Ared : Dogpaw Lake Area
Report No: 55
Work Performed For: dunfrazier gold exploration Inc.
Recorded Holder: Same As Above [x]
: OTHER [ ]

| CLAIM NO: | HOLE NO: | FOOTAGE | DATE | NOTE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K 747339 | 1 | $506^{\prime}$ | Nov/85 | (1) |
|  | 2 | 452' | Nov/85 | (1) |
|  | 3 | 320' | Nov/85 | (1) |
| K 747338 | 4 | $552{ }^{\prime}$ | Nov/85 | (1) |
| K 487026 | 5 | 231' | Nov/85 | (1) |
| K 535356 | 6 | $706^{\prime}$ | Nov-Dec/85 | (1) |
|  | 7 | $154{ }^{\prime}$ | Dec/85 | (1) |
|  | 8 | $271{ }^{\prime}$ | Dec/85 | (1) |
| K 535352 | 9 | $401{ }^{\prime}$ | Dec/85 | (1) |
| K 747339 | 10 | 327 ' | Dec/85 | (1) |
|  |  | \%20 |  |  |

NOTES \#40-86

DUNFRAZIER GOLD EXPLORATION INC.

SUITE 310, 67 RICHMOND STREET WEST

TORONTO, ONTARIO M5H 125

DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM
NOVEMBER \& DECEMBER OF 1985

BY
W. MICHAEL M. OGDEN, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.


## SUMMARY AND INTRODUCTION

A total of 3920 lineal feet of $B Q$ diamond drilling (core diameter of $17 / 16$ inches) was completed from November 11 to December 12, 1985. Ten holes were involved, varying from 231 to 706 feet in length.

The holes were laid out to probe the vicinity of anticipated gold mineralization. The two main zones of shearing and rusty carbonatization, from which gold had been panned, were tested with several holes. One hole tested the junction of two rusty carbonate zones that had been discovered during the summer's geological survey.

The two main zones of alteration, shearing and probable sporadic gold concentrations extend for a combined total of some 12,000 feet across the property. Their surface expression is a linear valley varying from 100 to 600 feet wide, the floor of which is covered with several feet of water or muskeg throughout, and hence has no outcrop to look at.

A very detailed geophysical survey is presently underway over all the frozen valley floors. It is expected to find a number of zones of sulphide mineralization that should reflect the presence of substantial gold mineralization.

The drilling program, however, could not be delayed so as to use these geophysical results. It had to be done in order to keep the claims in good standing. So the holes were based on geological evidence and some geochemical results.

The first few holes into the main East or No. 5 Zone encountered a beautifully brecciated zone of carbonate and iron carbonate alteration with low gold values (average of 40 PPB or 0.0012 ounce per ton). The significance of such alteration is that good gold mineralization in this area (like at Nuinsco 10 miles to the east) is enclosed in a much bigger envelope of carbonate alteration. Furthermore, a series of nearby recent lithogeochemical

H. B. \& O. ENGINEERING LIMITED

rock analyses have disclosed the probability of good gold mineralization about 200 feet south of these holes.

Another group of four holes probed the vicinity of the original gold showings. Two of them, near some trenches, indicated 100 feet or more of length to a 2 - to 3 -foot-wide zone of 0.2 ounce of gold per ton, that Gulf Minerals had found in 1980. Another hole, out under the swamp and shear zone, got interesting values over 31 feet. Structural analysis of this hole implies that a better grade zone is nearby, say within 100 feet. The forthcoming geophysical results will be a valuable guide to further drilling here.

THE BIG RUSTY SHEAR (No. 5 Zone) - DDH 1, 2, 3, $4 \& 10$
Last summer's geological survey found many rusty, sheared, carbonated outcrops along the walls of a $2 \frac{1}{2}-m i l e-l o n g$ valley that crosses the property in a north-northeast direction. Where the new road to the Nuinsco mine crosses the valley and creek there was much rust and some specks of gold were found in panning of the soft rock. Geochemical assaying of the rock near the crossing showed higher than normal gold content.

The first hole was laid out to cross this zone roughly alongside the road. However, as the hole approached 500 feet in length and little or nothing of interest had been encountered, the hole was stopped. No. 2 hole was laid out from the other side of the creek to catch the end of No. 1, but also to probe beneath a very rusty zone nearby. It encountered highly altered and brecciated rock but disappointingly low gold values. No. 3 hole was then drilled from the same set up as No. 2 but off to the west to try to extend the zone of alteration and breccia. Hole No. 3 showed the breccia to extend at least 200 feet to the northwest of hole No. 2, but with less breccia and similar low gold values.

Hole No. 4 was then drilled 1000 feet northeast along strike of the rusty sheared valley carbonate zone to probe its extension and to investigate a very rusty branching shear zone called No. 9 zone.

The No. 9 carbonate zone turned out to be a grey zone of multiple: carbonate stringers and threads (like 20 of them per foot) in a basalt (see hole No. 4 ( 100-146 ft.). The gold values were low: 50-65 PPB. However, it is noteworthy that this zone as seen on the surface strikes $110^{\circ}$ and by hole No. 4 dips to the southwest $@ 70^{\circ \pm}$, whereas the breccia in holes 2 and 3 is roughly parallel to it at a strike of $140^{\circ}$ and similar dip of $60^{\circ}$ to the southwest. The other altered carbonate zones farther down hole 4 are probably parallel to the valley, of which they seem to form the soft core. (See holes 1 and 10.)

The last hole, No. 10, was placed between the first group and No. 4 at a narrow section of the valley with rusty carbonate alteration on both valley walls. Zones of anchorite and of quartz carbonate stringers were encountered with low values in gold.

Holes 1, 4 and 10 show portions of the valley floor and walls to be carbonated and iron carbonated basalts which would crush a little easier than the unaltered intervening basalt. Furthermore, each of the holes has a series of fractures or fault zones near the centre of the valley floor which would help create the lineament valley by ice scowering. The valley is roughly parallel to the ancient ice direction.

The geological survey has found at least half a dozen branching zones of rusty carbonatization that strike almost perpendicular to the main zone. Zones numbered 9, 10 and 11 have been numbered so far (see Geological Survey) but others exist; such as the breccia zone encountered in holes 1,2 and 3 , the three or four small branching zones a mile to the northeast in new Claims 863481 and 863482 , and the one or two zones near the old beaver dam

[^0]2000 feet south of holes 1,2 and 3 .

THE GULF MINERALS ZONE, HOLES $6,7,8$ and 9
The Gulf zone, which they drilled with nine holes for a total of 3500 feet in 1980, is shown as No. 1 A on the Geological Map. (See Map No. 4 for details.)

