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Postboks 3021, N-7441 Trondheim

Rapportarkivet

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BV 4639	1162/98			**Åpen**
Kommer fra ..arkiv	Ekstern rapport nr	Oversendt fra	Fortrolig pga	Fortrolig fra dato:
	GT 98-85-01	Geologiske Tjenester a.s.	Prospekteringsfondet 1997	

Tittel

Exploration work 1997 on Godejord, Møklevatn property, Grong, Central Norway

Forfatter	Dato År	Bedrift (Oppdragsgiver og/eller oppdragstaker)
Boye Flood	29 june 1998	Norway Gold Exploration AS Baltic Resources Inc

Kommune	Fylke	Bergdistrikt	1: 50 000 kartblad	1: 250 000 kartblad
Grong	Nord-Trøndelag		18234	Grong

Fagområde	Dokument type	Forekomster (forekomst, gruvefelt, undersøkelsesfelt)
Geofysikk Boring		Møklevatn
Råstoffgruppe	**Rastofftype**	
Malm/metall	Cu Zn	

Sammendrag, innholdsfortegnelse eller innholdsbeskrivelse

The rusult from the reported drilling program has not been encouraging. Combined geophysical - geochemical anomalies west of DDH 9701 may still warrant drill testing. However, with the current base metal marked Baltic is not planning tu pursue thes targets.

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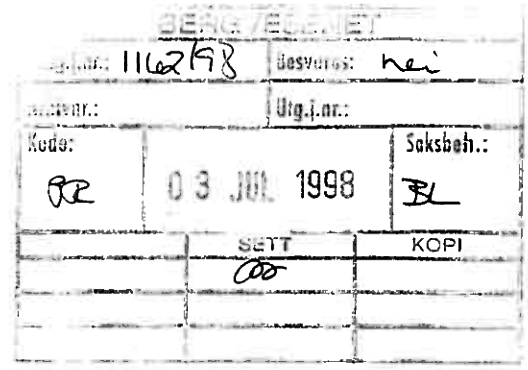

Bergvesenet
Postboks 3021 Lade

7702 TRONDHEIM

Att.: Bjarne Lieungh

RAPPORTERING AV DIAMANTBORING 1997 PÅ GODEJORD, MUTINGSOMRÅDET MØKLEVATN I GRONG KOMMUNE.

På vegne av Norway Gold Exploration A/S (Baltic Resources Inc) oversender vi herved vår rapport nr. 98-85-01 "Exploration work 1997 on Godejord, Møklevatn Property, Grong, Central Norway".

Vi viser til vår telefonsamtale i dag vedrørende revisorbekreftet oversikt over støtteberettigede prosjekt kostnader. En slik oversikt vil være Bergvesenet i hende i løpet av Juli måned.

Med vennlig hilsen

Boye Flood

BV 4639

Vedl.

REPORT NO. 98 - 85 - 01

BALTIC RESOURCES INC.

EXPLORATION WORK 1997 ON GODEJORD, MØKLEVATN PROPERTY, GRONG, CENTRAL NORWAY

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REPORT NO. 98 - 85 - 01

BALTIC RESOURCES INC.

EXPLORATION WORK 1997 ON GODEJORD, MØKLEVATN PROPERTY, GRONG, CENTRAL NORWAY

Boye Flood

Distribution:

1 copy	Baltic Resources Inc., Calgary
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1 "	Commissioner of Mines (Bergvesenet), Trondheim
1 "	Nord-Trøndelag County, Steinkjer
1 "	Geologiske Tjenester a.s., Oslo

Oslo, June 29, 1998

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EXPLORATION WORK 1997 ON GODEJORD,

MØKLEVATN PROPPERTY, GRONG, CENTRAL NORWAY

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Location:

The Godejord zinc-copper deposit is part of the Møklevatn property, situated in Grong municipality, the County of Nord-Trøndelag, se Fig. 1.

1.2 General:

The previous exploration program on the Godejord deposit was carried out during 1996 by Braddick Resources Ltd. of Toronto, Canada (Braddick). This program with results, including general information on infrastructure, exploration history, general geology and reserves are all covered by the Geologiske Tjenester Report no. 97-80-01. The reader is referred to this report.

1.3 Legal Aspects:

As there has been some changes with respect to ownership since the previous report we will below make some clarifications.

During the program of 1996 the Norwegian Mineral Venture (NMV) was based on a Joint Venture agreement between 1052544 Ontario Ltd. (Ontario) and Geologiske Tjenester/Norway Gold Exploration. During 1997, Ontario became part of the Canadian junior Baltic Resources Inc. (Baltic) which throughout 1997 was founded on a private placement, thereafter listed on the Alberta Stock Exchange in February 1998 for gross proceeds of CAD 1,750,000.-

The exploration program, described in this report consists of a ground geophysical survey completed during the summer and financed by Braddick. As Braddick was not able to raise sufficient funds for a second phase of the program, the diamond drilling, Baltic completed this part of the program in December, to fulfil the commitment on the property.

1.4 Companies involved:

This report has been prepared on behalf of Baltic by Geologiske Tjenester a.s. (GT), a private Norwegian consulting firm. GT was supervising the first part of the program on behalf of Braddick, and later worked together with BCLX Consulting Ltd., a Canadian consulting firm retained by Baltic to supervise the company's exploration programs.

2. EXPLORATION PROGRAM:

2.1 Ground Geophysical Survey:

The Godejord mineralised trend has during earlier exploration programs been subject to magnetic, EM and IP surveys. These surveys demonstrated a pronounced association between the mineralised trend, IP highs and a distinct east-west running magnetic depression, see Fig. 2.

During 1996 a soil sampling survey as well as trenching and re-sampling of old workings both indicated a western mineralization comparable to the one found around the Main Working, one km to the east. The exception is the Main Working itself, which has not been matched by any of the other trenches.

However, the soil sample Cu-Zn anomaly extending at least 500 m to the south west of working no. 7, continued out of the area covered by earlier geophysics.
It was therefor decided to include the whole of this area into a new IP and magnetic survey with some overlap with previous surveys.

After receiving two quotes for this job, The Geological Survey of Norway (NGU) was selected and completed the work during the period 24 – 28 June. The geophysicist from NGU was Einar Dalsegg while the field assistant Steinar Ellefbakk was provided by GT. Preliminary magnetic, IP and conductivity maps were delivered first week of July and a final report was received December 10. This report, NGU nr. 97.124 is included as Appendix 1 with geophysical maps shown as Attachments 03-05. The westernmost trenches and drill holes are shown on Attachment 03 and 05.

The IP anomalous trend continues past Trench 7 for an other 250 m as a 7-9% anomaly and continues from here westwards out of the survey area as a weak, 6-6.5% anomaly. It leaves the survey area, around 3750 E-400 N at the edge of a steep E-W gully. The mineralised trend westwards from the Main Working, follows a probable shear zone, demonstrated by a topographic depression, and it is believed that this IP anomaly delineate this shear. Until line 3900 E it also follows the geochemical soil anomaly. However, the magnetic depression seems to coincide with the Cu-Zn anomalies all the way as it turns south on the two last lines and leaves the survey area between 200 N and 300 N, see Fig. 2 and Attachment 05, Appendix 1. The separation of the IP anomaly from the coincident magnetic/geochemical anomaly around 3850 E may have a combined lithological and structural explanation, as the shearing may be post mineralization.

2.2 Diamond drilling:

2.2.1 General:

A 1,500 m diamond drilling program was erected primarily to test the coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalies in the westernmost part of the Godejord trend, with possible drilling of two deeper holes around the Main Working. An application for exploration grant was lodged with The Commissioner of Mines (Bergvesenet) early February 1997, and a grant up to Nkr. 490,000 was confirmed in April same year.

As emphasised in GT report no. 97.80.01 only 3 holes (no. 8, 109 and 110) out of 44 had been drilled in the western part of Godejord, and no holes west of 4300 E, see Fig. 3. Considering the dip of the mineralization, inclination and length of holes, only no. 109 at 4500 E appeared to have intersected the mineralization observed on surface. The westernmost hole, no. 110, was assumed not to have reached the mineralization around 60 m down dip from the workings no.6 and 7. Chip sampling of these had shown 5m of 3.07 % Zn, 0.3 % Cu and 4 m of 1.87 % Zn, 0.2 % Cu, respectively, see Fig. 5.

