MAR 19950008: FOREMOST

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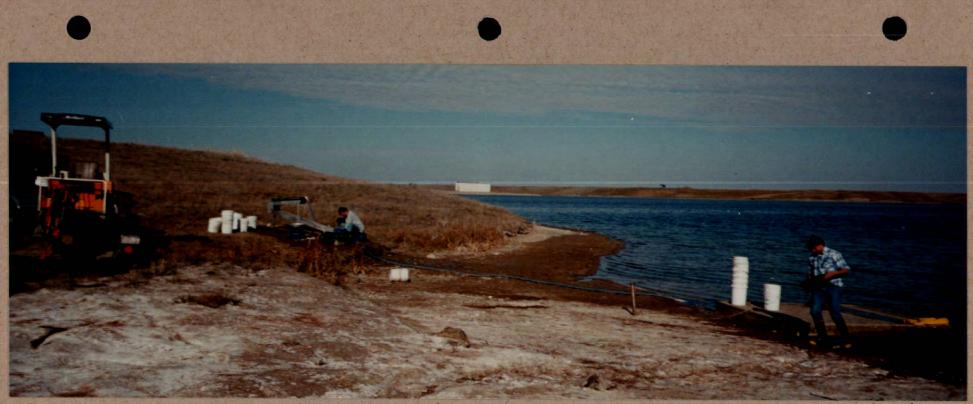
19950008

NEW CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.

REPORT ON DIAMOND EXPLORATION OF METALLIC MINERAL EXPLORATION PERMITS NEAR FOREMOST, ALBERTA

June 12, 1995

Anthony Rich, P.Geol.



Forty Mile Provincial Park, about twelve miles north of Foremost. This is a man-made lake within a glacial meltwater channel which is used as an irrigation reservoir. The field crew used this location to wash and screen till samples. October 1993

Chin Coulee, just north of Foremost. This is one of three meltwater channels which cut across the Foremost Block of permits. August 1993



East of Foremost: Nissan trackhoe sampling glacial till at a depth of about seven feet. October 1993.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary	1
Location of the Permits	1
Till and Stream Sampling Program	2
Laboratory Analysis of Till Samples	3
Results	3
Conclusions	4
Costs	5
List of Employees	6

Indicator Mineral Data

separate binder

Property Location Map Sample Locations on 1:250,000 Topo Map

in pocket in pocket

DIAMOND EXPLORATION AT FOREMOST, ALBERTA

SUMMARY

In the summers of 1993 and 1994, New Claymore Resources Ltd. conducted a program of till sampling and some stream sediment sampling of its properties in Alberta. Since the Company held rather extensive areas under permit, sampling was for the most part quite widely spaced.

The till samples were washed and screened and submitted to registered Canadian laboratories for extraction and identification of heavy minerals. Mineral grains were analyzed by electron microprobe to determine which of the minerals were 'diamond indicators'.

In the Foremost area several G9 garnets and two G10s were recovered. A large number of G4s and G5s, as well as chrome diopsides were also found. As stated above, most of the survey was of a reconnaissance nature but in certain areas follow up sampling was carried out. In one area, follow up of the geochem and structure led to the mapping of a distinct magnetic anomaly which can most probably be interpreted as an intrusive and which should come to surface under the overburden. This anomaly lies some thirty miles east northeast of the closest mapped intrusive which is in the Sweetgrass Hills on the Montana border.

Along the same structure and about the centre of this southernmost permit block (the "Foremost" block) are located seven small closed magnetic highs all within an area of about five square miles. These are apparent on the Government magnetic map released in 1993 and are prominent even against a strong regional magnetic trend. G9s and chrome diopsides were found in this area also.

From this reconnaissance survey it has been determined that certain of the permit areas warrant further exploration and one of these permits has been selected for renewal for a second term.

LOCATION OF THE PERMITS

The Company had large block of 40 contiguous permits totaling approximately 750,000 acres starting on the Montana border and centred around the Town of Foremost - the "Foremost Block". All of the permits are of excellent two wheel drive accessibility.

