



Diamond Drilling for Geological Exploration
Vehicle Mounted, Helicopter Flyable, Skid Mounted

Bruce Stafford
255-3774

Ymir area
Narrow widths
← 2 m
Qtz v n
up to 23.5g.

823035

CLEARWATER CLAIM GROUP

NELSON MINING DISTRICT
SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION:

NTS = 82F6E

Latitude = 49° 20'N

Longitude = 117° 08'W

Elevation = 4500'-6000'

October 3/91



Diamond Drilling for Geological Exploration
Vehicle Mounted, Helicopter Flyable, Skid Mounted

LOCATION, ACCESS, OWNERSHIP

The Clearwater Claim Group is in the Nelson Range of the Selkirk Mountains, located in the Nelson Mining District on Mineral Title Map No. 82F6E.

Access to the property is via Highway #6 to the Clearwater Creek Forestry Road, approx. 10 km south of Nelson, B.C. From the Highway a 4X4 road runs approx. 12 km south-east directly to the section of property undergoing the current drilling program. It should be noted that 'ATCO', a major logging and lumber company, is in the initial process of putting in a logging truck quality haul road from the Highway to the upper sections of the claims.

The Clearwater Claim Group consists of 89 Mineral Claim Units, being either '2 post', reverted crown grants, or located claims. Of these 89 units Jaguar Equities Inc. (VSE) owns or has under option 37 units, with the remaining 52 units under option to Qualis Resources Inc. (VSE)

GEOLOGY

Regional mapping by the G.S.C. shows that the Clearwater Claim Group straddles a north trending contact zone between metasediments and granitic and dioritic intrusives. On the OT claims (see claims map) the contact zone is complex, having at least one and possibly several narrow tongues of intrusive rocks extending east from the main contact, which is located several hundred metres east of the shear zone (termed "Old Timer Vein"). Faulting within the claim area occurs along two principal directions, northerly and north-easterly, the latter being the most important with regard to mineral deposition. The "Old Timer Vein" occupies an irregular, northeast striking fracture zone.

HISTORY

During the early 1900's prospectors identified widespread gold mineralization, shipped small quantities of high grade ore from several properties and established the Ymir area as an important gold mining centre. (Sixth largest gold production in B.C.) Exploration during the 1920's resulted in the discovery of several deposits which would today be classified as conventional medium sized gold producers. At the former Yankee Girl, Dundee, Ymir Mine, a total of over 700,000 tons was reported producing an average grade of greater than 0.30 Au oz/ton.

The Clearwater Claim Group was originally staked in the early 1900's to cover a gold occurrence termed the "Old Timer Vein". Historic records indicate that results of surface trenching and shallow underground work were promising (values up to 2.5 oz/ton gold) however no significant exploration was done until the 1980's.

During the early 1980's a 4x4 road was run to the surface exposure of the shear zone, a large area stripped of its overburden and a 100 metre long trench cut along the shear. A total of 22 tons of this stripped material was shipped directly to the Cominco smelter at Trail, returning an average of 0.116 Au oz/ton, 2.50 Ag oz/ton. The geological comment on the shipment was "that it included a considerable amount of waste." In addition to the trench along the shear, a number of trenches were cut diagonally across the zone for a distance of at least 300 metres. These trenches have subsequently sloughed in, however an examination of the material removed from the trenches indicates that the shear continues for at least that distance.

During 1987 and 1988 P.M.Explorations Ltd. conducted exploration programs on the property, including geochemical and geophysical surveys. The geophysics study substantiated a possible strike length of at least 300 metres, and samples returned assays of up to 2.590 Au oz/ton. Based on these results 3 holes were drilled in 1988. The drill was placed 50 metres north of the east end of the trench, with a 45°, 60°, and 75° dip hole drilled from this site. The best hole returned 5.37 metres of 0.129 oz/ton gold.

Bruce Stafford

255-3774

In 1990 Jaguar Equities Inc. commissioned two diamond drill holes to be drilled on the same section of the trench as the 1988 drilling, in order to verify previous results. DDH 90-01 and DDH 90-02 were collared approx. 100' north of the eastern end of the trench, 171° azimuth, 60° and 45° dip respectively. Both drill holes intersected heavy quartz-sulfide mineralization, with DDH 90-01 returning a weighted average of 0.352 oz/ton gold over 14 feet. A continuous 5 foot section from within this 14 feet returned a weighted average of 0.888 oz/ton gold. A similar 5 foot section of DDH 90-02 returned an assay of 0.578 oz/ton gold.

*sample
90
me
to*
In 1991 two additional holes were commissioned by Jaguar. DDH 91-01 was drilled at a 60° dip, intersecting at approx. 40 feet west of the intersection of DDH 90-01. A 13 foot intersection returned a weighted average of 0.371 oz/ton gold, with a continuous 6 foot section from within this 13 feet returning an average of 0.524 oz/ton gold. DDH 91-02 intersected approx. 170 feet east of DDH 91-01, 60° dip, to a point at least 75 feet east of the most eastern extent of the trench. Assays on DDH 91-02 had not been completed at the time of this report, however a visual inspection of the intersection seems to indicate that the eastern end of the shear may have been reached.

DISCUSSION

Exploration:

This style of mineralization is identical to that developed at the largest gold deposits in the Ymir Camp and it is recommended that extensive diamond drilling be carried out to test the down dip extent of the zone. If the eastern end of the shear has been discovered, the western extent of strike and depth of the deposit must be found. Drilling to date has reached a straight vertical depth of approx. 76 feet, with values appearing to be increasing at depth. The surface explorations (trenching, geochem, geophysics.) all indicate a possible western strike length of at least 300 metres, and this must be drilled to test width, depth, and grade.