2.2.2 Contractor and logistics:

Quotes from three drill contractors were considered and Geo Drilling AS, Namsos was selected, partly on prize and partly since they were based only one hour by road from unloading site.

The drill cite was inspected by Geologiske Tjenester and Geo Drilling December 1 and mobilisation started December 4. Due to all thinkable and unthinkable delays and break downs the first core was delivered on the 11th. Due to lack of water near drill cites and hard frost the first days, a local entrepreneur A.J. Hatland was contracted for water transport by tractor. As the water requirements at times appeared to be 3-4 times higher than forecasted, up to 12,000 l/shift, the cost of water became abnormally high.
Due to the late start, the program had been reduced to 3 holes totalling around 450 m.
Because of further delays, the program was terminated December 18 when the second hole got stuck at 158 m. It was then drilled a total of 268 m .

2.2.3 Drilling and drill results:

Drill hole no. 9701 was collard at 4300 E/535 N with an inclination of –45° and aimed at intersecting the mineralization in working no. 7, thirty m down dip at around 66 m.
A weak mineralization was encountered between:

	55 and 66.4 m:	11.4 m of 0.44 % Zn and 0.06 % Cu
Including:	55 to 57 m:	2.0 m of 1.85 " " and 0.19 " "

Drill logs with assay results are shown in Appendix 2 and the drill hole section on Fig. 4.
The assays have been done by M-Tech Inc., Halifax, Canada.

From this result as shown on Fig. 5 it is strongly indicated that the weak mineralization encountered in DDH 110 between 113 and 117 m is the down dip extension of the actual Godejord trend exposed in the workings no. 6 and 7.

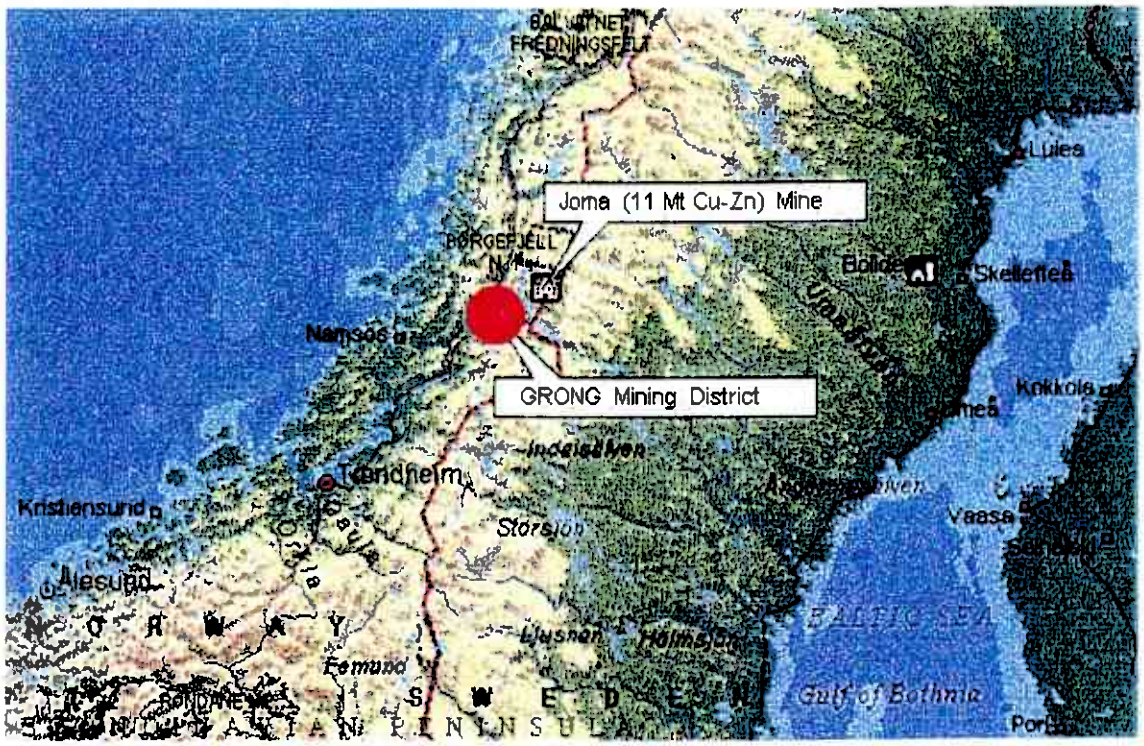
By drilling 9701 to 110 m, this mineralization has, beyond doubt, been intersected 30 m down dip, showing an abrupt decrease in grade with depth.

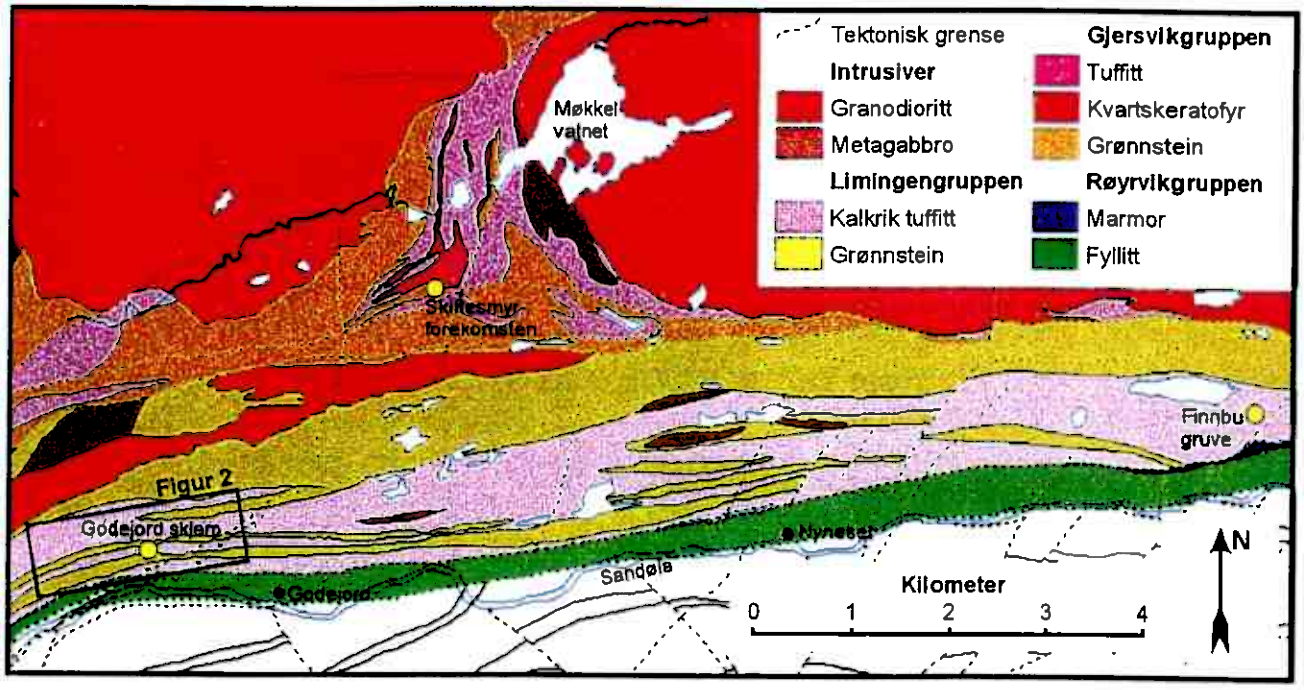
Drill hole no. 9702 was collard at 5100 E/670N back towards the Main Working and close to Working no. 1. Grab sample from each side of this, four m long, mainly water filled working in 1996 showed values between 1.5 and 5.8 % Zn and 0.3 to 0.4 % Cu. This hole was an in fill in a 100 m gap from previous drilling. A felsic tuff with 1-3 % pyrite, between 122 and 125 m may represent the down dip continuation of the mineralised surface trend dipping 70°-75° to the north. An other similar zone was encountered at 143.8 m, assaying < 1000 ppm of Zn and Cu combined. Considering a dip of around 80° this could also be the down dip continuation of the surface mineralization. Although we were forced to abandoned the hole at 158 m as the drill bit got stuck, we feel fairly confident that the mineralised zone has been intersected.

