

Geology and Geochemistry
of the

BOLO PROSPECT

Hot Creek Range, Nye County, Nevada

Prepared for
CANERTA RESOURCES LTD.

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction	1
II. Geologic Setting	3
III. Geology of the Bolo prospect	4
A. General	4
B. Stratigraphy of principal units	5
C. Structure	9
IV. Alteration and Mineralization	12
V. Geochemistry	13
VI. Conclusions and Recommendations	17

Appendix: Geochemical Sample Results

Plates (in pocket)

- I. Claim and survey grid map
- II. Geologic map
- III. Sample location map
- IV. Gold geochemistry
- V. Silver geochemistry
- VI. Arsenic geochemistry
- VII. Antimony geochemistry

Cross-section A-A¹

Geology and Geochemistry of the Bolo Prospect,
Hot Creek Range, Nye County, Nevada

I. Introduction

The Bolo prospect is located on the east flank of the Hot Creek Range (Nye County) in unsurveyed Sections 17, 20, and 29 of T. 8 N., R. 50 E. The Bolo prospect was discovered by Lyle F. Campbell in March, 1974. The prospect consists of a 30-claim group covering masses of gold-bearing jasperoid in early Paleozoic carbonate rocks. These masses are in part fault-controlled and in part strata-controlled. Campbell's sampling revealed the presence of gold in anomalous amounts, ranging from tenths of a ppm to 4 ppm (a little over 0.1 oz/ton).

Campbell leased the property to Chevron Resources in 1975. Their staff resampled the area and obtained comparable geochemical results. The gold values were accompanied by elevated values of silver, antimony, arsenic, and mercury. These results are available in reports compiled by Campbell and by Chevron.

Chevron conducted a modest reconnaissance drilling program in 1975 to evaluate areas of higher gold values. Chevron collared 4 holes (of approximately 150-300') in areas of bedded jasperoid and 4 in areas of fault-controlled jasperoid. The 4 holes in bedded jasperoid (1, 1A, 2, 4) established that the bedded jasperoids were 25-40' thick and contained gold values of tenths of a ppm to 2.3 ppm. Limestones beneath the bedded jasperoids carried values of 0.02 to 0.10 ppm. The 4 holes in

fault-controlled jasperoid were completed in two separate areas. One isolated hole (5) intersected 0.1 to 0.4 ppm in silicified carbonates along the main fault zone. A second cluster of three holes (3, 8, 9) tested another area of the fault, achieving 60' of 1.5 ppm in the hole closest to the fault (3), and little detectable gold in two offsets (8, 9) drilled further away in the hanging wall block.

Canerta Resources, Ltd., of Calgary, Alberta, leased the property in 1983 and recruited the writers of this report to remap and resample the property. Their objective was to establish tighter control on the geology than had been exercised to date and, in so doing, develop additional drill targets. This report is the result of that effort.

In view of the fact that much of the area of jasperoid outcrop had never been drill-tested, and the fact that we were unable to recover Chevron's sample locations, our first priority was to establish a 200' grid to establish accurate ground control for geologic mapping (at 1"=500') and geochemical samples.

The grid is marked by fluorescent orange survey stakes, and extends 3,400' north-south along the main fault zone and from 400' west of the fault to 2,000' east of it.

The grid and claim block are shown on Plate I. Plate II is the geologic map. Plate III shows sample sites, while Plates IV - VII present the geochemical results for gold, silver, arsenic, and antimony.

II. Geologic setting

The Hot Creek Range is a north-trending uplift cored largely by early Paleozoic carbonates and truncated on the north by the perimeter of the Hot Creek Caldera complex. Tertiary mineralizing activity is manifest at three places along the east flank of the range.

To the south, plugs and dikes have intruded the area known as the Tybo district, about 10-12 miles due south of the prospect. Here, silver-lead-zinc replacement bodies are developed in fissures in the limestones in contact with intrusives. Intermittent production over a 60-year period yielded \$10,000,000 worth of metal. Somewhat farther north (5-6 miles south of the prospect), dikes have produced small bodies of copper-lead-zinc skarns which have been worked as small open pits. Their value is unknown. Ten miles to the north, within the area of caldera development, the Morey district produced about \$500,000 worth of silver from fissure veins.

The dominant feature of the east flank of the range is the complex of steeply-dipping longitudinal faults, which segment the range into north-south belts of distinctive carbonate assemblages. These faults have two effects: they progressively expose, from west to east, older carbonate units (Mississippian to Cambrian), and they provide numerous conduits for small intrusives and the related alteration and mineralization found in the several mining districts, and on the Bolo property itself.

III. Geology of the Bolo prospect

A. General

Before discussing the details of the Bolo prospect proper, it is important to recognize that the local nomenclature we have developed is an extension of the stratigraphy established by the U.S.G.S. for the Tybo 15' quadrangle, which adjoins the Bolo area on the south. Our nomenclature differs from that employed by Campbell/Chevron, and the cause may lie in the fact that the Tybo sheet was not published until 1974, and may not have been available to them. To establish our nomenclature, we relied on two techniques: field examination of the Tybo area, and northward projection of geology (by geomorphology and linears) from the Tybo onto the Hot Creek 15' quadrangle.

A major north-south fault (the Mine Fault) follows the western edge of the prospect, and the rocks west of it are massive limestone, while those east of it are thin-bedded limestones containing jasperoid replacement bodies. Campbell/Chevron call these Ordovician and Cambrian, respectively, while we term them Devonian and Cambro-Ordovician. Under either terminology, the sense of stratigraphic throw is the same (down on the west); yet the attitude of strata at the fault plane makes us wonder whether this is entirely correct. This problem is dealt with in detail in the discussion on structure.

The fault, in addition to marking the limits of massive vs. thin-bedded carbonate, also hosts a nearly continuous zone of pink to brownish-red silicification. The intensity and width of this silicification varies along the fault, and is particularly well-developed in the vicinity of Chevron's holes 3 and 5.

In the thin-bedded carbonates east of the fault, we find laterally extensive bodies of bedded jasperoid, of apparent replacement origin. They may occur at one, or possibly two, lithologic horizons. They generally cap local summits, and their relationship to overlying (eroded) units is not clear. Beneath them, however, there is a progressive decrease in silicification over a 50-100' interval, and, within the jasperoids and their underlying silicified limestones, there is evidence of vertical feeders.

In addition to the main complex of fault-controlled jasperoid, and spatially related bodies of bedded jasperoid, we have located chain-like belts of massive jasperoid, which we interpret as fracture-controlled bodies of limited extent. In the same area are isolated masses of bedded jasperoid, some of which are truncated by faults which may have been feeder zones for them.

B. Stratigraphy of principal units.

Dunderberg Shale

The Cambrian Dunderberg Shale (Cd) underlies the area east of the Mine Fault. It is exposed in two areas: along the north wall of Hot Creek Canyon, and in inliers in the main drainage through the prospect, a drainage we will call Hot Draw for the sake of clarity.

The shale is fissile and variegated, ranging from olive green to chocolate brown. The base is not exposed, and its top is conformable with the overlying formation. Bedding attitudes are horizontal to gently east-dipping, but, in the vicinity of the Mine Fault, the Dunderberg is severely crumpled,

and portions of it have been severed from the main outcrop and caught up in the fault plane. Quinlivan and Rogers (1974) estimate the thickness at Tybo at 500-600'.

Hales Limestone

The Cambro-Ordovician Hales Limestone (OCh) is the principal rock unit east of the Mine Fault, constituting most of the bedrock from the fault eastward to the pediment spurs bordering the range. Two varieties are recognized: a light to dark grey massive limestone, and a thin-bedded variety. The latter type hosts the bedded jasperoid.

The massive variety crops out in limited areas and often appears in fault contact with the thin-bedded limestone. The massive unit is distinctive in containing contorted 1" thick bands of brown chert, which may amount to 20% of the rock.

The thin-bedded limestone, by far the predominant type, usually contains alternating bands of blue-grey limestone $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2" thick, and layers of brown siliceous limestone up to 1" thick. The thin-bedded limestone is clearly the product of near-shore deposition, as float in Hot Draw contains abundant worm tubes and burrows.

This unit (OCh) is that mapped by Campbell/Chevron as Cambrian carbonate (Cc). As indicated earlier, our assignment is based on correlations from Tybo. Of the 1,675' reported by Quinlivan and Rogers (1974), only the lowermost 300' is exposed on the property.

Nevada Formation

The Devonian Nevada Formation (Dn) comprises the bedrock west of the Mine Fault. It is continuously exposed from Hot Creek Canyon north to the caldera complex, where it is buried in intermediate volcanic flow rocks.

Generally, it is a coarsely crystalline, partially dolomitized and massive limestone, forming bold escarpments and craggy outcrops. On a large scale, the dolomitization has produced a striped sequence of alternating light to dark grey dolomites, each tens of feet thick.

This unit was mapped by Campbell/Chevron as Ordovician carbonate (Oc). Again, our correlations from Tybo suggest that it is Devonian. Parenthetically, Chevron shows this unit in depositional contact with an underlying thin-bedded carbonate (their Cc, our OCh) in an area east of the Mine Fault. We believe this to be an impossible situation, first because we do not recognize this massive unit where Chevron maps it, and second because Tybo stratigraphy includes approximately 3,000' of section below the massive limestone and above the thin-bedded limestone.

Quinlivan and Rogers (1974) report 650' for the unit.

Jasperoid

Jasperoid of indeterminate age occurs in two environments, as disseminated masses along the Mine Fault, and as bedded replacements in Hales Limestone east of the fault.

The massive jasperoid (mj), while represented throughout the Mine Fault as a thin (5-10' wide) zone of intense silicification, is best developed as several distinct masses

from 9,400 N to 11,000 N and as a single large pod at 11,600 N to 11,800 N. The jasperoid is reddish to pinkish-brown and consists entirely of vitreous cryptocrystalline silica. It is not clear how much of the jasperoid represents replacement of precursor limestone and how much represents simple filling of open spaces generated during the faulting. The jasperoid is monomineralic, except in the vicinity of 11,600 N where it is intruded by randomly oriented quartz veining, some of which is cockscomb in texture.

Small masses of jasperoid occur along the projected northern extension of the Hot Draw Fault, and in other isolated areas near Wood Canyon.

The bedded jasperoid (bj) crops out principally on the ridge east of the Mine Fault (at 10,000 N) and in several isolated lenses to the east and northeast. These jasperoids are texturally and compositionally indistinguishable from the massive variety, and the quantity of bedded jasperoid near the Mine Fault suggests that the Mine Fault was the main conduit supplying silica solutions to the adjacent thin-bedded limestone.

It is difficult to estimate the relative importance of vertical to horizontal flow in the formation of the bedded jasperoids. Only one outcrop area (east of Hot Draw) preserves an upper contact of jasperoid; there, the transition zone to unsilicified limestone is abrupt, occurring over a few feet. Generally, the transition zone beneath the jasperoids is 40 to 100' thick, and vertically-oriented siliceous fractures have been found in these areas. On the other hand, every single mass of bedded jasperoid, with one exception, can be shown or inferred

to be spatially connected to a jasperoid-bearing fault zone or a dike. The one exception is a landslide block.

Felsic Dikes

Tertiary (?) felsic dikes are recognized at three sites on the claim block. One lies east of Hot Draw, and underlies a bedded jasperoid. The dike is unusual in that it changes composition over a few hundred feet, progressing from andesite at the north end to kaolinitically altered quartz porphyry at the south. The dike is apparently cut off on the north by the Hot Draw Fault, and pinches out at the south.

The second dike is a short, altered zone west of Chevron hole 3, near the projected intersection of the Hot Draw and Mine Faults. A third dike of limited outcrop occurs near hole 4.

The age relations of felsic dikes to jasperoid are unclear. Since they occupy the same structures as massive jasperoid, or underlie bedded jasperoid, we believe they are contemporaneous.

C. Structure

The characteristic structural style of the Hot Creek Range is high-angle block faulting. Within the area of the property, two faults are recognized, the N-S Mine Fault, and the E to NE Hot Draw Fault.

The Mine Fault appears to drop the Devonian Nevada Formation on the west down against the Cambro-Ordovician Hales Limestone on the east. Since the fault plane dips steeply east,

and the older rocks are exposed in the hanging wall, the fault would normally be classified as a high-angle, reverse, probably dip-slip fault. The fact is, however, that the bedding attitudes visible at three sites along the fault are inconsistent with this interpretation. These sites are:

- the south wall of Hot Creek Canyon;
- grid coordinate 10,200 N, 9,700 E;
- grid coordinate 112,000 N, 9,900 E.

At each site, it is clear that rocks west of the fault dip east into the fault plane, and rocks east of the fault plane also dip east. When rocks in the footwall, hanging wall, and fault plane all dip in the same direction, the usual interpretation is of a normal fault. Yet the stratigraphy--if correct--argues that this is a regional reverse fault.

To reconcile this contradiction, we argue that most of the fault movement is "reverse"--that is, that older rocks on the east have been uplifted enough to place Devonian against Cambro-Ordovician, but that there must also have been some relaxation and the reversal of the principal fault movement, producing the present anomaly of footwall and hanging wall rocks dipping in the same direction as the fault plane.

The Hot Draw Fault is easily recognized where it truncates bedded jasperoids lying east of a pronounced topographic saddle. The course of the fault north and south of this point is somewhat more problematical. We have projected it northward along a line of prominent massive jasperoids as far as Wood Canyon. Chevron projected it southward to intersect the Mine Fault in the vicinity of hole 5; we believe this was done in the

absence of outcrop control and to preserve the straightness of the fault. Our reconnaissance has established several bases for curving the fault westward to the vicinity of hole 3. Among them are:

- the truncation of the Tertiary felsic dike next to Hot Draw;
- a pronounced color change across a slope of limestone rubble;
- an abundance of quartz veining where the curved fault trace would meet hole 3.

We have also concluded that the block east of the Hot Draw Fault has been relatively uplifted, since the bedded jasperoids east of that fault are structurally much higher than those near the Mine Fault. This conclusion, of course, rests entirely on the assumption that only one limestone horizon was ever replaced by bedded jasperoid. This relation is shown on our cross section through the Mine Fault and the dike complex of Hot Draw.

The age of the two faults is speculative at best. Owing to their close relation to gold-bearing jasperoid and felsic dikes, we assume that they are Tertiary more than likely Oligocene or Miocene.

IV. Alteration and Mineralization

This section is limited to macroscopic observations. A detailed discussion of the geochemical results follows in Part V.

Nearly all of the visible alteration is encompassed in the distribution of jasperoid, the details of which are described above. It is abundantly clear that massive jasperoids are fault-controlled, and that proximity to the Mine and Hot Draw Faults determines the extent of replacement in the Hales Limestone.

Limonite is a common feature of weathered surfaces in the Hales Limestone, but the origin of the limonite is obscure. It is not attributable to the alteration of pyrite, as none has been found in the fresh rock matrix, and the limestone does not contain visible ferromagnesian minerals.

The dikes have produced little alteration in the enclosing rock. Surfaces in nearby limestone may be stained with hematite, but generally the most pronounced alteration is the kaolinization of the dikes themselves.

Gold mineralization reported in this prospect to date is confined to jasperoid and silicified carbonate. Nearly all jasperoids sampled carry detectable gold, silver, antimony, and mercury. Campbell/Chevron also report the presence, along faults, of barite veins and stibnite, and cinnabar in silicified carbonate, but this was not observed by the writers. This suite is typical of epithermal gold systems.

V. Geochemistry

Plates IV through VII contain plots of geochemical analyses for gold, silver, arsenic, and antimony. These plates are an enlarged (1"=200') version of the area west of Hot Draw--the area including the Mine Fault and the major areas of bedded jasperoid. Rather than contour all of the values, most of which are at background levels, we selected the values greater than 1 S.D. to highlight the significant trends, values which help explain the controls of mineralization and orient future exploration activity.

