GM 60463

PROGRAMME DE FORAGES, AUTOMNE 2002 ET HIVER 2002 - 2003, PROJET UNGAVA (1188)

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Énergie et Ressources naturelles
Québec

SOQUEM

Programmes de forages
Automne 2002 et Hiver 2002 - 2003
Projet Ungava (1188)

Tyson Birkett, ing.
Ingénieur– Chef de projet

Août 2003

REÇU AU BUREAU
ÉDIC Juillet 1
BUREAU DU REGISTRAIRE

MRN-GÉOINFORMATION 2003

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GM 60463

SOQUEM INC.
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Entre le 1er septembre 2002 et le 23 septembre 2002 et entre le 5 février et le 28 avril 2003, cinquante-trois (53) forages ont été complétés avec une longueur cumulative de 8 303,6 m.

Les travaux de forages ont permis d'identifier deux cheminées kimberlitiques nouvelles dans les environs immédiats des corps déjà connus, soit Renard 8 et renard 9.

Les limites des corps kimberlitiques déjà connus ont été en grande partie définies. Les corps kimberlitiques Renard 5 et Renard 6 sont maintenant reconnus comme une seule cheminée, soit Renard 65.

Les trois autres cibles visées ont été identifiées comme des roches seulement localement magnétiques, mais toujours pas kimberlitiques.

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ANNEXES

Annexe 1 Descriptions des forages
Annexe 2 Détaille des analyses pour le diamant

INTRODUCTION

L'exploration diamantifère passe par l'identification des roches hôtes appropriées pour l'occurrence des pierres gemmes. La cible principale est la kimberlite, une roche qui forme de petites intrusions connues sous le nom de cheminées. Ce rapport présente les résultats de deux campagnes de forage réalisée entre le 30 août 2002 et le 28 avril 2003 dans le secteur au nord des Monts Otish.

LOCALISATION ET ACCÈS

La propriété Foxtrot (PEM 1555) se trouve à quelque 150 km sud-est du complexe hydroélectrique LG4 (figure 1). On y accède par la voie des airs. La base d'hydravion de Cargair au lac Bottine près du complexe LG4 et la piste d'Hydro-Québec à LG 4 offrent les points d'accès les plus rapprochés. Pendant l'hiver, l'accès est par avion sur skis. Le point de départ est la piste d'Hydro-Québec à LG4.

DESCRIPTION DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

La propriété est formée par le permis d'exploration minière (PEM) 1555, illustré à la figure 2. Le PEM a été acquis le 29 août 2000 et couvre une superficie de 325,7 km^2.

TRAVAUX ANTÉRIEURS

Il n'y avait pas de travaux d'exploration antérieurs à l'exploration diamantifère SOQUEM – Ashton connus sur la propriété. En suivant le réseau d'eskers dans la région (Figure 3), la coentreprise a remonté une importante traînée de dispersion de minéraux indicateurs à sa source. L'échantillonnage et l'analyse des minéraux indicateurs pour le diamant ont amené la coentreprise à acquérir des droits miniers dans la région. Un suivi d'échantillonnage détaillé et des levés géophysiques aéroportés et terrestres ont permis l'identification des cibles de forage. Les travaux d'été 2002 avaient commencé par les levés des dépôts meubles pour minéraux indicateurs, suivi de géophysique terrestre. Ces efforts ont mené aux forages d'exploration qui ont permis de reconnaître les corps kimberlitiques R3 à R7.

PROGRAMMES DE L'AUTOMNE 2002 ET L'HIVER 2003

Les forages du présent rapport visaient à définir des dimensions des corps kimberlitiques déjà connues et d'en trouver d'autres. En plus, des échantillons de plusieurs tonnes ont été obtenus afin d'avancer l'estimé de teneurs en diamants des cheminées.

TRAVAUX ACCOMPLIS

Entre le 1er septembre 2002 et le 23 septembre 2002 et entre le 5 février et le 28 avril 2003, cinquante-trois forages ont été complétés avec une longueur cumulative de 8 303,6 m. Les forages ainsi que le corps kimberlitique de chaque trou sont présentés au tableau 1. Les localisations des forages sont illustrées sur les figures 4 et 5 pour l'été 2002 et l'hiver 2002 – 2003.

Les roches kimberlitiques présentement identifiées sont formées de deux (2) faciès (*sensu lato*) soient la brèche et le faciès hypabyssal.

Le faciès bréchique a été mis en place avant le faciès hypabyssal bien qu'il renferme localement quelques fragments des unités hypabyssalles préexistantes. Le faciès se compose de quatre parties : la matrice, les macrocristaux, les lapillis et les parties exotiques (xénolites et xénocristaux).

La matrice est à grains fins. Sa couleur varie entre brun foncé et vert pâle. Les parties brunes foncées sont typiquement faiblement magnétiques et renferment de la calcite disséminée. Les parties vert pâle sont non-magnétiques et ne renferment que des traces de calcite.

Les macrocristaux d'olivine plus ou moins serpentinisée sont typiques de tous les faciès. Dans les brèches, l'olivine est plus serpentinisée que dans le faciès hypabyssal. Ces cristaux sont de 0,1 à 1 cm de long, localement 2 cm, et ont typiquement des formes sub-arrondies.

Les lapillis sont présents sous forme de couches minces de magma figées sur des noyaux disponibles dans le magma, soient des xénolites soient des macrocristaux. Dans quelques cas il n'y a pas de noyaux visibles dans le lapillus. Les lapillis ont des dimensions centimétriques ou moins, sauf dans certains individus ou le noyau était plus grand. Dans certains cas une disposition tangentielle des micros phénocristaux aide à identifier les lapillis. Surtout visibles dans les parties brunes et moins recristallisées de la matrice, il est probable que les lapilli étaient autrefois plus abondants dans la roche et que leur présence à été effacée par la réaction de la matrice avec de l'eau, tard dans le développement du système.

Les xénolites sont des inclusions de roches encaissantes, mais comprennent également les quelques nodules mantelliques observées pendant la description des carottes. Des inclusions de kimberlite, typiquement de faciès hypabyssal, sont observées à plusieurs endroits dans toutes les roches kimberlitiques examinées à ce jour. L'encaissant est formé de gneiss et de granite. Ces deux lithologies se retrouvent dans la kimberlite sous forme de fragments arrondis et en partie digérés par réaction avec le magma ultrabasique. Des fragments de cristaux sont répandus dans les roches kimberlitiques, surtout les fragments de feldspath avec bordure réactionnelle.

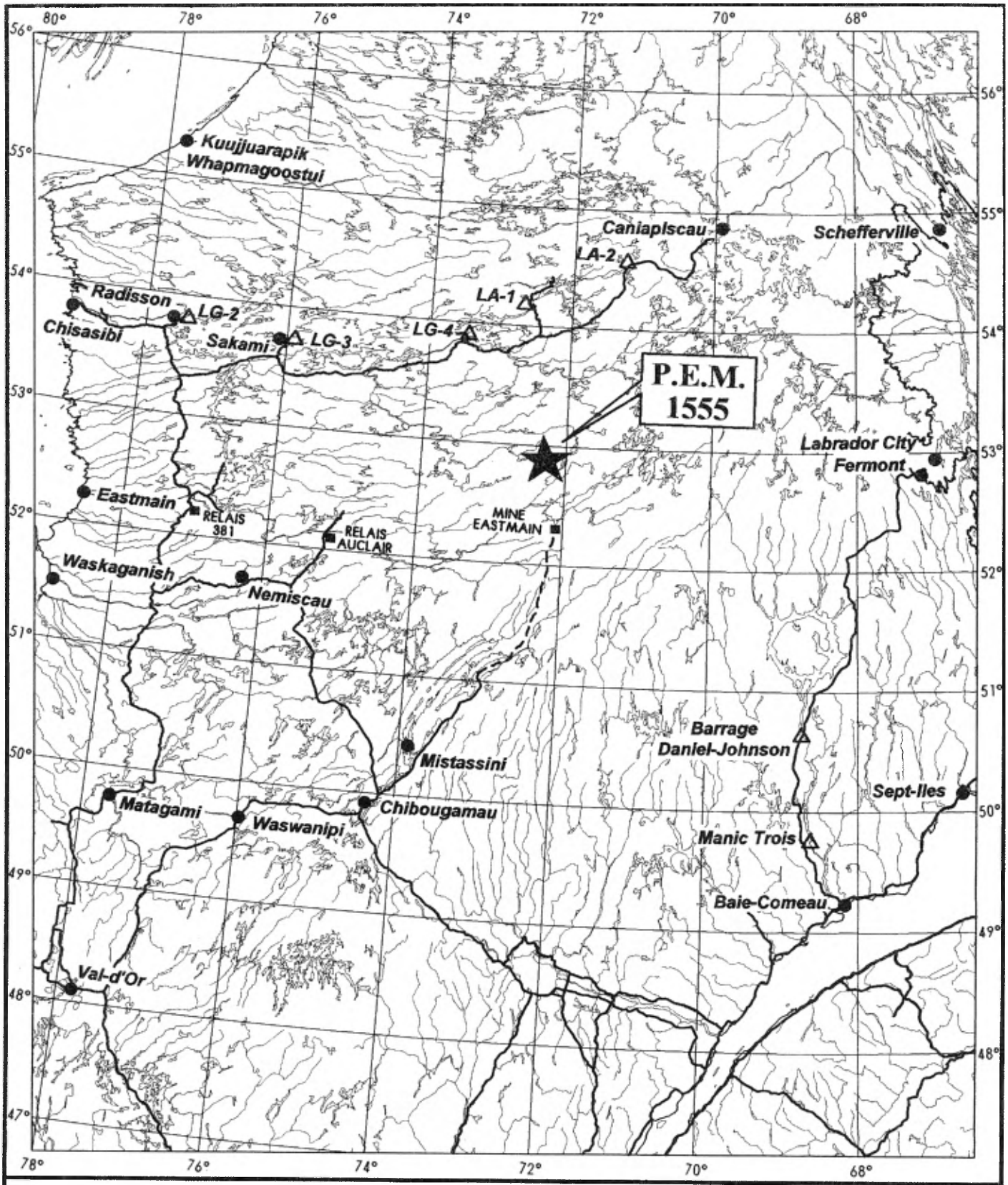
En moyenne, mais avec d'importantes variations, la kimberlite est formée de 50 % de xénolites, 25 % de macrocristaux d'olivine, 5 % de fragments de cristaux et 20 % de matrice. Les lapillis peuvent former jusqu'à 5 % de la roche localement.

Le faciès hypabyssal se présente en forme de petits dykes ou d'intrusions dans les cheminées et dans les parois adjacentes. Le faciès hypabyssal est relativement uniforme. De couleur foncée, brune ou presque noire, la matrice est finement grenue, magnétique et renferme de la calcite disséminée (environ de 5 à 10 %). Les macrocristaux sont abondants et ressemblent à ceux du faciès bréchique. Localement, on observe quelques xénolites de l'encaissant. La matrice n'a pas développé de ségrégation sauf dans quelques petites zones et dans la plupart de la zone hypabyssale de Renard 1.

L'encaissant immédiatement à l'extérieur des cheminées kimberlitiques est fracturé et renferme des veinules de kimberlite. Une réduction dans la granulométrie des gneiss est localement observée (métamorphisme de choc).

Tableau 1 : Forages et corps kimberlitiques

Forages	mètres	Forages	mètres
Renard 2		**Renard 5**	
R2-09	138	R5-03	183
R2-10	129	R5-04	186
R2-11	168	R5-05	300
R2-12	120	R5-06	243
R2-13	126	R5-07	231
		R5-08	282
		R5-09	300
Renard 3		**Renard 6**	
R3-05	69	R6-03	123
R3-06	153	R6-04	105
R3-07	213	R6-05	120
R3-08	113	R6-06	81
R3-09	150	R6-07	84
R3-10	180	R6-08	231
R3-11	120	R6-09	246
R3-12	207	R6-10	294
R3-13	192		
R3-14	234	**Renard 8**	
R3-15	159	85132-01	144
R3-16	162	R8-02	204
		R8-03	171
Renard 4		R8-04	120
R4-03	80		
R4-06	96	**Renard 9**	
R4-07	132	85131-01	126
R4-08	143	R9-02	168
R4-09	159	R9-03	138
R4-10	79.1		
R4-11	120	**Non-kimberlitique**	
R4-12	54	85103-01	171
R4-13	159	85159-01	114
R4-14	46.5	85161-01	96
R4-15	141		



Localisation du permis d'exploration minière 1555

SOQUEM

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

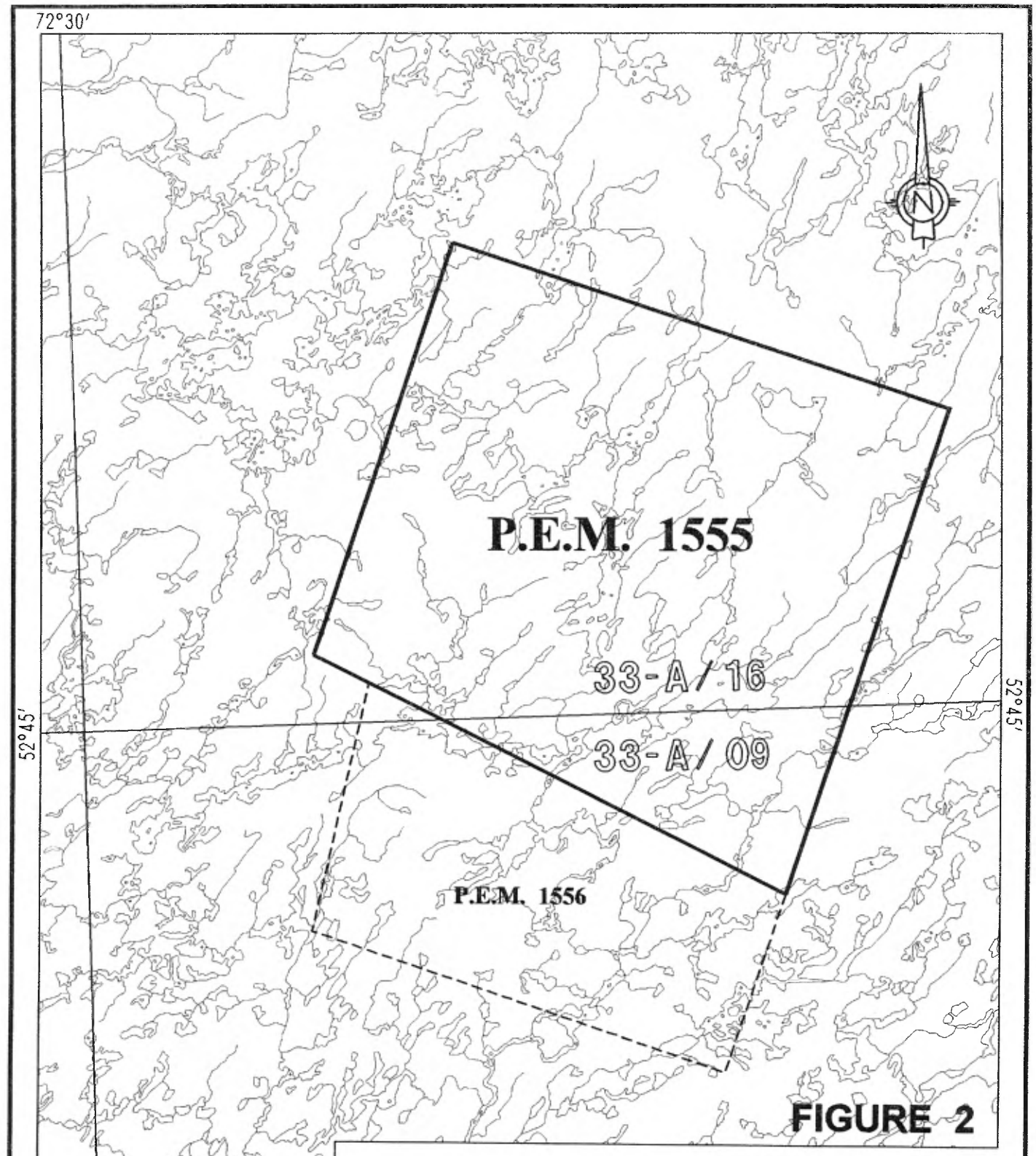
0 50 100 150 200 250 km

1: 5,000,000

FIGURE 1

DATE: 12-08-2002

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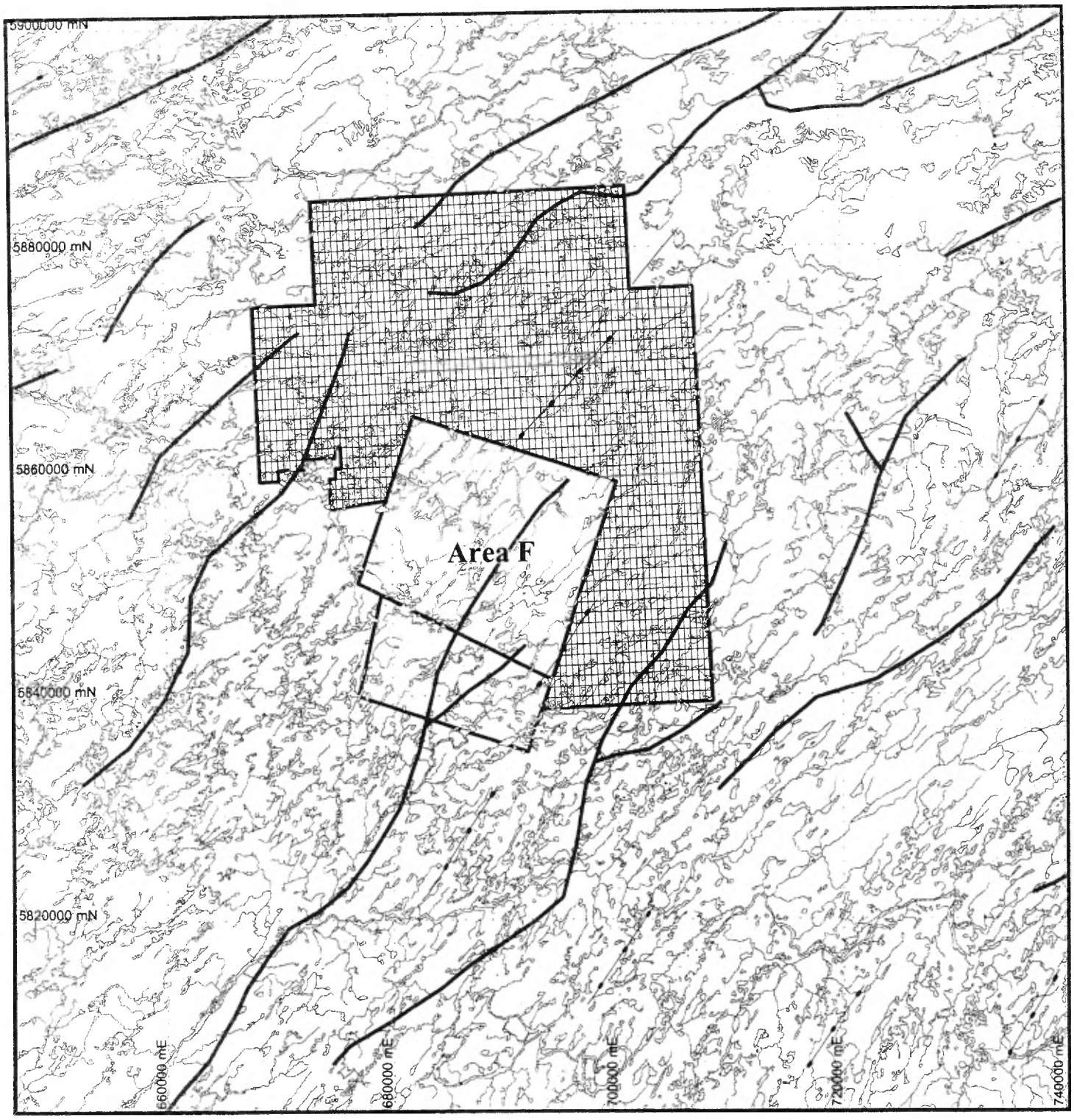
LOCALISATION DU PERMIS D'EXPLORATION MINIÈRE 1555

SOQUEM

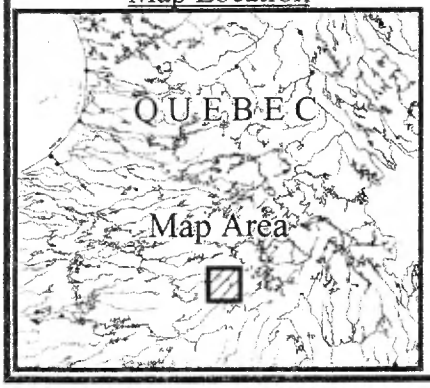
Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

PROJET: UNGAVA (1188)		Exécuté par:	DATE
Secteur: AREA "F"		Géologie par:	
Permis: 1555		Dessiné par: J. Bolduc	12-08-02
S.N.R.C.: 33-A/09,16		Revisé par: T. Birkett	12-08-02
1:200,000 0 2 4 6 km	N.A.D.: 83	ZONE: 18	PLAN NO.:

e:\ll88\2002\Figure\Fig.2-peml555.dgn Réf.:



Map Location



N

Eskers

General Ice Flow (Unknown)

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

May 21, 2003

Author: TB

Office: Van

Proj: UTM18 NAD27

Figure 3

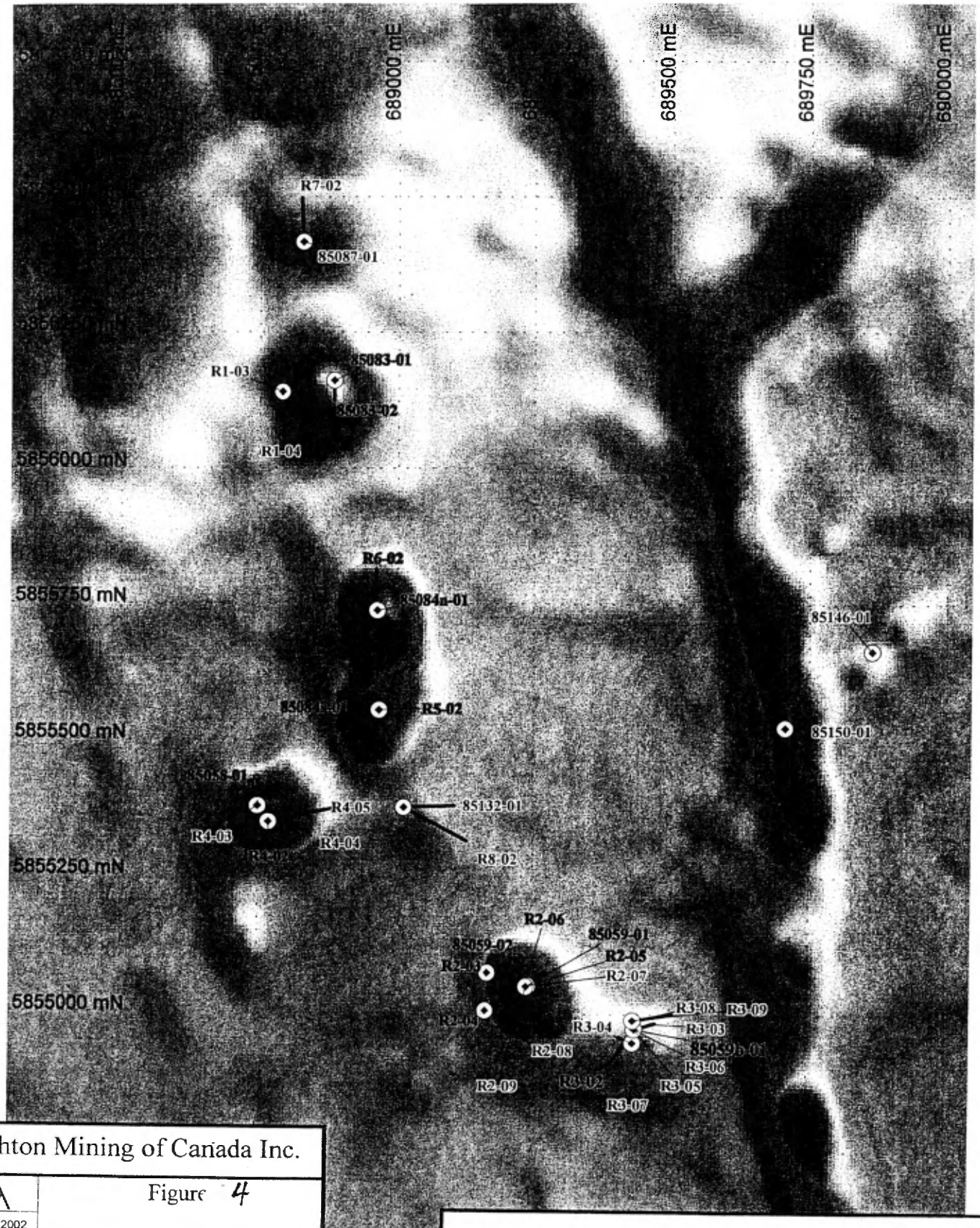
Glacial Map of Property Area

10 0 10 20

Kilometers

Scale: 1:500,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\FoxtrotGlacial\500K\AreaF500K



Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

Figure 4

Dec 5, 2002

Author: CM

Proj: UTM18 NAD27

Foxtrot 2 Property (PQ04), Quebec
Drilling

400 0 200 400

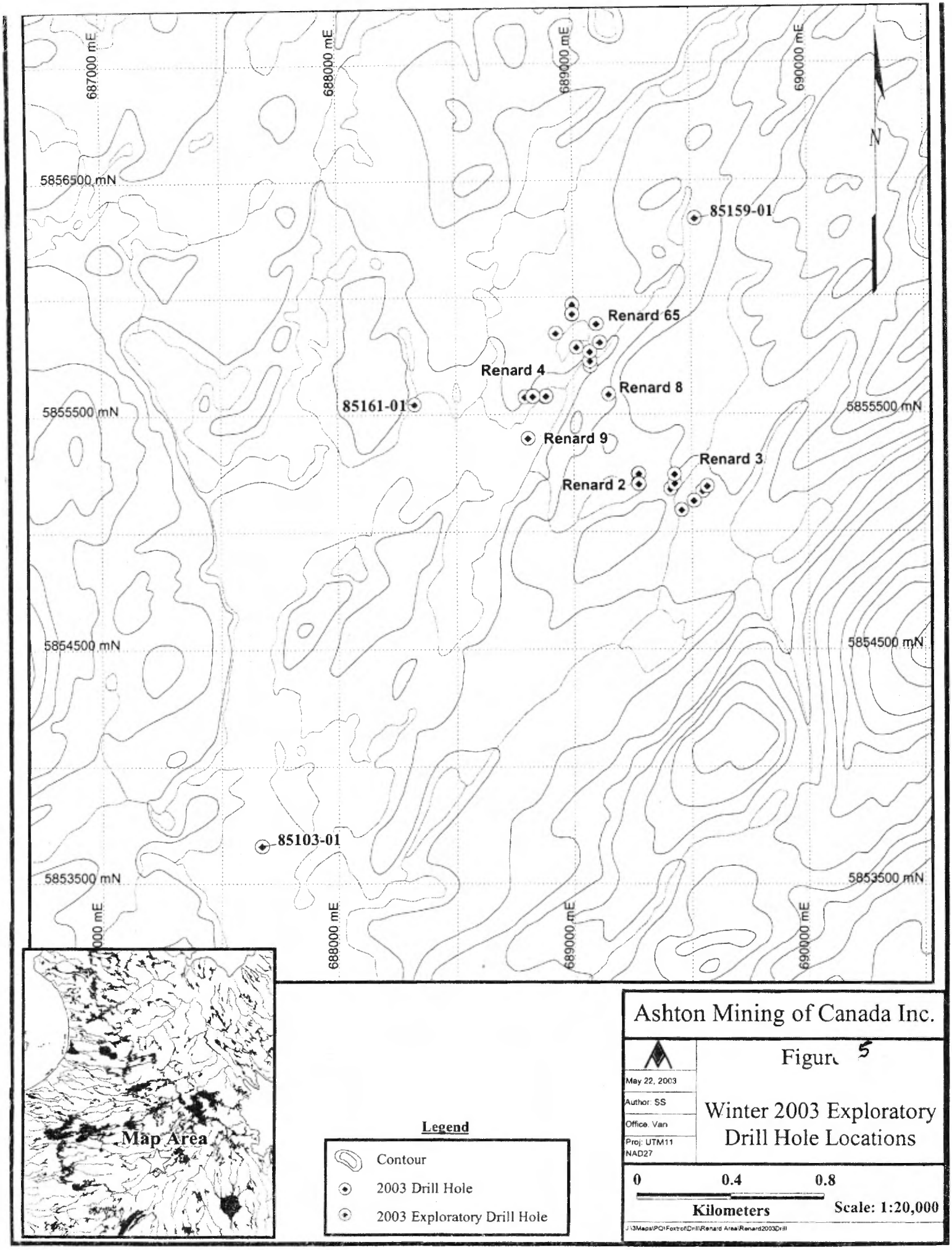
Meters
Scale: 1:10,000

...\2Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Gphys\Fugro\FugroMag_smr02.wor

R1-23 Summer 2002 Drill Hole

R1-23 Drill Hole

Raster Image = Total Field Heli-Magnetics


687000 mE
688000 mE
689000 mE
690000 mE
N
5856500 mN
85159-01
Renard 65
Renard 4
Renard 8
85161-01
5855500 mN
5855500 mN
Renard 9
Renard 3
Renard 2
5854500 mN
5854500 mN
85103-01
5853500 mN
5853500 mN
688000 mE
689000 mE
690000 mE
Map Area
Legend
Contour
2003 Drill Hole
2003 Exploratory Drill Hole
Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.
Figure 5
May 22, 2003
Author: SS
Office: Van
Proj: UTM11 NAD27
Winter 2003 Exploratory Drill Hole Locations
0
0.4
0.8
Kilometers
Scale: 1:20,000
J:\3Maps\PQ\Fox\of\Drill\Renard Area\Renard2003Drill

RÉSULTATS

Les forages R2-09 à R2-13 ont partiellement délimité le corps R2 (Figure 6).

Les forages R3-05 à R2-16 ont permis de suivre le corps kimberlitique R3 en longueur et en profondeur sans toutefois définir ces limites (Figure 7).

Les forages R4-03 et R4-06 à R4-15 ont en grande partie délimitée le corps R4 (Figure 8).

Les forages R5-03 à R5-09 ont permis de suivre les limites du corps R5 sur la majorité de sa longueur. Quelques forages verticaux visaient les parties profondes du corps (Figure 9).

Les forages R6-03 à R6-10 ont défini le périmètre du corps et ont fourni quelques informations en profondeur (Figure 9). En plus, les deux corps de Renard 5 et Renard 6 sont reconnus comme une seule cheminée, maintenant avec le nom Renard 65.

Les forages 85132-01 (effectivement R8-01) et R8-02 à R8-04 ont mené à la découverte d'une nouvelle cheminée (Figure 10).

Les forages 85131-01 (effectivement R9-01) et R9-02 et R9-03 ont mené à la découverte d'une nouvelle cheminée (Figure 11).

Le forage 85103-01 visait une anomalie magnétique circulaire à quelques 2,5 km au sud-est des corps kimberlitiques de l'essaim Renard. Les roches du forage ne sont pas kimberlitiques.

Le forage 85159-01 visait une anomalie magnétique à 600 m au nord-est de Renard 6. Les roches du forage ne sont pas kimberlitiques et les susceptibilités magnétiques mesurées suggèrenet que l'anomalie n'a pas été expliquée.

Le forage 85161-01 visait une anomalie magnétique au nord-est des Renards. Les roches du forage ne sont pas kimberlitiques et les susceptibilités magnétiques mesurées suggèrent que l'anomalie n'a pas été expliquée.

Les analyses des carottes pour le diamant sont présentées aux tableaux 2 et 3. Ces tableaux résument tous les résultats à date. Les informations des tableaux sont détaillées à l'annexe 2.

DISCUSSION

Nous disposons de peu d'outils à l'échelle locale qui nous aideraient à distinguer des kimberlites des autres roches magnétiques. Des travaux supplémentaires en levés magnétiques détaillés pourraient offrir des discriminantes supplémentaires.

Il devient plus important de distinguer les roches bréchiques sans matrice kimberlitique apparente des unités semblables mais avec un faible pourcentage de matériel magmatique. Ces derniers peuvent en effet contenir du diamant.

Les facteurs qui déterminent les formes des cheminées sont encore peu compris. Il est nécessaire de développer des méthodes de prédiction de la forme des corps.

CONCLUSIONS

Les travaux de forages ont permis d'identifier deux cheminées kimberlitiques nouvelles dans les environs immédiats des corps déjà connus.

Les limites des corps kimberlitiques déjà connus ont été en grande partie définies. Les corps kimberlitiques Renard 5 et Renard 6 sont maintenant reconnus comme une seule cheminée, soit Renard 65.

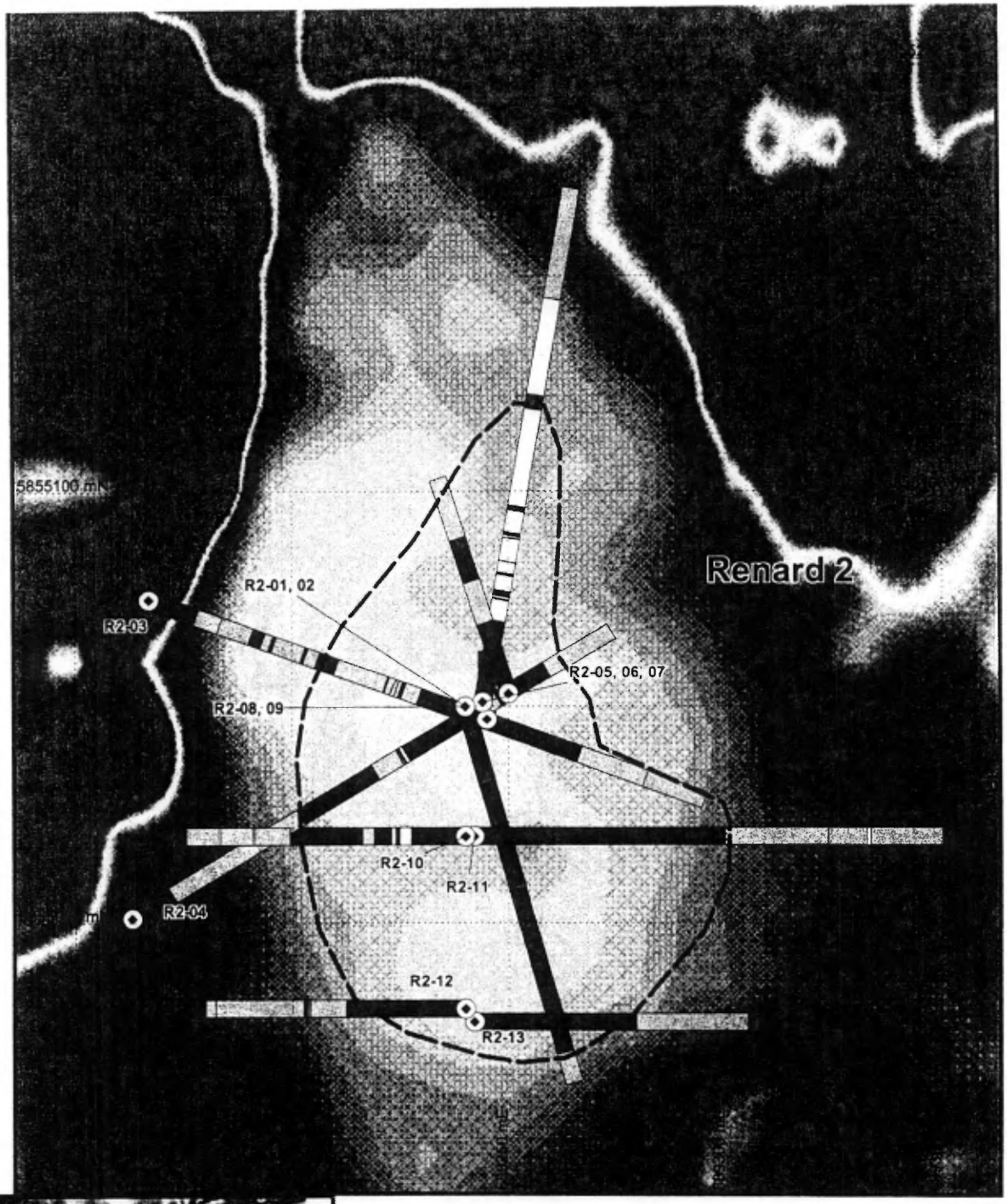
Les autres cibles visées ont été identifiées comme des roches seulement localement magnétiques, mais toujours pas kimberlitiques.

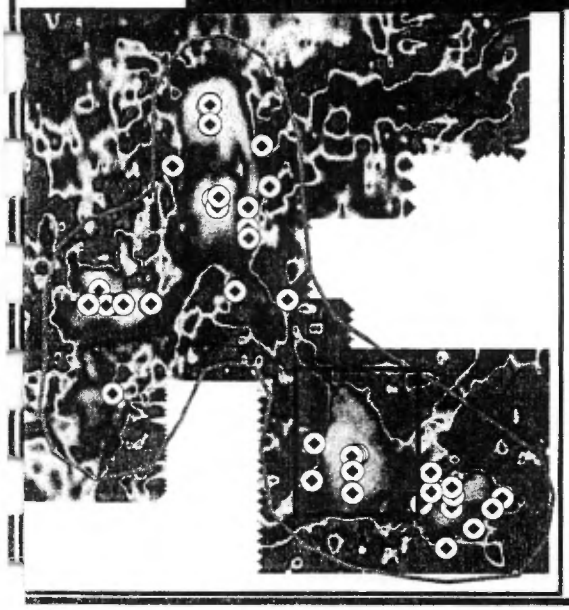
Tableau 2
Résultats des analyses pour le diamant par fusion caustique

Cheminée	Poids analysé (kg)	Diamants
Renard 1	205.8	59
Renard 2	163.1	145
Renard 3	202.6	137
Renard 4	152.7	101
Renard 5	143.9	108
Renard 6	152.1	49
Renard 7	101.1	33
Renard 8	111.8	9
Renard 9	212.4	178

Tableau 3
Résultats pour le diamant par milieu dense

Cheminée	Poids analysé (t)	Teneur apparente carats / 100 t
Renard 2	4.94	67
Renard 3	4.88	134
Renard 4	8.22	50
Renard 65	6.95	34





Legend

- Overburden
- Granite/Gneiss/Tonalite
- Country Rock Breccia
- Kimb-Breccia
- Hypabyssal Material
- Pre-2003 Drill Collar
- 2003 Drill Collar
- Possible Contact

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Figure 6

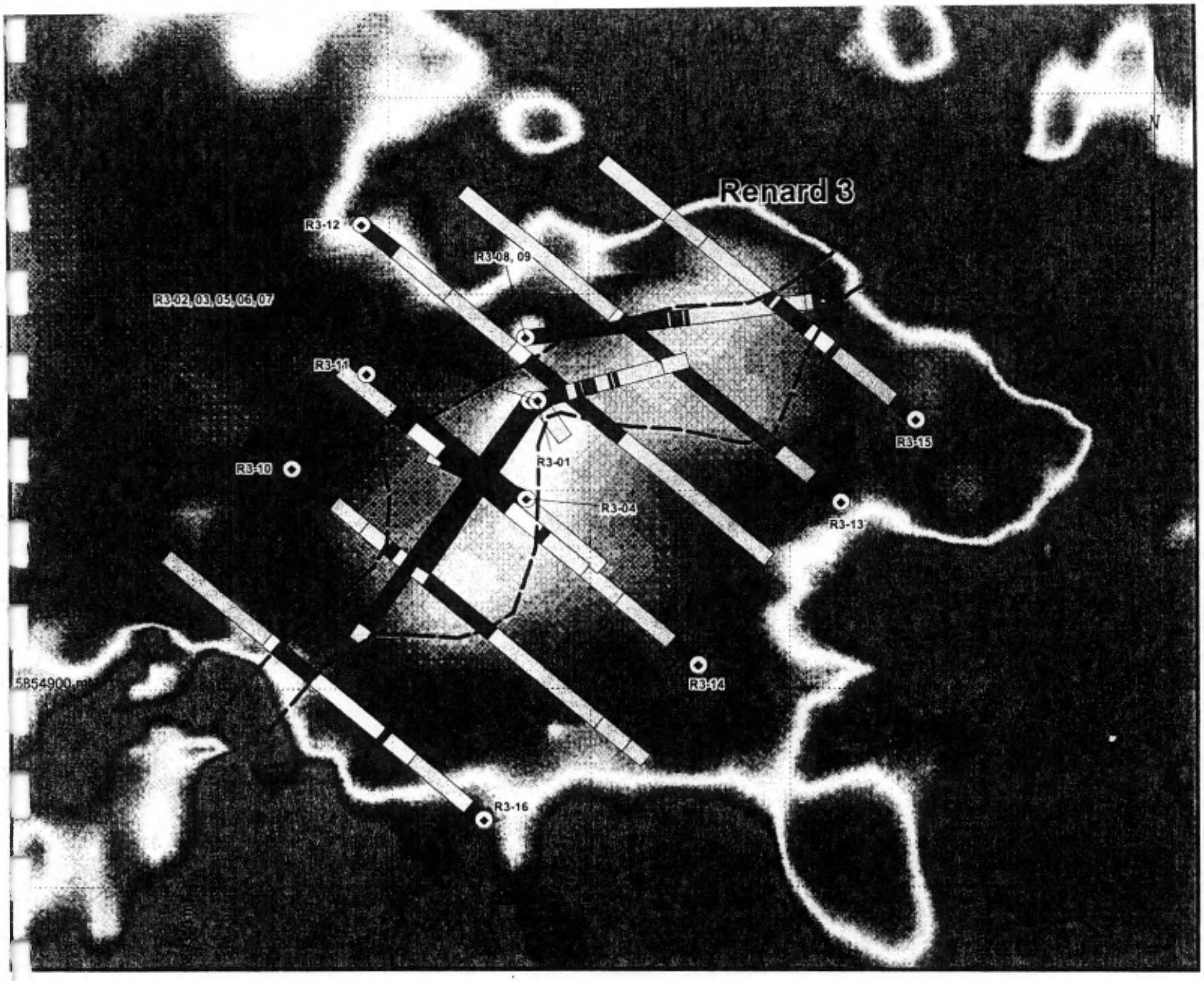
Renard 2
Magnetics and Drilling

May 22, 2003
Author: SS
Office: Van
Proj: UTM18 NAD27

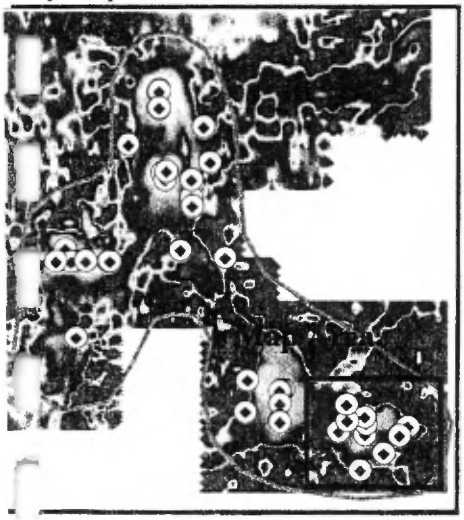
0 0.03 0.06
Kilometers

Scale: 1:1,500

J:\Maps\PG\Foxtrot\Drill\R2\R2_DrillGMag_B



Key Map - Renard Cluster Core Area



Legend

- Overburden
- Granite/Gneiss/Tonalite
- Country Rock Breccia
- Kimb-Breccia
- Hypabyssal Material
- **Pre-2003 Drill Collar**
- **2003 Drill Collar**
- Possible Contact

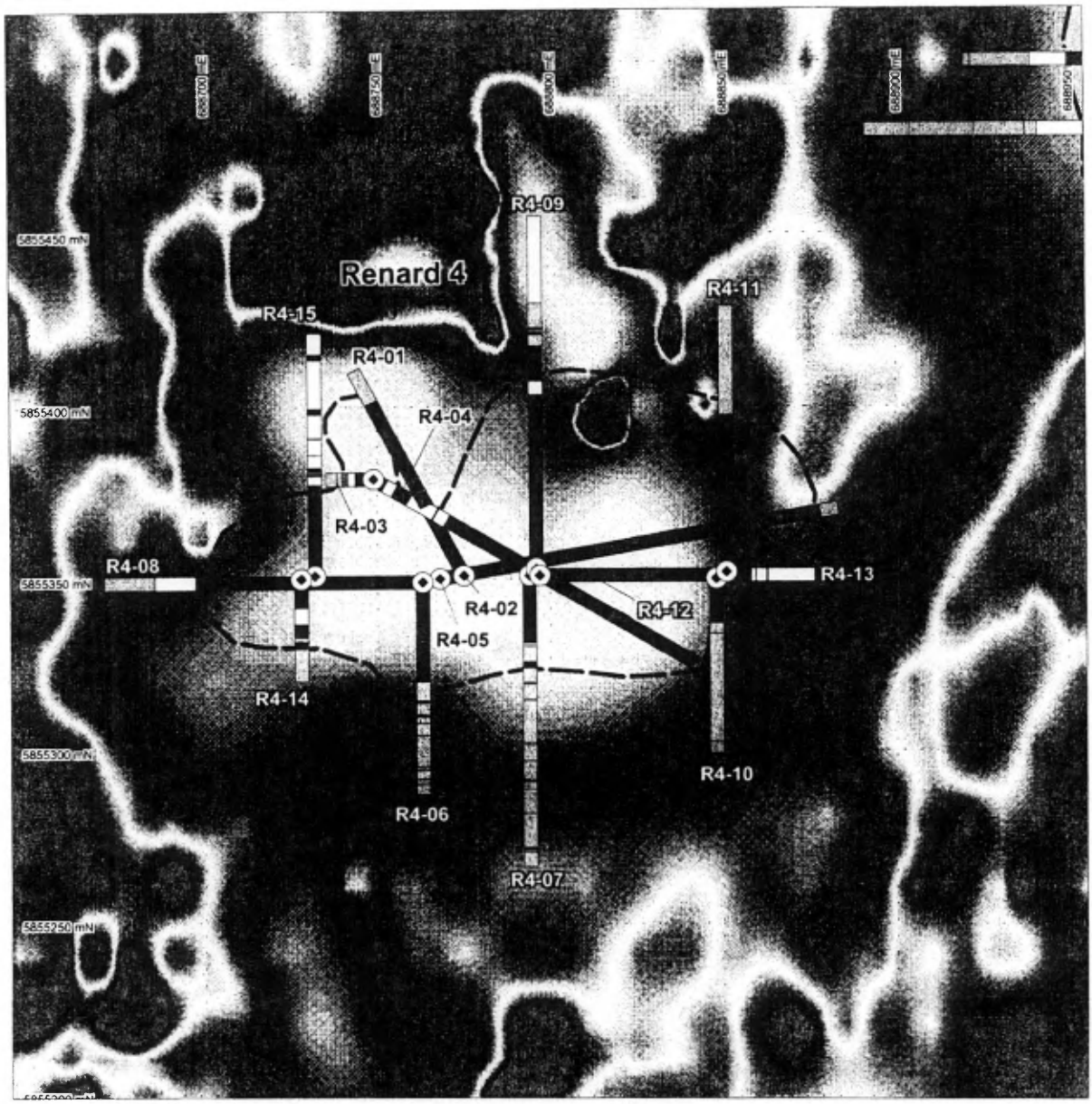
Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

Figure 7

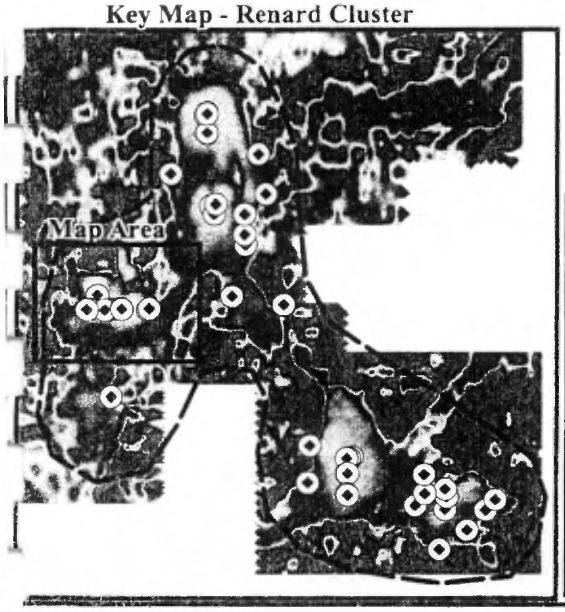
Renard 3
Magnetics and Drilling

May 22, 2003
Author: SS
Office: Van
Proj: UTM18 NAD27

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Dril\R3\R3_DrilGMag



Key Map - Renard Cluster



Legend

- Overburden
- Granite/Gneiss/Tonalite
- Country Rock Breccia
- Kimb-Breccia
- Hypabyssal Material
- **Pre-2003 Drill Collar**
- **2003 Drill Collar**
- Possible Contact

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

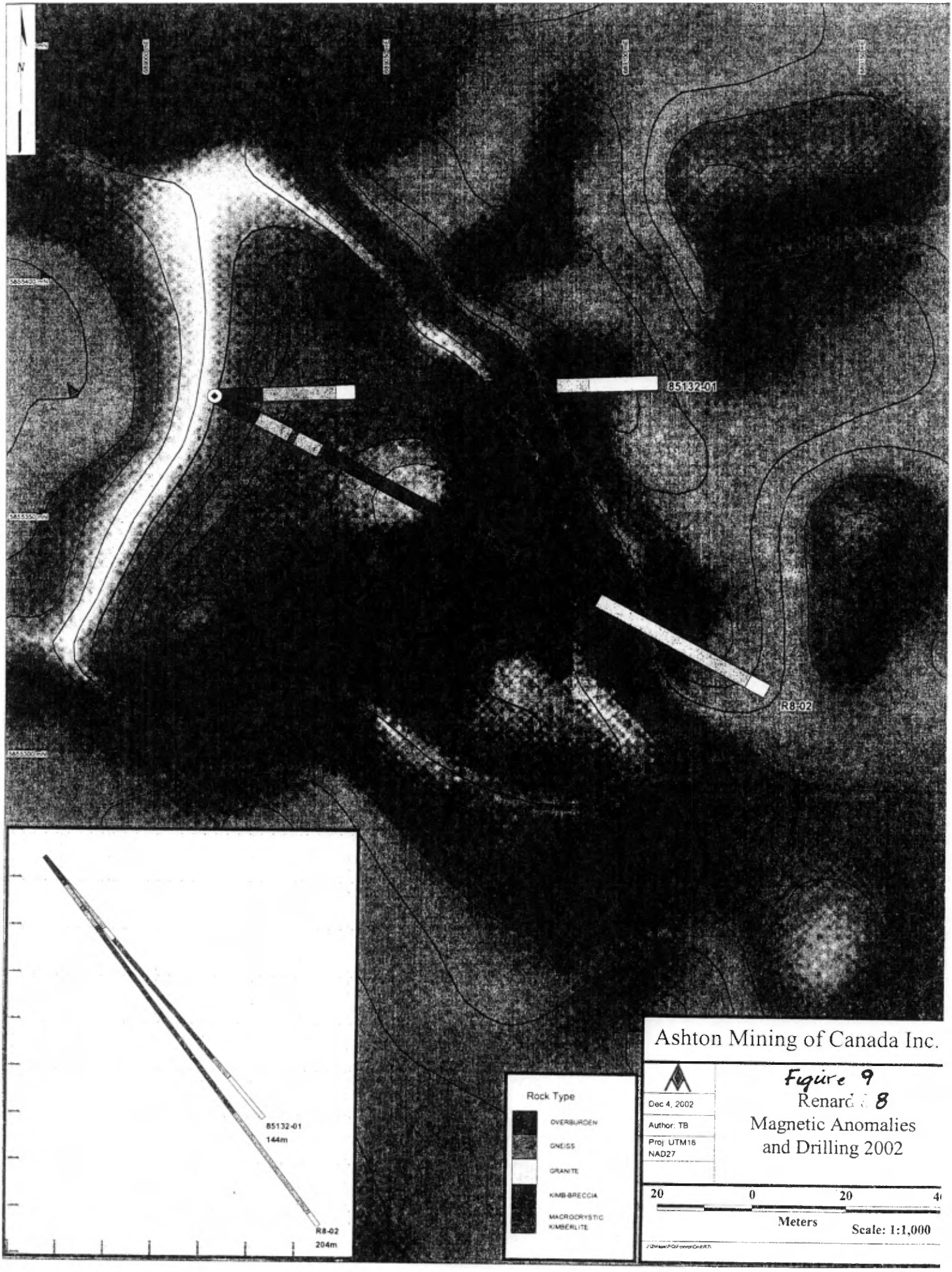
May 21, 2003
Author: CM
Proj: UTM18 NAD27

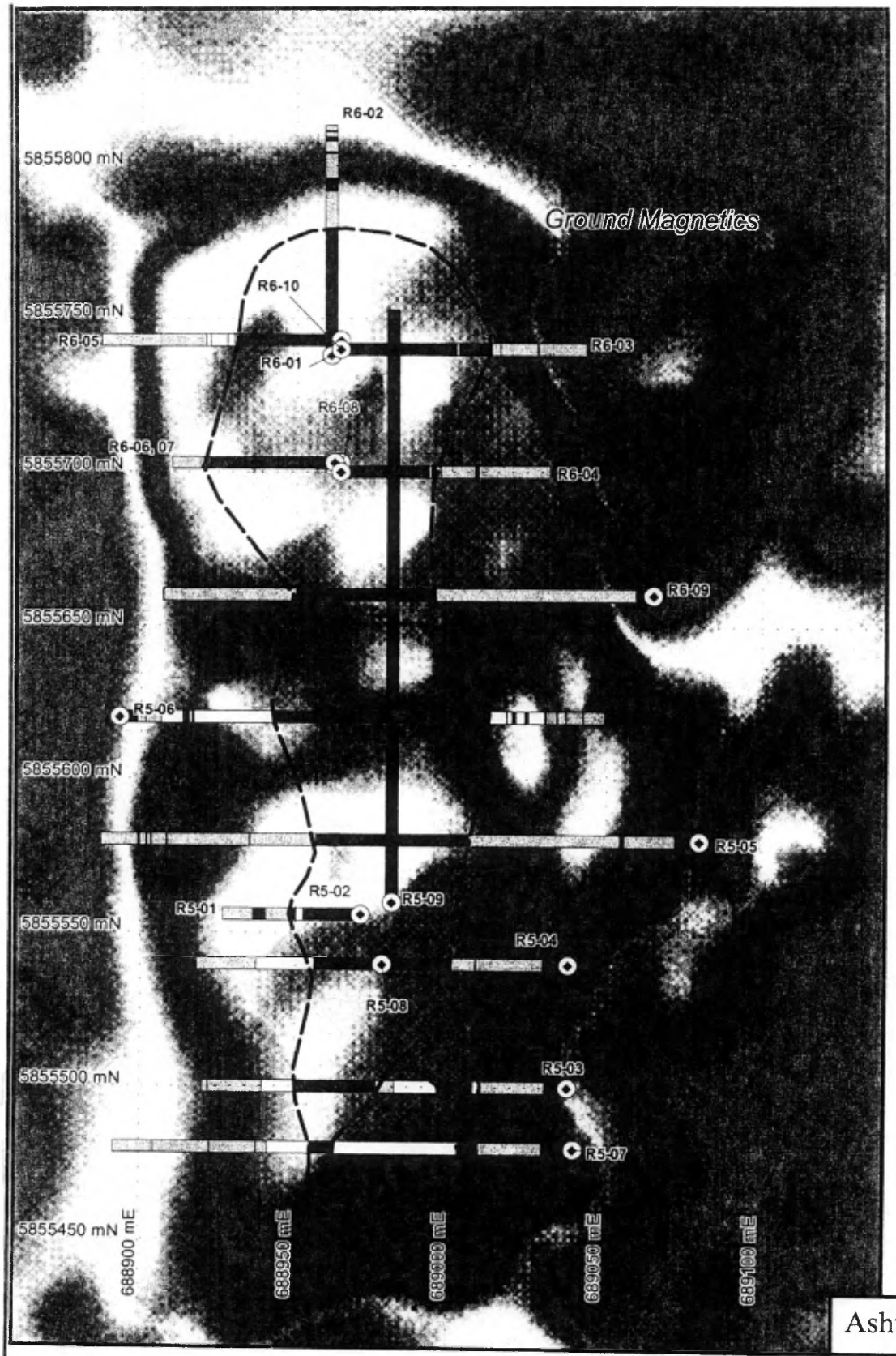
Figure 8

Renard 4
Magnetics and Drilling

40 0 40 80

Meters
Scale: 1:2,000


N
85132-01
R8-02
85132-01
144m
R8-02
204m
Rock Type
OVERBURDEN
GNEISS
GRANITE
KIMB-BRECCIA
MACROCRYSTIC KIMBERLITE
Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.
Dec 4, 2002
Author: TB
Proj: UTM18 NAD27
Figure 9
Renard 8
Magnetic Anomalies and Drilling 2002
20
0
20
Meters
Scale: 1:1,000



N

Legend

- Overburden
- Granite/Gneiss/Tonalite
- Country Rock Breccia
- Kimb-Breccia
- Hypabyssal Material
- **Pre-2003 Drill Collar**
- **2003 Drill Collar**
- Possible Contact

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

May 21, 2003
Author: TB
Proj: UTM18 NAD27

Figure 10

Renard 65
Magnetics and Drilling

20 0 20 40 60
Meters
Scale: 1:2,000

Renard 9 Section

Discovery Drilling & Magnetic Profile

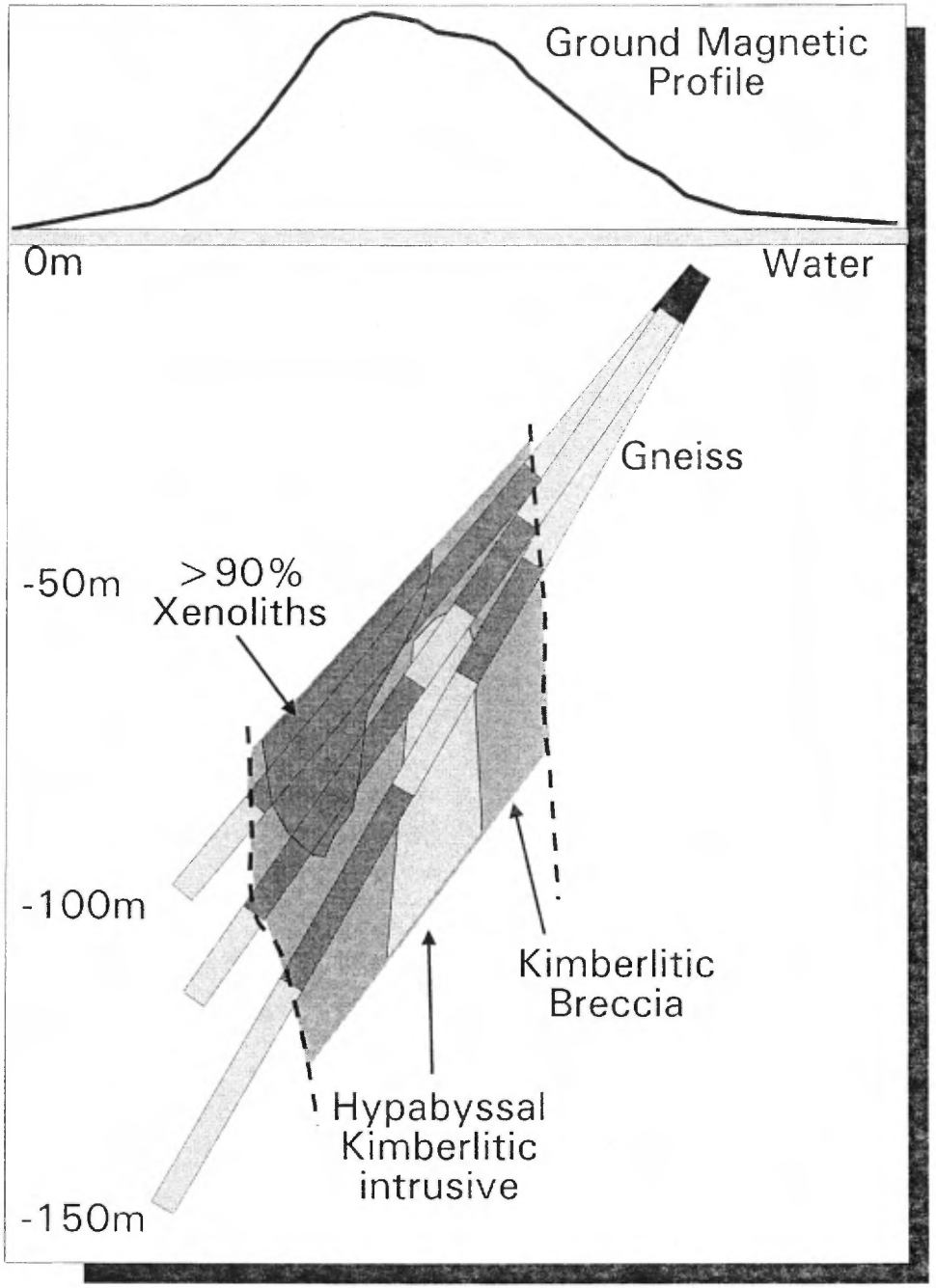
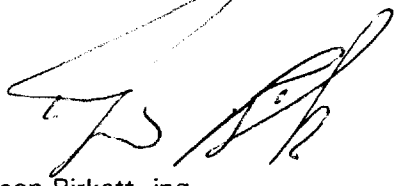


Figure 11

RECOMMANDATIONS

Un programme de forages systématiques sur sections permettrait une évaluation efficace des dimensions des cheminées kimberlitiques connues.

Pour l'exploration d'autres cheminées, des données et concepts de la géologie structurale aideraient à choisir des cibles et à mieux définir les corps déjà connus.



Tyson Birkett, ing.
Ingénieur – Chef de projet

TB
Sainte-Foy, le 12 août 2003

ANNEXE 1

DESCRIPTIONS DES FORAGES

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R2-09

HOLE-ID	R2-09	*Province*	Quebec	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly No	Renard 2	*Start Date*	15-Sep-02	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*End Date*	17-Sep-02	*JV*	SOQUEM INC.
Easting	689240	*Contractor*	Forages Chibougama	*District*	
Northing	5855050	*Core Size*	HQ	*Geologist*	
Elevation	508	*Length (m)*	138	*Date Logged*	18-Sep-02
UTM Zone	18	*Azimuth*	162	*Logged by*	Tyson Birkett, Eng.
Mapsheet	33A/16	*Dip*	-85		
Purpose	to collect additional mini-bulk material for Renard 2				
Comments	42 boxes of core; casing left in hole and capped				

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 – 18	**OB** Quaternary deposits, till with blocks of tonalite and gneiss
18 – 20.1	**KB** Kimberlite, TKB, 50 % rock fragments of tonalite and gneiss up to 8 cm wide in a pale green groundmass non-magnetic, no calcite, with 5 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 0.5 cm
20.1 – 22	**Kma** kImberlite, hypabyssal facies with common calcite disseminated in a dark brown groundmass, magnetic, and with 15 % serpentinsed olivine macrocrysts and 50 % small rock and crystal fragments, with a few larger fragments to 10 cm which are rounded
22 – 27.5	**KB** Kimberlite, TKB, 10 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 1 cm long in a groundmass which varies between brown and green (green dominant) with 50 % rock fragments showing strong reaction with the magma, fragments mostly small up to 3 cm but with a second population up to 10 cm and rounded 23.5 to 25.2 m kimberlite dyke, hypabyssal facies, 50 % serpentinsed olivine macrocrysts mostly less than 1 cm but with a few up to 2 cm in a magnetic groundmass, dark gray with common disseminated calcite and traces of rock fragments
27.5 – 36.6	**KB** Kimberlite, TKB, 25 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts to 1 cm in a brown groundmass, non-magnetic no calcite, with 30 % rock fragments up to 3 cm
36.6 – 39	**Kma** Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, 10 % serpnetinised olivine macrocrysts up to 1 cm long and 30 % rock fragments mostly 3 cm or less but with a few at 5 cm in a dark brown groundmass with common disseminated calcite, magnetic
39 – 42.3	**Kma**

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R2-09

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, 30 % serpentinsed olivine macrocrysts in a dark brown groundmass with 10 % rock fragments up to 2 cm

42.3 – 55.5 **KB**

Kimberlite, TKB, 20 % serpentinsed olivine macrocrysts up to 1 cm long in a groundmass which varies between brown and green (green past 45 m) with 50 % rock fragments with several indiviuals more than 10 cm wide, non-magnetic, no calcite

47.9 to 49.2 m

kimberlite dyke, hypabyssal facies, 50 % serpentinsed olivine macrocrysts in a dark gray magnetic groundmass, common disseminated calcite, 5 to 10 % rock fragments to 5 cm wide.

55.5 – 59.6 **KB**

Kimberlite, TKB, 20 % serpentinsed olivine macrocrysts up to 1 cm long in an olive green groundmass with 40 % rock fragments mostly 1 to 5 cm and with common pelletal lapilli

59.6 – 63.7 **Kma**

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, 40 % rock and feldspar crystal fragments with 25 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts in a dark brown magnetic groundmass with common disseminated calcite

63.7 – 138 **KB**

Kimberlite, TKB, with small rock fragments until 66.1 then with larger fragments as well, forming 50 % of the rock up to 50 cm wide in a pale green groundmass with 10 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 1 cm with common pelletal lapilli and hypabyssal kimberlite autoliths up to 30 cm wide. Dyke of hypabyssal facies kimberlite 1.5 cm wide at 93.7 m. Locally the rock fragments are rounded.

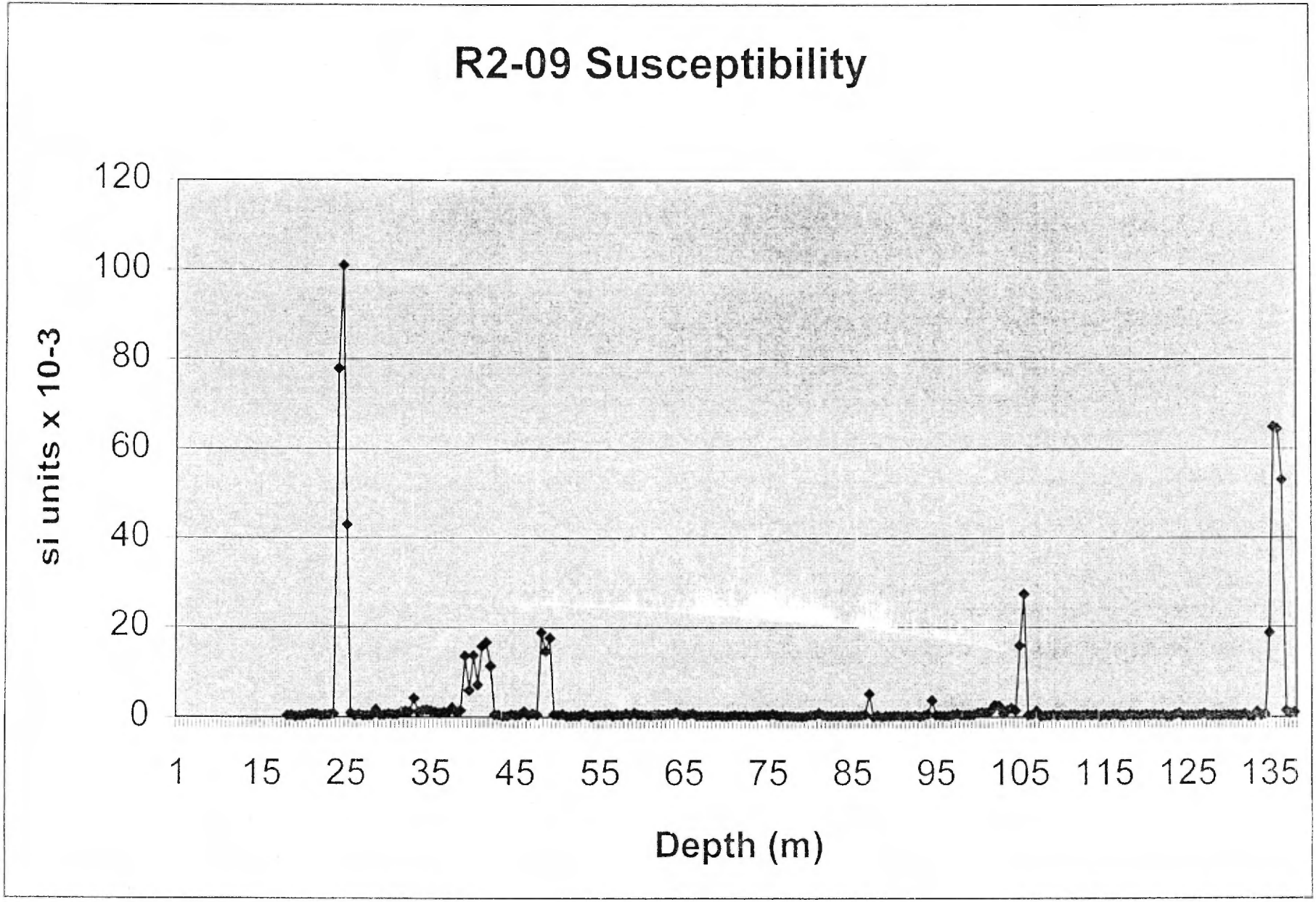
99.9 to 105.75 m

Kimberlite, dyke, hypabyssal facies, 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 1 cm long in a dark brown groundmass with common disseminated calcite, weakly magnetic, 25 % fragments of rocks and broken feldspar crystals.

134.9 to 136.75 m

Kimberlite, dyke, hypabyssal facies, 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 1 cm long in a dark gray groundmass with common disseminated calcite, magnetic and with traces of rock fragments

138 **EOH (m)**


R2-09 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1
15
25
35
45
55
65
75
85
95
105
115
125
135
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:**

Borehole Number: R2-09 Inclination: -85 Azimuth: 164

Northing: 5855050 Easting: 689240 Date: SEPT.17/02 JV: SOQUEM

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R.	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn		
0.0	18.0	OB																							
18.0	21.0	KB	99%	40%	R2	W2																		42	
21.0	24.0	KB	100%	64%	R2	W2																		12	
24.0	27.0	KB	100%	84%	R2	W2																			
27.0	30.0	KB	100%	52%	R2	W2																			
30.0	33.0	KB	96%	81%	R2	W2																			
33.0	36.0	KB	100%	71%	R2	W2																		22	
36.0	39.0	KB	100%	86%	R2	W2																			
39.0	42.0	KB	100%	88%	R2	W2																			
42.0	45.0	KB	93%	63%	R2	W2																			
45.0	48.0	KB	100%	56%	R2	W2																			
48.0	51.0	KB	97%	46%	R2	W2																		55	
51.0	54.0	KB	98%	68%	R2	W2																			
54.0	57.0	KB	100%	48%	R2	W2																			
57.0	60.0	KB	95%	89%	R2	W2																			
60.0	63.0	KB	100%	76%	R2	W2																			
63.0	66.0	KB	100%	77%	R2	W2																			
66.0	69.0	KB	100%	95%	R2	W2																			
69.0	72.0	KB	100%	94%	R2	W2																			
72.0	75.0	KB	98%	83%	R2	W2																			
75.0	78.0	KB	100%	80%	R2	W2																			
78.0	81.0	KB	100%	78%	R2	W2																			
81.0	84.0	KB	98%	97%	R2	W2																			
84.0	87.0	KB	100%	98%	R2	W2																			
87.0	90.0	KB	100%	86%	R2	W2																			
90.0	93.0	KB	100%	62%	R2	W2																			
93.0	96.0	KB	100%	81%	R2	W2																			
96.0	99.0	KB	100%	94%	R2	W2																			
99.0	102.0	KB	96%	91%	R2	W2																			
102.0	105.0	KB	100%	88%	R2	W2																			
105.0	108.0	KB	97%	86%	R2	W2																			
108.0	111.0	KB	100%	92%	R2	W2																			

Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Technician

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:**

Borehole Number: R2-09 Inclination: -85 Azimuth: 164

Northing: 5855050 Easting: 689240 Date: SEPT.18/02 JV SOQUEM

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R.	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
111.0	114.0	KB	100%	90	R2	W2																		
114.0	117.0	KB	100%	96%	R2	W2																		
117.0	120.0	KB	96%	95%	R2	W2																		
120.0	123.0	KB	98%	94%	R2	W2																		
123.0	126.0	KB	100%	99%	R2	W2																		
126.0	129.0	KB	93%	83%	R2	W2																		
129.0	132.0	KB	98%	93%	R2	W2																		
132.0	135.0	KB	100%	96%	R2	W2																		
135.0	138.0	KB	96%	87%	R2	W2																		EOH

Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Technician.

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R2-10

HOLE-ID	R2-10	Start Date	02-Mar-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 2	End Date	04-Mar-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689241	Core Size	HQ	District	
Northing	5855023	Length (m)	129	Geologist	
Elevation	510	Azimuth	270	Date Logged	04-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-60	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 2 to collect additional mini-bulk material.

Comments Casing left in hole, capped and not cemented and not plugged.
38 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 5 BX: 34 to 38.
Vancouver lab : 33 BX: 1 to 33.
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 21	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
21 to 30.3	**Bx** Breccia unit with dominant country rock xenoliths up to 70% of the core. The xenoliths (up to 4 m) are compose mainly of gneiss and a small proportion of diorite with garnets (up to 1 cm wide). The foliation in the gneiss is approximately 45-50° to core axis. There is also a felsic dyke (1 m wide) with 1% of small garnets at 30° to core axis. Some of the gneiss as been brecciated with a fine grain groundmass with small quartz-feldspar fragments (no kimberlitic fluid). There is also a typical kimberlite breccia groundmass (see sub-interval). The core in the section is badly broken (pieces of core <20 cm and usually less than 5cm). At 26.60 m there are 6 fragments of core of kimberlite breccia that, to the author, are not at the right place. Maybe they come from the unit at 24.2 to 25.2. ***21 - 24.2 KB*** *Kimberlite breccia,TKB, has 60% rock fragments of tonalite and intermediate gneiss from 0.1 to up to 10 cm wide in a pale green to gray groundmass (non-magnetic and no calcite) with < 2% serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 1 cm and rounded to sub-angular. Trace of garnets are visible in the groundmass.* ***24.2 - 25.2 KB*** *Kimberlite breccia,TKB, with <20% fragments of tonalite and gray gneiss, strongly reacted with the magma (feldspars are green). Fragments are small, < 1 cm with a second population (only a few fragments) 5 cm wide. Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts (10%) are less than 0.5 cm. The groundmass is dark brown to dark gray non-magnetic with disseminated calcite and loaded with small (<2mm) fragments of feldspar and quartz.*
30.3 to 53.85	**KB** Kimberlite breccia,TKB

Xenoliths form 20 to 50% of the rock. The distribution and the size are variable throughout the interval due to the large blocs/xenoliths of gneiss (up to 4 m). Those blocs are often brecciated with a groundmass of green feldspar and quartz. The xenoliths are sub rounded to angular of granite-gneiss-diorite usually small (<2cm) with a few of 5-10 cm. There are many small feldspar fragments in the unit.

Macrocrystals of serpentinised olivine are common (and some with relic olivine cores) and less than 1 cm in size. Once again, the distribution is variable due to the mega-blocs.

The groundmass is medium-brown to brown usually non-magnetic (0,3 to 3 x10-3 SI units) with no calcite (brown groundmass) to sparse calcite (medium-brown groundmass).

At 48.8 meter there is a vein of pink calcite at 5° to core axis and 2 cm wide.

32.35 – 34.1 ***Bx***

Mega-bloc of gneiss with 5% of light green groundmass of feldspar and calcite with some serpentinised olivine macrocrystals (<0.5 cm) and with xenoliths (up to 2 cm). Some garnets in the groundmass.

35.2 – 35.47 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystal uniform texture.
Xenoliths are spares and floating in a dark matrix and make up less than 3% of the core. They are less than 2 cm wide except for one xenolith of tonalite that is 8 cm long and 2 cm wide and is sub-angular. Macrocrystals of serpentinised olivine make up 30 % of the core. They are sub-rounded to sub-angular and less than 1 cm in size except for 1 macrocrystal of 3 cm. The groundmass is gray weakly magnetic (13x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. The lower contact is at 20° to core axis.

36.31 – 39.45 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke with 20% of partly to totally serpentinised olivine (some are green due to alteration) macrocrystals less than 1 cm in size and sub-rounded. The xenoliths are mostly small up to 3 cm with one at 10 cm and make up less than 5% of the core. The composition is mainly tonalite, granite and gneiss and they are sub-angular. Some small fragments of feldspar have reacted with the magma. The groundmass is medium gray with common calcite and weakly magnetic (20x10-3 SI units). There is traces of small veins of quartz 1 cm long and 0.1 cm wide and parallel to the core. Upper contact at 55 ° to core axis and lower contact at 75° to core axis.

41.85 – 42.15 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke at 10 degrees to core axis 3 cm wide and undulating. Groundmass is dark gray non magnetic with common calcite. Less than 20% of the roc is serpentinised olivine macrocrystale < 0.3cm.

42.2 – 47.37 ***GN***

Mega-bloc of gneiss up to 5 m wide and is locally brecciated with a groundmass of green feldspar and quartz.

47.8 – 48.8 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke with contacts gradational and impossible to pin point. The groundmass is weakly magnetic (13x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. Xenoliths are less than 5% of the core (country roc) and sub-rounded. Partly to totally serpentinised olivine macroscystales make 10% of the core with some grains contact.

50.65 – 52 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabissal facies dyke with upper contact at 55° and lower sharp contact at 5° to core axis. Xenoliths form 20-25% of the core and of gneiss and granitoid composition. They are sub-rounded to sub-angular and are from 1 to 10 cm in size. There are some fragments of feldspar less than 0.5 cm.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrystals form 25-30% of the core. Some olivine are with a heart of non-serpentinised . They are <1 cm and sub-rounded. The groundmass is medium gray weakly magnetic (10 x 10-3 SI units) with common calcite.

53.9 to 81 **Kma**

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Sharp upper contact at 15° and lower sharp contact at 20° to core axis.

Xenoliths form < than 5% of the core mostly < than 3 cm. The composition is granitoid and gneiss. They are sub-rounded and showing some reaction with the magma (alteration rim). 1-2% of small feldspar fragments in the unit.

Serpentinised olivine macrocsysts < 1 cm make 25-30% of the core. They are sub-rounded to elongate.

The groundmass is dark green magnetic (25 x10-3 SI units) with common calcite.

Traces of small quartz-calcite veins (<0.5mm wide) at 20° to core axis..

Pyropes with a strong kelyphitic rim at 53.97 (2 mm) and at 55.78 ml (< 1.0 mm)

56.56 - 81m Kimberlite hypabyssal facies
20-30% of olivine macrocrysts less <1 cm with only a few from 2 to 3 cm (usually less altered). The first alteration of the olivine is light black serpentinisation (olivine with heart of non-serpentinised) and than a strong alteration that has transform the olivine into a light green color (this alteration has affected the smaller olivine <0.5 cm). They are sub-rounded.

Xenoliths form 10 to 20% of the core, mostly small, < than 3 cm and sub-rounded to sub-angular with some xenoliths showing rim of alteration (reaction with the magma). There are a few scattered large xenoliths up to 10 cm wide. The main population is a mixes of granitic and intermediate gneiss xenoliths. An ultramafic xenolith (mantle) is present at 76.95 m, 5 by 9 cm with 3 pyropes up to 5 mm wide (kelyphitic rims). In the first half of the unit, there are 1 to 5% of small (< 5mm) angular fragments. One 8 cm autoliths of kimberlite at 58.0 m.

The groundmass is greenish brown to gray, weakly magnetic (from 2 to 20x10-3 SI units) with common (5%) calcite.

Trace of pyrope with kelyphitic rims are observed. Lilac pyrope floating in the groundmass at 70.32m (2 mm).

Lower sharp contact at 85° to core axis

65.62 – 65.82 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Contacts at 45° to core axis. Crowded (30-40%) with serpentinised (light green very typical to that alteration) olivine macrocrystals less than 1 cm in size. Some olivine are 1 cm long and 2 mm wide. They are sub-angular to sub-rounded with a fluidize texture parallel to the contacts. Only trace of small (<3mm) angular feldspar fragments. Groundmass is gray, magnetic (30x10-3 SI units) with less than 5% calcite (light reaction with HCL acid).

75.47 – 75.67 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Lower contact at 30° to core axis. Crowded (30%) of serpentinised olivine macrocrystales < 0.5 cm. Only a few example of small (<3mm) angular roc fragments in the dyke. Dark gray groundmass weakly magnetic (7x10-3 SI units) with rare calcite.

81 to 129 GN

Grey gneiss with pegmatite bands of local derivation (30 cm wide) , tonalite and granitic roc. The intermediate gneiss form 70% of the section. Foliation at 50 to 70° to core axis. From 110.0 m to 120.0 m, granitic roc make about 70% of the core. Some garnets are visible in the diorite and on the contacts.

One kimberlite dyke at 90.0 m and some breccia.
Pink granite from 92.85 to 93.0,

From 105.6 to 106.80 m : Small dyke of fine grains of country roc (<2mm) with no visible groundmass. The dyke is 1cm wide.

From 110,15 to 110,30 : Small dyke of fine grains of country roc (<2mm) with no visible groundmass. The dyke is 3 mm wide.

87 - 87.37 ***Bx***

2% of breccia with no groundmass and small (<1mm) country roc fragments.

88.6 - 90.25 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke. Contacts at 5° to core axis. Less than 5% xenoliths, 0.5 to 1 cm in size sub-rounded of granitic to gneiss composition. 10% of serpentinised olivine macrocrysts sub-rounded. Non magnetic groundmass with common calcite. The dyke is 15 cm wide (true).

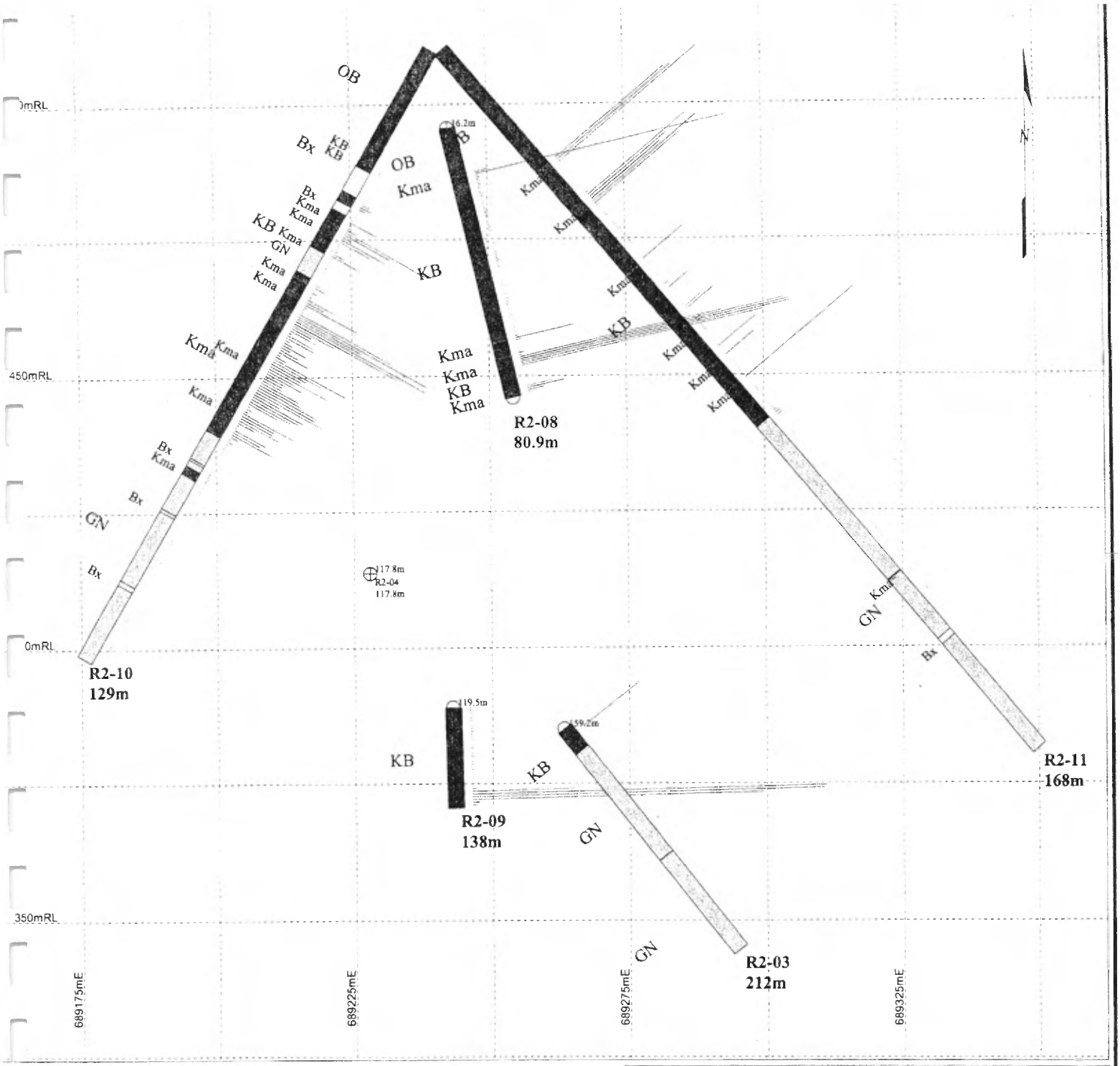
97.63 - 98.22 ***Bx***

Breccia with fine grain fragments of country roc (<2mm) with no visible groundmass. The breccia is forming less than 2% of the core. Non-magnetic and no calcite.

112.9 - 113.8 ***Bx***

Less than 5% of the core is compose of fin grains of country roc with no visible groundmass. Fragments of grantitic roc from 0.5 cm to 5 cm in the matrix. Non-magnetic and no calcite

129 **EOH (m)**



Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

R2-10 and R2-11 Drill Sections with Susceptibility

(Looking North Along Line 5855019mN)

June 3, 2003

Author: CM

Office: Van

Proj: UTM18 NAD27

20 0 20 40

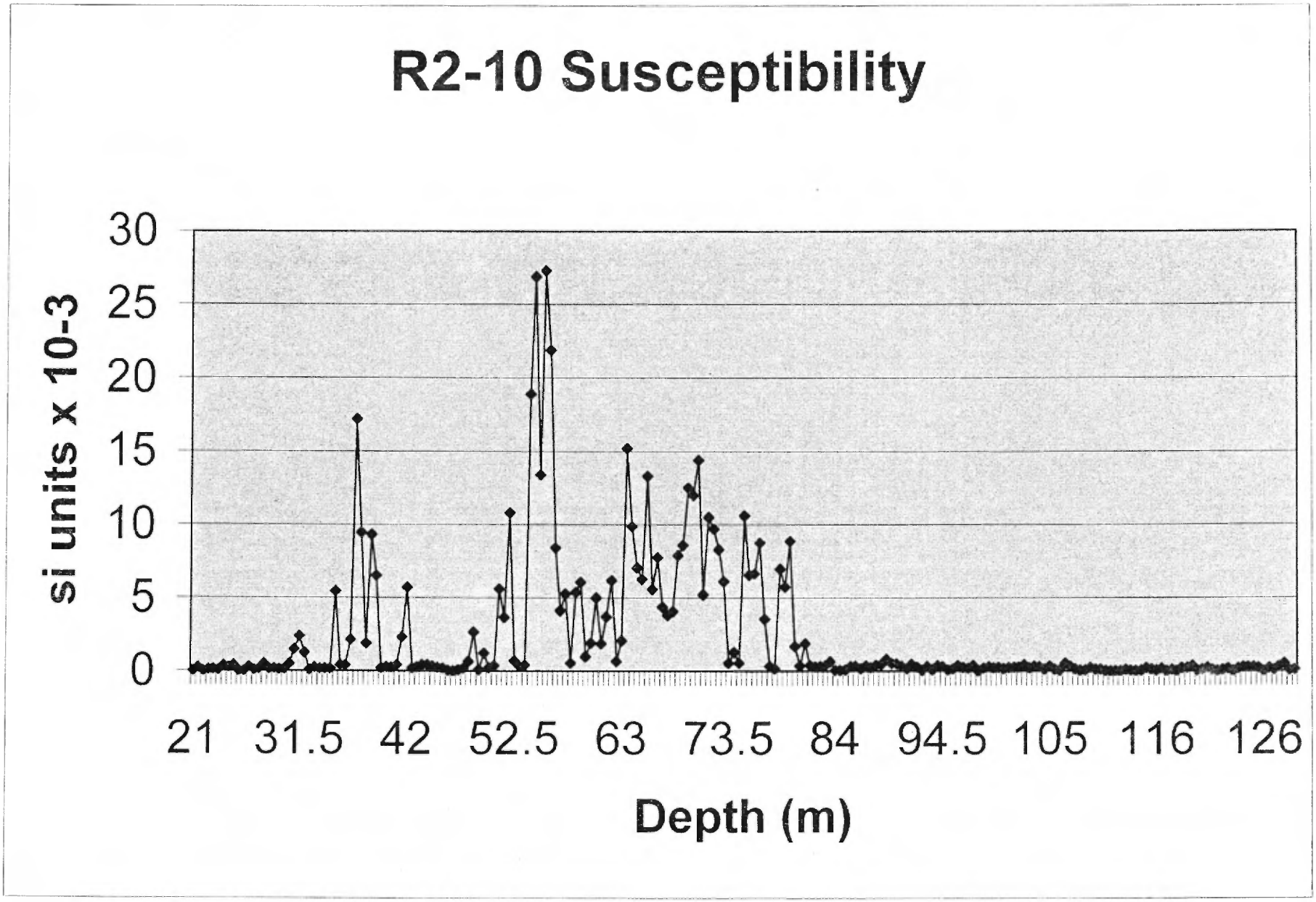
Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\

Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite


R2-10 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
21
31.5
42
52.5
63
73.5
84
94.5
105
116
126
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:**

Borehole Number R2-10 Inclination 60 Azimuth 268 true Logged by Antoine Cloutier, Geologist

Northing 5855020 Easting 689240 Date 03 04 2003 JV Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T C R (%)	R Q D (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	21	OB																						
21	24	KB	96	42	r2	w2																	46	
24	27	BX	97	55	r2	w2																	52	
27	30	BX	100	50	r4	w2																	44	Mostly fractured gneiss
30	33	Kb	100	86	r2	w2																	8	
33	36	Kb	100	68	r2	w2																	8	
36	39	Kma	100	93	r2	w2																		
39	42	Kb	100	89	r2	w2																		
42	45	Gn	100	86	r2	w2																		Mostly gneiss
45	48	Gn	100	87	r2	w2																		
48	51	Kb	100	88	r2	w2																		
51	54	Kb	100	84	r2	w2																		
54	57	Kma	100	90	r2	w2																		
57	60	Kma	100	95	r2	w2																		
60	63	Kma	100	95	r2-r3	w2																		
63	66	Kma	100	98	r2-r3	w2																		
66	69	Kma	100	94	r2-r3	w2																		
69	72	Kma	100	93	r2-r3	w2																		
72	75	Kma	100	85	r2-r3	w2																		
75	78	Kma	100	92	r2-r3	w2																		
78	81	Kma	100	90	r2-r3	w2																		
81	84	Gn	100	95	r4	w2																		
84	87	Gn	100	92	r4	w2																		
87	90	Kma	100	92	r3	w2																		Kimberlite dyke
90	93	Gn	100	89	r4	w2																		
93	96	Gn	100	76	r4	w2																		
96	99	Gn	100	87	r4	w2																		
99	102	Gn	100	89	r4	w2																		
102	105	Gn	100	85	r4	w2																		
105	108	Gn	100	70	r4	w2																		
108	111	Gn	98	52	r4	w2																		
111	114	Gn	97	65	r4	w2																		
114	117	Gn	100	74	r4	w2																		
117	120	Gn	100	73	r4	w2																		
120	123	Gn	98	50	r4	w2																		
123	126	Gn	100	70	r4	w1-w2																		
126	129	Gn	100	97	r4	w1																		End of hole

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R2-11

HOLE-ID	R2-11	*Start Date*	05-Mar-03	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly	Renard 2	*End Date*	07-Mar-03	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*Contractor*	Forage Chibougamau	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689243	*Core Size*	HQ	*District*	
Northing	5855023	*Length (m)*	168	*Geologist*	
Elevation	510	*Azimuth*	90	*Date Logged*	07-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	*Dip*	-50	*Logged by*	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				
Purpose	Delineation of Renard 2 to collect additional mini-bulk material.				
Comments	Casing left in hole, plugged at 35 m, capped and not cemented. 54 Core boxes. Stored at Emmanuel lake : 9 BX: 46 to 54. Vancouver lab : 45 BX: 1 to 45. Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium				

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 to 28.25	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
28.3 to 89.9	**KB** Kimberlite breccia. 28.25 - 54.5m Rock fragments of fine grain gneiss with minor bands of coarse grain pegmatite (with 1 cm garnet) up to 1 meter wide and <10% of kimberlite derived rock and crystal fragments matrix. There are 3 hypabyssal macrocrystal kimberlite dyke up to 2.7 m wide. Between the blocs, in the matrix, there is a second population of angular to sub-angular fragments from 0.1 to 5 cm. They are compose mainly of the country rock (gneiss and pegmatite). 5% of hypabyssal kimberlit xenoliths up to 5 cm wide that have partially reacted with the magma (partially digested). Macrocrysts of olivine (from 0.5 mm to up to 1 cm), often completely serpentenised, and sometime broken up and make up < 1% of the fragments. Some pyrope are visible in the groundmass and in the hypabyssal xenoliths. The green matrix is composed of quartz and feldspar fragments (<1 mm) with no visible kimberlitic groundmass. The feldspar are usually chloritised to a light green color. In one place, the feldspar are altered to a bluish grey color. It is non magnetic with no calcite. Xenolith of hypabyssal kimberlite dyke, similar to the dyke describe below, is visible at 48,25m. The core of the breccia is broken up and the pieces are usually 10 to 20 cm long with only a few up to 50 cm. 54.5 - 89.9m The same unite as before except that the country rock is mostly hematised granite (salmon color) 70% and gneiss 30% in proportion. The matrix is less than 2% of the core and is made of small crystals of the country rock (mainly pink granite). Small proportion of Kimberlite groundmass is visible from 75,0 to 82,0 m (between 2 kimberlite hypabyssal facies dykes). There 4 kimberlite hypabyssal facies dykes (10 cm, 5 cm, 1.0 m and 0.7 m wide).

This unit is non-magnetic with no calcite.

The core is badly broken to pieces < 30 cm and usually they are 5-10 cm long. From 56,0 to 60,0 they are in fragments of 2 to 5 cm size.

28.25 - 30 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Xenoliths of pegmatite and gneiss are spares and floating in a dark matrix and make up less than 1% of the core. They are less than 1 cm wide . The groundmass is crowded with lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrystals up to 1 cm wide and sub-rounded. Small pyrope (5 less than 1mm) are visible with big kelyphytic alteration rims. The groundmass is black, magnetic (25 x10-3 SI units) and 5% calcite. Trace of calcite veins 1 mm wide.

37.3 – 39.7 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Xenoliths of granite and gneiss are less than 5% of the core, sub-rounded to sub-angular and < 2cm in size. Lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts are less than 0.5 cm and < 10%. The groundmass is black, magnetic (20 x10-3 SI units) with <5% calcite. A 6 mm pyrope with kelyphytic rim at 37.90 m. Upper contact at 55° and lower at 20° to core axis.

53.1 - 53.75 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Xeniliths of granite and gneiss in trace, < 1 cm in size and sub-rounded. One autolith of the breccia (main unit), 5 cm wide. Upper contact at 50° to core axis. 5% of small and lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrystals up to 1 cm. The groundmass is black, weakly magnetic (10 x10-3 SI units) with 5% calcite.

68.76 – 68.9 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke,
20% of olivine macrocrysts less than 0.5 cm very lightly serpentinised, sub-rounded in a gray non-magnetic (2 x10-3 SI units) with common calcite (10%). Upper contact broken and lower contact at 60° to core axis.

69.24 - 69.32 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke,
< 5% of xenoliths of gneiss, sub-rounded and < 1 cm in size. Crowded (30-40%) with altered olivine macrocrysts from 0.1 to 0.4 cm. The alteration give a light bleu color to the olivine. The groundmass is non-magnetic (0.5 x 10-3 SI units) and with 10% calcite. Contacts at 70° to core axis.

75.55 - 76.44 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke,
< 2% xenoliths of granite 2 to 5 cm wide sub-rounded floating in a black groundmass. Crowded with 30-40% of small serpentinised olivine macrocrystals (up to 1 cm in size). The groundmass is weakly magnetic (6 to 10 x10-3 SI units) with common calcite (10%). One small feldspar-quartz vein at 45° to core axis and 0.5 cm wide.

81.07 - 81.75 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke,
< 2% xenoliths of granite and gneiss from 1 to 5 cm wide sub-rounded to sub-angular floating in a black groundmass. Crowded with 25% of small serpentinised olivine macrocrystals (up to 0,5 cm in size). Some gneiss xenoliths show small rims of alteration. The groundmass is magnetic (25 x10-3 SI units) with 20% calcite.

89.9 to 168 **GN**

Gneiss

Grey gneiss with minor bands of coarse grained pegmatite. The gneiss is formed of plagioclase, quartz and biotite. Gneissosity is at 0 ° to 10° to core axis. Very light hematisation of the pegmatite at the beginning of the section and at the very end.

From 111,64 to 127,35 m is a fault zone. The gneiss is fractured and altered by chlorite. The fractures are

at 0°, 45° and 75° to core axis and highly chloritised and the core is badly broken. The heart of the fault is at 124m to 127,14 m where the core is broken to pieces from 1cm to 10 cm and some chloritic gauge in fractures (up to 0.5 cm).

126.65 – 126.8 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke
Contact at 20° to core axis. The dyke is 4 cm wide. Trace of small angular xenoliths of gneiss and less than 5% of altered olivine macrocrysts (<0.5cm). The alteration of olivine is the same than the dyke below. Groundmass is brown with 5% calcite and non-magnetic (0,3 x10-3 SI units).

126.75 - 127.1 Unknown

Kimberlitic related dyke
Fine grained green kimberlitic dyke crosscut in the middle by a second lightly coarser grained macrocrystic kimberlitic dyke ? (light gray in color). Small (1-2 mm) quartz-feldspar vein.

Lower contact of the first dyke is at 30° to core axis. 1% of altered (serpentinised ?) olivine macrocrysts less than 0.4 cm in size. Less than 1% of small (<0,5cm) xenoliths of gneiss floating in a groundmass of olivine ?, 20% calcite and < 3% of phlogopite-biotite?. Non magnetic (0.2 x10-3 SI units).

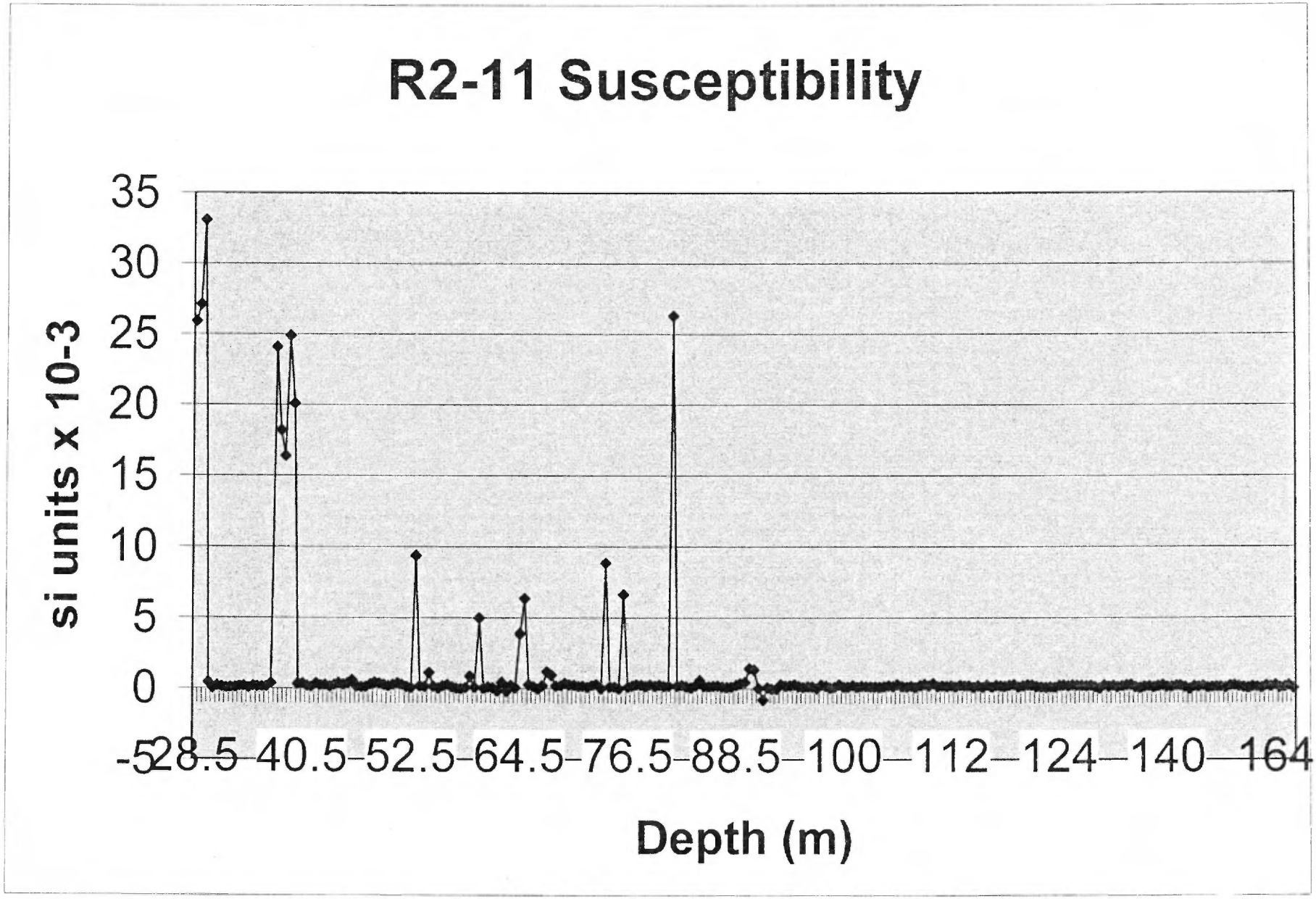
The second dyke has upper contact at 48° and lower contact at 57° to core axis. <3% of altered (serpentinised ?) olivine macrocrysts less than 4 mm in size. 20% of feldspar fragments <3mm. The groundmass is about the same except that it is lightly coarser grained. Non-magnetic (0.1x10-3 SI units).

THIN SECTION TO BE MADE. The core as been removed from the boxe 39 and put in a library box.

140.8 – 142.1 Bx

Breccia
A blend of gneiss and pegmatite brecciated by less than 1% groundmass compose of small grains of feldspar and quartz. No kimberlite groundmass visible. Broken garnet incorporated in the ground mass.

168 EOH (m)


R2-11 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
28.5
40.5
52.5
64.5
76.5
88.5
100
112
124
140
164
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log — Ashton Mining — Property:

Drill hole No.: [illegible] Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 80 true Logged by: Antoine Cloutier, Geologist

Northing: 5855020 Easting 689242 Date: March 7, 2003 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																		Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	
0	28.25	OB																								
28.25	30	Kma	100	34	R2	W2																			10	
30	33	Bx	97	60	R2	W2																			5	
33	36	Bx	93	55	R4	W2																			5	
36	39	Kma	108	81	R2	W2																				
39	42	Bx	100	68	R2	W2																			8	
42	45	Bx	100	72	R2-R3	W2																			10	
45	48	Bx	100	60	R2-R3	W2																				
48	51	Bx	100	43	R2	W2																			48	
51	54	Bx	100	46	R2	W2																			10	
54	57	Bx	100	16	R2	W2																			170	Mostly broken core
57	60	Bx	100	15	R2	W2																			230	Mostly broken core, Some crumbly breccia zones
60	63	Bx	100	29	R3	W2																			50	
63	66	Bx	100	50	R3-R4	W2																			18	
66	69	Bx	100	66	R3-R4	W2																			15	
69	72	Bx	100	53	R3-R4	W2																			15	Some crumbly breccia zones
72	75	Bx	100	29	R3-R4	W2																			45	Some crumbly breccia zones
75	78	Bx	100	66	R2	W2																				
78	81	Bx	100	52	R3	W2																			27	
81	84	Bx	100	53	R2	W2																				
84	87	Bx	100	46	R2	W2																			24	Some crumbly breccia zones
87	90	Bx	100	67	R3	W2																				Some crumbly breccia zones
90	93	Gn	100	80	R4	W1-W2																				Some crumbly breccia zones
93	96	Gn	100	70	R4	W1-W2																				
96	99	Gn	100	75	R4	W1-W2																				
99	102	Gn	100	86	R4	W1-W2																				
102	105	Gn	100	74	R4	W1-W2																				
105	108	Gn	100	56	R4	W1-W2																				
108	111	Gn	100	82	R4	W1-W2																				
111	114	Gn	100	47	R4	W2																			90	
114	117	Gn	100	44	R4	W2																			37	
117	120	Gn	100	45	R4	W1-W2																			10	
120	123	Gn	100	58	R4	W2																				
123	126	Gn	100	11	R4	W2																			100	Lots of chloritized fractures
126	129	Gn	100	41	R4	W2																				
129	132	Gn	100	90	R4	W1-W2																				

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining — Property:

DD Hole Number: [illegible] Inclination: [illegible] Azimuth: 88 true Logged by: Arlene Cloutier, Geologist

Northing: 5855020 Easting 689242 Date: March 7, 2003 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn			
132	135	Gn	100	56	R4	W1-W2																				
135	138	Gn	100	68	R4	W1-W2																				
138	141	Gn	100	60	R4	W2																				
141	144	Gn	100	63	R4	W2																				
144	147	Gn	100	38	R4	W1-W2																				
147	150	Gn	100	70	R4	W1-W2																				
150	153	Gn	100	54	R4	W1-W2																				
153	156	Gn	100	65	R4	W1-W2																				
156	159	Gn	100	73	R4	W1-W2																				
159	162	Gn	100	82	R4	W1-W2																				
162	165	Gn	100	95	R4	W1																				
165	168	Gn	100	97	R4	W1																				End of hole

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R2-12

HOLE-ID	R2-12	Start Date	07-Mar-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 2	End Date	09-Mar-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689242	Core Size	HQ	District	
Northing	5854985	Length (m)	120	Geologist	
Elevation	510	Azimuth	270	Date Logged	09-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-60	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 2 to collect additional mini-bulk material.

Comments Casing pull below ice level and hole plugged and cemented at 51 m with 5 bags of cement.
37 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 0 BX:
Vancouver lab : 37 BX: 1 to 37
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 20.5	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits. Meter of water
20.5 to 55.15	**KB** Kimberlite breccia Rock fragments of fine grained gneiss with minor bands of coarse grained pegmatite (sometime with garnet up to 1 cm) from 5mm up to 1 meter wide with <5% of kimberlite derived rock and crystal fragments matrix. It is the same unit as R2-11 (28,25 to 54,5m) but with no olivine macrocrystal and pyrope. There are 4 hypabyssal macrocrystal kimberlite dykes respectively 0.5m, 0,75m, 0,25m and 0,20m wide. Between the hypabyssal dykes, some of the groundmass as infiltrating the breccia for up to 1 meter away from the contact. The foliation varies from 20° to 60° to core axis with some micro-folding. Pyrite is visible in some places (trace to locally 1%). The green groundmass is composed of quartz and feldspar fragments (<1 mm) with no visible kimberlitic groundmass (no calcite, no phlogopite etc.). The feldspar are usually chloritised to a light green color. It is non magnetic with no calcite. The core of the breccia is broken up and the pieces are less than 20 cm long. There are a lots of open space cavities (geode) from 0.5 to 5 cm wide. Small dykes (2 cm) of hypabyssal kimberlite facies infiltrating the breccia at 48,43 to 48,48 m, 48,72 to 48,78 and 49,0 to 49,03 m. ***36.95—37.45 Kma*** *Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke* *Xenoliths of granite and gneiss are less than 5% of the core, sub-rounded and < 3cm in size. Lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts are less than 1 cm in size and < 10%. 2 small pyropes (1 mm) with kelyphytic rim. Upper contact broken and lower contact at 50° to core axis. Traces of pyrite in the dyke.*

The groundmass is black, non magnetic (0,7 x10-3 SI units) with 10-20% calcite. There are 2 kind of calcite. The first one is disseminated in the groundmass and the second one as brecciated the groundmass.
Groundmass from the dyke is in the breccia between the 2 dykes.

38.65 – 39.4 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Same as before (36,95 to 37,50 m) with 5 pyropes with kelyphitic rims and 1 chrome diopside. There is 1 pyrope with a kelyphitic rim in hypabyssal groundmass that as infiltrated the breccia at 40,22 m. Upper contact at 65° to core axis. Hypabissal groundmass is visible up to 40,5m and make less than 5% of the core.

51.05 – 51.3 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Trace of xenoliths less than 0.5 cm in size of gneiss and pegmatite composition, sub-rounded. 10% of serpentinised olivine macrocrystals up to 3 cm in size. Upper contact broken and lower contact at 60° to core axis. Dark green groundmass non magnetic (1,0 x10-3 SI units) with common calcite.

51.85 – 52.05 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Same composition as before with a 8 cm xenolitn of pegmatite in the middle. Contacts at 60° to core axis. Non-magnetic (0,4x10-3 SI units).

53.57 – 53.6 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Same as above but 2 cm wide.

55.2 to 120 GN

Gneiss

Grey gneiss with minor bands (20%) of coarse grained pegmatite. The gneiss is formed of plagioclase, quartz and biotite. Gneissosity is at 60° to core axis. Some garnet in the pegmatite unit.

80.4 - 120m Same as above but pegmatite make 70% of the core and gneiss only 30%. Foliation at 60° to 80° to core axis. Some garnets in the pegmatite.

71.9 – 72.1 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Same as above. Contact at 10° to core axis. 5cm wide.

