Diamond Drilling of Lucas Gold Prospect

Lucas Township, Ontario

by

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W.O. KARVINEN & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Summary

An initial phase of diamond drilling totalling 2699 ft. was completed in May 1987 by Lucas Gold Resources Inc. on their gold property near Timmins, Ontario. Although gold values were low from the three holes drilled, important geological and practical data were obtained from this program.

As suspected from an examination of core from earlier drilling, the current program substantiated the observation that the quartz vein systems with which the higher gold values are associated are sub-horizontal and are best intersected by steep holes.

Closely-spaced cross-faulting displaces the mineralized zone up to 100 feet or more in the central portion of the Main Zone. Relative movements on these faults have been determined and will be important in planning future drilling.

Below the 800 ft. level, the footwall rocks of the mineralized zone are most intensely altered thus indicating the presence of increased concentrations of sulfides and possibly gold in the overlying untested portion of the Main Zone.

Attempts to test the down-plunge extension of the mineralized zone, in which earlier drilling has indicated probably reserves of 150,000 tons grading 0.12 oz. Au/ton, failed mainly due to the flattening and wandering of the BQ rods used.

Results of special techniques used to analyze the core indicate the gold in the Lucas Township prospect to be relatively fine-grained and evenly distributed. Therefore previous assays of core using conventional analytical methods can be considered reliable and representative.

In the next phase of drilling, the down-plunge extension of the mineralized zone should be tested using more rigid drill rods (NQ) and a "Mini-Dave" control system.

Table

Introduction

During May of 1987, Lucas Gold Resources Inc. drilled three diamond drill holes totalling 2699 feet on their Lucas Township gold property located about 24 miles northeast of Timmins. Purpose of the program was to better sample and test at depth a previously-delineated gold zone and to gain a better understanding of the distribution of gold in the deposit. Because of drilling problems, the program failed to test the down-plunge extension of the zone, however, the angle of drilling used gave valuable insight into the orientation of the auriferous quartz vein systems. Also, complete core sampling and special analytical methods indicated the gold to be fine grained and relatively evenly distributed, thus adding confidence to the fire assay-AA analyses used for core from the previous drilling.

The program was supervised by D.A. McCombe of Tenoga Consultants Inc. with outside consultation by the writer.

Property Description and Location

The property comprises 638 acres of patented land held by Lucas Gold Resources Inc. through an agreement with Abitibi Price Inc. The ground includes:

Part	Lot	Concession	Acres
N1/2	1	2	159
S1/2	1	2	159
N1/2	2	2	160
S1/2	2	2	160

The property is located in southeast Lucas Township, about 24 miles northeast of Timmins (Fig. 1 & 2). It is best accessed by helicopter, although a new road being constructed this year will pass within two miles of the property.

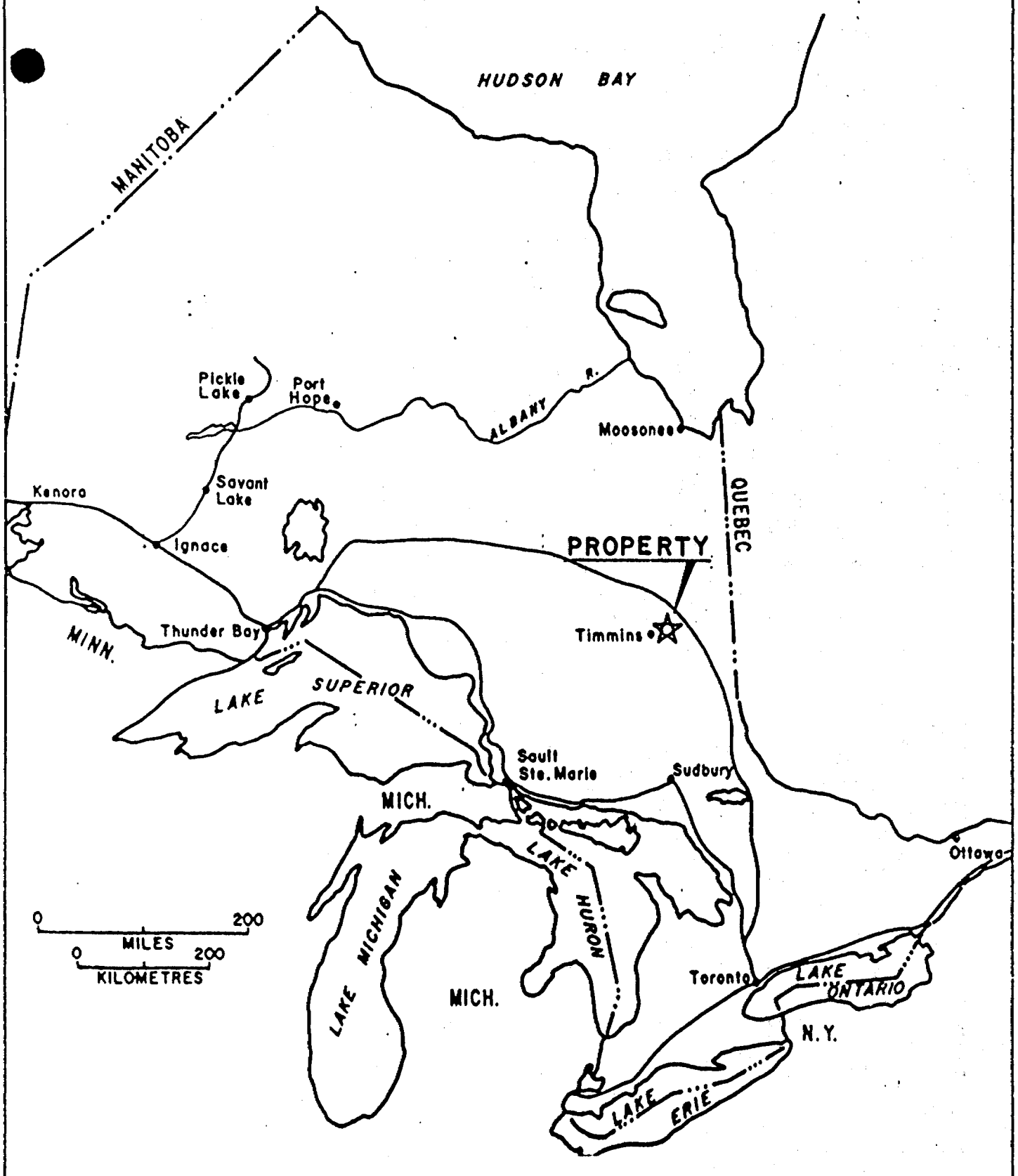


Fig. 1: Regional Location Map of Lucas Gold Property

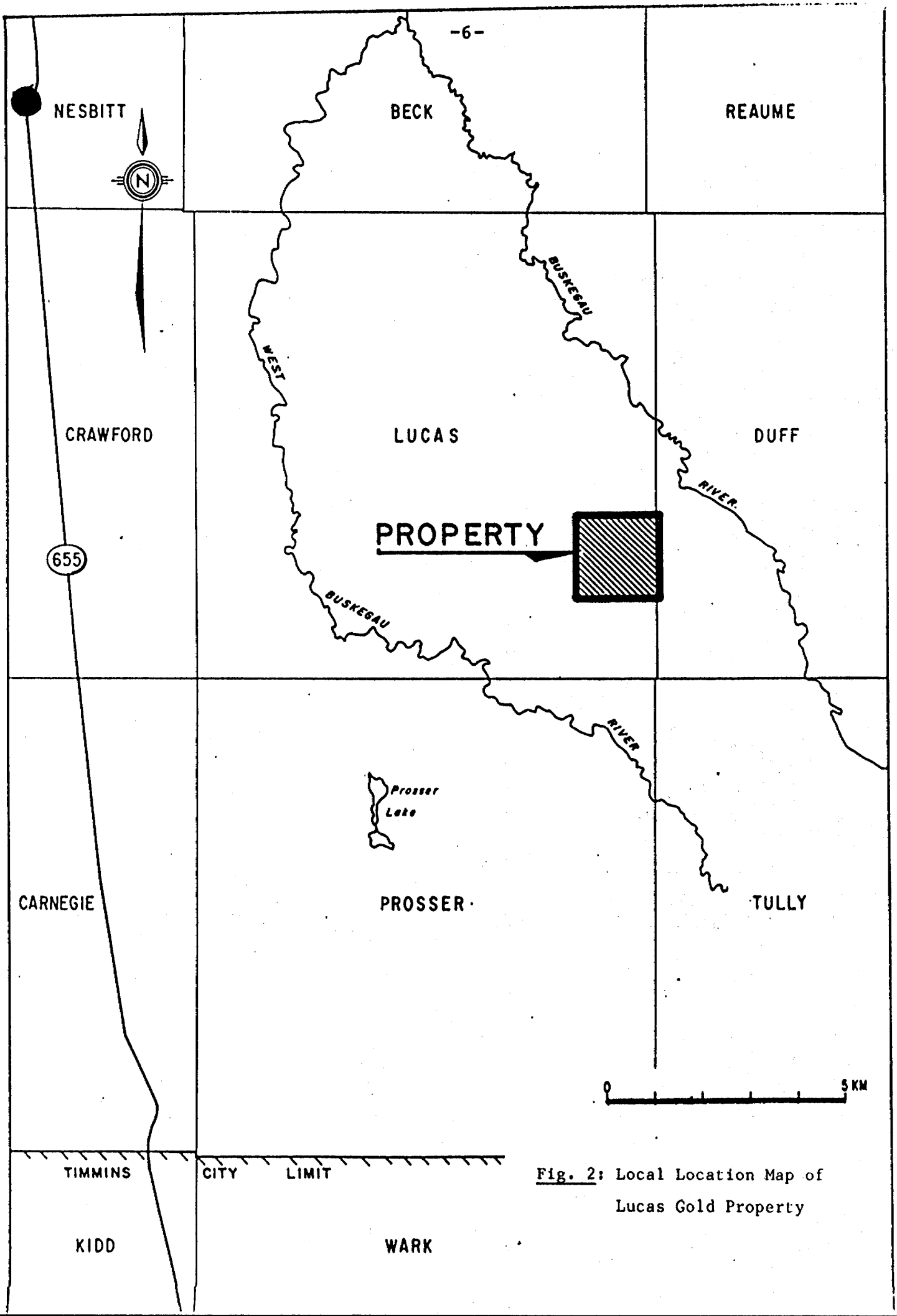


Fig. 2: Local Location Map of Lucas Gold Property

Previous Exploration (from McCombe, 1986)

In the early 1900's, economic discoveries of gold were made by prospectors in the Timmins area. Due to the lack of outcrop in the townships north of Timmins, exploration proved to be a little more difficult. Exploration was carried out on the Abitibi Price lands between 1952 and 1955 by C.C. Huston and Associates. Work was limited to ground geophysical surveys and no economic mineralization was located.