The samples collected all exceed 5 lbs. in weight, with most nearer 10 lbs. The analytical laboratory (Bondar-Clegg) was instructed to use a large pulp (1-ton assay sample; 31 grams) to ensure reliable statistical representation of even trace amounts of the specified elements. The gold and silver values are determined by A.A. analysis of an assay bead; the arsenic and antimony values are determined by A.A. on the pulp.

Gold (Plate IV)

Gold cutoffs are 0.002 oz/ton, the lower limit of detection, and 0.01 oz/ton. The map shows three isolated areas of low value gold in the stratified rocks east of the Mine Fault, and two long, continuous belts of low gold values along the Mine Fault.

One zone in the Mine Fault extends south of hole 5 for approximately 1,000'. Within it lies a 500'-long zone of significantly higher values (0.01 or more) with one sample returning 0.1 oz/ton. The other zone is 1,100' long, and extends north and south from the vicinity of hole 3. It, too, contains a higher grade core, measuring 350'.

These anomalous values are generally hosted by silicified limestone on the east side of the fault plane, but a few occur on the west side, in massive limestone.

Silver (Plate V)

Silver cutoffs are at 0.1 oz/ton (the detection limit is 0.02) and 1.0 oz/ton. In addition to one isolated stratified limestone occurrence, we find the gold pattern repeated in silver values along the Mine Fault. A southern belt begins south of hole 5, and extends 1,000' south. It contains no values as great as 1.0 oz/ton. The northern belt, as before, extends north and south of hole 3, and is 1,750' long. It contains 4 small areas of greater than 1.0 oz/ton, with two close samples carrying 7 and 8 oz, respectively.

A sample, near hole 4, of altered dike material (#210) contains 0.58 oz/ton.

Arsenic (Plate VI)

Arsenic cutoffs are at 100 and 1,000 ppm (the detection limit is less than 2 ppm).

The arsenic anomalies are far more spotty, occurring as low-grade anomalies in both bedded jasperoid and unsilicified limestone east of the Mine Fault, and as several small pods along it.

In the southern area--the continuous belt well-defined by gold or silver--there are three smaller zones, with one sample exceeding 1,000 ppm. The northern area, also well-defined by gold or silver, is recognizable in the arsenic values as a continuous zone of 950', but none of the metal values are exceptional.

Antimony (Plate VII)

The antimony cutoffs are 40 and 400 ppm (the detection limit is 2 ppm).

Aside from isolated low values east of the Mine Fault, our attention is again drawn to the fault itself.

The gold or silver southern zone is recognizable in antimony as a zone 850' long, with a higher grade nucleus at its southern end. The northern zone is also recognizable, but with less continuity.

Discussion

Several pertinent conclusions can be drawn from these results.

1. Geochemical sampling. It is apparent that As and Sb have little value as pathfinder elements, in that they are not more widely dispersed than the Au and Ag anomalies. The probable explanation is that the mineralizing system--at least at this level of exposure--is intrinsically low in As and Sb, and the sites of precipitation are more restricted. Gold and silver, in contrast, are well represented in detectable quantities along much of the length of the Mine Fault. We are inclined to believe that As and Sb sampling in future geochemical reconnaissance of the Mine Fault will prove to be redundant. Au and Ag are superior in delineating an anomalous area.

2. Character of property. The Bolo prospect, initially considered a disseminated gold prospect has, by virtue of the sample results, acquired other positive attributes: the silver mineralization is so persistently allied with gold that there

is reasonable hope that both can be found as disseminations in economic amounts. In addition, the property shows potential for vein-silver mineralization at depth. Samples taken from the adits in Hot Creek Canyon, about 600' below the anomalous outcrop of the Mine Fault, returned 20 oz/ton Ag over standard mining widths of 6-20'. This is consistent with Kral's (1951) report of small shipments of silver ore.

It is our belief that continued exploration along the two anomalous segments of the Mine Fault stands a reasonable chance of locating economic disseminations of combined gold-silver at shallow depths (0-200'), and economic vein-silver at depths of \pm 500', in brecciated portions of the fault plane. The breccia zones will be blind, since the surface trace of the fault is a sharp, straight contact. It is to be expected, however, that the fault plane does undulate, and pipelike bodies of silver mineralization could be expected where offsets along the warped plane have created potential ore shoots.

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

We conclude that the Mine Fault is the principal conduit supplying jasperoid to the Hales Limestone, and that this jasperoid contains geochemically interesting quantities of gold and silver. We have identified three areas of interest:

- the Mine Fault south of hole 5;
- the Mine Fault along hole 3;
- anomalous limestone in the vicinity of samples 124/125.

We believe that each of these localities is a potential area of gold/silver disseminations in limestones. We also believe that resumption of a drilling program would be premature without further exploratory surface work.

Considered in order of access and cost, we recommend that the following be considered:

1. New sample collections in the vicinity of samples 124/125. This area was not previously known as an anomaly, and has returned a significant gold value. We need to determine its extent.

2. Construction of a road (continuation of the road terminating at hole 5) to the southern area of the Mine Fault, with several strategically placed trenches across or along the fault to determine the relative importance of disseminated vs. structurally-controlled mineralization.

3. Trenching along the northern area of the Mine Fault, for the same reasons. Work in this area, however, will be significantly more expensive, owing to difficulty of access, and should probably be made contingent on the results obtained further south.

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Appendix - GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE RESULTS

<u>SAMPLE</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Silver</u> <u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Arsenic</u> <u>(ppm)</u>	<u>Antimony</u> <u>(ppm)</u>
HC-01	0.004	0.51	103	76
HC-02	0.072	0.42	100	66
HC-03	0.024	20.40	G 1000	645
HC-04	0.039	0.03	200	31
HC-05	0.003	0.10	52	26
HC-06	0.002	0.44	40	72
HC-07	0.019	20.10	280	660
HC-08	0.004	0.57	110	125
HC-09	0.004	0.25	32	21
HC-10	0.002	0.06	8	6
HC-11	L0.002	L0.02	4	L 2
HC-12	0.005	1.72	82	73
HC-13	0.002	0.02	80	3
HC-14	L0.002	0.03	10	L 2
HC-15	L0.002	0.02	42	L 2
HC-16	L0.002	0.02	10	L 2
HC-17	0.002	0.02	65	5
HC-18	L0.002	0.02	13	9
HC-19	0.009	0.33	65	28
HC-20	L0.002	0.02	3	L 2
HC-21	L0.002	0.02	6	L 2
HC-22	L0.002	0.09	30	13
HC-23	L0.002	L0.02	23	L 2
HC-24	L0.002	L0.02	40	11
HC-25	L0.002	0.02	63	75
HC-26	L0.002	0.08	53	53
HC-27	L0.002	L0.02	52	38
HC-28	L0.002	0.09	13	17
HC-29	L0.002	0.02	18	12
HC-30	L0.002	L0.02	3	L 2
HC-31	L0.002	L0.02	5	5
HC-32	0.004	0.06	28	22
HC-33	L0.002	0.09	11	18
HC-34	L0.002	L0.02	102	39
HC-35	L0.002	0.03	115	42
HC-36	0.004	0.02	75	22
HC-37	L0.002	0.03	150	35
HC-38	L0.002	L0.02	37	24
HC-39	0.002	0.02	57	17
HC-40	L0.002	0.07	16	17

G = greater than

L = less than

Appendix - GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE RESULTS
Page Two

<u>SAMPLE</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Silver</u> <u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Arsenic</u> <u>(ppm)</u>	<u>Antimony</u> <u>(ppm)</u>
HC-41	L0.002	0.02	11	4
HC-42	L0.002	0.02	37	4
HC-43	0.019	0.11	G 1000	95
HC-44	0.002	0.07	26	43
HC-45	0.027	0.49	48	82
HC-46	L0.002	0.03	12	23
HC-47	L0.002	0.02	30	12
HC-48	L0.002	0.03	23	27
HC-49	0.003	L0.02	230	7
HC-50	0.005	0.54	30	45
HC-51	0.002	0.63	28	82
HC-52	L0.002	L0.02	2	L 2
HC-53	0.014	0.43	67	75
HC-54	0.043	1.21	42	86
HC-55	0.019	0.03	450	38
HC-56	0.002	0.18	310	42
HC-57	0.045	8.29	160	395
HC-58	0.005	0.06	310	31
HC-59	0.002	0.45	17	37
HC-60	0.003	0.04	450	14
HC-61	L0.002	L0.02	400	5
HC-62	L0.002	L0.02	100	L 2
HC-63	L0.002	L0.02	270	L 2
HC-64	L0.002	L0.02	63	L 2
HC-65	L0.002	L0.02	500	L 2
HC-66	L0.002	L0.02	87	L 2
HC-67	0.021	0.29	150	140
HC-68	0.011	0.29	170	92
HC-69	L0.002	L0.02	103	5
HC-70	L0.002	1.88	10	105
HC-71	L0.002	L0.02	30	7
HC-72	0.007	0.34	50	120
HC-73	0.031	0.70	450	G 1000
HC-74	0.005	0.06	450	225
HC-100	L0.002	0.06	30	175
HC-101	L0.002	L0.02	32	10
HC-102	L0.002	L0.02	31	11
HC-103	L0.002	L0.02	9	L 2
HC-104	L0.002	L0.02	5	2
HC-105	L0.002	L0.02	2	L 2

G = greater than

L = less than

Appendix - GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE RESULTS
Page Three

<u>SAMPLE</u>	<u>Gold (oz/ton)</u>	<u>Silver (oz/ton)</u>	<u>Arsenic (ppm)</u>	<u>Antimony (ppm)</u>	
HC-106	L0.002	L0.02	3	L	2
HC-107	L0.002	L0.02	5	L	2
HC-108	L0.002	L0.02	6	L	2
HC-109	L0.002	L0.02	8	L	2
HC-110	L0.002	L0.02	15	L	2
HC-111	L0.002	L0.02	22	L	2
HC-112	L0.002	0.02	12		5
HC-113	L0.002	0.04	20		28
HC-114	L0.002	0.02	7		15
HC-115	L0.002	0.06	17		22
HC-116	L0.002	L0.02	20	L	2
HC-117	L0.002	0.02	11	L	2
HC-118	L0.002	L0.02	30	L	2
HC-119	L0.002	L0.02	10	L	2
HC-120	L0.002	L0.02	7	L	2
HC-121	L0.002	L0.02	3	L	2
HC-122	L0.002	L0.02	9	L	2
HC-123	L0.002	L0.02	17	L	2
HC-124	0.003	0.02	5		5
HC-125	0.007	0.02	8		3
HC-126	L0.002	0.02	18	L	2
HC-127	0.012	0.44	20		18
HC-128	0.002	0.03	9		10
HC-129	0.002	0.02	18		28
HC-130	L0.002	0.02	3		14
HC-131	0.002	0.02	5		25
HC-132	0.002	0.43	17		1230
HC-133	0.002	0.07	180		120
HC-134	0.002	0.02	52		21
HC-135	L0.002	L0.02	30		6
HC-136	L0.002	0.02	20		3
HC-137	L0.002	0.02	7	L	2
HC-138	L0.002	L0.02	5	L	2
HC-139	L0.002	L0.02	28		13
HC-140	L0.002	L0.02	10	L	2
HC-141	L0.002	L0.02	11	L	2
HC-142	L0.002	L0.02	7	L	2
HC-143	0.002	0.76	38		44
HC-144	L0.002	0.02	11	L	2
HC-145	L0.002	L0.02	20	L	2

G = greater than

L = less than

Appendix - GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE RESULTS
Page Four

<u>SAMPLE</u>	<u>Gold (oz/ton)</u>	<u>Silver (oz/ton)</u>	<u>Arsenic (ppm)</u>	<u>Antimony (ppm)</u>
HC-146	L0.002	L0.02	20	L 2
HC-147	L0.002	L0.02	30	25
HC-148	L0.002	L0.02	8	43
HC-149	L0.002	0.02	41	30
HC-150	0.002	0.02	40	15
HC-160	L0.002	0.21	27	125
HC-161	L0.002	0.04	30	70
HC-162	0.026	0.11	80	28
HC-163	0.103	0.24	600	33
HC-164	0.024	0.10	500	27
HC-165	0.018	0.12	145	26
HC-166	0.006	0.16	400	55
HC-167	0.016	0.44	150	48
HC-168	L0.002	0.40	110	46
HC-169	L0.002	0.19	62	39
HC-170	0.011	0.22	145	35
HC-171	0.002	0.03	60	15
HC-172	0.005	0.03	40	14
HC-173	L0.002	0.05	20	28
HC-174	L0.002	L0.02	32	15
HC-175	0.003	0.07	5	7
HC-176	0.003	0.12	11	21
HC-177	L0.002	0.12	3	29
HC-178	L0.002	L0.02	170	L 2
HC-179	L0.002	0.02	210	2
HC-180	L0.002	0.03	28	L 2
HC-181	L0.002	0.02	12	L 2
HC-182	L0.002	0.02	5	L 2
HC-183	L0.002	0.02	33	L 2
HC-184	L0.002	0.02	47	4
HC-185	0.002	0.12	27	L 2
HC-186	0.006	0.31	230	31
HC-187	L0.002	0.02	10	L 2
HC-188	0.002	0.07	150	14
HC-189	0.002	0.09	150	13
HC-190	L0.002	0.05	155	10
HC-191	0.005	0.19	62	86
HC-192	0.006	0.03	9	L 2
HC-193	L0.002	0.03	600	615
HC-194	0.014	2.11	100	110

G = greater than

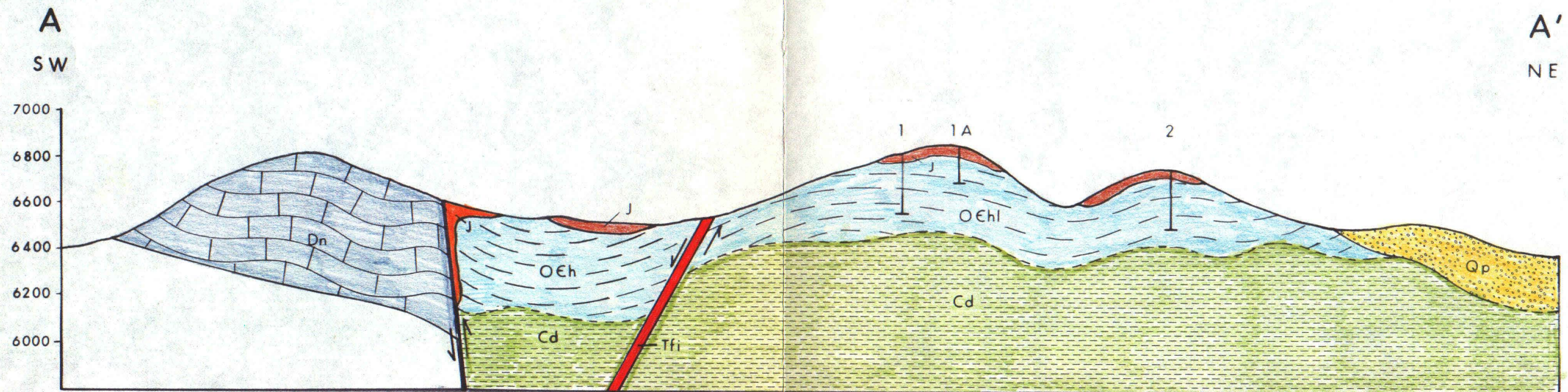
L = less than

Appendix - GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE RESULTS
Page Five

<u>SAMPLE</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Silver</u> <u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Arsenic</u> <u>(ppm)</u>	<u>Antimony</u> <u>(ppm)</u>
HC-195	0.023	7.50	105	495
HC-196	L0.002	0.08	250	29
HC-197	0.019	0.21	82	1220
HC-198	0.019	0.22	150	31
HC-199	0.042	0.02	600	80
HC-200	0.027	0.46	170	58
HC-201	0.021	0.17	27	54
HC-202	0.021	1.13	62	190
HC-203	L0.002	L0.02	310	68
HC-204	L0.002	L0.02	160	54
HC-205	L0.002	L0.02	115	185
HC-206	L0.002	L0.02	220	45
HC-207	L0.002	L0.02	16	2
HC-208	L0.002	L0.02	10	8
HC-209	0.003	0.04	17	71
HC-210	0.022	0.58	160	160

G = greater than

L = less than



HOT CREEK CANYON AREA
SW-NE Section through Mine Fault, Tertiary Dike and Bedded Jasperoids

1983 Supplemental Geochemical Results
and Recommendations for the

BOLO PROSPECT

Hot Creek Range, Nye County, Nevada

Prepared for
CANERTA RESOURCES LTD.

by

MICHAEL D. RUSS

and

NEILL H. (Vic) RIDGLEY, CPGS #5138

Report Bolo 83-2

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. REVISED GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY	1
III. TRENCH AREA GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS	2
IV. CONCLUSIONS	4
V. RECOMMENDATIONS	5

Appendix I Geochemical Sample Results - Trench Area

Appendix II Geochemical Sample Results - Sample 124/125 followup

PLATES (In Pocket)

- I. Revised Gold Geochemistry Map
- II. Trench Area Base Map
- III. Trench Area Gold Geochemistry
- IV. Trench Area Silver Geochemistry
- V. Trench Area Cross-Section
- VI. Proposed Drill Hole Map (Trench Area)

1983 Supplemental Geochemical Results
and Recommendations for the

BOLO PROSPECT

Hot Creek Range, Nye County, Nevada

I. INTRODUCTION

The initial 1983 geochemical sampling program conducted by Canerta Resources Ltd. on the Bolo Prospect resulted in the detection of several strong Au, Ag, As and Sb anomalies. The results of the initial sampling are discussed fully in the Geology and Geochemistry of the Bolo Prospect, (Report Bolo 83-1).