Following is a list of the permits on which the work was performed:

Permit #	date of issue	Тwp	Rge	all W4
9393030155	March 12, 1993	3	3	
156	11	4	7	
157	17	4	8	
158	11	4	9	
159	ff .	4	10	
160	11	4	11	
161	W.	5	7	
162	. H - 2	5	8	

Permit #	date of issue	Тwp	Rge	all W4
9393030163	W	5	9	
164	Ħ	5	10	
165	17	5	11	
166	Ħ	6	10	
167	8 - Contra 19	6	11	
9393030511	March 16, 1993	5 5 6 6 4,5	12	-
568	Ŋ	6	8	
569	N	6 6 7	9	
570		7	8	
571	N	7	9 8 9	
572	Ħ	7	10	
573	11	7	11	
574	H	8	9	
575	11	8	10	
576		8	11	
577	11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11	8 8 8 7	12	
578	H	7	13	
579	n	7 8	14	
580		8	13	
581	Ħ	8,9	14	
582	Ħ	9	11	
583		9 9 9	12	
584	Ħ	9	13	
585		9,10	14	
6892080035	August 6 1992	1		
36	H	1	3 4	
37	Ħ	2	6	
38	H 1	2	4	
39	11	2 2 3 3 3	6 4 3 4 5 6	
40	. 11	3	4	
41	*	3	5	
42	17	3	6	

TILL AND STREAM SAMPLING PROGRAM

Unfortunately, the Province of Alberta has probably the worst coverage of all of the provinces for federal geophysical or geological work. Claymore's permits were selected on the basis of large scale structures, basement age, etc. There were no obvious target areas for kimberlites or other possible diamondiferous intrusives.

The area is essentially one of deranged drainage. It was rarely possible to sample active streams. Most of the samples taken were of till, few stream sediments.

The object of the field program was to obtain as many good till samples as possible during the summer season. Geology students were sent out in pairs and between two and three such teams were active throughout the summer and fall of 1993, until stopped by snow in November.

2

... /3

At first, sampling was performed using shovels but it was difficult to obtain samples from depths of greater than 3 feet. A portable gas driven post hole auger was tried but surprisingly, this also proved quite ineffective. We then tried a small Nissan trackhoe. This machine has small rubber tracks, a narrow bucket and a reach/depth of about $71/_2$ feet. It is transported on a small tilt trailer behind a half-ton truck and can easily be transported and operated by one individual. It is easy to off-load from its trailer and is easily driven into ditches etc. Two such units were employed in 1993.

In the early part of the season when samples were being dug by hand, two five gallon pails of till were collected at each location. Later in the season we increased this to three pails for 'good' till samples and four for poor silty till.

The pails of till were taken every second day to a lake or river and washed and screened. This washing was accomplished using a small portable sluice box in order to 'break up' the samples. The box was powered with water delivered by a 5 HP Honda pump and this proved a very effective method of breaking up the clumps of till. In some areas we needed to use calgonite to break up particularly clayey till. The sluice was set up to spill into two large stacked stainless steel screens with meshes of 2mm, and 5mm. The + 5mm fraction was rejected. The - 5mm + 2mm fraction and the -2mm fraction were kept in separate bags. The - 2mm fraction was sent for analysis, the -5mm + 2mm is kept in Edmonton for reference. From an average three-pail till sample, the size of the finer fraction varied from 2 kg to 15 kg.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS OF TILL SAMPLES

Not all of the samples taken in the field have yet been sent for analysis. Some of the samples were sent to the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) in Saskatoon but for the most part, work was performed by Loring Laboratories in Calgary.

A short critique here on the two labs: SRC uses a mag-stream separation for heavy minerals; they use no heavy liquids. This procedure for mineral extraction appears to be quite lacking. However, they are very adept at recognizing diamond indicator minerals under the microscope. Loring Laboratories however started their diamond indicator mineral program only in 1993 (in fact we were their first customer). For heavy mineral separation they employ a both jig and heavy liquids and later they added a large Wilfley table. We have worked with Loring Laboratories for over twenty years and we find them to be reliable and extemely careful in anything they undertake. According to our estimate they were able to obtain approximately two to three times more indicator mineral grains than were recovered by SRC from samples from the same area. However, we did not run a cross check on the labs using identical samples.

The field samples which have not been analyzed have been stored in Edmonton and will be supplied on request to any government agency for examination and/or analysis together with all data on their location and collection etc, should anyone be interested.

RESULTS FROM THE SAMPLING PROGRAM

THE FOREMOST BLOCK

The entire Foremost Block was first sampled on an approximate sample spacing of three miles. Some areas were followed up with much closer spacing. Most of the samples

taken from this area were laboratory analysed for heavy indicator minerals. A number of G9 garnets were obtained in the first phase of exploration as well as one G10 and a number of G4s and G5s. A number of chrome diopsides were also obtained with or near the G9 samples. These G9s appear to be more abundant in the centre of the Foremost Block, noticeably in the region of the Sweetgrass Arch.