The discovery of the Kidd Creek Mine by Texasgulf in the early 1960's stimulated the exploration activity in the Timmins area. Abitibi Price Inc. entered into several option agreements on its freehold land north of Timmins.

In 1963, Abitibi Price Inc. and Canadian Nickel Company Limited (Canico) entered into an agreement for exploration of the 216 square miles in the Smooth Rock Falls Freehold. Airborne EM and Mag using Inco's own two frequency system was flown in two directions. An attempt was made to locate all airborne conductors on the ground and twenty nine holes were drilled. On the Lucas property Hole 27063 intersected 0.14 oz. Au/ton over 9.2 feet. Canico completed its work in July 1966 and advised Abitibi that no economic mineral deposits had been found.

In 1966, Abitibi Price entered into an option agreement with Cromarty Exploration (a subsidiary of McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited) that covered the area included in the Canico agreement. An airborne electromagnetic survey was flown in 1966 (Barringer Selco Input Survey) and the results of the ground follow-up survey encouraged McIntyre to arrange an extended agreement for further exploration in Lucas Township. In 1972, a detailed compilation of data, a Questor Mark V Input Airborne System, and several ground geophysical surveys were performed. Once again, diamond drilling

revealed no values of economic interest, so the property was returned to Abitibi Price Inc.

After reviewing all the previous exploration data, in 1980, Abitibi Price Inc. Mineral Resources Division decided to perform a program on Concession 2, lots 1 and 2, Lucas Township. Intrigued by the gold assay obtained by Inco in 1960's, Abitibi drilled several holes in the vicinity of Inco Hole 27063 to try and duplicate the assays.

Detailed drilling provided geological information which outlined a zone of gold mineralization. In 1981, the Dighem Airborne System was flown and the anomalous areas were followed up by Overburden Drilling. Due to the price of gold, the low grade values and small tonnage located, no further exploration was performed by Abitibi Price Inc.

In 1983, Chevron Canada Resources Limited completed an airborne Mag Gradiometer Survey and Mark VI Input EM and Mag Surveys over most of Lucas Township. This program assisted in the geological interpretaiton of Lucas Township. The patented land covered in this report (lots 1 and 2, Concession II Lucas Township) were not included in the agreement with Chevron.

Based on the Abitibi-Price drilling, a drill-indicated reserve of about 150,000 tons grading 0.12 oz. Au/ton was calculated by the company geologist (Woolham, 1986).

Objectives of the Program

Examination of core and drill logs from the previous Abitibi Price drilling indicated the gold mineralization to be related to an elongated lenticular body of graphitic chert and pyrite (Main Zone) with higher, ore-grade values (>.12 oz./ton.) in zones of quartz veins and veinlets (see

Karvinen, 1987). Based on these conclusions the following objectives were defined for this phase of drilling:

1. to drill at an angle down plunge so as to sample more vein material as well as more of the Main Zone itself;
2. to test the zone down plunge below the 900 ft. level; and
3. to determine the grain size and distribution of gold for the purpose of being able to evaluate previous assay results done by fire assay/atomic absorption methods.

Regional Geology

The Lucas gold property is situated in a sequence of steeply-dipping, generally east-west trending felsic and mafic volcanic rocks which have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies grade. The volcanics are Archean in age and form part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt in the Superior Structural Province.

Local Geology

Volcanic rocks in the immediate vicinity of the deposit comprise a thick (>1500 ft.) sequence of felsic tuffs and lapillistone with a few thin (2 to 6 ft.) intercalated leucoxene-bearing mafic flows or sills. The tuffs contain varying amounts of graphite and pyrite and have been altered for some distance away from the mineralization. Primary layering, which is common, indicates the volcanic sequence to be trending about 140° azm. and dipping steeply (65-75°) north.

Intrusive rocks are limited: a few thin (~5 ft.) dikes of fine-grained felsic rock, possibly syenite, were intersected in some of the Abitibi-Price holes. Also dikes of lamprophyre, ranging from a few inches to 2 ft. thick are common in the vicinity of the mineralization. The lamprophyres appear

to cut all rock types including mineralized quartz veins whereas the felsic dikes may be contemporaneous with the veins.

Chemical sediments consisting predominantly of chert, pyrite and some graphite occur in conformable lenticular masses within the felsic volcanics. Contacts are gradational and digitated. Primary layering in pyrite (which varies from 10% to 90%) as well as in chert is evident and soft-sediment deformation structures are common. The primary pyrite is fine-grained and crystalline while secondary pyrite associated with veins is coarser and shows some crystal forms. The chert is invariably gray to black probably due to the presence of graphite.

Quartz veins are common in an near the sulfide-chert sediments. They comprise predominantly of irregular veins or veinlets of white quartz with some pyrite (~2-5%) which cross-cut the stratigraphy at a steep angle. The only exception is a large conformable white quartz vein at the footwall contacts of the Main Zone (see below) which ranges in thickness from 6 to 27 feet and averages 13 feet. This vein has been traced to a vertical depth of 700 feet and about 600 feet along strike.

Penetrative deformation has affected all the rock types except the lamprophyre dikes. This is evident as a strong foliation in the tuffs and zones of closely-spaced fractures in the cherts and quartz veins. This fabric is probably related to the folding of the volcanic sequence which left the strata dipping steeply.

Brittle deformation is evident in the form of fractures and faults. The most obvious fault is the Footwall Fault which follows the lower contact of the Main Zone. In drill core it is evident as a zone of graphitic gouge up to 10 feet wide. The Footwall Fault is conformable with stratigraphy and marks a sharp break between the underlying felsic sericitic schists and the

Main Zone of auriferous chemical sediments (see stratigraphic section). Several smaller parallel faults are also present higher in the volcanic sequence, commonly at chert-sulfide contacts and at contacts of leucoxene mafic flows and lamprophyre dikes.

A parallel set of closely-spaced faults trending about 075° azm. cross-cut the Footwall Fault and the Main Zone. These are discussed in detail in a later section.

Alteration: all of the volcanic rocks within hundreds of feet of the mineralized zone have been pervasively carbonatized and sericitized to varying degrees. The alteration is most intense in the footwall felsic tuffs where now these rocks are a distinct waxy, greenish-yellow color. This alteration is typical of that associated with gold mineralization which has base metal (massive sulfide) affinities. The intensity and extent of this alteration is indicative of a strong hydrothermal system to have been active in the area. (It is interesting to note that along strike to the northwest beyond section 20W, carbonate gives way to graphite and sericite is less common.)

Mineralization

Enrichments of gold and silver are confined to sulfide and/or chert (±quartz) -bearing rocks throughout the volcanic sequence. Tens to hundreds of feet of pyritic (10%-30%) tuffs in the sequence carry some gold (.005 to .02 oz./ton) while distinct enrichments are confined to the pyrite-chert chemical sediments.

Although several chert-sulfide beds of variable thickness and extent occur throughout the section, the biggest and most persistent unit, here called the Main Zone, appears to be the only one of economic interest.