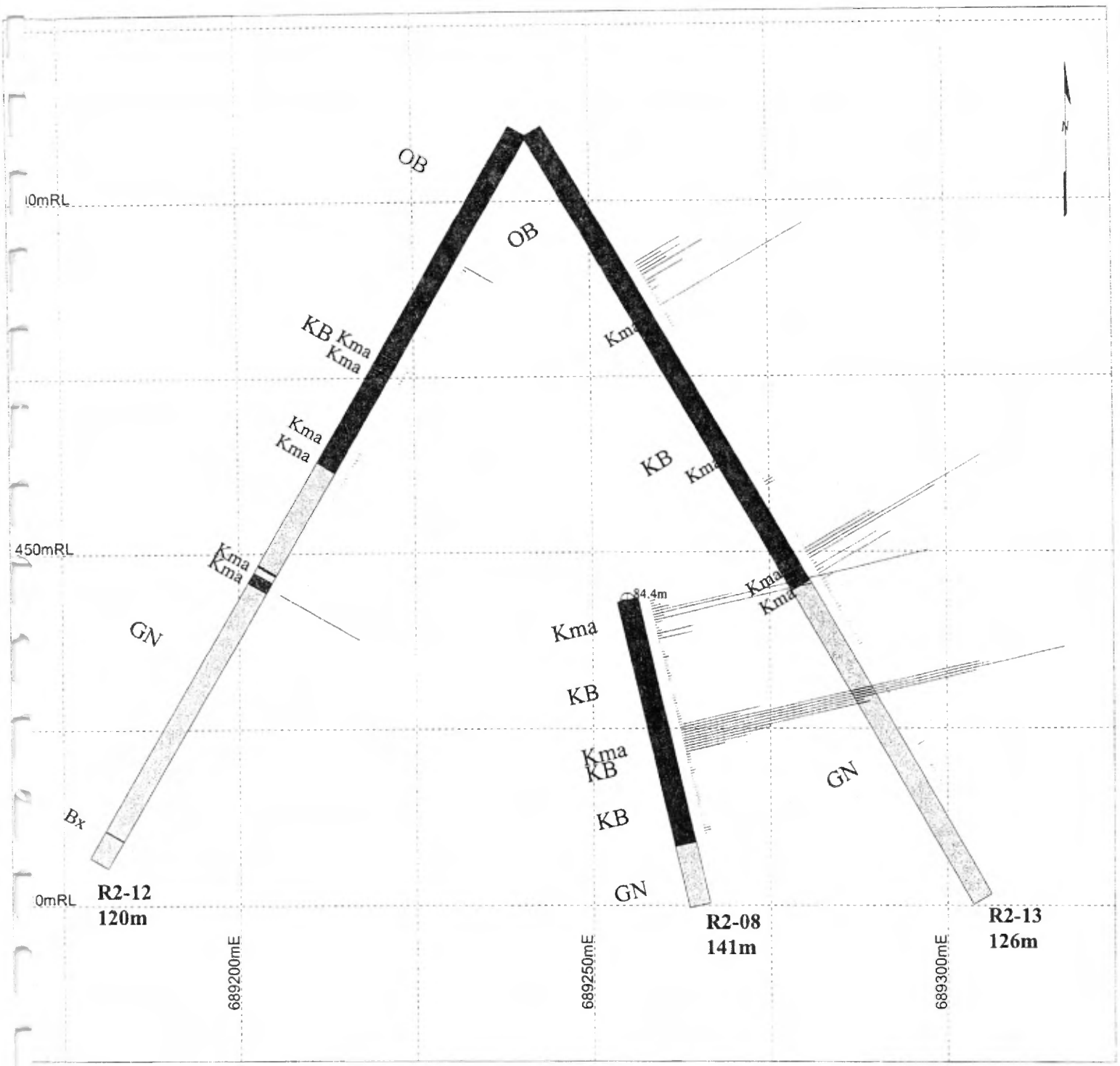
73.2 – 74.8 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Xenoliths of gneiss and possibly 1 of mantle (3 x 5 cm) make <1% of the core, angular and are usually 1 cm or less in size. Crowded with 20-40% of partly to completely serpentinised olivine macrocrystals < 1 cm in size with only a few up to 3 cm. One small pyrope with a kelyphitic rim and one cr-diopside visible inside the olivine macrocrystals. The groundmass is dark gray weakly magnetic (15 x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. Contact at 10 to 15° to core axis. The lower contact with 1 cm gauge fault of chlorite.

115.5 – 115.6 Bx

Breccia
5 cm wide breccia zone. Same composition of the main unit (20,50 to 55,15 m). Groundmass of fine grained rock fragments (quartz-feldspar) non magnetic with no calcite.

120 EOH (m)



Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

R2-12 and R2-13
Drill Sections with
Susceptibility

(Looking North Along Line 5854977mN)

June 3, 2003

Author: CM

Office: Van

Proj: UTM18
NAD27

20 0 20 40

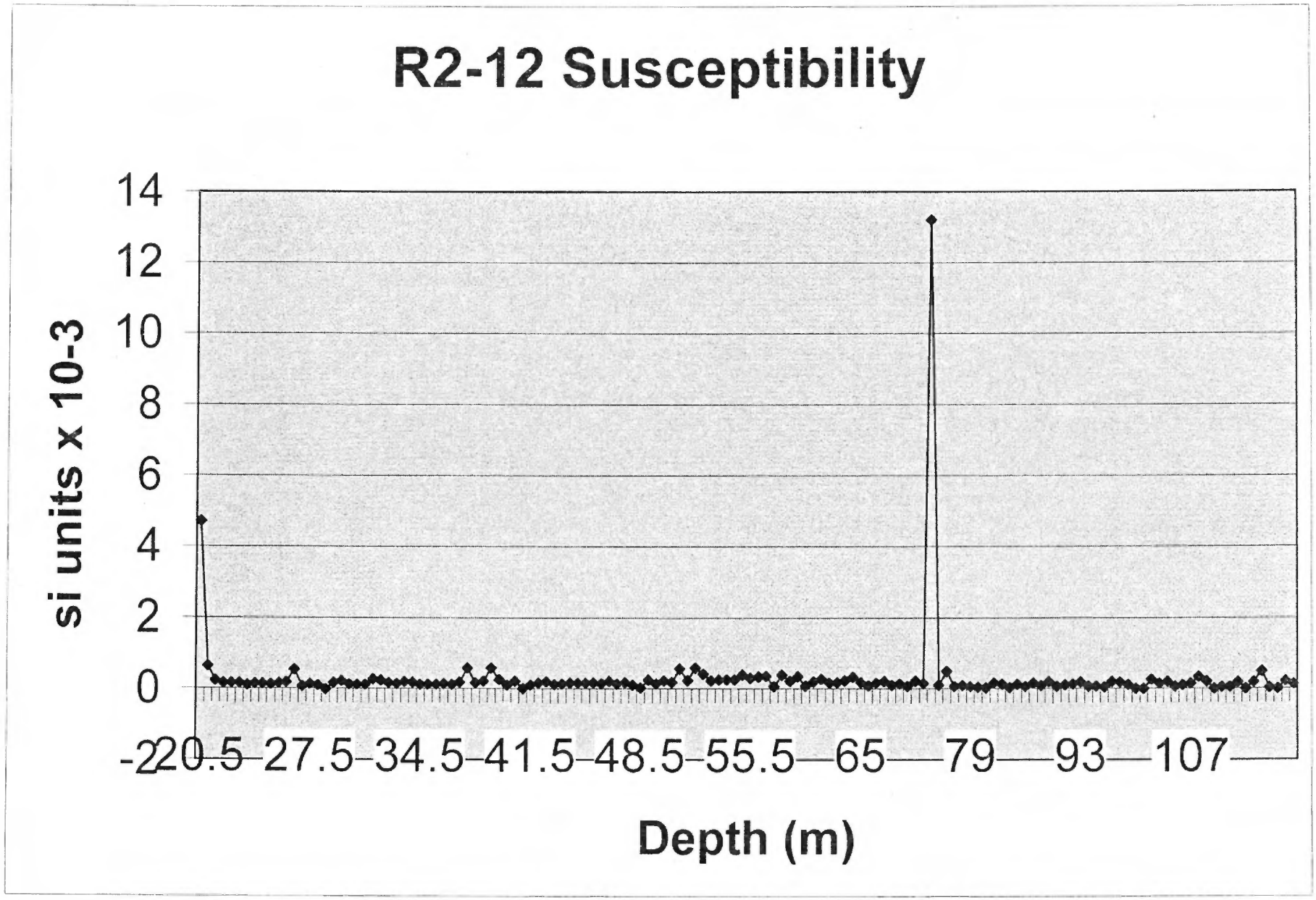
Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\

Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite


R2-12 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
-2
20.5
27.5
34.5
41.5
48.5
55.5
65
79
93
107
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:**

Borehole Number: R2-12 Inclination: -60 Azimuth: 268 true Logged by Antoine Cloutier, Geologist

Northing 5854980 Easting 689240 Date March 9, 2003 JV Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R (%)	R.Q.D (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	20.5	OB																						
20.5	21	Bx	100	0	R3	W2																	50	
21	24	Bx	100	21	R3	W2																	68	
24	27	Bx	100	21	R3	W2																	15	
27	30	Bx	100	26	R3	W2																	50	
30	33	Bx	100	49	R3	W2																	20	
33	36	Bx	100	42	R3	W2																		
36	39	Bx	100	33	r2	W2																	10	
39	42	Bx	100	24	R2	W2																	15	
42	45	Bx	100	45	R3	W2																	10	
45	48	Bx	100	44	R3	W2																	7	
48	51	Bx	100	78	R2	W2																		
51	54	Bx	100	54	R2	W2																		
54	57	Gn	100	59	R3	W2																		
57	60	Gn	100	57	R3	W1-W2																		
60	63	Gn	100	46	R3	W1-W2																		
63	66	Gn	100	72	R3	W1-W2																		
66	69	Gn	100	51	R3	W1-W2																		
69	72	Gn	100	48	R3	W1-W2																		
72	75	Gn	100	86	R2	W2																		Kma dyke at 73.2-74.8 m and 1.5 Cm chlontized fracture at 75.80 m
75	78	Gn	100	74	R3	W1-W2																		
78	81	Gn	100	86	R3	W1-W2																		
81	84	Gn	100	93	R3	W1-W2																		
84	87	Gn	100	91	R3	W1-W2																		
87	90	Gn	100	92	R3	W1-W2																		
90	93	Gn	100	77	R3	W1-W2																		
93	96	Gn	100	92	R3	W1-W2																		
96	99	Gn	100	88	R3	W1-W2																		
99	102	Gn	100	83	R3	W1-W2																		
102	105	Gn	100	83	R3	W1-W2																		
105	108	Gn	100	98	R3	W1																		
108	111	Gn	100	90	R3	W1																		
111	114	Gn	100	90	R3	W1-W2																		
114	117	Gn	100	94	R3	W1-W2																		
117	120	Gn	100	99	R3	W1-W2																		End of hole

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R2-13

HOLE-ID	**R2-13**	*Start Date*	10-Mar-03	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly	Renard 2	*End Date*	12-Mar-03	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*Contractor*	Forage Chibougamau	*JV*	SOQUEM In.
Easting	689244	*Core Size*	HQ	*District*	
Northing	5854982	*Length (m)*	126	*Geologist*	
Elevation	510	*Azimuth*	90	*Date Logged*	12-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	*Dip*	-60	*Logged by*	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 2 to collect additional mini-bulk material.

Comments Casing pull below ice level, plugged at 51m and cemented with 5 bags of cement.
39 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 18 BX: 22 TO 39.
Vancouver lab : 21 BX: 1 TO 21.
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 to 23.3	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits. Meters of water.
23.3 to 74.7	**KB** Kimberlite breccia, TKB 23.3 - 27m Xenoliths form 20% of the core, sub-rounded to sub-angular granitoids, tonalite and gneiss up to 3 cm. A second population of 10 to up to 30 cm are scattered throughout the section. There is a small proportion of angular feldspar fragments One pyrope with a kelyphitic rim (2 mm wide) at 24.05 m. Less than 5% of weakly serpentinised olivine macrocrystals sub-rounded and up to 0,5 cm in size. Some olivine with heart on non-serpentinised. The groundmass is dark brown weakly magnetic (10x10-3 SI units) with a very small amounts of calcite (very weak reaction to HCL). 27 - 35.3m Xenoliths form 60% to 70% of the core, angular to rounded granitoid and gneiss up to 5 cm with only a few example up to 10 cm. One cored autolith (pelletal lapilli) 2 cm in size with a core of olivine macrocrystal is visible near one pyrope (with kelyphytic rim). A few autoliths are up to 10 cm and probably of hypabyssal facies. Small angular fragments of feldspar are visible (<3%). Some xenoliths of granitoid contain garnet. Sparse (<5%) partly altered (to a greenish color) olivine macrocrystals < 0,5 cm with only a few up to 1 cm in size. The groundmass is brown, non-magnetic (0,3x10-3 SI units) with no calcite. 35.53 - 37m Xenoliths form up to 70% of the core, sub-angular to sub-rounded granitoid with a small proportion of gneiss. They are less than 10 cm in size with 2 megablocs (from 36,50 to 38,65m and from 39,15 to 39,75m). Some of the granitoid have garnets. One autolith 10 cm wide. One pyrope with a small kelyphitic rim at 44,05 and 1 cm in size. 1 to 2% of serpentinised olivine macrocrystals less than 3 mm in size. Sparse feldspar fragments in the groundmass.

The groundmass is greenish gray, non-magnetic (0,1x10-3 SI units) with no calcite.

45.3 - 74.7m Roc fragments of granitoid and gneiss up to 60 cm (locally blocs supported) in a groundmass (10%) with xenoliths of granitoid and gneiss, sub-rounded and less than 3 cm in size. Serpentinised olivine macrocrystals are sparse in the matrix ,small and sometimes broken. Trace of re-crystallized pyrite between and inside olivine macrocrysts.

The groundmass is compose of feldspar-quartz-biotite-garnet crystal fragments, non-magnetic with no calcite. It is gray to brownish color.

Near the end of the section, the groundmass make only 1% of the core. The granite is fairly hematised to a salmon color.

At 70,05 m there is a 0,5 cm wide hypabyssal dyke idem to the dykes describe in the sub-interval below.

The core is badly broken usually 10 cm or less.

30.55 – 30.9 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Xenoliths < than 1% sub-rounded granitoid < 1cm in size . Crowded with partly serpentinised olivine macrocrystals (sometimes touching) < 0.5 cm. 3 small pyropes (with sometimes only the kelyphitic rim that remain), 1 mm in size. Groundmass is black, magnetic (25x10-3 SI units with 10% disseminated calcite. Upper contact is broken and the lower contact is at 45° to core axis.

53.06 – 53.26 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Less than 1% xenoliths of rounded granitoid less than 2 cm in size. 10% of serpentinised olivine macrocrystals < 0.5 cm. 5% re-crystallized disseminated pyrite (in the groundmass and in the fractures of the olivine macrocrystals). The groundmass in non-magnetic with abundant calcite. Upper contact at 40° to core axis and lower at 80° to core axis.

70.63 – 72.48 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Xenoliths make up to 1% of the core, sub-angular granitoid less than 5 cm in size. Some xenoliths show small rims of reaction with the magma. Crowded with partly serpentinised (to a light green color) olivine macrocrystals up to 1 cm with only a few example up to 3 cm wide. Some olivine have non-serpentinised core or have re-crystallized pyrite in the grains fracture. 4 pyropes with kelyphitic rims (possible G10 lilas color). The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (20 to 30x10-3 SI units) with 10 to 20% calcite. Upper contact at 80° and lower contact at 45° to core axis. Fractures every 10 cm at 45° to core axis.

73.1 – 73.55 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
One xenolith of gneiss, 3 cm wide and sub-angular. Lightly serpentinised (lees than above, white to green color) olivine macrocrystals up to 1 cm in size. More olivine with non-serpentinised core. Upper contact at 50° and lower contact at 45° to core axis. The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (15x10-3 SI units with 10% calcite. A second generation of calcite in the groundmass and crosscutting the olivine macrocrystals. Trace of pyrite.

74.08 – 74.7 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
No xenolith. 10-20% of serpentinised (to a dark green color) olivine macrocrystals less than 5 mm in size. Groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (23x10-3 SI units) with 5% calcite. Contacts are at 45° to core axis. There is a gray crystal with a dark 0,5 mm rim.

74.7 to 126 **GN**

Gneiss

Gray intermediate gneiss (90%) with minor bands of pegmatite (10%) usually 1 to 5 cm with a few bands up to 1.5 meters wide. The foliation is 10 to 15° to core axis. The gneiss and pegmatite can have localy up to 5% of garnets up to 1 cm in size. The fractures are at high angle with the core (> 45° to core axis)

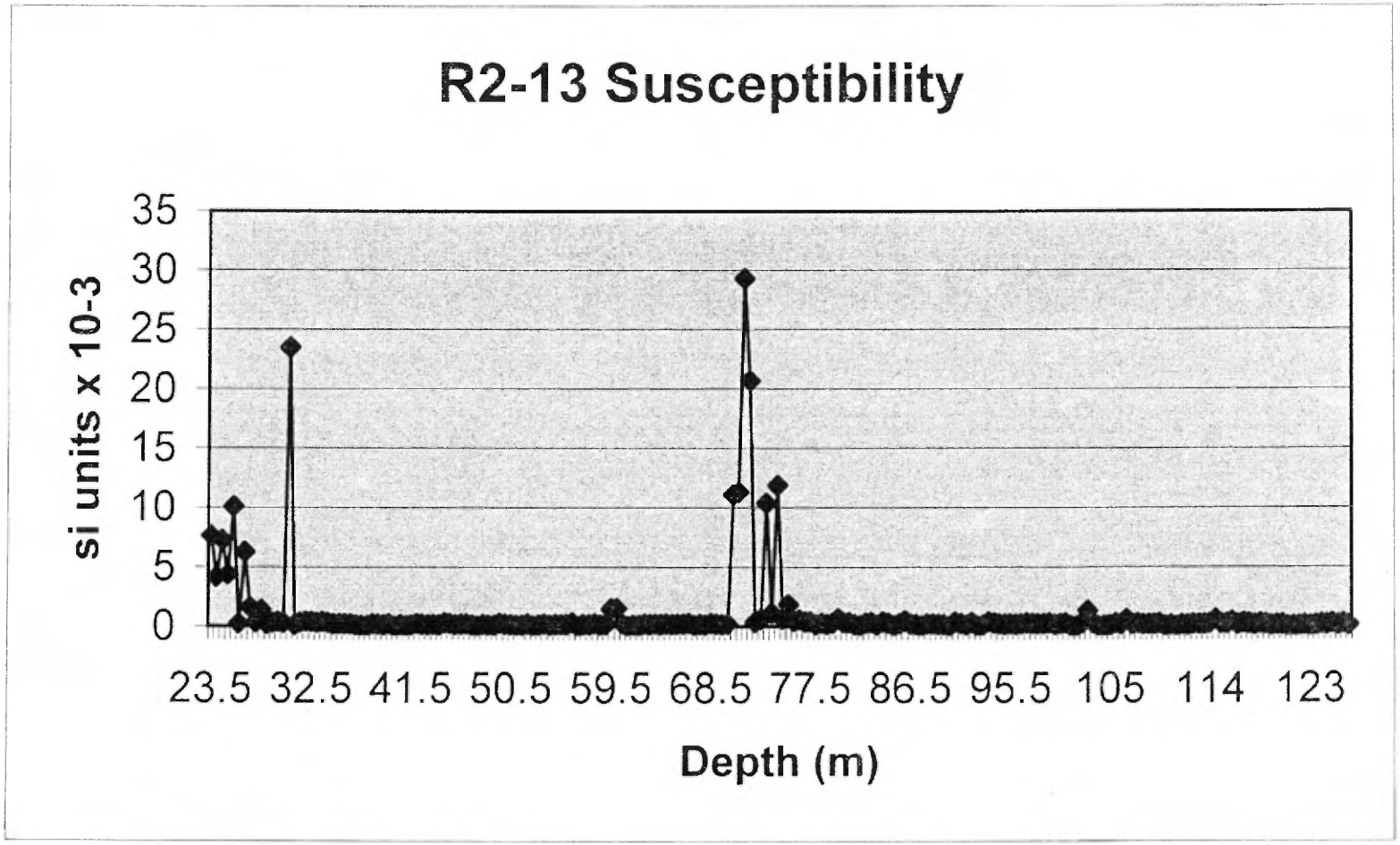
with a second population at 10 to 15° to core axis. The gneiss is non-magnetic with no calcite. Biotite is abundant in the gneiss.

A small fault zone at 83,75 to 84,25 m at 10° to core axis. The core is fractured and there is a light schistosity in the gneiss. The fault is 5 cm wide.

From 108,56 to 111,0 is a fault zone with a quartz vein. Highly fractured at 5° to core axis. It is chloritised, sericitised and hematised. In the quartz vein, there are patches of green chlorite up to 3 cm wide.

The wide pegmatite bands are at 92,0 to 93,35 m, 100,70 to 101,90 m, 119,90 to 122,0 m

126 **EOH (m)**


R2-13 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
23.5 32.5 41.5 50.5 59.5 68.5 77.5 86.5 95.5 105 114 123
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining — Property:

Borehole Number: R2-13 | Inclination: -60 | Azimuth: 88 true | Logged by: Jean-François Desmeules, Technician

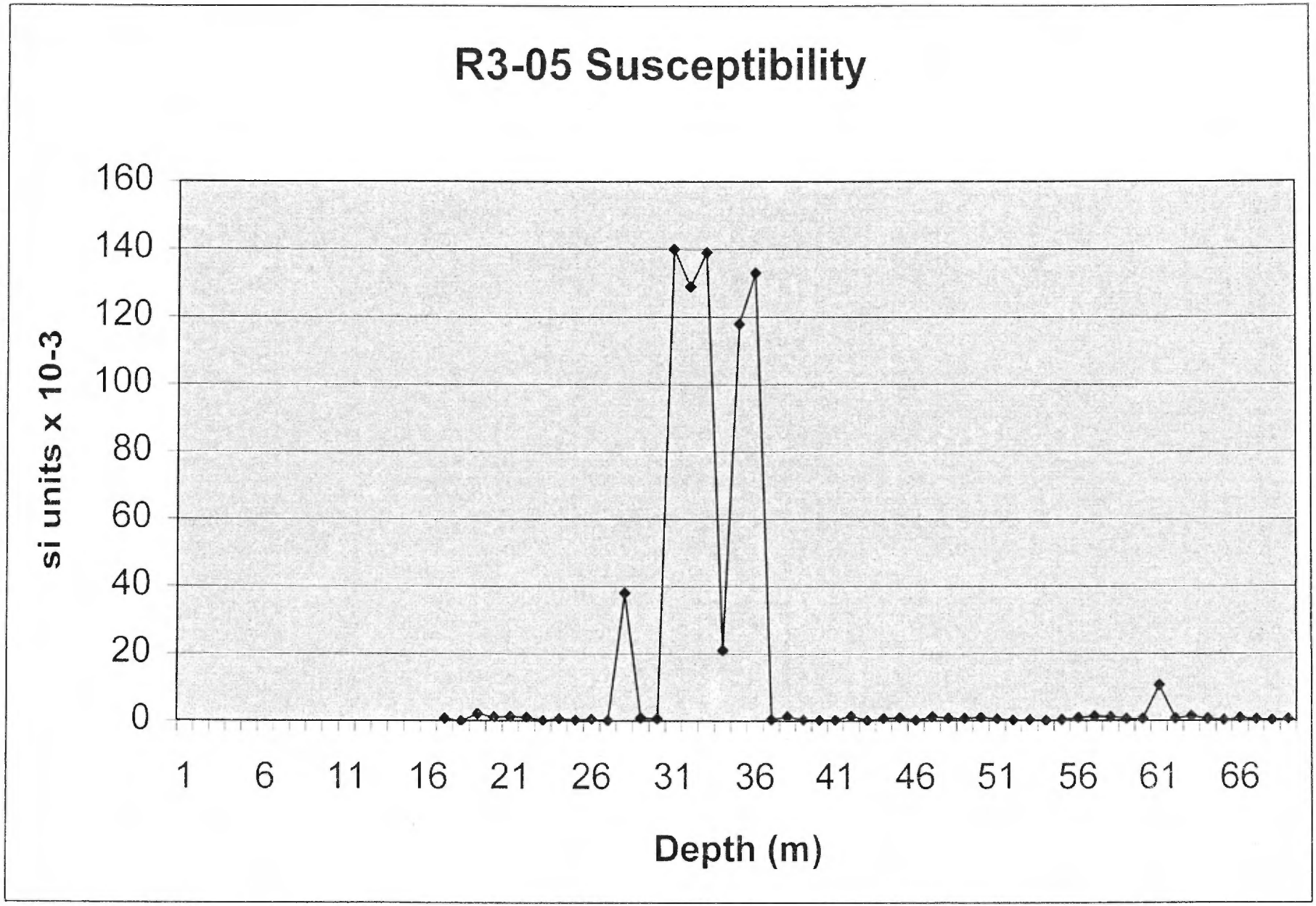
Northing: 5854977 | Easting: 689242 | Date: 12-13 mars 2003 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	23 3	OB																						
23 3	24	KB	100	30	R1	W2																	39	
24	27	KB	90	23	R1-R2	W1-W2																	118	
27	30	KB	100	71	R1	W2																	60	
30	33	KB	99	71	R1	W2-W3																	48	
33	36	KB	99	70	R1	W2																	33	
36	39	KB	96	32	R1-R3	W2																	40	
39	42	KB	97	38	R1-R3	W2																	58	
42	45	KB	98	43	R1	W2-W3																	33	
45	48	BX	100	18	R3	W2																	92	
48	51	BX	100	31	R1-R3	W2																	94	
51	54	BX	83	33	R1-R2	W2																	60	
54	57	BX	100	13	R2	W2																	104	
57	60	BX	100	48	R3	W2																	40	
60	63	BX	98	20	R3	W2																	96	
63	66	BX	100	37	R3	W2																	99	
66	69	BX	100	27	R3	W2-W3																	42	
69	72	KMA	100	44	R2-R3	W2																	21	DYKES KMA (7O -73)
72	75	BX	100	63	R2-R3	W2																	29	
75	78	GN	100	48	R3	W2																	54	
78	81	GN	95	59	R3	W2																	8	
81	84	GN	93	62	R3	W2																	8	
84	87	GN	100	43	R2-R3	W2-W3																	76	
87	90	GN	100	74	R3	W2																	32	
90	93	GN	96	68	R3	W2																	13	
93	96	GN	91	64	R3	W2																	28	
96	99	GN	100	78	R3	W2																	6	
99	102	GN	99	83	R3	W2																	5	
102	105	GN	95	50	R3	W2																	22	
105	108	GN	98	69	R3	W2-W3																	15	
108	111	GN	89	27	R2	W2																	78	
111	114	GN	100	64	R2	W2																	35	
114	117	GN	100	90	R3	W2																	5	
117	120	GN	90	57	R3	W2																	20	
120	123	PEG	90	97	R3	W2																	40	PEG
123	126	GN	100	91	R3	W2																	6	EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R3-05

HOLE-ID	R3-05	*Province*	Quebec	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly No	Renard 3	*Start Date*	29-Aug-02	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*End Date*	30-Aug-02	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc
Easting	689437	*Contractor*	Forages Chibougama	*District*	
Northing	5854973	*Core Size*	HQ	*Geologist*	
Elevation	510	*Length (m)*	69	*Date Logged*	30-Aug-02
UTM Zone	18	*Azimuth*	143	*Logged by*	Tyson Birkett, Eng.
Mapsheet	33A/16	*Dip*	-80		
Purpose	mini-bulk test of Renard 3				
Comments	19 boxes of core; casing remained in hole and was capped				

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 – 16.7	**OB** Quaternary, till with boulders of gneiss and of tonalite
16.7 – 17.75	**KB** Kimberlite, TKB, 25 % clasts of gneiss and tonalite, 25 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts in a pale green groundmass, non-magnetic, with abundant feldspar crystal fragments. Lower contact at 30 degrees to core axis.
17.75 – 69	**GN** Gray gneiss with bands of tonalite. Gneiss is plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, clinopyroxene, garnet, quartz. Foliation of bioite and gneissosity at 45 degrees to core axis. Tonalite 17.75 to 19.4; 21.3 to 28.9; 38.7 to 44.8; 51.0 to 55.4; 64.4 to 65.4; 67.2 to 69.0 m. 30.00 to 36.90 kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, dyke, upper and lower contacts are in breccia zones with broken core; 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts in a dark gray magnetic groundmass with common disseminated calcite. There are about 5 % of fragments of gneiss and tonalite to 10 cm. 46.36 to 46.80 kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, cementing breccia zone, otherwise as 30.0 to 36.9 61.05 to 61.95 kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, dyke, upper contact at 20 degrees to core axis, lower contact in breccia zone at 30 degrees to core axis. As 30.0 to 36.9
69	**EOH (m)**


R3-05 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1
6
11
16
21
26
31
36
41
46
51
56
61
66
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:**

Borehole Number: R3-05 Inclination: -80

Azimuth: 145

Northing: 5854973 Easting: 7E+05

Date: August 31/02 JV: SOQUEM

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R	R.Q.D (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																		Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn	B/Gouge	Broken Core	
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0.0	16.7	OB																								
16.7	18.0	KB	100%	28%	R1	W2																				
18.0	21.0	GN/GR	100%	76%	R3-R4	W1																				
21.0	24.0	GN/GR	95%	74%	R3-R4	W1																				
24.0	27.0	GR	100%	71%	R3-R4	W1																				
27.0	30.0	GR/GN	100%	64%	R3	W1																				Dyke of HYPK
30.0	33.0	HYPK	100%	76%	R2	W1																				
33.0	36.0	HYPK	100%	65%	R2	W1																				
36.0	39.0	YPK/GN	93%	54%	R2-R3	W1																			26	
39.0	42.0	GR/TO	99%	65%	R3	W1																				
42.0	45.0	GR/GN	97%	67%	R3	W1																				
45.0	48.0	GN	100%	56%	R3	W2																				GNEISS WITH SERPENTINE ALTERATION
48.0	51.0	GN	100%	73%	R3	W2																				
51.0	54.0	GR/TO	98%	87%	R3	W1																				
54.0	57.0	TO/GN	97%	83%	R3-R4	W1																				
57.0	60.0	GN	100%	73%	R4	W1																				
60.0	63.0	GN	100%	55%	R4	W1																				Dyke of HYPK
63.0	66.0	GN	100%	64%	R3	W1																				
66.0	69.0	GN/GR	100%	67%	R3	W1																				EOH

Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Technician.

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R3-06

HOLE-ID	R3-06	*Province*	Quebec	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly No	Renard 3	*Start Date*	30-Aug-02	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*End Date*	31-Aug-02	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689437	*Contractor*	Forages Chibougama	*District*	
Northing	5854973	*Core Size*	HQ	*Geologist*	
Elevation	510	*Length (m)*	153	*Date Logged*	31-Aug-02
UTM Zone	18	*Azimuth*	212	*Logged by*	Tyson Birkett, Eng.
Mapsheet	33A/16	*Dip*	-90		
Purpose	mini-bulk test of Renard 3				
Comments	48 boxes of core; casing left in hole; casing capped				

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 – 13.95	**OB** Quaternary, till with boulders of gneiss and of tonalite
13.95 – 27	**KB** Kimberlite, 50 % xenoliths of tonalite and of gneiss, relatively small with most less than 5 cm wide, a few larger. Serpentinised olivine macrocrystals for 15 to 20 % of the rock, up to 1 cm long. The groundmass is pale brown to pale green with common fragments of feldspar crystals, no calcite detected. There are rare autoliths of hypabyssal facies kimberlite to 10 cm wide.
27 – 69.1	**Kma** Kimberlite, macrocrystic but with common fragments in a dark brown, magnetic groundmass but without detectable calcite. There are relatively more rock fragments and fewer crystal fragments than in the preceeding unit, and olivine macrocrystals are commonly not serpentinised. A 5 cm olivine macrocrystal occurs at 45.1 m. Within the unit, some zones are more magnetic than others, with 55 to 69 m distinctly more magnetic than the rest. 32.6 to 41.3 m gray gneiss with tonalite, contacts are brecciated.
69.1 – 120.5	**KB** Kimberlite (TKB), similar to 13.95 to 27 m, with a pale brown groundmass, non-magnetic to slightly magnetic, no calcite detected, rare autoliths of hypabyssal facies kimberlite up to 10 cm wide. Toward the base of the unit, the autoliths are slightly more abundant and the rock fragments become more rounded. Below 109.5 the rock is less magnetic. Lower contact is irregular at about 20 degrees to the core axis. 81.90 to 89.25 m Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, dyke, contacts at 80 degrees to the core axis. The rock is strongly magnetic with abundant macrocrysts of olivine, serpentinsed to partially serpentinised up to 1 cm long. Small rock fragments, strongly reacted with the magma form 5 % of the core. 91.35 to 91.55 m. Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, dyke, contacts at 80 to 90 degrees to the core axis, similar to

81.90 to 89.25 m.

120.5 – 153 **GN**

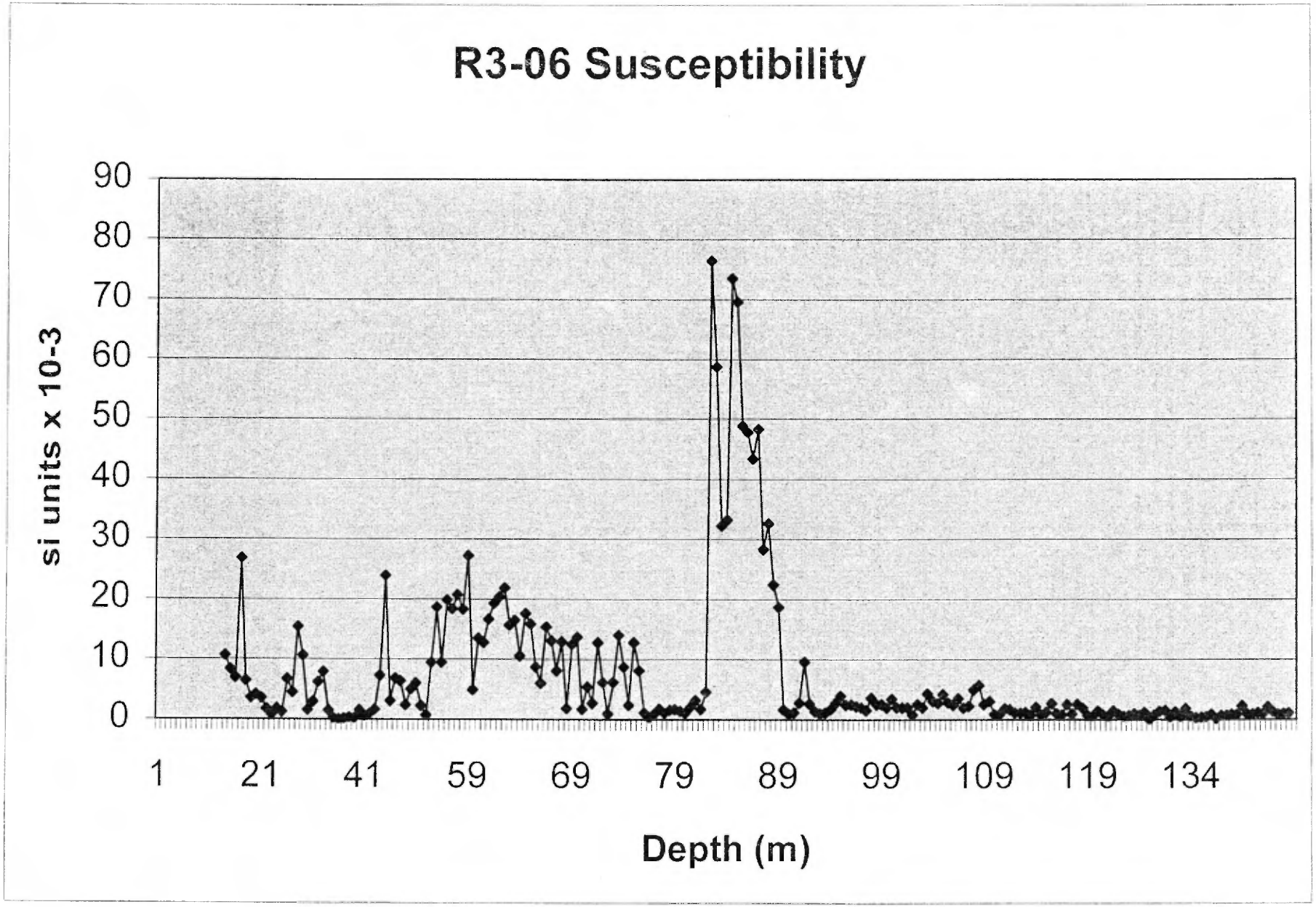
Gray gneiss with minor bands of pegmatite and tonalite of local derivation. The gneiss is formed of plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, clinopyroxene, quartz, garnet. Gneissosity is at 60 degrees to the core axis at 130 m and at 80 degrees at 140 m, with several small fold closures visible. There are small green veins related to kimberlite at 129.9; 139.9; 142.2; 144.1; and 145.1 m, these are 0.5 to 1 cm wide. Bands of tonalite are at 131.7 to 132.9; 133.4 to 134.2; 134.6 to 135.6; 138.4 to 139.2 and 148.3 to 149.1 m. Geode with crystals of quartz and a little pyrite at 138.8 m.

134.05 to 134.6 m
breccia zone with kimberlite matrix

135.6 to 136.0 m
breccia zone with kimberlite matrix

143.95 to 145.1
breccia zone with kimberlite matrix

153 **EOH (m)**


R3-06 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1
21
41
59
69
79
89
99
109
119
134
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:**

Borehole Number: R3-06 Inclination: -90 Azimuth: n/a

Northing: 5854973 Easting: 689437 Date: August 31/02 JV: SOQUEM

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R.	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn		
0.0	13.95	OB																							
13.95	15.0	KB	100%	65%	R1	W1																			
15.0	18.0	KB	89%	74%	R1	W1																			
18.0	21.0	KB	100%	73%	R1	W1																		47	
21.0	24.0	KB	95%	33%	R1	W3																		115	
24.0	27.0	KB	100%	59%	R1	W2																			
27.0	30.0	KB	100%	66%	R1	W2																		35	
30.0	33.0	KB/GN	100%	58%	R1	W2																			
33.0	36.0	GN/GR	98%	75%	R3	W1																			
36.0	39.0	GR	100%	92%	R3	W1																			
39.0	42.0	GN/KB	87%	49%	R3-R1	W1-W3																		40	KB crushed and altered to serpentine
42.0	45.0	KB	100%	72%	R1	W2																			
45.0	48.0	KB	100%	51%	R1	W2																			
48.0	51.0	KB	100%	78%	R1	W1																			
51.0	54.0	KB	100%	61%	R1	W1																			
54.0	57.0	KB	100%	96%	R1	W1																			
57.0	60.0	KB	93%	90%	R1	W1																			
60.0	63.0	KB	97%	95%	R1	W1																		8	
63.0	66.0	KB	95%	85%	R1	W1																			
66.0	69.0	KB	98%	83%	R1	W1																			
69.0	72.0	KB	100%	88%	R1	W1																			
72.0	75.0	KB	100%	76%	R1	W1																			
75.0	78.0	KB	100%	70%	R1	W1																			
78.0	81.0	KB	89%	61%	R1	W2																		45	
81.0	84.0	HYPK	100%	88%	R2	W2																			
84.0	87.0	HYPK	100%	98%	R2	W2																			
87.0	90.0	HYPK	100%	58%	R2	W2																		10	
90.0	93.0	HYPK	100%	61%	R2	W2																		25	
93.0	96.0	KB	100%	84%	R1	W2																			
96.0	99.0	KB	100%	74%	R1	W2																			

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:**

Borehole Number: R3-06 Inclination: -90 Azimuth: n/a

Northing: 5854973 Easting: 689437 Date: September 02/02 JV: SOQUEM

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R	R.Q.D (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn			
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
99.0	102.0	KB	100%	81	R1	W2																				
102.0	105.0	KB	100%	83	R1	W2																				
105.0	108.0	KB	100%	86%	R1	W2																				
108.0	111.0	KB	100%	88%	R1	W2																				
111.0	114.0	KB	100%	64%	R1	W2																			35	
114.0	117.0	KB	100%	92%	R1	W2																				
117.0	120.0	KB	98%	90%	R1	W2																				
120.0	123.0	KB/GN	100%	56%	R1-R3	W2																				
123.0	126.0	GN	100%	67%	R3	W1																				
126.0	129.0	GN	100%	67%	R3	W1																				
129.0	132.0	GN	100%	74%	R3	W1																				
132.0	135.0	GR/GN	95%	64%	R3	W1																				
135.0	138.0	GN/KB	100%	72%	R3	W2																				
138.0	141.0	GN/KB	98%	92%	R3	W1																				
141.0	144.0	GN	100%	88%	R3	W1																				
144.0	147.0	GN/KB	100%	78%	R3	W2																				
147.0	150.0	GN	100%	84%	R3	W1																				
150.0	153.0	GN	100%	94%	R3	W1																				

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R3-07

HOLE-ID	R3-07	*Province*	Quebec	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly No	Renard 3	*Start Date*	01-Sep-02	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*End Date*	03-Sep-02	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689437	*Contractor*	Forages Chibougama	*District*	
Northing	5854973	*Core Size*	HQ	*Geologist*	
Elevation	510	*Length (m)*	213	*Date Logged*	03-Sep-02
UTM Zone	18	*Azimuth*	212	*Logged by*	Tyson Birkett, Eng.
Mapsheet	33A/16	*Dip*	-75		
Purpose	mini-bulk test of Renard 3				
Comments	68 boxes of core; casing remained in hole; casing capped				

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 - 16.8	**OB** Quaternary deposits, till with boulders of tonalite, gneiss and kimberlite
16.8 – 47.1	**KB** Kimberlite, breccia with 50 % fragments of tonalite and gray gneiss, strongly reacted with the magma (feldspars are green, etc.), fragments are relatively small at 3 to 5 cm wide with a few examples to 10 cm. The groundmass is medium to dark brown, moderatley magnetic but without detectable calcite. Serpentinsed olivine macrocrystals form 15 to 20 % of the rock, small at 0.5 cm long. A second rare population of macrocrysts is larger, 2 to 5 cm with non serpentinised cores. One fragment of tonalite in the unit at 17.5 m is strongly magnetic.
47.1 - 60.65	**KB** Kimberlite, breccia, approaches TKB, less magnetic than preceeding unit, 50 % rock fragments with textures of reaction with the magma, common crystal fragments of feldspar in the groundmass. Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts are less common, 10 to 15 %, less than 1 cm long. The groundmass is medium brown, no calcite observed. 48.5 to 52.0 m Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, probable dyke, 5 to 10 % rock and crystal fragments, 2 to 3 cm or less in a strongly magnetic dark gray groundmass with common disseminated calcite. Lower contact at 40 degrees to the core axis.
48.5 - 52	**Kma** see note above
60.65 – 70	**Kma** Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, probable dyke, 10 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts 0.5 cm or less with a few to 1 cm, common disseminated calcite in a dark gray magnetic groundmass. The rock has 20 % fragments of tonalite and of gneiss mostly 0.5 cm or less dispersed throughout.
70 - 115.15	**KB** Kimberlite, approaches TKB, 50 % rock fragments, larger and more rounded than earlier units in the

drillhole, abundant feldspar crystal fragments in a pale green to pale brown groundmass, without detectable calcite, non-magnetic except 95 to 99 m where it is slightly magnetic. Serpentinsed olivine macrocrysts form 10 % of the rock, up to 1 cm long. A few autoliths of hypabyssal facies kimberlite occur after 80 m, and are more abundant from 95 to 99 m where the groundmass is finer grained and dark brown.

71.60 to 72.60 m
Kimberlite dyke, hypabyssal facies, 10 to 15 % rock fragments in a dark gray groundmass with common disseminated calcite, magnetic. 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrystals.

82.8 to 84.7 m
Kimberlite dyke, hypabyssal facies, dark gray groundmass with common disseminated calcite, magnetic. 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrystals.

86.5 to 87.1 m
Kimberlite dyke, hypabyssal facies, dark gray groundmass with common disseminated calcite, magnetic. 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrystals.

105.9 to 106.55 m
Kimberlite dyke, hypabyssal facies, dark gray groundmass with common disseminated calcite, magnetic. 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrystals.

115.15 – 122.3 Kma

Kimberlite dyke, hypabyssal facies, dark gray groundmass with common disseminated calcite, moderately magnetic. 25 % serpentinised and fresh olivine macrocrystals up to 1 cm long, 30 % fragments of rocks up to 3 cm

122.3 – 147.75 KB

Kimberlite, TKB, 50 to 60 % rock fragments with abundant macrocrystals of olivine, partly serpentinised and partly fresh to 0.5 cm. An autolith of hypabyssal facies kimberlite is at 123.0 m. There are few fragfments of feldspar crystals in the groundmass. More intense serpentinisation and small calcite veins toward lower contact.

124.0 to 124.2 m
Kimberlite, dyke, hypabyssal facies, magnetic with disseminated calcite in a dark gray groundmass, abundant olivine macrocrystals up to 2 cm long.

129.90 to 138.80 m
Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, probable dyke with disseminated calcite in a dark gray groundmass, abundant olivine macrocrystals , 1 to 2 cm long, and 10 % rock fragments 2 to 5 cm. Lower contact at 20 degrees to core axis.

129.9 – 138.8 Kma

see note above

147.75 – 190.47 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, 50 % olivine macrocrystals to 1 cm with a few larger, in large part non-serpentinised; 5 to 10 % rock fragments to 179 m, then 20 to 25 % for the rest of the unit, all in a dark gray magnetic groundmass with common disseminated calcite. Magnetism varies with serpentinisation, more serpentinised and less magnetic at 165 m and 172.5 to 173 m. A 30 cm fragment of tonalite occurs at 182 m. Inclusions of kimberlite breccia as above unit 158.0 to 158.4 and 160.4 to 161.6. Lower contact in breccia but appears to be at 75 to 80 degrees to core axis.

190.47 – 200.8 KB

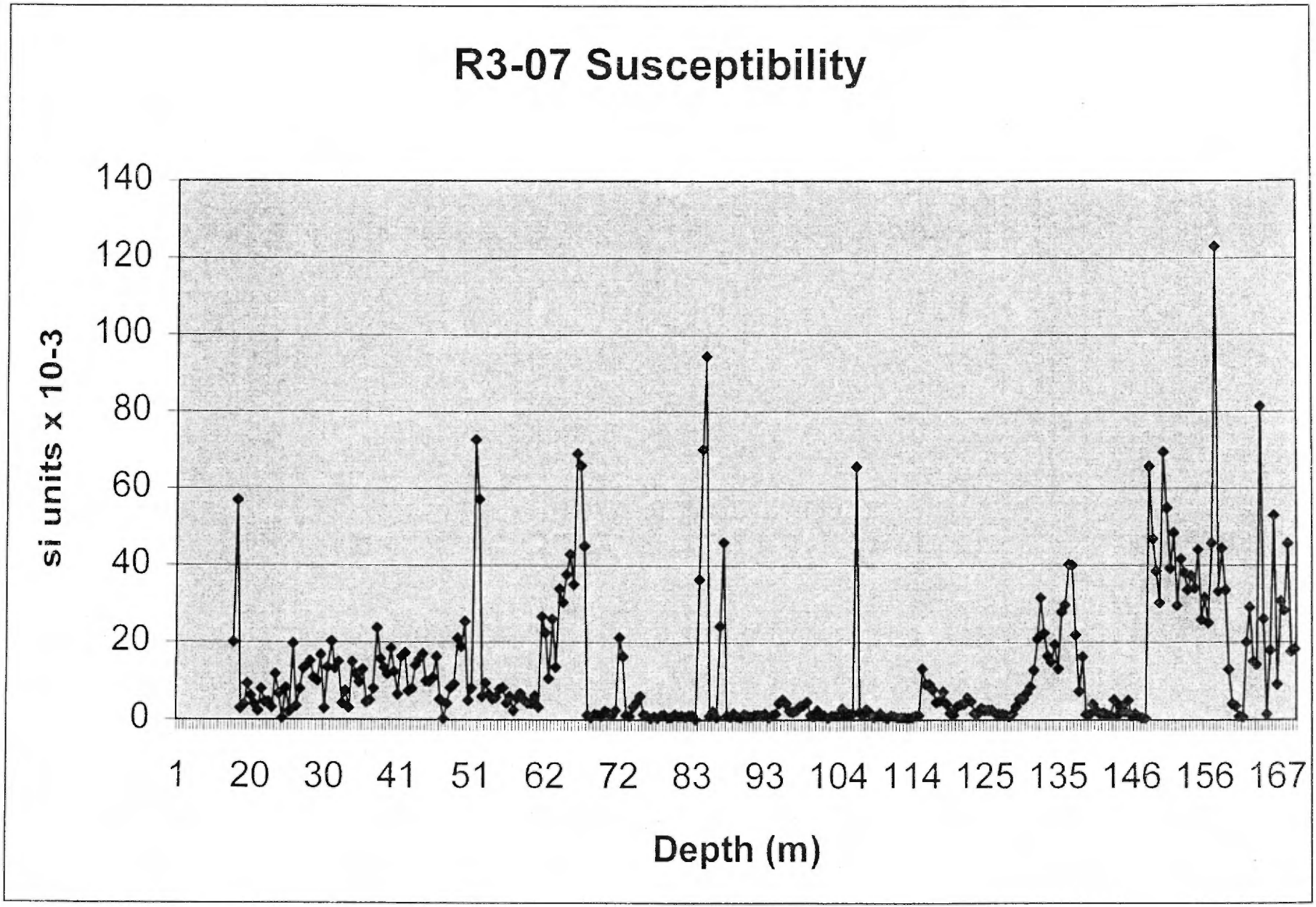
Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R3-07

Kimberlitic breccia, 70 % and more fragments of gneiss and of tonalite, mostly 5 cm or less but with a few individuals to 30 cm, rounded but with little indication of reaction with the magma, and in addition 25 % of rock and crystal fragments in the groundmass. The kimberlitic component forms the remaining portion of the groundmass and becomes less abundant with depth in the unit. Serpentinised olivine macorcrysts are present throughout the unit dispersed in the groundmass, up to 2 to 3 % and decreasing with depth. A few pelletal lapilli are observed from 194.5 to 195 m.

200.8--213 **GN**

Gray gneiss with bands of tonalite (very thin and minor) and granite. Gneissosity is at 70 degrees to core axis. Granitic dykes at 204.4 to 205; 206.2 to 206.8; 210.0 to 201.3; 212.3 to 212.9 m.

213 **EOH (m)**


R3-07 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1
20
30
41
51
62
72
83
93
104
114
125
135
146
156
167
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining Property:

Borehole Number: R3-07 Inclination: -75 Azimuth: 214

Northing: 5854973 Easting: 689437 Date: SEPTEMBER 02/02 JV SOQUEM

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R.	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	
0.0	16.8	OB																								
16.8	18.0	KB	100%	23%	R1	W2																				MOSTLY BROKEN CORE
18.0	21.0	KB	100%	66%	R1	W2																			116	
21.0	24.0	KB	100%	62%	R1	W2																			45	
24.0	27.0	KB	98%	98%	R1	W1																				
27.0	30.0	KB	98%	82%	R1	W1																				
30.0	33.0	KB	89%	71%	R1	W1																				
33.0	36.0	KB	100%	52%	R1	W2																				
36.0	39.0	KB	98%	83%	R1	W1																				
39.0	42.0	KB	100%	92%	R1	W1																				
42.0	45.0	KB	97%	76%	R1	W1																				
45.0	48.0	KB	97%	69%	R1	W2																			30	
48.0	51.0	KB	100%	73%	R1	W2																			35	
51.0	54.0	KB	100%	90%	R1	W2																				
54.0	57.0	KB	95%	76%	R1	W2																				
57.0	60.0	KB	100%	98%	R1	W2																				
60.0	63.0	KB	100%	85%	R1	W2																				
63.0	66.0	KB	100%	85%	R2	W2																				
66.0	69.0	KB	100%	75%	R1	W2																				
69.0	72.0	KB	100%	62%	R1	W2																				
72.0	75.0	KB	100%	78%	R2	W2																				
75.0	78.0	KB	100%	95%	R1	W2																				
78.0	81.0	KB	100%	88%	R1	W2																				
81.0	84.0	HYPK	98%	56%	R2	W2																				
84.0	87.0	HYPK/KB	100%	72%	R2	W2																				
87.0	90.0	KB	100%	81%	R1	W2																				
90.0	93.0	KB	100%	79%	R1	W2																				
93.0	96.0	KB	97%	73%	R1	W2																				
96.0	99.0	KB	100%	86%	R1	W2																				
99.0	102.0	KB	100%	51%	R1	W2																				
102.0	105.0	KB	94%	62%	R1	W2																				
105.0	108.0	KB	100%	79%	R1	W2																				

Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Technician.

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining Property:

Borehole Number: R3-07 Inclination: -75 Azimuth: 214

Northing: 5854973 Easting: 689437 Date: SEPTEMBER 02/02 JV: SOQUEM

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R.	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
108.0	111.0	KB	100%	85	R1	W1																		
111.0	114.0	KB	94%	56%	R1	W2																		
114.0	117.0	KB	100%	79%	R2	W2																		
117.0	120.0	KB	100%	87%	R2	W2																		
120.0	123.0	KB	97%	91%	R2	W2																		
123.0	126.0	KB	99%	77%	R2	W2																		
126.0	129.0	KB	97%	71%	R2	W2																		
129.0	132.0	KB	100%	90%	R2	W2																		
132.0	135.0	KB	93%	93%	R2	W2																		
135.0	138.0	KB	100%	99%	R2	W2																		
138.0	141.0	KB	97%	64%	R2	W2																		
141.0	144.0	KB	100%	93%	R2	W1																		
144.0	147.0	KB	100%	66%	R2	W1																		
147.0	150.0	HYPK	96%	90%	R2	W1																		
150.0	153.0	HYPK	96%	84%	R2	W1																		
153.0	156.0	HYPK	100%	89%	R2	W1																		
156.0	159.0	HYPK	100%	92%	R2	W1																		
159.0	162.0	HYPK	96%	82%	R2	W1-W2																		
162.0	165.0	HYPK	100%	95%	R2	W1																		
165.0	168.0	HYPK	100%	94%	R2	W1																		
168.0	171.0	HYPK			R2	W1																		
171.0	174.0																							
174.0	177.0																							
177.0	180.0																							
180.0	183.0																							
183.0	186.0																							
186.0	189.0																							
189.0	192.0																							
192.0	195.0																							
195.0	198.0																							
198.0	201.0																							
201.0	204.0																							

Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Technician.

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R3-08

HOLE-ID	**R3-08**	*Province*	Quebec	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly No	Renard 3	*Start Date*	02-Sep-21	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*End Date*	02-Sep-22	*JV*	SOQUEM INC.
Easting	689434	*Contractor*	Forages Chibougama	*District*	
Northing	5854989	*Core Size*	NQ	*Geologist*	
Elevation	510	*Length (m)*	113	*Date Logged*	02-Sep-22
UTM Zone	18	*Azimuth*	81	*Logged by*	Tyson Birkett, Eng.
Mapsheet	33A/16	*Dip*	-50		
Purpose	to test ground magnetic anomaly				
Comments	23 boxes of core; casing left in hole				

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 - 15.6	**OB** Quaternary deposits, till with blocks of gneiss and granite
15.6 – 35	**KB** Kimberlite, TKB, 20 % serpentinsed olivine macrocrysts from 0.5 to 1 cm long with a few individuals to 2 cm, 50 % xenoliths of gneiss and tonalite 1 to 3 cm with a few to 5 cm. The groundmass is dark brown with disseminated calcite present locally and calcite in some of the altered xenoliths. Pelletal lapilli and hypabyssal facies kimberlite autoliths are noted, but sparse. 18.4 to 18.6 m small dyke or larger autolith of hypabyssal facies kimberlite
35 – 46.1	**KB** Kimberlite, similar to the preceeding unit but the groundmass is dark gray to black and the unit is more magnetic. 36.7 to 37.0 m large xenolith of tonalite
46.1 – 53.3	**Kma** Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, 40 % macrocrysts of serpentinsed olivine 0.5 to 1 cm long, 15 % tonalite and gray gneiss xenoliths 1 to 3 cm wide in a dark gray groundmass with common disseminated calcite. Calcite is also present in altered xenoliths. The rock is magnetic. The central portion of the unit has fewer xenoliths than the margins.
53.3 – 54.5	**GN** Gray gneiss, fine grained, plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, quartz, gneissosity at 40 degrees to the core axis.
54.5 – 62.75	**GRANITE** Tonalite, with a few small bands of gray gneiss. The tonalite is massive, formed of plagioclase, quartz, biotite.

59.1 to 59.2 m.
Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, small dyke, see 66.35 to 68.25

62.75 – 64.4 **Kma**
Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, small dyke, see 66.35 to 68.25

64.4 – 100.6 **GN**
Gray gneiss, fine to medium grained, gneissosity at 15 to 20 degrees to the core axis, but several small folds visible in the fabric throughout the unit. Mineralogy is plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, garnet (up to 10 % locally) and small veins of high-grade metamorphic partial melting.

83.7 m
small kimberlite vein 1 cm wide at 70 degrees to the core axis, hypabyssal with abundant calcite

68.5 m
inclusion of tonalite with small amount of magnetite

The unit is cut by five kimberlite dykes, noted as separate units below

66.35 – 68.25 **Kma**
Kimberlite dyke, hypabyssal facies, massive, 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts 0.5 to 1 cm long in a dark gray magnetic groundmass with common disseminated calcite and traces of xenoliths of gness. Contacts are at 40 degrees to the core axis.

68.65 – 68.8 **Kma**
Kimberlite, as 66.35 to 68.25

71.7 – 72.4 **Kma**
Kimberlite, as 66.35 to 68.25 but less magnetic

73.5 – 73.9 **Kma**
Kimberlite, as 66.35 to 68.25 but less magnetic

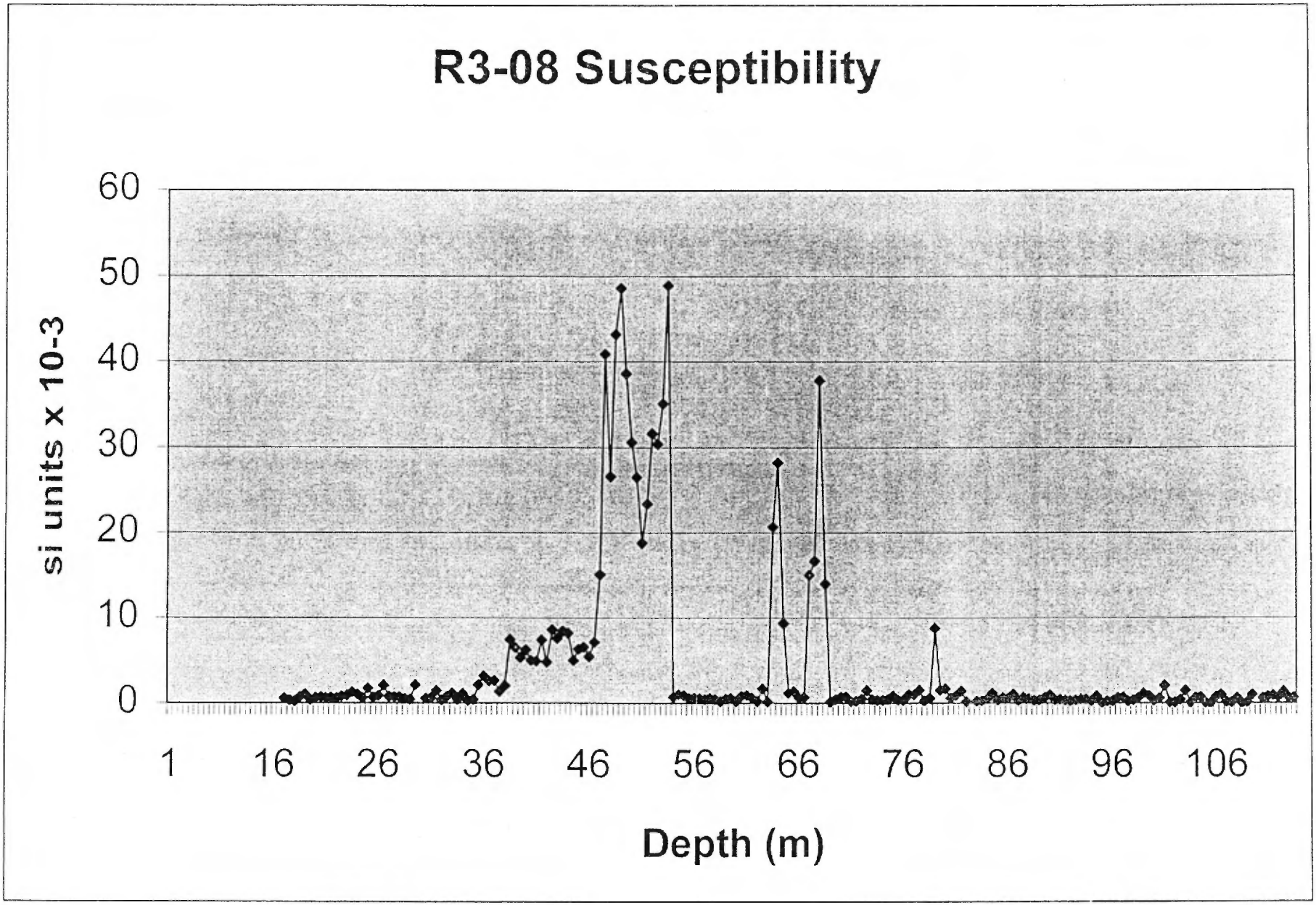
78.4 – 81.7 **Kma**
Kimberlite dyke, hypabyssal facies, common disseminated calcite, 50 % serpentinsed olivine macrocrysts 0.5 to 1 cm long in a darg gray groundmass, traces of segregation texture with patches of calcite. There is a gray gneiss inclusion 79.2 to 79.6 or there are two dykes in this unit.

81.8 – 82.6 **GRANITE**
Tonalite, medium to coarse grain

100.6 – 110.1 **GRANITE**
Tonalite, very siliceous with quartz, plagioclase,biotite, garnet. The rock is massive, fine to medium grained.

110.1 – 113 **GN**
Gray gneiss, as 64.4 to 100.6

113 **EOH (m)**


R3-08 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1
16
26
36
46
56
66
76
86
96
106
Depth (m)

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R3-09

HOLE-ID	R3-09	*Province*	Quebec	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly No	Renard 3	*Start Date*	02-Sep-22	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*End Date*	02-Sep-23	*JV*	SOQUEM INC.
Easting	689434	*Contractor*	Forages Chibougama	*District*	
Northing	5854989	*Core Size*	NQ	*Geologist*	
Elevation	510	*Length (m)*	150	*Date Logged*	02-Sep-23
UTM Zone	18	*Azimuth*	81	*Logged by*	Tyson Birkett, Eng.
Mapsheet	33A/16	*Dip*	-70		
Purpose					
Comments	32 boxes of core; casing left in hole				

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 – 12.6	**OB** Quaternary deposit, till with a few blocks of tonalite
12.6 – 63.25	**KB** Kimberlite, TKB, 20 % serpentinsed olivine macrocrysts, 40 % fragments of tonalite, gneiss and broken feldspar crystrals with common autoliths of hypabyssal facies kimberlite up to 10 cm wide and common pelletal lapilli. The groundmass varies from green to brown, is non-magnetic except a bit magnetic between 25 and 28 m. The unit is cut by three dykes of hypabyssal facies kimberlite: 13.90 to 16.6 m kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, dyke, 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts in a dark gray groundmass with common disseminated calcite, only weakly magnetic 18.4 to 22.35 m kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, dyke, 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts 0.5 to 1 cm long with a few rare megacrysts to 5 cm in a dark gray groundmass with common disseminated calcite, only weakly magnetic 62.6 to 63.0 m dyke or large autolith of hypabyssal facies kimberlite with a medium brown groundmass, macrocrysts and xenoliths flow aligned, no calcite
63.25 – 90.1	**KB** Kimberlite, TKB, with a brown to green groundmass, 25 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts 0.5 to 1 cm long, 50 % xenoliths of tonalite and gneiss, but few feldspar crystal fragments in the groundmass, very little calcite in the groundmass, common pelletal lapilli to 1.5 cm. The unit is cut by two hypabyssal facies kimberlite dykes: 65.6 to 75.2 m

kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, dyke, 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts 0.5 to 1 cm long in a dark gray groundmass with common disseminated calcite, magnetic, 10 % xenoliths of tonalite and gneiss

75.2 to 78.7 m
kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, dyke, 25 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts 0.5 to 1 cm long and 25 % xenoliths, many of which are angular, in a dark gray groundmass with rare disseminated calcite, only weakly magnetic

90.1 – 103.15 Kma
Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, dyke, 5 % xenoliths to 3 cm and 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, strongly magnetic, with common disseminated calcite in a dark gray groundmass. Large tonalite inclusion 100.5 to 101.7 m. Lower contact at 90 degrees to the core axis.

103.15 – 104 KB
NOTE: from 103.15 to 116 is what I would call the wall zone of the body with many small units of unknown relationships with one another

Breccia, tonalite and gneiss fragments with a green matrix with any kimberlitic component, if present, cryptic. The matrix is composed of fragments of feldspars and quartz.

104 – 104.75 Kma
Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, small dyke, 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts flow aligned in a dark brown groundmass with common disseminated calcite, incipient segregation texure in groundmass, only weakly magnetic

104.75 – 105.05 GRANITE
Tonalite, medium grained

105.05 – 105.25 KB
Kimberlite, TKB, brown fine grained groundmass, 20 % serpentinsed olivine macrocrysts 0.5 to 0.8 cm long, 50 % xenoliths of tonalite and gneiss to 3 cm, minor disseminated calcite in the groundmass

105.25 – 107.1 GN
Gray gneiss, fine grained, plagioclase biotite, hornblende, quartz

107.1 – 108 KB
Kimberlite, TKB as 105.05 to 105.25

108 – 108.8 GN
Gray gneiss, as 105.25 to 107.1

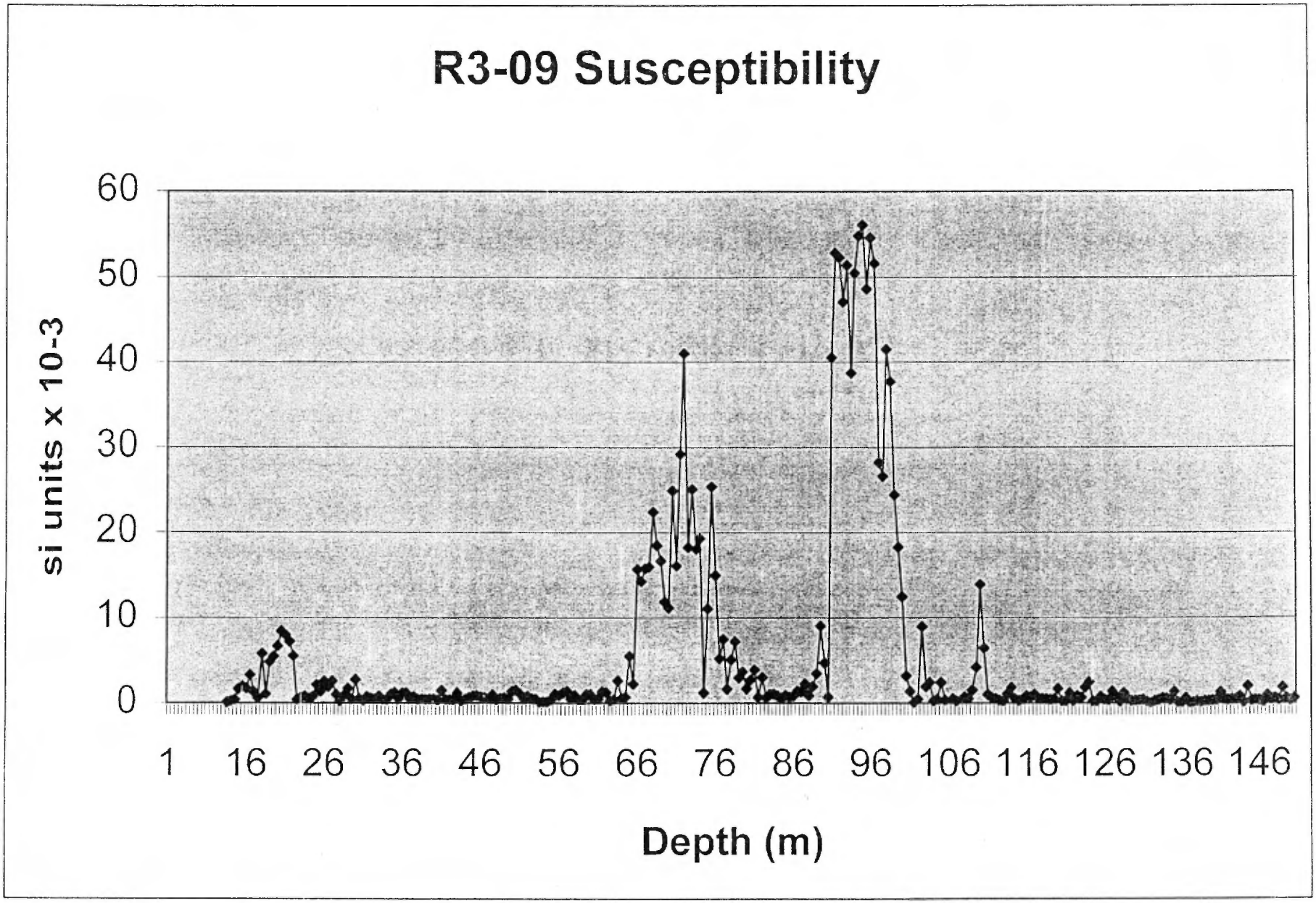
108.8 – 111.7 Kma
kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, dyke, 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts 0.5 to 1 cm long in a dark gray groundmass with common disseminated calcite, only weakly magnetic, a few scattered small xenoliths of tonalite and gneiss

111.7 – 113.8 Kma
Kimberlite, small dyke as 104.0 to 104.75

113.8 – 115.5 KB
Kimberlitic breccia (?) with fragments of gray gneiss and tonalite in a green groundmass with no obvious kimberlitic component, apparently formed from broken crystals of feldspar and quartz

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R3-09

115.3 – 116	**Kma** kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, dyke, 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts 0.5 to 1 cm in a dark gray groundmass with common disseminated calcite, non magnetic
116 – 150	**GN** Gray gneiss, fine grained, plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, quartz, traces of clinopyroxene. Gneissosity is at 40 to 50 degrees to the core axis, with local variation due to several small folds visible in the core. A few bands of tonalite are intercalcated with the gneiss, medium grained rocks of quartz, plagioclase, biotite, and garnet in contact zones: 124.5 - 125.4; 127.5 - 128.2; 129.7 - 131.4; 133.9 - 139.75 m.
150	**EOH (m)**


R3-09 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1
16
26
36
46
56
66
76
86
96
106
116
126
136
146
Depth (m)

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R3-10

HOLE-ID	R3-10	Start Date	12-Mar-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 3	End Date	14-Mar-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689375	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5854961	Length (m)	180	Geologist	
Elevation	510	Azimuth	130	Date Logged	15-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 3 to collect additional mini-bulk material.

Comments Casing left in hole, plugged at 51 m and capped.
39 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 22 BX: 1 to 5, 23 to 25 and 27 to 39.
Vancouver lab : 17 BX: 6 to 22 and 26 (library box)
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 21.57	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
21.6 to 36.85	**GRANITE** Tonalite Medium grained white tonalite with one fine grained gneiss bands at 33,60 to 34,20 meters. The tonalite is composed of quartz and feldspar with minor to no biotite. Sparse to 5% of red garnets 0,5 to1 cm in size, with a few example up to 2 cm wide. The core is massive with a few fractures at high angle or 0° to the core axis. The gneiss band is at 50° to core axis. Light hematisation of the tonalite.
36.9 to 48.6	**GN** Gneiss Fine grained gray gneiss with minor (<5%) bands of tonalite. Foliation at 40° to core axis. 2 to 5% of garnets up to 2 cm in size. The core is more fractured with a lots of pieces between 1 and 3 cm long. The main set of fracture is at high angle to the core axis with a second set (minor) at 0 to 10° to core axis. Light alteration in the fracture (chlorite). One centimeter gauge fault at 15° to core axis (1 cm is what is left, might be a few centimeter wide). Gauge fault at 44,75 m highly chloritised. One hypabyssal kimberlite dyke at 44,40 to 44,70 m. ***44.4 – 44.75 Kma*** *Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.* *Less than 5% of xenoliths <1 cm with only one example at 2 cm wide by 4 cm long of tonalite. They show reaction with th magma (small alteration rims or*

altered to a green color feldspare). 5% of lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts 0,5 cm and less. The groundmass is brown non-magnetic (1x10-3 SI units) with 5% calcite. Contacts at 30° to core axis. Small fractures of calcite cutting the dyke.

48.6 to 53.28 KB

Kimberlite breccia, TKB
Xenoliths form 50% of the core to 90% near the contact, up to 10 cm in size sub-angular to sub-rounded. The composition is 75% gneiss and 25% tonalite. There are 3 sub-angular autoliths of kimberlite hypabyssal facies, 1 cm to 6 cm wide. There are some feldspar and garnet fragments floating in the groundmass.

Sparse (<1%) small and lightly serpentinised olivine macrocristals (1mm). The olivine are sometime altered with a rim of white radial needles like crystals (Diopside ? Silica ?).

The groundmass is green non-magnetic with no calcite. A light alteration give a bluish color to the groundmass. The blue alteration form rims around autoliths, olivine macrocrysts and some feldspar fragments.

THIN SECTION TO BE MADE for identification of the blue alteration. The core has been removed from the box 7 and put in a library box.

50.04 – 50.34 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
20% of serpentinised olivine macrocrysts < 0,5 cm in size. Only a few small (<0,5 cm) xenoliths of tonalite and 1 autolith of the kimberlite breccia from above. Upper contact at 10° to core axis and lower contact is broken but at high angle to the core axis. The groundmass is dark gray non-magnetic with 5% calcite.

51.94 – 52.56 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
.Crowded with very lightly serpentinised (to a light green color) olivine macrocrysts (sometimes touching) up to 1 cm in size. 1% of sub-rounded granitoid xenoliths <2cm in size. The xenoliths show reaction with the magma (altered to a green color). Contact at 60° to core axis. The upper contact show a chill margin 2 cm wide. There is 1 pyrope (3mm) with a kelyphitic rim. The groundmass is dark gray magnetic (20x10-3 SI units) with 5% calcite. A second generation of calcite is in small vein (1 -2 mm wide and 60° to core axis) or surrounding some olivine macrocrysts.

53.3 to 58.83 Bx

Breccia.
80% of hematised tonalite and 15% of gray gneiss (from 0.5 to >30 cm) brecciated with meager groundmass (5%). The groundmass is compose of plagioclass, quartz and biotite crystals fragments with non kimberlitic fluid.

58.8 to 60.9 KB

Kimberlite breccia.
Same unit as 48,60 to 53,28 meters. Xenoliths form 95% of the core, up to 5 cm in size sub-angular to sub-rounded. The composition is 75% tonalite and 25% gneiss. The groundmass is green non-magnetic with no calcite.

60.9 to 102.1 KB

Kimberlite breccia. TKB
The xenoliths form 20 to 40% of the core, mostly small 0.1 to 4 cm with only a few example up to 10 cm sub-rounded to rounded . A good proportion show alteration rims (reaction with the magma) or are altered to a green color. The xenoliths are a mixes of 60% granitoids, 40% of gneiss. Two autoliths are noted, one of kimberlite breccia (10 cm) and one of hypabyssal facies (5 cm). Quartz and feldspar fragments are sparse and show reaction with the magma (reaction rims).

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts are scattered in the groundmass and forming less than 5% of the core. They range in size from 0.1 to 1 cm. Cr-diopside are noted inside some olivine macrocrysts.

The groundmass is brown, non-magnetic (0,2x10-3 SI units) with no calcite.

Only a few pyropes with a kelyphitic rim are noted.

From 63,82 to 65,0 m the brown groundmass is partly to completely replace by a green groundmass.

Gauge fault at 77,90 m, 1 cm wide and at 10° to core axis.

78 - 102.08m Xenoliths form 35% to 45% of the core sub-rounded to sub-angular granitoid with a small proportion of gneiss. They are mostly small (<5cm) with a second population of mega-xenoliths 10 to 70 cm wide. Some garnet up to 1 cm are noted in the granitoid. Texture of reaction with the magma are common with the smaller xenoliths (alteration rims and feldspar are green). 1-2% crystal fragments of feldspar in the groundmass with some showing rims of reaction with the magma.

5% of lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, small (<0,5 cm).

The groundmass is brown non-magnetic (0,8x10-3 SI units) with 1-2% of calcite (very light reaction with 10% HCL).

From 79,05 to 80,12 m the groundmass is very weakly magnetic (2 to 4x10-3 SI units) and darker with a few olivine macrocrystals up to 3 cm.

60.9 – 61.4 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Crowded with 40 to 50% of serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 1 cm in size. The xenoliths form less than 1% of the core, sub-rounded altered granitoid. Upper contact at 45° to core axis and lower at 20° to core axis. The groundmass is dark gray weakly magnetic (7x10-3 SI units) with abundant (10%) calcite. Calcite veins are noted near and parallel to lower contact.

78.45 – 78.8 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Crowded with very lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 1 cm in size. Sparse xenolith of granitoid are noted. They are small sub-angular. Upper contact at 40° to core axis. The groundmass is dark gray non-magnetic (0,3 to 0,5x10-3 SI units) with weak calcite (2-3%). One quartz-feldspar vein 2 mm wide at 30° to core axis.

81.4 81.6 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Common serpentinised olivine macrocrysts < 0,5 cm in size. No visible xenolith. Groundmass is dark gray non magnetic with 1% of calcite. Upper contact at 20° and lower at 30° to core axis. 1% of quart-feldspar veins at 20° to core axis.

86.85 – 88.53 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies.
10% of serpentinised (to a green color) olivine macrocrystals sub-rounded. Sometime the olivine is altered to a diopside granny smith green color or with white (feldspar like) crystal in the middle. Small (<1 cm) sub-rounded granitoid xenoliths make <2% of the core. A few xenoliths up to 2 cm are noted but sparse. The small one show reaction with the magma (feldspar are green). A few feldspar fragments are noted but sparse.

2-3% of small veins of quartz (<1mm) in the core.

The groundmass is brownish gray weakly magnetic (4 to 16x10-3 SI units) with 3-4% of calcite (weak reaction with 10% HCL).

88.53 – 91.77 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies.
Crowded with 60% of weakly serpentinies (to a light green color) olivine

macrocrystals, sub-rounded and less than 1 cm in size. The olivine give a spotted texture (light green spot in a dark groundmass).

A few scattered granitoid xenoliths <1cm in size are noted.

The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic to highly magnetic (30 to 100x10-3 SI units) with <5% calcite (weak reaction with 10% HCL).

There is a gray metallic mineral in the quartz vein (possibly magnetite or hematite specularite) sometimes cutting the olivine macrocrystals.

One 2 mm pyrope with a kelyphytic rim is noted in an olivine macrocrysts.

91.77 – 93 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies.
10 to 20% of altered olivine macrocrysts, sub-rounded and 0,1 to 0,5 cm in size. The alteration give a light green to a green color to the olivine.

Xenoliths of ganite form 5% of the core, rounded to sub-rounded < 5cm in size. They show reaction with the magma (feldspar are green). One autolith of kimberlite breccia 4 by 6 cm. Some feldspar fragments are noted but sparse.

The groundmass is dark gray, weakly magnetic (2 to 8x10-3 SI units) with <5% calcite. 1 to 3 % of the with quartz vein (<1-2mm) with no metallic mineral.

The contact are gradational and hard to find. This section is similar to 86,85 - 88,53m.

93 – 94.56 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies.
This section is very similar to 88,53-91,72 m but the olivine have a yellowish color. Crowded with 40 to 50% of altered olivine macrocrysts up to 2 cm in size. Scattered xenoliths of granite, up to 5 cm, are floating in the groundmass. One armored xenolith (1 cm in size) is noted. A few feldspar fragments are noted in the groundmass and showing reaction with the magma.

The groundmass is gray, magnetic (20 to 30x10-3 SI units) with <5% calcite. 1-35 of white quartz veins (at high angle to core axis) with in the second half of the section the gray metallic mineral.

94.56 – 96.18 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies.
Serpentinised olivine macrocryst make 20% of the core. They are sub-rounded and < 0.5 cm. The alteration is not typical in the way that inside the olivine we can see small mineral (white, green and orange).

The groundmass is highly magnetic (50 to 150x10-3 SI units) with <5% calcite (weak reaction to HCL). 3 to 4% of micro-fracture (<0,1 mm) fill with the gray metallic mineral. The fracture run in all direction.

THIN SECTION TO BE MADE for identification of alteration of the olivine macrocrysts and the gray metalic mineral in fractures. The core as been removed from the box 18 and put in a library box.

96.18 – 98.37 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies.
This section is very similar to 88,53 -91,77 m. Crowded with partly serpentinised (to a light green color) olivine macrocrysts < 1cm in size sub-rounded to sub-angular.

Granite xenoliths are noted and sparse. They are less than 3 cm in size and sub-rounded to rounded.

The groundmass is gray to dark gray, weakly magnetic (10x10-3 SI units) with < 5% calcite (weak reaction to HCL). Some of the gray metallic mineral is still present in the core but very sparse. At the end of the section, quartz vein up to 3 mm make up 1-2% of the core.

Lower contact at 55° to core axis.

98.37–99.05 KB

Kimberlite breccia. TKB
Xenoliths form less than 10% of the core, sub-rounded and < 1 cm with only a few example up to 2 cm. Autolithe form 15 of the core, sub-rounded and up to 5 cm in size. The feldspar fragments make 10% of the core and show reaction with the magna (green color). Partly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make less than 55 of the core. They are sub-rounded with some with core of non- serpentinised. The groundmass is medium grain (recristalisation cause by the dyke ?) light gray non magnetic (0,2x10-3 SI units) with 1% calcite.

100.97 –101.1 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite facie dyke.
Crowded with lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts sub-rounded and 0.1 to 0,5 cm in size. Sparse feldspar fragments in the groundmass. The groundmass is dark gray non magnetic (0,5x10-3 SI units) with 5% of calcite. Lower contact at 4° to core axis.

101.55–102.1 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite facie dyke.
Same as 100,97 - 101,12 m. Upper contact is a gauge fault at 30° to core axis and lower contact at 15° to core axis. On the lower contact, the olivine are up to 80% of the core (possible fluidized texture ?)

102 to 156.5 GRANITE

Tonalite

102.08 - 117m Medium grained tonalite (80%) and fine grained gneiss bands (20%). The tonalite is composed of quartz and feldspar with minor to no biotite. Sparse to 1% of red garnets 0,5 to1 cm in size. The core is fractured at high angle. The foliation in the gneiss band are at 40° to core axis. Light hematisation of the tonalite.

117 - 156.45m Medium grained tonalite (90%), diorite (5%) and fine grained gneiss bands (50%). The tonalite is composed of quartz and feldspar with minor to no biotite. The core is fractured at high angle. The tonalite is highly hematised, chloritised and fractured (from 0,5 cm to 10 cm pieces). Pyrite can make up to 3% of the core.

The core box 26 from 125,03 m to 128,45m has been ship to Vancouver as a library box for a gold assay.

156 to 170.5 GN

Gneiss

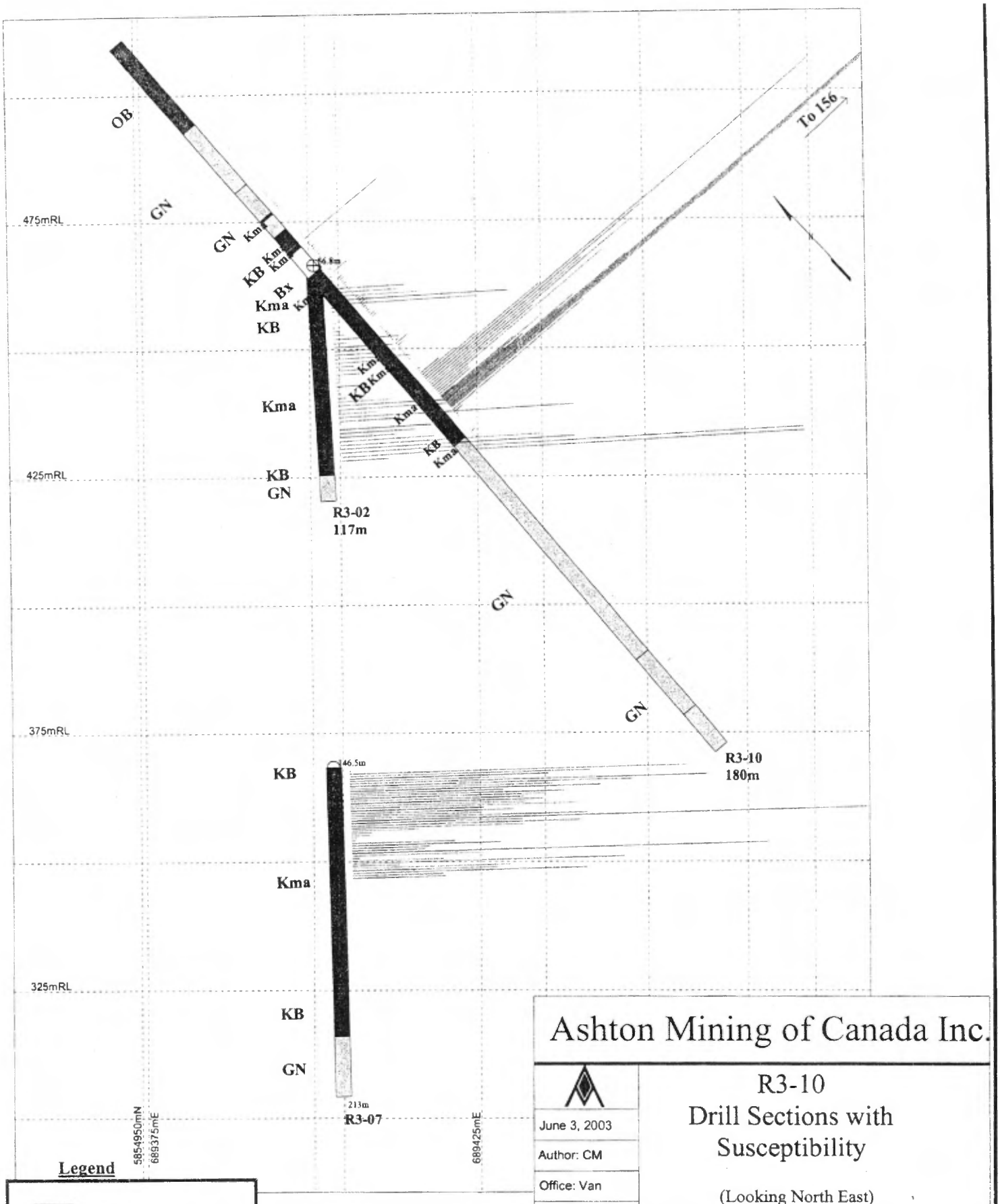
Dark gray color, fine grained gneiss with one granite dyke. Garnet (dark red to black) up to 1 cm in size make 1 to 5% of the core. The core is highly broken and fractured.

Granite dyke at 160,20 - 162,15

171 to 180 GRANITE

Hematised coarse grained tonalite. The core is badly broken. Garnet up to 1 cm and rounded are scattered in the granite. Compose of plagioclass, quartz and biotite.

180 EOH (m)



Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

R3-10
Drill Sections with Susceptibility

(Looking North East)

June 3, 2003

Author: CM

Office: Van

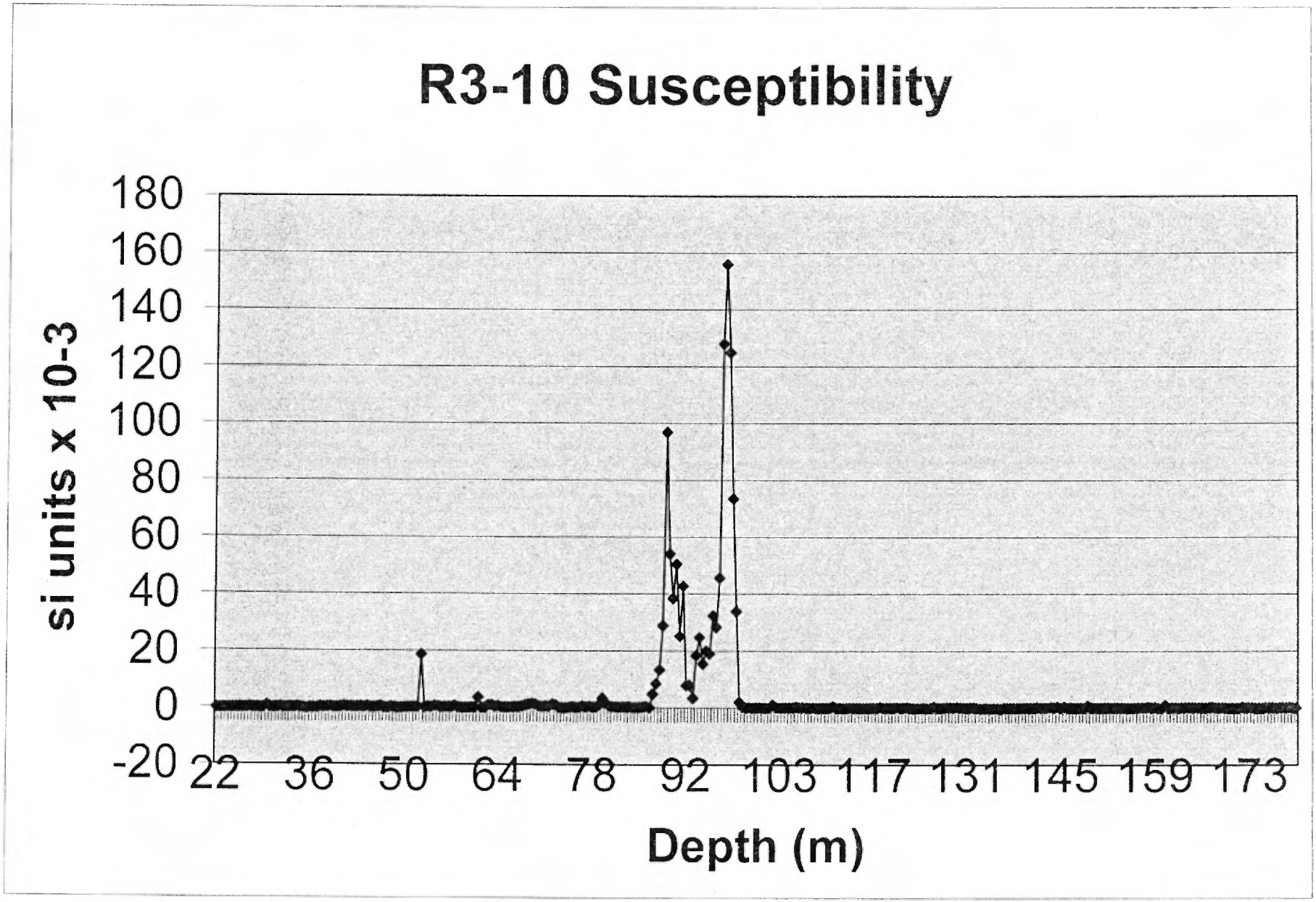
Proj: UTM18 NAD27

20 0 20 40

Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\


R3-10 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
-20
22
36
50
64
78
92
103
117
131
145
159
173
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining — Property:

Borehole Number: R3-10 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 128 true | Logged by: Jean-François Desmeules, Technician

Northing: 5854956 | Easting: 689375 | Date: 13 Mar 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn			
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	22.15	OB																								
22.15	24	gr	76	27	R3	W2																			30	
24	27	gr	92	53	R3	W2																			42	
27	30	gr	100	98	R3	W1																			0	
30	33	gr	100	93	R3	W1																			5	
33	36	gr	96	71	R3	W1																			5	
36	39	gn	93	52	R3	W2																			33	
39	42	gn	100	26	R3	W2																				MOSTLY BROKEN CORE
42	45	gn	98	12	R1-R2	W2-W3																				MOSTLY BROKEN CORE
45	48	gn	100	37	R2	W2-W3																			50	
48	51	kb	99	36	R1-R2	W2-W3																			81	
51	54	kb	100	73	R1-R3	W2																			16	
54	57	bx	99	86	R3	W2																			5	
57	60	kb	98	83	R2-R3	W2																			8	
60	63	kb	100	48	R1-R2	W2-W3																			61	
63	66	kb	100	35	R1	W2																			19	
66	69	kb	98	80	R1	W2																			7	
69	72	kb	98	85	R1	W2																				
72	75	kb	98	87	R1	W2																			15	
75	78	kb	97	93	R1	W2																				
78	81	kb	100	75	R1-R3	W2																			15	
81	84	kb	98	78	R1	W2																			26	
84	87	kb	98	87	R1	W2																			14	
87	90	kma	98	89	R1	W1-W2																			8	
90	93	kma	100	71	R1	W1-W2																			6	
93	96	kma	99	86	R1	W1-W2																			13	
96	99	kma	100	90	R1	W1-W2																			14	
99	102	kma	100	65	R1	W2																			32	
102	105	gr	100	10	R3	W2-W3																				MOSTLY BROKEN CORE
105	108	gr	100	53	R3	W2																			110	
108	111	gr	100	53	R3	W2																			65	
111	114	gr	100	60	R3	W2																			22	
114	117	gr	100	42	R3	W2																			68	
117	120	gr	100	4	R3	W2-W3																				ALMOST ALL BROKEN CORE
120	123	gr	100	3	R3	W3																				ALMOST ALL BROKEN CORE
123	126	gr	100	9	R3	W3																				ALMOST ALL BROKEN CORE

Geotechnical Summary Log — Hole No. R3 — Ashton Mining — Property: — Logged by: Franç... Boulmeule..., Technician

Northing: 5854956 Easting: 689375 Date: 13 Mar 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH															Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn			
126	129	gr	100	17	R3	W3																				ALMOST ALL BROKEN CORE
129	132	gr	100	0	R3	W3-W4																				ALMOST ALL BROKEN CORE
132	135	gr	100	0	R3	W3-W4																				ALMOST ALL BROKEN CORE
135	138	gr	100	0	R3	W3-W4																				ALMOST ALL BROKEN CORE
138	141	gr	100	0	R3	W4																				ALMOST ALL BROKEN CORE
141	144	gr	57	18	R3	W4																			96	ONLY 1.66 M OF CORE \ MOSTLY BROKEN CORE
144	147	gr	100	54	R2-R3	W4																			93	
147	150	gr	100	12	R2-R3	W4																				ALMOST ALL BROKEN CORE
150	153	gr	100	42	R2-R3	W4																			85	MOSTLY BROKEN CORE
153	156	gr	100	7	R2-R3	W4																				ALMOST ALL BROKEN CORE
156	159	gn	100	46	R2-R3	W4																			136	
159	162	gn	100	45	R3	W2																			147	
162	165	gn	100	13	R3	W2																			170	
165	168	gn	97	52	R3	W2																			91	
168	171	gn	100	53	R3	W2																			53	
171	174	gr	100	24	R3	W2																			153	
174	177	gr	100	71	R3	W2																			62	
177	180	gr	92	43	R3	W2																			60	End of hole

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R3-11

HOLE-ID	R3-11	Start Date	14-Mar-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 3	End Date	16-Mar-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689397	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5854982	Length (m)	120	Geologist	
Elevation	510	Azimuth	130	Date Logged	16-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 3 to collect additional mini-bulk material.

Comments Casing left in hole, plugged and capped.
21 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 6 BX: 16 to 21
Vancouver lab : 15 BX: 1 to 15
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 32.17	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
32.2 to 54.4	**KB** Kimberlite breccia, TKB Xenoliths form 60% to 70% of the core, sub-angular to sub-rounded granitoid (60% in proportion) and gneiss (40% in proportion) up to 3 cm in size. Some of the xenoliths show reaction with the magma (small alteration rims). A second population 5 to 20 cm is noted but sparse and only a few example are visible. 5% of the core is compose of feldspar, quartz and biotite fragments < 2 mm in size and showing some reaction with the magma (rims of alteration and feldspar sometimes green). Partly to totally serpentinised olivine macrocrysts form 5% of the core. They are sub-rounded and < 0,5 cm in size with only a few example up to 1 cm. The groundmass is dark brown weakly magnetic (from 1 to 7x10-3 SI units) with no calcite. Trace of calcite is visible (reaction with HCL) at the boundary of some of the roc fragments and in fractures. Some of the fracture are open witch give less strength to the core and it is more broken up. A few fractures with quartz-feldspar-calcite are at low angle to core axis. ***40.2 – 44.5 KB*** *Kimberlite breccia, TKB* *Xenoliths form 30%, sub-angular to sub-rounded granitoid and gneiss in equal proportion between 1 and 2 cm in size with only a few up to 5 cm. Only 1 to 3% of feldspar fragments.* *One mantle nodules of hazburgite (2,5 cm x 5 cm) with 4 pyropes up to 5 mm with kelyphitic rims (maybe G10 with lilac color) at 44,15.* *10% very lightly serpentinised (to a black color) olivine macrocrysts sub-rounded*

and < 1 cm in size.

The groundmass is gray, weakly magnetic (from 5 to 10x10-3 SI units) with no calcite.

54.4 to 70.65 KB

Kimberlite breccia, TKB

Xenoliths form 50% to 60% of the core, sub-angular to sub-rounded granitoid and gneiss up to 10 cm in size. 5% of feldspar fragments in the core that show practically no reaction with the magma. Cored autoliths (pelletal lapilli) are common, up to 4 cm in size with olivine and xenoliths (armored xenoliths) kernels (one example with a 2 cm olivine kernels). A few autoliths are noted in the core and are up to 7 cm and of hypabyssal facies.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm in size. Some olivine show heart of non serpentinised.

One nodule (3 cm x 6 cm) compose of 95% biotite. One pyrope is noted in the core.

The groundmass is mostly brown but commonly mottled to green, non-magnetic (0,2x10-3 SI units) with no calcite.

63.8 -64.2 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
10% of small serpentinised olivine macrocrysts. Less than 1% of granitoid xenoliths < 2cm in size. 2 pyrope (1-2 mm) with kelyphitic rims are noted. The groundmass is black weakly magnetic (11x10-3 SI units) with 5% calcite. Contacts are at 40° to core axis.

70.7 to 74.85 Bx

Breccia

Medium grained white tonalite brecciated with a meager plagioclass-quartz-garnet-biotite groundmass (5% of the core). The composition of the tonalite is quartz and plagioclass with 2% of disseminated red garnets 1 to 5 mm in size.

The groundmass is green with a bluish hue with no kimberlite fluid.

A 2 cm galena chunk.

71.68 -71.72 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Fine grained serpentinised olivine macrocrysts <0,5 cm in a fine grained groundmass. The groundmass is non-magnetic with 10% calcite. Contact at 40° to core axis. The dyke is 4 cm wide.

72.35 -72.4 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
The dyke is 0,5 cm wide and at 20° to core axis. Same description as the dyke above.

73.65 -73.8 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make up 20% of the core, sub-rounded and < 1cmin size. Less than 1% of granitoid xenoliths sub-angular and less than 1 cm in size. The xenoliths show some reaction with the magma (feldspar are green). 3 pyrope (< 3mm) with kelyphitic rims are noted. One of them is inside and olivine macrocrysts. The groundmass is black, non magnetic with 5% calcite. Contact at 40° to core axis.

74.9 to 120 GN

Gneiss

Fine grained intermediate gneiss (85%) with minor bands of tonalite (15%) up to 6 meter wide. The foliation in the gneiss is 10 to 90° to core axis but is usually at 45° to core axis. 1 to 2% of red garnet disseminated in the roc. Pyrite is noted in the fracture or disseminated in the gneiss.

White tonalite from 102,40 to 108,0 meter.

84 –84.6 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make up 25% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm in size. A few armored xenoliths are noted, < 2 cm in size and sub-rounded. The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (40 to 50x10-3 SI units) with 10% calcite. A few quartz-calcite vein (1 to 2 mm) cut the core at high angle.

87.6 –89 ***Kma***

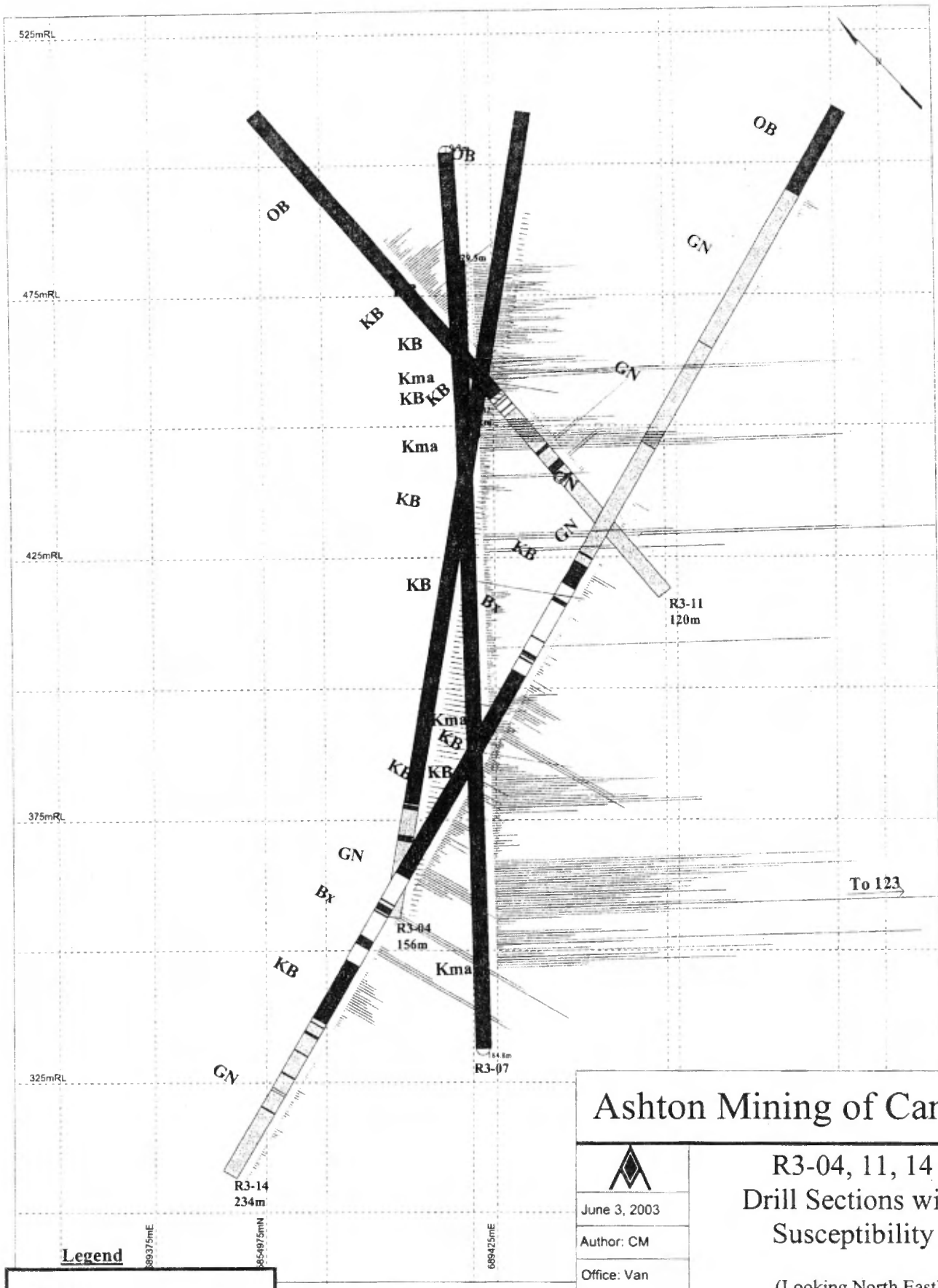
Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrystals up to 1 cm in size and sub-rounded. Xenoliths of granitoid and gneiss less than 5% of the core, angular to sub-rounded and up to 3 cm in size. The xenoliths show strong reaction with the magma (feldspar and some xenoliths are dark green). The groundmass is dark gray, weakly magnetic (12x10-3 SI units) with 10% calcite. Scattered pyrope (< 3mm) with kelyphitic rims are noted. Upper contact at 70° to core axis and lower contact at 35° to core axis. A few quartz-calcite vein cut the core at high angle.

The groundmass is dark gray, weakly magnetic (from 4 to 12 x10-3 SI units) with 10 to 15% calcite. Upper contact at 70° to core axis and lower contact at 35° to core axis.

90.95 –91.37 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
20% serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to1 cm and sub-rounded. A few olivine show praticaly no alteration. Less than 1 % small granitoid xenoliths. They are sub-rounded and show reaction with magna. The upper contact is at 80° to core axis. The groundmass is weakly magnetic (6x10-3 SI units0 with 5 to 10% calcite.

120 EOH (m)



Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

R3-04, 11, 14 Drill Sections with Susceptibility

(Looking North East)

June 3, 2003	
Author: CM	
Office: Van	
Proj: UTM18 NAD27	

20 0 20 40

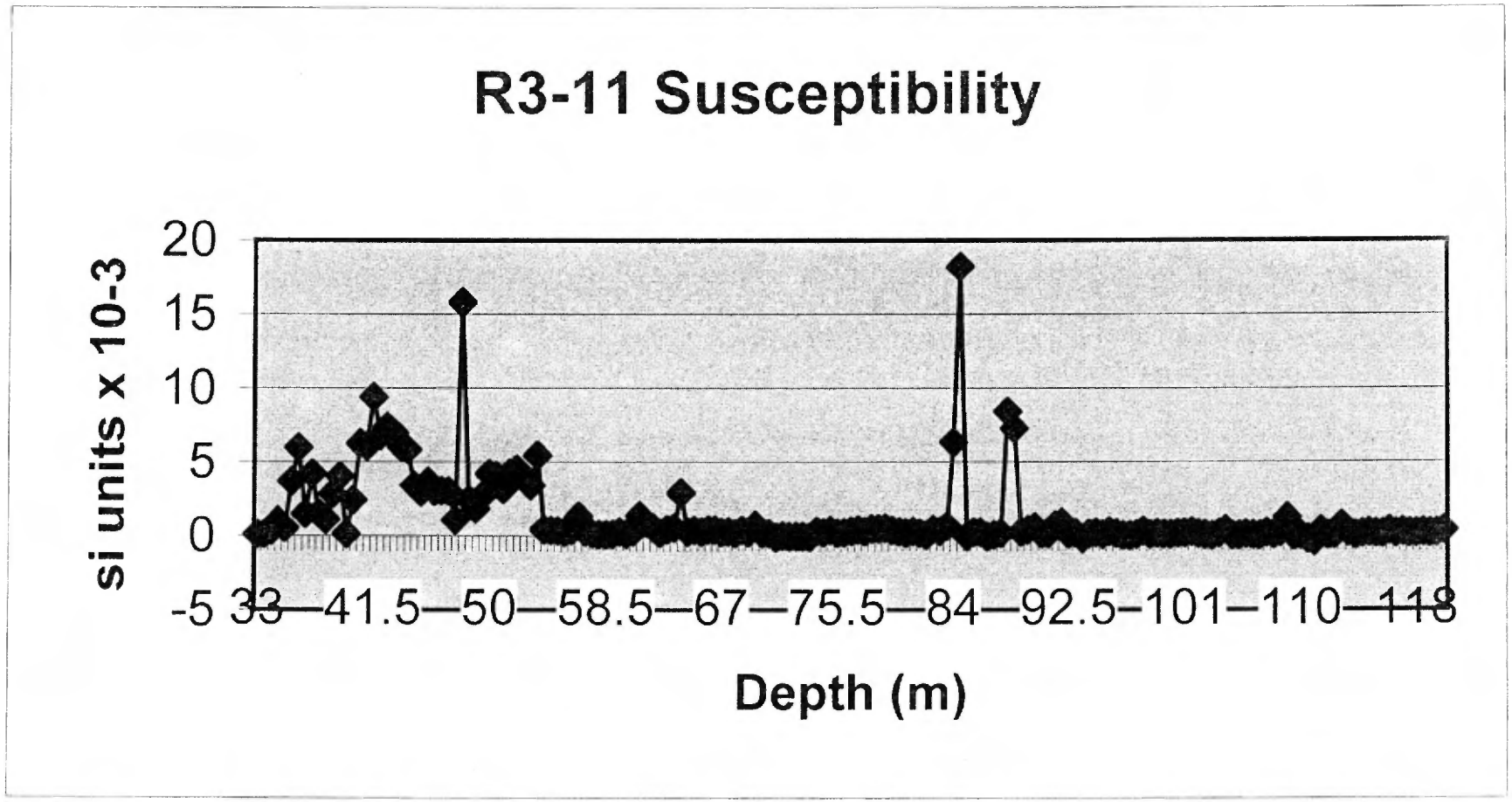
Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\

Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite


R3-11 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
20
15
10
5
0
-5
33
41.5
50
58.5
67
75.5
84
92.5
101
110
118
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary : 00 — Ashton Mining — Property:

Borehole Number: R3-11 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 128 true | Logged by: Jean-François Desmeules, Technician

Northing: 5854980 | Easting: 689394 | Date: 16 Mar 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn		
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja			
32.17	33	OB																							
33	36	kb	87	49	R1	w2																		53	
36	39	kb	100	78	R1	w2																		12	
39	42	kb	82	50	R1	w2																		76	
42	45	kb	100	72	R1	w2																		23	
45	48	kb	100	54	R1	w2																		48	
48	51	kb	93	54	R1	w2-w3																		47	
51	54	kb	97	43	R1	w2-w3																		51	
54	57	kb	98	45	R1	w2-w3																		84	
57	60	kb	100	72	R1	w2																		10	
60	63	kb	100	73	R1	w2																		36	
63	66	kb	98	80	R1	w2																		33	
66	69	kb	100	87	R1	w2																		8	
69	72	bx	100	65	R1-R2	w2																		40	
72	75	bx	100	83	R3-R1	w2																		8	
75	78	gn	100	85	R3	w2																		15	
78	81	gn	100	55	R3-R1	w2																		95	
81	84	gn	96	72	R3	w2																		21	
84	87	gn	95	71	R1-R3	w2																		25	
87	90	kma	97	50	R1-R3	w2																		12	
90	93	gn	100	50	R1-R3	w2																		16	
93	96	gn	100	79	R3	w2																		27	
96	99	gn	98	64	R3	w2																		8	
99	102	gn	98	85	R3	w2																			
102	105	gn	100	91	R3-R4	w2																			
105	108	gn	100	93	R3-R4	w2																			
108	111	gn	91	83	R3	w2																		5	
111	114	gn	97	86	R3	w2																			
114	117	gn	100	81	R3	w2																		26	
117	120	gn	100	86	R3	w2																		5	END OF HOLE

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining — Property

Borehole Number: R3-11 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 128 true | Logged by: Jean-François Desmeules, Technician

Northing: 5854980 | Easting: 689394 | Date: 16 Mar 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
32.17	33	OB																						
33	36	kb	87	49	R1	w2																	53	
36	39	kb	100	78	R1	w2																	12	
39	42	kb	82	50	R1	w2																	76	
42	45	kb	100	72	R1	w2																	23	
45	48	kb	100	54	R1	w2																	48	
48	51	kb	93	54	R1	w2-w3																	47	
51	54	kb	97	43	R1	w2-w3																	51	
54	57	kb	98	45	R1	w2-w3																	84	
57	60	kb	100	72	R1	w2																	10	
60	63	kb	100	73	R1	w2																	36	
63	66	kb	98	80	R1	w2																	33	
66	69	kb	100	87	R1	w2																	8	
69	72	bx	100	65	R1-R2	w2																	40	
72	75	bx	100	83	R3-R1	w2																	8	
75	78	gn	100	85	R3	w2																	15	
78	81	gn	100	55	R3-R1	w2																	95	
81	84	gn	96	72	R3	w2																	21	
84	87	gn	95	71	R1-R3	w2																	25	
87	90	kma	97	50	R1-R3	w2																	12	
90	93	gn	100	50	R1-R3	w2																	16	
93	96	gn	100	79	R3	w2																	27	
96	99	gn	98	64	R3	w2																	8	
99	102	gn	98	85	R3	w2																		
102	105	gn	100	91	R3-R4	w2																		
105	108	gn	100	93	R3-R4	w2																		
108	111	gn	91	83	R3	w2																	5	
111	114	gn	97	86	R3	w2																		
114	117	gn	100	81	R3	w2																	26	
117	120	gn	100	86	R3	w2																	5	END OF HOLE

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R3-12

HOLE-ID	R3-12	*Start Date*	16-Mar-03	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly	Renard 3	*End Date*	18-Mar-03	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*Contractor*	Forage Chibougamau	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689395	*Core Size*	NQ	*District*	
Northing	5855018	*Length (m)*	206.9	*Geologist*	
Elevation	510	*Azimuth*	130	*Date Logged*	18-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	*Dip*	-50	*Logged by*	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				
Purpose	Delineation of Renard 3 to collect additional mini-bulk material.				
Comments	Casing left in hole, plugged at 25m and capped. 46 Core boxes. Stored at Emmanuel lake : 23 BX: 1 to 13 and 37 to 46. Vancouver lab : 23 BX: 14 to 36. Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium				

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 to 17.35	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits. Some bloc of gneiss, magnetic granite.
17.4 to 43.75	**GRANITE** Granite Coarse grained tonalite (80% of the core) with minor bands of fine grained gneiss (20% of the core). The tonalite compose of plagioclase, quartz, 5% of pyroxene and some biotite. It is white to light pink (hematisation in the fracture of the plagioclase grain) in color. The foliation in the gneiss is at low angle to core axis (<30°). The main fractures are at high angle to the core axis (>75°). The core is lightly broken up. Garnet make 1 to locally 3% of the core (up 1 cm in size). Shear zone at 29,75 to 30,30 m. Strong shistosity at 30° to core angle. At 42,10 m is a magnetite chunk over 5 cm. Between 24,0 and 27,0 there is 80 cm of core missing (only 2.2 m of core between the 2 blocs)..
43.8 to 76.38	**GN** Gneiss Same as above but the gneiss make up 70%mof the core and the tonalite make 30%. Pyrite and possibly chalcopyrite is noted in trace up to locally 1% disseminated in the gneiss, in fracture or in some of the pegmatite bands. Foliation from 0 to 30° to core axis. Bleu alteration of some fracture.
76.4 to 83.97	**Bx** Breccia. Fine grained gray gneiss brecciated with a meager green groundmass (<1% of the core). The groundmass is compose of crystal fragment from the country roc (plagioclase, quartz and garnet).