3. CONCLUSION:

The result from the reported drilling program has not been encouraging. Combined geophysical-geochemical anomalies west of DDH 9701 may still warrant drill testing. However, with the current base metal market Baltic is not planning to pursue these targets.

Boye Flood





Figur 1. Geologisk oversiktskart over Godejordområdet, Sandøladalen..

FIG. 1

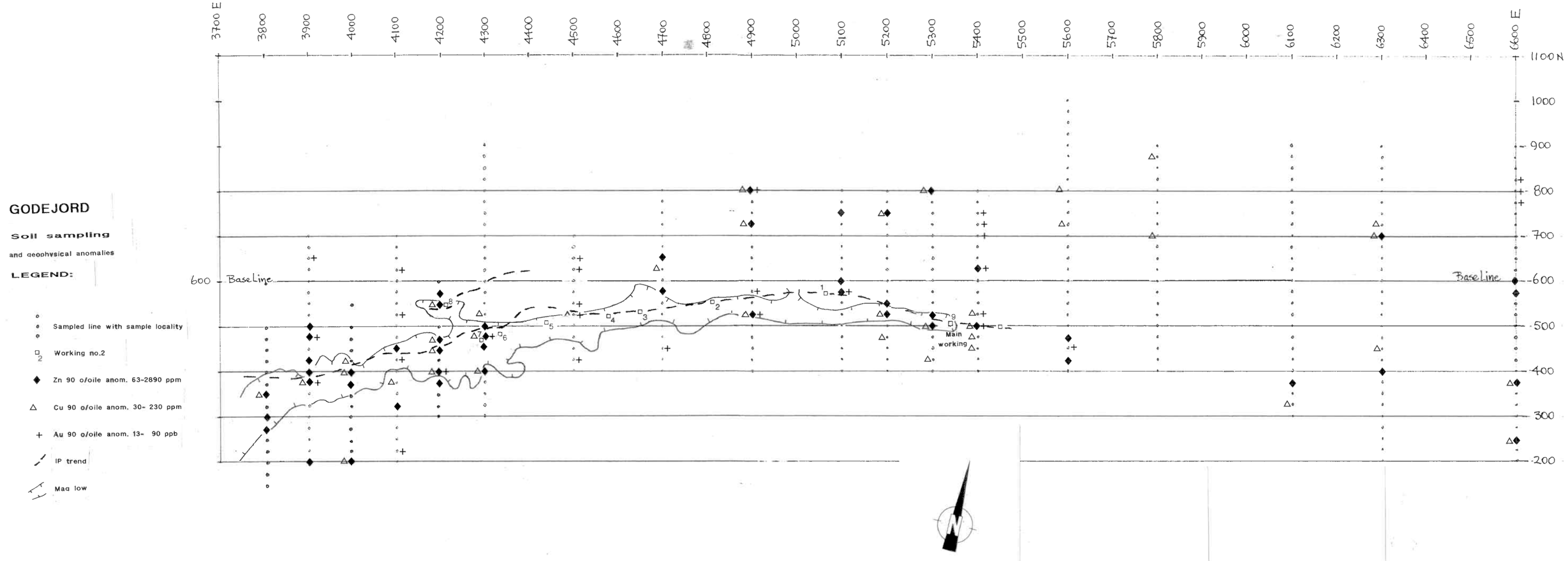

GODEJORD
Soil sampling
and geophysical anomalies
LEGEND:
Sampled line with sample locality
Working no.2
Zn 90 o/oile anom. 63-2890 ppm
Cu 90 o/oile anom. 30- 230 ppm
Au 90 o/oile anom. 13- 90 ppb
IP trend
Mag low
3700 E
3800
3900
4000
4100
4200
4300
4400
4500
4600
4700
4800
4900
5000
5100
5200
5300
5400
5500
5600
5700
5800
5900
6000
6100
6200
6300
6400
6500
6600 E
1100 N
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
600
Baseline
Baseline
Main working
N
1 : 5.000

FIG. 2

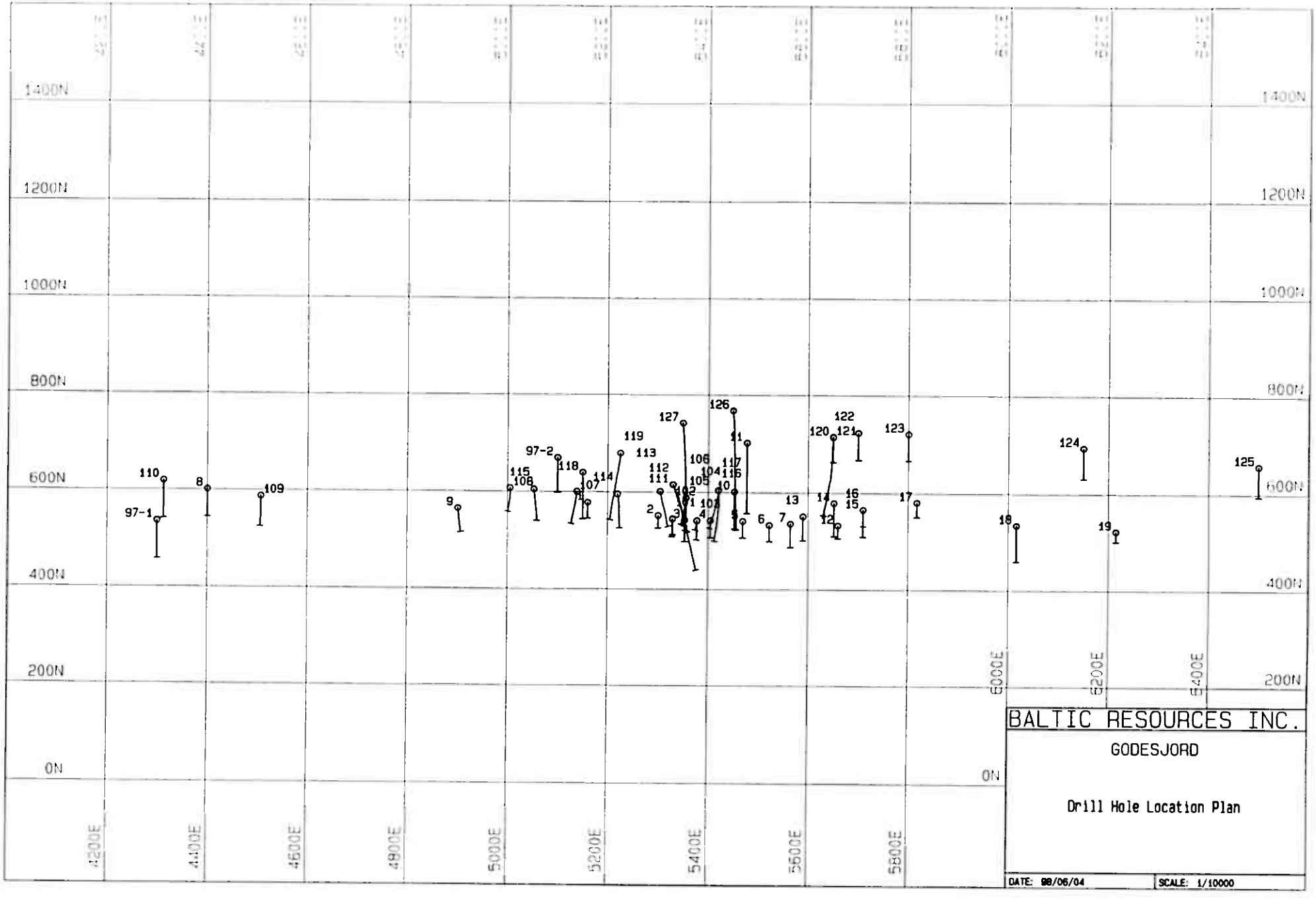

1400N
1200N
1000N
800N
600N
400N
200N
0N
4200E
4400E
4600E
4800E
5000E
5200E
5400E
5600E
5800E
6000E
6200E
6400E
97-1
110
8
109
9
97-2
115
108
118
107
114
119
113
112
111
127
126
11
106
117
104
116
105
10
102
101
2
3
4
1
13
6
7
12
14
16
15
17
120
121
122
123
124
125
18
19
BALTIC RESOURCES INC.
GODESJORD
Drill Hole Location Plan
DATE: 98/06/04
SCALE: 1/10000

FIG. 3

425N 450N 475N 500N 525N 550N 575N

350 350

325 325

300 300

275 275

97-1

CAS

Bio-qtz-Fsl Schist

Int Tuff

111 700 0.28 1.60

70 345 0.01 1.40

0.03 1.70

Tuff, 2-4% py

1900 18500 0.08 4.40

550 3900 0.05 2.90

273 490 0.04 1.90

25 152 0.02 0.70

540 450 0.02 1.00

970 7500 0.06 3.60

Qtz Mica Schist, 4-6% py, <2% sp

Tuff, <1% py

Mafic Schist, garnetiferous

110.00 m.
97-1

575N

FIG. 4

BALTIC RESOURCES INC.

