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RINGVASSØY PROJECT (N-82-3)

FOLLDAL VERK A/S - AMOCO NORWAY OIL COMPANY

NOVEMBER 1984

Submitted by:

Jim Cuttle.

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The summer drilling program on Ringvassøy checked geochemical and geophysical (I.P, CEM) anomalies located by previous field surveys during 1983 and early 1984.

Between July 18 and July 30 a total of 8 holes (692,65 meters) were drilled on five different grid areas. After receiving favourable results from a Zn, Au, Ag horizon intersected on the Sørdalshøgda grid, an additional six holes (489,70 meters) were drilled during Oct. 20 - Nov. 7 to test the depth and strike length of the zone.

Several areas remain to be checked by intense follow-up field work that will very possible lead to the drilling stage. Such areas as Sørdalshøgda, Leirbogdalen, Kable and numerous small gold anomalies on the island should not be excluded from this group.

RECOMMENDATIONS (High priority)

Sørdalshøgda - Drilling outlined an anomalous Au, Zn, Ag zone with apparent 350 meters strike length and 60 meters down dip extension. The width varied from 1 - 2 meters and it is believed the zone has been faulted. For continued exploration the following areas should receive priority with detailed surveys. Firstly the entire grid area should be mapped on an intensified scale. Separation of distinct volcanic rocks (quartz carbonate chlorite schists, carbonate rich mafic lapilli tuff, mafic spotty amphibolite, and felsic extrusive and intrusive series) along with possible fault zones, quartz vein/boudin rich areas, and strike and dip. Extension of the grid to the west should include P-0+00 ØV to P-4+00 V at 100 meter separation. Length of the profiles to the north will be dependent on the location of competitor ground which intersects our B/L at approximately P-4+50 V and trends north-south. Detailed mag (6,25 m spacing), VLF (12,50 m spacing, dip only), soils (every 25 m for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag), and I.P. should be run. Extension of the grid

to the north from 6+00 N on profiles 3+00 Ø, 4+50 Ø, 6+00 Ø will better isolate a gold, copper anomaly from 1983 field work. Again soils, mag, VLF, and I.P. should be sufficient to determine the extent of the mineralization. Fourthly, an I.P. anomaly remains to be tested along strike slightly north west of our confirms Au, Zn, Ag horizon. The anomaly seen on both profiles 3+75 Ø and 3+00 Ø at 1+60 N should be drill tested on P-3+00 Ø. 2+00 N. Cross section of this hole may help determine the number of faults and displacement involved.

Leirbogdalen - Detailed mapping of the anomalous soil horizons from P-3+00 Ø to P-4+00 V will help narrow the field to the best possible drill sights. Spotty amphibolite and an argillaceous unit may be used as possible marker horizons. Again VLF (for fault and sulphide zones), and I.P. should be run north of the base-line along profiles 1+50 V, 3+00 V, 4+00 V. Anomalous soil samples (up to 1100 ppb Au) at 5+50 N on P-3+00 V and P-4+00 V are of particular interest.

If the decision to drill is made on this grid area, one should keep in mind the terrain has been very possibly faulted and also shows highly anomalous soil samples for arsenic. Drill core assays show values of < 1000 ppm As and up to 0,25 % Zn.

Kable (Sørdalshøgda Nord) - Of interest here is the possible continuation of the heavily oxidized quartz carbonate chlorite schist unit that was found to be mineralized in the Sørdalshøgda grid drill holes. Outcrop of this unit is seen on P-10+25 Ø, 4+15 N as a roadside exposure and may be the reason for the strong Sp anomaly on the Kable I.P. profiles. Detailed mapping and an in-depth geological cross section up to the Sørdalshøgda grid would aid in the understanding of the area.

General prospecting and grid follow-up on the areas as follows:

- a) U.T.M. area 3700 E, 5900 N where samples up to 3700 ppb Au and 17,40 % As have been obtained. A grid should be set up with the appropriate field surveys.

- b) U.T.M. 3100 E, 6800 N where stream sediment values up to 1900 ppb Au and rock samples up to 1500 ppb Au have been located. This is the upper section of the Leirbogdalen valley.
- c) The Karvikdalen area centered at U.T.M. 2520 E, 5800 N has potential for fault related lead-zinc₊ gold mineralization. Grid work would hopefully isolate this zone.

1985 field work may include the following work duties and personel

- 1 project geologist
- 2 field assistants

- Detailed mapping on two areas (Sørdalshøgda and Kable)

- Grid extensions and new grid locations involving 3 grids with VLF, Mag, soil and I.P. surveys.

Work period starting from early June and finishing in September. Drilling can conclude the field work if the summer's results warrant it.

INTRODUCTION

During the last three summer and fall field seasons geological exploration, follow-up, and drilling has been conducted on the island of Ringvassøy in Northern Norway. This favourable Precambrian volcanic environment shows potential for Au enriched tuffaceous and massive sulphide horizons, and Au, Cu (Ag) quartz vein type mineralization. Previous field seasons isolated several drill targets by means of VLF, magnetometer, geochemical, and geological grid work over anomalous stream sediment results. Ground work during the 1984 field season included I.P. and CEM surveys that better isolated accurate drill sites. Fourteen holes were later¹ drilled for a total length of 1181 meters.

during later July and later October. Several anomalous Au, Cu, Pb, Zn areas remain to be investigated throughout the island.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

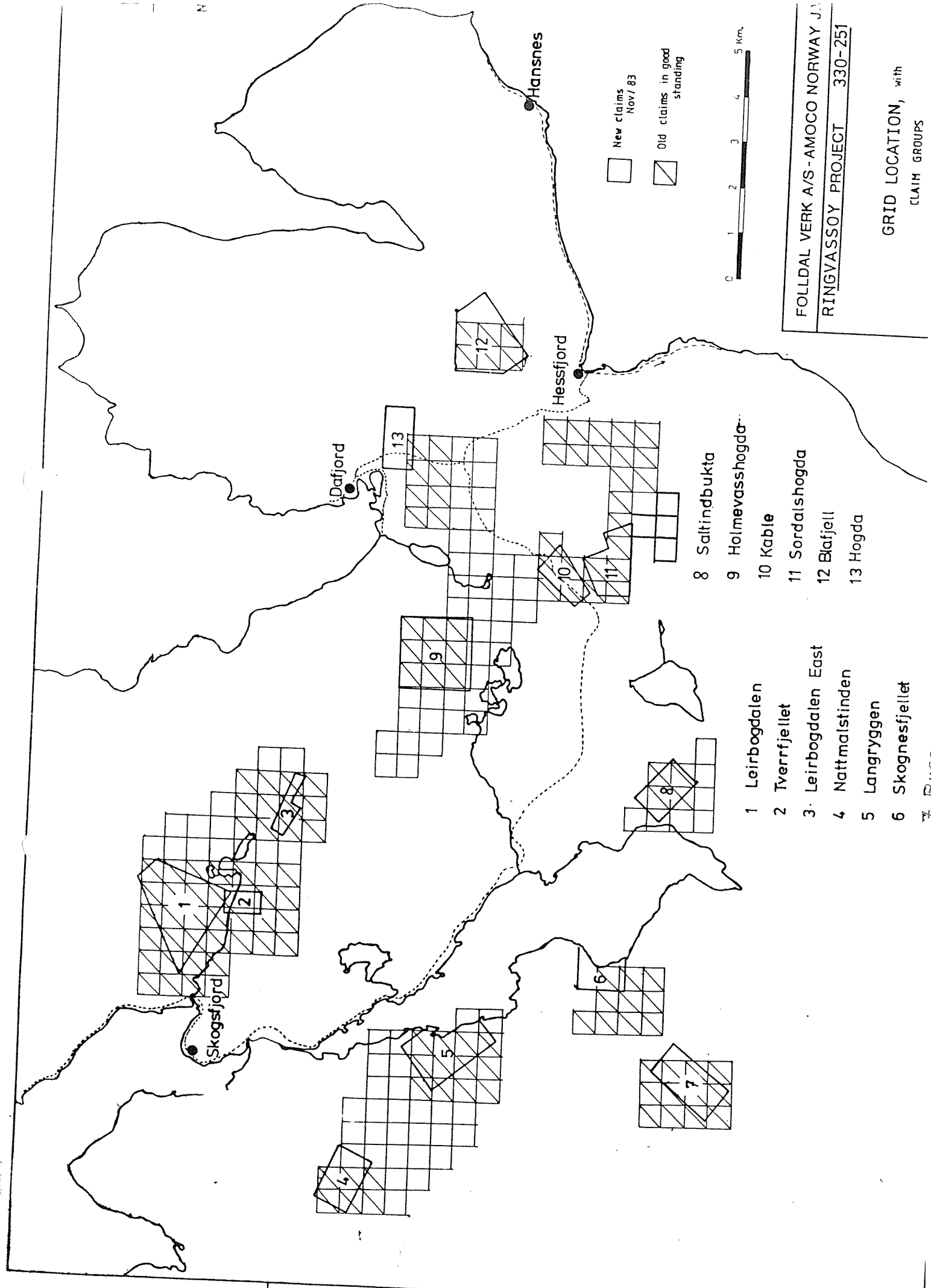
Ringvassøy is one of the larger coastal Norwegian islands centered at 69°57' Lat., 19°15' Long., just 35 air kilometers north of Tromsø. The project area is within the Karlsøy commune of the Tromsø province.

Much of the work area on the island is easily accessible by paved and gravel road or in certain cases by small boat. Regular hourly ferry service from the mainland at Futrikelv to Skulgammen on Ringvassøy operates daily from 7.00 AM to 9.40 PM. Daily bus service also exists to and from the island. Departures may be located in the Tromsø town center. The main service center is Tromsø which is connected daily by flights to and from Oslo and Trondheim.

LAND STATUS

All claim groups held by Folldal Verk A/S shown on the following map of Ringvassøy are in good standing for seven years up to the winter and fall of 1990. These groups were stated, both as a result of anomalous areas located by the 1982 stream sediment survey, and by encouraging follow-up results in the 1983 field season. Several groups have yet to be fully investigated and these areas will be later discussed under further potential prospects.

Extensive exploration by other companies such as Prospektering A/S and A/S Sulfidmalm have tied-up much ground. These companies seem generally to have staked over known sulphide occurrences and their possible strike extensions. They have reached the drill stage on certain areas, although it is believed much of their ground has yet to be investigated, especially the Sjørdals-høgda Au area where probable further concern will most likely lie during the 1985 and for 1986 field season.