In accordance with the recommendations made in that report, the area of anomalous gold mineralization along the Mine Fault south of Chevron drill hole #5 was trenched, and the area around samples 124 and 125 sampled on closer spacing. A total of 104 additional trench and surface rock chip samples were collected in the supplemental sampling program. These are listed in the Appendices.

The gold values from the trench area along the Mine Fault, south of Chevron drill hole #5, indicate a body of ore grade gold mineralization disseminated in the massive Devonian limestone along the footwall of the Mine Fault.

II. REVISED GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

The revised Gold Geochemistry Map, scale: 1 inch = 200 feet (Plate I, in pocket) shows the locations of 9 additional rock chip samples collected around the low grade gold anomaly represented by samples 124 and 125, at grid co-ordinates 90N; 114

and 116E. The results of this follow up sampling (Appendix II) indicate that anomalous gold is confined to a narrow east-west trending zone of brecciated carbonate. No further sampling is planned for this area.

III. TRENCH AREA GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

The Trench Area Base Map (scale: 1 inch = 50 feet) (Plate II, in pocket) shows the location of bulldozer trenching along the Mine Fault approximately 600 feet south of Chevron drill hole #5. Six trenches were completed perpendicular to the strike of the Mine Fault and the seventh trench was oriented north-south in the Mine Fault zone. The trenches uncovered rock at a depth of 12 to 18 inches. The trenches expose a large, wedge-shaped zone of dark gray, silicified limestone laced with abundant black and reddish jasperoid veinlets. The jasperoid veinlets in places coalesce into small irregular jasperoid bodies which form the outcrops in the area. The wedge shaped body of silicified limestone and jasperoid is bounded on the east by the east dipping Mine Fault, and on the west by a probable sub-parallel fault.

Ninety-five rock chip samples were collected from bedrock exposed in the trenches. Gold values ranged as high as 0.178 O/T gold (Appendix I). The samples were analyzed for gold by Bondar-Clegg, Vancouver, using a combination fire assay analytical method. In this method, a 20 gram sample is used to prepare a fire assay bead. The bead itself is analyzed by Atomic Absorption, with a detection limit of 5 ppb. If the gold value exceeds a predetermined value, as verified by Canerta, the sample is rerun with a 31 gram pulp (1 ton assay sample).

using a standard fire assay. In practice, the cutoff value used for reruns is 10 ppm (0.029 O/Ton). The method combines a high degree of reproducibility with a low detection limit.

Ore grade gold mineralization (greater than 0.03 O/T Au) is confined to the silicified dark gray limestone and jasperoid in the footwall (west) of the Mine Fault. Sporadic high grade gold values (greater than 0.100 O/T Au) were obtained from trench G in the Mine Fault zone, suggesting that post mineralization movement has disturbed the continuity of mineralization in the Mine Fault zone. The fault zone is composed of a mixture of brecciated jasperoid and hematite-stained clay gouge. The thin bedded limestones east of the Mine Fault contain low grade gold mineralization (greater than 0.010 O/T Au) only in proximity to the Mine Fault. Traces of pyrite occurring in milky white quartz veinlets cutting jasperoid was the only sulfide identified in the mineralized material. Specks of an unidentified gray sulfide were also observed in one sample of milky white vein quartz. Red to pink hematitic alteration is conspicuous in the trench exposures, while yellow limonitic alteration is sparse.

The Trench Area Gold Geochemistry Map (Plate III, in pocket) shows the sample intervals and gold values obtained in the Trench Area. Rock chip samples were taken over ten foot intervals in trenches A through F, and random rock chip samples were collected at points along trench G in the Mine Fault. Using a 0.030 O/T Au cutoff, the highest grade trench interval was a true width of 50 feet grading 0.106 O/T gold in trench E. Trench D contained a 90 foot interval grading 0.058 O/T gold.

Trench C contained a 150 foot interval grading 0.050 O/T gold. The area of anomalous gold mineralization is outlined on the Trench Area Gold Geochemistry Map using a 0.100 O/T Au cutoff, a 0.030 O/T Au cutoff and a 0.010 O/T Au cutoff. The area of anomalous gold mineralization is open to the north and south, but may be terminated on the north by the wedge shape of the silicification itself. To the south, the ore grade mineralization may continue onto the existing (old) patented mining claim (M.S. #38-19606) shown on the Master Title Plat in the northwest corner of Sec. 29, T8N, R50E.

The Trench Area Silver Geochemical Map (Plate IV in pocket) shows a high degree of correlation between gold and silver. The gold/silver ratio in the mineralized zone averages about 1:2.

The Trench Area Cross-Section (Plate V in pocket) shows the possible dimensions of the mineralized zone at depth and its relationship to the Mine Fault.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The gold mineralization in the Trench Area is disseminated in hydrothermally silicified, massive limestone of the Devonian Nevada Formation adjacent to the footwall of the Mine Fault. The mineralized zone is up to 150 feet wide and is open to the north and south along the Mine Fault. The mineralized zone is inferred to dip steeply eastward, parallel to the dip of the Mine Fault. Anomalous, but sub-ore grade gold values (0.010 to 0.029 O/T Au) occur east of the Mine Fault in the thin bedded limestone unit.

We feel confident that a body of ore grade mineralization can be proven in the Trench Area, with a tonnage and grade

greater than that suggested by surface exposures.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Surveying

Due to the likely presence of exploitable gold mineralization on the Bolo property, we believe it is prudent to have the claim block surveyed in 1984. This would include:

- a) remonumenting the claim block with PVC pipe;
- b) establishing the location of the patented claim south of Bolo 25 and 31;
- c) establishing elevations in the Trench Area.

These steps are necessary to protect what may become a valuable property.

B. Amenability testing

A large composite sample should be collected in the Trench Area to determine the minerology of the gold ore and the conditions under which it can be leap-leached.

C. Road Construction

The narrow width and tight curves of the existing drill roads on the Bolo Property will not accomodate the wide turning radius of conventional truck-mounted R/C drills such as the Ingersoll Rand TH-60. (The Chevron holes were drilled with a smaller single-wall percussion drill). We believe the cost of upgrading the existing drill roads to accomodate truck mounted R/C rigs is not justified at this time. We propose instead to use a track mounted reverse-circulation drill rig (if available).

To use this equipment, the roads would have to be upgraded somewhat, with a D-8, to permit passage of a 1000 gallon water

truck, which is the largest piece of equipment associated with this type of drilling.

If a truck-mounted R/C rig is not available, the only alternatives left are coring, which will require the same level of roadwork, or standard R/C, which will require a significant commitment to road construction.

D. Drilling, 1984

The Proposed Drill Hole Map - Trench Area (Plate VI in pocket) shows the location of proposed drill holes in the Trench Area. A minimum drilling program of 1200' is recommended in the Trench Area. The six 200 foot holes are on approximately 100 foot centers within the 0.030 O/T Au zone. The purpose of this drilling is to delineate the extent of mineralization laterally and vertically in the Trench Area. The six proposed holes are positioned such that later fill-in holes on 50-foot centers can be completed if the project reaches the stage of development drilling.

D. Expanded Drilling Program 1984 (optional)

In light of the very encouraging trench assay results, we believe that a drilling program larger than the minimum program may be justified, subject to budgetary constraints. The expanded drilling program would include two additional drill holes in the Trench Area (D.H. 7 & 8) and perhaps two drill holes in the vicinity of Chevron drill hole #3 (Revised Gold Geochemistry Map, Plate I) which encountered a 60 foot interval grading 0.046 00/T Au.

This interval was encountered between 30' and 90'. The hole was drilled just east of a steeply east-dipping jasperoid, but the log of the hole shows that the jasperoid ended at 30'.

Therefore, it is likely that the good gold values were actually encountered in the footwall of the Mine Fault, just as they are in the Trench Area.

F. Additional geochemical sampling

Followup geochemical sampling should be considered for three areas.

1. The newly bulldozed road leading to the Trench Area exposed an area of black jasperoid where the road crosses the nose of the hill. The visual similarities to the mineralization in the Trench Area are striking.

2. The discovery of disseminated mineralization in the massive footwall limestone of the Trench Area leads us to suppose that the same conditions may exist at Chevron hole 3. That is, the massive footwall limestone may host a viable target zone, even though its surface expression may be subtle.

3. The jasperoid cropping out along the Mine Fault, south of Wood Canyon, was strongly anomalous (HC-2, 0.072 00/T). It too may be an area of disseminated mineralization in the footwall limestone (Refer to Plate II and III of Report 83-1).

APPENDIX I - GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE RESULTS - TRENCH AREA

<u>Sample</u>	Gold	<i>Gold Corrected</i> ↓	Silver
	<u>O/T</u>		<u>O/T</u>
HC-211	0.001	.0008	0.01
HC-212	0.008	.006	0.04
HC-213	0.001	.0008	L0.01
HC-214	L0.001	.0001	L0.01
HC-215	L0.001	.0004	L0.01
HC-216	L0.001	.0005	0.01
HC-217	0.003	.0020	0.02
HC-218	0.008	.0060	L0.01
HC-219	0.001	.0010	0.02
HC-220	L0.001	.0007	0.02
HC-221	0.002	.0010	0.02
HC-222	0.002	.0010	0.03
HC-223	0.012	.0100	0.05
HC-224	0.014	.0040	0.02
HC-225	0.005	.0007	L0.01
HC-226	0.001	.0027	0.01
HC-227	0.003	.0020	0.01
HC-228	0.003	.0020	L0.01
HC-229	0.003	.0008	L0.01
HC-230	0.001	.0018	L0.01
HC-231	0.002	.0035	0.03
HC-232	0.004	.0042	0.03
HC-233	0.009	.0080	L0.01
HC-234	0.031	.0266	0.03
HC-235	0.135	.0957	0.23
HC-236	0.030	.0259	0.09
HC-237	0.095	.0727	0.19
HC-238	0.107	.0849	0.38
HC-239	0.039	.0300	0.15
HC-240	0.009	.0099	0.03
HC-241	0.021	.0211	0.18
HC-242	0.028	.0236	0.07
HC-243	0.018	.0153	0.08
HC-244	0.030	.0287	0.10
HC-245	0.046	.0435	0.10
HC-246	0.058	.0528	0.12
HC-247	0.047	.0405	0.13
HC-248	0.050	.0449	0.19
HC-249	0.054	.0470	0.12
HC-250	0.023	.0208	0.08
HC-251	0.019	.0147	0.08
HC-252	0.060	.0470	0.14
HC-253	0.012	.0129	0.04
HC-254	0.021	.0180	0.08
HC-255	0.008	.0060	0.02
HC-256	0.092	.0662	0.21

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>O/T</u>	<u>Silver</u> <u>O/T</u>
HC-257	0.047 0410	0.13
HC-258	0.125 0800	0.21
HC-259	0.021 0170	0.03
HC-260	0.035 0270	0.08
HC-261	0.031 0290	0.07
HC-262	0.071 0670	0.11
HC-263	0.067 0560	0.09
HC-264	0.038 0220	0.01
HC-265	0.006 0050	L0.01
HC-266	0.037 0309	0.05
HC-267	0.001 0010	L0.01
HC-268	0.059 0190	0.03
HC-269	0.122 0990	0.26
HC-270	0.178 1606	0.32
HC-271	0.138 0930	0.10
HC-272	0.036 0309	0.03
HC-273	0.012 0100	0.01
HC-274	0.016 0150	0.03
HC-275	0.005 0040	0.03
HC-276	0.007 0067	0.02
HC-277	L0.001 0008	0.05
HC-278	L0.001 0008	0.02
HC-279	0.001 0010	0.01
HC-280	0.002 0010	L0.01
HC-281	0.001 0008	L0.01
HC-282	0.005 0040	L0.01
HC-283	0.040 0308	0.13
HC-284	0.007 0006	0.01
HC-285	0.014 0110	0.01
HC-286	0.011 0100	0.03
HC-287	0.019 0160	0.07
HC-288	0.004 0033	0.04
HC-289	L0.001 ← 0004	L0.06 0.006
HC-290	0.042 0347	0.04
HC-291	0.070 0616	0.06
HC-292	0.004 0027	L0.01
HC-293	0.008 0070	0.01
HC-294	0.002 0010	L0.01
HC-295	0.025 0200	0.17
HC-296	0.004 0030	0.02
HC-297	0.104 0697	0.19
HC-298	0.001 0008	L0.01
HC-299	L0.001	L0.01
HC-509	X0.016	X0.169
HC-510	X0.009	X0.055
HC-511	X0.007	X0.035
HC-512	X0.016	X0.064
HC-513	X0.062	X0.061
HC-514	X0.069	X0.110

APPENDIX II - GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE RESULTS
Sample 124/125 followup

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>O/T</u>	<u>Silver</u> <u>O/T</u>
HC-500	L0.001	L0.01
HC-501	L0.001	L0.01
HC-502	L0.001	L0.01
HC-503	L0.001	L0.01
HC-504	L0.001	L0.01
HC-505	L0.001	L0.01
HC-506	L0.001	L0.01
HC-507	L0.001	L0.01
HC-508	L0.001	L0.01



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257

56

Geochemical and Drill Reconnaissance,
Mine Fault Area

BOLO PROSPECT
Nye County, Nevada

Prepared for
Canerta Resources Ltd.

Bolo Report 84-1

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction	1
II. Surveying	2
III. Geochemical Sampling	
A. Road cut sampling.	3
B. Chevron Hole 3 area.	3
C. Silicified limestone at 112 N., 96 E.	5
IV. Drilling	
A. Introduction.	6
B. Geology of the trench area.	6
C. Details of the drilling program.	7
D. Rationale for drill hole locations.	9
E. Drill hole results.	9
F. Geologic interpretations of drill hole data.	14
V. Conclusions	24
VI. Recommendation	27
APPENDIX A: Surface Geochemical Sample Results	
APPENDIX B: Drill Cuttings Results	

FIGURES

- Fig 1 Sketch Map, N. Wall of Drainage: Gold
- Fig 2 Sketch Map, N. Wall of Drainage: Silver
- Fig 3 Splayed Faults
- Fig 4 Dean Webb Hypothesis for Silicification and
Gold Mineralization at Bolo
- Fig 5 Conceptual Model of Geometry of Bolo
Mineralizing System
- Fig 6 Possible Tests of Mine Fault Zone

PLATES (in pockets)

- I. Trench Map - Bolo Claims
- II. Geologic Map, Chevron Hole 3: Gold
- III. Geologic Map, Chevron Hole 3: Silver
- IV. Cross-Section, Chevron Hole 3 Area
- V. Sketch Map, Samples, Chevron Hole 3: Gold
- VI. Sketch Map, Samples, Chevron Hole 3: Silver
- VII. Trench Area: Geology, Drill Holes and Roads
- VIII. Cross-Section A-A': North through Dn
- IX. Cross-Section B-B': North along Mine Fault
- X. Cross-Section C-C': Northeast across Offset Fault
- XI. Cross-Section D-D': Northeast across Mine Fault
- XII. Cross-Section E-E': East across Mine Fault
- XIII. Cross-Section F-F': Southeast across Mine Fault
- XIV. Cross-Section G-G': East Profile of Hole 19

Drill logs, Holes 11-21 (in pockets)

I. Introduction

Previous reports on the Bolo Prospect (83-1 and 83-2) outlined the basic stratigraphy, structure, and geochemistry of the property. The latter report presented detailed information on gold mineralization at the south end of the Mine Fault, and made specific recommendations pertaining to additional work. These recommendations concerned, in particular, surveying, additional sampling, and drilling.