82,45 is a small dyke of kimberlite related groundmass (with olivine) about 0,5 cm wide and at 30° to core axis.

77.15 – 77.7 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make up 15 to 20% of the core, subrounded and < 1cm in size. Sometime, the olivine macrocrysts are fractured with a black alteration. The proportion of olivine is less near the lower contact. Xenoliths make less than 1% of the roc. They are small (<0,5 cm) and show some reaction with the magma. The groundmass is gray, non magnetic with >10% calcite. The upper contact is at 40° to core axis and lower contact at 55° to core axis.

82.6 – 82.65 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make up 5% of the core, subrounded and small (usually 1 to 4 mm) with only one example up to 1 cm in size. No xenolith. The groundmass is non magnetic wit 20% calcite. The core at the contact is broken-up.

84 to 132.2 KB

Kimberlite breccia, TKB
Xenoliths make 40% of the core, angular to subrounded tonalite, gneiss and ganitoid. They are usually less than 2 cm in size with a second population of 5 to 10 cm wide. Roc fragments (< 5mm) make 5% of the core. The fragments and small xenoliths show reaction with the magma (ferdspar are green and small reaction rims). Autolith are common and scattered throughout the section, up to 5 cm and of hypabyssal facies.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make between 5 and up to 10% of the roc. They are subrounded and <0,5 cm in size. Some cored olivine are noted.

Peridotite xenolith at 87,30 m, 13 cm wide subrounded.

The groundmass is brown non magnetic (1x10-3 SI units) with no calcite.

From 111,20 to 116,08 the brown groundmass is replace by the green groundmass.

116.1 - 132.15m Country roc blocs (tonalite and gneiss0 breciated by a meager kimberlite groundmass that make up to 1% of the core. Blocs of tonalite are up to 1,8 m wide. 3 autoliths of hypabyssal facies are noted and range between 5 to 20 cm in size. The autoliths are brown, 5 to 10% of calcite and only a few xenoliths inside.

The groundmass is green with some scattered olivine macrocrysts. It is non magnetic with no calcite.

113 – 114 Kma

hypabyssal kinberlite dyke,
Lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10 to locally 155 of the core, subrounded and < 1 cm in size (usually 0,5 cm).

A few xenoliths are scattered in the dyke. They are < 4 cm in size and subrounded of tonalite composition. They show some reaction with the magma.

5 pyrope with kelyphitic rims are noted. They are less than 3 mm in size. A few small veins (1 mm) of calcite are noted.

The groundmass is dark green magnetic (26x10-3 SI units) with 5 to 10% calcite. The contacts are at 30° to core axis.

122.25 – 129.5 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the core, subrounded and small (<0,5 cm). Alteration of the olivine in to different color (with, green, dark green and translucent). The proportion of olivine is variable thrughtout the section.

4 xenoliths are noted, from 8 to 30 cm wide of tonalite. The show strong reaction with the magma and have contaminated the groundmass for 20 cm away from the xenoliths.

The groundmass is deep blue and fairly uniforme non magnetic (0,2 to 1,0 x 10-3 SI units) except for a small section between 125,60 to 125,80 meters were the susceptibility is about 10 x10-3 SI units. Calcite make 5% of the groundmass. Upper contact at 30° to core axis and lower contact at 35° to core axis.

Pyrope are scattered in the section and usually less than 3 mm in size.

Small section is sometime crowded with olivine showing maybe some contact between multiple dyke.

The core is harder than usual.

THIN SECTION TO BE MADE for identification of the facies of dyke. The core from 125,35 to 125,45 m and from 128,30 to 128,45 m has been removed from the box 25 and put in a library box.

132 to 206.9 GRANITE

Tonalite

Medium grained white tonalite (70% of the core) composed of quartz and feldspar with minor to no biotite and bands of fine grained gneiss (30% of the core). Sparse to 5% of red garnets up to 1 cm in size, are disseminated in the tonalite and gneiss. A few speck of pyrite are visible. The core is massive with few fractures at high angle or 15° to the core axis. The foliation in the gneiss is 20 to 40° to core axis. A very light hematisation of the tonalite is visible in some places.

From 177,0 to 178,75 there is a granite dyke.
From 180,90 to 203,33 mafic gneiss.
From 200,05 to 201,30 pink granite dyke.
From 196,20 to 196,60 up to 2% pyrite in a small altered zone.

133.8 – 134.3 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.
20% of serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, subrounded and up to 1 cm in size.
Only 1 small tonalite xenolith 1 cm wide.

The groundmass is dark gray magnetic (60x10-3 SI units) with 10% calcite. Upper contact at 60° to core axis and lower contact at 20° to core axis. 3 to 5% of small (2 mm) quartz-calcite veins at 40° to core axis. One pyrope with kelyphitic rims 2 mm.

134.5 – 134.6 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.
Same as above but only 1 cm wide. Contacts are at 30° to core axis. 1 pyrope is noted. No calcite in the groundmass and non magnetic..

135.58 – 135.7 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.
Same as above but only 1 cm wide. Contacts are at 20° to core axis. The groundmass is brown with no calcite. Non magnetic.

135.97 – 136.4 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.
Lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts are 1 cm and less in size and make up to 25 to 30% of the core.

A few xenoliths of tonalite are visible and are less 2 cm in size. They show weak reaction with the magma.

The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (20x10-3 SI units) with 5% calcite.

A few pyrope (5) are noted with kelyphitic rims and up 4 mm in size. Upper

contact at 30° to core axis and lower contact at 50° to core axis.

143.04 – 143.5 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.
Very lightly serpentinised olivines macrocrysts make 10-20% of the core excepted at the upper contact were it is crowded with 80% of olivine (olivine supported texture). The macrocrysts are < 1 cm in size.

Only a few example of tonalite xenoliths are noted and <2 cm in size.

A few quartz-magnetite veins cut the groundmass and the olivine macrocrysts at 30° to core axis and they are 2 to 3 mm wide.

The groundmass is dark gray with 5% calcite and magnetic (30x10-3 SI units). One pyrope with kelyphitic rim is noted. The contacts are at 35° to core axis.

155.1 – 155.8 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.
5 to 10% of serpentinised olivine macrocrysts < 0,5 cm in size, sub-rounded. Xenoliths make 5% of the core, subangular, < 3 cm and of tonalite composition. Roc fragments make 5% of the core. They are compose of feldspar, biotite and plagioclas and < 0,5 cm in size.

The groundmass is dark brown with 105 of calcite and non magnetic (0,4x10-3 SI units). The contacts are at 15° to core axis.

156.3 – 156.6 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.
Lightly serpentinised olivine crystals make less than 10% of the core and < 4 mm in size. The groundmass is dark gray with 10% of calcite and non magnetic. The upper contact is at 50° to core axis and show a chill margin up to 0,5 cm. The lower contact is at 25° to core axis.

156.63 – 157.2 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10 to 20% of the core, subrounded and < 0,5 cm in size.

Xenoliths make <5% of the core, subrounded to subangular of granotoid and tonalite composition and <5 cm in size.

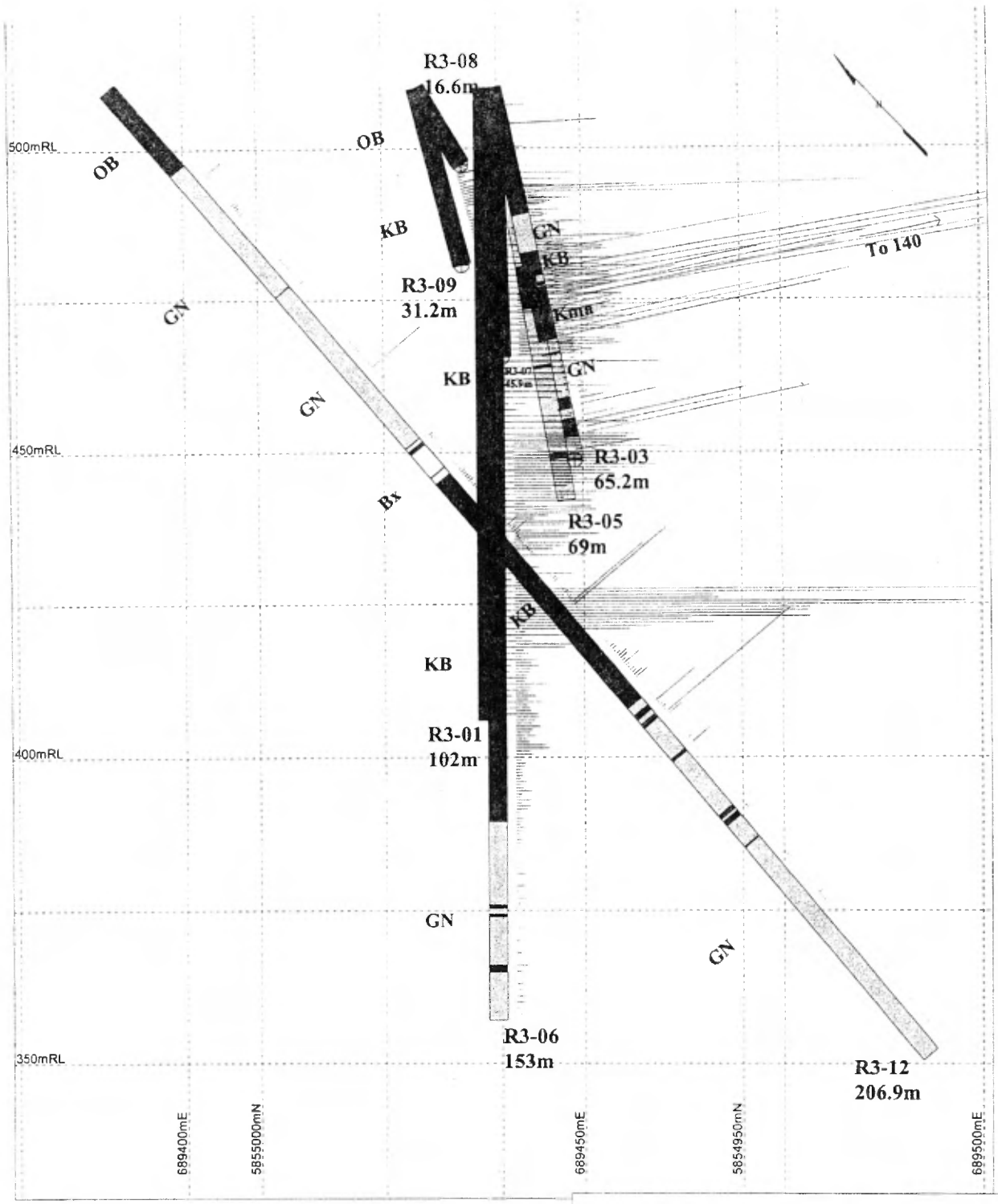
The groundmass is non magnetic with 10% calcite. Upper contact at 25° to core axis and lower contact at 35° to core axis.

A few pyrope with kelyphitic rims are noted and < 3 mm in size.

161.65 – 161.8 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 20 to 255 of the dyke, subrounded and < 0,5 cm. The groundmass is black, non magnetic with 10% calcite. Contacts are at 15° to core axis and the dyke is 2 cm wide.

206.9 EOH (m)



Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

June 3, 2003	R3-12 Drill Sections with Susceptibility
Author: CM	
Office: Van	(Looking North East)
Proj: UTM18 NAD27	

20 0 20 40

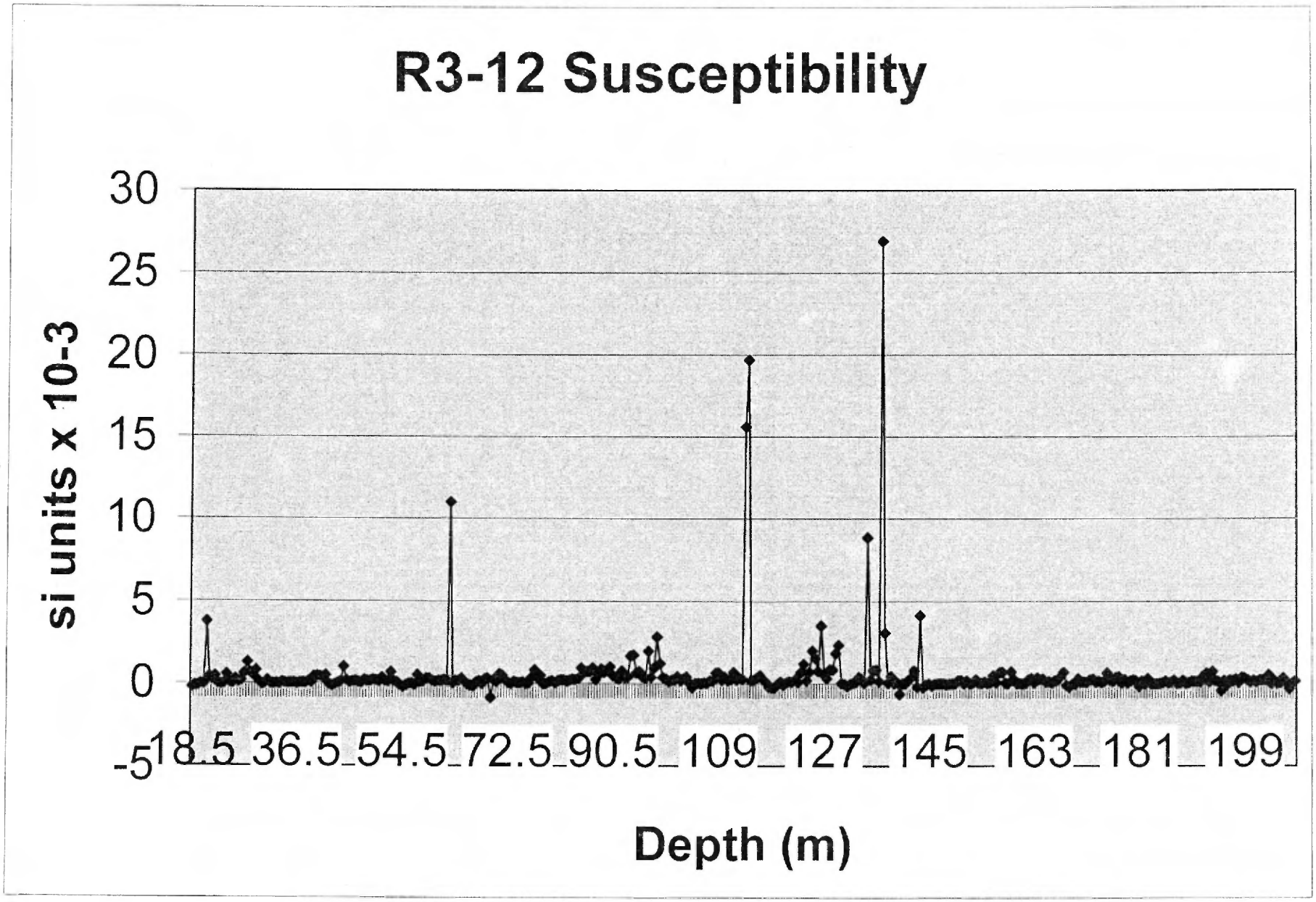
Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\

Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite


R3-12 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
18.5
36.5
54.5
72.5
90.5
109
127
145
163
181
199
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log — Ashton mining — Property

Borehole Number: R3-12 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 128 true | Logged by: Jean-François Desmeules, Technician

Northing: 5855018 | Easting: 689393 | Date: 15 Mar 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	
0	18.15	OB																								
18.15	21	gr	94	73	R3	W2																			12	
21	24	gr	100	69	R3	W2																			31	
24	27	gr	73	42	R3	W2-W3																			33	
27	30	gr	100	49	R3	W2-W3																			46	
30	33	gr	100	56	R3	W2-W3																			31	
33	36	gr	100	49	R3	W2-W3																			75	
36	39	gr	100	43	R3	W2																			58	
39	42	gr	91	56	R3	W2																			41	
42	45	gr	100	28	R3	W2																			72	
45	48	gn	100	50	R3	W2																			69	
48	51	gn	100	60	R3	W2																			19	
51	54	gn	100	60	R3	W2																			57	
54	57	gn	83	52	R3	W2																			35	
57	60	gn	100	66	R3	W2																			28	
60	63	gn	100	63	R3	W2																			66	
63	66	gn	100	60	R3	W2																			14	
66	69	gn	96	56	R3	W2																			25	
69	72	gn	99	79	R3	W2																				
72	75	gn	97	91	R3-R4	W2																			5	
75	78	bx	98	54	R4-R1	W2																			35	
78	81	bx	100	61	R3	W2																			36	
81	84	bx	100	58	R3	W2																			65	
84	87	kb	100	90	R1	W2																			7	
87	90	kb	100	89	R1	W2																			16	
90	93	kb	100	87	R1	W2																			5	
93	96	kb	100	89	R1	W2																				
96	99	kb	96	87	R1	W2																			15	
99	102	kb	97	81	R1	W2																			17	
102	105	kb	98	85	R1-R2	W2																			5	
105	108	kb	99	97	R1-R2	W2																				
108	111	kb	98	85	R1	W2																				
111	114	kb	90	51	R1	W2-W3																			35	
114	117	kb	100	75	R1-R3	W2																			41	
117	120	kb	100	53	R3-R1	W2																			44	
120	123	kb	100	54	R3-R1	W2																			30	

Geotechnical Summary Log — Ashton Mining — Property

Borehole Number: R3-12 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 128 true | Logged by: Jean-François Desrheules, Technician

Northing: 5855018 | Easting: 689393 | Date: 15 Mar 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
123	126	kma	100	86	R1	W1-W2																				
126	129	kma	99	84	R1	W1-W2																			21	
129	132	kb	97	77	R1-R3	W1-W2																			5	
132	135	gr	100	70	R1-R3	W2																			10	kma between 133 to 136
135	138	gr	100	69	R1-R3	W2																			10	kma between 133 to 137
138	141	gr	100	73	R3	W2																			42	
141	144	gr	95	84	R3-R2	W2																				
144	147	gr	100	70	R3	W2																			21	
147	150	gr	100	86	R3	W2																			10	
150	153	gr	92	57	R3	W2																			25	
153	156	gr	100	43	R3-R1	W2																			64	
156	159	gr	100	60	R1-R3	W2																			12	
159	162	gr	100	61	R3	W2																			10	
162	165	gr	100	90	R3	W2																			5	
165	168	gr	100	94	R3	W2																			8	
168	171	gr	100	86	R3	W2																				
171	174	gr	100	80	R3	W2-W3																			20	
174	177	gr	100	86	R3	W2																				
177	180	gr	96	82	R3	W2																				
180	183	gr	100	70	R3	W2																			5	
183	186	gr	96	95	R3	W2																				
186	189	gr	100	94	R3	W2																				
189	192	gr	100	88	R3	W2																			7	
192	195	gr	100	98	R3	W2																			5	
195	198	gr	97	93	R3	W2																			14	
198	201	gr	99	74	R3	W2-W3																			23	
201	204	gr	99	86	R3	W2-W3																			10	
204	207	gr	91	89	R3	W2																				EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R3-13

HOLE-ID	R3-13	Start Date	18-Mar-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 3	End Date	20-Mar-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689509	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5854947	Length (m)	192	Geologist	
Elevation	510	Azimuth	310	Date Logged	20-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 3 to collect additional mini-bulk material.

Comments Casing left in hole, plugged at 25m and capped.
42 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 18 BX: 1 to 3 and 28 to 42
Vancouver lab : 24 BX: 4 to 27
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 15	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
15 to 31.4	**GN** Gneiss Fine grained gneiss (60% of the core) with bands of medium grained white tonalite (40% of the core) composed of quartz and feldspar with minor to no biotite. The foliation in the gneiss is at 80° to core axis. Sparse to 5% of red garnets up to 1 cm in size, are disseminated in the tonalite and gneiss. The fractures are at 70° and 20° to core axis.
31.4 to 37.2	**KB** Kimberlite breccia, TKB 31.4 - 33.56m Xenoliths make 10 to 15% of the core, subangular to subrounded granitoid and tonalite composition and between 1 to 3 cm wide. Roc fragments make up 10% of the core. The fragments and small xenoliths show some reaction with the magma. Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the core, rounded to subrounded and small (usually <3 mm). A few pyrope with a kelyphitic rim and Cr-diopside are noted inside olivine macrocrysts. Some olivine show heart of non serpentinied. The groundmass is dark gray, non magnetic (0,5x10-3 SI units) with very weak calcite. 33.56 - 37.2m Xenoliths make 3 to 5% of the core, subangular tonalite and aplite. The white xenoliths have calcite that in some case has been wash away and living open space cavities. Serpentinised olivines macrocrysts make 10% of the core, subangular and < 4mm in size. The groundmass is light green, non magnetic with no calcite. The units has a distinctive texture of light

green groundmass spotted with black olivine. The contacts are gradational.

37.2 to 112.6 KB

Kimberlite breccia, TKB
Xenoliths make 30 to 40% of the core, sub-rounded to sub-angular tonalite, gneiss and granitoid composition and up to 5 cm with only a few example up to 10 cm. Some xenoliths show reaction with the magma. Some small xenoliths fragments show recrystalisation of sillimanite (bleu needles) and amphibole. One possible autolith, 2 cm, that has reacted with the magma.

Serpentinised and non serpentinised olivine macrocryst make 20 to 30% of the core, they are subrounded. A few are up to 3 cm in size.

The groundmass is brown non magnetic (between 0,5x10-3 to 1x10-3 SI units) with no calcite.

At 54,30 there is a big 14 cm autolith of hypabyssal kimberlit facies. The groundmass is black and fine grained. The boundary show some reaction with the magma.

VISUAL IDENTIFICATION TO BE MADE for identification of silimanite and brown neddles. The core from 43,0 to 43,13 m has been and put in the library box.

59.6 - 98.7m Xenoliths make up to 20% of the core, angular to subrounded tonalite and gneiss composition. The main population is 1 to 5 cm wide with only a few example up to 15 cm wide. 7 mantle nodules are noted and describe below. They range in size between 3 to 10 cm with sometimes a good proportion of pyrope and cr-diopside. They are subrounded.

Crowded with 30 to 40% of olivine macrocrysts (macrocrysts often touching) usually 0,5 cm in size with a small proportion up to 1 and 2 cm wide. A small proportion of the olivine are lightly serpentinised.

The groundmass is dark brown to dark gray, weakly magnetic (from 5x10-3 to 10x10-3 SI units) with sparse calcite.

- At 60,05 harzburgite nodule 5 cm wide with 1% pyrope (only kelyphitic remain) and a few Cr-diopside.
- At 60,15 a 10 cm peridotite nodule
- At 63,20 a 5 cm peridotite nodule with 8 pyropes and a few Cr-diopside.
- At 63,85 a 3 cm and a 6 cm peridotite nodule (one with a 8 mm pyrope). It could be megacrystals of olivine.
- At 68,05 a 8 cm peridotite nodule.
- At 76,60 a 5 cm harzburgite nodule with 5% pyrope.
- At 91,35 a 6 cm peridotite nodule.
- At 95,0 a 2 cm peridotite nodule with pyrope up to 1 cm.
- At 95,70m a 5 cm peridotite nodule with 9 propes up to 5 mm.

In a few example there are Ti-magnetite noted in olivine macrocrysts. There is also a gray metallic round crystal that has to be identify. It has been seen in a few place in olivine.
At 70,59 gauge fault at 70° to core axis.

THIN SECTION TO BE MADE for identification of metallic round crysta. The core from 60,2 to 60,3 m has been remove and put in the library box.

98.7m - 112.6m Xenolith make up to 10-15% of the core, subangular to subrounded tonalite and gneiss and between 0,5 to 3 cm in size. Between 108,80 to 109,20 there is a big gneiss xenolith. From 5 to locally 10% of small angular roc fragments (feldspar) with small white rims of alteration that give a peculiar texture. The fragments and small xenoliths show reaction with the magma (altered to a green color).

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the core, subrounded and < 1 cm in size. Some olivine show only a very light serpentinisation to no serpentinisation (still silicate).

The groundmass is brown, non magnetic (between 1x10-3 to 2x10-3 SI units) with non calcite.

A 10 cm hypabyssal facies autolith is noted at 99,50 m. There are also a few small scattered in the section.

A 6 cm peridotite nodule with pyrope at 100,60m.

From 106,20 to 106,90 the core is broken and a feldspar vein (4 mm) cut the core at 15° to core axis.

38.73 – 41.5 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 15 to 20% of the core, subrounded and up to 2 cm in size. A few olivine are showing rims of alteration.

Xenoliths are sparse, sub-rounded tonalite and gneiss up to 3 cm in size.

The groundmass is dark gray magnetic (20x10-3 SI units) with less than 3% calcite (weak to no reaction with HCL). Lower contact at 60° to core axis.

44.25 – 47.47 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke
Crowded with 30-40% of practically non serpentinised olivne macrocrysts up to 2 cm in size but usually 0,5 cm.

A few xenoliths are scattered in the dyke. They are of tonalite and gneiss composition, sub-rounded and < 2 cm in size. There is a rounded 15 cm autolith of hypabyssal facies in the core. It is light gray with only a few very small olivine?. The groundmass has 5% calcite.

The groundmass dark gray, magnetic (25x10-3 SI units) with 5% calcite.

A few pyrope are noted with kelyphitic rims.

THIN SECTION TO BE MADE for identification of the facies of the autolith. The core from 46,42 to 46,68 has been and put in the library box.

50.08 – 50.5 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke
20% of serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, subrounded and 0,5 cm or less. A few xenoliths of granitoid composition are visible. The groundmass is gray, non magnetic (2x10-3 SI units) with 3 to 55 calcite. The lower contact is at 45° to core axis.

55.8 – 55.95 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts in a black weakly mangnetic grounmass (17x10-3 SI units) with no calcite. Upper contact at 40° to core axis.

113 to 115.7 **Bx**

Breccia
Fine grained gneiss brecciated with a meager (<1%) green groundmass compose of quartz-feldspar-bioite-garnet.

113.98 – 114.5 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised (to a light green) olivine macrocrysts make 20% of the core, subrounded and <1cm (usually dificulte to make the distinction between olivine and the groundmass).

Xenolith are not common and only a few example are note. One xenolith maybe mantle 3cm wide..

The groundmass is dark green to black magnetic (25x10-3 SI units) with 10% calcite.

The upper contact is at 80° to core axis. Only near the lower contact that the olivine are easy to identify

116 to 192 **GN**

Gneiss

Fine grained gray gneiss (80)%) with minor bands of tonalite up to 3 meter wide and pegmatite. The foliation in the gneiss is at 80° to core axis. 1 to 2% of garnets in the tonalite up to 1 cm in size.

From 163,20
to 165 granite dyke.

74.28 – 76.34 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
10% of serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, subrounded and <0,5 cm in size. A few xenoliths are noted but space and < 3 cm in size of tonalite and pegmatite composition. The groundmass is dark gray magnetic (20x10-3 SI units) with disseminated calcite. The contacts are at 30° to core axis.

Between 75,37 to 75,78 there is a second dyke at 40° to core axis. It is similar to the main dyke but with less calcite and finer groundmass.

76.83 – 81.9 ***KB***

Kimberlite breccia, TKB
Xenoliths make 40 to 60% of the core, subangular to subrounded tonalite, gneiss and pegmatite in equal proportion. There size range from 0,5 to 15 cm wide. One hypabyssal autolith 2 cm wide is noted at 74,6m.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 5 to 10% of the core, subrounded and usually < 0,5 cm in size with some olivine up to 2 cm. The small olivine are completely serpentinised will the bigger one show rims of serpentinisation with heart non altered.

The groundmass is brown non magnetic (0,5x10-3 SI units) with no calcite. Some of the brown groundmass is replace by a light green. In the groundmass there is 5% of xenoliths fragments (<0,5 cm) compose of feldspar, quartz and biotite. The small fragments show reaction with the magma (rims around feldspar and green plagioclase).

- At 74,60 peridotite nodule 3 cm wide with a few pyrope.
- At 80,80 harzburgite nodule 2x5xm.

84.24 – 84.85 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts subrounded and up to 0,5 cm in size. Sparse feldspar fragments are noted.

The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (17x10-3 SI units) with no calcite. The upper contacts is at 25° to core axis.

86.75 – 88.2 ***Kma***

Crowded with 30% serpentinised olivine macrocrysts 0,1 to 0,3 cm with only a few up to 1 cm. The olivine show fluidization at 25° to core axis.

The groundmass is medium gray, magnetic 25x10-3 SI units) with 5% calcite. In the dyke there is a 0,5 cm with no olivine and at 45° to core axis (segregation ?). The lower contact at 25° to core axis.

On the lower contact there is a segregation texture or autolith of hypabyssal facies with a finer groundmass.

96.95 – 97.15 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts subrounded < 0,5 cm. The groundmass is dark gray magnetic (15x10-3 SI units) with no calcite. Contact at 50° to core axis.

One Ti-magnetite crystal is noted in one olivine.

111.4 – 112.6 KB

Kimberlite breccia, TKB
Xenolith form 5% of the core from well rounded to subangular tonalite and gneiss up to 3 cm in size. Some xenoliths show reaction with the magma.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10 to 15% of the core, subrounded and up to 1 cm.

The groundmass is dark gray weakly magnetic (5x10-3 SI units) with disseminated calcite.

Pyrope (with very small kelyphitic rims) are noted and sparse and yellow, light green to pink. A 3 cm peridotite nodule with 2 pyrope (orange and red) is noted.

124.25 - 125.1 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 20% of the core, subrounded and < 0,5 cm in size.

The groundmass is dark gray with 10% calcite and non magnetic. Upper contact at 20° to core axis and lower contact at 80° to core.

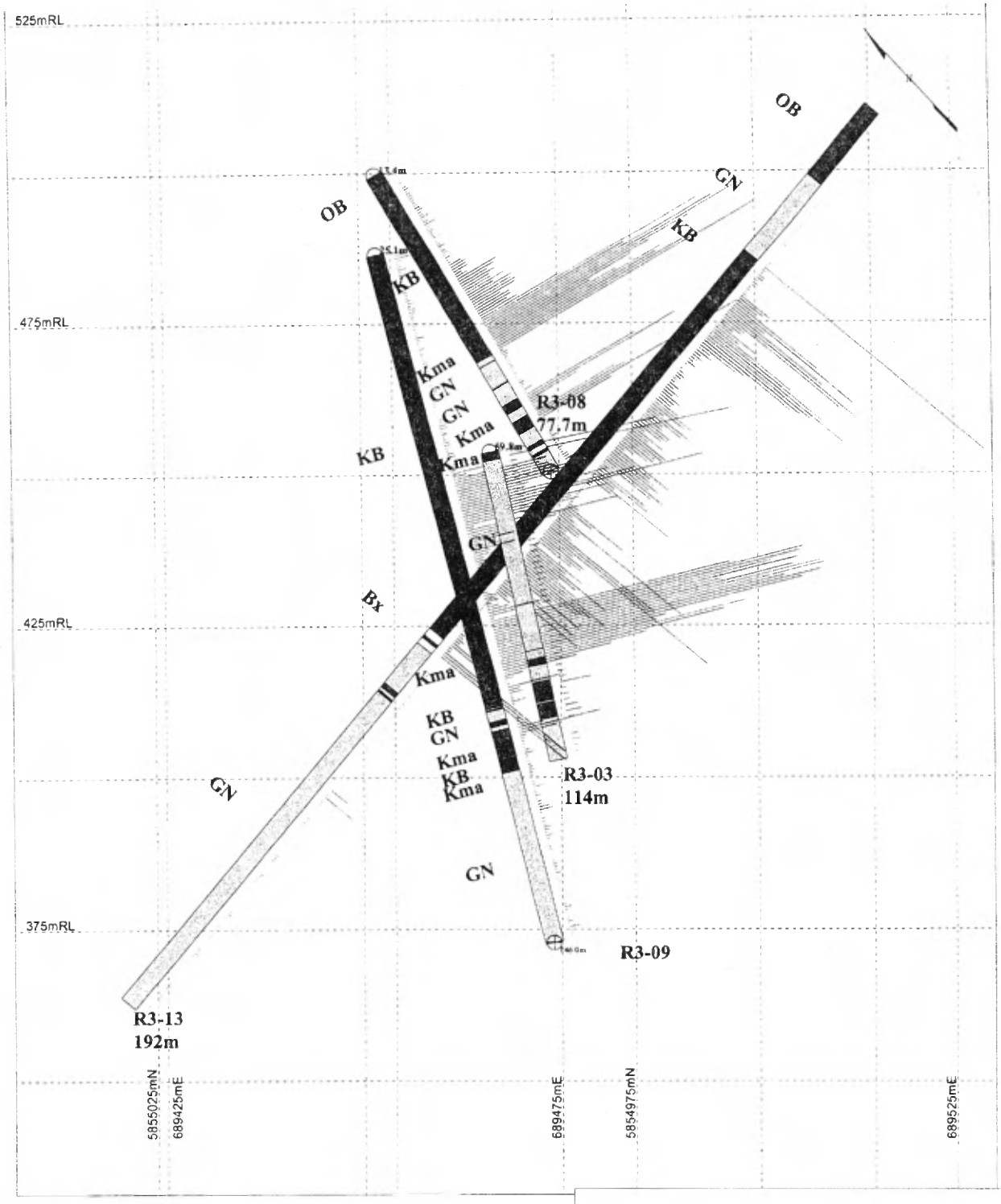
125.73 – 126 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 20% of the core and < 1 cm in size. One angular xenolith of tonalite is noted and 2 cm in size.

The groundmass is dark gray, non magnetic with 10% calcite. 1-3% of micro veins (0,5 mm wide and 1 cm long) of quartz-feldspar cut the core at 80° to core axis.

Lower contact at 35° to core axis.

192 EOH (m)



Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

R3-13
Drill Sections with Susceptibility

(Looking North East)

June 3, 2003

Author: CM

Office: Van

Proj: UTM18 NAD27

20 0 20 40

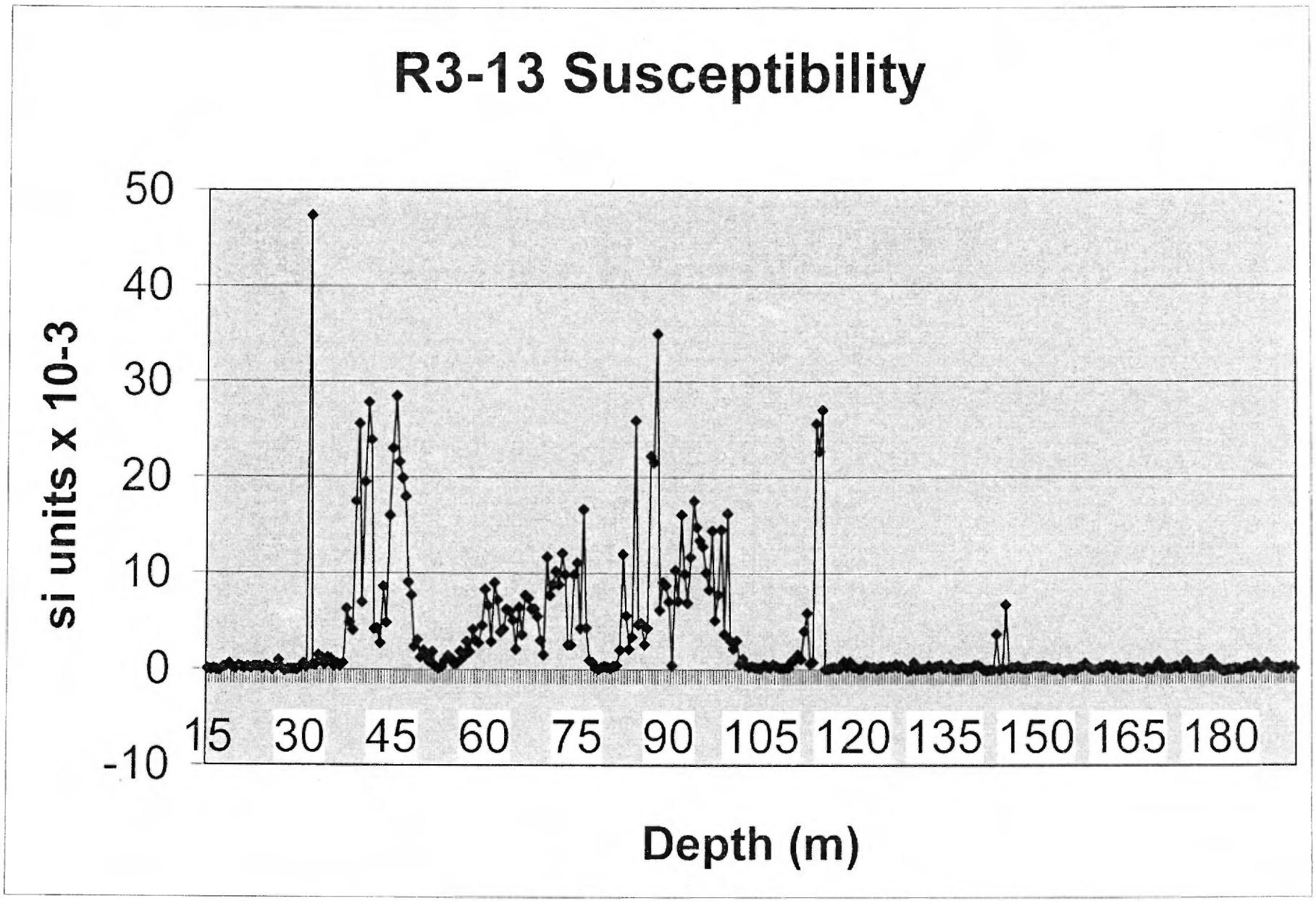
Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\

Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite


R3-13 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
15
30
45
60
75
90
105
120
135
150
165
180
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Borehole Number: R3-13 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 308 true | Property: Ashton Mining | Logged by: Jean-François Desmeules, Technician

Northing: 5854947 | Easting: 689513 | Date: 19 Mar 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	15	OB																						
15	18	gn	95	87	R3	W2																	5	
18	21	gn	99	61	R3	W2-W3																	37	
21	24	gn	100	38	R3	W2-W3																	89	
24	27	gn	100	57	R3	W2-W3																	15	
27	30	gn	92	72	R3	W2																	25	
30	33	kb	100	46	R3-R1	W2-W3																	90	
33	36	kb	94	77	R1	W2																	32	
36	39	kb	100	60	R1	W2																	66	
39	42	kb	100	98	R2-R1	W1-W2																		
42	45	kb	100	79	R1	W2																	9	
45	48	kb	100	86	R2-R1	W2																	28	
48	51	kb	100	75	R1	W2																	15	
51	54	kb	95	71	R1	W2																	47	
54	57	kb	100	86	R1	W2																	24	
57	60	kb	100	89	R1-R2	W2																	13	
60	63	kb	100	94	R1-R2	W2																		
63	66	kb	100	97	R1-R2	W2																	4	
66	69	kb	100	93	R1-R2	W2																	4	
69	72	kb	99	86	R1-R2	W2																	21	
72	75	kb	96	89	R1-R2	W2																	3	
75	78	kb	100	99	R1-R2	W2																	10	
78	81	kb	100	94	R1-R2	W2																	5	
81	84	kb	99	91	R1-R2	W2																	5	
84	87	kb	97	86	R1-R2	W2																	18	
87	90	kb	100	83	R1-R2	W2																	7	
90	93	kb	100	96	R1-R2	W2																	5	
93	96	kb	100	92	R1-R2	W2																		
96	99	kb	100	90	R1-R2	W2																	5	
99	102	kb	94	93	R1-R2	W2																		
102	105	kb	99	83	R1-R2	W2																	20	
105	108	kb	100	85	R1-R2	W2																	23	
108	111	kb	100	66	R2-R3	W2																	74	
111	114	bx	96	66	R2-R3	W2																	26	
114	117	bx	100	85	R2-R3	W2																	4	
117	120	gn	100	76	R2-R3	W2																		

Geotechnical Summary Log

Drillhole Number: R3-[illegible] Inclination: [illegible] Azimuth: [illegible] Property: [illegible] Logged by: [illegible]

Northing: 5854947 Easting: 689513 Date: 19 Mar 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
120	123	gn	100	91	R2-R3	W2																			9	
123	126	gn	99	75	R2-R3	W2																			5	
126	129	gn	98	87	R2-R3	W2																				
129	132	gn	100	98	R2-R3	W2																			3	
132	135	gn	97	85	R2-R3	W2																			5	
135	138	gn	100	86	R3-R4	W2																			32	
138	141	gn	101	93	R3	W2																			13	
141	144	gn	102	65	R3	W2																			3	
144	147	gn	103	77	R3	W2																			9	
147	150	gn	104	85	R3	W2																				
150	153	gn	105	83	R3-R4	W2																				
153	156	gn	106	95	R3	W2																				
156	159	gn	107	98	R3	W2																				
159	162	gn	99	84	R3-R4	W2																				
162	165	gn	100	94	R3-R4	W2																				
165	168	gn	100	95	R3-R4	W2																				
168	171	gn	99	99	R3	W2																				
171	174	gn	98	88	R3	W2																			16	
174	177	gn	100	96	R3	W2																			4	
177	180	gn	98	95	R3	W2																				
180	183	gn	99	99	R3	W2																				
183	186	gn	100	99	R3	W2																				
186	189	gn	100	94	R3	W2																				
189	192	gn	100	99	R3	W2																				END OF HOLE

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R3-14

HOLE-ID	R3-14	Start Date	20-Mar-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 3	End Date	23-Mar-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689476	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5854900	Length (m)	234	Geologist	
Elevation	510	Azimuth	310	Date Logged	23-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-60	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 3 to collect additional mini-bulk material.

Comments Casing left in hole, plugged at 27 m and capped.
51 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 21 BX: 1 TO 18, 49 to 51
Vancouver lab : 30 BX: 19 to 48
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 18	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
18 to 51.69	**GN** Gneiss Fine grained intermediate gneiss (80%) with minor bands of tonalite and granite dykes. The foliation in the gneiss is 80° to core axis. 1 to locally 3% of red garnet disseminated in the core. Fine grain pyrite is noted but very sparse. Light hematisation of some tonalite section. The gneiss is non magnetic (0,1x10-3SI units). The fractures are usually at high angle to the core axis (>45°). From 43,65 to 47,35 and 34,65 to 35,17 granite dykes.
51.7 to 73.75	**GRANITE** Tonalite Coarse grained tonalite (80% of the core) with minor bands of fine grained gneiss (20% of the core). The tonalite is compose of plagioclase, quartz, pyroxene and some biotite. It is white to light pink (hematisation in the fracture of the plagioclase grains) in color. The foliation in the gneiss is at 80° to core axis. The main fractures are at high angle to the core axis (>75°) with minor fractures at 15° to core axis. The core is lightly broken up. Garnet make 1 to locally 3% of the core (up 1 cm in size). Some traces of disseminated pyrite are noted.
73.8 to 99.65	**GN** Gneiss Fine grained intermediate gneiss (90%) with minor bands of white tonalite (10%). Same composition as above.
97.7 - 97.9	***Kma*** *Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke* *Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, subrounded and <0,5 cm in*

size. Only a few feldspar fragments in the core, small (< 0,5 cm). The groundmass is dark gray, non magnetic (2,12x10-3 SI units) with only disseminated calcite. Contacts are at 15° to core axis.

99.7 to 104.5 KB

Kimberlite breccia, TKB

Xenolith make 10% of the core, subrounded to subangular gneiss, tonalite and some granitoid, 1 to 5 cm wide. Crystals fragments (feldspar, quartz and minor biotite) make 10 to 15% of the core. Some fragments show weak reaction with the magma (small alteration rims). Autoliths of hypabyssal facies are noted, they make 1 to locally 5% of the core and up to 8 cm wide.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10 to 20% of the core. They are subrounded to elongate and usually <0,5 cm with a few example up to 2 cm in size.

The groundmass is dark brown, non magnetic (from 0,6x10-3 SI units) with disseminated calcite.

Pyrope with kelyphitic rims are noted and up to 6 mm in size.

99.95 – 101.3 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make <10% of the core, subrounded and < 0,5 cm in size. Xenoliths of granite make 1-3% of the core, subrounded and less than 2 cm in size.

The groundmass is dark gray weakly magnetic (15x10-3 SI units) with abundant calcite (10 to 15%). 2 Pyropes with kelyphitic rims are noted. Upper contacts at 35° to core axis and lower contact at 50° to core axis.

104.4 – 104.5 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Same composition as above. Contacts are at 20° to core axis.

105 to 123.6 Bx

Breccia
Coarse grained white tonalite (85% of the core) with minor bands of fine grained gneiss (5% of the core). The tonalite compose of plagioclase, quartz and some biotite. The country rock is brecciated with a meager (trace) plagioclase, quartz, feldspar, biotite and some garnets groundmass.

Small hypabyssal facies dyke make 10% of the core. They are 0,5 to 50 cm wide.

107.56 – 107.8 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
10% of serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, subrounded and up to 1 cm in size. Sparse xenoliths are subrounded and up to 5 cm in size and of granitoid composition. The groundmass is dark gray non magnetic (0,09x10-3 SI units) with 5% of calcite.

Upper contact at 25° and lower at 50° to core axis.

107.86 – 108.3 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Same composition as above. Contacts are at 0° to core axis and the dyke is 0,5 cm wide.

116.12 – 116.3 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, subrounded and < 1 cm in size. Sparse granitoid xenoliths are noted and < 1 cm in size. The groundmass is dark gray with < 5% calcite and non magnetic (1,06x10-3 SI units). Contacts are at 50° to core axis.

119.35 – 119.8 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
15% of serpentinised (to a black color) olivine macrocrysts, subrounded and up to

0,5 cm in size. Only a few xenoliths of granitoid are noted, < 2cm in size and show reaction with the magma (feldspar are green). The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (16x10-3 SI units) with < 5% of calcite. Contacts are at 25° to core axis. Small quartz vein (1 to 2 mm) are noted and at 25° to core axis.

120.11 - 120.2 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Same as above with contact at 40° to core axis.

120.75 - 121 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, subrounded and <0,5 cm in size (some grain are touching). Groundmass is non magnetic (0,2x10-3 SI units), dark gray with disseminated calcite. Contacts are at 40° to core axis.

124 to 132 KB

Kimberlite breccia, TKB
Xenoliths make 50% of the core, sub-rounded to sub-angular gneiss and tonalite up to 10 cm. The small xenoliths show some reaction with the magma (very small rims of alteration). 5% of rock fragments in the groundmass. A few autoliths of hypabyssal facies are noted and <5cm in size.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 5 to 10% of the core, sub-rounded and < 0,5 cm in size.

The first groundmass is brown and has been replace (90% of the time) by the green to light blue groundmass. Non magnetic with no calcite.

126.84 - 132m Xenoliths make 20% of the core, sub-angular to sub-rounded gneiss and tonalite and < 2 cm with a second population up to 10 cm wide but sparse. Some of the xenoliths have small reaction rims. Crystal fragments (feldspar and quartz) make 2-3% of the core. They show reaction with the magma and have small reaction rims. One hypabyssal autolith is noted and 4 cm in size.

Serpentinised and fresh olivines macrocrysts make 20 to 30% of the core, sub-rounded and less than 1 cm in size. Some serpentinised olivines show heart non altered.

The groundmass is gray brownish color, weakly magnetic (15x10-3 SI units) with disseminated to no calcite.

132 to 168.2 KB

Kimberlite breccia, TKB
Xenolith make 30 to 50% of the core, subrounded to subangular, tonalite and a small proportion of gneiss, up to 2 cm with a second population 5 cm wide. Small fragments (< 5 mm) make 5% of the core, angular feldspar and quartz that show reaction with the magma (small white alteration rims and feldspar are green). A few mantle nodules are scattered in the section. Some autolith of hypabyssal facies are noted and <3 cm in size.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the core, sub-rounded and < 1 cm with a few example up to 2 cm. Some olivine (the bigger) show heart of non serpentinised. Fluidized textures of the groundmass around the xenoliths is visible.

Some pyrope and Cr-diopside are noted in the groundmass and in olivine macrocrysts.

The groundmass is dark brown, weakly magnetic (from 0,5x10-3 to 10x10-3 SI units) with no calcite. Gauge fault at 10° to core axis from 132,80 to 133,40m 1 cm wide. Lower contact at 80° to core axis.

At 138,09 a harzburgite nodule 3 cm wide with a sheared texture.
At 147,90 a big peridotite nodule 15 cm wide with 3-5% pyrope.
From 153,05 to 153,76 mega bloc of gneiss 70 cm wide.

150 - 150.4 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Lightly to completely serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make up to 10% of the

core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide in a black, fine grained groundmass. The groundmass is magnetic (16x10-3 SI units) with 5% calcite. Xenoliths make less than 1% of the dyke and are subangular tonalite <1cm in size.

The contact are at 10° to core axis..

164.23 – 166.6 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Crowded with lightly to completely serpentinised olivine macrocryst, subrounded and up to 1 cm wide. Xenoliths make less than 5% of the core, subrounded tonalite and less than 2 cm in size. Some of the olivine are altered to a crystal clear green color. Feldspar fragments make < 2% of the core and show no reaction with the magma.

The groundmass is black to dark gray, magnetic (30x10-3 SI units) with disseminated to 3% calcite. The contacts are at 45° to core axis.

168 to 187.4 Bx

Breccia

Coarse grained white tonalite (45%) and fine grained gneiss bands (40%) bacciated by a meager plagioclases-quartz-feldspar groundmass (trace). The breccia has 15% of hypabyssal kimberlite dyke from 5 cm to up to 1,5 meter wide. The groundmass is in small veins or fractures usually 1 to 5 mm wide. The breccia is non magnetic (0,1x10-3 SI units). The foliation in the gneiss is at 80° to core axis. Garnets in the tonalite are noted but very sparse. They can be up to 1 cm wide.

173.95 – 174.1 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 15 to 20% of the core, sub-rounded and usually <0,5 cm with a few example up to 1 cm. Only a few example of feldspar fragments in the dyke. The contacts are at 25° to core axis.

The groundmass is black, magnetic (14x10-3SI units with disseminated calcite (<3%).

174.85 – 176.1 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10 to 15% of the core. They are subrounded and < 0,5 cm in size. 2 pyrope with kelyphitic rim are noted and 3 mm in size. Only a few scattered feldspar fragments are noted. The contacts are at 30° to core axis. Small micro veins at 20° to core axis cut the dyke.

The groundmass is black, highly magnetic (60x10-3 SI units), with 5 to 10% calcite.

176.48 – 176.5 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
The dyke is 0,5 cm wide. Only a few olivine macrocrysts in a black groundmass. A few tonalite fragments 2-5 mm wide in the groundmass. 2 Cr-diopside are noted in one olivine. Contacts are at 80° to core axis.

176.65 – 176.7 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
The dyke is 5 cm wide and the contacts are at 65° to core axis. Crowded with small (<0,5 cm) serpentinised olivine macrocrysts. A few xenoliths of the tonalite has been incorporated in the groundmass. The groundmass is black with 10% calcite and non magnetic (1x10-3 SI units).

181.95 – 183.7 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocryst up to 1 cm form 20% of the core, 2 large tonalite xenoliths up to 10 cm are noted in the dyke. They are subangular. Only a few feldspar crystal fragments are noted.

The groundmass is gray highly magnetic (up to 113x10-3 SI units) with 5 to 10% of disseminated calcite . The upper contact is at 50° and the lower contact is at 30° to core axis.

187 to 200 **KB**

Kimberlite breccia, TKB
Xenolith of tonalite, and minor gneiss make 5 to 20% of the core, sub-rounded to subangular, usually between 0,5 to 3 cm in size with a second minor population of 5 to 10 cm wide. Some of the xenolith are well rounded. Mantle nodules (harzgurgite and peridotite) up to 5 cm are disseminated in the section and make 1% of the core. They are subrounded and some have small proportion of pyrope up to loaded with pyrope and Cr-diopside. Crystal fragments make less than 5% of the core. Some xenoliths and crystal fragments show reaction with the magma.

Sub-rounded lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10-20% of the core. They are < 0,5 cm with a few up to 1 cm wide.

The groundmass is brown, weakly magnetic (from 0,7x10-3 to 7x10-3 SI units) with disseminated calcite. Upper contact at 10° and lower contact at 70° to core axis.

The core from 191,05 to 191,25 as been remove and put in the library box for visual identification of a xenoliths.

Same units as132,0 to 168,24 meter.

196.68 – 197 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 20% of the core, subrounded and small (<0,5 cm).

Only a few angular tonalite xenoliths, < 1 cm wide are disseminated in the groundmass.
A 8 mm wide pyrope (lilac color) is noted in the dyke.

The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (31x10-3 SI units) with 5% calcite. The groundmass is a little nore coarser grained than the dyke below. The contact are broken and impossible to measure. Micro-veining up to 1 cm long of quartz-calcite is noted and at high angle with the core (>70°).

196.98 – 200 ***KB***

Kimberlite breccia, TKB
Serpentinised and non serpentinised olivine macrocryst make 20% of the core, sub-rounded and < 0,5 cm wide. Xenoliths of tonalite and gneiss make less than 5% of the core, surrounded to subangular and up to 5 cm wide. Some xenolith show rims of alteration.

The groundmass is dark brown to brownish gray, non magnetic (1x10-3 SI units) with < 3% calcite. Lower contact at 80° to core axis.

200 to 234 **GN**

Gneiss
Fine grained gray gneiss with minor coarse grained tonalite and pegmatite of local derivation. Foliation in the gneiss is at 80° to core axis. The units is cut by 6 small kimberlite dykes (one is 17 cm wide and 5 are 1 to 5 cm wide). Tonalite bands are usually less than 30 cm wide with only a few up to 1 meter wide. The gneiss is not magnetic (0,5x10-3 SI units).

From 217,15 to 217,60 granite dyke.

200.87 – 200.9 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
The dyke is 3 cm wide and cut the core at 20° to core axis. 10% serpentinised olivine macrocrysts less 0,3 cm wide in a dark gray groundmass, non magnetic. The groundmass has 10% calcite. A few feldspar fragments are noted.

202.87 – 203 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
2 small dykes 1 cm wide at 40° to core axis. Same composition as above.

203.2 – 203.3 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
The dyke is 5 cm wide with a gneiss band of 0,5 cm in the middle. Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts less than 0,5 cm in size. A few gneiss fragments (< 0,4 cm) are noted but very sparse. The groundmass is dark gray, non magnetic with 5% of calcite. Contacts are at 30° to core axis.

207.03 – 207.1 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
The dyke is 5,5 cm wide and cut the gneiss at 40° to core axis. Crowded with weakly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts < 0,5 cm wide in a gray groundmass weakly magnetic (6x10-3 SI units) and with 5% calcite. 2 small (1mm) calcite veins cut the dyke at the same angle than the contact. Between the 2 veins, light green alteration of the olivine (diopside).

211.88 – 212.1 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
The dyke is 17 cm wide and cut the gneiss at 50° to core axis. Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make less than 1% of the core and are up to 0,5 cm wide. 2 Cr-diopside are noted in one olivine. One 5 cm tonalite xenolith is noted. The groundmass is gray, non magnetic with 15% calcite.

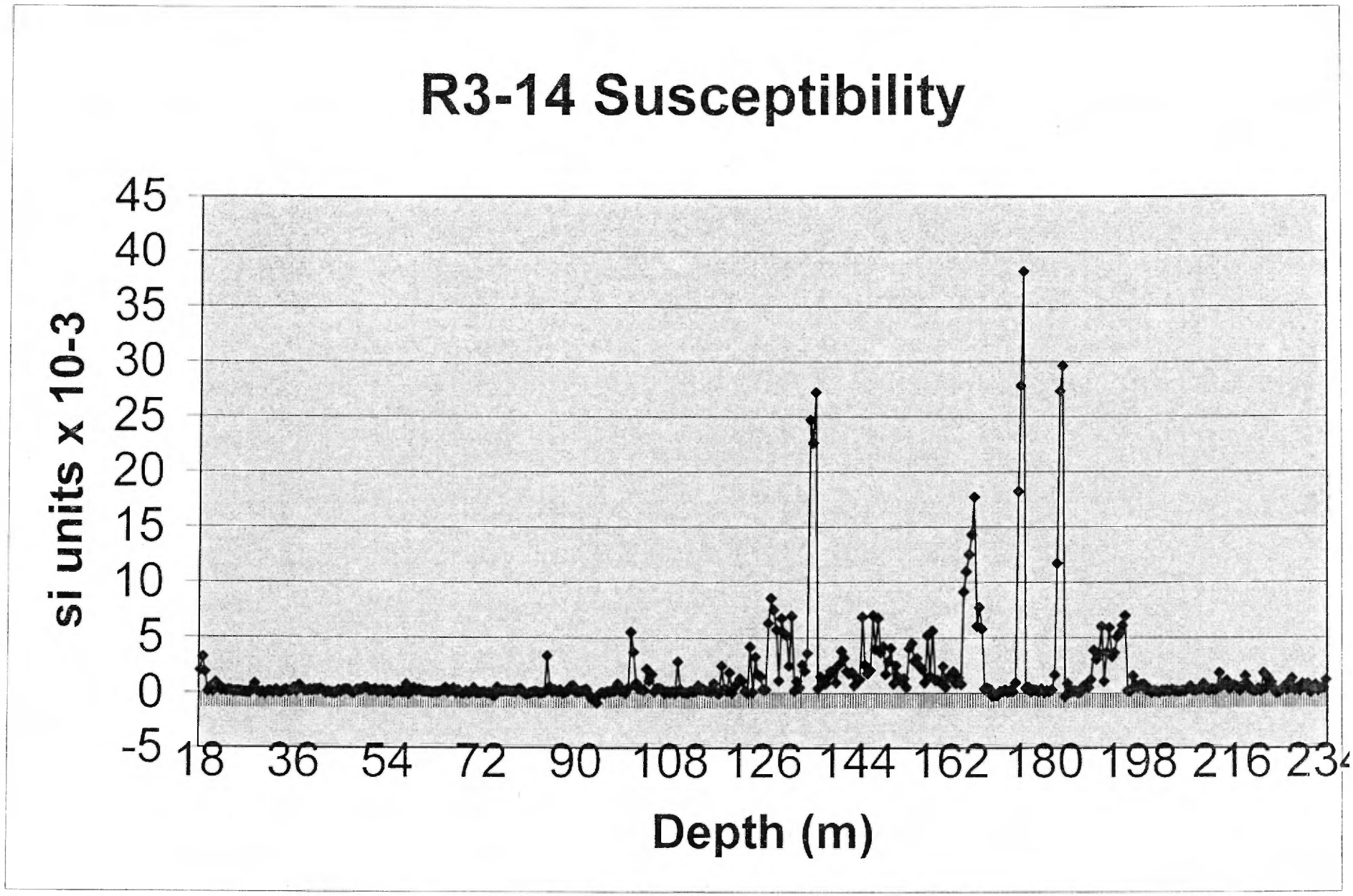
215.35 – 215.8 Bx

Breccia
Small zone of pegmatite brecciated by a groundmass (trace) of quartz-plagioclas, feldspar and biotite.

219.55 – 219.7 Bx

Breccia
Small zone of pegmatite brecciated by a groundmass (trace) of quartz-plagioclase, feldspar and biotite.

234 EOH (m)


R3-14 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
18
36
54
72
90
108
126
144
162
180
198
216
234
Depth (m)

Borehole Number: R3-14 Inclination: -60 Azimuth: 308 true Logged by: Jean-François Desmeules, Technician

Northing: 5854906 5 Easting: 689477 Date: 21 Mar 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	18	casing																								
18	21	gn	96	38	R3	W2																			99	
21	24	gn	94	59	R3	W2																			89	
24	27	gn	94	71	R3	W2																			31	
27	30	gn	100	55	R3	W2																			71	
30	33	gn	100	95	R3	W2																				
33	36	gn	100	72	R3	W2																			28	
36	39	gn	100	85	R3	W2																			5	
39	42	gn	99	78	R3	W1-W2																			15	
42	45	gn	99	55	R3	W2																			11	
45	48	gn	100	47	R3	W2																				
48	51	gn	98	55	R3	W1-W2																			32	
51	54		100	83	R3-R4	W1-W2																			9	
54	57		97	66	R3-R4	W2																			30	
57	60	Granite	99	92	R3-R4	W2-W3																			6	
60	63	Granite	100	73	R3-R4	W1-W2																			4	
63	66	Granite	98	82	R3-R4	W1-W2																			25	
66	69	Granite	97	83	R3-R4	W1-W2																			10	
69	72	Granite	97	85	R3-R4	W2																				
72	75	gn	100	76	R3-R4	W2																			16	
75	78	gn	100	59	R3-R4	W2																			35	
78	81	gn	97	55	R3-R4	W2																				
81	84	gn	100	54	R3-R4	W2																			41	
84	87	gn	100	60	R3-R4	W2																			27	
87	90	gn	100	73	R3-R4	W2																			34	
90	93	gn	100	65	R3-R4	W2																			27	
93	96	gn	100	74	R3-R4	W1-W2																			4	
96	99	gn	100	61	R3-R4	W1-W2																			26	
99	102	Kb	99	74	R2	W1-W2																				
102	105	kb	100	80	R2	W1-W2																			2	
105	108	bx	100	65	R3	W1-W2																				
108	111	bx	100	83	R3	W1-W2																			7	
111	114	bx	97	67	R3	W1-W2																			16	
114	117	bx	99	61	R3	W1-W2																			41	
117	120	bx	99	72	R3	W1-W2																				
120	123	bx	98	79	R3	W1-W2																			5	

Geotechnical Summary Log

Borehole Number: [illegible] Inclination: -60 Azimuth: 360 True Property: [illegible] Logged by: [illegible] Franco, Keules, Brian

Northing: 5854906.5 Easting: 689477 Date: 21 Mar 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
123	126	kb	100	93	R1	W1-W2																		10	
126	129	kb	100	88	R1	W1-W2																			
129	132	kb	97	91	R2	W1-W2																			
132	135	kb	100	79	R2	W2-W3																		16	1 GOUGE FAULT 2 CM OF ALTERATION
135	138	kb	100	78	R2	W2-W3																		5	
138	141	kb	100	90	R2	W2																			
141	144	kb	100	98	R2	W2																			
144	147	kb	100	100	R2	W2																			
147	150	kb	100	100	R2	W2																			
150	153	kb	100	82	R2	W2																		11	
153	156	kb	100	100	R2	W2																		7	
156	159	kb	99	80	R2	W2																		5	
159	162	kb	100	87	R2	W2																			
162	165	kb	98	90	R2	W2																			
165	168	kb	100	98	R2	W2																		11	
168	171	bx	100	85	R3	W2																		5	
171	174	bx	100	77	R3	W2																		3	
174	177	bx	100	88	R3-R2	W2																			
177	180	bx	100	90	R3	W2																		5	
180	183	bx	100	89	R3-R2	W2																		5	
183	186	bx	97	95	R3	W2																			
186	189	bx-kb	100	78	R3-R2	W2																			
189	192	kb	100	95	R2	W2																			
192	195	kb	100	87	R2	W2																			
195	198	kb	100	91	R2	W2																		4	
198	201	kb-gn	100	85	R2-R3	W2																			
201	204	gn	100	89	R3	W2																			
204	207	gn	100	93	R3	W2																			
207	210	gn	100	97	R3	W2																			
210	213	gn	99	74	R3	W2																		27	
213	216	gn	97	84	R3	W2																		5	
216	219	gn	100	82	R3	W2																		7	
219	222	gn	100	75	R3	W2																		11	
222	225	gn	100	73	R3	W2																		22	
225	228	gn	100	63	R3	W2																		26	
228	231	gn	100	48	R3	W2																		45	
231	234	gn	100	72	R3	W2																		8	End of Hole

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R3-15

HOLE-ID	R3-15	Start Date	24-Mar-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 3	End Date	25-Mar-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689529	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5854978	Length (m)	159	Geologist	
Elevation	510	Azimuth	310	Date Logged	24-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	V.Zhuk
Mapsheet	033A16				
Purpose	Delineation of Renard 3.				
Comments	Casing left in hole, plugged at 24 m and capped. 35 Core boxes. Stored at Emmanuel lake : 20 BX: 1 to 6 (11.77-37.32 m) and 22 to 35 (99.80-159.0 m) Vancouver lab : 15 BX: 7 to 21 Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium				

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 11.77	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
11.8 to 40.95	**GN** Gneiss, granite/tonalite. Intermediate, grey, fine-grained Hb-Bi-gneiss and coarse grained blocks of Pl-Qz-Gr-granite/tonalite occur in subequal ammounts through the interval. Gneissosity is at 50 to 80 degrees to the core axis. Tonalite is whitish, massive with red garnets disseminated in the tonalite sections up >3 meters (30.53-33.88 m). Contact with Kma unit below is broken by drilling. ***38.65–38.8 Kma*** *Hypabyssal facies kimberlite dyke. Olivine macrocrysts up to 5 mm, subrounded.*
41 to 43.7	**Kma** Hypabyssal facies kimberlite dykes. Two different generations of Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite in this interval. ***40.95–42.65 Kma*** *Ol-macrocrystic hypabyssal kimberlite where country rock xenolith content is up to 10-15%, matrix is greyish-green, non-magnetic, reactive to HCl. Upper contact with gneiss is broken by drilling.* ***42.65–43.7 Kma*** *Very fine grained light greyish-green kimberlite dyke. Cryptocrystaline calcite-rich groundmass, non-magnetic. The upper contact with above Kma dyke is almost sub-paralel to core axis. At 42.95 to 43.25 m xenolith of gneiss is surrounded by altered and soft matrix material and carbonate infilling the cracks. The lower contact is at 30 degrees to core axis and, again, represented by an altered and soft matrix in 1cm vein.*
43.7 to 54.9	**Bx**

Gneiss and granite/tonalite as described in the 11.77-40.95 m interval, more solid at the top and brecciated at the bottom. Approximatelly total of 2-3% of kimberlite material,including the following kimberlite dykes. Also, at 44.40 and 51.48 m traces of kimberlite(?) matrix in brecciated 8-10 cm intervals.

52 – 52.1 ***Kma***

Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite dyke. Contact at 20 degrees to core axis.

52.39 – 52.44 ***Kma***

Small hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.

52.59 – 53.15 ***Bx***

Brecciated and broken by drilling mix of altered a few cm dykes and gneiss/granite.

54.9 to 71.05 **KB**

Diatreme/hypabyssal facies macrocrystal kimberlite breccia.
Xenoliths of gneiss and granite/tonalite form about 40% of the core. Xenoliths are mostly angular, but some rounded and armoured. Peridotitic xenoliths observed through the interval, some up to 7-8 cm in diameter (66.08, 68,63, 70.12 m). G10(?) garnets are up to 5-6 mm in size, with kelifitic rims, still with fresh core zones of the grains.
There is a gradational change of frequency of country rock xenoliths with depth: before the lower contact KB appeares as Kma or Ol-macrocrystic hypabyssal kimberlite dyke with sporadic xenoliths.
The groundmass is dark-brown and moderate magnetic, reactive with HCl.
The lower contact is at 30 degrees to core axis, with a chill 2-cm zone.

71.1 to 73 **GN**

Gneiss, granite/tonalite.
Intermediate grey Hb-Bi-gneiss with tonalite.

72.4 – 72.47 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke, both contacts at 50 degrees to core axis.

72.57 – 72.62 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke; upper contact at 50 degrees to core axis, bottom contact almost perpendicular to core axis.

73 to 75.65 **Kma**

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystal segregation textured groundmass kimberlite.
Macrocrysts of partially serpentinized olivine are abundant, mostly in the 2-5 mm size range. The groundmass is dark brown, fine grained, magnetic with common disseminated calcite (strong reaction with HCl). At 73.59-73.67m - rounded and armoured xenolith of gneiss.
The lower contact is 45 degrees to core axis.

75.7 to 108.3 **GN**

Gneiss, some granite/tonalite.
Gneiss is medium grained, migmatic, gneissosity mostly at 10-15 degrees to core axis. There are few hypabyssal dykes described in sub-units.

86.49 – 86.7 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal facies Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite dyke. Top contact is irregular, and the bottom contact is at 45 degrees to core axis.

87.59 – 87.61 ***Kma***

Minute 2-cm hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. Both contacts are sharp, paralel, and at 70 degrees to core axis.

91.14 – 91.36 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke, the contacts at 45 degrees to core axis.

96 – 96.27 ***Kma***

The last observed kimberlite in drill hole. Hypabyssal facies macrocrystal kimberlite. The groundmass is moderately magnetic, reactive to HCl. Ol macrocrysts are serpentinized. This dyke has more altered appearence than Kma units above.

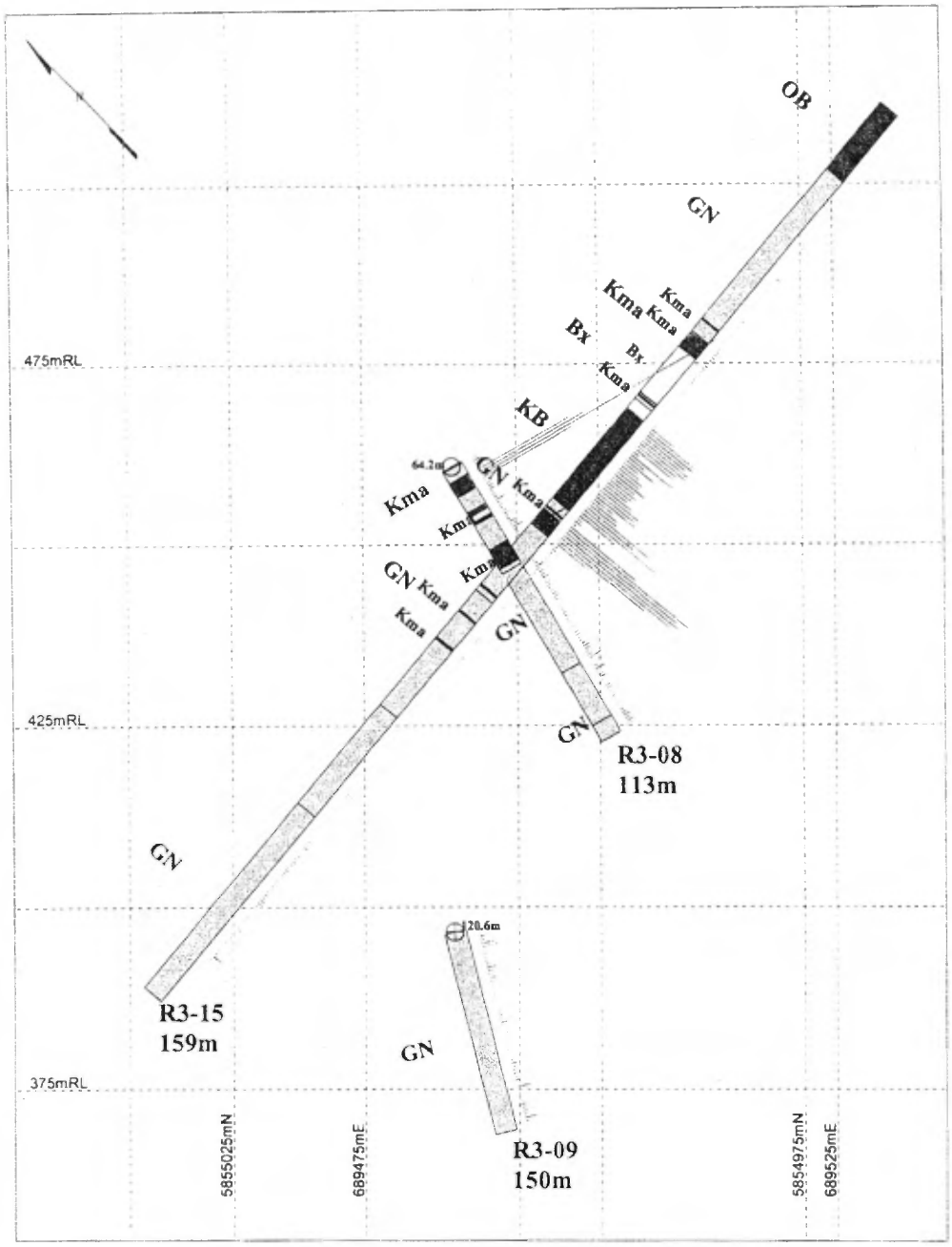
108 to 126 **GRANITE**

Tonalite. Massive and whitish Pl-Qz-tonalite, with sporadic garnets and traces of Bi. The interval is homogeneous, no breccciation.

126 to 159 **GN**

Gneiss, some granite.
Intermediate grey HB-BI-gneiss, gneissosity is at 70-80 degress to core axis. The gneiss is fine grained and solid, no brecciation.

159 **EOH (m)**



Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

R3-15
Drill Sections with Susceptibility

(Looking North East)

June 3, 2003

Author: CM

Office: Van

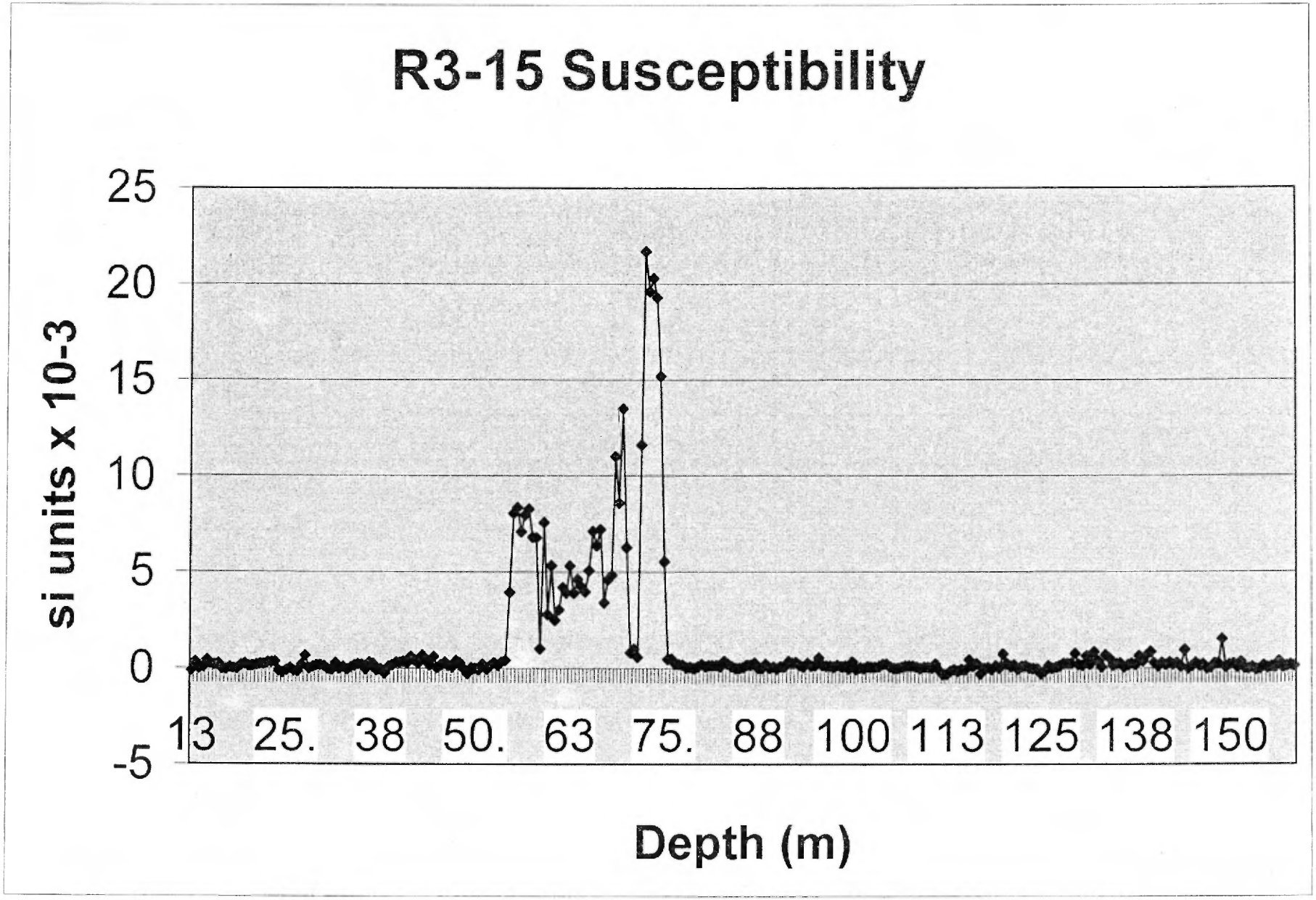
Proj: UTM18 NAD27

20 0 20 40

Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PG\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\


R3-15 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
13
25.
38
50.
63
75.
88
100
113
125
138
150
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log — Ashton Mining — Property:

Borehole Number: [illegible] Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 308 true Logged by: Antoine Cloutier

Northing: 5854968.5 Easting: 689532 Date: JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T C R (%)	R Q D (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn			
0	12 85	OB																							
12 85	15	gn	100	73	R3	W2																		15	
15	18	gn	100	64	R3	W2																		23	
18	21	gn	100	75	R3	W2																		52	
21	24	gn	100	78	R3	W2																			
24	27	gn	90	65	R3	W2																		11	
27	30	gn	94	65	R3	W2																		17	
30	33	gn	100	95	R3	W2																		8	
33	36	gn	100	29	R3	W2-W3																		62	
36	39	gn	100	32	R3	W2-W3																		113	
39	42	gn-kma	100	69	R2-R3	W2																		22	
42	45	kma-bx	100	42	R2-R3	W3																		64	
45	48	bx	100	27	R3	W2																		117	
48	51	bx	100	58	R3	W2-W3																		63	
51	54	bx	100	64	R2	W2-W3																		29	
54	57	kb	100	64	R2	W2-W3																		29	
57	60	kb	100	92	R2	W2																		10	
60	63	kb	100	82	R2	W2																		5	
63	66	kb	100	96	R2	W2																		2	
66	69	kb	100	86	R2	W2																			
69	72	kb-gn	100	91	R2-R3	W2																			
72	75	gn-kma	100	86	R2-R3	W2																			
75	78	gn	100	97	R4	W2																			
78	81	gn	100	91	R4	W2																			
81	84	gn	100	88	R4	W1-W2																			
84	87	gn	100	74	R4	W2																		25	
87	90	gn	100	85	R4	W2																			
90	93	gn	100	73	R4	W2																			
93	96	gn	100	62	R4	W2																		7	
96	99	gn	100	62	R4	W2																		29	
99	102	gn	100	35	R4	W1-W2																		30	
102	105	gn	100	72	R4	W2																		27	
105	108	gn	100	52	R3	W2																		70	
108	111	Gr	100	72	R4	W1-W2																		14	
111	114	Gr	100	98	R4	W1-W2																			
114	117	Gr	100	98	R4	W1-W2																			

Geotechnical Summary Log

Hole Number: [illegible] Inclination: -50 Azimuth: [illegible] Property: Ashton Mining Logged by: Antoine Gloutier

Northing: 5854968.5 Easting: 689532 Date: JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
117	120	Gr	100	93	R4	W1-W2																				
120	123	Gr	100	96	R4	W1-W2																				
123	126	Gr	100	94	R4	W1																			5	
126	129	Gn	100	94	R4	W2																				
129	132	Gn	100	95	R4	W2																				
132	135	Gn	100	91	R4	W2																				
135	138	Gn	100	88	R4	W2																			5	
138	141	Gn	99	98	R4	W1-W2																				
141	144	Gn	97	83	R4	W1-W2																				
144	147	Gn	100	84	R4	W1-W2																			10	
147	150	Gn	100	99	R4	W1-W2																				
150	153	Gn	100	96	R4	W1-W2																				
153	156	Gn	100	100	R4	W1-W2																				
156	159	Gn	100	99	R4	W1-W2																			2	End of hole

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R3-16

HOLE-ID	R3-16	*Start Date*	25-Mar-03	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly	Renard 3	*End Date*	27-Mar-03	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*Contractor*	Forage Chibougamau	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689427	*Core Size*	NQ	*District*	
Northing	5854857	*Length (m)*	162	*Geologist*	
Elevation	510	*Azimuth*	310	*Date Logged*	26-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	*Dip*	-50	*Logged by*	V.Zhuk
Mapsheet	033A16				
Purpose	Delineation of Renard 3.				
Comments	Casing at 9m, plugged at 22 m and capped 37 Core boxes. Stored at Emmanuel lake : 18 BX: 1 to 6 (7.8-33.05 m) and 26 to 37 (111.0-162.0 m) Vancouver lab : 19 BX: 7 to 25 Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium				

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 to 7.8	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
7.8 to 36.7	**GN** Gneiss, granite/tonalite. Hb-Bi fine grained gneiss (approx. 45% of the core) with bands of medium grained white tonalite (55% of the core) composed of Qz and Pl. The foliation in the gneiss at 70-80° to core axis. Sparse to 5% of red garnets up to 1 cm in size, disseminated in tonalite. The rock is massive and solid.
36.7 to 49.5	**Bx** Country rock breccia. Same country rock as above, but some brecciation started at 36,7 m. Approximatelly total of 3% of kimberlite material,including the following kimberlite dykes (see two sub-units). Also, at 38.38 m kimberlite matrix in brecciated interval, cementing very angular and fresh-looking 4-5-cm broken tonalite pieces. This groundmass is reactive to HCl. The rest of matrix consists of broken/shattered angular particles of Qz and Pl in the 0.5-1.0 mm size range through the interval, with no reaction to HCl. ***37.26 - 37.36 Kma*** *Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.* *Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make up 10% of the core, subrounded, 5 mm to 10 mm in size. A few xenoliths of country rocks. The groundmass is moderate magnetic in comparison to country rock, strong reaction with HCl. The contacts are at 70 degrees to core axis.* ***37.75 - 37.98 Kma*** *Mostly fine grained light greyish-green kimberlite dyke, some larger 1-2mm Ol-macrocrysts form flow texture along the lower contact . Cryptocrystaline calcite-rich groundmass, slightly magnetic. The upper contact is 60-70 degrees to core axis. The lower contact is irregular, with approximalely 5cm zone of broken sharp 1-2 cm chunks of country rock in the kimberlite matrix. Also, there is a rounded autholith of Kma (5-6 cm) in the midle of the interval, more altered than the*

present dyke.

49.5 to 52.48 Kma

Hypabyssal facies Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite dyke(s).
Macrocrysts of serpentinized olivine are abundant , up to 1.5 cm. The groundmass is medium-dark brown, fine-grained, abundant disseminated calcite (strong reaction to HCl). Euherdal serpentinized olivine is common in the groundmass.
Possibly, this interval can be described as two separate dykes with brecciated country rock zone between them: fisrt dyke - 49.50-50.44 m, and second dyke - 51.12-52.48 m.
An upper contact is at 40-45 degrees to core axis and represented by a 5-6-cm zone of broken country rocks, with gradational decrease in size towards the cetre of the dyke. A rounded xenolith of gneiss approx. 4 cm in size is present at 49.87 m. Some flow texture of subrounded elongated Ol-macrocrysts (2-12 mm) supports the angle of contact to core axis too. The lower contact of the first dyke is irregular.
The brecciated zone between the dykes can be a large xenolith, shattered by the kimberlite intrusion, with kimberlite matrix infilling the remaining space.
The second dyke (51.12-52.48 m) also has more definitive upper contact, but the lower contact appeares to be a zone of brecciated gneiss mixed with macrocrystic kimberlite from 51.87 to 52.48 m. The OL-macrocrysts and groundmass are same for all Kma unit.
The groundmass is moderate magnetic in comparison to country rock.

52.5 to 86.32 Bx

Country rock breccia.
Fine grained Hb-Bi-gneiss and Qz-Pl-tonalite, brecciated. The groundmass compose of quartz-feldspar-bioite, no kimberlitic material was detected in groundmass, with exeption in the sub-intervals.

65.3—65.52 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make up 5-7% of the core, subrounded, up to10 mm in size. The groundmass is dark-brown, moderate magnetic, strong reaction with HCl. The contacts are at 40-45 degrees to core axis.
The coarse grained Ol-macrocrysts located along the contacts, and the fine-grained kimberlite towards the centre of the dyke.

66 - 66.4 Kma

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystal kimberlite dyke.
Macrocrysts of olivine are serpentinized, the groundmass is greenish, reactive to HCl, slightly magnetic. In contrast to the previous dyke, this interval looks more altered, with some assimilation of country rock, wich is reflected in presence of the small 2-5 mm xenoliths.

79.85—80.46 KB

Possibly, small kimberlite breccia interval, broken by drilling because of the soft nature of altered groundmass. Reaction to HCl, some very altered Ol-macrocrysts. Approx. 20-30% kimberlite in this section.

82.35 - 82.72 KB

Likely, similar to above KB interval, but survived the drilling. Country rock xenoliths form 50% of the sub-interval, angular. Serpentinized Ol-macrocrysts observed in the greenish non-magnetic groundmass, reactive to HCl.

86.3 to 99.71 KB

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystal kimberlite breccia.
Xenoliths of gneiss and granite/tonalite form approximately 50% of the core. Xenoliths are mostly angular ad elongated, but some rounded and armoured (99.65 m), the size range is from a few mm to more than 1 m (a block at 94.30 m). Noticeably, a majority of xenoliths support the flow texture at 30-40 degrees to core axis.
Ol-macrocrysts are present in the dark-brown to light-brown groundmass, serpentinized. The matrix is moderate magnetic and reactive to HCl.
The lower contact with the Kma interval below is determined at 99.71 m, but there is no contrast change in groundmass between the two units, as they represent the same hypabyssal macrocrystal kimberlite facie with different frequency of the xenoliths.

99.7 to 106.3 Kma

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystal kimberlite.
Abundant olivine macrocrysts are partially serpentinized, they are subrounded and mostly in the 2-10 mm size range, with individual grains exceeding 20 mm. The groundmass is dark brown, fine grained, strongly magnetic, especially in the midle of the interval, with common disseminated calcite (strong reaction with HCl).
Sporadic peridotitic(?) garnets were observed through the interval (102.34 m, 103.27 m). The garnets have quite fresh core zones and kelifitic rims.
There are numerous 1-2-mm fractures oriented at 40-50 degrees to core axis and infilled with carbonate.
The upper contact of this unit with above KB unit is subjective, as it was mentioned.
The lower contact is determined at the point where comprehensive kimberlite meets the country rock and causes brecciation of the latest.

106 to 110.4 Bx

Country rock breccia.
The country rock (gneiss and granite/tonalite) is slightly brecciated, probably, because of intrusive contact between kimberlite and bedrock. There is less than 3% of kimberlite material in this interval,including the sub-interval.

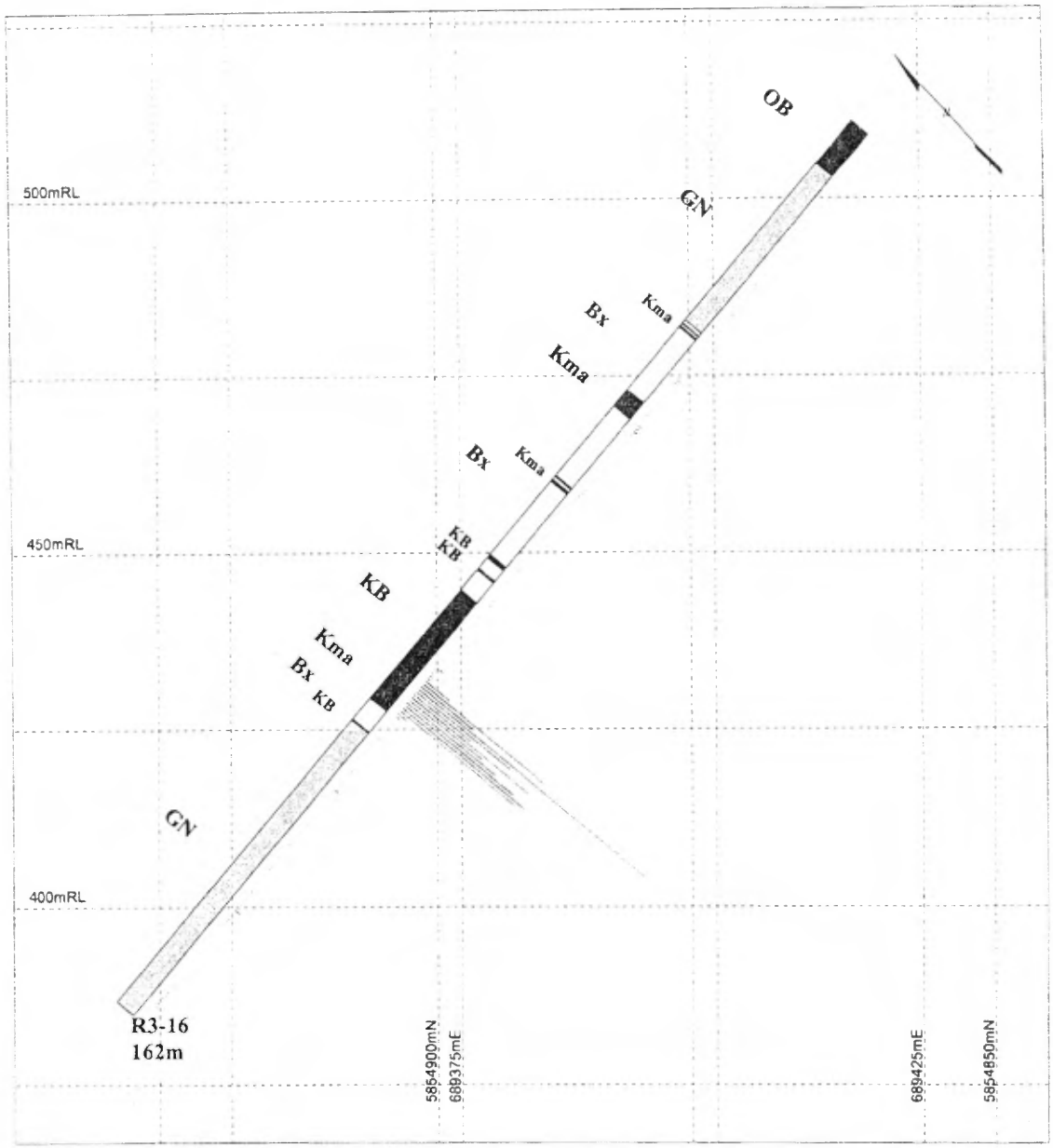
110.16 – 110.4 KB

Probably, broken by drilling KB interval, as some Ol-macrocrysts observed in the greenish soft groundmass. The xenoliths form, likely, more than 50% of this small sub-unit. The matrix is reactive to HCl.
This kimberlite material was the last one observed in the hole.

110 to 162 GN

Gneiss, granite/tonalite.
Intermediate grey Hb-Bi-gneiss with Qz-Pl-tonalite. Red garnets in size range of 2 to 10 mm disseminated in the tonalite sections. Gneissiosity is at 70-80% to core axis. The rock is massive and solid.

162 EOH (m)



Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

R3-16
Drill Sections with Susceptibility

(Looking North East)

June 3, 2003

Author: CM

Office: Van

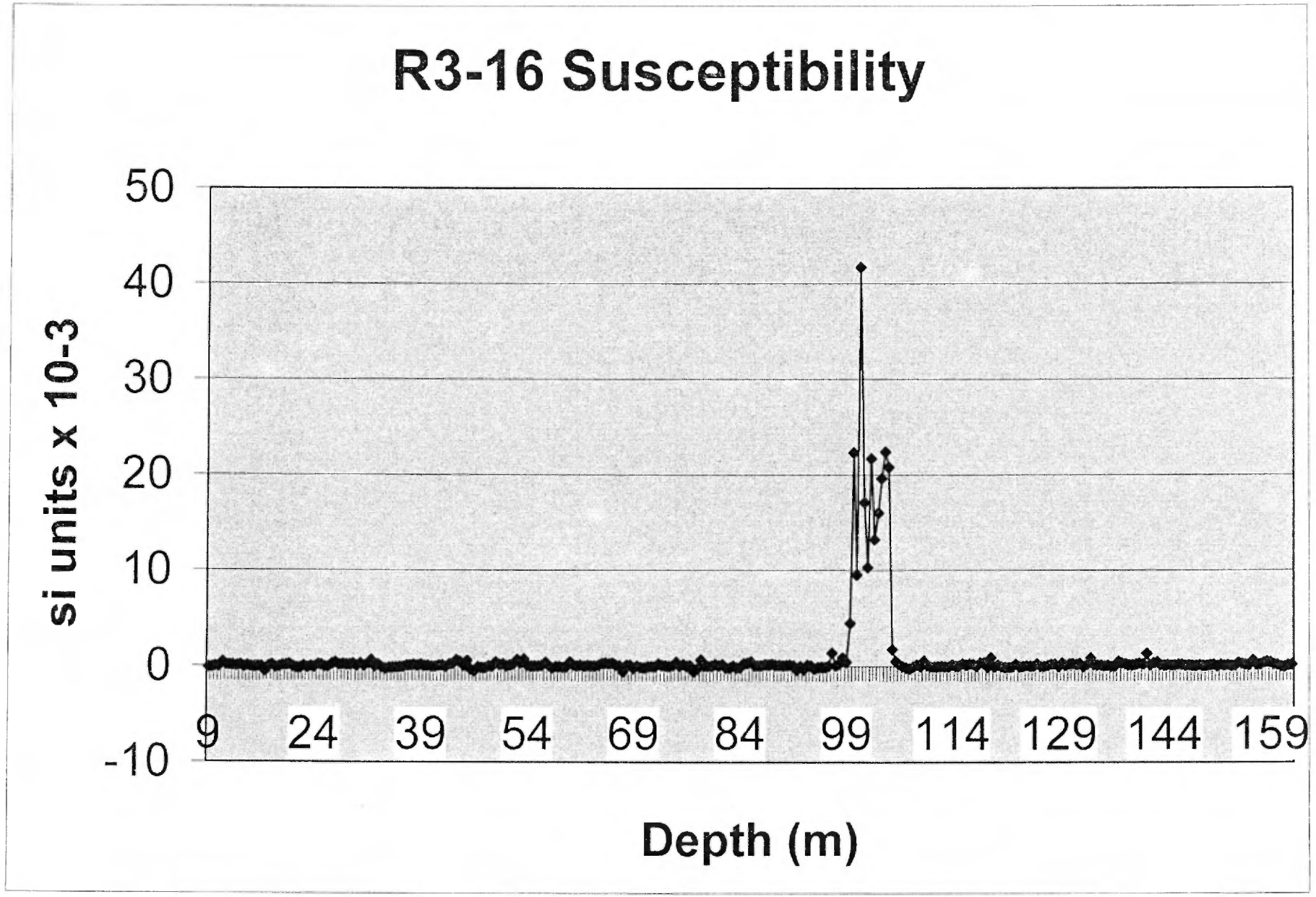
Proj: UTM18 NAD27

20 0 20 40

Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\


R3-16 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
9
24
39
54
69
84
99
114
129
144
159
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log — Ashton Mining — Property:

Borehole Number: R3-16 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 308 true | Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5854867 | Easting: 689423 | Date: March 27, 2003 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	9	OB																								
9	12	Gn	100	77	R3	W1-W2																			5	
12	15	Gn	98	72	R3-R4	W1-W2																			15	
15	18	Gn	100	100	R4	W1-W2																				
18	21	Gn	94	83	R4	W2																				
21	24	Gn	100	88	R4	W2																			5	
24	27	Gn	100	88	R4	W2																			18	
27	30	Gn	97	50	R3	W2																			49	
30	33	Gn	100	87	R3-R4	W2																			29	
33	36	Gn	100	57	R4	W2																			25	
36	39	Bx	100	65	R2-R3	W2																			18	
39	42	Bx	100	38	R3	W2																			32	
42	45	Bx	98	51	R3	W2																			73	
45	48	Bx	100	33	R4	W2																			59	
48	51	Bx-Kma	95	70	R2-R4	W2																			30	
51	54	Kma-Bx	100	63	R2-R4	W2																			32	
54	57	Bx	100	42	R3	W2																			92	
57	60	Bx	100	41	R3	W2-W3																			48	
60	63	Bx	100	26	R3	W2																			115	
63	66	Bx	100	78	R3	W2																			43	
66	69	Bx	100	64	R3	W2																			31	
69	72	Bx	100	59	R3	W2-W3																			24	
72	75	Bx	100	90	R3	W2-W3																				
75	78	Bx	100	79	R3	W2-W3																			10	
78	81	Bx	100	41	R3	W2-W3																			61	
81	84	Bx	100	50	R3	W2-W3																			62	
84	87	Bx	100	60	R2-R3	W2																			15	
87	90	Kb	100	92	R2-R3	W2																				
90	93	Kb	97	89	R2-R3	W2																				
93	96	Kb	100	66	R2-R3	W2																				
96	99	Kb	100	80	R2	W2																			7	
99	102	Kb-Kma	100	81	R2	W2																				
102	105	Kma	100	84	R2	W2																				
105	108	Kma-Bx	100	74	R2-R3	W2																			15	
108	111	Bx-Gn	98	43	R3-R4	W2-W3																			45	
111	114	Gn	100	66	R4	W2																				

Geotechnical Summary Log — Ashton Mining — Property:

Borehole Number: [illegible] — Inclination: -50 — Azimuth: 308 true — Logged by: Jean-François Desmeules, Tech

Northing: 5854867 — Easting: 689423 — Date: March 27, 2003 — JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
114	117	Gn	100	63	R3-R4	W2																		25	
117	120	Gn	99	59	R3-R4	W2																		15	
120	123	Gn	100	52	R3-R4	W2																		16	
123	126	Gn	100	100	R4	W1-W2																			
126	129	Gn	100	96	R4	W1-W2																			
129	132	Gn	100	82	R3-R4	W2																		13	
132	135	Gn	100	69	R3	W2																			
135	138	Gn	100	41	R3-R4	W2																		60	
138	141	Gn	98	90	R3	W2																		10	
141	144	Gn	100	83	R3	W2																		24	
144	147	Gn	100	92	R3	W2																		5	
147	150	Gn	98	70	R3-R4	W2																		6	
150	153	Gn	100	90	R4	W2																			
153	156	Gn	100	82	R3-R4	W2																		6	
156	159	Gn	100	70	R3	W2-W3																		44	
159	162	Gn	100	75	R3	W2-W3																		33	End of hole

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R4-03

HOLE-ID	R4-03	*Province*	Quebec	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly No	Renard 4	*Start Date*	03-Sep-02	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*End Date*	04-Sep-02	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688749	*Contractor*	Forages Chibougama	*District*	
Northing	5855379	*Core Size*	HQ	*Geologist*	
Elevation	490	*Length (m)*	80	*Date Logged*	04-Sep-02
UTM Zone	18	*Azimuth*	268	*Logged by*	TB, AO
Mapsheet	33A/16	*Dip*	-80		

Purpose to collect material for mini-bulk sample; to test 2nd derivative ground magnetic anomaly to the west of the trace of the inclined discovery hole 85058-01

Comments 26 boxes; casing left in ground and capped;

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 – 8.7	**OB** Quaternary, till with cobbles of tonalite, gneiss and kimberlite
8.7 – 8.9	**GN** Gray gneiss, fine grained, non-magnetic, possibly as an inclusion in the following unit
8.9 – 12.55	**Kma** Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, strongly magnetic with common disseminated calcite in a dark gray groundmass. Olivine macocrysts, often non-serpentinised, form 50 % of the rock, up to 1 cm long. There is an inclusion of gray gneiss from 9.02 to 9.25
12.55 – 21.2	**KB** Kimberlite breccia, gneiss and tonalite with a kimberlitic and rock/crystal fragment matrix. The unit overall is formed of 60 to 75 % rock fragments with a matrix formed mostly of smaller rock fragments and broken crystals, with a lean kimberlitic matrix with small serpentinised olivine macrocrystals scattered throughout. The kimberlitic component decreases with depth in the unit, forming areas of dominant kimberlite in the first 10 m, but then present only within the matrix. Overall the kimberlitic component dereases from 25 % at the top of the unit to 5 % or less at the base. The groundmass becomes progressively richer in rock and crystal fragments and poorer in kimberlite with depth.
21.2 – 23.95	**Kma** Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, probable dyke, resembles 8.9 to 12.55 m.
23.95 – 27.8	**KB** as 12.55 to 21.2
27.8 – 30.75	**Kma** Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, probable dyke, resembles 8.9 to 12.55 m.
30.75 – 46.7	**Bx** as described from 12.55 to 21.2m but with less than 5% kimberlite occuring as occasional breccia veins

with a minor kimberlitic component in the matrix

42.4-43.55 - kimberlite, hypabyssal facies, probable dyke, resembles 8.9 to 12.55m, with a few small inclusions of tonalite

45.8-45.9 - hypabyssal kimberitic dyke or fragment of hypabyssal kimberlite

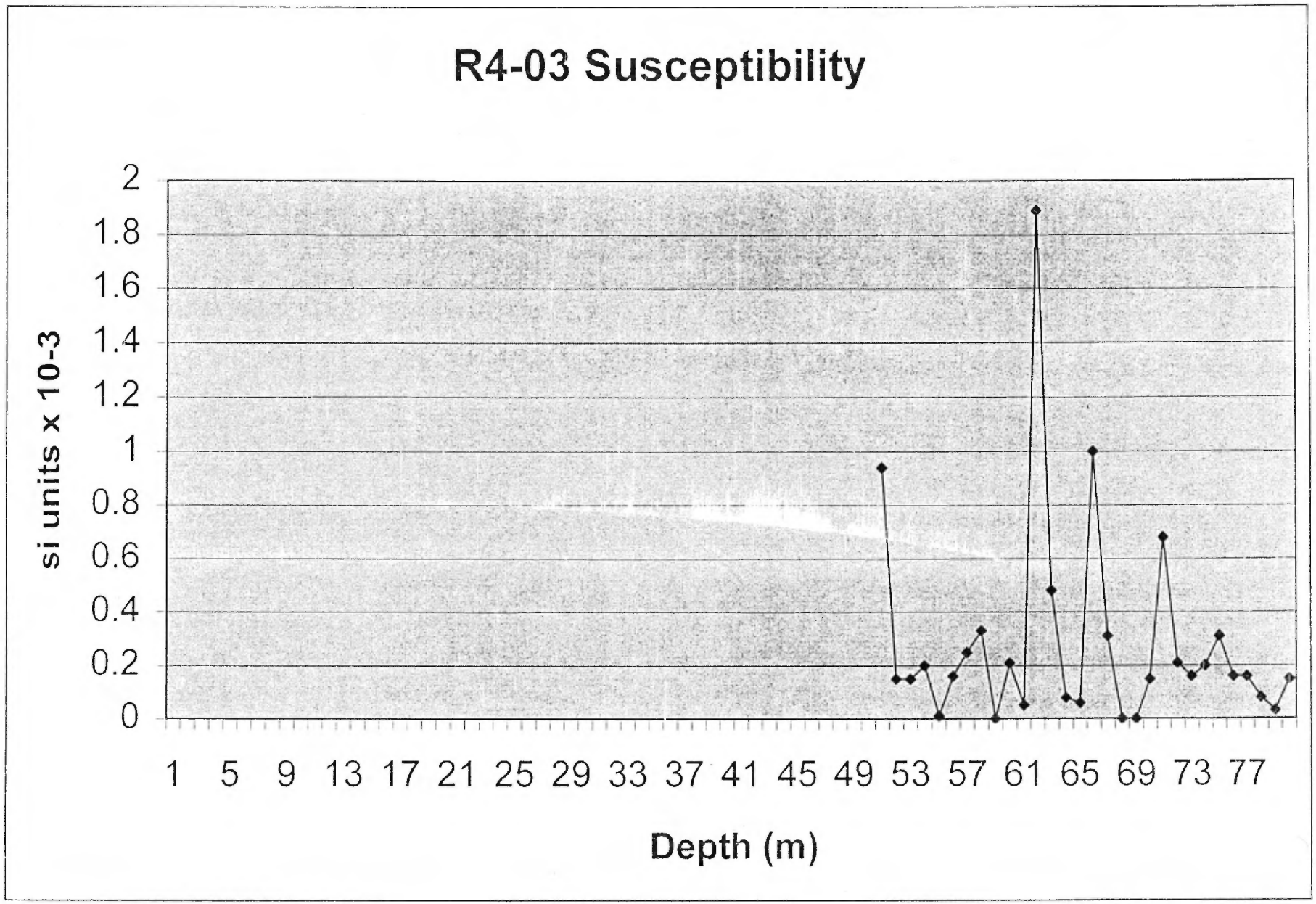
46.7–80 **GN**

mixed unit of fine grained grey gneiss, coarser grained, banded gneiss and tonalitic intrusives. Gneiss to tonalite ratio approximates 50:50

49.25-49.4 and 52.4-52.5m: hypabyssal kimberitic dykes or fragments of hypabyssal kimberlite

61.25-61.5, 62.5-62.8, 63.9-65.9m: core is brecciated with angular country rock breccia fragments ranging from 1mm to several cm; virtually no matrix material

80 **EOH (m)**


R4-03 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
2
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1 5 9 13 17 21 25 29 33 37 41 45 49 53 57 61 65 69 73 77
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining Property:

Borehole Number: R4-03 Inclination: -80 Azimuth: 270

Northing: 5855379 Easting: 688749 Date: SEPTEMBER 04/02 JV: SOQUEM

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R.	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0.0	8.7	OB																						
8.7	12.0	HYPK	100%	83%	R2	W1																		
12.0	15.0	KB/GR	100%	42%	R2	W1																	36	
15.0	18.0	KB	100%	36%	R2	W2																		
18.0	21.0	KB	100%	38%	R2	W2																		
21.0	24.0	HYPK/KB	100%	52%	R2	W2																		
24.0	27.0	KB	100%	86%	R2	W2																		
27.0	30.0	KB/GR/HYPK	100%	87%	R2	W2																		
30.0	33.0	HYPK/KB	97%	82%	R2	W2																		
33.0	36.0	HYPK/GR/KB	100%	59%	R2-3	W1																		
36.0	39.0	GR	100%	68%	R2	W1																	38	
39.0	42.0	KB/GN	100%	56%	R2	W2																	40	
42.0	45.0	HYPK/KB	100%	90%	R2	W2																		
45.0	48.0	KB	100%	81%	R2	W2																		
48.0	51.0	GN/KB	100%	34%	R1-R3	W2																	32	
51.0	54.0	GN/GR	100%	31%	R3	W2																	53	
54.0	57.0	GN/GR	100%	40%	R3	W2																	30	
57.0	60.0	GN	93%	48%	R3	W2																	54	
60.0	63.0	GN/KB	100%	40%	R3	W2																	110	
63.0	66.0	GN/GR	100%	46%	R2	W2																	51	
66.0	69.0	GN/GR	100%	57%	R2	W2																	51	
69.0	72.0	GN/GR	100%	61%	R2	W2																	35	
72.0	75.0	GN/GR	100%	49%	R2	W2																	50	
75.0	78.0	GN/GR	100%	63%	R2	W2-W3																	45	
78.0	80.0	GN/GR	100%	55%	R3	W2																	38	

Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Technician.

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R4-06

HOLE-ID	**R4-06**	*Start Date*	18-Mar-03	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly	Renard 4	*End Date*	21-Mar-03	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*Contractor*	ChibougamuDrilling	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688765	*Core Size*	HQ	*District*	
Northing	5855347	*Length (m)*	96	*Geologist*	B. Lucas
Elevation	510	*Azimuth*	180	*Date Logged*	21-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	*Dip*	-50	*Logged by*	J. Ortega
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delinitation Renard 4 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments 9m casing left in hole, plugged at 25 m and capped.
Core boxes
Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 00 BX
Sent Vancouver lab: 32 BX from BX 1 to 32
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 to 10	**OB** Overburden. Boulders of equigranular medium grained tonalite and quaternary deposits.
10 to 20.1	**KB** Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is not magnetic with minor calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 50% to 60% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 15 cm. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst up to 5 to 10% of the rock unit. Armored xenoliths are common (e.g. 12.39m, 15.87m). Feldspar cleavage fragments up to 1 cm are abundant.
20.1 to 20.84	**Kma** Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with common disseminate calcite dark gray groundmass. Olivine macrocryst form 20% of the core. Tonalite- granite xenoliths (up to 4cm long) forming 5% of the core. Sharp upper contact at 30° to the core axis.
20.8 to 23.65	**KB** Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is not magnetic with minor calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 50% to 60% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 15 cm. Partially digested autoliths up to 20 cm long (at 21.35 m and 21.75 m). Olivine serpentinized macrocryst up to 5 to 10% of the rock unit. Armored xenoliths are common.
23.7 to 24.78	**Kma** Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with common disseminate calcite dark gray groundmass. Olivine macrocryst form 20% of the core. Tonalite-granite xenoliths (up to 3cm long) forming 2% of the core. Upper contact at 25° to the core axis is marked by argillaceous material.
24.8 to 25.95	**KB**

Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with minor calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths form 40% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 15 cm. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst up to 5 to 10% of the rock unit. Armored xenoliths are a fairly common feature.