FOLLIDAL VERK A/S - AMOCO NORWAY J.V.
 RINGVASSØY PROJECT 330-251

GRID LOCATION, with
 CLAIM GROUPS

- 1 Leirbogdalen
- 2 Tverrfjellet
- 3 Leirbogdalen East
- 4 Nattmalstinden
- 5 Langryggen
- 6 Skognesfjellet
- 7 Russen

- 8 Saltindbukta
- 9 Holmevasshogda
- 10 Kable
- 11 Sordalshogda
- 12 Blafjell
- 13 Hogda

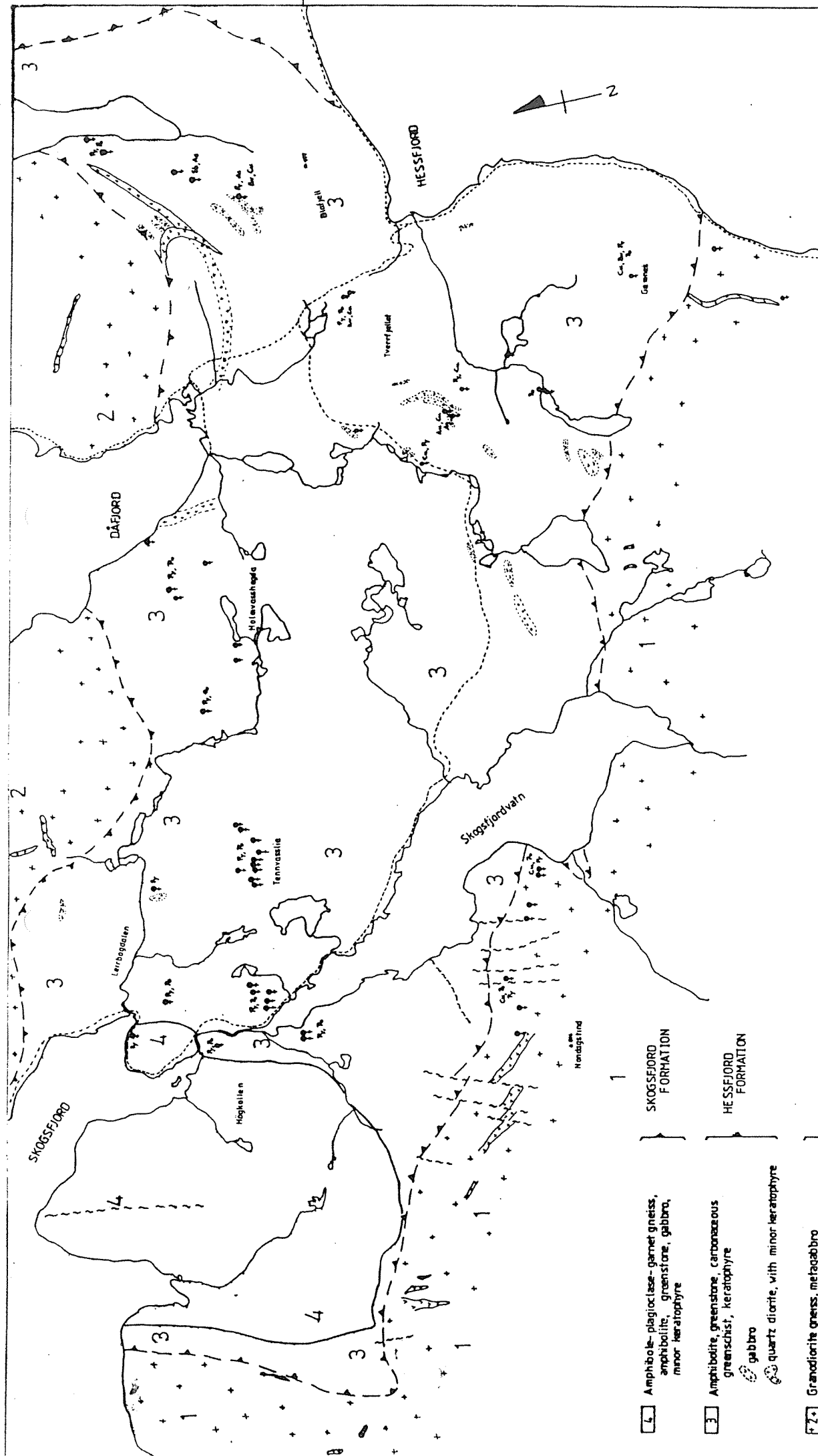
REGIONAL GEOLOGY -----

Age and Overview.

The Norwegian Geological Survey (N.G.U.) have recently conducted field surveys on Ringvassøy to better understand the complexities of this small and isolated group of volcanic rocks. Prior to NGU's latest study, the age and rock types of Ringvassøy were classified as Caledonian, the extensive early to mid Paleozoic suite of rocks stretching almost the entire length of the Norwegian coast. General age consensus is now thought to be Precambrian, although concrete evidence still remains sketchy. Reasons for a Precambrian age are as follows, as suggested by the conclusion of the NGU study:

- 1) The contact between proven Caledonian sediments of the Hansnes Formation and the main volcanic belt on Ringvassøy is regionally discordant, a situation not found in other areas of the well studied Caledonide mountain chain.
- 2) Mafic rock types match closely to other volcanic rocks found in Precambrian windows of Troms and Finnmark.
- 3) Caledonian "vasskis" type formation is found on Ringvassøy to be closely related geochemically to similar Precambrian "vasskis" type rocks in Finnmarksvidda.

At this stage only a general breakdown of the volcanic and basement rocks can be made with any degree of certainty. Specific isolation of volcanoclastic rock types, intrusive sequences, and volcanic flows are restricted to areas of known mineralization namely Sjørdalshøgda, Gamnes, Tennvasslia, and Nondagstind.



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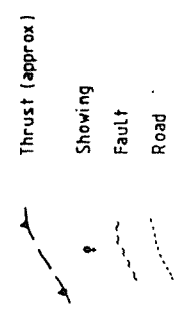
PROJECT

RINGVASSØY GEOLOGY

Date *1/8/83*

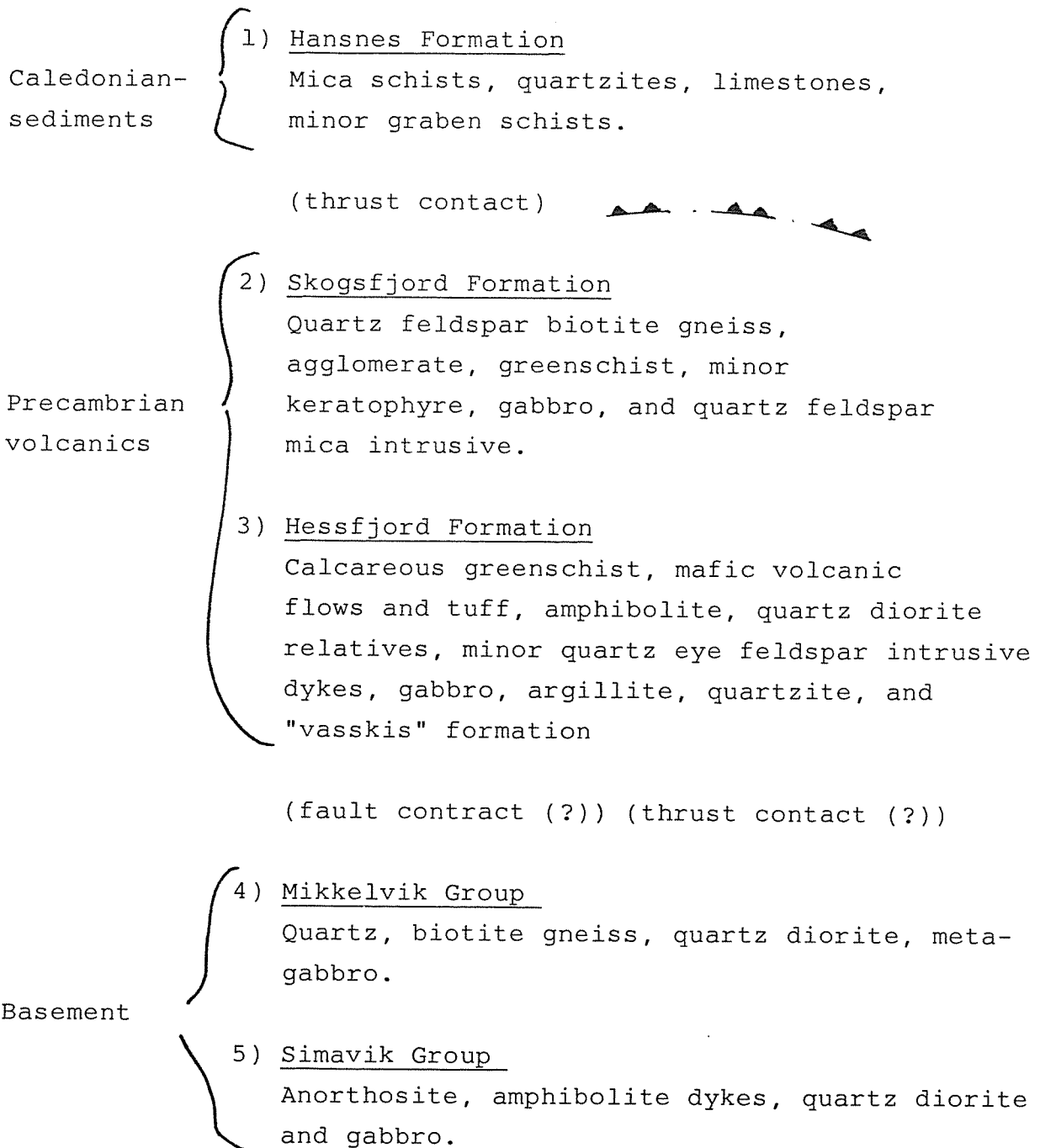
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Sheet



- 4 Amphibole-plagioclase-garnet gneiss, amphibolite, gneiss, gabbro, minor keratophyre
- 3 Amphibolite, greenstone, carbonaceous greenschist, keratophyre gabbro
- 2 Grandiorite gneiss, metagabbro
- 1 Meta-anorthosite diabase dykes
- SKOGSFJORD FORMATION
- HØSFJORD FORMATION
- BASEMENT

The following is an account of the geological frame:



The Caledonian Hansnes Formation will not be discussed here as our work area was kept away from this particular group of rocks.

