Au	.01 gm					

REPORT COPIES TO: P.O. BOX 993
1816-44 VICTORIA STREET
OVERBURDEN DRILLING MGMT

INVOICE TO: P.O. BOX 993

REMARKS: < MEANS LESS THAN
THE FOLLOWING SAMPLES HAVE APPROXIMATE GOLD CONCENTRATIONS OF:
ARG-07-2 84,000 PPB.

DETECTION LIMITS FOR GOLD
10 GRAM SAMPLE: 5 PPB.
5 GRAM SAMPLE: 10 PPB.

SAMPLE WT. 10 G. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

NOTE:
CHECK CONCENTRATION/SAMPLE WEIGHT RATIO
FOR EFFECTIVE DETECTION LEVEL.

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
764 Belf[illegible]
Ottawa, O[illegible]
Canada K1G 0Z5
Phone: (613) 237-3110
Telex: 053-4455

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 014-2762 | PROJECT: | PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	wt/Au gm	NOTE
ARG-01-01		<10	5.46	
ARG-01-02		<5		
ARG-01-03		60	8.56	
ARG-01-04		50		
ARG-01-05		160	8.03	
ARG-01-06		60	6.20	
ARG-01-07		20	5.66	
ARG-01-08		85	3.90	
ARG-01-09		95	8.40	
ARG-01-10		920	9.05	
ARG-01-11		10		
ARG-01-12		1110		
ARG-02-1		120		
ARG-02-2		120		
ARG-02-3		20	7.38	
ARG-02-4		<10	7.75	
ARG-02-5		35	8.25	
ARG-02-6		1360	9.10	
ARG-02-7		210		
ARG-03-1		1795		
ARG-03-2		25	6.47	
ARG-03-3		<5		
ARG-04-1		270	4.55	
ARG-04-2		160	2.83	
ARG-04-3		10	4.91	
ARG-04-4		50	5.10	
ARG-04-5		> 15000	7.06	
ARG-04-6		165	9.42	
ARG-04-7		<10	6.83	
ARG-04-8		75		
ARG-05-01		75		
ARG-05-03		1205	7.41	
ARG-06-01		315		
ARG-07-1		1875		
ARG-07-2		> 15000		
ARG-08-1		1095		
ARG-08-2		595		
ARG-08-3		20		
ARG-08-4		475		
ARG-09-1		385		

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	wt/Au gm	NOTE
ARG-09-2		7545		
ARG-09-3		680		
ARG-10-01		205	1.74	
ARG-11-01		709	3.60	
ARG-11-18		235	7.05	
ARG-12-1		315		
ARG-12-2		155		
ARG-13-1		360	7.40	
ARG-13-2		30		
ARG-13-3		30	7.30	
ARG-13-4		125	5.26	
ARG-13-5		10		
ARG-13-6		10		
ARG-14-1		20		
ARG-14-2		70		
ARG-14-3		180		
ARG-14-4		3345	9.89	
ARG-15-01		140	2.16	
ARG-16-01		165	4.18	
ARG-17-1		4730	6.25	
ARG-17-2		140		
ARG-17-3		65		
ARG-17-4		10445		
ARG-18-1		75	2.30	
ARG-18-2		150		
ARG-18-3		120	7.08	
ARG-19-01		220		
ARG-20-1		280		
ARG-20-2		450		
ARG-20-3		270		
ARG-21-01		110		
ARG-21A-2		180		
ARG-21A-3		1515		
ARG-21A-4		245		
ARG-22-1		105		
ARG-22-2		120		
ARG-23-1		185	3.27	
ARG-23-2		220		
ARG-23-3		275		

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BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 014-2888

PROJECT:

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	wt/Au gm	NOTES
ARG-84-24-01		175	15.32	
ARG-84-24-02		12700	16.01	
ARG-84-24-03		205	16.93	
ARG-84-24-04		95	20.00	
ARG-84-24-05		660	20.00	
ARG-84-25-01		195	20.00	
ARG-84-25-02		310	20.00	
ARG-84-25-03		185	15.49	
ARG-84-26-01		1230	20.00	
ARG-84-26-02		115	17.67	
ARG-84-26-03		475	18.82	
ARG-84-26-04		875	16.25	
ARG-84-08-81		1190	11.24	
ARG-84-08-82		245	12.78	
ARG-84-08-83		185	11.50	
ARG-84-08-84		1465	14.15	
ARG-84-08-85		265	11.41	
ARG-84-08-86		170	12.20	
ARG-84-08-87		280	10.73	
ARG-84-08-88		150	5.76	
ARG-84-08-89		170	19.57	

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 214-2762 | PROJECT: | PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	wt/Au gm	NOTES
ARG-84-20-01		145	11.32	Check analyses on Pulp Oversize
ARG-84-20-02		760	4.23	
ARG-84-20-03		55	1.09	

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 114-2888

PROJECT:

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	wt/Au gm	NOTES
ARG-84-24-02		230	12.21	Check Analyses on Pulp Oversize
ARG-84-24-03		930	6.77	
ARG-84-24-04		210	2.02	
ARG-84-24-05		640	1.89	
ARG-84-25-01		165	1.96	
ARG-84-25-03		7190	6.01	

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 114-2762 | PROJECT: | PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	As PPM	NOTES
1794		42	Arsenic

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 014-2797

FROM: ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPLORATION
DATE: 24-OCT-84 PROJECT:

SUBMITTED BY: OVERBURDEN

ORDER	ELEMENT	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD	SIZE FRACTION	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS
01	Au	5 PPB	AQUA REGIA	Fire Assay AA	-200	BED ROCK	PULVERIZE -200
02	wt/Au	.01 gm			-200		

REPORT COPIES TO: P.O. BOX 993
1816-44 VICTORIA STREET
OVERBURDEN DRILLING MGMT

INVOICE TO: P.O. BOX 993

REMARKS: < MEANS LESS THAN

DETECTION LIMITS FOR GOLD
10 GRAM SAMPLE: 5 PPB.
5 GRAM SAMPLE: 10 PPB.
1 GRAM SAMPLE: 50 PPB.

SAMPLE WT. 10 G. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

NOTE:
CHECK CONCENTRATION/SAMPLE WEIGHT RATIO
EG: EFFECTIVE DETECTION LEVEL

C

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 014-2797 | PROJECT: | PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	wt/Au gm	NOTES
ARG-84-01-13-B		<5		
ARG-84-01-14-B		<5		
ARG-84-02-08-B		<5		
ARG-84-03-05-B		5		
ARG-84-05-05-B		<5		
ARG-84-07-03-B		10		
ARG-84-08-06-B		<5		
ARG840905(06)B		<5		Bedrock Analysis
ARG-84-10-05-B		5		
ARG-84-11-03-B		<5		
ARG-84-12-04-B		5		
ARG-84-13-08-B		<5		
ARG-84-14-06-B		<5		
ARG-84-15-03-B		<5		
ARG-84-16-03-B		<5		
ARG-84-17-06-B		5		
ARG-84-18-05-B		<5		
ARG-84-19-03-B		20		
ARG-84-20-05-B		<5		
ARG-84-21-06-B		<5		
ARG-84-22-04-B		<5		
ARG-84-23-05-B		<5		

APPENDIX C

REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOGS

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 18 19 84 — HOLE NO ARG-84-01 LOCATION 43+65 E 12+60 S
GEOLOGIST R.LUNDGAARD DRILLER D.GIBSON BIT NO. CB66496 BIT FOOTAGE 0-31.5
SHIFT HOURS ____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS ____
CONTRACT HOURS ____
MOVE TO HOLE ____
DRILL 8:00 → 8:45 ; 9:00 → 10:15 ; pull out 10:15 → 10:30
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME ____
DRILLING PROBLEMS Rods clogged at 20.0m. 8:45 → 9:00
OTHER TRAVEL: 7:00 to 8:00
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE ____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1				0 → 2.0 Clay - beige - smooth, soft - minor grit.
2				2.0 → 2.8 Sand + Silt - interbedded very fine to med. - beige
3				
4			01	2.8 → 30.6 GRAVEL. 2.8 → 6.9 - granular matrix - very coarse, grey beige - cobbly 60% v/s 40% Gr.
5				
6			02	
7				
8			03	6.9 → 7.2 - fine sand matrix - grey beige - pebbly 60% v/s 40% Gr.
9				
10			04	7.2 → 8.2 - cobbly 60% v/s 40% Gr.
11				8.2 → 17.3 - coarse granular matrix - cobbly 70% v/s 30% Gr
12			05	
13				(16.0 → 16.2 thin bed of beige fine sand.
14				
15			06	17.3 → 24.6 - coarse granular matrix - grey beige - pebbly 60% v/s 40% Gr.
16				
17			07	
18				
19			08	
20			09	

pond

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 18 19 84 | HOLE NO OBG-84-01 LOCATION _____

GEOLOGIST _____ DRILLER _____ BIT NO. _____ BIT FOOTAGE _____

SHIFT HOURS _____ TO _____

TOTAL HOURS _____

CONTRACT HOURS _____

MOVE TO HOLE _____

DRILL _____

MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____

DRILLING PROBLEMS _____

OTHER _____

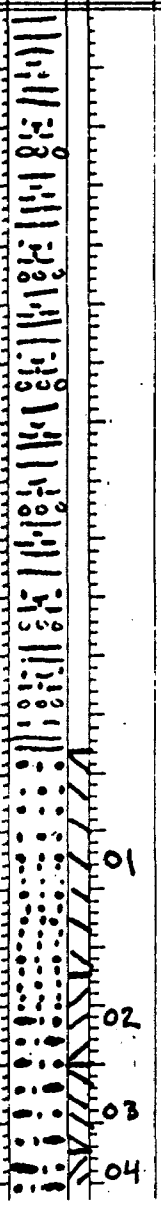
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21			09 cont.	
22				
23				
24			10	24.6 → 29.1 Sand & Gravel - interbedded coarse sand and pebbly gravel. - occasional fine sand bed, beige.
25				
26			11	
27				
28				
29			12	29.1 → 30.6 - clast supported - granular matrix minor. - 80% V/S, 20% Gr.
30				
31			13	
32				
33				30.6 → 31.5 Bedrock - fine grain - dark green to black. - disseminated sulfides pyrite & magnetite - intermediate mafic volcanic. - magnetic.
34				
35				
36				
37				
38				
39				
40				

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 18 19 84
SHIFT HOURS _____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS _____
CONTRACT HOURS _____

HOLE NO AR6-84-02 LOCATION 44+00 E 11+50 S
GEOLOGIST R. Hunsonlt DRILLER D. Gibson BIT NO CB66496 BIT FOOTAGE 36.5 - 60.0
MOVE TO HOLE 10:30 → 10:45
DRILL 10:45 → 11:45 ; 11:45 → 12:00
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____
DRILLING PROBLEMS _____
OTHER _____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20			01 02 03 04	0-12.6 Clay - beige - slightly gritty - soft - occasional pebbly bed. - minor silt 12.6 - 26.2 Gravel - coarse granular matrix - pebbly 14.6 - interbedded with beige fine sand. ↓ 17.2 - becomes cobbly 70% V/s 30% Gr.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 18 1984
SHIFT HOURS
____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS
____
CONTRACT HOURS
____

HOLE NO AB6-84-02 LOCATION ____
GEOLOGIST ____ DRILLER ____ BIT NO. ____ BIT FOOTAGE ____
MOVE TO HOLE ____
DRILL ____
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME ____
DRILLING PROBLEMS ____
OTHER ____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE ____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21			04	21.2 → 21.6 Boulder - granitic
22				
23				
24			05	
25				26.4 → 28.5 Bedrock
26			06	26.4 → 27.0 - very fractured - getting foreign chips
27			07	
28				27.0 → 28.5 - army green - fine grain - disseminated pyrite - intermediate mafic volcanic
29				
30				
11				
12				seams at 27.6 + 28.2
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