Mining:

As an example, if this deposit was found to be 800 feet long, 300 feet deep, and 6 feet wide, this would equate to approx. 80,000 tons of ore. If a grade of 0.500 oz/ton gold was maintained, this represents \$16,000,000.00 at \$400.00 Can. per Oz. There are a number of factors present which would greatly assist the economics of such a deposit.

To begin with, the property is located in a well established mining area, with an abundance of skilled miners and equipment available at a relatively low cost. The off-road section being put in by 'ATCO' represents a savings of tens of thousands of dollars, the property is only 12 Km. from a major highway, and rail transport is also available, so transportation costs would be low. There are a number of mills available locally, and I.C.P. (multi-element analysis) indicates that the ore is simple high grade gold, low grade silver, with little or no arsenic present, so milling should be simple and inexpensive.

On the property itself, the topography (very steep slope to the north) allows for a short access tunnel, with drifting on ore a possibility from the west. Gold values have been found over a relatively wide area, so little or no waste need be removed. This will further reduce mining, shipping, and milling costs.

In conclusion, given all of these factors above, the current low price for gold, and the successful exploration to date, the author considers this to be a very viable prospect.



ASSAYS

DDH 90-01 (60° dip)

Interval (feet)	Au oz/ton
91 - 93	0.175
93 - 95	0.364
95 - 98	1.238
98 - 100.5	0.029
100.5 - 103	0.018
103 - 105	0.006

grams
 6.0 }
 12.5 } 2.1 m
 42.5 }
 1.0

DDH 90-02 (45° dip)

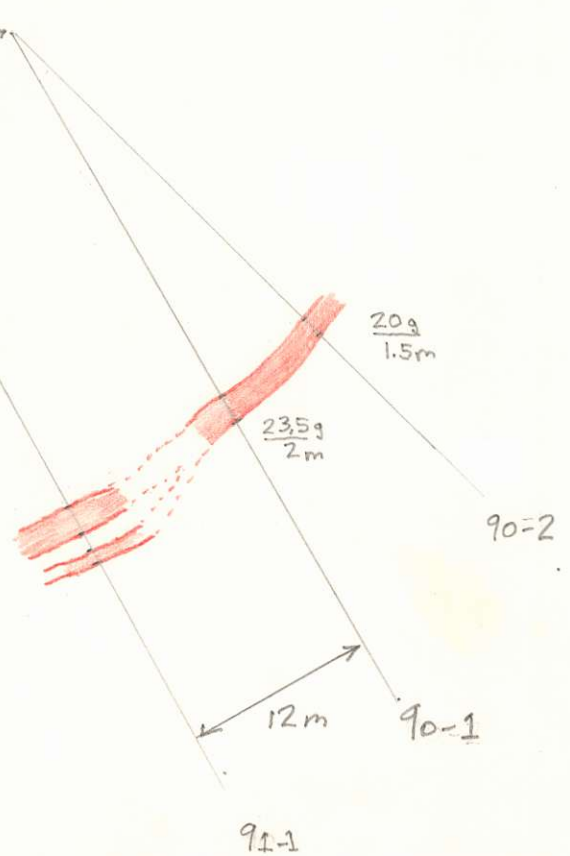
Interval (feet)	Au oz/ton
81 - 85	0.005
85 - 88	0.009
88 - 93	0.578
93 - 95	0.006

20g } 1.5 m

DDH 91-01 (60° dip)

Interval (feet)	Au oz/ton
100 - 102	0.798
102 - 104	0.216
104 - 106	0.558
106 - 108	0.072
108 - 110	0.061
110 - 112	0.608
112 - 113	0.200
113 - 115	0.005

27.4 }
 7.4 } 1.8
 19.1 }
 2.5 }
 2.1 } .91 m
 20.8 }
 6.9 }
 .17



SECTION 2 - GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

2.1 Geophysical Survey Description

To assess the usefulness of magnetic surveys as a prospecting tool a detailed survey was conducted along 25 meter spaced lines oriented at 315° (northwest) with sample stations spaced at 10 meter intervals over most of the grid area and 5 meter intervals in the immediate area of known mineralization (Old Timer Vein).

Grid locations are shown in the accompanying total field magnetics map (figure no.4). Individual sample sites are shown as small crosses. A total of 6.3 line kilometers of grid were surveyed. Data is shown as a total field magnetics map in figure no.4.

The instrument used was a Scintrex Model IGS-2 Integrated Magnetometer and VLF-EM (MP 4) combined with a base recorder (Scintrex Model MP 3) to correct for diurnal variation.

2.2 Geophysical Survey Results

Magnetics data within the surveyed area shows a range of approximately 550 gammas (lowest value 57,905 gammas, highest value 58,480 gammas).

The lower values (say less than 58,100) are interpreted as the signature of the Nelson Series intrusive rocks and the higher values (greater than 58,100) are interpreted as the signature of the metasedimentary and metavolcanic units of the Pend O'Reill Schists.