The main volcanic belt has been divided into two groups, the Skogsfjord and Hessfjord Formations. The Skogsfjord Formation occupies only a small area in the north west position of the project area. It is considered the younger in age and is

characteristically dominated by garnet rich quartz feldspar biotite schists and gneisses, greenschist, volcanic agglomerate, and minor gabbroic and quartz feldspar mica intrusives. The group is thought to represent a major change to a less dominated volcanic environment. Very few mineralized horizons have been located here with the exception of the pyrite horizon at Skogsfjord. By far the most important unit is the Hessfjord Formation in terms of exploration potential. It hosts approximately 95 % of all known sulphide occurrences, most of which are massive pyrite and pyrrhotite horizons. The geology of this particular formation can be further broken down to generally two rock types, calcareous greenschist in the south and mafic volcanics in the north. A high degree of mixing is seen of both types. The rough boundary between these two units commonly host quartz diorite sills and extrusive tuffaceous and flow equivalents. North of this boundary extensive quantities of mafic volcanic flows, amphibolite, and mafic tuff are seen intermixed with minor calcareous greenschists. This area hosts many of the old massive pyrite and pyrrhotite diggings that are so commonly found on the island. Only very limited amounts of base metal mineralization are found here, compared generally to the southerly calcareous greenschist unit, where old diggings generally contain higher contents of copper, zinc, and gold. Detailed future exploration in this area would isolate perhaps the best potential of finding profitable mineralized horizons.

The basement rocks that underlie the main volcanic pile can be broken down into two groups. The Mikkelvik Group, located along the northern boundary of the volcanic belt is of plutonic origin. Generally a unit of granodioritic composition, it includes a distinctive gneissic texture and has been highly deformed in certain areas to produce magmatites. Younger intrusive gabbros and lengthy amphibolite dykes are common associates. The oldest group, The Simavik Group, has extensive exposure throughout the island. In the project area it may be located along the southern and south western volcanic boundary. Rock types include creamy meta-anorthosite, coarse amphibolite dykes, with minor chlorite and sericitic schists,

quartz diorite and greenstone. Both groups show generally a north to northwesterly strike, with dips vertical or steep to the east. In the Simavik Group there are several small sulphide occurrences generally along or close to the volcanic boundary. Minor lead-zinc carbonate veins have also been found, isolated along probable fault zones and fractures. No similar occurrences have been found in the Mikkelvik Group.

Property work

including drilling, CEM, and I.P. surveys.

- A) Sørdalshøgda (Au, Zn, Ag) This area has proved to be the most promising area from 1983 field results as soil sampling has isolated a large gold anomaly with associated zinc, silver, and copper. The size of the geochemical anomaly is approximately 300 m by 400 m, with gold values up to 2400 ppb (average 100 ppb Au) although the size of the anomalous zone may be a feature of topography combined with slightly dipping strata. Zinc, copper, and silver are seen to be isolated more specifically to horizons conformable to the strike of the rocks within the main gold anomaly.

Geology of the grid area includes an easterly to north easterly striking series of quartz carbonate chlorite schists, mafic tuffs, chlorite schists, mafic volcanic flows, and amphibolite. Minor small lenses or dykes of quartz diorite are seen in the north end of the grid. The series is underlain by mafic volcanics that are rich in many large northerly striking quartz boundins and veins. These are evident from field observations in the south east corner of the grid. Dips vary from 40 - 50° in the south to 15 - 30° near the base-line and 30 - 50° in the north.

I.P. work included approximately 5,8 km of combined dipole - dipole and gradient I.P. over the main geochemical anomaly. A strong anomaly was outlined between profiles 4+50 Ø and 7+50 Ø with a weakening on both ends on profiles 3+75 Ø and

9+00 Ø. VLF was carefully taken over this zone at 12,5 m intervals and the dip angle isolates several different anomalies, some coincident with the outcropping sulphide zone just south of the base line (P-6+00 Ø, 6+75 Ø, 7+50 Ø) and others very possible fault related. The responses are usually very weak and not more than 5 - 8 degrees change in dip. Mag proved helpful in isolating part of the outcropping mineralized zone which contains a high magnetite content, although where dips are flat or where topography follows the dip, mag may prove unreliable or hard to interpret. It is also thought mag may isolate some fault zones due to the high concentration of magnetite in the fault zone as in hole number Sør-8/84. This fact is reinforced by the mag hi's on P-7+50 Ø and P-9+00 Ø just north of the base line that coincide with the topographical faults features of the area.

Four holes totaling 265,80 m were first drilled between July 18-24, three of which tested I.P. anomalies and the fourth (Sør-3/84) checked a strong gold geochem. Drill holes Sør-2/84 and Sør-4/84 both intersected a sphalerite horizon anomalous in zinc, gold, and silver. After receiving positive assay results an additional six holes (489,70 m) were drilled during October 20 to November 7 to test strike length and depth of the zone.

Drill hole and grab sample results are as follows. Anomalous sections for gold in both drill hole have been reassayed and provide matching results.

<u>Grab sample</u> (surface)	Au(ppb)	Zn(%)	Ag(ppm)
Sør-36 (P 7+40 Ø, 0+72 S)	5.100	> 0,4 %	6,0
Sør-37 (P 7+44 Ø, 0+68 S)	2.200	> 0,4 %	5,0

D.D.H. Sør-2/84.

23,50 - 24,50	150	0,16 %	3,0
24,50 - 25,50	1.200	1,39 %	5,5
25,50 - 26,50	120	0,13 %	3,0

D.D.H. Sør-4/84.

32,50 - 33,50	619	0,19 %	2,5
33,50 - 34,50	34	0,10 %	3,0
34,50 - 35,50	1.600	0,84 %	4,5
35,50 - 36,50	1.300	0,87 %	5,0

D.D.H. Sør-9/84.

% Zn:

(results to be received)

12,60 - 12,95	1 %)	
19,40 - 19,60	1 %)	visual estimate

Continued drilling did not penetrate any down dip extension of the zone which is presently 350 meters long by 60 meters wide, with a variable thickness of 1 to 2 meters. The zone is believed to be faulted.

The following may prove helpful for continued work in the area:

Possible marker horizons:

- 1) Ore zone itself is within a highly oxidized quartz carbonate chlorite schist, with high percentages of magnetite, garnet, and biotite.
- 2) Upper contact of mineralized unit is commonly highly felsic, both tuff and rhyolitic features are present.

- 3) Mineralized schist/tuff is overlain by mafic volcanic flows, sometimes spotty, carbonate, or epidote rich.
- 4) Underlying the mineralized schist/tuff is commonly a light greyish green andesitic to dacitic rock type.

Faults: There are very possibly two main fault zones parallel to strike just north of the base-line, and a third of unknown strike that intersects the lower half of D.D.H. Sør-7/84.

- 1) Normal fault series increases the chance for ore towards the north side of the grid.
- 2) Throw may approximately be 40 - 50 meters on the fault between D.D.H. Sør-6/84 and D.D.H. Sør-7/84.
- 3) Keep in mind the difference between surface pacing on the grid and drill hole measurement. This will give false dips of the fault. It is believed that D.D.H. Sør-8/84 drilled at 60° S followed down dip of a fault zone for thirty meters suggesting the fault itself is dipping to the south.
- 4) These fault zones have generally been identified by one or a combination of the following field observations. VLF, Topography, sudden I.P. % decrease, drilling, and mag highs.

B) Leirbogdalen (Au, As, Zn). Previous years field work in this grid area has isolated coincident Au and As geochemical values up to 310 ppb Au and < 1000 ppm As. In many cases these zones were found with VLF crossovers and significant mag hi's, and could be followed along strike throughout the grid.

1984 field work included 2 drill holes of 219,20 meters, a detailed mag survey, soils, 5,0 km CEM, and 1,2 km and 0,4 km gradient and dipole - dipole I.P. respectively. Our first drill target located on profile 0+00 EW at 5+25 N includes

soil values of 310 ppb and 180 ppb Au, and southerly flanking arsenic values up to 140 ppm As. Two strong closely paralleling mag hi's are also coincident with this zone. A very weak shootback anomaly thought to indicate the absence of graphite and perhaps a more disseminated/massive type of mineralization, was later reinforced by both a strong gradient and dipole - dipole I.P. anomalies. Drill hole number Leir-1/84 on P-00+00 EW, 5+75 N, drilling south, intersected spotty amphibolite from 2,80 - 48,85 m with an unusually high % of disseminated Po, Cp, and Py, most probably causing part of our I.P. anomaly and possibly our coincident first mag hi. No significant mineralized values were located in this section.

The only zone showing promise is a pyrrhotite rich black argillite unit located from 60,40 - 70,30 meters. This zone explains our second mag anomaly. Values are as follows:

	Au(ppb):	Cu(ppm):	Zn(%):	As(ppm):
60,50 - 61,50 meters	14	790	0,10	> 1 000
62,50 - 63,50 meters	25	460	0,23	530
63,50 - 64,50 meters	35	390	0,25	29
68,50 - 69,50 meters	20	400	0,15	280

The copper values are exceptionally high in drill core although they are not isolated by soil geochemistry. The same can be seen for zinc which does not exceed 120 ppm in our soil geochem horizon. Gold and arsenic geochem in this case seem to best isolate our drill target and other possible drill targets in the future.

Drill hole Leir-2/84 was collared on P 1+50 Ø, 5+75 N drilling north to test Sp and IP anomalies. Minor gold and arsenic values are confirmed by soils, and weak VLF can also be seen. No significant values were located from drill core assays, although the hole was stopped at 84,60 meters due to drilling problems in a probable fault zone.

Of continued interest are the soil results received after drilling was finished for the extension of the grid to the west. Gold values up to 1100 ppb on P 4+00 W, 5+50 N and 47 ppb Au on P 3+00 W, 5+50 N coincide along strike with our first drill hole (Leir-1/84). These results are isolated but encouraging.

C) Kable (Au - Cu) (Sørdalshøgda Nor). Located on the north side of Sørdalshøgda, follow-up was done in response to good gold stream sediment values up to 520 ppb. Soil analysis isolated several gold anomalies coincident with quartz diorite and its flow equivalents. Approximately 2,3 line kms of I.P. were run over generally three profiles of grid, and a strong anomaly could be isolated by high I.P. sulphide % and low S.P.. The zone was drilled along profile 10+50 Ø at 3+50 N to a depth of 102,95 m. The variety of rock types included keratophyritic and rhyolitic flows grading into silicified clastic and andesitic flows, and minor quartz eye feldspar intrusive, underlain by a mafic series of tuffs and spotty amphibolite. Our I.P. anomaly may be explained by disseminated pyrite and small stringer pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in the upper series of the hole from 3,00 - 46,60, within the more felsic rock series. Our strong mag, coincident with the dipole - dipole I.P. anomaly could not be isolated in the drill core, which, from outcrop mapping lay close to the felsic amphibolite contact.