Gary Thurston

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 18 19 84
SHIFT HOURS
____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS
____
CONTRACT HOURS
____

HOLE NO ARG-84-03 LOCATION 44+00 E 10+25 S
GEOLOGIST R. Hunsault DRILLER D. Gibson BIT NO C8666496 BIT FOOTAGE 60.0-92.6
MOVE TO HOLE 12:00 to 12:15
DRILL 12:15 to 1:15 ; pull out 1:15 to 1:30
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME
DRILLING PROBLEMS
OTHER
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1				0-0.3 Organics with minor fine sand - oxidized rusty brown
2				0.3-26.2 Clay
3				0.3-6.2 - grey beige - silty - soupy return - occasionnal grit.
4				
5				
6				6.2-14.2 - very silty - occasional pebbly beds, very thin
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				14.2-26.2 - grey beige to grey - very soft - soupy return
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 19 19 84 HOLE NO AR6-84-03 LOCATION _____
GEOLOGIST _____ DRILLER _____ BIT NO _____ BIT FOOTAGE _____
SHIFT HOURS _____ TO _____ MOVE TO HOLE _____
TOTAL HOURS _____ DRILL _____
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____
DRILLING PROBLEMS _____
CONTRACT HOURS _____ OTHER _____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21				
22				
23				
24				26.2 - 31.8 Gravel
25				26.2 - 28.5 - coarse granular matrix
26				- pebbly 60% V/S 40% Gr.
27			01	- interbedded with Fine sand (beige)
28				
29				28.5 - 31.8 - very cobbly
30			02	- clast supported
31				- 80% V/S, 20% Gr.
32			03	31.8 - 32.0 Clay
33			03	- smooth, brownish beige
34	E.O.H.		04	32.0 - 32.4 Till
35				- beige fine sand matrix
16				- pebbly 75% V/S ; 25% Gr.
17				32.4 - 32.8 Boulder
18				32.8 - 32.9 Till
19				- "seam" as above till
20				32.9 - 33.6 Bedrock
				- army green
				- fine grain
				- intermediate mafic volcanic.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 18 1984 — HOLE NO. ABG-84-04 — LOCATION 44+00E 9+75S

GEOLOGIST R. Hunsenuft — DRILLER D. Gibson — BIT NO. 5866496 — BIT FOOTAGE 93.6-93.2

SHIFT HOURS _____ TO _____

TOTAL HOURS _____

CONTRACT HOURS _____

MOVE TO HOLE 1:30 → 1:45

DRILL 1:45 → 3:15 ; pull out 3:15 → 3:30

MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____

DRILLING PROBLEMS _____

OTHER _____

MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20				0 - 8.6 Silt - beige to grey beige - occasional fine sand beds - occasional thin pebbly beds. - minor fine sand.
8–30			01	8.6 - 38.4 Gravel 8.6 - 30.4 - coarse granular matrix - cobbly 70% v/s 30% Gr. - very compact
16			02	NOTE: very porous gravel, return poor & long sample interval.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 18 19 84
SHIFT HOURS ____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS ____
CONTRACT HOURS ____

HOLE NO ARG-84-04 LOCATION ____
GEOLOGIST ____ DRILLER ____ BIT NO. ____ BIT FOOTAGE ____
MOVE TO HOLE ____
DRILL ____
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME ____
DRILLING PROBLEMS ____
OTHER ____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE ____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21–40			03	
			04	30.4 - 34.2 - occasional fine sand and silt - very compact - cobbly 90% v/s 10% Gr
			05	34.2 - 38.4 - clast supported - matrix absent
			06	
			07	
			08	38.4 - 38.6 Bedrock?/Boulder? - white, granular - biotite + quartz
E.O.H.			09	- not the expected bedrock.

E.O.H. due to excessive torque.

Greg Duncan

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 13 1984
SHIFT HOURS ____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS ____
CONTRACT HOURS ____

HOLE NO ABG-84-05 LOCATION 47+00E 12+50S
GEOLOGIST R.Hunwood DRILLER D.Gibson BIT NO. 6000264 BIT FOOTAGE 0-15.0
MOVE TO HOLE 3:30 → 4:00
DRILL 4:00 → 4:45 ; pull out 4:45 → 5:00
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME ____
DRILLING PROBLEMS ____
OTHER TRAVEL: 5:30 → 6:30
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE 5:00 → 5:30

*NEW BIT:

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20			01	0 - 3.6 Clay - beige, soft, smooth
				3.6 - 10.8 Silt and Clay
				3.6 - 7.0 - grey beige - soopy return
				7.0 - 10.8 - mainly silt - grey beige - occasional fine sand
			02	10.8 - 11.4 Sand - fine, beige
			03	11.4 - 12.3 Till - beige fine sand to silt matrix - pebbly 80%V/s, 20%Gr.
			04	12.3 - 13.0 Boulder - very fine grain - army green - intermediate mafic volcanic
				13.0 - 13.3 Till - grey beige fine sand matrix - pebbly - 90% V/s, 10% Gr.
				13.3 - 15.0 Bedrock - fine grain - dark green - disseminated pyrite - intermediate mafic volcanic

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 19 84 | HOLE NO ARG-84-07 LOCATION 53+00E 15+00S
GEOLOGIST R. Hiscott DRILLER D. Gibson BIT NO. Good 264 BIT FOOTAGE 15.0→43.0

SHIFT HOURS ____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS ____
CONTRACT HOURS ____

MOVE TO HOLE ____
DRILL 8:00 → 9:15 ; pull out 9:15 → 9:45
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME ____
DRILLING PROBLEMS ____
OTHER TRAVEL : 7:00 → 8:00 AM.
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE ____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1				0 - 12.4 Clay, Silt
				0 - 3.6 - beige, smooth, soft
				- interbedded with silt
2				
				3.6 - 12.4 - very soopy return
3				- mainly silt
				- minor clay
4				- beige
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				12.4 - 28.5. Sand, Silt
13				12.4 - 16.2 - mostly silt
				- minor fine sand
14				- beige
				- occasional thin
15				clay bed of gray beige
16				
17				16.2 - 20.6 - mainly fine sand
				- minor silt
18				- beige
19				
20				

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 13 1984
SHIFT HOURS
_____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS
_____
CONTRACT HOURS
_____

HOLE NO ABG-84-07 LOCATION _____
GEOLOGIST _____ DRILLER _____ BIT NO _____ BIT FOOTAGE _____
MOVE TO HOLE _____
DRILL _____
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____
DRILLING PROBLEMS _____
OTHER _____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21				(20.6 - 20.8) Gravel - pebbly - granular matrix
22				
23				
24				
25				28.5 - 30.5 Till beige - fine sand to silt matrix - cobbly 80% v/s 20% Gr
26				
27				
28				
29			01	
30			02	30.5 - 32.0 Bedrock - fine grain - dark army green - intermediate mafic volcanic.
31			03	
32	E.O.H.			
33				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

Jim Duncan

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE Aug 17 1984
SHIFT HOURS
____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS
____
CONTRACT HOURS
____

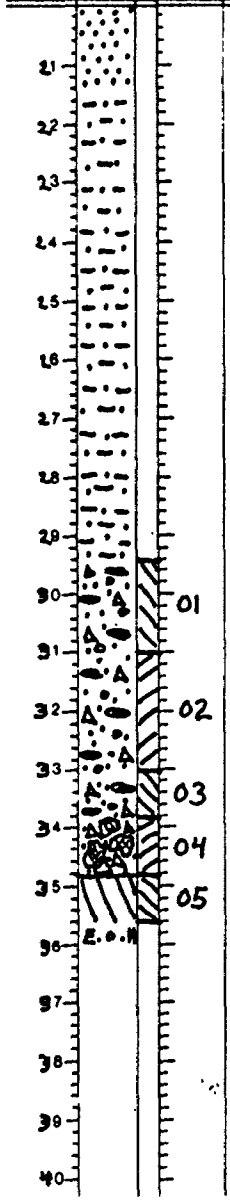
HOLE NO ARG-84-08 LOCATION 56+00S 13+50S
GEOLOGIST R Hunsenatt DRILLER D Gibson BIT NO. 6000264 BIT FOOTAGE 43.0-82.6
MOVE TO HOLE 9:45 → 10:00
DRILL 10:00 to 10:30 ; pull out 11:30 → 12:00
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME
DRILLING PROBLEMS
OTHER
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20				0-16.4 Clay 0-3.2. beige - smooth - compact 3.2-12.2 - beige to grey - smooth - very soft - soopy return 12.2-16.4 - minor grey beige silt - occasional granule - soopy return. 16.4-29.4 Sand 16.4-21.4 - fine - beige.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 19 19 84
SHIFT HOURS
_____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS
_____
CONTRACT HOURS
_____

HOLE NO AR6-84-08 LOCATION _____
GEOLOGIST _____ DRILLER _____ BIT NO. _____ BIT FOOTAGE _____
MOVE TO HOLE _____
DRILL _____
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____
DRILLING PROBLEMS _____
OTHER _____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____



DESCRIPTIVE LOG

21.4 - 29.4 - sand & silt
- grey beige
- fine sand minor

29.4 → 34.8 Till

29.4 - 31.0 - fine sand to silt beige matrix
- cobbly 70% V/S, 30% Gr.

31.0 - 33.8 - fine sand to silt matrix, grey beige
- cobbly 80-90% V/S 10-20% Gr.

33.8 - 34.8 - matrix scarce
- bouldery
- very compact
- 80% V/S 20% Gr.

34.8 - 35.6 Bedrock.
- fine grain
- pale army green
- intermediate mafic volcanic.

E.O.H. at 35.6 due to rods binding.

Jim Clement.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 12 1984
SHIFT HOURS
_____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS
_____
CONTRACT HOURS
_____

HOLE NO ARG84-09 LOCATION 56+00 E 12+50 S
GEOLOGIST R. Beausault DRILLER D. Gibson BIT NO. 144750 BIT FOOTAGE 0 - 39.1
MOVE TO HOLE 12:00 to 12:15
DRILL 12:15 to 1:45 ; pull out 1:45 to 2:00
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME
DRILLING PROBLEMS
OTHER
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20				0 - 16.0 Clay 0 - 3.0 - beige, smooth, compact 3.0 - 11.8 - beige to grey - smooth, very soft - soupy return. 11.8 - 12.8 - minor grit - minor silt & grey beige to beige. 12.8 - 16.8 - increasing silt content. - beige - soupy return. 16.0 - 36.0 Sand + Silt - beige - mainly silt, fine sand minor.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 19 19 84 — HOLE NO AR6-84-09 — LOCATION _____

GEOLOGIST _____ DRILLER _____ BIT NO. _____ BIT FOOTAGE _____

SHIFT HOURS _____ TO _____

TOTAL HOURS _____

CONTRACT HOURS _____

MOVE TO HOLE _____

DRILL _____

MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____

DRILLING PROBLEMS _____

OTHER _____

MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

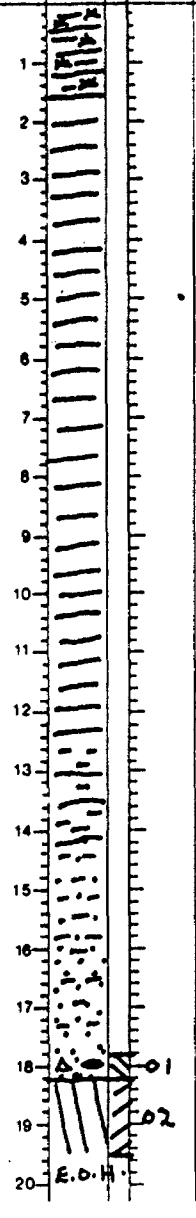
DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21				21.0 - 36.0 - increasing fine sand - beige - silt becoming minor.
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				
32				36.0 - 39.0 Till
33				36.0 - 37.6 - beige fine sand to silt matrix - cobbly 80% v/s 20% Gr.
34				
35				37.6 - 39.0 - grey silt matrix - cobbly 90% v/s 10% Gr.
36			01	
37				
38			02	39.0 - 39.1 Bedrock?
39			03	- coarse grain - dark green - diabase
40				E.O.H. Bit broke inside sub.

