Note: 88607 McLYMONT (1987)

DDH 87-29
36.5 ft @ 1.605 opt Au, 39.73 opt Ag + 0.97% Cu

AR #16695

These averaged 1.2 meters wide, 8 meters long and 2 meters deep. Drill setups for every site also required drilling and blasing to provide a flat pad about 5 x 5 meters an average of 1 meter deep. Helicopter pads were also provided for the camp area and the drill set ups. In order to service the trenching, drilling and other exploration work a John Deere 450D tractor was utilized to build 3.7 kilometers of road that averages 8 meters in width.

MINERALIZATION

Gulf International Minerals Ltd.'s work on the McLymont Creek claims has shown the presence of several different types of mineralization of which three have now been tested by core drilling.

Quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins in granite have been localized along northwest trending fractures in dominantly quartz rich intrusive rock. Mineralization is generally simple, the veins are lenticular and traceable as sub-parallel swarms over lengths of up to about 500 meters. Several examples of native gold have been observed in core from the veins on McLYMONT 1. The distribution of this vein type, although not defined in detail, appears to be concentrated in the central property area.

Ankerite rich quartz-pyrite veins with occasional chalcopyrite form a second vein type. These are essentially ubiquitous throughout the northern two thirds of the claim group and are late replacement veins formed along northwesterly, northerly and northeasterly fractures in both country rock and intrusive granite. Selected pyrite samples from several of these veins have given good gold assays in the Main Grid area. These veins are abundant in the Northwest Grid area but core sample results have been low in gold to date.

Barite-pyrite-magnetite-chalcopyrite mineralization has been intersected in a number of the drill holes in the North-west Grid area with good to high gold assay results. Drilling results for that area are still incomplete but suggest the mineralization is stratabound occurring mainly as extensive layers or lenses within chert or at chert/marble contacts. Some marble units have also been replaced by extensive barite or barite/pyrite breccia. The large number of intersections, the thickness of the mineral zones, and the good gold assays make this the most attractive target to date for future exploration.

A number of outcrops of what appears to be massive pyrite (+ sphalerite) have also been located and tested in the