From analysis of the drill core, results for all elements (Au, Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag) were discouraging. Further analysis of rock samples from outcropping quartz diorite that was coincident with our gold geochem are as follows:

	Rock samples:	Au ppb:	Cu ppm;	Zn ppm:	Ag ppm:	Pb ppm:
Quartz diorite and flow equivalents	251-Kab-6	< 2	9,0	10,0	< 0,5	4
	251-Kab-7	13	19,0	13,0	< 0,5	4
	251-Kab-8	43	16,0	51,0	< 0,5	4
	251-Kab-9	15	4,0	30,0	< 0,5	4
	251-Kab-11	13	34,0	54,0	< 0,5	4

Our gold geochem anomaly has very possibly been caused by high background gold values in the outcropping felsic rock series.

Other interests here are the isolated northerly striking quartz veins that may be found in close relation to the quartz diorite series of rocks. Analysis of several of these veins are as follows:

	Rock sample:	Au ppb:	Cu ppm:	Zn ppm:	Ag ppm:	Pb ppm:
	251-Kab-14	27	130	13,0	< 0,5	8
	251-Kab-15	23	110	24,0	4,5	30
Quartz veins	251-Kab-16	43	23	10,0	< 0,5	< 2
	251-Kab-17	30	200	51,0	2,0	42
	251-Kab-18	35	55	14,0	< 0,5	8

Again, above background values for gold are seen but none are very encouraging.

D) Five rock sample from approximately 1,0 km south of the Sørðalshøgda grid at UTM 3700 E, 5900 N are as follows:

	Au ppb:	As %	Zn ppm:	Ag ppm:	Pb ppm:
REC-28	450	6,64	170	4,0	740
REC-29	3700	3,92	40	0,5	8
REC-30	420	1,54	1600	1,5	62
REC-31	620	10,30	24	1,5	10
REC-32	310	17,40	550	2,5	28

From the quick reconnaissance survey the geology includes a series of northeasterly striking strata of dominant amphibolite, chlorite schists, intrusive quartz diorite and cross cutting northerly striking quartz veins and boudins. Eight claim blocks have been staked over the area by Folldal Verk A/S.

E) Høgda (Au, Cu) Interest was first taken here by sulphide exposure along the road down to Dåfjord, combined with anomalous stream sediment values of up to 120 ppb. Follow-up work included soils, mag, VLF, and 2,5 km of CEM which outlined an anomalous body 450 meters long. The conductor was found to fade to the west and run into competitor ground in the east. The horizon was later drilled on profile 9+00 W at 2+35 S to a depth of 104,70 meters. Two pyrrhotite rich felsic tuff horizons were intersected and coincided with both the mag and CEM results. Analysis of these zones were generally negative except for isolated copper values up to 1000 ppm.

To the south of this horizon approximately 350 meters N.G.U. has mapped a felsic intrusive series striking east - west. Further examination should include this contact as a possible gold source. To the east along the strike contact of this horizon it is believed Sydvaranger has successfully been panning flakey gold.

F) Lesser priorities.

A) Russemoen (Pb, Zn, Au). Limited follow-up work here was the result of a 1983 Pb, Zn, Au soil anomaly. Field observation located disseminated lead-zinc in carbonate veins hosted by possible fault breccia. Closely associated quartz diorite/quartz monzonite is seen within the mineralized zone. The fault breccia included carbonate/chert matrix with fragments of greenstone, chlorite schist, quartz diorite. Pb - Zn and minor disseminated chalcopyrite were isolated in north east/south west trending carbonate veins, parallell to a very possible fault zone.

Fifteen hundred meters of dipole-dipole I.P. were conducted along profiles 1+00 N, 2+00 N, 3+00 N. The outcrop of known mineralization at P-1+75 N, B/L did not respond to the survey nor did any other area of the survey. If further work is to be done, isolation of the fault zone would be most beneficial.

B) Skognesfjellet (Au). Two gold anomalies were isolated here, one that could be contoured along strike for 300 meters (P-6+00 S, 7+50 S, west of B/L) and the second were two highly anomalous soil samples (380 ppb and 420 ppb Au) at 3+00 W and 3+50 W on profile 7+50 S. Exposure of rock is not exceptional although it is believed the anomalies lie within basement rock or perhaps very close to the thrust contact of the main greenstone belt of the island. Rock types and quartz diorite, amphibolite and anorthosite. Minor greenstone and greenschist are seen in river exposures.

Follow-up included 1,2 km of gradient I.P. over these anomalous horizons. The results were negative and it is recommended the area be dropped.

C) Holmvasshøgda (Au, Cu). A gold copper soil anomaly up to 840 ppb Au and 450 ppm Cu striking parallel to grid profile 6+00 W between 3+50 S and 6+00 S was found to be coincident with generally northerly striking quartz boudins. Rock analysis of these quartz zones are as follows:

	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
RX-Hol-3	65	3300	22	26
RX-Hol-13	290	3400	130	16
RX-hol-14	140	780	21	28
RX-Hol-15	410	890	22	6
RX-Hol-16	140	150	9,5	4

Field work this year included 350 meters of dipole-dipole I.P. over the main Au, Cu soil and rock anomaly along with 1,5 km of gradient I.P. also over the zone and paralleling profiles to the east and west. Results were hard to interpret and were generally unresponsive to the mineralization. The area should be dropped.

Futur prospecting.

If work is to continue on the island of Ringvassøy, there are several anomalies that will require definition as to source and grade of mineralization. Besides locating these anomalous zones, the following will also suggest the best areas for prospecting and possible field signs for mineralization.

1) Leirbogdalen area

Map 1535 III, 1534 I (1 : 50.000)

Of interest here are strong stream sediment values of up to 1900 ppb Au and quartz vein samples up to 1500 ppb Au. Minor field work has been done here, although no surveys have included these anomalous zones. The rock types generally include mafic tuffs, amphibolites, chlorite schists, quartz biotite schists, and small sulphide rich felsic tuff horizons.

Stream sediments

Sample	239	UTM: 3109 E, 6794 N	74 ppb Au
Sample	238	UTM: 3155 E, 6758 N	1900 ppb Au
Sample	237	UTM: 3213 E, 6779 N	12 ppb Au

Rock samples (Quartz veins).

Sample	Lbe-1	UTM: 3094 E, 6768 N	1500 ppb Au, 590 ppm Cu 71 ppm As
Sample	Lbe-4	UTM: 3235 E, 6755 N	660 ppb Au 190 ppm Cu

Sources of these results are thought to be northerly striking quartz veins, although the felsic tuff horizons should not be discarded. Overburden is shallow and covers about 70 % of the area, which may well have kept a mineralized horizon hidden from view.

2) Sørdalshøgda Area

Map 1534 I (1 : 50.000).

When prospecting here one must keep in mind three possible types of mineralization each distinctive by its geology and ore association. From results received, work should be on a priority basis. The following gives the characteristics of the possible types of mineralization.

A) Au, Ag, Zn enriched volcanoclastic horizon

- Rock samples include grades of 5,1 g/t Au, 9,0 g/t ^{Ag}~~Au~~, 0,35 % Zn. No other element found.
- Visible sphalerite zones are associated with strong mag hi.
- Almandine garnet is a common marker horizon and ore zone constituent.
- The host carbonate rich quartz chlorite schists are commonly highly weathered and rotten.
- Any high zinc soil geochem may be used as a prospecting tool, regardless of its mobility comparative to gold and silver.
- The true width of mineralization as found in drill holes Sør-2/84, and Sør-4/84 is approximately one meter, and two meters wide respectively.

B) Au, Cu, Ag enriched quartz veins in close association with intrusive sill-like quartz diorite.

- The host rock is most commonly a carbonate rich quartz chlorite schist.
- Tetrahedrite is common associated and most probably carries the silver.
- Gold is visible as small flakes and grains along fracture zones in highly weathered areas.
- The quartz diorite is closely underlying the quartz veins.
- Antimony would serve as a good geochemical indicator with tetrahedrite being present.
- Copper is also present as malachite and chalcopyrite.
- Quartz veins are commonly up to 0,5 meters in width and typically strike to the north or northwest.

C) Au enriched quartz veins or boudins.

- Host rocks are generally mafic volcanics, and amphibolite.
- Veins are usually bull quartz with spotty sulphide stain.
- Values up to 10 g/ton Au with no other associated element.
- Strike of veins or boudins is generally north to north-westerly.
- These mineralized zones lie stratigraphically under the other types of Au mineralizations, generally to the south.

Detailed mapping of the complete Sjørdalshøgda area would be necessary to locate additional mineralized horizons. This area, by far, has proved to be the best area for possible ore deposits, although a close eye on whether the competition will drop their land in this area should be taken.

3) Russemoen and Karvikdalen.

Map 1534 I (1 : 50.000).

This area, located approximately 3,5 kilometers up the Karvikdalen valley at the southwest end of Skogsfjordvatnet, has potential for Zn, Pb and Au. The area differs from others by being located on anorthositic rich basement rock.

From the 1983 soil survey on the Russemoen grid, a Zn, Pb, Au anomaly was isolated but left open to the north. Prospecting during 1984 located mineralization off the grid in nearly outcrop along a stream bed. Possible fault breccias with Pb, Zn rich carbonated filled fractures are seen in close association with intrusive quartz diorite. Profile 2+00 N, B/L is centered at 2550 E, 5841 N with the base line running north south. Results for the soil surveys can be found with the box of maps. Approximately 1200 meters of I.P. were also performed on this grid although results were negative.

To encourage the situation a continuation of this mineralized zone appears to be exposed 1 kilometer up the valley from the 1984 grid center point. The outcrop is along a distinctive

stream valley including fault breccias, chlorite schists, and carbonate rich beds and veins with associated galena and sphalerite. Visual estimations are approximately 5 % Pb, 2 % Zn and the mineralization is exposed for almost 50 meters. We await rock samples from these zones and others down by the grid area.

4) Gold panning on Ringvassøy.