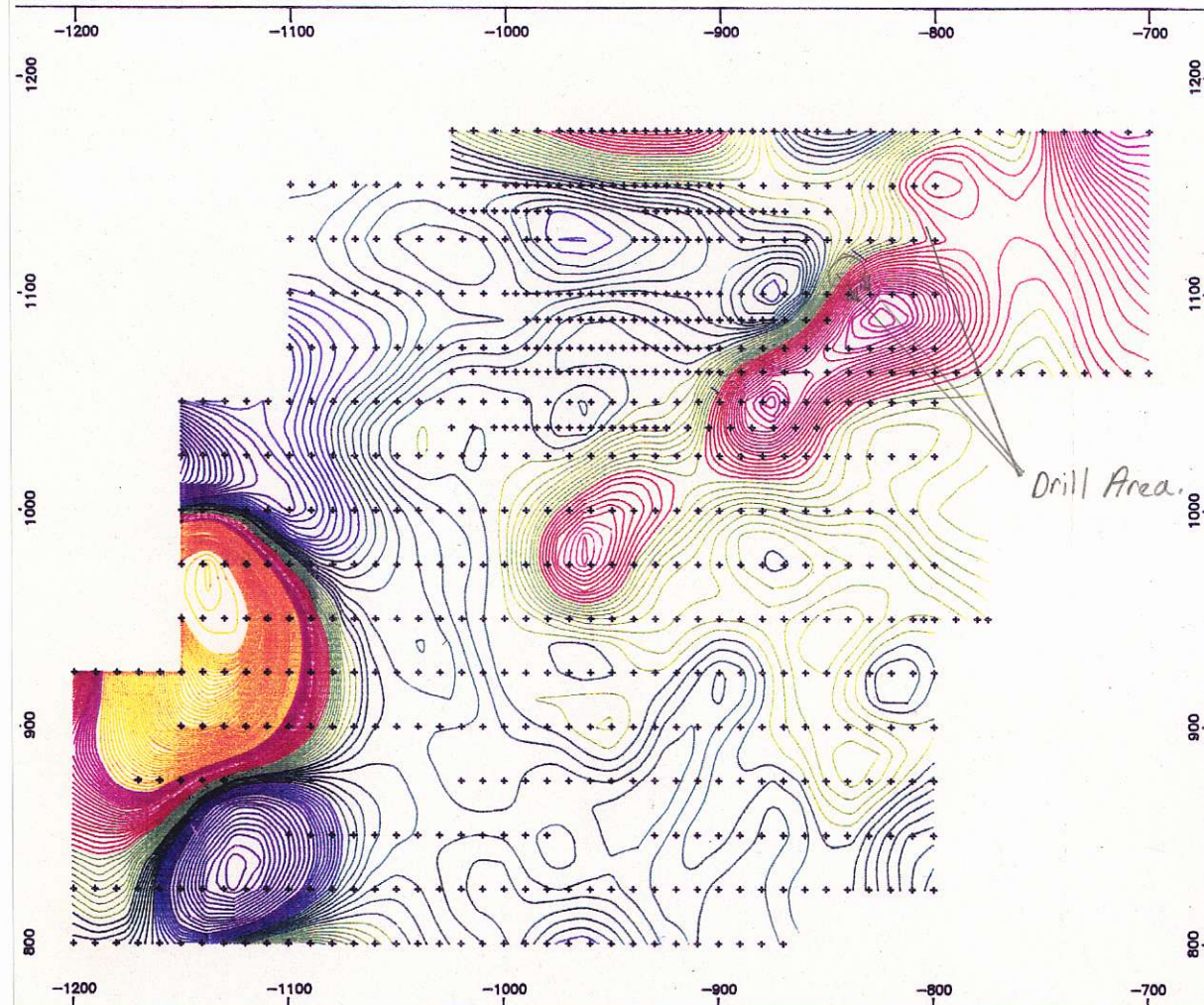
Preliminary magnetic data plots illustrate several important features.

Area 1. A distinct north-east striking lineament occurs in the area of the Old Timer Vein extending from approx. 1000W on Line 975N to 800W on Line 1125N. This feature corresponds to the Old Timer Vein and is interpreted as the contact between metasedimentary rocks and a narrow tongue of the Nelson Series intrusive rocks.

Area 2. A second northeast striking lineament occurs approximately 100 meters southeast of the zone described in 1. above. This feature indicates a strong, semi-circular magnetic high flanked by a strong magnetic low. This area is interpreted as an extension of the Old Timer Vein.

This feature occurs in an overburden covered area downslope of and along strike with the Old Timer Vein and is considered an important target for follow-up exploration.

Area 3. A weak magnetic high extends southwest from the linear feature described in 1. above. This feature may represent an "L" or "T" shaped fault intersection similar to the occurrences described by Drysdale (1917) and therefore warrants further investigation.



- Yellow : > 58,230 ²⁵⁰
- Pink : 58,165 - 58,200
- Red : 58,125 - 58,160
- Orange : 58,090 - 58,120
- L/Green : 58,045 - 58,085
- Green : 58,005 - 58,040
- Blue : 57,956 - 58,000
- Purple : < 57,960 ⁵⁰