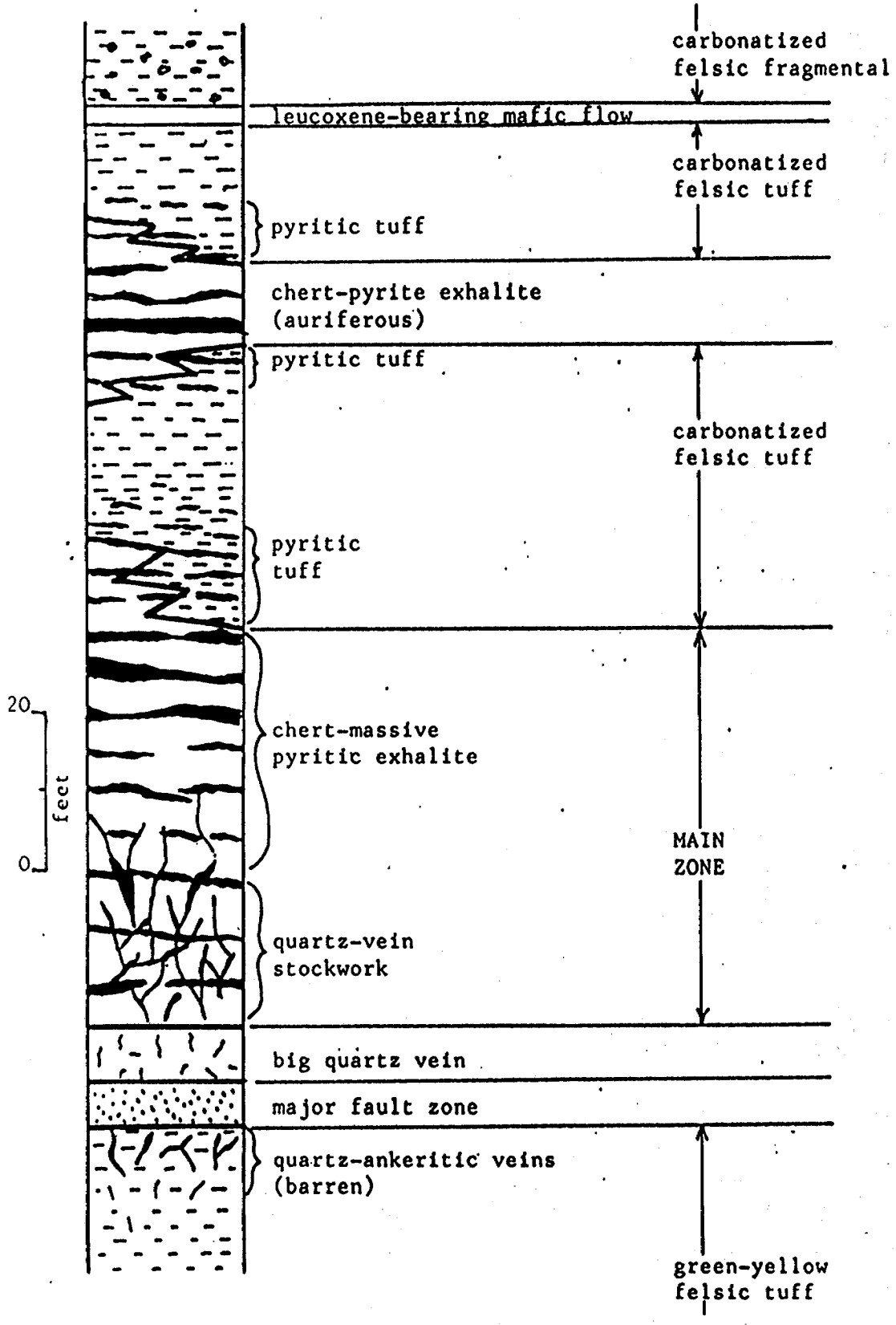
The Main Zone consists of varying amounts of black chert, massive to disseminate pyrite and white to smokey vein quartz. The hanging wall pyritic tuffs become very pyritic (40-50%) near the Main Zone upper contact and grade inperceptably into a chert-dominated rock with some lenses of sulfidic tuff. Downward, the vein quartz content increases, with veinlets of quartz-pyrite giving way to larger cross-cutting quartz veins and finally near the footwall contact, to a thick (average 13 ft.) conformable quartz vein. The lower contact in most sections is defined by the Footwall Fault zone below which occurs a thick sequence of carbonate-sericite felsic tuffs (see stratigraphic section).

Between sections 2W and 14W, the Main Zone varies in true thickness fromn 20 feet to 146 feet and averages about 60 feet. It is at least 1200 feet long, and has been traced down dip to about 600 feet.

The Main Zone is conformable with the volcanic stratigraphy, is intercalated with the enclosing tuffs at the contacts and dips from 60 to 70 degrees north.

Character and Importance of Quartz Veins: quartz veins in the Main Zone consist predominantly of white quartz with a small amount of ankerite, varying amounts of pyrite (up to 2%), and dark graphitic (?) inclusions and partings. Glassy, smokey quartz is also present in small veinlets, but is less common.

A comparison of vein content and gold assays clearly shows a strong correlation between quartz-vein stockwork and ore grade (>.1 oz./ton) gold values. (The exception appears to be the big quartz vein which, where sampled, has had low values.) Sections of core from the Main Zone which comprise chert and pyrite with no quartz veins, mostly assayed in the range of about .01 to .08 oz./ton. (It is important to note that because the vein



Typical Stratigraphic Section through the Main Zone.

stockworks are irregular and probably in sub-horizontal orientation, it is very easy to miss them, and thus ore grade values, with a diamond drill.)

Nature of the Mineralization: gold in the Main Zone appears to be closely associated with pyrite in both the chert-sulfide portions and in the quartz vein stockworks. No visible gold was observed by the writer and none is reported in the earlier logs. In the chert-sulfide sections, the gold is expected to be more evenly distributed than in the veins and veinlets.

Geochemical Aspects: in addition to gold, the chert-sulfide units are enriched in silver, arsenic, antimony, copper and zinc (based on some previous assays by Abitibi-Price). The gold to silver ratios vary from 0.7 to 2 and average about 1.5. The few As and Sb analyses show strong enrichments (20-50 times background).

Orientation of Mineralization: Although the Main Zone extends along strike and down dip for at least 1000 feet, potentially economic gold mineralization is confined to a 300 to 400 ft. wide zone which plunges from bedrock surface at about 45 degrees in a northwest (314°azm.) direction (see long section). This zone marks the axis of best quartz vein development and may represent the original axis of exhalative hydrothermal activity.

Drill Program

Three holes totalling 2699 feet were drilled at different positons and orientations.

Hole L-87-1 was positioned at the south end of the mineralized zone where the zone is projected to come to bedrock surface. The object of the hole was to drill down-plunge for the purpose of obtaining a continuous sample and to intersect the sub-horizontal vein systems at a steep angle.

Hole L-87-2 was intended to intersect an untested part of the Main Zone above the plunge of the mineralized zone on section 14W.

Hole L-87-3 was drilled vertically down on section 14W with the intention of testing a long section of the mineralized zone about 300 feet down-plunge from previous intersections.

Results

Hole L-87-1 encountered 284 feet of overburden before collaring into a lens of felsic tuff in the Main Zone. From 316 ft. to 667 ft. the hole intersected alternating zones of felsic tuff and chert-pyrite sediments cut by numerous quartz veins. A fault (here labled "D") was intersected at 667 to 670 feet which displaces the stratigraphy. From this footage to the end of the hole, the rocks encountered were footwall sericite schists even though the hole wandered northeast towards the hanging wall. A second cross fault ("B") was cut between 966 ft. and 977 ft. beyond which the hole encountered a very chlorite-rich ankeritic sericite schist containing abundant barren white quartz veins. This intense alteration continued to the bottom of the hole (1296 ft.).

Low gold values (up to .05 oz./ton) were obtained in the upper part of the hole (see logs).

Hole L-87-2 was positioned too close to the upward extension of the Main Zone and thus intersected mineralization very near the bedrock surface (see section). The zone of chert-pyrite with some quartz veins encountered in this hole is only a few feet wide. Best gold value was 0.03 oz./ton.

Hole L-87-3 although directed vertically, entered bedrock at 85 degrees and flattened dramatically to 65 degrees near the bottom of the hole. As a result the hole intersected the Main Zone too high and probably above the mineralized zone (see sections). The Main Zone was cut from 708 ft. to 727 ft. It consists mainly of massive chert and pyrite with few quartz veins. Best gold value obtained was 0.05 oz./ton.

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BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 017-2073 | PROJECT: NONE | PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au-150 PPM	Au+150 PPM	Au Av PPM	TestWt gms	-150Wt gms	+150Wt gms
13811		0.04	0.01	0.04	20.00	265.00	4.48
13812		0.09	0.06	0.09	20.00	280.00	6.30
13813		0.27	0.35	0.28	20.00	280.00	28.52
13814		0.09	0.10	0.09	20.00	255.00	12.00
13815		0.10	0.11	0.10	20.00	275.00	9.97
13816		0.06	0.03	0.06	20.00	220.00	14.30
138[illegible]		0.14	0.14	0.14	20.00	270.00	14.82
[illegible]		0.79	1.04	0.80	20.00	350.00	13.10
[illegible]		1.49	1.70	1.50	20.00	420.00	23.36
[illegible]		1.61	1.75	1.62	20.00	400.00	22.04
[illegible]		1.47	1.95	1.53	15.00	240.00	32.64
[illegible]		1.02	1.47	1.04	20.00	370.00	21.65
[illegible]		0.56	0.75	0.57	20.00	395.00	12.26
13824		0.04	0.06	0.04	20.00	290.00	13.90
13825		0.02	0.01	0.02	20.00	245.00	23.00
13826		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	20.00	260.00	13.11
13827		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	20.00	250.00	23.15
13828		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	20.00	255.00	6.00
13829		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	20.00	245.00	14.41
[illegible]		0.01	0.01	0.01	20.00	260.00	14.36

Gold Results From Lucas Gold Property Based on the "Metallics Seive Analysis" Method

Note the gold distribution between the +150 and -150 mesh fractions.

Discussion

From L-87-1, it is evident that even though the hole wandered horizontally towards the hanging wall, it failed to come out of the footwall schists. Using this information as well as a 3-dimensional model of the previous drilling, a series of closely-space faults, with relative horizontal and vertical movement, have been delineated (see long section). These faults appear to displace upward the central part of the mineralogical zone but westward from section 14W, the zone is nearly back in its original position.

The increased number of quartz veins and veinlets encountered in L-87-1 with this hole orientation confirms the earlier hypothesis that the vein systems are sub-parallel and more or less perpendicular to the Main Zone chert-sulfide sediments.

Analyses

Because of some concern regarding the representativity of sampling of material used in atomic absorption analyses of the previous drilling program, it was decided to submit the entire BQ core and to conduct a "metallics seive analysis" offered by Bondar-Clegg. In this method both the total metallics and a one assay ton of the -150 and +150 mesh fractions are analyzed. The cost per sample was $18.00.

