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Tittel Block Tracing in the Kautokeino Region, Finnmark, North Norway, during the Field Program 2006				
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Sammendrag / innholdsfortegnelse Two areas, Gæsjavri and Staluværri were selected for a limited block tracing survey, and one area Gæssamaras was considered for a drilling program based on a well established block train. All localities occur within the Paleoproterozoic Kautokeino Greenstone belt (KGSB) and are shown on the key map (fig.1) CD ble ettersendt i januar 2007 og er lagt ved rapporten.				

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International Gold Exploration AB

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Finnmark, North Norway,
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CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION	3
1. 1. General	3
1. 2. The Authors	3
1.3 Laboratories	3
2. WORK AND ASSESSMENT OF THE LOCALITIES	3
2. 1. Gæsjavri.....	3
2. 1. 1. General	3
2. 1. 2. Geology and geophysics.....	4
2. 1. 3. Mineralization and sample description.....	4
2. 1. 4. Recommendations	5
2. 2. Staluværri	5
2. 2. 1. General	5
2. 2. 2. Previous work	6
2. 2. 3. Geology and Mineralization:.....	6
2. 2. 4 Mineral Claims	7
2. 2. 5. Recommendations	7
2. 3. The Gæs'samaras Area	8
2. 3. 1. Block Composition.....	8
2. 3. 2. Metal Grades	8
2. 3. 3. Drilling	9
2. 3. 4. Mineral claims	9
2. 3. 5. Geology	9
2. 3. 6. Recommendations	10
List of References.....	11

FIGURES

Fig. 1: Geological key map of the Kautokeino Greenstone Belt, Finnmark, North Norway

Fig. 2: Block and outcrop localities in the Gæsjavri Region, 1:100 000

Fig. 3: Block and outcrop localities in the Gæsjavri Region 1961, 1:50 000

Fig. 4: Block and outcrop localities in the Gæsjavri Region 2006, 1:50 000

Fig. 5: Airborne geophysical map covering the Gæsjavri Region, 1:100 000

Fig. 6: Locality map from the Staloværri Region, 1:50 000

Fig. 7: Airborne geophysical map covering the Staluværri Region, 1:100 000

Fig. 8: Geophysical ground map covering the Gæs'samaras block train, 1:10 000

Fig. 9: Airborne geophysical map covering the Gæs'samaras Region, 1:100 000

TABLES

Table 1: Descriptions of blocks and outcrops in the Gæsjavri Region, 2006

Table 2: Descriptions of blocks and outcrops in the Stalugarri Region, 2006

Table 3: Mineral composition of boulders in the Gæs'semaras Region, 1959

Table 4: Average grades of Cu, Fe, S, and Au from the Gæs'semaras block train, 1959

Table 5: Positions of drill holes along the Gæs'semaras Block train

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Complete assay results from the Gæsjavri Region, 2006

APPENDIX 2: Complete assay results from the Stalugarri Region, 2006

ATTACHED CD

Contains all data files that are the basis of this report. Illustrations created in Corel Draw 10 have also been made available as PDF-files.

1. INTRODUCTION

1. 1. General

Two areas, Gæsjavri and Staluværri were selected for a limited block tracing survey, and one area Gæs'samaras was considered for a drilling program based on a well established block train. All localities occur within the Paleoproterozoic Kautokeino Greenstone belt (KGSB) and are shown on the key map (Fig. 1).

Staluværri and Gæs'samaras were claimed prior to the field program of 2006, based on previous reports, while Gæsjavri has been claimed based on the last summer's results. The here reported program was carried out in conjunction with the work program on the Bidjovagge Gold Field, which will be presented in a later report.

1. 2. The Authors

This report is produced by:

Hans Persson is a mineral explorer with 35 years of experience from The Geological Survey of Sweden, LKAB Prospektering AB and currently with IGE AB.

Ingolf J. Rui completed his M.Sc. in geology at the University of Oslo in 1968 and has since then worked as a lecturer at the University and for the mining industry. Currently he is working for Geologiske Tjenester a.s. (GT)

Boye Flood is the owner of the consulting company GT. He completed his M.Sc. in geology at the University of Oslo in 1961 and has since then worked for the Norwegian government and for the mining industry in Australia, Sweden and Norway. He is a Qualified Person (QP) according to the Swedish Mining Association (SveMin).

GT holds 20,000 shares in IGE AB.

1.3 Laboratories

All samples being selected for assays the current year have been sent to:

ALS Sweden AB in Ojebyn, Sweden.

After preparation they have been forwarded to:

ALS Chemex in Vancouver where they have been submitted to the following assay programs:

Au-AA26 and ME-ICP41 (34 elements) or ME-MS61 (47 elements).

2. WORK AND ASSESSMENT OF THE LOCALITIES

2. 1. Gæsjavri

2. 1. 1. General

Gæsjavri is situated 27 km due north of the Kautokeino municipality centre and around 20 km west of the Alta-Kautokeino highway, in the border area between the map sheets 1:50,000 Carajavri and Kautokeino. This area constitutes an inaccessible and desolate part of the Finnmark Plain.

The selection of this area is based on number of blocks and outcrops spotted during a block survey in 1961 (Tan 1965). The finds are well described and several show copper mineralization. Assays, however, are mainly lacking and there are no assays for gold.

Hasse Persson and Trond Blomlie were lifted in by helicopter July 17 and returned after two days. Their work was concentrated in three encircled areas, numbered 1 – 3, from south to north, see Fig. 2. The other block and outcrop localities shown in red on this map refer to the survey in 1961.

Sampling within area 1 - 3 in 1961 is shown in detail in figure 3. Sample details from last summer are shown in figure 4.

2. 1. 2. Geology and geophysics

Based on the geological maps, 1:50.000 by NGU: Carajavri 1833 I (1990) and Kautokeino 1833 II (1988), the surveyed area are situated within Paleoproterozoic greenstones or quartz-albite felsites, locally carbonate bearing. The previous block survey also encountered a number of blocks and outcrops of partly graphitic and sulphide bearing shale.

On the geophysical map 1833, 1:100.000, based on helicopter surveys by NGU 1980 - 85 the graphitic shale appear as extensive and consistent EM anomalies (Fig. 5). The magnetic pattern is due to magnetite bearing shale or greenstone, and magnetite bearing albite diabase.

Except for sample no. 9 (area 1), the current sample localities are situated within magnetic lows devoid of EM anomalies.

2. 1. 3. Mineralization and sample description

A detailed description of the ten samples collected, is given in Table 1. Except sample no. 9 and 10 they all represent blocks.

Area 1: Only one sample was collected from a gabbroic outcrop displaying veining of chalcopyrite. Assays show 0.49 % Cu, but no gold. The survey in 1961 also showed outcrops of greenstone and albite felsite, both with copper mineralization.

Area 2: This area show a mixture of mineralized greenstones and quartz - albite rocks, partly elevated in copper. The most interesting samples are no. 01 and 10 from the same locality, representing sub outcrop and outcrop respectively. Chalcopyrite is found associated with quartz/carbonate veining. Assay results show from 2.84 % to 11.15 % Cu and from 0.17 ppm to 1.12 ppm Au.

Area 3: Within this area it was found light coloured albite felsites partly rich in iron sulphides. The old survey also found copper mineralization in greenstone blocks as well as outcrop of sulphide bearing graphitic schist.

Assay results for Au, Cu and S are shown in Table 1 on next page, a complete assay list is given in Appendix 1.

Table 1. Gæsjavri - Sample description

Sample no.	West co-ordinate	North co-ordinate	Sample description:	Au ppm	Cu ppm	S %
5001	580512	7684979	2,5 x 1,5 x 1 m, angular block of greenstone rich in cp and malachite along fractures mm - 5 cm wide with quartz and calcite. The block appears local. A number of similar blocks in the vicinity.	0,17	2.84 %	2,30
5002	580679	7685155	40 x 30 x ? cm block of quartz-albite rock with partly good cp mineralization.	0,04	3050	0,26
5003	580782	7685270	50 x 50 x 50 cm angular and fractured block of greenstone with 1 - 2 mm fracture fillings of cp.	0,02	797	0,12
5004	580852	7685435	1,5 x 1 x ? m rounded block of greenstone in the creek with a vein of massive py (around 10 cm) and dissemination of py.	0,01	17	3,54
5005	580846	7685432	40 x 40 x 40 cm rounded block of rusty quartz-albite altered rock with partly good cp mineralization.	0,13	1,00 %	1,50
5006	582960	7686742	40 x 40 x 40 cm angular block of light coloured albite felsite with some py and traces of cp.	<0,01	88	0,04
5007	583288	7686740	40 x 30 x 30 cm partly rounded block of light coloured albite felsite with rich py- mineralization and traces of cp.	<0,01	13	5,67
5008	583299	7686759	40 x 30 x 30 cm rusty block of massive po.	0,03	1080	18,6
5009	580975	7681662	Outcrop of gabbro with a cm wide fracture filling of cp, malachite and some py.	0,01	4950	0,31
5010	580491	7685006	Fractured outcrop of greenstone in the middle of the river with 0.1 - 1.0 m quartz-carbonate veins and fractures partly rich in cp and malachite.	1,12	11.15 %	3,72

2. 1. 4. Recommendations

Poor access to part of the KGSB has resulted in very limited follow up operations through the years.