This report describes activities conducted in the spring and summer, 1984, and the results thereof.

I am indebted to Mike Russ (Lakewood, Colorado) for his perennial assistance in administering the project; to Gary Schrock (Claypool, Arizona) for interpretations of geologic relations in the vicinity of mineralized trenches; and to Jim Davis (Calgary, Alberta) for clarifications of carbonate stratigraphy and hypotheses about possible structural complications in the Mine Fault.

II. Surveying

Canerta Resources contracted the Nye County Surveyor, Wallace T. Boundy, to complete four tasks (Report 83-2, p. 5).

1) Locate three additional claims (Bolo 32, 33, 34) north of Bolo 31, in order to fully cover the Mine Fault as far north as the Tertiary volcanics which lap on to it.

2) Remonument the perimeter of the original 30-claim block with accurately located PVC pipe.

These two elements are now shown on the current property maps.

3) Accurately survey the trench area and establish elevations at selected points. This map is shown as Plate I, at 1"=50'. Plate VII is an expanded (1"=20') version of the same information, showing topography, geology, drill holes, and additional roads added since Boundy's survey.

4) Reestablish the northern patent corners of the Uncle Sam Patented Mining Claim, which abuts the property south of Bolo 25 and 31. The northeast corner of the patent is shown as point 27 on Plate I.

III. Geochemical Sampling

Additional surface samples were collected in three areas:

- 1) The nose of the hill, east of the trenches, where a new road cut was made this spring (see Report 83-2, p. 7, item F1).
- 2) The vicinity of Chevron hole 3 (p. 7, item F2).
- 3) A zone of silicified, dark gray limestone at 112 N., 96 E. This area returned a weak gold anomaly in 1983 sampling.

A. Road cut sampling.

Continuous 20' chip samples were collected along the silicified areas exposed in the new road but east and northeast of the trenches.

The results, listed below, did not appear to warrant serious follow-up.

	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Au ppb</u>
Bolo Road Cut 1	0.8	70
Bolo Road Cut 2	0.4	95
Bolo Road Cut 3	1.0	105
Bolo Road Cut 4	0.4	15
Bolo Road Cut 5	0.4	15
Bolo Road Cut 6	2.4	5

B. Chevron hole 3 area.

Mike Russ completed a geologic sketch map and cross section (Plates II, III, IV) and collected 40 samples in three continuous chip traverses across the Mine Fault zone (Appendix A).

I had a bulldozer cut made, parallel to the Russ traverses, in the south-facing slope south of hole 3 (Plates V, VI) and collected an additional 10 samples (Appendix A).

At the same time, I made an attempt to build a road west of the hole 3 drill road using the bulldozer alone. This proved unsuccessful, as the slope is so steep and rocky that approximately five to seven days of blasting would be required to create enough fill material to establish a road base.

The area west of Hole 3 (Plates II, III, IV) is evidently the site of a mineralizing cell. Reconnaissance last year (Plates IV and V of Report 83-1) indicated the presence of gold and silver anomalies. Russ' traverses have defined a zone of gold anomalies 120' long on the east (hanging wall) side of the Mine Fault in the OCh, and a zone of silver anomalies almost 300' long on the west (footwall) side. The gold occurrences are closely associated with the massive jasperoids occupying the hanging wall (Plate II), but the silver distribution (Plate III) indicates a more widespread dissemination of mineralization emanating from the Mine Fault. This situation is diagrammatically shown on Plate IV.

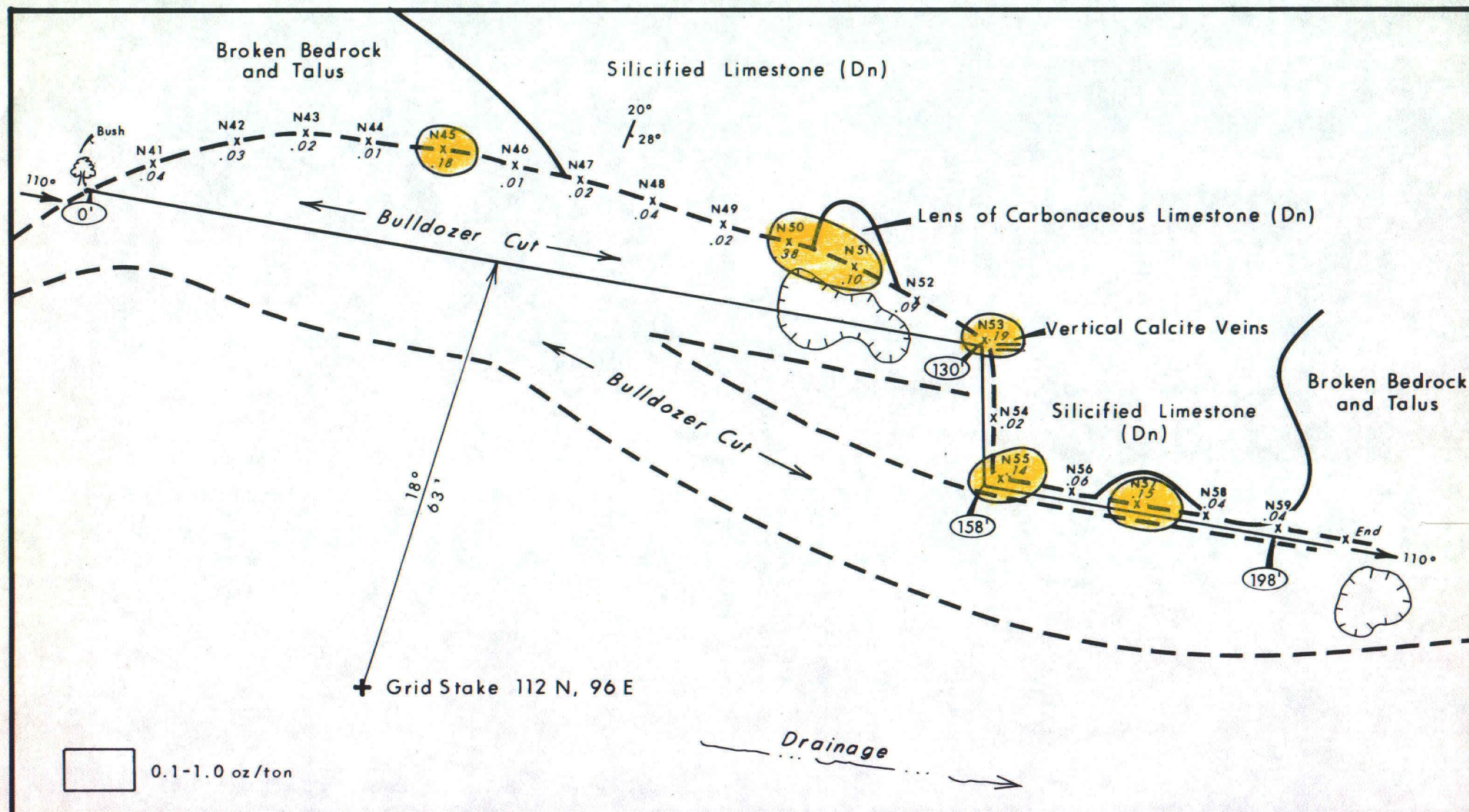
The metal values immediately to the south (Plates V, VI) are consistent with the area west of Hole 3: the gold values are limited to a narrow zone near the Mine Fault, while silver is dispersed further into the footwall.

C. Silicified limestone at 112 N., 96 E.

A ledge of east-dipping, dark gray silicified limestone is exposed in the north wall of the drainage south of Hole 3. Previous samples in this area (HC 9, 10, 68, 187) were not particularly anomalous, but it was believed that the limestone was sufficiently exceptional (visually) to justify having the bulldozer remove the talus covering much of it.

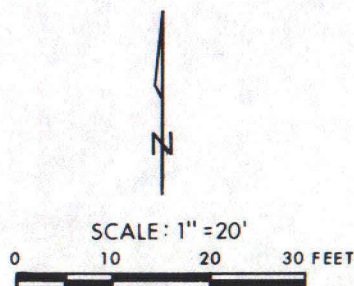
This ledge is about 15' thick, and dips east at 20°-25°. It was continuously sampled down-dip, from west to east, with 19 continuous chip samples (Fig 1, 2; Appendix A).

No portion of the freshly uncovered ledge contains as much as .01 oz/ton gold or 1 oz/ton silver. In fact, the three best bedrock samples (48, 49, 50) are merely $\frac{1}{2}$ the value of a sample (41) collected in talus. Certainly, the gold tenor in the exposed ledge is low and erratic. The results are inconclusive in helping to define an exploration target in this area.



LEGEND

- x N41 West end of channel sample (Ag/Au oz/ton)
- ① — x — 198 Edge of hill
- Spoil pile from bulldozer cut
- Contact



CANERTA RESOURCES LTD.

BOLO PROSPECT
NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

SKETCH MAP FOR CHANNEL SAMPLES
NORTH WALL OF DRAINAGE
SOUTH OF CHEVRON HOLE 3

JULY 1984

Figure 2-SILVER

IV. Drilling

A. Introduction.

The general objective of the drilling program was to expand the area of surface gold mineralization into the third dimension, and develop a viable tonnage of rock carrying grades of .03 to .10 oz/ton to depths of 100' to 200'. The reader will recall from Plates III, V, and VI of Report 83-2 that the area of interest was shaped like a triangle, pointing north, measuring about 200' wide at its widest point (E-W) and measuring about 300' from the apex at the north to an indefinite boundary at the south. This triangle was also believed to be a silicified block of massive Devonian Nevada Formation, lying entirely on the west (footwall) side of the Mine Fault.

B. Geology of the trench area.

The concept of the Mine Fault as a single, undisturbed structure remained viable until the completion of blasting and construction of additional access roads into the trenches.

Gary Schrock, a visiting consultant, suggested that the Mine Fault might be offset in a left-lateral sense by an offsetting fault. This offsetting fault coincided with the linear west edge of the mineralized, silicified block. The true sense of motion--left lateral or dip-slip (down on the north)--is not apparent, but either would adequately account for the offset in the Mine Fault.

After reviewing Schrock's evidence, I concurred in this interpretation, and incorporated it in the geologic base map for the drilling area (Plate VII).

Jim Davis, a visiting structural geologist, concluded from study of the Mine Fault exposure in the north wall in Hot Creek Canyon that the silicified block in the trench area might be a faulted sliver splayed off of the Mine Fault during its high-angle reverse movement (Fig 3).

C. Details of the drilling program.

Contractor: A-Track Drilling
Carl Raue, Prop.
2020 Bench Road
Fallon, Nevada 89406
702-867-3333

Equipment: Chicago Pneumatic air-track rig
Chicago Pneumatic truck-mounted
compressor, 600 cfm @ 115 psi
Worthington wagon-mounted compressor,
125 cfm @ 100 psi

Drill holes:

# 11	TD 150'; 7/26/84; 9785 N; 9685 E	e1 6708;
# 12	TD 150'; 7/26-27/84; 9695 N; 9655 E	e1 6716;
# 13	TD 100'; 8/6/84; 9655 N; 9565 E	e1 6746;
# 14	TD 55'; 7/27/84; 9600 N; 9655 E	e1 6714;
# 15	TD 130'; 8/3/84; 9605 N; 9525 E	31 6765;

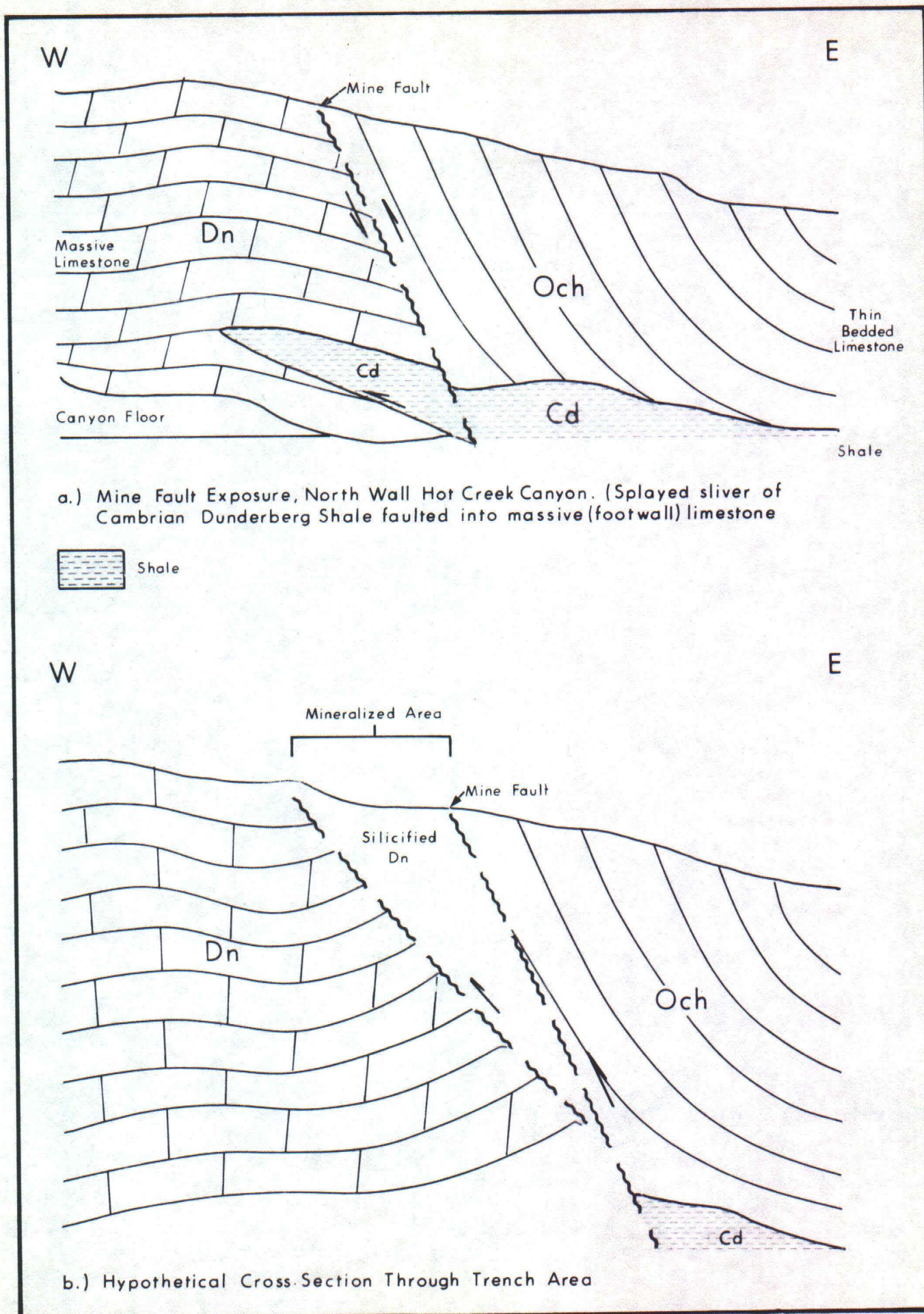


Figure 3. SPLAYED FAULTS

Drill holes (continued):

# 16	TD 145'; 8/5/84; 9540 N; 9580 E	el 6742;
# 17	TD 150'; 8/9/84; 9625 N; 9705 E	el 6678;
# 18	TD 80' 8/10/84; 9735 N; 9720 E	el 6688;
# 19	TD 120'; 8/8/84; 9815 N; 9725 E	el 6704;
# 19A	TD 20'; 8/7/84; 9830 N; 9745 E	el 6701;
# 20	TD 40'; 8/11/84; 9860 N; 9825 E	el 6696;
# 20A	TD 20'; 8/12/84; 9870 N; 9840 E	el 6695;
# 21	TD 105'; 8/12/84; 9885 N; 10255 E	el 6649;

Sample interval: 5'; recovery of chips from
enclosed box mounted over collar.