Results form hole L-87-1 indicate a comparative distribution of gold between the coarse and fine fractions thus indicating a fairly even distribution of gold with no coarse gold present.

Conclusions

1. Cross-cutting quartz vein systems with which the higher gold values are associated appear to be sub-horizontal in orientation.

2. Cross faulting displaces the mineralized zone horizontally and vertically up to 100 feet or more.

3. Gold in the deposit appears to be fine-grained and relatively evenly distributed. Therefore normal fire assay/atomic absorption methods should be reliable and representative ways of analysis

4. The intense sericite chlorite alteration in footwall rocks in the last 300 feet of hole L-87-1 indicates the potential for better gold mineralization in the overlying Main Zone below the 800 ft. level.

5. Because of uncontrolled drilling and the use of BQ rods, the down plunge extension of the mineralized zone was not intersected.

Recommendations

1. NQ rods using a "Mini-Deve" control system should be used to drill the next set of holes.

2. Two holes to depths of about 1100 and 1200 feet on sections 14W and 16W should be drilled to test the down-plunge extension of the zone.

W.O. Karvinen

JULY 30, 1987

W.O. Karvinen

References

Karvinen, W.O., 1987: Geologic Evaluation of Lucas Gold Prospect, Lucas Township, Ontario, 10p. unpub. report prepared for Lucas Gold Resources Inc.

McCombe. D.A., 1986: Report on Abitibi Price Inc. Mineral Holdings, Lucas Township, Ontario. 15p. unpub. report.

Woolham, R.W., 1986: Review of Abitibi Price Inc.'s Lucas Township Property, Ont. unpub. report.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, William Oliver Karvinen of 32 Lakeland Point Drive, Kingston, Ont., Geologist and President of W.O. KARVINEN & Associates Ltd., do hereby certify that:

The information contained in this report is accurate and correct;

I have no interest in the property described herein;

I hold a Doctorate of Philosophy and an Honours B.Sc. in geology from Queen's University (1974 and 1968) and a Master of Science in geology from the University of British Columbia (1970);

I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy;

I personally supervised the work described herein;

I have been actively carrying out mineral exploration and consultative services in Canada for over eight years.

Kingston, Ontario
August 1, 1987

W.O. Karvinen

Dr. William O. Karvinen

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY: LUCAS GOLD RESOURCES
HOLE NO. L-87-3 LENGTH
LOCATION Conc II Lot 2 14+00 W 3+30 N
LATITUDE DEPARTURE 877
ELEVATION AZIMUTH DIP 90°
STARTED May 28/87 FINISHED June 1/87

FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH	FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH
206	-85	170			
870	-65	179			

HOLE NO. L-87-3 SHEET NO. 1
REMARKS

LOGGED BY D.A. McCOMBE

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE % SULPHIDES	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TOTAL	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS OZ/TON	ASSAYS OZ/TON
0	107	Overburden (Casing Left in Hole)									
107	320.2	Sericitic Felsic Crystal Tuff.									
		- light grey tuffaceous unit with numerous tiny qtz eyes stretched // to schistocity ~ 45-50° to C.A.									
		- darker grey quartz carbonate fragments (¼" x ⅛") occur in sericitic, carbonate matrix									
		- numerous narrow whitish qtz-anterite veinlets - tr py									
		185-187 Core is ground - no core.									
		187-205 Carbonaceous Felsic Tuff									
		- dark grey tuffaceous unit with narrow graphitic (?) stringers roughly parallel to schistocity ~55° to C.A.									
		- tiny cubes of py locally									
		- tiny white qtz - carb veinlets									
		205-320.2 Sericitic Felsic Crystal Tuff									
		- light grey tuffaceous unit locally intercalated with more siliceous light grey to buff coloured rhyolitic tuff. (ie 301-306)									
		205-236 Fragmental									
		- dark grey calcareous fragments + buff									

Core to be split by [illegible] Aug 2/87

LANGRIDGE - TORONTO - 366-1168

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Lucas Gold Resources

HOLE NO. L-87-3 SHEET NO. 2

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE % SULPHIDES	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TOTAL	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS OZ/TON	ASSAYS OZ/TON	
		coloured rhyolitic fragments, tr fg. disseminated py occassionally in narrow bands parallel to schistocity 302 - narrow qtz - carbonate veinlets cut by later ¼" wide qtz veinlet 80° to C.A. 312.5 - ¼" qtz carbonate veinlet ~ 80° to C.A.										
320.2	479	Fine Grained Sericite Carb. Felsic Tuff - light grey to buff, fine grained felsic tuff - matrix - lightly sericitized and calcareous - tr to 5% fg py associated with darker, wispy fragments. 348-358 Sericitized felsic tuff. - similar to 107-320.2 354.3 - 1" massive py 382 - 399.6 Sericitized felsic tuff - similar to 348-358 - occ. speck of py & finely disseminated py in stringers parallel to sch ~ 60° to C.A. Lower contact ~ 55° to C.A, U.C ~ 60° to C.A. 440.2 - 479 Sericitized Felsic Crystal Tuff - locally increase in the number of bluish quartz eyes - carbonate, sericite matrix										
479	498	Hematized Fine Grained Tuff. - light to medium grey fine grained tuff with narrow stringers containing hematite throughout - occ narrow qtz carbonate veinlet - 5-10% fg py sprinkled through core.										

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY: LUCAS GOLD RESOURCES

HOLE NO. L-87-3 SHEET NO. 3

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	% SULPH IDENT	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	FOOTAGE TOTAL	Au ASSAYS ppm	Au ASSAYS oz/ton	OZ/TON	OZ/TON
498	549	Pyritic Felsic Tuff									
		498-503 - gradational increase in iron rich chlorite (+ possibly narrow stringers of graphite)	13865	20% py	502.5	507	4.5	.01	tr		
		-dker grey felsic tuff with stringers of iron rich chlorite and/or graphite paralled to schistocity ~60° to C.A.	13866	"	507	512	5.0	<.01	tr		
			13867	"	512	517	5.0	<.01	tr		
			13868	"	517	521	4.0	<.01	tr		
			13869	"	521	526	5.0	<.01	tr		
		-up to 25% py as blebs	13870	"	526	529	3.0	<.01	tr		
		-gradational contact with unit below									
		-occ narrow qtz vein	13871	15-20	579	584	5.0	<.01	tr		
			13872	"	584	588	4.0	.52	.018		
549	579	Fine Grained Felsic Tuff	13873	"	588	591	3.0	.44	.015		
		-dk grey, f.g. tuff, slightly graphitic	13874	"	591	594	3.0	.91	.031		
		-tr f.g. py	13875	"	594	599	5.0	.02	.001		
		-occ. narrow qtz carbonate veinlets.	13876	"	599	604	5.0	.02	.001		
579	657	Pyritic Chert Zone	13877	40%	604	609	5.0	.80	.027		
		-white to black, very siliceous, cherty zone with varying amounts of pyrite (15-25% py)	13878	~~25~~ 20%	609	612.5	3.5	.91	.031		
		-some qtz vein material	13879	75%	612.5	615	~~3.5~~ 2.5	2.20	.075		
		612 - white, hard chert 607-610 - 40% py	13880	15%	615	620	~~5.0~~ 4.0	.04	.001		
		610 - 25% py	13881	"	620	625	5.0	.05	.002		
		612.5-614.5 - Massive py	13882	"	625	630	5.0	.05	.002		
		633-639 - py with narrow qtz vein material	13883	"	630	634	4.0	.21	.007		
		691-644 - 30-40% py	13884	80-90	634	638	4.0	.49	.017		
			13885	15-25	638	641	3.0	.07	.003		
657	708	Mineralized Felsic Tuff	13886	30-40	641	643.5	2.5	.09	.003		
		-10-15% py as blebs & fine stringers in a light grey felsic tuff - Narrow stringers of black chlorite and/or graphite	13887	15%	643.5	647.5	~~3.5~~ 4.0	.02	.001		
			13888	"	647.5	652	4.5	.58	.020		
		-sch ~55° to C.A.	13889	"	652	657	5.0	.10	.003		

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Lucas Gold Resources

HOLE NO. L-87-3 SHEET NO. 4

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION
		- locally 1" sections of massive py
		- Some narrow qtz veining
		- gradational contact with unit below
708	719	Massive Py - Chert
		- massive pyrite (75-90%) in a cherty matrix
719	723.5	Mafic Flow (Dyke?)
		- dark grey green intrusive (?) with tiny white leucoxene crystals
		- upper contact ~50° to c.A.
		- leucoxene crystals becoming black
723.5	726.5	Fault Zone
		- black crumbly ground, green to blackish graphitic zone
726.5	738	White Quartz Zone
		- white quartz with trace pyrite, some sericitic schist inclusions
738	877	Sericite Carbonate Schist (Footwall)
		- yellowish green, highly schistose unit
		745.5 - 751 - white qtz vein material with minor sericite schist inclusions to py.
877		End of Hole.