26 to 27.51 **Kma**

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with common disseminate calcite dark gray groundmass. Olivine macrocryst form 10% of the core. Autoliths and tonalite-granite xenoliths (up to 6cm long) forming 5% of the core.

27.5 to 45.29 **KB**

27.51 - 39m Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with minor calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths form 50% to 60% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 15 cm. Armored xenoliths are common. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst up to 5 to 15% of the rock.

39 - 41m Kimberlite breccia. Pale green-bluish colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform massif texture and it is non-magnetic with non or minor calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths form 50% to 60% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 7 cm. Armored xenoliths are less common that in the previous described units. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst up to 5% of the rock unit. The size of xenoliths increases in the last 40cm of the unit.

41m - 45.29m Kimberlite breccia. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths form 80-95% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 35 cm. Mega-armored tonalite xenolith from 42.10m to 42.49m. Gneiss interval from 44.10m to 45.14m incorporated to the kimberlite breccia. Green colored kimberlitic groundmass is non-magnetic with minor calcite forms 5% of the core. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst up to 1% of the rock unit .

32 - 39 ***KB***

Kimberlite breccia. Groundmass becomes light-green colored. Texture and xenolith proportion remain as described.

45.3 to 60.5 **GN**

Mixed unit of fine grained gray gneiss, coarse grained, banded gneiss and tonalitic intrusives. Gneiss to tonalite ratio approximates 50:50. Last 20 cm are brecciated in proximity to a Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke.

54 - 54.17 ***Kma***

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Non- magnetic with common disseminate calcite green- gray groundmass. Olivine macrocryst form 20% of the core. Oriented at 10° to the core axis

54.47 - 54.8 ***Kma***

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Non- magnetic with common disseminate calcite green- gray groundmass. Olivine macrocryst form 10% of the core. Parallel to the core axis

54.9 - 55.03 ***Kma***

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Non- magnetic with common disseminate calcite green- gray groundmass. Olivine macrocryst form 10% of the core. Oriented at 20° to the core axis

60.5 to 61.22 **Kma**

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with common disseminate calcite dark-gray groundmass. Olivine macrocryst form up to 20% of the groundmass. Upper contact at 15° to the core axis incorporates tonalitic gneiss clasts. Sharp lower contact at 30° to the core axis.

61.2 to 95.87 **GN**

Mixed unit of fine grained gray gneiss, coarse grained, banded gneiss and tonalitic intrusives. Gneiss to tonalite ratio approximates 70:30. Locally up to 5% coarse grained pyrite.

64 69.52 ***GRANITE***

Tonalite. Equigranular coarse grained tonalite. Plagioclase, quartz and less than 5% biotite.

83.82 - 85.1 ***GRANITE***

Tonalite. Equigranular coarse grained tonalite. Plagioclase, quartz and less than 5% biotite.

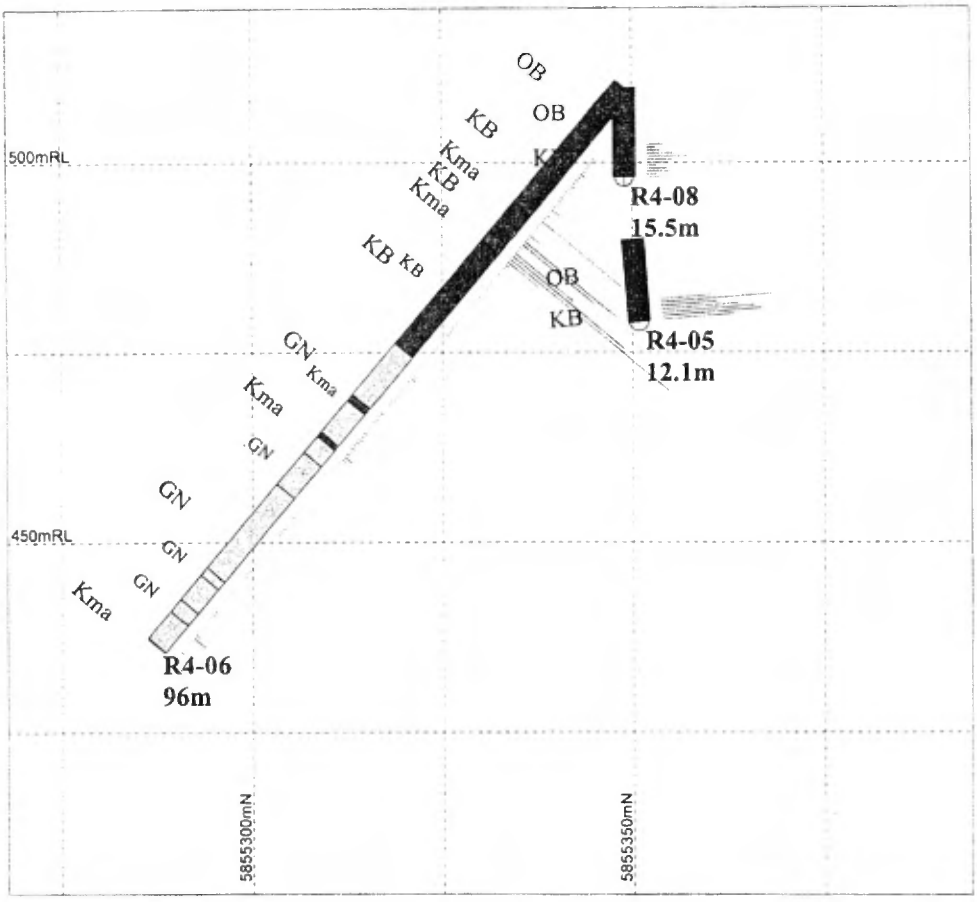
89.2 –91.25 ***GRANITE***

Tonalite. Equigranular coarse grained tonalite. Plagioclase, quartz and less than 5% biotite.

95.9 to 96 **Kma**

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with common disseminated calcite dark-gray groundmass. Olivine macrocryst form up to 15% of the core.

96 **EOH (m)**



Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

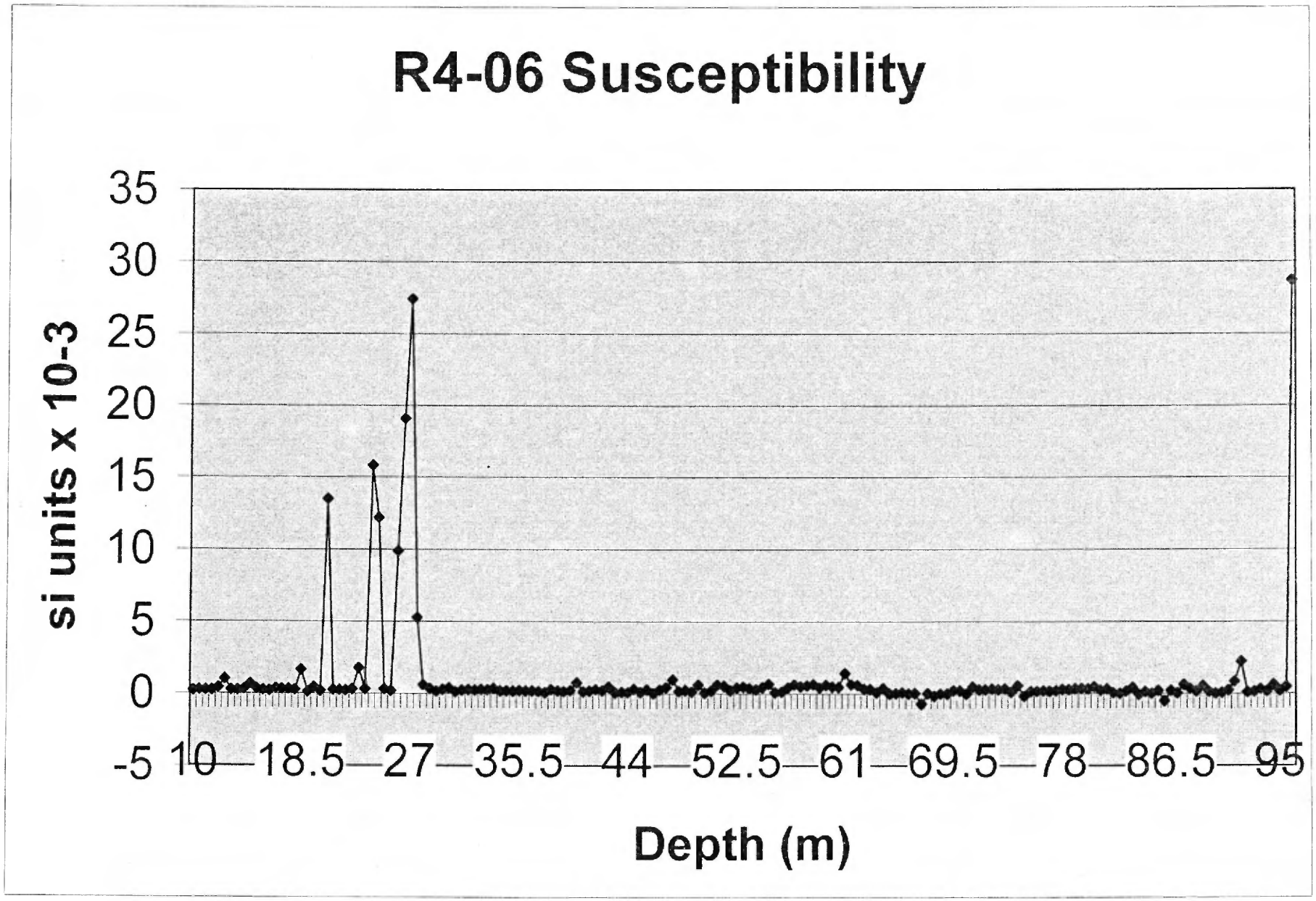
June 3, 2003	R4-06 Drill Sections with Susceptibility
Author: CM	
Office: Van	(Looking West Along Line 688763mE)
Proj: UTM18 NAD27	

20 0 20 40

Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\


R4-06 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
10
18.5
27
35.5
44
52.5
61
69.5
78
86.5
95
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining | Property: | Logged by: Antoine Lourier, Geologist

Borehole Number: R4-06 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 178 true

Northing: 5855349 | Easting: 688763 | Date: March 21 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	10	OB																						
10	12	kb	65	46	R2	W2																	7	
12	15		97	71	R2	W2																	11	
15	18		95	85	R2	W2																	2	
18	21	kb	100	55	R2	W2																	22	
21	24	kb	99	73	R2	W2																	11	
24	27	kb-kma	100	64	R2	W2																		
27	30	kb	100	86	R2	W2																		
30	33	kb	96	87	R2	W2																	4	
33	36	kb	97	85	R2	W2																	3	
36	39	kb	100	83	R2	W2																	5	
39	42	kb	95	89	R2	W2																	9	
42	45	kb	100	52	R2	W2																	69	
45	48	gn	100	37	R4	W1-W2																	60	
48	51	gn	100	75	R4	W1-W2																	40	
51	54	gn	100	51	R4	W1-W2																	54	
54	57	gn	100	80	R4	W1-W2																	43	
57	60	gn	100	53	R4	W1-W2																	51	60.5 to 61.22 dyke of KMA
60	63	gn	100	49	R4	W1-W2																	61	
63	66	gn	100	81	R4	W1-W2																		
66	69	gn	100	95	R4	W1-W2																		
69	72	gn	100	92	R4	W1-W2																		
72	75	gn	100	80	R4	W1-W2																	5	
75	78	gn	100	81	R4	W1-W2																		
78	81	gn	100	64	R4	W1-W2																	32	
81	84	gn	100	89	R4	W1-W2																		
84	87	gn	100	84	R4	W1-W2																		
87	90	gn	100	62	R4	W1-W2																	10	
90	93	gn	100	52	R4	W1-W2																		
93	96	gn	100	77	R4	W1-W2																	5	End of Hole

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R4-07

HOLE-ID	R4-07	*Start Date*	21-Mar-03	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly	Renard 4	*End Date*	23-Mar-03	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*Contractor*	ChibougamuDrilling	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688794	*Core Size*	HQ	*District*	
Northing	5855344	*Length (m)*	132	*Geologist*	B. Lucas
Elevation	510	*Azimuth*	180	*Date Logged*	23-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	*Dip*	-50	*Logged by*	J. Ortega
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delinitation Renard 4 and collection additinal mini-bulk material.

Comments 12m casing left in hole, plugged at 21m and capped.
Core boxes
Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 03 BX from BX 43 to 45
Sent Vancouver lab:42 BX from BX 1 to 42
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 to 12.23	**OB** Overburden. Boulders of tonalitic composition and quaternary deposits.
12.2 to 30.73	**KB** Kimberlite breccia. Dark-brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is magnetic with common calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 30% to 50% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 15 cm are sub-angular to sub-rounded. Armored xenoliths are common. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst up to 20% of the rock unit. Garnet crystals with kelyphitic rims are present (e.g. 26.90m) but they are not common. Garnet peridotite xenoliths are abundant between 20.40 and 28.00 meters. Garnet crystals in peridotite show well developed kelyphitic rims. NOTE: Unit could be also consider as a Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke with abundant xenolith content giving the unit the appearance of a kimberlite breccia. ***28.85 – 30.73 KB*** *Kimberlite breccia. Groundmass becomes red-brown colored with common calcite but it is non-magnetic.*
30.7 to 32.06	**Bx** Country rock breccia. Clast support country rock breccia. Tonalitic composition clasts form 98% of the rock unit. Thin gray-green kimberlitic??? material hair-line veinlets form the groundmass.
32.1 to 39.47	**GN** Mixed unit of fine grained gray gneiss, coarse grained, banded gneiss and tonalitic intrusives. Gneiss to tonalite ratio approximates 60:40.
39.5 to 42.1	**Kma** Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with common disseminated calcite dark brown

colored groundmass. Olivine macrocryst form 10% to 20% of the core. Upper and lower contacts are marked by narrow breccia zones. Upper breccia contact zone from 39.47m to 39.71 m. Lower breccia contact zone from 41.67m to 42.10m

42.1 to 48.86 **GRANITE**

Mixed unit of tonalitic intrusives, fine grained gray gneiss, coarse grained and banded gneiss. Tonalite to gneiss ratio approximates 60:40.

48.9 to 49.38 **Kma**

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Non-magnetic with common disseminate calcite gray colored groundmass. Olivine macrocryst form 5% of the core. Upper and lower contacts are marked by narrow breccia zones. Upper breccia contact zone from 48.86m to 48.90 m. Upper contact is oriented at 25° to the core axis. Breccia clast are composed by tonalitic rocks. Lower breccia contact zone from 41.67m to 42.10m.

49.4 to 84 **GN**

Mixed unit of fine grained gray gneiss, coarse grained, banded gneiss and tonalitic intrusives. Gneiss to tonalite ratio approximates 70:30.

56.54 – 56.8 ***GRANITE***

Tonalite. Equigranular coarse grained tonalite.

75.8 – 76.76 ***GRANITE***

Tonalite. Equigranular coarse grained tonalite.

84 to 93 **GRANITE**

Tonalite. Equigranular coarse grained biotite-garnet bearing tonalite with few intervals of banded gray gneiss. Tonalite to gneiss ratio approximates 80:20

93 to 93.6 **Kma**

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with common disseminate calcite dark- gray colored groundmass. Olivine macrocryst up to 2mm long form 15% of the core. Upper and lower contacts are marked by narrow breccia zones.

Upper breccia contact zone from 93.00m to 93.10 m. Breccia clast are composed by tonalitic rocks. Lower breccia contact zone from 93.50m to 93.60m. Breccia fragments formed by broken gneiss host rocks with white intervals of biotite-garnet bearing tonalite.

93.6 to 96.9 **GN**

Mixed unit of fine grained gray gneiss, coarse grained and banded gneiss.

96.9 to 123.5 **GRANITE**

Tonalite. Equigranular coarse grained biotite bearing tonalite with traces of garnet. Few intervals of banded gneiss. Tonalite to gneiss ratio approximates 80:20

107.93 108 ***Kma***

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Non-magnetic with common disseminate calcite green-gray colored groundmass. Olivine macrocryst form 10% of the core. Upper contact is missing. Lower contact is marked by a narrow 2 cm gradational zone into the tonalite.

124 to 124.4 **Kma**

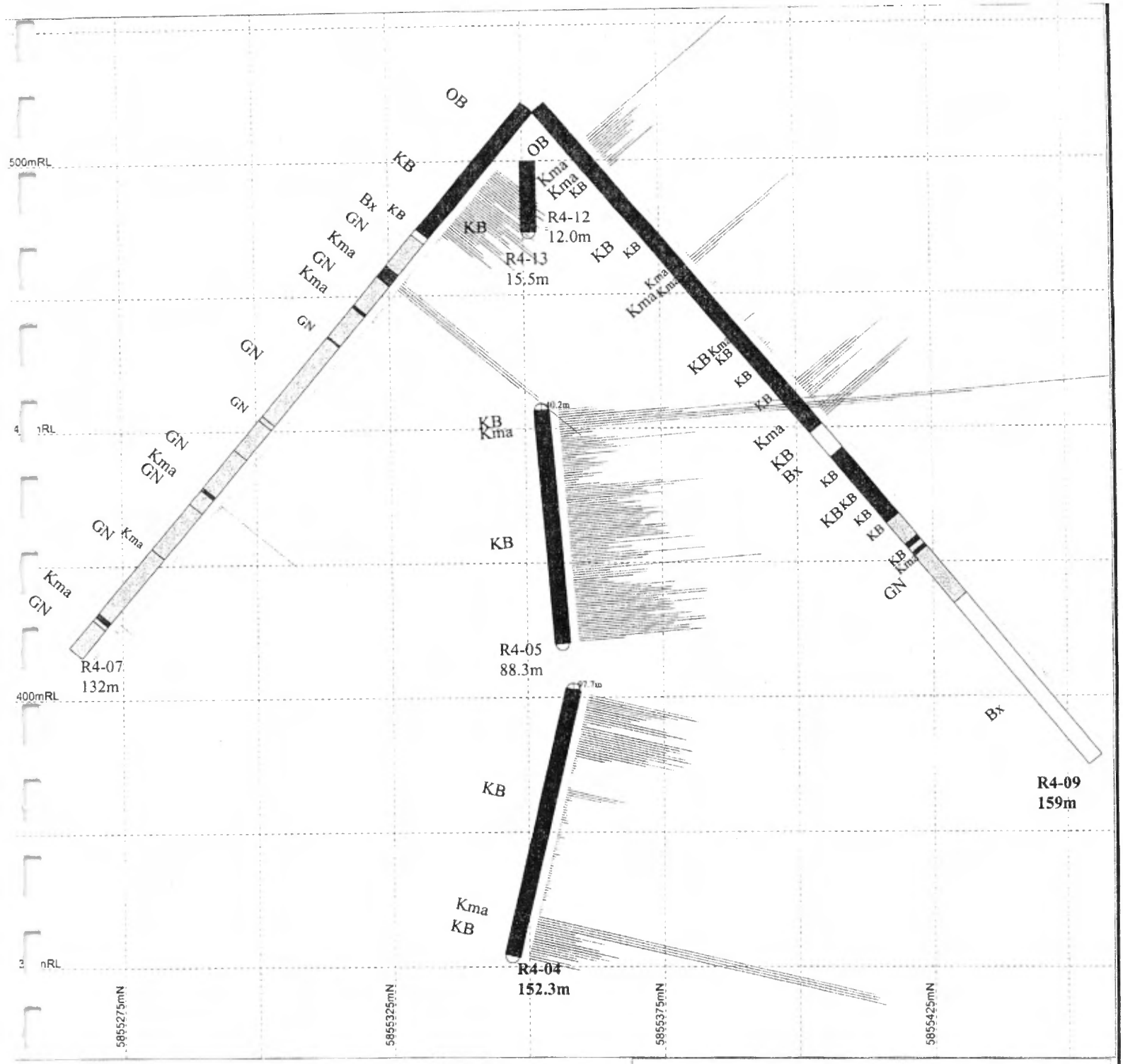
Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with common disseminate calcite dark- gray colored groundmass. Olivine macrocryst form 10% to 15% of the core. Upper and lower contacts are sharp.

Upper sharp contact at 20° to the core axis. From 123.50m to 123.62m contact zone marked by sericitic fault contact. Lower sharp contact at 30° to the core axis also marked by sericitic material.

124 to 125.3 **GRANITE**
Tonalite. Coarse grained, equigranular biotite-garnet bearing tonalite.

125 to 132 **GN**
Mixed unit of fine grained gray gneiss and banded gneiss.

132 **EOH (m)**



Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

June 3, 2003

Author: CM

Office: Van

Proj: UTM18 NAD27

R4-07 and R4-09 Drill Sections with Susceptibility

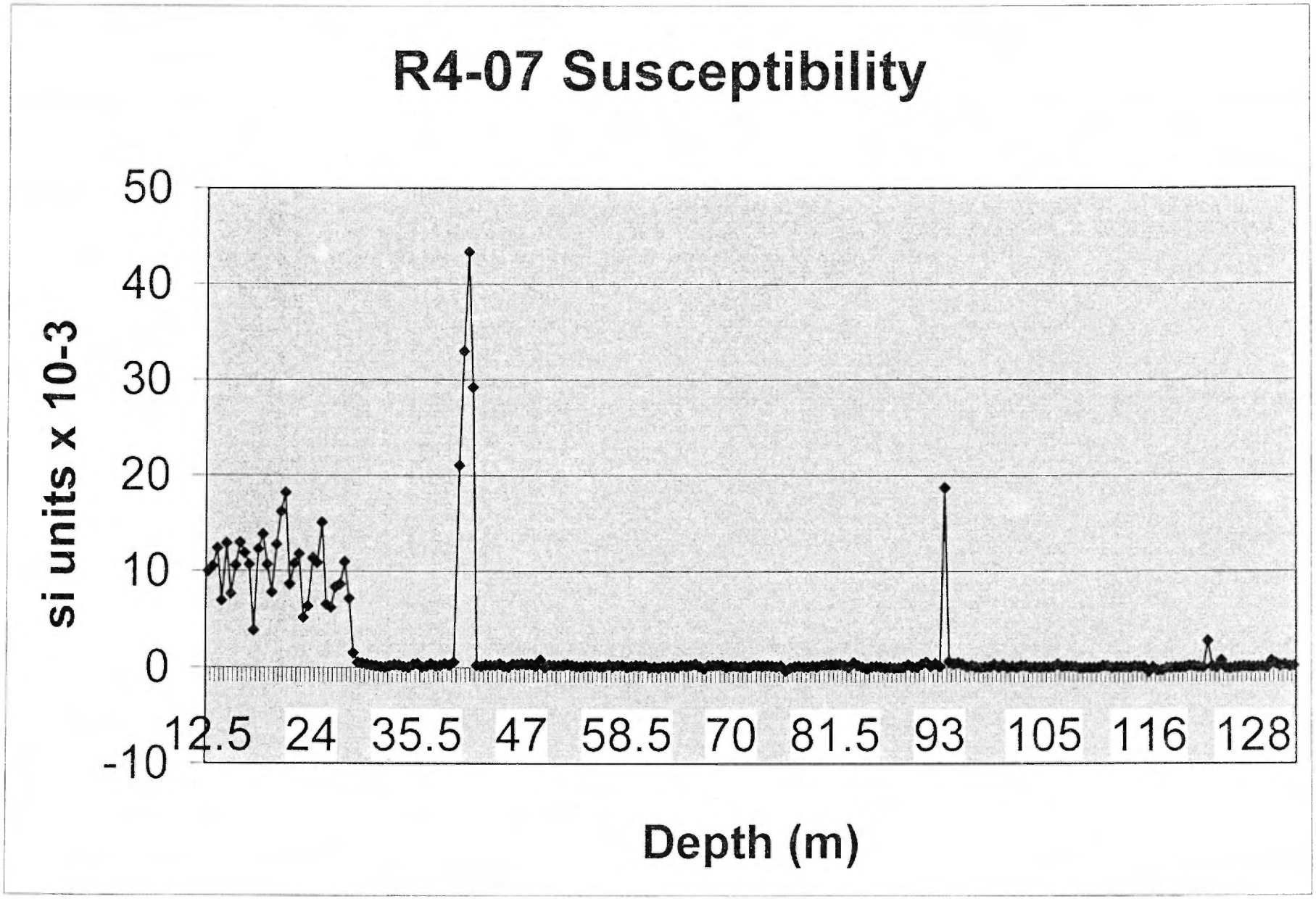
(Looking West Along Line 688794mE)

20 0 20 40

Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\


R4-07 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
12.5
24
35.5
47
58.5
70
81.5
93
105
116
128
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log — Ashton Mining — Property:

Logged by: Antoine Cloutier, Geologist

Borehole Number: R4-07 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 178 true

Northing: 5855351 | Easting: 688793.5 | Date: 23 Mar 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH 70-90 No.	70-90 TYPE	70-90 Jr	70-90 Ja	50-70 No.	50-70 TYPE	50-70 Jr	50-70 Ja	30-50 No.	30-50 TYPE	30-50 Jr	30-50 Ja	0-30 No.	0-30 TYPE	0-30 Jr	0-30 Ja	Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
0	12.23	OB																								
12.23	15	kb	100	67	R2	W2																				
15	18	kb	98	80	R2	W2																				
18	21	kb	100	93	R2	W2																				
21	24	kb	100	91	R2	W2																			2	
24	27	kb	99	92	R2	W2																				
27	30	kb	100	80	R2	W2																				
30	33	bx-gn	100	81	R3	W2																			15	
33	36	gn	100	40	R3	W2																			25	
36	39	gn	100	40	R3	W2																			25	
39	42	kma	100	73	R3	W2																			10	
42	45	gn-to	100	40	R3	W2																			75	
45	48	gn-to	100	49	R3	W2																			40	
48	51	kma-gn	98	60	R3	W2																			34	
51	54	gn	100	62	R3	W2																			45	
54	57	gn	100	76	R3	W2																			20	
57	60	gn	100	82	R3	W2																				
60	63	gn	100	89	R3	W2																			10	
63	66	gn	100	89	R3	W2																			5	
66	69	gn	100	88	R3	W2																				
69	72	gn	100	54	R3	W2																			30	
72	75	gn	100	39	R3	W2																			60	
75	78	gn	100	74	R3	W2																			27	
78	81	gn	100	38	R3	W2																			33	
81	84	gn	100	41	R3	W2																			74	
84	87	gr	100	64	R3	W2																			37	
87	90	gr	100	23	R3	W2																			50	
90	93	gr	100	46	R3	W2																			70	
93	96	kma-gn	100	69	R3	W2																			43	
96	99	gn-gr	100	62	R3	W2																			25	
99	102	gr	100	84	R3	W2																				
102	105	gr	100	91	R3	W2																			5	
105	108	gr	100	71	R3	W2																			14	
108	111	gr	100	89	R3	W2																				
111	114	gr	100	67	R3	W2																				
114	117	gr	100	77	R3	W2																				

Geotechnical Summary Log — Contractor: Mining — Property: — Logged by: Antoine Bisaillier, Geologist

Borehole Number: R4-07 — Inclination: -50 — Azimuth: 178 true

Northing: 5855351 — Easting: 688793.5 — Date: 23 Mar 03 — JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
117	120	gr	100	93	R3	W2																				
120	123	gr	100	61	R3	W2																			6	
123	126	kma-gr	100	86	R3	W2																			3	
126	129	gn	100	95	R3	W2																				
129	132	gn	100	85	R3	W2																			16	EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R4-08

HOLE-ID	R4-08	*Start Date*	23-Mar-03	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly	Renard 4	*End Date*	25-Mar-03	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*Contractor*	ChibougamuDrilling	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688765	*Core Size*	HQ	*District*	
Northing	5855348	*Length (m)*	143	*Geologist*	B. Lucas
Elevation	510	*Azimuth*	270	*Date Logged*	23-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	*Dip*	-50	*Logged by*	J. Ortega
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delinitation Renard 4 and collection additinal mini-bulk material.

Comments 9m casing left in hole, plugged at 21 m and capped.
Core boxes
Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 09 BX from BX 42 to 50
Sent Vancouver lab: 41 BX from BX 1 to 41
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 to 9.62	**OB** Overburden. Boulders of tonalitic composition and quaternary deposits.
9.62 to 63.8	**KB** Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is moderate to non-magnetic with no trace of calcite. Altered tonalite, hematized granite and gneiss xenoliths forming 50% to70% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 15 cm. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst up to 2 to 10% of the rock unit. Armored xenoliths are common (up to 5% of xenoliths). Autoliths are rare (e.g. 34.69 and 34.75). ***19.08 - 23.47 KB*** *Kimberlite breccia. Groundmass becomes dark-green colored. Xenolith proportion and olivine macrocryst proportion remain as described.* ***27 - 29.59 KB*** *Kimberlite breccia. Groundmass becomes dark-brown colored. Xenolith proportion and olivine macrocryst proportion remain as described.* ***43.26 - 49.18 KB*** *Kimberlite breccia. Olivine macrocryst proportion remain as described. Xenolith size decreases ranging from 1mm up to 3 cm. Groundmass show no variation from the main rock unit.* ***57.45 - 63.8 KB*** *Kimberlite breccia. Medium-green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is moderated magnetic with common calcite. Altered tonalite, hematized granite and gneiss xenoliths forming 50% to70% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1 mm up to 30 cm. The xenolith size of this interval increases marking a big contrast with the rest of the unit. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst 35% of the rock (clearly seen at 57.95m and 60.90). The groundmass on this interval marks another contrast with the rest of the main unit.*

63.8 to 64.53 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Moderated magnetic with common disseminate calcite dark gray colored groundmass. Olivine macrocryst up to 5mm long form 15% to 20% of the core. Upper and lower contacts are sharp. Upper contact at 70° to the core axis.

64.5 to 66.53 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with minor calcite. Tonalite, granite and gneiss xenoliths forming 50% to 60% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1 mm up to 7 cm. Olivine 1mm serpentinized macrocryst form 2% of the rock.

66–66.53 KB

Xenolith content decreases to 10%. Blue-grayish colored sub-unit groundmass is non-magnetic with moderated calcite. Olivine macrocryst form 2% of the rock. The sub-unit is in contact with a kimberlitic hypabyssal facies dyke and probably represents a reaction zone between the dyke and the TKB host rock.

66.5 to 68.3 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Low to moderated magnetic with common disseminate calcite dark gray colored groundmass. Olivine macrocryst up to 2mm long form 20% of the core. Upper and lower contacts are sharp. Upper contact at 30° to the core axis. Lower contact at 20° to the core axis.

68.3 to 86.63 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with minor calcite. Olivine macrocryst form 2% to 5% of the rock. Tonalite, granite and gneiss xenoliths forming 60% to 70% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1 mm up to 60 cm. Abundant decimeter long xenoliths.

86.6 to 91.6 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with common disseminate calcite dark gray colored groundmass. Olivine macrocryst up to 4mm long form 35% of the core. Sharp upper and lower contacts at 30° to the core axis. Xenoliths up to 40 cm long, mainly kimberlite breccia material, form 2% of the rock. Country rock tonalitic xenoliths are less common and their size ranges from a few millimeters to 5cm.

91.6 to 100.6 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with any trace of calcite. Olivine macrocryst for 2% to 5% of the rock. Tonalite, granite and gneiss xenoliths forming 60% to 70% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1 mm up to 30 cm. Abundant decimeter long xenoliths.

101 to 101.9 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Moderately magnetic with common disseminated calcite dark gray colored groundmass. Olivine macrocryst up to 2mm long form 5% of the core. Sharp upper and lower contacts, both perpendicular to the core axis. Autoliths present at 101.30m

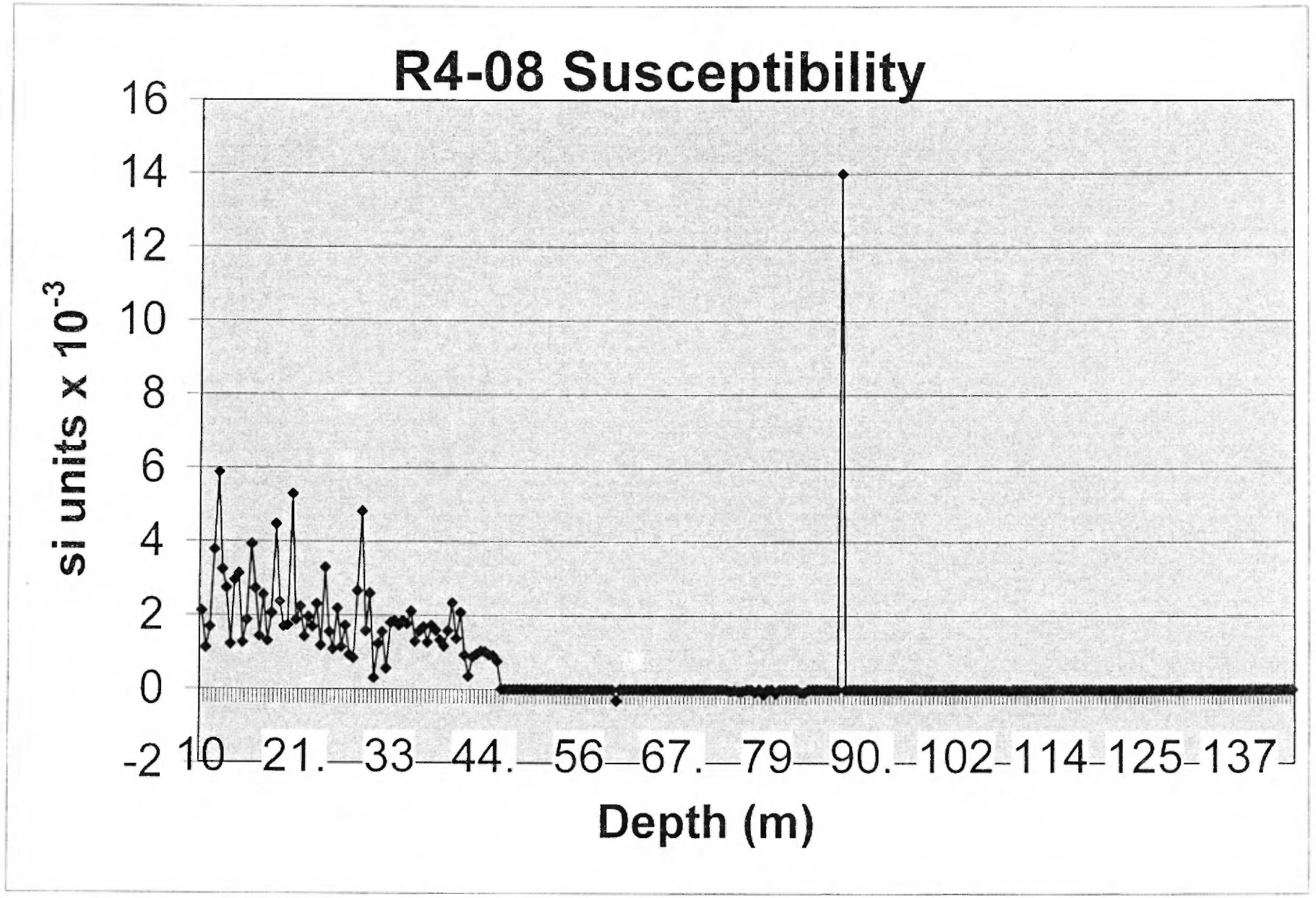
102 to 120 Bx

Country rock breccia. Breccia clast mainly of tonalitic composition and banded biotite gneiss form up to 60% to 70% of the core. Breccia clast size ranging from 1mm to 50cm. The non-magnetic groundmass is form by shattered pieces of country rock. Quartz and feldspars grains are visible in the groundmass with no traces of kimberlitic material and calcite. Kimberlite breccia (KB) appearance is observed (e.g. 111m and 117m). However the groundmass does not show any kimberlitic material.

120 to 143 GRANITE

Mixed unit of hematized tonalitic intrusives, fine grained gray gneiss and banded gneiss. Tonalite to gneiss ratio approximates 60:40.

143 EOH (m)


R4-08 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
-2
10
21
33
44
56
67
79
90
102
114
125
137
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log — Ashtor Mining — Property: — Logged by: Antoine Laptier, Geologist

Borehole Number: R4-08 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 268 true

Northing: 5855349 | Easting: 688763 | Date: 26 Mar 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	9.62	OB																							
9.62	12	kb	93	44	R2	W2																		74	
12	15	kb	100	83	R2	W2																		8	
15	18	kb	100	77	R2	W2																		45	
18	21	kb	100	80	R2	W2																		14	
21	24	kb	100	79	R2	W2																		7	
24	27	kb	97	75	R2	W2																		9	
27	30	kb	100	89	R2	W2																		5	
30	33	kb	100	68	R2	W2																		18	
33	36	kb	100	91	R2	W2																		5	
36	39	kb	100	96	R2	W2																			
39	42	kb	100	83	R2	W2																			
42	45	kb	93	89	R2	W2																			
45	48	kb	100	99	R2	W2																			
48	51	kb	99	88	R2	W2																		3	
51	54	kb	100	92	R2	W2																			
54	57	kb	97	73	R2	W2																			
57	60	kb	100	78	R2	W2																		5	
60	63	kb	100	55	R2	W2																		15	
63	66	kma-kb	100	85	R2	W2																		5	
66	69	kma-kb	100	77	R2	W2																		10	
69	72	kb	100	83	R2	W2																		5	
72	75	kb	100	67	R2	W2																		5	
75	78	kb	100	86	R2	W2																			
78	81	kb	100	85	R2	W2																		5	
81	84	kb	100	73	R3	W2																		12	
84	87	kb-kma	98	83	R3	W2																			
87	90	kma	97	84	R2	W2																		3	
90	93	kma-kb	100	82	R2	W2																		30	
93	96	kb	88	57	R3	W2																		56	
96	99	kb	100	66	R3	W2																		27	
99	102	kb-kma	100	65	R2-R3	W2																		10	
102	105	bx	100	61	R3-R2	W2																		25	
105	108	bx	100	44	R3	W2																		96	
108	111	bx	100	60	R3-R2	W2-W3																		103	
111	114	bx	100	37	R2	W3																		115	

Geotechnical Summary [illegible] ...shto... ...ing ...perty. Lo... / Antr... ...ulter, ...ist

Borehole Number: R4-08 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 268 true

Northing: 5855349 Easting: 688763 Date: 26 Mar 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
114	117	bx	100	43	R2	W3																		60	
117	120	bx	100		R3	W2																			ALL BROKEN CORE
120	123	gr	100	73	R4	W2																		16	
123	126	gr	100	30	R4	W2																		42	
126	129	gr	100	68	R4	W2																		10	
129	132	gr	100	78	R4	W2																		5	
132	135	gr	100	79	R4	W2																			
135	138	gr	100	62	R4	W2-W1																		21	
138	141	gr	100	42	R4	W2-W1																		15	
141	143	gr	88	30	R3	W2-W1																		5	EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R4-09

HOLE-ID	R4-09	Start Date	25-Mar-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 4	End Date	27-Mar-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	ChibougamuDrilling	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688797	Core Size	HQ	District	
Northing	5855346	Length (m)	159	Geologist	B. Clements
Elevation	510	Azimuth	0	Date Logged	26-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	J. Ortega
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delinitation Renard 4 and collection additinal mini-bulk material.

Comments
9m casing left in hole, plugged at 15 m and capped.
Core boxes
Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 00 BX
Sent Vancouver lab: 55 BX from BX 1 to 55
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 9.8	**OB** Overburden. Boulders of gneiss and tonalitic composition rocks and other quaternary deposits.
9.8 to 10.48	**Kma** Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with common disseminated calcite dark gray colored groundmass. Olivine macrocryst up to 4 cm long form 35% to 50% of the core. Upper contact is at the bottom of the drill casing. Core has a blocky aspect and it could represent sub-outcropping material. Lower contact is broken core material.
10.5 to 17.14	**Kma** Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Aspect of kimberlite breccia. Dark brown colored groundmass shows uniform texture and it is magnetic with common calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 15% to 20% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 20 cm. Xenoliths show commonly reaction rims with the groundmass. Olivine fresh and serpentinized macrocryst up to 5% to 7% of the rock. Olive macrocryst up to 5 cm long. Autoliths of kimberlite breccia (TKB). ***15–17 KB*** *Olivine macrocryst for up to 10% of the rock. Xenoliths size down to 5 cm forming between 10% to 15% of the core.*
17.1 to 38.1	**KB** Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 50% to 60% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 20 cm. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst form up to 2% to 5% of the unit. ***30.91 - 31.21 KB*** *Green colored groundmass non-magnetic and with no calcite. Lack of xenoliths. Olivine macrocryst up to 20% to 25% of the core. Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke?*

38.1 to 41.16 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Brown to dark-gray colored groundmass. Two facies observed.

38.1 – 39.29 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke marginal facies in sharp contact with the TKB. Brown colored shows uniform texture groundmass moderately magnetic with common calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 20% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 7 cm. Olivine macrocryst form 5% of the rock.

39.29 – 41.6 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Dark-gray colored magnetic groundmass shows uniform texture with common calcite. Partly digested altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 2% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 3 cm. Olivine macrocryst form 15% to 20% of the rock.

41.2 to 68.88 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Light green- green bluish colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 35% to 50% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 50 cm. Xenoliths in the 10 or more centimeters ranger are abundant. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 2% to 5% of the rock.

54.96 55.22 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Dark-gray colored moderately magnetic groundmass shows uniform texture with common calcite. Olivine macrocryst form 10% of the core. The upper contact shows interaction with the kimberlitic breccia which groundmass becomes enriched on calcite showing a brown color from 54.48m to the contact with the dyke at 54.96m.

57 – 57.32 KB

The main unit showing abundant serpentinized veinlets. The groundmass is not magnetic and the rock shows 7% of olivine macrocryst. The small interval shows almost a kimberlite hypabyssal dyke appearance.

59.63 – 65.58 KB

Kimberlite breccia? or kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke . Brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with common calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 40% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 10 cm. Decimetric xenoliths are abundant. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 5% to 10% of the rock. Some intervals has a clear aspect of kimberlite hypabyssal dyke (e.g. from 63.70m to 63.89m)

65.58 – 67.74 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Green-bluish colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 60% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 7 cm. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 2% to 5% of the rock.

67.74 – 68.88 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Green to brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass is non-magnetic and with no calcite. Country rock xenoliths up to 10 cm form 70% of the rock. Olivine macrocryst form 5% of the core. Serpentinized veins are observed. This interval represent probably the interaction between the kimberlite breccia with the kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke which is in contact with (see next unit).

68.9 to 78.2 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Dark gray-brown colored magnetic groundmass shows uniform texture with common calcite. Partly digested altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming >1% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 5 cm. Olivine macrocryst up to 2.5 cm long form 20% to 35% of the unit. Serpentinized up to a few centimeters wide veinlets are observed between 74.7m and 75.35m. Sharp lower contact at 60% to the core axis.

78.2 to 78.63 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Green-brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform

texture and it is non-magnetic with minor calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 60% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 5 cm. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 2% of the rock. Rock unit represent probably a reaction zone between the kma unit described previously and the country rock breccia unit following downwards.

78.6 to 84.43 Bx

Country rock breccia. Breccia clast mainly of tonalitic composition and fine grained gneiss form up to 70% of the core. Breccia clast size ranging from 1mm to 20cm. Metric tonalite bloc from 82.34m to 84m. The groundmass is non-magnetic and without calcite. Groundmass is formed by shattered pieces of country rock. Quartz and feldspars grains are visible in the groundmass with no traces of kimberlitic material.

84.4 to 100.4 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Mixed unit of green to brown and gray colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with calcite content varying from non to common. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming up to 60% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 60 cm. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 2% to 5% of the rock.

84.43 – 89.28 KB

Interval showing only 20% of kimberlite breccia. Kimberlitic material present in discrete decimetric intervals interrupted by large blocs or xenoliths? of tonalite and gneiss.

89.28 - 95.25 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Green to brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non- magnetic with minor calcite. Tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming up to 50% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1 mm up to 30 cm. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 2% to 5% of the rock. Kimberlitic material proportion rises to 50% of the rock in contrast to the previous rock sub-interval.

95.25 - 97.37 KB

Kimberlite breccia. brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non- magnetic with moderated calcite content. Tonalite, granite and gneiss xenoliths forming 15% to 60% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1 mm up to 7 cm. Kimberlitic material proportion is up to 80% of the rock unit. Olivine 1mm serpentinized macrocryst form 1% to 2% of the groundmass.

97.37 - 99.54 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non- magnetic with no calcite content. Tonalite, granite and gneiss xenoliths forming up to 60% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1 mm up to 5 cm. One meter gneiss-tonalite xenolith included in the interval. Kimberlitic material proportion is around 30% of the rock unit. Olivine 1mm serpentinized macrocryst form 1% of the rock.

99.54 – 100.4 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non- magnetic with common calcite. Tonalite, granite and gneiss xenoliths forming globally 20% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1 mm up to 15 cm. Kimberlitic material proportion is up to 80% of the rock unit. Olivine 2mm serpentinized macrocryst form 10% of the rock. Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke appearance (e.g. first 40 cm)

100 to 119.9 GN

Mixed unit of fine grained gneiss, banded gneiss and tonalite with a few intervals of country rock breccia (BX). Country rock breccia forms 30% of the unit. No traces of kimberlitic material observed in the country rock breccia (BX). Breccia clast are supported by a groundmass of shattered pieces of country rock material. Groundmass is non-magnetic and it does not contain any calcite.

105.68 – 106.7 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non- magnetic with common calcite content.

Tonalite, granite and gneiss xenoliths forming up to 60% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1 mm up to 10 cm. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst form up to 5% of the rock.

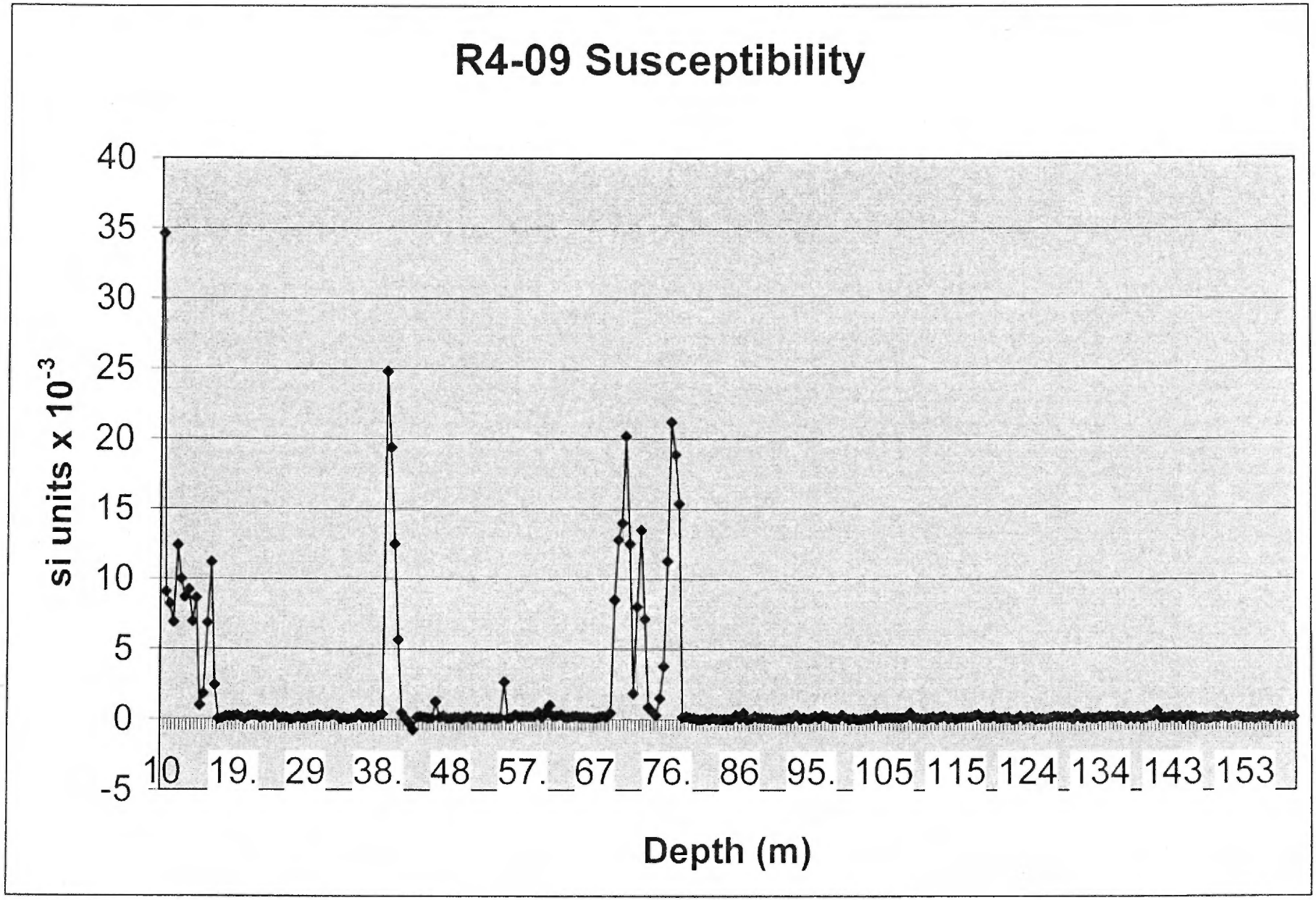
107.79 –108.5 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Gray-green colored non-magnetic groundmass shows uniform texture with common calcite. 10 cm gneiss xenolith at 108m other wise there is no xenoliths in the rock. Olivine macrocryst up to 1 cm long form 10% to 15% of the unit.

120 to 159 Bx

Country rock breccia. Breccia clasts mainly of tonalitic composition and banded biotite gneiss form up to 60% to 70% of the core. Breccia clast size ranging from 1mm to 50cm. The groundmass is formed by shattered pieces of country rock. Quartz and feldspars grains are visible in the non-magnetic groundmass with no traces of kimberlitic material or calcite. Metric intervals of non-brecciated gneiss and tonalite through the section. The ratio between brecciated and non-brecciated rock is about 50:50.

159 EOH (m)


R4-09 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
10
19.
29
38.
48
57.
67
76.
86
95.
105
115
124
134
143
153
Depth (m)

tect l St jary | | | | shto ning | ppert | | | by: Ar loutier pgist |

Borehole Number: R4-09 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 358 true

Northing: 5855353 | Easting: 688796 5 | Date: 26 Mar 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	9.8	OB																								
9 8	12	kma-kb	100	52	R2	W2																			22	
12	15	kb	100	54	R2	W2																			9	
15	18	kb-	98	77	R2	W2																				
18	21	KB	100	50	R2	W2																			25	
21	24	KB	93	22	R2	W2																			60	
24	27	KB	100	52	R2-R3	W2																			57	
27	30	KB	100	66	R2-R3	W2																			33	
30	33	KB	99	22	R3	W2																			61	
33	36	KB	100	63	R3	W2																			19	
36	39	KB-KM	100	84	R3	W2																			4	
39	42	KB-KM	95	72	R3	W2																			10	
42	45	KB	100	44	R3	W2																			63	
45	48	KB	100	59	R3	W2																			29	
48	51	KB	94	54	R3	W2																				
51	54	KB	99	66	R3	W2																			3	
54	57	KB	100	88	R2	W2																				
57	60	KB	100	84	R2	W2																				
60	63	KB	100	86	R2-R3	W2																				
63	66	KB	100	83	R2-R3	W2																			7	
66	69	KB-KM	91	56	R2	W2																			5	
69	72	KMA	100	93	R2	W2																				
72	75	KMA	100	92	R2	W2																				
75	78	KMA	100	81	R2	W2																				
78	81	BX	100	75	R2-R3	W2																				
81	84	BX	100	65	R3	W2																			13	
84	87	BX-KB	100	47	R2-R3	W2																			28	
87	90	KB	100	60	R2-R3	W2																			19	
90	93	KB	100	56	R3	W2																			13	
93	96	KB	100	65	R2-R3	W2																			25	
96	99	KB	100	60	R2-R3	W2																			23	
99	102	KB-GN	100	61	R2-R3	W2																			24	
102	105	GN	100	83	R3	W2																			10	
105	108	GN	100	67	R3	W2																			15	
108	111	GN	100	67	R2-R3	W2																			12	
111	114	GN	100	70	R3	W2																			23	

Borehole Number: R4-09 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 358 true

Northing: 5855353 Easting: 688796.5 Date: 26 Mar 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																		Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn				
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja					
114	117	GN	100	80	R3-R4	W2																				8	
117	120	GN	100	78	R3	W2																				28	
120	123	BX	100	70	R3	W2																				21	
123	126	BX	100	73	R3	W2																				52	
126	129	BX	93	49	R3	W2																				5	
129	132	BX	100	76	R3	W2																				16	
132	135	BX	100	69	R3	W2																				24	
135	138	BX	97	77	R3	W2																					
138	141	BX	99	79	R3	W2																					
141	144	BX	100	67	R3	W2																				25	
144	147	BX	100	79	R3	W2																					
147	150	BX	100	39	R3	W2																				39	
150	153	BX	100	72	R3	W2																				50	
153	156	BX	100	58	R3	W2																				49	
156	159	BX	100	70	R3	W2																				21	EOH

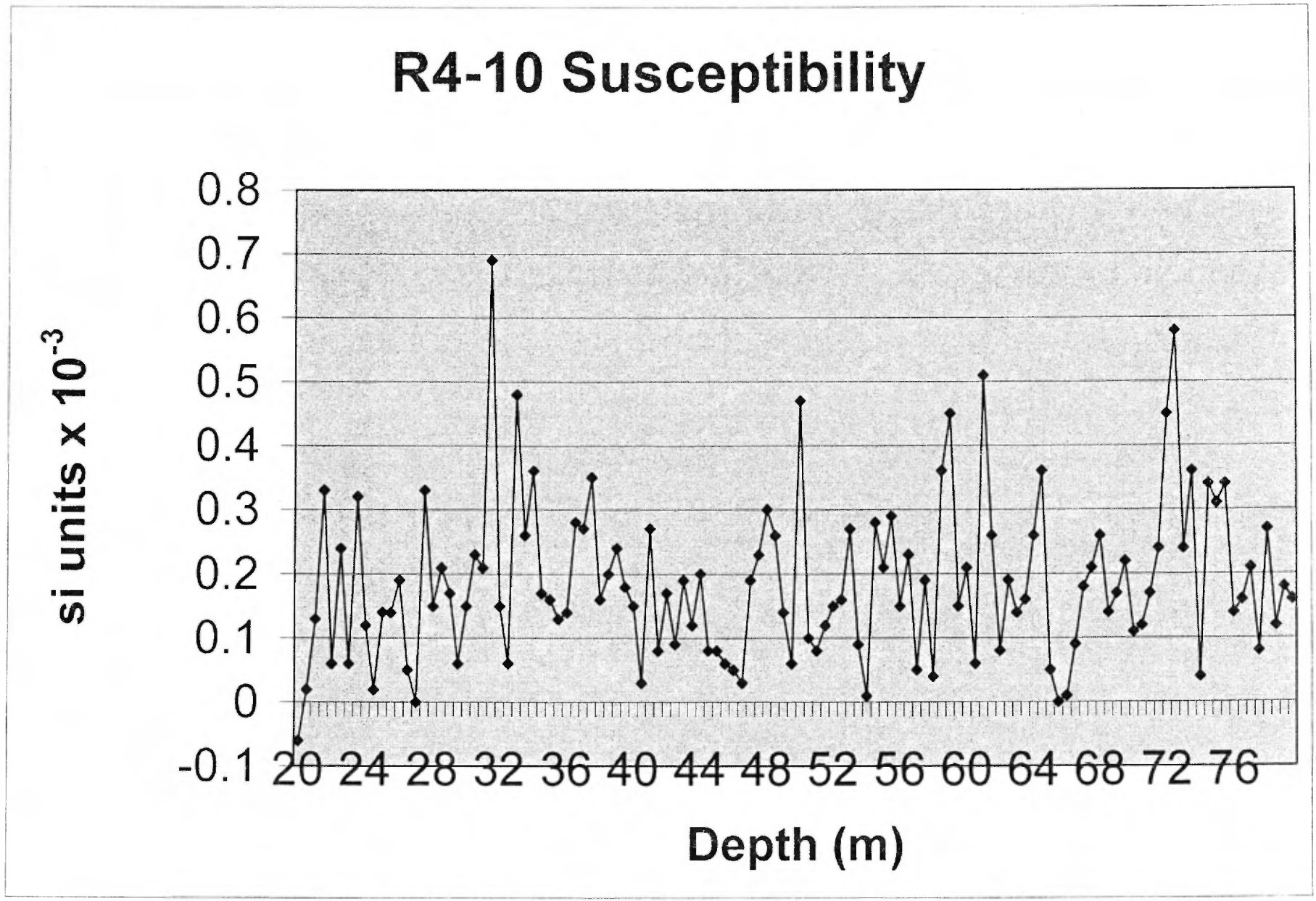
Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R4-10

HOLE-ID	**R4-10**	*Start Date*	28-Mar-03	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly	Renard 4	*End Date*	29-Mar-03	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*Contractor*	ChibougamuDrilling	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688849	*Core Size*	HQ	*District*	
Northing	5855353	*Length (m)*	79.1	*Geologist*	B. Clements
Elevation	510	*Azimuth*	180	*Date Logged*	29-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	*Dip*	-50	*Logged by*	J. Ortega
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delinitation Renard 4 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments 18m casing left in hole, plugged at 50 m and capped.
Core boxes
Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 21 BX from BX 1 to 19 and 21 to 22
Sent Vancouver lab: 01 BX, Bx 20
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 to 20.08	**OB** Overburden. Boulders of gneiss and tonalitic composition rocks and other quaternary deposits.
20.1 to 79.1	**GN** Mixed unit of fine grained gray gneiss, coarse grained, banded gneiss (oriented at 45° to the core axis) and tonalitic intrusives. Gneiss to tonalite ratio approximates 80:20.
	24.9 – 24.92 ***Bx*** *Country rock breccia. Two cm wide breccia with fragments of country rock. Groundmass is formed by shattered pieces of country rock, mainly quartz and feldspars. Groundmass is non-magnetic and does not contain any calcite.*
	73.77 – 73.88 ***Kma*** *Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Green colored non-magnetic groundmass shows uniform texture with common calcite. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 2% of the rock. Olive macrocryst up to 2mm long. No contacts observed.*
79.1	**EOH (m)**


R4-10 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
-0.1
20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:**

Logged by Antoine Cloutier, Geologist

Borehole Number R4-11 Inclination -50 Azimuth 358 true

Northing 5855352 Easting 688851 Date 30 Mar 03 JV Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Ex/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	14 31	OB																						
14 31	15	KB	100	25	R2	W2																	50	
15	18	KB	100	28	R2	W2																	117	
18	21	KB	100	70	R2-R3	W2																	10	
21	24	KB	100	48	R2	W2																	23	
24	27	KB	100	84	R2	W2																	5	
27	30	KB	100	74	R2	W2																	5	
30	33	KB	100	60	R2-R3	W2																	29	
33	36	KB	100	82	R2	W2																	10	
36	39	KB	100	38	R2	W2																	10	
39	42	KB	100	57	R2	W2																	26	
42	45	KB	100	66	R2-R3	W2																	5	
45	48	KB	100	81	R2	W2																	8	
48	51	KB	100	62	R3	W2																	8	
51	54	KB	100	65	R2	W2																		
54	57	KB	100	81	R2-R3	W2																		
57	60	KB	100	83	R2-R3	W2																		
60	63	KB	100	78	R2-R3	W2																	20	
63	66	KB	100	61	R2	W2																	17	
66	69	KB	100	69	R2	W2																	19	
69	72	KB-GR	98	57	R2-R3	W2																	29	
72	75	GR	98	50	R3	W2																	7	
75	78	GR	98	71	R4	W2																	10	
78	81	GR	100	57	R4	W2																	6	
81	84	GR	93	68	R4	W2																	29	
84	87	GR	95	62	R4	W2																	7	
87	90	GR	100	84	R4	W2																		
90	93	GR	98	74	R4	W2																	4	
93	96	GR	95	65	R4	W2																	24	
96	99	GR	100	61	R4	W2																	4	
99	102	GR	93	62	R4	W2																	15	
102	105	GR	97	51	R4	W2																	17	
105	108	GR	100	84	R4	W2																	4	
108	111	GR	100	76	R4	W2																	7	
111	114	GR	99	64	R4	W2																	31	
114	117	GR	100	66	R4	W2																	22	
117	120	GR	93	73	R3	W2																		End of hole

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R4-11

HOLE-ID	R4-11	Start Date	29-Mar-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 4	End Date	31-Mar-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	ChibougamuDrilling	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688852	Core Size	HQ	District	
Northing	5855355	Length (m)	120	Geologist	B. Clements
Elevation	510	Azimuth	0	Date Logged	30-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	J. Ortega
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delinitation Renard 4 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments 12m casing left in hole (below lake surface), plugged at 39 m and capped.
Core boxes
Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 17 BX from BX 23 to 39
Sent Vancouver lab: 22 BX from BX 1 to 22
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 14.31	**OB** Overburden. Boulders of gneiss and tonalitic composition rocks and other quaternary deposits.
14.3 to 70.82	**KB** Kimberlite breccia. Green to brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with non to minor calcite. Altered tonalite, gneiss xenoliths forming 40% to 50% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to more than 1m long. Rounded xenoliths are observed but most of them are sub-angular. Rounded xenolith may represent reaction with the kimberlitic material. Rounded xenoliths can be separated from the core showing perfect rounded surfaces. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst up to 2% to 7% of the rock unit. Autoliths (kma material) up to 20 cm long are present regularly through the unit. Garnets (G10?) with well developed kelyphitic rims are observed within the autoliths. ***14.31 – 22.05 KB*** *Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no calcite. Altered tonalite, gneiss xenoliths forming 50% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up 1.28m long (from 18.37m to 19.65m). Rounded xenoliths are observed but most of them are sub-angular. Olivine serpentinized millimetric macrocryst up to 2% of the rock unit. Kma autoliths are observed at 15.27m and 16.60m. The 15.27m autolith shows pyrite rimed olivine macrocryst.* ***22.05 – 44.11 KB*** *Kimberlite breccia. Green-brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with minor calcite. Altered tonalite, gneiss xenoliths forming 40% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 40 cm long. Rounded xenoliths are observed but most of them are sub-angular. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst up to 2 cm long form 5% to 7% of the rock unit. Olivine macrocryst up to 5 cm long are rare but also observed (e.g. 30.62m). Decimetric Kma autoliths are common (e.g. 25.30m, 27.84m (showing a kelyphitic rimed garnet), 28.40m, 31.15m, 36.68m (showing a*

kelyphitic rimed garnet 5mm long), 38.14m (20 cm long autolith) and 44.00m).

44.11 – 51 ***KB***

60% of the section (4.40m out of 6.89m) is formed by mega-blocs or xenoliths? of tonalite and gneiss. KB material is observed between the interval dominated by country rock material. KB material remains as described for the previous sub-interval.

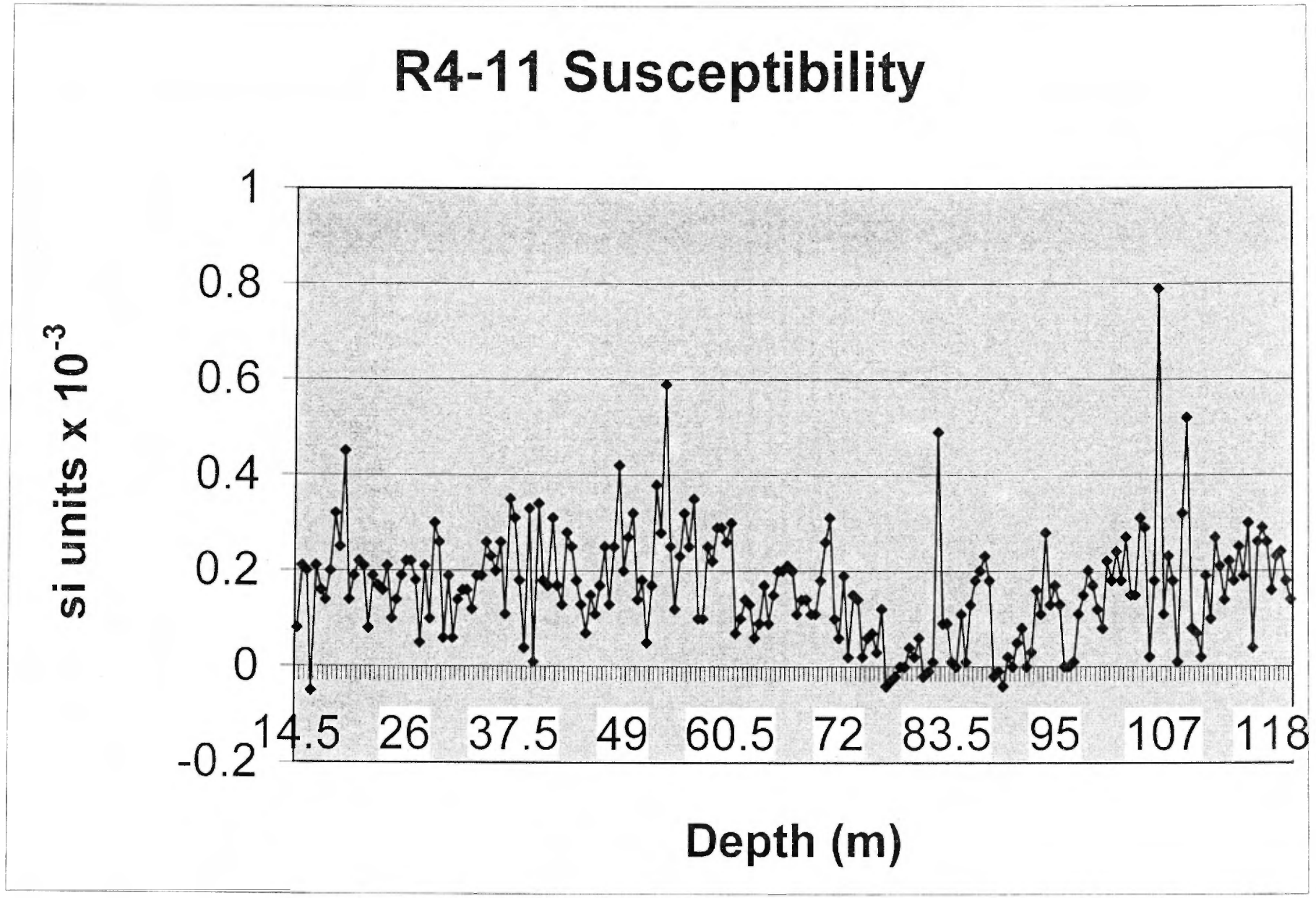
51 – 70.82 ***KB***

Kimberlite breccia. Green-brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with minor calcite. Altered tonalite, gneiss xenoliths forming 40% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 40 cm long. Rounded xenoliths are observed but most of them are sub-angular. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst up to 2 cm long form 5% to 7% of the rock unit. Decimetric Kma autoliths are common (e.g. 51.12m, 52.84m, 53.03m, 55.40m). Block of tonalite from 60.93m to 61.65m

70.8 to 120 **GRANITE**

Mixed unit of equigranular coarse grained tonalite, coarse grained garnet bearing tonalite, fine grained gray gneiss and banded gneiss (oriented at 30° to the core axis). Tonalite to gneiss ratio approximates 60:40. Minor brecciation without any kimberlitic material from 73.50m to 73.90.

120 **EOH (m)**


R4-11 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
-0.2
14.5
26
37.5
49
60.5
72
83.5
95
107
118
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:**

Logged by Antoine Cloutier, Geologist

Borehole Number R4-11 Inclination -50 Azimuth 358 true

Northing 5855352 Easting 688851 Date 30 Mar 03 JV Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T C R (%)	R Q D (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	14 31	OB																						
14 31	15	KB	100	25	R2	W2																	50	
15	18	KB	100	28	R2	W2																	117	
18	21	KB	100	70	R2-R3	W2																	10	
21	24	KB	100	48	R2	W2																	23	
24	27	KB	100	84	R2	W2																	5	
27	30	KB	100	74	R2	W2																	5	
30	33	KB	100	60	R2-R3	W2																	29	
33	36	KB	100	82	R2	W2																	10	
36	39	KB	100	38	R2	W2																	10	
39	42	KB	100	57	R2	W2																	26	
42	45	KB	100	66	R2-R3	W2																	5	
45	48	KB	100	81	R2	W2																	8	
48	51	KB	100	62	R3	W2																	8	
51	54	KB	100	65	R2	W2																		
54	57	KB	100	81	R2-R3	W2																		
57	60	KB	100	83	R2-R3	W2																		
60	63	KB	100	78	R2-R3	W2																	20	
63	66	KB	100	61	R2	W2																	17	
66	69	KB	100	69	R2	W2																	19	
69	72	KB-GR	98	57	R2-R3	W2																	29	
72	75	GR	98	50	R3	W2																	7	
75	78	GR	98	71	R4	W2																	10	
78	81	GR	100	57	R4	W2																	6	
81	84	GR	93	68	R4	W2																	29	
84	87	GR	95	62	R4	W2																	7	
87	90	GR	100	84	R4	W2																		
90	93	GR	98	74	R4	W2																	4	
93	96	GR	95	65	R4	W2																	24	
96	99	GR	100	61	R4	W2																	4	
99	102	GR	93	62	R4	W2																	15	
102	105	GR	97	51	R4	W2																	17	
105	108	GR	100	84	R4	W2																	4	
108	111	GR	100	76	R4	W2																	7	
111	114	GR	99	64	R4	W2																	31	
114	117	GR	100	66	R4	W2																	22	
117	120	GR	93	73	R3	W2																		End of hole

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R4-12

HOLE-ID	R4-12	*Start Date*	13-Apr-03	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly	Renard 4	*End Date*	13-Apr-03	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*Contractor*	ChiboigamuDrilling	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688797	*Core Size*	HQ	*District*	
Northing	5855346	*Length (m)*	54	*Geologist*	B. Lucas
Elevation	500	*Azimuth*	90	*Date Logged*	14-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	*Dip*	-50	*Logged by*	D. Skelton
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delinitation Renard 4 and collection additinal mini-bulk material.

Comments
Drilling interrupted at 54m
core barrel, 2 rods and 12m casing left in hole, capped, not plugged
Core boxes
Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 0 BX
Sent Vancouver lab: 15 BX from BX 1 to 15
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 to 13.54	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
13.5 to 23.6	**KB** Kimberlite breccia. Green -light green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no trace of calcite. Strongly altered, partly digested and reaction rimed tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 30% to 40% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 15 cm. >90% of xenoliths are less than 5cm long. Millimetric olivine serpentinized macrocryst from 10% to 15% of the unit. Only 1% of the olivine macrocryst are more than 1cm long, ranging from 1cm to 3 cm long. Kma autoliths are observed at 14.50m and 17.18m. Kma autoliths show brown colored non-magnetic with common calcite groundmass and 10% of millimetric olivine macrocryst. First 30cm show mixed fragments of kimberlite breccia and tonalitic composition boulders(?) indicating(?) sub-outcropping kimberlite breccia. It is probably that the casing did not reach bedrock. ***13.54 – 16.67 KB*** *Kimberlite breccia. Light-green groundmass sub-interval.* ***21 – 23.6 KB*** *Kimberlite breccia. Light-green groundmass sub-interval. 30% of strongly digested and bleached country rock xenoliths.*
23.6 to 30.1	**KB** Kimberlite breccia. Green -dark green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no trace of calcite. Groundmass showing kma appearence is observed. Strongly digested altered and frequently reaction rimed tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 30% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 15 cm are sub-angular to sub-rounded. 90% - 95% of xenoliths are less than 5cm long. Millimetric olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 10%. Only 2% of centimetric

olivine macrocryst.

24 – 24.95 KB

Faulting and veining is noted in this sub-interval. Quartz-clay and minor calcite filled veinlets are less than 1 cm wide (oriented at 10° to the core axis). Veinlets represent less than 1% of the core outside this sub-interval.

28.86 – 29.12 KB

Broken segment showing sand material and clayish kimberlitic material.

30.1 to 36.45 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is variably magnetic (from strong to non-magnetic) with no trace of calcite. Strongly altered, partly digested and reaction rimed tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 30% -40% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 15 cm are sub-angular to sub-rounded. 90% to 95% of xenoliths are less than 5cm long. Millimetric olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 10%. No centimetric olivine macrocryst were observed. Mantle material nodules are observed and they could be the origin of the strong magnetic intermittent behavior. At 36.10m a 6 cm long strongly magnetic mantle nodule (harzburgite?) is noted. At 34.68m a 2cm long strongly magnetic peridotitic nodule shows garnet pseudomorphs and a well developed reaction rim with the kimberlitic material.

36.5 to 39.64 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Light green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no trace of calcite. Strongly altered and bleached tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 30%. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 50 cm. >95% of xenoliths are less than 5cm long. A 50 cm long tonalitic composition xenoliths marks the upper contact of the unit. Millimetric olivine serpentinized macrocryst from 5% to 10% of the unit. Millimetric olivine macrocryst form more than 95% of the olivine present in the rock. Light coloration of the unit and strongly alteration and bleaching of xenoliths may reflect the proximity of the kma dyke located at the lower contact of the unit.

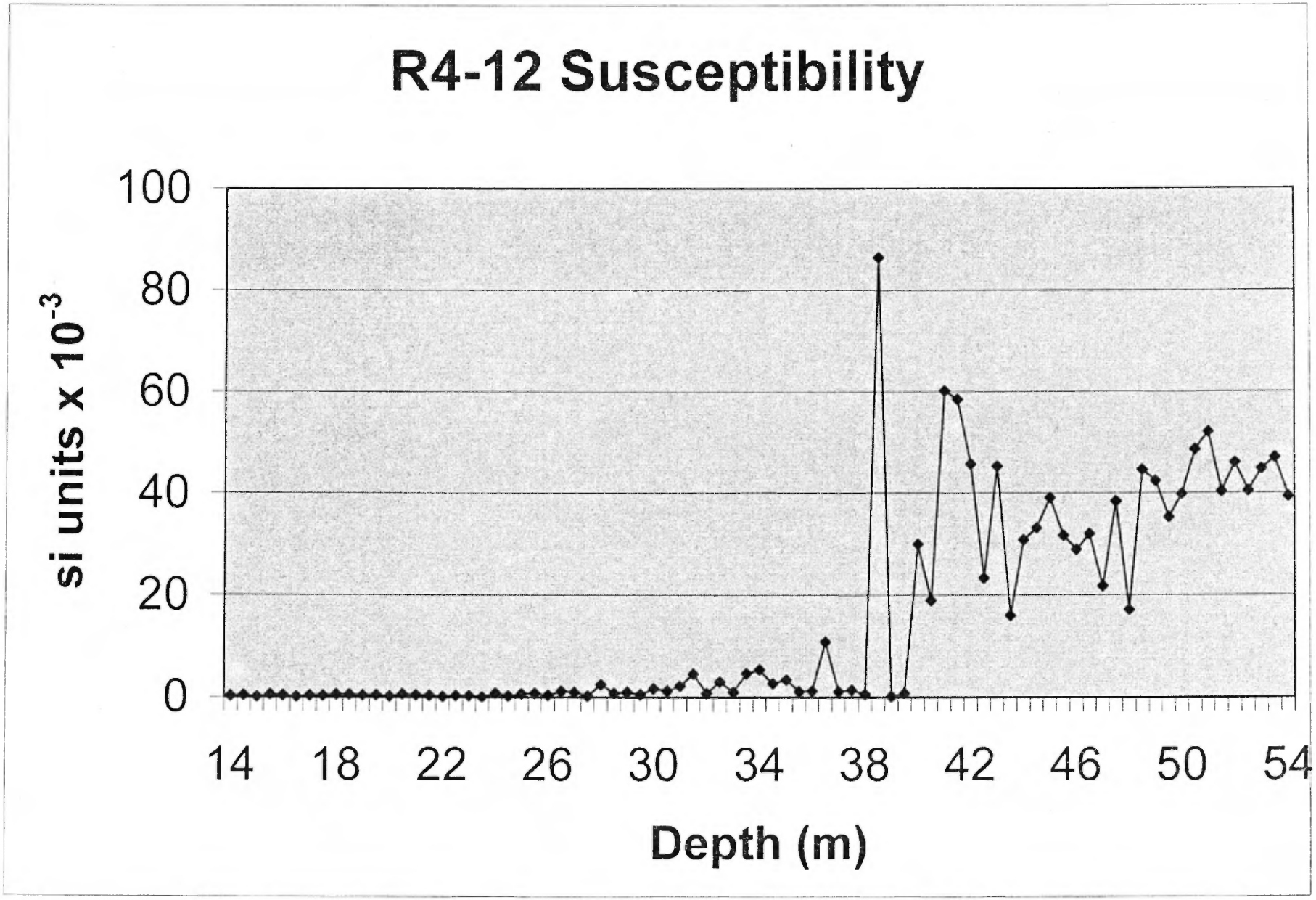
38.23 – 38.6 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with minor disseminated calcite dark gray colored groundmass. Millimetric serpentinized olivine macrocryst form 5% to 10% of the core. Upper and lower contacts are sharp at 30° to the core axis.

39.6 to 54 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with none to slight trace of disseminated calcite dark gray- greenish colored groundmass (95% of the core show no reaction to diluted HCl). Crystalline and serpentinized olivine macrocryst up to 4 cm long form 20% of the core. 90% to 95% of the olivine macrocryst are less than 1 cm long. Less than 1% of strongly altered and partly digested country rock xenoliths up to 5cm long. Less than 1% of few millimeters wide quartz +/- calcite veinlets. Open downwards.

54 EOH (m)


R4-12 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
100
80
60
40
20
0
14
18
22
26
30
34
38
42
46
50
54
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Logged by: JP D'Amboise, Technicien

Borehole Number: R4-12 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 88 true

Northing: 5855351 Easting: 688797 Date: 14 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn			
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	13.54	OB																								
13.54	15	KB	100	22	R2	W2-3																			33	
15	18	KB	100	59	R2	W2-3																			14	
18	21	KB	100	85	R2	W2-3																				
21	24	KB	100	93	R2	W2																				
24	27	KB	100	58	R2	W2-3																			28	
27	30	KB	100	80	R2	W2-3																			15	
30	33	KB	100	75	R2	W2																				
33	36	KB	100	74	R2	W2																			5	
36	39	KB	100	77	R2	W2-3																			5	
39	42	Kma	100	61	R2	W2																			30	
42	45	KB	99	87	R2	W2																			3	
45	48	KB	99	86	R2	W2																				
48	51	KB	100	89	R2	W2																				
51	54	KB	100	89	R2	W2																				EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R4-13

HOLE-ID	R4-13	Start Date	14-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 4	End Date	15-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	ChibougamuDrilling	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688797	Core Size	HQ	District	
Northing	5855346	Length (m)	159	Geologist	B. Lucas
Elevation	500	Azimuth	90	Date Logged	15-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-60	Logged by	D. Skelton
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delinitation Renard 4 and collection additinal mini-bulk material.

Comments
15m casing left in hole, capped, not plugged
Core boxes
Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 11 BX
Sent Vancouver lab: 42 BX from BX1 to BX42
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 13.6	**OB** Overburden. Boulders of tonalitic composition and quaternary deposits.
13.6 to 54.67	**KB** 13.6 - 24.8m Kimberlite breccia. Green with light grey-brown groundmass. Interstitial material is altered and fine grained with no calcite reaction. VF grained white non-reactive carbonate is an important component of the matrix. Tonalite and gneiss xenoliths are 30%-40% of the unit. Xenoliths are sub-angular to rounded and up to 16cm. Larage xenoliths are common but are typically a few mm to 0.5 cm in size. Strong reaction rims are ubiquitous on the xenoliths and replace the very small ones. Black olivine macrocrysts up to 10% vary from a few mm to +1cm. Macrocrysts are rounded and randomly oriented. Lower contact is located at the occurrence of a 7cm mantle xenolith. Xenolith is granular, coarse grained and altered. Psuedomorphed garnet and olivine grains are present. 24.8 - 29.1m Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. The same as the above unit without the reaction rims. The groundmass is light brown with 30%-40% crustal xenoliths. Xenoliths are both coarse and fine grained, sub-angular to rounded and up to 10cm. The majority of the xenoliths are <1cm. Black, rounded olivine macrocrysts make up 10% of the rock. Contact is gradational, the reaction rims are present below the defined contact, however they are less intense and can be seen only on the <0.5cm xenoliths. 29.1 - 35.2m Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Same as 13.6 to 24.77. Groundmass varies from light brown to drk grey- black. Xenolith content is 30%-40% and strong reaction rims are present. 35.2 - 54.67m Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Same as 24.77 to 29.07. Xenolith and macrocryst proportions are the same with a slightly higher population of smaller clasts. % matrix was observer to be higher in a few sections. Lower contact is sharp.
50.12 – 51	***Kma*** *Hypabyssal, macrocrystic kimberlite. Kimberlite is black and comprised of 30% to*

35% serpentinized olivine macrocrysts. Matrix is dark coloured and carbonate rich. Strongly magnetic. 50.63 to 50.86 contains gneissic xenoliths and light brown groundmass. No HCL reaction.

54.7 to 67.6 Kma

Medium to coarse grained macrocrystic hypabyssal kiimberlite. Unit is dark green to black and strongly magnetic. Olivine macrocrysts represent 40% t0 60% and can be up to 3.5 cm. 80% to 90% of macrocrysts >0.5cm. Olivine is serpentinized, often exhibiting a light coloured rim and dark core. Macrocrysts are rounded but can be quite elongate. Flow allignnment was observed, particularly in some of the smaller, more elongate grains. The preferred orientation of grains was not consistent. Minor late calcite veining was observed (strong HCL reaction). 61m-62.4m contained gneiss zenoliths up to 10 cm, otherwise the unit was devoid of crustal material. Lower contact is sharp.

67.6 to 122.4 KB

67.6 - 75.7m Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Unit is dark grey-green and contains 20% xenoliths. Xenoliths are generally <2cm and are geniss and tonalite. Fine grained gneissic xenoliths dominate and tend to be smaller. Tonalite is relatively rare and tends to be present as large coarse grained xenoliths (max 23cm). Olivine macrocrysts comprise 25% and are typically dark olive green as opposed to black. The unit is heavily altered, clasts often exhibit substantial alteration halos. Alteration halos typically impart indistinct grain boundaries. No reaction to HCL. Unit is non-magnetic. The lower contact is gradational over 1.5 m.

75.7 - 122.4m Coarse grained kimberlite breccia, light brown/green in colour, lower section is more greenish. Xenoliths consist of gneiss and tonalite and comprise 30%-50% of the rock. Xenoliths range in size from a few mm to 50 cm. Gneiss tends to predominate at the top of the unit while tonalite becomes increasingly prevalent at the lower contact. Tonalite clasts are usually quite large and coarse grained. Towards the lower contact pinkish tonalite, representative of the country rock, becomes increasingly common . The change to pink tonalite is gradational over approximately 15m. < 0.5 cm angular to sub-angular xenocrysts of quartz and feldspar from disaggregated tonalite are present, particularly in the lower section. Olivine macrocrysts comprise 10% of the unit and are typically black and rounded. Both macrocrysts and xenoliths can have alteration halos. The matrix is brown in colour and changes to greenish in the more altered lower section. The lower section also has a section with autoliths and armoured xenoliths.

73.69 – 74.1 Kma

Macrocrystic hypabyssal kimberlite. Black and strongly magnetic. Olivine macrocrysts up to 2.5 cm. Larger macrocrysts are altered along fractures to varying degrees while smaller macrocrysts (>70% of the population) tend to be completely replaced.

85.2 – 85.65 KB

Black kimberlite breccia with 15% <0.5cm altered tonalite fragments. Strong HCL reaction. The core also has a vuggy appearance due to weathered grains. Contact is sharp - probably a xenolith. No flow alignment or large xenoliths. Olivine macrocrysts are olive green coloured and approximately 15% of the rock. Non-magnetic.

90.51 92 KB

same as 85.2m to 85.7m with a few tonalite xenoliths up to 7cm. Probably a xenolith.

96 – 102 KB

The section contains a samll percentage of armoured xenoliths. The xenoliths are accompanied by a few kimberlite autloliths. The clasts are <4cm in size. The interval is not well defined.
96.67 - 96.75m 7cm mantle xenolith. Very altered. Armoured with a serpentine, carbonate rim.

102 – 122.4 KB

Very coarse grained kimberlite breccia. The unit is gradational to the contact. Tonalite is pinkish and angular to rounded. Many +10cm xenoliths.

122 to 159 PEG

Coarse grained pegmatite with gneissic bands. Pegmatite is whitish, pink/red in colour and consists predominately of angular, euherdral plagioclase crystals up to several cm in size and interstitial quartz. Average grain size is approximately 1cm and is quite consistent. Hematization is pervasive below 131m, consisting of red flecks in the pegmatite at the plag grain boundaries. Core recovery is good with only minor fracturing. Fractures, when present are typically at a high angle to the core axis and are filled with epidote(?) and fine grained brecciated plag. Gneiss is dark grey in colour and fine grained with gneissosity present at approximately 40 degrees to the core axis (this is consistent). Gneissic bands range from 15 cm to over 1m. Gneiss is biotite rich and contains crustal garnets <0.5 cm.

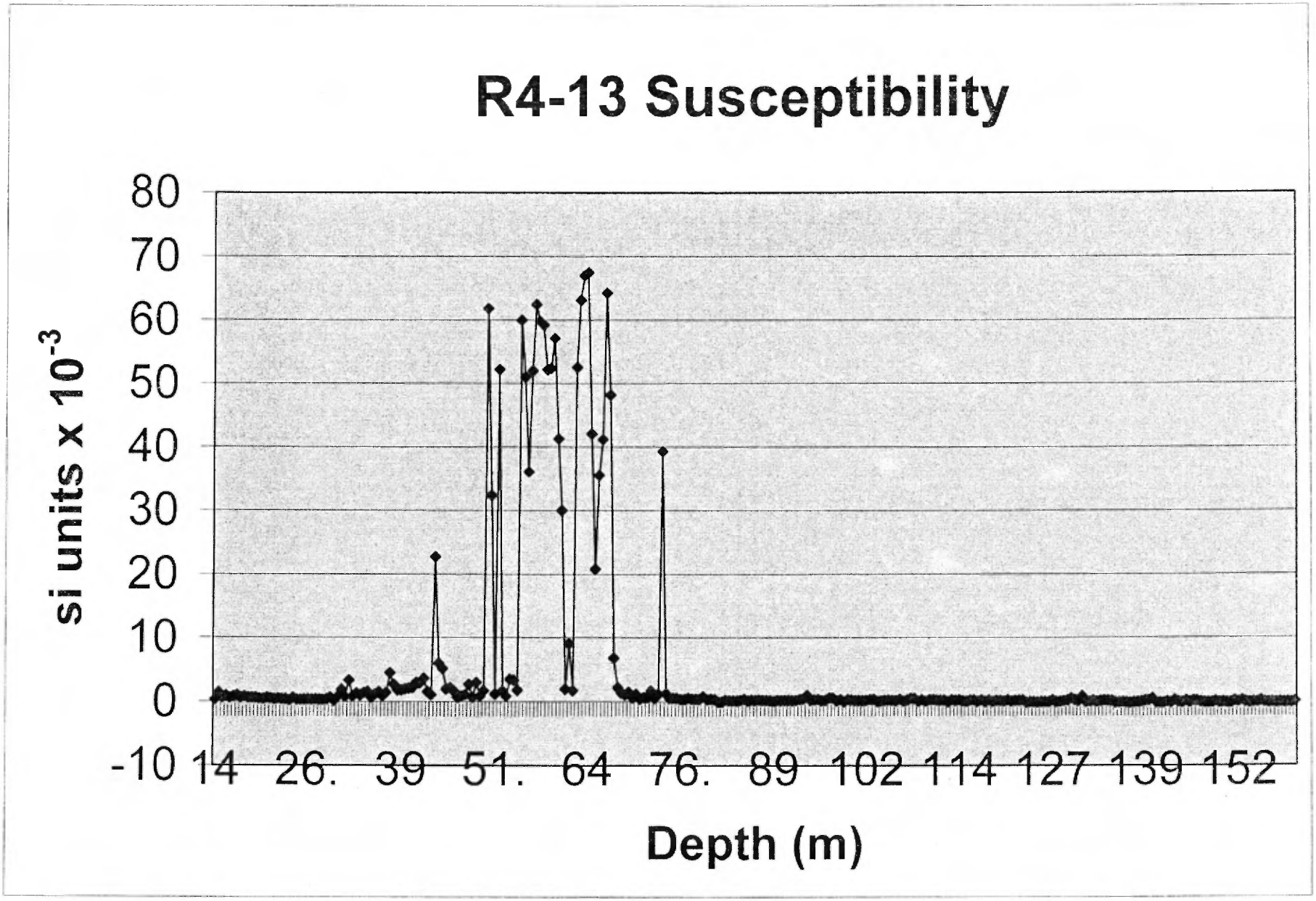
124.73 - 125 ***KB***

A thin, medium grained kiimberlite breccia unit within the pegmatite. Kimberlite is light green in colour and contains 25% olivine macrocrysts up to 1.5 cm. The upper contact consists of sheared broken pegmatite and is at 15 degrees to the core axis.

131.17 - 132 ***KB***

A thin kimberlite (?) filled seam at 20 degrees to the core axis. No visible UM minerals.

159 EOH (m)


R4-13 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
14
26.
39
51.
64
76.
89
102
114
127
139
152
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:**

Logged by: Christian Jalbert, Technicien

Borehole Number: R4-13 Inclination: -60 Azimuth: 88 true

Northing: 5855351 Easting: 688797 Date: 15 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	13.6	OB																						
13.6	15	KB	100	82	R2	W2																	5	
15	18	KB	100	79	R2	W2																		
18	21	KB	100	86	R2	W2																		
21	24	KB	100	73	R2	W2																		
24	27	KB	100	85	R2	W2																		
27	30	KB	100	87	R2	W2																		
30	33	KB	98	95	R2	W2																		
33	36	KB	97	84	R2	W2																		
36	39	KB	100	80	R2	W2																		
39	42	KB	100	66	R2	W2																		
42	45	KB	100	66	R2	W2																		
45	48	KB	100	72	R2	W2																		
48	51	KB	100	80	R2	W2																		
51	54	KB	100	73	R2	W2																		
54	57	Kma	100	87	R2	W2																		
57	60	Kma	98	82	R2	W2																		
60	63	Kma	100	70	R2	W2																		
63	66	Kma	99	83	R2	W2																	10	
66	69	Kma	100	87	R2	W2																		
69	72	KB	100	83	R2	W2																		
72	75	KB	97	84	R2	W2																		
75	78	KB	98	77	R2	W2																		
78	81	KB	100	100	R2	W2																		
81	84	KB	94	87	R2	W2																	5	
84	87	KB	100	83	R2	W2																		
87	90	KB	100	100	R2	W2																		

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining | **Property:** | Logged by: Christian Jalbert, Technicien

Borehole Number R4-13 | Inclination: -60 | Azimuth: 88 true

Northing: '5855351 | Easting: 688797 | Date: 15 Apr 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																		Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
90	93	KB	100	100	R2	W2																				
93	96	KB	100	100	R2	W2																				
96	99	KB	99	87	R2	W2																				
99	102	KB	100	83	R2	W2																				
102	105	KB	100	83	R2	W2																				
105	108	KB	100	77	R2	W2																				
108	111	KB	97	90	R2	W2																				
111	114	KB	100	74	R2	W2																				
114	117	KB	100	79	R2	W2																				
117	120	KB	100	69	R2	W2																				
120	123	KB	100	42	R2	W2																				
123	126	Granite	100	72	R4	W2																				
126	129	Granite	100	67	R4	W2																				
129	132	Granite	100	72	R4	W2																				
132	135	GN	100	19	R3	W2																				
135	138	granite	100	58	R4	W2																				
138	141	GN	100	68	R3	W2																				
141	144	granite	100	75	R4	W2																				
144	147	granite	98	67	R4	W2																				
147	150	granite	98	73	R4	W2																				
150	153	granite	99	72	R4	W2																			38	
153	156	granite	100	80	R4	W2																				
156	159	granite	100	95	R4	W2																				EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R4-14

HOLE-ID	R4-14	Start Date		Claim Name	
Anomaly	Renard 4	End Date		Tag #	
Property		Contractor	ChibougamuDrilling	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688726	Core Size	HQ	District	
Northing	5855354	Length (m)	46.6	Geologist	D. Skelton
Elevation	500	Azimuth	180	Date Logged	17-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	D. Skelton
Mapsheet	033A16				
Purpose	Delineation Renard 4 and collection additinal mini-bulk material.				
Comments	13.5mm casing, capped and plugged at 25m Core boxes Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 0 BX Sent Vancouver lab: 13 X from BX1 to BX13 Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium				

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 13.3	**OB** Boulders and sand(?). 30cm recovery. Nothing magnetic.
13.3 to 20.5	**Bx** Tonalite/pegmatite and gneiss with one Kma interval at the upper contact. The core consists of roughly equal amounts of tonalite and gneiss. The tonalite is very coarse grained and pegmatitic consisting of subhedral feldspar grains up to 3cm. No hematization was observed. Core is quite broken, generally into large +3cm pieces, however core recovery is probably close to 95%. Brecciated sections are evident in both the gniess and pegmatite. Lower contact is quite sharp. Unit is non-magnetic. ***13.3 – 14.07 Kma*** *Black macrocrystic kimberlite. Kiimberlite consist of 30% olivine macrocrysts up to 2cm. Some smaller mm sized macrocrysts present but a majority appear to be larger. The macrocrysts are black and rounded with few elongate clasts. Two large xenoliths are present at the lower contact, one rounded 6cm country rock and one 6cm autolith (possibly brecciated contact?). Minor net textured carbonate is present between some of the olivine macrocrysts.* ***14.7 – 16.1 PEG*** *Predominately whitish-pink pegmatite with a few thin gneissic bands.* ***16.1 – 20.5 GN*** *Banded gneiss, dark gey in colour, with a few pegmatitic sections. Gneissosity is 30 degrees to the core axis.*
20.5 to 31.5	**Kma** Black, hypabyssal kimberlite. Xenoliths are almost entirely absent. Rounded olivine macrocrysts comprise 20%-30% of the unit. The black macrocrysts can be difficult to see in the dark matrix material but a few sections exhibit green coloured macrocrysts. The olivine can be up to 2cm but the majority of grains are +1mm-5mm. Few elongate grains were observed. Serpentization of the macrocrysts is pervasive. No flow allignment was observed. The upper contact is olive green and weathrered for the first 30cm. The lower contact is sharp and 25 degrees to the core axis. The matrix contains abundant calcite -

strong HCl reaction. The unit is magnetic.

24.92 – 25.89 ***GN***

Gneissosity is not well defined. Section is brecciated with minor coarse grained tonalite/pegmatite fragments present. U and L contacts are diffuse over a few cm's.

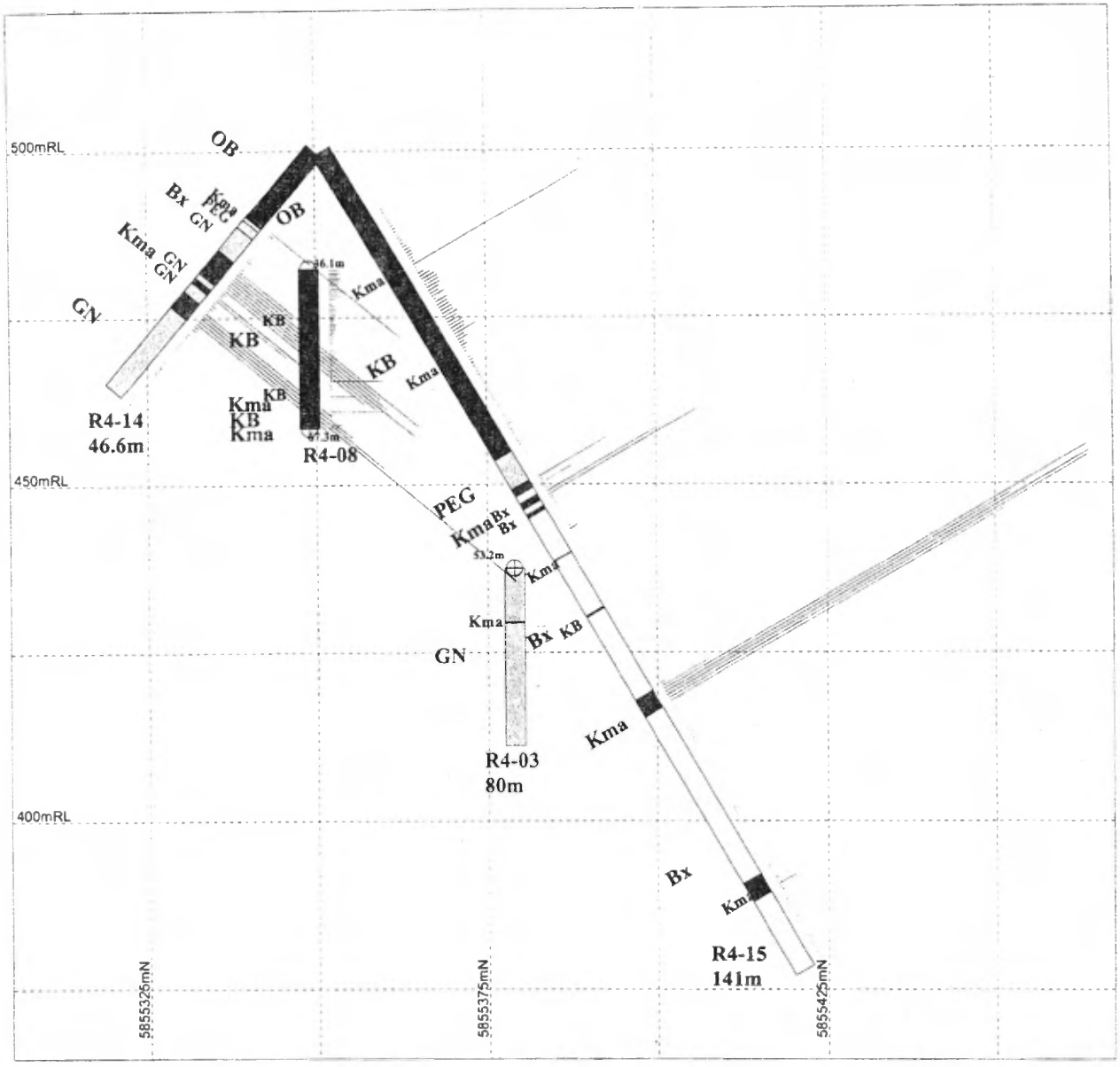
26.7 – 28.5 ***GN***

Gneiss is banded with indistinct felspar rich sections parallel to banding. Garnet is present up to 0.5cm. Lower contact is sharp and 20 degrees to the core axis - xenolith(?)

31.5 to 46.6 **GN**

Gneiss and tonalite/pegmatite - individual units are +1m. Gneiss is dark grey and banded with gneissosity 50 degrees to the core axis. Within the gneiss there are discreet bands of quartz/feldspar and pegmatite ranging from 0.5 cm to 10cm parallel to gneissosity. Garnet and biotite rich bands are also common. Pegmatite is coarse grained and whitish-pink with feldspar up to 3cm. Gneiss/pegmatite contacts are indistinct. Almost no fracturing and excellent core recovery. The few fractures present are not preferentially oriented. The unit is non-magnetic.

46.6 **EOH (m)**



Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

R4-14 and R4-15 Drill Sections with Susceptibility

(Looking West Along Line 688729mE)

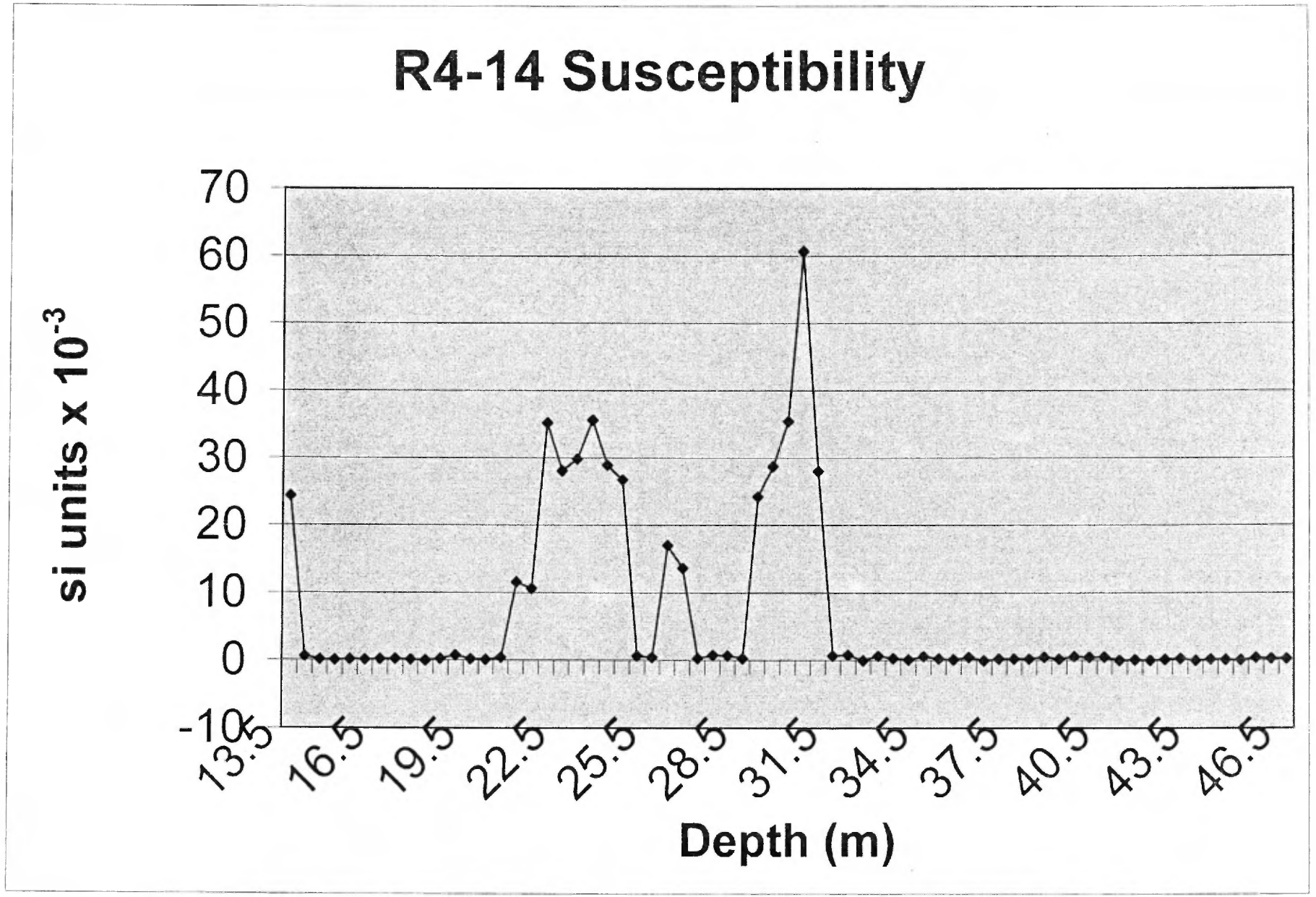
June 3, 2003	
Author: CM	
Office: Van	
Proj: UTM18 NAD27	

20 0 20 40

Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\


R4-14 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
13.5
16.5
19.5
22.5
25.5
28.5
31.5
34.5
37.5
40.5
43.5
46.5
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Logged by: Christian Jalbert, Technicien

Borehole Number R4-14 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 178 true

Northing: 5855350 Easting: 688728 Date: 16 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH															Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn			
0	13.3	OB																								
13.3	15	KB	100	24	R2	W2																			60	
15	18	GN	98	17	R3	W2																			55	
18	21	GN	100	38	R2	W2																			150	
21	24	Kma	100	75	R2	W2																				
24	27	Kma	100	70	R2	W2																			20	
27	30	Kma	100	80	R2	W2																				
30	33	GN	100	65	R3	W2																				
33	36	GN	98	68	R3	W2																			10	
36	39	GN	100	72	R3	W2																				
39	42	GN	100	82	R3	W2																				
42	45	GN	100	73	R3-4	W2																				
45	46.5	GN	100	53	R3	W2																			10	EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R4-15

HOLE-ID	**R4-15**	*Start Date*		*Claim Name*	
Anomaly	Renard 4	*End Date*		*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*Contractor*	ChibougamuDrilling	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688729	*Core Size*	HQ	*District*	
Northing	5855346	*Length (m)*	141	*Geologist*	
Elevation	500	*Azimuth*	0	*Date Logged*	18-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	*Dip*	-60	*Logged by*	D. Skelton
Mapsheet	033A16				
Purpose	Delinitation Renard 4 and collection additinal mini-bulk material.				
Comments	10.5m casing, capped and plugged at 25m Core boxes Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 0 BX Sent Vancouver lab: 48 BX from BX1 to BX48 Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium				

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 to 10.6	**OB** Boulders. One is magnetic. Poor recovery ~15%.
10.6 to 52.8	**KB** 10.6 - 18.47m Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Grey to greenish grey in colour. Xenoliths and dissaggregated country rock fragments comprise 50% of the unit. The xenoliths consist of rounded to sub-angular, meduim grained tonalite (up to 12 cm) and rounded to sub-rounded gneiss (up to 5cm). Gneissic xenoliths are generally 1-2 cm while the tonalite is highly variable in size as it dissaggregates more readily, often into individual feldspar and even bioitite xenocrysts. Armoured xenoliths and fragments are present but represent a small %. The tonalite is often altered to a light green colour as are many of the xenocrysts of feldspar. The unit is very altered and serpentinized. A few Kma xenoliths are also present. Olivine macrocrysts are present but often difficult to recognize due to the alteration. The olivine is completely serpentinzed and light green in colour. The macrocrysts are rounded and generally <0.5cm. The matrix material is brown, consisting of serpentine and carabonate. No reaction to HCL. The unit is non-magnetic. Fracturing is minimal and core recovery is >95%. 18.47 - 24.39m Medium grained kimberlite breccia. Light green/grey in colour. Country rock tonalite xenoliths and disaggregated feldspar/quartz xenoliths comprise 40-50%. The breccia texture is homogenous throughout the unit with grains in the size range >0.5mm to <1cm. Xenoliths are angular to rounded and country rock xenocrysts are angular to subangular. Many of the smaller fragments are feldspar crystals. 10% -20%(?) of the xenoliths are armoured, particulary >0.3cm. Hematization of the tonalite is common, imparting a reddish hue to the xenoliths. A weak alignment of elongate xenoliths can be seen at 40 degrees to the core axis. Matrix is completely serpentinized and green, as are the olivine macrocrysts present. Difficult to estimate the olivine macrocryst population (10%-15%?). HCL reaction is mild. Much of the matrix could consist of very fine grained country rock (50%?) but it is also difficult to estimate due to the fine grained appearance and intense serpentinization. The lower contact is sharp. Core recovery close to 100%. No fracturing evident. 24.39 - 24.9m Fine grained kimberlite breccia. Same as 18.47 to 24.89 except the maximum grain size is

<0.5cm. Xenoliths are virtually absent, all of the fragments are country rock xenocrysts. The finer grain size increases the matrix portion to 70%. The upper contact is sharp and the lower contact is gradational.

24.9 - 25.8m Medium grained kimberlite breccia. Same as 18.47m to 24.39m. Armoured xenoliths are absent. Upper contact is relatively sharp and the lower contact is gradational.

25.8 - 26.5m Fine grained kimberlite breccia. Same as 24.39m to 24.89.

26.5 - 40.5m Medium to coarse grained kimberlite breccia. The description is the same as 18.47m to 23.49m except there are almost no armoured xenoliths/xenocrysts and there is an increase in the xenolith size to a maximum of 10cm (section is more coarse). The matrix is also more grey than green and there is a preponderance of pinkish/red tonalite fracments.

At 35.03 there is a 2.5 cm lapilli with well defined concentric grains around a core xenocryst (photo).

40.5 - 43.5m Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Same as 26.5m to 40.5m with many more large xenoliths (>2cm). There are also more gneissic xenoliths present (10%-20% of the total) and armoured zenoliths reappear. In the upper section the xenolith content can be up to 70% and the breccia is very coarse.

43.5 - 52.8m Very coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Many +10cm xenoliths, one 50cm clast. Xenoliths consist of tonalite/pegmatite and gneiss. The tonalite is white coloured - different from the Kb unit above. Xenolith content is 50%-75%. The matrix consists of fiine grains of quartz, feldspar, biotite and altered olivine macrocrysts and is serpentinized. The alteration is pervasive. Olivine macrocrysts are rare (difficult to identify) and completely altered. Macrocrysts and xenoliths are rounded. Xenoliths are generally round to slightly irregular in shape. The lower contact grades into gneiss - the kimberlite % decreases at the lower contact and is more indicative of fracture filling in the gneiss unit below. Very minor HCL reaction. Unit is non-magnetic. Core recovery is close to 100%. Secondary fracturing was not observed.

21.13 – 21.78 Kma

Macrocrystic kimberlite dyke consisting of 40% altered olivine macrocrysts in a black serpentine matrix. Strong reaction to HCL and magnetic. U and L contact is 45 degrees to the core axis.

36.94 – 37.07 Kma

Thin olivine macrocryst rich dyke. 60% olivine macrocrysts in a black matrix. Slightly magnetic and strong HCL reaction. Contact roughly 90 degrees to the core axis.

52.8 to 57.84 PEG

52.8-54.32 Gneiss with a few coarse grained feldspar rich sections. Gneissosity is 80 degrees to the core axis but varies. The remainder of the unit is pinkish-white pegmatite. Fleldspar crystals in the pegmatite generally >0.5cm<2cm. A fracture parrallel to the core axis between 56.0m and 56.7m may contain kimberlite. The lower contact is gradational from gneiss to Kma.

57.8 to 62.65 Kma

The Kma unit is discontinuous consisting of kimberlite dyke material and intermitent becciated gneissic sections up to 1m. The internal contacts can be either sharp and diffuse. The kimberlite is dark green/black and consists of 30%-50% olivine macrocrysts. The macrocrysts are rounded grains and can be several cm in length but the majority are <<2mm. The olivine has been serpentinized. The matrix is serpentine and carbonate - strong HCL reaction. No xenoliths or crustal xenocrysts were observed in the unit. The unit is magnetic.

59 – 60.2 Bx

Gneissic section with 25% pegmatite. Unit is brecciated. Contacts not well defined.