Their last hole (No. 9) returned 0.15 ounce of gold over 4.0 feet of core from under the swamp at the northeast end of Bag Lake (about $\$ 75$ rock). This was on the apparent continuation of Zone 1 A toward the northwest. A north trending cross lineament with some evidence of faulting has since been found to exist in the bay. Hence the cross faulting might be the important mineral direction. Bleaching and alteration of the rock in the trenches along the east wall of the valley lends further credence to the idea. So holes 35-6 and 85-9 were drilled about 400 feet apart to probe the north trending valley. No. 6 was set to intersect the valley at about the location where it would be crossed by the extension of the Gulf mineral zone. At 475 feet in the hole, in carbonated sugary-grained basalt, four quartz carbonate veins of $\frac{1 / 4}{4}$ to $1^{\prime \prime}$ in width were encountered in black chloritic slips at $15^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$ to the core. These assayed 0.035 ounce of gold along 2.7 feet of core (about $\$ 17$ rock). The low angles of intersection fit perfectly with being Zone 1A. The usually mineralized felsite breccia followed from 480 to 511 feet in the hole, with an assay of 0.006 ounce along 31 feet of core.

Hole 85-9, 400 feet to south, shows the trend of the formations to be north-south with a steep dip to the east. Surface outcrops near the collars of 6 and 9 also show the northerly trend of contacts. The felsite breccia (FX) at the start of No. 9 is very similar and likely the same bed as the few feet of it near the start of No. 6. Similarly, the FX near the bottom of 9 looks like, and likely is, the same bed as the gold mineralized $F X$ in hole 6.

Furthermore, these both appear to be the same rock as the rusty outcrop on the west shore of the bay near the end of hole 6. The approximate trace of FX @ 200 feet in depth is shown on Map 4, which indicates the formation to dip east at $75^{\circ}$.

This trend agrees with other observations of strike on the property, but is the first good dip information.

Applying this dip of the felsite breccia to the trend of the mineralized zone 1 A , the intersection of the two should produce a cucumber-shaped zone of enrichment. It would then surface at 480 feet west and 30 feet south and plunge to the southeast (i.e. roughly parallel to the base line) at $70^{\circ}$. This implies that hole 6 was about 100 feet removed from a much better intersection. It would be better to drill for it from the swamp with holes toward the south, from 50 or 100 feet north of the base line.

Gulf Minerals encountered 2 or 3 feet of 0.2 ounce gold beneath some surface trenching in their hole No. 5. Dunfrazier, drilling 100 feet to the northwest, picked up the same zone in their hole No. 8, only 100 feet deeper. This then indicates a plunge of $45^{\circ}$ to $60^{\circ}$ to the northwest or almost opposite to that at Bag Lake.

Dunfrazier Hole No. 5 was drilled about 400 feet north of the road at 54 east. It was located so as to intersect the extension of zone 6 B to the NNE, where it would be crossed by the NW extension of zones 11 and 8. It appears the hole should have been 50 feet farther north for the two zones were found 20 feet apart.

The overburden was surprisingly deep at 63 feet ( 45 feet vertical) and the hole collared part way into the first carbonate zone. From its shallow angle to the core it is more likely to be the 11 and 8 zone that extends up from the southeast. The second carbonate fracture zone with its more abrupt angles of intersection ( $30^{\circ}$ to $60^{\circ}$ ) would more likely be the nearby No. 6B

[^1]rusty zone (from 116 to 161 feet in hole).
Neither of them had any significant assays.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. The drilling program has improved our general knowledge of the local stratigraphy and the probable trend of the zones of gold enrichment.
(a) The stratigraphy (trend of bedding) is NNE and the usual dip is steep to the east $\left(70^{\circ}-80^{\circ}\right)$.
(b) Rusty sheared alteration zones of carbonatization Nos. 1 and 5 are both roughly parallel to the bedding and are therefore strike slip fault zones. There is, however, no evidence of major faulting along these zones, i.e. of much movement.
(c) The zones carry a little gold mineralization which seems to be enhanced where they are intersected by northwest trending zones of carbonatization.
2. Map \#1 shows that the five rock samples within 200 feet south of drill collars 1, 2 and 3 are all in excess of 150 PPB and up to $300 \pm$ or 3 to 10 times the usual amount. Hence the place to explore here is toward the south. Furthermore, although the direction of movement along the main (No. 5) shear zone is unobserved as yet, it is likely to be righthanded like the No. 1 zone. This shear zone strikes NNE and dips $70^{\circ}-80^{\circ}$ to the east. The branching zones strike $S E$ by $E$ with a $S$ dip of $60^{\circ}-70^{\circ}$. If both sets of shears are of similar movement so they can meld one into the other, their junction of line of intersection would plunge southerly at about $55^{\circ}$. The top of such a plunging elliptical cylinder is expected to be in the middle of the valley or halfway between Holes 1 and 2. Three to five holes would likely be required to find this zone, for a total of close to 1000 feet of drilling.
3. Gulf Hole 9 and Dunfrazier 6 have very interesting gold values along a NW strike length of 170 feet $(0.15 \mathrm{oz} / 4 \mathrm{ft}$. and $.03 \mathrm{oz} / 2.7 \mathrm{ft}$. or $.00502 / 31 \mathrm{ft}$.$) . There thus appears to be a gold mineralized zone lying a$ little south of the base line, extending from about 100 feet west to somewhere around 500 ft . west. It should be probed by a series of holes in the swamp, drilled toward the north. At least 5 holes would be required of some 200 feet in length, for a total of 1000 feet.
4. (A) The magnetic geophysical survey that is currently underway on the north-trending lineament/fault/carbonate valleys is expected to detect pyrite mineralization, for when pyrite forms in this basaltic rock it does so at the expense of magnetite, which becomes hematite. Hence the normal common magnetite content will be locally depleted, creating a little magnetic low. The necessity of having pyrite in quantities of more than $1 \frac{1}{2} \%$ in order to have a reasonable gold assay is apparent from the drill logs. It is also common knowledge in gold exploration.
5. (B) The magnetometer survey is expected to corroborate 2 and 3 above, and to indicate two or three other zones of possible gold mineralization. To check these with drilling will require about 600 feet in two or three holes into each anomaly. This totals another 1000 feet.