SAMPLE NO.	% SULPHIDES	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	FOOTAGE TOTAL	Au ASSAYS ppm	Au ASSAYS oz/ton	OZ/TON	OZ/TON
13890	py 10%	657	661.5	4.5	.53	.018		
13891	"	661.5	665.0	3.5	.04	.001		
13892	"	665	669.5	4.5	<.01	tr		
13893	"	669.5	674	4.5	.02	.001		
13894	"	674	679	5.0	.03	.001		
13895	"	679	683.5	4.5	.05	.002		
13896	"	683.5	688.5	5.0	.09	.003		
13897	"	688.5	693.5	4.5	.10	.003		
13898	"	693.0	696.5	3.5	.45	.02		
13899	"	696.5	700	3.5	1.26	.043		
13900	"	700	705	5.0	.41	.014		
13967	"	705	709.5	4.5	.50	.017		
13968	80-90	709.5	712	3.5	.47	.016		
13969	80-90	712	716	4.0	.75	.026		
13970	80-90	716	718.5	2.5	1.35	.046		
13971	Qtz	726.5	731	4.5	.11	.004		
13972	"	731	736	5.0	.04	.001		
13973	"	746.0	750.0	5.0	<.01	tr		

LANGRIDGE — TORONTO — 366-1168

FORM 2

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Lucas Gold Resources
HOLE NO. L-87-2 LENGTH 526 feet
LOCATION Concession 2 lot 2 14+00W 1+00N
LATITUDE _____ DEPARTURE _____
ELEVATION _____ AZIMUTH drill S along line DIP -70°
STARTED May 26, 1987 FINISHED May 27, 1987

FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH	FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH
366	-67	234			
526	63	232.5			

HOLE NO. L-87-2 SHEET NO. 1
REMARKS _____

LOGGED BY D. A. McCombe

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE % SULPHIDES	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TOTAL	ASSAYS % ppm	ASSAYS % oz/ton	ASSAYS OZ/TON	ASSAYS OZ/TON
0	170	Overburden (Casing Left in Hole)	13856	10-15	198	203	5	<.01	tr		
170	235	Carbonaceous Felsic Tuff (Slightly Pyritic)	13857	10	203	208	5	<.01	tr		
		- light grey to buff tuffaceous unit, locally fragmental (¼" x ½")	13858	10-15	235	237	2	.02	.001		
		-black graphitic stringers surrounding light grey felsic tuff sch ~ 60° to C.A.	13859	15	237	240	3	.05	.002		
		-tiny qtz. eyes	13860	Qtz	240	242	2	.73	.03		
		-pyritic throughout, locally up to 10% pyrite with more graphitic sections	13861	"	243	244	1	.03	.001		
		-carbonate alteration									
		224.7 - 6" vuggy zone with tiny pyrite cubes									
		226-235 - occ. black cherty fragments (½" x 2") roughly parallel to schistocity (~60° to C.A.)									
		235 - Ground core									
		235.-237 Graphitic Felsic Tuff									
		- numerous black graphitic stringers ~70° to C.A. in tuff - up to 10% Py in stringers and blebs parallel to schistocity									
237	242	Mineralized Chert Pyrite									
		- slightly hematized, vuggy chert-py zone.									
242	243	Fault Zone									
		- black graphitic crumbly zone									

Assayed by
W. Kawnik Aug 7/87

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Lucas Gold Resources

HOLE NO. L-87-2 SHEET NO. 2

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE % SULPHIDES	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TOTAL	ASSAYS % ppm	ASSAYS oz/ton	ASSAYS OZ/TON	ASSAYS OZ/TON
243	244	Quartz - white to grey quartz with pinkish alteration - tr py.	13862	5	306.5	311.5	5	<.01	tr		
			13863	25-30	393	396	3	.06	.002		
			13864	10-15	396	399.6	3.5	.02	.001		
244	393	Altered Felsic Tuff - light grey to slightly yellowish tuff with narrow graphitic bands near beginning of section 244 - 247.5 Core is ground 244 - 254 Slightly graphitic, tr f.g. pyrite 254 - Sericite ankerite tuff - yellowish grey, sericite ankerite tuff 256 - schistocity ~ 50° to C.A. - occ. narrow qtz - carbonate veinlets 275 - 6" pyritic zone in sericite schist slightly vuggy 313 - more f.g., varying amounts of carbonate, stringers of pyrite associated with carbonate zones 320 - 6" qtz vein 336-393 Fine grained sericite ankerite schist (sch ~ 45° to C.A) with tiny stringers of pyrite										
393	399.6	Graphitic Pyritic Tuff - siliceous, black graphitic unit with up to 40% pyrite - Upper contact gradational - Lower contact ~ 55° to C.A.									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Lucas Gold Resources

HOLE NO. L-87-2 SHEET NO. 3

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE % SULPHIDES	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TOTAL	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS OZ/TON	ASSAYS OZ/TON	
		- narrow qtz veinlets generally parallel to schistocity										
393.7		- ½" white qtz vein 60° to C.A.										
399.6	526	Altered Felsic Tuff.										
		399.6 - 433 similar to 244-254 - light grey carbonate altered tuff with white to creamy coloured fragments now present - occ. speck py										
		433 - 526 Sericite Ankerite Schist (Footwall)										
		- light grey - yellowish schistose unit										
		- locally tiny qtz eyes present										
		- tr py associated with increase in carbonate										
526		End of Hole.										

LANGRIDGE – TORONTO – 366-1168

FORM 2

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Lucas Gold
HOLE NO. L-87-1 LENGTH 1296 feet
LOCATION 4+40W 2+10S
LATITUDE _____ DEPARTURE _____
ELEVATION _____ AZIMUTH 345 DIP -50°
STARTED May 9/87 FINISHED May 25/87

FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH	FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH
406	-44	351			
1096	-44	002			
1295	-45	113			

HOLE NO. L-87-1 SHEET NO. 1
REMARKS _____
LOGGED BY D.A McCombe

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE % SULPHIDES	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TOTAL	Au ASSAYS % ppm	Au ASSAYS oz/T	OZ/TON	OZ/TON
0	284	Overburden									
284	316	Sericitized Felsic Tuff - highly schistose, light greenish-yellow tuff with narrow qtz-carbonate veinlets occassionally - core is Broken & slightly ground. -285 - 4" white qtz vein cutting schist ~50° to C.A with dark green-black ½" x 1" inclusions - schistocity variable from 10° to 40° to C.A -294- 3" white qtz vein with trace py cutting schist at 45° 2995-301 15" white qtz vein with some sericite inclusions 312 - Small fault zone ~1 ft core totally ground. 316 - 6" small fault zone - core ground.	13801	tr py	285	287	2	.04	.001		
316	350	Mineralized Zone (Chert-Pyrite) 316-316.5 - Breccia-like zone- small fragments of qtz in weathered, vuggy chert matrix, chloritic - slightly hematitic, tr disseminated py 317 - 1" [illegible]									

Certified by
K Schwarz
Aug 2/87

LANGRIDGE TORONTO — 366-1168

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Lucas Gold

HOLE NO. L-87-1 SHEET NO. 3

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE % SULPHIDES	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE TOTAL	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS oz/ton	ASSAYS OZ/TON	ASSAYS OZ/TON
		316 - 319 Chert Quartz - abundant qtz veins (25%) in a white, siliceous cherty matrix - weathered slightly vuggy, hematized, blebs of chlorite - narrow (¼") veinlets of disseminated pyrite	13802	tr py	316	319	3	.09	.003		
			13803	20-25	319	322	3	.28	.009		
			13804	10	322	324	2.	.09	.003		
			13805	10-15	324	328.5	4' (grinded)	.10	.003		
		319 - 322. Pyrite - Chert - reddish, vuggy, pyritic chert (20-25% py locally 2" sections of 50% py)	13806	5-10	328.5	330	1.5	.06	.002		
			13807	"	330	333	3	.14	.005		
		322 - 324 Quartz - Chert Zone. ½" wide qtz veinlets in siliceous matrix - vuggy, hematized 10-15% disseminated py.	13808	80	333	336	3	.80	.03		
			13809	80-90	336	339	3	1.50	.05		
			13810	"	339	341	2.	1.62	.05		
			13811	"	341	344	3	1.53	.05		
		324 - 328.5 Hematitic Pyritic Chert.	13812	"	344	346	2	1.04	.03		
		328.5 - 330. Quartz Vein with Chert - Pyrite - broken white quartz vein with ½" wide chert - py inclusions Lower contact ~ 40° to C.A.	13813	"	346	349	3	.57	.02		
			13814	"	349	352	3	.04	.001		
			13815	tr	352	355	3	.02	.001		
		330 - 333 Hematitic Chert - Py - core is broken, reddish pyritic zone with minor narrow qtz veins 333 - 4" white qtz vein cutting chert @ 45° to C.A.	13816	tr	355	358	3	<.01	tr		
			13817	tr	358	363	~3 (core is ground)	<.01	tr		
		333 - 350 Massive Pyrite - 80 - 90% pyrite with occ. narrow qtz stringers - slight pinkish to red staining on shear surfaces.									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Lucas Gold

HOLE NO. L-87-1. SHEET NO. 3

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE % SULPHIDES	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TOTAL	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS OZ/TON	ASSAYS OZ/TON
350	363	Quartz									
		350-353 Mineralized (Pyritic) White Qtz Vein	13818	tr	363	366	2	<.01	tr		
		10-20% py in a reddish, vuggy Qtz vein			(ground core)						
		353-363 White quartz vein	13819	tr	376	378	2	<.01	tr		
		353 - 1 ft section - disseminated py in dk.	13820	tr	383	386	3	.01	tr		
		grey chert, stringers (inclusions)	13821	white qtz	368	370	2	<.01	tr		
		- small cubes - py	13822	tr	387	391	3	<.01	tr.		
		359-363 - core is broken in tiny pieces									
363	366	Quartz sericite schist									
		- yellowish, green, highly schistose tuff with									
		white qtz veins) - core is ground.									
366	368	FAULT									
		- black, ground, graphitic zone.									
368	386	Quartz - Sericite Schist									
		368-370.5 white qtz vein with 10% sericite,									
		some chlorite & ankerite & specks of py.									
		370.5-371 - ground core									
		- tr py as cubes & finely disseminated stringers									
		384-386.6 - 6" Chert section, very siliceous									
		with py blebs.									
386.6	387	FAULT ZONE									
		- graphitic pieces of ground core.									
387	392	Quartz									
		- ground core.									
		- white quartz in small pieces with vuggy									
		hematitic, pyritic sections & occassional									
		sections of 10% sericite - ankerite schist									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Lucas Au