The brief work conducted last summer was encouraging and has resulted in a small claim covering the best part of the gold-copper mineralization. The actual p.c.l.¹ Gæsjavri 1 - 4, are shown in figure 4.

It is recommended to engage a team of 2 - 3 persons for a period of 2 weeks in the area. The team will conduct detailed work as block tracing and soil sampling in the new claim, and continue the control of mineralized blocks found in 1961, and areas in between.

The eastern part of the Carajavri map sheet, an area some 20 km wide towards the Alta-Kautokeino road, appears not to be covered by block tracing. Such a program should be considered also for this area.

2. 2. Staluværri

2. 2. 1. General

Staluværri is situated along the road between Kautokeino and Bidjovagge, around 26 km north northwest of the former. The altitude of the area is around 500 m and the ground is covered by moraine yielding few and scattered outcrops.

The area was selected on the bases of previous work; findings of sub outcrop of quartz veined, albite rich felsites rich in py and easy accessibility.

¹ P.c.l. means "pre claim licence"

2. 2. 2. Previous work

When the road was built between Kautokeino and Bidjovagge during the 1960'ies, it opened up for extensive exploration of former poorly accessible areas. A number of projects emerged based on airborne geophysics, block tracing and geological mapping.

Staluvvarri occurs within the 1:50,000 map sheet Raisjavri, an inset from this topographic map is shown as figure 6. The corresponding geological map is a preliminary, rough edition compiled by NGU in 1975. It is divided in two, diagonally southeast/northwest, with basement gneisses to the west and the Paleoproterozoic greenstones to the east.

One "lens" of the Caskias Formation (the Bidjovagge rock unit) is shown as albite and carbonate rocks within this map sheet in the northern part of Staluvvarri (Fig. 6). A similar unit was found along the road last summer and was the source of the samples 11, 20 and 27, see below.

On the geophysical map 1833 1:100,000, based on the helicopter surveys by NGU 1980-85 it is shown two sets of EM anomalies within the Staluvvarri claims (Fig. 7). The western one may be associated with the Bidjovagge anomaly to the northwest. The eastern anomaly does not appear to be connected neither with Bidjovagge nor the albite-carbonate "lens" to the north.

During block tracing in 1981 (Nilsen 1982) three areas, B 1.1 - B 1.3 were found showing concentrations of greenstone blocks with minor Cu-mineralization. After a geophysical ground survey (VLF and SP) a diamond drilling program of 6 holes was completed (Fig. 6). The best intersection assayed 0.1 - 0.2 % Cu over 1 m due to thin ep veins in greenstones. B 1.1 also showed graphitic schist with py and po.

Slingram and magnetic surveys along the road were conducted in 1989 (Anttonen and Nesvoll 1993)) and a follow up was done in 1992 when Outokumpu drilled two holes with no signs of sulphide mineralizations.

In 1998 Staluvvarri was subjected to a soil sampling survey by the Canadian Baltic Resources Inc. (Pierce 1999). The sample lines with the most important Cu – anomalies mainly occur along Staluvvarri East (Fig. 6).

2. 2. 3. Geology and Mineralization:

In spite of considerable work done on this project over the years, the find of banded carbonates and light coloured albite felsites with abundant pyrite triggered new activities last summer.

The samples 5011, 5020 and 5027 (sub outcrop) all show high sulphur, elevated gold and low copper (Table 2). Observations along the road 300 m north of this locality also reveal floaters and outcrop of black felsites and graphitic schist. This is reminiscent of the geological environment also recorded along the Bidjovagge antiform, within the Caskias Formation

Observations made along the traversed loop to the east of the road shows a number of angular blocks of the above lithologies as well as greenstone. Blocks of greenstone are also observed along the loop to the west of the road. The majority of the blocks, however, are rounded and represents gabbroic rocks and granitic gneisses, probably from the basement to the southwest.

One block, sample 5024, has high values of Cu and Au (Table 2). This sample together with some high copper values in the corresponding soil samples and the general environment indicates a potential for a copper/gold mineralization at Staluvvarri. The results for Au, Cu and S are shown in Table 2; complete assay results are listed in Appendix 2.

Table 2: Stalugarri - Sample description

Sample no.	West co-ordinate	North co-ordinate	Sample description:	Au ppm	Cu ppm	S %
5011	564553	7677033	Rusty blocks (sub outcrop) of dolomite and albite fels rich in quartz and py.	0,21	135	5,05
5012	563282	7678872	1,5 x 1,0 x ? m Block of course grained green stone with traces of Cu (native Cu) and some py	<0,01	293	0,28
5013	563545	7678913	Outcrop in track showing light albite altered rock with some py and disseminated cp.	0,11	1480	0,33
5014	563690	7677948	40 x 40 x 30 cm block, albite altered rock with py disseminations.	<0,01	27	1,21
5015	566483	7676336	Block of gabbro with py.	0,01	100	0,32
5016	564498	7676384	Block of gabbro with py	0,01	319	0,30
5019	564099	7676364	Outcrop of green stone with py.	0,02	703	0,10
5920	564553	7677033	Rusty blocks (sub outcrop) of dolomite and albite fels rich in quartz and py.	0,22	18	5,14
5023	564181	7677681	Large gabbro block with py bearing quartz vein 5 cm wide.	0,02	797	1,59
5024	564559	7677762	Block 30 x 30 x 30 cm of strongly folded and banded rock with dissemination of py and cp.	1,20	9790	0,90
5025	564559	7677762	Block of light coloured albite breccia with disseminations of py.	0,01	28	0,26
5026	564847	76 78080	Block 70 x 30 x 40 cm of felsite with disseminations of py - po.	0,01	142	0,65
5027	564553	7677033	Sub outcrop as 5011.	0,34	12	8,71

2. 2. 4 Mineral Claims

This area has been claimed by GT and included in the Option agreement between GT and IGE AB. The claims, encircled in red on figure 6, include 14 p.c.l.s. that cover an area of 4.2 km².

Last summer the newly formed Norwegian company Scanur AS, applied for 20 p.c.l.s next to ours at Stalugarri (Fig. 6 and 7). Their objective is uncertain, the airborne EM anomalies do not appear to be the target for these claims, neither have we noticed any activity in the field.

2. 2. 5. Recommendations

To make a further assessment of the Stalugarri project a better knowledge of the geological picture is essential. The present geological map offer hardly any information relevant to the scale required for our type of work.

Hence, it is recommended to compile relevant data from previous reports and to carry out a combined block tracing and geological mapping program with infill of soil sampling lines. The present helicopter geophysical map will provide a good guide to structures and to the extension of area of interest.

By following the Stalugarri East EM anomaly towards the north for 9 km, it turns back and probably forms a north plunging antiform, according to contemporary reports (Hagen 1984, Nessvoll 1994).

This northern part of the "Stalugarri anomaly" named Dazzavarri or object 56/57 has been subject to extensive ground work, including 14 diamond drill holes. The best intersection gave:

2 meters of 1.6 % Cu and 1.3 ppm Au.

This information together with current results, indicate a Cu – Au potential for the Staluværri anomaly along its full extension.

2. 3. The Gæs'samaras Area

This target is situated some 6 - 7 km to the NW of the village of Kautokeino near the road to the Bidjovagge mine (Fig. 1 and 8). Gæs'samaras refer to the low, wooded ridge that stretches a couple of km northward from the river Cabardasjokka at an altitude of about 400 m.