D. Rationale for drill hole locations (Plate VII).

Holes 11 and 13 were spotted on existing trenches which had been previously sampled and found to contain about 0.02 to 0.1 oz/ton gold. (Refer to Plates III and VI of Report 83-2).

Holes 12 and 14 were spotted near mineralized trenches.

Holes 15 and 16 were spotted south of the area of trench-defined mineralization to help define its southern limits.

Hole 17 was collared in the Mine Fault and continued downward into the footwall Nevada Formation.

All of the above holes were previously contemplated in the program laid out last fall.

Hole 18 was added to increase the geographic coverage in the same fault as Hole 17.

Hole 19 was added to test the hypothesis that the Mine Fault was offset. Hole 19A was an unsuccessful (20') first attempt at this locality.

Hole 20 was intended as a blind test of the bedded jasperoids immediately east of the Mine Fault. Hole 20A was an unsuccessful (20') second attempt.

Hole 21 was a blind test of the bedded jasperoids several hundred feet further east of the Mine Fault.

E. Drill hole results (see rotary drill logs, Appendix B, and Plate VII).

Hole 11 was located east of the probable trace of the Mine Fault, north of a fault which offsets it. The

hole encountered 20' of silicified dark gray limestone, interpreted as OCh, before passing through the offset fault at about 35' into unsilicified Dn. Gold values of more than .01 oz/ton were intercepted at 0'-5', 30'-40', and 50'-55'. The hole was completed to 150'.

Hole 12 was located in the footwall Dn, west of the Mine Fault, near a mineralized trench. Silicification was encountered in dark gray limestone to a depth of 40'. The first 25' of the hole yielded .01 or more, as did 50'-60'. The hole was completed to 150'.

Hole 13 was located in a mineralized trench, adjacent to a barren outcrop of hematite-stained equigranular sandstone. Silicification was pervasive to a depth of 40'. Anomalous gold was present in two 10' sections (5'-15', 30'-40') of the silicified zone. The hole was lost in a cavity at 94'.

Hole 14 was sited south of Hole 12, in the same geologic setting. Silicification was present to a depth of 15'. Gold values of more than .01 were present at 15'-25' and 30'-45'. The hole was lost at 55' after entering a cavity at 44'.

Hole 15 was collared in the hematite-stained equigranular sandstone at the summit of the test area. The sandstone in this hole proved to be 7' thick. Immediately beneath, silicification began in the limestone at 15' and continued to 50'. Gold mineralization occurred in the first 10' of the hole. This result was mildly surprising, as the previous trench sampling of the sandstone had shown

no gold anomaly at all. A cavity at 96' caused intermittent air circulation problems until the hole was lost at 130'.

Hole 16 was located in an unsampled area of Dn. Silicification was intermittent from the surface down to 45'. Gold mineralization occurred in three short intervals (20'-25'; 35'-45'; 55'-60'). The last value was unusual in that it occurred below the base of recognized silicification. The hole was terminated at 145' due to air loss.

Hole 17 was collared in the Mine Fault to test for mineralization in it and immediately beneath it in the footwall Dn. The hole penetrated 85' of wet clay (fault gouge), resulting in bit plugging several times. A truly vertical hole should have left the fault zone at 35', so I have drawn the hole on section E-E' as deviating east and following the fault plane for an additional 50'. Silicification in the footwall Dn began at 105' and continued for 20'.

The gold values in this hole were consistently good, especially in the footwall rocks. The mineralization began appearing at 10', and ran as follows:

10'-20':	10' of 0.05 oz/ton
25'-45':	20' of 0.02 oz/ton
50'-60':	10' of 0.02 oz/ton
70'-150':	80' of 0.04 oz/ton

While most of the values were in the .01-.04 range, one exceptional 5' intercept worth noting was 130'-135' @ 0.178.

The hole was completed to 150'.

Hole 18, like Hole 17, was collared in the Mine Fault. In an attempt to avoid the plugging problems of Hole 17, the hold was moved to the far west edge of the trench, in an effort to leave the fault zone quickly. Nevertheless, the hole encountered alternating zones of limestone and wet clay. This relation is interpreted as a series of fault splays as described in IV.A and shown in Fig 3. Silicification of OCh(?) is limited to two intervals, 0'-10' and 40'-45'. Anomalous gold values appeared in the lower part of the fault, at 55'; with one 5' intercept (65'-70') of 0.160. The hole was abandoned at 80' due to uncontrollable plugging of the bit in wet ground.

Hole 19 was drilled as a geologic test of the concept that the Mine Fault was displaced to the west by the offset fault. The hole penetrated 65' of silicified OCh before encountering a hard zone interpreted as the Mine Fault. The hole was continued to be certain that the Mine Fault had been completely penetrated, and encountered the sandstone recognized at the surface (near Holes 13 and 15) at 85'. The hole was stopped at 120', still in sandstone.

The entire hole was mineralized (except for two isolated 5' intervals, 45'-50' and 100'-105'), generally in the 0.02 to 0.04 range. The discovery of mineralization in the sandstone must be considered an unexpected development. This is discussed in great detail in

following sections. Hole 19A was an earlier test of the same area, terminated at 20' due to loss of air. Its first few samples were analyzed and returned results slightly better than in Hole 19 proper.

Hole 20 (and 20A) were aborted attempts to test gold potential in the bedded jasperoids of OCh near the Mine Fault. A broken zone at 20' with much sloughing of material prevented attaining depths greater than 40'. All of the samples were silicified. Gold results were mediocre below 10'.

Hole 21 was collared in a saddle separating two large masses of outcropping bedded jasperoid. The saddle is along strike of the Offset Fault, and along the trend where jasperoids facing Hot Draw are deformed into a shallow syncline. Unexpectedly, the section drilled here was not silicified. I have no logical explanation for the apparent gap in silicification, which in this area appears to be regionally pervasive.

OCh on the east side of the Mine Fault is not known to contain gold except where bedded jasperoids occur, so it came as no surprise to find negligible gold values in the unsilicified cuttings.

F. Geologic interpretation of drill hole data.

Before outlining the interpretation that has emerged from the ensemble of drill holes, it is important to reiterate the premises behind the Bolo drilling program.

After last fall's trenching and sampling program yielded a continuous zone of surface mineralization, Russ and I conceived a model in which the Bolo mineralization was confined to a vertical zone in a structurally bounded block. In plan view, this block was triangular, apexing to the north, bounded on the east by the Mine Fault, bounded on the west by what we now call the Offset Fault, and open to the south. At its widest point, the triangle was 200' wide, and perhaps 300' long.

The main purpose of the drilling program was to establish whether this zone of surface mineralization could be carried downward to depths of 150' to 250', to delineate an area of easily exploited, bulk-tonnage, open-pit gold reserves. Reference to Plates III and V of Report 83-2 will make these concepts plain.

What we had hoped to see was fairly continuous mineralization in enough of the holes to warrant delineation drilling for open-pit development of the slope containing the trenches.

The drill holes have, on a strictly geochemical basis, eliminated that as a plausible possibility. The data have provided, however, information of a different sort that radically increases the potential for developing two other types of deposits in the vicinity of the trench

area. These are:

- buried manto mineralization of multi-million ton potential; and
- fault controlled and related mineralization of multi-hundred thousand ton potential.

These are discussed at length below.

In regards to manto-type mineralization, the cross sections (A-A' through F-F') amply demonstrate that the slope tested for open-pit potential (Holes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16) consists of gently north and east dipping massive limestone. The upper portion of this limestone exhibits a stratabound zone of silicification which controls the topography. The silicification is pervasive in the uppermost portion of the limestone, and gold mineralization is sporadically present in this zone, occurring in 10' to 20' intervals. These intervals are weakly correlative; that is, there can be no assurance that mineralized zones in one horizon on the cross sections are truly physically continuous. This uncertainty arises from the nature of the zones relative to the separation between holes. The silicified zone itself is a much better stratigraphic marker, since it is clearly "regional" and predictable. After the first hole on that slope was completed (Hole 11), I predicted and found silicification (reflecting topography) in each of the subsequent holes.

What was not anticipated, however, was the discovery of mineralized sandstone, both at the outcrop (Hole 15) and in the subsurface (Hole 19). THESE TWO HOLES,

PROPERLY INTERPRETED, PERMIT THE CONSTRUCTION OF A COHERENT SPATIAL MODEL FOR SOME OF THE BOLO MINERALIZATION, AND ALSO INDICATE THE POSSIBILITY OF FINDING ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION IN A PREVIOUSLY UNEXAMINED AREA.

In my view, a coherent geometric explanation for the gold anomalies in the vicinity of the trenches must account for five facts:

- 1) the widespread silicification forming the dip slope;
- 2) the patchiness of gold mineralization within that zone;
- 3) the persistence of gold mineralization encountered in the trench sampling at the surface of the dip slope;
- 4) the presence of a remnant (7' thick) of mineralized sandstone at the summit of the hill (Hole 15);
- 5) the presence of 35' drilled interval of mineralized sandstone in the subsurface north of the Offset Fault (Hole 19).

To develop the model, I will discuss

- (a) the relation of the two mineralized sandstones;
- (b) a model known for other gold prospects in Nevada;
- (c) the most logical theory that fully accounts for all five facts.

(a) Gary Schrock had hypothesized, as stated earlier, that the Mine Fault was displaced by the Offset Fault.

Although the sense of displacement could not be demonstrated at the time, the apparent movement could be accounted for by left lateral movement, dip slip, or a combination of both.

Schrock's hypothesis was based on the observation of a thin line in the floor of the northernmost N-S trench, a line apparently separating massive bedded Dn on the west from red, bedded OCh jasperoids on the east.

I located an unscheduled hole to test this hypothesis, starting it in the hanging wall jasperoids and drilling at a 45° angle due west through the Mine Fault into the footwall (Plate VII; G-G'). Not only did the hole pass out of jasperoid into unsilicified limestone at the predicted point (65' on G-G'; 42' on C-C'), but also seemed to encounter the same pink sandstone (85' on G-G'; 56' on C-C') that crops out on top of the hill by Hole 15.

The question arises: Is this the same sandstone?

The grain size and texture of the quartz grains are identical, as are the average grades of the intervals drilled in the two holes (0.024). The thickness cannot be compared, as one hole cut a 7' erosional remnant, while the other did not reach the basal contact after 35' (25' minimum true thickness). A structural argument can be made, however, that they are one and the same.

The argument rests on the assumption that the true thickness of the sandstone is no less than 25'-30'. By comparing the effects of a vertical displacement of

the basal contact with the apparent horizontal displacement of the trace of the Mine Fault, it is possible to evaluate the plausibility of the hypothesis.

The base of the sandstone outcrop is approximately 6758; the base of the subsurface sandstone is unknown. The fact that the sandstone interval drilled was 35' (on a 45° angle) means that the true thickness of that intercept cannot be less than 25'. Now, since we know the top of the said interval was at 6640, the base cannot be any higher than 6615. Therefore, the minimum dip slip for a 25' sandstone is 143' (6758 exposed base less 6615 calculated base for the down-thrown block).

The geometry of this relationship means that each additional foot of sandstone thickness would create a corresponding additional foot of dip slip, since the base of the drilled sand is unknown.

Thus, we have:

<u>SS Thickness*</u>	<u>Base of Buried Sand</u>	<u>Dip Slip**</u>
25	6615	143'
30	6610	148'
40	6600	158'
50	6590	168'
60	6580	178'
70	6570	188'
80	6560	198'
90	6550	208'
100	6540	218'
110	6530	228'
120	6520	238'

* unknown because drill did not penetrate base;
25' required

** relative to exposed base at 6758

A dip slip fault of 150' to 250' throw will simultaneously drop the buried sandstone by the stated amount of throw and cause the trace of the Mine Fault to migrate by an amount proportional to the dip angle of the fault plane. The observed lateral separation of the Mine Fault trace (north and south of the Offset Fault) is in the order of 40'-50'. The question is: Is there a dip slip motion, consistent with the range of Mine Fault dips and sandstone thicknesses, that will generate an apparent displacement of 40'-50' of the Mine Fault trace?

The enclosed chart has been constructed to show the numerical solutions for such an exercise. The highlighted area shows that there is a series of geometric results which generate offsets of 40'-50' in the Mine Fault trace. They range from

25' ss thickness - (143' dip slip) - 70° fault dip
to

140' ss thickness - (258' dip slip) - 80° fault dip.

Steeper fault dips require still thicker sandstone sections.

The thrust of these numerical arguments is that, whether the drilled sandstone is only 25' or 140'+ thick, a single dip slip motion could be responsible for both down-faulting the sand and causing apparent migration of the Mine Fault trace. This enhances the supposition that the down-faulted mineralized sandstone is indeed the northern counterpart of the mineralized sand exposed on the hill to the south.

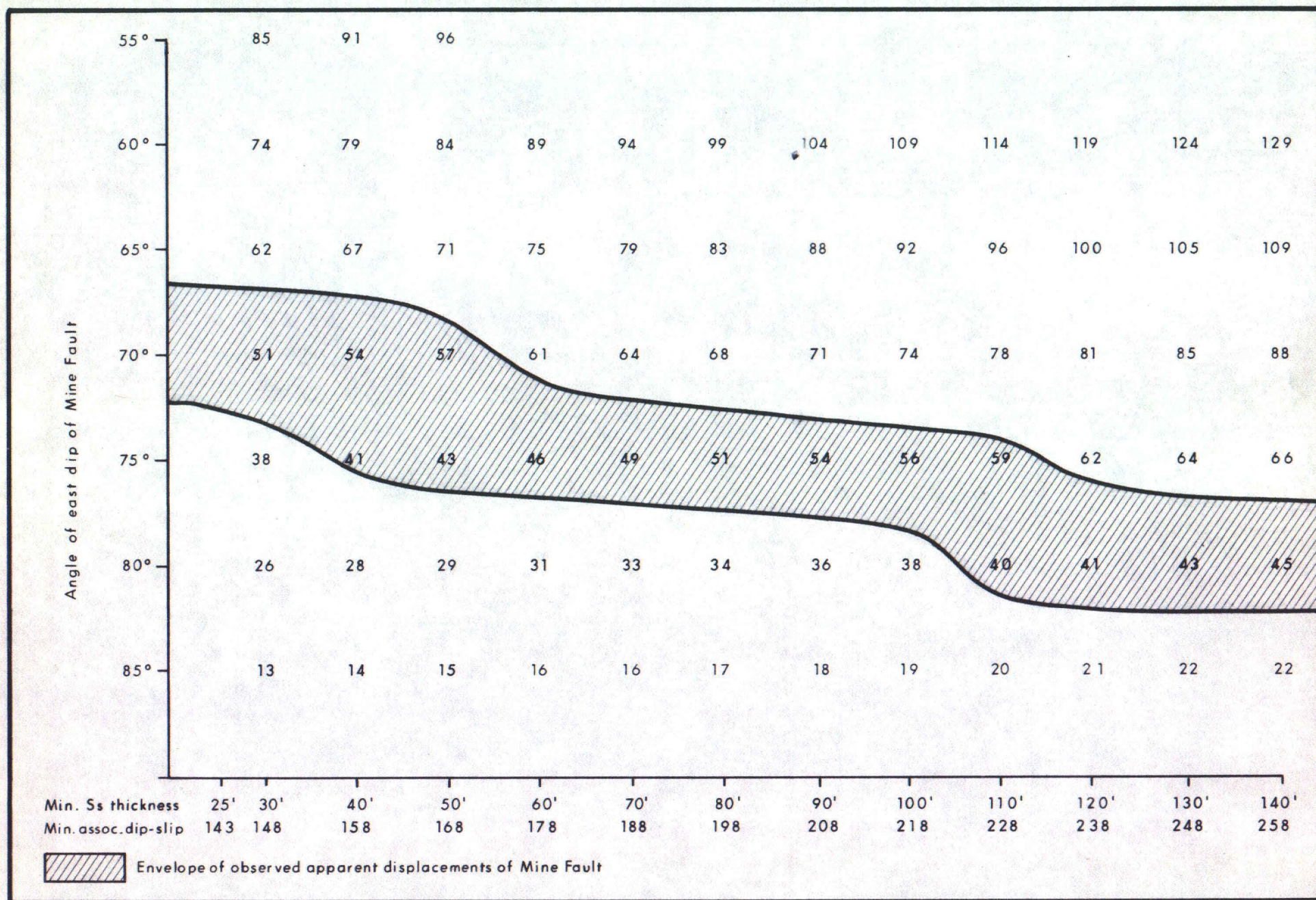


CHART SHOWING HORIZONTAL MIGRATION (APPARENT DISPLACEMENT) OF TRACE OF MINE FAULT
(as function of sandstone thickness and fault plane dip)

(b) Dean Webb had suggested (personal communication) that the situation at Bolo (before drilling) recalled to him instances he had seen of prospects where gold mineralization had entered a carbonate or volcanic section by ascending a steeply dipping fault plane, spreading laterally in permeable units beneath a capping impermeable layer, and subsequent erosion had removed both the cap rock and the gold mineralization, leaving only a barren, sometimes silicified footwall zone devoid of all but a few residual gold anomalies (Fig 4). He had surmised privately that the trenched area might be a silicified footwall of an eroded gold zone. He also speculated that the volcanic cover preserved far to the north might have played such a role at Bolo. For that to be essentially true, however, the prevolcanic topography would have to resemble very closely the topography of today.