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

1. Complete the requirements for obtaining a certificate of record on all the claims i.e. $66 \times \$ 25=\$ 1650.00$ plus David Walston and Inspector fees and costs estimated $@ \$ 1200.00$. Say, $\$ 3,000.00$ total.
2. Complete the magnetometer survey and line cutting that is underway at $\$ 350.00$ per mile of cutting plus $\$ 100.00$ for mag survey and about $\$ 50.00$ for computerization and maps and report, or a total of close to $\$ 11,000.00$ for 21 miles.
3. The summer program, at an estimated cost of $\$ 13,500.00$ should include:
(a) Some fill in drill core sampling and assaying: 2 or 3 days $-\$ 1,000.00$.
(b) Collecting and assaying rock samples from near the $5 \pm$ magnetic anomalies $=5 \times 6$ samples or 30 samples plus assaying: $2-3$ days $-\$ 1,000.00$.
(c) Complete a geological and prospecting survey on the new group of 25 claims. Cost estimate $\$ 9,000.00$ and 3 or 4 weeks.
(d) Ascertaining the usefulness of the self potential method of detecting sulphides along a zone of carbonate alteration in basalts, e.g. at Wendigo and others - \$2,500.00.
(e) Possibly use the self potential field technique to look for sulphides along the numerous carbonate zones. The anomalous areas would be dug up by hand or backhoe. This is difficult to estimate, but $\$ 6,000.00$ should be sufficient. (Not included in total above.)
4. The only way to check the best-looking magnetic and geochemical anomalies in the long swamps is by drilling. This will entail holes of 150 to 500 feet in length located mostly in very wet swamp. It is possible a big muskeg tractor or Bombardier with a light machine mounted on it could access all the holes. The cost, however, would be in the vicinity of $\$ 25.00$ a foot for drilling only.

To crudely split and assay all the core in $5-f t$. lengths will cost close to $\$ 4.00$ a foot. The diamond saw could be kept for special samples. To collect and assay all the sludge in $10-\mathrm{ft}$. intervals is a lot neater but more costly and less accurate. At least one cementing job would have to be done on each hole which, with loss of casing and shoe and machine rental during cement setting, would run the cost of collecting and assaying to about $\$ 7.00$ per foot. Another possibility is to get sludge initially, and where water is lost revert to full splitting. Simple sludge assays will cost about
$\$ 1.50$ a foot, so a mean cost of about $\$ 3.00$ per foot seems reasonable for a combination of methods.

Total drill costs will thus be close to $\$ 25.00$ drilling plus $\$ 3.00$ sample and assay plus $\$ 4.00$ engineering, or $\$ 32.00$ times 2500 -foot minimum is $\$ 80,000.00$.
5. A summary of 1 to 4 above is $\$ 3,000+\$ 11,000+\$ 4,500+\$ 9,000+$ $\$ 80,000=\$ 107,500$.

Respectfully submitted,
W. Michael M. Ogden, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

## DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DUNFRAZIER GOLD EXPLORATION INC.
HOLE NUMBER: 1
LOCATION: Claim K-747339 from No. 1 Post near road
DIP TESTS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Latitude: | 750 ft . south | Dip: | $43^{\circ}$ average | Footage | Reading | Corrected |
| Departure: | 900 ft . west | Depth: | 506 ft. | 0 |  | 45 |
| Elevation: | Creek +18 ft. | Commenced: | Nov. 14,1985 | 400 | 51 | 43 |
| Azimuth: | $320^{\circ}$ true | Finished: | Nov. 16, 1985 | Logged by: Michael Ogden |  |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SAMPLE } \\ & \text { NUMBER } \end{aligned}$ | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | LEGEND |
|  | B - sugary grained basalt |
|  | b - almost flour grained basalt |
|  | F - felsite |
|  | C - calcite carbonate, carbonated as indicated by fizzing with $8 \% \mathrm{HCl}$ |

FC/A - Iron carbonate or ankeritic established by turning blue with potassium ferricyanide in $2 \%$ hydrochloric acid
Py - pyrite
$V$ - vein or veins, i.e. $1 / 8$ to $3 / 4$ inch wide roughly
S - stringer $1 / 32$ to $1 / 8$ inch, like string
T - threads of thread width
VLM - very little sulphide mineralization
NVM - no visible sulphide mineralization
$X$ - breccia


4-16' Basalt (B), dark green, sugar-grained, even-textured, with a few calcite (1/ft - 1 per foot) at $25^{\circ}$ to $60^{\circ}$ to core.
(S \& $T$ ) in grey altered xenoliths of aphanitic basalt (b) in sugary basalt (B). A loose breccia, $1 \%$ fine pyrite (Py) in spots and $1-2 \%$ epidote $=\ldots \ldots$.

16-26' (b) Fine, salt grained, dark green basalt, plus the odd calcite stringer (CS).

26 - 197풀 ${ }^{\prime}$ Basalt (B) dark green, sugar grained, even textured.
31 - 31娄: Quartz calcite vein, $1 \%$ pyrite (QCV $1 \%$ Py) 0.5 @ 50
54.5-57.0: 2.5 ft. of 29 PPB . 01d breccia $060^{\circ}=X \quad 2.5$
semi-eliptical pieces of grey altered fine grain basalt (fgp) \& quartz carbonate stringers \& veins (QCS \& V) in green sugary basalt (B) matrix.

Length Assay

19104

19105



Dark green, even textured, sugar grained basalt (B). NVM with odd calcite stringer and thin lace work of $C T$, much of it along hole.

End of hole.

## SUMMARY

0-197 B a 55=X
197-254 CB + CS \& V
254-261 F
261-344 b 261-300:b士c, 300-310.66
344-469 bx a $368 \mathrm{~m}, 401 \mathrm{~m}, 409 \mathrm{~m}, 445 \mathrm{~m}$

469-506 B

## DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROTERTY:
DUNFRAZIER SUMMARY \& LITHOGEOCHEMICAL ASSAYS
HOLE NUMBER: 1
LOCATION:

| Latitude: | SEE | Dip: $43^{\circ}$ | Footage | Reading | Corrected |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Departure: | DRILL | Depth: 506 ft. |  |  |  |
| Elevation: | LOG | Commenced: |  |  |  |

Azimuth:
Finished:
Logged by:


## DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PRUPERTY: DUNFRAZIER GOLD EXPLORATION INC.
LOCATION: Claim K-747339, from No. 1 Post near road
Latitude:
Departure:
Elevation:
Azimuth: $80^{\circ}$ true

Dip: $42^{\circ}$ average
1360 ft . west Deph: 452 ft .
Commenced: Nov. 17, 1985
Finished: Nov. 19, 1985