Old stories of prospectors finding gold on the island can be heard by many locals. An elderly local prospector by the name of Nils Raste has claimed to have found gold nuggets in creeks and streams on the island and after a conversation with the man a better idea of his localities may be pinpointed, if there is truth to them !

A) Up the Saltinbukta valley approximately 1,0 kilometer from the southeast side of Skogsfjordvatnet can be found small gravel diggings in the creek bed. Cut-crop surrounding the area has exposed rich quartz ankerite carbonate veining. Grab samples from these veins have returned values as follows:

Saltindbukta Grid (1983) Map 1534 I (1 : 50.000)

Röcks	L-7+30 S, 3+45 E - 210 ppb Au - < 4000 ppm Cu
	L-10+50 S, 3+3+ E - 98 ppb Au - 2800 ppm Cu

Stream sediment UTM: 3180 E - 5923 N - 140 ppb Au

B) Along the west side of Skogsfjordvatnet, especially near or around Nonsdagsdalen where many old Po, Py diggings are presently found. Mention of gold panning has also been made of this area. Our 1983 Langryggen grid did not isolate any anomalous horizons and we have yet to explain our excellent stream sediment values obtained in 1982. Values are as follows:

UTM: 2690 E, 6409 N - 500 ppb Au
UTM: 2698 E, 6357 N - 150 ppb Au
UTM: 2672 E, 6342 N - 240 ppb Au
UTM: 2724 E, 6298 N - 83 ppb Au
found on Map 1534 IV (1 : 50.000).

Drill log

SURALS-
-HUGDA

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

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From	To	Description	Interval		ppm				Assays				ppb		ppm	
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag						
		- Sulphide is very small and disseminated in chlorite schist (trace). Found at 9.50 - 9.90 (approx 0.1%), at 26.10 in quartz carbonate boudin (trace Cn, Mal), and in green schist at 43.05 (approx 1.0% Py in 2 cm bands)														
		- Magnetite found at 6.50, 8.80 - 9.05, 9.70, 20.50, 26.50 - 26.75, and 31.25 - 31.45.														
		- Small (4 to 10cm) felsic horizons, fine grained, greyish, highly siliceous, at 24.00 - 24.10.														
44.52	65.70	CALCAREOUS BANDO ANDESTIC LAPILLI TUFF (minor mafic flow sections)	58.00	59.00	120.0		100	100.0							1.0	
		- Light green to olive colour, calcareous bands with minor Qtz parallel to bedding. Chlorite throughout with feldspar fragments up to 3 cm.	63.80	64.80	420.0		32	110.0	13						1.0	
		- Sulphide in trace amounts (Py) as disseminates and some minor 1cm bands	64.80	65.80	110.0		28	96.0	7						1.0	

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

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From	To	Description	Interval		ppm			Assays			ppb		
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag			
		Possible fault zones (?) in fracture fill areas at 7.55. Highly siliceous.							%				
		- Very small disseminates of pyrite along bedding planes. Magnetite found at contact of lower unit at 9.00, 10.35.											
		- Minor epidote stain along fractures.											
10.43	31.13	CARBONATE RICH QUARTZ CHLORITE SCHIST	10.50	11.50	81.0		36	0.02%	9	1.0			
		- Unit is dark green and very distinctly shows banding of quartz carbonate layers (5-8mm). Ankerite rich areas prominent.	11.50	12.50	250.0		30	0.01%	23	1.5			
		- felsic tuff to flow zones (marker horizon for BDH Ser-4/84. Found at 11.85 - 12.15. Unit has distinctive ankerite rich upper and lower contact.	12.50	13.50	99.0		52	0.02%	6	1.5			
		- Other ankerite rich areas at 12.05 - 12.70, 19.45 - 19.60, 21.35 - 21.45, 26.40 - 26.53, 35.15 - 35.20.	13.50	14.50	120.0		40	0.02%	8	1.5			
		- Biotite rich Qtz carbonate chlorite schist from approx 21.60 - 26.00.	14.50	15.50	120.0		42	0.02%	5	1.5			
		- Magnetite zone very strong and mixed	15.50	16.50	130.0		42	0.03%	9	2.0			
			16.50	17.50	71.0		44	0.06%	7	2.0			
			17.50	18.50	150.0		46	0.07%	24	2.0			
			18.50	19.50	110.0		44	0.07%	40	2.0			
			19.50	20.50	68.0		48	0.08%	41	2.0			
			20.50	21.50	160.0		44	0.08%	51	4.5			
			21.50	22.50	80.0		54	0.09%	17	6.0			
			22.50	23.50	120.0		64	0.09%	31	8.0			
			23.50	24.50	140.0		56	0.16%	150	3.0			

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

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From	To	Description	Interval		ppm				Assays		ppb		ppm	
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn%	Au	Ag				
		with garnet rich sediments and high % of sphalerite. Zone from 25.20 - 25.45	24.50	25.50	220.0		82	1.39%	1200	5.5				
		strong at 25.33, and speckled at 18.55 - 18.75	25.50	26.50	200.0		44	0.13%	120	3.0				
		- Sulphide mostly pyrite, with minor pyrrhotite. Traces of Pb, Cp, Pyrite at 18.36 (up to 5% banded form) and at 28.90 - 29.05 (up to 0.5% diss). Sphalerite zone up to 4% Sp mixed with with garnets. Found at 24.25 - 25.35, with main zone from 25.40 - 25.63.	26.50	27.50	67.0		46	0.05%	6	1.5				
			27.50	28.50	88.0		44	0.04%	9	2.5				
			28.50	29.50	110.0		40	0.02%	8	2.5				
			29.50	30.50	110.0		36	0.02%	7	1.5				
			30.50	31.10	120.0		40	0.02%	5	2.0				
31.13	32.05	COARSE GRAIN ANDESITE TO DACITE FLOW	31.10	32.10	270.0		48	0.02%	3	3.5				
		- Light greenish, somewhat speckled texture from plagioclase and quartz.	32.10	33.10	110.0		52	0.02%	5	3.0				
		- Characterized by qtz boudins with traces of Co up to 1cm in size. Small blade like reddish mineral (?) in qtz boudin, but minor. Located at 31.50, 31.75, 32.05.	33.10	34.10	120.0		48	0.02%	7	2.5				
			34.10	35.10	120.0		40	0.02%	10	2.0				
			35.10	36.10	110.0		46	0.02%	5	2.0				
			36.10	37.10	110.0		36	0.02%	10	1.5				
		- Contacts are gradual.												
		- No other sulphide seen.												

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

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From	To	Description	Interval		Assays						
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	
32.05	38.95	QUARTZ CARBONATE CHLORITE SCHIST									
		- Similar to 10.43 - 31.15									
		- Amphibite zones at 35.20, 36.70									
		- Slight mac at 38.80									
		- No apparent sulphide seen.									
38.95	64.90	SLIGHTLY Banded 0.0% CARBONATE RICH									
		MARTIC. VOLCANIC FLOW									
		= Unit is dark green, some banded									
		texture although it is usually massive.									
		Fracture fills of qtz carbonate.									
		- No sulphide seen.									
	64.90	EOH									
		ANGLES TO CORE AXIS									
		10 meters 70°									
		20 " 75°									
		30 " 74°									
		40 " 65°									
		50 " 63°									

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

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From	To	Description	Interval		ppm				Assays				ppb	
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag				
		minor coarse grain mafic volcanic similar to 3.00 to 8.33 .												
		- Banded sulphide of pyrite from 10.75 - 11.45 . Bands are small and up to 2cm wide. Quantity decreases down section.												
		- Qtz vein with ankerite boarders at 45 to 46 , located at 16.03 .												
22.80	24.10	PROPHY MAFIC VOLCANIC FLOW TO SUB-VOLCANIC												
		- Similar to 3.00 to 8.33												
		- No visible sulphide.												
24.10	28.95	HIGHLY FRACTURED MAFIC VOLCANIC FLOW	25.75	26.65	750		26	820	2	0.5				
		- Unit is olive green , with fracture fills of quartz and carbonate. Qtz veining is prominent at 24.90 to 25.05 , 25.80 to 26.00 , 26.35 to 26.40 , 27.35 to 27.45 and 28.55 to 28.85. Veins with spotty sulphide at approx 60° to CA.	28.25	28.90	910		12	790	34	0.5				
		- Magnetite found at 28.40 to 28.45	28.90	29.90	1200		16	110.0	6	0.5				

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

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From	To	Description	Interval		Assays						
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	
28.95	30.05	PELSTIC TUFF HORIZON (?)									
		- Highly siliceous, dark grey to whitish grey with fragments of lapilli size.									
		- No visible sulphide.									
30.05	42.15	FINE TO COARSE GRAIN SPOTTY MAFIC VOLCANIC									
		= Similar to 3.00 - 8.33 although texture is somewhat more variable. Unit shows fracture fills of carbonate.									
		- No visible sulphide.									
42.15	43.90	MASSIVE BASALTIC FLOWS									
		- Dark to light green, massive texture, highly fractured and at times zones look silicified.									
		- No visible sulphide.									
43.90		BOH									
		ANGLES TO CORE AXIS									
		10 meters 75° 30 meters 80°									
		20 " 86° 40 " 82°									

PAGE

O.D.H. No.				Azimuth		Started	Directional surveys					
Property		Angle		Depth		Finished	Depth	Azim.	Dip.	Assays	ppb	ppm
Sørdalslshøgda		60		60		July 23/84				Zn %	Au	Ag
Co-ord.		Depth		83.60		Logged by						
From		To		Description		Interval		ppm		Assays		ppm
						From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn %	Ag
0.00	2.50			OVERBURDEN								
2.50	15.90			EPIDOTE STAINED CARBONATE BANDED MAFIC								
				VOLCANIC FLOW (minor felsic and silicified sections)								
				- Unit is dark green with alternating light green bands of epidote rich sections especially along carbonate layers. Texture shows a mixing feature, perhaps flow structure. Minor spotty sections but these are limited (sub-volcanic ?).		7.50	8.50	130.0		10	0.02 %	2
				Unit is fractured with carbonate fill.		11.50	12.50	130.0		18	0.02 %	4
				- Highly silicified sections similar to quartz latite to dacite. Chloritized throughout. These sections located at 2.55, 2.70 - 2.90, 3.13 - 3.32, 13.80, 15.80- 15.95 .		12.50	13.50	110.0		18	0.02 %	4

