

**SUMMARY REPORT ON THE  
1989 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM  
ON THE TAY RIVER PROPERTIES**

Whitehorse M.D., Yukon  
Aug. 27 - Sept. 5, 1989

**Location:** 1. 115-130 km NE of Carmacks, Yukon  
2. NTS Sheets 105 L/9 and 105 K/5  
3. Latitude 62° 24' to 62° 38' N  
Longitude 133° 47' to 134° 15' W

**For:** **Garden Lake Resources Ltd.** EIP 89-059  
420-111 Richmond Street West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5H 2G4

**By:** Harmen J. Keyser, B.Sc., FGAC  
**Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.**  
412-675 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6B 1N2

January 19, 1990

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Terms of Reference

This report was prepared at the request of Mr. D. Rankin, President of Garden Lake Resources Ltd. Its purpose is to present the results of a 457.5 m diamond drilling program carried out on the *Tim* claims (Tay River properties) in August - September 1989. Previous exploration work is also summarized.

Exploration work was carried out to explore for potential massive sulfide mineralization indicated by previous gravity surveying and diamond drilling. The program was supervised by Greg Smith, B.Sc. of Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. Drilling was performed by Kluane Diamond Drilling Ltd. with helicopter support provided by Trans North Air Ltd.; both of Whitehorse.

### 1.2 Location and Access

The Tay River properties are located in central Yukon, about 115-130 km northeast of Carmacks (Figure 1). Access is provided by helicopters based at Carmacks or Ross River.

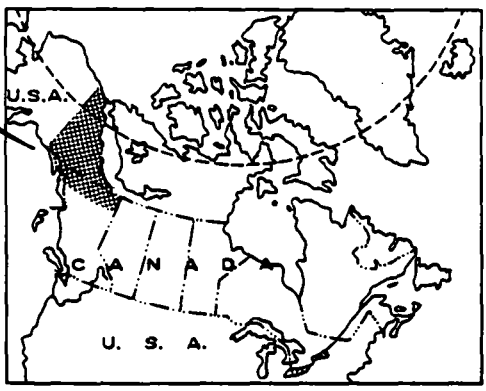
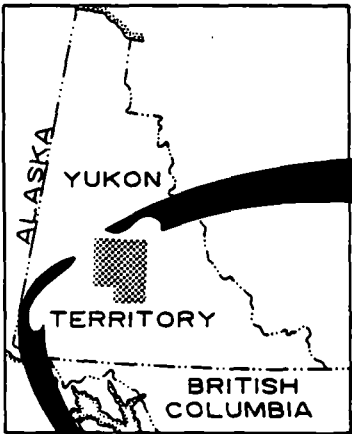
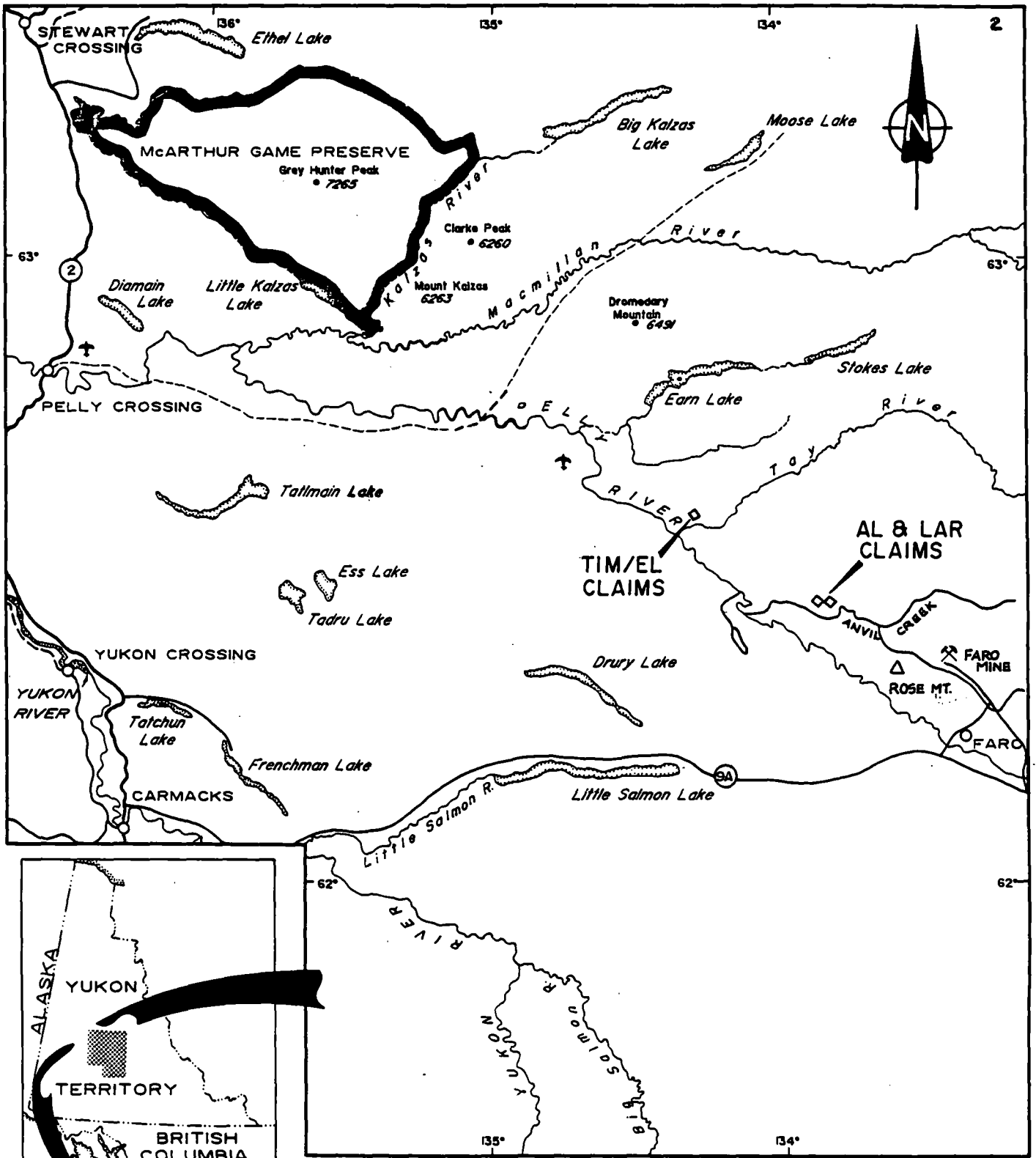
### 1.3 Property