HOLE NUMBER: 2
DIP TESTS

| Footage | Reading | Corrected |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  | 45 |
| 200 | $48 \frac{1}{2}$ | 40 |
| 400 | 49 | 41 |

Logged by: Michael Ogden

Sample
19123
19124
19125
19126
19127
19128
19129
19130
19131
19132
19133

209-352

DUNFRAZIER GOLD EXPLORATION INC.
HOLE NUMBER: 2

|  |  |  | gth | Assay |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 172-177: | $5 \%$ Q, $1 \%$ py, some fine, some patches $+\frac{1}{2} \%$ purple mineral. | 5.0 | 49 |
|  | 177-182: | 25\% Q, 5\% very fine purple mineral (grey powder) $7 \% \mathrm{py}$. | 5.0 | $<5$ |
|  | 182-188: | 4\% Q, $2 \%$ fine purple, 1\% Py. | 6.0 | 41 |
|  | 188-192: | 1\% Q, VLM. | 4.0 | 25 |
|  | 192-199: | Light grey shatter zone plus 8 QS\&T. |  |  |
|  | 199-204: | Light grey shatter zone, $10 \%$ QC, VLM. | 5.0 | 41 |
|  | 204-206: | Green vague shatter zone 1\% diss. py, no Q. | 2.0 | 50 |
|  | 206-209: | Grey rice to plum size xenoliths in dark green matrix. |  | 82 |
| 209-352 |  | Greenish grey ankeritic-basalt shatter zone, some a breccia with a few scattered (1/ft) QCS\&T © $45^{\circ}$ to core. |  |  |
|  | 221-226: | Grey ankerite shatter Tr Py. | 5.0 | 25 |
|  | 249-253: | Part breccia 5\% Q. | 4.0 | 34 |
|  | 254-255: | Breccia, 10\% Q, 2\% Q. |  |  |
|  | 263-270: | Breccia, 10\% Q. |  |  |
|  | 272-278: | Breccia, 5\% Q. |  |  |
|  | 291-295: | Breccia, 4\% Q. |  |  |
|  | 299-304: | Breccia, 17\% Q, some hematite. | 5.0 | 20 |
|  | 337-342: | Slight breccia, $5 \%$ Q in VS\&T, Tr Py, a little lighter to bleached. | 5.0 | 40 |
| 352-426 | A little fairly e and the 383-414: | darker green than above (less bleached), carbonated n textured basalt with a few QCSET @ $30^{\circ}$ to $50^{\circ}$ (1 d $\frac{11}{2}$ " to 11 band $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$ of shearing, shearing \& QC Even textured with black round spots (hornblende?) @ $3^{\prime \prime}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ " centres. |  |  |
| 426-452 | Darker g threads | en, even textured, carbonated basalt with short \& calcite (10 to 20/ft). |  |  |
| 452 | End of hol |  |  |  |

## SUMMARY

0-109 B
109-172 A b + QS\&V
172-352 A b X
352-426 Cb
426-452
b CS\&T

## DIAMOND DRILL LOG



## DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROP'ERTY: DUNFRAZIER GOLD EXPLORATION INC.

HOLE NUMBER:
LOCATION:Same as No. 2, Claim K 747339 \& from No. 1 Post
DIP TESTS
Latitude:
560 ft . south
Dip: $\quad 41^{\circ}$ average
Footage
Reading
Corrected
Departure:
1360
ft. west
Depth: 320 ft .
Elovation: Creek +26 ft .
Commenced: Nov. 19, 1985
Finished: Nov. 20, 1985

0

320
$44^{0}$
45
$36^{\circ}$

Azimuth: $10^{\circ}$ true


Sample No.
263-282 Pink ankeritic salt grained rock badly broken with sugary basalt filling the cracks \& spaces (up to $1 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ ), mostly at $30-45^{\circ}$ but often irregular. A pinkish grey breccia. Contacts gradational over a foot.

19140
274-276: Vein breccia @ $30^{\circ}+$ Py.
282-306 Grey salt grain even textured with scattered ( $2 / \mathrm{ft}$ ) vague dark bands \& stringers @ $45^{\circ} \pm 15^{\circ}$ to core. Black spots (hornblende) start @ 276 \& go to 306.

19141
291步-292 $\frac{1}{2}$ : $3^{\prime \prime}$ QCV @ $60^{\circ}$.
306-320 Green basalt sugar grain with chlorite carbonate $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 1 " shears at shallow angles (up to $45^{\circ}$ ) to core.

19142
$313 \frac{1}{2}-315 \frac{1}{2}$ : Vague elliptic $\left(30^{\circ}\right)$ breccia with $2 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ QV @ $60^{\circ}$. 2.062

320
End of hole.

SUMMARY

| $0-113$ | $B$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $113-165$ | $A X$ |
| $165-210$ | $C B$ |
| $210-262$ | $C B+C S \& T \& V$ |
| $263-282$ | $A X$ |
| $282-306$ | $b \pm C$ |
| $306-320$ | $B$ |

$0-113$ B
113-165 AX
165-210 Cb
210-262 C B + CS\&T\&V
263-282 AX
282-306 b¥c
306-320 B

## DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY:
LOCATION: Latitude:

Departure:
Elevation:

DUNFRAZIER GOLD EXPLORATION INC. CLAIM K 747338 from Post No. 3

15 ft . north Dip: $43^{\circ}$ average
60 ft . west Depth: 552 ft .
Creek + 62 ft .
$350^{\circ}$ true
Commenced: Nov. 21, 1985
Finished: Nov. 23, 1985

HOLE NUMBER: 4

0-3 Casing.
3-100 Dark green, sugary grained, fairly even textured basalt with scattered fine carbonate threads and a few stringers at various angles to the core. There are vague $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}-1$ " bands of lighter green material (epidote \& chlorite) ( $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ) that look like old (1/ft) recemented slips or shears mostly at steep angles to the core.

16-26: Vague zone of fracture and some rounded breccia with epidote \& a little carbonate.
28-31: Grey line of carbonate stringers and epidote shears @ $50^{\circ}$.
36-38: Slight bleaching (not carbonate).
51-56: Grey green zone-1ike 28-31 @ 70.
54: $\quad 3$ in. QC vein @ $80^{\circ}$, VLM.
58-61: As above, weaker, © $50^{\circ}$.
66: $\quad 3$ in. of QCVS\&T $080^{\circ}$.
70-114: Scattered black dots (hornblende?).
100-146 Grey zone of multiple carbonate S \& T (20/ft) @ steep angles. (THIS 18 THE RCSHEAR IN $B$ ON IURITACE)

102-104: QCV \& S @ $10^{\circ} \mathrm{Tr}$ Py.
105-106: Vague carbonate zone © $20^{\circ}$.
113: $\frac{11}{2}$ QCV.
113-1342 ${ }^{2}$ : Closely packed QCV\&S @ $45^{\circ}$.
137-141: QV from 137-137.5 © 200.
4.0

138 $\frac{1}{2}-141:$ Pea breccia of felsitic fragments in basalt.
Note: The rusty carbonate zone on surface is exposed some 30 ft . below the collar and extends from 90 to 130 or so feet horizontally out from the collar along the line of the hole.