The area is generally very flat, dissected only by glacial meltwater channels. The till layer appears to be quite thin over most of the area.

In early 1993, the GSC released a low level magnetic survey of this area. The survey covers the entire Foremost Block and shows a number of very interesting features. One of these features is a distinct, continuous and very straight north-northeast trending magnetic high which is clearly apparent for about twenty miles across the Claymore Permits. This anomaly parallels and lies upon the crest of the Sweetgrass Arch. The obvious interpretation is that it is caused by faulting and possibly hosts intrusive activity.

The survey also showed some very obvious small distinct circular magnetic highs. These anomalies are in an area of fairly strong regional magnetics and are apparent even without a residual map. There are seven of these anomalies apparent within an area of about three square miles just southeast of Foremost. A number of G9s and chrome diopsides were obtained in this area. Based on the reconnaissance geochem, further detailed till sampling was undertaken in these areas. Analyses revealed more G9s and chrome diopsides.

The following pages show a portion of the GSC Aeromagnetic Map showing these seven anomalies as well as an interpretation of the residual anomalies on a 1:50,000 scale. This second map also shows the locations of the till samples taken in the area.

One area of the Permits was developed to the point that a possible drilling target has been delineated. Along the magnetic linear described above is a closed magnetic high near the north boundary of Claymore's Foremost Block. Detailed till sampling down-ice from this area yielded G9s but no obvious increase in concentration of these indicators on approaching the anomaly. A ground magnetic survey was carried out by the author in September 1993. The results of this survey are shown on the accompanying sketch.

CONCLUSIONS

The Foremost permit block contains a number of geophysical targets which targets also have reasonably good mineral geochemistry. One of these targets is almost certainly a dyke-like intrusive and warrants drilling.

It is respectfully requested that the permits be renewed for a second term of two years as detailed in the attached correspondence.

June 12, 1995

Anthony Rich, P.Geol. President New Claymore Resources Ltd.



EXPLORATION COSTS Alberta Permits 1993-1995

	Total exploration costs	Foremost Area	Hinton Area	Other permits
Salaries and benefits	\$41,797.22	\$25,078.33	\$10,449.31	\$6,269.58
Supervision	\$12,000.00	\$7,200.00	\$3,000.00	\$1,800.00
Maps and Publications	\$1,269.11	\$761.47	\$317.28	\$190.37
Field Supplies	\$5,208.78	\$3,125.27	\$1,302.20	\$781.32
Truck leases	\$21,947.31	\$13,168.39	\$5,486.83	\$3,292.10
Equipment leasing - track hoes	\$16,533.89	\$9,920.33	\$4,133.47	\$2,480.08
Equipment repairs	\$1,283.29	\$769.97	\$320.82	\$192.49
Courier	\$171.09	\$102.65	\$42.77	\$25.66
Small equipment lease/depreciation	\$6,093.93	\$3,656.36	\$1,523.48	\$914.09
Field equipment - expendable	\$3,478.95	\$2,087.37	\$869.74	\$521.84
Telephone	\$396.26	\$237.76	\$99.07	\$59.44
Food and accomodation	\$24,531.34	\$14,718.80	\$6,132.84	\$3,679.70
Assays	\$76,984.95	\$46,190.97	\$19,246.24	\$11,547.74
	\$211,696.12	\$127,017.67	\$52,924.03	\$31,754.42
Office and Overhead 10%	\$21,169.61	\$12,701.77	\$5,292.40	\$3,175.44
totals	\$232,865.73	\$139,719.44	\$58,216.43	\$34,929.86