Geo Demault

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 19 1982
SHIFT HOURS
____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS
____
CONTRACT HOURS
____

HOLE NO ARG-82-10 LOCATION 56+00E 11+50 S
GEOLOGIST R. Duncanlt DRILLER D. Gibson BIT NO. CQ66132 BIT FOOTAGE 0-19.5
MOVE TO HOLE 2:00 to 2:15
DRILL 2:15 to 3:00 ; pull out 3:00 to 3:15
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME
DRILLING PROBLEMS
OTHER
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20			01 02	0 - 14.2 Clay. 0 - 1.4 - brown, oxidized - organics - compact. 1.4 - 12.5 - beige - smooth, soft. - soupy return. 12.5 - 14.2 - beige silt content increasing. - soft, soupy return. 14.2 - 17.8 Sand + Silt 14.2 - 16.0 - beige - mainly silt - minor fine sand - occasional granule 16.0 - 17.8 - increasing sand content. - silt becoming minor - beige 17.8 - 18.2 Till - fine sand to silt matrix - beige - cobbly - 90% v/s 10% gr. 18.2 - 19.5 Bedrock - med. grain, visible actinolite. - pale army green, carbonatized - altered intermediate mafic volcanic. 19.5 E.O.H.

E.O.H.

Larry Duncanlt

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 19 1984

SHIFT HOURS
____ TO ____

TOTAL HOURS
____

CONTRACT HOURS
____

HOLE NO ARG-84-11 LOCATION 56+00E 11+50S.

GEOLOGIST R.Hunnault DRILLER D.Gibson BIT NO. CB66497 BIT FOOTAGE 13.5+24.3

MOVE TO HOLE 3:15 to 3:30

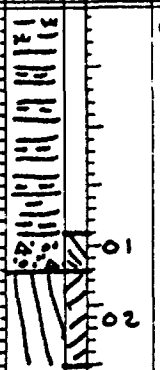
DRILL 3:30 to 4:15 ; 4:15 to 4:30 pull out.

MECHANICAL DOWN TIME ____

DRILLING PROBLEMS ____

OTHER ____

MOVE TO NEXT HOLE ____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20			01 02	0 - 3.8 Clay. 0-0.5 -rusty brown -slightly gritty - organics 0.5-3.8 - beige - smooth, compact - increasing silt content. 3.8 - 4.4 Till - beige fine sand to silt matrix - pebbly 70% v/s 30% Gr. 4.4 - 6.0 Bedrock - fine grain - porphyritic orgroxene phenocrysts. - army green - minor carbonate veinlets - intermediate mafic volcanic. NOTE: Produced sample at till . bedrock interface labelled ARG-84-11-01B

R. Hunnault

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 8 1984
SHIFT HOURS
____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS
____
CONTRACT HOURS
____

HOLE NO ARC-84-12 LOCATION 58+90 E 14+10 S
GEOLOGIST R. Lamontagne DRILLER D. Gibson BIT NO 5816492 BIT FOOTAGE 243-58.4
MOVE TO HOLE 4:30 to 4:45
DRILL 4:45 to 5:45 ; 5:45 to 6:00 pull out.
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME
DRILLING PROBLEMS
OTHER TRAVEL TO LODGE: 7:00 to 7:30
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE 6:00 → 7:00 (part)

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20			01	0 - 13.5 Clay 0 - 3.0 - beige - smooth, compact 3.0 - 7.8 - grey beige - smooth, soft - soupy return 7.8 - 12.0 - minor grey beige silt 12.0 - 13.5 - silt becoming more abundant. 13.5 - 26.0 Sand 13.5 - 16.6 - beige - mostly fine - few coarse to gravelly beds. 16.6 - 21.0 - mostly medium sand. - minor fine sand sections.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 19 1984 — HOLE NO BR6-84-12 — LOCATION _____

GEOLOGIST _____ DRILLER _____ BIT NO. _____ BIT FOOTAGE _____

SHIFT HOURS _____ TO _____

TOTAL HOURS _____

CONTRACT HOURS _____

MOVE TO HOLE _____

DRILL _____

MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____

DRILLING PROBLEMS _____

OTHER _____

MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21				21.0 - 26.0 - beige - fine sand common - occasional medium sand - occasional pebbly sections.
22				
23				
24				
25				
26			02	26.0 - 26.2 Till? - grey beige fine sand to silt matrix - pebbly → just few pebs.
27			03	26.2 → 27.7 Bedrock - fine grain - dark green - fine carbonate veinlets in first half meter drilled - disseminated pyrite minor. - also very minor disseminated hematite - intermidiate matic volcanic.
28	E.O.H.			27.7 E.O.H.
29				
30				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

Jean Beaumont.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 20 1984

SHIFT HOURS
____ TO ____

TOTAL HOURS
____

CONTRACT HOURS
____

HOLE NO BBG-84-18 LOCATION 40+00 E 13+00 S

GEOLOGIST B. Hussecault DRILLER D. Gibson BIT NO. CB66493 / 44755 BIT FOOTAGE 52.4→67.4 / 0→7.2

MOVE TO HOLE 7:30 to 8:00 (PART A)

DRILL 8:00 to 8:45 ; 9:15 to 10:30 ; pull out 10:30 to 10:45

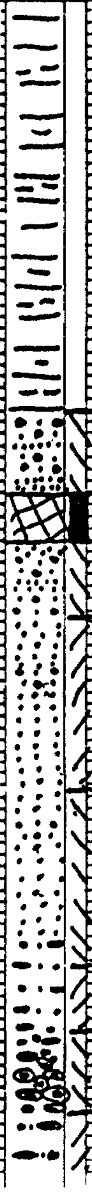
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME

DRILLING PROBLEMS 8:45→9:15 pull out at 15.0 m. to replace worn bit

OTHER TRAVEL TO DRILL: 7:00 to 7:30

MOVE TO NEXT HOLE

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG



Depth scale: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

Samples: 01 (7.0–9.2), 01 cont. (9.2–), 02 (12), 03 (15), 04 (17), 05 (18), 06 (19–20)

0 - 7.0 Silt + Clay
- beige
- mainly clay with minor silt
- smooth soft clay giving soopy return.
- occasional compact beds of smooth clay.

7.0 - 21.0 Sand + Gravel

7.0 - 8.4 - interbedded fine sand and gravel
- beige.
- gravel sections pebbly 60% v/s 40% Gr.

(8.4 - 9.2 Boulder fine grain, grey intermediate mafic volc.)

9.2 → 10.5 as 7.0 → 8.4

10.5 → 12.2 - interbedded fine and coarse sand with minor gravel.
- beige

12.2 → 16.0 - coarse sand
- beige
- granular
- minor gravel

16.0 → 17.6 - gravel
- coarse granular matrix
- cobbly 60% v/s 40% Gr.

17.6 → 19.0 - clast supported gravel
- matrix absent

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 20 1984
SHIFT HOURS
____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS
____
CONTRACT HOURS
____

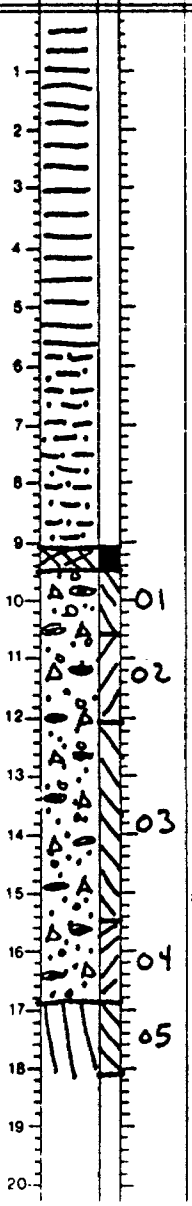
HOLE NO ABG-84-13 LOCATION ____
GEOLOGIST ____ DRILLER ____ BIT NO. ____ BIT FOOTAGE ____
MOVE TO HOLE ____
DRILL ____
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME ____
DRILLING PROBLEMS ____
OTHER ____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE ____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21			06 cont.	20.4 → 21.0 - gravel - granular matrix - minor fine sand.
22			07	
23	E.O.H.			21.0 → 22.2 Bedrock - medium grain - dark grain. - minor disseminated pyrite - slightly magnetic - diabase.
24				22.2 E.O.H.
25				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 1981
SHIFT HOURS
____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS
____
CONTRACT HOURS
____

HOLE NO ~~AEG-81-14~~ LOCATION 37+00E 12+50S.
GEOLOGIST R. Lamontagne DRILLER D. Gibson BIT NO MH755 BIT FOOTAGE 7.2 → 23.0
MOVE TO HOLE ~~10:45 to 11:00~~
DRILL ~~11:00 to 12:00~~ ; pull out ~~12:00 to 12:15~~
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME
DRILLING PROBLEMS
OTHER
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE



DESCRIPTIVE LOG

0 - 5.4 Clay
- 0 - 3.0 - beige
  - slightly oxidized
  - smooth, compact
- 3.0 - 5.4 - minor silt
  - beige
  - soupy return

5.4 - 9.0 Silt
- beige
- minor fine sand

9.0 - 9.4 Boulder.
- dark green.
- med. grain.
- mafic flow

9.4 - 16.8 Till
- 9.4 - 10.4 - beige silt matrix + cobbly 90% v/s 10% Gr
- 10.4 - 16.8 - matrix grey beige to grey

16.8 - 18.0 Bedrock
- dark green
- coarse grain, diabase texture.
- slightly magnetic
- carbonatized
- coarse mafic flow

18.0 E.O.H.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 20 19 84
SHIFT HOURS
_____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS
_____
CONTRACT HOURS
_____

HOLE NO AR6-84-15 LOCATION 34+00 E 12+50 S
GEOLOGIST Rittmeredt DRILLER D Gibson BIT NO Govo 265 BIT FOOTAGE 18.2 - 37.2
MOVE TO HOLE 1:00 to 1:15
DRILL 1:15 to 2:00 ; 2:00 to 2:15 pull out.
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME 2:15 → 3:15 replace broken universal joint from power take off on drill.
DRILLING PROBLEMS _____
OTHER _____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20				0 - 17.8 Clay. 0 - 1.0 - rusty beige - slightly oxidized - smooth, compact 1.0 - 3.8 - soopy return - rusty beige - minor silt 3.8 - 17.8 - grey beige to grey - smooth, soft, - soopy return. - silt becoming more abundant. 17.8 - 18.0 Till - grey silt matrix - pebbly - 80% v/s 20% Gr. 18.0 - 19.0 Bedrock - dark green - finely schistose - slightly magnetic - minor disseminated pyrite - fragmental tuff.
18			01	
19			02	
19		E.O.H.		