The Tay River properties consist of 62 unsurveyed two-post claims covering approximately 1300 hectares in three non-contiguous claim groups staked according to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. Claim data are as follows:

Claim Name	Grant No.'s	Recording Date	Expiry Date
Al 1-16	YA97494-509	16 June, 1987	16 June, 1990*
Lar 1-16	YA97478-493	16 June, 1987	16 June, 1990
Tim 1-16	YA97510-525	16 June, 1987	16 June, 1990
EI 1-14	YB26624-637	17 Aug., 1989	17 Aug., 1990*

\* before filing 1989 assessment work.

The *Al*, *Lar*, *Tim*, and *EI* claims are held by Eagle Lake Explorations Ltd. and Mr. Bernie Kahlert, subject to option agreement with Garden Lake Resources Ltd. They are staked in the Whitehorse Mining District and are shown on Yukon Quartz Sheets 105-K-5 and 105-L-9. The claims are collectively known as the Tay River properties.



GARDEN LAKE RESOURCES LTD.	
TAY RIVER PROPERTIES	
LOCATION	
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.	JAN. 1990
NTS 105 L/14	DRAWN BY NH SCALE 1:1,000,000 FIGURE: 1

#### 1.4 History

Intensive prospecting and geological, geophysical, and geochemical exploration about the Vangorda Creek area during the period 1953 to 1976 culminated in the discovery of six Pb-Zn-Ag massive sulfide deposits in a 30 km long belt (Brock 1973, Tempelman-Kluit 1979). Total pre-production reserves exceeded 140,000,000 tonnes averaging 10% combined zinc-lead and 40 g/t silver. Production began in 1967 by Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation. Curragh Resources Ltd. currently produces 13,500 tonnes of ore per day at the present Faro mine, about 25-50 km southeast of the Tay River properties.

Overland Exploration Services Ltd. carried out reconnaissance exploration in an area northeast of Faro in 1970-71 on behalf of Aquitaine Company of Canada, Canadian Reserve Oil & Gas Ltd., Canada Southern Petroleum, Husky Oil Operations Ltd., and Canadian Occidental Minerals Ltd. (Salt 1971). Results of the work led to the staking of several claim groups, based on geophysical (gravity, IP, and EM) and geochemical anomalies. Subsequent drill testing in 1971 of a gravity anomaly on the current Tim claims encountered sulfide mineralization in the last meter of a 182.9 meter drill hole (Neelands 1972).

Claims covering the 1970's targets were allowed to lapse and selected areas were restaked for Eagle Lake Explorations Ltd. and Garden Lake Resources Ltd. beginning in 1987. Garden Lake Resources Ltd. completed two diamond drill holes totaling 457.5 m during the period August 27 to September 5, 1989 to test the 1970-71 gravity anomalies.

#### 1.5 Physiography

Situated in the northern part of the Anvil Range, topography is moderate with elevations ranging from 760 to 1375 meters. Vegetation is characterized by stunted poplar and spruce, with several swampy areas.

The climate in the area of the Tay River properties is variable, with hot summers and long cold winters. Precipitation amounts to about 50 cm annually.