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

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From	To	Description	Interval		ppm			Assays		ppb		ppm	
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn%	Au	Ag			
		- Mag at 8.03 , 12.60 - 12.90 (strong) , Habit usually fine disseminated grains or fracture fills almost flow like.											
		- Sulphide is disseminated Py. Minor sections of banded pyrite along fractures and/or following possible tuffaceous fragments. Located at 12.60 - 12.85 (Py habit as banded form and fracture fill. Py approx 0.5% - 1.0% with magnetite.)											
15.90	23.70	CARBONATE RICH BANDED MAFIC VOLCANIC (lacking epidote stain, somewhat tuffaceous looking) - Unit is dark green fractured bands of carbonate throughout. Lacks epidote stain with carbonate bands as the previous unit showed. Lower contact is along garnet rich almandine zone. - Tuffaceous zones (?) at 19.10 , 21.35, 22.10 - 22.25 - Mag hi's at 21.35 (weak)	22.70	23.70	1900		24	0.07%	4		1.0		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOILDAL VERK A/S

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From	To	Description	Interval		Assays					
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
		This horizon can represent a marker horizon for DDH Ser - 2/84. Contacts are ankerite rich.								
		- Mag hi located at 35.25 may also be good marker horizon with DDH Ser - 2/84, along with garnet rich zone at 35.15 - 36.10.								
		- Sulphide concentration : Main sphalerite zone from 35.15 - 36.10 (approx 2% but highly variable) Pyrite is main associate as fracture fills at 34.15. At 34.15 up to 3% Sp with traces Cr and Py (small zone of 3cm) Whole mineralized zone of Sp generally from 33.50 - 36.40								
		- Qtz boudins or veins up to 3cm wide at 31.90, and 34.20. No regular CA angle.								
47.90	83.60	QUARTZ CARBONATE BANDED MAFIC VOLCANIC = Unit is dark green to grey black, shows fracture fills of qtz carbonate and possible flow structures of carbonate	58.40	59.40						
			68.00	69.00						
			74.40	75.40						

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

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D.H. No.		Sør-5/84		Azimuth		160° (177 ^g)		Started		Oct 20/84		Directional surveys																	
Property		Sørdalsløgda		Angle		- 55°		Finished		Oct 23/84		Depth		Azim.		Dip.		Depth		Azim.									
Crossed		L-4+500 L+50N		Depth		141.50		Logged by		J. Cuttle																			
From		To		Description								Interval		Assays															
												From To		Cu		Mo		Pb		Zn		Au		Ag					
0.00		2.60		Overburden																									
2.60		7.75		Spotty mafic volcanic flow. - Massive, dark green to blackish green unit, with consistent texture throughout. Visibly spotted with small creamy white feldspar growth almost as matrix fills (up to 5 mm diameter). - Unit is slightly fractured with quartz fill, with small erratic quartz veins at various angles to the C.A. Lower contact is gradational and the unit loses its speckled appearance and takes on a banded form. - No visible sulphide on magnetite concentrations.																									
7.75		31.60		Quartz carbonate chlorite schist (Highly banded alternating felsic to mafic lapilli tuff). - Unit is light greenish grey to dark green, highly banded towards top where the section resembles a felsic tuff to carbonate chlorite quartz schist (7.75-10.35) Quartz carbonate chlorite schist								7.50 8.50		95.0				18		130.		4		1.0					
												8.50 9.50		77.0				20		110.		9		1.0					
												9.50 10.50		87.0				20		170.		13		1.0					
												10.50 11.50		150.				26		230.		80		1.0					
												11.50 12.50		120.				24		320.		13		1.5					

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

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From	To	Description	Interval		Assays					
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
		DDH. Sør-5/84.								
		(Lapilli tuff) becomes more mafic towards bottom,	12.50	13.50	91.0		20	320.	11	1.5
		banding seen not as frequently.	13.50	14.50	120.		24	250.	7	1.5
		- No visible sulphide seen, or magnetite located.	14.50	15.50	110.		22	270.	4	1.5
		- Oxidized zones at 8.10-12.70, 17.20, 21.45.	15.50	16.50	110.		22	270.	9	1.5
31.60	39.80	Quartz carbonate fracture filled andesitic	16.50	17.50	170.		24	280.	14	1.5
		volcanic tuff (?) (no felsic sections)	17.50	18.50	110.		22	230.	12	1.0
		- Unit is light greenish grey with visible	18.50	19.50	140.		32	180.	18	1.5
		fracture fills of quartz carbonate. Minor	19.50	20.50	77.0		28	140.	4	1.5
		oxidized zones along quartz carbonate borders.	20.50	21.50	120.		24	110.	5	1.5
		Unit is fairly consistent throughout. A faint	21.50	22.50	77.0		26	120.	6	1.0
		banded feature seen (may be similar unit to the	22.50	23.50	120.		30	180.	8	1.5
		previous 7.75-31.60, but highly fractured, size								
		of fragments vary up to 20 mm but in layered								
		form.								
		- No visible sulphide as layers or disseminates.								
		- No magnetite.								
39.80	44.50	Quartz carbonate chlorite schist to fine mafic								
		lapilli tuff (sections felsic rich).								
		- Unit similar to 7.75-31.60. Top of section								
		mafic component is dominant, while lower contact								
		is more felsic tuff orientated. Banding is highly								

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

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D.H. No.	Sør-6/84	Azimuth	160° (177°)	Started	Oct 24/84	Directional surveys											
						Depth	Azim.	Dip.	Depth	Azim.	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag			
County	Sør-dalshøgda	Angle	- 55°	Finished	Oct 29/84												
Depth	L-3+750, 1+00N	Depth	91.60 m	Logged by	J. Cuttle												
From	To	Description	Interval		Assays												
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag							
0.00	4.30	Overburden															
4.30	6.30	Quartz carbonate fracture filled mafic volcanic flow (?)	4.30	5.30	200.			20		120.	10	1.0					
		(sections highly tuffaceous)	5.30	6.30	190.			16		140.	9	1.0					
		- Unit is dark grey green to greyish green where tuffaceous	6.30	6.80	76.0			22		120.	10	1.0					
		and somewhat fractured.	6.80	7.80	140.			22		100.	6	1.5					
		Banding is evident in tuffaceous and not found in more	7.80	8.80	96.0			16		160.	14	1.0					
		massive sections. Lower contact along 5 cm quartz	8.80	9.80	86.0			20		250.	13	1.0					
		boundin horizon.	9.80	10.80	130.			28		460.	35	1.5					
		- Sulphide as Py in disseminates (up to 0,5 vol %) from	10.80	11.80	150.			24		480.	11	1.5					
		4.40-4.65. No mag hi's.	11.80	12.80	160.			34		360.	15	1.5					
		- Highly banded tuffaceous zones at 4.60-4.80, and	12.80	13.80	67.0			30		260.	9	1.5					
		5.45-5.65	13.80	14.80	99.0			22		250.	16	1.5					
6.80	22.30	Highly banded mafic fine to medium grain lapilli tuff	14.80	15.80	120.			30		180.	17	2.0					
		(somewhat schistose) (minor felsic horizons).															
		- Slightly similar to mineralized horizon in Sør-4/84.															

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

PAGE

From	To	Description	Interval		Assays					
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
		approx same thickness and rock type except void of biotite, garnet, extensive magnetite, and pyrite. Unit is highly quartz carbonate banded generally grey greenish to light green. Lapilli fragments up to 2.0 cm, and composed of carbonate with minor quartz.								
		- Minor oxidized zones (reddish brown stain and at times has ankerite appearance as seen in Sør-2/84, 4/84) generally from 11.25-11.70.								
		- Upper contact is felsic rich from 7.05-7.50 and highly banded. Possible, marker horizon found in previous holes Sør-2/84, Sør-4/84 ?								
		- No visible sulphide. Magnetite as small disseminates from 11.10-11.70 with highly banded schist.								
22.30	30.70	Carbonate rich mafic volcanic lapilli tuff (minor flow sections).								
		- Unit is dark grey-green to green, texture similar to fracture filled volcanic flow, although fragments seen of creamy white carbonate and very minor quartz. Minor epidote stain towards top								

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLOAL VERK A/S

PAGE

From	To	Description	Interval		Assays							
			From	To	Ag	W	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	HG	T
		of unit along apparent fracture fills (?). No brecciated texture.										
		- No visible sulphide on magnetite.										
30.70	36.10	Andesitic lapilli tuff.										
		- Light grey green unit, slightly carbonate banded, and fine grain tuff in texture. Minor quartz and yellowish carbonate boudins up to 2.0 cm.										
		- No visible sulphide and only minor spotty disseminated magnetite.										
36.10	86.80	Highly mixed massive mafic volcanic flow and tuff	Fault zone:									
		- Unit generally dark chloritic rich green, highly banded at times and fragmented. Rhyolitic to felsic tuff at 47.85-48.05. Biotite (?) flakes have been chloritized.	64.00	65.00	6	2	16	160	5	1.0	30	170
			65.00	66.00	8	1	16	120	13	1.0	20	160
			66.00	67.00	6	1	18	130	8	1.0	10	120
			67.00	68.00	5	<1	14	86	8	0.5	<10	140
			68.00	69.00	6	2	18	120	<2	0.5	<10	140
		- Very minor sulphide as Py usually as small bands, possible fracture fills.	69.00	70.00	4	1	14	110	9	1.0	10	110
			70.00	71.00	1	1	14	130	10	0.5	<10	110
		- No visible fault breccia, although highly fractured ground intermittently from 64.00-75.00 and 81.10-81.50.	71.00	72.00	6	2	10	110	10	1.0	<10	120
			72.00	73.00	3	2	14	120	10	1.0	10	180
		- No magnetite.	73.00	74.00	3	2	26	160	13	1.0	10	270
			74.00	75.00	3	2	14	110	8	1.0	10	160