Copper-bearing boulders of "quartzite" were first reported on the ridge by block hunters from the Boliden Company in 1952 -1953. Later in 1959, block hunters from *Geofysisk Malmleting* (GM) rediscovered ore blocks in the area. During two seasons they trawled, and recorded new block findings on a local exploration grid. To this point some 160 blocks were found, the largest being about one tonne. These constitute a block train that is about 2 km long and which terminates in an up-ice direction in the surroundings of the big bend in the Cabardasjokka River (Fig. 8).

Through the 1970- and 80-ies several groups carried out drilling and other exploration works in the area, notably GM, Prospektering A/S (Aspro) which at that time was owned by Sydvaranger A/S, and Sulfidmalm A/S which was a subsidiary of Falconbridge. Sydvaranger's prime interest in the area had to do with the take-over of the Bidjovagge mine in 1974.

2. 3. 1. Block Composition

The mineral composition of the mineralized blocks is shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Modal composition of mineralized blocks from Gæs'samaras. From NGU report no. 314 C

Block no.	% Albite	% Carbonate	% Ore-minerals ¹⁾	% Accessories ²⁾
3	62	15	9	14
12	80	14	4	1
8	92	3	-	5 ³⁾
129	85	8	6	1
Average	80	10	-	-

1) Include chalcopyrite, hematite, limonite, goethite, etc., 2) include chlorite, tourmaline, zircon, 3) include ore minerals.

In the earliest reports the host rock was classified as an «albite carbonate-rock» which appears to be a "bag-term". In this case it evidently means an albite. Thin section shows medium grained laths of albite with igneous textures. Carbonate and sulphides are essentially contained in veins. In later reports the same rock type was designated "leucodiabase".

2. 3. 2. Metal Grades

The mineralized blocks collected during the campaign in 1959 by GM were analysed for Cu, Fe, Au, and S. The results are shown in the Table 4.

The ranges for the two main elements copper and gold were:

0.x - 5.4 % Cu and 0.2 - 2.5 ppm Au.

Table 4: Chemical analyses of all the mineralized blocks from Gæs'samaras recorded up to 1959; samples representing 3 different latitudes of the block train have been analysed collectively. From GM report no. 254 B.

Element	North of 5700N ⁽¹⁾	From 5700 – 5300N ⁽²⁾	South of 5300N ⁽³⁾
Cu %	1.21	0.34	0.46
Fe % (acid sol.)	4.60	5.46	4.19
S %	1.28	0.40	0.69
Au g/ton	0.80	0.10	0.20
Insoluble %	82.38	72.17	82.23

⁽¹⁾ 64 samples, ⁽²⁾ 28 samples, ⁽³⁾ 35 Samples

2. 3. 3. Drilling

A total of 12 holes have been drilled on the Gæs'samaras target, 9 of them are located to the N of Cabardasjokka River and within the frame of the block train. The remaining 3 occur to the south of the river, near what was believed to be the apex of the block train (Fig. 8). More specific information on locations etc. is given in Table 5. In many of the holes severe core losses are observed, up to 60 - 80 %.

Table 5: List of drill holes in the Gæs'samaras Area: arranged from N to S

Year	Labelled	Length m	Angle °	Local Co-ordinates	Company
1984	66 - 1	118.50	45 W	N 6715, E 7155	Aspro
1959	G 572A	126.35	45 W	N 5720, E 7170	GM
1959	G 500A	71.60	45 W	N 5000, E 7185	GM
1985	67 - 2	55.50	45 W	N 4710, E 7120	Aspro
1985	67 - 1	55.75	45 W	N 4700, E 7170	Aspro
1961	1 - 61	54.30	45 W	N 4600, E 7070	NGU
1961	2 - 61	29.00	45 E	N 4601, E 7068	NGU
1961	4 - 61	78.00	45 E	N 4520, E 7050	NGU
1961	6 - 61	144.00	45 W	N 4525, E 7225	NGU
1973	1A - 73	127.00	45 E	N 4100, E 6990	Sulfidmalm
1973	2 - 73	52.00	45 E	N 3800, E 7106	Sulfidmalm
1973 ⁽¹⁾	3 - 73	45.50	45 W	N 3800, E 7106	Sulfidmalm

2. 3. 4. Mineral claims

A total of 20 p.c.ls (Gæs'samaras 1-20) have been granted in the name of IGE AB. They are outlined in red on figure 9 and cover an area of 5.9 km².

Last summer Scanur AS applied for 24 p.c.ls in two blocks named Gæs'sajavri I and II. These claim blocks covers the northern part of the block train where a number of diamond drill holes have failed in the attempt to localize the source rock (Fig. 9).

2. 3. 5. Geology

Based on the extensive exploration work done on Gæs'samaras, including geological mapping, deep geochemical sampling, ground geophysics and diamond drilling, the occurrence of two lithostratigraphic units has become evident. The general strike, based on

the trend of the EM anomalies, is N-S turning eastwards towards the south (Figs. 8 and 9). The dip is generally steep.

Unit 1 – Greenschist occurs as banded green and grey-green tuffs/tuffites of volcano-sedimentary origin which dominate along the western parts of the ridge as well as to the east of the ridge. Thin graphitic layers are recorded in several holes and are indicated on the surface as long and short conductors. Intersections of carbonate rocks, several meters thick, are reported in two holes. Associated with the graphitic and carbonate layers also albite felsites are recorded, constituting a lithological assemblage hosting numerous gold/copper mineralizations elsewhere in the KGSB, Bidjovagge included.

Unit 2 - Metasediments of different kinds dominate in the central and eastern part of the Gæssamaras ridge. This unit appears to be heterogeneous comprising various types of grey to black beds of phyllite, siltstone, and graphitic schist, the latter being marked as long and strong EM-conductors. Included are also lithologies previously designated as albite-carbonate rocks. Local boulders of this buff-weathering rock are abundant

Intrusions of metadiabase (metagabbro) occur as an additional element in both the above units. These are massive and coarser grained than the schistose rocks. Apart from odd specs of chalcopryite, no signs of mineralization have been recorded in neither of the two formations nor the metadiabase.

Diamond drilling has mainly been carried out close to the block train, but no mineralized blocks have been found in the wet marshland to the south of the road. The 3 southern most holes, south of the Cabardasjokka, were definitely collared south of recorded blocks and aimed towards deep geochemical copper anomalies found by Sulfidmalm AS in 1981 (Fig 8). The results were still negative.

It is, however, strange that Sulfidmalm did not focus interest on the nearby parallel EM- and Mag-anomalies that intersect the southward extension of the boulder train.

2. 3. 6. Recommendations

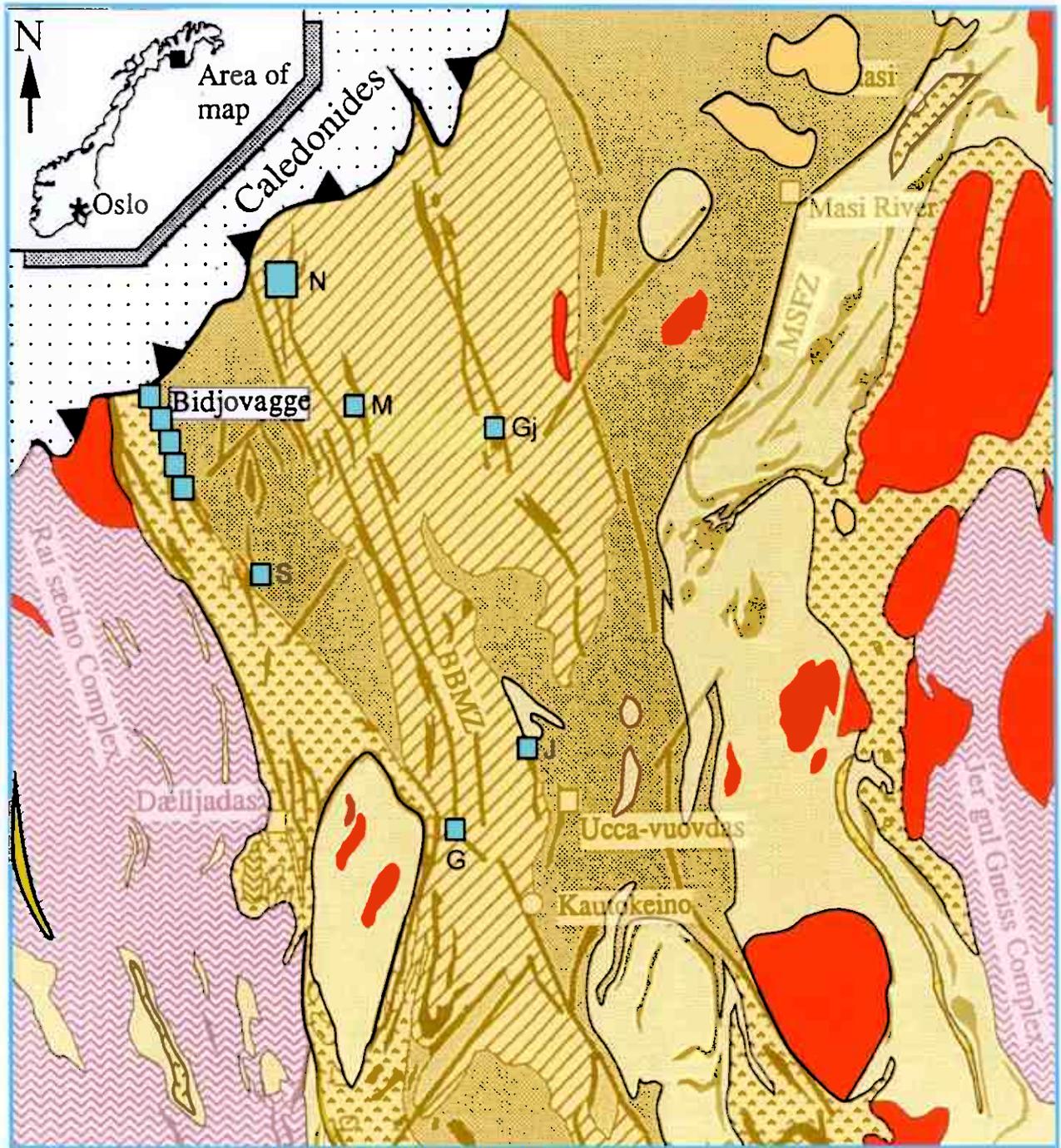
From the foregoing pages there are several reasons to look for the source of the Gæs'samaras mineralized blocks south of the Cabardasjokka River:

1. All efforts to the N of Cabardasjokka, including drilling within the frame of the block train, have failed to prove any mineralizations.
2. The apex of the block train in up ice direction to the south, point to this area. The source could very well be located somewhere near the EM-conductor between 6800 E – 7400 E and 2800 N – 4000 N (Fig. 8).
3. To the south of the river several Cu-anomalies occur along the soil profiles sampled by Sulfidmalm.
4. Sulphides, including chalcopryite, have been recorded in drill cuttings from the bedrock surface at several points.

Diamond drilling: There is a good correspondence between the apex of the block train and the position of the traversing magnetic and EM anomalies (Fig. 8). Hence, a vertical drill fan is proposed collared at 7080E/3850N and drilled westwards. Pending the results, a second vertical fan may be collared further to the south or north. The drilling should be carried out in March 2007, when the marshland is frozen.

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Legend:

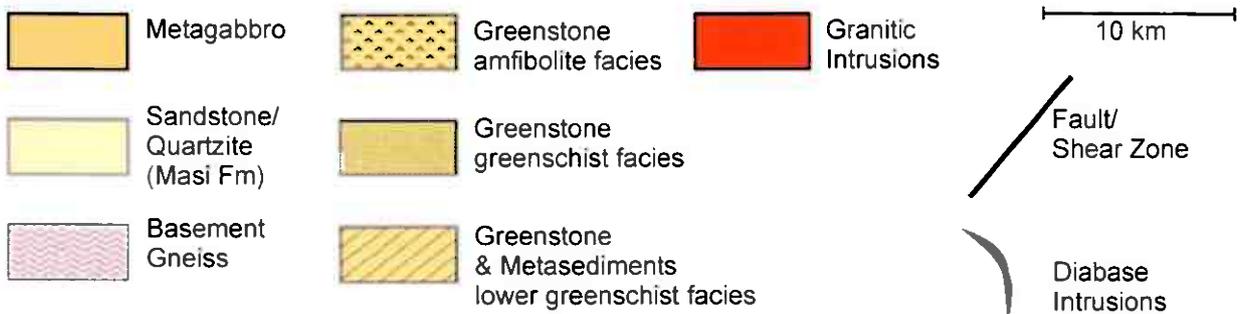


Fig. 1: Simplified Geological Map from Northern Part of the Kautokeino Greenstone Belt (KGSB), after Sandstad, J. S., NGU 1992.

 Present claims in addition to Bidjovagge: N=Njivlu, M=Mikkujavrit, S=Staluarri, J=Jaigescárot, G=Gæs'samaras, Gj=Gæsjavri

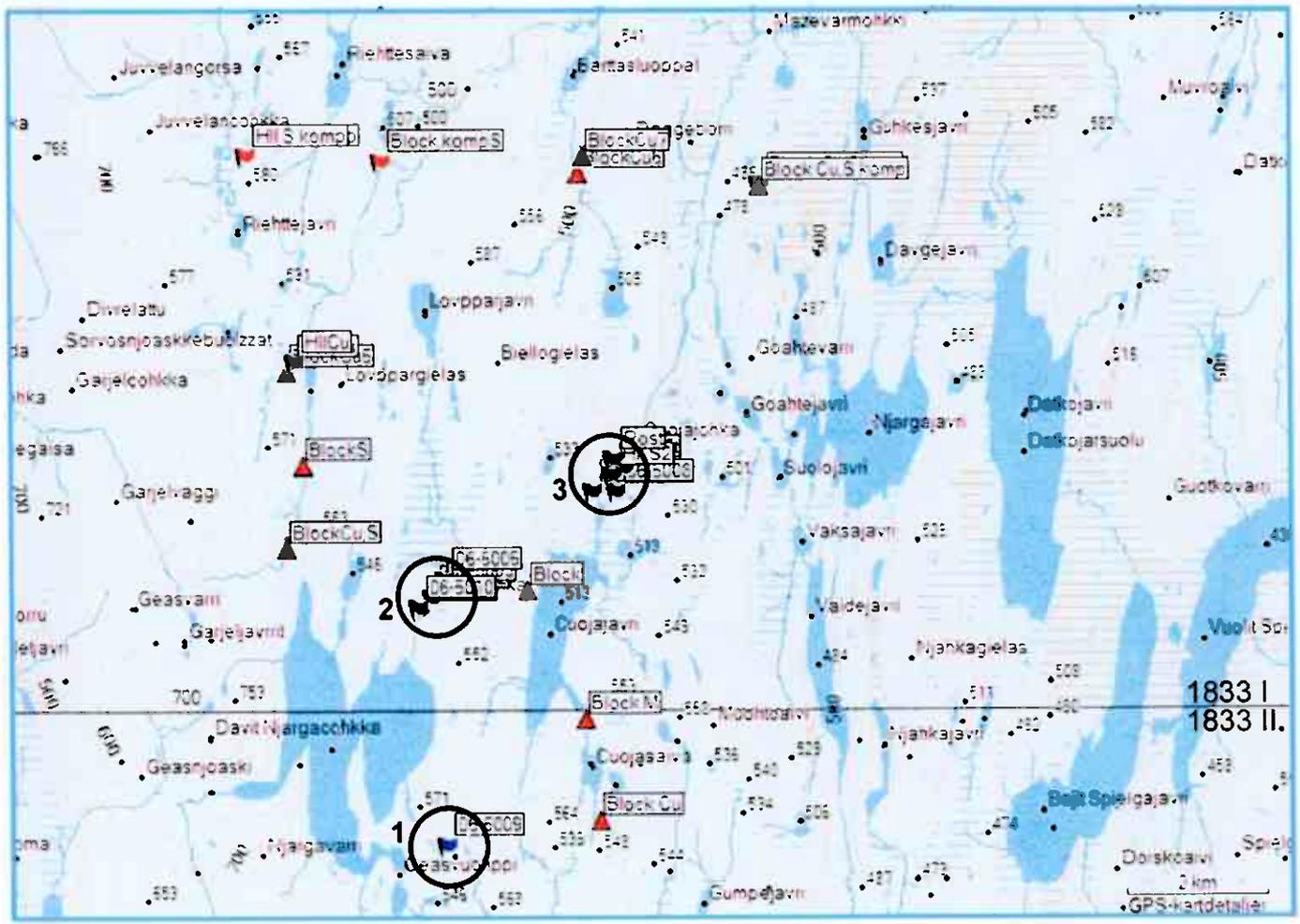
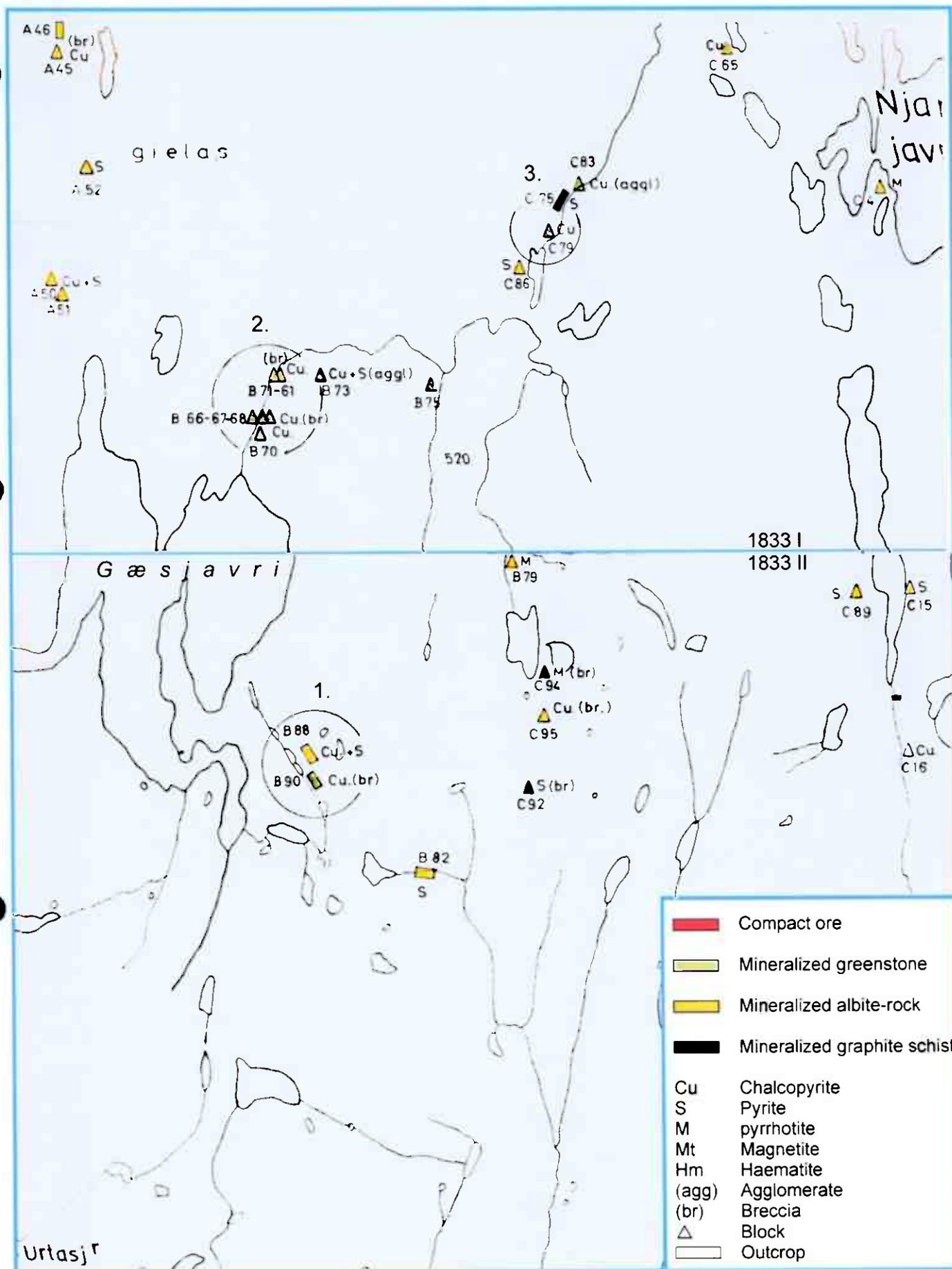