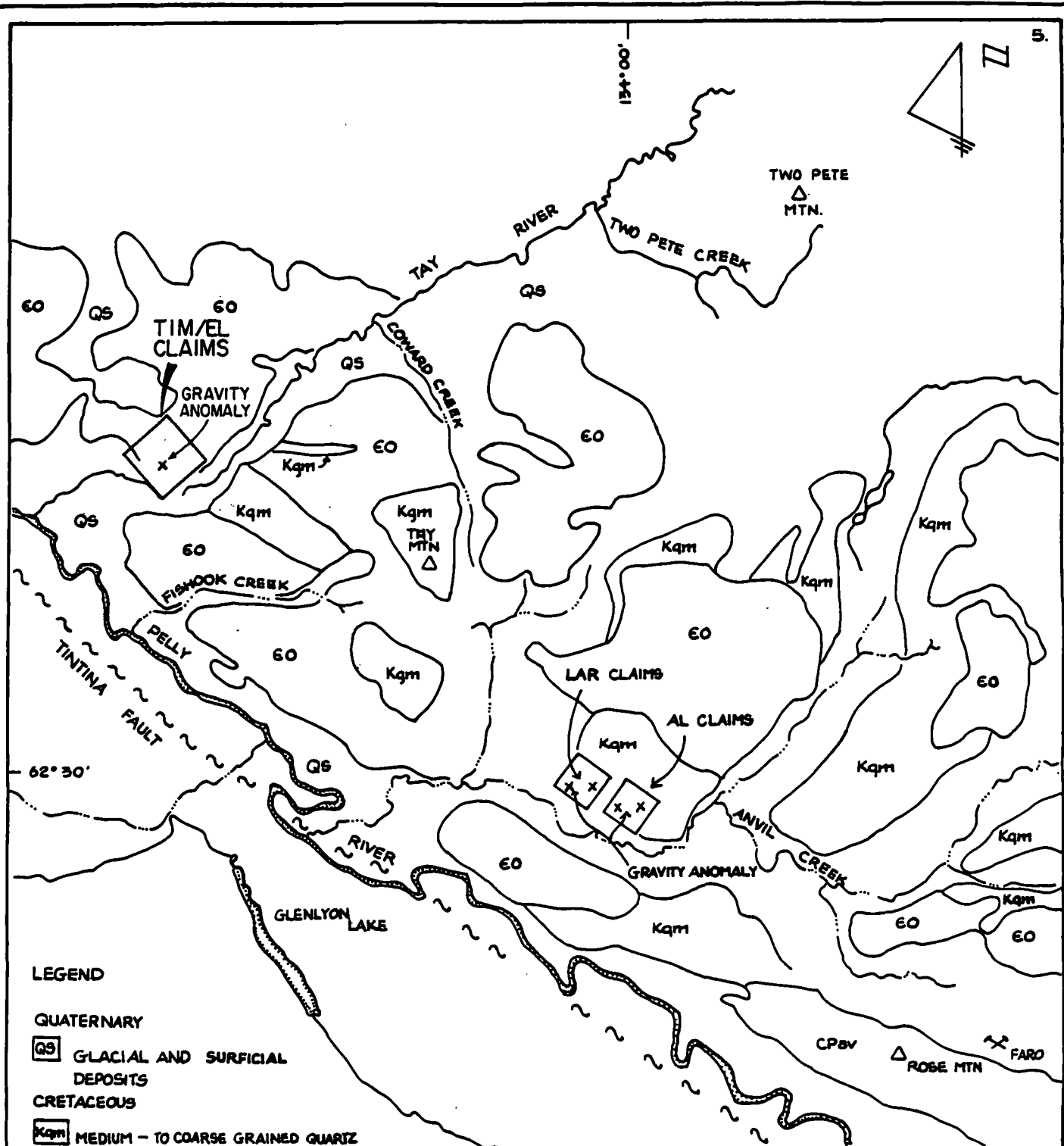
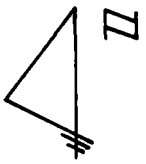
## 2. GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Tay River properties are situated in the Yukon Cataclastic Terrane of the Omineca Tectonic Belt on the north side of the Tintina Trench. Campbell (1967), Tempelman-Kluit (1979), and Gordey and Irwin (1987) have adequately described the regional geology.

Cambro-Ordovician schists, phyllites, and quartzites of the Anvil Allochthon, which have a complex polydeformational/polymetamorphic history, are the most commonly exposed lithologies in the area. Quartz monzonite and granodiorite intrusions have been mapped in the area.

The Faro ore deposits are hosted in a transition zone between calcareous and non-calcareous phyllites (Jennings and Jilson 1986) adjacent to Cretaceous quartz monzonite of the Anvil Arch. Phyllites are interbedded with volcanic tuffs. Massive sulfide ore at Faro is hosted in stratiform medium to coarse grained pyrite-sphalerite-galena lenses that dip moderately to the southwest (Jennings and Jilson 1986, Jilson 1989). The deposits form distinct positive gravity anomalies (Brock 1973).

Detailed geological mapping of the Tay River properties has not been completed to date. Previous regional mapping (Figure 2) shows that the Tay River properties are underlain in part by lithologies similar to those hosting the Faro ore deposits (Gordey and Irwin 1987).



LEGEND

QUATERNARY

**Qs** GLACIAL AND SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

CRETACEOUS

**Kqm** MEDIUM - TO COARSE GRAINED QUARTZ MONZONITE AND GRANODIORITE

PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN

**CPbv** ANVIL ALLOCHTHONOUS ASSEMBLAGE BASALT, TUFF, AND BRECCIA, CHERT AND SILICEOUS TUFF, LIMESTONE, SERPENTINITE

CAMBRO - ORDOVICIAN

**EO** BASALT, TUFF AND BRECCIA, SILTSTONE AND CHERT SLATE, SHALEY LIMESTONE TO CALCAREOUS PHYLITTE, SCHIST AND MARBLE

AFTER CAMPBELL, 1967. AND GORDEY AND IRWIN 1987.



GARDEN LAKE RESOURCES LTD.	
TAY RIVER PROPERTIES	
COMPILATION	
AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.	JAN. 1990
NTS: 10SK, L	DRAWN BY: LK
SCALE: 1:250,000	FIGURE: 2

### 3. GEOPHYSICS

Over 300 line kilometers of gravity surveys were completed in 1970 by Overland Exploration Services Ltd. in the area of the current Tay River properties. Bouguer gravity maps showing residual gravity anomalies were prepared after data corrections for free-air, latitude, density, diurnal drift, and terrain (Salt 1971).

Resultant anomalies were thought to reflect density changes in the upper 300 meters of the earth's crust (Salt 1971), and are considered to be similar in size and intensity to gravimetric anomalies at Faro (Salt 1971, Vohra 1988). A total of five of the anomalies are covered by the current Al, Lar, and Tim/EI claims. Results of geochemical and IP surveys over the gravity anomalies are inconclusive (Salt 1971).

A positive gravity anomaly on the Tim claims has an amplitude of 1.4 milligals and covers an area of 1.5 by 1.0 km (Vohra 1988). Depth to the top of the anomaly is estimated by Vohra (1988) at 90-125 meters below surface. A vertical diamond drill hole completed in 1971 tested the anomaly to a depth of 182.9 meters. Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralization was encountered in the last meter of the hole (Neelands 1972).