GOLDEN GLORY RESOURCES LTD.
 OLDTIMER PROJECT




MAGNETOMETER CONTOUR MAP

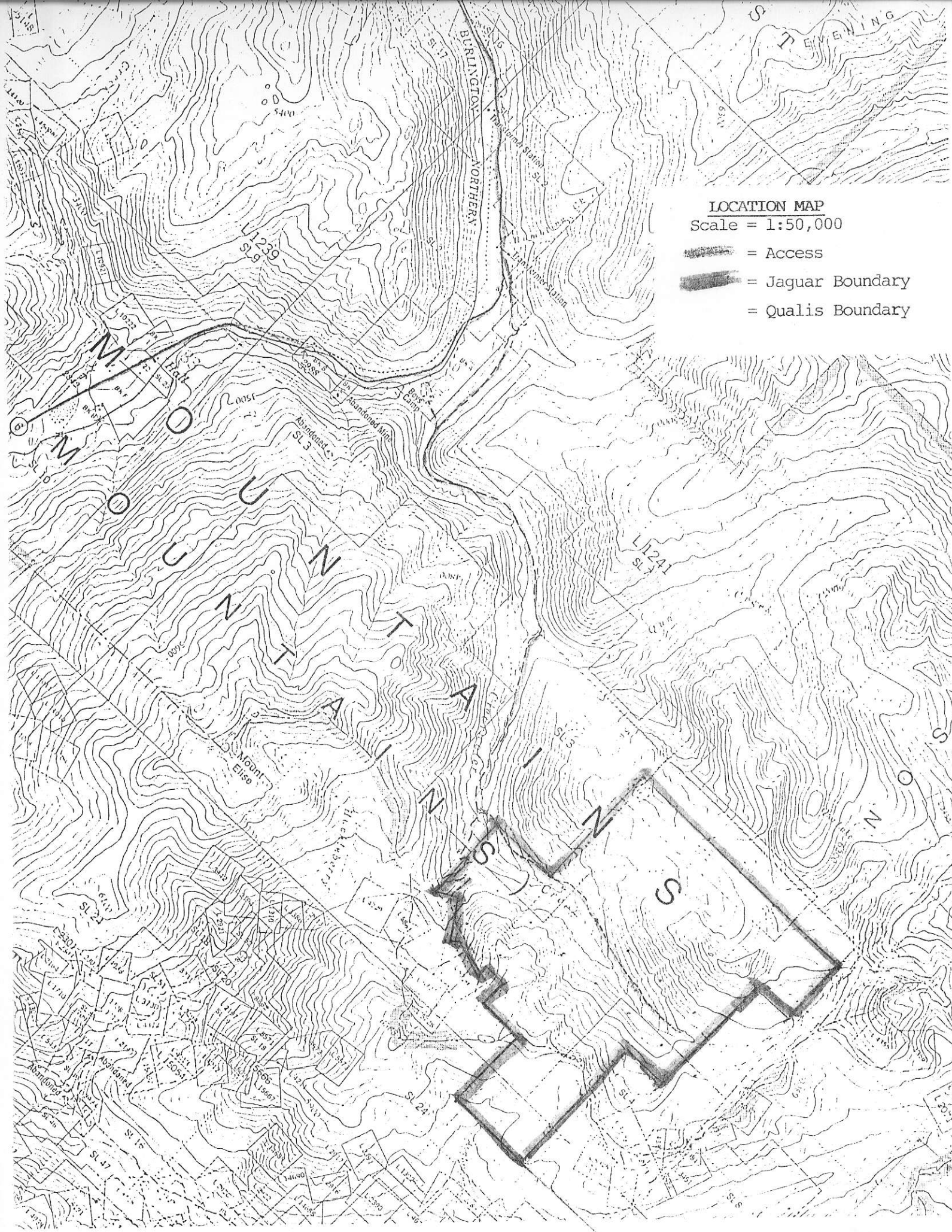
10 Gamma Contour Interval
 5 Gamma Detail Contour Interval

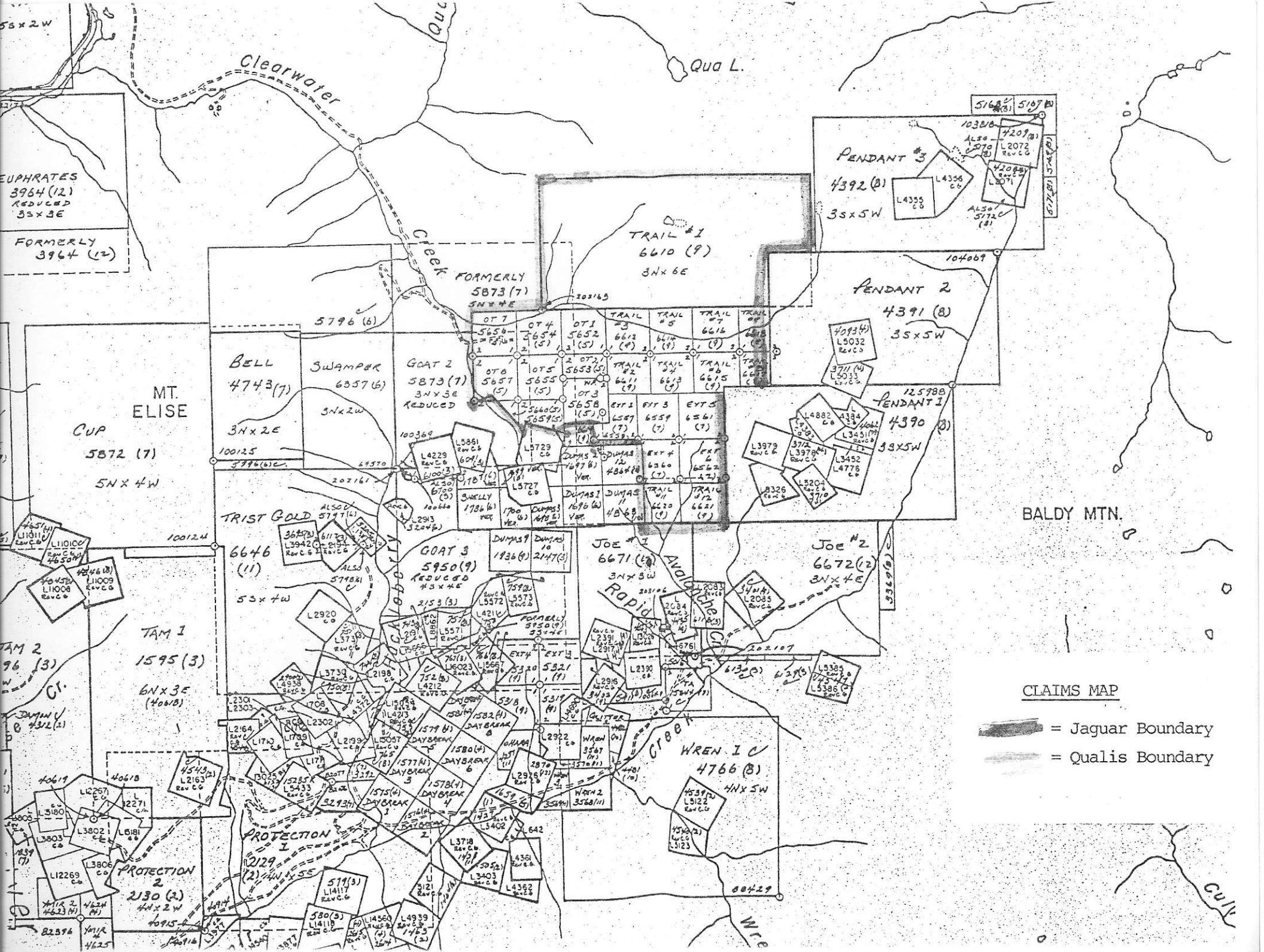
NTS Ref.:	Map	INSTRUMENTATION	
Data Units:	Gamma	Model :	I.G.S. System
Scale:	1:2,500	Resolution :	1 Gamma
Date :	January, 1989	Manufacturer :	Scintrex Ltd., Toronto
R. F. SHELDRAKE & ASSOCIATES LTD.			

