

Yukon Mining Incentives Program: 93-125

Drilling Report

PL8954, PL8955, PL9067, PL9118
P3233, P3325

Map 115-N-2 (Placer)
63°05'N, 140°55'W

By Ian Warrick

Moosehorn Exploration Program
Limited Partnership

April 1, 1993 to April 14, 1993

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Lease Holders

PL8954 - Katherine Warrick
PL8955 - Ian Warrick
PL9067 - Tony Yaklin
PL9118 - Ken Mulloy
P3323 - New Claymore Resources Ltd.
P3325 - New Claymore Resources Ltd.

Report Information

This report was prepared by Ian Warrick in two days.

The work was performed by Ian Warrick, W. Dryke, and Eric Allen of Whitewater Resources, 13 MacDonald Rd., Whitehorse, YT, Y1A4L1

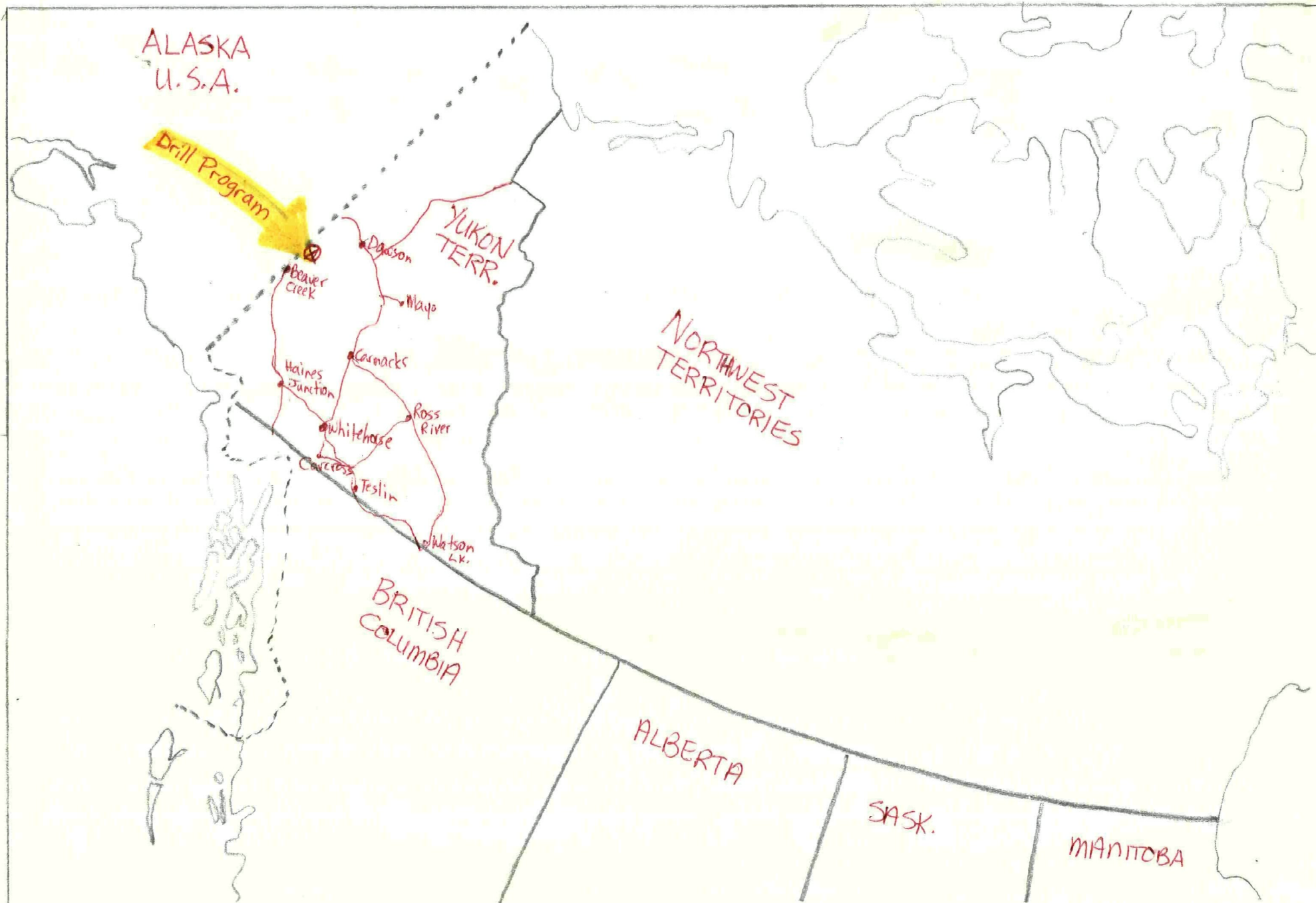
Project Summary

During April, 1993 Moosehorn Exploration conducted a percussion drill program in the Moosehorn Range area. This area is located 60 miles north of Beaver Creek, Yukon Territory. It is accessed by the construction of a 50 mile winter road, and by air charter during the rest of the year.

A truck mounted seismic drill using a 4 3/4" down-the-hole hammer with a 650 C.F.M. Atlas Coplo compressor was used to sample the frozen overburdens and bedrock. Drill cuttings were returned up the uncased holes by air and recovered in an inverted bucket at the hole collars. Twenty-seven liter samples were recovered from each five foot drill section. These were bagged and later panned by hand. An average of five pans were sampled from each five foot section. Gold was visually estimated and recorded. Visible gold was listed as fine or very fine; gold with obvious shape was listed as medium (1mm); coarse gold was larger than 2mm. The bedrock interface was determined by the peaking of gold values, and the successive absence of gold in the deeper samples. Panning also visually determined the character of the cuttings. Good recovery was obtained except when thawed ground was encountered (when water entering the hole would cause collapsing ground).