146-150 Dark green basalt as at start.
143-145: 8 QC veins $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 in . all at $70^{\circ}$.

150-262 Slightly altered \& carbonated basalt, sugar grain, even textured.
150-152: Vague fist size breccia @ $30^{\circ}$. 150-262: Lighter green.

262-306 Pervasive carbonate zone of grey basalt, even textured, sugar grain with a few CS\&T, mostly o $30^{\circ}$.

270-271: 4 in. QCV @ $50^{\circ}$ plus $5 \%$ ankerite in rock salt size 1.053 grain.
295-297: Sinuous $3^{\prime \prime}$ QC vein @ $15^{\circ}$ in some breccia. 2.058

306 - 365 Plain basalt, dark green, sugary grained, even textured, rarely with a calcite thread or stringer.

310: $\quad 1$ inch QC zone of $40^{\circ}$.
315-320: QC of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch along core with some brecciation.
338: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch QC vein @ $35^{\circ}$.
350-352: $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. QC \& epidote along core.
365-405
Carbonated basalt, grey, sugar grain, even texture, rare calcite stringers @ $45^{\circ}$.

367-368: $\frac{1}{2}$ in. QCV sinuous along core.
373: As above e $15^{\circ}$.
377: $\quad 3$ inch granular QC @ $45^{\circ}$.
391 $\frac{1}{2}-393: ~ Q C$ ankerite © $40^{\circ}$. May be old mylonite zone \& breccia, i.e. the intergrown QCA fragments are in a matrix, mostly Q.

Slightly altered basalt, lighter green, sugar grain.
413: $\quad 1$ in. fragmented QCA zone @ $30^{\circ}$.
438: $\quad \frac{1}{2}$ inch QC vein © $10^{\circ}$.
450-451: Breccia or pillow.
468-479: Fist to head size rounded haloes of light \& dark bands $=$ small pillow lavas - but bigger near end.
494-499: QCS along core.
500-501: Fractured zone, bleached QC matrix.
501-552: Vague evidence of pillow selveges.
504 $\frac{1}{2}$-506: 6 in. QCV + FeC.
1.570
$530 \frac{1}{2}-531 \frac{1}{2}$ : Breccia zone ( $30^{\circ}$ (2 in. wide).
544: Irregular QCA of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch along side of core.
End of hole.

