

Property File

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93 N 002

oxidised iron formation, located about 30-40  
ver Fault Zone. Gold generally occurs with  
nd arsenopyrite.

imited

s in several joint venture projects throughout  
imately \$14 million on diamond exploration  
as been involved in the discovery of four  
diamond-bearing but uneconomic. During on-  
e property in the summer of 1996, diamond-  
ered and diamonds were recovered from till  
indicator minerals. As a result, the Camsell  
nt exploration program in 1997.

oximately 277,000 acres and is controlled by  
rces Ltd. (57.3%) and Aber Resources Ltd.  
e joint venture in 1993, approximately \$4.2  
ty. Winspear Resources Ltd. has been, and  
ct.

with a survey of the glacial deposits that was  
chewan Research Council. Through 1993 and  
ey and a regional till sampling program was  
on techniques for kimberlites was conducted  
Slave province by Dr. N. Pokhilenko of the  
ibirsk, who was under contract to Winspear.  
amsell property, significant concentrations of  
from anomaly CL25. Subsequent drilling in  
e of the CL25 kimberlite which proved to be  
. Analyses of indicator minerals from the  
ated that the CL25 kimberlite had originated  
thus increasing the possibility that potentially  
l in the area.

ling program outlined two trains of indicator  
ty; one originating from the site of the CL25  
m the Snap Lake area. Analyses of indicator  
at those of the Snap Lake train originated from  
ng kimberlites. Consequently, the Snap Lake  
work on the property that was undertaken in

Snap Lake area suggested that the source of  
Camsell property with the most likely source  
program in the spring of 1996 focused on

geophysical targets under Snap Lake and intersected narrow kimberlite dikes in four  
holes. A re-interpretation of glacial transport directions in the summer of 1996 lead  
to re-orientation of the sampling program. During this program, concentrations of  
pyropes and kimberlitic chromite were recovered from till samples, five separate  
locations of kimberlite boulders were found, and two of these boulders that were  
analyzed contained significant quantities of diamonds. In addition, a total of 26  
diamonds have now been recovered from till samples in the Snap Lake area.

The exceptional exploration results that have been obtained on the Camsell property  
form the basis of a significant program comprising mainly geophysics and diamond  
drilling that is expected to begin in late January, 1997.

#### 11:50 Lorraine, Jajay Ring, BC

*Don Mustard, Lysander Gold Corporation*

During 1996 a modest program of diamond drilling on the Lorraine property in north  
central BC provided encouraging results. The continuity of the Bishop Zone was  
confirmed by a drill section some 200 metres south of the original section drilled in  
1994. Some of the mineralization is semi-massive with values up to 4% copper over  
3 metre drill sections. Hole #96-44 assayed 1.49% copper over 32.2 m, open to  
depth.

A program of regional talus fines and seep geochemical samples gave good response  
for the Main and Bishop Zones, and similar response from the North Cirque which  
is essentially untested by drilling. It appears that minimum objectives in terms of  
dimensions and grades (25 million tonnes at 1% Cu equivalent) will be available from  
these zones.

A major review of the regional geological setting of this unusual deposit identified,  
in airborne magnetic data, an annular anomaly some 10 km in diameter now called  
the Jajay Ring. It is speculated that this structure may be related to a buried alkalic  
complex first proposed by Dr. Jahat Koo in 1968, that is similar to the Palabora  
complex in South Africa. The metasomatic process which has affected the Duckling  
Creek alkalic rocks was identified as fenitisation. An empirical model is presented to  
suggest the why and wherefore of the Jajay Ring and proposes the setting may be one  
for elephant hunting.

Lorraine

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Abstracts