GODESJORD

SECTION 4300E

Assay Values in p.p.m.

Cu, Zn, Au, Ag

DATE: 98/06/04 SCALE: 1/500

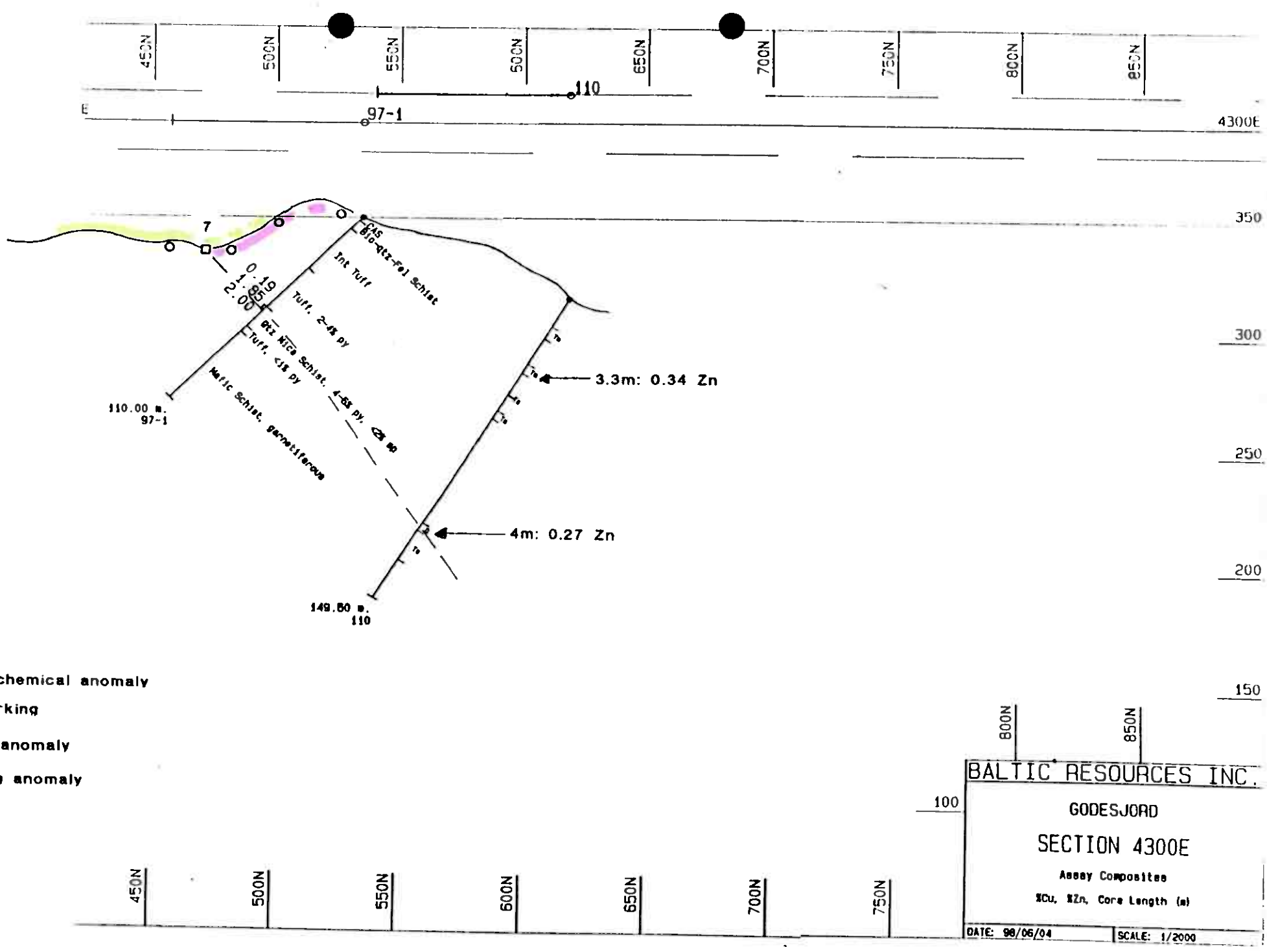

450N
500N
550N
600N
650N
700N
750N
800N
850N
110
97-1
4300E
350
300
250
200
150
100
7
0.19
1.85
2.00
Int Tuff
Tuff, 2-4% py
Qtz Mica Schist, 4-6% py, <2% Mo
Tuff, <1% py
Mafic Schist, garnetiferous
110.00 m.
97-1
149.50 m.
110
3.3m: 0.34 Zn
4m: 0.27 Zn
Gechemical anomaly
Working
IP anomaly
Mag anomaly
BALTIC RESOURCES INC.
GODESJORD
SECTION 4300E
Assay Composites
%Cu, %Zn, Core Length (m)
DATE: 98/06/04
SCALE: 1/2000

FIG. 5

600N
625N
650N
675N

300
275
250
225
200
175
150

97-2
CAS
Mafic Tuff
Mafic Tuff/Int Tuff
Felsic/Int Tuff
Felsic/Int Tuff, schistose
Int. Tuff or Sediment
Cherty Interbeds
Mafic Schist
Felsic to Int. Tuffs
Mafic Schist
Magnetite-rich unit
Mafic Schist
Felsic Tuff, 1-3% py, tr sp
Mafic Schist
158.50 m.
97-2

58	510	0.00	
8	108	0.00	1.10
7	410	0.00	1.10
38	790	0.00	0.80
43	161	0.00	0.90
14	147	0.00	0.50
		0.00	

FIG. 6

BALTIC RESOURCES INC.

GODESJORD

SECTION 5100E

Assay Values in p.p.m.

Cu, Zn, Au, Ag

DATE: 98/06/04 | SCALE: 1/500

APPENDIX 1

NGU
Norges geologiske undersøkelse
Geological Survey of Norway
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7002 TRONDHEIM
Tlf. 73 90 40 11
Telefaks 73 92 16 20

RAPPORT

Rapport nr.: 97.124 | ISSN 0800-3416 | Gradering: Fortrolig til 01.12 2004

Tittel:
Geofysiske målinger Godejord, Grong, Nord-Trøndelag

Forfatter:
Einar Dalsegg

Oppdragsgiver:
Geologiske Tjenester A/S

Fylke:
Nord-Trøndelag

Kommune:
Grong

Kartblad (M=1:250.000)
Grong

Kartbladnr. og -navn (M=1:50.000)
1823 IV Grong

Forekomstens navn og koordinater:
Godejord 33W 3806 71496

Sidetall: 8 Pris:
Kartbilag: 5

Feltarbeid utført:	Rapportdato:	Prosjektnr.:	Ansvarlig:
24.06 - 28.06 1997	01.12 1997	2725.01	

Sammendrag:

På oppdrag fra Geologiske Tjenester A/S har NGU utført geofysiske målinger over den vestlige forlengelsen av Godejord-forekomsten. Det ble utført IP, ledningsevne og magnetiske målinger, og hensikten var å kartlegge en eventuell vestlig fortsettelse av Godejord-forekomsten.

Målingene har påvist to mineraliserte soner. Den ene representerer den vestlige forlengelsen av Godejord-forekomsten og målingene har påvist sonens vestlige avgrensing til profil 4150 Ø. Målingene indikerer at sonen i dette området er av impregnasjonstypen. De magnetiske målingene viser at sonen faller sammen med et lavmagnetisk område. Målingene indikerer et fall mot nord.

Ca. 80 - 100 m nord for hovedsonen ble det påvist en ny sone med omtrent samme strøkretning og vestlige avgrensning som hovedsonen. Langs deler av denne sonen er ledningsevnen god og sonen er derfor trolig av en annen mineraliseringstype enn hovedsonen. Dette støttes og av de magnetiske målingene som indikerer et høyere magnetittinnhold i denne sonen.