LOCATION MAP

Scale = 1:50,000

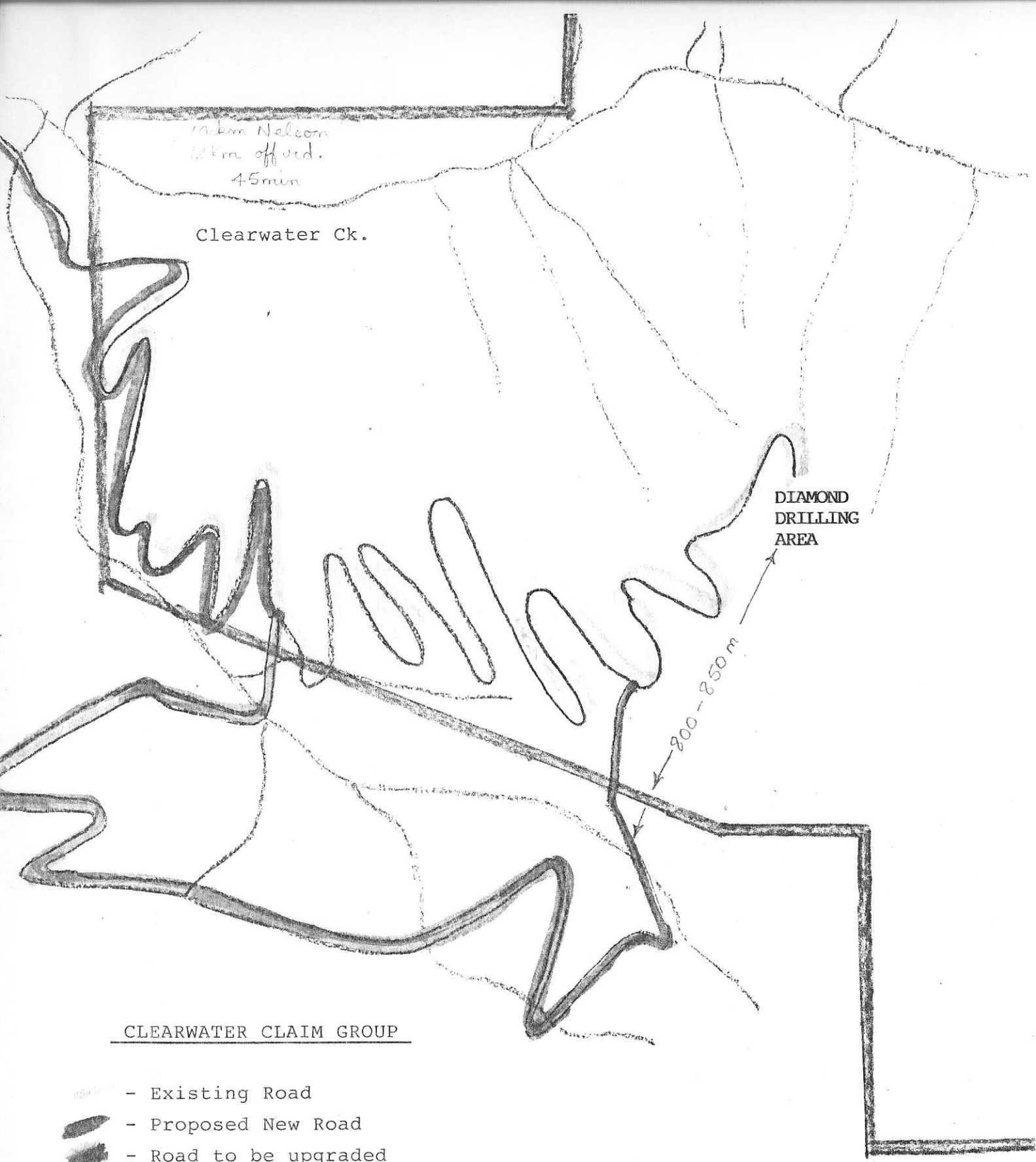
-  = Access
-  = Jaguar Boundary
-  = Qualis Boundary





CLAIMS MAP

- = Jaguar Boundary
- = Qualis Boundary



15 km Nelson
 12 km off rd.
 45 min

Clearwater Ck.