61.2 – 62.1 Bx

same as 59m to 60.2m.

62.7 to 93.94 Bx

Gneiss and pegmatite breccia. The unit consists of alternating gneiss and pegmatite sections. The individual lithologic sections generally occur on the meter scale. Interspersed throughout the unit are brecciated sections containing feldspar, quartz and biotite. The fractures or broken zones are generally on the cm scale and contain gneiss/pegmatite fragments in a granular matrix of mm sized individual crystals. No ultramafic component was observed in the fractures. The fractures are irregular and do not have any preferred orientation. Very minor reaction to HCL in the fractures. The gneiss/pegmatite contacts are irregular but generally distinct. The pegmatite is white/beige in colour with coarse grained, sub-hedral feldspar up to several cm's in size. Biotite and quartz are up to 10%. The gneiss is banded - the gneissosity is not consistent. The banding can be very well defined. Outside the breccia sections the gneiss/pegmatite is relatively undisturbed. Core recovery is good - some sections are broken. No HCL reaction. The unit is non-magnetic and can contain trace py.

70.02–70.12 Kma

A <10cm Kma blob is visible at 70.12m.

79.5–79.8 KB

There is a 1cm wide fracture filled with serpentine and possible relict olivine macrocrysts.

93.9 to 96.87 Kma

Olivine macrocrystic hypabyssal kimberlite. The unit is black with green macrocrysts. Macrocrysts comprise up to 60% of the rock. Olivine can reach 5cm, however 75%(?) of the grains are <1mm. The macrocrysts have been pervasively serpentinized. Smaller macrocrysts are rounded and larger ones can be either rounded or elongate ovals. A weak alignment of elongate macrocrysts was observed at 35 degrees to the core axis, however this is not consistent. The matrix consists predominately of carbonate with minor brown serpentine. The matrix reacts mildly to HCL. Xenolith of gneiss are very rare and when present are on the cm scale. Four 0.4cm pyrope grains were observed at 96.1m. The grains are ovoid and have been totally replaced by kelephite (light brown and zoned). A few thin, sharp, late stage carbonate filled fractures were seen at 45 degrees to the core axis. The fractures react strongly to HCL. The unit is highly magnetic. The upper and lower contacts with the gneiss/pegmatite grade over 5cm.

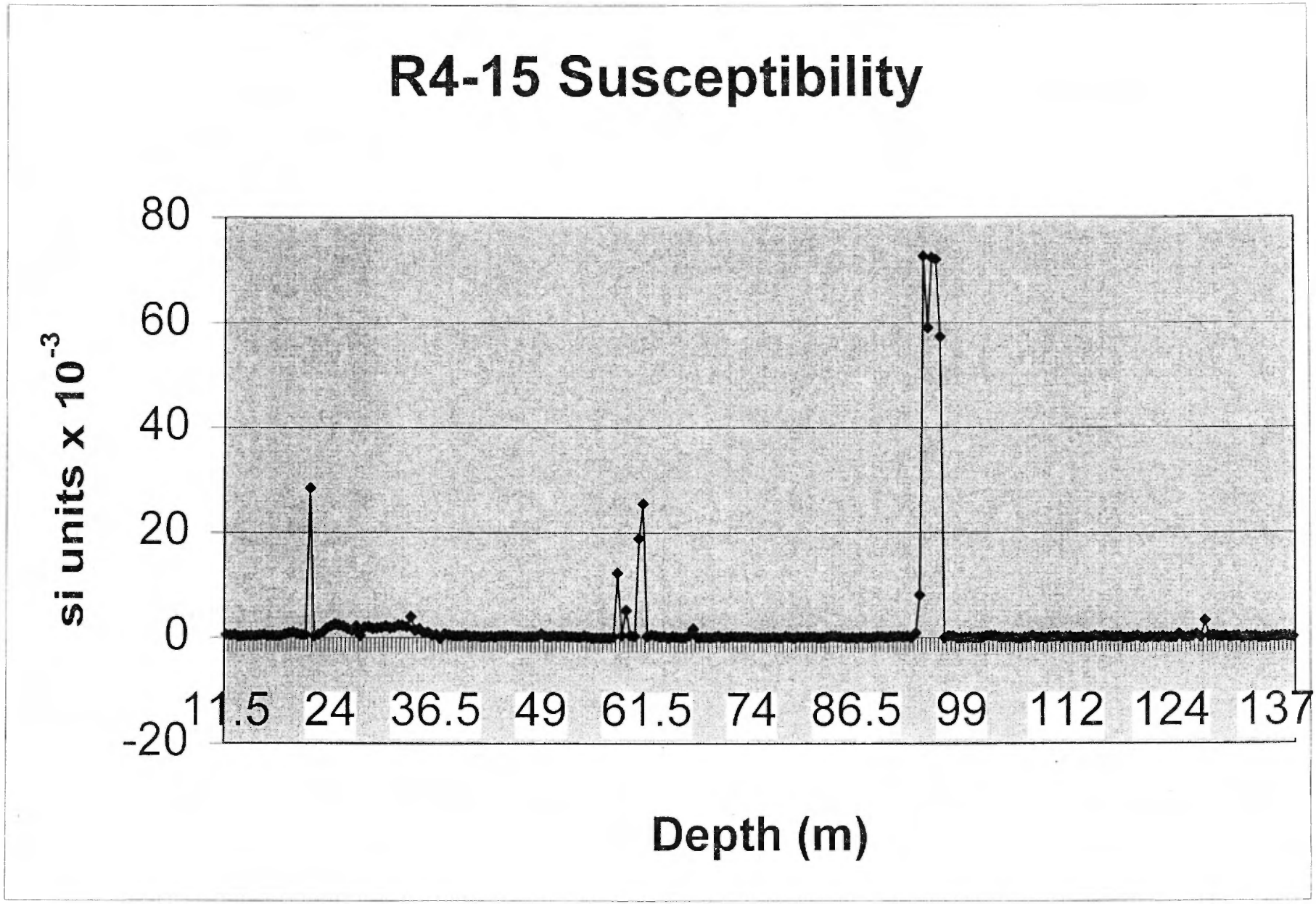
96.9 to 141 Bx

same as 62.65m to 93.94m except the pegmatite sections are hematized and reddish rather than white.

125.44–128.5 Kma

The unit contains 4 hypabyssal dykes ranging in size from 30cm to 40cm. The units are olivine macrocrysts hypabyssal kimberlite with variable macrocryst content in a fine grained carbonate/serpentine matrix (strong HCL reaction). Country rock xenoliths are present but represent a small %. Where sharp, contacts are at 50 degrees to the core axis. The dykes are weakly magnetic.

141 EOH (m)


R4-15 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
80
60
40
20
0
-20
11.5
24
36.5
49
61.5
74
86.5
99
112
124
137
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:**

Logged by: JF Desmeules, Technicien

Borehole Number R4-15 Inclination -60 Azimuth: 358 true

Northing: 5855351 Easting: 688731 5 Date: 17 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn		
0	11.05	OB																							
11.05	12	KB	100	85	R2	W2																			
12	15	KB	100	82	R2	W2																			
15	18	KB	100	71	R2	W2																			
18	21	KB	99	94	R2	W2																			
21	24	KB	100	81	R2	W2																			
24	27	KB	100	87	R2	W2																			
27	30	KB	100	100	R2	W2																			
30	33	KB	100	97	R2	W2																			
33	36	KB	100	95	R2	W2																			
36	39	KB	100	88	R2	W2																			
39	42	KB	100	97	R2	W2																			
42	45	KB	100	83	R2	W2																		12	
45	48	KB	100	81	R2	W2																			
48	51	KB	100	82	R2	W2																			
51	54	BX-GN	97	41	R3	W2																		11	
54	57	granite	100	62	R4	W2																		23	
57	60	Kma	100	82	R2	W2																			
60	63	Kma	98	92	R2	W2																			
63	66	BX-Gr	100	70	R3-4	W2																		13	
66	69	BX-Gr	98	89	R3-4	W2																			
69	72	BX	100	65	R3	W2																			
72	75	Gr-Gn	100	70	R3-4	W2																			
75	78	BX	100	59	R3	W2																			
78	81	BX-GN	100	75	R3	W2																		14	
81	84	GN	100	49	R3	W2																			

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Logged by: JF Desmeules, Technicien

Borehole Number: R4-15 Inclination: -60 Azimuth: 358 true

Northing: 5855351 Easting: 688731.5 Date: 17 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
84	87	GN+BX	100	83	R3	W2																				
87	90	GN	100	74	R3	W2																				
90	93	GN	99	64	R3-4	W2																				
93	96	GN-Kma	96	63	R3	W2																				
96	99	GN-Kma	100	62	R2-3	W2																			15	
99	102	GN-BX	100	52	R3	W2																			25	
102	105	GN-BX	100	56	R3	W2																				
105	108	GN-BX	98	68	R3	W2																				
108	111	GN-BX	100	92	R3	W2																			4	
111	114	GN-BX	100	78	R3	W2																				
114	117	GN-BX	99	70	R3	W2																				
117	120	GN-BX	100	81	R3	W2																				
120	123	GN-BX	97	65	R3	W2																				
123	126	GN-BX	100	44	R3	W2																			38	
126	129	GN-BX	96	59	R3	W2																				
129	132	GN-BX	100	75	R3	W2																				
132	135	GN-BX	97	59	R3	W2																			21	
135	138	GN-BX	100	57	R3	W2																			19	
138	141	GN-BX	100	67	R3	W2																			17	EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R5-03

HOLE-ID	R5-03	Start Date	27-Mar-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 5	End Date	29-Mar-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	Soquem Inc.
Easting	689035	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5855497	Length (m)	183	Geologist	
Elevation	490	Azimuth	270	Date Logged	27-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	V.Zhuk
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 5 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments Casing at 12 m, no plug but capped.
41Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 9 BX: 1 to 2 (11.40 -19.86 m) and 35 to 41(154.86-183.0m)
Vancouver lab : 32 BX: 3 to 34

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 11.57	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
11.6 to 43.57	**GN** Gneiss and granite/tonalite in subequal ammounts. Tonalite has pegmatite-like appearence, with pink plagioclase through the interval. There are three small kimberlite dykes (descriptions in the sub-intervals) intersecting the solid and massive country rock and one 2-cm brecciated zone at 24.80 m. No kimberlitic material observed in the latest. ***20.16–20.41 Kma*** *Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. Brecciated gneiss and tonalite in the 20.16-20,32 m interval with only traces of kimberlitic matrix infilling the cracks. The true intersection of kimberlite dyke is 9 cm (20.32-20.41 m). Olivine macrocrysts make up 10% of the core, subrounded, altered, 2-5 mm in size. The groundmass is non-magnetic, greyish, and reactive to HCl.* ***21.16–21.3 Kma*** *Hypabyssal facies kimberlite dyke. Almost the same by observation small dyke,as described in the 20.16-20.41 m, with about 5 cm of brecciated country rock at the top and 4 cm of macrocrystal dyke at the bottom. The lower contact is sharp at 45 degrees to core axis.* ***23.77–24.33 Kma*** *Hypabyssal facies kimberlite dyke. The groundmass is dark brown and strongly magnetic,reactive to HCl. In the last 9.5 cm the 8-cm tonalite xenolith separated by the 1.5 cm dykelet of Kma. The lower contact is at 40 degrees to core axis.*
43.6 to 44.75	**Kma** Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke(s). There are,possibly, two pulses of hypabyssal kimberlite dykes observed in the interval, each forms approximately 50% of the unit. The first dyke has more altered appearence and located mainly in the middle of the inerval. The abundant and completely altered Ol-macrocrysts are situated in the greyish groundmass with obvious calcite (strong reaction to HCl),moderate magnetic. The second dyke looks

fresh, with dark brown groundmass, strong magnetic, strong reaction to HCl. Abundant serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, up to 30 mm in size. The contacts between two dykes are sharp, from sub-paralel to core axis to almost perpendicular. Also, there are small 1-3-mm carbonate veins intersecting the first dyke perpendicular to core axis.

44.8 to 47.31 Bx

Country rock breccia.
Coarse grained white tonalite and fine grained gneiss. The tonalite compose of plagioclase, quartz and some biotite. The country rock is brecciated with a trace of plagioclase, quartz, feldspar, and biotite groundmass, no kimberlite groundmass noticed through the interval.

47.3 to 48.47 Kma

Hypabyssal facies Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite dyke.
Macrocrysts of serpentinized olivine are abundant , in the 2-4 mm size range. The groundmass is medium-dark brown, fine-grained, abundant disseminated calcite (strong reaction to HCl), strong magnetic. Euherdal serpentinized olivine is common in the groundmass. Rare 5-cm gneiss xenolith at 47.82 m.

48.5 to 64.91 KB

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystal kimberlite breccia.
From 48.47 to 56.90 m, xenoliths of gneiss and tonalite are abundant, up to 40 cm in size. The texture of the rock appeares chaotic. The xenoliths form >60% of this section. Ol-macrocrysts are abundant in the bluish moderate magnetic groundmass. The groundmass is reactive to HCl.
From 56.90 to the end of the interval (64.91m) similar characteristics of the kimberlite breccia observed, with exeption of decrease frequency of xenoliths to less than 20%. The last 70 cm of the interval kimberlite is badly broken and split almost along the core axis. The lower contact is at 30 degrees to core axis.

64.9 to 86.74 Bx

Country rock breccia.
Breccia with angular fragments of granite/tonalite and gneiss. The country rock xenoliths and blocks form up to 95% of the rock; fragments of feldspar and quartz in the cementing groundmass. The groundmass is fine grained, no reaction to HCl, non-magnetic. No kimberlite material detected in the groundmass.

86.21 - 86.64 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make up 10% of the core, subrounded, up to 10 mm in size. The groundmass is dark brown, magnetic, strong reaction to HCl. The contacts are at 45-50 degrees to core axis.

86.7 to 95.9 GN

Gneiss and granite/tonalite. Tonalite has pegmatite-like appearence. The country rock interval is massive and solid. The bottom contact with KB unit below is represented by approx. 4-5 cm shear zone, at 35-45 degrees to core axis.

95.9 to 110.7 KB

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystal kimberlite breccia.
Xenoliths form up to 50-60% of interval. A few possible peridotitic(?) nodules observed -105.6 m, 107.0 m. Majority of xenoliths are armoured, reflecting the chemical reaction with kimberlitic intrusion. Ol-macrocrysts are abundant in brown groundmass, which is moderate magnetic and reactive to HCl. Noticeably, there are sparsed garnets with reaction rims, but, likely, the garnets are from granite/tonalite, as the colour in fresh cores is quite similar to the garnets observed in the intervals with fresh tonalite.

111 to 116.6 Kma

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite.
Elongated Ol-macrocrysts are up to 2cm and disoriented in dark brown to bluish groundmass. At 113.55 m a tonalite xenolith, intensively bleached. The matrix is high magnetic, with strong reaction to HCl.

117 to 121 **KB**

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystal kimberlite breccia.
Xenoliths form up to 50% of the interval. Same unit as in the 95.90-110.67 m interval.
Importantly, there are no common contacts with Kma units, as these hypabyssal kimberlites (KB and Kma) from 95.90 m to 136.35 m are distinctive only by a frequency of xenoliths and, most likely, represent the one major geological unit in this drill hole.

121 to 127.7 **Kma**

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite.
Same hypabyssal kimberlite as in the 110.67-116.61 minterval. Slightly increased xenolith content in comparison to the mentioned above, up to 10%. The xenoliths are rounded and armoured. A 14-cm elliptical and intensively bleached granite/tonalite xenolith is observed at 126.63-126.77m, with concentric rims from reaction to kimberlite intrusion.
The groundmass is dark brown/bluish, strong magnetic, with disseminated calcite (strong reaction to HCl). Euherdal serpentinized olivine is abundant in the groundmass.

128 to 136.4 **KB**

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystal kimberlite breccia.
Xenoliths of gneiis and tonalite form more than 70% of the interval. The xenoliths are increasing with depth, conseuenly, the groundmass is becoming more greish and greenish, at last observed only in patches. The matrix is almost non-magnetic, no reaction to HCl. The lower contact with country rock breccia (Bx) unit is arbitrary and was determined at the bottom of the last confirmed patch of kimbelite groundmass at 136.35 m.

130.76 – 131.2 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal facies Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite.
Same hypabyssal kimberlite as in the 120.96-127.67 m interval.

136 to 153 **Bx**

Country rock breccia.
Bands of fine grained gneiss and coarse grained white tonalite are brecciated with angular fragments of plagioclase, quartz, feldspar, biotite and some garnets infilling the brecciated zones. No kimberlite matrix was detected through the interval.

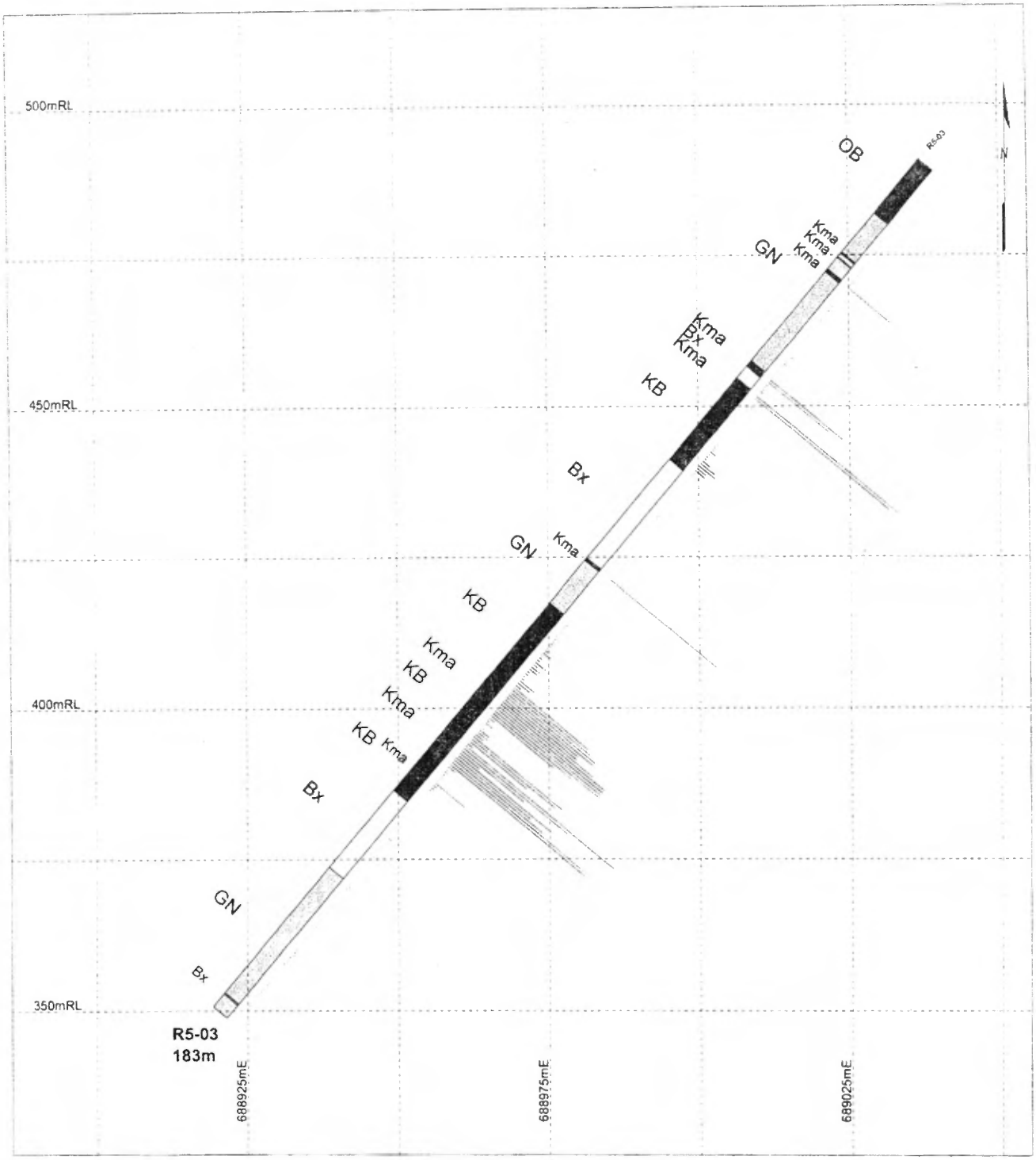
153 to 183 **GN**

Mostly intermediate gneiss and tonalite through the interval.
The country rock is massive and solid with one exeption at 180.0 m (see sub-interval).

180 – 180.2 ***Bx***

Brecciated country rock, with a few fractures.
No kimberlitic material detected.

183 **EOH (m)**



Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

R5-03
Drill Sections with Susceptibility

(Looking North Along Line 5855501mN)

June 3, 2003

Author: CM

Office: Van

Proj: UTM18 NAD27

20 0 20 40

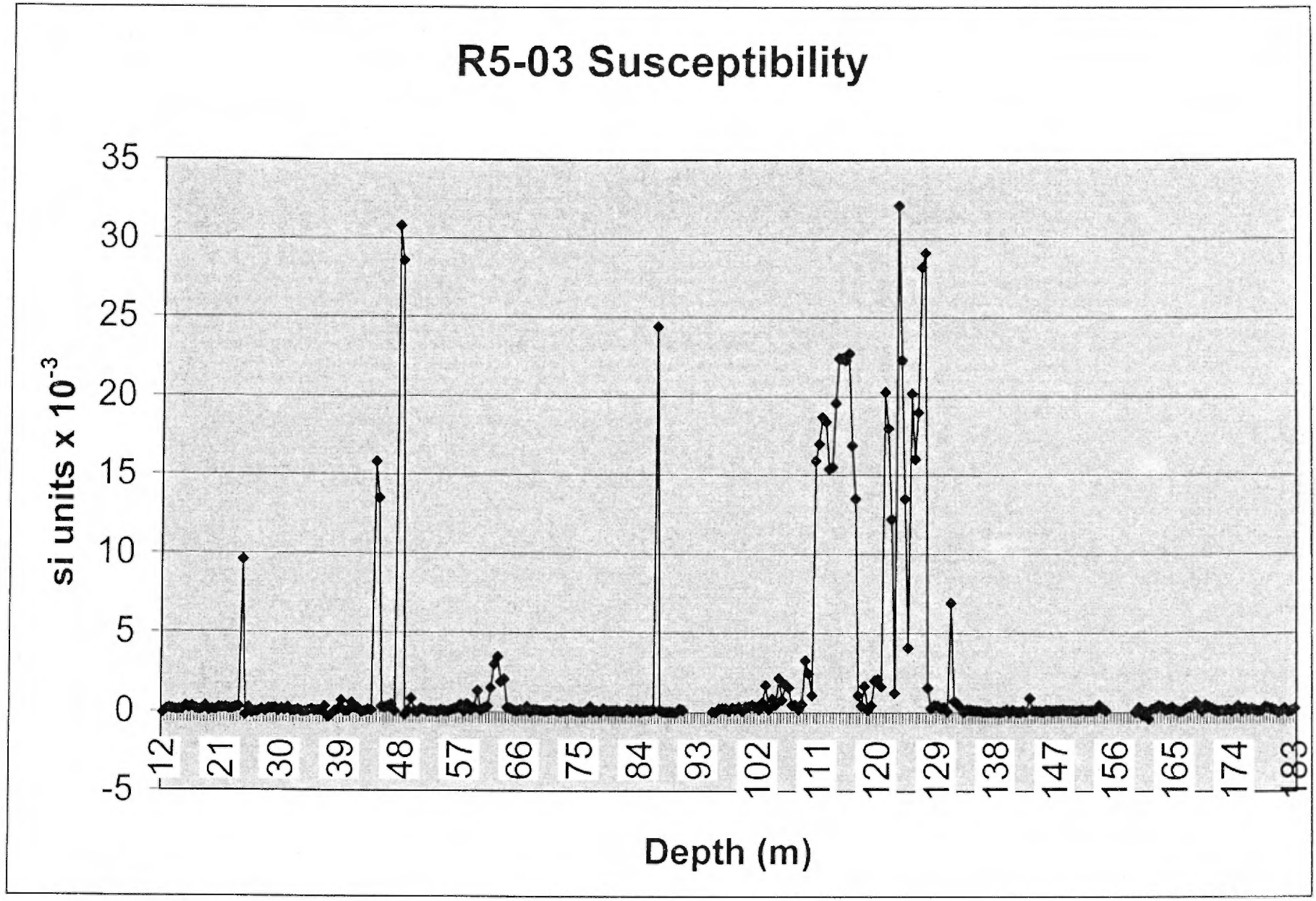
Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\

Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite


R5-03 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
12
21
30
39
48
57
66
75
84
93
102
111
120
129
138
147
156
165
174
183
Depth (m)

ptec al S nary)) | | shtc ing erty ermit | | | | |

Borehole Number R5-03 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 268 true Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855500 Easting: 689038 Date: 28 Mar 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	12	OB																								
12	15	Gn	94	76	R3	W2																			0	
15	18	Gn	100	89	R3	W2																				
18	21	Gn	100	46	R3	W2																			85	
21	24	Gn	100	17	R3	W3-W2																				Mostly broken core
24	27	Gn	100	56	R3	W2																			39	
27	30	Gn	93	56	R3	W2																			60	
30	33	Gn	100	68	R3	W2																			32	
33	36	Gn	100	56	R3-R4	W2																			24	
36	39	Gn	100	69	R3	W2																			10	
39	42	Gn	100	76	R4	W2																			40	
42	45	Gn-Kma	100	75	R4	W2																			47	
45	48	Bx-Kma	100	51	R3-R2	W2																			38	
48	51	Kb	100	71	R2	W2																				
51	54	Kb	100	81	R2	W2																			7	
54	57	Kb	100	84	R2	W2																			5	
57	60	Kb	100	92	R2	W2																				
60	63	Kb	100	84	R2	W2																				
63	66	Kb-Bx	100	68	R2	W2																			28	
66	69	Bx	100	65	R3	W2																			28	
69	72	Bx	100	87	R3-R4	W2																				
72	75	Bx	98	81	R3-R4	W2																				
75	78	Bx	100	76	R3	W2																			16	
78	81	Bx	100	73	R3	W2																				
81	84	Bx	100	68	R3	W2																			3	
84	87	Bx	100	82	R2-R3	W2																			7	
87	90	Gn	100	94	R3-R4	W2																				
90	93	Gn	100	82	R3	W2																				
93	96	Gn	100	85	R3	W2																				
96	99	Kb	100	73	R2	W2																			7	
99	102	Kb	100	88	R2	W2																				
102	105	Kb	100	94	R2	W2																				
105	108	Kb	100	97	R2	W2																				
108	111	Kb-Kma	100	97	R2	W2																				
111	114	Kma	100	79	R2	W2																			20	
114	117	Kma	100	100	R2	W2																				

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Borehole Number: R5-03 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 268 true Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855500 Easting: 689038 Date: 28 Mar 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn			
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
117	120	Kb	100	95	R2	W2																				
120	123	Kma	100	98	R2	W2																				
123	126	Kma	97	85	R2	W2																				
126	129	Kma-Kb	100	97	R2	W2																				
129	132	Kb	100	82	R2	W2																			23	
132	135	Kb	100	85	R2	W2																			8	
135	138	Kb-Bx	100	94	R2-R3	W2																				
138	141	Bx	100	80	R3	W2																			4	
141	144	Bx	100	81	R3	W2																			27	
144	147	Bx	100	48	R3	W2																			59	
147	150	Bx	100	73	R3	W2																			33	
150	153	Bx	100	63	R3	W2																			71	
153	156	Gn	100	75	R3	W2																				
156	159	Gn	100	34	R3	W2																			26	
159	162	Gn	100	59	R3	W2																			22	
162	165	Gn	100	57	R3	W2																			10	
165	168	Gn	100	64	R3	W2																			15	
168	171	Gn	100	87	R3	W2																			5	
171	174	Gn	93	66	R3	W2																			12	
174	177	Gn	100	48	R3	W2																			13	
177	180	Gn	100	59	R3	W2																			10	
180	183	Gn	100	45	R3	W2																			25	EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R5-04

HOLE-ID	R5-04	Start Date	29-Mar-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 5	End Date	30-Mar-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689037	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5855536	Length (m)	186	Geologist	
Elevation	490	Azimuth	270	Date Logged	29-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	V.Zhuk
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 5 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments Casing at 13 m, no plug but capped.
41Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 7 BX: 35-41 (157.22-186.0 m)
Vancouver lab : 34 BX: 1 to 34

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 12.83	**OB** Quaternary deposits, till with a few granite and gneiss boulders.
12.8 to 46.21	**GN** Gneiss, granite/tonalite. Intermediate, grey, fine-grained Hb-Bi-gneiss and coarse grained blocks of Pl-Qz-granite/tonalite, approximately subequal ammounts through the interval. Gneissosity is from 40 to 80 degrees to the core axis. Tonalite is whitish or pinkish (plagioclase), massive. Some reflection of proximity to kimberlitic intrusion was detected in the short sub-intervlals, described below: ***13.62 – 13.66 Kma*** *Hypabyssal facies kimberlite dyke, broken by drilling. Ol-macrocrysts are in the 2-3 mm size range. The completely serpentinized Ol-macrocrysts are situated in the greyish groundmass with obvious calcite (reactive to HCl).* ***16.14 – 16.32 Kma*** *Hypabyssal facies kimberlite. Ol-macrocrysts are up to 8 mm, dark brown/bluish groundmass, strong rection to HCl. Brecciation at the bottom of the interval.* ***16.32 – 17.11 Bx*** *Brecciated country rock interval, subsequent to the previous ol-macrocrystal kimberlite dyke. Brecciation is more intence at the top of the interval, and the rock is more solid to the bottom. The last 2-3-mm fracture was observed at 17,11 m. No kimberlite matrix detected.* ***30.03 – 30.04 Bx*** *Small 1-cm fracture, infilled by angular broken shards of quartz and plagioclase.* ***31.47 – 31.53 Bx*** *Brecciated country rocks in the 5-6-cm zone,with matrix of Qz-Pl.* ***33.6 – 33.7 Kma*** *Hypabyssal facies kimberlite dyke, broken by drilling. Serpentinized Ol-macrocrysts are up to 10 mm in size range. The matrix is greenish, strong*

magnetic (10.4x10-3 SI units), reactive to HCl. Both contacts are sharp at 75-80 degrees to core axis.

40.59 – 40.6 Bx

Small 1-cm fracture, angular broken shards of quartz and plagioclase, the contacts at 70 deegres to core axis.

46.2 to 46.68 Kma

Hypabyssal facies kimberlite dyke.
Ol-macrocrysts are sub-rounded, in the 2-5 mm size range, and up to 2 cm. The groundmass is magnetic, with strong reaction to HCl. Both contacts are sharp, approximately at 80 degrees to core axis.

46.7 to 58.35 GN

Gneiss, granite/tonalite, similar as in the 12.83-46.21 m interval. The tiny fractures start to appear through the interval, no kimberlite matrix was detected, exept for the two sub-intervals of Kma and three small dykelets/satelites of the first Kma dyke at 51.01 , 51,06, and 51,12 m. They are oriented at the same angle - 45-50 degrees to core axis.

50.34 – 50.9 Kma

Hypabyssal facies Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite dyke.
Macrocrysts of serpentinized olivine are abundant , up to 4 cm. The groundmass is medium brown, fine-grained, abundant disseminated calcite (strong reaction to HCl), strong magnetic. Both contacts are irregular.

51.63 – 51.95 Kma

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite dyke, similar as in the 50.34-50.90 m, but the groundmass looks less altered. The upper contact is sharp at 50 degrees to core axis and the bottom contact is irregular. Also, there are a few gneiss xenoliths in this dyke, the largest is 8 cm in diameter.

58.4 to 62.75 Kma

Hypabyssal facies Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite, gradational from Kma to KB.
The xenolith content is approximately less than 10%, if one block-xenolith 59.35 to 60.32 m (very weathered at 59.35-59.71 m) is excluded from the calculation. Xenoliths are angular and rounded/armoured.
The matrix is dark brown to bluish, strong reaction to HCl, magnetic.

62.8 to 78.77 KB

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite breccia.
The interval is a mix of textures, with changes from almost Bx to Kma, which, probably, reflects the violent nature of kimberlitic intrusion.
In general, xenoliths form about 50% of the interval. The groundmass is non-magnetic, with disseminated calcite (reactive to HCl).

63.16 – 64.14 Kma

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite. Ol-macrocrysts are completely replaced by carbonate. The groundmass is green, altered, non-magnetic, with strong reaction to HCl. This Kma interval is distinct from the two Kma sub-intervals below.

64.14 – 64.28 Kma

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite dyke. Serpentinized Ol-macrocrysts are inthe 1-2 mm size range. The groundmass is bluish, strong magnetic, reactive to HCl.

68.43 – 68.8 Kma

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite dyke, same as in the 64.14-64.28 m, with some brecciated xenoliths in the centre of the dyke.

74.6 – 76.43 Bx

Country rock breccia. The rock is altered with some minor patches of kimberlitic matrix before 75.0 m.

78.8 to 80.7 Kma

Hypabyssal facies Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite dyke.

Olivine macrocrysts are abundant, serpentinized, in the 2-5 mm size range and up to 2 cm. The groundmass is dark brown/bluish, strong magnetic, with dissimenated calcite (reactive to HCl).

80.7 to 84.3 **KB**

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite breccia.
Xenoliths form 60-70% of the interval, also, large xenoliths are fractured.
Olivine macrocrysts are serpentinized and re-placed by carbonate.
The groundmass is non-magnetic and silitified, mainly non-reactive to HCl.

84.3 to 87.02 **Kma**

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite dyke.
Ol-macrocrysts are serpentinized and from 1 mm to 2 cm. Subrounded elongated macrocrysts oriented paralel to the contacts at 40-45 degrees to core axis, displaying some flow texture in monotonious interval.
The groudmass is bluish, strong magnetic, strong reaction to HCl.

87.0 to 100.4 **KB**

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite breccia.
Xenoliths form 60-70% of the interval, some of them are large: 87.02-87.98 m; 92.34-92.75 m; 96.00-96.35 m; 96.93-97.70 m; 99.13-99.66 m. The first xenolith of gneiss at 87.02 to 87.98 m has bands at approximately 15-20 degrees to core axis, and his contact with following kimberlte is at the same angle. In addition, the Ol-macrocrysts are oriented with flow texture along the contact.
The groundmass is changing the colour from brown to greish with depth, due to, mainly, more assimilation of country rock material.

100 to 101.4 **Kma**

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite dyke.
Ol-macrocrysts are serpentinized and from 1 mm to 2 cm. The matrix appears more altered in the top of the interval, greenish colour, non-magnetic, and less altered in the second half of interval, where groundmass is magnetic with strong reaction to HCl.

101 to 106.1 **KB**

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite breccia.
The interval characterized by the presence of many gneiss and tonalite xenoliths, comprising more than 605 of the rock. The groundmass is silitified, non-reactive to HCl.

106 to 109 **Kma**

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite dyke.
The unit has a population of a coarse up to 2 cm olivine macrocrysts in a bluish, dark brown, highly magnetic, with disseminated calcite (srtong reaction to HCl) groundmass.

109 to 113.8 **KB**

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite breccia.
Similar interval as 101.36-106.14. Xenoliths form 70% of the interval.
The presence of rounded and concentric autoliths of olivine macrocrystic kimberlite (Kma) is distinct in this interval: 110.14 m (14 cm), 110.32 m (5 cm), 110.63 m (4 cm), 109.95 m (7 cm), 110.87 m (7 cm).

114 to 120.3 **Kma**

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite dyke.
Abundant olivine macrocrysts up to 2 cm in the size are serpentinized and appears with no obvious orientation. Xenoliths are rare,less than 10%. Probably, the autolith(?) of kimberlite breccia (KB) in the 112.22-112.70 m, where the country rock xenoliths are intensively altered.
Both contacts with KB intervals above and below are irregular, and kimberlite breccia in the contact zones indicates the alteration resulting of high(?) temperature.

120 to 127.5 **KB**

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite breccia.
Kimberlite breccia as in the previous intervals, but it is getting very blocky and lean. A estimation of kimberlite material present is subjective, as Ol-macrocrysts are detected, but highly altered, replaced by carbonite. The matrix does not have reaction with HCl, non-magnetic.
The bottom contact with country rock breccia (Bx) interval is chosen when no relicts of Ol-macrocrysts observed, and the breccia gradationally becomes very lean.

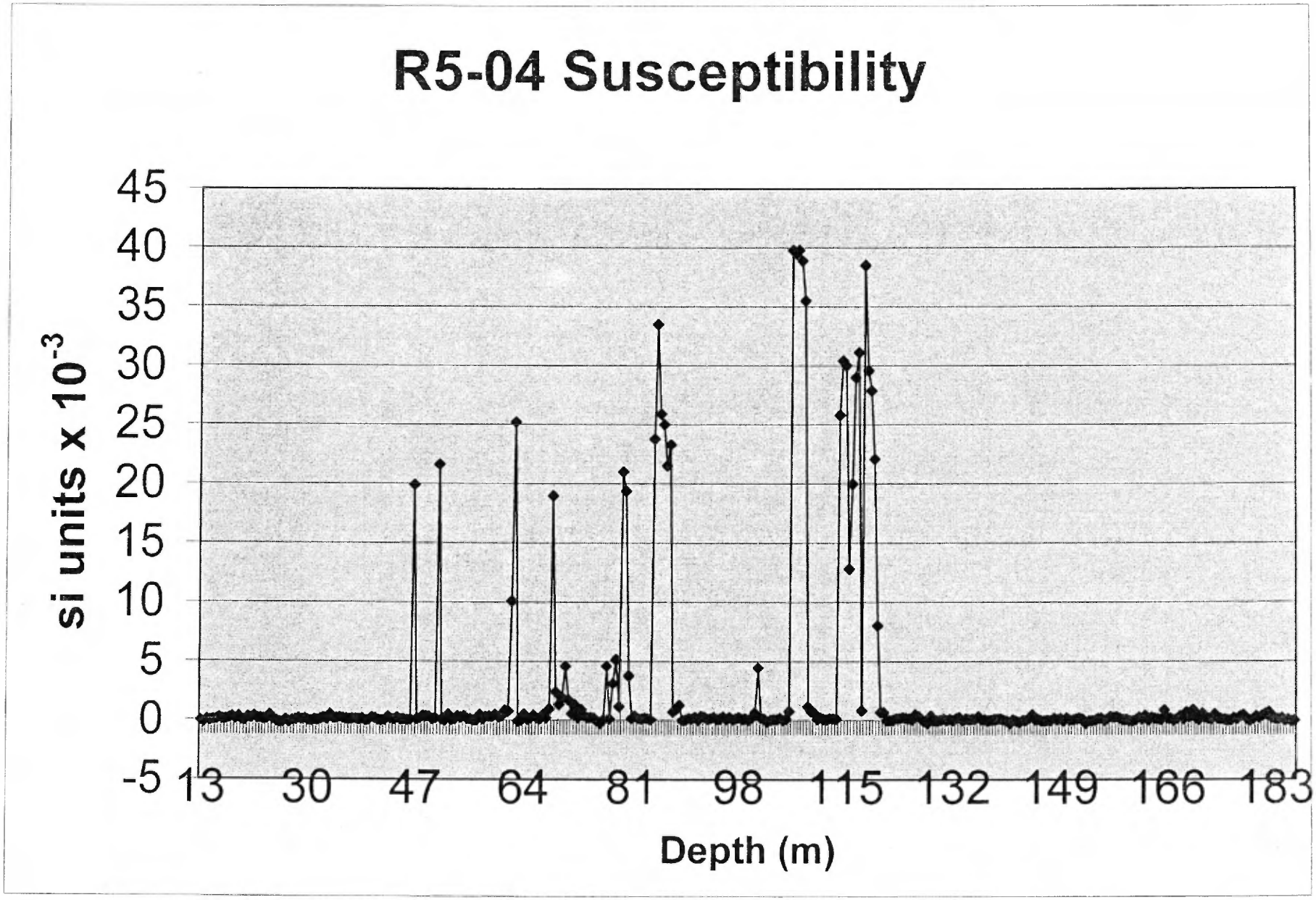
128 to 156.3 Bx

Country rock lean breccia.
Extensively brecciated intermediate gneiss and tonalite with matrix of mineral fragments from the same rocks, no kimberlitic material detected.
There is a block of tonalite with large (up to 2.5 cm) sparced crystal garnets at 137,37-138,38 m.
The brecciation has some minor gradation to the depth: the country rock becomes more solid and massive to the bottom of the interval.

156 to 186 GN

Gneiss, granite/tonalite.
Intermediate, grey, fine-grained Hb-Bi-gneiss and coarse grained blocks of Pl-Qz-granite/tonalite in, approximatelly, subequal ammounts through the interval. Some very minute fractures can be observed at the begining of interval, later the country rock is massive and solid.

186 EOH (m)


R5-04 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
13
30
47
64
81
98
115
132
149
166
183
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log — Ashton Mining — Property: Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R5-04 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 268 true | Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855540 | Easting: 689038 | Date: 30 Mar 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	12.83	OB																								
12.83	15	Gn	100	57	R3	W2																			16	
15	18	Gn	100	58	R3	W2																			13	
18	21	Gn	100	47	R3	W2																			107	
21	24	Gn	100	80	R3-R4	W2																			10	
24	27	Gn	100	64	R3-R4	W2																			17	
27	30	Gn	100	50	R3	W2																			12	
30	33	Gn	100	47	R3	W2																			32	
33	36	Gn	100	85	R3	W2																				
36	39	Gn	99	83	R3	W2																			7	
39	42	Gn	100	75	R3-R4	W2																			5	
42	45	Gn	100	84	R4	W2																				
45	48	Gn	100	94	R2-R3	W2																				
48	51	Gn	100	63	R2-R3	W2																			9	
51	54	Gn	100	52	R2-R3	W2																			43	
54	57	Gn	100	67	R3	W2																			22	
57	60	Gn-Kma	100	70	R2-R3	W2																			20	
60	63	Kma	100	81	R2	W2																			8	
63	66	Kb	100	83	R2	W2																			14	
66	69	Kb	100	96	R2	W2																				
69	72	Kb	100	82	R2	W2																				
72	75	Kb	100	88	R2	W2																				
75	78	Kb	100	80	R2-R3	W2																				
78	81	Kma-Kb	100	76	R2	W2																			28	
81	84	Kb	100	93	R2-R3	W2																				
84	87	Kma	100	98	R2-R3	W2																			2	
87	90	KB	100	92	R2-R3	W2																				
90	93	KB	100	85	R2-R3	W2																				
93	96	KB	100	85	R2-R3	W2																				
96	99	KB	100	79	R2-R3	W2																				
99	102	KB-Kma	100	86	R2-R3	W2																				
102	105	KB	99	92	R3	W2																				
105	108	Kb-Kma	94	87	R2	W2																			6	
108	111	Kma-Kb	100	88	R2	W2																			7	
111	114	KB-Kma	98	87	R3	W2																			7	
114	117	Kma	93	85	R2	W2																			24	

Geotechnical Summary (cont) — Ashton Mining — Property: Permit 1356

Borehole Number: R5-04 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 268 true | Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855540 | Easting: 689038 | Date: 30 Mar 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
117	120	Kma	100	93	R2	W2																			9	
120	123	KB	100	91	R3	W2																			9	
123	126	KB	100	76	R2-R3	W2-W3																			14	
126	129	KB-Bx	98	91	R2	W2																			2	
129	132	Bx	100	81	R2	W2																			3	
132	135	Bx	97	86	R2-R3	W2																			5	
135	138	Bx	100	83	R3-R4	W2																				
138	141	Bx	98	65	R3-R4	W2																			8	
141	144	Bx	100	80	R3-R4	W2																				
144	147	Bx	96	74	R3	W2																			16	
147	150	Bx	97	74	R3	W2																			9	
150	153	Bx	100	71	R3	W2																			13	
153	156	Bx	99	82	R3	W2																				
156	159	Gn	96	76	R3	W2																				
159	162	Gn	100	90	R4-R3	W2																				
162	165	Gn	97	61	R4-R3	W2																			22	
165	168	Gn	99	85	R4-R3	W2																			3	
168	171	Gn	96	76	R3	W2																			9	
171	174	Gn	100	94	R3-R4	W2																				
174	177	Gn	99	86	R3-R4	W2																				
177	180	Gn	97	87	R3-R4	W2																				
180	183	Gn	97	73	R4	W2																				
183	186	Gn	94	84	R4	W2																				EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R5-05

HOLE-ID	R5-05	Start Date	30-Mar-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 5	End Date	02-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689076	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5855578	Length (m)	300	Geologist	A.O'Connor
Elevation	490	Azimuth	270	Date Logged	31-Mar-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	V.Zhuk
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 5 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments Casing at 12 m, no plug but capped.
68 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 26 BX: 1-5, 43-49, 51, 53-59, 61, 64-68.
Vancouver lab : 42 BX: 6-42, 50, 52, 60, 62-63.

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 12.63	**OB** Quaternary deposits, till with a few granite and gneiss boulders.
12.6 to 37.83	**GN** Gneiss, granite/tonalite. Intermediate, grey, fine-grained Hb-Bi-gneiss and very coarse grained "pegmatite-like" Pl-Qz-Gr-tonalite occur in subequal ammounts throughout the interval. Gneiss is poorly foliated, bandings at 45-50 to 70-80 degrees to core axis. Tonalite is whitish, massive with red garnets disseminated in the tonalite sections up to 3 m (23.10-26.10 m). The rock is massive and solid, no indication of proximity to intrusion.
37.8 to 39.91	**Kma** Hypabyssal facies kimberlite dyke. Xenoliths are almost absent, with exeption of one irregular 12-cm tonalite xenolith at 38.03 m, "floating" in this dyke. Ol-macrocrysts are sub-rounded, serpentinized, in the 2-5 mm size range, and up to 3 cm. The dark brown groundmass is strongly magnetic (269x10-3 SI units), with strong reaction to HCl. Some tiny 1-3mm fractures (infilled with carbonate) observed throughout the interval. Both contacts are sharp, approximately at 45-50 degrees to core axis.
39.9 to 115.4	**GN** Gneiss, granite/tonalite. Same is in the 12.63-37.83 m interval. However, some fractures and brecciation observed throughout the interval: 42.50-42.74 m, 45.85-45.81 m, 47.57-47.80 m, 50.61-50.72 m, 51.20-51.25 . This brecciation is a reflection of kimberlitic intrusives, which are noticed as the small dykelets/satelites at 40.85-40.90 m, 41.06-41.07 m, 41.09-41.11 m,41.16-41.20 m. These particular dykes, likely, are satelites of the Kma dyke at 37.83-39.91 m. Also, more sub-intervals with Kma hypabyssal kimberlite were distinct with depth throughout the inteval, as below: ***59.65 – 59.75 Kma*** *Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke, completely altered and hardly identifiable.*

60.11–61.03 Kma

Same hypabyssal kimberlite dyke as in the 37.83-39.91 m interval. The groundmass is strong magnetic and reactive to HCl. A few xenoliths, some proximal to the contacts, suggesting that they were split from the walls during the intrusion.

80.34 80.44 Kma

Hypabyssal Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite dyke. Also, three 1-3-mm fractures with kimberlitic material were observed in the 19-cm interval above.

93.65–93.66 Kma

A 1-cm hypabyssal kimberlite dykelet, both contacts are sharp and almost perpendicular to core axis.

94.06 94.2 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. Olivine macrocrysts are abundant and form 20% of the interval, some megacrysts up to 1.5 cm. The groundmass is slightly reactive to HCl.

94.29–94.31 Kma

Small hypabyssal kimberlite dyke in the 2-cm fracture.

94.67 95.08 Kma

Hypabyssal Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite dyke. Ol-macrocrysts form 15-20% of the interval, some up to 2 cm, serpentinized. The groundmass is dark brown, strong magnetic and strong reaction to HCl. Both contacts are sharp at 75-80 degrees to core axis.

95.37–95.87 Kma

Hypabyssal Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite dyke, same as in the sub-interval above. The top contact is irregular, the bottom contact is at 80 degrees to core axis.

96.94–96.96 Kma

Small hypabyssal macrocrystic kimberlite dykelet, the contacts are irregular.

97.05–97.08 Kma

A 2-cm hypabyssal kimberlite dykelet. The contacts are sharp at 50 degrees to core axis.

97.27–97.37 Kma

Hypabyssal Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite dyke with a few xenoliths of country rock.

114.9–115.0 Kma

Hypabyssal macrocrystic kimberlite dyke with brecciated country rock xenoliths. The groundmass is non-magnetic with disseminated calcite (strong reaction to HCl).

115 to 116.7 KB

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite breccia.
Xenoliths form 50% of the core, mostly very altered gneiss in the second half of the section. The groundmass in the begining of the interval is quite fresh, as common for Kma intervals, magnetic, reactive to HCl.

117 to 117.4 Kma

Hypabyssal facies Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite.
The country rock xenoliths are present throughout the interval, but form only less than 10% of it. Olivine macrocrysts are in the 1-2 mm size range and up to 1.5 cm, serpentinized. The groundmass is dadrk brown to bluish, with strong reaction to HCl, magnetic.
There are no definitive contacts between this Kma unit and KB units above and below. The groundmass is the same and the only observed diference is a percentage of xenoliths. Generaly, these units, likely, represent one geological event, with gradational change in the ratio xenoliths-matrix.

117 to 122.8 KB

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite breccia.
The xenoliths form 40-50% of the interval, some rounded and armoured, some are angular and up to 30 cm in size. The interval is a mixture of Kma and KB material. The groundmass is more altered and greish colour in the KB patches, and dark brown with abundant olivine macrocrysts in Kma patches. There is a 5-

cm autolith of Kma at 118.01 m, rounded, sharp contacts.

123 to 126.7 Kma

Hypabyssal facies Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10-15% of the core, subrounded and up to 2 cm in size. Xenoliths if gneiss/granite make less than 10% of the core, subrounded, a large one at 122.96 m (20-cm gneiss xenolith).
The observation of the groundmass revealed that, probably, two generations of Ol-macrocrystic intrusions exist in this interval, the more xenolith enriched from 124.17 to 125.40 m, which is surrounded by more monotonious hypabyssal kimberlite with less xenolithic material. Of special interest, the beatiful a few 1-2 mm peridotitic garnets (G10) were observed at 124.54 m inside the xenolith enriched sub-units. The garnets have the thin kelyphitic rims, and apear very fragile.
The contacts are irregular, with some flow-oriented Ol-macrocrysts at the bottom contact, suggesting a contact at 40-50 degrees to core axis.

127 to 129.2 KB

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite breccia.
Xenoliths form more than 80% of the interval. The interval starts with a large (78 cm) xenolith of tonalite, which is more altered at the top contact with Kma. Later throughout the interval geniss and tonalite xenoliths are angular. The matrix has a blue colour, reactive to HCl.

129 to 130.1 Kma

Hypabyssal facies Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite.
Serpentinized olivine macrocrysts are in the 1-2 mm size range and up to 1.5 cm and make 10% of the core. The groundmass is dark brown, magnetic, strong reaction to HCl. There are fractures infilled with carbonate.

130 to 132.4 KB

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite breccia.
Xenoliths are blocky and up to 50 cm (tonalite/gneiss at 130.76 m) and form 80% of the interval. Ol-macrocrysts are in the 1-3 mm size range and replaced by carbonate. The groundmass is non-magnetic, reactive to HCl, bluish colour.

132 to 134.3 Kma

Hypabyssal facies Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite.
Same as in the 129.16-130.10 m interval, with about 10% xenolith content.
There is an autolith of KB material, as described in the 130.10-134.33 m interval. The autolith (133.28-133.51 m) consists of the altered tonalite (16 cm) and bluish matrix of KB material. The autolith is rounded with sharp contacts to Kma matrix.
The top and bottom contacts are contrast and approximately at 45-50 degrees to core axis.

134 to 180.3 KB

Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite breccia.
The interval has a gradational change in appearence, mainly, due to the size of the country rock xenoliths. From 134.33 m to approximately 166.50 m the xenoliths are blocky, in the 4-10 cm size range and up to 78 cm (i.e. tonalite at 151.90-152.68 m), the small xenoliths in the 1-5 mm size range are present too, but not dominant. From 166.50 m to 180.28 m the majority of xenoliths are in the 1-5 mm size range, and large xenoliths become rare (i.e. at 170.80-170.97 m). The rock emerges as arkose.
Overall, the xenoliths form 70-80% of core, regardless the size of them. The smaller particles are broken angular fragments of country rocks. In the second half of the interval (166.50-180.18m) the matrix is green and composed of quartz and plagioclase, with no detectable kimberlite. Also, the plagioclase is chloritised, which explains the green appearence of the rock. No calcite in the groundmass (no reaction to HCl). The interval is non-magnetic.
From 179.80 to 180.28 m kimberlite breccia (KB) is digested by the later(?) intrusion of Kma kimberlite.

180 to 186.7 Kma

Hypabyssal facies Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite.
Serpentinized olivine macrocrysts form 15-20% of core, mostly on the 2-4 mm size range, but some are megacrysts up to 35 mm in size (i.e. 184.97 m). The groundmass is dark brown with disseminated calcite (strong reaction to HCl), strong magnetic.

187 to 192.3 KB

186.69 - 188.35m Hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite breccia.
Same as in the 166.50-180.28 m interval. Xenoliths form 80-90% of the core.
The bottom contact is sharp at 45 degrees to core axis.

188.35 - 192.26m Kimberlite breccia, with very minute kimberlitic content. Some olivine macrocrysts pseudomorphoses can be observed in the interval. The matrix is non-magnetic, consists of country rock fragments (quartz and plagioclase), no reation to HCl. The breccia became very lean and may be called Bx (country rock breccia).

192 to 300 GN

Gneiss, granite/tonalite.
Intermediate, grey, fine-grained Hb-Bi-gneiss and coarse grained Pl-Qz-Gr-tonalite in subequal ammounts throughout the interval. The rock is solid, one 0.5-cm fracture infilled with kimberlitic(?) material at 193.76 m, and another brecciated zone 231.76 to 232.0 m, where the presence of kimberlite can not be confirmed. Some small macrocrystic kimberlitic dykes observed throughout the interval, with associated frracturing and alteration (bleaching) of the country rocks. Based on observation of the core after 282 m, there is no anticipation to intersept any kimberlitic material below 300 m.

225.02—225.4 Kma

Hypabyssal facies Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite dyke. Ol-macrocrysts are up to 5 mm, dark brown groundmass, strong rection to HC, magnetic (13.5x10-3 SI)l. Brecciation at the top of the interval, with some contry rock fragments partialy digested by kimberlite. The contacts are sharp at 45 degrees to core axis.

266.74 –267.1 Kma

Hypabyssal facies Ol-macrocrystic kimberlite dyke. Olivine macrocrysts form 10-15% of the core, mostly in the 1-2 mm size range and up to 2 cm. The groundmass is brown, with disseminated calcite (reactive to HCl), high magnetic (29.9x10-3 SI units). The fractures and alteration in country rocks observed from 266.64 to almost 270 m.

274.67 –275.1 Kma

Hypabyssal facies kimberlite dyke, same as in the 266.74-267.09 m interval. The matrix is highly magnetic (36.2x10-3 SI units). At 274.98 m a rounded 3 cm diameter xenolith has approx, 2-cm zonation/reaction into the groundmass. The upper contact is sharp but irregular (20-30 (?) degrees to core axis, the bottom contact is broken by drilling.

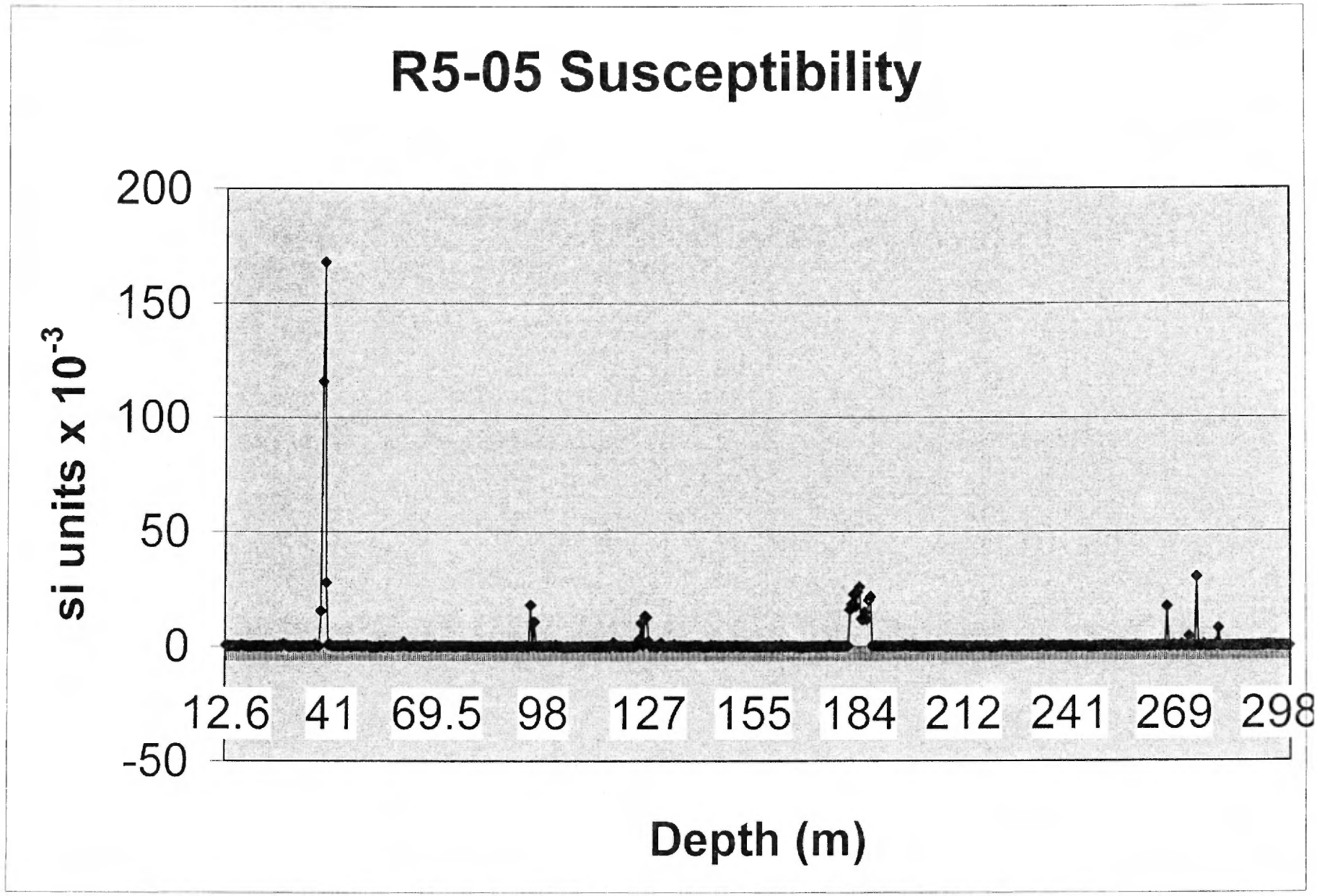
277.05—277.4 Kma

Hypabyssal facies kimberlite dyke. Ol-macrocrysts form less than 10% of core. The groundmass is green due to cloritisation, non-magnetic, reactive to HCl.

280.5 –281.4 Kma

Hypabyssal facies kimberlite dyke, same as in the 266.74-267.09 m interval. The 7-cm xenolith at 281.30 m is intensively digested by kimiberlitic magma. Olivine macrocrysts in the 2-5 mm size range indicate some flow texture along the contacts at 20-30 degrees to core axis. The matrix is highly magnetic (26x10-3 SI units), with disseminated calcite.

300 EOH (m)


R5-05 Susceptibility
200
150
100
50
0
-50
si units x 10-3
12.6
41
69.5
98
127
155
184
212
241
269
298
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log — [illegible]ghton Mining — Property: Permit 1[illegible]

Borehole Number: RS-05 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 268 true | Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855580 | Easting: 689080 | Date: 31 Mar 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	12.63	OB																						
12.63	15	GN	100	81	R3	W2																	17	
15	18	GN	79	46	R3	W2																	23	
18	21	GN	85	41	R3-R4	W2																	67	
21	24	GN	96	82	R4	W2																	4	
24	27	GN	100	96	R4	W2																		
27	30	GN	93	70	R4	W2																	19	
30	33	GN	100	94	R4	W2																		
33	36	GN	100	89	R4	W2																		
36	39	GN-Km	99	64	R2-R4	W2																		
39	42	Kma-Gl	98	57	R2-R3	W2																	30	
42	45	GN	97	52	R3	W2																	11	
45	48	GN	98	42	R3	W2																	24	
48	51	GN	99	71	R3-R4	W2																	10	
51	54	GN	96	78	R4	W2																		
54	57	GN	98	79	R3-R4	W2																	3	
57	60	GN	100	83	R4	W2																	2	
60	63	GN	92	57	R2-R4	W2																	16	
63	66	GN	93	55	R3-R4	W2																	8	
66	69	GN	97	69	R3-R4	W2																	5	
69	72	GN	99	82	R3	W2																		
72	75	GN	100	90	R4	W2																		
75	78	GN	99	74	R3-R4	W2																	3	
78	81	GN	100	76	R3-R4	W2																	6	
81	84	GN	98	92	R3-R4	W2																		
84	87	GN	98	91	R3-R4	W2																		
87	90	GN	100	84	R3-R4	W2																		
90	93	GN	100	60	R3	W2																	9	
93	96	GN	98	78	R2-R3	W2																	10	
96	99	GN	98	76	R3	W2																	9	
99	102	GN	97	73	R3-R4	W2																	9	
102	105	GN	100	80	R3-R4	W2																		
105	108	GN	99	90	R4	W2																		
108	111	GN	99	68	R4	W2-W3																	25	
111	114	GN	97	94	R4	W2																		
114	117	GN-KB	95	59	R2-R4	W2-W3																	9	

Geotechnical Summary Log — Canton Mining — Property: Permit 1533

Borehole Number: RS-05 — Inclination: -50 — Azimuth: 268 true — Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech

Northing: 5855580 — Easting: 689080 — Date: 31 Mar 03 — JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
117	120	KB	100	73	R2-R1	W2-W3																		22	
120	123	KB	94	64	R2-R3	W2																		20	
123	126	Kma	100	85	R2	W2																		4	
126	129	KB	100	89	R2-R3	W2																			
129	132	KB	100	83	R2-R3	W2																		14	
132	135	Kma-KB	100	95	R2	W2																			
135	138	KB	100	83	R3	W2																			
138	141	KB	100	79	R3	W2																		2	
141	144	KB	100	85	R3	W2																		3	
144	147	KB	99	88	R3	W2																			
147	150	KB	98	91	R3	W2																			
150	153	KB	97	86	R3-R4	W2																			
153	156	KB	100	81	R3	W2																			
156	159	KB	100	95	R3	W2																			
159	162	KB	97	74	R3	W2																		16	
162	165	KB	100	91	R3	W2																			
165	168	KB	100	90	R3	W2																			
168	171	KB	99	83	R3	W2																			
171	174	KB	100	92	R3	W2																			
174	177	KB	100	92	R3	W2																			
177	180	KB	100	90	R3	W2																			
180	183	Kma	98	92	R3	W2																		3	
183	186	Kma	95	64	R3	W2																		2	
186	189	KB	95	83	R3	W2																		6	
189	192	KB	96	91	R3	W2																			
192	195	GN	100	85	R3	W2																			
195	198	GN	100	76	R3	W2																		20	
198	201	GN	100	90	R3-4	W2																			
201	204	GN	99	92	R3-4	W2																			
204	207	GN	98	86	R3-4	W2																			
207	210	GN	100	94	R3-4	W2																			
210	213	GN	98	90	R4	W2																		3	
213	216	GN	100	69	R4	W2																		15	
216	219	GN	99	64	R4-3	W2																		12	
219	222	GN	98	63	R4	W2																		5	
222	225	GN	95	73	R4-3	W2																		26	

Geotechnical Summary Log — Ashton Mining — Property: — Permit 1000

Drill Hole No.: R5-05 — Inclination: -50 — Azimuth: 260 deg — Logged by: Jean-F... Desn... Tech.

Northing: 5855580 — Easting: 689080 — Date: 31 Mar 03 — JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gauge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn			
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
225	228	GN	97	88	R2-4	W2																			2	
228	231	GN	99	97	R4	W2																				
231	234	GN	92	70	R3	W2-3																			37	
234	237	GN	87	45	R4	W2																			74	
237	240	GN	93	53	R4	W2																			16	
240	243	GN	96	63	R4-3	W2																			7	
243	246	GN	100	87	R4-3	W2																				
246	249	GN	97	99	R4	W2																				
249	252	GN	100	100	R3-4	W2																				
252	255	GN	94	76	R3-4	W2																			5	
255	258	GN	100	89	R4	W2																			4	
258	261	GN	99	77	R4	W2																				
261	264	GN	100	88	R4	W2																				
264	267	GN	99	88	R4-2	W2																				
267	270	GN	100	55	R4-2	W2																			56	
270	273	GN	99	62	R3-4	W2																			31	
273	276	GN	97	67	R2-4	W2																			18	
276	279	GN	98	60	R2-4	W2																				
279	282	GN	100	53	R2-4	W2																			13	
282	285	GN	100	82	R4	W2																				
285	288	GN	99	87	R4	W2																				
288	291	GN	100	89	R4	W2																				
291	294	GN	100	97	R4	W2																				
294	297	GN	100	89	R4	W2																				
297	300	GN	99	88	R4	W2																				

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R5-06

HOLE-ID	R5-06	Start Date	19-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 5	End Date	21-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688890	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5855618	Length (m)	243	Geologist	
Elevation	490	Azimuth	90	Date Logged	21-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 5 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments Casing left in hole, plugged at 20 m and capped.
54 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 2 BX: 53 AND 54.
Vancouver lab : 52 BX: 1 TO 52.
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 9	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits of till with a few granite and gneiss boulders. The first 5 foot in the box are boulders
9 to 21.06	**GRANITE** Gneiss and tonalite-pegmatite Coarse grained tonalite-pegmatite bands with minor fine grained intermediate gneiss up to 0,6 meter wide. Gneissosity range from 20° to 30° to core axis. The rock is massive not altered and with normal fracturation. Scattered small red garnets are noted in the section. A very light hematisation from 11,65 to 13,50 meters. ***13.13 – 13.15 Bx*** *Country rock breccia* *Small breccia zone 2 cm wide and cutting the pegmatite at 55° to core axis. The groundmass is compose of fine grains of quartz-feldspar-plagioclase-biotite and red garnet crystal. Light hematisation near the breccias.*
21.1 to 76.94	**Bx** Breccia Hematised tonalite and gneiss brecciated with a meager groundmass. The groundmass is compose of country rocks fragments and crystals (feldspar-quartz-plagioclase-biotite and garnet) with no kimberlitic material detected except near the dyke were olivine macrocrysts are noted but are associated probably with the dyke and not the breccia itself. There is only a few fractures fill with breccia down to 25,91 m and then the proportion of groundmass get higher as we approach the lower contact. A few hypabyssal dyke are noted in the interval. 36,92 gauge fault 5 cm wide at 50° to core axis. ***31.92 – 32.47 Kma*** *Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke*

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 15 to 20% of the core, sub-rounded to elongate (paralleled to the contact) and up to 1 cm wide.

Xenoliths make less than 3% of the core, sub-rounded to rounded tonalite and gneiss and 1 cm wide with only one up to 2 cm wide. The xenoliths are showing reaction with the magma (green feldspar and reaction rims).

The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (up to 40x10-3 SI units) with abundant calcite. The contacts are sharp at 40° to core axis.

33 – 34.42 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10-15% of the core sub-rounded and <0,5 cm wide.

Xenoliths make less than 5% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 3 cm wide tonalite and gneiss. They are showing some reaction with the magma.

The groundmass is dark gray magnetic (up to 30x10-3 SI units) with abundant calcite (up to 10%). The upper contact is sharp at 5° to core axis and the lower contact is at 60° to core axis. The lower contact is with an another hypabyssal dyke. A few 1 mm wide quartz-calcite veins are noted at 50° to core axis.

34.42 – 35.1 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10 to 20% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide. Only one example up to 2 cm wide.

Xenoliths make 5 to 10%of the core, sub-rounded to sub-angular granitoid and gneiss up to 4 cm wide. A good proportion of xenoliths are small fragments. The xenoliths are showing strong reaction with the magma (even the big xenoliths are completely altered).

The groundmass is dark brown non magnetic (up to 1x10-3 SI units) with weak calcite (<5%). Lower contact at 60° to core axis.

36.42 – 36.72 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make less than 10%of the core, sub-rounded and up to 2 cm wide. A small pyrope is noted in one of the olivine.

Xenoliths make less than 5% of the core, sub-rounded tonalite and gneiss up to 1 cm wide and showing strong reaction with the magma.

The groundmass is dark gray, non magnetic with common calcite. The contacts are brecciated and would suggested that the dyke is older than the breccia. 1%of disseminated pyrite in the groundmass.

36.72 - 37.66 KB

Kimberlite breccia
Xenoliths make 40 to 60% of the core, sub rounded to sub-angular tonalite and gneiss up to 5 cm wide.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make less than 3% of the core, sub-rounded and small < 3mm wide.

The groundmass is light green, non magnetic with no calcite.

76.9 to 185.9 KB

76.94 - 92.61m Kimberlite breccias TKB
Xenoliths make 90% of the core at the beginning of the section down to 40% at the end of the interval. They are compose of sub-angular to sub-rounded granitoid and gneiss un to 30 cm wide. Only a few autoliths are noted.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 1% of the core, sub-rounded and small (<3 mm).

The groundmass is green, non magnetic with no calcite. Country rock fragments and crystal fragments are in good proportion in the groundmass.

92.61 - 111.51m Xenoliths make 40% of the core, angular to sub-angular granitoid and minor gneiss. 90% of the xenoliths are less than 1 cm wide and 10% range between 1 to 5 cm wide. The small xenoliths are showing good reaction with the magma (green feldspar). <1% of rounded autolith > 5 mm wide. One armored xenoliths (2 cm wide) is noted at 105,80 meters.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 1 to 5% of the core, sub-rounded to elongate and less than 3 mm wide.

The groundmass is bluish green, non magnetic with no calcite.

111.5 - 185.88
Xenoliths content is variable and make from 40% up to 80% of the core (average 60%), sub-rounded to angular gneiss and granitoid with a good variation in the clasts size from 1 mm up to 30 cm wide. Some of the small xenoliths are showing weak reaction with the magma. A big brecciated blocs of tonalite and gneiss at 120,90 to 123,90 meters. The small crystals fragments (clast size of 1 to 2 mm) are compose of feldspar, quartz, plagioclase and biotite. Autoliths of hypabyssal facies can make up to 1-3% of the core and up to 10 cm wide. From 129,10 to 142,33 autoliths are more common and can make up to 5% of the core. A lot of autoliths have up to 3% of pyrite and other have reacted with the magma (bleach). Big autolith at 155,14 to 155,45 meters.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 1 to 5% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 0,5 cm wide. Some olivine are showing small bleu rims of alteration.

The groundmass is green, non magnetic (up to 1,0x10-3 SI units) with no calcite.

Mantle nodule at 117,85, 5 cm long, 2,5 cm wide and it is rounded. The nodule has strongly reacted with the magma (altered). It has 5% Cr-diopside and a few pyrope.

At 124,75 a bleach angular autoliths 4 cm long by 2 cm wide.

At 129,75 mantle nodule 3,2 cm long with 4 fresh pyrope up to 4 mm wide and a few Cr-diopside. Some hypabyssal kimberlite material is glue to one side.

Between 141,0 and 144,0 meters there is 40 cm of core missing?.

From 131,50 to 132,0 Broken co
re with a 2 cm wide gauge fault (40° to core axis) at 131,50.

From 142,33 to 142,70, highly sericitised and sheared.

156.79 - 185.88m Xenoliths 70 to 80% of the core, sub-rounded to angular gneiss and granitoid with a good variation in the clasts size from 1 mm up to 1 meter wide. This unit is sometimes bloc supported. The xenoliths are showing no reaction with the magma. The small crystals fragments (clast size of 1 to 2 mm) are compose of feldspar, quartz, plagioclase and biotite. Only a few autoliths are noted and up to 5 cm wide. Big xenoliths are 160,83 to 161,80 m, 171,60 to 161,78 m, As we go down the interval, the proportion of country rock is higher and the proportion of olivine is lower.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 1 to 2% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 0,5 cm wide.

The groundmass is green, non magnetic with no calcite.

93.12 - 93.25 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 205 of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide. Xenoliths make 5% of the core, sub-angular tonalite up to 1 cm

wide. The are hematised and are showing some reaction with the magma. The groundmass is brown, non magnetic (0,7x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. Upper contact at 70° to core axis and lower contact at 60° to core axis. Pyrite is noted in trace. It is disseminated or in fracture.

104.85 – 105 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 30% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1cm wide. Only a few xenoliths up to 5 mm wide are noted. The groundmass is brownish gray, non magnetic with common calcite. Upper contact at 50° to core axis and lower contact at 60° to core axis. This dyke is similar to 93,12 to 93,25 meters.

142.7 – 146.2 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make less than 5% of the core, sub-rounded and <3 mm wide and are discreet. The groundmass is gray, highly magnetic (up to 80x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. Upper contact is a shear zone and lower contact at 55° to core axis.

146.7 – 149.2 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, sub-rounded and up 1 cm wide. The olivine are sometimes touching. The core of the olivine is less altered than the rims. A few tonalite xenoliths are noted, sub-rounded and up to 3 cm wide. The xenoliths are showing some reaction with the magma. The groundmass is gray, highly magnetic (up to 80x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. Upper contact is broken, sharp lower contact at 70° to core axis. A few 1 to 3 mm wide quartz-calcite veins are cutting the dyke at 50° to core axis.

186 to 215.1 Bx

Breccia
Tonalite and gneiss brecciated with a meager groundmass. The groundmass is compose of country rocks fragments and crystals (feldspar-quartz-plagioclase-biotite and garnet) with no kimberlitic material detected. The country rock form 95%of the core. A few hypabyssal dyke are noted in the interval. The tonalite is very lightly hematised. The breccia has affected more the tonalite-pegmatite then the gneiss.

From 205,25 to 207,63 massive gneiss.

212,64 to 213,0 fault zone, the core is highly fractured and altered.

194.09 – 194.4 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 5 to 10% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 0,5 cm wide with only a few example up to 2 cm wide. The groundmass is gray, non magnetic with common calcite. The contact are at 70° to core axis.

196.7 – 199 KB

Kimberlite breccia
Same units as the breccia with olivine macrocryst up to 0,5 cm wide.

203.08 – 205.1 KB

Kimberlite breccia
Xenoliths form 80 to 95% of the core, sub-angular tonalite and gneiss up to 10 cm wide. Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts are noted but disseminated. Hypabyssal facies autoliths make 1-3% of the core in the last 70 cm of the interval. The groundmass is green, non magnetic with no calcite.

213 – 214.2 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Crowded with olivine macrocrysts, sub-rounded and up to 2 cm wide. One Cr-diopside noted in one olivine. Xenoliths make 3-5% of the dyke, sub-rounded to sub-angular tonalite and gneiss up to 3cm wide and showing strong reaction with the magma. A 10 cm wide kimberlite breccia cut the hypabyssal dyke. The KB has partly digested the Kma. The groundmass is gray, magnetic (up to 20x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. Upper contact at 50° to core axis and lower contact at 60° to core axis.

214.15 – 215.1 KB

Kimberlite breccia
Xenoliths for 90% of the core, sub-rounded to sub-angular tonalite and gneiss up to 10cm wide. A few autoliths are noted in the core, sub-rounded and up to 2 cm wide. Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make less than 1% of the core and are <0,5 mm wide.

The groundmass is green, non magnetic with no calcite. The intervals is sheared, fractured and altered (sericite). 2 gauges fault, 1 cm wide and 10 cm apart are cutting the core at 90° to core axis. A 2 cm wide hypabyssal dyke is cutting the 30° to core axis. Lower contact of the shear zone is at 30° to core axis.

215 to 243 GN

Gneiss

Fine grained intermediate gneiss make 80% of the core with coarse grained pegmatite-tonalite bands up to 2 meters wide. Gneissosity range from 0° to 30° to core axis. The pegmatite is compose of feldspar (with grain up to 2 cm wide), quartz and minor biotite. The gneiss is lightly sericitised. Dissenimated red garnets are noted in the gneiss.

From 223,32 to 223,33 a 1cm wide kimberlite hypabyssal dyke cutting the tonalite at 40° to core axis.

At 231,38. 1 mm wide breccia vein at 60° to core axis. The groundmass is compose of country rock fragments.

219.1 – 219.6 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts form 10 to 15% of the core, sub-rounded to elongate and up to 1 cm wide. Xenoliths make less than 1% of the core, sub-rounded tonalite and gneiss 3 cm wide. The xenoliths are showing strong reaction with the magma. The groundmass is dark green, magnetic (up to 42x10-3 SI units) with 5 to 10% of calcite. Upper sharp contact at 25° and lower sharp contact at 40° to core axis.

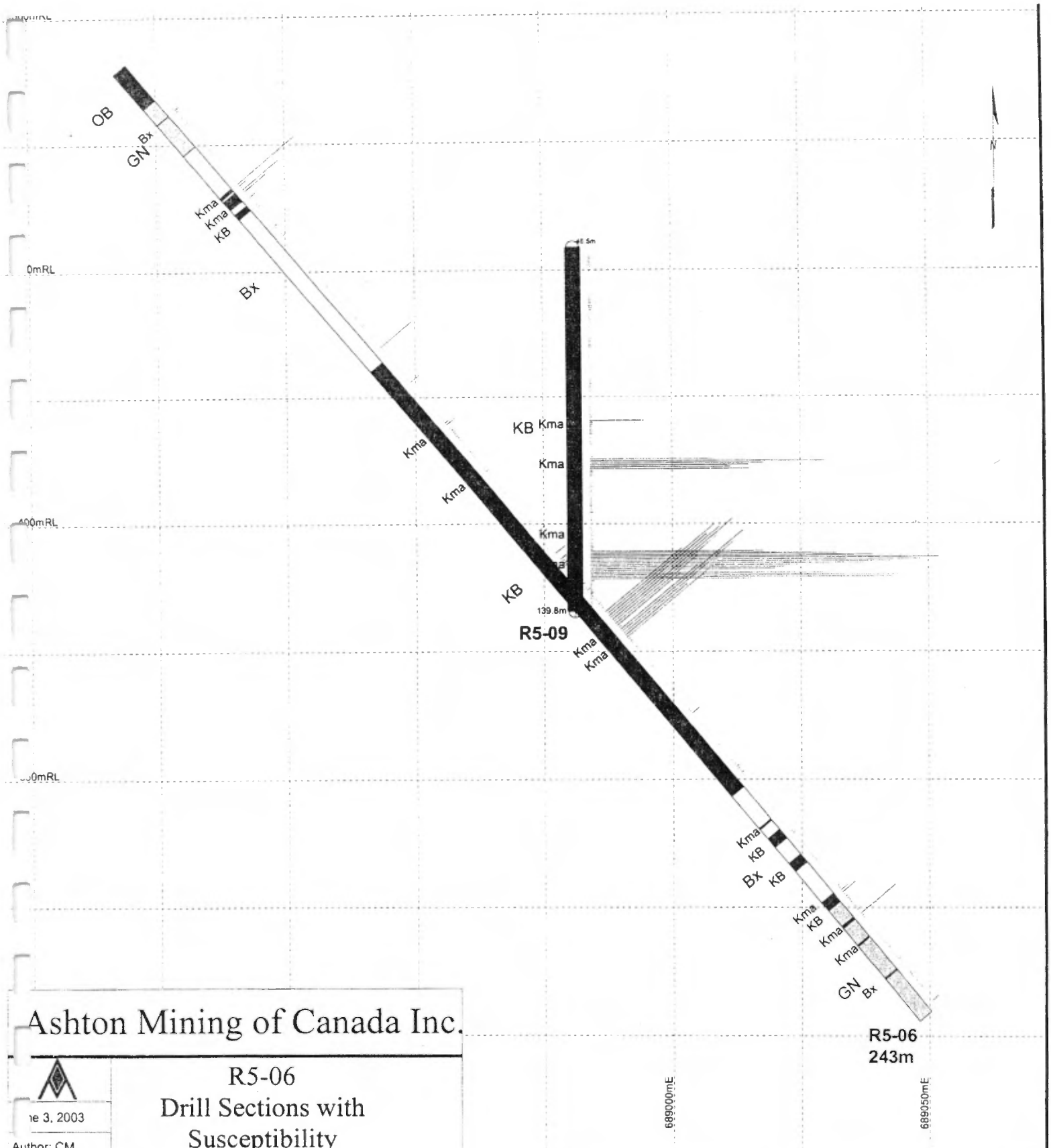
223.87 – 224.1 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, rub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide. Xenoliths make less than 1% of the dyke, sub-rounded and <0,5 cm wide. They show strong reaction with the magma and are partly digested. One pyrope with a kelyphitic rim is noted in one olivine. The groundmass is dark brown, non magnetic (up to 4x10-3 SI units) with 5%calcite. Upper sharp contact at 35° to core axis and lower contact at 40° to core axis. 1-3% of small quartz-calcite veins are cutting the dyke at 35° to core axis. The dyke is lightly altered.

232.25 – 232.5 Bx

Breccia
Tonalite and gneiss brecciated with a meager groundmass. The groundmass is compose of country rocks fragments and crystals (feldspar-quartz-plagioclase-biotite and garnet) with no kimberlitic material detected. The rock is broken.

243 EOH (m)



Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

R5-06
Drill Sections with Susceptibility

(Looking North Along Line 5855619mN)

ıe 3, 2003

Author: CM

ice: Van

ij: UTM18 NAD27

20 0 20 40

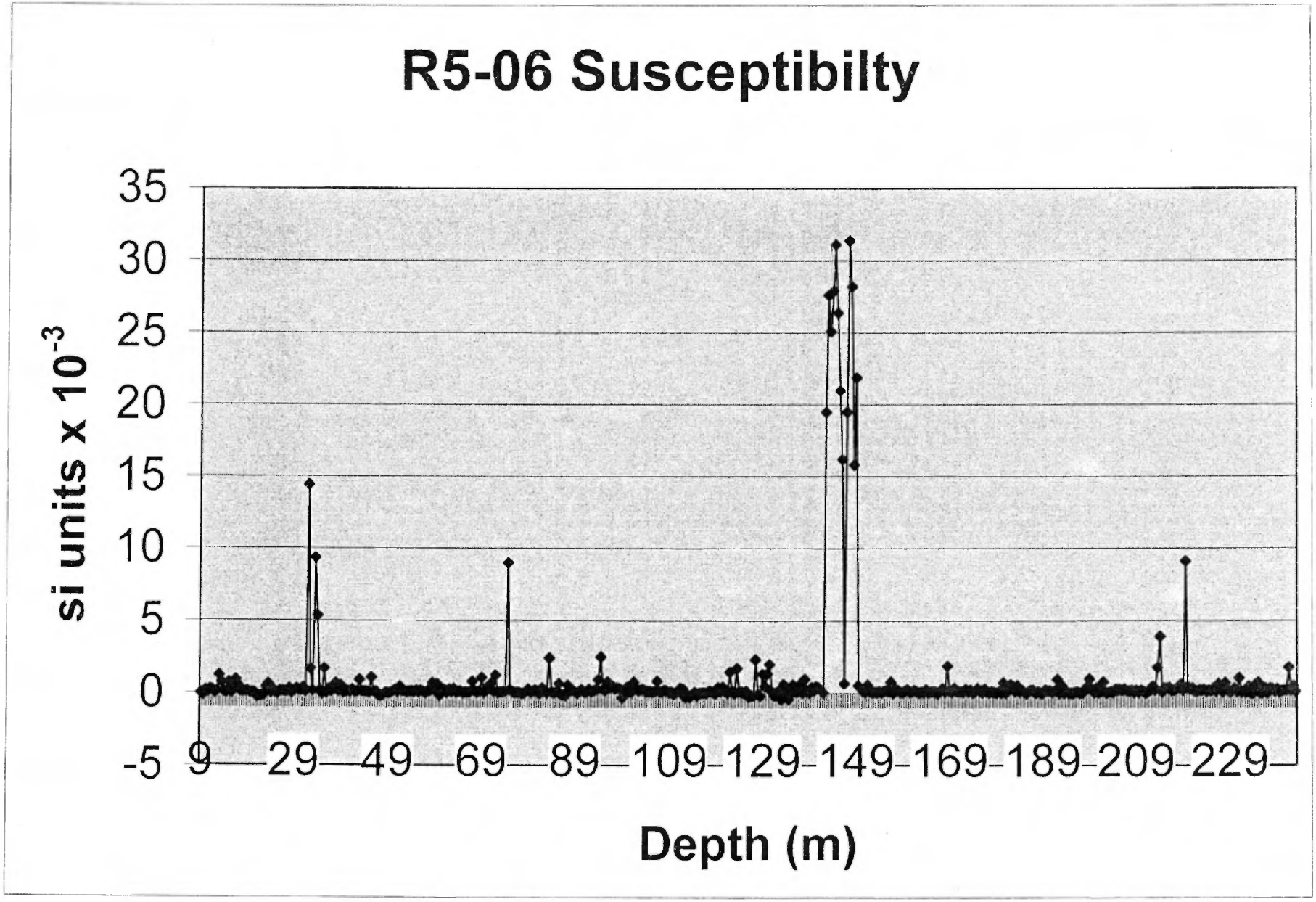
Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\

Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite


R5-06 Susceptibilty
si units x 10-3
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
9
29
49
69
89
109
129
149
169
189
209
229
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number R5-06 Inclination -50 Azimuth: 88 true Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855620 Easting 688893 Date: 20 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn		
0	9	OB																							
9	12	GN	98	59	R3	W2																		5	
12	15	GN	100	69	R3	W2																			
15	18	GN	100	96	R4	W2																			
18	21	BX	98	88	R3-4	W2																			
21	24	BX	100	90	R3-4	W2																			
24	27	BX	100	66	R4	W2																			
27	30	BX	100	71	R4	W2																			
30	33	BX	98	77	R4	W2																			
33	36	BX	100	81	R2-3	W2																		5	
36	39	BX	100	84	R3	W2																			
39	42	BX	100	70	R3	W2																			
42	45	BX	100	78	R3	W2																			
45	48	BX	100	71	R3	W2																			
48	51	BX	100	57	R3	W2																		5	
51	54	BX	100	60	R3	W2																			
54	57	BX	100	67	R3	W2																		25	
57	60	BX	99	84	R3	W2																			
60	63	BX	100	53	R3	W2																			
63	66	BX	100	67	R3	W2																			
66	69	BX	100	92	R3	W2																			
69	72	BX	100	79	R3	W2																			
72	75	BX	100	64	R3	W2																		18	
75	78	BX	100	88	R3	W2																			
78	81	KB	100	75	R3	W2																		5	
81	84	KB	100	83	R3	W2																			

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R5-06 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 88 true Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855620 Easting: 688893 Date: 20 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn		
84	87	KB	100	93	R2-3	W2																			
87	90	KB	100	79	R2-3	W2																			
90	93	KB	100	94	R2	W2																			
93	96	KB	100	97	R2	W2																			
96	99	KB	99	99	R2	W2																			
99	102	KB	100	98	R2	W2																			
102	105	KB	100	94	R2	W2																			
105	108	KB	100	92	R2	W2																			
108	111	KB	100	95	R2	W2																			
111	114	KB	100	93	R2	W2																			
114	117	KB	99	89	R2	W2																			
117	120	KB	100	88	R2	W2																			
120	123	KB	100	85	R2	W2																			
123	126	KB	100	91	R2	W2																			
126	129	KB	100	88	R2	W2																			
129	132	KB	100	81	R2	W2																		10	
132	135	KB	100	78	R2	W2																			
135	138	KB	100	100	R2	W2																			
138	141	GN	100	64	R3	W2																		5	
141	144	KB-Kma	86	56	R1-2	W2																			
144	147	Kma	100	80	R1	W2																			
147	150	Kma	100	93	R1	W2																			
150	153	KB	100	99	R2	W2																			
153	156	KB	100	94	R2	W2																			
156	159	KB	100	100	R2	W2																			
159	162	KB	100	89	R2	W2																			
162	165	KB	100	93	R2	W2																			

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number R5-06 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 88 true Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855620 Easting: 688893 Date: 20 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn			
165	168	GN-KB	100	91	R3-2	W2																			
168	171	GN-KB	99	91	R3-2	W2																			
171	174	GN-KB	100	89	R3-2	W2																			
174	177	KB	100	81	R3-2	W2																			
177	180	KB	98	75	R3-2	W2																			
180	183	KB	100	89	R3	W2																			
183	186	KB	99	95	R3	W2																			
186	189	BX	100	80	R3	W2																			
189	192	BX	100	87	R3	W2																			
192	195	BX	100	90	R3	W2																			
195	198	BX	100	98	R3	W2																			
198	201	BX	95	91	R2-3	W2																			
201	204	BX	100	90	R2-3	W2																			
204	207	BX	100	91	R3	W2																			
207	210	BX	97	90	R3	W2																			
210	213	BX	100	76	R3	W2																			
213	216	BX	100	67	R2	W2																			
216	219	GN	100	87	R3	W2																			
219	222	GN	98	90	R3	W2																			
222	225	GN	100	81	R3	W2																			
225	228	GN	98	79	R3	W2																			
228	231	GN	98	92	R3	W2																			
231	234	GN	100	76	R4	W2																			
234	237	GN	100	95	R4	W2																			
237	240	GN	100	99	R4	W2																			
240	243	GN	99	78	R4	W2																			EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R5-07

HOLE-ID	R5-07	Start Date	21-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 5	End Date	23-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property		Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689035	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5855473	Length (m)	231	Geologist	
Elevation	490	Azimuth	270	Date Logged	23-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 5 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments Casing left in hole, not plugged and capped.
50 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 7 BX: 1 TO 4 and 48 to 50.
Vancouver lab : 43 BX: 5 TO 47.
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 16	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits of till with a few granite and gneiss boulders.
16 to 48.77	**GN** Gneiss and pegmatite Fine grained intermediate gneiss with equal amount of coarse grained pegmatite-tonalite bands. The bands can be up to 2 meters wide. The foliation of the gneiss bands is at 70° to core axis. The rock is lightly altered and broken. The fractures are at 70° to core axis with minors fracturing at 10° to core axis. 44,60 to 45,0 is fractured and sheared. ***33 – 39.8 Bx*** *Fault zone and country rock breccia* *Tonalite and gneiss brecciated with a meager groundmass. The groundmass is compose of country rocks fragments and crystals (feldspar-quartz-plagioclase-biotite and garnet) with no kimberlitic material detected. The country rock form 99,5% of the core. The core is highly fractured and broken in small pieces less than 5 cm wide. Between 36,0 to 36,50, the core is only gravel.* ***42.8 – 44.55 Kma*** *Kimberlite hypabyssal dyke* *Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide.* *Xenoliths form less than 15 of the core, sub-rounded tonalite and gneiss up to 2 cm wide and showing strong reaction with the magma. One pyrope is noted in an olivine macrocrysts.* *The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (up to 30x10-3 SI units) with 5 to 10% calcite. Upper contact is seared over 70 cm long at 40° to core axis. 1% of quartz-calcite veins at 50° to core axis.*

48.8 to 57.5 KB

Kimerlite breccia
Xenoliths make 70% to 80% of the core, sub-rounded to angular gneiss and granitoid with a good variation in the clasts size from 1 mm up to 30 cm wide. Some of the xenoliths are showing light hematisation. A few autoliths are scattered in the section and can be up to 5 cm wide. One possible cored autolith is noted. The small rock fragments are showing reaction with the magma. The rock is lightly altered at the beginning to strongly hematised at the end of the interval.

Olivine macrocrysts are sparse and scattered in the interval.

The groundmass is green at the beginning to red at the end of the interval, non magnetic with no calcite.

57.5 to 121.1 Bx

Country rock breccia
Hematised tonalite and gneiss brecciated with a meager groundmass. The groundmass is compose of country rocks fragments and crystals (feldspar-quartz-plagioclase-biotite and garnet) with no kimberlitic material detected. The xenoliths are forming 95% of the core. The core is broken and the alteration is very strong and some open space cavities are visible. The strongest alteration is between 57,5 to 65,10 and from 68,50 to 74,40 meters. A few speck of pyrite are noted in the breccia.

From 106,92 to 107,90 There are 5% of hypabyssal groundmass and small dykes from the dyke below.

79.07 –84 PEG

Massive pegmatite with light hematisation.

107.9 –109.3 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts form less than 10% of the core, sub- rounded and up to 2 cm wide. They are scattered not uniformly in the groundmass. Some olivine are hematised to a bright red color.

Xenoliths make less than 3% of the core sub-rounded and less than 0,5 cm wide. They are showing some reaction with the magma. There is one gneiss xenoliths, 25 cm wide with shear contact.

The groundmass is dark gray, fine grained, magnetic (20x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. Upper contact undulating at 35° to core axis and lower sharp contact at 30° to core axis.

113.71 –115.7 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts form 10% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide.

Xenoliths make less than 3% of the core, sub-rounded tonalite and gneiss up to 2 cm wide. They are showing strong reaction with the magma. There is one big kimberlite breccia autolith, 15 cm wide and a few small one and are partly digested.

The groundmass is dark gray to dark green, magnetic (up to 50x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. Upper contact at 50° to core axis and lower contact at 40° to core axis.

121 to 132.2 KB

Kimberlite breccia
Xenolith content is very high with very minute kimberlite content. The xenoliths are compose of sub-angular to sub-rounded pegmatite and gneiss from 1 mm up to 50 cm wide. The xenoliths are lightly hematised.

Some olivine macrocrysts pseudomorphoses can be observed in the interval. The groundmass is non magnetic and consists of country rock fragments (quartz, plagioclase, feldspar and biotite) with no calcite.

129.28 –129.3 Kma

Small kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the dyke, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide. The groundmass is dark green with common calcite. Sharp contacts at 45° to core axis.

130.33 - 132.2 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Crowded with serpentinised (to a light green color) olivine macrocrysts, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide. The olivine macrocrysts are sometime touching.

Xenoliths are sparse, sub-rounded pegmatite and gneiss up to 3 cm wide. They are showing strong reaction with the magma (completely altered to a green paste).

5 pyrope (1 to 2 mm wide) with kelyphitic rims are noted in the olivine.

The groundmass is dark gray, highly magnetic (up to 75x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. A 4 cm wide plus a few 1 mm wide quartz-calcite vein are cutting the dyke at 35° to core axis.

132 to 153.2 Bx

Breccia
Same unit as 57,50 to 121,07 meters. Hematised tonalite and gneiss brecciated with a meager groundmass. The core is broken and the alteration is strong to moderate and some open space cavities are visible. Blocs of massive tonalite-gneiss are noted between 139,0 to 140,35 meters.

153 to 231 GN

Gneiss and pegmatite
Fine grained intermediate gneiss with equal amount of coarse grained pegmatite-tonalite bands. The bands can be up to 2 meters wide. The foliation of the gneiss bands is at 75° to core axis. Minute garnet are disseminated in the interval and can be up to 1 cm wide. The rock is lightly altered (chlorite) and broken. The fractures are at 70° to core axis with minors fracturing at 10° to core axis. A few 1mm wide chloritised fractures are noted at the beginning of the section with disseminated pyrite.

At 167,70 small, 1 mm wide breccia vein at 20° to core axis.

From 178,90 to 181,47 massive gneiss band.

1 mm wide breccia vein at 188,15 meters and cutting the pegmatite at 15° to core axis.

From215,9 to 216,60 meters. Breccia with very lean groundmass in small fractures, chloritised. It is more a grain size reduction.

From 219,95 to 220,05 meters, breccia with very lean groundmass, grain size reduction.

158.5 -158.6 Bx

Breccia
The interval is compose of 4 small 1 mm wide breccia vein at 25° to core axis.
The groundmass is compose of country rock fragments.

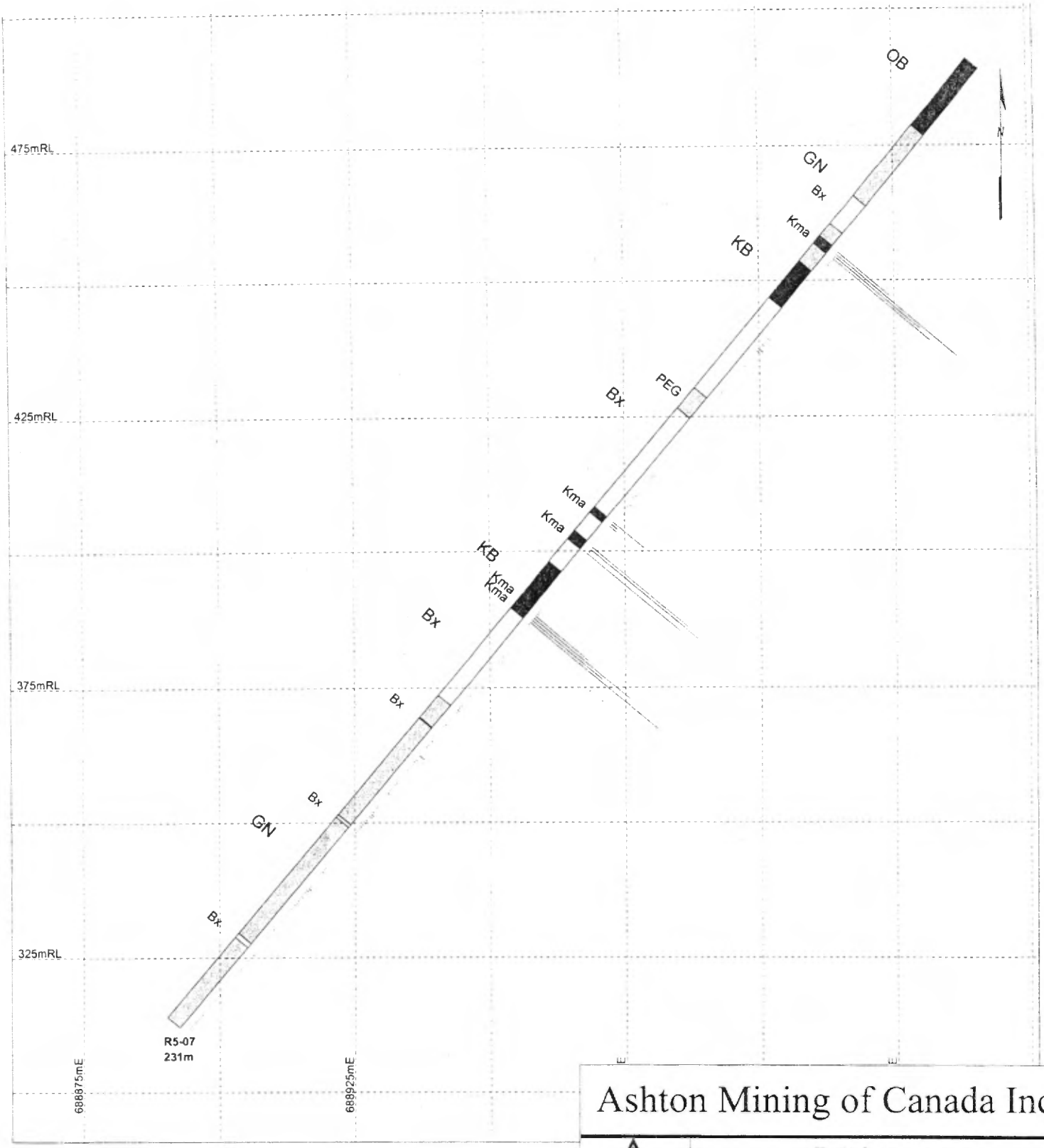
181.97—182.6 Bx

Breccia
Very lean groundmass compose of quartz, plagioclase and feldspar in fractures.
The fractures are at 50° to core axis.

210.64 -211.6 Bx

Breccia
Very lean groundmass compose of quartz, plagioclase and feldspare in fractures. The fractures are at 60° to core axis. Fracture can be up to 1 cm wide with breccia.

231 EOH (m)



Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

R5-07
Drill Sections with Susceptibility

(Looking North Along Line 5855479mN)

June 3, 2003

Author: CM

Office: Van

Proj: UTM18 NAD27

20 0 20 40

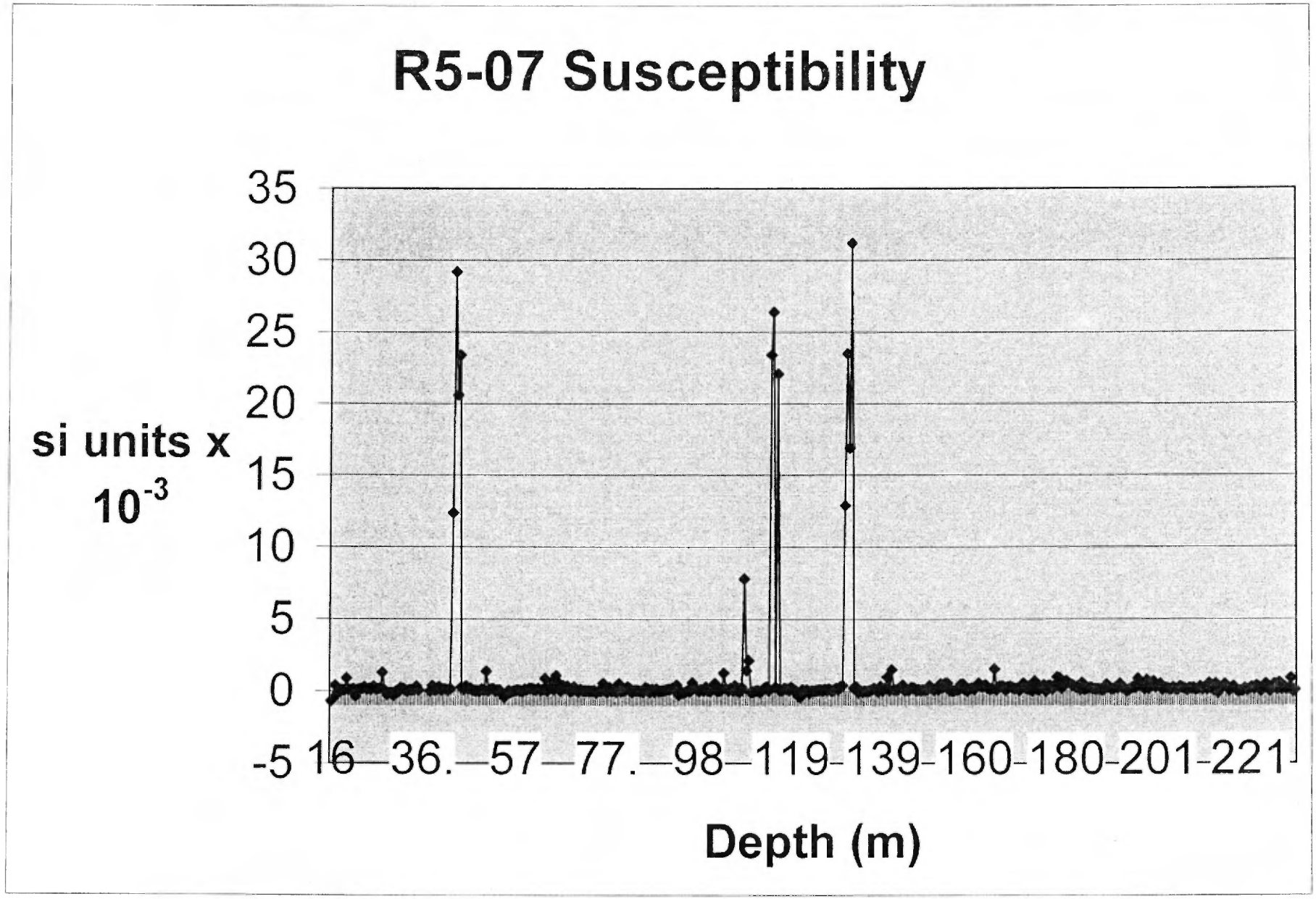
Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\

Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite


R5-07 Susceptibility
si units x 10^{-3}
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
16
36
57
77
98
119
139
160
180
201
221
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining

Property:

Borehole Number: R5-07 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 268 true | Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech

Northing: 5855480 | Easting: 689040 | Date: 22 Apr 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	16	OB																								
16	18	GN	100	82	R3	W2																				
18	21	GN	96	63	R3	W2																			15	
21	24	GN	98	66	R3	W2																			5	
24	27	GN	100	54	R3	W2																			21	
27	30	GN-GR	100	85	R3-R4	W2																				
30	33	GN-GR	100	62	R3-R4	W2																			5	
33	36	GN-GR	89	11	R3	W2																			81	
36	39	GR	67	0	R3	W3																				ALL BROKEN CORE
39	42	GN-GR	100	23	R3-R4	W2																			94	
42	45	GN-KMA	100	45	R3-R2	W2																			51	
45	48	GN	100	56	R3	W2																			49	
48	51	KB	100	68	R3	W2																				
51	54	KB	100	85	R3	W2																			5	
54	57	BX	100	70	R3	W2																				
57	60	BX	100	70	R3	W2																				
60	63	BX	100	72	R3	W2-W3																			5	
63	66	BX	100	47	R3	W2																			16	
66	69	GN-BX	99	76	R3	W2																				
69	72	BX	100	65	R3	W2																			18	
72	75	BX	100	75	R3	W2																				
75	78	BX	100	56	R3	W2																			17	
78	81	BX	98	89	R3	W2																				
81	84	BX	100	87	R3	W2																				
84	87	BX	100	56	R3	W2																				
87	90	BX	100	67	R3	W2																				

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:**

Borehole Number: R5-07 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 268 true Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855480 Easting: 689040 Date: 22 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		TYPE	R: %)	D %)	h Index	ering/ on Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																				Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30					ge	Core		
90	93	BX	99	94	R3	W2																					
93	96	BX	100	83	R3	W2																					
96	99	BX	95	57	R3	W2																					
99	102	BX	98	70	R3	W2																					
102	105	BX	100	80	R3	W2																					
105	108	BX	100	85	R3	W2																					
108	111	BX-KMA	100	64	R3	W2																					
111	114	BX	97	65	R3	W2																					
114	117	BX-KMA	100	90	R3	W2																					
117	120	BX	100	85	R3	W2																					
120	123	BX	100	81	R3	W2																					
123	126	BX	100	90	R3	W2																					
126	129	BX	100	97	R3	W2																					
129	132	BX-KMA	100	85	R3	W2																					
132	135	BX	96	91	R3	W2																					
135	138	BX	100	90	R3	W2																					
138	141	BX	100	67	R3	W2																					
141	144	BX	100	77	R3	W2																					
144	147	BX	100	90	R3	W2																					
147	150	BX	100	84	R3	W2																					
150	153	BX	100	81	R3	W2																					
153	156	BX	100	65	R3	W2																					
156	159	GN	98	54	R3	W2																					
159	162	GN	100	69	R3	W2																					
162	165	GN	97	74	R3	W2																					
165	168	GN	100	65	R3	W2																					
168	171	GN	98	90	R3	W2																					
171	174	GN	100	65	R3	W2																					

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:**

Borehole Number: R5-07 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 268 true Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855480 Easting: 689040 Date: 22 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		TYPE	R (%)	RQD (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Core Loss	Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
174	177	GN	100	85	R3	W2																			
177	180	GN	100	100	R3	W2																			
180	183	GN	100	100	R3	W2																			
183	186	GN	99	75	R3	W2																			
186	189	GN	100	79	R3	W2																			
189	192	GN	100	87	R3	W2																			
192	195	GN	100	96	R3	W2																			
195	198	GN	100	98	R3	W2																			
198	201	GN	100	84	R3	W2																			
201	204	GN	100	100	R3	W2																			
204	207	GN	99	49	R3	W2																			
207	210	GN	100	40	R3	W2																			
210	213	GN	100	88	R3	W2																			
213	216	GN	99	75	R3	W2																			
216	219	GN	100	65	R3	W2																			
219	222	GN	100	70	R3	W2																			
222	225	GN	100	67	R3	W2																			
225	228	GN	99	92	R3	W2																			
228	231	GN-GR	100	84	R3-R4	W2																			

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R5-08

HOLE-ID	R5-08	Start Date		Claim Name	
Anomaly	Renard 5	End Date		Tag #	
Property		Contractor	ChibogamauCrilling	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688979	Core Size	PQ	District	
Northing	5855537	Length (m)	282	Geologist	
Elevation	490	Azimuth	0	Date Logged	27-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-90	Logged by	D. Skelton
Mapsheet	033A16				
Purpose	To collect a mini-bulk sample for DMS processing.				
Comments	Total of 151 Bx. 151 Bx to Vancouver. Capped and plugged at 20m, 16.5m casing.				

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 13.85	**OB** Boulders, sand and gravel. 1m recovery of fist size or larger gneiss and tonalite.
13.9 to 19.2	**KB** Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. The unit is light greenish in colour with many rusty brown-red xenoliths and fragments. Under the microscope the matrix is a light green-white to blue colour. The crustal xenolith and xenocryst suite comprises 60% of the rock. Large xenoliths of coarse grained gneiss and tonalite fromo 10-50 cm are present but 0.2cm to 2cm xenoliths and dissagregated angular to sub-rounded feldspar xenocrysts dominate. Tonalite xenoliths are rounded to sub-angular and stained with red-brown hematite, representing 75% of the xenoliths. Gneissic xenoliths are generally rounded and fine grained and have weak gneissosity. The xenoliths are oriented in a random fashion, although few elongate clasts were observed to define flow. Macrocrystic kimberlite xenoliths were present but rare and generally >1cm. Reaction rims are present on some clasts but are quite rare. Olivine macrocrysts comprise from <5% to 10% of the rock and are mostly rounded and <1cm in size. The olivine has been total replaced by olive green/brown serpentine. A population of small <2mm macrocrysts was not observed. The martix consists of light blue green serpentine and granular fragments/xenocrysts of country rock feldspar, quartz and biotite. The crustal component in the matrix is considerable, up to 75%? (difficult to tell due to the pervasive alteration). No reaction to HCL and the unit is non-magnetic. Core recovery is close to 100%.
19.2 to 35	**Kma** Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. The unit is dark grey in colour with green macrocrysts. No xenoliths were present. Rounded olivine macrocrysts comprise from 15% to 35% of the rock and vary in size from 0.5mm to 2cm. 70% of the macrocryst population is 0.5mm to 2mm. The unit contains distinct sections defined by macrocrysts percentage and grain size. The variability is on the meter scale. Generally, the unit contains more coarse grained macrocrysts at the top. 33m to 35m is fine grained witn no macrocrysts >3mm and a matrix content of 85%(?). The macrocrysts have been completely serpentinized. Flow alignment is evident in a few places but not consistent. The matrix is grey-green in colour, exhibits a very fine granular texture and reacts strongly to HCL. The dyke is magnetic and consistently 20x10-3 SI units. The contacts are sharp but irregular, probably at a low angle to the core axis.
35 to 66.8	**KB**

Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Same description as 13.85m to 19.2m.

42.5 – 44.32 KB

The kimberlite breccia has a darker brown matrix and reacts strongly to HCL. Light coloured reaction rims are common on the smaller clasts. Matrix is 50%. L contact is over 2cm and approximately 60 degrees to the core axis. The U contact is more gradational.