I tillegg er det indikasjoner på at det kan ligge en ny mineralisert sone like nord for måleområdet.

Emneord: Geofysikk	Sulfid	Elektrisk måling
Magnetometri		
		Fagrapport

INNHOLD

KARTBILAG

97.124 -01	Oversiktskart
-02	Stikningsnett
-03	IP
-04	Ledningsevne
-05	Magnetisk totalfelt

1. INNLEDNING

På oppdrag fra Geologiske Tjenester A/S har NGU utført geofysiske målinger over den vestlige forlengelsen av Godejord-forekomsten. På den sentrale delen av Godejord-forekomsten har NGU tidligere utført følgende geofysiske målinger:

- SP-målinger i 1970 (Logn 1971).
- IP- og magnetiske målinger i 1973 (Eidsvig 1973).
- IP- og CP-målinger i 1974 (Eidsvig 1974).
- CP-målinger i 1994 (Dalsegg og Elvebakk 1995)

I tillegg har Suomen Malmi OY i 1991 og 1992 utført geofysiske målinger for Norsulfid A/S. Resultatene fra disse målingene foreligger i fire rapporter som presentasjon av måleresultatene uten tolkning (Laurila 1992a), (Julkunen 1992a), (Julkunen 1992b) og (Laurila 1992b).

Ved årets målinger ble det utført IP, ledningsevne og magnetiske målinger, og hensikten var å kartlegge en eventuell vestlig fortsettelse av Godejord-forekomsten.

Målingene ble utført av Einar Dalsegg og Steinar Ellefbakk i tiden 24.06 til 28.06 1997.

2. MÅLEMETODER OG UTFØRELSE

IP-målinger gir informasjon om berggrunnens innhold av elektronledende mineraler, uansett om dette gir øket elektrisk ledningsevne eller ikke. Metoden egner seg derfor godt til å påvise impregnasjonsmalm, men kompakte sulfidmineraliseringer gir også IP-effekt.

RP-målinger gir informasjon om de relative elektriske motstands-/ledningsevneforhold i et område. Måleverdiene kan i mange tilfeller være av riktig størrelsesorden, men dette avhenger sterkt av målegeometri, ledernes geometri og eventuelle forstyrrelser i strømforløpet ut fra elektrodene. I det følgende presenteres RP-målingene som beregnet tilsynelatende elektrisk ledningsevne, da dette er mest naturlig i malmletingssammenheng.

De magnetiske målingene som ble utført var målinger av jordens totale magnetfelt. Disse målingene gir i hovedsak opplysninger om berggrunnens magnetittinnhold. Målingene ble utført med et protonmagnetometer av typen Scintrex ENVI-MAG med en målenøyaktighet på ± 0.1 nT. Ved målingene var sonden plassert ca 2 meter over bakken.

IP- og RP-målingene ble utført samtidig med gradient elektrodekonfigurasjon. Basislinjen og de fleste av profilene var stukket tidligere. De nye profilene ble stukket samtidig med målingene. Profilavstanden var 50 m og målepunktavstanden langs profilene var for IP- og RP-målingene 12,5 eller 25 m avhengig av måleresultatene. For de magnetiske målingene var målepunktavstanden 12.5 m. Profilene er merket i terrenget med trestikker med angitte koordinater for hver 25 m. Stikningsnettets plassering i terrenget er angitt i kartbilag -02.

Elektrodeplasseringer og strømstyrke var:

E_1	E_2	I
4100 Ø - -140 N	4100 Ø - 1130 N	1.0 A

3. RESULTATER OG KOMMENTARER

Måleresultatene er presentert som kotekart i kartbilagene -03 til -05.

3.1 IP

Som kartbilag -03 viser ble det påvist to markerte anomalidrag. Det sydligste som kommer inn i måleområdet ved profil 4400 Ø - 540 N er sammenfallende med den mineraliserte sonen (hovedmineraliseringen) som er knyttet til hovedskjerpet (Eidsvig 1973). Sonen gir forholdsvis høye IP-verdier til 4100 Ø. Selv om en kan følge dette nivået videre mot vest, indikerer IP-målingene at en ikke har mineralisering av betydning langs denne sonen vest for profil 4150 Ø. Målingene indikerer et fall mot nord.

Det nordligste anomalidraget kommer inn i måleområdet ved profil 4400 Ø - 620 N og denne sonen var bare delvis påvist ved målingene i 1973. Sonen ser ut til å ha samme retning som hovedsonen og målingene indikerer også her at den mineraliserte delen stopper ved profil 4150 Ø.

I tillegg til disse to markerte sonene er det noe høyt IP-nivå i noen områder i den sørlige delen av måleområdet. I nord er det på profil 4150 Ø og 4300 Ø høye verdier på slutten av profilene, noe som kan skyldes ett nytt mineralisert nivå like utenfor måleområdet.

3.2 Ledningsevne

Ledningsevnemålingene (kartbilag -04) viser at hovedsonen har lav ledningsevne, noe som indikerer at mineraliseringen er av impregnasjonstypen i dette området. Målingene i 1973 (Eidsvig 1973) viste forholdsvis høy ledningsevne langs hovedsonen ved hovedskjerpet, noe som tilsier at mineraliseringstypen i vest er forskjellig fra hovedskjerpet. Langs det andre anomalidraget er ikke ledningsevnemålingene like ensartet. I tillegg er det er en høy ledingsevneanomali like vest for avslutningen av IP-anomalien. Noe av denne variasjonen kan skyldes ledende overdekke, men det kan og skyldes at mineraliseringstypen er en annen her enn i hovedsonen.

I den sørlige delen av måleområdet indikerer målingene et bredt område med høy ledningsevne som går gjennom hele det undersøkte området. Dette tyder på en generell bedre ledningsevne noe som kan skyldes at berggrunnen her er mer oppsprukket. Anomaliårsaken til den høye ledningsevneanomalien på profilene 4300 Ø til 4400 Ø ved ca. 400 N skyldes mest trolig et myrområde. Hva som er anomaliårsaken til den sterke anomalien på profil 4000

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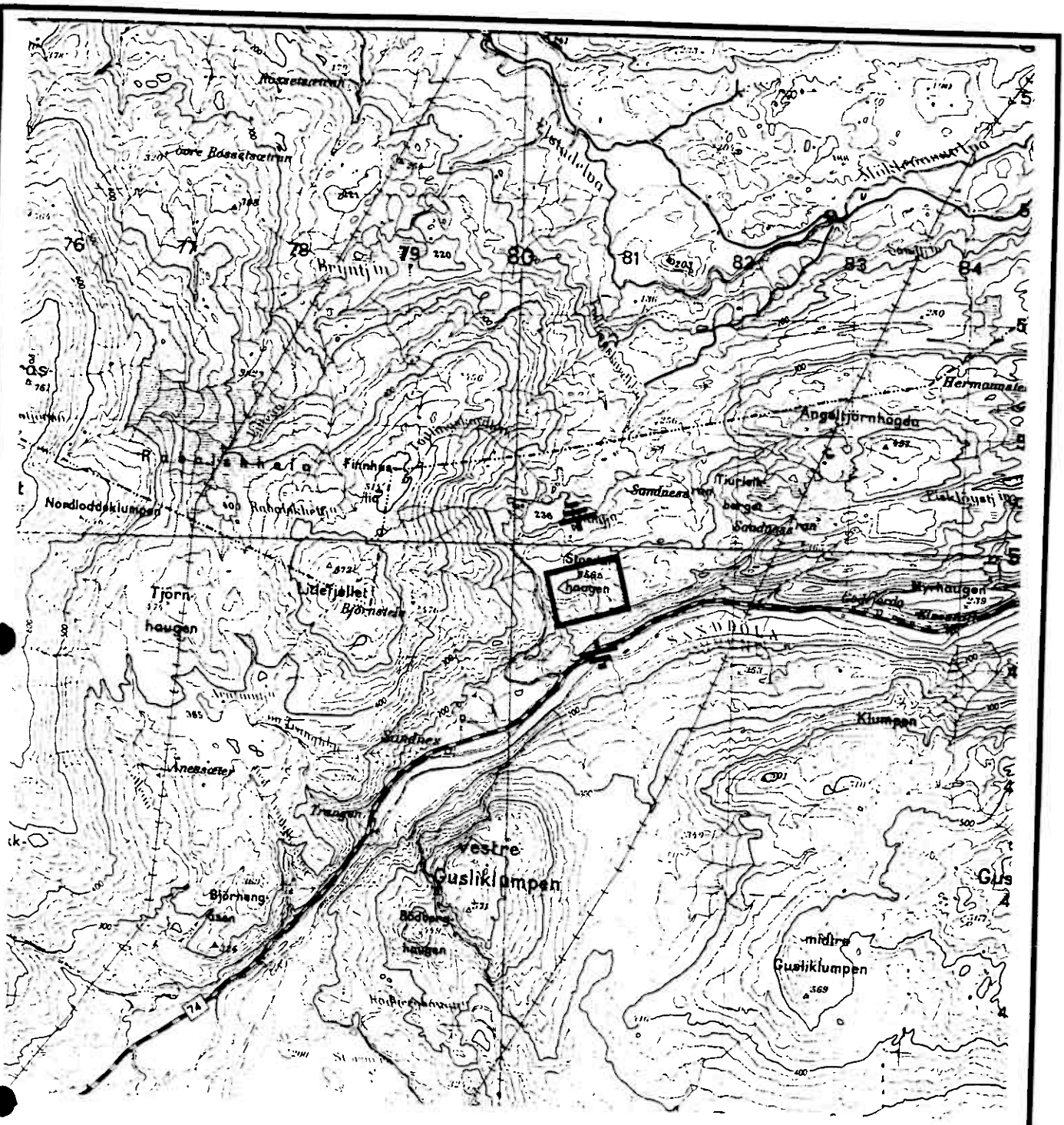
Julkunen, A. 1992b: Geophysical measurments in Grong, Norway during June 1992