DIAMOND
 DRILLING
 AREA

200-250 m

CLEARWATER CLAIM GROUP

- Existing Road
- Proposed New Road
- Road to be upgraded
- Property Boundary (aprox.)
- Creek

Scale 1 : 10,000





MAP OF TRENCHES AND DIAMOND DRILL HOLES.

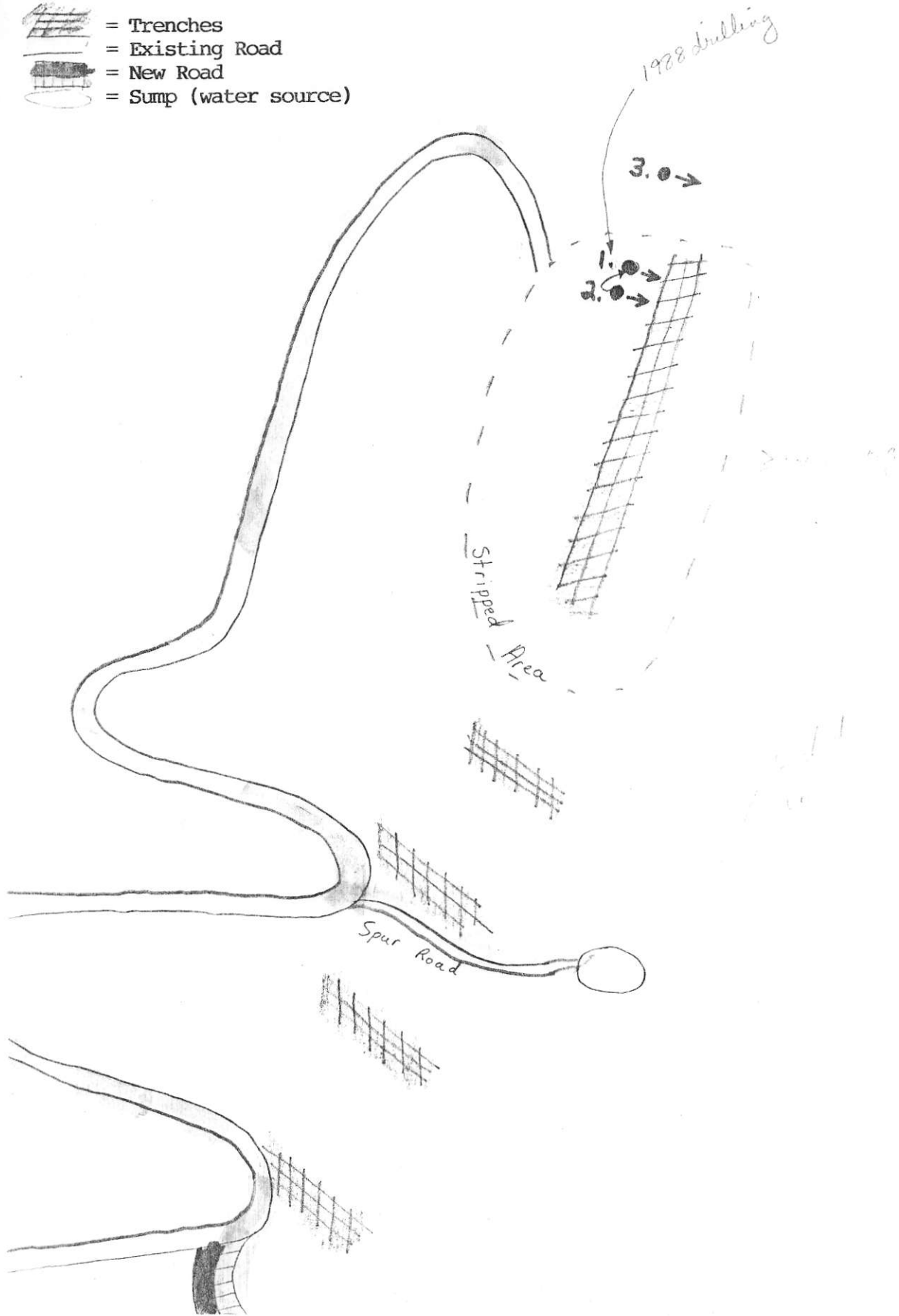
(not to scale)

#1 = DDH 90-01 & DDH 90-02

#2 = DDH 91-01

#3 = DDH 91-02

-  = Trenches
-  = Existing Road
-  = New Road
-  = Sump (water source)



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MISSISSAUGA, ONT.
RENO, NEVADA, U.S.A.

REPORT NUMBER: 900276 GA JOB NUMBER: 900276 RAM EXPLORATION PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE #	Au
	ppb
90-01 90-91	30
90-01 91-93	6000
90-01 93-95	> 10000
90-01 95-98	> 10000
90-01 98-100.5	980
90-01 100.5-103	620
90-01 102.5-105	200
90-01 105-109	30

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SAMPLE #	Au
	oz/st
90-01 93-95	.364
90-01 95-98	1.238

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RENO, NEVADA, U.S.A.

REPORT NUMBER: 900326 GA JOB NUMBER: 900326 P.M. EXPLORATIONS LTD. PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE #	Au	
	ppb	oz/tw
90-02-78-81	30	<.001
90-02-81-85	10	<.001
90-02-85-88	330	.009
90-02-86-93	>10000	>.292
90-02-93-95	170	.005

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RENO, NEVADA, U.S.A.