#### 4. DIAMOND DRILLING

A total of 457.5 m (1501 feet) of diamond core drilling (NQ) in two holes (Figure 3) were completed on the *Tim* claims during the period August 27 to September 5, 1989. The drilling was designed to test for the source of excess mass such as massive sulfide mineralization indicated by the gravity anomaly (Vohra 1988) below the 1971 drilling.

Entire core lengths were placed in core boxes and logged for lithology, structure, mineralization and competency. Direction of the holes was monitored with *Pujari* down-hole dip tests. Potential mineralized zones were sampled by splitting and analyzed for total Au, Ag, Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, As, Ba, Sb, W, and Hg content by Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C. The analytical reports and drill logs are presented in Appendices A and B respectively.

Hole T89-1 was drilled at  $-90^{\circ}$  for 244.14 m at the same location as the 1971 drill hole which intersected pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralization at 181.9 to 182.9 m. Both holes intersected non-calcareous, locally skarnified, quartz-muscovite-biotite schist with irregular zones of garnet and chlorite. Sulfide mineralization comprised of mainly pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor chalcopyrite was intersected from 180.96 to 191.20 m in the 1989 hole, corresponding well with results reported in 1971 (Neelands 1972). Total sulfide content ranged from less than 1 to 5%, with sulfides restricted to small bands parallel to schistosity and small fracture fillings. The best intersection was 0.42 m grading 2422 ppm copper, 32 ppm lead, and 116 ppm zinc from 189.78 to 190.20 m.

Hole T89-2 was collared 140 m NNW of T89-1 to test the same gravity anomaly. Lithologies intersected were biotite-quartz-muscovite schist similar to those in T89-1. Zones of garnet and chlorite mineralization were also noted. Pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralization with traces of chalcopyrite was intersected at 117.80 to 120.15 m. The best interval was 1.18 m grading 1790 ppm copper, 5 ppm lead, and 63 ppm zinc.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Tay River properties are underlain by Paleozoic metasediments lithologically similar to those hosting the Faro massive sulfide ore bodies located along strike 25-50 km to the southeast. Granitoid intrusions are mapped in the area.

The ground is a massive sulfide lead-zinc-copper prospect. The current claim group covers five gravimetric anomalies outlined in a 1970-71 exploration program which are considered similar to anomalies at Faro.

Diamond drilling completed in 1989 at one of the five residual gravity anomalies was not successful in locating any indications of massive sulfide mineralization. Given that the two drill holes explored well below the anomaly's interpreted depth, it is unlikely that the anomaly was caused by massive sulfide mineralization. Other features such as topographic effects are suspected of causing a 'false anomaly'.

A total of four additional gravity anomalies are covered by the *Al* and *Lar* claims. This ground remains untested.

Based on results of the 1989 diamond drilling program and the 1970-71 geophysical surveying, more work is warranted on the Tay River properties. The following is recommended:

1. Re-evaluate the 1970-71 gravity anomalies in light of the 1989 drilling results. Targets may have to be re-interpreted in accordance with new density and topographic data by a geophysicist qualified in gravity surveys.
2. Carry out deep-penetrating EM and/or IP surveys over any valid gravity anomalies to facilitate an understanding of relative sulfide content and geometry.

Any continued diamond drilling is contingent on results of the above work.

Respectfully submitted,  
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.

January 19, 1990

Harmen J. Keyser, B.Sc., FGAC

## 6. REFERENCES

- Brock, J.S., 1973: Geophysical Exploration Leading to the Discovery of the Faro Deposit. C.I.M.M. Bulletin, Vol. 66, October 1973.
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- Jilson, G.A., 1989: Ore Deposits of the Anvil District, Central Yukon. Paper presented at Alaska Miners Association, Juneau Conference, April 20-21, 1989.
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- Salt, W.T., 1971: Gravity Survey of the Mark Claims Group, Yukon Territory. D.I.A.N.D. Assessment Report 060981.
- Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1979: Geology and Mineral Deposits of Southern Yukon. In D.I.A.N.D. Yukon Geology and Exploration 1979-1980.
- Vohra, D.R., P.Eng., 1988: Report on Interpretation of Gravity Surveys Data on Lar, Al, and Tim Claims, Anvil Mining District, Yukon Territory. Private report for Contact Bay Resources Ltd. by Shensha Consultants Limited.

## 7. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, HARMEN J. KEYSER, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC., 412-675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of Saint Mary's University with a degree in geology (B.Sc., 1981) and have been involved in geology and mineral exploration continuously since 1978.
3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F3759) and a member of the Yukon Professional Geoscientists Society.
4. I have no direct or indirect interest in the properties or securities of Garden Lake Resources Ltd.
5. I am the author of this report on the Tay River properties, Yukon, which is based on personal examinations of the *Tim*, *EI*, and *Lar* claims on September 1-2, 1989 and a review of available literature.
6. I consent to the use of this report by Garden Lake Resources Ltd. for any purpose deemed necessary, provided that no portion may be used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning differing materially from that set out in the whole.