19.0 E.O.H.

Gary Rittmeredt.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 20 1984
SHIFT HOURS ____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS ____
CONTRACT HOURS ____

HOLE NO ARG-84-16 LOCATION 30+00 E 13+50 S
GEOLOGIST R.Dunnett DRILLER D.Gibson BIT NO G000265 BIT FOOTAGE 37.2+49.7
MOVE TO HOLE 3:15 to 3:30
DRILL 3:30 to 3:45 ; pull out 3:45 to 4:00
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME ____
DRILLING PROBLEMS ____
OTHER ____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE ____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20				0-10.2 Clay 0-1.0 - brown to rusty beige - slightly oxidized - slightly gritty 1.0-10.2 - grey beige to grey - smooth, soft - soopy return
10–11			01	10.2-11.0 Till - fine sand to silt grey matrix - cobbly 80% vls, 20% Gr.
11–12			02	
13	E.O.H.			
14–20				11.0-12.4 Bedrock - dark green - fine grain - calcite amygdules - actinolite and chlorite recognized. - minor disseminated pyrite - intermediate to mafic volcanic

12.4 E.O.H.

Greg Dunnett.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 21 1984
SHIFT HOURS
_____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS
_____
CONTRACT HOURS
_____

HOLE NO 84-34-12 LOCATION 26+00 E 13+50 S
GEOLOGIST R. Hunsenuth DRILLER D. Gibson BIT NO 6000262 BIT FOOTAGE 57.3 + 30.2
MOVE TO HOLE 1:15 to 1:45
DRILL 1:45 to 2:15 ; pull out 2:30 to 3:45
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME
DRILLING PROBLEMS
OTHER
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG — beige.
1				0 - 13.5 Clay
2				0 - 1.6 - brownish beige
3				- compact, smooth
4				1.6 - 12.0 - grey beige
5				- smooth, soft :
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				12.0 - 13.5 - grey beige
12				- minor fine sand, silt
13				- occasional pebbles
14				13.5 - 17.2 Interbedded
15			01	sands + gravel.
16				- beige
17				- interbedded thin beds
18			02	of silt, fine sand to coarse
19			03	sands and gravel (minor)
20				17.2 - 20.4 Till
				- grey beige silt matrix
				- cobbly 70% v/s 30% Gr

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 21 1984
SHIFT HOURS ____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS ____
CONTRACT HOURS ____

HOLE NO ARC-84-17 LOCATION ____
GEOLOGIST ____ DRILLER ____ BIT NO ____ BIT FOOTAGE ____
MOVE TO HOLE ____
DRILL ____
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME ____
DRILLING PROBLEMS ____
OTHER ____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE ____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21			03 cont.	
			04	
22			05	20.4 - 22.5 Bedrock
23				- grey green
				- fine grain
24				- porphyritic ⇒ chlorite phenocrysts
25				- very minor disseminated pyrite
				- probably shallow intrusive, dike material.
26				- crystal laths oriented in all directions.
7				
				20.4 - 21.0 - very fractured
8				- lots till matrix caving from above
9				- sampled to be processed as a till.
10				
				21.0 - 21.8 - fresh, clean, bedrock chips return.
11				
12				
				21.8 - 22.0 - seam ⇒ Till?
13				
				22.0 ⇒ 22.5 fresh; clean chips.
14				
15				22.5 E.O.H.
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 1 19 84
SHIFT HOURS
_____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS
_____
CONTRACT HOURS
_____

HOLE NO AR6-84-1E LOCATION 22+00 E 13+75 S
GEOLOGIST B.Hunneault DRILLER D.Gibson BIT NO 6000263 BIT FOOTAGE 80.2-76.2
MOVE TO HOLE 2:45 to 3:00
DRILL 3:00 to 3:30 ; pull out: 3:30 to 3:45
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____
DRILLING PROBLEMS _____
OTHER _____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

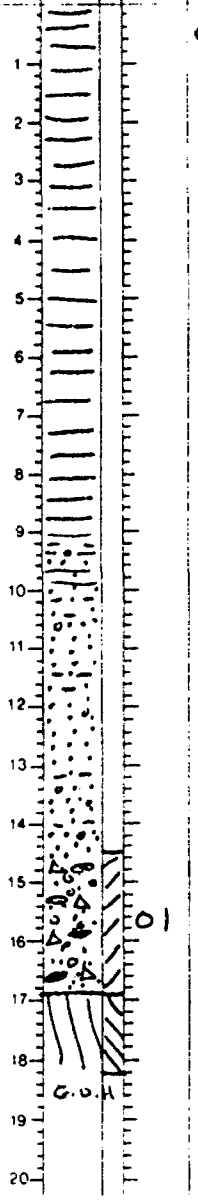
DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20			01	0-9.2 Clay 0-1.0 beige - soft, smooth 1.0-9.2 - grey beige - soft, smooth - soupy return
				9.2-11.5 Interbedded Sands + Gravel. - thin beds of silt, fine to coarse sand and minor gravel. - grey beige
			02	11.5-14.5 Till - grey beige silt matrix - cobbly 80% v/s 20% Gr.
			03	14.5-16.0 Bedrock
			04	14.5-15.0 - till + bedrock - very fractured bedrock
				15.0-16.0 - dark green to black. - slightly magnetic - minor disseminated pyrite - diabase texture - sill?

Gerry Hunneault

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 20 1984
SHIFT HOURS _____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS _____
CONTRACT HOURS _____

HOLE NO ARG-84-19 LOCATION 37+00 E 11+00 S
GEOLOGIST R. Hammett DRILLER D. Gibson BIT NO 6000265 BIT FOOTAGE 0 to 18.2
MOVE TO HOLE 12:15 to 12:30
DRILL 12:30 to 12:45 ; pull out 12:45 to 1:00
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____
DRILLING PROBLEMS _____
OTHER _____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20			01	0 - 10.0 Clay 0 - 3.0 - beige, rusty colour - slightly oxidized - soupy return 3.0 - 9.2 - beige to grey beige - soupy return 9.2 - 10.0 - minor silt - beige - occasional fine sand & pebbles. 10.0 - 14.5 Sand & Silt - beige - fine sand, minor silt. - occasional pebbles 14.5 - 16.9 Till - fine sand matrix, beige - cobbly, very compact - 70% v/s, 30% Gr. - matrix fairly scarce (maybe gravel) 16.9 - 18.2 Bedrock - dark to pale green - minor disp. pyrite - fine grain fragments in darker matrix - sheared, chlorite along schistose plains ⇒ fragmental tuff ? 18.2 E.O.H.

E.O.H.

R. Hammett

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 20 19 84
SHIFT HOURS ____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS ____
CONTRACT HOURS ____

HOLE NO A86-84-20 LOCATION 30+00 E 12+50 S
GEOLOGIST R.Hawkesworth DRILLER D.Gibbens BIT NO. G000265 BIT FOOTAGE 49.7 - 76.7
MOVE TO HOLE 4:00 to 4:15
DRILL 4:15 to 4:45 ; 5:30 to 6:15 ; pull out 6:15 to 6:30
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME ____
DRILLING PROBLEMS clogged rods & pull 9 rods, change starter rod 4:45 to 5:30
OTHER Travel: 6:30 to 7:30
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE ____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1				0 - 22.0 Clay.
2				0 - 1.0 - rusty beige.
3				- slightly oxidized
4				- slightly gritty
5				1.0 - 20.2 - minor silt
6				- grey beige
7				- soupy return
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 20 1984
SHIFT HOURS
_____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS
_____
CONTRACT HOURS
_____

HOLE NO AR6-84-20 LOCATION _____
GEOLOGIST _____ DRILLER _____ BIT NO. _____ BIT FOOTAGE _____
MOVE TO HOLE _____
DRILL _____
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____
DRILLING PROBLEMS _____
OTHER _____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21				20.2 - 22.0 - grey beige - silt more abundant - clay becoming minor
22				
23			01	22.0 - 26.2 Till - grey silt matrix - cobbly 80% c/s 20% gr.
24				
25			02	
			03	*NOTE: sample overlap due to pulling rods after taking sample 03.
26				26.2 - 27.2 Bedrock - dark green - fine grain - very minor disseminated pyrite - chlorite alteration - intermediate to mafic volcanic
27	E.O.H.			
28				
29				
30				
11				
12				27.2 E.O.H.
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 21 19 84
SHIFT HOURS
_____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS
_____
CONTRACT HOURS
_____

HOLE NO ABG-84-21 LOCATION 30+00 E 11+15 S
GEOLOGIST R.HUNERMUT DRILLER D.GIBSON BIT NO GO00865 BIT FOOTAGE 76.2-102.4
MOVE TO HOLE 9:15 to 9:30
DRILL 9:30 to 10:30
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME CHANGE TIRE ON GT1000 7:45 → 9:00
DRILLING PROBLEMS pull up at 26.5m & 2 rods broken ; 10:30 to 11:00
OTHER TRAVEL : 7:00 to 7:45 ; 9:00 to 9:15
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1				0 - 10.2 Clay
2				0 - 0.5 - beige, smooth - compact.
3				0.5 - 9.0 - grey beige - smooth, soft - soupy return
4				
5				9.0 - 10.2 - minor silt - grey beige
6				
7				10.2 - 20.8 Silt & Clay
8				10.2 - 11.8 - mainly grey beige silt - minor soft grey clay
9				
10				11.8 - 17.0 - clay more common - silt becoming scarce
11				
12				
13				17.0 - 20.8 - minor fine sand beige - silt grey beige - clay scarce
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 21 1984
SHIFT HOURS ____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS ____
CONTRACT HOURS ____

HOLE NO ARG-84-21 LOCATION ____
GEOLOGIST ____ DRILLER ____ BIT NO ____ BIT FOOTAGE ____
MOVE TO HOLE ____
DRILL ____
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME ____
DRILLING PROBLEMS ____
OTHER ____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE ____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21				20.8 - 21.1 Boulder - intermediate to mafic volcanic - dark green, fine grain
22			01	
23				
24				21.1 - 23.0 Till - grey beige silt matrix - cobbly 80% vfs, 20% Gr.
25			01	
25.0				23.0 - 23.4 Boulder - intermediate to mafic volcanic - dark green, fine grain
26				
27				
8				23.0 - 25.5 Till - as above till (21.1-23.0)
9				
10				NOTE: rods broken when pulled up. suspect contamination of sample #1 by above silt + fine sand section.
11				
12				
13				
14				25.5 ⇒ E.O.H - No return - No advance - pull out.
15				
16				Hole redrilled 5 feet beside. Hole number is ARG-84-21A.
17				
18				
19				
20				

01 01 1A

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

NOTE: DRILLED 5 feet beside HOLE ARG-84-21

DATE August 21 1984
SHIFT HOURS
_____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS
_____
CONTRACT HOURS
_____

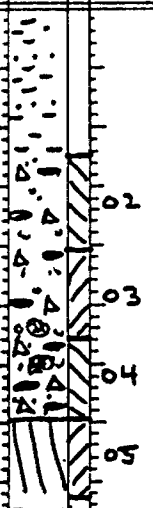
HOLE NO ARG-84-21A LOCATION 30+00E 11+15S.
GEOLOGIST R. Hunseault DRILLER D. Gibson BIT NO G000263 BIT FOOTAGE 0-28.2
MOVE TO HOLE _____
DRILL 11:00 to 11:45 ; pull out : 11:45 to 12:00
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____
DRILLING PROBLEMS _____
OTHER _____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG (SEE ARG-84-21)
1				0 - 10.2 Clay.
				0 - 0.5 - beige, smooth, compact
2				0.5 - 9.0 - grey beige, smooth
3				- soft, soapy return
4				
5				
6				
7				9.0 - 10.2 - minor silt
8				- grey beige
9				
10				
11				10.2 - 22.4 Silt . Clay.
12				10.2 - 11.8 - mainly silt
				- minor clay
13				- grey beige
14				
15				11.8 - 17.0 - mainly grey beige
				soft, smooth, clay.
16				- minor silt.
17				
18				17.0 - 22.4 - mainly silt
				- minor fine sand
19				- beige to grey beige
20				- clay scarce