REPORT NUMBER: 900326 AA JOB NUMBER: 900326 P.M. EXPLORATIONS LTD. PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE #	Au	
	oz/st	
90-02-88-93	.578	

REPORT NUMBER: 910220 GA

JOB NUMBER: 910220

P.M. EXPLORATIONS

PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE #	Au ppb
NEP1	6500
RSF1	2200
DDH 91-01 96 - 98	30
DDH 91-01 98 - 100	20
DDH 91-01 100 - 102	> 10000
DDH 91-01 102 - 104	7400
DDH 91-01 104 - 106	> 10000
DDH 91-01 106 - 108	2480
DDH 91-01 108 - 110	2100
DDH 91-01 110 - 112	> 10000

REPORT NUMBER: 910220 AA

JOB NUMBER: 910220

P.M. EXPLORATIONS

PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE #	Au oz/st
DDH 91-01 100 - 102	0.798
DDH 91-01 104 - 106	0.558
DDH 91-01 110 - 112	0.608

SAMPLE #	Au oz/st
112-113	0.200
113-115	< 0.005

ICAP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .5 gram sample is digested with 5 ml of 3:1:2 HCL to HNO₃ to H₂O at 95 °C for 90 minutes and is diluted to 10 ml with water.
 This leach is partial for Al, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sn, Sr and W.

ANALYST: *[Signature]*

REPORT #: 910220 PA

P.M. EXPLORATIONS

PROJECT: None Given

DATE IN: SEPT 10 1991

DATE OUT: SEPT 13 1991

ATTENTION: MR. BRUCE STAFFORD

PAGE 1 OF 1

Sample Name	Ag	Al	As	*Au	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	U	W	Zn	
	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
NEP1	26.0	0.14	<3	6500	15	<3	0.05	109.1	2	51	2655	1.58	<0.01	0.03	116	<1	0.10	26	0.01	6315	<2	<2	4	<5	<3	3457	
RSF1	2.1	0.12	<3	2200	21	<3	0.20	3.6	21	38	145	3.00	<0.01	0.06	127	14	0.03	5	<0.01	299	<2	<2	20	<5	<3	142	
DDH 91-01 96 - 98	1.2	3.59	<3	30	165	<3	0.33	15.0	14	56	49	5.10	<0.01	1.49	822	<1	0.14	38	0.02	32	<2	<2	50	<5	<3	1511	
DDH 91-01 98 - 100	0.4	1.69	<3	20	101	<3	0.23	31.5	12	29	51	3.82	<0.01	0.34	1071	<1	0.18	19	0.02	55	<2	<2	30	<5	<3	1845	
DDH 91-01 100 - 102	36.0	0.38	<3	10000	21	47	0.04	49.3	6	34	236	>10	<0.01	0.05	83	<1	0.07	11	0.03	2416	<2	<2	18	<5	<3	1833	
DDH 91-01 102 - 104	10.8	0.10	<3	7400	<1	<3	<0.01	4.6	5	40	222	6.33	<0.01	0.01	56	1	0.03	7	<0.01	601	<2	<2	2	<5	<3	406	
DDH 91-01 104 - 106	3.5	0.45	<3	10000	15	109	0.01	5.3	11	29	236	9.73	<0.01	0.01	258	36	0.06	10	0.01	2546	<2	<2	11	<5	<3	900	
DDH 91-01 106 - 108	5.0	0.46	<3	2480	33	<3	0.03	9.7	4	47	145	8.14	<0.01	0.02	112	161	0.09	15	0.02	4135	<2	<2	11	<5	<3	1734	
DDH 91-01 108 - 110	9.6	0.33	<3	2100	33	<3	0.02	14.9	8	23	97	8.05	<0.01	0.01	138	54	0.09	14	0.01	2017	<2	<2	5	<5	<3	1199	
DDH 91-01 110 - 112	31.0	0.38	<3	10000	49	12	0.01	6.1	1	28	48	3.99	<0.01	0.01	51	<1	0.10	3	0.01	3117	<2	<2	7	<5	<3	548	
Minimum Detection	0.1	0.01	3	5	1	3	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	2	2	1	5	3	1	
Maximum Detection	50.0	10.00	2000	10000	1000	1000	10.00	1000.0	20000	1000	20000	10.00	10.00	10.00	20000	1000	10.00	20000	10.00	20000	2000	1000	10000	100	1000	20000	
< - Less Than Minimum	> - Greater Than Maximum is - Insufficient Sample ns - No Sample *Au Analysis Done By Fire Assay Concentration / AAS Finish.																										

MINFILE NUMBER: 082FSW081

NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): OLD TIMER (L.4662), OLDTIMER, GOLDRIDGE 1-2,
LD 3-4, EAGLE 1-2

STATUS: Prospect
NTS MAP: 082F06E
LATITUDE: 49 21 34
LONGITUDE: 117 07 56
ELEVATION: 1860 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Workings (Assessment Report 12593).

MINING DIVISION: Nelson
UTM ZONE: 11
NORTHING: 5467204
EASTING: 490400

COMMODITIES: Gold Silver Lead Zinc Copper

MINERALS

SIGNIFICANT: Pyrite Galena Sphalerite Chalcopyrite
ASSOCIATED: Quartz
ALTERATION: Pyromorphite
ALTERATION TYPE: Oxidation
MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown

DEPOSIT

CHARACTER: Vein Shear
CLASSIFICATION: Hydrothermal Epigenetic
SHAPE: Tabular
MODIFIER: Faulted Sheared
DIMENSION: 125 x 1 Metres STRIKE/DIP: 065/60W TREND/PLUNGE:
COMMENTS: Vein.