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

PAGE

JH No.		Sør-7/84		Azimuth		160° (177°)		Started		Oct 29/84		Directional surveys													
Property		Sørdalslshøgda		Angle		- 60 S		Finished		Oct 30/84		Depth		Azim.		Dip.		Depth		Azim.					
Core id.		L-3+75 Ø,		Depth		43,60		Logged by		J. Cuttle															
0-55 N												Assays													
From		To		Description								Interval		Assays											
												From To		Cu		Mo		Pb		Zn		Au		Ag	
0,00		6,10		Overburden																					
6.10		14.30		Carbonate rich mafic volcanic flow								10.00		11.00		120.		18		150.		10		1.0	
				(minor tuff and hackley texture)																					
				- Unit in dark green to grey green, includes carbonate																					
				as small layers in only a few places. "Hackley" texture																					
				from 11.35 - 11.90 including only carbonate.																					
				- Minor sulphide as py in disseminates with unknown																					
				reddish mineral at 10.45 (at 45° to C.A.) and 15.75.																					
				Reddish mineral (hematite, zincite ??). Small py																					
				layers with minor magnetite approx. 1 cm wide at 10.45.																					
				- Sections that are banded and tuffaceous are small.																					
14.30		30.00		Banded felsic to mafic lapilli tuff								14.30		15.30		110.		20		140.		7		1.0	
				(highly schistose towards top)								15.30		16.30		120.		26		160.		9		1.5	
				- Unit is greenish to greyish green, includes an								16.30		17.30		140.		20		140.		7		1.0	
				alternating felsic to more mafic tuffaceous series								17.30		18.30		210.		26		140.		15		1.0	

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PAGE

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

U. H. No.		Sør-8/84		Azimuth		160° (177°)		Started		Oct 31/84		Directional surveys															
County		Søralskogda		Angle		-60° S		Finished		Nov 2/84		Depth		Azim.		Dip.		Depth		Azim.							
Grid		L-6+000, 0+68N		Depth		88.70		Logged by		J. Cuttle																	
From		To		Description								Interval		Assays													
												From		To		As		Pb		Zn		Au		Ag			
0.00		3.90														Hag											
3.90		67.20		Carbonate banded andesitic to dacitic lapilli tuff								Fault zones															
				(sections highly schistose with minor mafic flows)								6.15		7.15		130		60		24		730		110		1.1	
				- Unit is greyish green, highly banded and fracture								7.15		8.15		160		90		32		920		140		2.0	
				filled with carbonate and minor quartz. Lapilli size								13.00		13.65		45		10		32		180		8		2.0	
				highly variable (5 mm-15 mm). From 3.90-6.15 (to								14.20		14.80		54		10		24		170		7		1.1	
				fault zone), mafic tuff with similar ankerite (or																							
				oxidized) zones with carbonate. Similar to mineralized								30.50		31.50		80		10		14		140		7		1.0	
				horizon in previous holes.								31.50		32.50		50		20		18		120		19		1.0	
				- Magnetite zones at 4.70-5.00 (with oxidized zones), 6.90																							
				(fault), 7.30-8.00 (fault), 19.10 (in carbonate vein),								39.00		39.50		30		10		18		150		6		1.0	
				27.40-27.90 (small gouge), 32.10-32.40 (strong in fault),																							
				39.10-30.40 (weak in fault), 50.40-50.90, below 60.00																							
				generally hi mag background.																							
				- Ni sulphide located in section																							

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FOLLDAL VERK A/S[illegible]

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

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FOLLOAL VERK A/S

D.H. No.		Sør-9/84		Azimuth		160° (1779)		Started		Nov 2/84		Directional surveys									
Property		Sørdalshøgda		Angle		- 65° S		Finished		Nov 3/84		Depth		Azim.		Dip.		Depth		Azim.	
L 7+54 Ø. B/L		59.30		Depth		Logged by		J. Cuttler													
From	To	Description	Interval		Assays																
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn %	Au	Ag											
0.00	3.70	Overburden					ppm														
3.70	40.80	Alternating mafic-felsic lapilli tuff	3.70	4.70	110					24	0.03	4			1.5						
		(highly schistose and oxidized)	4.70	5.70	94					26	0.03	6			1.5						
		- Unit is variable from felsic and mafic composition	5.70	6.70	110					28	0.03	3			1.5						
		Light grey felsic (sericitic rich in places) zones	6.70	7.70	110					26	0.03	5			1.5						
		towards top of unit at 9.65-10.05, 11.30-14.25, 17.20-	7.70	8.70	91					26	0.05	3			1.5						
		17.40. Whole unit grades into more mafic tuff	8.70	9.60	81					28	0.09	3			20						
		(chloritized) towards lower contact.	9.60	10.20	230					22	0.31	430			3.5						
		- Oxidized zones (or ankerite ?) generally from 3.70-27.50	10.20	11.30	81					24	0.12	21			2.0						
		- Garnet as almandine at 9.75-9.90, 11.70, 12.60-12.80	11.30	12.10	200					26	0.30	520			3.5						
		usually synonymous with felsic zones. Only found as	12.10	12.60	120					20	0.87	540			4.0						
		small disseminates and not mixed heavily with magne-	13.60	13.10	470					40	1.25	1300			1.5						
		tite as was seen in Sør-2/84, Sør-4/84. Garnet and	13.10	14.10	110					22	0.06	23			2.5						
		sphalerite have 80 % correlation.	14.10	15.10	120					26	0.08	27			2.5						
		- Magnetite as both bands and disseminates at 6.00-6.30	15.10	16.10	110					26	0.15	61			2.5						

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

PAGE

From	To	Description DDH. Sør-9/84	Interval		Assays				
			From	To	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
		(bands), 8.85-9.85 (strong), 11.70-11.80, 12.50-14.10, 21.65 weak. Correlation with garnet and felsic zones.	16.10	17.10	71	24	0.10	17	2.5
			17.10	18.10	98	18	0.09	16	2.0
			18.10	19.10	120	24	0.08	12	2.5
		- Sulphide as pyrite and sphalerite. Pyrite as disseminates, fracture fills and massive bands (< 0.5 cm).	19.10	19.70	570	50	1.56	990	5.0
			19.70	20.70	60	54	0.11	93	2.0
			20.70	21.70	120	18	0.09	36	1.5
		Sphalerite as small disseminated bands (minor fracture fills with py) usually associated with carbonate layers. Rarely massive. Sp commonly with felsic horizons. Sp at 10.05 (1 cm band 10 % Sp), 12.60-12.95 (1 % less Sp, py), 19.40-19.60 (1 % Sp, tr py). Pyrite from scattered though section from 3.70-20.00.	21.70	22.70	170	20	0.12	12	2.5
			22.70	23.70	78	20	0.05	13	2.0
			23.70	24.70	120	22	0.03	6	1.5
			24.70	25.70	100	26	0.02	3	2.0
			25.70	26.70	100	20	0.02	2	1.5
			26.70	27.70	92	22	0.02	4	1.5
			27.70	28.70	76	26	0.03	18	1.5
		- Minor gouge at 14.80, 15.40-15.80	28.70	29.70	39	20	0.02	5	1.0
		- Minor qtz veins/boudins at 28.30, 29.40, 34.85-35.10 (minor rust)	29.70	30.70	110	16	0.02	6	1.0
40.80	59.30	Mafic to intermediate tuff (minor massive flow)							
		- Light greyish green to grey, not highly schistose somewhat fracture filled with carbonate and minor quartz.							

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

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FOLLDAL VERK A/S

[illegible]

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

PAGE

D.H. No.	Property	Co-ord.	Azimuth	Angle	Depth	Started	Finished	Logged by	Directional surveys				Assays					
									Depth	Azim.	Dip.	Depth	Azim.	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	
Sør-10/84			160° (177°)			Nov 3/84												
Sørdalshøgda			-50°S			Nov 7/84												
P-3+000. 4+00N			65.00 m			J. Cuttler												
From	To	Description																
0,00	3.00	Overburden																
3.00	5.80	Biotite rich, fine grain intrusive tonalite to diorite																
		- Light grey to grey black, spotted with small biotite flakes. Texture is fine grain and void of any veining.																
		- Disseminated mag throughout unit and strong response.																
		- No sulphide																
		- Lower contact is biotiterich (?) and sharp at approximately 45° to C.A.																
5.80	8.80	Amphibole rich mafic volcanic flow (minor tuffaceous sections.																
		- Unit is dark green, mafic, and generally spotted with amphiboles throughout. Matrix is fine basalt in nature.																
		- Minor quartz carbonate veins																
		- No sulphide																

PAGE

FOLLODAL VERK A/S

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

PAGE

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LEIRBØG-
-ØALEN

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PAGE

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

D.D.H. No.			Azimuth		Started		Directional surveys									
Leir - 1/84			153		July 28/84		Depth	Azim.	Dip.	Depth	Azim.	Ag				
Property			Angle		Finished											
Leirbogdalen			45		July 29/84											
Co-ord.			Depth		Logged by		Interval		ppm			Assays				
L - 0400 ØV 5+75N			134.60		J. Cuttle		From	To	Cu	As	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag		
0.00	3.50		OVERLAP				8.00	9.00	240.0	5.4	10	72.0	140			
							9.00	10.00	270.0	7.3	8	34.0	16			
3.50	48.50		SPONGY AMPHIBOLITE (minor massive flows)				10.00	11.00	290.0	5.6	10	40.0	17			
							11.00	12.00	320.0	0.8	10	37.0	14			
			- Unit is characteristic dark green to black, extremely hard, and somewhat spotty from feldspar				12.00	13.00	370.0	0.8	10	36.0	12			
							13.00	14.00	350.0	2.8	8	37.0	20			
			- Minor qv (no carbonate) located at 9.40 and 22.35 at 80° to GA. Minor Po and trace Cr in quartz vein.				14.00	15.00	290.0	1.0	8	30.0	14			
							15.00	16.00	280.0	3.3	8	27.0	9			
							16.00	17.00	240.0	7.0	8	31.0	12			
			- Sulphide as disseminates of Po, Cr, and by from approx 8.00 - 29.00. Copper values may be high.				17.00	18.00	320.0	4.6	10	32.0	21			
							18.00	19.00	230.0	7.0	10	25.0	17			
							19.00	20.00	170.0	12.0	10	27.0	12			
							20.00	21.00	240.0	13.0	10	26.0	13			
48.50	60.40		SLIGHTLY Banded to MASSIVE BASALT (appears to be silicified)				21.00	22.00	260.0	6.8	10	26.0	13			
							22.00	23.00	170.0	12.0	8	29.0	13			
			- Unit is greenish grey, somewhat massive				23.00	24.00	280.0	9.8	10	34.0	23			

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

PAGE 2.