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 22 1984
SHIFT HOURS
_____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS
_____
CONTRACT HOURS
_____

HOLE NO AEG-84-21A LOCATION _____
GEOLOGIST _____ DRILLER _____ BIT NO _____ BIT FOOTAGE _____
MOVE TO HOLE _____
DRILL _____
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____
DRILLING PROBLEMS _____
OTHER _____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE: _____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21–27			02 03 04 05	22.4 - 26.9 Till 22.4 - 25.0 - grey beige silt matrix - cobbly 70% V/S 20% Gr 25.0 - 26.0 - Very compact - up to 90% V/S 10% Gr - cobbly. 26.9 - 28.2 Bedrock - dark green - finely schistose - chlorite alteration - very minor disseminated pyrite - fragmental tuff.
E.O.H.				
28–30				28.2 E.O.H.
11–20				

Jean Dumoulin

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 21 1984
SHIFT HOURS
____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS
____
CONTRACT HOURS
____

HOLE NO ARG-84-22 LOCATION 30+00E 10+00S
GEOLOGIST R.Beaucault DRILLER D.Gibson BIT NO G0082463 BIT FOOTAGE 28.2-53.3
MOVE TO HOLE 12:00 to 12:15
DRILL 12:15 to 1:00 ; pull out 1:00 to 1:15
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME
DRILLING PROBLEMS
OTHER
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20				0-19.4 Clay 0-1.0 - brownish beige - smooth, compact. 1.0-15.0 - grey beige - soft, smooth - soupy return 15.0-19.4 - minor silt - minor fine sand - beige to grey beige 19.4-21.0 Silt. - grey beige

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 21 1984 HOLE NO Reg 84-22 LOCATION _____

GEOLOGIST _____ DRILLER _____ BIT NO _____ BIT FOOTAGE _____

SHIFT HOURS _____ TO _____

TOTAL HOURS _____

CONTRACT HOURS _____

MOVE TO HOLE _____

DRILL _____

MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____

DRILLING PROBLEMS _____

OTHER _____

MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21				21.0 - 25.2 Interbedded Sands & Gravels. - grey beige to beige beds of silt, fine to coarse sand and minor pebbly gravel.
22				
23				
24				
25				
26			01	25.2 - 27.4 Till - grey beige, silt matrix - cobbly 75% U/S 25% Gr.
27			02	
28			03	
29				27.4 - 28.5 Bedrock - medium army green - chlorite alteration - fragmental tuff.
30				
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				
36				
37				
38				
39				
40				

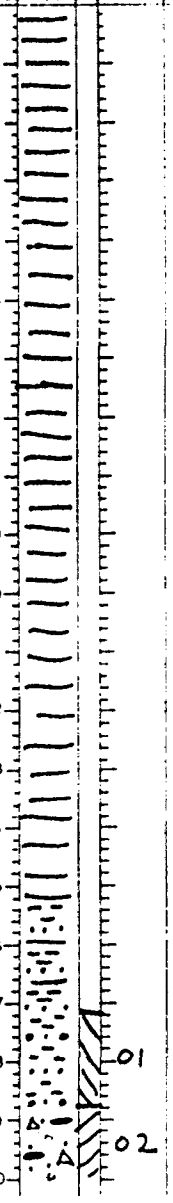
E.O.H.

Geing Hemeault

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 21 19 84
SHIFT HOURS _____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS _____
CONTRACT HOURS _____

HOLE NO AR6-84-22 LOCATION 22+00 E, 13+00 S
GEOLOGIST R. Hunnault DRILLER D. Gibson BIT NO 6000863 BIT FOOTAGE 96.2-
MOVE TO HOLE 3:45 to 4:00
DRILL 4:00 → 4:30 ; pull out 4:30 → 4:45
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____
DRILLING PROBLEMS _____
OTHER TRAVEL: 5:00 to 6:30 (+ load sample)
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE 4:45 to 5:00

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20			01 02	0 - 17.2 Clay 0 - 1.2 - beige - smooth, compact 1.2 - 15.2 - grey beige - soft, smooth - soupy return 15.2 - 17.2 - minor silt and fine sand - grey beige 17.2 - 18.8 Interbedded Sands and Gravel. - grey beige beds of silt fine to coarse sands and minor pebbly gravel - minor clay, smooth compact. 18.8 - 22.2 Till - grey beige silt matrix - cobbly 75% v/s, 25% Gr.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE ~~August~~ 1984
SHIFT HOURS
____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS
____
CONTRACT HOURS
____

HOLE NO ~~ARG-84-22~~ LOCATION ____
GEOLOGIST ____ DRILLER ____ BIT NO ____ BIT FOOTAGE ____
MOVE TO HOLE ____
DRILL ____
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME ____
DRILLING PROBLEMS ____
OTHER ____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE ____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21			02 cont.	
22			03	22.2 - 23.2 Bedrock.
23			04	- dark green - slightly magnetic - finely schistose - chlorite alteration - mafic volcanic
24	e.o.h.			
25				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

Gary Dumont

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 22 1984
SHIFT HOURS
_____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS
_____
CONTRACT HOURS
_____

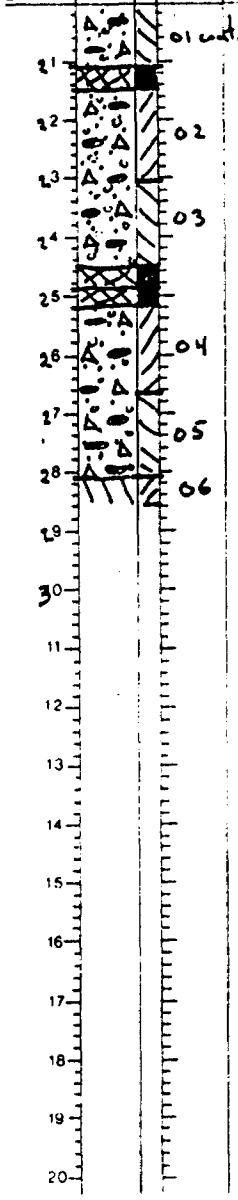
HOLE NO BRC-84-24 LOCATION 28+00 E 12+00 S
GEOLOGIST R. Hunstad DRILLER D. Gibson BIT NO. 44353 BIT FOOTAGE 0-28.6
MOVE TO HOLE _____
DRILL 8:30 to 10:00 ; pulls out 10:00 to 10:15
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____
DRILLING PROBLEMS _____
OTHER TRAVEL: 7:00 to 8:30
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20			01	0-19.4 Clay. 0-1.0 - brownish beige - smooth, compact 1.0-5.0 - grey beige - smooth, soft - soapy return - occasional thin beige compact clay beds 5.0-19.4 - minor grey beige silt 19.4-19.8 Sand & Silt - grey beige - silt & fine sand - minor pebbles 19.8-28.0 Till 19.8-21.0 - grey beige silt matrix

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 22 1984
SHIFT HOURS
_____ TO _____
TOTAL HOURS
_____
CONTRACT HOURS
_____

HOLE NO AR-84-24 LOCATION _____
GEOLOGIST _____ DRILLER _____ BIT NO _____ BIT FOOTAGE _____
MOVE TO HOLE _____
DRILL _____
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME _____
DRILLING PROBLEMS _____
OTHER _____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE _____



DESCRIPTIVE LOG

21.0 - 21.4 **Boulder**
- medium green
- medium grain
- intrusive.

21.4 - 24.4 **till**
- grey beige silt matrix
- cobbly 75% v/s
  25% Gr.

24.4 - 24.8 **Boulder**
- pale whitish
- lacking quartz
- coarse grain
- intrusive ? syenite

24.8 - 25.1 **Boulder**
- dark green
- fine grain
- intermediate to mafic volcanic

25.1 - 28.0 **till**
- grey beige silt matrix
- cobbly 80% v/s
  20% Gr

28.0 - 28.5 **Bedrock**
- pale green
- fine grain
- fresh, very hard
- intermediate volcanic
- probably Andesite.

Jeing Dumeault.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 22 1984
SHIFT HOURS
——— TO ———
TOTAL HOURS
———
CONTRACT HOURS
———

HOLE NO ARG-84-25 LOCATION 2200 E, 1100 S
GEOLOGIST R. Dumouchelle DRILLER D. Gibson BIT NO. 44253 BIT FOOTAGE 295-505
MOVE TO HOLE 10:15 to 10:30
DRILL 10:30 to 11:00 ; pull out 11:00 to 11:15
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME
DRILLING PROBLEMS
OTHER
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20				0-14.0 Clay. 0-1.0 - organics and clay - brownish beige - oxidized 1.0-13.0 - grey beige to grey - smooth, soft - soapy return 13.0-14.5 Silt - grey beige - occasional pebbles 14.5-21.2 Till - grey beige silt matrix pebbly - 75% V/S 25% Gr.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 22 1984
SHIFT HOURS ____ TO ____
TOTAL HOURS ____
CONTRACT HOURS ____

HOLE NO AR6-84-25 LOCATION ____
GEOLOGIST ____ DRILLER ____ BIT NO. ____ BIT FOOTAGE ____
MOVE TO HOLE ____
DRILL ____
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME ____
DRILLING PROBLEMS ____
OTHER ____
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE ____

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
21			03	20.2 - 21.2 cobbly. 85% v/s 15% gr.
22			04	21.2 - 22.0 Bedrock. - pale green - very fine grain - intermittent vesicular
				22.0 - E.O.H.

Jim Hunnault.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE LOG

DATE August 22 19 81

SHIFT HOURS
_____ TO _____

TOTAL HOURS
_____

CONTRACT HOURS
_____

HOLE NO BRC-81-36 LOCATION 23+00 E on survey line
GEOLOGIST R.Lumsden DRILLER D.Gibson BIT NO B65505 BIT FOOTAGE 0-15.0
MOVE TO HOLE 11:15 to 11:45
DRILL 11:45 to 12:15
MECHANICAL DOWN TIME 12:45 to 1:00 change oil + fuel filters on Nodw
DRILLING PROBLEMS
OTHER 12:30 to 12:45 clean rig.
MOVE TO NEXT HOLE 1:00 to 1:45 move to ROAD.

DEPTH IN METRES	GRAPHIC LOG	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTIVE LOG
1–20		01		0-8.8 Clay. 0-3.0. beige - slightly oxidized - smooth, compact 3.0-4.2 grey beige - smooth, compact 4.2-8.8 - grey beige - smooth, soft. - soupy return - occasional thin compact beds. 8.8-14.2 Till 8.8-12.8 - grey beige silt matrix - cobbly 70% v/s 30% Gr.
		02		
		03		12.8-13.0 - grey gritty clay in matrix - pebbly 70% v/s 30% Gr.
		04 05		13.0-14.2 - cobbly 90% v/s 10% G, - gritty clay minor 14.2-15.0 Bedrock. - mafic green to dark green - shows cooling features such as glassy sections - ocelli banding - might be a breccia - amygdules + chert

Larry Lumsden

900

Mining Lands Section

File No 2.7793

Control Sheet

TYPE OF SURVEY

✓ GEOPHYSICAL

✓ GEOLOGICAL

____ GEOCHEMICAL

____ EXPENDITURE

MINING LANDS COMMENTS:

drilling and Lumsden reports relate to file 2.7755

Lgd L.D.

Dennis K.

Signature of Assessor

Apr. 11/85

Date

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

2.7793

Mining Act

Instructions: - Please type or print.
- If number of mining claims traversed exceeds space on this form, attach a list.
Note: - Only days credits calculated in the "Expenditures" section may be entered in the "Expend. Days Cr." columns.
- Do not use shaded areas below.