50.86 – 52.76 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. The dyke is inhomogeneous, containing zones with large xenoliths representing approximately 25% of the unit.

58.5 – 58.88 Kma

Thin kimberlite dyke with irregular, sharp contacts.

66.8 to 68.94 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. The unit is dark grey in colour with green macrocrysts. No xenoliths were present. Rounded olivine macrocrysts comprise from 15% to 35% of the rock and vary in size from 0.5mm to 2cm. 70% of the macrocryst population is 0.5mm to 2mm. The unit is more coarse grained at the top. Contact attitudes are not apparent due to recovery problems.

68.9 to 86 KB

Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Same description as 13.85m to 19.2m except crustal material is probably present in a greater percentage (particularly in the matrix) and the hematite statining is essentially absent from the tonalite xenoliths and fragments. Without the hematite the unit is light green/whitish in colour. Reaction rims are also absent.

86 to 91 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. Dary grey coloured. Olivine macrocrysts comprise 20% of the unit but are difficult to see due to the limited colour contrast with the matrix. The rock reacts strongly to HCL and is magnetic. Contacts are indistinct. L contact grades into the breccia, the 91m-91.5m section contains +30cm xenoliths.

91 to 136.7 KB

Very coarse kimberlite breccia. Same description as 68.94m to 86m. The unit is very coarse with many xenoliths +5cm size fraction (much more so than iin 68.94 to 86). The zenolith size distribution is therefore; 50% >2cm (by volume). The matrix is the same consisting predominately of crustal material. Kma xenoliths are more commone but still a minor constituent.

130.38 – 131.5 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. Olivine macrocryst bearing dyke with more white carbonate in the groundmass than usual.

137 to 140.4 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. The dyke is dark grey in colour and is comprised of 35% olivine macrocrysts. Olivine is rounded (both ovoid and elongate) and ranges in size from 1mm to 1cm. No flow alignement was observed in the olivine. Thin carbonate fractures at approximately 50 degrees to the core axis. Strong reaction to HCL and the unit is magnetic. From the lower contact to 141.5 is a Kb, however it may be related to the dyke. The upper contact is sharp and irregular.

140 to 215.3 KB

140.4 - 174.5m Medium to coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Finer grained breccia sections are present. The rock is blue-green to grey in colour with white (feldspar) and dark grey gneissic xenoliths. Crustal xenoliths and xenocrysts represent 60% of the rock. Xenoliths can be up to 50cm, however clasts in the +5cm range represent only 20% of the rock. Large xenoliths are either sub-angular to rounded, medium to coarse grained tonalite or rounded, fine grained gneiss. Kimberlite autoliths are present up to 15cm in size. They are most common in the 140.4m to 149m section (see sub unit). Xenocrysts consist of 80% feldspar, 10% biotite and 10% quartz in the +1mm to -1cm size fraction. Rare armoured xenoliths and xenocrysts were observed. The material interstitial to the cm sized xenoliths is relatively homogeneous, has a granular texture and consists of euhedral or angular xenocrysts in a matrix of white/blue-green

serpentine-carbonate (?). The soft groundmass is approximately 20%-30% and reacts very slightly to HCL. Rounded olivine macrocrysts represent 5% and are altered to serpentine. Macrocrysts appear to be in the 5mm size range (few small grains were observed).

174.5 - 215.25m Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Very similar to 68.98m to 86m except with many Kma and Kb xenoliths. The upper contact is very subjective and based on 1) the grain size change over a number of meters and 2) the presence of numerous kimberlite xenoliths. The groundmass in the unit is more bluish in colour than 68.98m to 86.0m. The main difference is in the kimberlite content. This unit consists of 5%-10% altered olivine macrocrysts and up to 5% kimberlite xenoliths. The Kb/Kma xenoliths are brown in colour and range in size from <1cm mm to 50cm. Alterd olivine macrocrysts typically comprise 20%-30%. Some individual macrocrysts appear to be armoured, however it is likely they were small autoliths that have been tumbled. Other areas appear as kimberlite "blobs" - they are believed to represent irregular xenoliths since sheared and protruding olivine grains were observed at the edges. Some of the edges appear gradational into the blusih matrix however, the alteration was never observed to cross grain boundaries. Maybe there was hypabyssal injection?

140.8 – 148.5 KB

This section contains abundant dark grey coloured autoliths. Autoliths are Kb and Kma dykes up to 15cm and contain abundant olivine macrocrysts. The xenoliths arerregular and rounded. The lower contact is arbitrary.

198 – 200 KB

60% kimberlite - Kma injected dyke with xenoliths and many feldspar xenocryst? Could be the edge of a dyke. One 3cm harzburgite nodule was observed at 198m.

203 - 205 KB

same as 198m to 200m.

215 to 221.7 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. The dyke is dark grey in colour and uniformly contains 30% olivine macrocrysts. The olivine is either dark green or whitish in colour. Strong reaction to HCL and magnetic. The texture is relatively homogeneous throughout the unit. The upper contact is distinct at 15 degrees to the core axis and the lower contact is irregular at a high angle to the core axis. A few thin discreet carbonate veins are present

222 to 282 KB

221.66 - 255.9m Medium to coarse grained breccia. Same as 174.45m to 215.25m with a greater proportion of Kma and greater variation in texture and grain size. The textures in the unit are not homogeneous, varying from a relativley consistent, medium grained breccia with little or no >1cm xenolith content to a coarse breccia containing mixed Kma, Kb, and country rock xenoliths (similar to the sub-units in 175.45m-215.25m). The variations are on the meter scale. The Kma, evident due to its contrasting brown colour, occurs as either discreet xenoliths or is interspersed with the breccia in the coarse sections. It is unknown if the irregular shaped Kma component is related to injection and mixing into Kb or the presence irregular xenoliths (or possibly both).

255.9 - 274.9m Fine grained kimberlite breccia. This unit is unique in the hole. The rock is dark brown in colour with a homogeneous texture. Xenoliths are almost absent but when present are <1cm in size. The brecciated texture is due to the presence of xenocrysts and olivine macrocrysts. Xenocrysts represent 25% and olivine macrocrysts comprise 5% to 15%. The xenocryst suite consists of angular to sub-rounded feldspar and minor quartz grains in the +1mm-5mm size fraction. No particular size fraction dominates. The olivine macrocrysts are rounded and +2mm-5mm in size. The olivine is dark green and has been serpentinized. Weak flow alignment roughly parallel to the core axis was observed at 266m. The matrix has a fine grained granular texture similar to the units above but is dominated by brown interstitial material and carbonate - HCL reacts strongly.

274.9 - 282m Fine to medium grained kimberlite breccia. The unit is greenish at the top then gradually changes to brown at the bottom. The upper section contains up to 60% xenolith/xenocryst content. Gneiss and tonalite xenoliths account for 10% of the fragments and are a maximum of 5cm. Kma xenoliths represent 10% of the xenolith population. The brecciated texture is relatively homogeneous throughout the unit with xenocrysts of felsdspar <0.5cm predominating. The breccia becomes more coarse at the

bottom of the unit. Olivine macrocrysts comprise <10%. The matrix is typical of the hole consisting of small country rock xenocrysts in a maatrix of either green-white or brown serpentine/carbonate. No reaction to HCL.

229 – 233.7 KB

Medium to fine grained breccia with homogeneous texture. The largest xenoliths are <1cm with only a few exceptions. The appearance is similar to an upward fining sequence. Flow alignement, due to small, elongate fragments, is evident at approximately 90 degrees to the core axis. The contacts are very subjective.

236.23 – 237.6 Kma

Typicall hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. U and L Contacts are indistinct and at a high angle to the core axis.

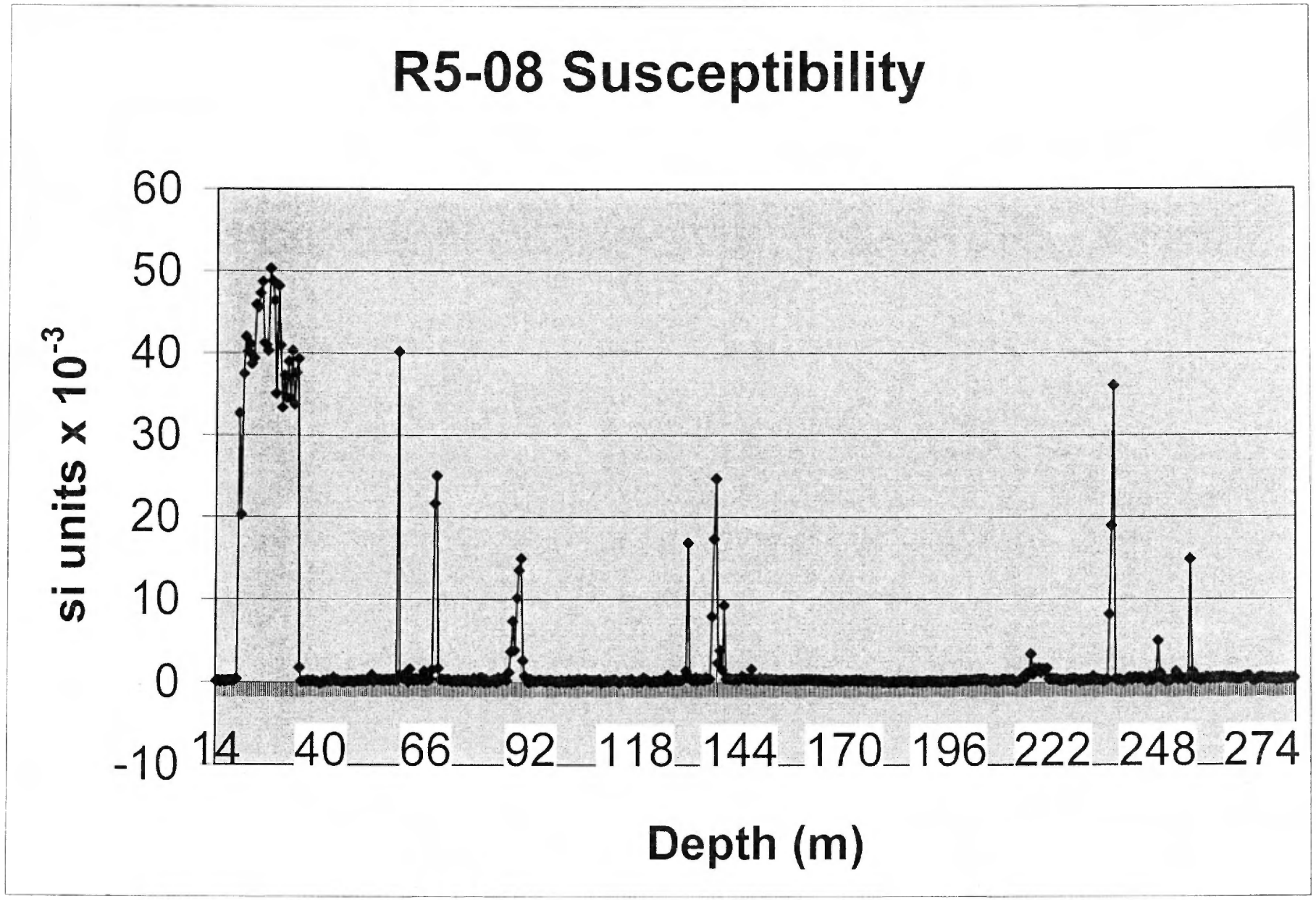
255.91 – 256.3 Kma

Thin hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. The contacts are irregular and at a low angle to the core axis.

281.6 282 KB

The unit is a coarse grained kimberlite breccia with larger and more frequently occuring xenoliths.

282 **EOH (m)**


R5-08 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
14
40
66
92
118
144
170
196
222
248
274
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining

Property: Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R5-08 Inclination: Azimuth:

Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855540 Easting: 688978 Date: 24 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	13.85																							
13.85	15	KB	100	74	R2	W2																		
15	18	KB	98	77	R2	W2																		
18	21	KB-KMA	100	58	R2	W2																		
21	24	KMA	100	79	R2	W2																		
24	27	KMA	100	72	R2	W2																	15	
27	30	KMA	100	86	R2	W2																		
30	33	KMA	98	85	R2	W2																		
33	36	KB-KMA	100	62	R2	W2																	15	
36	39	KB	100	82	R2	W2																	5	
39	42	KB	100	77	R2	W2																		
42	45	KB	98	78	R2	W2																		
45	48	KB	99	90	R2	W2																		
48	51	KB	100	98	R2	W2																		
51	54	KB	100	75	R2	W2																		
54	57	KB	99	89	R2	W2																		
57	60	KB	100	89	R2	W2																		
60	63	KB	100	83	R2	W2																		
63	66	KB	98	91	R2	W2																		
66	69	KB-Kma	99	82	R2	W2																	12	
69	72	KB-Kma	97	97	R2	W2																		
72	75	KB	100	99	R2	W2																		
75	78	KB	100	88	R2	W2																		
78	81	KB	100	87	R2	W2																		
81	84	KB	99	83	R2	W2																		
84	87	KB-Kma	99	84	R2	W2																		

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number R5-08 Inclination: Azimuth: Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855540 Easting 688978 Date: 24 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH															Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn			
87	90	KB-Kma	97	87	R2	W2																				
90	93	KB	100	95	R2	W2																				
93	96	KB	100	92	R2	W2																				
96	99	KB	100	92	R2	W2																				
99	102	KB	100	99	R2	W2																				
102	105	KB	99	89	R2	W2																				
105	108	KB	100	89	R2	W2																				
108	111	KB	97	89	R2	W2																				
111	114	KB	100	92	R2	W2																				
114	117	KB	98	91	R2	W2																				
117	120	KB	100	83	R2	W2																				
120	123	KB	96	78	R2	W2																			5	
123	126	KB	100	97	R2	W2																				
126	129	KB	100	72	R2	W2																				
129	132	KB	96	85	R2	W2																				
132	135	KB	100	83	R2	W2																				
135	138	KB	97	88	R2	W2																				
138	141	KB	100	96	R2	W2																				
141	144	KB	97	84	R3	W2																				
144	147	KB	98	93	R3	W2																				
147	150	KB	100	92	R3	W2																				
150	153	KB	100	73	R3	W2																				
153	156	KB	98	85	R3	W2																				
156	159	KB	100	94	R3	W2																				
159	162	KB	97	84	R3	W2																				
162	165	KB	100	90	R3	W2																				
165	168	KB	99	87	R3	W2																				

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number R5-08 Inclination: Azimuth: Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855540 Easting: 688978 Date 24 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH															Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn			
168	171	KB	100	62	R3	W2																				
171	174	KB	100	77	R3	W2																				
174	177	KB	98	84	R3	W2																				
177	180	KB	100	85	R3	W2																			15	
180	183	KB	94	78	R3	W2																				
183	186	KB	100	85	R3	W2																				
186	189	KB	95	95	R3	W2																				
189	192	KB	95	85	R3	W2																				
192	195	KB	100	62	R3	W2																			10	
195	198	KB	100	58	R3	W2																				
198	201	KB	100	62	R3	W2																			15	
201	204	KB	91	59	R3	W2																				
204	207	KB	100	81	R3	W2																			15	
207	210	KB	100	77	R3	W2																			15	
210	213	KB	100	64	R3	W2																				
213	216	KB-Kma	99	88	R3-2	W2																				
216	219	Kma	99	95	R2	W2																				
219	222	Kma	97	72	R2	W2																				
222	225	KB	100	54	R2	W2																				
225	228	KB	100	93	R2	W2																			5	
228	231	KB	96	82	R2	W2																				
231	234	KB	100	94	R2	W2																				
234	237	KB-Kma	100	83	R2	W2																				
237	240	KB	100	68	R2	W2																				
240	243	KB	100	95	R2	W2																				
243	246	KB	100	90	R2	W2																				
246	249	KB	99	83	R2	W2																				

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R5-08 Inclination: Azimuth: Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855540 Easting: 688978 Date: 24 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
249	252	KB	100	81	R2	W2																				
252	255	KB	100	88	R2	W2																				
255	258	KB	100	84	R2	W2																				
258	261	KB	99	88	R2	W2																				
261	264	KB	100	80	R2	W2																				
264	267	KB	100	90	R2	W2																				
267	270	KB	99	93	R2	W2																				
270	273	KB	100	100	R2	W2																				
273	276	KB	97	85	R2	W2																				
276	279	KB	100	87	R2	W2																				
279	282	KB	98	81	R2	W2																				EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R5-09

HOLE-ID	R5-09	Start Date	23-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 5	End Date	28-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forgae Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688981	Core Size	HQ	District	
Northing	5855555	Length (m)	300	Geologist	
Elevation	490	Azimuth	0	Date Logged	28-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 5 to collect additional mini-bulk material and N-S cross section under R5 and R6.

Comments Casing left in hole, capped and plugged at 20 meters
102 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake :0 BX:
Vancouver lab : 102 BX: 1 to 102.
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 15	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits of till with a few granite and gneiss boulders.
15 to 253.7	**KB** Kimberlite breccia, TKB Xenoliths form 20% of the core, sub-rounded granitoid from 0,1 to 0,5 cm wide with only a few example up to 2 cm wide and one xenolith 15 cm wide. One armored xenolith is noted. Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts are sparse and make less than 5% of the core. They are usually less than 5 mm wide with only a few up to 1 cm. The groundmass is bluish green, non magnetic with no calcite. The groundmass is compose in good proportion of country rock fragments. The first 7 cm of the interval is the brown kimberlite breccia describe below. There is a sharp contact at 55° to core axis. 16.8 - 20m Xenoliths make 40% of the core, angular to well rounded granitoid and gneiss up to 5 cm wide. They are showing some reaction with the magma (green feldspar). Hypabyssal facies autoliths are common and can be up to 10 cm wide. Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make <5% of the core, sub-rounded and < 1cm wide. The groundmass is brown, non magnetic with weak calcite. The brown groundmass is lightly altered to a deep blue color. At the end of the unit, the brown groundmass is gradually replace by the greenish bleu groundmass. 20 - 35m The xenoliths content and size are very variable and are creating some sort of Layering. They are describe as containing at the beginning of the layer (top of the hole) up to 80% of big xenoliths (5 to

10 cm wide) with sparse olivine then decreasing to 10- 20% in proportion of small xenoliths (usually less than 1cm wide) with 20% of olivine macrocrysts. The xenolith are angular to well rounded and compose of granitoid and gneiss in equal proportion. Some of the xenoliths are showing weak reaction with the magma. Autolith of hypabyssal and breccia facies are common and they have the same distribution of the xenoliths. Some of the autoliths are showing weak reaction with the blue groundmass (boundary of autolith partly replace by bleu groundmass). The layers can be up to 6 meters wide.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts are sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide. A good proportion of olivine have a small rim of brown groundmass (small rounded autolith or badly form cored olivine).

The groundmass is greenish blue, non magnetic with no calcite.

35 - 51m xenoliths make 70 to 90% of the core, sub-angular to sub-rounded granitoid and gneiss in equal proprtion and up to 25 cm wide (one xenolith at 50 cm wide). Autoliths of kimberlite breccia are noted and are up to 10 cm wide.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts are sparse in the core, sub-rounded and up to 0,5 cm wide.

The groundmass is greenish bleu, non magnetic with no calcite.

From 50,13 to 50,42 meters a hypabyssal facies autolith with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 4 cm wide. 4 pyrope and a few Cr-diopside are noted in the olivine. 2 black mineral

At 51,55 a 10 cm hypabyssal autolith with up to 40% of serpentinised olivine and 1 Cr-diopside and1 black mineral.

51 - 85m Xenoliths make 40% down to 55 meters and then 70% of the core for the rest of the interval, sub-rounded to sub-angular granitoid and gneiss up to 20 cm wide (good variation in size). A few big pegmatite blocs (up to 85 cm) are floating in the breccia. Autolith of hypabyssal and breccia are common and can account locally for up to 10% of the core. They range in size from 1 cm to 10 cm wide. One cored autolith is noted (pelletal lapilli) 2 cm wide.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts are parse and less than 5% of the core.

The groundmass is bluish green, non magnetic with no calcite down to 81,0 meters and bleu down the rest of the interval.

85 - 150m Xenoliths make 40% to 60% of the core, sub-rounded to sub-angular granitoid and gneiss up to 3 cm wide with a minor population of 5 to 15 cm wide. Autolith of hypabyssal and breccia are common and can account locally for 5 to 10% of the core (and locally up to 20%). They range in size from 1 cm to 25 cm wide. It is the same unit as above with less big xenoliths and more small xenoliths. One armored xenoliths is notes and 3 cm wide.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts are parse and less than 5% of the core. One Cr-diopside is noted in an olivine.

The groundmass is blue down to 89,50 and greenish blue for the rest of the interval, non magnetic with no calcite. There is a good proportion of country rock crystals fragments in the groundmass.

At 107,70 a rounded peridotite nodule 3 cm wide with common pyrope and Cr-diopside.

From 87,10 to 87,60 meters there are 50% of hypabyssal kimberlite facies groundmass.

At 90,0 meters, a 25 cm wide hypabyssal kimberlite autolith.

From98,0 to 101,20 the core is not cohesive and practically no xenoliths over 5 cm wide. In the groundmass there is a good proportion of country rock crystals.

From 119,50 to 134,0 the TKB altered (to a brownish color) probably because of the 8,75 meters wide Kma.

150 - 162m Xenoliths form 50 to 70% of the core, rounded to sub-angular gneiss and granitoid (75% gneiss and 25% granitoid) with a good variation in the clasts size from 1 mm up to 15 cm wide. A few scattered blocs from 30 to 45 cm are floating in the section.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 5% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide.
The groundmass is green, non-magnetic with no calcite. Relic of brown groundmass is visible in some places.
Big hypabyssal facies autoliths at 155,58 to 155,80, 160,52 to 160,70 (with 1 Cr-diopside in an olivine).

162 - 201m Xenoliths form 50 to 70% of the core, sub-rounded to sub-angular granitoid and gneiss and range from 1 mm to 2 cm wide. A second population (25% of the xenoliths in proportion) range in size from 5 to 15 cm wide. Autoliths of hypabyssal and minors KB make up to 5% of the core and are up to 5 cm wide. Small xenoliths and rock fragments are showing reaction with the magma (green feldspar).

Serpentinised, to a gray color, olivine macrocrysts make less than 5% of the dyke, sub-rounded and usually small (<5mm) but with a small proportion of 1 to 2 cm wide individuals. Some olivine have bleu alteration rims. Sparse Cr-diopside and pyrope with kelyphitic rims are noted inside olivine macrocrysts.

The groundmass is green, non magnetic with no calcite down to 169,0 meters and then a brownish groundmass account for 50% of the matrix.

At 175,85 a mantle nodule with a 5 mm Cr-diopside.
At 180,40 a 3 cm wide serpentinc rounded nodule.
192,18 Serpentinised olivine macrocryst wit 1 pyrope.

199,70 m Mantle nodule 8 cm long by 4 cm wide with 7 pyrope with kelyphitic rims (5 mm wide) and a few Cr-diopside.

201 - 254m Same unit as above but the xenoliths form 50 to 80% of the core and the second population is up to 60% in proportion for the range size from 5 to 15 cm wide. Practically all the xenoliths are showing small rims of white alteration.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 5% of the core down to 244,11 meters and then up to 10% for the rest of the interval with core of non serpentinised

The groundmass is brown (0,3x10-3 SI units) with a minor proportion of green groundmass and it is decreasing. There is no calcite.

218,75, gauge fault 1 cm wide at 45° to core axis.
246,15 peridotite nodule 2 cm wide with 2 pyrope.
At 253,10 m peridotite nodule 5 cm wide with 3 pyropes.

From 235,40 to 235,60 has been remove for visual identification of a gray fine grain xenolith possibly diabase (there is another one at 138,30 m) and a ilmenite in and autolith.

From 239,55 to the end of the interval, the core is more broken, lightly altered and with 1% of quartz veins (1 to 3 mm wide) at 45° to core axis.

15.74 – 16.25 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dike.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make less than 10% of the core, sub-rounded and <0,5 cm wide with a few up to 2 cm wide.

The groundmass is dark gray, weakly magnetic (up to 9x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. Upper contact at 70° to core axis and lower contact is broken.

41.13 – 42.25 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Crowded with lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, sub-rounded and up to 0,5 cm wide.

A few big xenoliths (up to 10 cm) are noted in the middle of the dyke. They are sub-rounded granitoid and are showing some reaction with the magma.

The groundmass is dark brown, non magnetic (1,5x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. One pyrope with a kelyphytic rim is noted (1 mm wide). The contacts are not sharp but brecciated in the breccia.

90.92 – 93.3 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make less than 10% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 0,5 cm wide.

Xenolith s make 2-5% of the core, rounded granitoid up to 3 cm wide. A possible digested mantle ? nodule (5 cm wide) is note because of a patch of orange alteration in fractured olivine.

The groundmass is dark gray, fine grained, weakly magnetic (up to 17x10-3 SI units) with common calcite.

101.02 – 103.9 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10-20% of the core, sub-rounded and less than 1cm wide. The big olivine have been partly dissolve living a lots of small hole in the grain.

Xenoliths make 5 to 10% (in the middle), sub-angular granitoid and gneiss up to 3 cm wide. The xenoliths are showing some reaction with the magma.

The groundmass is dark gray, fine grain, magnetic (up to 30x10-3 SI units) with common calcite Contacts are at 70° to core axis. A few 1 mm wide quartz-calcite veins cut the dyke at 45° to core axis.

120.1 - 120.5 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10 to 15% , sub-rounded and up to 0,5 cm wide.

Xenoliths make less than 1% of the core, sub-rounded granitoid up to 0,5 cm wide.

The groundmass is dark gray, non magnetic (1x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. The lower contact is at 70° to core axis. 2 quartz-calcite veins at 20° to core axis and 2 mm wide. 3-5% of disseminated pyrite in the groundmass.

124.12 – 131.8 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 5 to 10% near the contacts and less than 1% in the middle. Near the contacts, the olivine are up to 1 cm wide and less than 3 mm in the middle.

The groundmass is dark blue, fine grain, highly magnetic (up to 70 x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. 1 to 2 % of small (1 to 3 mm wide) quartz-calcite veins are cutting the dyke at 20 to 70° to core axis.

142.7 – 150.3 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the core, sub-rounded to elongate and up to 1 cm wide.

Xenoliths form 3-5% of the core, sub-angular to sub-rounded tonalite and gneiss up to5 cm wide and showing weak reaction with the magma.

The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (up to 30x10-3 SI units) with common

calcite. Upper sharp contacts at 50° to core axis and lower contact at 60° to core axis. There is a second generation of groundmass that has brecciated the dyke at 144,50 meters over a section of 10 cm wide. Trace of pyrite is noted in the groundmass.

168.35 – 168.9 KB

Kimberlitic breccias.
70% of the core is compose of country rock fragments up to 2 mm wide and only a few xenoliths up to 5 cm wide. 1 to 3% of serpentines olivine macrocrysts are noted.

202.8 – 203.7 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, sub-rounded to elongate and 0,1 to 1 cm wide (usually 1 to 3 mm wide).

The groundmass is gray with small white spots (it is not calcite), magnetic (up to 38x10-3 SI units with weak calcite (1-3%). Sharp contacts at 55° to core axis. 2 quartz-cal
cite-chlorite veins (2 mm wide) cut at 45 and 0° to core axis.

From 203,05 to 203,20 has been remove and put in the library box for thin section.

242.98 – 243.5 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 5% of the core, sub-rounded and less than 0,5 cm wide, Only a few are showing core of non serpentinied.

Xenoliths form up to 10% of the core, sub-rounded to sub-angular tonalite and gneiss up to 5 cm wide. The xenoliths are showing reaction with the magma.

The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (up to 30x10-3 SI units) with very weak calcite. Sharp contacts at 45° to core axis.

243.66 – 244.1 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Weakly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts form 10% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 2 cm wide.

Xenoliths make 1% of the core, sub-rounded granitoid and 1 cm wide. They are showing weak reaction with the magma.

The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (38x10-3 SI units) with very weak calcite. Sharp contacts at 40° to core axis.

254 to 300 Kma

Hypabyssal facies olivine macrocrystic kimberlite
This interval is a hypabyssal facies rock with a good proportion of xenoliths (it is not a typical Kma dyke).

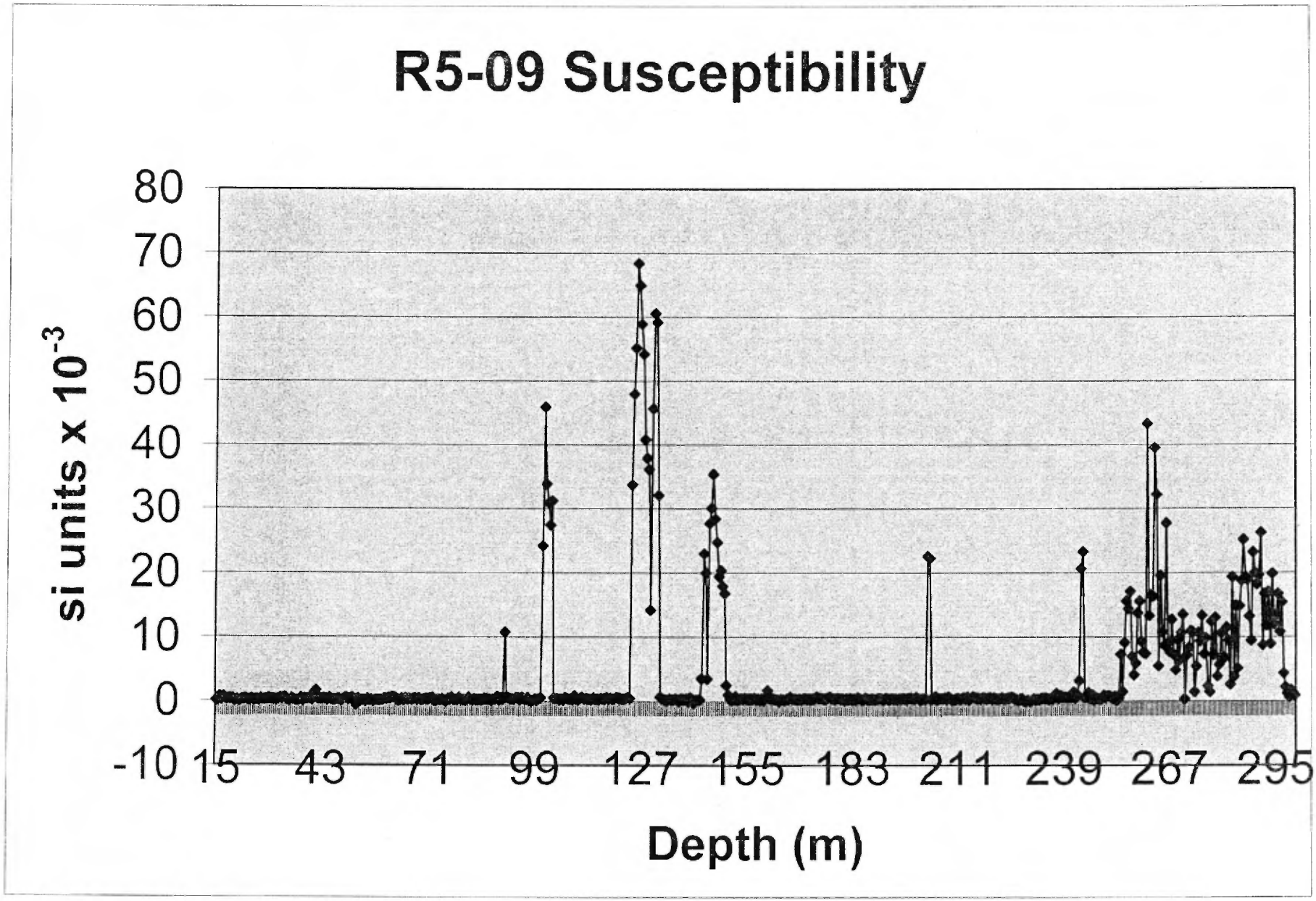
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make up to 40% of the core, sub-rounded to elongate and up to 2 cm wide. 2 pyrope with kelyphitic rim are noted inside olivine macrocrysts. Olivine grains are often touching.

Xenoliths form 5 to locally 20% (when we have a few big xenoliths in the core), sub-rounded granitoid, gneiss with common sedimentary (mainly quartzite) and up to 2 cm wide. A few 5 to 30 cm wide xenoliths are floating in the ground. The xenoliths are showing strong reaction with the magma (only a green paste is left). A 6 cm wide sub-rounded quartzite xenoliths at 264,90 and 281,85 meters. Some sedimentary xenoliths are hard to identify because they are the most altered. 2 autoliths of hypabyssal facies Kma dyke are noted at 292,0 meters, 4 and 1 cm wide. The xenoltiths are more and more altered with the deep, at 300 meters they have big alteration rims and some are completely green (serpentinised).

The groundmass is dark brown, weakly magnetic (range from 5x10-3 to 20x10-3 SI units) with very weak calcite (less than 2%). Between 262,20 to 263,60 less than 5% xenoliths with no small rock fragment and highly magnetic (50x10-3 SI units). The groundmass is contaminated by digested xenoliths. The core is broken between 269,50 to 271,80 meters.

Peridotite are noted at 256.25, 259.85, 259.90 meters up to 5 cm wide. A few more might be present because they look like big olivine macrocrysts (2 cm wide).
Harzburgite nodules at 260,25 m 2 cm wide.
Harzburgite nodules at 260,50 m 10 cm wide with common pyropes.
Harzburgite nodule at 268,90 m, 4 cm wide with common pyropes.
Harzburgite nodule at 274,20 m, 3 cm wide no pyropes.
Mantle nodule (possible dunite) at 280,45 m and 1,5 by 4 cm wide.
Harzburgite nodule at 284,40 m, 2 cm wide no pyropes.
Harzburgite nodule at 288,90 m, 7 cm wide and loaded with pyrope and Cr-diopside.
Harzburgite nodule at 291,22 m, 2,5 cm wide with a few pyropes.

300 EOH (m)


R5-09 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
15
43
71
99
127
155
183
211
239
267
295
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number R5-09 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 358 true Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855560 Easting: 688981 Date: 25 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn		
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja			
0	15	OB																							
15	18	KB	100	73	R2	W2																			
18	21	KB	97	66	R2	W2																		5	
21	24	KB	100	85	R2	W2																			
24	27	KB	100	68	R2	W2																			
27	30	KB	98	86	R2	W2																			
30	33	KB	99	78	R2	W2																			
33	36	KB	100	75	R2	W2																			
36	39	KB	100	60	R2	W2																		18	
39	42	KB	100	77	R2	W2																			
42	45	KB	100	67	R2	W2																		7	
45	48	KB	64	29	R2	W2																		37	
48	51	KB	100	64	R2	W2																		16	
51	54	KB	100	77	R2	W2																			
54	57	KB	99	69	R2	W2																			
57	60	KB	100	90	R2	W2																			
60	63	KB	100	76	R2	W2																			
63	66	KB	100	75	R2	W2																			
66	69	KB	100	87	R2	W2																			
69	72	KB	99	82	R2	W2																			
72	75	KB	98	85	R2	W2																			
75	78	KB	100	81	R2	W2																			
78	81	KB	98	82	R2	W2																			
81	84	KB	100	74	R2	W2																			
84	87	KB	100	91	R2	W2																			
87	90	KB	100	91	R2	W2																			

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R5-09 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 358 true Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech

Northing: 5855560 Easting: 688981 Date: 25 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn		
90	93	KB	100	85	R2	W2																			
93	96	KB	100	70	R2	W2																			
96	99	KB	99	71	R2	W2																			
99	102	KB-Kma	99	94	R2	W2																			
102	105	KB-Kma	100	87	R2	W2																			
105	108	KB	100	70	R2	W2																		5	
108	111	KB	99	90	R2	W2																			
111	114	KB	100	100	R2	W2																			
114	117	KB	100	100	R2	W2																			
117	120	KB	97	84	R2	W2																			
120	123	KB	100	86	R2	W2																			
123	126	KB-Kma	96	73	R2	W2																			
126	129	Kma	100	93	R1	W2																			
129	132	Kma	100	69	R1-2	W2																			
132	135	KB	100	91	R2	W2																			
135	138	KB	100	97	R2	W2																			
138	141	KB	100	86	R2	W2																			
141	144	KB-Kma	100	88	R2	W2																			
144	147	Kma	100	88	R2	W2																		15	
147	150	Kma	100	83	R2	W2																			
150	153	KB-Kma	100	82	R2	W2																			
153	156	KB	100	97	R2	W2																			
156	159	KB	100	94	R2	W2																			
159	162	KB	99	92	R2	W2																			
162	165	KB	100	62	R2	W2																		15	
165	168	KB	99	91	R2	W2																			
168	171	KB	96	83	R2	W2																			

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number R5-09 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 358 true Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech

Northing: 5855560 Easting: 688981 Date: 25 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn			
171	174	KB	100	94	R2	W2																				
174	177	KB	100	100	R2	W2																				
177	180	KB	100	97	R2	W2																				
180	183	KB	100	98	R2	W2																				
183	186	KB	100	100	R2	W2																				
186	189	KB	99	97	R2	W2																				
189	192	KB	100	90	R2	W2																				
192	195	KB	100	99	R2	W2																				
195	198	KB	100	99	R2	W2																				
198	201	KB	95	87	R2	W2																				
201	204	KB	100	93	R2	W2																				
204	207	KB	100	100	R2	W2																				
207	210	KB	98	93	R2	W2																				
210	213	KB	100	97	R2	W2																				
213	216	KB	97	95	R2	W2																				
216	219	KB	100	95	R2	W2																				
219	222	KB	100	96	R2	W2																				
222	225	KB	94	87	R2	W2																				
225	228	KB	100	98	R2	W2																				
228	231	KB	100	93	R2	W2																				
231	234	KB	100	93	R2	W2																				
234	237	KB	100	94	R2	W2																				
237	240	KB	96	84	R2	W2																				
240	243	KB	100	58	R2	W2																				
243	246	KB	97	92	R2	W2																				
246	249	KB	100	53	R2	W2																				
249	252	KB	98	85	R2	W2																				

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number R5-09 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 358 true Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855560 Easting: 689981 Date: 25 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH															Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn			
252	255	KB	100	79	R2	W2																				
255	258	KB	100	98	R2	W2																				
258	261	KB	100	80	R2	W2																				
261	264	Kma	100	93	R2	W2																				
264	267	Kma	100	97	R2	W2																				
267	270	Kma	99	93	R2	W2																			10	
270	273	Kma	99	50	R2	W2																			70	
273	276	Kma	100	87	R2	W2																				
276	279	Kma	100	86	R2	W2																				
279	282	Kma	97	88	R2	W2																				
282	285	Kma	100	85	R2	W2																				
285	288	Kma	100	93	R2	W2																				
288	291	Kma	100	93	R2	W2																				
291	294	Kma	100	87	R2	W2																				
294	297	Kma	100	84	R2	W2																				
297	300	Kma	100	93	R2	W2																				EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R6-03

HOLE-ID	R6-03	Start Date	30-Mar-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 6	End Date	01-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	ChibougamuDrilling	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688960	Core Size	HQ	District	
Northing	5855737	Length (m)	123	Geologist	A. Oconnor
Elevation	490	Azimuth	90	Date Logged	01-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	J. Ortega
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delinitation Renard 6 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments
6m casing left in hole, capped, not plugged.
Core boxes
Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 16 BX
Sent Vancouver lab: 26 BX from BX 1 to 25 and BX 33
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 7.83	**OB** Overburden. Boulders of equigranular medium grained tonalite and quaternary deposits.
7.83 to 52.56	**KB** 7.83 - 46.9m Kimberlite breccia. Dark green-brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is moderately magnetic without any trace of calcite. Pervasive altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 20% to 35% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from few millimeters up to 15 cm are sub-angular to sub-rounded. Small xenoliths are completely altered with lost of any relic texture. 80% of the xenoliths are partly digested xenoliths, thin reaction rimmed xenoliths and armored xenoliths. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst form up to 5% to 20% of the rock unit. Olivine macrocryst from a few millimeters up to 10 cm long. Centimetric olivine macrocryst are dominant (>60%). Scarce autoliths (e.g. 35.60m). Note: Unit showing kma to kb appearance. 46.9m - 52.56m Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 50% to 60% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 20 cm. Up to 3 cm long olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 2% up to 5% of the unit. Locally unit showing 20% of olivine serpentinized macrocryst.
24 – 27.5	***KB*** *Kimberlite breccia. Dark gray-brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is moderately to strongly magnetic without any trace of calcite. Altered and partly digested tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 15% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from few millimeters up to 10 cm are sub-angular. Centimetric xenoliths count for 70% of the xenoliths. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst up to 10% to 20% of the rock unit. Olivine macrocryst from a few millimeters up to 2 cm long. Centimetric olivine macrocryst are dominant (>60%). Sub-interval upper contact is transitional to the main interval. Lower contact is also transitional to the next sub-interval.*

Note sub-interval showing a kma appearance.

27.5–30 KB

Sub-interval showing serpentinaized hair line fractures. The rock is similar to the kimberlitie breccia previously described from 24m to 27.5m. Interval showing bad core recovery. Mostly broken core.

50.73 52.56 KB

Unit gets a light green-whitish color. Mainly due to the abundance of large altered tonalitic xenoliths and probably reflecting interaction with the kma material which is in contact downwards. . Xenoliths content up to 75% to 80%. Groundmass and macrocryst proportion remain as described for the main unit.

52.6 to 55.86 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with minor disseminated calcite dark gray colored groundmass. Olivine macrocryst up to 2 cm long form 20% to 35% of the core. Up to 2% to 5% of partly digested xenoliths of tonalitic composition rocks and gneiss. Xenoliths ranging from a 1cm or 2cm to 15 cm.

55.9 to 59.33 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Light green-whitish colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no calcite. Highly altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 50% to 60% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 20 cm. Up to 3 cm long olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 2% up to 5% of the unit. Scarce clay-filled hair-line veinlets. Groundmass color might indicate interaction with kma units at both upper and lower contacts of the interval.

57.96–59.33 GN

Large altered block or xenolith? Of country rock material (tonalite and minor gneiss)

59.3 to 64.8 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with minor disseminated calcite dark gray colored groundmass. Olivine macrocryst up to 2 cm long form 20% of the rock. Less than 2% of partly digested xenoliths of tonalitic composition rocks and gneiss. Less than 2% of 1 to 2 cm wide calcite veinlets. Diffuse upper contact. Sharp lower contact at 60° to the core axis.

64.8 to 75.45 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Light-green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no calcite. Highly altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 50% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 20 cm. Up to 1 cm long olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 2% up to 10% of the unit.

70.5m - 75.45m Kimberlite breccia. Green-brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is moderately magnetic with non to minor calcite. Partly digested altered gneiss and minor tonalite xenoliths forming 15% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 6 cm. Partly digested 5 cm peridotite? nodule at 72.8m. Up to 2 cm long olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 15% up to 20% of the unit. Lower contact at 30° to the core axis.

Note: Unit showing almost kma appearance.

75.5 to 123 GRANITE

Mixed unit of coarse grained equigranular tonalitic intrusives and fine grained gray gneiss. Tonalite to gneiss ratio approximates 80:20.

75.45–80.15 GRANITE

Slightly altered tonalite without any trace of kimberlitic material. Less than 1% of the rock is brecciated with no trace of kimberlitic material in the rock.

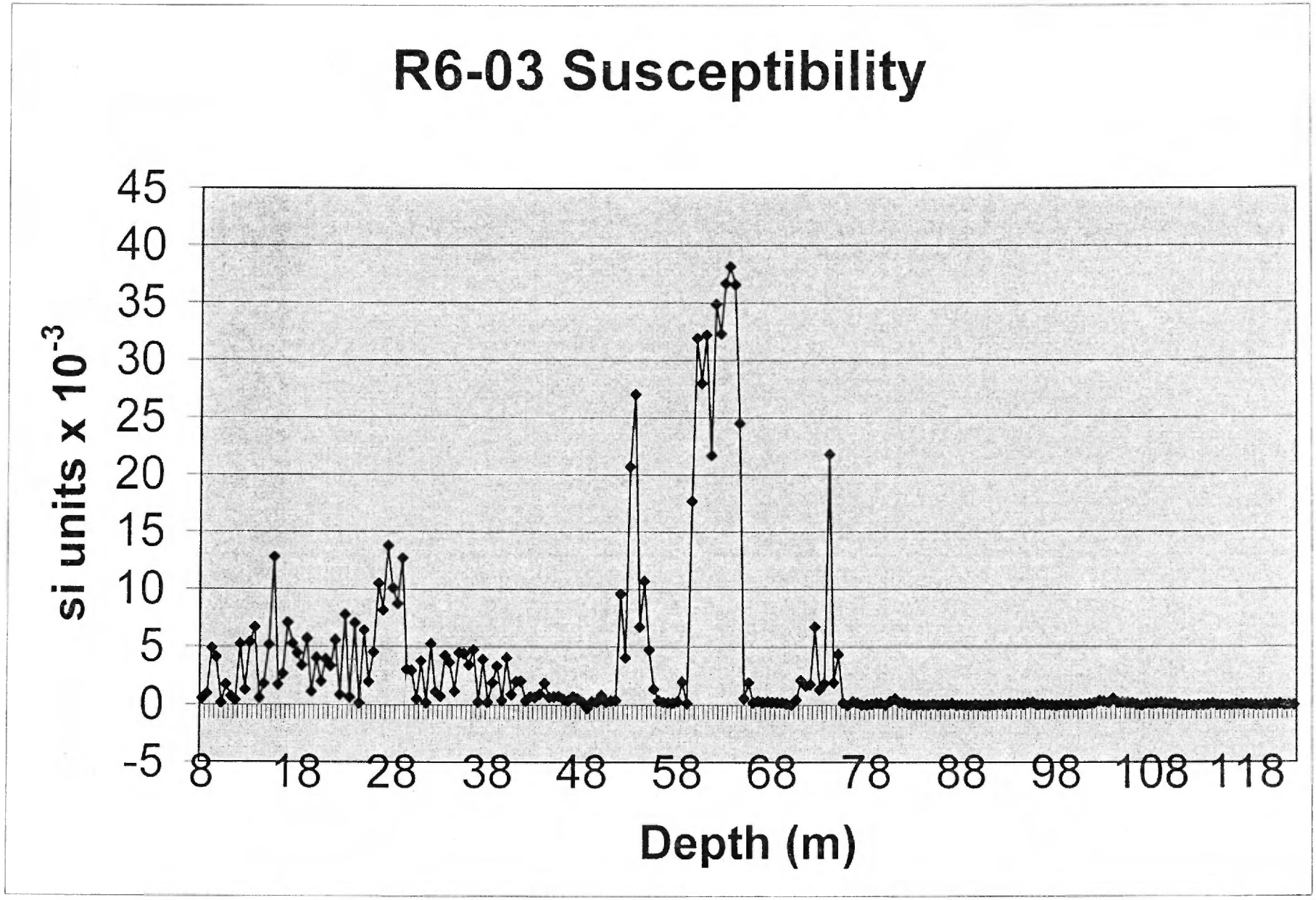
98.44–98.54 Bx

Country rock breccia, non-magnetic with any trace of kimberlitic material or calcite.

98.84 - 99.3 ***GRANITE***

Coarse grained equigranular tonalite with brecciated appearance. No kimberlitic material or calcite is present in the rock.

123 EOH (m)


R6-03 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
8
18
28
38
48
58
68
78
88
98
108
118
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Borehole Number: R6-03 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 88 true | Property: Horton Limmy | Permit: 1555 | Logged by Jean-François Desmeules, Tech

Northing: 5855740 | Easting: 688964 | Date: 1 ER AVRIL 2003 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	7.83	OB																						
7.83	9	KB	100	10	R2	W2																	50	
9	12	KB	85	27	R2	W2																	112	
12	15	KB	99	68	R2	W2																		
15	18	KB	97	69	R2	W2																	7	
18	21	KB	100	92	R2	W2																		
21	24	KB	100	80	R3	W2																		
24	27	KB	99	66	R3	W2																	13	
27	30	KB	87	43	R2-R3	W2																	66	
30	33	KB	100	72	R3	W2																	2	
33	36	KB	97	71	R3	W2																	13	
36	39	KB	100	75	R3	W2																	10	
39	42	KB	100	51	R3	W2																	21	
42	45	KB	99	57	R3	W2																	39	
45	48	KB	100	57	R3	W2																	17	
48	51	KB	100	79	R3	W2																		
51	54	KB-Kma	94	41	R2	W2																	7	
54	57	Kma-KB	96	66	R2-R3	W2																	4	
57	60	KB-Kma	98	82	R3	W2																		
60	63	Kma	96	87	R2	W2																		
63	66	Kma	100	81	R3	W2																	5	
66	69	Kma	93	67	R2-R4	W2																	8	
69	72	Kma-KB	100	89	R3-R2	W2																		
72	75	KB	100	91	R2	W2																		
75	78	GR	98	83	R2-R4	W2																		
78	81	GR	100	76	R3-R4	W2																	10	
81	84	GR	100	68	R3-R4	W2																	11	
84	87	GR	100	59	R4	W2																	13	
87	90	GR	100	71	R4	W2																	6	
90	93	GR	95	75	R4	W2																	5	
93	96	GR	100	83	R3-R4	W2																		
96	99	GR	100	74	R4	W2																		
99	102	GR	100	64	R4	W2																	13	
102	105	GR	100	62	R3	W2																		
105	108	GR	100	66	R3	W2																		

ptec[illegible]al S[illegible]nary[illegible]ton[illegible]g[illegible]oper[illegible]555

Borehole Number: R6-03 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 88 true | Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855740 | Easting: 688964 | Date: 1 ER AVRIL 2003 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
108	111	GR	100	71	R3	W2																		
111	114	GR	96	63	R4	W2																	7	
114	117	GR	93	65	R4	W2																		
117	120	GR	100	89	R4	W2																		
120	123	GR	98	93	R4	W2																		EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R6-04

HOLE-ID	R6-04	Start Date	01-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 6	End Date	02-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	ChibougamuDrilling	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688963	Core Size	HQ	District	
Northing	5855694	Length (m)	105	Geologist	A. Oconnor
Elevation	490	Azimuth	90	Date Logged	03-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	J. Ortega
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delinitation Renard 6 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments
9m casing left in hole, capped, not plugged
Core boxes
Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 12 BX from 23 to 34
Sent Vancouver lab: 22 BX from 1 to 22
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 11.27	**OB** Overburden. Boulders of equigranular medium grained tonalite and quaternary deposits.
11.3 to 43.17	**KB** Kimberlite breccia. Brown to dark-gray colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is moderately to strong magnetic without any trace of calcite. Partly digested and pervasive altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 15% to 20% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from few millimeters up to 25 cm are sub-angular to sub-rounded. Small xenoliths are completely altered with lost of any relic texture. 80% of the xenoliths are partly digested xenoliths, thin reaction rimmed xenoliths and less common armored xenoliths. Few large tonalite xenoliths bleached (e.g. 14.50) Olivine serpentinized and fresh macrocryst form up to 10% to 20% of the rock unit. Locally, olivine macrocryst form up to 30% of the rock. Olivine macrocryst from a few millimeters up to 2 cm long. Millimetric olivine macrocryst are dominant (>80%). Scarce KB autoliths (e.g. 19.95m). 19.95m KB autolith is partly digested and shows a totally different texture from the main unit. KB autolith is 4.5 cm long. It is light green with 2% serpentinized olivine macrocryst up to 6mm long. Note: Unit showing kma to kb appearance. Unit is similar to the one described at the top of the R6-03 drill hole. ***20.33 – 23.35 KB*** *Strongly magnetic dark gray sub-interval. Groundmass and macrocryst proportion remain as described for the main unit. Xenolith proportion down to 10%. Transition upper contact to the main unit. Sharp lower contact at 20° to the core axis. Sharp lower contact might indicate a kma nature.* ***27.5 – 27.59 KB*** *Strongly magnetic dark gray sub-interval. 35% fresh and serpentinized olivine macrocryst. 3 cm long olivine macrocryst or peridotite nodule?* ***32.37 – 33.68 KB*** *Strongly magnetic dark gray sub-interval. 35% fresh and serpentinized olivine*

macrocryst up to 4cm long. 10% partly digested and altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths up to 12 cm long (strongly bleached 12 cm long tonalite xenolith).

34.48 – 34.61 KB

Strongly magnetic dark gray sub-interval. 35% fresh and serpentinized olivine macrocryst up to 4cm long. 5% to 10% partly digested and altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths up to 2 cm long.

35.7 – 42 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is moderately magnetic without any trace of calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 35% to 50% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from few millimeters up to 10 cm are sub-angular to sub-rounded. Xenoliths are less altered than those noted in the main unit. Partly digested xenoliths are also less common than those observed in the main unit. Olivine macrocryst proportion and size are similar to those observed in the main unit. Upper and lower contacts are transitional to the main unit.

43.2 to 47.83 Kma

Mixed unit of Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke and tonalitic country rock. Interval showing three well defined kimberlitic dikes separated by altered tonalite sections. 60% of the interval is composed by kimberlitic dikes. The longest one is 1.43 m long.

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dykes are strongly magnetic with any trace of disseminated calcite dark gray colored groundmass. Millimetric olivine macrocryst form 5% to 10% of the core. Locally olivine macrocryst up to 3 cm long. Less than 1% partly digested millimetric xenoliths of country rock. Scarce up to 5mm wide calcite veinlets.

43.17 – 44.24 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. As described for the main unit. Sharp upper contact with KB unit (from 11.27m to 43.17m) at 40° to the core axis. Sharp lower contact at 30° to the core axis.

44.24 – 45.6 GRANITE

White-green altered garnet bearing tonalite sub- interval. Showing 20 cm long, 1 cm wide kimberlitic material filled veinlet form 44.24m to 44.44m. No kimberlitic material observed in the rest of the sub-interval.

45.6 – 45.95 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. As described for the main unit. Sharp upper contact at 50° to the core axis. Sharp irregular lower contact.

45.95 – 46.4 GRANITE

White-green altered tonalite sub- interval. First 8 cm at the top of the sub-interval show interaction with kimberlitic material witness by the occurrence of olivine macrocryst (probably located in veinlets of kimberlitic material). No kimberlitic material observed in the rest of the sub-interval.

46.4 – 47.83 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. As described for the main unit. Sharp upper contact at 40° to the core axis. Sharp irregular lower contact showing 10 cm interaction zone with the country rock..

47.8 to 67.29 GRANITE

Mixed unit of coarse grained equigranular tonalitic intrusives and fine grained gray gneiss. Tonalite to gneiss ratio approximates 90:10.

50 – 50.23 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dykes. Strongly magnetic with any trace of disseminated calcite dark gray colored groundmass. Millimetric olivine macrocryst form 5% to 10% of the core. Sharp upper contact at 40° to the core axis. Broken lower contact.

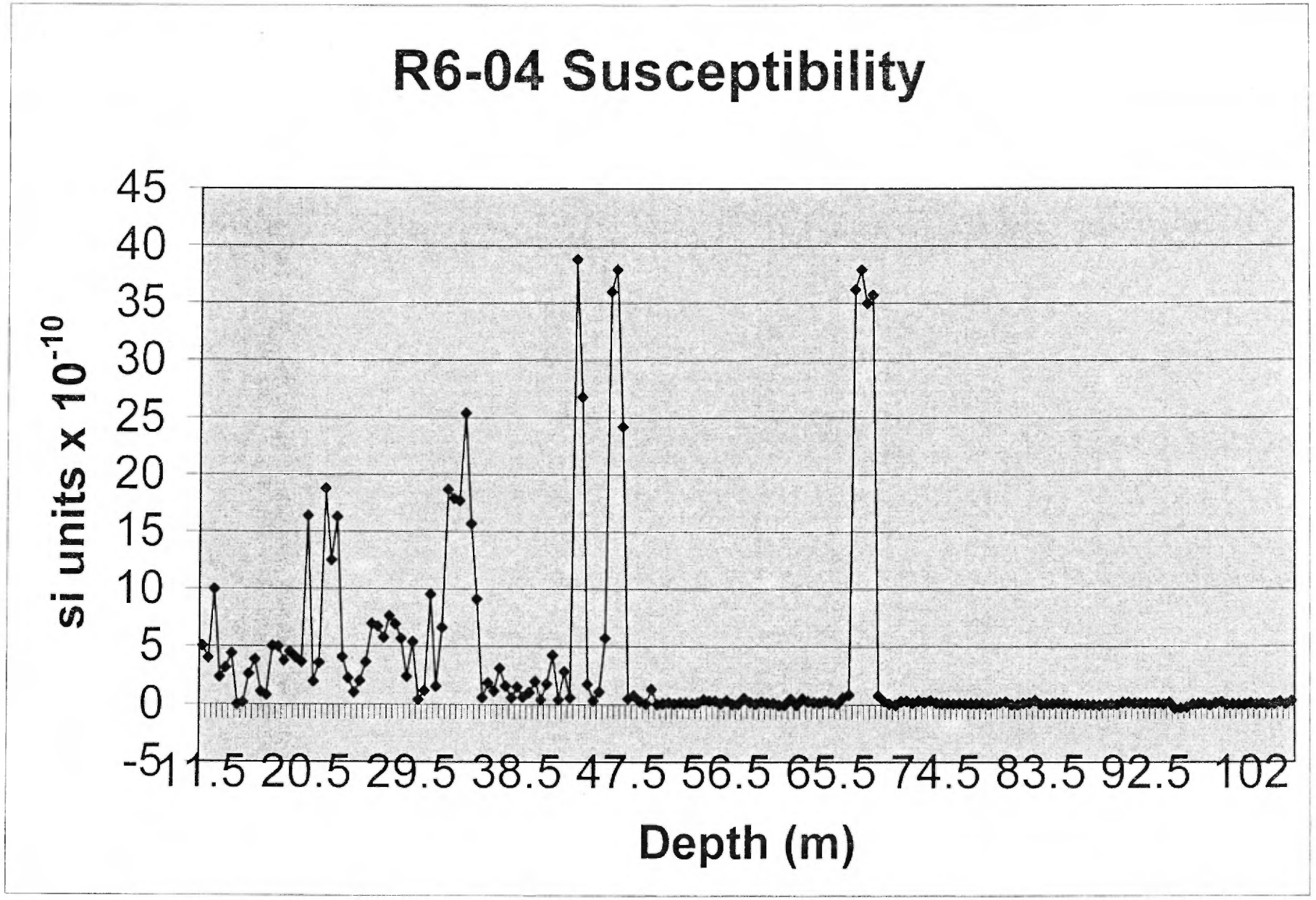
67.3 to 69.12 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with minor disseminated calcite dark gray colored groundmass. Olivine macrocryst form 20% of the rock. Olivine macrocryst up to 4 cm long. Sharp upper contact at 70° to the core axis. Sharp irregular broken lower contact.

69.1 to 105 **GRANITE**

Mixed unit of coarse grained equigranular tonalitic intrusives and fine grained gray gneiss. Tonalite to gneiss ratio approximates 90:10.

105 **EOH (m)**


R6-04 Susceptibility
si units x 10-10
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
1.5
20.5
29.5
38.5
47.5
56.5
65.5
74.5
83.5
92.5
102
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log — Ashton Mining — Property — Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-04 | Inclination: -50 | Azimuth: 88 true | Logged by: Jean-Francois Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855700 | Easting: 688964 | Date: 02 Apr 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	11.27	OB																						
11.27	12	KB	100	6	R-2	W2																	9	
12	15	KB	100	36	R-2	W2																	39	
15	18	KB	97	49	R-2	W2																	24	
18	21	KB	99	75	R-2	W2																	11	
21	24	KB	100	72	R-2	W2																	6	
24	27	KB	98	76	R2-3	W2																	7	
27	30	KB	99	72	R3	W2																		
30	33	KB	93	48	R3	W2																	13	
33	36	KB	100	66	R3	W2																	3	
36	39	KB	100	80	R3	W2																		
39	42	KB	100	80	R3	W2																	2	
42	45	Kma	98	79	R3-2	W2																		
45	48	Kma	100	88	R3-2	W2																		
48	51	Granite	99	76	R4	W2																		
51	54	Granite	100	80	R4	W2																		
54	57	Granite	99	83	R4	W2																		
57	60	Granite	97	72	R4	W2																	7	
60	63	Granite	99	72	R4	W2																	5	
63	66	Granite	100	86	R4	W2																	3	
66	69	Kma	100	75	R2-4	W2																	9	
69	72	Granite	99	65	R2-4	W2																	6	
72	75	Granite	95	72	R3	W2																	10	
75	78	Granite	99	74	R4	W2																	9	
78	81	Granite	100	80	R4	W2																		
81	84	Granite	100	76	R3-4	W2																		
84	87	Granite	100	80	R3-4	W2																	3	
87	90	Granite	98	73	73	W2																	4	
90	93	Granite	100	72	72	W2																	18	
93	96	GN	96	76	76	W2																		
96	99	Granite	100	78	78	W2																	5	
99	102	Granite	99	92	92	W2																		
102	105	Granite	99	72	72	W2																	7	EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R6-05

HOLE-ID	R6-05	Start Date	03-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard6	End Date	04-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	ChibougamuDrilling	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688958	Core Size	HQ	District	
Northing	5855740	Length (m)	120	Geologist	A. Oconnor
Elevation	490	Azimuth	270	Date Logged	03-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	J. Ortega
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose: Delinitation Renard 6 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments: 9m casing left in hole, capped, not plugged.
Core boxes
Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 20 BX from 23 to 42
Sent Vancouver lab: 22 BX from BX 1 to 22
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 6.91	**OB** Overburden. Boulders of equigranular medium grained tonalite and quaternary deposits.
6.91 to 50.8	**KB** 6.91 - 27.5m Kimberlite breccia. Brown-green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is moderately magnetic without any trace of calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 20% to 40% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from few millimeters up to 20 cm are sub-angular to sub-rounded. 75% of the xenoliths are partly digested xenoliths. Thin reaction rimmed xenoliths and armored xenoliths are less common (around 10% to 15% of xenoliths). 13 cm long Kma autolith? from 18.85m to 18.98m. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst form up to 10% to 15% of the rock unit. Olivine macrocryst from a few millimeters up to 4 cm long. Locally fresh cored olivine macrocryst are observed. 28 - 41m Kimberlite breccia. Brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is moderately to strong magnetic without any trace of calcite. Partly digested and pervasive altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 15% to 20% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from few millimeters up to 20 cm are sub-angular to sub-rounded. 80% of the xenoliths are partly digested xenoliths, thin reaction rimmed xenoliths and less common armored xenoliths. Olivine serpentinized and fresh macrocryst form 15% of the rock unit. Olivine macrocryst from a few millimeters up to 2 cm long. Millimetric olivine macrocryst are dominant (>80%). 41 - 45m Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic without any trace of calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming up to 50% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from few millimeters up to 5 cm are sub-angular to sub-rounded. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 10% of the rock unit. Olivine macrocryst from a few millimeters up to 2 cm long. 45 - 50.8m Kimberlite breccia. Light-green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic without any trace of calcite. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths

forming 60% to 80% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 7 cm are mainly angular to sub-angular. 80% to 90% of the xenoliths do not show any interaction with the kimberlitic material. Hematized tonalitic material is observed. Millimetric olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 2% of the rock unit.

31.96 – 36.96 KB

Kimberlite breccia. As described for the main unit. Strongly magnetic sub-interval.

50.8 to 67 Bx

Country rock breccia. Breccia clast mainly of tonalitic composition form up to 90% of the core. Breccia clast size ranging from 1mm to 15cm. The non-magnetic groundmass is form by shattered pieces of country rock. Quartz and feldspars grains are visible in the groundmass with no traces of kimberlitic material and calcite. 90% of the rock is brecciated. 10% hematized tonalitic rock.

52.28 – 53.1 Bx

Kimberlite breccia (KB) appearance is observed. Traces of olivine macrocryst.

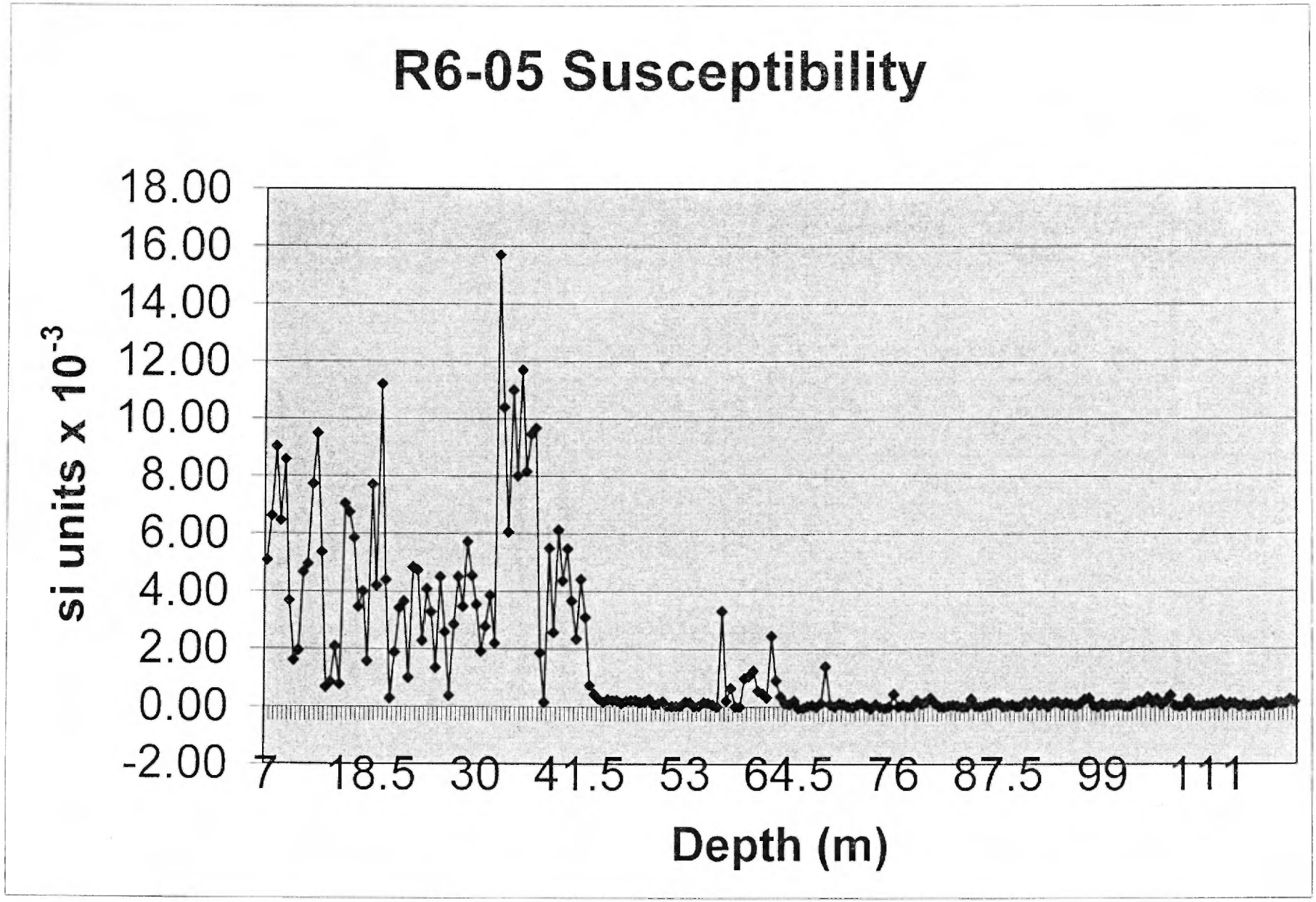
56.6 – 65 Bx

Highly hematized country rock breccia. From 57m to 60m (25% core recovery).

67 to 120 GRANITE

Mixed unit of hematized tonalitic intrusives, fine grained gray gneiss, coarse grained and banded gneiss. Tonalite to gneiss ratio approximates 90:10.

120 EOH (m)


R6-05 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
18.00
16.00
14.00
12.00
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
-2.00
7
18.5
30
41.5
53
64.5
76
87.5
99
111
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining

Property: Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-05 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 268 true Logged by:

Northing 5855743 Easting: 688964 Date: 04 Apr 03 JV: Soquem Jean-Pierre D'Amboise, Tech

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	6.91	OB																						
6.91	9	KB	100	57	R2	W2																	11	
9	12	KB	94	55	R2	W2																	28	
12	15	KB	96	66	R2	W2																	5	
15	18	KB	100	62	R2	W2																		
18	21	KB	100	74	R2	W2																		
21	24	KB	96	73	R2	W2																	6	
24	27	KB	95	48	R2	W2																	69	
27	30	KB	100	84	R2	W2																	2	
30	33	KB	100	57	R2	W2																	19	
33	36	KB	96	52	R2	W2																	47	
36	39	KB	100	55	R2-3	W2																	26	
39	42	KB	99	68	R2-3	W2																	11	
42	45	KB	97	71	R3	W2																	14	
45	48	KB	100	68	R3	W2																	4	
48	51	KB	98	69	R3	W2																	7	
51	54	Granite	97	70	R3-4	W2																	8	
54	57	BX	99	49	R4-1	W2																	22	
57	60	BX	42	7	R1-3	W2																	96	
60	63	BX	97	55	R2-3	W2																	28	
63	66	BX	96	62	R3-4	W2																	17	
66	69	Granite	100	37	R3-4	W2																	78	
69	72	Granite	100	49	R4	W2																	27	
72	75	Granite	100	67	R4	W2																	12	
75	78	Granite	100	37	R4	W2																	47	
78	81	Granite	97	57	R4	W2																	16	
81	84	Granite	99	61	R4	W2																	14	
84	87	Granite	100	53	R3-4	W2																		

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining

Property: Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-05 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 268 true Logged by:

Northing: 5855743 Easting: 688964 Date: 04 Apr 03 JV: Soquem Jean-Pierre D'Amboise, Tech

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
87	90	Granite	100	53	R4	W2																			14	
90	93	Granite	100	54	R3-4	W2																			49	
93	96	Granite	92	46	R4	W2																			9	
96	99	Granite	100	48	R2-4	W2																			11	
99	102	Granite	98	79	R4	W2																				
102	105	Granite	100	52	R3-4	W2																			33	
105	108	Granite	95	72	R3-4	W2																			6	
108	111	Granite	100	70	R3-4	W2																			10	
111	114	Granite	99	77	R3-4	W2																				
114	117	Granite	100	71	R3-4	W2																				
117	120	Granite	96	72	R3-4	W2																			9	EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R6-06

HOLE-ID	R6-06	Start Date	04-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 6	End Date	05-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	ChibougamuDrilling	JV	SOQUEM Inc
Easting	688960	Core Size	HQ	District	
Northing	5855697	Length (m)	81	Geologist	A.Oconnor
Elevation	490	Azimuth	270	Date Logged	05-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	J. Ortega
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose: Delinitation Renard 6 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments: 9m casing left in hole, capped, not plugged.
Core boxes
Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 05 BX from 22 to 26
Sent Vancouver lab: 21 BX from BX 1 to 21
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 10.99	**OB** Overburden. Boulders of equigranular medium grained tonalite and quaternary deposits.
11 to 65.25	**KB** 11 - 43m Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no calcite. Unit shows up to 4 cm long olivine serpentinized macrocryst forming 10% to 15% of the unit. Millimetric olivine macrocryst represent >95% of olivine in the unit. Altered and partly digested tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 30% to 50% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 20 cm are sub-angular to sub-rounded. >90% of xenoliths are less than 5 cm long. 40% of the xenoliths are partly digested or show thin reaction rims. Kma autoliths are common and from the same source (e.g. at 22.67m, 26.91m, 32.25m, 33.70m and 35.83m). Kma autoliths show a brown colored calcite rich matrix and 10% to 15% of millimetric olivine macrocryst. At 24.34m a kma autolith show a dark-brown calcite rich groundmass and 20% of olivine macrocryst. Pyrite form 2% of the groundmass replacing groundmass minerals. Olivine macrocryst show pyrite filled fractures. 43 - 65.25m Kimberlite breccia. Green-brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is strongly magnetic with common calcite. Strongly altered, partly digested and thin reaction rimed tonalite, gneiss, quartzite? and siltstone xenoliths forming 20% to 30% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 12 cm. 90% of xenoliths are of tonalite and gneiss nature. White-gray creamy colored quartzite? xenoliths show uniform very fine grained texture with hard to very hard surface (Mohs scale). The biggest of this quartzite? xenoliths is present form 54.24m to 54.33m. This 9 cm long and 8 cm long quartzite? xenolith shows a concentric color variation which may indicate reaction with the kimberlite material. Other quartzite? xenoliths are located at 47.70m, 48.12m, 50.34m, 51.31m, 51.39m and 51.92m (5cm long and 7 cm wide xenolith). If they are not quartzite this xenoliths might represent strongly altered tonalite xenoliths. Strongly altered bleached and argillized tonalite xenoliths are observed at 56.96m and 58.12m. A siltstone xenoliths is present at 53.25m. This 10 cm long and 2 cm wide xenolith is gray-greenish in color with a jasper texture. Millimetric olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 10% to 15% of the rock. No centimetic olivine

macrocryst are observed.

Few narrow argillized and calcite rich white veinlets are preset from 53m to 55m.

10.99—14.85 KB

As described for the main unit whit moderately magnetic groundmass.

60.95—61.43 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with common calcite dark gray colored groundmass. Millimetric olivine macrocryst form 10% to 15% of the core. No contacts are observed and changes seem gradational to the main unit.

62.2—64.67 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with common calcite dark gray- brown colored groundmass. Millimetric olivine macrocryst form 10% of the core. No contacts are observed and changes seem gradational to the main unit. Altered tonalite and gneiss xenoliths form 10-15% of the rock. 5 cm long xenoliths are observed at 62.95m giving the same appearance of the main unit.

64.67—65.25 KB

Kimberlite breccia. Light-green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is no magnetic with minor calcite. Strongly altered centimetric tonalite and gneiss form up to 60% of the core. Some calcite rich veinlets and highly brecciated aspect from 64.67m to 65m.

Sub-interval might reflect strong interaction between kimberlitic material and surrounding country rock.

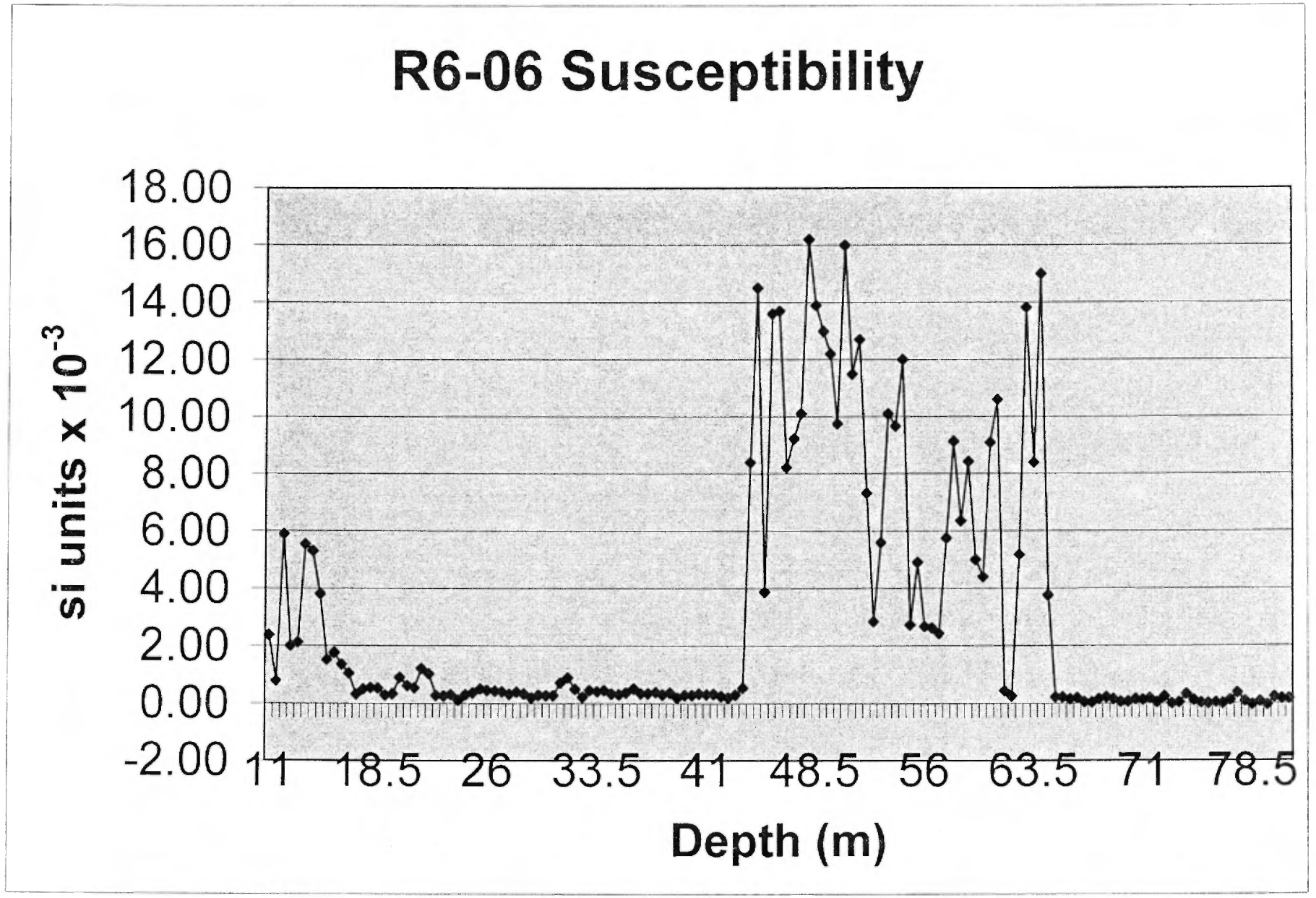
65.3 to 66.53 Bx

Country rock breccia. Fresh tonalite and minor gneiss fragments form 98% to 99% of the subinterval. Some narrow breccia zones are observed. The groundmass in these breccia zones is not magnetic, showing no trace of calcite or kimberlitic material.

66.5 to 81 GRANITE

Mixed unit of tonalitic intrusives and fine grained gray gneiss. Tonalite to gneiss ratio approximates 85:15.

81 EOH (m)


R6-06 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
18.00
16.00
14.00
12.00
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
-2.00
11
18.5
26
33.5
41
48.5
56
63.5
71
78.5
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining

Property: Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-06 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 268 true Logged by:

Northing: 5855703 Easting: 688962 Date: 05 Apr 03 JV: Soquem Jean-Pierre D'Amboise, Tech.

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	10.99	OB																						
10.99	12	KB	100	37	R2	W2																	13	
12	15	KB	100	45	R2	W2																	25	
15	18	KB	90	32	R2	W2																	89	
18	21	KB	100	40	R2	W2																	118	
21	24	KB	100	74	R2	W2																	6	
24	27	KB	100	68	R2	W2																	12	
27	30	KB	99	74	R2	W2																	12	
30	33	KB	99	90	R2	W2																	10	
33	36	KB	100	64	R2	W2																	13	
36	39	KB	98	73	R2	W2																	13	
39	42	KB	100	88	R1-2	W2-3																	16	
42	45	KB	100	49	R2	W2																	117	
45	48	KB	100	95	R2	W2																		
48	51	KB	99	79	R2	W2																		
51	54	KB	99	86	R2	W2																		
54	57	KB	100	66	R2	W2																	3	
57	60	KB	100	87	R2	W2																	5	
60	63	KB	77	56	R2	W2																	9	
63	66	KB	100	35	R1-3	W2-3																	51	
66	69	Granite	100	72	R3	W2																	11	
69	72	Granite	100	60	R3-4	W2																	32	
72	75	Granite	98	62	R3-4	W2																	6	
75	78	Granite	100	66	R3-4	W2																	23	
78	81	Gn	100	72	R3-4	W2																	12	EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R6-07

HOLE-ID	R6-07	Start Date	06-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 6	End Date	06-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	ChibugamiDrilling	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688960	Core Size	HQ	District	
Northing	5855697	Length (m)	84	Geologist	A. Oconnor
Elevation	490	Azimuth	270	Date Logged	06-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-60	Logged by	J. Ortega
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose: Delinitation Renard 6 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments:
9m casing left in hole, capped, not plugged.
Core boxes
Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 01 BX, Bx28.
Sent Vancouver lab: 27 BX from BX 1 to 27
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 10.5	**OB** Overburden. Boulders of equigranular medium grained tonalite and quaternary deposits. From 8.30m abundance of broken fragments of kimberlite breccia (kb). Kimberlite broken fragments could represent sub-outcropping kimberlite.
10.5 to 67.83	**KB** 11 - 50m Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no calcite. Unit shows up to 4 cm long olivine serpentinized macrocryst forming 10% to 15% of the unit. Millimetric olivine macrocryst represent >95% of olivine in the unit. Altered and partly digested tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 30% to 50% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 20 cm are sub-angular to sub-rounded. >90% of xenoliths are less than 5 cm long. 40% of the xenoliths are partly digested or show thin reaction rims. Kma autoliths are common and from the same source (e.g. at 28.80m (20 cm long autolith? or kma dyke), 31.23m (17 cm long autolith? or dyke), 38.65m, 40.80m, 44.50m, and 45.40m). Kma autoliths show a calcite rich brown colored matrix and 10% to 15% of millimetric olivine macrocryst. At 28.67m a kma autolith show a dark-brown calcite rich groundmass and 20% of olivine macrocryst (same source as autolith described at 24.34m in R6-06 hole). Pyrite form 2% of the groundmass replacing groundmass minerals. Olivine macrocryst show pyrite replacement. Strongly digested tonalite? xenolith within the kma autolith.. A green colored siltstone? xenolith with jasper texture observed at 46.14m. NOTE: Same unit as described for R6-06 from 10.99 to 43.45. The unit is homogenous. Xenolith content and characteristics, autoliths nature and source, as well as olivine macrocryst proportion and characteristics remain as described at R6-06.

50 - 67m Kimberlite breccia. Green-brown colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is strongly magnetic with common calcite. Strongly altered, bleached, partly digested and thin reaction rimed tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 20% to 30% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 20 cm. Millimetric olivine serpentinized macrocryst form 10% to 15% of the rock. Less than 1% of centimetic olivine macrocryst are observed.

Few narrow argillized and calcite rich white veinlets are preset from 49.99m to 51m.

67 - 67.83m Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no calcite. Unit shows up to 4 cm long olivine serpentinized macrocryst forming 10% to 15% of the unit. Millimetric olivine macrocryst represent >95% of olivine in the unit. Altered and partly digested tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 30% to 50% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 15 cm are sub-angular to sub-rounded. >95% of xenoliths are less than 5 cm long. 40% of the xenoliths are partly digested or show thin reaction rims.

Unit show the same nature as the unit described from 10.5m to 49.88m.

10.5—20 ***KB***

As described for the main unit whit moderately magnetic groundmass.

47—49.78 ***KB***

As described for the main unit whit sericitic texture. Fault zone?

67.8 to 70.97 **Kma**

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Strongly magnetic with common disseminated calcite dark gray colored groundmass. Millimetric olivine macrocryst form 5% to 10% of the core. Locally . Less than 1% strongly digested xenoliths of country rock. Sharp upper contact at 40° o he core axis. Sharp irregular lower contact. Less than 1% argillized-calcite rich veinlets (1mm wide).

71 to 77.6 **KB**

Kimberlite breccia. Light green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no calcite. Olivine serpentinized macrocryst forming 5% to 10% of the unit. The olivine macrocryst proportion diminishing down-wards. Millimetric olivine macrocryst represent >95% of olivine in the unit. Altered and partly digested tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 30% to 50% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 20 cm are mainly sub-angular. >95% of xenoliths are less than 5 cm long. The size of the xenoliths also diminishing down-wards giving the unit a more brecciated aspect on the last meter.

Unit sill showing a similar aspect to the units described from 10.5m to 49.88m and from 66.77m to 67.83m.

71.73—72.05 ***Kma***

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Non- magnetic with any trace of disseminated calcite brown colored groundmass. Millimetric olivine macrocryst form 15% to 10% of the core. No contacts observed.

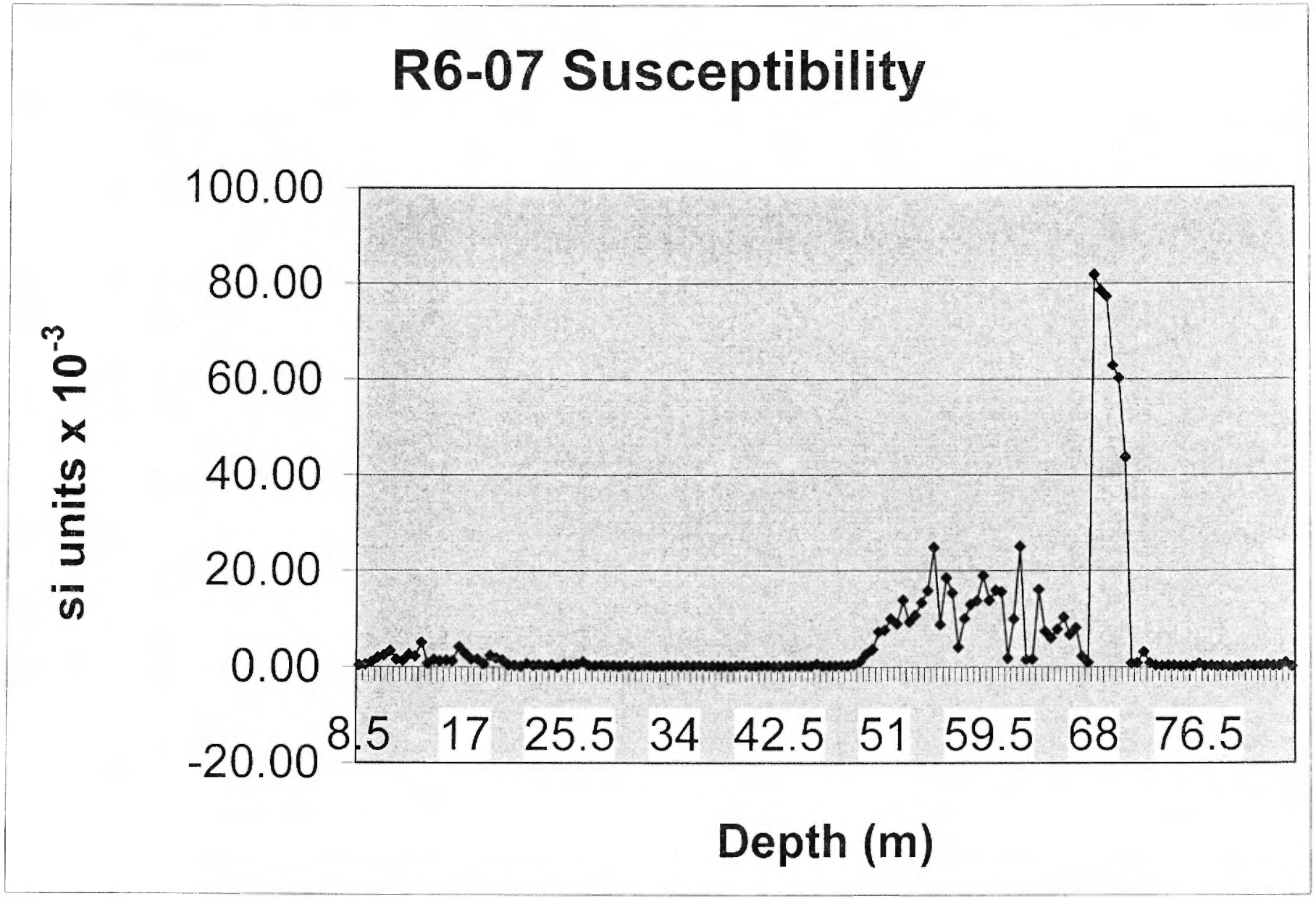
77.6 to 84 **GN**

Mixed unit of tonalitic intrusives and fine grained gray gneiss. Tonalite to gneiss ratio approximates 70:30.

82—83.08 ***KB***

Narrow 1cmm to 4cmm wide kimberlitic material vein. Serpentinized olivine macrocryst clearly observed. Breccia aspect when angular country rock fragments are incorporated to the vein. Vein oriented parallel to the core axis.

84 **EOH (m)**


R6-07 Susceptibility
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
-20.00
si units x 10-3
8.5
17
25.5
34
42.5
51
59.5
68
76.5
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining

Property: Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-07 | Inclination: -60 | Azimuth: 268 true | Logged by:

Northing: 5855703 | Easting: 688962 | Date: 06 Apr 03 | JV: Soquem | Jean-Pierre D'Amboise, Tech.

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn		
0	8.3	OB																							
8.3	9	KB	100	0	R2	W2																		70	
9	12	KB	88	33	R2	W2																		121	
12	15	KB	100	64	R2	W2																		13	
15	18	KB	98	68	R2	W2																		7	
18	21	KB	96	67	R2	W2																		2	
21	24	KB	100	56	R2	W2-3																		37	
24	27	KB	100	53	R2	W2																		9	
27	30	KB	97	66	R2	W2																		9	
30	33	KB	100	50	R2	W2																		23	
33	36	KB	100	74	R2	W2																			
36	39	KB	100	68	R2	W2																		14	
39	42	KB	96	80	R2	W2																		7	
42	45	KB	100	69	R2	W2																		21	
45	48	KB	100	76	R2	W2																		2	
48	51	KB	100	43	R2	W2																		49	
51	54	KB	100	71	R2	W2																		8	
54	57	KB	100	84	R2	W2																			
57	60	KB	100	82	R2	W2																		9	
60	63	KB	100	88	R2	W2																		4	
63	66	KB	98	85	R2	W2																			
66	69	Kma	100	76	R2	W2																			
69	72	Kma	98	76	R2	W2																		6	
72	75	KB	95	61	R1-2	W2-2																		21	
75	78	KB	100	98	R2-3	W2																			
78	81	Granite	99	75	R3	W2																		2	
81	84	Granite	97	74	R2-3	W2																		8	EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R6-08

HOLE-ID	R6-08	Start Date	07-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 6	End Date	12-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	ChibougamuDrilling	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688961	Core Size	PQ	District	
Northing	5855697	Length (m)	231	Geologist	B. Lucas
Elevation	490	Azimuth	0	Date Logged	12-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-90	Logged by	J. Ortega
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose: Delinitation Renard 6 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments:
6m casing left in hole, capped, and plugged
Core boxes
Stored at Emmanuel lake site: 0 BX
Sent Vancouver lab: 126 BX from BX 1 to 126
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter form Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 7.65	**OB** Overburden. Boulders of equigranular medium grained tonalite and quaternary deposits.
7.65 to 231	**KB** Kimberlite breccia. Green colored groundmass kimberlite breccia. Groundmass shows uniform texture and it is non-magnetic with no calcite. Unit shows up to 4 cm long olivine serpentinized and crystalline macrocryst forming 10% to 15% of the unit. Millimetric olivine macrocryst represent >95% of olivine in the unit. Altered and partly digested tonalite and gneiss xenoliths forming 30% to 50% of the core. Xenoliths ranging from 1mm up to 20 cm are sub-angular to sub-rounded. >90% of xenoliths are less than 5 cm long. <40% of the xenoliths are partly digested or show thin reaction rims. From 199m, few larger xenoliths (up to 50 cm long) forming <1% of the unit. A 16 cm long sub-rounded quartzite xenolith is present from 8.33m to 8.49m. Quartzite xenoliths is white to bluish colored. It shows homogeneous texture and a concentric color variation which may indicate reaction with the kimberlitic material. Harzburgite/garnet peridotite nodules are observed at 17.80m (5cm X 4cm long with 2%-5% garnet showing well developed kelyphitic rims) and at 18.54m. Peridotitic mantle nodules are present from 83.10m to 129.78m. At 83.10m a 5cm peridotitic mantle nodule with 5% chrome diopside and traces of pyrite is present. At 96.42m an oval shaped 9cm long peridotitic mantle nodule shows a granular mass of chromite (5mm) and chrome diopside. At 97.30m a 5 cm X 5 cm mantle nodule is present. At 102.17m a 5 cm long peridotitic mantle nodule with 2% garnet (with well developed kelyphitic rims) and traces of chrome diopside is noted. Finally, at 129.78m a 10cm long oval shaped peridotite? nodule shows granular texture. Olivine forms 90% of the nodule. Other minerals has been replaced by calcite and minor pyrite. Orange-brown patches (2%) are also present. However this nodule shows similar texture and composition as the kma dyke described from 164.87m to 165.66m. At 29.90m, narrow calcite rich veins oriented at 90° to the core axis. Narrow up to 1 cm wide silica veinlets whenever present form up to 2 percent of the core (e.g. from 18.54m to 20.50m, from 30m to

41.72m and from 47.30m to 54m). The veinlets orientation is parallel to the core axis. From 36m strong silica veining with hydrothermal breccia texture (kb fragments) is observed. Some of the fracture surfaces show quartz+sericite veinlets (faulting related?).

Kma autoliths are present showing similarities between them. From 53.8m to 138.54m, 95% of Kma autoliths show a calcite rich brown colored matrix and 15% of millimetric olivine macrocryst. (e.g. at 53.8m (10 cm long kma autolith), 69.20m (8 cm long), 80.60m (7 cm long), 82.46m (10 cm long), 83.00m, 83.85m (kma autolith containing a partly digested and strongly altered 5 cm long xenolith), 89.63m (7 cm long autolith), 91.65m (12 cm long), 95.48m, 104.28m (with pyrite replacing olivine), 105.68m (with traces of pyrite), 107.93m (5 cm long) and 110.81m). The last autolith showing this characteristics is observed at 138.54m (24 cm long kma autolith).

A fine grained KB autolith is present at 147.18m. It is a 7 cm long autolith showing 2% of olivine macrocryst and 40% of millimetric tonalite and gneiss xenoliths. KB autoliths showing similar green calcite-rich groundmass and 2%-5% olivine macrocryst are also observed at 163.70m (15 cm long), 165.48m, 181.20m (12 cm long, with 10% of country rock xenoliths up to 2 cm long), 182m (round shaped 11 cm diameter with traces of pyrite), 191.30m (15 cm long with 10% of country rock xenoliths), 200.75m, 204.53m (with a 4 cm long xenolith), 215.60m, 215.80m, 219.36m (two 13 cm long KB autoliths with up to 5% country rock xenoliths), 223.74m and 226.07m.

At 153.70m a 10cm X 10cm kma autolith shows 5% to 10% olivine macrocryst and a green-light gray calcite-rich non-magnetic groundmass with traces of pyrite. From this point (153.70m), similar composition and texture +/- pyrite autoliths are observed at 153.61m, 154m and are fairly common (forming 1%-2% of the unit) between 160m and 231m. [e.g. 160.10m (traces of pyrite), 160.43m, 160.82m, 161.31m 161.59m, 161.96m, 166.13m, 168.30m 169.18m, 169.60m, 170.15m 174.91m, 176.77m (11 cm long), 178.58m, 182.75m (traces of pyrite), 183.42m (traces of pyrite), 190.30m, 192.45m, 192.55m (15 cm long, traces of pyrite), 193.70m (traces of pyrite), 194.44m, 197.55m, 198.34m, 210.20m (8cm long), 212.70m, 213.94m, 214.03m, 214.09m, 214.55m, 216.20m, 217.20m, 221.93m, 222.19m, 223.14m, 225.47m, 229.43m and 230.90m]. These kma autoliths show similarities with the KB autoliths previously described. At least some of these kma autoliths could be in fact KB autoliths with a low proportion of country rock xenoliths.

NOTE: Same unit as described for R6-06 from 10.99 to 43.45. The unit is homogenous. Xenolith content and characteristics, autoliths nature and source, as well as olivine macrocryst proportion and characteristics remain as described at R6-06 and R6-07. Mantle xenoliths were not observed in previous holes R6-06 and R6-07.

119 - 231m Olivine serpentinized and crystalline macrocryst forming 10% of the unit. Millimetric olivine macrocryst represent >98% of olivine in the sub-interval. Kma autoliths are very common from 119m to 231m. Kma autoliths at least 5 cm long are found in every meter of the core. Kma autoliths may represent 1% to 2% of the core. kma autoliths show two different aspects. Down to 138.54m, 95% Kma autoliths show a calcite rich brown colored matrix and 15% of millimetric olivine macrocryst. From 153.70m, 100% of kma autoliths observed show 5% to 10% olivine macrocryst and a green-light gray calcite-rich non-magnetic groundmass +/- traces of pyrite. KB autoliths are also present in this sub-interval (see main unit description).

164.87—165.7 Kma

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies sill/dyke. Moderately magnetic with abundant disseminated calcite dark brown- black colored groundmass with up to 35% of white spots given the unit a granular texture. Millimetric olivine macrocryst form 2% to 5% of the core. Less than 1% strongly digested millimetnc xenoliths of country rock. Sharp upper contact at 80° to the core axis. Sharp lower contact at 50° to the core axis. From 165.46m to 165.66m kma dyke incorporates kb material including a large tonalite xenolith which represents 50% of the rock.

194.85—196.7 Kma

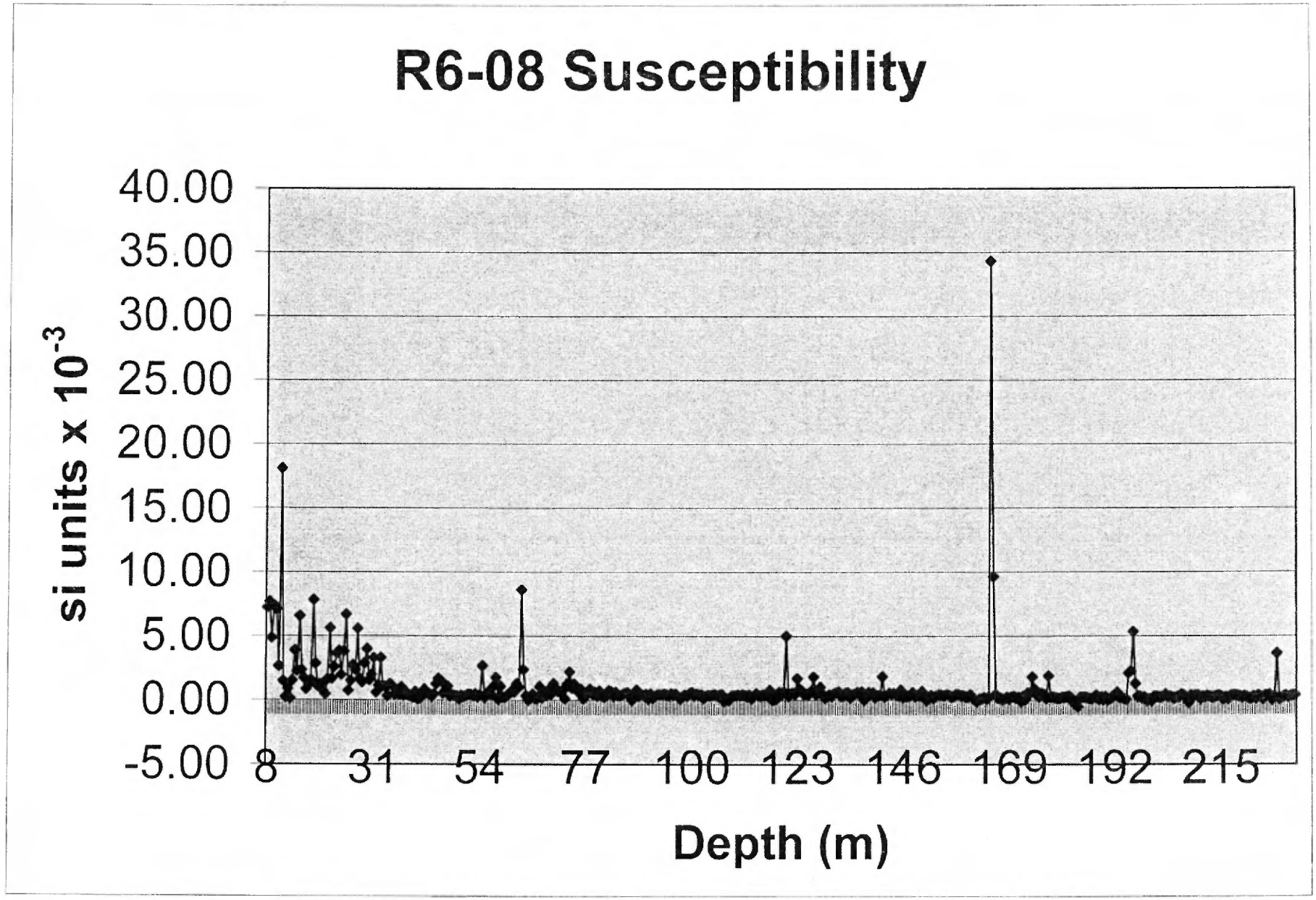
Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies dyke. Moderately magnetic with abundant disseminated calcite dark gray- black colored groundmass. Millimetric olivine macrocryst form 5% of the core. Sharp upper irregular contact almost parallel to

the core axis extending from 194.85m to 195.35m. Sharp lower contact at 10° to the core axis extending from 196.25m to 196.64m.

226.73—227.2 *Kma*

Kimberlite, hypabyssal facies sill/dyke. Moderately magnetic with abundant disseminated calcite dark gray- black colored groundmass. Millimetric olivine macrocryst form 2% to 10% of the core. Sharp upper and lower contacts at 80° to the core axis.

231 **EOH (m)**


R6-08 Susceptibility
40.00
35.00
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
-5.00
si units x 10-3
8
31
54
77
100
123
146
169
192
215
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining

Property: Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-08 Inclination: -90 Azimuth: n/a Logged by: Christian Jalbert, Tech.

Northing: 5855703 Easting: 688964 Date: 08 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	7.65	OB																						
7.65	9	KB	100	31	R2	W2																	26	
9	12	KB	100	52	R2	W2																	17	
12	15	KB	99	35	R2	W3																	38	
15	18	KB	100	50	R2	W2-3																	25	
18	21	KB	93	25	R2	W3																	58	
21	24	KB	99	74	R2	W2																		
24	27	KB	98	76	R2	W2																		
27	30	KB	99	85	R2	W2-3																	17	
30	33	KB	99	46	R2	W3																	18	
33	36	KB	100	39	R2	W3																	27	
36	39	KB	98	56	R2	W3																	30	
39	42	KB	100	50	R2	W3																	60	
42	45	KB	99	66	R2	W2-3																	12	
45	48	KB	100	69	R2	W2-3																	13	
48	51	KB	96	51	R2	W2																	7	
51	54	KB	99	69	R2	W2-3																	26	
54	57	KB	100	52	R2	W2																	24	
57	60	KB	100	50	R2	W2																	50	
60	63	KB	93	71	R2	W2																	4	
63	66	KB	93	24	R2	W2-3																	97	
66	69	KB	82	39	R2	W3																	30	
69	72	KB	93	64	R2	W2																		
72	75	KB	100	52	R2	W2																	22	
75	78	KB	100	38	R2	W2																	39	
78	81	KB	100	72	R2	W2																		
81	84	KB	100	81	R2	W2																		
84	87	KB	100	65	R2	W2																	15	

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining

Property: Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-08 Inclination: -90 Azimuth: n/a Logged by: Christian Jalbert, Tech

Northing: 5855703 Easting: 688964 Date: 08 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gauge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
87	90	KB	100	53	R2	W2																				
90	93	KB	100	92	R2	W2																				
93	96	KB	98	92	R2	W2																				
96	99	KB	100	87	R2	W2																				
99	102	KB	100	89	R2	W2																				
102	105	KB	100	91	R2	W2																				
105	108	KB	100	81	R2	W2																			15	
108	111	KB	100	85	R2	W2																				
111	114	KB	100	77	R2	W2																				
114	117	KB	100	81	R2	W2																				
117	120	KB	99	83	R2	W2																				
120	123	KB	96	87	R2	W2																				
123	126	KB	100	79	R2	W2																				
126	129	KB	100	76	R2	W2																				
129	132	KB	100	87	R2	W2																				
132	135	KB	97	67	R2	W2																			5	
135	138	KB	99	75	R2	W2																				
138	141	KB	100	82	R2	W2																				
141	144	KB	100	91	R2	W2																				
144	147	KB	97	89	R2	W2																				
147	150	KB	100	86	R2	W2																				
150	153	KB	99	85	R2	W2																				
153	156	KB	99	95	R2	W2																				
156	159	KB	100	74	R2	W2																			10	
159	162	KB	100	95	R2	W2																				
162	165	KB	96	92	R2	W2																				
165	168	KB	100	81	R2	W2																				
168	171	KB	98	94	R2	W2																				

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-08 Inclination: -90 Azimuth: n/a Logged by: Christian Jalbert, Tech.

Northing: 5855703 Easting: 688964 Date: 08 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH															Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	Jn			
171	174	KB	100	93	R2	W2																				
174	177	KB	99	95	R2	W2																				
177	180	KB	100	93	R2	W2																				
180	183	KB	100	91	R2	W2																				
183	186	KB	98	92	R2	W2																				
186	189	KB	100	96	R2	W2																				
189	192	KB	98	88	R2	W2																				
192	195	KB	100	90	R2	W2																				
195	198	Kma	100	91	R2	W2																				
198	201	KB	100	92	R2	W2																				
201	204	KB	100	95	R2	W2																				
204	207	KB	98	88	R2	W2																				
207	210	KB	98	71	R2	W2																				
210	213	KB	100	88	R2	W2																			5	
213	216	KB	100	95	R2	W2																				
216	219	KB	100	96	R2	W2																				
219	222	KB	100	97	R2	W2																				
222	225	KB	100	95	R2	W2																				
225	228	KB	97	67	R2	W2																				
228	231	KB	98	86	R2	W2																				EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R6-09

HOLE-ID	R6-09	Start Date	18-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 6	End Date	19-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689060	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5855658	Length (m)	246	Geologist	
Elevation	490	Azimuth	270	Date Logged	19-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 6 and collection additional mini-bulk material.

Comments Casing left in hole, not plugged and capped.
54 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : BX: 1, 2.
Vancouver lab : 52 BX: 3 to 54.
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 9	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits of till with a few granite and gneiss boulders.
9 to 110.4	**GN** Gneiss Fine grained intermediate gneiss with equal amount of coarse grained pegmatite bands up to 2 meters wide and minors proportion of fine grained tonalite. Gneissosity range from 55° to 80° to core axis. The pegmatite is compose of feldspar (with grain up to 2 cm wide), quartz and minor biotite. Scattered small red garnets are noted in the section. The core is broken up down to 34 meters and then more massive for the rest of the interval. The main fractures are at high angle with the core (>70°) and minor fracturing at 45° and 5° to core axis. Disseminated pyrite is noted in some places. A few kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke are observed throughout the interval. They are up to 2,4 meters wide. At 21,70 meters, a 2 cm fault zone at 30° to core axis. At 34,81 meters, small fault at 80° to core axis. The fault is 3,5 cm wide. At 45,20 meters, a 5 cm chunk of chlorite ? And magnetite (35x10-3 SI units). At 45,65 to 45,85 breccia zone. It show only as a grain reduction. Over 1 cm wide. Between 87,0 to 96,78, the country rock is more altered because a the kimberlitic dyke swarn. At 98,76 to 98,80 meters, tonalite brecciated with meager groundmass (5%). The groundmass is compose of plagioclases, quartz and biotite crystals fragments with non kimberlitic fluid. ***21 –21.25 Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 5% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 2 cm wide. Xenoliths make 10% of the core, sub-rounded to sub-angular tonalite and gneiss up to 5 cm wide. The xenoliths are altered and show reaction with the magma. The groundmass is grayish brown, non magnetic with common calcite. Contacts are at 65° to core axis.

22.2 – 22.6 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make <10% of the core, sub-rounded and < 0,5 cm wide. One Cr-diopside is noted in one of the olivine macrocrysts. Only a few xenoliths are noted in the dyke, They are sub-angular tonalite and gneiss and up to 1 cm wide. The groundmass is dark gray, non magnetic with common calcite. The upper sharp contact at 60° to core axis and lower contact at 45° to core axis. Lower contact is sheared 1 cm wide.

23.76 – 25.57 Bx

Gneiss and pegmatite with meager breccias. The groundmass is compose of fine grains of quartz-feldspar-plagioclase crystal in small fractures (1-3 mm). It is brecciation between two hypabyssal dyke. The fractures do not have any given orientation.

27.86 – 28.46 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the core, sub-rounded to elongate and <1 cm wide. The olivine are altered to a black color except for the middle were the olivine are bleu and hard.

Xenoliths make less than 3% of the core, sub-rounded tonalite up to 2 cm wide. The xenoliths show reaction with the magma (green feldspar).

The groundmass is dark gray, non magnetic (1,5x10-3 SI units) with abundant calcite. Upper contact is broken but at 55° to core axis. Lower sharp contact at 30° to core axis.

34.98 – 37.3 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide.

Xenoliths make less than 1%, sub-rounded pegmatite and gneiss up to 2 cm wide. The clasts show reaction with the magma and sometimes are partly digested.

The groundmass is dark gray, highly magnetic (up to 90x10-3 SI units) with 20% of calcite. Sharp upper contact at 50° to core axis. Lower contact at 70° to core axis. 1 to 2% of 1-2 mm wide quartz-calcite veins at 60° to core axis. In the nodule and in some olivine, small micro veins of magnetite-pyrrhotite associated with the quartz-calcite veins.

At 36,85 mantle nodule ultramafic with 8 pyropes (only kelyphitic alteration left except for one with silica in the middle) up to 5 mm wide.

51.87 – 52.24 Bx

Breccia
Pegmatite brecciated with meager groundmass (2-3%). The groundmass is compose of plagioclase, quartz and biotite crystals fragments with non kimberlitic fluid.

57.76 – 58.43 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts form 10 to 15% of the core, sub-rounded and small (< 0,5 cm wide).

A few xenoliths are scattered in the dyke, sub-rounded gneiss and tonalite up to 3 cm wide.

The groundmass is non magnetic (0,7x10-3 SI units) with 1-35% calcite. Sharp

upper contact is at 70° to core axis. Lower contacts is a fault zone at 65° to core axis, 8 cm wide and highly sericitised and chloritised. Trace of pyrite is noted in the groundmass. Trace of micro-veins of quartz-clacite at high angle with the core axis.

74.31–74.56 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10-15% of the core, sub-rounded and < 0,5 cm wide.

Xenoliths make 5% of the core, sub-rounded gneiss and tonalite up to 2 cm wide. A good proportion of small clasts fragments < 0,5 cm are noted and show reaction with the magma. Upper contacts at 80° to core axis and lower contact at 90° to core axis.

The groundmass is dark gray, non magnetic with common calcite.

79.15–81 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the core, sub-rounded and < 0,5 cm wide.

Xenoliths form 5% of the core, rounded to sub-angular gneiss and tonalite and up to 5 cm wide. Even the big xenoliths show strong reaction with the magma (green feldspar). One autoliths of hypabyssal faicies is noted and 1 cm wide.

The groundmass is gray, weakly magnetic (up to 25x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. Upper contact is a 7 cm gauge fault at 60° to core axis. Sharp lower contacts at 80° to core axis.

85.64–85.68 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 0,5 cm wide and sub-rounded. A few small xenoliths (0,1 to 0,3 cm) are noted. The groundmass is dark gray, non magnetic with common calcite. Sharp contacts at 70° to core axis.