From	To	Description	Interval		ppm		Assays				ppb	
			From	To	Cu	As	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag		
		with minor quartz veins (1 - 2 mm) found throughout. Sections are spotted, similar to amphibolite but these are limited.	24.00	25.00	2900	12.0	10	40.0	15			
			25.00	26.00	300.0	3.0	10	41.0	20			
			26.00	27.00	280.0	3.3	8	31.0	16			
		- Small visible sulphide section from	27.00	28.00	220.0	4.0	8	29.0	10			
		55.45 - 55.80 (Po and Co)	28.00	29.00	223.0	4.3	10	32.0	13			
		pyrrhotite rich black argillite	55.40	56.40								
		(minor andesitic flow in middle of section)	59.50	60.50	170.0	360	10	120	6			
			60.50	61.50	790.0	>1000	10	1000	14			
		- Unit is black, compact, massive, and has banded pyrrhotite throughout. Minor cherty horizons as layers and fragments (?)	61.50	62.50	370.0	430	16	850	5			
			62.50	63.50	460.0	530	14	2300	25			
			63.50	64.50	390.0	29.0	14	2500	35			
		- Sulphide up to 40% Po, with minor Co and Sp. Traces of Py. Pyrrhotite sections at 60.40 - 61.00, 67.62 - 69.30, 70.15 - 70.30. Minor Po, Sp, and Co through rest of unit.	64.50	65.50	230.0	21.0	18	930	15			
			65.50	66.50	69.0	56.0	16	110	8			
			66.50	67.50	180.0	62.0	18	350	5			
			67.50	68.50	190.0	59.0	16	260	15			
			68.50	69.50	400.0	280	16	1500	20			
			69.50	70.50	230.0	60.0	12	230	7			
			70.50	71.50	360.0	160	10	430	24			
			71.50	72.50	770	7.0	10	58.0	<2			

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

PAGE 3.

From	To	Description	Interval		ppm				Assays				ppb	
			From	To	Cu	As	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag				
70.30	119.30	ANDESITIC FLOWS AND TURFS	84.00	85.00	100.0	2.3	16	41	4					
		- Dark green unit, mafic, sometimes												
		showing possible flow structures. Minor												
		quartz carbonate bands, erratic in formation												
		Minor garnet zones.												
		- Traces of Po and Cp												
119.30	134.60	HIGHLY BANDED MAFIC TO												
		INTERMEDIATE TUFF												
		- Unit is striped grey/white with mafic												
		matrix. Quartz carbonate as fill. Garnets												
		are seen up to 2cm in diameter. Highly												
		chloritic in places.												
	134.60	EOH												
		ANGLES TO CORE AXIS												
		(next page)												

FOLLDAL VERK A/S[illegible]

PAGE

D.O.H. No.	Azimuth	Started	Directional surveys					
Leir- 2/84	333	July 29/84	Depth	Azim.	Dip.	Depth	Azim.	
Property		Finished						
Beirbogdalen	45	July 30/84						
		Logged by						
Co-ord.		J. Guttelle						
L - 1+50 Ø 5+75N	84.60							

		Description	Interval		ppm		Assays				ppb
From	To		From	To	Cu	A.S.	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	
0.00	2.80	<u>OVERBURDEN</u>									
2.80	24.85	<u>SEDIMENTARY HOSTZON, with ARGILLITE,</u> <u>GABBROS, CHERMY ORGONIONS, plus or</u> minus biotite.	2.80	3.80	51.0	25.0	6	240	<2		
			3.80	4.80	53.0	38.0	8	110	3		
			4.80	5.80	150.0	23.0	26	67	<2		
		- Unit is highly variable in texture, with	7.10	8.10	81.0	64.0	16	190	2		
		alternating bands of greyish chert to siliceous	8.10	9.10	38.0	13.0	14	120	<2		
		argillite into coarse grain amphibole lathed	9.10	10.10	85.0	30.0	14	110	3		
		rich rock. Quartz veining is small usually	10.10	11.10	45.0	46.0	16	130	6		
		containing white carbonate.	11.10	12.10	120.0	280.0	8	210	8		
		- No visible sulphide except Py as	12.10	13.10	240.0	8.2	12	97	6		
		disseminates in trace amounts.									
		- Sections split are general areas of									
		argillaceous rocks.									

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FOLLDAL VERK A/S

PAGE 2.

From	To	Description	Interval		ppm				Assays			
			From	To	Cu	As	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag		
24.85	50.80	BANDED MAFIC VOLCANIC FLOW (minor tuffaceous zones) - Dark green, massive, except for quartz carbonate layers. Towards top of section texture gives siliceous appearance. - No visible sulphide throughout.										
50.80	52.05	HIGHLY SILICEOUS GREY CHERTY HORIZON - Unit is grey to white grey, slightly banded and includes minor Po at 51.15 . Very minor py.	50.80	51.80	120.0	0.9	12	110	3			
			51.80	52.80	140.0	0.8	14	140	2			
			52.80	53.80	360.0	1.1	12	110	3			
			53.80	54.80	160.0	0.6	12	87	3			
52.05	62.50	HIGHLY BANDED CALCAREOUS MAFIC VOLCANIC - Dark green, spotty appearance in places, includes small biotite zones. - Sulphide in small isolated zones at 52.70 . Includes Po, Py and trace Cp. - Ov at 58.35 - 58.60 at 40° to CA: Minor sulphide stain in gv.										

PAGE 3.

11-11-70 T-111 A/C

[illegible]

KABLE

PAGE

D.H. No.				Azimuth		Started		Directional surveys			
Lab - 1/84		145		July 24/84		Depth		Dip.		Azim.	
Property		Angle		Finished		Depth		Dip.		Azim.	
Veble (Sørdalshøpda)		50		July 25/84		Depth		Dip.		Azim.	
Co-ord.		Depth		Logged by		Depth		Dip.		Azim.	
T - 10+50 @ 3+50N		102.95		J. Cuttle		Depth		Dip.		Azim.	
From	To	Description		Interval		ppm		Assays		ppb	
				From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
0.00	3.00	OVERBURDEN									
3.00	12.00	FINE GRAINED KERATOPHYRE TO PHYLLITIC		3.00	4.00	4.0		12	71	2	<0.5
		VOLCANIC		4.00	5.00	2.5		14	79	<2	<0.5
		Unit is greyish white, fine grained to massive, and shows minor Qtz veining. Sericitic throughout with minor amounts of chlorite along fractures		5.00	6.00	2.0		14	90	2	<0.5
				6.00	7.00	100.0		14	130	17	0.5
				7.00	8.00	120.0		18	110	9	1.0
				8.00	9.00	140.0		18	190	45	1.0
		Minor section of mafic tuff from 6.60 - 0.20.		9.00	10.00	24.0		12	81	7	0.5
				10.00	11.00	1.5		12	42	<2	<0.5
		Pyrite in disseminations along fractures		11.00	12.00	1.0		12	50	5	<0.5
		and in matrix (traces). Native copper (?) as fracture growths in dendritic form (traces)		12.00	13.00	40.0		20	170	3	1.0
		located at 9.30 - 11.00. Unknown cubic silvery mineral in top of unit generally with Py zone		13.00	14.00	50.0		22	190	7	1.0
		at 3.00 - 6.60		14.00	15.00	58.0		8	8.5	5	<0.5

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

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From	To	Description	Interval		ppm						Assays				ppb		ppm	
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag								
12.00	44.07	SILICIFIED ANDREESTIC TO DACITIC FLOW																
		- Unit is light green to pale green, massive in form, and is slightly banded from layers of act carbonate. (limited)																
		- No apparent machi's																
		- Minor sulphide in qv at 22.65 and 31.65 as small stringers of Po and Cp. Qv at 55° to CA.																
44.07	46.60	SPECIFIC RICH ORZ BYE FELDSPAR	44.10	45.10														
		INTRUSIVE	45.10	46.10	10.0		4	4.0	<2	<0.5								
		- Unit is greyish to green grey, highly spotted with act eyes up to 4mm in size.	46.10	47.10	15.0		6	20	4	<0.5								
		Towards lower contact k-spar staining is found along fractures. Contacts of unit are sharp at top and bottom, approx 60° to CA.	47.10	48.10	140.0		16	120	20	1.0								
		- Sulphide found as pyrite only in disseminates as trace amounts.	48.10	49.10	26.0		18	140	7	1.0								
			49.10	50.10	42.0		20	100	15	1.0								

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D.D.H. No.		Azimuth		Started	Directional surveys				
1784		180		July 26/84	Depth	Azim.	Dip.	Depth	
Property		Angle		Finished					
Høgda		45°		July 27/84					
Co-ord.		Depth		Logged by					
1 - 9+00 V 2+35 S		104.70		J. Cuttle					
To		Description		Interval		ppm		Assays	
From	To			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn
								ppb	
0.00	6.20	OVERBURDEN							
6.20	6.65	SERICITE RICH FELSIC CHERTY TUFF							
		- Unit is white to grey white, somewhat massive and shows small pinky colour of probable k-spar sections. Unit is spotted with black, cubic to lathy unknown mineral.							
		- No sulphide seen.							
6.65	19.70	BANDEN EPIDOTE RICH MAFIC FLOWS TO TUFFS		12.30	13.20	60.0		12	43
		= Unit is dark green to brownish green, highly banded with biotite in more sediment originated areas, and has small intersecting ctz carbonate veinlets throughout.		13.20	14.20	91.0		12	60
				14.20	15.20	59.0		18	92
				18.50	19.50	40.0		16	66
		- Mafic flow sections prominent more so down section from 16.10 to 18.05.							

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

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From	To	Description	Interval		ppm		Assays					ppb	
			From	To	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag			
23.30	24.90	pyrrhotite rich chlorite sericite	23.30	24.30	430.0		12	48	22				
		volcanic quartz (sections cherty)	24.30	24.75	1000		8	31	52				
		- Unit is light green to white/grey, highly banded with with sericite, chlorite, and pyrrhotite. Siliceous sections throughout similar to elongated cherty fragments.	24.75	25.75	91.0		14	110	4				
		- Sulphide content more pronounced at top (23.30 - 23.75) and bottom (24.55 - 24.90). Po up to 4% with traces of Cp and Py. Unit coincides with first mag and shootback conductors.	25.75	26.75	150.0		10	52	4				
24.90	50.05	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC FLOWS (minor tuffaceous zones)	36.50	37.50	160.0		14	54	8				
		- Unit similar to 10.70 - 23.30, but not as highly silicified.	42.30	43.30	790.0		30	58	8				
		- Quartz vein section with minor Po at 15° to CA at 37.00 - 37.10	43.30	44.30	160.0		8	42	8				
		- Sulphide (banded and diss) located at 42.50 (5% Po), 43.50 - 43.85 (15% Po), and 45.40 - 45.55 (10% Po, 1% Cp, in qv at 20° to CA)	44.30	45.80	70.0		50	79	3				
					</								

