

Golden North interest receives summary report on Hedley property

HEDLEY, British Columbia—Good Hope Resources Ltd., owned 34 percent by Golden North Resource Corp., has received a summary report dated November 28, 1985, from Placer Development Ltd. regarding Good Hope's gold property on Nickel Plate Mountain near Hedley, British Columbia. The report follows.

During the 1985 field season, Placer Development Ltd. carried out an exploration program on the properties of Good Hope Resources, northeast of Hedley, British Columbia, which comprised geological mapping, detailed geochemical sampling, an induced polarization survey, diamond drilling and trenching.

The surface exploration work completed a two-year program of baseline surveys which sought to identify new areas of mineral potential within the properties.

Geological studies have led to the recognition of two environments in which gold mineralization may be expected on the Good Hope ground. These are (a) siliceous and sulphide (pyrite and pyrrhotite) bearing calc-silicate skarns as found at the Mascot and Canty mines and (b) disseminated sulphides in siliceous tuffs and sediments present on the York grid.

Some 39 line kilometers (23.4 miles) of induced polarization survey were completed over the Good Hope ground in July 1985 which outlined numerous areas of high chargeability and resistivity. Results of the 1985 work were integrated with earlier geological mapping, soil geochemical surveys, magnetometer, and VLF-EM surveys to provide an overall appreciation of the properties.

From this compilation, 11 widely spaced targets were selected for drill testing and one target area identified for trenching. A total of 11 drill holes comprising 4,504.87 feet were completed together with four trenches totalling 853 feet in length.

Drilling and trenching were carried out in three broad geographical areas, the Canty grid, the Horsefly-Terrier grid, and the York grid.

Favorable alteration (silicification and calc-silicate skarn) was found in the seven drill holes put into targets on the Canty grid. The highest gold values obtained were from hole 85-5, located approximately 2,297 feet south of the Canty shaft, where a 10-foot sample (321.5-331.4 feet) assayed 2.86 parts per million (ppm) gold.

Geochemically anomalous concentra-

tions of gold were found in four of the remaining holes (85-1, 85-2, 85-3, 35-14) where they intersect sulphide bearing calc-silicate skarn alteration. Concentration of gold ranging from 0.03 to 0.65 ppm were encountered in 10-foot sections of core over consecutive intervals of up to 407 feet. Hole 85-04, also on the Canty grid, was lost at 137 feet in a fault zone carrying 0.09 ppm gold over nine feet.

Mascot Gold has now established open pit reserves in the Nickel Plate/Sunnyside/Bulldog zone which lies immediately north of the Horsefly-Terrier claim group of Good Hope. Four drill holes (85-9, 85-10, 85-11, 85-12) were drilled on induced polarization and soil geochemical anomaly targets near the north boundary of the claim group. Hole 85-9, close to the Horsefly workings, did show considerable silicification and intersected minor skarn. Only trace quantities of gold were encountered, however, which occur erratically in the hole with a maximum value of 0.11 ppm gold over 10 feet (6.2-16.4 feet). The remaining three holes, 85-10, 85-11, 85-12 intersected minor silicification with scattered intersections carrying detectable gold. Hole 85-10 returned a maximum of 0.08 ppm gold over 10 feet, hole 85-11 returned a maximum of 0.08 ppm

gold over 10 feet, while hole 85-12 returned 0.05 ppm gold over 10 feet.

The four trenches were excavated to investigate two soil geochemical anomaly complexes on the York grid. The best development of gold mineralization is present in trench 3 where bedrock samples of sulphides bearing a siliceous sediments and felsic intrusive rock average 0.65 ppm gold over 147.6 feet including 19.7 feet of 1.32 ppm gold. Trench 1, placed on the second soil anomaly intersected similar rocks containing lesser quantities of gold including a 59-foot section which averaged 0.16 ppm gold. Trench 2, located 197 feet southwest of Trench 1, on the same soil anomaly complex, intersected similar rocks and returned anomalous concentrations of gold (0.03 ppm gold) in four separate 10-foot intervals. Trench 4, located 656 feet northeast of Trench 1, on the same soil anomaly, and excavated in siliceous sediments, returned a 39-foot interval averaging 0.11 ppm gold.

Subject to formal budget approval, a continued program of surface trenching and diamond drilling is planned for the 1986 season. ✕

Expert Testimony

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ern Ontario crafts exclusively.

If we are going to develop our industrial minerals, it must be with the idea of marketing them in the form of products and not just as raw materials. The North as many opportunities to achieve the significant benefits and increased prosperity that manufacturing brings when based on the use of local industrial minerals. And we have for too long imported products that we could be manufacturing ourselves.

I don't know if perhaps I sound a bit out of step with the free trade philosophy we're hearing today. But I know that the best hope for the North lies in finding economically viable opportunities to process more of our natural resources in this area.

I hope that I have got that message

Glamis continues heap leach tests at Yellow Aster

RANDBURG, California—The heap leach test program on Glamis Gold Ltd.'s Yellow Aster property is continuing. So far, two heaps each comprising 1,000 tons of screened material and unscreened pit run material are being leached with promising initial recoveries. Leaching has also begun on three additional heaps containing La Monte zone ore and dump tailings material. Detailed results of this initial metallurgical test program are expected before the end of the year.

Independent geologists have identified a total of more than 14 million tons of reserves—proven, probable and possible