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                                    S~MハMNRY
```

$0-100: B$
100-146:CB~139~
146-150: 13
150-262: $B \pm C$
242-306:CB

## DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY：
DUNFRAZIER GOLD EXPLORATION INC．
HOLE NUMBER：
5

LOCATION
Latitude：

Departure：

Elevation：
Azimuth：

Claim K 487026 \＆from No． 3 Post
750 ft．north Dip： $47^{\circ}$
375

Cedar swamp
$270^{\circ}$

Depth： 231 feet

Commenced：Nov．25， 1985
Finished：Nov．26， 1985

DIP TESTS

Footage Reading
Corrected
Ni 1


0－63 Casing．
26： $6^{\prime \prime}$ boulder．
53－63：Fist size boulders \＆gravel．
63 － 86 Light grey altered basalt to salt grain，with fine quartz carbonate \＆disseminated ankerite in veins \＆ stringers closely packed parallel to the core to resemble a laminated core in places．1\％－3\％pyrite \＆some pyrrhotite．

64－66：Massive grey $b$ ，few QCS\＆T．
66－71：$\quad$ QCA－V\＆S along core， $\operatorname{Tr} \operatorname{PH}(7 \% Q)$ ．
71－76：$\quad$ QCA－VS\＆T＋hematite threads（HT）along

76－81：A few QCAV at low angles（20\％Q）．
81－86：Greenish grey，with many pinkish QCV＠ $15^{\circ}$
5.0

86－116 Slightly darker grey b changing to greenish grey around 100，i．e．，less altered．A few CS\＆T．
91：Irregular $\frac{12}{2}$ QV o $30^{\circ}$ ．
10312 ： $6^{\prime \prime}$ pale green zone of QCA © $70^{\circ}$ ．
105－109：$\frac{1}{4}$＂to $\frac{1}{2}$＂QCV\＆S along core．
115⿺𠃊⿳亠二口欠刂 ： $6^{\prime \prime}$ light green zone＠ $75^{\circ}$ ．Carbonate fracture zone with frequent pea to fist size bombs．

116－161 Basalt，dark green，sugar grained，even textured，with many CS\＆T © $30^{\circ}-60^{\circ}$ to core．

Carbonate fracture zone with pea to fist size bombs of basalt \＆some of pumpkin size．
1／7－126：FRFQUENT CARBONATE VESICAAS
1173：$\quad$ QC matrix around a weak b breccia＠ $30^{\circ}$ ．

11812-119: QC zone @ $60^{\circ}$ like above $+3 \%$ coarse pyrite.
123-125: Fractured zone QC filling.
127-129: Basalt breccia rounded in CQ matrix.
132-137: Pea to head size or rounded agglomerate. Light green core (slight C), dark rim (no C) in fine b $+C$ matrix (high C).
138-140: Agglomerate pea to head size.
141-144: Agglomerate pea to fist size \& some carbonate filled breccia.
145-147: Fractured zone @ $60^{\circ}$ of QCS\&T, $1 \%$ My. 2.0

| 151-161: | Fractured zone in volcanic agglomerate QC \& tuff like |
| :--- | :--- |
| matrix, $\operatorname{Tr} \operatorname{Py}$. |  |
| 155-158: As above. |  |

161-231 Basalt, fairly dark green, even textured, sugar grain with scattered QCS\&T @ $30^{\circ}$ to $60^{\circ}$.

172: $\quad 3$-inch QC epidote $90^{\circ}$, $\operatorname{Tr}$ My.
181: $\quad 6$ inches of irregular angular blobs of QC $+\operatorname{Tr}$ My.
209-214: Epidote, QC zone © $60^{\circ}$, usual scattered pyrite (must dip toward collar) 5.0 $5.0 \quad 13$
210-211: A few QCS © $30^{\circ}$.
211-211 $\frac{1}{2}: ~ Q C S \& T$ closely packed © $60^{\circ}$.

21312는-214: QCV + epidote zone @ $60^{\circ}$.
220: $\quad 2 \mathrm{in}$. QC epidote zone © $40^{\circ}$.
228: $\quad 1$ in. QC epidote zone © $60^{\circ}$.
231 End of hole.
Changed bit, lots of cave in hole, would have to cement in order to continue. Hole stopped because the two targets appear to have been intersected, i.e., the extension of rusty zones $8 \& 11$ roughly parallel to the core from 63 to 86 feet and the extension of $6 B$ from 116 to 161.

## SUMMARY

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { O-63 MaID, SOM 130Uん1DIS/PS } \\
& \text { 63-86 AC (zONES fill) } \\
& \text { 86-116 b } \\
& 116 \text { - } 161^{\circ} B \pm C \text { FRACTUrED (ZONE dB?) } \\
& \text { 161-231 B }
\end{aligned}
$$

## DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PRUPERTY:
DUNFRAZIER GOLD EXPLORATION INC.
HOLE NUMBER: 6
LOCATION: Claim K 535356 from No. 3 Post - North 800 ft. \& East 160 ft . DIP TESTS Based on Old Gulf Grip (See below)
Latitude:

| Departure: | 90 west |
| :--- | :--- |
| Elevation: | Lake +13 ft. |
| Azimuth: | $270^{\circ}$ |

Depth: 706 ft .
Commenced: Nov. 28, 1985
Finished: Dec. 5, 1985

Foolage Reading
Corrected
48
356
356

Logged by:
Michael Ogden


Sample No.
19164 19165

19167
19168
19169
19170
19171
19172
19173

19174
19176
19175
19177

19178
19179
101

131-134: QC veins \& breccia of basalt © $30-45^{\circ}+2 \%$ Py $3.0 \quad 50$
in blobs.
139: $\quad{ }^{\prime \prime}$ QCV @ $15^{\circ}$.
166 - 196 Basalt as above but with multiple CS\&T \& crystals like 75-89 but crystals added.

180-183: QCV\&S at all angles, one 1 " shear in QC © $20^{\circ}$. $3.0 \quad 55$

196-413 Basalt as above with less CS\&T and few crystals.
198-199: QCV along core. $1.0 \quad 22$
210-211: 2 QCV of $2-3^{\prime \prime}$ @ $45^{\circ}$. 1.047
232-232.8: CQV \& some breccia along core \& @ 45 . . $\quad 0.8 \quad 33$
$246 \frac{1}{2}-247 \frac{1}{2}: \mathrm{CQV}+$ breccia @ $30^{\circ}$. $\quad 1.0 \quad 29$
$252 \frac{1}{2}-253 \frac{1}{2}$ : CQV \& breccia © $30^{\circ} \& 60^{\circ}$ plus Py blobs. $1.0 \quad 36$
257-258: $3^{\prime \prime}$ QC @ 60 $0^{\circ}$. $1.0 \quad 35$
265-266: CQS\&V @ $30^{\circ} \& 60^{\circ}$. 1.0 26
269-270: 3 CV @ various angles.
284-289: Shatter zone of CQT filling in part breccia.
293夝: $\quad 2$-inch breccia in CQ @ $60^{\circ}$.
301 $\frac{1}{2}-302 \frac{1}{2}$ : CQ breccia. $1.0 \quad 39$
208-312: Weak shatter zone of fine CT \& 4 CQV @ $30^{\circ}-90^{\circ} \quad 4.0 \quad 11$
almost black in colowr.
327\% $\frac{1}{2}$-329: CQV of 8 inches @ $65^{\circ}$, $\operatorname{Tr}$ Py. 1.514
336-337: Weak breccia @ $30^{\circ}$.
341-342: 3 -inch CQV © $45^{\circ}$ plus 6-inch B breccia - $1 \%$ py. $1.0<5$
348-358: Alternating $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 foot lengths of basalt breccia in CQ \& basalt.
Note: These breccia zones are as if the rock opened up a little plus a little movement \& the spaces were promptly filled with CQ.
3673: $\quad 1$-inch QC vein \& shear $045^{\circ}$.
376: Vague feldspar porphyry in black matrix, contact irregular \& chilled over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (l ft.wide)
378: $\quad 1 \mathrm{ft}$. of basalt breccia in carbonated basalt.