Laurila, T. 1992a: Geophysical measurments carried out in the surroundings of Grong, Norway during Oktober - December 1991.

Laurila, T. 1992b: Geophysical measurments in September 1992, Godejord, Grong, Norway.

Logn, Ø. 1971: John Godejords skjerp, Georekognosering over skjerpene og deres nærmeste omgivelser. *NGU Rapport 974 Objekt 21.*



MÅLEOMRÅDE MED ELEKTRODEPLASSERINGER

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		TEGN E.D.	Nov. 1997
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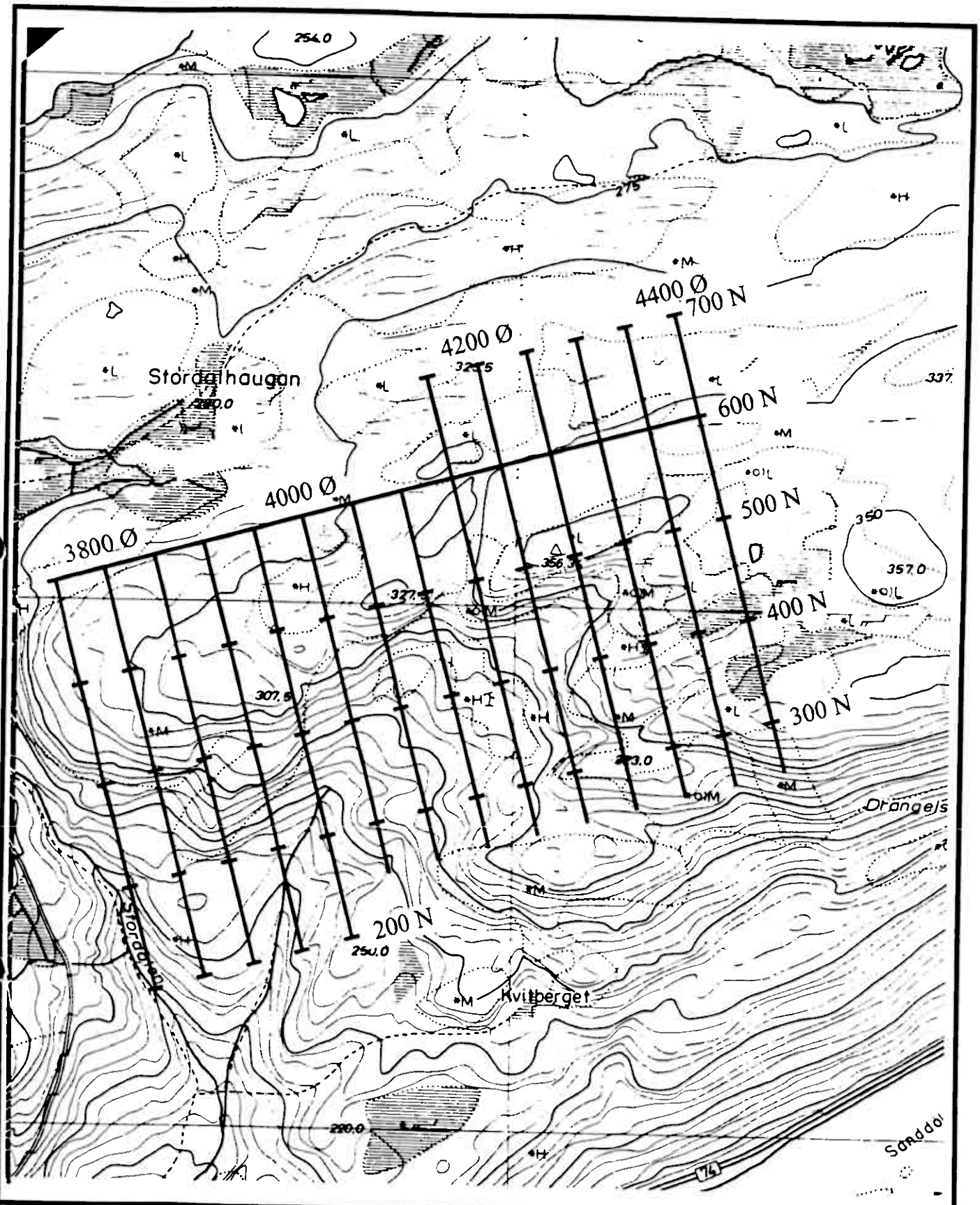
		KFR	
NORGES GEOLOGISKE UNDERSØKELSE TRONDHEIM	TEGNING NR 97.124-01	KARTBLAD NR 1823 IV	



GEOLOGISKE TJENESTER A/S

STIKNINGSNETT

GODEJORD

GRONG, NORD-TRØNDELAG

MÅLESTOKK		
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	TEGN E.D.	Nov. 1997
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NORGES GEOLOGISKE UNDERSØKELSE
TRONDHEIM