Fig. 2: From Carajavri 1833 I and Kautokeino 1833 II. 1:100 000.
 Red = Blocks and outcrops 1961
 Circle = Blocks and outcrops 2006

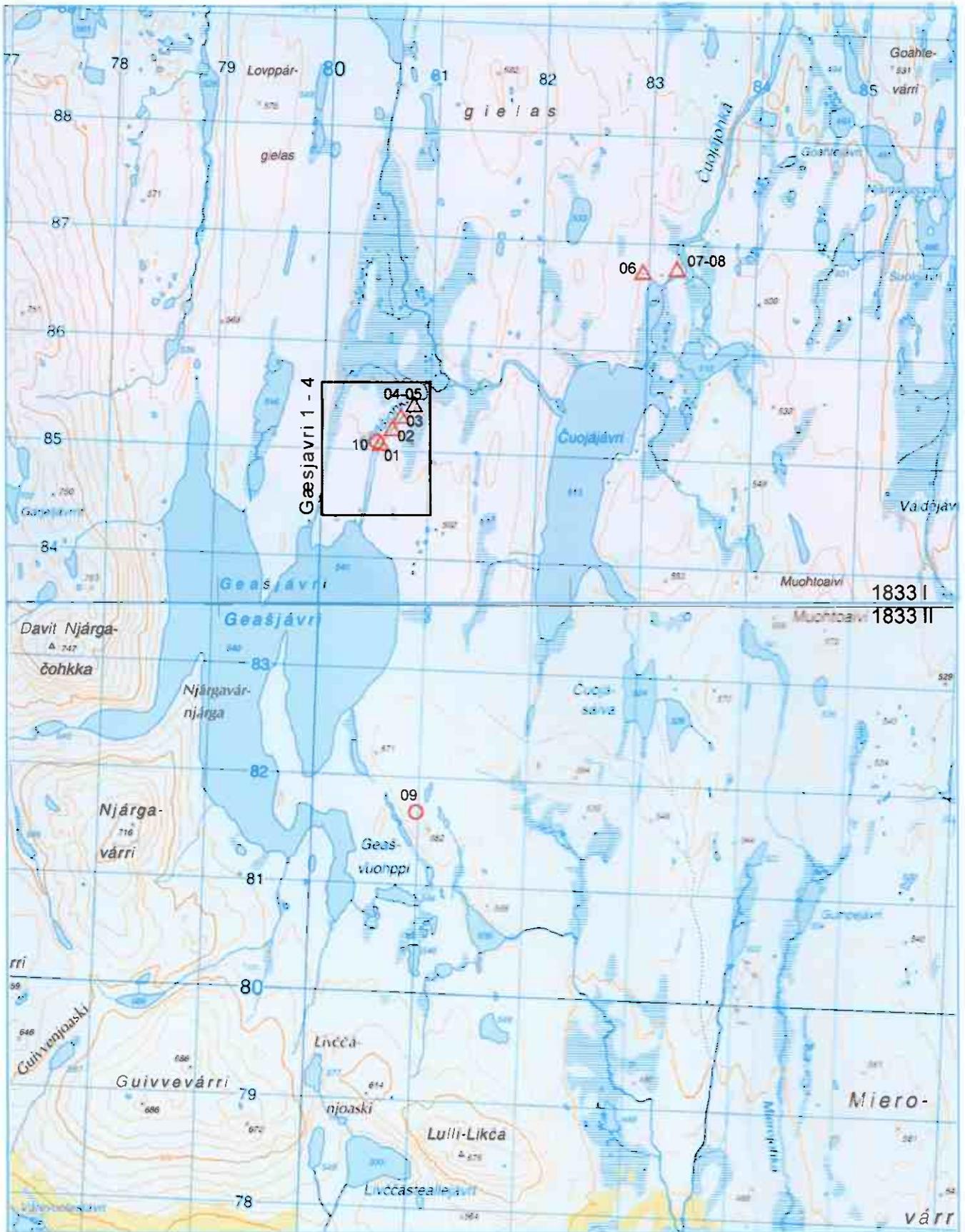


1

Area sampled 2006

Fig. 3: Block tracing map 1961, 1:50 000.

Map sheets Carajavri 1833 I
Kautokeino 1833 II



- 05  Block, sample no. 06 - 5005
- 09  Outcrop, sample no. 06 - 5009

Fig. 4: Block tracing map 2006, 1:50 000.