January 19, 1990

Harmen J. Keyser, B.Sc., FGAC

**APPENDIX A**

Analytical Reports

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.  
 130 Pemberton Ave.  
 North Vancouver, B.C.  
 V7P 2R5  
 (604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667



Geochemical  
 Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

REPORT: V89-116414.0 ( COMPLETE )

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.  
 PROJECT: 42

SUBMITTED BY: S. TUFFORD  
 DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au Gold	21	10 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	Inst. Neutron Activ.
2	Ag Silver	21	0.1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
3	Cu Copper	21	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
4	Mo Molybdenum	21	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
5	Pb Lead	21	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
6	Zn Zinc	21	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
7	As Arsenic	21	2 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	Inst. Neutron Activ.
8	Ba Barium	21	100 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	Inst. Neutron Activ.
9	Sb Antimony	21	1 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	Inst. Neutron Activ.
10	W Tungsten	21	2 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	Inst. Neutron Activ.
11	Hg Mercury	21	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL-SnSO4	Cold Vapour AA

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
0 DRILL CORE	21	2 -150	21	CRUSH,PULVERIZE -150	21

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06414.D

PROJCT: 42

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Mo PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Sb PPM	W PPM	Hg PPB
D2 344701		<10	0.5	41	<1	16	26	23	230	1	3	15
D2 344702		24	0.2	195	2	7	35	859	730	<1	3	<5
D2 344703		<10	<0.1	96	2	8	48	54	700	1	5	10
D2 344704		22	1.1	715	<1	12	45	110	710	<1	<2	<5
D2 344705		18	0.5	569	2	6	24	22	1100	<1	3	<5
D2 344706		19	<0.1	82	<1	8	51	42	880	<1	4	<5
D2 344707		35	<0.1	91	<1	10	42	19	960	<1	<2	<5
D2 344708		45	2.2	2422	2	32	116	18	460	<1	<2	<5
D2 344710		<10	<0.1	13	<1	12	32	7	140	<1	7	<5
D2 344711		<10	<0.1	7	<1	13	56	8	170	<1	<2	<5
D2 344712		<10	<0.1	18	2	7	124	22	690	<1	<2	<5
D2 344713		<10	0.4	131	<1	5	37	6	680	<1	12	<5
D2 344714		21	0.4	202	1	7	49	3	700	<1	14	<5
D2 344715		<10	<0.1	27	2	4	76	21	820	<1	<2	10
D2 344716		14	<0.1	30	<1	4	8	4	110	<1	7	<5
D2 344717		<10	<0.1	29	<1	9	18	6	140	<1	9	<5
D2 344718		<10	0.2	160	2	5	68	9	900	<1	5	<5
D2 344719		13	0.8	603	<1	5	45	110	680	<1	<2	5
D2 344720		11	3.4	1790	2	5	63	6	590	<1	4	<5
D2 344721		<10	0.1	97	2	7	63	20	1100	<1	3	<5
D2 344722		<10	<0.1	38	<1	10	131	10	830	<1	3	<5

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.  
 130, Penikese Ave.  
 North Vancouver, B.C.  
 V7P 2K5  
 (604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667



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 PROJECT: 42

SUBMITTED BY: S. TUFFORD  
 DATE PRINTED: 11-OCT-89

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au Gold	1	10 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	Inst. Neutron Activ.
2	Ag Silver	1	0.1 PPM	HN03-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
3	Cu Copper	1	1 PPM	HN03-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
4	Mo Molybdenum	1	1 PPM	HN03-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
5	Pb Lead	1	2 PPM	HN03-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
6	Zn Zinc	1	1 PPM	HN03-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
7	As Arsenic	1	2 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	Inst. Neutron Activ.
8	Ba Barium	1	100 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	Inst. Neutron Activ.
9	Sb Antimony	1	1 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	Inst. Neutron Activ.
10	W Tungsten	1	2 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	Inst. Neutron Activ.
11	Hg Mercury	1	5 PPM	HN03-HCL-SnSO4	Cold Vapour AA

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
D DRILL CORE	1	2 -150	1	CRUSH,PULVERIZE -150	1

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DATE PRINTED: 11-OCT-89

PROJECT: 42

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Mo PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Sb PPM	W PPM	Hg PPB
D2 344709		12	0.2	212	1	18	63	12	880	<1	<2	<5

**APPENDIX B**

Drill Logs

AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

HOLE No. T87-1

Page 1 of 1

Property TAY RIVER NTS 105 L 9 Claim Tm 11 Elevation Azimuth 087° Length 24474 Dip 90° 85°  
 Coordinates Dip Tests PATAU 85° 75' Advance 0 Depth 244.14 Date Collared Aug 27 89 Date Completed Sept 2 89

Purposes To TEST GRAVITY ANOMALY + DEEPEN 1971 DRILL HOLE 60m IN DIAMETER Drilled by Klungs Assays by NAL Logged by G Smith

Interval m	From	To	Recy %	ROD	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	Interval		Core Width
							From	To	
0.00	3.65		0	0	NO RECOVERY / PRESUMED OVERBURDEN				
3.65	244.14				BIOTITE - QTZ - MUSCOVITE SCHIST (Ave 5mm) ± PLAGIOCLASE ± CHLORITE ± GARNET COARSE WELL Banded SCHIST WITH APPROXIMATE RATIO OF MAFIC BANDS TO QTZ RICH BANDS OF 75:25 RELATIVE TO TOTAL ROCK VOLUME. MAFIC BANDS RANGE FROM < 1mm TO 10 cm IN THICKNESS (AVE. 5cm) QTZ RICH BANDS RANGE FROM < 5mm TO 2.5cm (AVE. 2cm) MINOR FOLDING EVIDENT ESPECIALLY IN QTZ BANDS. MINOR FOLDING 21% OF CORE. MAFIC BANDS 21% OF CORE. MAFIC BANDS 21% OF CORE. 1.99, 93 - 20.19 QTZ RICH - 1.99m - 20.19m = 1cm zone of transitional several adjacent to 10m contacts. Crystals well formed. Textured and up to 10.7m in length. Also trace garnet 27.77 - 27.79 2 cm zone of amphibole - moderate magnesian - brassy massive / granular - follows schistosity which in mafic is not folded - trace malcolpitic on rock of zone & assoc purple tabular				