Jul. 4 yr #560

(Prev. L588052)

Type of Survey(s)	Township or Area
Geological, VLF - EM and Magnetometer	Holloway

Claim Holder(s)	Prospector's Licence No.
Canadian Nickel Company Limited	A - 17527

Address: Coppercliff, Ontario.

Survey Company	Date of Survey (from & to)	Total Miles of line Cut
Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. Ltd.	Day 18 Mo 06 Yr 84 / Day 18 Mo 09 Yr 84	50.3

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report)
Glenn C. Kasner Exploration Services P.O. Box 1053 Kirkland Lake, Ontario. P2N 3L1

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions		Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	Geophysical - Electromagnetic	9.4
	Geophysical - Magnetometer	9.4
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	Geophysical - Radiometric	
	Geophysical - Other	
	Geological	40
	Geochemical	

Man Days		Days per Claim
Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical - Electromagnetic	
	Geophysical - Magnetometer	
	Geophysical - Radiometric	
	Geophysical - Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

Airborne Credits		Days per Claim
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	
	Magnetometer	
	Radiometric	

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DEC 02 1985
MINING LANDS SECTION

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
L	588052	58.8
	588053	58.8
	588054	58.8
	588055	58.8
	588056	58.8
	588057	58.8
	588147	58.8
	588148	58.8
	588149	58.8
	588150	58.8
	588151	58.8
	588152	58.8
	588154	58.8
	588155	58.8
	588156	58.8
	588157	58.8
	588158	58.8
	588161	58.8
	588162	58.8
	588163	58.8
	588164	58.8
	588168	58.8
	599026	58.8

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
L	599027	58.8
	599028	58.8
	599029	58.8
	599030	58.8
	599031	58.8
	599032	58.8
	599033	58.8
	599034	58.8
	599035	58.8
	599036	58.8
	599037	58.8
	599038	58.8
	599039	58.8
	599040	58.8
	599041	58.8
	599042	58.8
	599043	58.8
	599044	58.8
	599045	58.8
	599046	58.8
	599047	58.8
	599048	58.8
	599049	58.8

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 50

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures			Total Days Credits
$	÷ 15	=	

Instructions
Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
November 28, 1984	

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
2940	DEC - 6 1984	
	Date Approved as Recorded: April 15/85	Branch Director

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying
Glenn C. Kasner P.O. Box 1053 Kirkland Lake, Onterio P2N 3L1

Date Certified	Certified By (Signature)
November 28, 1984.	

1362 (81/9)

Pg 2

Mining Claims	Expend Days Cr.
L 599050	58.8
599051	58.8
599052	58.8
599053	58.8

Ministry of Natural Resources

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

Mining Act

2.7793

Instructions: - Please type or print.
- If number of mining claims traversed exceeds space on this form, attach a list.

Note: - Only days credits calculated in the "Expenditures" section may be entered in the "Expend. Days Cr." columns.
- Do not use shaded areas below.

4573

Type of Survey(s): Geological, VLF - EM, Magnetometer

Township or Area: Holloway

Claim Holder(s): Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. Ltd.

Prospector's Licence No.: T-1092

Address: 1816 44 Victoria Street Toronto, Ontario.

Survey Company: Same

Date of Survey (from & to): 18 Day | 06 Mo. | 84 Yr. | 18 Day | 09 Mo. | 84 Yr.

Total Miles of line Cut: 1.95

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): Glenn C. kasner P.O. Box 1053 Kirkland Lake, Ontario. P2N 3L1

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

		Days per Claim
Special Provisions: For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	Geophysical - Electromagnetic	40
	Geophysical - Magnetometer	20
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	Geophysical - Radiometric	
	Geophysical - Other	
	Geological	20
	Geochemical	
Man Days: Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	Days per Claim
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Airborne Credits: Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.		Days per Claim
	Electromagnetic	
	Magnetometer	
	Radiometric	

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
L	799696				
	799697				

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DEC 02 1985
MINING LANDS SECTION

LAND BRANCH
DEC 1
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 2

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed:

Performed on Claim(s):

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits: Total Expenditures $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

Instructions: Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
160	DEC 10 1984	
	Date Approved as Recorded: April 25/85	Branch Director

Date: December 10, 1984

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature):

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying: Glenn C. Kasner P.O. Box 1053 Kirkland Lake, Ontario. P2N 3L1

Date Certified: December 10, 1984

Certified by (Signature):

1362 (81/9)

2.7793

GLENN C. KASNER MINING TECHNOLOGIST
P.O. BOX 1053
KIRKLAND LAKE, ONT. P2N 3L1

TELEPHONE 705-568-8263

March 27,1985.

Mr. Doug Isherwood
Ministry of Natural Resources
Whitney Block, Room6643
Queens Park
Toronto, Ontario.
M7A 1W3

Re: Geophysical and Geological Surveys submitted on Mining Claims L. 588052, et al., and Mining Claims L. 799696,97, Township of Holloway, File No. 2.7793 and File No. 7561 1v2, Rpt. of Work #573

Dear Mr. Isherwood:

In responce to your letters dated March 4,1985 and further to our recent telephone conversation, please find enclosed.

(1) Amended copies of pages 6 and 7 of the Progress Report On The Holloway Township Property to include Mining Claims L. 799696 and 799697.

(2) Claim Location Plan of the Inco - Argentex claim group, including the above two claims in duplicate.

(3) Two copies of Geophysical and Geological maps with all claim lines and posts plotted on the Geological plan and the Max Min II Survey Plan.

(4) Completed man days break-down forms.

As discussed by telephone only 9.4 days assesment credit for the Magnetometer Survey and 9.4 days assesment credit for the EM - V.L.F. Survey was applied to 50 of the 52 Inco - Argentex Claims in order to bring the group up to the maximum Geophysical Credits allowed per claim.

Thank you for your time in helping me resolve this matter and if you HAVE any questions concerning this submission please call.

Yours truly,

Glenn Kasner

cc. Mr. R.J. Kasner, President
Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. Ltd.,
1816 - 44 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario.
M5C 1Y2

2.7793

Details of Assessment Work Breakdown

ELECTROMAGNETIC - MAX-MIN II

FIELD WORK

Type of Work	Name & Address	Dates Worked	Number of 8 hour days
Stewart Charmicheal	Dundas Ontario	Aug. 19 to21 1984	3
Gordon Houston	Englehart Ontario	" " " "	3

CONSULTANTS

Name & Address	Dates Worked (specify in field or office)	Number of 8 hour days
Glenn Kasner	Field August	1

DRAUGHTSMAN, TYPING, OTHERS (specify)

Name & Address	Type of Work	Dates Worked	Number of 8 hour days
Glenn Kasner	draughting and report		2

TOTAL 8 HOUR TECHNICAL DAYS 9

LINE-CUTTING

Name	Address	Dates Worked	Number of 8 hour days
Norm McBride Ltd	Notre Dame Du Nord	June	3 ?
6 men			

TOTAL 8 HOUR LINE-CUTTING DAYS 18

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Assessment Work Breakdown

1. Type of Survey Electromagnetic Max Min II

2. Township or Area Holloway

3. Numbers of Mining Claims Traversed by Survey L. 588150, 588055, 588056, 588057.

4. Number of Miles of Line Cut 8.0 Flown

*5. Number of Stations Established coil seperation 100 meters

*6. Make and type of Instrument Used

*7. Scale Constant or Sensitivity

*8. Frequency Used and Power Output 1,777 Hz.

9. Summary of Assessment Credits (details on reverse side)

Total 8 hour Technical Days (Include Consultants, Draughting etc.) 9

Total 8 hour Line-Cutting Days 18

Calculation

9	x 7 =	63	+	18	=	81	÷	4	=	20.25
Technical				Line-cutting				Number of claims		Assessment credits per claim

The dates listed on this form represent working time spent entirely within the limits of the above listed claims ☐ Check
If otherwise, please explain No assesment credits were applied to these claims for this survey

Dated: March 27,1985. Signed: [signature]

Note: (A) * Complete only if applicable.
(B) Complete list of names, addresses and dates on reverse side.
(C) Submit separate breakdown for each type of survey.
(D) Submit in duplicate.

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Assessment Work Breakdown

ELECTROMAGNETIC 2.7793

1. Type of Survey Electro magnetic V.L.F.

2. Township or Area Holloway Tp.

3. Numbers of Mining Claims Traversed by Survey L. 588052-057, L. 588147-152, L. 588154-158, L. 588161-164, L. 588168, L. 599026-053

4. Number of Miles of Line Cut 50.3 Flown

*5. Number of Stations Established 2198

*6. Make and type of Instrument Used Phoenix V.L.F. 2

*7. Scale Constant or Sensitivity ± 1 degree

*8. Frequency Used and Power Output 24.0 khz. Cutler Maine

9. Summary of Assessment Credits (details on reverse side)

Total 8 hour Technical Days (Include Consultants, Draughting etc.) 52

Total 8 hour Line-Cutting Days 174

Calculation

52	x 7 =	364	+	174	=	538	÷	50	=	10.76
Technical				Line-cutting				Number of claims		Assessment credits per claim

The dates listed on this form represent working time spent entirely within the limits of the above listed claims ☐ Check

If otherwise, please explain also surveyed claims L. 599696,97 20 assesment days applied on these claims

Dated: March 27, 1985. Signed: [signature]

Note: (A) * Complete only if applicable.
(B) Complete list of names, addresses and dates on reverse side.
(C) Submit separate breakdown for each type of survey.
(D) Submit in duplicate.

Details of Assessment Work Breakdown

FIELD WORK , Electromagnetic 2.7793

Type of Work	Name & Address	Dates Worked	Number of 8 hour days
EM	Doug Demers General Delevery Larder Lake Ont.		
		July 7 to August 22 1984	41

CONSULTANTS

Name & Address	Dates Worked (specify in field or office)		Number of 8 hour days
Glenn Kasner Kirkland Lake	Field	July, August	3
	Office	August	3

DRAUGHTSMAN, TYPING, OTHERS (specify)

Name & Address	Type of Work	Dates Worked	Number of 8 hour days
Glenn Kasner	draughting, report writting		5

TOTAL 8 HOUR TECHNICAL DAYS 52

LINE-CUTTING

Name	Address	Dates Worked	Number of 8 hour days
Norm McBride Ltd.	Notre Dane Du Norde	May 10 to June 9,1984	29
6 men			

TOTAL 8 HOUR LINE-CUTTING DAYS 174

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Assessment Work Breakdown

MAGNETOMETER 2.7793

1. Type of Survey Magnetometer

2. Township or Area Holloway Tp.

3. Numbers of Mining Claims Traversed by Survey L. 588052-057, L. 588147-152, L. 588154-158, L. 588161-164, L. 588168, L. 599026-053,

4. Number of Miles of Line Cut 50.3 miles Flown

*5. Number of Stations Established 2198

*6. Make and type of Instrument Used Geometrics G-826 Proton Magnetometer

*7. Scale Constant or Sensitivity ± 1 Gamma

*8. Frequency Used and Power Output

9. Summary of Assessment Credits (details on reverse side)

Total 8 hour Technical Days (Include Consultants, Draughting etc.) 50

Total 8 hour Line-Cutting Days 174

Calculation

50	x 7 =	322	+	174	=	524	÷	50	=	10.48
Technical				Line-cutting				Number of claims		Assessment credits per claim

The dates listed on this form represent working time spent entirely within the limits of the above listed claims ☐ Check
If otherwise, please explain also surveyed claims L. 799696,97. 20 assesment days applied on these claims.

Dated: March 27, 1985 Signed: [signature]

Note: (A) * Complete only if applicable.
(B) Complete list of names, addresses and dates on reverse side.
(C) Submit separate breakdown for each type of survey.
(D) Submit in duplicate.