TEGNING NR	KARTBLAD NR
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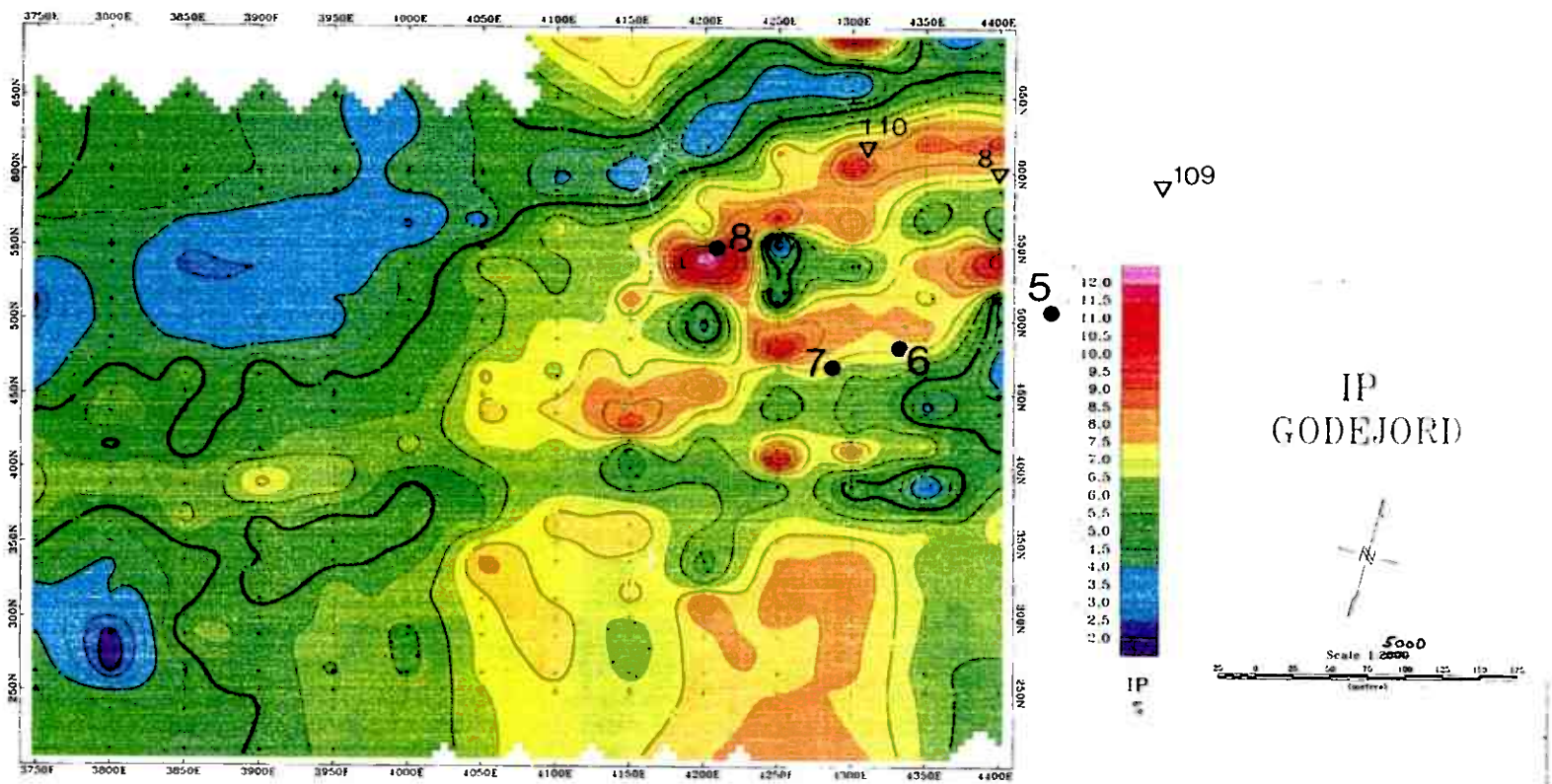
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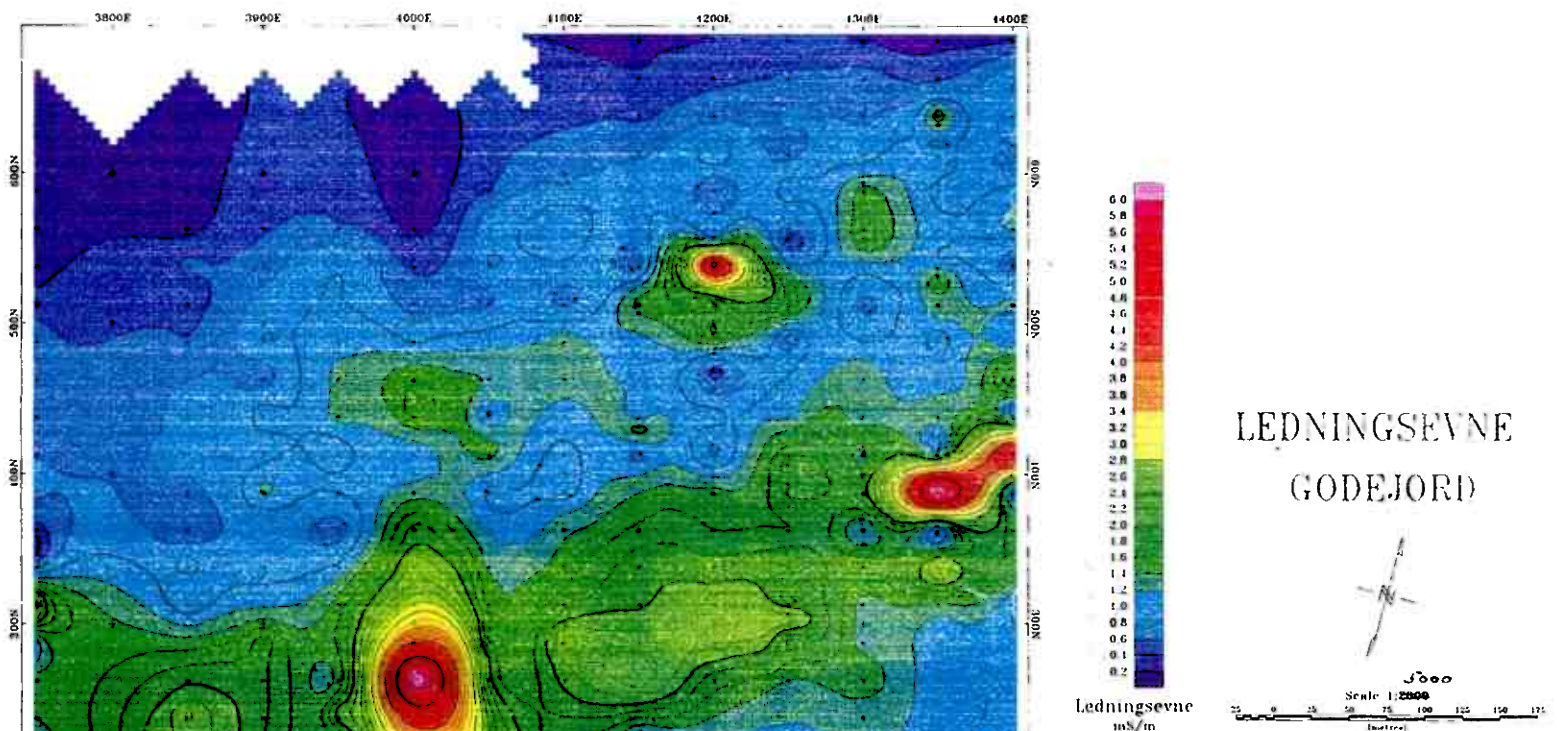
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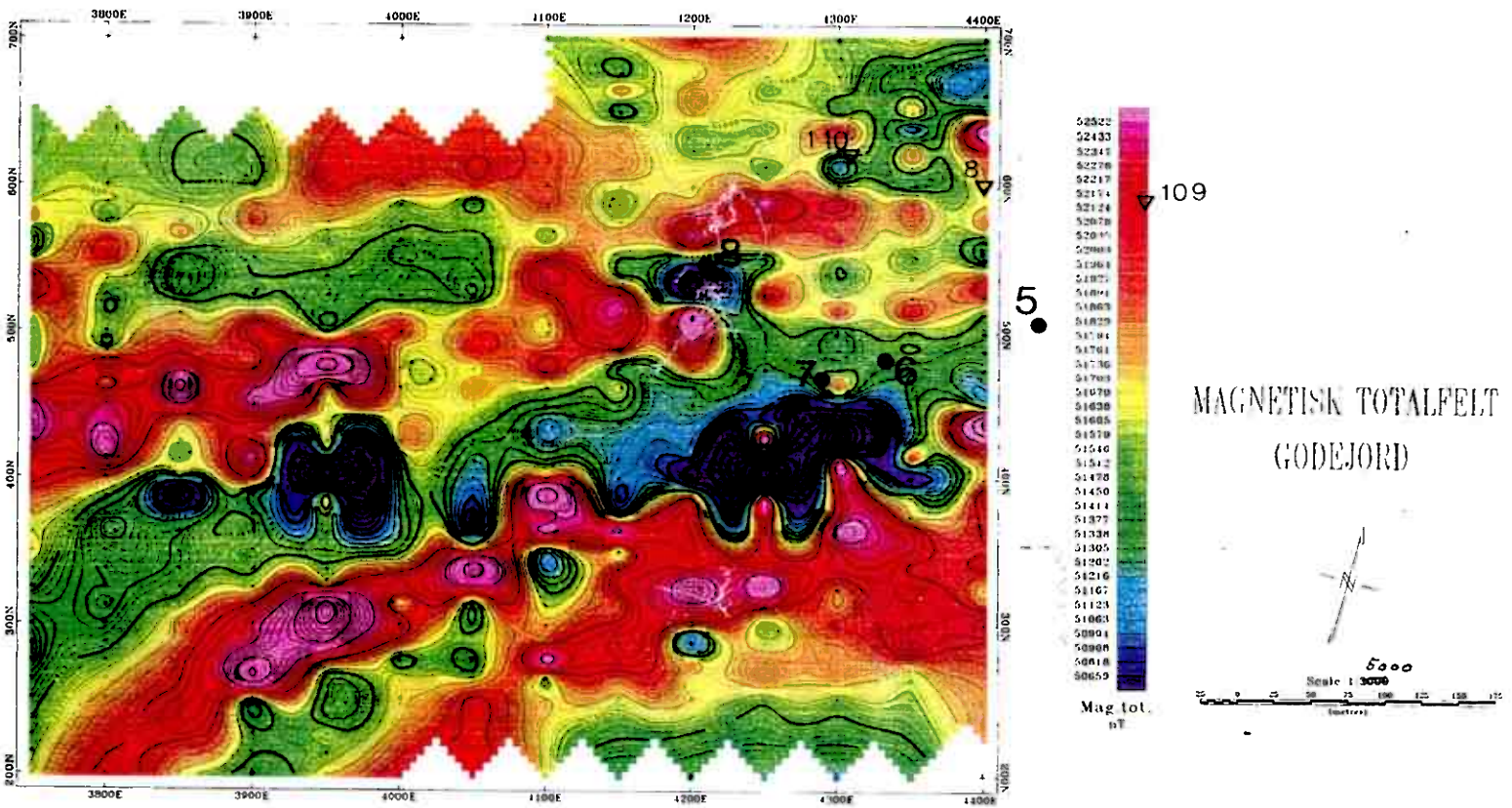