Map sheets Carajavri 1833 I
Kautokeino 1833 II

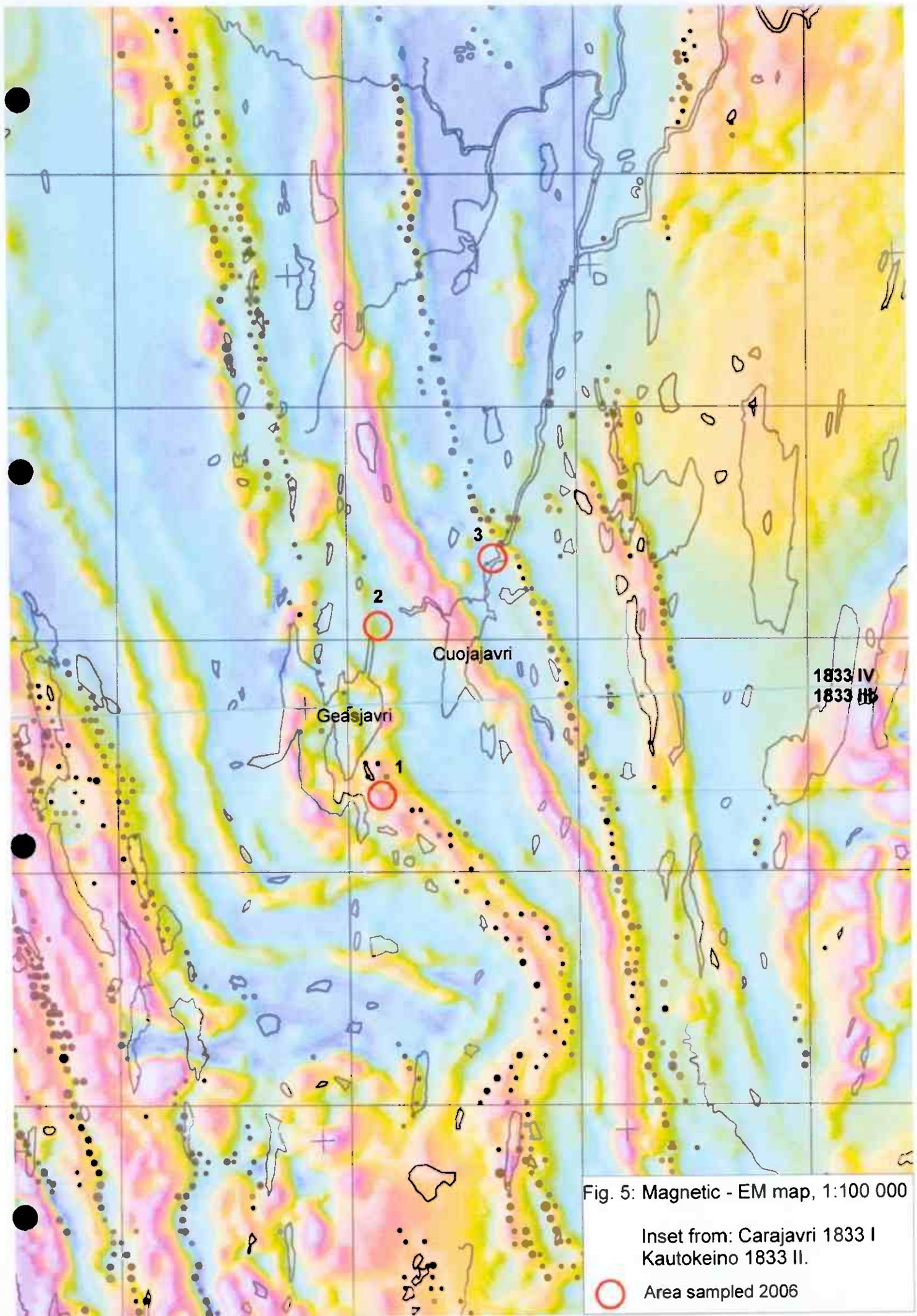
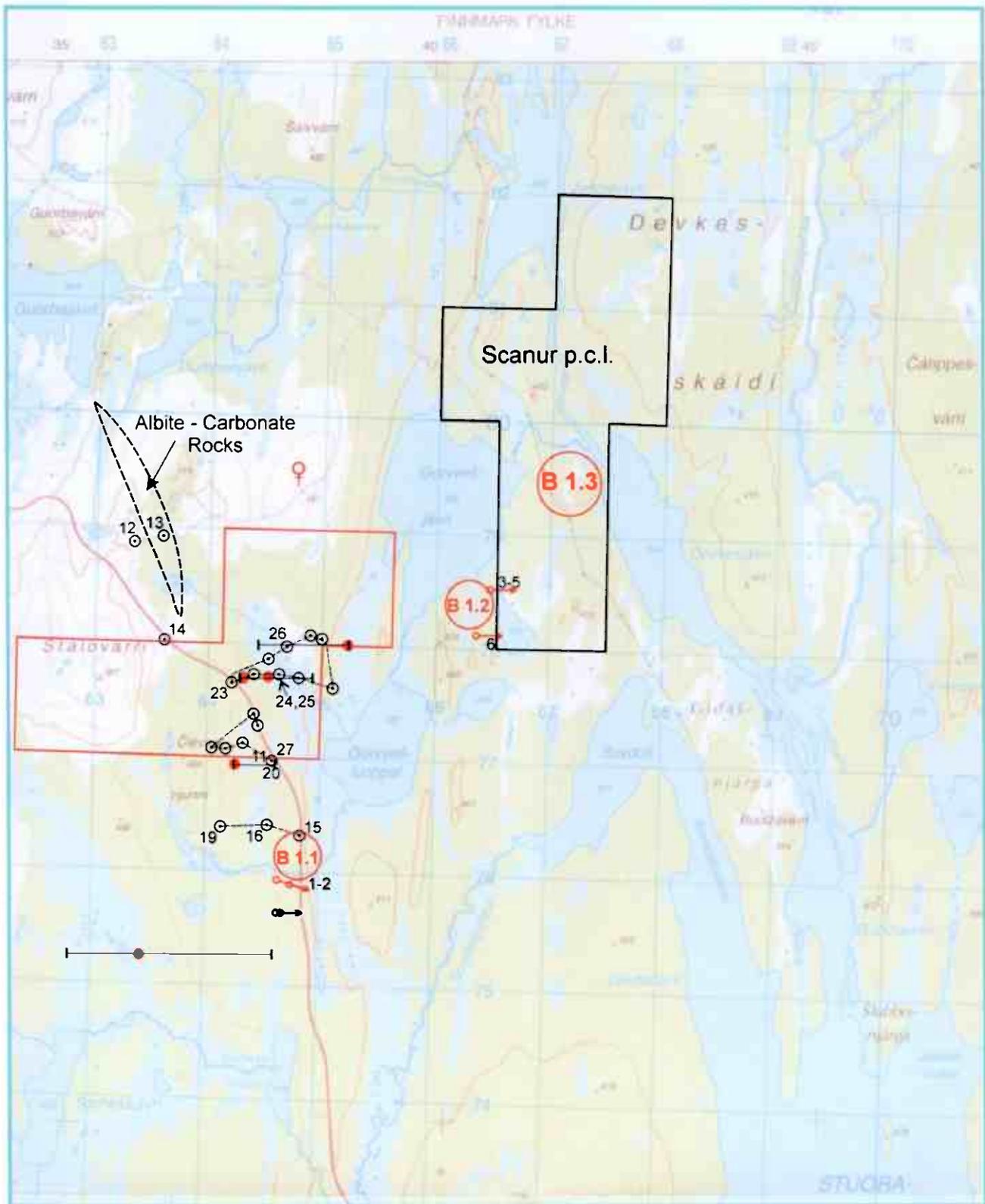


Fig. 5: Magnetic - EM map, 1:100 000

Inset from: Carajavri 1833 I
Kautokeino 1833 II.