HOLE NO. L-87-1 SHEET NO. 4

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE % SULPHIDES	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TOTAL	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS %	ASSAYS OZ/TON	ASSAYS OZ/TON
392	412	Quartz (Quartz Sericite Schist).		py							
		- 50% white qtz with an increasing amount of greenish-yellow sericite-carbonate schist	13822	tr	387	391	4'	<.01			
		- finely disseminated py	13823	tr	408	410	2'	<.01			
		- core is ground.	13824	tr	554	556.5	2.5'	<.01			
		399 - 3" brecciated zone 1/4" x 1/2" black fragments cut by quartz-carbonate stringers									
		- slightly pinkish, small blebs of py.									
		407 - 407.5 FAULT ZONE (?)									
		- black, graphitic pieces									
		- chlorite in surrounding ~~core~~ quartz.									
		408 - 410 White quartz vein									
		- slightly hematitic									
		- tr. sericite, ground core.									
412	556	Sericite schist									
		- fine grained, light yellowish greenish grey, highly schistose tuff.									
		- occ. qtz-carb stringer.									
		- chl occ. present on fringes of qtz blebs.									
		446 - 5" white qtz vein									
		504 - 545 - increase in amount of quartz veining									
		504 - 8" white qtz vein with 10% sericite schist									
		- numerous qtz veins up to 20% of drill core - contacts with sericite schist are variable.									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Lucas Gold Resources

HOLE NO. L-87-1 SHEET NO. 5

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION
		545-546 - salmon colour prevalent - chl. present 547.5 - 6" ground core 550 - 556 increase in amt of qtz - upto 90% 555 - 556.5 - hematite staining, ↑ in chlorite 556 - 556.5 Ground core - Fault zone?
556.5	584	Quartz - white qtz zone with local sections containing yellowish grey sericite - carbonate schist, tr py 568.6 - 2" section of light grey felsic to intermediate tuff, slightly graphitic - tr py 1/16" white qtz ~~-~~ carbonate veinlet cuts tuff 65° to C.A. - chlorite as blebs in small fractures
584	587	Chert Quartz Pyrite Zone - very siliceous, black cherty zone with varying amounts of py - chl present, hematite staining 585 - 586 - 50% sericite carbonate schist
587	595.5	Sericite Schist - similar to 912-556.6, highly schistose, yellowish grey ankerite - sericite schist - cut by numerous qtz - carbonate veinlets - chlorite as blebs, narrow stringers - tr disseminated py
595.5	625	Mineralized Zone - Chert - Quartz - Pyrite 595.5 - 596.1 - Siliceous black chert zone (graphitic) with 25% py.

SAMPLE NO.	% SULPHIDES	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	FOOTAGE TOTAL	Au ASSAYS ppm	Au ASSAYS oz/ton	OZ/TON	OZ/TON
13825	tr	556.5	560	3	<.01	tr		
13826	tr	560	563	3	<.01	tr		
13827	tr	563	566	3	.02	.001		
13828	tr	566	569	3	<.01	tr		
13829	qtz	569	572	3	<.01	tr		
13830	"	572	575	3	<.01	tr		
13831	qtz	575	578.5	3 (ground core)	<.01	tr		
13832	qtz	578.5	582	3 (ground core)				
13833	qtz	582	584	2	.19	.006		
13834	tr	584	587	3	.02	.001		
13835	25%	595.6	598	2.5	.16	.005		
13836	20%	598	601.5	3.5	.10	.003		
13837	10-15	601.5	604	2.5	.05	.002		
13838	5-10	604	607	3	.05	.002		
13839	10-15	615	618	3	.02	.001		
13840	10	618	621	3	.02	.001		

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Lucas Gold Resources

HOLE NO. L-87-1 SHEET NO. (6)

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION
		596.1 - 598.0 White qtz vein intl graphitic chert, py & chlorite inclusions 5% py
		598 - 600 Py - Graphite Chert - black graphitic section with py in narrow layered beds 15-20% py
		600 - 601.5 White Qtz - Pyrite - white qtz vein 20-25% py - chlorite
		601.5 - 625 Mineralized Felsic Tuff - highly schistose light grey to buff felsic tuff - qtz - onkerite stringers - 5-10% f.g. pyrite parallel to schistosity - sch. variable 45 to 10° to CA. 601.5 - 602.5 - 15% py 604 - 604.5 core slightly ground. 616 - 617.5 white qtz vein with host rock inclusions, abundant chlorite 5% py 620.5 - 622 white qtz, tr py 622 - 623 cherty pyritic section 15% py (locally 1" sections of 40% py) 623 - 625 White qtz - py & chlorite
625	648	Chert Pyrite - black, siliceous chert zone with numerous narrow qtz - carbonate stringers - 5-10% disseminated py throughout (locally 20-25% py) - slight hematite staining - py appears in narrow bands cut by qtz veins

SAMPLE NO.	% SULPHIDES	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	FOOTAGE TOTAL	ASSAYS Au. ppm	ASSAYS Au. oz/ton	ASSAYS OZ/TON	ASSAYS OZ/TON
13841	10	621	624	3	.05	.002		
13842	5%	624	627	3	.24	.008		
13843	10	627	630	3	.02	.001		
13844	tr	630	632	2	.01	tr		
13845	tr	632	634	2	.08	.003		
13846	5-10	634	637	3	<.01	tr		
13847	10	637	640	3	.06	.002		
13848	5-10	640	643	3	.03	.001		
13849	20	643	646	3	.16	.005		

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Lucas Gold Resources

HOLE NO. L-87-1 SHEET NO. 7

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION
643	655	Felsic Tuff - light grey fragments surrounded by a very siliceous black matrix - sch ~ 40° to C.A. 643-647 - 10-15% py as blebs & in f.g. bands parallel to schistocity - occ qtz - carbonate veinlets ½"-1" wide - gradational contact with above unit & unit below
655	666	White Quartz - white quartz with occ. sections of schist included - f.g. pyrite and chlorite present
666	761	Sericite - Carbonate Schist - light grey, slightly yellowish footwall sericite ankerite schist with bullish qtz veins - variable schistocity 667.5-670 Ground core: 666-701 - Qtz-ankerite sericite schist - numerous white & pinkish white qtz veins 676 - white qtz vein UC ~ 15° to CA. - generally qtz veins ~ 30° to C.A, chlorite present 716-720 - shear zone. 721 - 6" section of qtz blebs & veinlets. 739 → 752 becoming more f.g., light grey pale yellowish felsic tuff - sch ~ 25-30° to C.A.

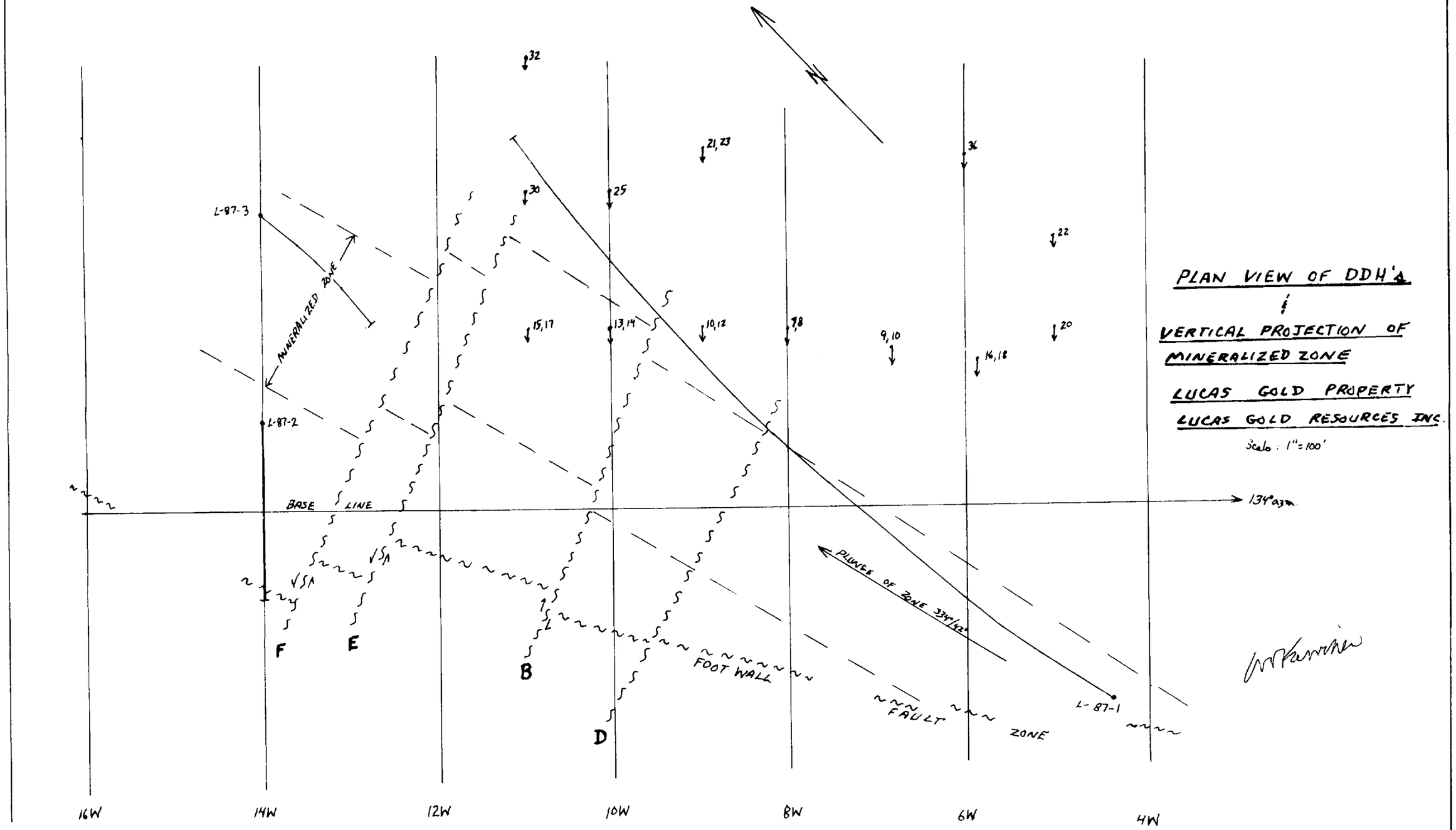
SAMPLE NO.	% SULPHIDES	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	FOOTAGE TOTAL	ASSAYS Au % per ton	Au oz/ton			
13850	5	655	658	3	.01	tr			
13851	tr	652	655	3	.02	.001			
13852	qtz	658	661	3	<.01	tr			
13853	tr py	661	664	3	<.01	tr			
13854	qtz	664	667	3	.02	tr			
13855	tr	683	685	2.	<.01	tr.			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Lucas Gold Resources