A D7F tractor was used to construct ice bridges and snow roads. Because of the mountainous terrain, in many cases it was also used to pull the drill truck. At one point, the truck lost a transmission bearing, and the engine and transmission were pulled in the field and repaired. U.S. Customs gave permission to move the drill and Cat through Alaska in order to reach the final target of the program. This provided better access than an all Canadian route.

The program's objective was to sample eluvial and alluvial deposits of the Moosehorn Pluton. The drilling discovered one high-grade placer deposit on Great Bear Creek. Other results from creeks to the north point to the absence of hardrock and placer deposits in those areas.



ALASKA
U.S.A.

Drill Program

YUKON
TERR.

NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES

BRITISH
COLUMBIA

ALBERTA

SASK.

MANITOBA

Beaver
Creek

Dawson

Mayo

Carmacks

Haines
Junction

Ross
River

Whitehorse

Carcross

Teslin

Watson
Lk.

DRILL LOG

Note: All holes vertical. All cuttings brown gravel unless otherwise noted

Legend: C - coarse Au M - medium grained Au F - fine Au

| depth | A-1 | A-3 | A-2 | A-4 | A-5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------|------------|-------|------------|-----------|
| 0'-4' | 4F 1M | muck | muck | muck rice | muck | muck | muck, ice | muck, wood | muck | 14F 2M | 11F 3M 1c |
| 4'-9' | 14F 8M | 3M 1c | 8F 10M | muck | muck | thawed | 14F 1M | 12F 10M 1c | 0 | 7F 5M 3c | 26F 9M 5c |
| 9'-14' | 7F 27M | 1F 1M | 12F 20M 1c | 1M | muck & wood | | 13F 4M | 14F 4M | 5F 1M | 13F 6M | 18F 4M |
| 14'-19' | 5F 9M 2c | 11F 12M | 11F 12M 7c | 4F 5M | 10F | | 5F 14M 1c | 13F 34M 8c | 4F | 11F 10M 2c | 14F 7M |
| 19'-24' | | 11F 3M | 14F 3M | 9F 10M 1c | 12F 1M | | 0 | 2F | 5F 7M | 0 | 1F |
| 24'-29' | | 14F 13M 1c | 1F 1M | 4F 5M | 11F 1M | | 0 | 0 | 3vF | 1F | 1F |
| 29'-34' | | 5F 6M 6c | 0 | 5M 3c | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34'-39' | | 3F 6M 2c | | 0 | | | | | | | |
| 39'-44' | | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| end of hole | 19' | 44' | 34' | 37' | 34' | 4' | 34' | 34' | 34' | 34' | 34' |
| | 7 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 0'-4' | muck ice | muck | muck | 0 | muck | 0 | muck | muck | muck | muck ice | muck |
| 4'-9' | 3F 6M | muck | muck, wood | 0 | muck | 0 | 0 | muck | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 9'-14' | thawed | 3F | muck | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 14'-19' | | 2F | loess | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A | thawed | thawed |
| 19'-24' | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1M | | | |
| 24'-29' | | 1M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 29'-34' | | 0 | 2F | 0 | 1F | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 34'-39' | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 39'-44' | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| end of hole | 9' | 44' | 44' | 44' | 44' | 44' | 44' | 44' | 19' | 13' | 14' |

Conclusions

The drill program was successful in delineating the target area's potential for hardrock and placer ore deposits.

Previously discovered economic ore deposits in the area consist of epithermal zones of propylitic alteration in the host cretaceous intrusive pluton. Residual eluvial oxide deposits host high grade placers. Approximately 55,000 oz. of placer gold have been recovered downslope of these zones of intrusive alteration. Canada Tungsten reported average ore grades of .06 oz./yd³ on Swamp Creek.

All the holes drilled on Great Bear Creek (A1-A5 and 1-6) produced good economic ore grades. For example, hole #3 showed a grade of .1 oz./yd³ over a 5' intersection. A drain will be trenched to bedrock during the 1993 exploration season to confirm this.

The other creeks that were drilled produced very low to nil amounts of gold in the drill cuttings. Drilling conditions and techniques were identical to the ones used on Great Bear Creek, and therefore the results suggest that the mountain range to the north does not host similar ore deposits.

The truck mounted drill with Cat support provided a satisfactory method of target evaluation. Drilling an uncased hole in frozen overburden during winter conditions, using a down-the-hole hammer is a simple, cost-effective method of exploration. Unlike other drill methods (such as augering or cased reversed circulation), this method is simple, fast, and has a good degree of accuracy. Augering is extremely slow in ground containing boulders, and reverse circulation is too cumbersome with poor and inaccurate recovery of gold values (Clarkson, 1992).

Drilling an uncased hole in frozen ground, however, does lead to some deterioration in the walls of the drill hole because of the rapid passage of the air return mixed with the cuttings. This requires constant monitoring of the drill cuttings at the hole collar by the drillers in order to determine when the bedrock interface has been reached. During this drill program, the bedrock consisted of decomposed granodiorite which produced almost identical cuttings to the gravel overburden. It is only after gravity concentration of the drill cuttings (in this case, panning), and the study of the drill logs that the bedrock interface can be roughly determined.

Finally, in the author's opinion, percussion drilling using a tank-mounted drill would be the ideal Winter and Spring prospecting method for discovering new hardrock and placer deposits in the Canadian North.

3409

10'
150
A
K
S
A
L
A
5'
152
17
153
63°00'
141°00'

MOOSEHORN

4074

RANGE

WIND

WINTER ROAD

REEF

JVY

DD

HILLY

RED

RAN

WELL

RAG

WINE

LODE

LODE

WON

NOW

NORTH

ALASKA HWY.
40 MILES

55' 50' 45'
ONE MILE

MAP IISN-2

I15N