91.14–91.2 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the core, sub-rounded and small (<0,5 cm wide). The groundmass is dark gray, non magnetic with common calcite. Sharp contacts at 70° to core axis.

92.63–93.25 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% to 20% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1,5 cm wide.

Xenoliths make less than 5% of the core, sub-rounded gneiss and tonalite up to 3 cm wide. They show reaction with the magma (green feldspar).

The groundmass is dark green, magnetic (up to 40x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. Upper sharp contact at 80° to core axis. Lower contact with a kimberlitic dyke at 50° to core axis.

93.25–93.74 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 0,5 cm wide. There is no xenoliths. The groundmass is dark green, magnetic (up to 50x10-3 SI units). In the groundmass there is 10-15% of disseminated 0,5 to 1 mm wide calcite grains that give a spotted white texture. Sharp lower contact at 80° to core axis with injection of Kma over a 10 cm section. A small 3 mm wide calcite-quartz veins near the lower contacts.

95–95.11 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 75% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide. Practically all of the grains are touching. The groundmass is dark green, non magnetic with less than 5% calcite (weak reaction

with HCL). Upper contact at 50« and lower at 60° to core axis. 2 quartz-calcite veins 2 mm wide at the lower contact.

95.43—96.2 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 20 to 25%% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide. There is one olivine up to 3 cm wide and 5 cm long. The groundmass is black, highly magnetic (up to 100x10-3 SI units) with 10% calcite. Sharp contacts at 50° to core axis. Quartz-calcite veins up to 4 mm wide cut the dyke at 35° to core axis.

96.41—96.78 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make up to 10% of the core, sub-rounded and less than 0,5 cm wide. Xenoliths make 2-5% of the core, sub-rounded gneiss and tonalite up to 4 cm wide. The xenoliths are showing reaction with the magma, they are all altered to a green color. The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (up to 27x10-3 SI units) with abundant calcite. Sharp contacts at 65° to core axis.

110 to 179.4 KB

110.38 - 132m Kimberlite breccia, TKB
Xenoliths content is variable and make from 20% up to 70% of the core (average 40%), sub-rounded to angular gneiss and granitoid with a good variation in the clasts size from 1 mm up to 15 cm wide. A few scattered blocs from 30 to 60 cm are floating in the section. The small crystals fragments (clast size of 1 to 2 mm) are compose of feldspar, quartz, plagioclase and biotite. The xenoliths are showing some reaction with the magma (altered to a green color feldspar and plagioclase). From 110,38 to 129,0 the xenoliths composition is 75% granitoid and 25% gneiss and then 75% gneiss and 25% granitoid for the rest of the interval. Autoliths of hypabyssal and a small proportion of TKB, make 1-5% of the core, rounded and up to 14 cm wide. A good proportion of small (<1 cm) autoliths could be relic of first generation brown groundmass around xenoliths or cored autoliths.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 5 to 10% of the core, sub-rounded and < 1 cm wide.

The groundmass is green to bluish green, non magnetic (up to 3x10-3 SI units) with no calcite. First generation brown groundmass is still visible in some places.

Mantle nodule at 116,15 meters, 6 cm wide with a few pyrope and green alteration (Cr-diopside ?).

At 121,50 gauge fault, 10 cm wide at 45° to core axis.

At 128,20 there is a 35 cm wide hypabyssal facies autolith showing strong reaction with the magma (lower boundary partly digested and alteration in the autolith).

At 131,15 gauge fault at 40« to core axis and 5 cm wide.

132 - 179.4m Same unit as above but the groundmass is light green and the proportion of big xenoliths (> 15 cm) is lower. Some of the autoliths have been partly eaten by the magma. The xenoliths form only 40 to 50% of the core. The proportion of xenoliths is higher near the lower contact.

From 173,50 to 174,0 meters, fine grain kimberlite breccias unit cutting the main units at 5° to core axis. The fine grain breccia is 5 cm wide.

From 158,75 to 158,90 the core as been remove and put in the library box for the identification of a possible sedimentary xenolith.

From 179,50 to 179,60, small altered granite dyke at 45° to core axis.

Between 159,0 and 162,0 there is 40 cm of core missing.

176.96—179.4 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
The dyke is sheared at 40° to core axis with a 3 cm gauge fault at the upper contact. The dyke is also altered and some pyrite noted is the groundmass. There are two different dyke, the first one is 6 cm wide and it is at the upper contact with the gauge fault.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the core, sub-rounded and small.

Xenoliths make 3 to 5% of the core, sub-rounded tonalite and gneiss up to 10 cm wide. They are showing strong reaction with the magma and some of the xenoliths are partly digested. One hazburgite nodule is noted and 1 cm wide.

The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (up to 30x10-3 SI units) with common calcite. The dyke has brecciated the tonalite over 10 cm at the contacts. A few quartz-calcite veins are noted and at 40° to core axis.

From 178,55 to 178,70 the core has been remove and put in the library box for the identification of a possible sedimentary xenolith.

179 to 246 GN

Gneiss

Fine grained intermediate gneiss with equal amount of coarse grained pegmatite bands up to 2 meters wide and minors proportion of fine grained tonalite. Gneissosity is at 80° to core axis. The pegmatite is compose of feldspar (with grain up to 2 cm wide), quartz and minor biotite. Scattered small red garnets are noted in the section. The core massive and the main fractures are at high angle with the core (>45°). The pegmatite is lightly hematised.

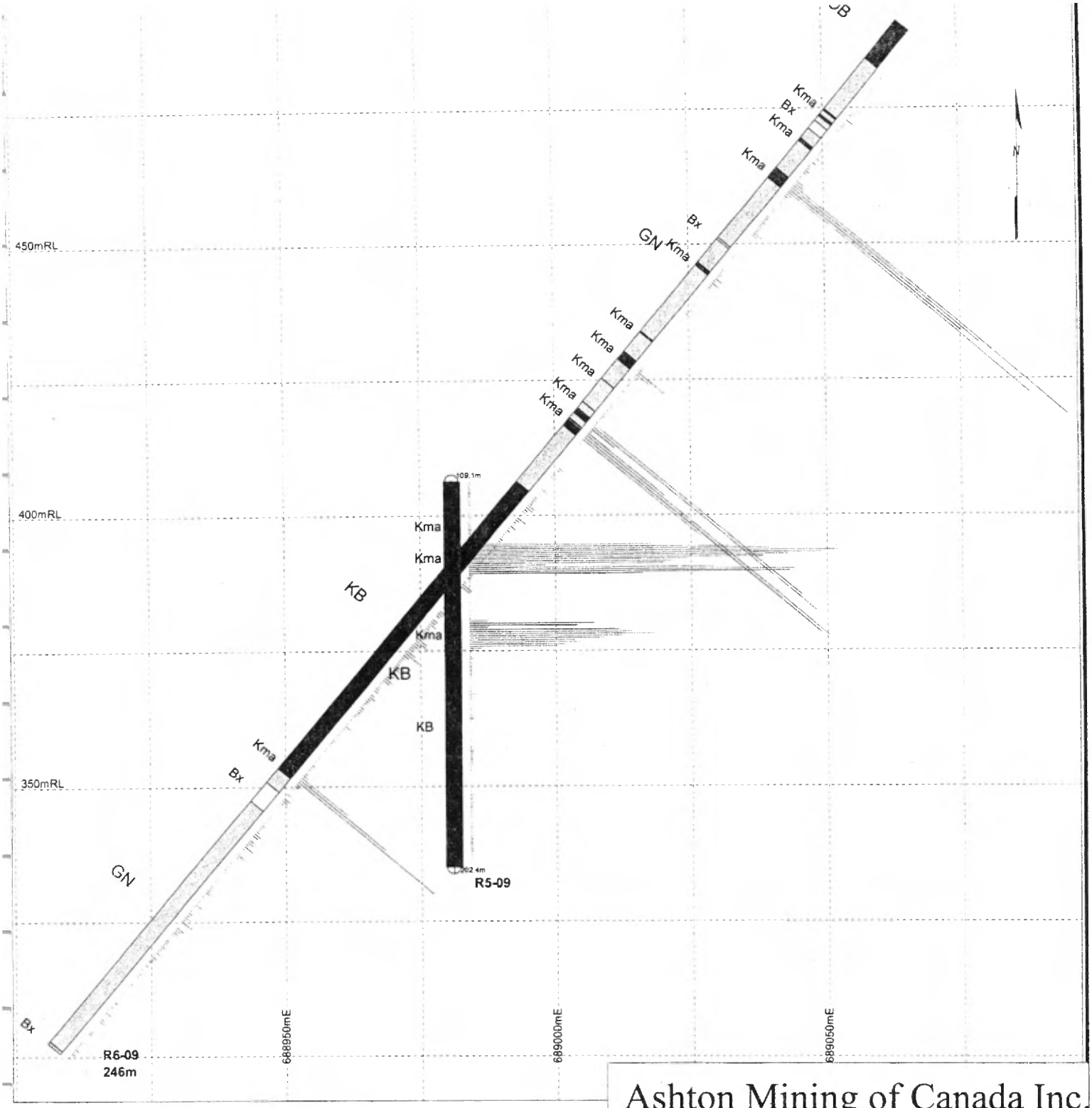
182.75—187.3 Bx

Country rock breccia
Gneiss and pegmatite with meager breccia. The groundmass is compose of fine grains of quartz-feldspar-plagioclase crystal in small fractures (0,1 to 5 cm). The fractures are at 40° to core axis.

245.4—245.4 Bx

Country rock breccia
Small breccia zone 2 cm wide and cutting the pegmatite at 70° to core axis. The groundmass is compose of fine grains of quartz-feldspar-plagioclase crystal.

246 EOH (m)



Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

R6-09
Drill Sections with Susceptibility

(Looking North Along Line 5855660mN)

June 3, 2003

Author: CM

Office: Van

Proj: UTM18 NAD27

20 0 20 40

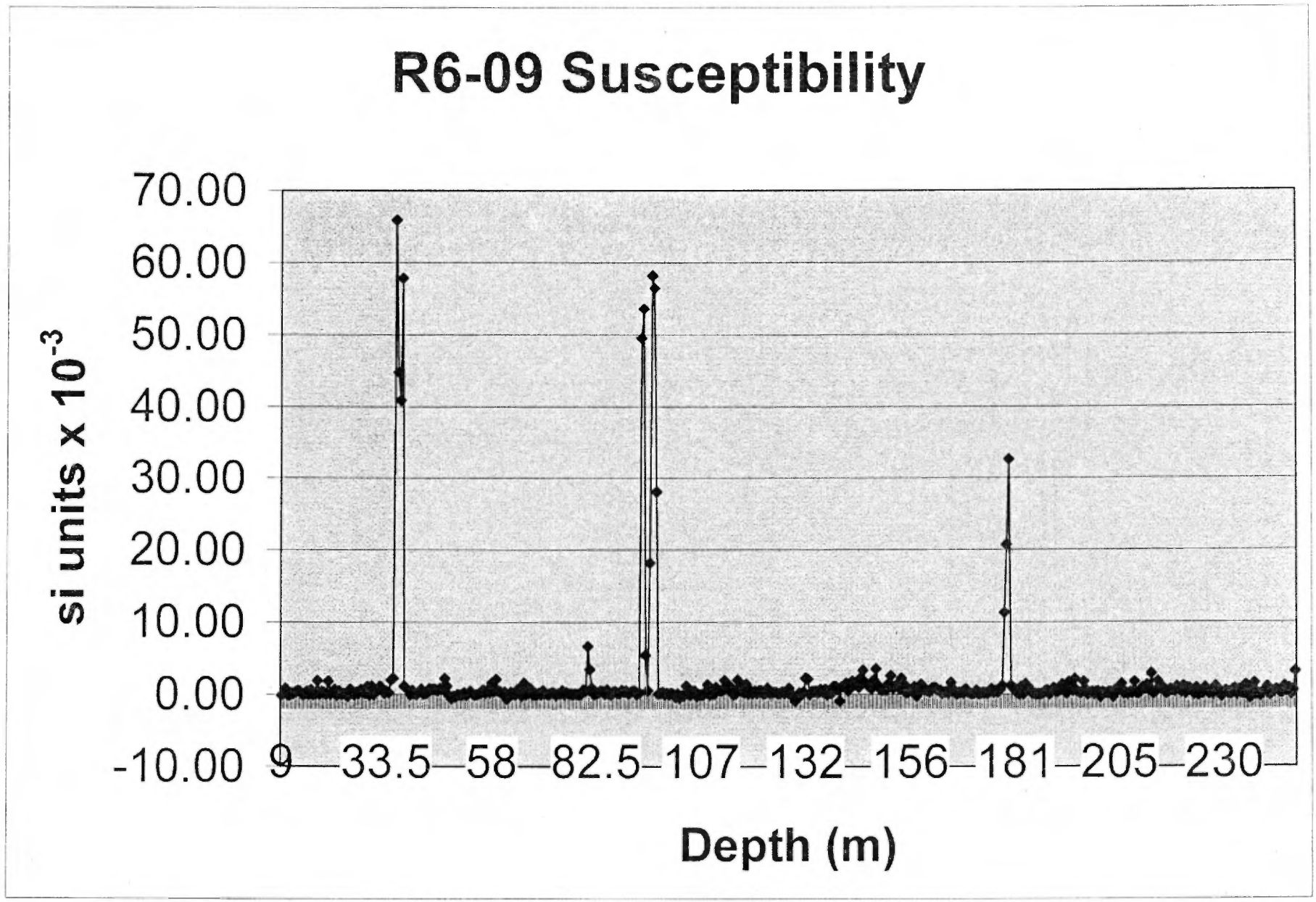
Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\

Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite


R6-09 Susceptibility
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
-10.00
si units x 10-3
9
33.5
58
82.5
107
132
156
181
205
230
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-09 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 268 true Logged by: JF Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855660 Easting: 689065 Date: 18 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	9	OB																						
9	12	GN	93	56	R3	W2																	5	
12	15	GN	96	51	R3	W2																	18	
15	18	GN-GR	100	91	R3-4	W2																		
18	21	GN	100	50	R3	W2																	15	
21	24	GN	100	37	R3	W2																	37	
24	27	GN	100	63	R3	W2																	8	
27	30	GR-GN	100	60	R2-3	W2																	16	
30	33	GN	100	48	R3	W2																	11	
33	36	GN-Kma	100	63	R2-3	W2																		
36	39	GN-Kma	100	74	R2-3	W2																	7	
39	42	GR	100	90	R4	W2																		
42	45	GN	100	84	R3	W2																		
45	48	GN	100	85	R3	W2																		
48	51	GN-GR	97	85	R3-4	W2																		
51	54	GN-GR	100	66	R3-4	W2																		
54	57	GN-GR	100	86	R3-4	W2																		
57	60	GN	99	89	R3	W2																		
60	63	GN	100	89	R3	W2																		
63	66	GN	100	92	R3-4	W2																		
66	69	GN	97	98	R4	W2																		
69	72	GN	100	93	R3	W2																		
72	75	GN	100	91	R3	W2																		
75	78	GN	100	87	R3	W2																		
78	81	GN-Kma	100	90	R2-3	W2																		
81	84	GN	100	87	R3	W2																	10	
84	87	GN	100	89	R3	W2																	5	
87	90	GN	100	64	R3	W2																	5	

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-09 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 268 true Logged by: JF Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855660 Easting: 689065 Date: 18 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
90	93	GN	100	85	R3	W2																				
93	96	GR-Kma	100	94	R2-2	W2																				
96	99	GR-Kma	100	81	R2-3	W2																				
99	102	GR	100	83	R4	W2																				
102	105	GN	100	91	R3	W2																				
105	108	GR	100	82	R4	W2																				
108	111	GR-KB	100	81	R2-4	W2																				
111	114	KB	100	86	R2	W2																				
114	117	KB	100	95	R2	W2																				
117	120	KB	100	81	R3	W2																				
120	123	KB	99	75	R3	W2																			5	
123	126	KB	94	77	R3	W2																				
126	129	KB	99	88	R3	W2																				
129	132	KB	100	63	R3	W2																				
132	135	KB	98	90	R3	W2																				
135	138	KB	99	88	R3	W2																				
138	141	KB	100	100	R3	W2																				
141	144	KB	100	96	R3	W2																			7	
144	147	KB	100	100	R3	W2																				
147	150	KB	100	93	R3	W2																				
150	153	KB	99	95	R3	W2																				
153	156	KB	97	91	R3	W2																				
156	159	KB	100	95	R3	W2																				
159	162	KB	87	79	R3	W2																				40 cm lost core
162	165	KB	100	100	R3	W2																				
165	168	KB	100	100	R3	W2																				
168	171	KB	100	94	R3	W2																				

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-09 Inclination: -50 Azimuth: 268 true Logged by: JF Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855660 Easting: 689065 Date: 18 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
171	174	KB	100	81	R3	W2																				
174	177	KB	99	97	R3	W2																				
177	180	KB	100	71	R3	W2																				
180	183	GN	100	90	R3	W2																				
183	186	GN	100	95	R3	W2																				
186	189	GN	100	90	R3	W2																				
189	192	GN	100	100	R3	W2																				
192	195	GN	100	97	R3	W2																				
195	198	GN	99	99	R3	W2																				
198	201	GN	100	100	R3	W2																				
201	204	GN	100	93	R3	W2																				
204	207	GR-GN	99	93	R3-4	W2																				
207	210	GR-GN	100	92	R3-4	W2																				
210	213	GN	100	85	R3	W2																				
213	216	GN	99	99	R3	W2																				
216	219	GN	100	100	R3	W2																				
219	222	GN	100	98	R3	W2																				
222	225	GN	99	99	R3	W2																				
225	228	GN	100	97	R3	W2																				
228	231	GN	100	100	R3	W2																				
231	234	GN	100	100	R3	W2																				
234	237	GN	98	98	R3	W2																				
237	240	GN	100	100	R3	W2																				
240	243	GN	100	99	R3	W2																				
243	246	GN	100	84	R3	W2																				EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R6-10

HOLE-ID	**R6-10**	*Start Date*		*Claim Name*	
Anomaly	Renard 6	*End Date*		*Tag #*	
Property		*Contractor*	ChibogamouDrilling	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688958	*Core Size*	PQ	*District*	
Northing	5855733	*Length (m)*	294	*Geologist*	
Elevation	490	*Azimuth*	0	*Date Logged*	23-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	*Dip*	-90	*Logged by*	D. Skelton
Mapsheet	033A16				
Purpose	To collect material for DMS processing.				
Comments	7.5m casing left, capped and plugged at 20m All boxes sent to vancouver: BX1 to BX161				

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 to 7.5	**OB** sand and boulders. No recovery.
7.5 to 149.2	**KB** 7.5 - 66m Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. The unit is drk grey/green in colour, the green is imparted by the altered xenoliths present. Xenoliths comprise 25%-35% of the rock and range in size from <0.5mm to 20cm (very rare xenoliths >50cm were present). The xenoliths >1cm represent approximately 20% of the population and are typically medium to coarse grained tonalite and gneiss. The large xenoliths are rounded to sub-rounded and may or may not display reaction rims. The xenoliths <1cm are rounded to sub-angular and may be fine grained fragments of gneiss or digested tonalite(?), however alteration has erased the original textures. Light greenish-white reaction rims are ubiquitous on the smaller xenoliths and totally replace the <0.2mm size fraction. Hypabyssal kimberlite xenoliths were commonly observed throughout the core (<1% of xenoliths). The kimberlite xenoliths can be up to 10cm and are black with black olivine macrocrysts (no crustal component). Xenolith orientation is completely random. Rounded, often elongate olivine macrocrysts constitute 15%-20% of the rock. The macrocrysts are black and completely serpentinized, ranging in size from <0.5mm to 1.5 cm. The matrix is a fine grained mix of carbonate and grey-brown serpentine. The Kb does not react to HCL but the Kma xenoliths react moderately. Core recovery is close to 100% and core is generally competent. 66 - 72m Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Same description as 0m-66m except the whitish-green reaction rims on the smaller xenoliths are less prominent. Alteration is still pervasive. 72 - 96m Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Same as 0m-66m. 96 - 103m Medium grained kimberlite breccia. The description is very similar to 66m to 72m (the unit with no reaction rims on the xenoliths) only more matrix is present. The unit is brownish green in colour - with the matrix comprising up to 60%. Fewer xenoliths are also present (15%-20%), particularly in the - 0.5cm size fraction. None of the smaller xenoliths exhibit reaction rims. Olivine macrocrysts represent 10%-20% and are either altered to a black material or are partially altered and light green in colour. There appears to be a greater percentage of <2mm macrocrysts than in previous sections (although they may more easily seen in this unit) . No Kma dyke xenoliths were observed. The upper and lower contacts are gradational.

103 - 149m Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. The kimberlite is greenish black in colour, the matrix being black or dark grey. Overall, this unit appears darker in colour than the units above and the xenolith are not as well defined (less contrast with the matrix). Gneissic and tonalitic xenoliths comprise 25%-35% of the rock. Xenoliths can be up to 30cm but are typically 0.5 to 1.5 cm and rounded to angular. One 7cm quartzite clasts was observed at 108.2m. No reaction rims were observed on the xenoliths. Kma dyke xenoliths were not observed. Olivine macrocrysts represent 20%-25% of the rock and can be either altered and black/dark green or partly fresh and translucent light green. The fresh grains are typically large and shattered internally. Macrocrysts are generally rounded rather than elongate. The matrix is 50%-60% and is very dark grey when wet and brownish light green when dry. Matrix material consists of very fine grained carbonate and serpentine. Core recovery close to 100% and rarely broken.

23--23.9 ***Unknown***

Open seam - rubble or sand?

91.1--91.2 ***Unknown***

Proterozoic sedimentary xenolith. Quartzite.

129.75--131.1 ***Kma***

A thin hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. The unit may be a xenolith (the contacts are not distinct).

147.38--149.2 ***KB***

The sub-unit contains abundant, green coloured olivine macrocrysts and fewer xenoliths. The upper contact is gradational over 1m and the lower contact with the dyke is sharp.

149 to 150.5 **Kma**

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. Black coloured, macrocrystic kimberlite with approximately 70% olivine macrocrysts. There appears to be 2 populations of olivine: 20% >0.5 cm and 80% <1mm. The matrix consists of carbonate, serpentine and fine grained, rounded olivine grains. Olivine is altered to black or light green serpentine. Xenoliths are very rare. The rock reacts strongly to HCL and is highly magnetic. The upper and lower contacts are sharp and at 25 degrees to the core axis.

151 to 165.8 **KB**

Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Same as 102.56m to 149.48m.

166 to 167 **Kma**

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. Same as 149.18m to 150.54m.

167 to 212.2 **KB**

Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. The unit is very coarse grained consisting of 50% to 75% country rock xenoliths and associated dissagregated xenocrysts. The country rock xenoliths are coarse grained tonalite and gneiss ranging in size from >1m to 0.5 cm. The tonalite is rounded to sub-angular and hematite stained beyond 177m (see sub-unit). Many individual crystals of white fledspar and quartz have been liberated from the coarse grained igneous xenoliths. Feldspar grains are euhedral to subhedral and range in size from 1mm to 2cm. Gneissic xenoliths tend to be fine grained and rounded and are generally >0.5cm<6cm (a few larger zxenoliths are present). The gneiss and tonalite lithologies are present in roughly equal proportions. Macrocrystic kimberlite autoliths(1%?) were observed throughout the unit up to 15cm in size. The xenoliths react strongly to acid and contain rounded, whitish olivine macrocrysts. Rounded, olivine macrocrysts up to 10% are present throughout the core. The macrocrysts are serpentinized and display a black or green colour. The matrix consists of light green/brown serpentine and whitish carabonate mixed with very fine grained crustal material and small olivine macrocrysts(?). No HCL reaction. The unit is non-magnetic with the exception of the Kma xenoliths. Core recovery is 100% - never broken.

166.98--176.9 ***KB***

The unit does not contain hematite stained xenolithic material. The contact is sharp.

176.9--177.1 ***Kma***

Irregular 2cm hypabyssal kimberlite dyke with serpentinized

212 to 213.5 **Kma**

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. Same as 149.18m to 150.54m.

214 to 232 **KB**

Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Same as 166.98m to 212.15.

226.3 – 226.6 ***Kma***

Narrow hypabyssal kimberlite dyke.

232 to 294 **KB**

232 - 261m Medium grained kimberlite breccia with a few xenoliths up to 20cm. Same as 95.86m to 102.56m except the matrix is more grey-green than brown, the matrix reacts mildly to HCL and the olivine macrocrysts can be either completely serpentinized or fresh. The unit is also slightly magnetic with mag susc readings from 10-15 x 10-3 SI units. The rock appears less altered than the medium grained breccia near the surface. The upper contact is gradational and the lower contact is sharp.

261 - 292.3m Coarse grained kimberlite breccia. Same as 166.98m to 212.15m (no hematite stained tonalite).

292.3 - 294m Medium grained kimberlite breccia. The unit has the apperance of a hypabyssal macrocrystic kimberlite with gneissic xenoliths up to 2cm. The xenoliths represent 10%-15%. There are few crustal xenocrysts as seen in the unit above. Rounded olivine macrocrysts represent an additional 10%-15%. Olivine is up to 1cm with a smaller population in the matrix. The matrix is carbonte and serpentine, strong reaction to HCL. The contact is not sharp.

251.45 – 251.6 ***Unknown***

A 10cm harzburgite nodule with three 1cm garnet grains and 2 chrome diopside grains in strained, medium-fine grained olivine.

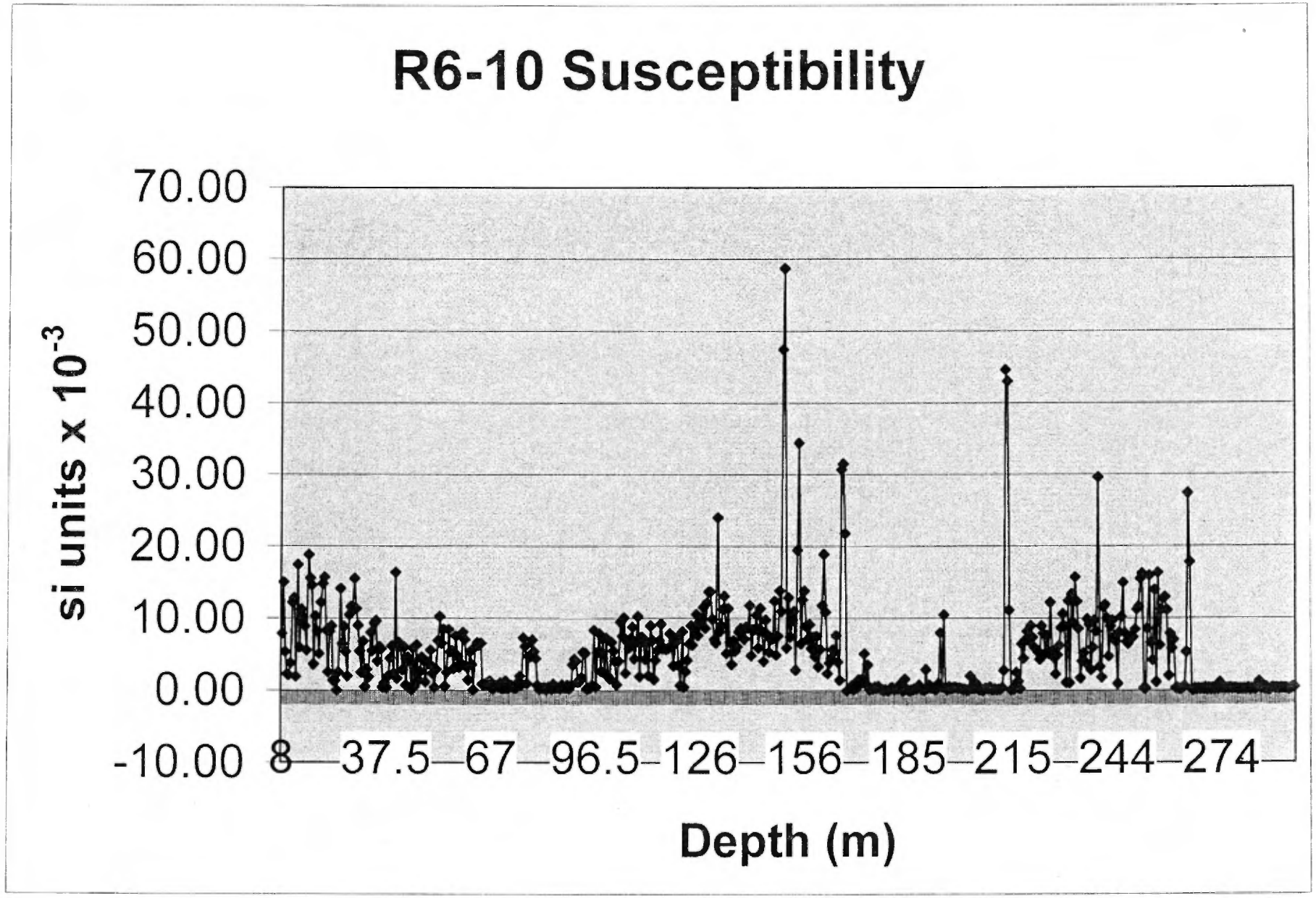
263.5 – 264.7 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke. Contacts are irregular and at a low angle to the core axis.

267 – 268.7 ***KB***

Medium grained kimberlite breccia with fewer xenoliths. Reaction rims were observed on many of the smaller fragments.

294 **EOH (m)**


R6-10 Susceptibility
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
-10.00
si units x 10-3
8
37.5
67
96.5
126
156
185
215
244
274
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-10 Inclination: -90 Azimuth: n/a Logged by: JF Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855740 Easting: 688964 Date: 19 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	7.7	OB																						
7.7	9	KB	100	78	R2	W2																		
9	12	KB	100	65	R2	W2																	13	
12	15	KB	100	78	R2	W2																		
15	18	KB	100	44	R2	W2																	13	
18	21	KB	100	79	R2	W2																	9	
21	24	KB	79	27	R2	W2																	21	
24	27	KB	99	88	R2	W2																		
27	30	KB	98	84	R2	W2																		
30	33	KB	100	75	R2	W2																	33	
33	36	KB	98	70	R2	W2																		
36	39	KB	100	64	R2	W2																		
39	42	KB	100	69	R2	W2																		
42	45	KB	95	73	R2	W2																		
45	48	KB	100	95	R2	W2																		
48	51	KB	93	77	R2	W2																	7	
51	54	KB	99	92	R2	W2																		
54	57	KB	97	94	R2	W2																		
57	60	KB	100	91	R2	W2																		
60	63	KB	99	87	R2	W2																		
63	66	KB	98	85	R2	W2																		
66	69	KB	96	65	R2	W2																		
69	72	KB	100	85	R2	W2																		
72	75	KB	100	78	R2	W2																		
75	78	KB	100	89	R2	W2																		
78	81	KB	100	95	R2	W2																		
81	84	KB	100	88	R2	W2																		
84	87	KB	100	66	R2	W2																		

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-10 Inclination: -90 Azimuth: n/a Logged by: JF Desmeules, Tech

Northing: 5855740 Easting: 688964 Date: 19 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
87	90	KB	100	91	R2	W2																		5		
90	93	KB	97	75	R2	W2																				
93	96	KB	98	94	R2	W2																				
96	99	KB	100	79	R2	W2																				
99	102	KB	100	97	R2	W2																				
102	105	KB	100	96	R2	W2																				
105	108	KB	100	92	R2	W2																				
108	111	KB	99	99	R2	W2																				
111	114	KB	100	85	R2	W2																				
114	117	KB	98	87	R2	W2																				
117	120	KB	99	66	R2	W2																				
120	123	KB	100	92	R2	W2																				
123	126	KB	97	97	R2	W2																				
126	129	KB	100	96	R2	W2																				
129	132	KB	98	84	R2	W2																				
132	135	KB	100	93	R2	W2																				
135	138	KB	100	83	R2	W2																				
138	141	KB	100	85	R2	W2																				
141	144	KB	100	94	R2	W2																				
144	147	KB	96	73	R2	W2																				
147	150	KB-Kma	100	86	R2	W2																				
150	153	KB-Kma	95	55	R2	W2																		8		
153	156	KB	100	39	R2	W2																		49		
156	159	KB	100	67	R2	W2																				
159	162	KB	100	49	R2	W2																		15		
162	165	KB	97	86	R2	W2																				
165	168	KB-Kma	100	74	R1-2	W2																				

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining

Property: Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-10 | Inclination: -90 | Azimuth: n/a | Logged by: JF Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855740 | Easting: 688964 | Date: 19 Apr 03 | JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																		Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
168	171	KB	96	89	R2	W2																				
171	174	KB	100	90	R2	W2																				
174	177	KB	100	84	R2	W2																				
177	180	KB	100	96	R2	W2																				
180	183	KB	99	99	R2	W2																				
183	186	KB	100	88	R2	W2																				
186	189	KB	98	96	R2	W2																				
189	192	KB	100	85	R2	W2																				
192	195	KB	100	94	R2	W2																				
195	198	KB	96	96	R2	W2																				
198	201	KB	100	94	R2	W2																				
201	204	KB	99	99	R2	W2																				
204	207	KB	97	97	R2	W2																				
207	210	KB	100	95	R2	W2																				
210	213	KB	99	95	R2	W2																				
213	216	KB	100	95	R2	W2																				
216	219	KB	100	92	R2	W2																				
219	222	KB	98	83	R2	W2																				
222	225	KB	98	98	R2	W2																				
225	228	KB	100	72	R2	W2																				
228	231	KB	99	99	R2	W2																				
231	234	KB	99	85	R2	W2																				
234	237	KB	98	89	R2	W2																				
237	240	KB	100	86	R2	W2																				
240	243	KB	100	96	R2	W2																				
243	246	KB	100	90	R2	W2																				
246	249	KB	94	83	R2	W2																				
249	252	KB	96	89	R2	W2																				

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining

Property: Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R6-10 Inclination: -90 Azimuth: n/a Logged by: JF Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855740 Easting: 688964 Date: 19 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
252	255	KB	100	76	R2	W2																				
255	258	KB	100	100	R2	W2																				
258	261	KB	92	88	R2	W2																				
261	264	KB	100	92	R2	W2																				
264	267	KB	100	74	R2	W2																				
267	270	KB	97	89	R2	W2																				
270	273	KB	100	87	R2	W2																				
273	276	KB	95	71	R2	W2																				
276	279	KB	100	65	R2	W2																			22	
279	282	KB	98	88	R2	W2																				
282	285	KB	100	75	R2	W2																				
285	288	KB	100	70	R2	W2																			15	
288	291	KB	100	84	R2	W2																				
291	294	KB	99	72	R2	W2																			30	EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for 85132-01

HOLE-ID	**85132-01**	*Province*	Quebec	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly No	85132	*Start Date*		*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*End Date*	19-Sep-02	*JV*	SOQUEM INC.
Easting	689013	*Contractor*	Forages Chibougama	*District*	
Northing	5855377	*Core Size*	NQ	*Geologist*	
Elevation	490	*Length (m)*	144	*Date Logged*	19-Sep-02
UTM Zone	18	*Azimuth*	88	*Logged by*	Tyson Birkett, Eng.
Mapsheet	33A/16	*Dip*	-50		
Purpose	to test magnetic portion of anomaly 85132				
Comments	casing left in hole (could not be pulled); very blocky drilling				

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 – 15.5	**OB** Quaternary deposits, till with blocks and boulders of gray gneiss and granite
15.5 – 39.3	**GN** Gray gneiss, plagioclase biotite hornblende quartz, cut by dykes of coarse to fine grained granite. Gneissosity is at 20 to 30 degrees to the core axis. Main granite dykes are 24.0 to 25.0; 25.5 to 25.9; 28.0 to 28.6; 36.9 to 37.4 m. The dykes are non-metamorphosed, non-deformed. 31.85 to 32.45 m kimberlite, dyke, hypabyssal facies, uniform textured groundmass with possible traces of incipient segregation texture. Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts 0.5 to 1 cm form 15 % of the rock in an olive-green groundmass with abundant disseminated calcite. Traces of pyrope garnet with kelyphite rim. 32.45 to 33.20 brecciated gray gneiss with about 10 % kimberlite matrix, green to brown, no calcite
39.3 – 45.5	**GRANITE** Brecciated granite - the granite is non-metamorphosed, massive, fine grained, homogeneous, pale pink with dispersed biotite forming a weak alignment. The granite is cut by numerous irregular breccia zones with granite clasts in a kimberlite matrix. The breccias form about 30 % of the unit, with 15 to 20 % of kimberlite within the breccias. The kimberlite is pale green and has fragments of feldpar crystals dispersed in the matrix. There is common disseminated calcite.
45.5 – 111	**KB** Kimberlite, breccia, probably diatreme with a groundmass medium green to black, no calcite, non-magnetic enclosing 60 % rock fragments and broken crystals. The rock fragments are generally 1 to 2 cm with a few individuals larger to 25 cm and a large gray gneiss clast at 105.4 to 106.3. Macrocrysts of serpentinsed olivine form 10 % of the rock, up to 1 cm long, rounded. There are numerous fragments of hypabyssal facies kimberlite with 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts in a dark gray magnetic groundmass with abundant disseminated calcite. Larger kimberlite autoliths are 48.25 to 49.35; 51.45 to 51.55; 54.7 to 54.8; 57.0 to 57.2; 58.8 to 59.2; 67.0 to 68.0; 77.05 to 77.7; 78.5 to 79.0; 94.6 to 97.1 m. The core is badly broken to small fragments, recovery is often less than 90 %. Nodule of olivine with large relic garnet at

94.7 m.

111 – 121.6 **GN**

Gray gneiss, plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, garnet, fine grained.

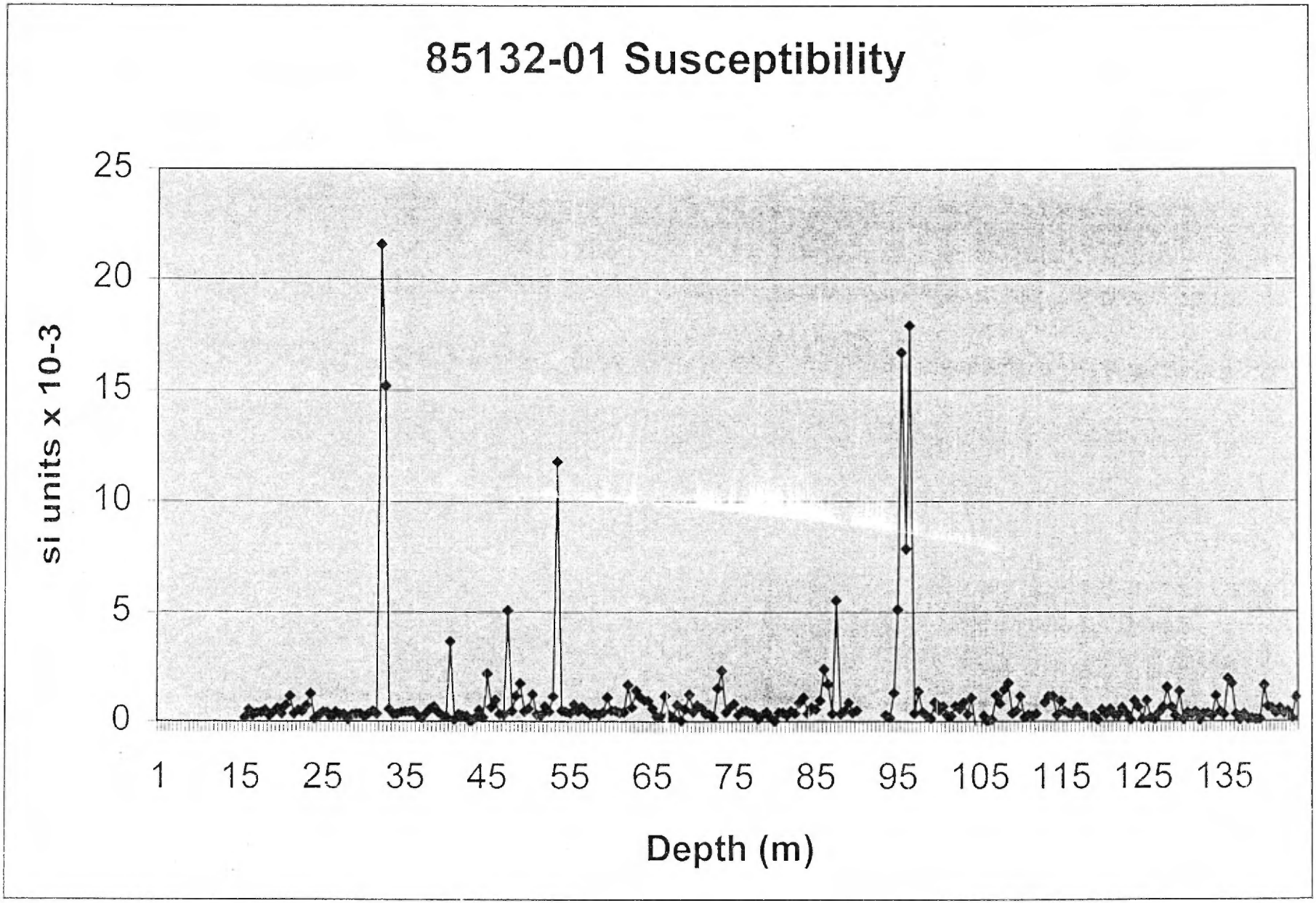
111.35 2 cm wide breccia zone with kimberlite matrix.

112.0 to 112.6 no core recovered, possibly zone of kimberlite breccia

121.6 – 144 **GRANITE**

Tonalite with enclaves of gray gneiss. The tonalite is pink down to 130.2 (possible alteration) then gray for the rest of the interval. Plagioclase, quartz, biotite, traces of garnet, medium to coarse grained. Gneissosity in the gray gneiss is 40 degrees to the core axis at 136 m, and 15 degrees to core axis at 142 m.

144 **EOH (m)**


85132-01 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
25
20
15
10
5
0
1
15
25
35
45
55
65
75
85
95
105
115
125
135
Depth (m)

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R8-02

HOLE-ID	R8-02	*Province*	Quebec	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly No	85132	*Start Date*	19-Sep-02	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*End Date*	02-Sep-20	*JV*	SOQUEM INC.
Easting	689013	*Contractor*	Forages Chibougama	*District*	
Northing	5855377	*Core Size*	NQ	*Geologist*	
Elevation	490	*Length (m)*	204	*Date Logged*	02-Sep-20
UTM Zone	18	*Azimuth*	118	*Logged by*	Tyson Birkett, Eng.
Mapsheet	33A/16	*Dip*	-50		
Purpose	to test airborne electromagnetic conductor and ground magnetic anomaly				
Comments	46 boxes of core;				

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 – 15.7	**OB** Quaternary deposits, till with blocks of tonalite and gneiss.
15.7 – 27.7	**GN** Gray gneiss, fine grained, formed of plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, quartz, clinopyroxene with bands of pink granite (19.2 to 20.0; 22.5 to 25.1m).
27.7 – 29.7	**Kma** Kimberlite dyke, hypabyssal facies with 10 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, some altered to calcite, at 0.5 cm long in a medium to dark gray groundmass with very abundant calcite disseminated throughout, traces of pyrite and traces of rock fragments the broken feldspar crystals with evidence of reaction with the magma.
29.7 – 38.7	**GN** Gray gneiss, fine grained, formed of plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, quartz, clinopyroxene with bands of pink granite (31.1 to 31.6, 33.1 to 33.4m). Between 38.0 and 38.7 the rock is more mafic with increased amounts of hornblende and clinopyroxene.
38.7 – 39.6	**Kma** Kimberlite, dyke, hypabyssal facies, contacts at 50 degrees to the core axis. Formed by 35 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, some altered to calcite, in a medium gray groundmass with very abundant disseminated calcite, a few olivine megacrysts to 5 cm, also altered to calcite.
39.6 – 75.8	**KB** Kimberlite, TKB, heterogeneous unit with many large blocks of granite and gneiss scattered throughout with a kimberlite groundmass containing many fragments of feldspar crystals and rock fragments. Main xenoliths are: Granite: 41.2 - 41.9; 43.9 - 44.1; 44.7 - 44.9; 45.7 - 45.95; 46.6 - 47.2; 47.9 - 48.3; 51.25 - 51.75; 52.4 - 52.6; 59.3 - 59.7; 67.4 - 68.0; 73.0 - 73.5; 73.6 - 74.1; 74.4 - 75.35m Gneiss: 44.7 - 44.9; 49.7 - 50.2; 54.0 - 54.3; 62.2 - 62.7; 63.0 - 63.2; 65.7 - 66.65; 68.45 - 68.7; 74.1 - 74.1m . Autoliths of hypabyssal facies kimberlite are observed at 62.9 m (5 cm wide) and 55.1 m. The groundmass varied from olive green to black, with the black portions retaining a little calcite, in

contrast to the green portions where calcite is not observed. Both groundmass types are non-magnetic. The black portion seems earlier and is best preserved between 53 and 58 m.

75.8 – 76.9 **Kma**

Kimberlite, dyke, hypabyssal facies, abundant calcite disseminated in a dark green groundmass with 50 % serpentinised olivine macrocrysts (in part also altered to calcite) 1 to 2 cm long.

76.9 – 99.3 **KB**

as 39.6-75.8
Granitic xenoliths at:80-45-81.15; 87.25 - 87.50; 88.5 - 88.7
Gneissic xenoliths at: 84.9 - 85.2 m
Autoliths of hypabyssal facies kimberlite observed at 96.85 to 97 m.

99.3 – 102.05 **Kma**

Kimberlite, dyke, hypabyssal, as 75.8 to 76.9 m.

102.05 - 109.6 **KB**

as 39.6 to 75.8m
Granite xenolith: 106.2 - 106.4m

109.6 – 111.2 **Kma**

Kimberlite, dyke, hypabyssal facies with abundant calcite disseminated with only a few macrocrysts in a fine grained medium gray groundmass. The dyke holds an autolith of hypabyssal facies macrocrystic kimberlite, and two autoliths of fine grained kimberlite with abundant calcite but no macrocrysts.

111.2 – 113.4 **KB**

as 39.6 to 75.8m
Granitic xenoliths: 112.4 - 112.6; 112.7 - 112.9m

113.4 – 141.35 **KB**

Kimberlite, TKB but with some features of hyapbyssal facies. The unit has 5 to 10 % of serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 1 cm or a bit more in a matrix with common disseminated calcite. The groundmass is gray to green and holds common fragments of feldspar crystals as well as a few autoliths of hypabyssal facies kimberlite and a few pelletal lapilli at about 1 cm wide. The main xenoliths are: Granite: 125.3 - 125.7; 132.0 - 132.3; 132.9 - 133.5; 135.8 - 136.0: Gneiss: 123.4 - 124.6; 131.95 - 132.

From 133.95 to 134.7 the kimberlite is very fine grained, olvie green, without visible macrocrysts and with only traces of disseminated calcite and has only a few scattered xenoliths mostly fragments of feldspar crystals. From 134.7 to 135.3 there is a breccia with no obvious kimberlite but simply a calcite cement.

The lower contact of this unit is sharp at 35 degrees to the core axis.

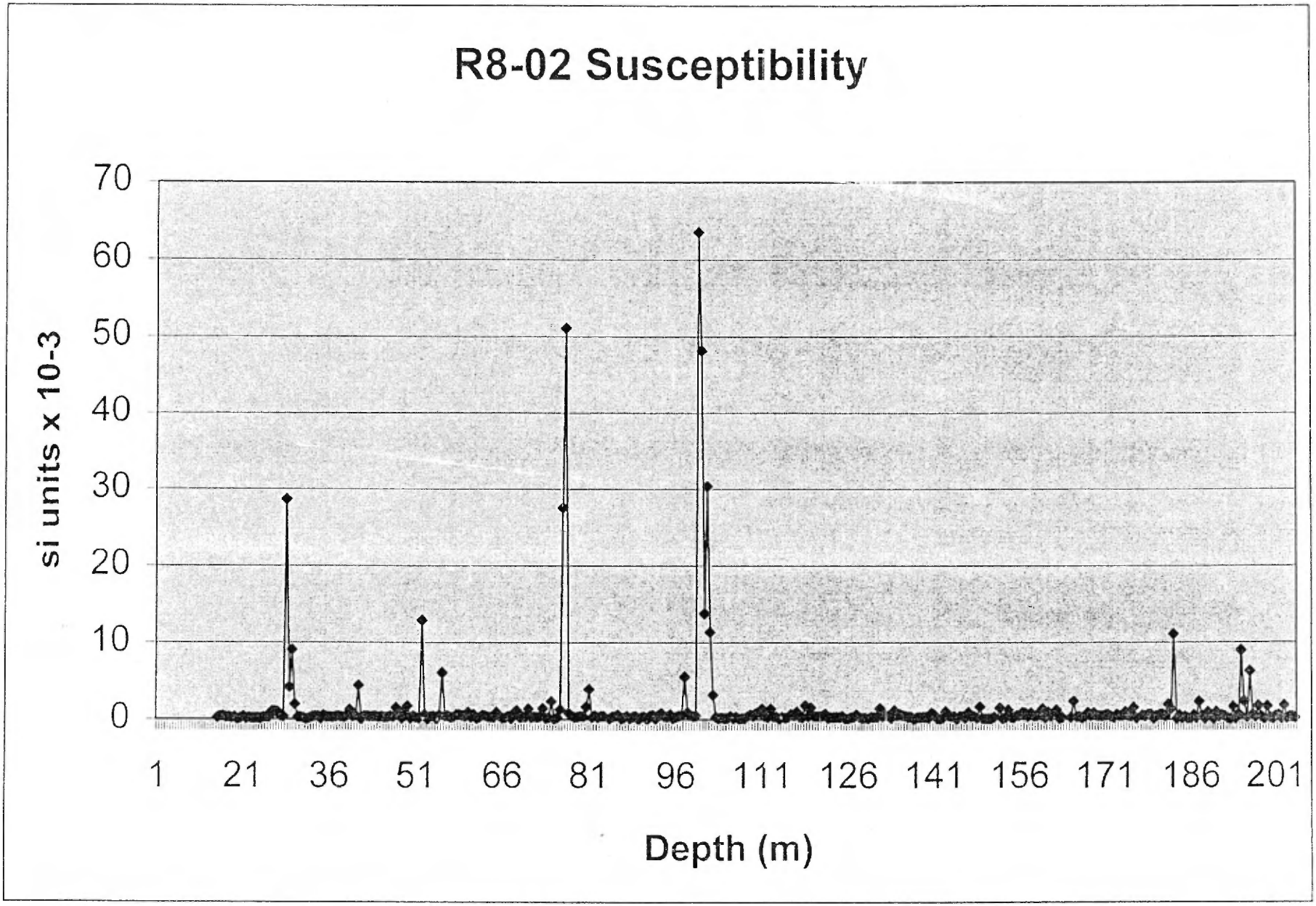
141.35 – 197 **GN**

Gray gneiss with bands of granite. Main granite bands are : 141.35 - 145.4; 147.5 ; 153.4; 159.5 - 163.6; 187.2 - 183.4; 184.0 - 188.9; 191.5 - 194.5m.

197 – 204 **GRANITE**

Tonalite, medium grained with a few small passages of gray gneiss: plagioclase, quartz, garnet, hornblende and biotite.

204 **EOH (m)**


R8-02 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1
21
36
51
66
81
96
111
126
141
156
171
186
201
Depth (m)

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R8-03

HOLE-ID	R8-03	Start Date	13-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 8	End Date	14-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689113	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5855354	Length (m)	171	Geologist	
Elevation	500	Azimuth	253	Date Logged	15-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 8 to collect additional material.

Comments Casing left in hole, not plugged and capped.
40 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 12 BX: 1 to 4 and 33 to 40.
Vancouver lab : 28 BX: 5 to 32.
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 3.5	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
3.5 to 51.9	**GRANITE** Tonalite Medium grained tonalite and pegmatite bands form 80% of the core. Bands of fine grained gray gneiss form 20% of the core and are up to 50 cm wide. The gneiss is form of plagioclase, quartz and biotite. The foliation of the gneiss bands is 60° to core axis. The tonalite is light gray down to 19,0 m and then weakly hematised (to a salmon or red color) for the rest of the interval. 1 to 3% of small (1-3 mm) red garnets is disseminated in the core. From 18,80 to 20,50 meter granite dyke cut the gneiss at 80° to core axis. From 23,95 to 25, 50 is strongly hematised. ***24.3 – 25.14*** ***Bx*** *Breccia* *Strongly hematised tonalite with less 1% of meager groundmass. The groundmass is form of country rocks fragments and broken crystals.* ***36.85 – 36.95*** ***Bx*** *Breccia* *Trace of country rocks fragments and crystals groundmass in small fractures.*
51.9 to 58.4	**KB** Kimberlite breccia Xenoliths form 50% of the core, sub-angular to angular tonalite and gneiss up to 10 cm wide. The tonalite show hematisation and account for 75% of the xenoliths. Rock and crystals fragments are in good proportion in the groundmass. Only a few small autoliths are noted and less than 1 cm wide. The groundmass is gray and altered, non magnetic (0,5x10-3 SI units) with a weak reaction to HCL (3%

calcite) and possibly associated with a late alteration. The groundmass is composed of crystals and rock fragments. Olivine macrocrysts are noted but sparse in the groundmass. The groundmass is not cohesive and very friable with a lots of small holes in the groundmass.

The core is broken and fragile (easy to break and to grained). There are a few gauge faults at 15° to core axis.

One armored xenoliths (pelletal lapilli with tonalite kernels) is noted at 55,08 meters and is 2 cm wide.

58.4 to 91.25 Bx

Breccia
Heterogeneous units with many large blocs of country rocks tonalite and gneiss up to 30 cm wide scattered in the core. Xenoliths and blocs form > 95% of the core, sub-angular to angular tonalite (75% in proportion) and gneiss and are hematised. The xenoliths range in size from small fragments (1 mm) to 5 cm wide. In between some of the blocs, the groundmass is can be in higher proportion with small proportion of xenoliths but it is not common. This section is more bloc supported.

The groundmass is form of crystal fragments of quartz, feldspar, plagioclase, biotite and red garnets. The core is non magnetic with no calcite. The core is non cohesive and broken. No kimberlitic groundmass with no olivine. There are a lots of open space fractures and holes with some pyrite. Most of the fractured are at high angle with the core axis.

Diorite dyke at 75,0 to 75,26 meters cutting the breccia et 70° to core axis. The dyke is compose of plagioclase, pyroxene and some biotite. It is massive and non altered.

86.5 – 87.14 KB

Kimberlite breccia
Xenoliths and rock fragments (1-3mm) form 60 to 70% of the core, sub-rounded to sub-angular tonalite and gneiss up to 2 cm wide with only one xenoliths up to 12 cm wide. The groundmass is the same as above with possibly a few olivine macrocrysts. The groundmass as a more kimberlitic look than the above.

91.3 to 122.8 KB

Kimberlite breccia
Xenoliths form 40 to 70% of the core, sub-angular to sub-rounded tonalite (75% in proportion) and gneiss (25% in proportion) up to 3 cm with a second population 10 to 18 cm wide blocs. All of the xenoliths are weakly hematised and are showing some reaction with the magma (small rock fragments with green feldspar and some xenoliths with rim of alteration). A few autoliths of similar materiel are noted and scattered in the section. This section is groundmass supported.

Olivine macrocrysts make <1% of the core and are fresh. The groundmass is form in good proportion with quartz-feldspar-plagioclase and biotite crystal fragments with more typical kimberlite green groundmass. The groundmass is non magnetic with a small proportion of calcite (very weak reaction with 10% HCL). The core is non cohesive and easy to break with bare hand.

110 - 118m Same unit with xenoliths forming 80 to 90% of the core, sub-angular to angular tonalite and gneiss up to 50 cm wide. Some small xenoliths show reaction with the magma. This section is blocs supported.

The groundmass is the same as the unit above. The core is non-magnetic with no calcite.

118 - 122.8m Same unit as before but the xenoliths form only 20% of the core, sub-rounded and sub-angular tonalite and gneiss up to 3 cm with only one example up to 5 cm wide.

93.7 – 94.77 KB

Kimberlite breccia
Xenoliths make less than 5% of the core, sub sub-angular tonalite and gneiss and up to 0,5 cm wide with only a few example up to 5 cm wide.

The groundmass is greenish white with abundant calcite (10%) but non-

magnetic. 1% of olivine macrocrysts.
It could be a hypabyssal dyke but completely altered.

123 to 166.5 GN

Gneiss

Fine grained gneiss (60% of the core) with bands of coarse grained pegmatite (40% of the core) composed of feldspar, quartz with minor to no biotite. The pegmatite bands are strongly hematised at the beginning of the section and subsiding by the end of the section. The foliation in the gneiss range between 70 to 85 ° to core axis. Sparse to locally 1% of red garnets are disseminated in the gneiss. The core is fractured to highly fractured and they are at high angle to core axis (>70°). The gneiss bands are up to 50 cm wide and the pegmatite bands are up 1 meter wide.

At 130,37 there is a small 1 cm wide breccia zone at 35° to core axis. The breccia is highly hematised.

From 132,60 to 132,85 is a shear zone at 70° to core axis. The gneiss is highly sericitised and chloritised to a point that there are 3 little bands of sericite (practically gauge fault) each 2 cm wide. The second part (from 134,45 to 134,68) of the fault is on the other side of the dyke (132,90 to 134,45) and is form of a 12 cm wide gauge fault.

131.14–132.1 Bx

Breccia
The core is brecciated by a meager groundmass (trace) of fine grain quartz-feldspars crystals fragments. The breccia is in fracture 1 to 3 mm wide.

132.9–134.5 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised, to a light green color, olivine macrocrysts form 20% of the core, sub-rounded to elongate and from 0,1 to 2 cm wide.

The groundmass is dark green, magnetic (up to 60x10-3 SI units) with 5% of calcite.

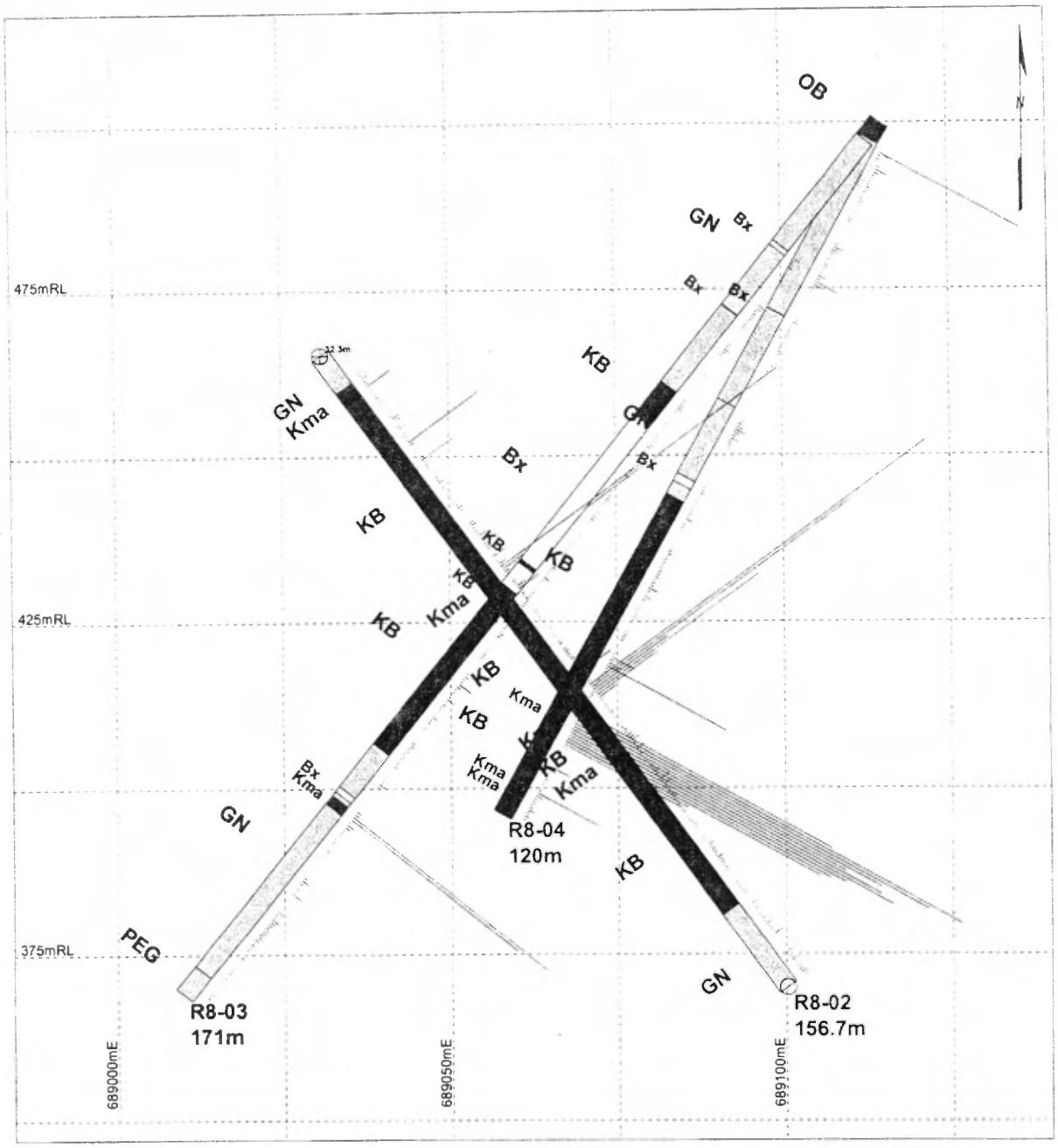
Upper contact is to broken but lower contact is a gauge fault at 45° to core axis.

166 to 171 PEG

Pegmatite

Coarse grained pegmatite (90% of the core) composed of feldspar, quartz and some biotite with fine grained gneiss (10% of the core). The gneiss bands are up 10 cm wide. The core is massive and lightly serpentinised. Only a few garnets up to 1 cm wide are noted.

171 EOH (m)



Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

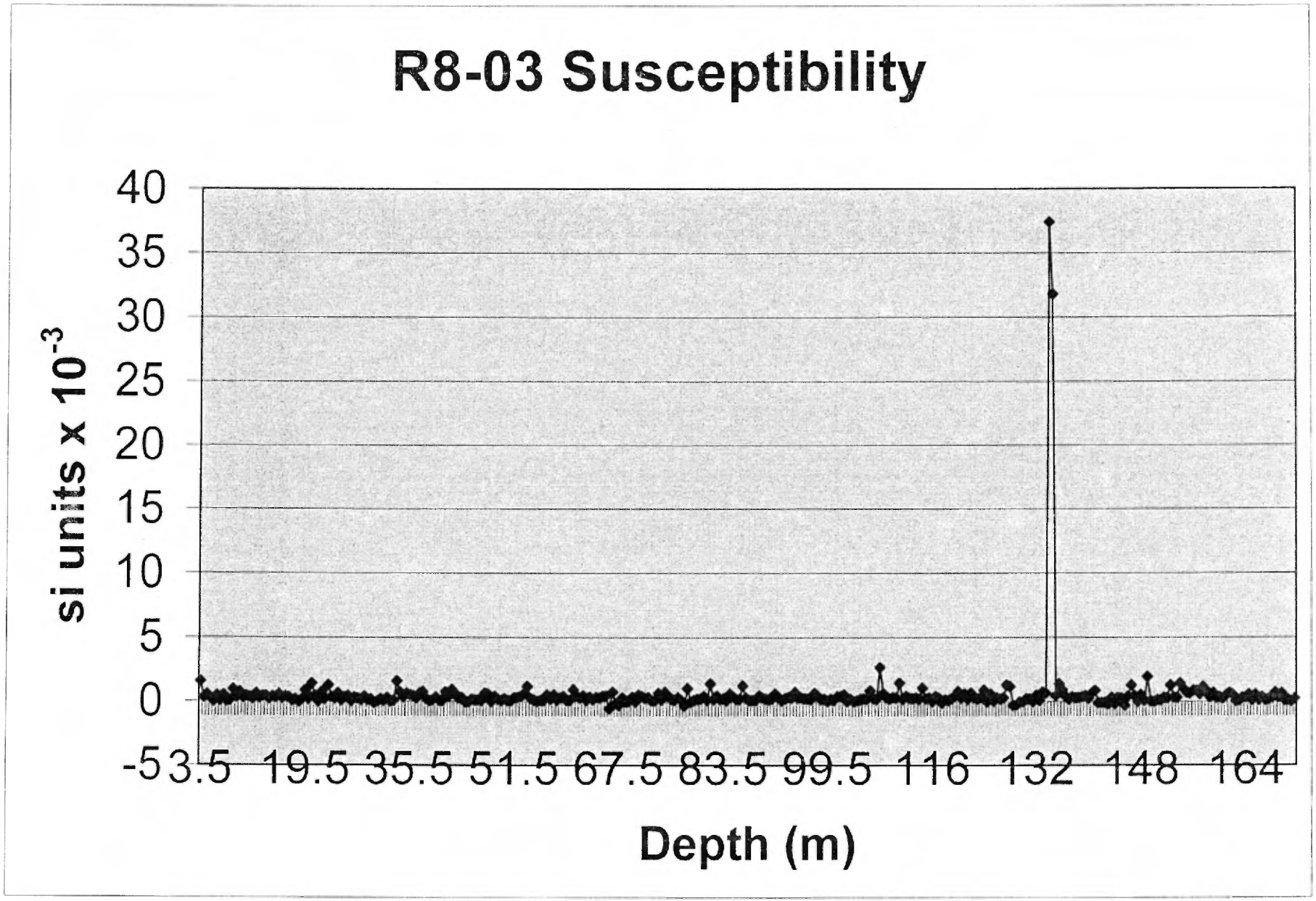
June 3, 2003	R8-03 and R8-04 Drill Sections with Susceptibility
Author: CM	
Office: Van	(Looking North Along Line 5855346mN)
Proj: UTM18 NAD27	

20 0 20 40

Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PG\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\


R8-03 Susceptibility
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
si units x 10-3
3.5
19.5
35.5
51.5
67.5
83.5
99.5
116
132
148
164
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R8-04 Inclination: -60 Azimuth: 251 true Logged by: JF Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855360 Easting: 689115 Date: 16 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																		Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	3	OB																								
3	6	GN	100	68	R3-4	W2																			40	
6	9	GN	100	80	R3-4	W2																				
9	12	GN	99	88	R3	W2																				
12	15	granite	100	90	R4	W2																				
15	18	granite	97	92	R4	W2																				
18	21	gr-gn	100	82	R3-4	W2																				
21	24	GN	100	72	R3	W2																				
24	27	GN	98	60	R3	W2																				
27	30	GN	100	56	R3	W2																			30	
30	33	granite	100	53	R4	W2																				
33	36	granite	100	65	R3	W2																				
36	39	GN	100	65	R3	W2																			7	
39	42	GN	100	42	R3	W2																			25	
42	45	granite	100	49	R3-4	W2																				
45	48	granite	100	80	R4	W2																				
48	51	GN	100	57	R3-4	W2																				
51	54	GN	100	77	R3	W2																				
54	57	GN	100	67	R3	W2																				
57	60	GN	100	53	R3	W2																			18	
60	63	GN	100	28	R3	W2																			50	
63	66	GN-KB	98	48	R2-3	W2																			25	
66	69	KB	100	58	R3	W2																			25	
69	72	KB	100	62	R2-3	W2																				
72	75	KB	98	73	R2	W2																				
75	78	KB	100	97	R2	W2																				
78	81	KB	100	85	R2	W2																				

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R8-04 Inclination: -60 Azimuth: 251 true Logged by: JF Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855360 Easting: 689115 Date: 16 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn			
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
81	84	KB	100	46	R2-3	W2																				
84	87	KB	100	70	R2	W2																				
87	90	KB	100	87	R2	W2																				
90	93	KB	100	52	R2	W2																				
93	96	KB	97	51	R1	W2																			90	
96	99	KB	98	36	R1	W3																			133	
99	102	Kma	95	73	R1	W2																			16	
102	105	Kma	100	96	R1	W2																			5	
105	108	KB+Kma	100	66	R2-3	W2																			18	
108	111	KB	100	100	R3	W2																				
111	114	KB	98	44	R3	W2																			20	
114	117	Kma	100	69	R1	W2																				
117	120	KB	100	62	R2-3	W2																			7	EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R8-04

HOLE-ID	R8-04	Start Date	15-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	Renard 8	End Date	17-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689113	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5855354	Length (m)	120	Geologist	
Elevation	500	Azimuth	253	Date Logged	17-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-60	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Delineation of Renard 8 to collect additional material.

Comments Casing left in hole, not plugged and capped. Hole stop at 120 m because of caving at 96,0 meters.
28 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 6 BX: 1 to 6
Vancouver lab : 22 BX: 7 to 28.
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 3	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
3 to 48.72	**GRANITE** Pegmatite-tonalite and gneiss Medium to coarse grained pegmatite and minor tonalite bands form 70% of the core. Bands of fine grained gray gneiss form 30% of the core and are up to 1 meter wide. The gneiss is form of plagioclase, quartz and biotite. The foliation of the gneiss bands is 75° to core axis. The tonalite is light gray down to 23,91 m and then weakly hematised (to a salmon or red color) down to 30,0 meters and then strongly hematised for the rest of the interval. Scattered garnets is disseminated in the core and are up to 1 cm wide. The core is lightly broken and the fractures are at > 70» or 15« to core axis. From 25,80 to 26,54 gabbro dyke. The upper contact is altered and at high angle to the core axis. The lower contact is broken. The dyke is very weakly magnetic (up to 3x10-3 SI units). From 39,90 to 40,0 Possible Hypabyssal kimberlite dyke 5 mm wide. The groundmass is very similar to the hypabyssal facies dyke. The dyke cut the pegmatite at 20 to core axis. A few small xenoliths from the pegmatite are in the dyke and are up to 1 mm wide. ***32.95—33*** ***Bx*** *1% of breccia in the pegmatite. The groundmass is form of country rock crystals. The groundmass is in small fractures up to 2 mm wide.*
48.7 to 65.11	**GN** Gneiss Fine grained gneiss (80% of the core) with small bands of coarse grained pegmatite (20% of the core) composed of feldspar, quartz. The pegmatite bands are weakly to strongly hematised and are usually between 1 and 5 cm wide with only a few example up to 30 cm and one band at 1,5 meters wide. The foliation in the gneiss is 70° to core axis. Sparse to locally 1% of red garnets are disseminated in the gneiss. The core is fractured at high angle to core axis (>70°).

From 60,90 to 63,10 Highly hematised and broken pegmatite and some gneiss. Possible fault zone.

61.6 - 62.9 Bx

Breccia
Hematised-sericitised and serpentinised pegmatite with a meager groundmass (<1%). The pegmatite is red and badly broken in small peices. The groundmass is form of the country rock fragments and crystals and it is also hematised. The groundmass is in small fractures up to 1 cm and some of it has been washed by the drill.

65.1 to 98.4 KB

Kimberlite breccia
Xenoliths form between 60 to 90% of the core, sub-rounded to angular tonalite and gneiss up to 5 cm wide. A second population of xenoliths up to 30 cm are common and sometimes make the breccia bloc supported. Most of the pegmatite and tonalite xenoliths are hematised. The small xenoliths show reaction with the magma.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 1% of the core, sub-rounded and small (1-3mm).

The groundmass is green, non magnetic with no calcite. It is non cohesive and it is more like a paste or mud than a hard rock (easy to break with bare hand). Crystals fragments of feldspar, quartz, and plagioclase from the country rock form most of the groundmass.

A few fractures have created gauge fault at 30° to core axis but less than 0,5 cm wide.

73.65 - 79.23m Same unit as above (65,11 to 73,65) but the xenoliths are never bigger than 2 cm and form only 20% of the core. Autoliths are scattered in the core and are up to 1 cm wide.
Serpentinised and hematised olivine macrocrysts make 3 to 5% of the core, sub-rounded and 1 to 3 mm wide.
The groundmass is non magnetic with no calcite. The core is practically no fractured.

79.23 - 83.9m Same unit as 65,11 to 73,65 meters.

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies autoliths, up to 10 cm wide, are noted and a few with fresh olivine. The groundmass form around 5% to sometime 10% of the core.

83.9m - 98.4m Xenoliths form between 40% to 60% of the core, sub-rounded to angular tonalite and gneiss and usually range from 0,1 to 1 cm wide with a small proportion up to 5 cm wide. A second population of big xenoliths from 10 to 60 cm are floating in the groundmass but this time it always groundmass supported. The big blocs form 25% of the core. Most of the pegmatite and tonalite xenoliths are hematised. The small xenoliths show reaction with the magma. Autoliths of hypabyssal facies and kimberlite breccia are scattered and sometime common in the groundmass.

Olivine macrocrysts make 1% to 5% of the core, sub-rounded and small (1-3mm). The olivine macrocrysts are serpentinised and hematised down to 90,0 m and then fresh to serpentinised for the rest of the interval.

The groundmass is green, non magnetic with no calcite. It is non cohesive and it is more like a paste or mud than a hard rock (easy to break with bare hand). The groundmass is fine grain and more kimberlitic in nature with crystals fragments of feldspar, quartz, and plagioclase from the country rock less common.

A 4 cm gauge fault at 87,0 meters.

From 91,50 to 91,95 granite xenoliths or possible dyke and on the upper and lower contact, the kimberlite breccia is badly broken for 0,5 meter.

From 95,0 to 97,0 the drilling rods were stuck in a fault zone. The core in that zone is completely broken (sometime into gravel). The hole was stop at 120 because of that.

The core from 84,65 to 84,80 has been remove and put in the library box for thin section.

The core from 93,60 to 93,80 has been remove and put in the library box for thin section.

98.4 to 120 **KB**

Kimberlite breccia
Xenoliths form between 50 to 90% of the core, angular to sub-rounded pegnatite-tonalite (70% in proportion) and gneiss (30%). The distribution of the clasts size is more uniform from small fragments up to 50 cm wide. Some of the big clasts are fractured and brecciated. Autoliths are common and up to 5 cm in size.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 1-5% of the core, sub-rounded and up 0,5 cm wide.

The fine grained groundmass is green, non magnetic (average 0,5x10-3 SI units) with no calcite. The groundmass is still not cohesive. When the groundmass is in good proportion (50%), it is fine grain and more kimberlitic in nature. When the groundmass is in lesser proportion (10%) it as more crystals fragments of feldspar, quartz, and plagioclase from the country rock.

From 114,35 to 120,0 The core is form with 40% Kma in small altered dyke or autoliths up to 5 cm wide.

100.1 – 106.1 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Crowded with serpentinised (to a light green) olivine macrocrysts, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide with a few example up to 2 cm. Some of the olivine are hematised (red dot in the olivine). Only 2 sub-rounded xenoliths of granitoid are noted and they are 2 cm wide.

The groundmass is grayish green, magnetic (up to 60x10-3 SI units) with 5 to 10% of calcite. The upper contact is at 25° to core axis and the lower contact is at 15° to core axis. The dyke fresh, cohesive practically not fractured. 4 quartz-calcite veins (1-2 mm wide) cut the dyke at 40° to core axis

The core from 101,80 to 102,0 has been remove and put in the library box for thin section.

114.33 – 114.6 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 0,5 cm wide. Contacts are at 30° to core axis. The groundmass is dark green magnetic (up to 20x10-3 SI units) with common calcite

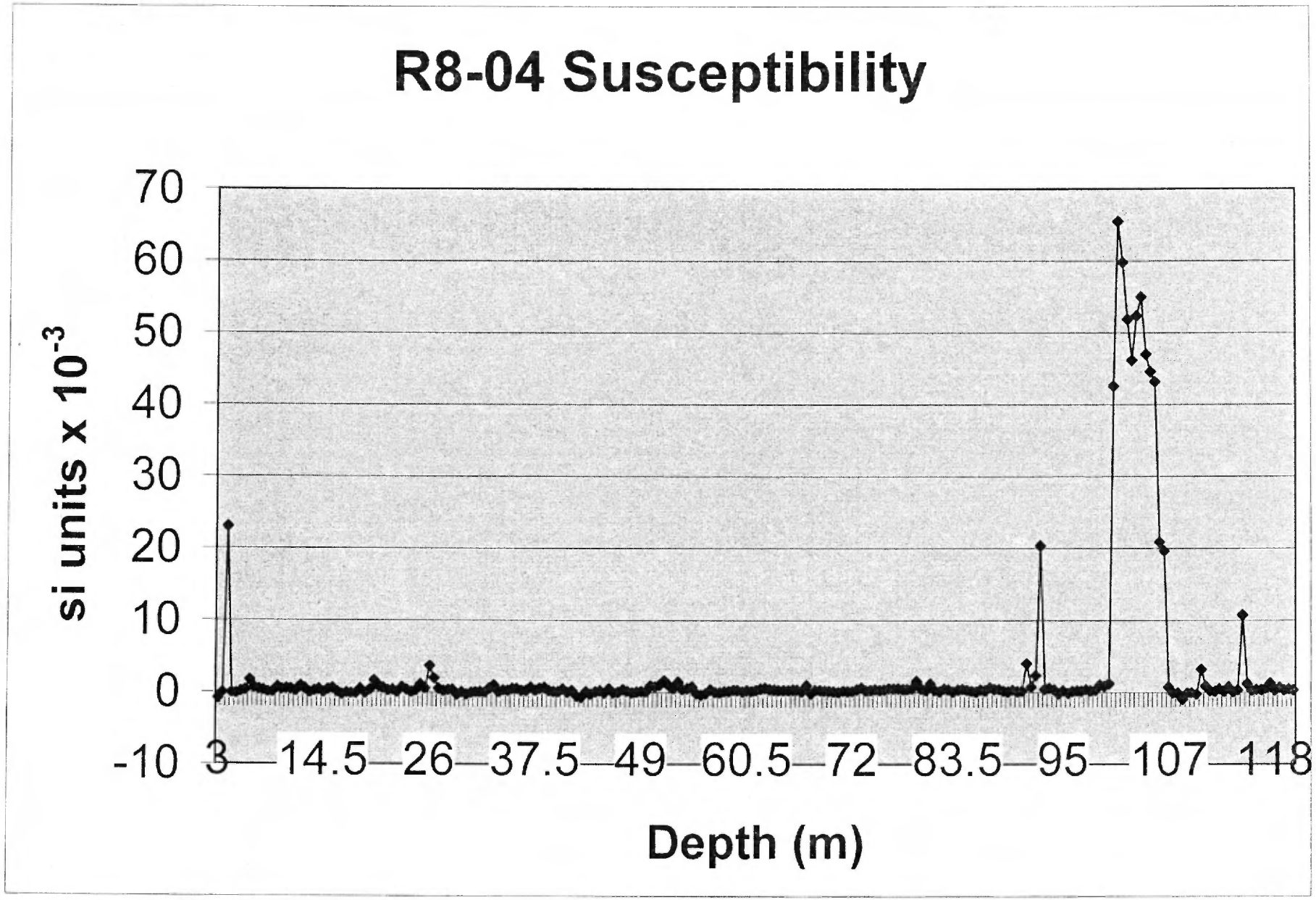
115.05 – 115.6 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 20% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide. The groundmass is dark brown with common calcite. The dyke is brecciated by the kimberlite breccia. Contacts at 60° to core axis. The dyke is altered and non cohesive.

116.25 – 116.8 ***Kma***

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 1 cm wide. The groundmass is dark gray with common calcite. The dyke is lightly altered.

120 **EOH (m)**


R8-04 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
3
14.5
26
37.5
49
60.5
72
83.5
95
107
118
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R8-04 Inclination: -60 Azimuth: 251 true Logged by: JF Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855360 Easting: 689115 Date: 16 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T C R (%)	R Q D (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	3	OB																								
3	6	GN	100	68	R3-4	W2																			40	
6	9	GN	100	80	R3-4	W2																				
9	12	GN	99	88	R3	W2																				
12	15	granite	100	90	R4	W2																				
15	18	granite	97	92	R4	W2																				
18	21	gr-gn	100	82	R3-4	W2																				
21	24	GN	100	72	R3	W2																				
24	27	GN	98	60	R3	W2																				
27	30	GN	100	56	R3	W2																			30	
30	33	granite	100	53	R4	W2																				
33	36	granite	100	65	R3	W2																				
36	39	GN	100	65	R3	W2																			7	
39	42	GN	100	42	R3	W2																			25	
42	45	granite	100	49	R3-4	W2																				
45	48	granite	100	80	R4	W2																				
48	51	GN	100	57	R3-4	W2																				
51	54	GN	100	77	R3	W2																				
54	57	GN	100	67	R3	W2																				
57	60	GN	100	53	R3	W2																			18	
60	63	GN	100	28	R3	W2																			50	
63	66	GN-KB	98	48	R2-3	W2																			25	
66	69	KB	100	58	R3	W2																			25	
69	72	KB	100	62	R2-3	W2																				
72	75	KB	98	73	R2	W2																				
75	78	KB	100	97	R2	W2																				
78	81	KB	100	85	R2	W2																				

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number R8-04 Inclination -60 Azimuth: 251 true Logged by JF Desmeules, Tech.

Northing: 5855360 Easting: 689115 Date 16 Apr 03 JV: Soquem

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																		Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn	Bx/Gauge	Broken Core	
FROM	TO						No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
81	84	KB	100	46	R2-3	W2																				
84	87	KB	100	70	R2	W2																				
87	90	KB	100	87	R2	W2																				
90	93	KB	100	52	R2	W2																				
93	96	KB	97	51	R1	W2																			90	
96	99	KB	98	36	R1	W3																			133	
99	102	Kma	95	73	R1	W2																			16	
102	105	Kma	100	96	R1	W2																			5	
105	108	KB+Kma	100	66	R2-3	W2																			18	
108	111	KB	100	100	R3	W2																				
111	114	KB	98	44	R3	W2																			20	
114	117	Kma	100	69	R1	W2																				
117	120	KB	100	62	R2-3	W2																			7	EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R9-01

HOLE-ID	R9-01	Start Date	05-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	85131	End Date	06-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688776	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5855175	Length (m)	126	Geologist	
Elevation	510	Azimuth	263	Date Logged	07-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Exploration drill hole to test the magnetic anomaly 85131 below a lake.

Comments Casing pull below ice level (first piece of casing snapped off) and not plugged.
28 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake :8 BX: 1 to 4 and 25 to 28.
Vancouver lab : 20 BX: 5 to 24.
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 9.43	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
9.43 to 40.55	**GN** Gneiss Fine grained gray gneiss with minor bands of coarse grained pegmatite. The gneiss is formed of plagioclase, quartz and biotite. Gneissosity is at 70° to core axis. The pegmatite bands are less than 10 cm wide with only a few exception (18,82 to 21,82 and 28,50 to 29,80m). Less than 1% of disseminated red garnet up to 1 cm wide. The core is massive to locally fractured at high angle with the core axis. 33,80 to 33,85 is a small breccia vein 0,5 cm wide. The groundmass is compose of plagioclase and quartz. The contacts are at 45° to core axis.
29.9 -30.52	***Kma*** *Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke* *Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 30% of the core, sub-angular to sub-rounded and up to 0,5 cm in size.* *A few (2 or 3) gneiss xenoliths are noted near the upper contact. They are 2-3 cm in size and sub-angular.* *The groundmass is dark green, highly magnetic (up to 54x10-3 SI units) with 5 to 10% of calcite. The upper contact is a gauge fault at 40° to core axis and the lower contact is at 50° to core axis.*
31.15 -32	***Kma*** *Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke* *Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 5% of the core, sub-rounded and less than 0,5 cm in size.* *Xenoliths of gneiss composition make <3% of the core, sub-rounded and small*

(<0,5 cm). They show strong reaction with the magma.

The groundmass is non magnetic (0,5x10-3 SI units) with 5 to 10% of calcite. The contacts are at 10° to core axis and show gauge fault over 1 cm wide.

39.8 - 40.27 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 1,5 cm in size and sub-rounded.

Trace to 1% of small rock fragments (<2mm) with some that show reaction with the magma.

The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (up to 50x10-3 SI units) with less than 5% of calcite. The lower contact is at 65° to core axis.

40.6 to 108.3 KB

41 - 49m Kimberlite breccia, TKB
Xenoliths make 50% of the core, sub-angular to sub-rounded and up to 3 cm with a second minor population up to 5 cm in size. They are composed of equal proportion of gneiss and tonalite. They show strong reaction with the magma (feldspar and plagioclase are green or small reaction rims).

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10 to 20% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm in size. Cored autoliths (palletal lapilli) are common but small <0,5 cm. They are compose 99% of the time by a small olivine macrocrysts kernel and 1% of the time by small rock fragments (armored xenoliths). The rim are also small. They are really discrete.

The groundmass is dark brown, non magnetic (2x10-3 SI units) with disseminated calcite. Rock and crystal fragments are in good proportion in the groundmass. The core is massive and solid.

One small pyrope with a kelyphitic rim is noted.

49 - 63m Xenoliths form 50% to 70% of the core, sub-angular to sub-rounded tonalite (70% in proportion) and gneiss (30% in proportion) 5 to 15 cm in size with a second population of 0,2 to 1 cm wide. The small xenoliths show some reaction with the magma (small alteration rims and feldspar are green). There are many small feldspar, quartz and biotite fragments < 2 mm in size floating in the groundmass and showing some reaction with the magma (rims of alteration and feldspar sometimes green). One 10 cm brown autolith is noted at the end of the section.

Cored autoliths (palletal lapilli) are common and make up to 5% of the core, small < 1 cm in size with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts kernel.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 5% of the core, sub-rounded and small <1cm.

The groundmass is light green, non magnetic (0,3x10-3 SI units) with no calcite.

Only one small pyrope with a kelyphitic rim is noted.

63 - 96m Xenoliths form 90% of the core, sub-angular tonalite and gneiss up to 50 cm wide. In some section it is blocs supported. One autolith of possible hypabyssal facies is noted and 5 cm wide.

The groundmass is compose of the country rock fragments and crystals (feldspar, plagioclase, quartz and biotite). Trace of disseminated calcite are noted in the groundmass. Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts are sparce and scattered in the groundmass.

A few pyrope with kelyphitic rims are noted in the groundmass.

The first 10 meters of the section is not altered. From 72,50 m there is a light to strong hematisation (in that case the core is highly broken). From 73,26 to 81,0 m highly altered.

At 96,63 there is a 5 cm gauge fault at 40° to core axis.

96 - 98m KimXenoliths form 20% of the core, rounded to sub-angular gneiss and minor tonalite up to 5 cm in size. A good proportion of the xenoliths are rock fragments and crystals < 5mm in size. They show light reaction with the magma (small rim of alteration). Partly digested beige autolith of hypabyssal facies are scattered in the section and are up to 5 cm in size.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts form less than 5% of the core and are small (<3mm).

Pyrope with kelyphitic rims sparse in the groundmass.

The groundmass is light brown to greenish brown, non magnetic (0,1x10-3 SI units) with 1-2% of disseminated calcite. Upper contact at 70° and lower contact at 70° to core axis.

98 - 108.3m Xenoliths and country rock form 99% of the core, sub-angular to angular tonalite and gneiss in equal proportion. The rock is hematised to a reddish color. It is the same unit as 63,2 to 96,63 m with less groundmass.

The groundmass is form of the country rock fragments and crystals with very few olivine macrocrysts. The rock is non magnetic with non calcite. The core is badly broken (in some section there is only small pieces < 0,5 cm). There is a lots of open space cavities in the core.

106,55m a gauge fault 5 cm wide at 90° to core axis.

40.55 – 42.64 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 2 cm in size.

Xenoliths of gneiss and minor rock fragments make up to 5% of the core. They are sub-rounded, up to 2 cm in size and show strong reaction with the magma (plagioclase are green or small reaction rims). One rounded autolith, 6 cm wide of kimberlite breccia is noted.

The groundmass is dark green, strongly magnetic (up to 70x10-3 SI units) with 5 to locally 10% of calcite. The upper is at 60° to core axis and lower contacts is broken but at high angle with the core axis. A small (1 mm wide) feldspare vein cut the dyke at 5° to core axis.

One 2 mm pyrope with a kelyphitic rim is noted.

52.85 – 53 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 20% of the core, sub-rounded and less than 0,5 cm in size with only one individual up to 1 cm. One xenolith of altered tonalite 1,5 cm wide and sub-angular is noted.

The groundmass is dark gray, non magnetic (0,5x10-3 SI units) with practically non calcite. Upper contact at 80° to core axis and lower contact at 50° to core axis.

53.6 – 53.87 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm in size. They show exfoliation texture.

One mantle nodule of 4 cm wide, rounded with 5% of pyrope with kelyphitic rims. One gneiss xenolith 2 cm wide and one tonalite xenoliths 1 cm wide are noted.

The groundmass is dark gray, non magnetic (2x10-3 SI units) with no calcite.

Sparse pyrope with kelyphitic rims are note and scatered in the groundmass. Contacts are at 55° to core axis.

57 – 59.12 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide.

The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (up to 80x10-3 SI units) with 10% disseminated calcite. Upper contact at 20° and lower contact at 50° to core axis. A few feldspar veins (1 mm) cut the dyke.

61.73 – 62.06 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make less than 10% of the dyke. They are sub-rounded.

The groundmass is dark gray magnetic (up to 40x10-3 SI units) with 10% calcite. The contacts are at 70° to core axis. Two small (2mm) feldspar veins with pyrite cut the dyke at 45° to core axis

91.07 – 91.45 Kma

Hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivinemacrocryst make up to 205 of the core, sub-rounded and < 0,5 cm wide. Xenoliths form 5% of the core, sub-rounded tonalite and 1 cm wide. The groundmass is brown, non magnetic with more than 10% calcite. Contacts are at 45° to core axis. !% of 1 mm quartz-calcite veins cut the core at 45° to core axis.

91.5 – 93.2 KB

Kimberlite breccia, TKB
Xenoliths form 60% of the core, angular to sub-rounded tonalite and gneiss up to 5 cm wide. The section also contain up to 5% of hypabyssal facies material. The groundmass is green to light brown with 1-3% disseminated small olivine (1-2mm). The green groundmass is non magnetic with no calcite except for the hypabyssal groundmass (5% calcite). It is compose of quartz-feldspar fragments.

93.2 – 94.5 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocryst form 20% of the core, sub-rounded and < 3 mm wide with only a few up to 1 cm wide. One autoliths of TKB, 3 cm wide is noted. Small xenoliths make 5% of the core, sub-angular tonalite and gneiss. A few pyrope with kelyphitic rims are visible. The contacts are at 45° to core axis. The groundmass is dark gray to brownish, non magnetic (0,5x10-3 SI units) with 5%calcite. A few 2 mm wide quartz-calcite veins cut the dyke at 40° to core axis.

96.04 – 96.57 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Lightly serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 15% of the core, sub-rounded and < 0,5 cm in size. 2 sub rounded mantle nodules are noted and are 2 cm in size. Xenoliths of tonalite make less than 5% of the core. They are sub-angular and show reaction with the magma.

The groundmass is gray non magnetic (0,2x10-3 SI units) with 5-10% calcite. Quartz-feldspar veins make 3% of the core and cut the dyke at 50° and 90° to core axis. Upper contact at 30° and lower contact at 80° to core axis. One pyrope is noted in the core.

97.25 – 98.15 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke.
Serpentinise olivine macrocrysts form 10 to 15% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide. A 12 cm TKB autolith is noted in the middle of the dyke. The groundmass is beige greenish colors with 20% calcite. Quartz-calcite veins make 5% of the core. The contacts are at 30 to core axis. 2 pyrope (5mm) with kelyphitic rims are noted.

102 – 102.1 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Olivine macrocrysts form 30% of the core, rounded and small (<2mm). The groundmass is light brown with 20% of disseminated calcite. The contacts are at 40° to core axis. Possible one illmenite ?. The dyke is 5 cm wide.

108 to 126 **GN**

Gneiss and tonalite

Fine grained gray gneiss with equal proportion of coarse grained pegmatite bands. The gneiss is formed of plagioclase, quartz and biotite. Gneissosity is at 70° to core axis. The pegmatite bands are up to 1 meter wide with only a few exception. Less than 1% of disseminated red garnet up to 3mm wide. The core is massive with only a few fractures at high angle with the core axis.

114.2 – 114.7 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts form 20% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide. Xenoliths form less than 5% of the core, sub-rounded tonalite and gneiss up to 2 cm wide. They show some reaction with the magma. The contacts are at 70° to core axis. The groundmass is beige with more than 10% calcite and non magnetic (0,6x10-3 SI units).

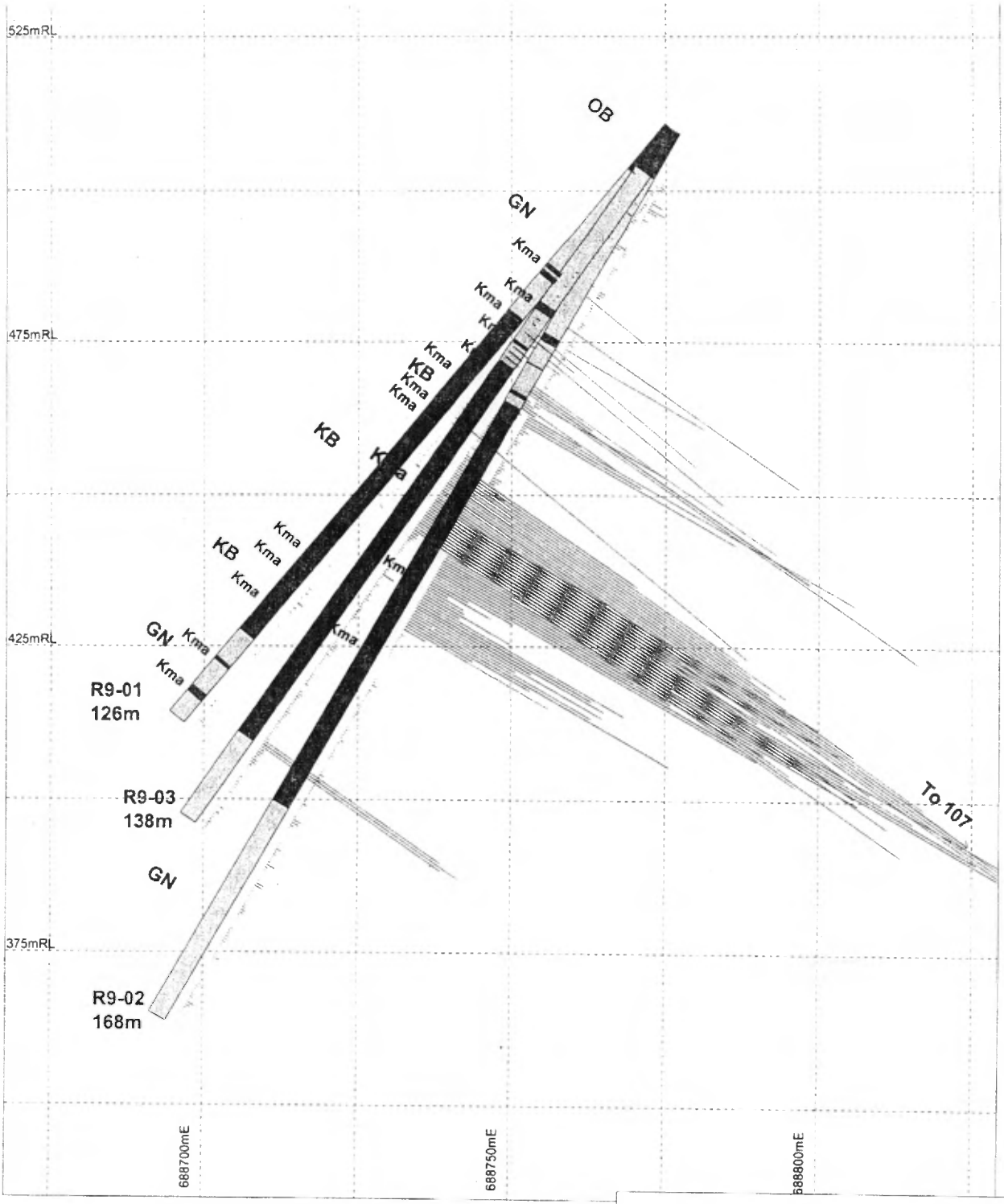
2 pyrope are noted in the groundmass.

120.35 – 121.5 ***Kma***

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke.
Crowded with serpentinised (to a dark green color) olivine macrocryst, sub-rounded to sub-angular and up to 1 cm wide. The olivine are sometime touching. 12 small (<3mm) pyrope with kelyphitic rims are noted in the groundmass and is some olivine. Xenoliths make less than 1% of the core, sub-rounded, up 1 cm and showing reaction with the magma. The contacts are at 35° to core axis.

The groundmass is dark gray, magnetic (40x10-3 SI units) with 10% calcite.

126 **EOH (m)**



Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

85131-01 (R9-01, 2, 3) Drill Sections with Susceptibility

(Looking North Along Line 5855167mN)

June 3, 2003	
Author: CM	
Office: Van	
Proj: UTM18 NAD27	

20 0 20 40

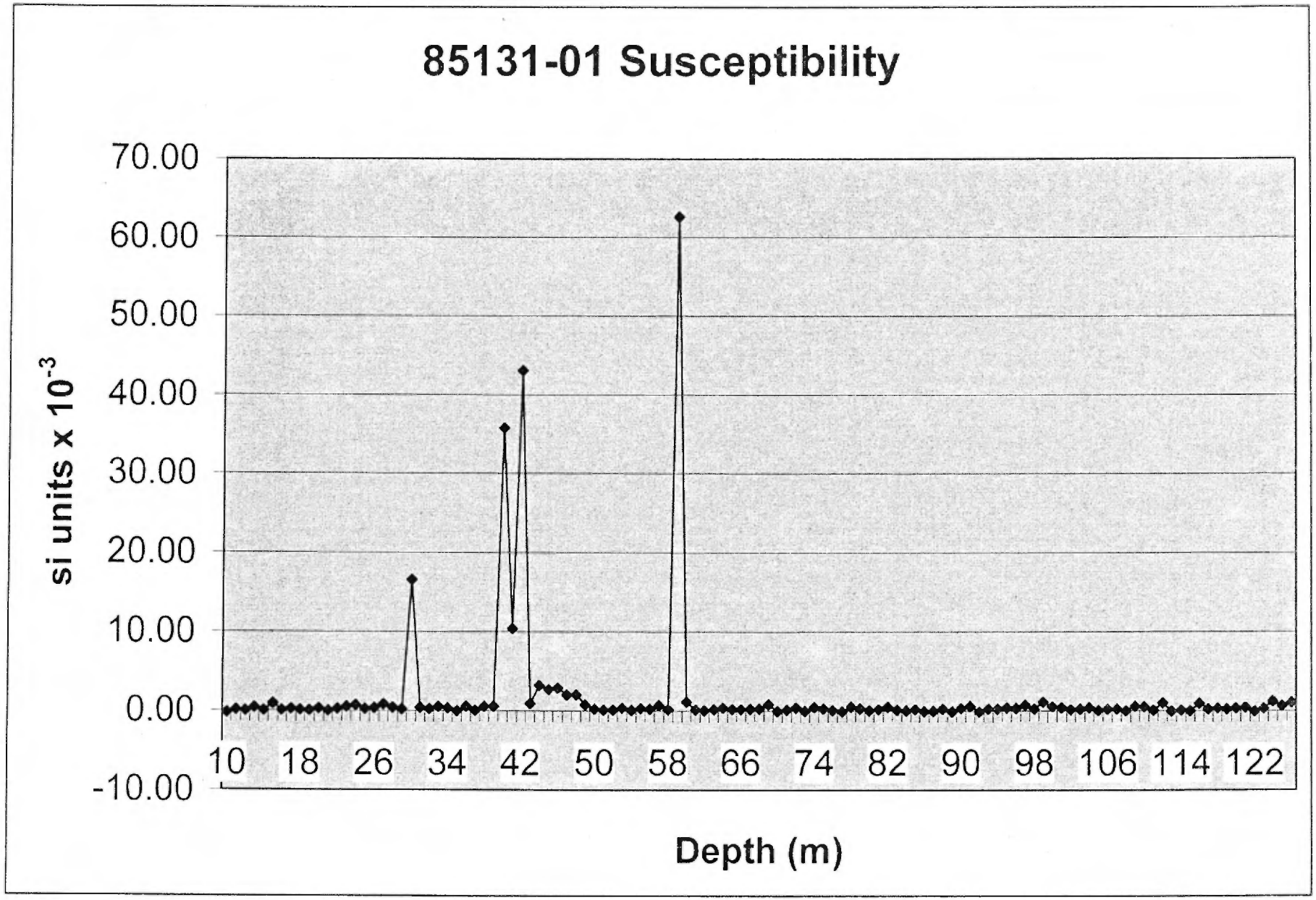
Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\

Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite


85131-01 Susceptibility
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
-10.00
si units x 10-3
10
18
26
34
42
50
58
66
74
82
90
98
106
114
122
Depth (m)

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R9-02

HOLE-ID	**R9-02**	*Start Date*	06-Apr-03	*Claim Name*	1555
Anomaly	85131	*End Date*	08-Apr-03	*Tag #*	
Property	Foxtrot #2	*Contractor*	Forage Chibougamau	*JV*	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688776	*Core Size*	NQ	*District*	
Northing	5855175	*Length (m)*	168	*Geologist*	
Elevation	510	*Azimuth*	263	*Date Logged*	08-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	*Dip*	-60	*Logged by*	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Exploration drill hole of Renard 9 to collect additional material.

Comments Casing left in hole (first piece of casing snapped off), No plug, no cement.
38 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake :15 BX: 1 to 6 and 30 to 38.
Vancouver lab : 23 BX: 7 to 29.
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	*Description*
0 to 8.35	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
8.35 to 52.3	**GN** Gneiss Fine grained gray gneiss (70%) with minor bands of coarse grained pegmatite (30%). The gneiss is formed of plagioclase, quartz and biotite. Gneissosity is at 60° to core axis. The pegmatite bands are up to 1 meter wide. Less than 1% of disseminated red garnet up to 1 cm wide. The core is massive to locally fractured at high angle with the core axis. Between 15,75 to 19,60 meter the core is badly broken with a strong hematisation. ***39.4 – 39.88 Kma*** *Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.* *The section is form of 40% of hypabyssal facies kimberlite material infiltrating the gneiss and pegmatite (60%). The groundmass is dark gray non magnetic with 5% calcite. It is crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 0,5 cm in size. The contacts are at 40° to core axis.* ***39.9 – 40.57 Kma*** *Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.* *Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 20-30% of the core, sub-rounded and less than 1 cm wide. The olivine are altered to a light green color.* *Only one pegmatite xenolith is visible, sub-angular and 1 cm wide. It also show some reaction with the magma (feldspar are green).* *The groundmass is dark green, magnetic (up to 40x10-3 SI units) with 5-10% of calcite. The upper contact is at 40° to core axis and the lower contact is at 30° to core axis.* ***44.9 – 45 KB***

Kimberlite breccia
Xenoliths form 80% of the core, sub-rounded pegmatite and < 0,5 cm wide.

The groundmass is brown with 5% of olivine macrocrysts. The brown groundmass is replace by a green groundmass compose of the country rock fragments. The contacts are to broken to be measure.

50.1 – 50.6 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts sub-rounded and less than 0,5 cm wide. Sparse xenoliths of pegmatite are noted, 3 cm in size and they show some reaction with the magma. Lower contact at 65° to core axis. The groundmass is dark green magnetic (up to 36x10-3 SI units) with 5% calcite. One ilmenite ? noted.

52.3 to 72.89 KB

Kimberlite breccia, TKB
52.3 - 69m Xenoliths make 40% to 50% of the core, sub-angular to sub-rounded and up to 3 cm with a second minor population 5 to 8 cm in size. There is only one example of a 20 cm wide tonalite xenolith. They are composed of equal proportion of gneiss and tonalite. The small xenoliths show some reaction with the magma (feldspar and plagioclase are green or small reaction rims). A few hypabyssal facies and TKB autoliths are scattered and up 10 cm wide.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10 to 20% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm in size. Cored autoliths (pelletal lapilli) are common but small <0,5 cm with only a few example up to 1,5 cm wide. They are compose 99% of the time by a small olivine macrocrysts kernel and 1% of the time by small rock fragments (armored xenoliths). The acrational rim is also small. They are really discrete.

The groundmass is dark brown, non magnetic (up to 2x10-3 SI units) with weak disseminated calcite. In rare places the brown groundmass is replaced by the light green groundmass. Rock and crystal fragments are in good proportion in the groundmass. The core is massive and solid.

A few small pyropes with a kelyphitic rim are noted in the groundmass and in olivine.

69 - 72.89m Xenoliths form 50% to 70% of the core, sub-angular to sub-rounded tonalite (70% in proportion) and gneiss (30% in proportion) 5 to 15 cm in size with a second population of 0,2 to 1 cm wide. The small xenoliths show some reaction with the magma (small alteration rims and feldspar are green). There is a good proportion of small feldspar, quartz and biotite fragments < 2 mm in size floating in the groundmass and showing some reaction with the magma (rims of alteration and feldspar sometimes green). The proportion of crystal fragments is higher (up to 25%) at the beginning of the section. A few autoliths of hypabyssal facies are noted and scattered in the section and up to 5 cm wide.

Cored autoliths (pelletal lapilli) are less common and make up to 1-3% of the core, small < 1 cm in size with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts kernel.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 5% of the core, sub-rounded and small <1cm.

The groundmass is light green, non magnetic (0,3x10-3 SI units) with no calcite..

52.3 – 54.23 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make less than 20% of the core, sub-rounded and small (< 0,5 cm).

Xenoliths form less than 5% of the dyke, sub-angular up to 4 cm wide. They show strong reaction with the magma. The small xenoliths are completely altered to sericite except for the biotite. The bigger one have rims of alteration up to 0,5cm wide.

The groundmass is dark gray magnetic (up to 70x10-3 SI units) with 5% of calcite The contacts are at 50° to core axis.

A 5 mm and a 2 mm pyrope with a strong kelyphitic rims are noted in the groundmass..

55 - 55.28 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts form 30% of the core, sub-rounded, <3mm with only a few example up to 0,5 mm.

Sparse xenoliths are noted, sub-angular and small (<1cm). They show strong reaction with the magma.

The groundmass is dark gray, weakly magnetic (12x10-3 SI units) with 5-10% of calcite. The contacts are at 45° to core axis. A small 0,4 cm quartz-calcite vein cut the dyke at 45° to core axis.

72.9 to 93.06 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts form 20 to 30% of the core, sub-rounded, between 0,1 to 0,5 cm in size with only a very small proportion up to 1 cm wide. The proportion of olivine is variable trough the section.

A few mantle nodules are scattered in the section, sub-angular and up to 2 cm wide. They are compose of olivine. Xenoliths form 1-2% of the core, sub-rounded tonalite up to 5 cm wide. The xenoliths show some reaction with the magna (plagioclase are green).

The groundmass is gray to dark gray, magnetic to highly magnetic (up to 160x10-3 SI units) with 3-5% disseminated calcite. Lower contact at 60° to core axis.

Pyrope with kelyphitic rims are scattered in the groundmass (one every 0,5 to 1 meter). Sometimes, kelyphitic rims is all what is left of the pyrope.

1% of small quartz-calcite veins (1 to 3mm wide) cut the core at 15° to core axis and at 50° to core axis. Some of the veins have a good proportion of pyrrhotite.

78.75 - 80.3 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Possible second generation of dyke with gradational contacts. The proportion of serpentinised olivine macrocrysts is up to 40% and range in size from 0,1 to 0,4 mm. The olivine are light green in a gray groundmass and give a spotted texture. Calcite in the groundmass is less abundant than the main unit.

83.45 - 86.05 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Dyke with clear contacts at 25° to core axis. Xenoliths form 10 to 15% of the core, sub-angular tonalite and gneiss and 0,2 to 1 cm in size range with a few xenoliths up to 5 cm wide.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm wide. One pyrope is noted.

The groundmass is dark grey with variable magnetic susceptibility (range from 2x10-3 to 30x10-3 SI units) with abundant calcite (strong reaction with HCL).

93.1 to 127.9 KB

93 - 100.35m Kimberlite breccia, TKB
Same unit as 69,0 to 72,89 m.

100.35 - 127.9m Kimberlite breccia
Xenoliths form 90%to 95% of the core, sub-angular tonalite and gneiss up to 1 meter wide. In some section it is blocs supported. A light hematisation of the xenoliths and sometime the groundmass is visible. At the beginning of the section, a few autoliths of hypabyssal facies are noted and 15 cm wide.

The groundmass is compose of the country rock fragments and crystals (feldspar, plagioclase, quartz and biotite). Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts are not observe in the groundmass but the kimberlitic nature of

the rock is suspected since it is the same unit from hole 85131 from 63,2 to 96,63 meters.

98.4—98.8 Kma

Hypabyssal kimberlite facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 5% of the core, sub-rounded and <0,5 cm in size. A few feldspar fragments are noted.

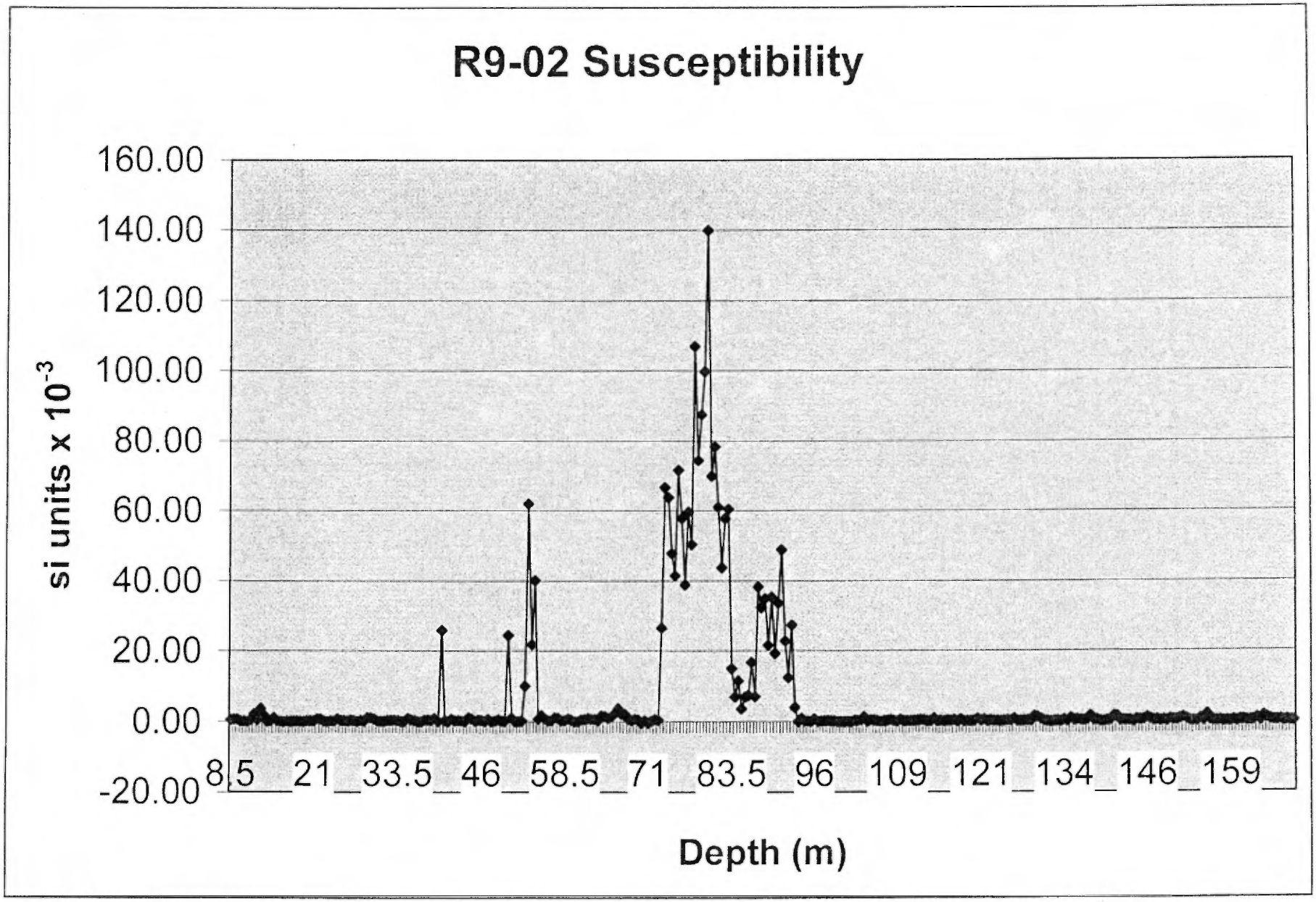
The groundmass is beige, non magnetic (up to 1x10-3 SI units) with abundant calcite (15%). Disseminated pyrite make up to 5% of the core. Upper contact at 30 and lower contact at 50° to core axis.