APPENDIX 2

BALTIC RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY: GODEJORD
HOLE No.: 97-1
Collar Eastings: 4300.00
Collar Northings: 535.00
Collar Elevation: 350.00
Elevation approximate.

Collar Inclination: -45.00
Grid Bearing: 180.00
Final Depth: 110.00 metres

Logged by: Garth Pierce
Date: Dec. 11 - 13 1997
Down-hole Survey: No Data

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
0	2.1	**OVERBURDEN** - Casing
2.1	7.2	**BIOTITE-QUARTZ-FELDSPAR SCHIST** well laminated; fine sericite throughout.
7.2	31.2	**INTERMEDIATE TUFFS OR FLOWS** 7.2 18.9 Mafic to Intermediate Tuff - quartz feldspar phenocrysts. 18.9 22.5 Laminated Tuff - 1% pyrite and increasing sericite. 22.5 27.2 Mafic Tuff as from 7.2 to 18.9m. 27.2 31.2 Laminated Tuff - as above but more obvious biotite bands. Pyrite more common.
31.2	55.0	**PYRITIC TUFF** Well banded with 2-5% disseminated pyrite throughout. 31.2 39.0 Silicified Tuff - probably similar to laminated tuff above with sulphides. 39.0 43.7 Mafic Tuff - quartz-feldspar phenocrysts.

ASSAYS						
FROM	TO	WIDTH	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm
31.20	33.00	1.80	111	700	0.28	1.60
35.00	37.00	2.00	76	343	0.01	1.40
39.00	41.00	2.00	70	185	0.03	1.70

BALTIC RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY: GODEJORD
HOLE No.: 97-1

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS FROM	TO	WIDTH	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm
		43.7 46.2 Silicified Tuff							
		46.2 47.3 Mafic Tuff - no sulphides							
		47.3 55.0 Mafic Tuff - increasing alteration to depth. quartz-feldspar phenocrysts.							
55.0	66.4	**QUARTZ MICA SCHIST - MINERALIZED ZONE** Main mineralized zone with 4 - 6% pyrite and <2% sphalerite. Muscovite common and minor sphalerite as disseminations.	55.00	57.00	2.00	1900	18500	0.08	4.40
			57.00	59.00	2.00	560	3960	0.05	2.90
			59.00	61.00	2.00	273	430	0.04	1.90
			61.00	63.00	2.00	25	162	0.02	0.70
			63.00	65.00	2.00	540	460	0.02	1.00
66.4	69.7	**WEAKLY MINERALIZED TUFFS**	65.00	66.50	1.50	970	7500	0.06	3.60
69.7	110.0	**MAFIC SCHIST** Garnetiferous, pale green colour, quartz-feldspar phenocrysts to 83.4 m. Trace pyrite. Unit not banded, but well foliated - probably mafic flow or tuff. Garnet absent below 83.4m.							
		END OF HOLE							

BALTIC RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY: GODEJORD
HOLE No.: 97-2
Collar Eastings: 5100.00
Collar Northings: 670.00
Collar Elevation: 290.00
Stopped in bad ground

Collar Inclination: -63.00
Grid Bearing: 180.00
Final Depth: 158.50 metres
Elevation approximate

Logged by: Garth Pierce
Date: Dec. 15, 1997
Down-hole Survey: No Data

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS FROM	TO	WIDTH	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm
0	1.9	**OVERBURDEN** - Casing							
1.9	24.35	**MAFIC TUFFS** Strongly laminated, secondary amphiboles and micas common, occasional quartz bands and sericite (yellow) alteration in foliation. Sericite becoming more common down hole.							
24.35	45.6	**INTERBEDDED MAFIC AND INTERMEDIATE TO FELSIC TUFFS** Felsic units may be alteration of mafic schists; same unit as above with felsic interbeds; fine garnet throughout. Felsic beds have more common sericite and quartz +/- 1% pyrite. Felsic units 1 - 2 metres wide (non-magnetic).							
45.6	56.8	**FELSIC TO INTERMEDIATE TUFFS** Garnet and magnetite common. Felsic units are pale grey - siliceous? - cherty looking.							
56.8	71.4	**FELSIC TO INTERMEDIATE TUFF OR SEDIMENT** Schistose; moderate to intense sericite alteraiotn. No magnetite, but secondary biotite and minor pyrite. Unit may be intensely deformed, banding contorted in places with sericite - most sericite from 65 to 71.4 m.							
71.4	85.6	**INTERMEDIATE TUFF OR SEDIMENT**							

BALTIC RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY: GODEJORD
HOLE No.: 97-2

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS FROM	TO	WIDTH	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm
		Finely crennulated. Basically as above with less sericite and pale grey overprint - probably biotite in matrix. Unit becomes progressively less altered and more mafic with depth. Variable magnetite and garnet.							
85.6	104.2	**CHERTY INTERBEDS** Units is basically same as above. Biotite bands now more common giving core strong lamination, but unit still fairly siliceous and light coloured to 104.2 m.							
104.2	121.9	**MAFIC SCHIST** (Probably a Tuffaceous Rock) More common porphroblasts at base of unit. Not strongly altered. Biotite dominant in laminae, lighter coloured goes to purple grey - probably secondary biotite alteration. Alteration increasing with depth.							
121.9	125.4	**FELSIC TO INTERMEDIATE TUFFS** Similar to unit to 45.6 m, but sulphides more common with 1% to 3% pyrite, no magnetite.							
125.5	129.7	**MAFIC SCHIST** Well laminated unit. Sericite overprinting in bands							
129.7	135.2	**MAGNETITE-RICH UNIT** Probably sediment. 2% - 5% magnetite. Strong biotite overprint (green) matrix. Alteration may be simply potassic - not necessarily biotite.							

BALTIC RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY: GODEJORD
HOLE No.: 97-2

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
135.2	143.8	**MAFIC SCHIST** Magnetite in bands and disseminated throughout. Garnet +/- amphiboles. 1-3% pyrite from 141.6m.
143.6	155.2	**FELSIC TUFF - MINERALIZED ZONE** Disseminated sulphides. 1 - 3% pyrite, trace sphalerite. Strongly altered unit.
155.2	158.5	**MAFIC SCHIST** Altered, but only trace of sulphides. Looks like volcanic flow while hanging wall units to 143.8m are tuffaceous or sedimentary.
		END OF HOLE

ASSAYS						
FROM	TO	WIDTH	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm
143.80	146.00	2.20	58	510	TRACE	1.10
146.00	148.00	2.00	8	108	TRACE	1.10
148.00	150.00	2.00	7	410	TRACE	0.80
150.00	152.00	2.00	38	790	TRACE	0.90
152.00	154.00	2.00	43	161	TRACE	0.50
154.00	155.20	1.20	14	147	TRACE	TRACE