(c) My decision to drill 15 and 19 where I did had unintended consequences. Hole 19, as stated, was principally a test of structural concept (displacement of the Mine Fault). Hole 15 was intended to be where it was, generally, but I was careful to collar it in the sandstone to obtain better control for cross sections. At the time of trench sampling, neither Russ nor I had any idea as to its structural attitude or thickness, as the exposures consisted of surface rubble.

The results of Hole 15 bear repeating:

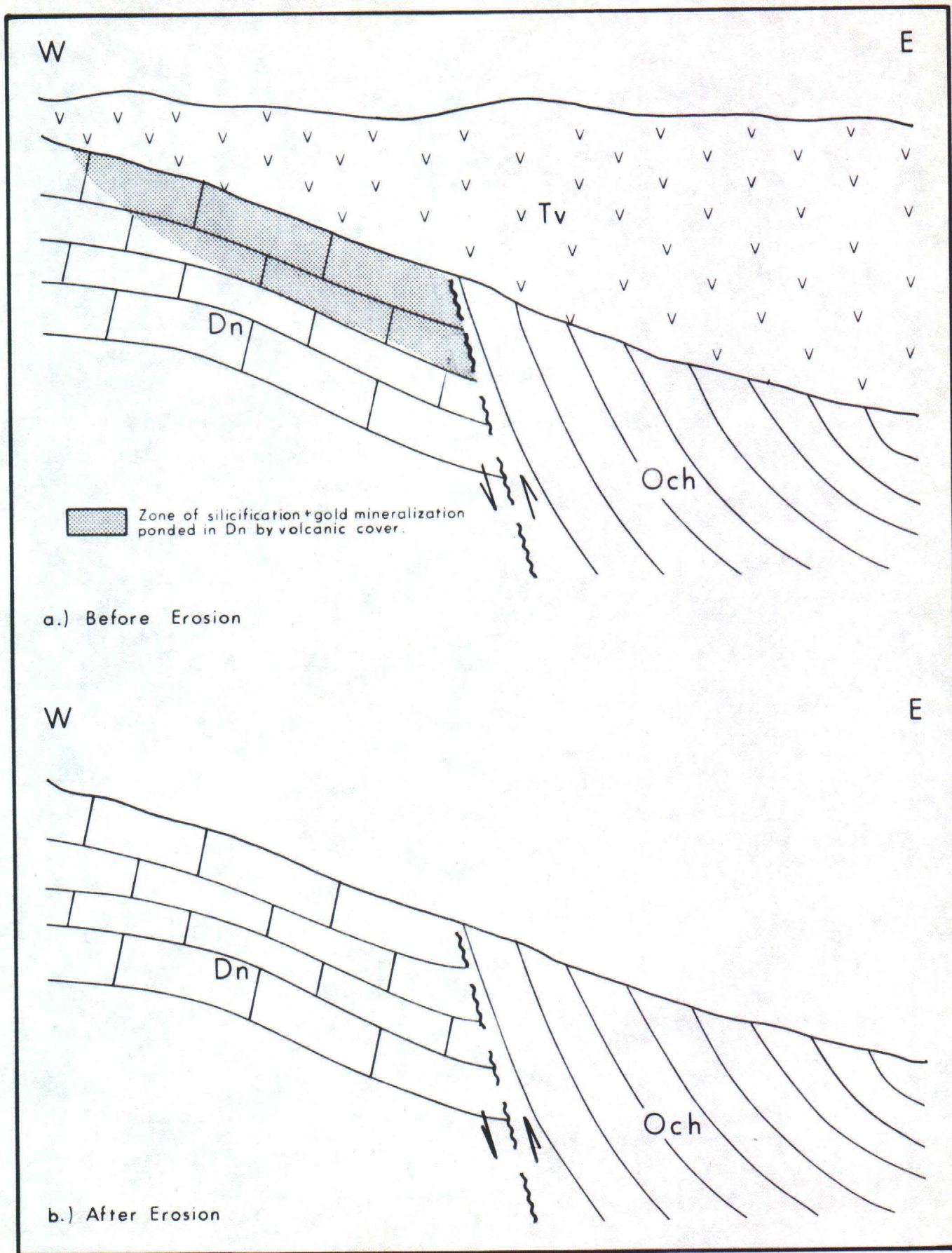


Figure 4. DEAN WEBB HYPOTHESIS FOR SILICIFICATION AND GOLD MINERALIZATION AT BOLO.

0'- 10' -- mineralized, (0.024) of which
the first 7' were in sandstone.

10'- 50' -- barren silicified limestone.

And Hole 19, after crossing the Mine Fault:

65'- 85' -- dark gray unsilicified lime-
stone, averaging 0.051.

85'-120' (end) -- medium brown sandstone,
averaging 0.024.

If we postulate that the two sandstones are identical, that the "regional" barren silicification of the dip slope with residual surficial gold anomalies is spatially significant, and that the mineralized sandstones must overlie the barren silicified limestones, then the only logical reconstruction of the sequence is that the sandstone is a principal mineralized horizon, with possible diffusion of gold into an indefinite halo in the unsilicified limestone above (see Hole 19). The barren silicified limestone is the footwall of the complete system, with infrequent mineralization. What mineralization there is in the silicified limestone is concentrated at its upper contact. (This, by the way, accounts for the persistent gold mineralization in surface sampling and its patchiness in drilled intervals beneath the surface.) The structural and topographic relations of such an environment are sketched for Bolo in Fig 5.

The significance of these inferences cannot be overemphasized. They mean that there is very probably a recognizable spatial organization of the mineralizing

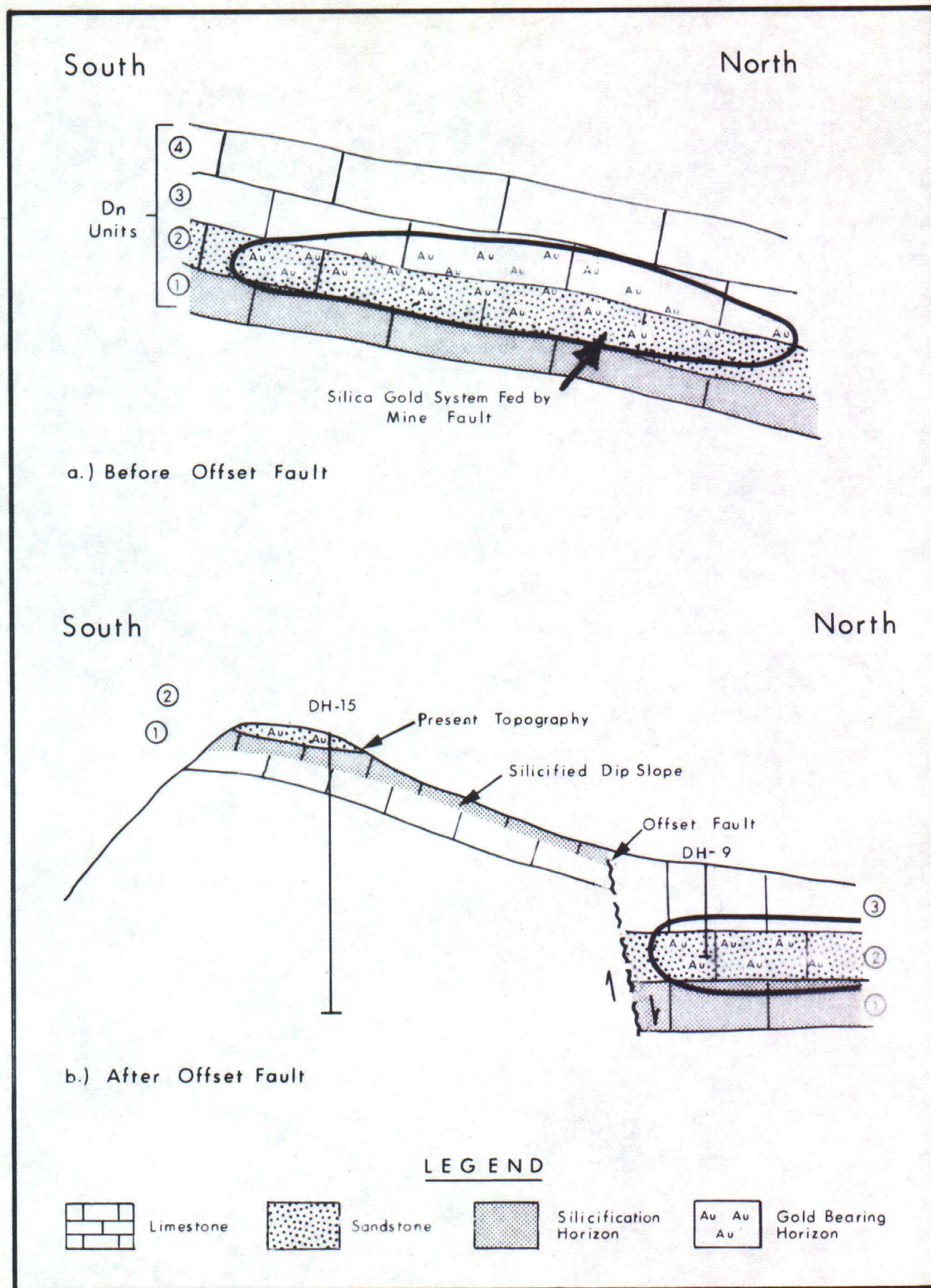


Figure 5. CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF GEOMETRY OF BOLO MINERALIZING SYSTEM (View West, of Rocks West of Mine Fault)

system in this area, and that there is an excellent chance of finding concealed economic mineralization by systematic testing of the sandstone horizon immediately north and west of the faults bounding the buried portion of it.

The true tonnage potential of this area cannot now be estimated, but it is likely to be large. This is so because the mineralized zone appears to be no less than 25' thick and open in two directions. The area of mineralization, which is accessible by a decline (G-G'), is really limited only by the dimensions of the sandstone and the natural limits of the mineralizing system within it.

Even if, for example, the sandstone is a lenticular or elongate marine sand, as I surmise, its lateral dimensions can easily measure in thousands of feet, and it is likely to extend for at least 1,000' both north and west of its intersection in Hole 19. This could warrant establishing another row of claims west of existing Bolo 31-34, and immediate drill testing in fairly accessible areas along the Mine Fault:

- a) west of Hole 19,
- b) west of Chevron Hole 5,
- c) west of Chevron Hole 3. (See Plate IV.)

A conservative estimate of the type of tonnage involved is approximately two million tons (1,000' x 1,000' x 25' \div 13 cu ft/ton). This is an

exciting development, in view of our earlier expectations of perhaps 500,000 tons to be recovered from the area we now recognize as the silicified dip slope.

Fault-controlled and related mineralization is also demonstrated by the Bolo drilling (Holes 17 and 18, B-B'; D-D'; E-E').

Hole 17, which remained in fault gauge and exotic blocks for 85', was mineralized nearly continuously from 10' to the bottom of the hole, which included 65' of inferred footwall. Included in that footwall zone was a 5' intercept of 0.178.

Hole 18 encountered no significant gold in the upper part of the fault plane, but began to intercept gold values at 55', as it began to enter the footwall, and stayed in them to the bottom of the hole. This hole also produced a high 5' interval (0.160).

It is possible that there are buried mineralized horizons in the footwall which abut the Mine Fault and extend some distance west of the fault.

It is also possible that the good grades recorded in the shallow tested portions of the Mine Fault (Hole 17) represent a leakage halo from more intense mineralization at depth.

V. Conclusions

1) The area trenched and sampled last year (and drilled this year in the expectation of delineating a bulk-tonnage, open pit resource) turned out to be the surface of a patchily mineralized, silicified zone approximately 50' thick in the Dn.

2) Interpretation of the drill holes completed this summer permits the construction of geometric models which can explain two types of mineralization occurring at Bolo: manto and fault-controlled.

Manto mineralization is recognized from the fact that drill holes encountered the same mineralized sandstone in two different fault blocks. In one, mineralized sandstone crops out and overlies 50' of silicified but barren (below the contact) limestone. In the other block, mineralized sandstone lies beneath a thin zone of mineralized but unsilicified limestone.

On the assumption that the two sandstones are part of the same horizon, restoration of the two blocks to their pre-fault positions compels the conclusion that a gold-bearing fluid preferentially mineralized the sandstone, some of the overlying limestone, and the surface of the underlying silicified limestone. The silicification itself is a significant regional phenomenon found in the footwall of this system.

Fault-controlled mineralization exists in parts of two holes drilled through the Mine Fault zone. One hole (17) has significant mineralization throughout its length, and both holes (17 and 18) encountered mineralization in the zone where the footwall Dn abuts against the fault plane. Thus,

both the fault plane itself and the footwall rocks adjacent to it may be a worthwhile target to pursue at depth.

Continued testing of the Mine Fault area should focus on both deeper drilling of the fault plane and identification of footwall mineralized zones abutting it, lying at levels 50' to 100' below the surface of the present silicified dip slope. This can be accomplished by drilling both angle and vertical holes from the existing road containing Holes 17 and 18, and the same for a road or roads to be cut 30' to 50' below the existing one. This type of potential test is illustrated in Fig 6.

3) The manto model markedly increases the tonnage potential and value of the Bolo property.