HOLE NO. L-87-1 SHEET NO. 8

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE % SULPH. IDES. py	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TOTAL	Au ASSAYS ppm	Au ASSAYS oz/ton	ASSAYS OZ/TON	ASSAYS OZ/TON
		752 - increase in sericite, not as fine									
761	966	Sericite - Ankerite Schist (Typical Footwall)	13974	tr	1031.5	1034.5	3.0	<.01	tr		
		- abundant sericite and carbonate alteration	13975	qtz	1038.5	1045.5	6.5	<.01	tr		
		- some chlorite and bullish qtz veins	13976	"	1046.0	1049.5	3.5	<.01	tr		
		775.2 3" white qtz vein UC ~50° to C.A LC ~45° to C.A	13977	"	1049.5	1054.0	4.5	<.01	tr		
		776 - 2" white qtz vein	13978	"	1054.0	1059.0	5.0	<.01	tr		
		798 6" white qtz vein.	13979	"	1057.0	1063.0	4.0	<.01	tr		
		803.5 - 816 - Quartz with sericite schist inclusions.	13980	"	1063.0	1067.5	4.5	<.01	tr		
		855 - 880 Slightly fragmental texture, light grey to buff coloured.	13981	"	1067.5	1073.5	6.0	<.01	tr		
		880 - 894 Qtz Veins prominent. - tr disseminated py associated with darker carbonate veinlets.									
		891 - core slightly ground. - occ qtz eyes prevalent.									
966	977	Fault Zone? - ground, platy core.									
977	1296	Sericite - Ankerite - Chlorite Schist - zone of sericite - chlorite - ankerite schist - many quartz veins at high angle to core. - tiny qtz eyes prevalent near end of hole. - occ narrow qtz - carbonate veinlets - tr py.									
	1296	E.O.H.									



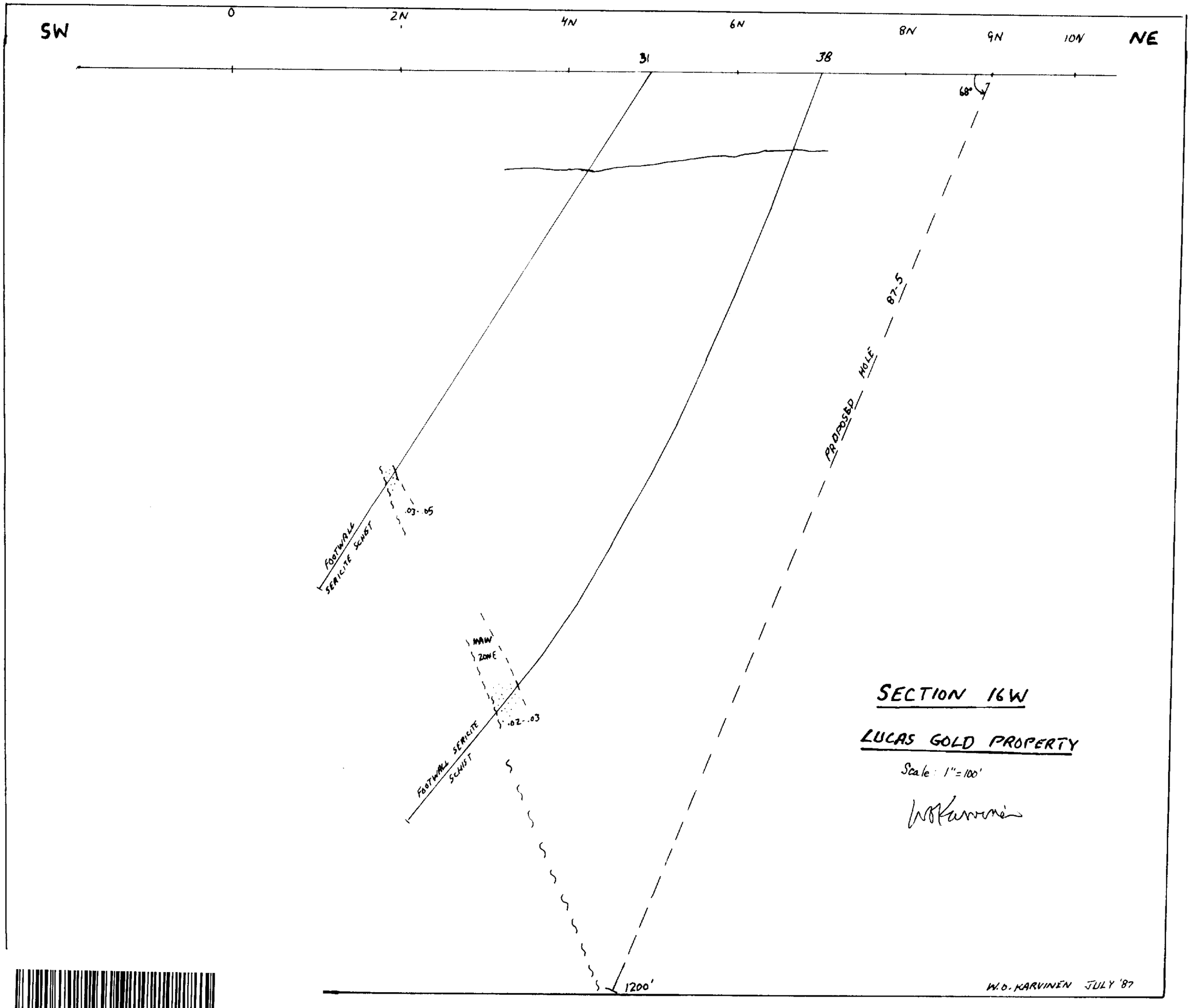
PLAN VIEW OF DDH's
&
VERTICAL PROJECTION OF MINERALIZED ZONE