380 $\frac{1}{2}-381 \frac{1}{2}$ : QC veins $1 \%$ py in blobs, some breccia. $1.0:<5$
382-384: 3 or 4 QCV irregular, some breccia, $\frac{1}{2} \%$ Py. 2.024
397-398: CQV of 6-inch @ $45^{\circ}$ plus subsidiaries $2 \%$ Py muck black (hornblende).
405: $\quad 1 \mathrm{ft}$. of B breccia in bleached light green carbonated Basalt.

413-441 Numerous QCV\&S, often in chloritic slips at $10^{\circ}-30^{\circ}$ to core plus bands (1" to 12") of shattered light grey felsite.

413: J-inch QCV @ $40^{\circ}$.

Sample No.

416-422: $\quad 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. of light grey felsite shattered into rice size pieces with carbonate \& iron carbonate filling, VLM. There are some QCV, the more shattered white felsite 1 to 2 in., all © $10-30^{\circ}$.
4.0

427: QCV of $1^{11}$ @ $25^{\circ}$.
429-430: $3^{\prime \prime}$ shattered felsite $060^{\circ}$, VLM. $1.0 \quad 29$
436-438: Big rounded basalt xenoliths in QC \& black fine grain hornblende \& chlorite plus $1 \%$ Py. 2.0
440-441: QC veins \& some felsite breccia o $35^{\circ}+1 \%$ Py in black groundmass.
1.033

441-480 Carbonated B (fizzes) with multiple QCST at various angles and some 1" to $3^{\prime \prime}$ veins at steep angles.

465-466: Vague grey felsite $030^{\circ}$.
473.3-476: 4 QCV of $\frac{1 / 4}{4}$ to 11 along core ( $15^{\circ}-30^{\circ}$ ) in chloritic black slips with $2 \%$ Py in black - . 035 oz. 2.71200
477-478: 8-inch felsite shatter zone © $45^{\circ}$, prune size $1.0 \quad 164$ xenoliths.

480-528 Shattered felsite with lineation (fracture filling e $30^{\circ}-45^{\circ}$ ). The felsite is grey or pinkish, often with small Q eyes. (It may be an altered QFP.) Initial contact faulted \& vague over 1 ft .

479흔-484.3: Green \& pink shatter zone.
483-4843: Black basalt.
484.3-485.3: 2 QV of 1 to 2 in . © $15^{\circ} / 90^{\circ}$ in contact zone. 1.0117
485.3-487: Grey felsite shatter @ $40^{\circ}$. 1.7179

487-490 $\frac{1}{2}$ : Heavily shattered, last $1 \frac{13}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. felsite agglomerate with much iron carbonate (Fe C) in black matrix \& some Py disseminated.
3.5620

4901 $\frac{1}{2}$-497: Pea to apple size felsite breccia $10 \%$ matrix. $\quad 6.5 \quad 86$
497-498: 2-in. QC vein © $30^{\circ}$ plus a little Py. $\quad 1.069$
498-502: Grey shatter plum size. $\quad 4.0 \quad 176$
502-507: Grey shatter pea size. $\quad 5.0 \quad 165$
507-5091 $\frac{1}{2}$ : Felsite agglomerate or rounded breccia, VLM, in black Fe C matrix.
2.5182

509는-511: Vague prune to grapefruit size breccia $=$. $1.5 \quad 162$

511-527늘: Almost massive greenish grey felsite. Just a few cracks with C \& Fe C filling.
5271 $\frac{1}{2}-528$ : Felsite agglomerate final contact sheared @ $30^{\circ}$.
528-564 Grading from greyish-green through very dark green almost black from 554 to 564 . All pervasively carbonated (fizzes like mad with $8 \% \mathrm{HCl}$. With many OCS\&T $8 / \mathrm{ft}$. © $30^{\circ}$ - $45^{\circ}$. All this is b , i.e, salt to flour grain basalt.

DUNFRAZIER GOLD EXPLORATION INC.
HOLE NUMBER: 6

## Sample No

564-706 Light grey green pervasively carbonatized (fjzzes) sugary basalt with a multitude of QCS\&T @ $30^{\circ}-45^{\circ}$ (like 10 - $20 / \mathrm{ft}$ ).
575-576: Irregular QV \& shear \& basalt breccia © $30^{\circ}$. 1.0 ..... 52
582-583: Some 8-10 QCS\&T @ steep angles. ..... 1.0 ..... 27
601-606: 15\% QC in V, S\&T mostly along the core, $1 \% \mathrm{Py}$. ..... $5.0 \quad 20$
616: $\frac{1}{4}$ inch QC \& epidote $060^{\circ}$.
625: $\quad 1$ to 2 inch QC in slight breccia © $30^{\circ}$.629눈-632 $\frac{1}{2}$ : 3 zones, $2^{\prime \prime}$ to $6^{\prime \prime}$ @ $35^{\circ}$ of QC \& blackchloritic stringers \& $1 \frac{13}{2} \% \mathrm{Py}$.
636-656: Lost core 5 ft . Likely after 636 wherecore fell out of tube.
644-645 $\frac{1}{2}$ : $5^{\prime \prime}$ bull quartz vein © $30^{\circ}+$ a little ..... 1.5358 amayshist - 0.01/1".
646-648: Stockwork of QCS\&V.
650-651: Chloritic shear zone @ $30^{\circ}$ with light green 1.0 ..... 100bleaching. 2\% Py in QCS\&V.
688-695 $\frac{1}{2}$ : Dark grey feldspar porphyry dyke @ $40^{\circ}-45^{\circ}$ with chilled (1/8") contacts. Massive, even- textured, sugar-grained rock with scattered white, slightly rounded feldspar phenocrysts.
695-696: QCV irregular along final contact zone. ..... $1.0 \quad 124$$3.0 \quad 169$
7031 $\frac{1}{2}-705$ : 3 or 4 QCV @ $25^{\circ}$ - $45^{\circ}$ to core in black ..... 1.5107 shears with $1 \frac{1}{2} \%$ Py.

End of hole.


## DIAMOND DRILL LOG



## DIAMOND DRILL LOG



# DUNFRAZIER GOLD EXPLORATION INC. 

HOLE NUMBER: 8

Sample No.

180-191: Ankerite breccia/agglomerate. Dark grey, very uneven textured, $70 \%$ ankerite, about $\frac{1}{2}$ as light grey, rice to grape size xenoliths and $\frac{1}{2}$ as salt to sugar grain matrix along with the basalt. $20 \%$ sugary basalt as part matrix \& $10 \%$ quartz as grains \& veins. Elongation of grain $045^{\circ} \pm$.
15\% quartz as irregular grains, blobs, xenoliths or yeins @ $30^{\circ}-60^{\circ}$. $1 \% \mathrm{Py}$. Contacts @ $45^{\circ}$

181-182: Irregular massive felsite.
183-184: As above maybe $30^{\circ} \mathrm{Q}$. 1.0
188-189: As above \& some QS\&V.
1.0148

191-200: Massive felsite, final contact $020^{\circ}$.
200-218 Ankerite breccia as along 180-191. With diminishing ankerite content toward the end. Lineation is at low angles, or along core \& sinuous.
203-204: As above, bit heavier ankerite, $2 \%$ Py. 1.0
216-218: As above, trace Py.
$2.0 \quad 117$
218-271. Gabbro well carbonated. The first 13 feet still with a lot of fine ankerite. A few scattered QCS\&V at $30^{\circ} \& 45^{\circ}$ to core.

271 End of hole.

0-173G
137-200 FX
200-218 AX
218-271 CG

## DIAMOND DRILL LOG



327－336 Vaguely shattered grey felsite with about 6 QC irregular veins $045^{\circ}-60^{\circ}$ ．Perhaps $5 \%$ vein material．
152
329－330：One of above／4＂．
336－401 Basalt as above 103－316．A few scattered CT．
384－395：Some 10 irregular $V$ or zones of CAQ with $2 \%$ By at various angles to core．
153
393－395 $\frac{1}{2}$ ： 3 of the biggest ones of above． $2 \%$ My．