The apparent minimum sandstone thickness is 25'. This sandstone may, regionally, have a marked asymmetry if it is a marine shelf or strandline sand. However, its lateral dimensions ought to be measurable in hundreds, if not thousands, of feet, and the sandstone should continue without stratigraphic interruption for some distance to the west of the Mine Fault and north along it. Furthermore, the sandstone should continue northward along the Mine Fault at about the same elevation. It is a blind body, in that it is not exposed northward, even in the floors of drainages that cut the Mine Fault, but no structural complications are yet recognized along the escarpment of Dn that would materially change its elevation or cause its structural disappearance. Finally, the gold anomalies detected at many places along the Mine Fault in last year's sampling

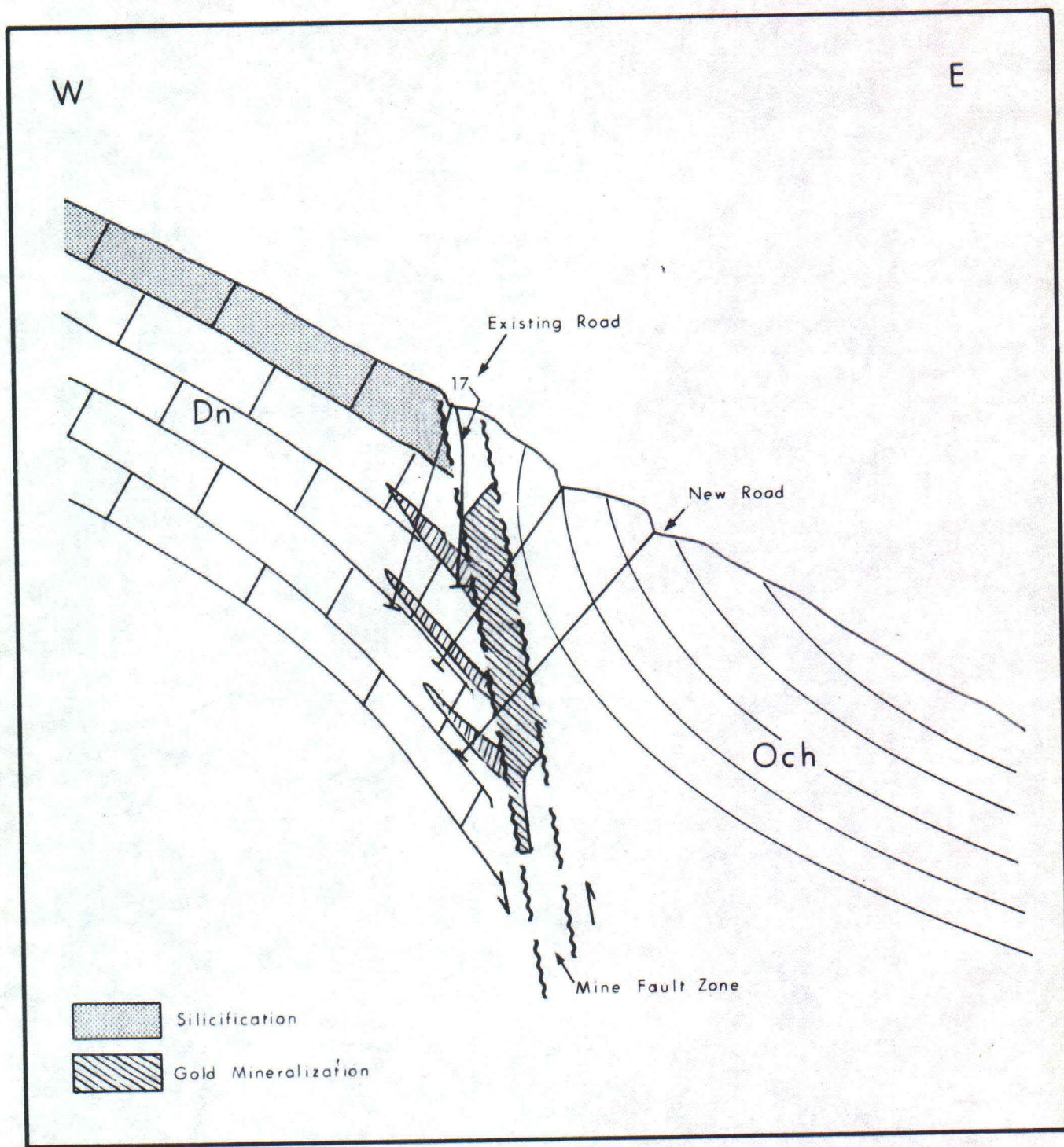


Figure 6. POSSIBLE TESTS OF MINE FAULT ZONE

(see Plate IV of Report 83-1; Plate I of Report 83-2) may indicate one or more places which gold-bearing fluids ascending the Mine Fault have gained access to the sandstone on the west (footwall) side of the fault.

Thus, drill reconnaissance of this sandstone should include not only the area in which it was discovered (Hole 19), but other accessible areas along the Mine Fault (Chevron Hole 5 and Hole 3 areas).

4) The exploration program should continue, as the drill holes completed in summer, 1984, have expanded the geographic area in which economic mineralization might be found. More importantly, they have begun to provide a conceptual framework to build on.

VI. Recommendation

The program results suggest the following lines of continued work:

Claims:

1) Prudence dictates establishing yet another row of claims west of Bolo 31-34, especially Bolo 31. This will almost certainly require helicopter support.

2) Fresh consideration should be given to establishing a line of millsite claims down Wood Canyon to the mouth of the canyon.

Manto mineralization (buried sandstone horizon):

1) The immediate objective should be to cut three benches, on the hillside west of Hole 19, to drill a minimum of six and perhaps 20 reverse circulation holes to test the sandstone horizon for depth, thickness, and (mineral) continuity.

2) Contingent on, or concomitant with, the bench cutting and drilling, we might consider rehabilitating access at Chevron Holes 5 and 3, and drilling two 300' to 500' holes at each site to determine northward continuity and mineralization in the sandstone. The Hole 5 area is recommended for its proximity to the trenches, and Hole 3 for its known mineralization in outcropping massive jasperoids.

Fault-controlled mineralization (Mine Fault):

1) At the least, a series of angle and vertical holes should be completed in the existing trench road. These should number at least four and be completed to depths of 250'.

2) Cutting one or two parallel roads below the existing road will permit systematic testing of the lower reaches of the Mine Fault. In particular, angle holes will provide a sensible estimate of the thickness of mineralized fault material.

APPENDIX A

Surface Geochemical Sample Results

1. Russ traverses - Chevron Hole 3 Area

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
N- 1	5	L .001	L 0.2	L .005
N- 2	35	.001	5.6	.16
N- 3	75	.002	15.0	.44
N- 4	215	.006	G 50.0	3.04
N- 5	400	.012	31.0	.90
N- 6	85	.002	14.0	.41
N- 7	180	.005	10.0	.29
N- 8	915	.027	1.8	.05
N- 9	705	.020	2.8	.08
N-10	330	.010	1.2	.03
N-11	35	.001	5.6	.16
N-12	15	L .001	15.0	.44
N-13	30	L .001	12.0	.35
N-14	55	.022	G 50.0	2.74
N-15	30	L .001	33.0	.96
N-16	115	.003	G 50.0	2.80
N-17	80	.002	21.0	.61
N-18	225	.006	7.8	.23
N-19	600	.017	3.2	.09
N-20	780	.023	5.4	.16
N-21	1910	.055	0.4	.01
N-22	175	.005	L 0.2	L .005
N-23	35	.001	L 0.2	L .005
N-24	25	L .001	1.7	.05
N-25	55	.002	1.9	.05
N-26	65	.002	2.1	.06
N-27	15	L .001	1.0	.03
N-28	40	.001	3.0	.09
N-29	95	.003	G 50.0	4.59
N-30	85	.002	24.0	.70

APPENDIX A (continued)
Page Two

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
N-31	90	.003	6.8	.20
N-32	60	.002	3.2	.09
N-33	470	.014	16.0	.47
N-34	405	.012	20.0	.58
N-35	190	.006	5.1	.15
N-36	335	.010	19.0	.55
N-37	95	.003	7.4	.22
N-38	35	.001	0.8	.02
N-39	10	L .001	0.6	.02
N-40	5	L .001	L 0.2	L .005

2. Ridgley traverse - Silicified Limestone at 11 2N, 96E

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
N-41	230	.007	1.4	.041
N-42	10	L .001	0.9	.026
N-43	10	L .001	0.6	.017
N-44	15	L .001	0.5	.014
N-45	25	L .001	6.1	.178
N-46	10	L .001	0.5	.014
N-47	30	L .001	0.8	.023
N-48	120	.004	1.4	.041
N-49	110	.003	0.8	.023
N-50	115	.003	13.0	.379
N-51	20	L .001	3.6	.105
N-52	30	L .001	3.2	.093
N-53	50	.001	6.4	.187
N-54	30	L .001	0.8	.023
N-55	45	.001	4.7	.137
N-56	65	.002	2.0	.058
N-57	75	.002	5.0	.146
N-58	15	L .001	1.2	.035
N-59	15	L .001	1.3	.038

APPENDIX A (continued)
Page Four

3. Ridgley traverse - Bulldozer Cut South of Chevron Hole 3

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
N-60	25	L .001	4.2	.122
N-61	65	.002	21.0	.612
N-62	395	.012	G 50.0	4.05
N-63	155	.004	18.0	.525
N-64	595	.017	1.6	.047
N-65	245	.007	0.4	.012
N-66	200	.006	0.2	.006
N-67	90	.003	L 0.2	L .005
N-68	55	.002	L 0.2	L .005
N-69	5	L .001	L 0.2	L .005

APPENDIX B

Drill Cuttings Results

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
<u>Hole 11</u>				
05	475	.014	3.6	.10
10	145	.004	2.8	.08
15	245	.007	0.8	.02
20	125	.004	1.1	.03
25	140	.004	1.9	.06
30	55	.002	0.4	.01
35	485	.014	2.1	.06
40	485	.014	30.0	.87
45	265	.008	16.0	.47
50	250	.008	7.3	.21
55	485	.014	5.0	.14
60	185	.005	1.8	.05
65	170	.005	3.8	.11
70	150	.004	9.0	.26
75	105	.003	5.3	.15
80	80	.002	11.0	.32
85	90	.003	7.1	.20
90	40	.001	2.4	.07
95	60	.002	2.4	.07
100	55	.002	0.9	.03
105	40	.001	0.6	.02
110	45	.001	0.5	.01
115	95	.002	27.0	.79
120	135	.004	11.0	.32
125	80	.002	0.7	.02
130	65	.002	0.6	.02
135	35	.001	0.6	.02
140	70	.002	0.4	.01
145	50	.001	2.2	.06
150	30	L .001	2.0	.06

APPENDIX B (continued)

Page Two

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
<u>Hole 12</u>				
05	900	.026	1.8	.05
10	330	.010	0.6	.02
15	875	.026	1.3	.03
20	800	.023	2.0	.06
25	400	.012	1.4	.04
30	95	.003	2.3	.07
35	45	.001	6.6	.19
40	105	.003	4.8	.14
45	60	.002	2.8	.08
50	65	.002	2.6	.08
55	500	.014	4.9	.14
60	420	.012	4.8	.14
65	145	.004	6.2	.18
70	210	.006	6.3	.18
75	160	.005	16.0	.47
80	85	.002	22.0	.64
85	15	L .001	2.1	.06
90	10	L .001	0.6	.02
95	20	L .001	0.4	.01
100	9	L .001	0.2	L .01
105	10	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
110	5	L .001	0.2	L .01
115	25	L .001	0.2	L .01
120	35	.001	0.7	.02
125	50	.001	4.6	.13
130	120	.004	4.2	.12
135	70	.002	2.6	.08
140	35	.001	1.0	.03
145	25	L .001	0.4	.01
150	20	L .001	L 0.2	L .01

APPENDIX B (continued)

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
<u>Hole 13</u>				
05	90	.003	1.0	.03
10	480	.014	2.5	.07
15	940	.027	3.4	.10
20	125	.004	0.5	.01
25	65	.002	0.6	.02
30	80	.002	0.4	.01
35	555	.016	2.0	.06
40	680	.020	0.4	.01
45	285	.008	L 0.2	L .01
50	120	.004	L 0.2	L .01
55	90	.003	L 0.2	L .01
60	115	.003	0.8	.02
65	30	L .001	0.6	.02
70	30	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
75	65	.002	1.0	.03
80	35	.001	L 0.2	L .01
85	20	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
90	30	L .001	14.0	.41
95	30	L .001	2.5	.07

APPENDIX B (continued)

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
<u>Hole 14</u>				
05	230	.007	1.0	.03
10	145	.004	0.2	L .01
15	55	.002	L 0.2	L .01
20	1300	.038	1.7	.05
25	670	.020	2.7	.08
30	115	.003	0.8	.02
35	465	.014	2.5	.07
40	2200	.064	6.7	.20
45	1800	.052	7.5	.22
50	----	----	----	----
55	230	.006	5.3	.15

APPENDIX B (continued)

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
<u>Hole 15</u>				
05	1090	.032	3.0	.09
10	535	.016	1.0	.03
15	65	.002	0.7	.02
20	110	.003	0.6	.02
25	120	.004	0.6	.02
30	65	.002	0.4	.01
35	75	.002	L 0.2	L .01
40	50	.001	L 0.2	L .01
45	85	.002	L 0.2	L .01
50	85	.002	L 0.2	L .01
55	35	.001	L 0.2	L .01
60	30	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
65	10	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
70	20	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
75	30	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
80	10	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
85	15	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
90	10	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
95	20	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
100	20	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
105	30	L .001	0.2	.01
110	20	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
115	15	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
120	10	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
125	15	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
130	20	L .001	L 0.2	L .01

APPENDIX B (continued)

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
<u>Hole 16</u>				
05	20	L .001	0.4	.01
10	20	L .001	0.5	.01
15	30	L .001	1.0	.03
20	105	.003	1.9	.06
25	1010	.029	2.2	.06
30	170	.005	0.6	.02
35	115	.003	0.4	.01
40	660	.019	0.6	.02
45	580	.017	1.2	.03
50	135	.004	1.0	.03
55	260	.008	2.2	.06
60	3280	.096	13.0	.38
65	240	.007	1.1	.03
70	50	.001	L 0.2	L .01
75	35	.001	L 0.2	L .01
80	40	.001	4.4	.13
85	15	L .001	0.4	.01
90	15	L .001	0.5	.01
95	10	L .001	1.2	.03
100	10	L .001	1.5	.04
105	10	L .001	0.2	.01
110	10	L .001	0.4	.01
115	10	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
120	L 5	L .001	0.2	.01
125	15	L .001	0.3	.01
130	15	L .001	3.1	.10
135	10	L .001	2.8	.08
140	15	L .001	1.7	.05
145	15	L .001	1.3	.04

APPENDIX B (continued)

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
<u>Hole 17</u>				
05	10	L .001	0.2	.01
10	15	L .001	0.2	.01
15	715	.021	2.9	.08
20	2660	.078	5.8	.17
25	230	.006	0.3	.01
30	605	.018	1.6	.05
35	540	.016	0.9	.03
40	1240	.036	2.9	.08
45	590	.017	2.8	.08
50	220	.006	2.5	.07
55	770	.022	8.0	.23
60	840	.025	1.9	.06
65	280	.008	1.2	.03
70	80	.002	0.8	.02
75	2380	.069	9.0	.26
80	800	.023	3.9	.11
85	1520	.044	5.2	.15
90	1780	.052	45.0	1.31
95	590	.017	1.9	.06
100	410	.012	2.6	.08
105	660	.019	2.0	.06
110	630	.018	1.0	.03
115	685	.020	1.6	.05
120	855	.025	2.0	.06
125	1090	.032	1.9	.06
130	1130	.033	2.6	.08
135	6110	.178	20.0	.58
140	925	.027	2.1	.06
145	810	.024	2.1	.06
150	465	.014	1.5	.04

APPENDIX B (continued)

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
<u>Hole 18</u>				
05	25	L .001	2.0	.06
10	80	.002	2.7	.08
15	175	.005	2.0	.06
20	95	.003	0.9	.03
25	30	L .001	0.4	.01
30	80	.002	1.4	.04
35	120	.004	0.6	.02
40	70	.002	1.0	.03
45	45	.001	0.6	.02
50	65	.002	1.0	.03
55	100	.003	1.3	.04
60	475	.014	5.0	.14
65	1940	.057	23.0	.67
70	5470	.160	G 50.0	2.53
75	2400	.070	19.0	.55
80	765	.022	13.0	.38

APPENDIX B (continued)