827 (81/3)

Details of Assessment Work Breakdown

Magnetometer 2.7793

FIELD WORK

Type of Work	Name & Address	Dates Worked	Number of 8 hour days
Magnetometer	Donald Dagget Kapuskasing Ontario	July 7 to Aug 18 1984	37

CONSULTANTS

Name & Address	Dates Worked (specify in field or office)		Number of 8 hour days
Glenn Kasner Kirkland Lake	Field	July August	5
	Office	August	4

DRAUGHTSMAN, TYPING, OTHERS (specify)

Name & Address	Type of Work	Dates Worked	Number of 8 hour days
Glenn Kasner	Report and Draughting	August	4

TOTAL 8 HOUR TECHNICAL DAYS 50

LINE-CUTTING

Name	Address	Dates Worked	Number of 8 hour days
Norm McBride Ltd.	Notre Dame Du Nord	May 10 to June 9 1984	29
6 men			

TOTAL 8 HOUR LINE-CUTTING DAYS 174

March 4, 1985

Our File: 2.7793
Mining REcorder's
File: 560

Canadian Nickel Company Limited
Copper Cliff, Ontario
P0M 1N0

22/3/85 G.K.
feels SP can be applied
will supply "ball-park"
figures on Man-Days.
Corey

Dear Sirs:

RE: Geophysical (Electromagnetic, Magnetometer) and Geological Surveys submitted on Mining Claims L 588052, et. al., in the Township of Holloway

This will acknowledge receipt of reports and maps for the above-mentioned surveys.

Returned herein are the plans, in duplicate. In order to complete your submission for assessment, please provide:

1) Plot all the claim lines and claim numbers on each map.

2) Complete the enclosed Man-Days Breakdown forms for the time spent on the Geophysical surveys as none was included in the submission.

Please return the above information, in duplicate, to this office quoting file 2.7793.

For further information, please contact Douglas Isherwood at (416)965-4888.

when assessing assess with 2.7755

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone:(416)965-4888

D. Isherwood:mc
Encl.

cc: Mining Recorder
Kirkland Lake, Ontario

cc: Glenn C. Masner
P.O. Box 1053
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 3L1

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Order of the Minister

AMENDED

The Mining Act

Room 6450, Whitney Block
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
416/965-1380

In the matter of mining claims:

L 588052 to 57 inclusive
588147 to 52 inclusive
588154 to 58 inclusive
588161 to 64 inclusive
588168
599026 to 53 inclusive

On consideration of an application from the recorded holder, ~~Canadian Nickel Company Limited~~
under Section 77 Subsection 22 of The Mining Act, I hereby order that the time for filing reports and plans in support of
Electromagnetic, Magnetometer & Geological assessment work recorded on December 6, 1984
be extended until and including February 8, 1985.

85-03-15.
Date

Signature of Director, Land Management Branch

Copies:

Canadian Nickel Company Limited
Copper Cliff, Ontario
P0M 1N0

RB

Mining Recorder
Kirkland Lake, Ontario

cc: Glenn C. Kasner
P.O. Box 1053
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 3L1

R.

1333 (82/1)

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Order of the Minister

AMENDED

The Mining Act

Room 6450, Whitney Block
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
416/965-1380

In the matter of mining claims:

L 588052 to 57 inclusive
588147 to 52 inclusive
588154 to 58 inclusive
588161 to 64 inclusive
588168
579026 to 53 inclusive

in the Township of Holloway

On consideration of an application from the recorded holder, Canadian Nickel Company Limited
under Section 77 Subsection 22 of The Mining Act, I hereby order that the time for filing reports and plans in support of Electromagnetic, Magnetometer & Geological assessment work recorded on December 6, 19 84
be extended until and including February 8, 19 85.

1985.02.18
Date

Signature of Director, Land Management Branch

Copies:
Canadian Nickel Company Limited
Copper Cliff, Ontario
P0M 1N0

AM
Mining Recorder
Kirkland Lake, Ontario

cc: Glenn C. Kasner
P.O. Box 1053
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 3L1

1333 (82/1)

R

on file 2.7793

March 4, 1985

File: 7561 1v2
: Rpt of Wk #573

REGISTERED

Argentex Resource Exploration Corp Ltd
1816 - 44 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1Y2

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is a copy of a Report of Work for Magnetometer Electromagnetic and Geological assessment work credits that was recorded by the recorder on December 10, 1984 on Mining Claims L 799696-97.in the Township of Holloway.

We have no record that you provided the full reports and maps to the Minister within the sixty day period provided by Section 77 of the Mining Act.

Unless you can provide evidence by March 13, 1985 that the reports and maps were submitted as required, the mining recorder will be directed to cancel the work credits recorded on December 10, 1984.

Yours sincerely

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
(416)965-4888

A. Barr:sc

Encls:

cc: Glenn C. Kasner
P.O. Box 1053
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 3L1

cc: Mining Recorder
Kirkland Lake, Ontario

GLENN C. KASNER MINING TECHNOLOGIST
P.O. BOX 1053
KIRKLAND LAKE, ONT. P2N 3L1

TELEPHONE 705-568-8263

February 5,1985.

Mr. Aruther Barr
Land Management Branch
Ministry of Natural Resources
6th Floor, Whitney Block, Room 6610
99 Wellesly Street West
Toronto, Ontario.
M7A 1W3

Dear Mr. Barr:

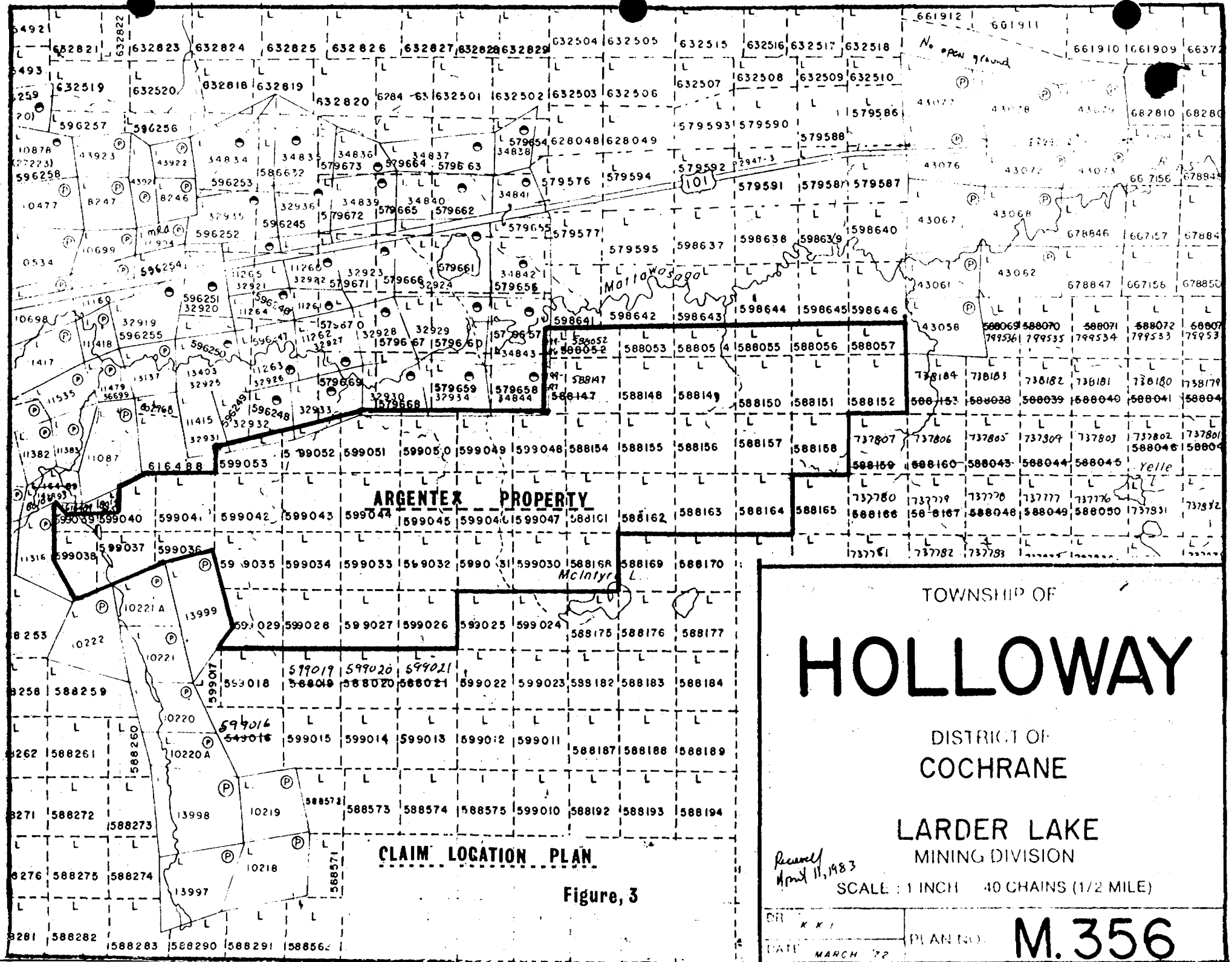
Please find enclosed 2 copies of a report on the 1984 field activities and results of Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. Ltd., Holloway Township property, which is under option from Inco Metals Company Sudbury, Ontario. I trust everything is in order.

Yours truly,

Glenn Kasner

Glenn Kasner

cc. Mr. R.J. Kasner
Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. Ltd.,
Lenora Exploration Ltd.,
1816 - 44 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario.
M5C 1Y2



TOWNSHIP OF

HOLLOWAY

DISTRICT OF

COCHRANE

LARDER LAKE

MINING DIVISION

Received March 11, 1983

SCALE : 1 INCH 40 CHAINS (1/2 MILE)

DR K K I

DATE MARCH '72

PLAN NO. M.356

CLAIM LOCATION PLAN

Figure, 3

FRECHEVILLE TWP. M.348

HARKER TWP. M. 353

MARRIOTT TWP. M. 363

TANNAHILL TWP. M. 390

1M. 2M. 3M. 4M. 5M.

23 M. 22 M. 21 M. 20 M. 19 M.

5M. 4M. 3M. 2M. 1M.

Mattagasaga L.

McIntyre L.

Magusi River

Yelle

101

NO OPEN GROUND

48°26'29"

79°31'04" Approx.