128 to 168 GN

Gneiss and pegmatite
Fine grained gray gneiss with equal proportion of coarse grained pegmatite bands of local derivation. The gneiss is formed of plagioclase, quartz and biotite. Gneissosity is at 60 to locally 70° to core axis. The pegmatite bands are up to 1 meter wide with one exception at 3meters wide. Less than 1% but sometime up to 10% of disseminated red garnet up to 3mm wide (a few example up to 1 cm wide but not common). The core is massive with only a few fractures at high angle with the core axis.

145,50 to 146,28 meter is a granite dyke compose of quartz and feldspar with contact at 60° to core axis.

168 EOH (m)


R9-02 Susceptibility
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
-20.00
si units x 10-3
8.5
21
33.5
46
58.5
71
83.5
96
109
121
134
146
159
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining

Property: Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R9-02 Inclination: -60 Azimuth: 261 true Logged by:

Northing: 5855173 Easting: 688776 Date: 07 Apr 03 JV: Soquem Jean-Pierre D'Amboise, Tech.

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH																		Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30				Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
0	8.35	OB																								
8.35	9	GN	100	63	R3	W2																				
9	12	GN	100	68	R3-4	W2																			9	
12	15	GN	98	70	R3-4	W2																			12	
15	18	GN	100	51	R3-4	W2																			36	
18	21	GN	100	52	R3-4	W2																				
21	24	GN	97	77	R3	W2							-												61	
24	27	GN	96	81	R3-4	W2																				
27	30	GN	99	90	R3-4	W2																				
30	33	GN	100	85	R3-4	W2																			7	
33	36	GN	100	92	R3-4	W2																				
36	39	GN	100	93	R3-4	W2																				
39	42	GN	96	89	R2-4	W2																				
42	45	GN	98	64	R3-4	W2																			17	
45	48	GN	100	89	R3-4	W2																				
48	51	GN	92	63	R2-4	W2																			6	
51	54	Kma	100	76	R2-3	W2																			27	
54	57	KB	100	78	R2	W2																			7	
57	60	KB	99	87	R2	W2																				
60	63	KB	100	81	R2	W2																				
63	66	KB	98	93	R2	W2																				
66	69	KB	100	85	R2	W2																				
69	72	KB	99	91	R2	W2																			3	
72	75	Kma	100	64	R2	W2																			20	
75	78	Kma	96	87	R2	W2																				
78	81	Kma	100	71	R2	W2																				
81	84	Kma	100	87	R2	W2																				
84	87	Kma	100	82	R2	W2																				

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R9-02 Inclination: -60 Azimuth: 261 true Logged by:

Northing: 5855173 Easting 688776 Date: 07 Apr 03 JV: Soquem Jean-Pierre D'Amboise, Tech.

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
87	90	Kma	100	92	R2	W2																		3		
90	93	Kma	97	82	R2	W2																				
93	96	KB	99	84	R2	W2																		11		
96	99	KB	100	36	R2	W2																		31		
99	102	KB	100	77	R2	W2																		5		
102	105	KB	100	71	R2	W2																		7		
105	108	KB	97	84	R2-3	W2																		3		
108	111	KB	99	75	R2-3	W2																		6		
111	114	KB	99	80	R2-3	W2																		4		
114	117	KB	97	67	R2-3	W2																		9		
117	120	KB	100	87	R2-3	W2																		5		
120	123	KB	99	82	R2-3	W2																				
123	126	KB	100	90	R3	W2																		5		
126	129	KB	98	70	R3	W2																		6		
129	132	PG	97	89	R3-4	W2																				
132	135	PG	99	93	R4	W2																				
135	138	GN	98	95	R3	W2																				
138	141	GN	98	93	R3-4	W2																				
141	144	GN	100	95	R3-4	W2																				
144	147	GN	100	86	R3-4	W2																				
147	150	GN	100	96	R4	W2																				
150	153	GN	100	92	R4	W2																				
153	156	GN	100	95	R3-4	W2																				
156	159	GN	99	96	R4	W2																				
159	162	GN	100	100	R4	W2																				
162	165	GN	98	94	R4	W2																				
165	168	GN	100	92	R4	W2																				EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for R9-03

HOLE-ID	R9-03	Start Date	08-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	85131	End Date	09-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688776	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5855175	Length (m)	138	Geologist	
Elevation	510	Azimuth	263	Date Logged	09-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-55	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Exploration drill hole of Renard 9 to collect additional material.

Comments
Casing pull below ice level and plug at 15m.
31 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake :10 BX: 1 to 6 and 28 to 31.
Vancouver lab :21 BX: 7 to 27.
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium.

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 8.2	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
8.2 to 47.25	**GN** Gneiss Fine grained gray gneiss (70%) with minor bands of coarse grained pegmatite (30%). The gneiss is formed of plagioclase, quartz and biotite. Gneissosity range from 50 to 70° to core axis. The pegmatite bands are up to 1 meter wide. Less than 1% of disseminated red garnet up to 1 cm wide. The core is massive to locally fractured at high angle with the core axis. Between 15,80 to 19,0 meter the core is badly broken with a strong hematisation. At 39,91 is a small vein, 0,5 cm wide of breccia. The small breccia cut the pegmatite at 50° to core axis. The groundmass is compose of pegmatite fragments. ***35.53 – 36.21 Kma*** *Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.* *The section is form of 40% of hypabyssal facies kimberlite material infiltrating the gneiss and pegmatite (60%). The groundmass is dark gray non magnetic with 5% calcite. It is crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts up to 0,5 cm in size. The contacts are at 40° to core axis. The injection probably come from the dyke below.* ***36.21 – 36.64 Kma*** *Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.* *Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 20-30% of the core, sub-rounded and less than 1 cm wide. The olivine are altered to a light green color.* *The groundmass is dark green, magnetic (up to 40x10-3 SI units) with 5-10% of calcite. The upper contact is at 55° to core axis and the lower contact is at 40° to core axis.*

36.64--36.85 KB

Kimberlite breccia
Lower contact of the dyke from 36,21 to 36,64. The core is form of 60% of country rock xenoliths in a green groundmass. Less than 5% of olivine macrocrysts. Contacts are the same as the dyke. There is no calcite in the groundmass.

43.07--43.46 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Crowded with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts sub-rounded and less than up to 1 cm wide. Sparse xenoliths of pegmatite are noted, <1 cm in size and they show some reaction with the magma. Lower contact at 55° to core axis. The groundmass is dark green magnetic (up to 25x10-3 SI units) with 5% calcite.

A 2 cm by 5 cm long olivine macrocrysts (or mantle nodule) contain 6 pyrope with kelyphitic rims. The less altered pyrope are lilacs color.

47.3 to 64.24 KB

Kimberlite breccia, TKB
47.25 - 55m Xenoliths make 25% to 30% of the core, sub-angular to sub-rounded and up to 3 cm with a second minor population 5 to 7 cm in size. They are composed of equal proportion of gneiss and tonalite. The small xenoliths show some reaction with the magma (feldspar and plagioclase are green or small reaction rims, some of the xenoliths are completely transform in to sericite). One hypabyssal facies autoliths is noted and 5 cm wide.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 10 to 20% of the core, sub-rounded and up to 1 cm in size. Pelletal lapilli are common but small <0,5 cm with only a few example up to 1,5 cm wide. They are compose 99% of the time by a small olivine macrocrysts kernel and 1% of the time by small rock fragments. The rim is also small. They are really discrete.

The groundmass is dark brown, non magnetic (up to 5x10-3 SI units) with weak disseminated calcite. The brown groundmass is replaced gradually by the green groundmass at the end of the section. Rock and crystal fragments are in good proportion in the groundmass. The core is massive and solid.

One small pyropes with a kelyphitic rim are noted in the groundmass.

55 - 64.24m Xenoliths form 35% to 45% of the core, angular to sub-rounded tonalite (70% in proportion) and gneiss (30% in proportion) 5 to 13 cm in size with a second population of 0,2 to 1 cm wide. The small xenoliths show some reaction with the magma (small alteration rims and some feldspar are green). There is a good proportion of small feldspar, quartz and biotite fragments < 2 mm in size floating in the groundmass and showing some reaction with the magma (rims of alteration and feldspar sometimes green). A few autoliths of hypabyssal facies are noted and scattered in the section and up to 5 cm wide.

Pelletal lapilli are less common and make up to 1-4% of the core, small < 1 cm in size with serpentinised olivine macrocrysts kernel.

Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make 5% of the core, sub-rounded and small <1cm.

The groundmass is light green, non magnetic (0,3x10-3 SI units) with no calcite. It more a gradational contact with the unit above.

47.25--49.33 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke.
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts make less than 20% of the core, sub-rounded and small (< 0,5 cm) with only a few example up to1,5 cm wide.

Xenoliths form less than 3% of the dyke, sub-angular up to 2 cm wide. They show strong reaction with the magma. The small xenoliths are completely altered to sericite except for the biotite. The bigger one have rims of alteration up to 0,5cm wide.

The groundmass is dark gray magnetic (up to 70x10-3 SI units) with 5% of calcite. The contacts are at 45° to core axis.

A small pyrope with a kelyphitic rims is noted in an olivine macrocrysts.

64.2 to 78 **Kma**

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Serpentinised olivine macrocrysts form 20 to 30% of the core, sub-rounded, between 0,1 to 0,5 cm in size with only a very small proportion up to 1 cm wide. The proportion of olivine is variable trough the section.

Xenoliths form 1-2% of the core, sub-rounded tonalite up to 5 cm wide. The xenoliths show some reaction with the magna (plagioclase are green).

The groundmass is gray to dark gray, magnetic to highly magnetic (up to 90x10-3 SI units) with 3-5% disseminated calcite. Lower contact at 50° to core axis. The upper contact is altered and broken.

Pyrope with kelyphitic rims are scattered in the groundmass but are not common. Sometimes, kelyphitic rims is all what is left of the pyrope.

1% of small quartz-calcite veins (1 to 5mm wide) cut the core at 10° to core axis and at 45° to core axis. Some of the veins have a good proportion of magnetite (magnetite is 500x10-3 SI units).

68.73 - 76.82 Kma

Kimberlite hypabyssal facies dyke
Possible second generation of dyke with gradational contacts. The proportion of serpentinised olivine macrocrysts is up to 50% and range in size from 0,1 to 0,5 mm with a second rare population up to 3 cm wide. The olivine are light green in a gray groundmass and give a spotted texture. The groundmass is similar than above. 1-3%of xenoliths are scattered in the groundmass, They are 1-5 cm in size, sub-rounded and show reaction with the magma.

78 to 121.7 **KB**

Kimberlite breccia, TKB
Same unit as 47,25 to 55,40 meters.

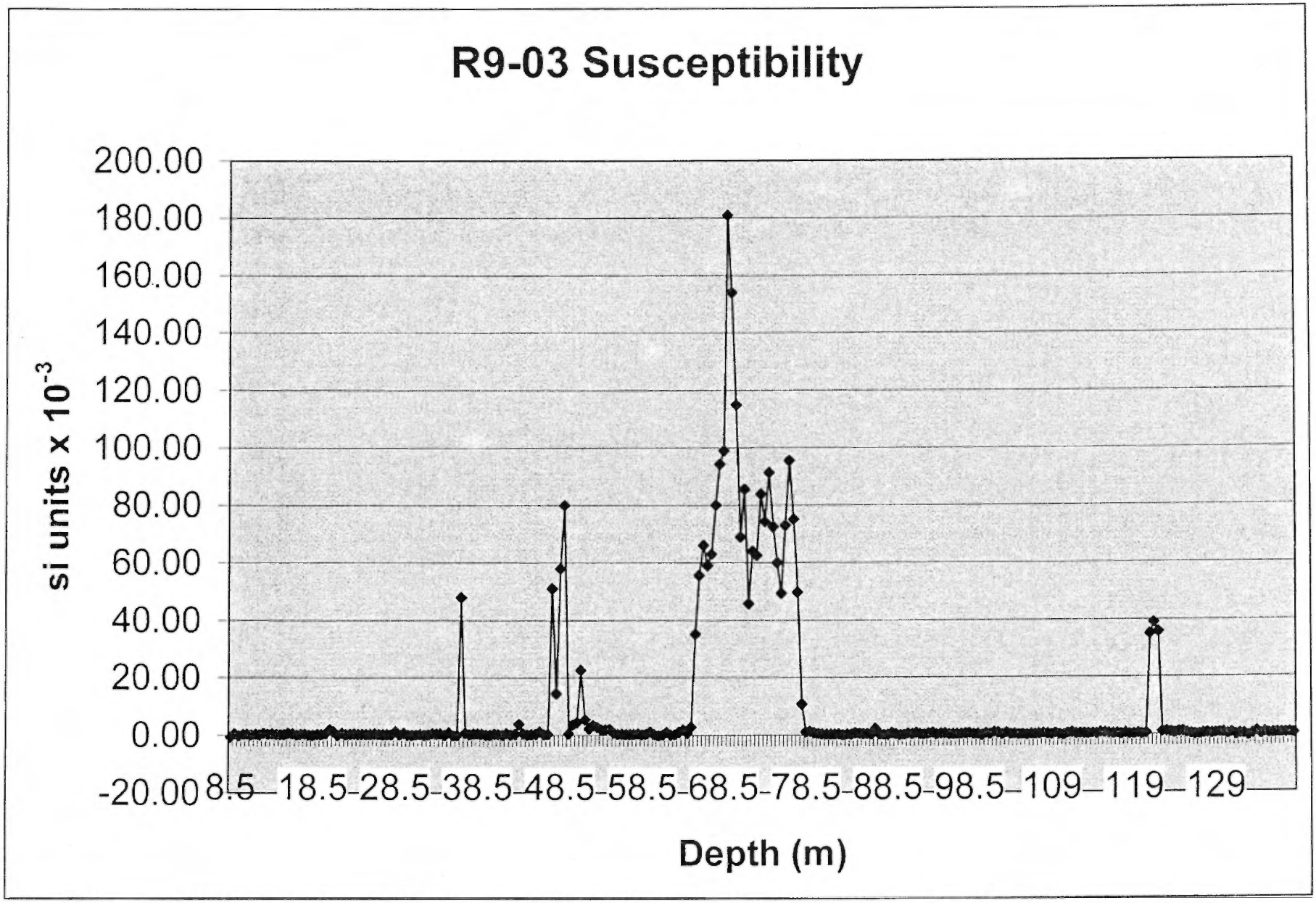
79.6 - 121.65m Kimberlite breccia
Xenoliths form 80%to 95% of the core, sub-angular tonalite and gneiss up to 1 meter wide. In some section it is blocs supported. A light hematisation of the xenoliths and sometime the groundmass is visible.

The groundmass is compose of the country rock fragments and crystals (feldspar, plagioclase, quartz and biotite). A few serpentinised olivine macrocrysts are observe in the groundmass.

122 to 138 **GN**

Gneiss and pegmatite
Fine grained gray gneiss with equal proportion of coarse grained pegmatite bands of local derivation. The gneiss is formed of plagioclase, quartz and biotite. Gneissosity is at 60 to core axis. The pegmatite bands are up to 1,5 meter wide. Less than 1% but sometime up to 10% (in small bands) of disseminated red garnet up to 3mm wide. The core is massive with only a few fractures at high angle with the core axis.

138 **EOH (m)**


R9-03 Susceptibility
200.00
180.00
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
-20.00
si units x 10-3
8.5
18.5
28.5
38.5
48.5
58.5
68.5
78.5
88.5
98.5
109
119
129
Depth (m)

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining **Property:** Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R9-03 Inclination: -55 Azimuth: 261 true Logged by:

Northing: 5855173 Easting: 688776 Date: 09 Apr 03 JV: Soquem Jean-Pierre D'Amboise, Tech.

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30						
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja			
0	8.2	OB																						
8.2	9	GN	100	26	R3	W2																	5	
9	12	GN	97	48	R3	W2																	42	
12	15	GN	99	64	R3	W2																	9	
15	18	GN	100	26	R3	W2																	110	
18	21	GN	96	56	R3	W2																	12	
21	24	GN	100	65	R3	W2																	48	
24	27	GN	91	82	R3	W2																		
27	30	GN	97	65	R3-4	W2																	8	
30	33	GN	99	80	R3-4	W2																		
33	36	GN	99	82	R2-3	W2																	7	
36	39	GN	98	93	R2-3	W2																		
39	42	GN	97	86	R3-4	W2																		
42	45	GN	99	73	R2-3	W2																	7	
45	48	GN	95	64	R2-3	W2																	14	
48	51	KB	94	70	R2	W2																	4	
51	54	KB	100	88	R2	W2-3																	5	
54	57	KB	100	84	R2	W2																		
57	60	KB	99	93	R2	W2																		
60	63	KB	100	79	R2	W2																		
63	66	Kma	100	69	R2	W2-3																		
66	69	Kma	96	86	R2	W3																		
69	72	Kma	100	90	R2	W3																		
72	75	Kma	98	82	R2	W2-3																		
75	78	Kma	99	78	R2	W2-3																		
78	81	KB	100	79	R2	W2-3																	6	
81	84	KB	100	74	R2-3	W2																	5	
84	87	KB	98	62	R2-3	W2																	23	

Geotechnical Summary Log

Ashton Mining

Property: Permit 1555

Borehole Number: R9-03 | Inclination: -55 | Azimuth: 261 true | Logged by:

Northing: 5855173 | Easting: 688776 | Date: 09 Apr 03 | JV: Soquem | Jean-Pierre D'Amboise, Tech.

DEPTH		ROCK TYPE	T.C.R. (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	Strength Index	Weathering/ Alteration Index	FRACTURE ORIENTATION AND COUNT PER RUN LENGTH														Jn	Bx/Gouge	Broken Core	Description and Remarks
							70-90				50-70				30-50				0-30							
FROM	TO						No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja	No.	TYPE	Jr	Ja				
87	90	KB	97	56	R2-3	W2-3																		21		
90	93	KB	97	73	R2-3	W2-3																				
93	96	KB	100	60	R2	W3																		18		
96	99	KB	100	63	R2	W3																		6		
99	102	KB	100	69	R2-3	W2																		7		
102	105	KB	97	60	R2-3	W2																		34		
105	108	KB	100	75	R2-3	W2																		8		
108	111	KB	100	75	R2	W2																				
111	114	KB	100	80	R2-3	W2																		3		
114	117	KB	100	79	R2-3	W2																				
117	120	KB	100	55	R2-3	W2																		21		
120	123	GN	97	91	R2-3	W2																				
123	126	GN	98	87	R3	W2																				
126	129	GN	98	95	R3	W2																				
129	132	GN	100	99	R3	W2																				
132	135	GN	100	100	R4	W2																				
135	138	GN	99	97	R4	W2																				EOH

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for 85103-01

HOLE-ID	85103-01	Start Date	02-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	85103	End Date	05-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	687641	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5853433	Length (m)	171	Geologist	
Elevation	510	Azimuth	185	Date Logged	05-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Exploration drill hole to test the magnetic anomaly 85103 below a lake.

Comments
Casing pull below ice level (first 1meter). Not plugged.
32 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake : 14 BX: 1 to 9 and 28 to 32.
Vancouver lab : 18 BX: 10 to 27.
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 39.64	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
39.6 to 107.7	**GN** 39.64 - 69m Gabbro Diorite to leucogabbro with minor (10%) bands of coarse grained strongly hematised tonalite and 5% of gneiss. The fine grained diorite-leucogabbro is composed of plagioclase-mafic mineral (<1 0%) and 5 to 10% of biotite. Sometimes it has brecciated the tonalite. The core is broken to pieces less than 20 cm long. The fractures are usually at high angle with the core axis (> 60°) with a second minor population at 20° to core axis. The magnetic susceptibility range from 0,1x10-3 to 30x10-3 SI units. Disseminated pyrite is noted in the diorite-leucogabbro. Only a few garnets are noted. 69- 107.72m Tonalite/gneiss with minor gabbro The composition of the rocks are the same but only the proportion changes. The coarse grained hematised tonalite form 50% of the core. The gneiss form 30% of the core and the leucogabbro-diorite form only 20%. The magnetic susceptibility is lower and never get higher than 4x10-3 SI units. Gabbro dyke at 72,28 to 72,86 m at 50° to core axis. ***81.45–81.8*** ***Bx*** *Breccia* *The hematised tonalite is brecciated with a meager (trace) plagioclase and quartz groundmass. The groundmass show no kimberlitic related fluid.* ***96.2–96.54*** ***Bx*** *Breccia* *The hematised tonalite is brecciated with a meager (1 to 3%) plagioclase and quartz groundmass. The groundmass show no kimberlitic related fluid Some of the groundmass as been altered to a light green color. Lower contact at 35° to core axis.*

108 to 142.2 Bx

Breccia

Coarse grained strongly hematised and locally sericitised tonalite (60% of the core and red color) with minor bands of fine grained gneiss (40% of the core). The tonalite is compose of plagioclase, quartz and some biotite. The country rocks are brecciated with a meager (trace to locally 1%) plagioclase, quartz and feldspar groundmass. The groundmass is a light green color and locally it is also strongly hematised to a dark red color. The gneiss bands are at 25° to core axis. Some of the gneiss is sericitised. The fractures are at high angle with the core axis.

The breccia is non magnetic.

The magnetic susceptibility in the tonalite is <0,5x10-3 SI units. In the gneiss, the magnetic susceptibility is between 1x10-3 to 4x10-3 SI units.

132.96 - 133.9 KB

Kimberlite breccia
Xenoliths make 90% of the core, subangular hematised tonalite up to 10 cm in size.

One possible olivine macrocrysts is noted.

The groundmass is non-magnetic with no calcite and compose of feldspar and quartz fragments. The groundmass is hematised to a dark red color.

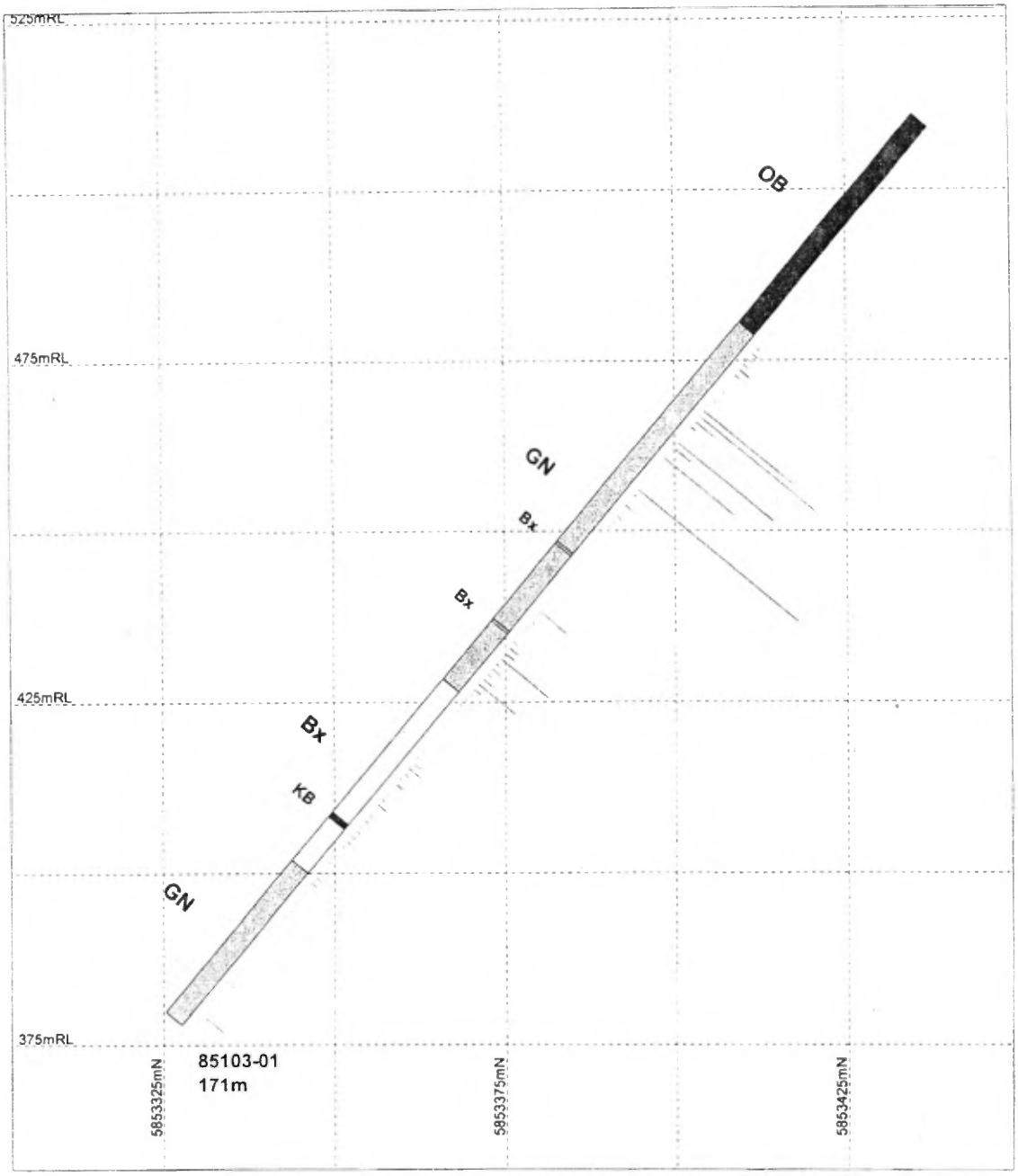
The upper contact is a gauge fault at 25° to core axis and 4 cm wide.

142 to 171 GRANITE

Tonalite

Coarse grained tonalite (80% of the core) with minor bands of fine grained gneiss (20% of the core). The tonalite compose of plagioclase, quartz and a small amount of pyroxene. It is strongly hematised to a red color at the beginning of the section to a light pink at the end of the section. There is also a very light epidotisation of the plagioclase. The foliation in the gneiss is at 40°. The fractures are at high angle to the core axis (>70° to core axis). Garnet make 1 to locally 3% of the core (up 1 cm in size). The rock become more massive and solid at the end of the section.

171 EOH (m)



Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

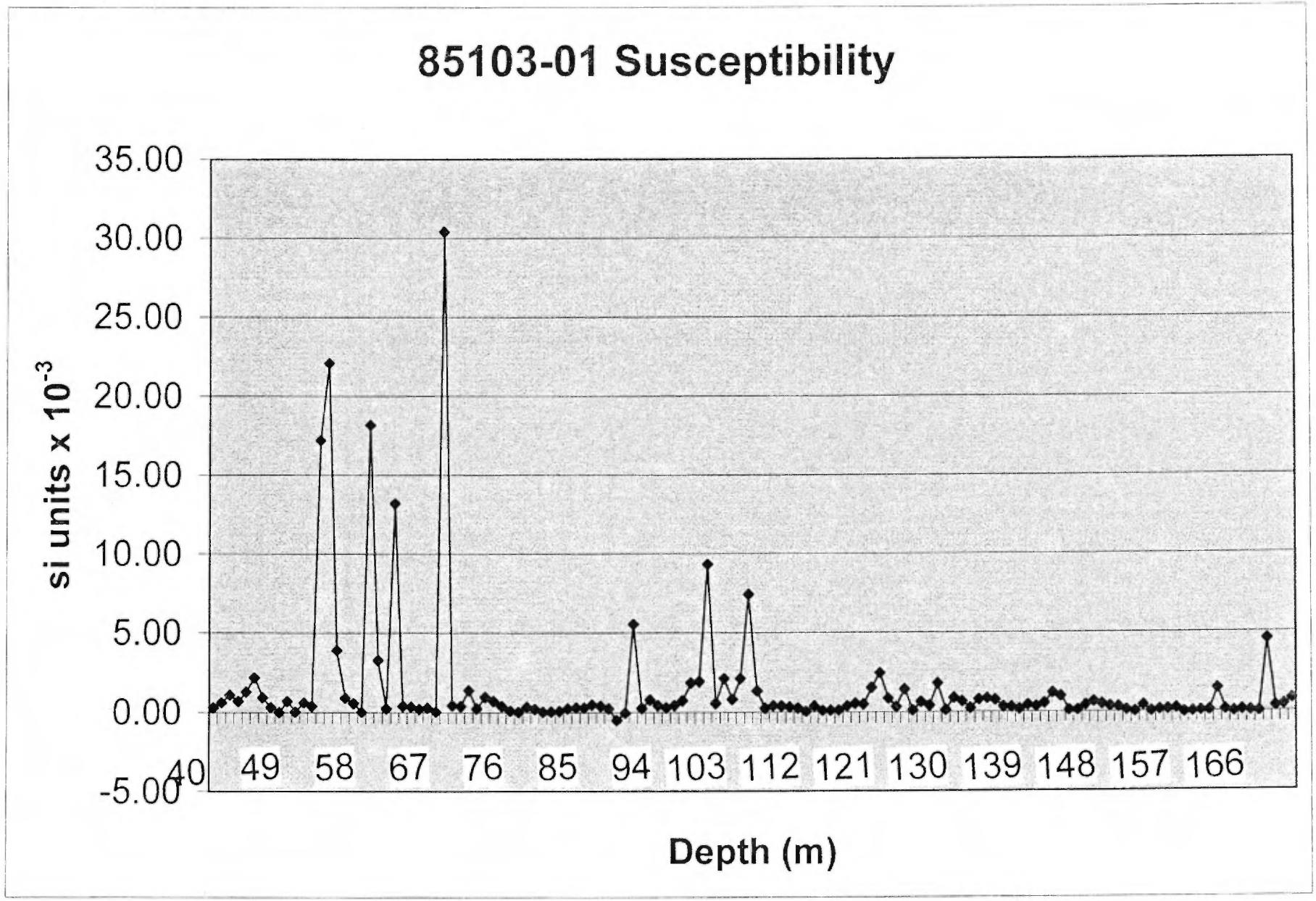
June 3, 2003	85103-01 Drill Sections with Susceptibility
Author: CM	
Office: Van	
Proj: UTM18 NAD27	(Looking West Along Line 687637mE)

20 0 20 40

Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\


85103-01 Susceptibility
35.00
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
-5.00
si units x 10-3
40
49
58
67
76
85
94
103
112
121
130
139
148
157
166
Depth (m)

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for 85159-01

HOLE-ID	85159-01	Start Date	11-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	85159	End Date	12-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	689482	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5856109	Length (m)	114	Geologist	
Elevation	510	Azimuth	248	Date Logged	12-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Exploration drill hole to test magnetic anomaly 85159 below a lake.

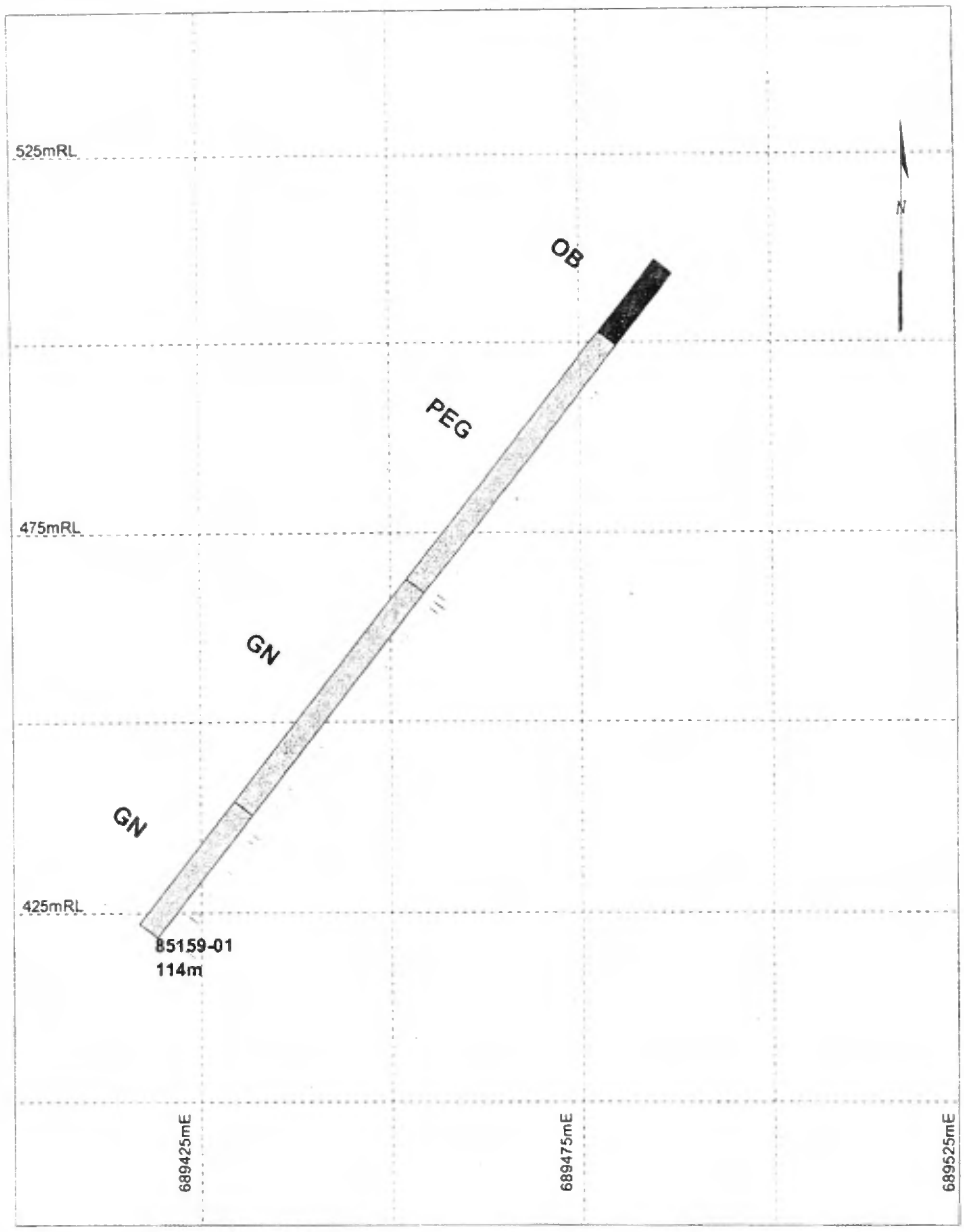
Comments
Casing pulled and not plugged.
24 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake 24 BX: 1 to 24
Vancouver lab : 0 BX:
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 12.4	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
12.4 to 55	**PEG** Pegmatite and gneiss bands Coarse grained white pegmatite (80%) with minor (15%) fine grained gneiss and 5% of white tonalite bands. The pegmatite is compose of plagioclase-quartz-biotite with grain size up to 2 cm wide. The gneiss are up to 15 cm wide with only one band up to 55 cm wide. The gneiss is form of plagioclase, quartz and biotite. Gneissosity range from 30° to 55° to core axis. A few tonalite bands are noted in the core and are up to 30 cm wide. The core is massive with some fractures at hight angle with the core axis (>45°). The magnetic susceptibilty range between 0,0x10-3 to 1x10-3 SI units with scattered section up to 3x10-3 SI units. There is only one section, 5 cm wide, that is up to 8x10-3 SI units. Disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite are noted in associotion with patchs of biotite and chlorite.
55 to 93.08	**GN** Gneiss with minor bands of pegmatite and tonalite. It is the same composition as above but the gneiss bands form 60% of the core. The pegmatite bands form 30% while the tonalite bands form 10% of the core. The susceptibility is the same and range between 0,0x10-3 to 1x10-3 SI units Foliation in the gneiss is 30° to core axis. Only a few garnet are visible in the interval and are up to 2 cm wide. There is a ligh chloritisation of the rocks.
93.1 to 114	**GRANITE** Tonalite and gneiss Medium grained white tonalite with fine grained gneiss bands (40%) and coarse grained pegmatite (10%). The tonalite is composed of quartz and feldspar with minor biotite. The foliation is at 50° to core axis. Patchs of green chlorite make 1-3% of the tonalite and are very weakly magnetic (range between 1x10-3 to 4x10-3 SI units) and is propably cause by magnetite. The patchs range from 1 cm to 3 cm wide.

From 100,90 to 101,85 there is 1% of disseminated magnetite in a gneiss bands. The magnetic susceptibility range from 1x10-3 to 11x10-3 SI units.

From 105,05 to 107,0. Diorite dyke cut the tonalite at 60° to core axis. The dyke is massive and not altered.

114 EOH (m)



Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

85159-01
Drill Sections with Susceptibility

(Looking North)

June 3, 2003

Author: CM

Office: Van

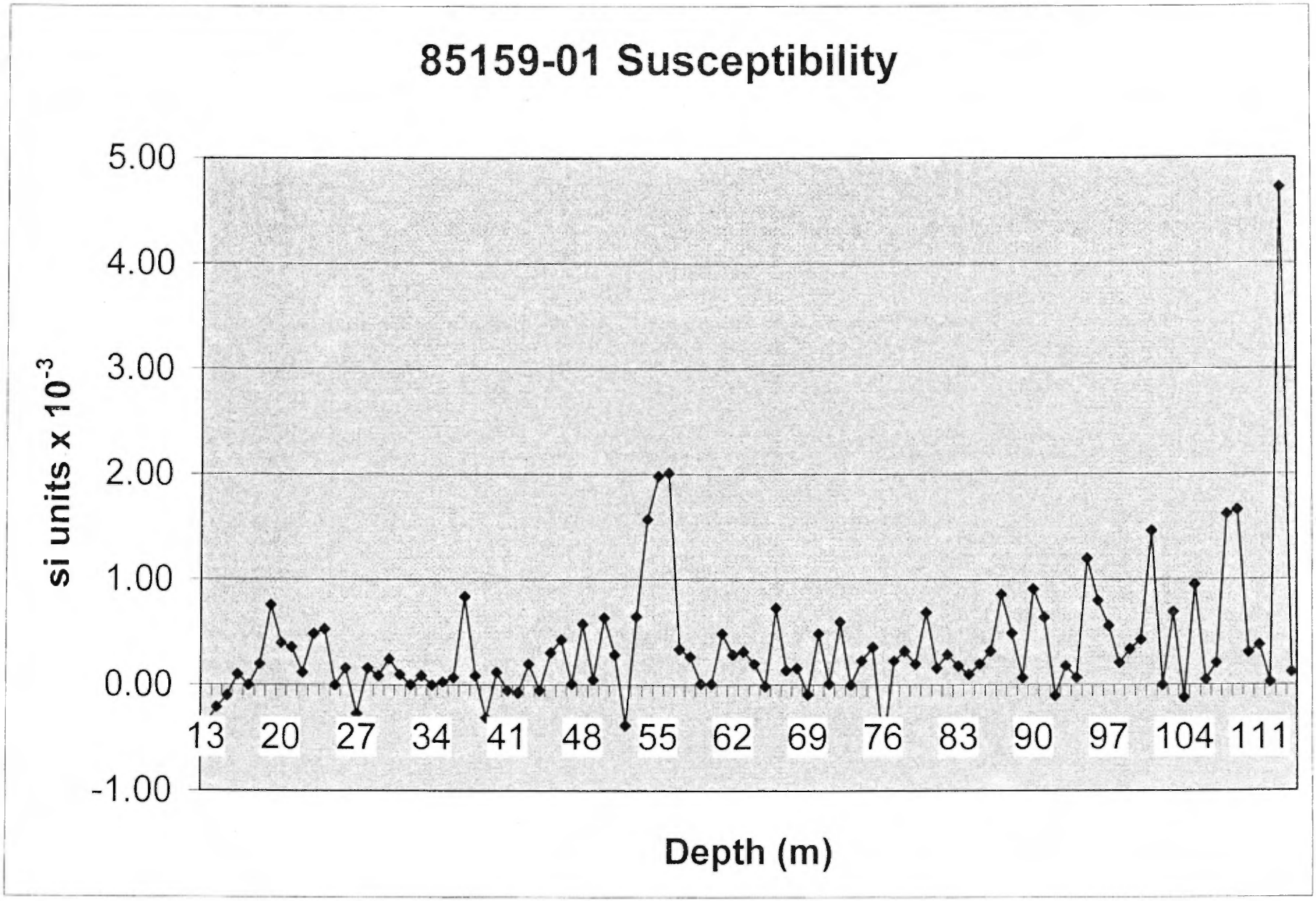
Proj: UTM18 NAD27

20 0 20 40

Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\


85159-01 Susceptibility
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
-1.00
si units x 10-3
13
20
27
34
41
48
55
62
69
76
83
90
97
104
111
Depth (m)

Ashton Mining of Canada Ltd.
Diamond Drill Hole Summary Log for 85161-01

HOLE-ID	85161-01	Start Date	09-Apr-03	Claim Name	1555
Anomaly	85161	End Date	10-Apr-03	Tag #	
Property	Foxtrot #2	Contractor	Forage Chibougamau	JV	SOQUEM Inc.
Easting	688291	Core Size	NQ	District	
Northing	5855315	Length (m)	96	Geologist	
Elevation	510	Azimuth	114	Date Logged	10-Apr-03
UTM Zone	18	Dip	-50	Logged by	L Schmitt
Mapsheet	033A16				

Purpose Exploration drill hole to test magnetic anomaly 85161 below a lake

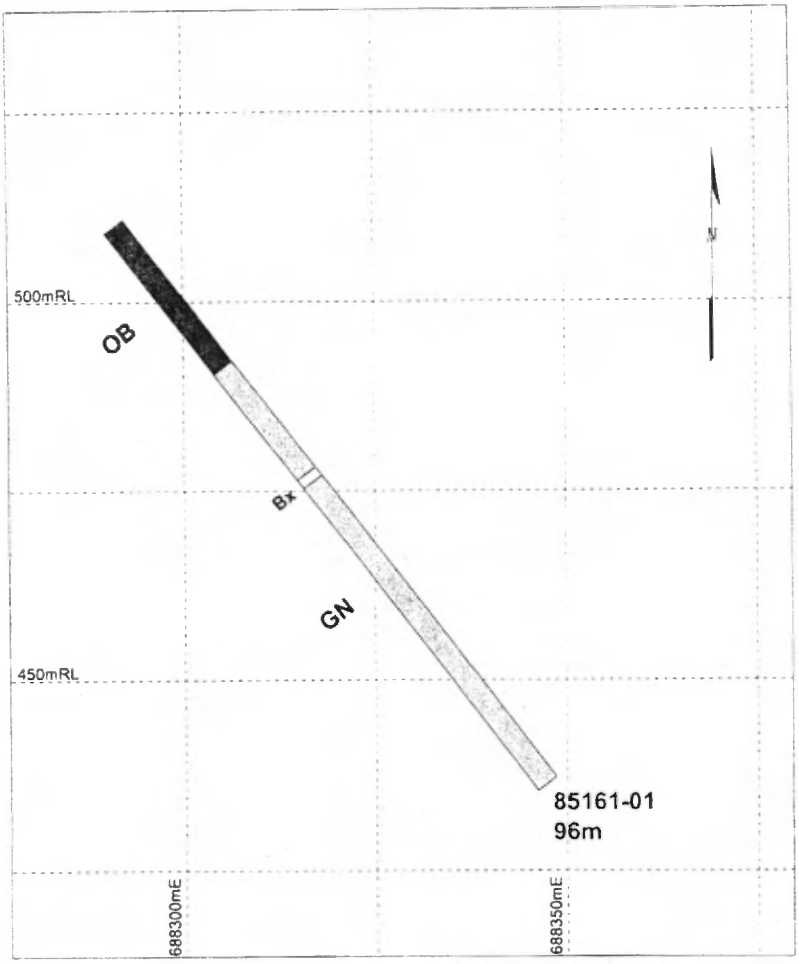
Comments Casing pulled and not plugged.
18 Core boxes.
Stored at Emmanuel lake: 15 BX: 1 to 3 and 7 to 18.
Vancouver lab : 3 BX: 4 to 6.
Susceptibility meter is a KT-9 Kappameter from Exploranium

Interval (m)	Description
0 to 24.15	**OB** Overburden. Quaternary deposits.
24.2 to 96	**GRANITE** Tonalite and gneiss Highly altered and fractured tonalite (90% in proportion) with minor bands of gneiss (10%) up to 50 cm wide. The hematisation and sericitisation has affected more intensively the tonalite. The core is badly broken in small section less than 15 cm long with only a few pieces up to 45 cm long. In some section the core is completely broken in pieces less than 1 cm long. In the fractured tonalite it doesn't seen to be any kimberlitic or even groundmass breccia except for the intersection describe below. There is a lots of sericite in between the quartz and feldspar grains that give a breccia texture. There is 2 sets of fracture. The main set is at 70° to core axis with a second minor fracturing at 30° to core axis. A few gauge faults are visible but never more than 5 cm long and they are at high angle with the core. The rock is non magnetic (up to 0,5x10-3 SI units). The main alteration is cause by a fault with a strong hematisation and sericitisation. But there is also a possible kimberlitic breccia in the zone between 42,65 to 44,05 meters. 70.2 - 96m The tonalite form 95% of the core with minor gneiss bands (5%) up to 50 cm wide. The hematisation, sericitisation and fracturing is weaker than above and has affected more the tonalite. Alight epidotisation in some 0° to core axis fractures is noted but not common. 2 diorite dyke are cutting the tonalite at low angle with the core (10° - 30° to core axis) and are up to 1 meter wide. The dyke show no alteration. ***42.65 - 44.05 Bx*** *Breccia* *Breccia zone 3 cm wide at 10° to core axis. The groundmass is compose of fine grain country rock fragments with no visible kimberlitic related materials. In the*

breccia itself, there are 10% of hematised tonalite xenoliths up to 0,5 cm wide. The groundmass is green non magnetic with no calcite.

Thin section should be made to verify the composition of the groundmass. From 43,00 to 43,80 has been removed and put in the library box for thin section.

96 EOH (m)



Legend

- Overburden
- Kb
- Kma
- Bx
- Gneiss/Granite

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc.

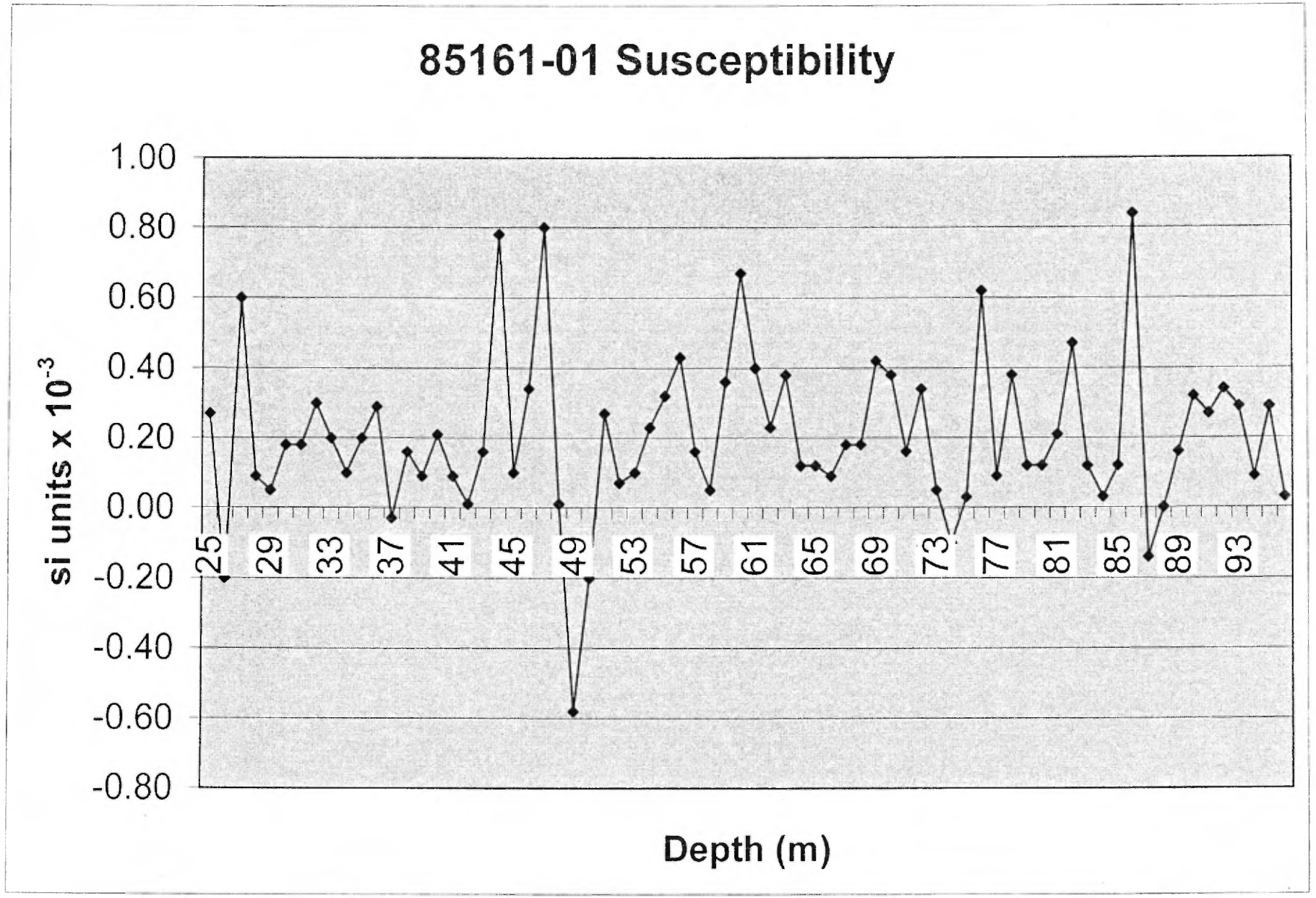
June 3, 2003	85161-01 Drill Sections with Susceptibility
Author: CM	
Office: Van	
Proj: UTM18 NAD27	(Looking North Along Line 5855304mN)

20 0 20 40

Meters

Scale: 1:1,000

J:\3Maps\PQ\Foxtrot\Drilling\Section for 2003 Report\


85161-01 Susceptibility
si units x 10-3
1.00
0.80
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
-0.20
-0.40
-0.60
-0.80
25
29
33
37
41
45
49
53
57
61
65
69
73
77
81
85
89
93
Depth (m)

ANNEXE 2

DÉTAILLE DES ANALYSES POUR LE DIAMANT

Pour publication immédiate
17 décembre 2001
Bourse de Toronto

Symbole du téléscripteur : ACA

ES CORPS KIMBERLITIQUES DU QUÉBEC SONT DIAMANTIFÈRES

Robert T Boyd, président et chef de la direction de Ashton Mining of Canada Inc. / Les Mines Ashton du Canada Inc. (« Ashton »), est heureux de rapporter la présence de diamants dans les deux roches kimberlitiques récemment découvertes par Ashton et son partenaire en coentreprise, SOQUEM Inc. (« SOQUEM »), dans la région des Monts Otish, dans le Centre-Nord du Québec.

Tel qu'annoncé le 21 septembre 2001, la première découverte, maintenant appelée Renard 1, a été faite par un forage vertical et un forage incliné qui ont recoupé de la roche kimberlitique entre 10 et 108 mètres, limite inférieure des forages. Tel que rapporté le 16 octobre 2001, la deuxième découverte, Renard 2, a été effectuée lorsqu'un forage vertical a recoupé de la roche kimberlitique de 20 à 101 mètres. Un forage incliné au même endroit a recoupé de la roche kimberlitique entre 22 et 35 mètres. De 35 à 105 mètres, la carotte montrait principalement des gneiss avec de plus faibles quantités d'injections kimberlitiques.

Des échantillons de carottes provenant des deux corps kimberlitiques ont été traités par dissolution caustique au laboratoire d' Ashton à Vancouver Nord et ont retourné le nombre suivant de diamants:

Corps Kimberlitique	Poids de l'échantillon (kg)	Nombre de diamants	
		micro (0.1-0.5mm dans une dimension)	macro (≥0.5 mm dans une dimension)
Renard 1	205,8	54	5 (Note 1)
Renard 2	163,1	116	29 (Note 2)

Notes

1. L'un des macrodiamants de cet échantillon mesure plus de 0,5 mm dans deux dimensions.

2. Cinq des macrodiamants de cet échantillon mesurent plus de 0,5 mm dans au moins deux dimensions, les trois plus importantes pierres mesurant 1,63 x 1,58 x 0,53 mm; 1,44 x 1,05 x 0,60 mm et 1,25 x 1,05 x 0,60 mm.

To top of Page

Des minéraux indicateurs de kimberlites, notamment des grenats de type pyrope et de la chromite, ont aussi été récupérés dans les concentrés tirés des carottes. Un pourcentage important des grenats de type pyrope sont riches en chrome et faibles en calcium (« G10 »). Les concentrés contenaient aussi un nombre élevé de chromites dont la composition s'apparente aux inclusions de chromite dans les diamants.

Renard 1 montre une roche de faciès hypabyssal. Dans le cas de Renard

2, on retrouve les faciès hypabyssal et de diatrème. Les deux corps contiennent de l'olivine macrocrystique dans une matrice contenant diverses quantités d'olivine, de phlogopite, de monticellite, de perovskite, d'apatite et de spinelle. Les caractéristiques pétrographiques des roches sont transitionnelles, entre la kimberlite et la melnoïte. Les melnoïtes comprennent les roches ultramafiques qui sont semblables en apparence aux kimberlites, mais avec une légère différence dans la composition chimique des minéraux de la matrice. La melnoïte origine de profondeurs similaires à celles de la kimberlite, et peut contenir des diamants.

Encouragée par la confirmation de ce nouveau secteur de roches diamantifères, la coentreprise entreprendra en 2002 un programme d'exploration agressif dans le Centre-Nord du Québec. Le programme se concentrera sur les traînées inexpliquées de minéraux indicateurs ayant une composition favorable et qui sont présentes dans l'entourage immédiat de Renard 1 et 2 ainsi qu'ailleurs sur les terrains détenus par la coentreprise. Les travaux comprendront l'échantillonnage pour minéraux lourds, des relevés géophysiques détaillés et, le cas échéant, des forages ciblés. À Renard 2, le programme comprendra des forages de délimitation et la collecte d'un échantillon plus important.

Ashton et SOQUEM ont été actives dans la recherche de diamants au Québec depuis 1996 dans le cadre d'une coentreprise à parts égales qui détient actuellement plus de 260 000 hectares de titres miniers à fort potentiel. SOQUEM est une filiale de SGF Minéral Inc., elle-même filiale de la Société générale de financement du Québec (« SGF »). La mission de la SGF est de réaliser, en collaboration avec des partenaires et à des conditions normales de rentabilité, des projets de développement économique.

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Ashton est opérateur des programmes d'exploration et Brooke Clements, géologue professionnel et vice-président, Exploration chez Ashton, est responsable de la conception et de la mise en œuvre des programmes.

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L'ÉCHANTILLON EN VRAC DE RENARD 2 RÉVÈLE UNE TENEUR EN DIAMANTS TRÈS PROMETTEUSE

Robert T. Boyd, président et chef de la direction d'Ashton Mining of Canada Inc./Les Mines Ashton du Canada Inc. (« Ashton ») est heureux d'annoncer qu'un échantillon en vrac de 2,44 tonnes recueilli du corps kimberlitique Renard 2 au centre nord du Québec possède une teneur en diamants d'environ 69,3 carats par cent tonnes.

Renard 2 est situé sur la propriété de Foxtrot qui couvre une superficie de 153 000 hectares dans la région des monts Otish où Ashton et son associé en coentreprise, SOQUEM INC. (« SOQUEM »), détiennent actuellement plus de 250 000 hectares de titres miniers. La propriété de Foxtrot contient aussi les cinq autres corps kimberlitiques découverts par la coentreprise dans le cadre de ses programmes 2001 et 2002.

Renard 2 a été découvert en forant une anomalie géophysique à la fin du programme 2001. Tel que mentionnés dans le communiqué du 17 décembre 2001, les premiers résultats en microdiamants étaient prometteurs.

L'échantillon en vrac de 2,44 tonnes a été recueilli de Renard 2 en mars 2002 au moyen de quatre forages de 4,76 centimètres de diamètre. Le premier forage, R2-03, a été effectué du nord-ouest de Renard 2 vers le sud-est. R2-04, le deuxième forage, a été effectué du sud-ouest du corps kimberlitique vers le nord-est. Les troisième et quatrième forages, R2-02 et R2-06, ont été réalisés à partir du même site, localisé approximativement au centre de l'anomalie géophysique.

Les intersections des quatre forages sont résumées dans le tableau ci-dessous :

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		Intersection des forages en mètres		
Forage	**Azimut/Inclinaison (en degré)**	**Morts-terrains**	**Roches encaissantes**	**Brèche kimberlitique (Note 1)**
R2-03	108 / 50	0-18	18-65; 164-212	65-164
R2-04	57 / 50	0-17	17-71; 170-201	71-170
R2-05	0 / 90	0-21	néant	21-225
R2-06	360 / 85	0-19	néant	19-180

Note 1: L'échantillon de 2,44 tonnes est composé de matériel provenant de ces intervalles, qui comprennent plusieurs intersections de faciès hypabyssal et de roches encaissantes.

La superficie de l'anomalie géophysique dans le secteur Renard 2 est d'environ 150m x 100m. De plus, les données de forage suggèrent, qu'à une profondeur verticale d'environ 80 mètres, le corps atteint une largeur maximale de 65 mètres.

Le traitement de l'échantillon a été effectué au laboratoire d'Ashton à North Vancouver par séparation en milieu dense (DMS) puis tamisé (maille carrée) pour récupérer les macrodiamants. Ce traitement a révélé un total de 1,69 carats de diamants dont la taille excède 0,8 millimètre. Le poids des cinq plus gros diamants varie de 0,10 à 0,16 carat; ces diamants incluent des cristaux simples et en agrégats. Deux de ces pierres sont incolores alors que les autres varient de jaune pâle à brun pâle.

D'après ces résultats, l'échantillon possède une teneur en diamants d'environ 69,3 carats par cent tonnes. Une estimation plus précise de la teneur nécessitera la collecte d'échantillons représentatifs plus volumineux.

La coentreprise est très encouragée par les résultats provenant de Renard 2 qui démontrent la nécessité d'effectuer des travaux supplémentaires, dont des forages de délimitation et la cueillette de plus gros échantillons en vrac. La nature et le moment de ces travaux seront déterminés après avoir réalisé une analyse détaillée des données actuelles qui aura lieu au cours des six à huit prochaines semaines.

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Tel qu'annoncé le 28 mars et le 9 avril 2002, les nouvelles intrusions kimberlitiques de Renard 3, 4, 5 et 6 ont été découvertes au cours du programme d'hiver 2002 en forant des anomalies géophysiques détectées préalablement sur la propriété de Foxtrot. Les échantillons de carottes provenant de ces corps sont actuellement traités pour récupérer les microdiamants au laboratoire d'Ashton à North Vancouver. Les résultats devraient être annoncés sous peu.

SOQUEM et Ashton explorent pour découvrir des diamants au Québec depuis 1996, dans le cadre d'une coentreprise à parts égales qui détient actuellement plus de 380 000 hectares de titres miniers très prometteurs. SOQUEM est une filiale de SGF Minéral inc., elle-même filiale de la Société générale de financement du Québec (« SGF »). La mission de la SGF est de réaliser, en collaboration avec des partenaires et à des conditions normales de rentabilité, des projets de développement économique.

Ashton est l'opérateur des programmes d'exploration et M. Brooke Clements, géologue professionnel et Vice-président, Exploration, d'Ashton, a la responsabilité de leur conception et réalisation ainsi que de la vérification et de l'assurance-qualité des résultats analytiques.

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RENARD 3, 4, 5 ET 6 SONT DIAMANTIFÈRES

Robert T. Boyd, président et chef de la direction d'Ashton Mining of Canada Inc./Les Mines Ashton du Canada Inc. (« Ashton ») est heureux d'annoncer les résultats en microdiamants pour Renard 3, 4, 5 et 6, les quatre corps kimberlitiques découverts dans la région des Monts Otish au centre nord du Québec, au début de l'année 2002. Renard 3, 4, 5 et 6 sont localisés dans un rayon d'un kilomètre du corps kimberlitique diamantifère Renard 2 situé sur la propriété de Foxtrot qui couvre une superficie de 153 000 hectares et qui est actuellement explorée par Ashton et son associé en coentreprise, SOQUEM INC. (« SOQUEM »).

Tel qu'annoncé le 9 avril, un forage vertical ou quasi vertical et un forage à 50 degrés de l'horizontale ont été effectués dans chacun des quatre corps. Chaque forage avait un diamètre de 4,76 cm. Les échantillons de carottes des forages verticaux ou quasi verticaux ont été traités pour récupérer les microdiamants par la méthode de dissolution caustique au laboratoire d'Ashton à North Vancouver. Le tableau ci-après indique, pour chacun des quatre corps, les résultats en diamants et les dimensions de l'anomalie géophysique correspondante.

		Nombre de diamants		
Corps kimberlitique	**Poids de l'échantillon (kg)**	**Micro >0,1 <0,5 mm (en deux dimensions**	**Macro ≥0,5 mm (en une seule dimension)**	**Taille approximative de l'anomalie géophysique (mètres) (Note 1)**
Renard 3 (note 2)	101,2	10	9 (note 3)	125 x 60
Renard 4	102,1	21	14 (note 4)	120 x 120
Renard 5	100,3	15	20 (note 5)	80 x 80
Renard 6	100,6	25	6 (note 6)	120 x 120

Note 1: Les données de forage annoncées le 9 avril suggèrent que la taille de chacun des corps peut être inférieure à l'anomalie géophysique correspondante.

Note 2: En plus du nombre de diamants indiqués au tableau, plus de 2 500 fragments de diamants ont été récupérés de cet échantillon.

Note 3: Sept macrodiamants ont une taille supérieure à 0,5 mm dans deux dimensions, le plus gros atteignant 2,8 x 1,5 x 0,7 mm.

Note 4: Onze macrodiamants ont une taille supérieure à 0,5 mm dans deux dimensions, le plus gros atteignant 2,5 x 2,1 x 0,9 mm.

Note 5: Treize macrodiamants ont une taille supérieure à 0,5 mm dans deux dimensions, le plus gros atteignant 2,5 x 2,0 x 1,8 mm.

Note 6: Deux macrodiamants ont une taille supérieure à 0,5 mm dans deux dimensions, le plus gros atteignant 1,2 x 1,0 x 0,8 mm.

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Tel qu'indiqué ci-dessus, l'échantillon de Renard 3 contient plus de 2 500 fragments de diamants. Ces fragments sont le résultat du broyage, au cours du traitement de l'échantillon, d'au moins deux diamants dont la taille devrait être supérieure à 3 millimètres. Le processus de traitement utilisé par Ashton pour récupérer les microdiamants n'est pas élaboré pour récupérer spécifiquement les diamants de plus grande taille. Par conséquent, un échantillon supplémentaire est actuellement en traitement pour tenter de récupérer des diamants intacts de plus grande taille.

La coentreprise est très encouragée par la taille de certains diamants récupérés de ces petits échantillons initiaux. Les résultats actuels, avec ceux de l'échantillon en vrac de Renard 2 annoncés le 11 juin, mettent en évidence le potentiel d'exploration de la région des Monts Otish et démontrent la nécessité d'effectuer des travaux supplémentaires sur l'essaim de Renard. Au cours des prochaines six à huit semaines, la coentreprise analysera toutes les données disponibles lui permettant de développer un programme d'évaluation continue de ces corps kimberlitiques. Ce programme prévoira certainement la cueillette d'échantillons en vrac.

Ashton et SOQUEM explorent pour découvrir des diamants au Québec depuis 1996. La coentreprise, à parts égales, détient actuellement plus de 380 000 hectares de titres miniers très prometteurs, y compris 250 000 hectares dans la région des Monts Otish. SOQUEM est une filiale de SGF Minéral inc., elle-même filiale de la Société générale de financement du Québec (« SGF »). La mission de la SGF est de réaliser, en collaboration avec ses partenaires et à des conditions normales de rentabilité, des projets de développement économique.

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CONFIRMATION DE LA PRÉSENCE DE DIAMANTS DE PLUS GRANDE TAILLE À RENARD 3

Robert T. Boyd, président et chef de la direction d'Ashton Mining of Canada Inc./Les Mines Ashton du Canada Inc. (« Ashton ») est très heureux d'annoncer les plus récents résultats en microdiamants pour le corps kimberlitique Renard 3 ainsi que le début du programme d'exploration estival 2002 au Québec

Résultats diamantifères de Renard 3

Renard 3 a été découvert par Ashton et son associé en coentreprise, SOQUEM INC. (« SOQUEM »), sur la propriété de Foxtrot dans la région des monts Otish au centre-nord du Québec en mars 2002. Les résultats initiaux en microdiamants pour Renard 3 ont été annoncés le 13 juin dernier en même temps que les résultats correspondants pour Renard 4, 5 et 6, les trois autres corps kimberlitiques découverts sur cette propriété en mars et en avril 2002.

Plus de 2500 fragments de diamants ont été récupérés de l'échantillon initial de Renard 3, ce qui avait été interprété comme étant le résultat du broyage, lors du traitement de l'échantillon, d'au moins deux pierres d'une taille supérieure à 3 millimètres. Un échantillon supplémentaire de 54,6 kg a alors été prélevé de Renard 3 pour être traité de façon à améliorer les possibilités de récupérer des pierres de plus grande taille. Le tableau ci-après indique le nombre de diamants récupérés de cet échantillon, incluant un cristal intact et incolore d'un poids de 0,13 carat, après traitement par la méthode de dissolution caustique au laboratoire d'Ashton à North Vancouver. Ce tableau indique également les résultats initiaux pour Renard 3.

		Nombre de diamants	
Date de l'annonce	**Poids de l'échantillon (kg)**	**Micro >0,1 <0,5 mm (en deux dimensions**	**Macro >0,5 mm (en une seule dimension)**
2 juillet 2002	54,6	11	8 (note 1)
13 juin 2002 (note 2)	101,5 (note 3)	10	9 (note 4
Totaux	156,1	21	17

Note 1: Cinq des macrodiamants sont d'une taille supérieure ou égale à 0,5 mm dans deux dimensions, incluant le cristal intact et incolore de 0,13 carat dont les dimensions sont de 4,0 x 2,7 x 1,9 mm.

Note 2: En plus du nombre de diamants indiqués au tableau, plus de 2 500 fragments de

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diamants ont été récupérés de cet échantillon.
Note 3: Le poids de l'échantillon a été corrigé. Il indiquait 101,2 kg dans le communiqué de presse émis le 13 juin 2002.
Note 4: Sept des macrodiamants sont d'une taille supérieure ou égale à 0,5 mm dans deux dimensions, le plus gros atteignant 2,8 x 1,5 x 0,7 mm.

Les présents résultats, combinés avec les résultats encourageants de l'échantillon en vrac de Renard 2 annoncés le 11 juin, ainsi que les résultats en microdiamants de Renard 4, 5 et 6 annoncés le 13 juin, démontrent la nécessité d'effectuer une évaluation plus détaillée du groupe de cheminées diamantifères de Renard. Par conséquent, Ashton et SOQUEM sont à élaborer un programme qui sera mis en œuvre vers la fin de l'été et qui comprendra la cueillette d'échantillons plus volumineux de certains de ces corps kimberlitiques.

Programme d'exploration estival 2002

La coentreprise a récemment commencé son programme d'exploration estival 2002. Sur la propriété Foxtrot, le programme comprendra de la prospection, de l'échantillonnage détaillé pour minéraux lourds du secteur immédiat des cheminées kimberlitiques de Renard, ainsi que des levés géophysiques au sol sur des anomalies ayant des signatures de type kimberlite identifiées par les levés aériens effectués à la fin de l'année 2000 et au début de l'année 2002. Les cibles de haute priorité feront alors l'objet d'un forage. De l'échantillonnage détaillé pour minéraux lourds sera également complété ailleurs sur la propriété, dans le but de comprendre la présence d'anomalies inexpliquées de minéraux indicateurs.

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En plus de l'évaluation détaillée de la propriété Foxtrot, la coentreprise poursuit deux autres objectifs dans le cadre du présent programme. Le premier objectif est d'identifier et de prioriser des cibles additionnelles de forage sur les autres propriétés détenues par la coentreprise. À cette fin, des échantillons complémentaires pour minéraux indicateurs seront prélevés et des levés géophysiques au sol seront effectués sur un certain nombre d'anomalies géophysiques préalablement identifiées par les levés aériens. Le deuxième objectif est de poursuivre le travail de reconnaissance régionale par un échantillonnage supplémentaire pour minéraux lourds.

Ashton et SOQUEM détiennent plus de 380 000 hectares de titres miniers très prometteurs au centre-nord du Québec, dont la propriété Foxtrot couvrant 153 000 hectares et la propriété Tichegami de 104 000 hectares, toutes deux situées dans la région des monts Otish. Une carte localisant ces propriétés est disponible sur le site Web d'Ashton à l'adresse www.ashton.ca/projects/projectmaps.html.

Ashton est l'opérateur des programmes d'exploration et M. Brooke Clements, géologue professionnel et vice-président, Exploration, d'Ashton, a la responsabilité de leur conception et de leur réalisation ainsi que de la vérification et de l'assurance-qualité des résultats analytiques. SOQUEM est une filiale en propriété exclusive de SGF Minéral inc., elle-même filiale de la Société générale de financement du Québec (« SGF »). La mission de la SGF est de réaliser, en collaboration avec ses partenaires et à des conditions normales de rentabilité, des projets de développement économique.

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RÉSULTATS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES EN DIAMANTS PROVENANT DE L'ESSAIM DES CORPS KIMBERLITIQUES DE RENARD

Robert T. Boyd, président et chef de la direction d'Ashton Mining of Canada Inc./Les Mines Ashton du Canada Inc. (« Ashton ») est heureux d'annoncer des résultats en diamants additionels provenant des forages initiaux de la découverte de Renard 1, 3, 4, 5 et 6. Les cinq intrusions kimberlitiques sont situées sur la propriété de Foxtrot qui totalise 153 000 hectares dans le centre-nord du Québec. Cette propriété est détenue par Ashton et son associé en coentreprise, SOQUEM INC. (« SOQUEM »). Les découvertes avaient été annoncées le 21 septembre 2001 pour Renard 1, le 28 mars 2002 pour Renard 3, et le 9 avril 2002 pour Renard 4, 5 et 6. ("SOQUEM").

Résultats de la SMD - Renard 5, 6 et 1

Le matériel recueilli de Renard 5 (364 kg), Renard 6 (457 kg) et Renard 1 (296 kg) a été traité aux installations de séparation en milieu dense (« SMD ») du laboratoire d'Ashton à North Vancouver afin de récupérer les diamants d'une taille supérieure à 0,85 mm en deux dimensions.

L'échantillon provenant de Renard 5 a retourné quatre diamants qui, ensemble, totalisent un poids de 0,95 carat. Le plus gros de ces diamants est un cristal composite de couleur gris d'un poids de 0,92 carat. L'échantillon provenant de Renard 6 a retourné un cristal simple de diamant translucide et incolore pesant 0,26 carat. Aucun diamant n'a été récupéré de l'échantillon de Renard 1.

Le contenu potentiel en diamants de ces trois corps ne devrait pas extrapolé à partir des résultats provenant de si petits échantillons.

Résultats de la dissolution caustique - Renard 3, 4, 5 et 6

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D'autre matériel provenant de Renard 3, 4, 5 et 6 a été traitée par dissolution caustique au laboratoire d'Ashton à North Vancouver afin de récupérer des diamants d'une taille supérieure ou égale à 0,1 mm dans deux dimensions.

Les résultats actuels ainsi que ceux annoncés précédemment pour ces corps sont résumés dans le tableau suivant..

Contenu en diamants - Renard 3, 4, 5 et 6

Corps Kimber -litique	Date de publication	Poids de l'échan-tillon	Diamants totaux =0,1 mm (deux	=0,5 mm (une dimension)	=0,5 mm (deux dimensions)	=1,0 mm (deux dimensions)

		(kg)	dimensions)			
Renard 3	9 oct-02	50.5	43	16	5	0
	2 Juil 02	156.1	38	17	12	6
	Total	206.6	81	33	17	6
Renard 4	9 oct-02	50.6	19 (Note 1)	11	8	1 (Note 2)
	13 juin-02	102.1	35	14	11	2
	Total	152.7	54	25	19	3
Renard 5	9 oct-02	43.6	18	10	8	1 (Note 3)
	13 juin-02	100.3	35	22 (Note 4)	13	1
	Total	143.9	53	32	21	2
Renard 6	9 oct-02	51.2	6	2	1	0
	13 juin-02	100.9 (Note 4)	31	6	2	1
	Total	152.1	37	8	3	1

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Notes : 1. En plus des diamants presentés sur ce tableau, 80 fragments de diamants ont été récupérés. Ces fragments sont le resultat du broyage d'un ou plusieurs cristaux lors du traitement de l'échantillon.

2. Ce diamant mesure 2,9 mm x 1,5 mm x 0,6 mm.

3. Ce diamant mesure 1,9 mm x 1,3 mm x 0,6 mm.

4. Ces données comprennent quelques corrections mineurs pour les valeurs rapportés le 13 juin 2002.

La coentreprise est très encouragée par les contenus en diamants obtenus jusqu'à présent de ces corps. Tel qu'annoncé le 4 octobre 2002, d'autres résultats en diamants sont à venir plus tard au cours du quatrième trimestre. La coentreprise utilisera ces résultats ainsi que l'ensemble des données géologiques provenant de la propriété de Foxtrot en vue de planifier, en 2003, une évaluation supplémentaire de l'essaim des corps kimberlitiques de Renard et de ses environs.

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RENARD 7 ET 8 SONT DIAMANTIFÈRES

Robert T. Boyd, président et chef de la direction d'Ashton Mining of Canada Inc./Les Mines Ashton du Canada Inc. (« Ashton ») est heureux d'annoncer les résultats en diamants provenant des corps kimberlitiques de Renard 7 et 8 dans la région des Monts Otish dans le centre-nord du Québec. Renard 7 et 8, qui ont été découverts en août et septembre 2002 respectivement, sont situés dans un périmètre ayant un diamètre de deux kilomètres qui comprend également les corps kimberlitiques diamantifères de Renard 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 et 6. L'essaim Renard est situé sur la propriété de Foxtrot totalisant 153 000 hectares, en cours d'exploration par Ashton et son associé en coentreprise, SOQUEM INC. (« SOQUEM »).

Tel qu'annoncé le 4 octobre, Renard 7 a été découvert en effectuant un forage vertical et un forage incliné à 50 degrés de l'horizontale dans une anomalie géophysique complexe d'une dimension approximative de 150 mètres par 60 mètres. Renard 8 a été découvert en effectuant deux forages inclinés à 50 degrés de l'horizontale à travers une anomalie géophysique d'une dimension approximative de 75 mètres par 40 mètres.

Les échantillons de carotte provenant des forages ont été traités par dissolution caustique au laboratoire d'Ashton à North Vancouver afin de récupérer les diamants. Le tableau suivant illustre les résultats de ces échantillons en utilisant un tamis à mailles carrées. Ces données sont insuffisantes pour estimer la teneur en diamants pour ces corps kimberlitiques.

Corps kimberlitique	Poids de l'échantillon (kg)	Quantité de diamants par fraction de tamisage (mm)					Quantité totale de diamants
		+0,100 - 0,150	+0,150 - 0,212	+0,212 - 0,300	+0,300 - 0,425	+0,425 - 0,600	
Renard 7	101,1	17	8	3	5	0	**33**
Renard 8	111,8	3	2	3	0	1	**9**

À la lumière des présents résultats, la coentreprise confirme ainsi que l'ensemble des huit corps kimberlitiques de l'essaim Renard sont tous diamantifères.

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Le traitement par concentration en milieu dense (« DMS ») des trois échantillons en vrac prélevés au cours du programme d'été 2002 est maintenant en cours. Ces échantillons recueillis à Renard 2, 3 et 4 ont un poids d'environ 1,8, 4,3 et 4,2 tonnes, respectivement.

Ashton et SOQUEM explorent pour découvrir des diamants au Québec depuis 1996. La coentreprise à parts égales détient actuellement plus de 380 000 hectares de permis miniers hautement prometteurs, dont 250 000 hectares dans la région des monts Otish. SOQUEM est une filiale en propriété exclusive de SGF Minéral inc., elle-même filiale de la Société générale de financement du Québec (« SGF »). La

mission de la SGF est de réaliser, en collaboration avec ses partenaires et à des conditions normales de rentabilité, des projets de développement économique au Québec.

Ashton est l'opérateur des programmes d'exploration et M. Brooke Clements, géologue professionnel et vice-président, Exploration, d'Ashton, a la responsabilité de leur conception et de leur réalisation ainsi que de la vérification et de l'assurance-qualité des résultats analytiques.

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TENEUR EN DIAMANTS ENCOURAGEANTE DE L'ÉCHANTILLON EN VRAC DE RENARD 4

Robert T. Boyd, président et chef de la direction d'Ashton Mining of Canada Inc./Les Mines Ashton du Canada Inc. (« Ashton » ou la « Société »), est heureux d'annoncer que l'échantillon de 4,81 tonnes recueilli du corps kimberlitique de Renard 4 possède une teneur en diamants évaluée à 64,7 carats par cent tonnes (« cpct »). Renard 4 est situé sur la propriété de Foxtrot en cours d'exploration par Ashton et son associé en coentreprise, SOQUEM INC. (« SOQUEM »), dans la région des Monts Otish dans le centre-nord du Québec.

L'échantillon de 4,81 tonnes de Renard 4 est composé de 4,53 tonnes de matériel tel que décrit dans le communiqué de presse du 4 octobre 2002 de la Société, et de 0,28 tonne supplémentaire provenant de l'un des deux forages effectués au début d'avril. L'échantillon est composé de deux unités géologiques. Une unité a été recoupée près de la surface dans la partie nord-ouest du corps et est composée principalement de roches encaissantes bréchiques avec environ 30 pour cent de matériel kimberlitique macrocristique. Le reste de l'échantillon est composé d'une brèche kimberlitique contenant des quantités moindres de matériel macrocristique.

L'échantillon a été traité par séparation en milieu dense au laboratoire d'Ashton à North Vancouver. Le tableau suivant indique que le matériel traité contient un total de 3,11 carats de diamants supérieurs à 0,85 mm en utilisant un tamis à mailles carrées, donnant ainsi à l'échantillon de 4,81 tonnes une teneur en diamants estimée à 64,7 cpct. Des échantillons plus gros et plus représentatifs seront nécessaires afin de déterminer la teneur en diamants du corps kimberlitique de Renard 4.

Summary of Diamond Results - Renard 4

Unité géologique	Poids l'échantillon (tonnes)	Diamants recueillis (>0,85 mm) (carats)	Teneur en diamants (cpht)
Roche encaissante bréchique	0,70	0,38	54,3
Brèche kimberlitique	4,11	2,73	66,4
Total	**4,81**	**3,11**	**64,7**

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Un diamant de 0,28 carat a été récupéré de la roche encaissante bréchique alors que les trois plus gros diamants récupérés de la brèche kimberlitique pesaient 0,32, 0,29 et 0,26 carats. Deux de ces diamants sont brun pâle et deux sont incolores.

Les données tirées des cinq forages effectués jusqu'à présent suggèrent que Renard 4 possède une dimension approximative en surface de 140 mètres par 60 mètres. Toutefois, des forages additionnels sont nécessaires afin de définir les vraies dimensions du corps.

Ces résultats illustrent le besoin de poursuivre l'exploration de Renard 4, y compris des forages supplémentaires de définition et la cueillette d'un échantillon plus volumineux. La nature exacte des travaux à réaliser sur Renard 4 sera établie au cours de la préparation du programme d'hiver 2003. Une analyse de toutes les données acquises jusqu'à présent sur la propriété de Foxtrot, y compris les résultats à venir des échantillons en vrac de 1,8 et 4,3 tonnes de Renard 2 et 3, respectivement, seront pris en compte dans ce processus.

Ashton et SOQUEM explorent pour découvrir des diamants au Québec depuis 1996. La coentreprise à parts égales détient actuellement plus de 380 000 hectares de permis miniers hautement prometteurs dans le centre-nord du Québec, dont les 153 000 hectares de la propriété de Foxtrot qui abrite les huit corps kimberlitiques diamantifères de Renard. Ces découvertes ont valu à la coentreprise de recevoir, en septembre dernier, le prix du Prospecteur de l'année 2002 de l'Association des Prospecteurs du Québec lors de son congrès annuel tenu à Rouyn-Noranda.

SOQUEM est une filiale en propriété exclusive de SGF Minéral inc., elle-même filiale de la Société générale de financement du Québec (« SGF »). La mission de la SGF est de réaliser, en collaboration avec ses partenaires et à des conditions normales de rentabilité, des projets de développement économique au Québec.

Ashton est l'opérateur des programmes d'exploration et M. Brooke Clements, géologue professionnel et vice-président, Exploration, d'Ashton, a la responsabilité de leur conception et de leur réalisation ainsi que de la vérification et de l'assurance-qualité des résultats analytiques.

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L'ÉCHANTILLON EN VRAC DE RENARD 3 CONTIENT 134 CPCT

Robert T. Boyd, président et chef de la direction d'Ashton Mining of Canada Inc./Les Mines Ashton du Canada Inc. (« Ashton »), est très heureux d'annoncer une teneur en diamants évaluée à 134 carats par cent tonnes (« cpct ») pour l'échantillon de 4,88 tonnes provenant du corps kimberlitique de Renard 3. Renard 3 est situé sur la propriété de Foxtrot (153 000 hectares) en cours d'exploration par Ashton et son associé en coentreprise, SOQUEM INC. (« SOQUEM »), dans la région des Monts Otish dans le centre-nord du Québec.

L'échantillon de 4,88 tonnes de Renard 3 est composé de 4,52 tonnes de matériel provenant de sept forages effectués au cours du programme estival d'échantillonnage en vrac et de 0,36 tonnes de brèche kimberlitique provenant de l'un des deux forages effectués en avril. L'échantillon de 4,88 tonnes a été divisé en deux parties. La première partie était constituée de matériel issu des huit forages. Celui-ci avait un poids 3,44 tonnes et était composé de brèche kimberlitique contenant des quantités moindres de roches encaissantes. La deuxième partie était constituée de matériel provenant du forage de découverte effectué en avril et de quatre des sept forages réalisés au cours du programme d'été. Celui-ci avait un poids de 1,44 tonnes et était composé de matériel hypabyssal. Les unités hypabyssales sont communes dans ce corps kimberlitique.

L'échantillon a été traité par séparation en milieu dense (« SMD ») au laboratoire d'Ashton à North Vancouver. Le tableau 1 indique que le matériel traité contient un total de 6,54 carats de diamants supérieurs à 0,85 mm en utilisant un tamis à mailles carrées. Des échantillons plus gros et plus représentatifs seront nécessaires afin de déterminer la teneur en diamants du corps kimberlitique de Renard 3.

Tableau 1: Résumé des résultats en diamants - Renard 3

Geologic Unit	Poids de l'échantillon (tonnes)	Diamants récupérés (>0,85 mm) (carats)	Teneur en diamants (cpct)
Brèche kimberlitique	3,44	4,45	130
Matériel hypabyssal	1,44	2,09	145
Total	**4,88**	**6,54**	**134**

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Les trois plus gros diamants récupérés de la brèche kimberlitique pesaient 0,73, 0,31 et 0,25 carats. Les diamants de 0,73 et 0,31 carats sont des agrégats de cristaux incolores alors que le diamant de 0,25 carats est un cristal simple incolore. Des diamants ayant un poids de 0,23 et 0,22 carats ont été récupérés du matériel hypabyssal et sont respectivement un agrégat de cristaux incolore et un cristal simple incolore.

Les données tirées des neuf forages effectués à Renard 3 sont résumés dans les

communiqués de presse d'Ashton du 9 avril et du 4 octobre 2002. Ces données suggèrent que ce corps se caractérise par une forme linéaire d'une dimension minimale approximative en surface de 120 mètres par 20 mètres. Du forage additionnel est nécessaire afin de définir les vraies dimensions de ce corps.

Essaim de corps kimberlitiques de Renard - Compilation des données en diamants

Le tableau 2 énumère les plus gros diamants recueillis jusqu'à présent par SMD à partir d'échantillons de Renard 2, 3, 4, 5 et 6. Des diamants de taille commerciale ont maintenant été récupérés de cinq des huit corps kimberlitiques diamantifères que constitue l'essaim de Renard.

Tableau 2 : Sommaire des données - Renard 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Corps Kimberlitique	Poids de l'échantillon SMD (tonnes)	Plus gros diamants récupérés (carats)	Teneur estimée en diamant (>0,85 mm) (cpct)
Renard 2 (Note 1)	2,44	0,16, 0,14, 0,12, 0,10, 0,10	69
Renard 3	4,88	0,73, 0,31, 0,25, 0,23, 0,22	134
Renard 4	4,81	0,28, 0,26, 0,16, 0,16 (Note 2)	65
Renard 5 (Note 3)	0,36	0,92	(Note 4)
Renard 6 (Note 3)	0,46	0,26	(Note 4)

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Note 1: Les résultats en diamants provenant d'un échantillon supplémentaire d'un poids d'environ 2,5 tonnes sont prévus en janvier 2003.
Note 2: En raison d'une erreur de transcription, le communiqué de presse émis le 29 novembre 2002 rapportait de façon erronée la présence de diamants de 0,29 et 0,32 carats provenant de l'échantillon en vrac de Renard 4. Les données corrigées pour cet échantillon sont précisées ci-dessus.
Note 3: Un programme d'échantillonnage en vrac est prévu pour chacun de ces corps au cours du programme d'hiver 2003.
Note 4: Non applicable en raison de la petite taille de l'échantillon.

Ashton et SOQUEM sont encouragés par le potentiel en diamants de la propriété de Foxtrot de même que d'autres régions peu explorées au Québec. La coentreprise projette de mettre en œuvre un important programme d'exploration en 2003 sur l'ensemble de ses propriétés minières totalisant 380 000 hectares de territoire hautement prospectif dans le centre-nord du Québec. La coentreprise à parts égales recherche des diamants dans le nord du Québec depuis 1996.

Ashton est l'opérateur des programmes d'exploration et M. Brooke Clements, géologue professionnel et vice-président, Exploration, d'Ashton, a la responsabilité de leur conception et de leur réalisation ainsi que de la vérification et de l'assurance-qualité des résultats analytiques. SOQUEM est une filiale en propriété exclusive de SGF Minéral inc., elle-même filiale de la Société générale de financement du Québec (« SGF »). La mission de la SGF est de réaliser, en collaboration avec ses partenaires et à des conditions normales de rentabilité, des projets de développement économique au Québec.

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PROGRAMME 2003 D'EXPLORATION AU QUÉBEC

Robert T. Boyd, président et chef de la direction d'Ashton Mining of Canada Inc./Les Mines Ashton du Canada Inc. (« Ashton »), est heureux d'annoncer qu'Ashton et son associé en coentreprise, SOQUEM INC. (« SOQUEM »), projettent de mettre en œuvre en 2003 un programme d'exploration pour le diamant dans le centre-nord du Québec dont le budget est estimé à 6 M $. Ce programme portera sur une évaluation plus approfondie de la zone centrale de l'essaim des huit corps kimberlitiques de Renard sur la propriété de Foxtrot (la « zone centrale »), ainsi qu'en travaux d'exploration visant la découverte de nouveaux corps kimberlitiques.

Le principal objectif du programme 2003 consiste à mieux définir la taille et la teneur en diamants des six corps kimberlitiques situés dans la zone centrale. D'une superficie inférieure à 0,5 km2, cette zone englobe Renard 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 8 ainsi qu'une cible prioritaire non testée située à 150 mètres au sud de Renard 4. Tel que publié le 12 novembre 2002, un échantillon de 111,8 kg provenant de Renard 8 a permis de récupérer neuf diamants d'une taille supérieure à 0,100 mm. Les résultats en diamants pour les cinq autres corps sont indiqués dans le tableau suivant :

Tableau 2 : Résultats en diamants - Renard 2, 3, 4, 5 et 6

Corps Kimberlitique	Poids de l'échantillon SMD (tonnes)	Plus gros diamants récupérés (carats)	Teneur estimée en diamant (>0,85 mm) (cpct)
Renard 2 (Note 1)	2,44	0,16, 0,14, 0,12, 0,10, 0,10	69
Renard 3	4,88	0,73, 0,31, 0,25, 0,23, 0,22	134
Renard 4	4,81	0,28, 0,26, 0,16, 0,16	65
Renard 5	0,36	0,92	(Note 2)
Renard 6	0,46	0,26	(Note 2)

Note 1: Les résultats en diamants provenant d'un échantillon supplémentaire d'un poids d'environ 2,5 tonnes sont prévus en janvier 2003.
Note 2: Non applicable en raison de la petite taille de l'échantillon.

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Au cours du programme d'hiver, la coentreprise projette de recueillir environ 40 tonnes supplémentaires de matériel provenant de Renard 2, 3, 4, 5 et 6 afin d'obtenir un échantillon cumulatif d'au moins dix tonnes pour chacun de ces corps. En tenant compte du matériel recueilli en 2002, la coentreprise aura récolté un total de plus de 50 tonnes de matériel kimberlitique provenant de la zone centrale, une fois le programme terminé. Des forages supplémentaires seront également effectués sur ces cinq corps, ainsi que sur Renard 8, afin de mieux définir leur taille. Si les résultats sont concluants, la coentreprise examinera, pour les programmes futurs, la possibilité de mettre en œuvre un programme plus étendu de forage de définition et la cueillette d'un ou plusieurs autres échantillons en vrac.

L'essaim de corps kimberlitiques de Renard comprend également les corps de Renard 1 et 7 qui sont situés à 400 mètres au nord de la zone centrale. L'essaim de corps kimberlitiques de Renard et certaines parties de la propriété Foxtrot continuent de démontrer un fort potentiel pour découvrir d'autres corps kimberlitiques. En ce sens, certaines anomalies géophysiques liées à des anomalies de minéraux indicateurs demeurent encore inexpliquées, incluant l'anomalie prioritaire mentionnée ci-dessus. Le programme 2003 comprendra par conséquent un levé géophysique sur le terrain et le forage de nouvelles cibles tant à l'hiver qu'à l'été 2003, de même qu'un programme d'échantillonnage pour les minéraux indicateurs au cours de l'été.

En plus de la propriété de Foxtrot de 153 000 hectares, la coentreprise détient également les propriétés Caniapiscau, Taiga et Tichegami qui totalisent 227 000 hectares de titres miniers à fort potentiel diamantifère. La coentreprise continuera d'explorer ces propriétés en 2003 au moyen d'échantillonnage pour les minéraux indicateurs, de levés géophysiques sur le terrain et, si les résultats sont suffisamment concluants, de forage.

Ashton est l'opérateur des programmes et M. Brooke Clements, géologue professionnel et vice-président, Exploration, d'Ashton, a la responsabilité de leur conception et de leur réalisation ainsi que de la vérification et de l'assurance-qualité des résultats analytiques. SOQUEM est une filiale en propriété exclusive de SGF Minéral inc., elle-même filiale de la Société générale de financement du Québec (« SGF »). La mission de la SGF est de réaliser, en collaboration avec ses partenaires et à des conditions normales de rentabilité, des projets de développement économique au Québec.

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LE DEUXIÈME ÉCHANTILLON EN VRAC DE RENARD 2 CONTIENT 65 CPCT

Robert T. Boyd, président et chef de la direction d'Ashton Mining of Canada Inc./Les Mines Ashton du Canada Inc. (« Ashton »), est heureux d'annoncer une teneur en diamants estimée à 65 carats par 100 tonnes (« cpct ») pour l'échantillon de 2,50 tonnes prélevé du corps kimberlitique de Renard 2 en 2002.

Situé dans les Monts Otish dans le centre-nord du Québec, sur la propriété de Foxtrot de 153 000 hectares en cours d'exploration par Ashton et son associé en coentreprise, SOQUEM INC. (« SOQUEM »), Renard 2 a été découvert à la fin de 2001 par un forage testant une anomalie géophysique. Le tableau ci-après indique qu'un premier échantillon en vrac de 2,44 tonnes a été recueilli au début de 2002 et contenait une teneur en diamants estimée à 69 cpct.

Un deuxième échantillon de 2,50 tonnes a été prélevé au cours du programme estival d'échantillonnage en vrac par trois forages. L'échantillon est composé principalement d'une brèche kimberlitique contenant de nombreuses sections de matériel hypabyssal et de roches encaissantes. Suite au traitement de l'échantillon par séparation en milieu dense au laboratoire d'Ashton à North Vancouver, un total de 1,62 carat de diamant d'une taille supérieure à 0,85 mm ont été récupérés en utilisant un tamis à mailles carrées. Le tableau ci-après indique que, d'après ces résultats, l'échantillon possède une teneur en diamants estimée à 65 cpct. Des échantillons plus importants et plus représentatifs seront nécessaires afin de déterminer la teneur en diamants du corps kimberlitique de Renard 2.

Résumé des résultats en diamants par SMD - Renard 2

Date de publication	Poids de l'échantillon (tonnes)	Diamants récupérés (>0,85 mm) (carats)	Teneur en diamants (cpct)
24 janvier 2003	**2,50**	**1,62**	**65**
11 juin 2002	2,44	1,69	69
Total	**4,94**	**3,31**	**67**

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Des intersections de matériel hypabyssal variant de deux à six mètres de longueur ont été sélectionnées de chacun des trois forages. D'un poids total de 434 kg, ces intersections hypabyssales ont été traitées séparément et ont produit 1,17 des 1,62 carats récupérés du matériel de 2,50 tonnes.

Cinq diamants d'un poids supérieur à 0,10 carat ont été extraits de l'échantillon de 2,50 tonnes. Quatre de ces diamants sont incolores et proviennent du matériel hypabyssal. Voici leur description : un diamant de 0,38 carat constituant un agrégat de cristaux incolores, deux fragments d'un poids de 0,16 et 0,11 carat ainsi qu'un cube pesant 0,14 carats. Le cinquième diamant est constitué d'un agrégat de

cristaux de couleur brun pâle et d'un poids de 0,12 carat provenant du faciès bréchique.

Les données tirées des neuf forages effectués sur Renard 2 jusqu'à présent sont résumées dans les communiqués de presse d'Ashton du 11 juin et du 4 octobre 2002. Ces données suggèrent que ce corps se caractérise par une dimension minimale en surface de 120 mètres par 65 mètres.

Les résultats combinés des 4,94 tonnes de matériel testées jusqu'à présent confirment le potentiel de Renard 2. Tel qu'il est mentionné dans le communiqué de presse d'Ashton du 13 janvier 2003, la coentreprise mettra en place un important programme hivernal d'exploration qui comprendra de l'échantillonnage en vrac et des forages de délimitation supplémentaires de ce corps kimberlitique et d'autres corps kimberlitiques de l'essaim de Renard. La mobilisation pour ce programme commencera au début de février.

Ashton est l'opérateur des programmes d'exploration de la coentreprise et M. Brooke Clements, géologue professionnel et vice-président, Exploration, d'Ashton, a la responsabilité de leur conception et de leur réalisation ainsi que de la vérification et de l'assurance-qualité des résultats analytiques. SOQUEM est une filiale en propriété exclusive de SGF Minéral inc., elle-même filiale de la Société générale de financement du Québec (« SGF »). La mission de la SGF est de réaliser, en collaboration avec ses partenaires et à des conditions normales de rentabilité, des projets de développement économique au Québec.

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LE DEUXIÈME ÉCHANTILLON EN VRAC DE RENARD 4 AMÈNE LA TENEUR ESTIMÉE EN DIAMANTS À 50 CPCT

Robert T. Boyd, président et chef de la direction d'Ashton Mining of Canada Inc./Les Mines Ashton du Canada Inc. (« Ashton » ou la « Société »), est heureux d'annoncer que la Société a terminé la récupération des diamants d'un deuxième échantillon de 4,11 tonnes provenant de l'intrusion kimberlitique de Renard 4 qui a été prélevé dans le cadre du programme d'hiver 2003 sur la propriété de Foxtrot. Le résultat combiné des 8,22 tonnes de matériel recueilli jusqu'à présent indique une teneur estimée en diamants de 50 carats par 100 tonnes (« cpct »). Située dans la région des Monts Otish dans le centre-nord du Québec, la propriété de Foxtrot est en cours d'exploration par Ashton et son associé en coentreprise, SOQUEM INC. (« SOQUEM »).

Au cours du programme d'hiver, dix forages inclinés ont été effectués à partir de quatre sites situés à l'intérieur du périmètre estimé du corps. Ces forages visaient à mieux définir la taille et la teneur en diamants de Renard 4. Jumelées avec les résultats de cinq forages effectués en 2002, les données de ces forages confirment que la surface estimée de Renard 4 est d'au moins un hectare.

L'échantillon de 4,11 tonnes a été prélevé à partir des dix forages inclinés et a été traité par séparation en milieu dense (« SMD ») au laboratoire d'Ashton à North Vancouver. Le matériel traité contient un total de 1,34 carats de diamants supérieurs à 0,85 mm en utilisant un tamis à mailles carrées, ce qui permet d'estimer à 33 cpct la teneur en diamants de cet échantillon. Tel qu'il a été publié le 29 novembre 2002, un premier échantillon de 4,11 tonnes a été prélevé de quatre des cinq forages effectués précédemment au cours de l'année 2002. Cet échantillon avait une teneur estimée en diamants de 66 cpct. Comme le démontre le tableau ci-après, les résultats combinés des deux échantillons, pour les 8,22 tonnes de matériel analysé de Renard 4, indiquent jusqu'à présent une teneur estimée en diamants de 50 cpct. Du forage de définition et la collecte d'un plus gros échantillon en vrac seront nécessaires afin de déterminer la teneur de Renard 4.

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Résultats en diamants par SMD pour Renard 4 - 2002 et 2003

Date de publication	Poids de l'échantillon (tonnes)	Diamants recueillis (>0,85 mm) (carats)	Teneur estimée en diamants (cpct)
12 juin 2003	4,11	1,34 (note 1)	33
29 novembre 2002	4,11	2,73 (note 2)	66
Total:	**8,22**	**4,07**	**50**

Note 1: La plus grosse pierre est un diamant dodécaédrique de couleur brun pâle pesant 0,11 carat.
Note 2: La plus grosse pierre est un diamant octaèdre incolore pesant 0,26 carat.

Le corps de Renard 4 qui couvre une superficie d'au moins un hectare est composé en grande partie de brèche kimberlitique avec un contenu variable de roches encaissantes sous forme de xénolithes. Les données des forages 2002 et 2003 suggèrent que la quantité de ces xénolithes augmente vers les bordures du corps. Les forages en 2002 avaient recoupé et le centre et les bordures de Renard 4. Par contre, en 2003, le programme de forage visait d'abord à établir la dimension de l'intrusion kimberlitique et par conséquent plus de matériel de bordure a été recueilli. La différence de teneur en diamants entre les deux échantillons en vrac peut être due à l'augmentation de xénolithes en bordure de Renard 4.

L'échantillon en vrac de 2003 comprend plusieurs intersections de matériel hypabyssal dont la plus large faisait 14,4 mètres. Le matériel hypabyssal, qui a été sélectionné et recueilli de sept des dix forages, totalise 0,60 tonnes et a été traité séparément par SMD. Ce matériel contient 0,55 carat de diamant du total des 1,34 carats récupérés.

Des dykes kimberlitiques hypabyssaux de largeurs variables sont également présents de façon aléatoire dans les zones de roches encaissantes ou de roches encaissantes bréchiques en périphérie de ce corps d'au moins un hectare. Jusqu'à présent, deux échantillons de ce type de matériel ont été traités par SMD. Les résultats du premier échantillon ont été publiés le 29 novembre 2002. Le deuxième échantillon a été prélevé de trois des dix forages effectués en 2003. Le tableau suivant donne la quantité estimé de ce matériel kimberlitique hypabyssal par échantillon et le contenu estimé en diamants de l'échantillon.

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Résultats en diamants par SMD pour les roches encaissantes et les roches encaissantes bréchiques avec des dykes hypabyssaux

Date de publication	Poids de l'échantillon (tonnes)	Teneur estimée du matériel kimberlitique hypabyssal (pourcentage)	Diamants récupérés (>0,85 mm) (carats)	Teneur estimée en diamants (cpct)
12 juin 2003	0,93	11	0,12 (note 1)	13
29 novembre 2002	0,70	30	0,38 (note 2)	54
Total:	**1,63**		**0,50**	**31**

Note 1: Comprend un diamant octaèdre clair, incolore d'un poids de 0,11 carat.
Note 2: Comprend un diamant dodécaédrique brun pâle d'un poids de 0,28 carat.

Ashton et SOQUEM effectuent de l'exploration diamantifère au Québec depuis 1996. La coentreprise à parts égales détient actuellement des permis hautement prospectifs sur plus de 380 000 hectares dans le centre-nord du Québec, dont la propriété de Foxtrot de 153 000 hectares qui abritent les sept corps kimberlitiques diamantifères de Renard et l'intrusion kimberlitique de Renard 9 découverte en 2003.

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UN DIAMANT DE GRANDE TAILLE EST DÉCOUVERT DANS UNE CAROTTE DE FORAGE DE RENARD 65

Robert T. Boyd, Président et chef de la direction d'Ashton Mining of Canada Inc./Les Mines Ashton du Canada inc. (« Ashton »), est heureux d'annoncer qu'un diamant dont les surfaces exposées mesurent environ 8,8 x 8,2 x 4,8 mm a été découvert dans une carotte de forage provenant du corps kimberlitique de Renard 65 dans le centre-nord du Québec. Renard 65 a une superficie d'environ 1,5 hectare et est situé sur la propriété de Foxtrot de 153 000 hectares détenue par Ashton et SOQUEM INC. (« SOQUEM »), son partenaire de coentreprise.

Le diamant est apparu lors de la préparation d'un échantillon de brèche kimberlitique avant le traitement par séparation en milieu dense (« SMD ») au laboratoire d'Ashton à North Vancouver. La pierre demeure incrustée dans la carotte et par conséquent son poids et ses dimensions exacts n'ont pas encore été déterminés. La dimension des surfaces exposées suggère que le diamant a un poids minimum de 4 carats. La pierre semble être un agrégat de cristaux octaédriques incolores. Ashton exposera sur son site Web une photographie du diamant tel qu'il se retrouve dans la carotte de forage.

La carotte contenant le diamant a été prélevée d'un forage effectué dans la partie nord de Renard 65, au cours de l'hiver 2003. Ce programme de forage visait la cueillette d'un échantillon en vrac de 17 tonnes. Le processus de traitement de l'échantillon par SMD se poursuit, mais aucun des concentrés obtenus n'a encore été examiné. Ashton prévoit terminer le traitement de l'échantillon avant de faire état des résultats d'ici la fin du mois de juillet.

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Ashton est l'opérateur des programmes d'exploration de la coentreprise. M. Brooke Clements, géologue professionnel et vice-président, Exploration, d'Ashton a la responsabilité de leur conception et de leur réalisation ainsi que de la vérification et de l'assurance-qualité des résultats analytiques.

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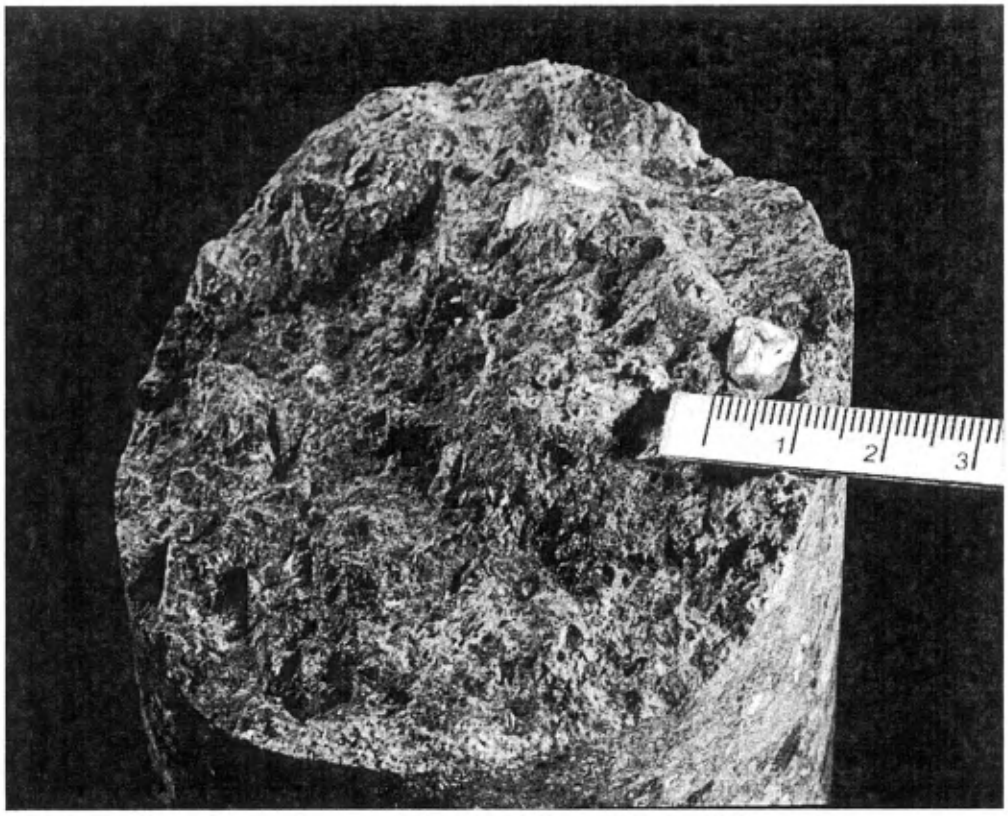
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Renard 65 Diamond in Core



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RAPPORT D'ÉTAPE - ÉCHANTILLON EN VRAC DE RENARD 65

Robert T. Boyd, président et chef de la direction d'Ashton Mining of Canada Inc./Les Mines Ashton du Canada inc. (« Ashton »), est heureux de diffuser le présent rapport d'étape concernant le traitement par séparation en milieu dense (« SMD ») de l'échantillon en vrac d'environ 17 tonnes recueilli du corps kimberlitique de Renard 65 au cours du programme d'hiver 2003.

Renard 65 est l'un des huit corps kimberlitiques découverts par Ashton et son partenaire en coentreprise, SOQUEM INC. (« SOQUEM »), sur la propriété de Foxtrot dans le centre-nord du Québec. Deux diamants d'une taille de 0,92 et 0,26 carat respectivement avaient été extraits à partir de 821 kg de matériel recueilli de Renard 65 en 2002. Le 26 juin 2003, Ashton a annoncé avoir découvert un diamant d'un poids minimum de quatre carats dans une carotte de forage extraite de la partie nord de ce corps kimberlitique au cours du programme d'hiver 2003.

L'échantillon de 17 tonnes a été prélevé au cours du programme d'hiver 2003 à partir de 15 forages effectués dans le corps kimberlitique. À ce jour, 6,95 tonnes de matériel ont été traitées par SMD au laboratoire d'Ashton à North Vancouver et ont été analysées pour déterminer leur teneur en diamants. Cette portion de l'échantillon provient de la moitié sud du corps kimberlitique.

Les 6,95 tonnes de matériel traitées jusqu'à maintenant contiennent un total de 2,35 carats de diamants d'une taille supérieure à 0,85 mm en utilisant un tamis à mailles carrées. Ces résultats permettent d'évaluer que la teneur en diamants de cette portion de l'échantillon en vrac est de 34 carats par 100 tonnes. Les plus gros diamants recueillis étaient des cristaux dodécaédriques de couleur brun et brun pâle pesant respectivement 0,77 et 0,20 carat.

Le reste du matériel à traiter provient des forages effectués dans la moitié nord de Renard 65. Le processus de traitement par SMD est actuellement en cours et les résultats complets de l'échantillon de 17 tonnes devraient être disponibles avant la fin du mois d'août.

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NOUVEAUX RÉSULTATS ENCOURAGEANTS DE L'ESSAIM DE RENARI

Robert T. Boyd, président et chef de la direction d'Ashton Mining of Canada Inc./Les Mines A: inc. (« Ashton »), est heureux de diffuser les premiers résultats en diamants du corps kimberli 9 dans la région des Monts Otish dans le centre-nord du Québec.

Renard 9 est l'une des huit intrusions kimberlitiques découvertes par Ashton et son partenaire SOQUEM INC. (« SOQUEM »), sur la propriété de Foxtrot. Renard 9 est situé à l'intérieur d'u km2 qui englobe également les corps kimberlitiques diamantifères de Renard 2, 3, 4, 8 et 65. annoncé le 10 avril 2003, Renard 9 a été découvert en effectuant, sur le même site, trois fora 55 et 60 degrés de l'horizontale à travers une anomalie géophysique. L'anomalie s'étend sur approximative de 160 mètres et une largeur variant de 20 à 60 mètres.

Un échantillon de carottes de 212,4 kg provenant des forages a été traité, au laboratoire d'As Vancouver, par dissolution caustique afin de récupérer des diamants . Environ 60 pour cent d consistait en brèche kimberlitique. Le restant était composé de matériel hypabyssal. Le table les résultats de l'analyse par dissolution caustique en classes de tamis à mailles carrées.

Poids de l'échantillon (kg)	Nombre de diamants en fonction de la fraction de tamisage (mm)								
	+0.100 - 0.150	+0.150 - 0.212	+0.212 - 0.300	+0.300 - 0.425	+0.425 - 0.600	+0.600 - 0.850	+0.850 - 1.180	+1.180 - 1.700	+1.7 -2.3
212.4	43	48	38	21	9	17	1	0	1 (No

Note 1: Ce diamant est un cristal composite brun pale d'un poids de 0,11 carat.

La coentreprise est encouragée par ces résultats qui se comparent avantageusement aux pre en diamants provenant des autres corps kimberlitiques de l'essaim de corps kimberlitiques de forages de délimitation et le prélèvement d'un échantillon en vrac à Renard 9 seront considér du programme 2004.

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