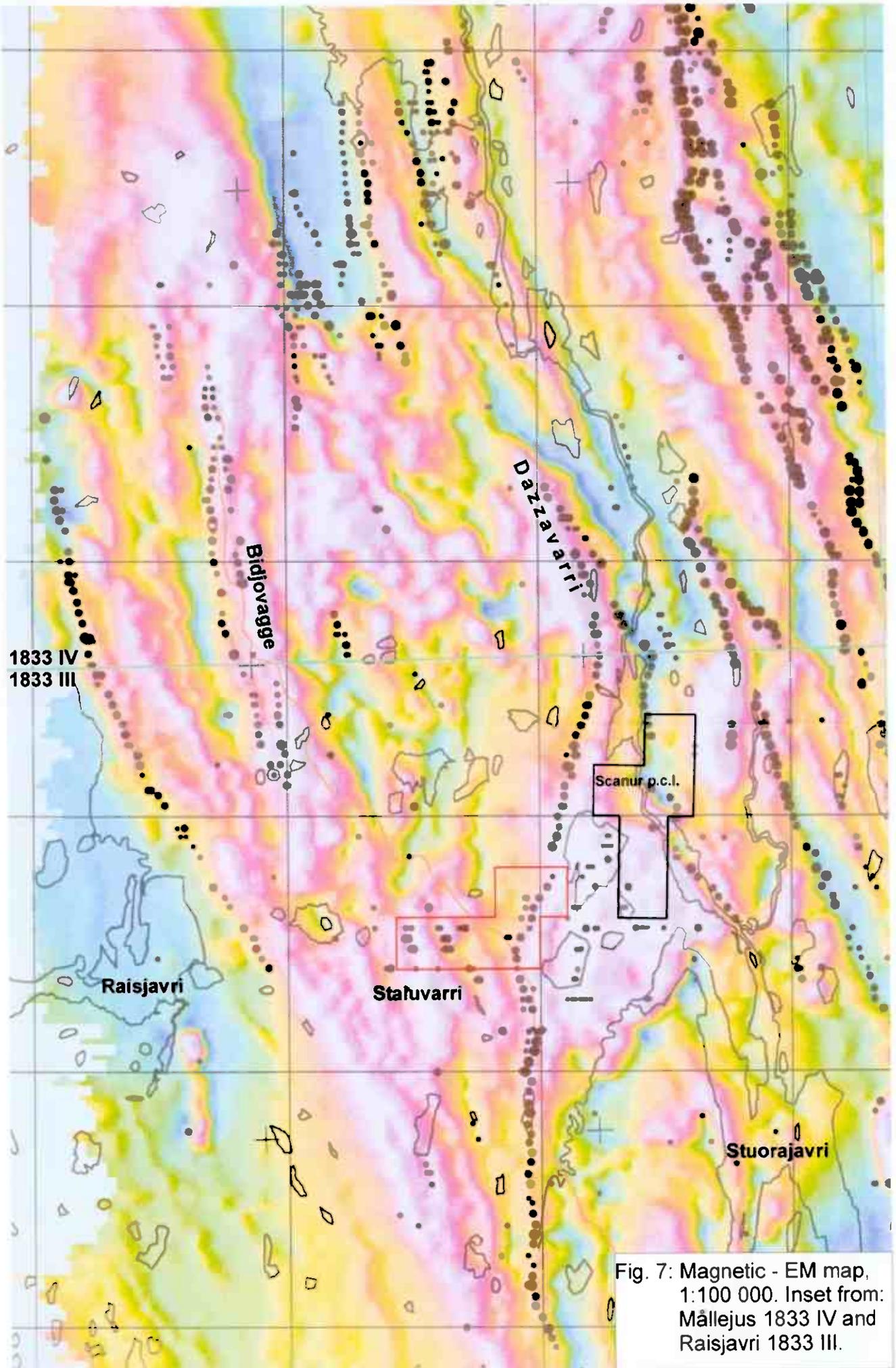
○ Area sampled 2006



Legend:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------------------|
|  | P.c.l. Area
(Geol. Tjenester a.s.) |  | Sulphide mineralization |
|  | Observation points
and sample no. 06-5015 |  | Block concentrations
1981 |
|  | Geochem. soil sample
profile/
Cu anomaly (1998) | | |
|  | Drill hole 1981 | | |
|  | Drill hole 1992 | | |

Fig. 6: The Stalovarmi p.c.l. by the road to Bidjovagge. Scale 1:50 000.



1833 IV
1833 III

Scanur p.c.l.

Fig. 7: Magnetic - EM map, 1:100 000. Inset from: Mällejus 1833 IV and Raisjavri 1833 III.

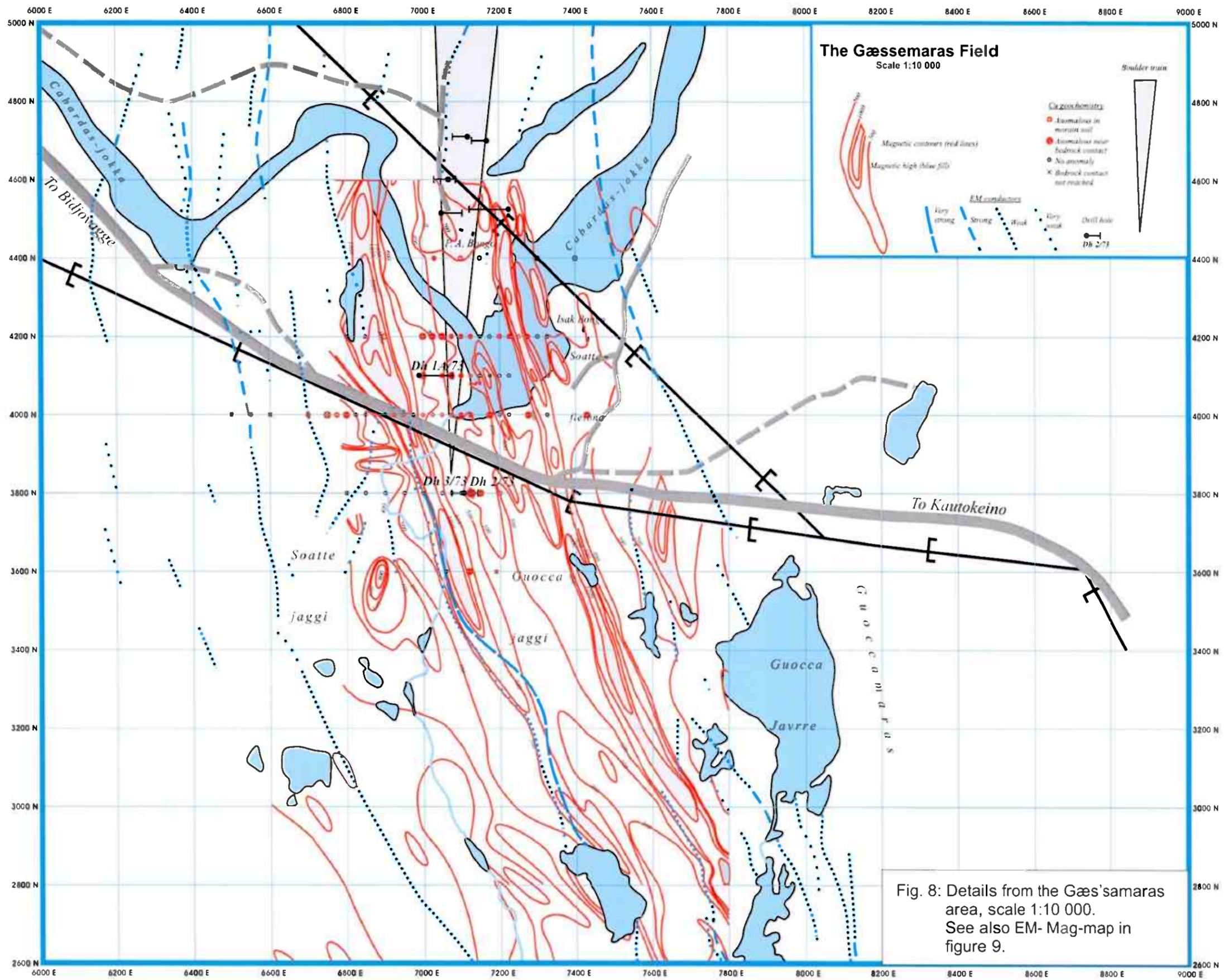


Fig. 8: Details from the Gæs'samaras area, scale 1:10 000. See also EM- Mag-map in figure 9.