Interval		Rec'y %	ROD	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	Interval		Core Width
From	To					From	To	
365	24414			QTZ - BIOTITE - MUSC SCHIST (CONT)				
				45.84 SHEAR ZONE 1 cm wide ± ASSOCIATED CLAY ALTERATION 020° TO CORE AXIS - CORE RECORDS MOVED FOR 5cm EITHER SIDE OF ZONE - minor (5-7%) PYRITE in zone				
				47.70 SHEAR ZONE 1cm wide ± CLAY ALTERED SCHIST 020° TO CORE AXIS - 5cm // PYRITE STREAK - minor CALCITE in FRACTURES - minor ALTERATION OF SCHIST FOR 5cm EITHER SIDE OF ZONE				
				49.45 - 50.90 ZONE OF INCREASED SULFIDE CONTENT - PYRITE 95% ± TRAIL PYROPHOSPHATE / CALCITE - OOLITE in FRACTURES & CUTTING PLANE - NO ASSOC ALTERATION - SULFIDES < 3% of SECTION - QTZ RICH ZONE				
				61.31 - 61.61 ZONE OF PYROPHOSPHATE - MODERATELY FRACTURED - QTZ RICH ZONE - 15% PYROPHOSPHATE - minor PYRITE TRAIL CHALCOPRITE				
				87.02 - 8883 - QTZ RICH ZONE 2% PYRITE / PYROPHOSPHATE				

87° dip 087° az

AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.				DIAMOND DRILL LOG			HOLE No. T 87-1		Page 3 of 3	
Interval		Recy %	ROD	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	Interval		Core Width	Au	
From	To					From	To			
3.65	24414			QZ - SLIGHTLY - MISC SCHIST (CONT)						
				94.68 - 99.09						
				ZONE OF FRACTURED SCHIST						
				- FRACTURES 010° TO CORE AXIS						
				- CLAY / CARBONATE FILINGS IN FRACTURES						
				- SILICANOLITE 087° TO CORE AXIS						
				- TRACE PYRITE						
				123.11 - 125.10						
				APPEARANCE OF GARNET CRYSTALS						
				- 0.5 cm MAXIMUM DIAMETER						
				- DARK RED / BROWN IN COLOR						
				- CONCENTRATED IN MAFIC LAYERS CLOSE TO CONTACT & QZ RICH LAYERS						
				134.22 - 135.94	344701	13422	13594	1.72		
				QUARTZITE						
				- LIGHT GRAY FINELY CRYSTALLINE QZ						
				- MINOR PYRITE ON FRACTURES AND AS MICROVESICLES?						
				- MINOR CLAY ALTERATION ON FRACTURES						
				FRACTURES 010°						
				ABOVE? 085°						
				344702	17167	17202	1.15			
				SCHIST					1-15% QUARTZ	
									95% MICROCRYSTALLINE	5% MAFIC
									OCURS AS AN ORE	
				175.38						
				FRACTURE						
				1cm WIDE FILLING BY CLAY / PYRITE 50/50						
				010° TO CORE AXIS						
				OCURS IN QZ RICH SLIGHT						
				TRACE HORNBLENDE IN HOST RA ADJ ZONE						

AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

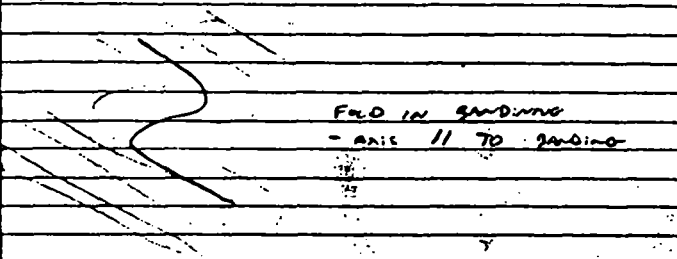
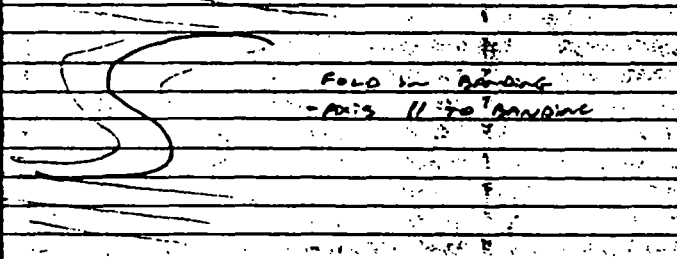

HOLE No. 789-2

Page 1 of —

Property Tim Clunas / Tai R. 2002    NTS 105 L/9    Claim Tim 13    Elevation    Azimuth    Length 213.36    Dip 090°  
 Coordinates    Dip Tests 87°    0.43    Advance 0    Depth 213.36    Date Collared Sept 3/89    Date Completed Sept 5/89  
 Purposes TEST GRAVITY ANOMALY    Drilled by KIVANS    Assays by VAL    Logged by C Smith