```
    0-17b
    17-80 F: SHATTMパイID
    80-103 Tuff
103-316b
316-336AFX (125:=5人10S) & 186-218:OんDX
36. 3'016-327 mamm
336-401 b
```


## DIAMOND DRILL LOG



Length Assay
251-253: Tight breccia \& shear zones with QCV @ $30^{\circ} \pm$. $2.0 \quad 41$ Trace Py.
271-274 $\frac{1}{2}$ : 1 ft . of shear @ $30^{\circ}$ followed by 2 ft . of
3.539 partly open breccia. Tr Py, 5\% CQ.
281-284: Shear zone \& fine breccia of anchorite \& $3.0 \quad 48$ a little QC @ $25^{\circ}$.
305-307: QC/3/4' along core. 1\% Py maybe 6" of $2.0 \quad 52$ felsite © $60^{\circ}$.

321-327 Greyish green carbonated basalt. Contact gradational over many feet.
326-327: QC vein along core. $1.0 \quad 15$
End of hole.

Note: The hole is aimed for a beaver dam with a pond 25 feet below the collar. Rock on the near side is at a horizontal distance of about 162 feet from the collar. The far side rock exposure is at 260 feet. (1.E. $242^{\prime} / 388^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{NHOLI}$ )

## SUMMARY

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
0-70 & B \\
70-133 & A b \\
133-168 & B+C Q S \& T=C B \\
168-200 & B \\
200-321 & A \pm X+Q C V \\
& 240-285 \quad \text { shear zones } \xi X \\
321-327 & C B
\end{array}
$$



UNFRAZ／E゙R GOLDEXPLORATION INC．

$$
1985 \text { DRILLING- } \angle E G E N 10
$$

$\frac{0.05}{2.6^{6}}$ ASSAY IN OX．AK．／TON OVEN COMIE LIENGTHIN FIEIXT

an FAUST OR SHE゙AIP ZONIZ（IN．LATA）
A ANCHONITIE OR ANCHONITIC＊IRON CARBONATT
$C^{\circ}$ CAIPBONATF ON $\angle A R B O N A T E D ~$
QUSYT QUAN゙「Z VEINS．S TIBINGEAS Y THIPMADS
b BASALT IINAF CVMAIAIFID
B BNSALT SUFAAYY GIPAIAMED
G GABSNO

F FRLGITE（MAY B／G＂．＂．ALTERED）
TTTルザ？
$\because \because$ SURFACE RUSTY ZONAF OR CARBOAATI

（27）GOLD IAI PP／3 IN NUEARAYY ROCK SAMBLIF



DUNFRAZIER DDH-2
FACING SOUTH
$/ N=50 \mathrm{FT}$
TAN 86 OGDI゙N


DUNFRATIER NO 3 FACING EAST
$1 / N=50 \mathrm{FF}$ JAN AG


$$
N: 5
$$



DINFTRAZIER NQ 5



KNAIP TMANCA
GOLD 1 BANAIIS


DUNFRAZIER NO 7 \$8 SIECTION ON RHOE $=200{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ FACING NUS


GULIF HOLES NOS 455 FACINII MIORTHWIEGT



DUNFRAZIER NO 10
FACING NORTHIEAST
$\prime^{\prime \prime}=50^{\circ}$
JAA1 86 OCDIN



Aequired Information eg: type of equipment, Names, Addresses, etc. (See Table Below)

$$
\text { THIS DISTRISUTES ONLY } 2190 \text { DAYS OM } 8920 \text { MECORABD }
$$

TEN "BQ"HOLAS ( $1 / / G 1$.) WERA DRIALBR BETMOSAN NOV II \& DAC IR, 1985 , VARYING IN LANGTM IPPON 2 B 70706 PIBNT
 MEATHG SHARMOOD PRILLING ON 34 DUNGAN AVEE. NOPTN, COX 748 , KIPNLAND LANK, ONT PZN $3 \angle 3$

DIRILL LDGS $Y$ MAP IN IDUPLICATE WAPN IURMITISD WITM ORIGINIL REPORT OF WONN WMTNVEOFARGTMY486
 Certification Verifying Report of Worl


Name and Postal Address of Porson Certifying


Table of Information/Attachments Required by the Mining Recorder



Ministry of Northern Development and Miners pes

Report Repon
Of Work DOGPAW LK．G． $26 / 3$ supply razulrad date on a separate form for each type of work to be recorded lee table below． For Geo－technical work use form no． 1362 ＂Report of Work（Geological，Gpophyical，Geochemical and 45日－87
＂7－＂
DUNIMAXIM，IN GOLd EXPLORATION INC．
テ－プジう
V．Wm．D．Patakson， 171 Hand iris on Ave．Thernhika Ont．$\angle 3$ T2L6
Summary of Work Performance and Distribution of Credits


Required Information eg：type of equipment，Names，Addresses，etc．（See Table Below）


 BY WORK 1RIB15ORT 1ONTA1D MAR．13／B6．
 THE ORIGINAL 1PICOMIVIACG
 Reseambit orthe



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
MICHAEL OGDISN，APIS 4 STOUFFVILLLE，ONT．LEA $7 \times 5$


Table of Information／Attachments Required by the Mining Recorder


728 （85／12）








DUNFMAZIER GOLD Explokation INC.

$$
1985 \text { DRILLAHG- } \angle E G E A D
$$

$\frac{0.05}{2 \cdot 5}$ ASSAY IN OX.AM./ TON OVEN CORIS NINAGTHIN FIFRT

An FAMC OR SHEAR LONU (IE. LATN)

A ANCHONITE OR ANCHONITIC = THEN CARBONATE
$C$ CARBONGTF ON EARAONATITR

b BASALT IINM GMAMAB
B BABALT BUGAKY CIRAMAD
Q Gatiseso

F FRLSITE (MAYB: " " A ALTEMFG)

T TUF゙?
$\because \because$ SURFAGE RUSTY ZOARA OR CARBDANATH zomi in corre
(27) GOLD IA PROB IN NVEARAY ROCK SAMIAIF

DD 5.5



DUNFRAZIER NO 3


$$
N \div 5
$$




D: Wirkatier No 5 FACIMIS NOKTH



$$
\begin{array}{r}
(2,0 \ln 1 \mathrm{dn} 0) \\
\text { 2y0y mod6oo } \\
\text { GS } O O
\end{array}
$$



340

DUNFRAZIER NO 7 \$8 SIECTION ON $240 E=800^{\prime}$ E

FACIN: NW


DUNIFRAZIER IVE 9
350


52F05SW6039 55 DOGPAW LAKE
360
DUNFBAZIER NOIO


GULF HOLES NOS 455 FACING N/ORTHWIEST

JAN 86 ORAN


380

GULF hole nis g SACTION ON $60 \mathrm{~W} \approx 200$

FACINA NW
$1 / \mathrm{N}=50 \mathrm{ft} \operatorname{TAN} 8$


[^0]:    H. b. \& O. ENGINEERING LIMITED

[^1]:    H. B. \& O. ENGINEERING LIMITED