LIST OF FIELD EMPLOYEES

ALLEN, Wayne

HALJAN, Paul

KRPAN, Dan

RICH, Susan

ROBERTS, Raymond

TURNBULL, Andrew

TURNBULL, Paul

TURNER, Alan

Zaleski, Slater

BULLMAN, Sheridan

NAME

ADDRESS

RR#1 Sundre, Alberta TOM 1X0

Medicine Hat Alberta

Edmonton, AB T6H 4H7

Edmonton, AB T5E 6G2

Edmonton, AB T6G 0W8

Edmonton, AB T5H 3H2

Box 567 Castor, ALberta TOC 0X0

Edmonton, AB T6E 3T6

Edmonton, AB T6G 1S3

Edmonton, AB T6H 4H8

Rich, Anthony, P.Geol,

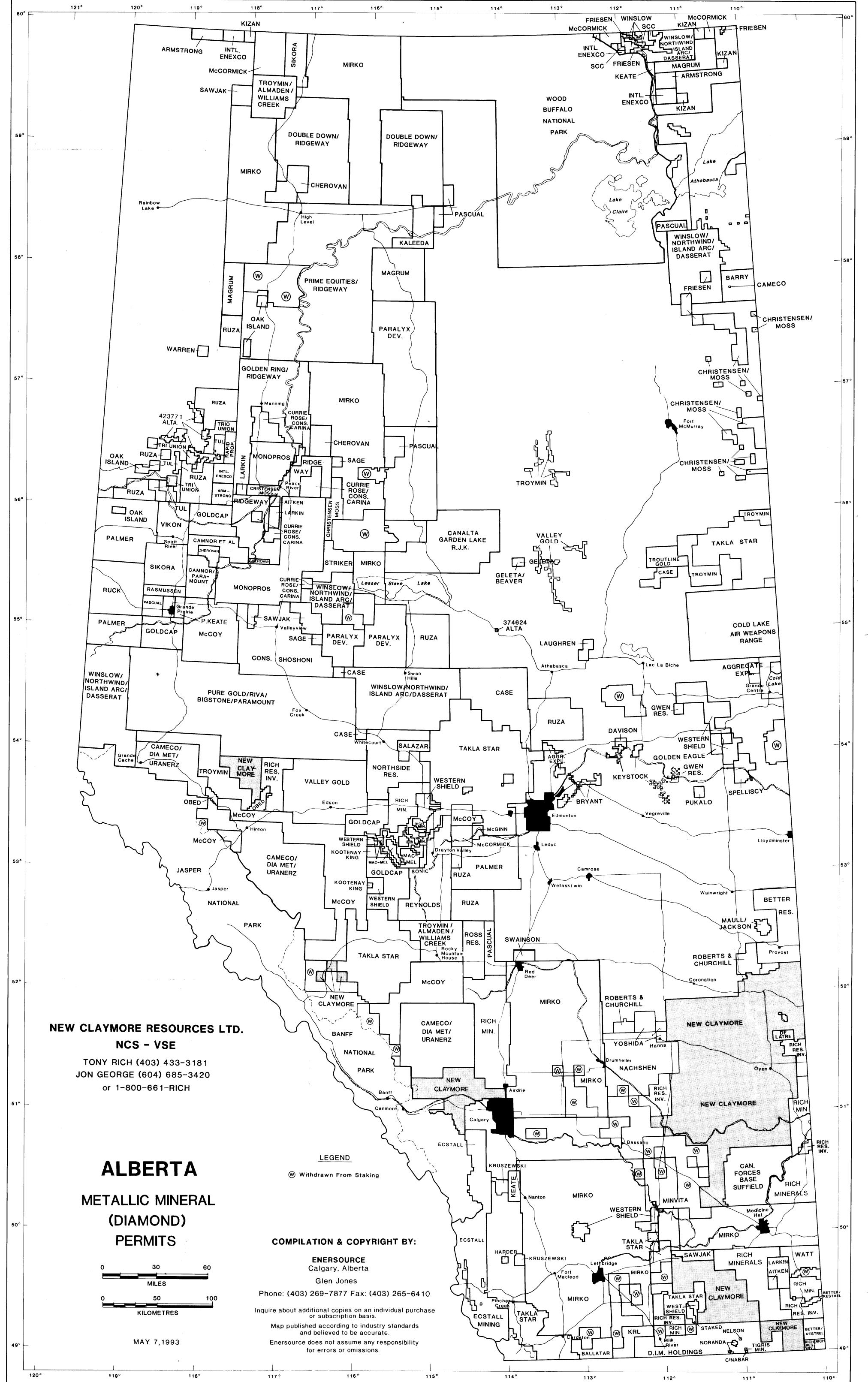
Edmonton, AB T6G 0W8

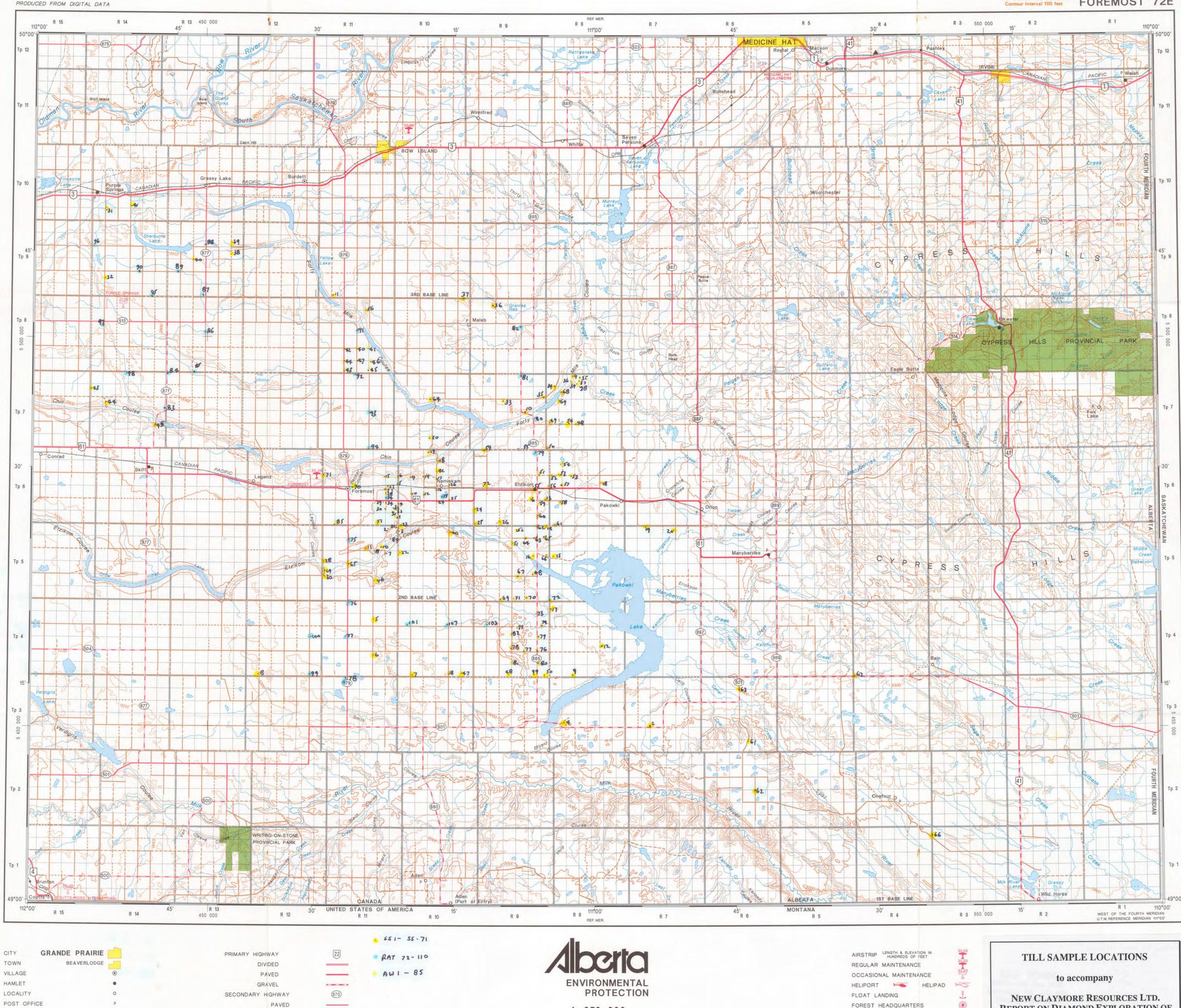
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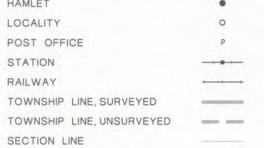
DATES OD EMPLOYMENT

Sep 9 - Oct 31

1993 - 1995







PIPELINE

All features updated to year of production unless otherwise indicated

PAVED

GRAVEL

IMPROVED ROAD

TRUCK TRAIL

UNIMPROVED ROAD

TRANSMISSION LINE

TRAIL OR SEISMIC LINE

1991 _____

1991 -----

1991 -----

miles

km

PRODUCED BY PROVINCIAL MAPPING BRANCH, SURVEYING AND MAPPING DIVISION C 1993

TOPOGRAPHIC EDITION Contour Interval 100 feet FOREMOST 72E

1:250 000

DISTRIBUTED BY

km

miles

FOREST HEADQUARTERS RANGER STATION FORESTRY CABIN LOOKOUT PRIMARY LOOKOUT SECONDARY LOOKOUT POINT CAMPGROUND

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