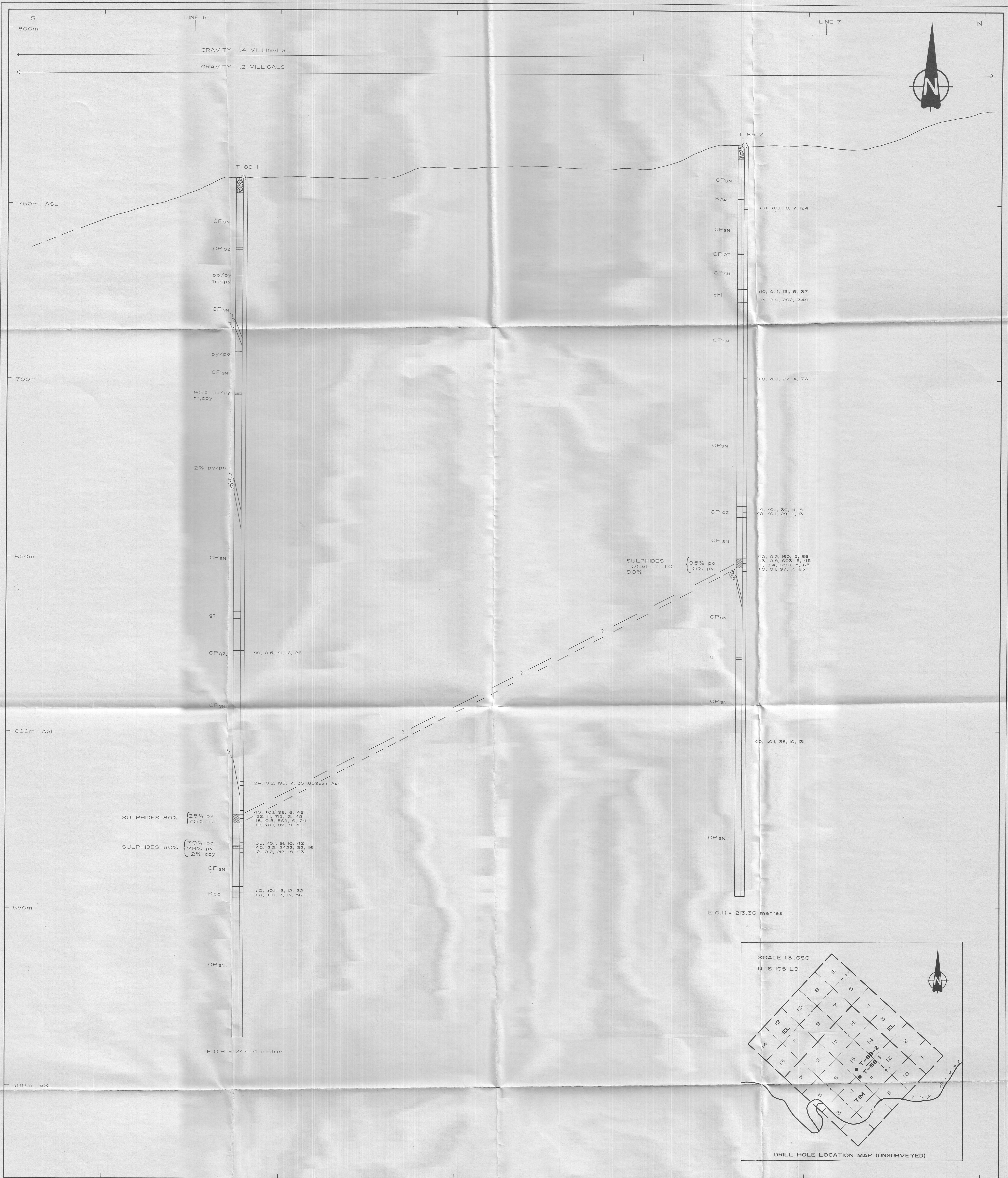
Interval m	Recovery %	RQD	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	Interval		Core Width
					From	To	
0.00	3.65		BIOTITE - QTZ - MUSCOVITE SCHIST CORE EXTREMELY DRIVEN MINOR OYAL				
3.65	23.36		BIOTITE - QTZ - MUSCOVITE SCHIST ± PLASIOCLAS ± CHLORITE ± GARNET  AS HOLE 789-1				
14.93	15.46		APLITE DYKE MEDIUM GRAINED / EQUICRANULAR QZ - FELDSPAR TRACE Biotite TRACE PYRITES ALKALS				
30.52	30.69		QZ VEIN - SUGARY TEXTURED WHITE QZ - MASC CHLORITE ALK A- CONTACT CONTACT 090°	34472	17.15	18.15	1.00

Interval		Recy %	ROD	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	Interval		Core Width
From	To					From	To	
3.66	21326			B. OTITE TOT - MUS SCHIST				
				40.95 - 44.53	344713	40.95	42.74	
				CHLORITE ALT ZONE	344714	42.74	44.53	
				95 100% OF MAPES ALTERED TO OLIVITE				
				MINOR PYRITE/PHYNONITE				
				MUSCOVITE OCCURS IN ALTERED BANDS				
				TORNALINE OCCURS AS 2mm LONG WELL-FORMED				
				STRIATED CRYSTALS IN BANDS				
					344715	6614	6714	
				102.96 - 105.93	344716	102.96	104.44	
				QUARTZITE	344717	104.44	105.93	
				MINOR PYRITE CONCENTRATED IN				
				FRACTURES				
				TRACE PYRITE DISSEMINATED AS < .1mm				
				BLEBS				
					344718	116.80	117.80	
				117.80 - 120.15	79	117.80	118.97	
				ZONE OF INCREASED SULFIDES	200	118.97	120.15	
				SULFIDES 95% PHYNONITE	201	120.15	121.15	
				5% PYRITE				
				SULFIDES OCCUR AS LAMINAE PARALLEL TO				
				BANDING IN SCHIST AND AS CONCENTRATIONS				
				ON FRACTURES 3% OF ZONE				
				LOCALLY 5cm SECTIONS OF 90% SULFIDES				