NOTES

400' surface rights reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	Ⓟ or ●
PATENTED FOR SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◒
LEASE	Ⓛ
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L.O.
CROWN LAND SALES	C.S.
LOCATED LAND	Loc.
CANCELLED	C.
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M.R.O.
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O.
HIGHWAY & ROUTE NO.	17
ROADS	
TRAILS	
RAILWAYS	
POWER LINES	
MARSH OR MUSKEG	
MINES	

*used only with summer resort locations or when space is limited

TOWNSHIP OF

HOLLOWAY

DISTRICT OF
COCHRANE

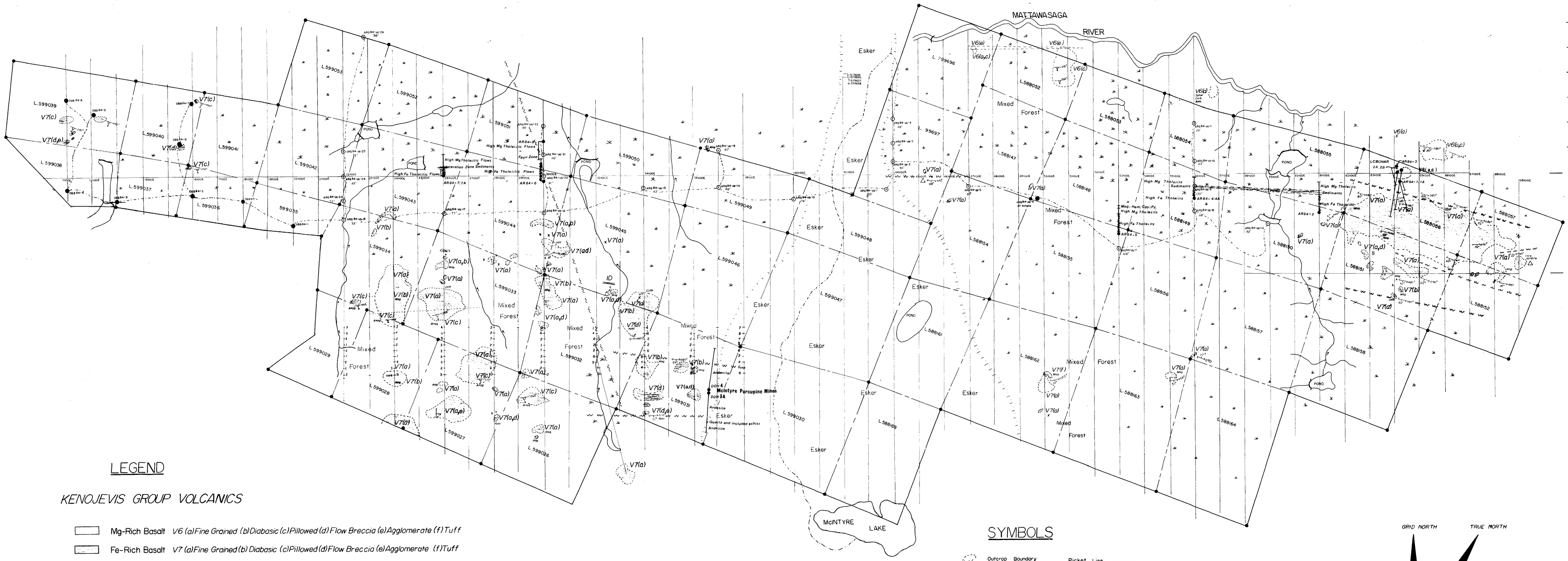
LARDER LAKE
MINING DIVISION

SCALE : 1 INCH 40 CHAINS (1/2 MILE)

DR. K.K.I.
DATE MARCH '72

PLAN NO. M.356

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES



LEGEND

KENOJEVIS GROUP VOLCANICS

- Mg-Rich Basalt *V6 (a)Fine Grained (b)Diabasic (c)Pillowed (d) Flow Breccia (e)Agglomerate (f) Tuff*
- Fe-Rich Basalt *V7 (a)Fine Grained (b) Diabasic (c)Pillowed (d)Flow Breccia (e)Agglomerate (f)Tuff*

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

- Diabase Dike *ID*

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop Boundary
- Small Outcrop
- Geological Contact
- Strike and Dip of Shear Foliation with Vertical Dip
- Strike and Dip of Joint with Vertical Dip
- Direction in Which Lava Flows Face, Arrow Points to Tops Direction with Dip
- Fault
- Amyg. Amygdules
- Spher. Spherulites
- Hyal. Hyaloclastite
- Carb. Carbonatized Volcanics (free calcite)
- Ank. Ankerite
- Mag. Magnetic Attraction
- Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Location with Depth of Overburden
- Basal Till Sample Location
- Diamond Drill Hole
- Silicification
- Claim Post
- Trail
- Esker Boundary
- Swamp/Alders
- Beaver Dam
- Creek
- Picket Line
- Flagged Line
- Claim Line
- Humus Samples P.P.B.

GRID NORTH
TRUE NORTH
20°

2.7773

GLENN C. KASNER EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
Jan. 1985

INCO OPTION

SURFACE GEOLOGY
HOLLOWAY TOWNSHIP
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION
DISTRICT of COCHRANE, ONTARIO
Scale 1cm = 50meters

ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPL.

Project A-004	Drawing No.1	September 1984

Revised Jan. 1985

27793

GLENN C. KASNER EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
Jan. 1985

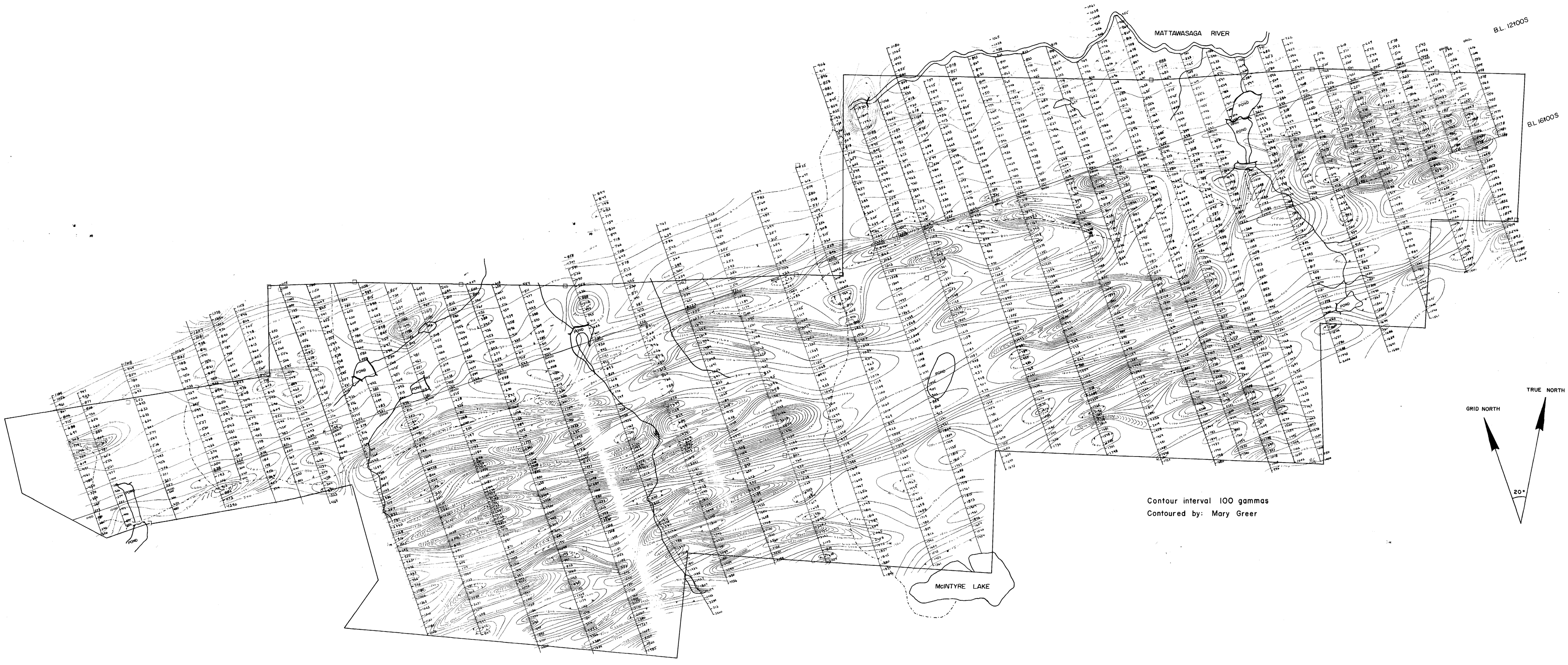
INCO OPTION

VLF SURVEY
HOLLOWAY TOWNSHIP
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION
DISTRICT of COCHRANE, ONTARIO

ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPL.

Project A-004	Drawing No. 2	September 1984

220



Contour interval 100 gammas
Contoured by: Mary Greer

2.7793

GLENN C. KASNER EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
Jan. 1985

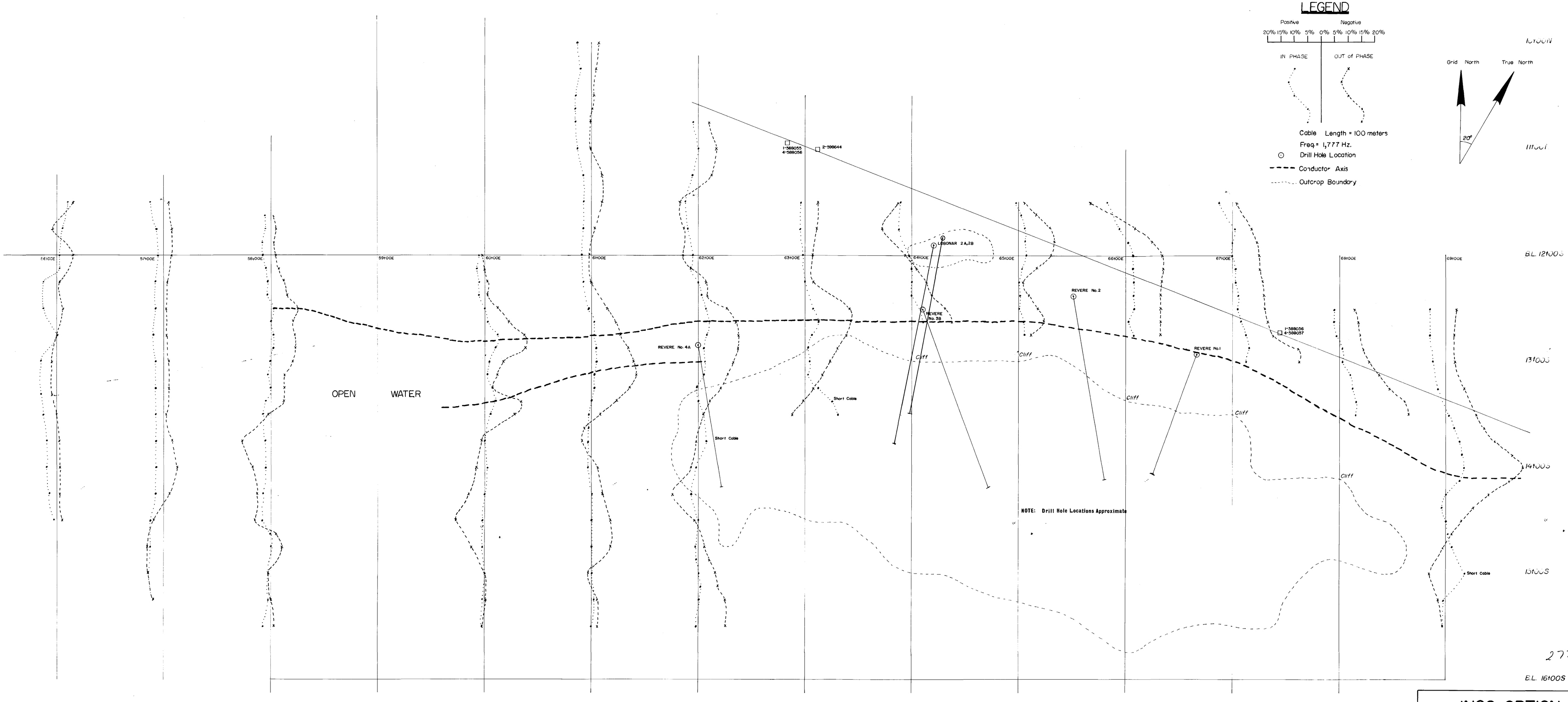
INCO OPTION

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
HOLLOWAY TOWNSHIP
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION
DISTRICT of COCHRANE, ONTARIO

Scale 1cm = 50 meters (0, 50, 100, 200, 300 meters)

ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPL.

Project A-004	Drawing No. 3	September 1984



INCO OPTION

MAX-MIN II SURVEY (1777 Hz)

HOLLOWAY TOWNSHIP

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

DISTRICT of COCHRANE, ONTARIO

Scale 1cm = 12.5meters

ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPL.

Project A-004	Drawing No. 4	September 1984

GLENN C. KASNER EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
Jan. 1985