HOST ROCK

DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Metasedimentary

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Jurassic	Ymir	Undefined Formation	
Jurassic			Nelson Intrusions

LITHOLOGY: Schist
Argillite
Granite
Siltstone
Grit
Limestone
Chert
Wacke

HOST ROCK COMMENTS: Located near the Nelson batholith contact.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

TECTONIC BELT: Omineca
TERRANE: Quesnellia Plutonic Rocks
PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Selkirk Mountains

RESERVES

ORE ZONE: VEIN

CATEGORY: Best Assay YEAR: 1980
SAMPLE TYPE: Bulk Sample
COMMODITY GRADE
Silver 85.8000 Grams per tonne
Gold 3.9700 Grams per tonne

COMMENTS: The sample weighed 22.6 tonnes.
REFERENCE: Assessment Report 12593.

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The Old Timer showing is located 8 kilometres northeast of Ymir on the south side of Clearwater Creek. Exploration and development of the workings took place between 1900 and 1928. The area is underlain by argillite, siltstone, grit, limestone,

MINFILE NUMBER: 082FSW081

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

chert and wacke of the Jurassic Ymir Group. The Nelson batholith of the Middle to Late Jurassic Nelson Intrusions occurs just to the east of the workings.

Argillites and schists host a northeast trending quartz vein within a shear zone approximately parallel to the schist/granite contact. The vein is in the hanging wall of the 2 to 3 metre wide shear zone which contains irregular masses of mineralized quartz and gouge material. The vein is hosted in sediments to the southwest but follows the contact to the northeast. The irregular Old Timer vein (now called the West zone) is, on average, 1.4 metres wide and has been traced for 125 metres along strike. Significant mineralization occurs over at least a 50 metre strike length and consists of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. A rare chlorophosphate of lead, pyromorphite (Pb,Cl) Pb₄(PO₄)₃, is found within the oxidized portion of the vein.

The Pathfinder vein (developed by a tunnel) also occurs in the vicinity.

In 1980, 22.6 tons of vein material was shipped and contained 3.97 grams per tonne gold and 85.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 12593). Channel sampling across 2 metre widths in 1987, assayed between 2.3 to 20.74 grams per tonne gold, 6.86 to 37.71 grams per tonne silver and combined lead/zinc of 0.4 to 1.1 per cent (Property File - Golden Glory Resources Ltd., Prospectus, July, 1988).

A northeast trending geochemical anomaly, the East zone, was outlined in 1987, 150 metres east of West zone.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR AR 1928-333,334
EMPR ASS RPT 10825, *12593, 14406, *17160
EMPR OF 1988-1; *1989-11; 1991-16
EMPR BULL 41
EMPR MAP 7685G; RGS 1977; 8480G
EMPR FIELDWORK 1980, pp. 149-158; 1981, pp. 28-32, pp. 176-186; 1987, pp. 19-30; 1988, pp. 33-43; 1989, pp. 247-249; 1990, pp. 291-300
EMPR PF (*Golden Glory Resources Ltd., Prospectus, July, 1988)
GSC MAP 51-4A; 175A; 1090A; 1091A; 1144A
GSC MEM *94, pp. 57,97; 191; 308
GSC OF 1195

DATE CODED: 850724
DATE REVISED: 910404

CODED BY: GSB
REVISED BY: DEJ

FIELD CHECK: N
FIELD CHECK: N

APT Drilling

APT Drilling offers a unique and valuable service for resource companies involved in the mining industry. APT specializes in low cost, shallow hole core recovery diamond drilling, with complete programs possible for less than \$10,000.00 . This service is directed at companies with a need for:

- maintaining properties through useful assessment work
- preliminary drilling before the cost of a larger scale program is deemed warranted
- multi-site / multi-hole shallow drilling, such as 'open-pit' style deposits, or tracing a structure along its strike length (drill holes 500' or less in depth)
- diamond drilling in environmentally sensitive, minimum disturbance areas

Most drilling companies are not capable of a small, low cost drilling program. High mobilization and demobilization costs eliminate this possibility. Skid mounted drill rigs require a slow, expensive piece of tracked machinery to move on and off the property, and to move and position the skid at each drill site. With hourly rental rates, excessive time involved, additional manpower, fuel, low-bedding and possible stand-by time on any and all equipment, the bills accumulate very quickly. Additionally, Government Ministries including the Ministry of Mines do not appreciate 'Cats' rumbling about, making permitting slow and difficult if not impossible. Property reclamation, reclamation bonding, and "Notice of Work Fees" of up to \$1500.00 nonrefundable can make conventional drilling techniques very expensive.

APT Drilling has eliminated these high costs and potential environmental problems in one move. A unitized, all hydraulic, 4 cylinder diesel powered diamond drill has been mounted on a heavy-duty, short wheel-base, full-time six wheel drive vehicle. The advantages of this set-up are;

- **NO SKID REQUIRED.** The vehicle weighs in at over 6 tons empty, resulting in a mobile yet stable drill pad.
- **NO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.** No tracked equipment means lower costs and minimum surface disturbance, resulting in a savings to the company.
- **MANEUVERABILITY.** Short wheel-base and 6x6 drive means steep climbs, tight switch-backs, and moving around obstacles such as trenches, pits, outcrops or trees present no problems. A 10 ton PTO winch is utilized whenever required. The vehicle can also cross creeks and streams without a bridge, in depths of up to 6' of water.
- **UNITIZED.** The drill can be quickly removed and flown in two pieces (water pumps, water line, drill rods, etc., require additional flight time) by a 'Bell 206', the most common helicopter in B.C. The advantages of this capability are obvious. The rig can also be skid mounted if required.

APT Drilling offers additional services for resource companies who may not have their own complete geological staff. These services include administration (permitting, filing assessment work, etc.) consulting on programs and properties, inspections, GPS satellite positioning, assaying, technical report writing, press releases, etc.

For further information on drilling and equipment, additional services, and cost estimates, contact;

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