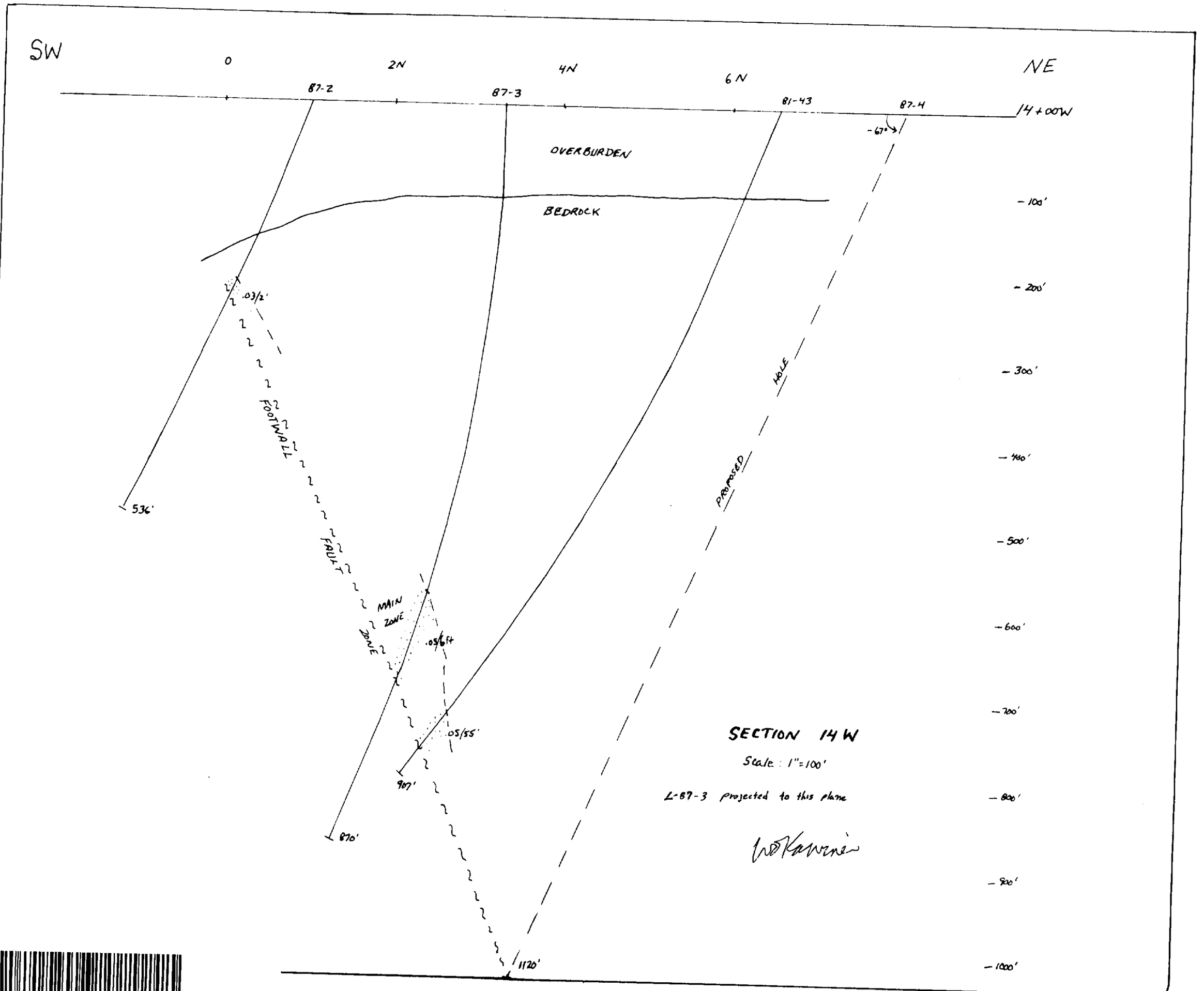
LUCAS GOLD PROPERTY

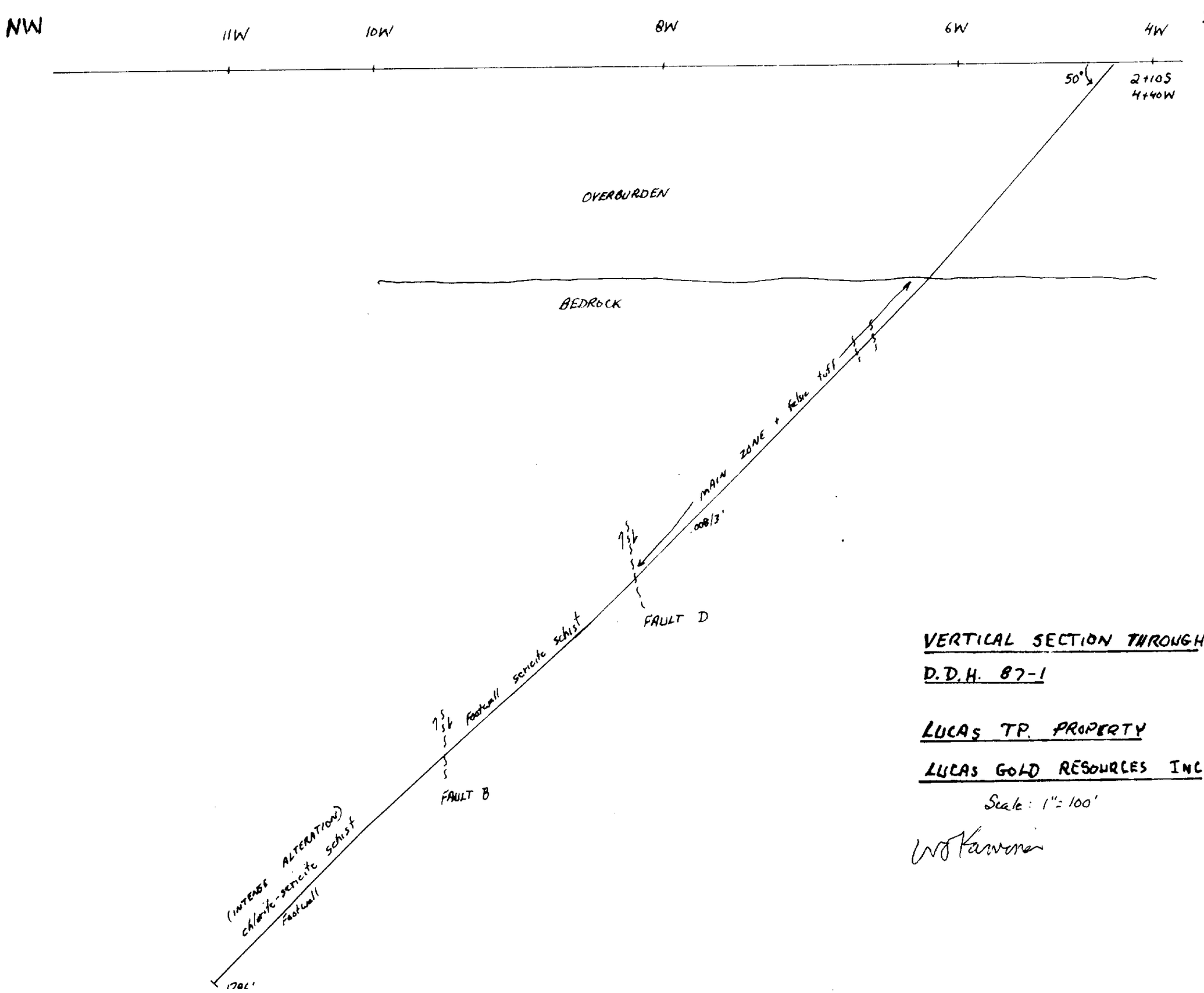
LUCAS GOLD RESOURCES INC.

Scale : 1"=100'

W.O. KARVINEN JULY 1987







VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH

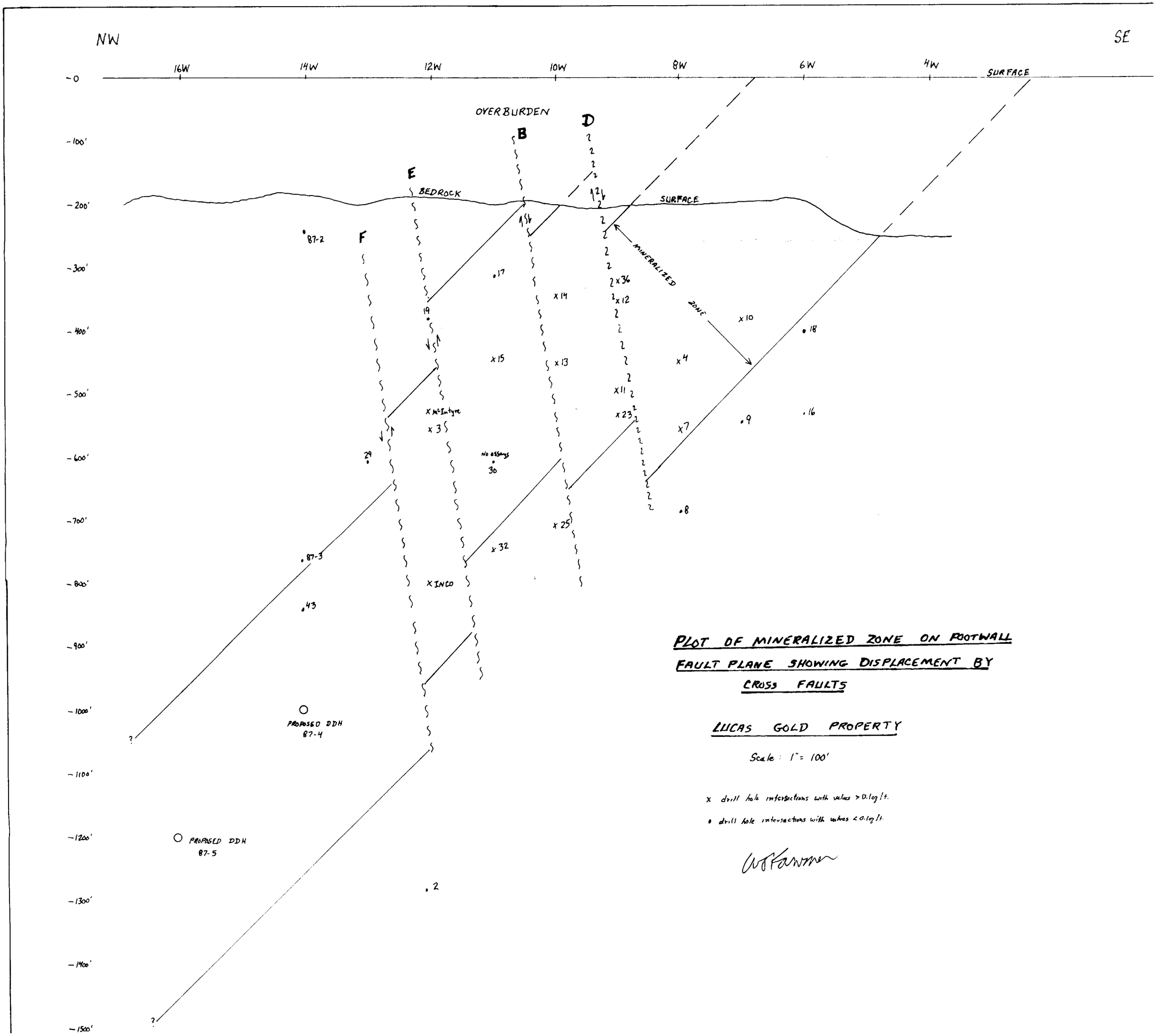
D.D.H. 87-1

LUCAS TP. PROPERTY

LUCAS GOLD RESOURCES INC.

Scale: 1" = 100'

W.O. KARUINEN, D.R. McCOMBE JULY 1987



PLOT OF MINERALIZED ZONE ON FOOTWALL FAULT PLANE SHOWING DISPLACEMENT BY CROSS FAULTS

LUCAS GOLD PROPERTY

Scale : 1" = 100'

x drill hole intersections with values > 0.1oz/t.

• drill hole intersections with values < 0.1oz/t.

W.O. KARVINEN

W.O. KARVINEN JULY 1987