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
<u>Hole 19</u>				
05				
10	635	.019	1.6	.05
15	735	.021	3.0	.09
20	620	.019	1.8	.05
25	750	.022	2.1	.06
30	880	.026	2.7	.08
35	1060	.031	5.4	.16
40	865	.025	4.4	.13
45	425	.012	2.0	.06
50	255	.007	2.0	.06
55	465	.014	5.0	.14
60	780	.023	3.2	.09
65	650	.019	3.6	.10
70	1110	.032	21.0	.61
75	1610	.047	13.0	.38
80	2530	.074	28.0	.82
85	1760	.051	39.0	1.14
90	2300	.067	30.0	.87
95	845	.025	13.0	.38
100	620	.018	11.0	.32
105	300	.009	8.4	.24
110	500	.015	6.8	.19
115	920	.027	26.0	.76
120	440	.013	18.0	.52

APPENDIX B (continued)

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
<u>Hole 19A</u>				
05	1310	.038	13.0	.38
10	1270	.037	5.2	.15
15	1680	.049	4.2	.12
20	1000	.029	4.3	.12

APPENDIX B (continued)

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
<u>Hole 20</u>				
05	390	.011	20.0	.58
10	565	.016	15.0	.44
15	195	.006	4.8	.14
20	90	.003	3.3	.10
25	80	.002	1.4	.04
30	160	.005	3.0	.09
35	175	.005	3.0	.09
40	90	.003	2.5	.07

APPENDIX B (continued)

	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
<u>Hole 21</u>				
05	L 5	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
10	L 5	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
15	L 5	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
20	L 5	L .001	L 0.2	L .01
25	5	L .001	0.2	.01
30	5	L .001	0.5	.01
35	5	L .001	0.4	.01
40	5	L .001	0.4	.01
45	10	L .001	0.9	.03
50	5	L .001	0.8	.02
55	5	L .001	0.8	.02
60	15	L .001	1.0	.03
65	10	L .001	0.7	.02
70	5	L .001	1.2	.03
75	60	.002	2.0	.06
80	5	L .001	1.0	.03
85	5	L .001	0.9	.03
90	10	L .001	0.9	.03
95	L 5	L .001	0.5	.01
100	5	L .001	0.4	.01
105	5	L .001	0.6	.02

HOLE No. 11

Air Track Rotary Drill Log

Property: *Bulo*

Inclination: -90°

Scale: $1'' = 20'$

State & County: Nye Nevada

Depth: 150'

Date Drilled: 7/26/84

Sec. 29 T. 8N R. 50E

Elevation: 6708

Logged by: *V. R. D. G. L. W.*

Grid Co-ordinates: 9785 N 9685 E

DESCRIPTION	Oxidation	Silicification	Graphic Log	Depth	ASSAYS			REMARKS
					Gold o/t	Silver o/t	Sample No.	
Orange powder - Black silic LS					.014	.10	05	
Lt brown-red powder "				10	.004	.08	10	
Brick red powder "					.007	.02	15	
DK brown-red powder "				20	.004	.03	20	
Green-brown powder Black LS					.004	.06	25	
Lt green-brown powder				30	.002	.01	30	
Lt brick red powder "					.014	.06	35	
Yellow-white powder "				40	.014	.87	40	
Pink-gray powder "					.008	.47	45	
Green-gray powder "				50	.008	.21	50	
Lt gray powder "					.014	.14	55	
				60	.005	.05	60	
					.005	.11	65	
				70	.004	.26	70	
White-gray powder - Lt gray LS					.003	.15	75	- Abt str veins
				80	.002	.32	80	
Brownish gray powder "					.003	.20	85	
Brownish yellow powder "				90	.001	.07	90	
Greenish white powder "					.002	.07	95	
				100	.002	.03	100	
					.001	.02	105	
				110	.001	.01	110	
Greenish gray powder "					.002	.79	115	
				120	.004	.32	120	
					.002	.02	125	
				130	.002	.02	130	
					.001	.02	135	
				140	.002	.01	140	
					.001	.06	145	
				150	.001	.06	150	
			TD					
			150'					
Hole completed to projected TD								

CANERTA RESOURCES LTD.

HOLE NO. 12

Air Track Rotary Drill Log

Property: BoloInclination: -90°Scale: 1"=20'State & County: Nye, NevadaDepth: 150'Date Drilled: 7/26-27/84Sec. 29 T. 8N R. 50EElevation: 6716Logged by: V. RidgleyGrid Co-ordinates: 9695 N 9655 E

DESCRIPTION	Oxidation	Silicification	Graphic Log	Depth	ASSAYS			REMARKS
					Gold	Silver o/t	Sample No.	
Med gray powder - Black silic. LS w/pink hematite coatings.				10	.026	.05	05	
					.010	.02	10	
					.026	.03	15	
				20	.023	.06	20	} very hard 15' to 38'
					.012	.04	25	
				30	.003	.07	30	
					.001	.19	35	
Lt gray powder - Dark gy LS					.003	.14	40	
Yellow-gray powder - Ochre LS				40	.002	.08	45	
Light gray powder - Light gray LS					.002	.08	50	
Yellow-gray powder - Lt gy LS				50	.014	.14	55	yellow dust 52-53'
Light gray powder - Lt gy LS					.012	.14	60	cavity 54-56'
Light brown powder - Ochre LS				60	.004	.18	65	brown dust 62-63'
Lt gray powder - Lt gray LS				70	.006	.18	70	
					.005	.47	75	
				80	.002	.64	80	
					L 001	.06	85	
				90	L 001	.02	90	
					L 001	.01	95	
				100	L 001	L 01	100	
					L 001	L 01	105	
Yellow-gray powder - Lt gy LS				110	L 001	L 01	110	yellow dust 109-111
Green-gray powder - Lt gy LS					L 001	L 01	115	
Light gray powder - Lt gy LS				120	.001	.02	120	yellow dust 119-122
					.001	.13	125	U hard 122-125
				130	.004	.12	130	yellow dust 125-126
					.002	.08	135	
				140	.001	.03	140	
					L 001	.01	145	
				150	L 001	L 01	150	
Hole completed to projected TD			TD 150'					

Air Track Rotary Drill Log

Grid Co-ordinates: 9655N 9565E

DESCRIPTION	Oxidation	Silicification	Graphic Log	Depth	ASSAYS			REMARKS
					Gold	Silver	Sample No.	
Medium gray powder - Medium dark gray siliceous LS				10	.003	.03	.05	
					.014	.07	10	
					.027	.10	15	
				20	.004	.01	20	
					.002	.02	25	
				30	.002	.01	30	
					.016	.06	35	
				40	.020	.01	40	
	Med brown powder. Lt brown siliceous LS				.008	L01	45	
	Lt green gray powder Med gy LS			50	.004	L01	50	
Lt gray powder - Med-gy LS					.003	L01	55	
				60	.003	.02	60	
					L001	.02	65	
				70	L001	L01	70	
					.002	.03	75	
				80	.001	L01	80	
					L001	L01	85	
				90	L001	.41	90	94-98 cavity
	Lt green gray powder Med-gy LS				L001	.07	95	
					100	—	—	—
Hole terminated due to loss of air at 94-98 cavity			TD					
			100'					

Air Track Rotary Drill Log

Grid Co-ordinates: 1800 N 1850 E		Oxidation	Silicification	Graphic Log	Depth	A S S A Y S			REMARKS
DESCRIPTION						Gold	Silver o/t	Sample No.	
Med. gray powder - Dark gray silic. LS					10	.007	.03	05	Cavity 44-51' No sample. Lost air 55'
					10	.004	1.01	10	
					15	.002	1.01	15	
Light gray powder - Med gray LS w/minor hem coatings					20	.038	.05	20	
					25	.020	.08	25	
					30	.003	.02	30	
					35	.014	.07	35	
Pink-gray powder; med gy LS w/gt vln					40	.064	.20	40	
Lt gray powder - Med gy LS					45	.052	.22	45	
No Sample Recovered					50	—	—	50	
Lt gray powder - Med gy LS					55	.006	.15	55	
Hole terminated due to loss of air at 55'				T.O. 55'	60				

HOLE No. 15

Air Track Rotary Drill Log

Property: Bolo

Inclination: -90°

Scale: $1'' = 20'$

State & County: Nye Nevada

Depth: 130'

Date Drilled: 8/3/84

Sec. 29 T. 8N R. 50E

Elevation: 6765

Logged by: V. Ridgley

Grid Co-ordinates: 9605 N 9525 E

[illegible]

CANERTA RESOURCES LTD.

HOLE No. 16

Air Track Rotary Drill Log

Property: BoloInclination: -90°Scale: 1"=20'State & County: Nye NevadaDepth: 145'Date Drilled: 8/5/84Sec. 29 T. 8N R. 50EElevation: 6742Logged by: V RidgleyGrid Co-ordinates: 9540N 9580E

DESCRIPTION	Oxidation	Silicification	Graphic Log	Depth	ASSAYS			REMARKS
					Gold 0/t	Silver 0/t	Sample No.	
Dark gray powder - DK gray silic LS				10	L.001	.01	05	
					L.001	.01	10	
Lt pinkish gray powder - Tan silic LS				20	L.001	.03	15	
					.003	.06	20	
Med-gray powder - Dark gy silic LS				30	.029	.06	25	
					.005	.02	30	
					.003	.01	35	
Lt gy powder - Tan silic LS				40	.019	.02	40	
					.017	.03	45	41-46 hard
Greenish-gray - Dark gray silic LS powder				50	.004	.03	50	
					.008	.06	55	52-54 hard.
Med-gray powder - Med gy and tan silic LS				60	.096	.38	60	
Pinkish gray powder. Med gy LS - kern.					.007	.03	65	
Yellow-white - Tan LS powder				70	.001	L.01	70	65-80 soft
					.001	L.01	75	
					.001	.13	80	
				80	L.001	.01	85	
Lt gray powder - Med gy LS				90		.01	90	
						.03	95	
				100		.04	100	95-105 hard
						.01	105	
						.01	110	
Green-gray powder - Med gy LS				110		L.01	115	
						.01	120	
Very lt gray powder - Med gy LS				120		.01	125	
Lt brown powder - Med gy + tan LS						.00	130	120-145 soft
Brown-gray powder - Med gy + tan LS				130		.08	135	
Med brown powder - Tan LS						.05	140	
				140	V	.04	145	
Hole terminated due to loss of air at 145'			TD 145					

Scale: $1'' = 20'$

Date Drilled: 8/10/84

Logged by: V. Ridgley

DESCRIPTION	Oxidation	Silicification	Graphic Log	Depth	A S S A Y S			REMARKS
					Gold o/t	Silver o/t.	Sample No.	
Greenish gy powder - Med gy LS				10	.001	.06	05	21-24 hard.
Orange brown powder.					.002	.08	10	
Lt brown powder				20	.005	.06	15	
					.003	.03	20	
					.001	.01	25	
Greenish gy powder				30	.002	.04	30	
Olive gy powder.					.004	.02	35	
Lt greenish gy powder.				40	.002	.03	40	
Greenish gy powder.					.001	.02	45	
Tan-grey powder.				50	.002	.03	50	
Greenish-gy powder.					.003	.04	55	40-50 water and clay; bit plugged
Dark pink powder.				60	.014	.14	60	
Med red powder.					.057	.67	65	
V dk red powder.				70	.160	2.53	70	
Med brown powder					.070	.55	75	
Black-brown powder				80	.022	.38	80	
Hole terminated at 80' due to loss of air; constant plugging of bit by clay and water mixed.								
Limestones interpreted as high-angle reverse thrust splays of OCh into footwall								

HOLE No. 19

Air Track Rotary Drill Log

Property: BoloInclination: -45° 278° 69Scale: 1" = 20'State & County: Nye NevadaDepth: 120'Date Drilled: 8/8/84Sec. 29 T. 8N R. 50EElevation: 6704Logged by: V. RidgleyGrid Co-ordinates: 9815 N 9725 E

DESCRIPTION	Oxidation	Silicification	Graphic Log	Depth	ASSAYS			REMARKS
					Gold 0/1	Silver 0/1	Sample No.	
Pink-med gy powder - Tan, pink and red jasp.				10	.019	.05	10	
				15	.021	.09	15	
				20	.019	.05	20	
				25	.022	.06	25	
				30	.026	.08	30	
Greenish gy powder. - Tan, pink + red jasp; med-dk gy silt LS				35	.031	.16	35	Small spl.
				40	.025	.13	40	Small spl.
				45	.012	.06	45	Small spl.
				50	.007	.06	50	
Greenish brown powder - Med-dk gy silt LS				55	.014	.14	55	Small spl.
				60	.023	.09	60	64-69 v hard
				65	.019	.10	65	
Med-brown powder - Dk gy LS				70	.032	.61	70	70-73 v hard
				75	.047	.38	75	Small spl.
				80	.074	.82	80	Small spl.
				85	.051	1.14	85	
Light Salmon pink powder - clear to light tan equigranular med. grained Sandstone				90	.067	.87	90	Small spl.
				95	.025	.38	95	Small spl.
				100	.018	.32	100	
				105	.009	.24	105	
				110	.015	.19	110	
				115	.027	.76	115	Small spl.
				120	.013	.52	120	
Hole terminated at 120' in sandstone with objectives satisfied (Cross Mine Fault and drill into footwall On)			TD					
Mine Fault at 64-69 or 70-73 or 80-85.			120'					
Och above; On below.								

HOLE No. 19A

Air Track Rotary Drill Log

Property: Bolo

Inclination: $-45^\circ, 220^\circ$ by Scale: $1'' = 20'$

State & County: Nye Nevada

Depth: 20'

Date Drilled: 8/2/84

Sec. 29 T. 8N R. 50E

Elevation: 6701

Logged by: V. Ridgley

Grid Co-ordinates: 9830 N 9745 E

[illegible]

Air Track Rotary Drill Log

Scale: $1'' = 20'$

Date Drilled: 8/11/84

Logged by: V. Ridgley

DESCRIPTION	Oxidation	Silicification	Graphic Log	Depth	ASSAYS			REMARKS
					Gold o/t	Silver o/t	Sample No.	
Pink-gray powder - Tan + pink jasp.					.011	.58	05	
" " " " " " " " " " " "				10	.016	.44	10	
Pink gray powder. - Lt gy silic LS					.006	.14	15	
Green-gray powder.				20	.003	.10	20	
Pink gray powder. - Pink + tan jasp					.002	.04	25	
Lt green gray powder. DK gy silic LS				30	.005	.09	30	
" " " " " " " " " " " "					.005	.09	35	
" " " " " " " " " " " "				40	.003	.07	40	
Hole terminated at 40' due to persistence of gravel (from 20') and lost air.				TD 40'				
Second attempt at 20' E of this site also failed at 20'								

HOLE NO. 21

Air Track Rotary Drill Log

Property: *Bolo*

Inclination: -90°

Scale: $1'' = 20'$

State & County: Nye Nevada

Depth: 105'

Date Drilled: 8/12/84

Sec. 29 T. 8N R. 50E

Elevation: 6649

Logged by: _____

Grid Co-ordinates: 9885 N, 10205 E

DESCRIPTION	Oxidation	Silicification	Graphic Log	Depth	ASSAYS			REMARKS
					Gold	Silver	Sample No.	
Light tan powder - Fill			0000		0/t L.001	0/t. L.01	05	
Light tan powder - Tan + med gy LS				10			10	
"							15	
Pinkish gray powder				20		↓	20	
Yellow-tan powder						.01	25	
Yellow brown powder				30		.01	30	
Yellow-tan powder						.01	35	
Lt tan. powder				40		.01	40	
Med tan powder						.03	45	
" powder				50		.02	50	
" powder						.02	55	
Lt brown-gray powder				60		.03	60	
Lt gray powder. Med-dk gy LS						.02	65	
"				70	↓	.03	70	73-80 - hard.
"					.002	.06	75	Small spl.
"				80	L.001	.03	80	
Lt brown-gray powder -						.03	85	Small spl.
Med-dk gy LS				90		.03	90	
						.01	95	
				100	↓	.01	100	
						.02	105	Small spl.
Hole terminated at 105' due to persistent blockage of air at 70-75' and binding of drill steel from 20' to 105'				TD 105'				