Interval		Recy %	ROD	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	Interval		Core Width
From	To					From	To	
				21.92				
								
				FOLD IN SANDSTONE - AXIS // TO SANDING				
				22.24				
								
				FOLD IN SANDSTONE - AXIS // TO SANDING				
				13.17				
								
				FOLD IN SANDSTONE - AXIS 80° TO CORE AXIS				







**LITHOLOGIES**

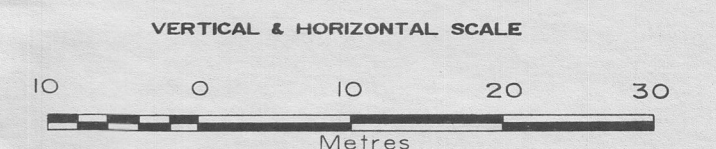
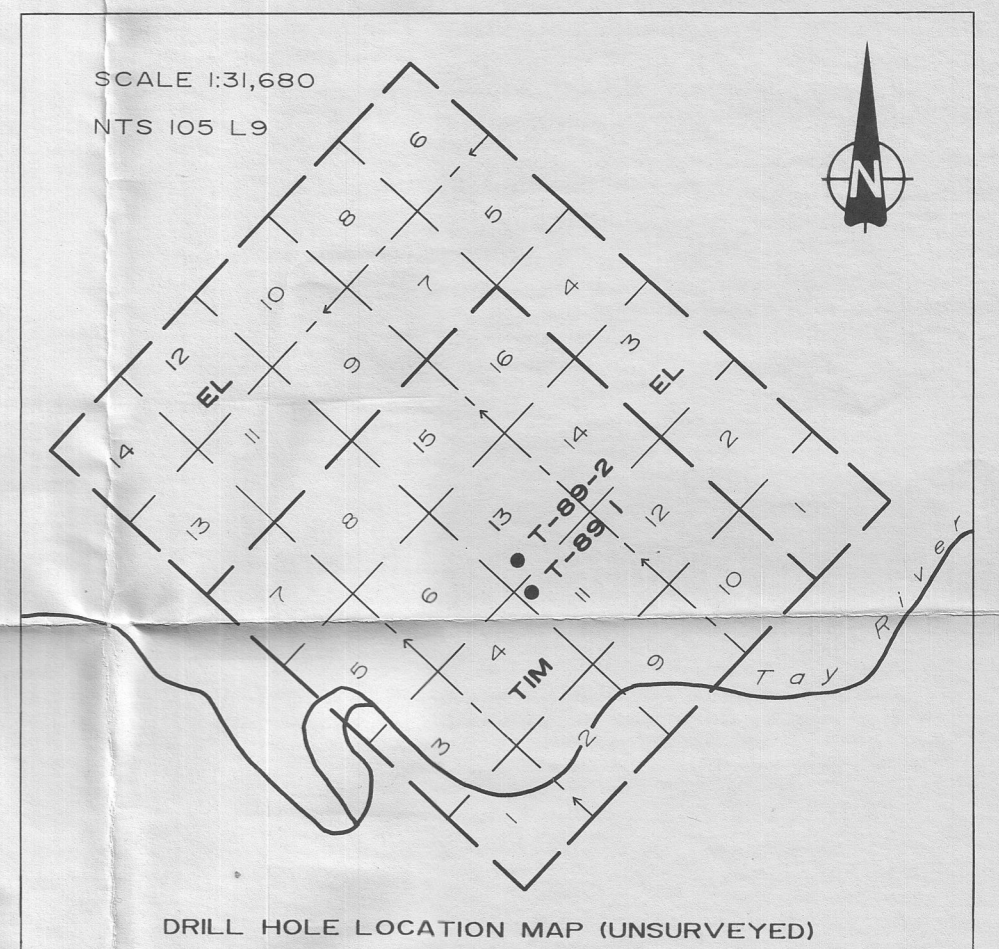
- QUATERNARY**  
 OVERBURDEN
- CRETACEOUS**  
 APLITE DYKES  
 GRANODIORITE
- PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN**  
 BIOTITE-QUARTZ-MUSCOVITE-SCHIST  
 QUARTZITE
- ABBREVIATIONS**  
 cpy Chalcopyrite  
 chl chlorite  
 qtz Quartz  
 gt Garnet  
 qv Quartz Vein  
 py Pyrite  
 po Pyrrhotite

**LEGEND**

- ground surface  
 geological boundary; defined, approximate, assumed  
 diamond drill hole  
 lithology & structure  
 assay information  
 weighted average  $\frac{g}{tonne}$  metre  
 cased interval; no core recovery  
 ground core  
 contacts (no orientation), contact (with orientation)  
 foliation  
 bedding  
 fracture  
 fault

**SYMBOLS**

- shear zone  
 stratigraphic tops  
 brecciated rock  
 mineralized interval: as - arsenopyrite, py - pyrite, sp - sphalerite, gn - galena, po - pyrrhotite, cpy - chalcopyrite, lm - limonite, gt - garnet; visual estimate of mineral content in volume percent if greater than 1 percent  
 N/S - not sampled  
 assayed trench chip sample projected to section; (g/tonne) Tr - trace  
 trench location  
 downhole measurement marker (in metres)  
 E.O.H end of hole  
 ASL above sea level



GARDEN LAKE RESOURCES LTD.  
 ANVIL PROJECT: TAY RIVER PROPERTIES

**DIAMOND DRILL SECTION**  
 DRILL HOLES T89-1, T89-2  
 PLAN SECTION AZIMUTH 335°

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. DECEMBER 1989  
 NTS 105L/9 Drawn by: SCALE 1:500 FIGURE 3