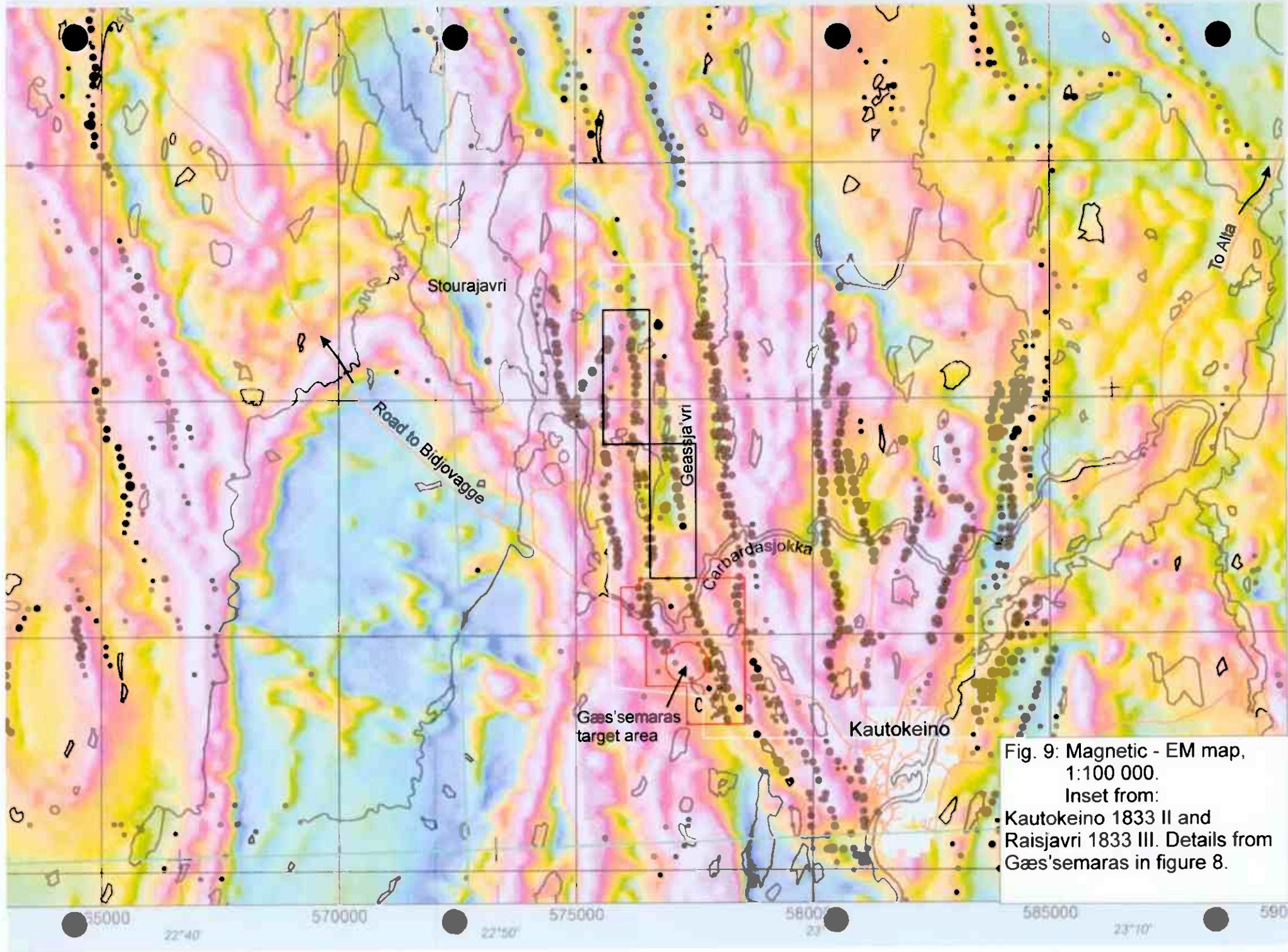


Fig. 9: Magnetic - EM map, 1:100 000.
 Inset from:
 • Kautokeino 1833 II and
 • Raisjavri 1833 III. Details from Gæs'semaras in figure 8.

Appendix 1

Gæsjavri: Complete Assay Results 2006

PI06074810 - Finalized

CLIENT : INGOEX - International Gold Exploration Ab

of Samples : 14

DATE RECEIVED : 2006-08-03 DATE FINALIZED : 2006-09-01

PROJECT : 64/65

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS :

PO NUMBER : P-4001

	Au-AA26	ME-ICP41						
SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi
CRIPITION	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
5001	0,17	5,2	4,31	5	<10	100	0,5	<2
5002	0,04	0,4	0,86	5	<10	20	<0,5	<2
5003	0,02	<0,2	1,54	<2	<10	30	<0,5	2
5004	0,01	<0,2	1,48	5	<10	20	0,8	<2
5005	0,13	4,7	0,15	12	<10	<10	<0,5	5
5006	<0,01	<0,2	0,17	2	<10	10	<0,5	<2
5007	<0,01	<0,2	0,23	7	<10	20	<0,5	<2
5008	0,03	1,7	0,14	315	<10	<10	<0,5	5
5009	0,01	<0,2	1,46	<2	<10	20	<0,5	<2
5010	0,12	17,5	0,47	7	<10	60	<0,5	2

| ME-ICP41 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Ca | Cd | Co | Cr | Cu | Fe | Ga | Hg | K |
| % | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | % |
| 2,39 | <0.5 | 40 | 33 | 2,84% | 13,45 | 20 | 1 | 1,03 |
| 8,16 | <0.5 | 16 | 78 | 3050 | 5,47 | <10 | 1 | 0,01 |
| 2,2 | <0.5 | 29 | 36 | 797 | 7,51 | 10 | 1 | 1,15 |
| 4,06 | <0.5 | 218 | 79 | 17 | 20,4 | 20 | <1 | 0,24 |
| 15,6 | <0.5 | 19 | 11 | 100% | 7,31 | <10 | 1 | 0,01 |
| 4,24 | <0.5 | 6 | 190 | 88 | 3,74 | <10 | 1 | 0,01 |
| 2,11 | <0.5 | 368 | 71 | 13 | 14,4 | 10 | 1 | 0,02 |
| 0,02 | <0.5 | 64 | 22 | 1080 | 47,4 | <10 | 1 | 0,03 |
| 6,87 | <0.5 | 28 | <1 | 4950 | 4,37 | 10 | <1 | 0,07 |
| 0,22 | 9,7 | 178 | 4 | 11,16% | 15,7 | <10 | 2 | 0,03 |

| ME-ICP41 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| La | Mg | Mn | Mo | Na | Ni | P | Pb | S |
| ppm | % | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | % |
| 10 | 2,53 | 931 | <1 | 0,03 | 71 | 1060 | 11 | 2,30 |
| 10 | 1,92 | 2760 | <1 | 0,09 | 40 | 380 | <2 | 0,26 |
| 10 | 1,78 | 151 | 1 | 0,12 | 52 | 990 | <2 | 0,12 |
| 10 | 3,3 | 3010 | <1 | 0,05 | 103 | 50 | 3 | 3,54 |
| <10 | 4,99 | 5400 | <1 | 0,04 | 29 | 160 | <2 | 1,50 |
| <10 | 1,38 | 1910 | <1 | 0,12 | 25 | 630 | <2 | 0,04 |
| <10 | 0,77 | 850 | <1 | 0,13 | 120 | 30 | <2 | 5,67 |
| <10 | 0,08 | 110 | 79 | 0,02 | 648 | 50 | 27 | 18,6 |
| 10 | 1,19 | 1315 | 9 | 0,08 | 56 | 1130 | 3 | 0,31 |
| <10 | 0,25 | 220 | 9 | 0,02 | 464 | 180 | 130 | 3,72 |

| ME-ICP41 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Sb | Sc | Sr | Ti | Tl | U | V | W | Zn |
| ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| <2 | 15 | 52 | 0,32 | <10 | <10 | 265 | <10 | 139 |
| <2 | 21 | 26 | 0,06 | <10 | <10 | 152 | <10 | 25 |
| 2 | 9 | 11 | 0,7 | <10 | <10 | 274 | <10 | 3 |
| <2 | 10 | 26 | 0,05 | <10 | <10 | 304 | <10 | 9 |
| 2 | 31 | 101 | <0,01 | <10 | 10 | 28 | <10 | 25 |
| <2 | 9 | 13 | 0,04 | <10 | <10 | 155 | <10 | 4 |
| <2 | 8 | 8 | <0,01 | <10 | <10 | 299 | <10 | 3 |
| <2 | 2 | 1 | 0,01 | <10 | <10 | 193 | <10 | 13 |
| 2 | 8 | 43 | 0,17 | <10 | <10 | 80 | <10 | 19 |
| <2 | 2 | 25 | 0,01 | <10 | <10 | 16 | <10 | 786 |

Appendix 2

Stalugarri: Complete assay results 2006

PI06075668 - Finalized

CLIENT : INGOEX - International Gold Exploration Ab

of Samples : 4

DATE RECEIVED : 2006-08-08 DATE FINALIZED : 2006-09-03

PROJECT : 64/65

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS :

PO NUMBER : P-4022

	Au-AA26	ME-ICP41						
SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi
CRIPION	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
S5011	0,21	0,5	0,18	35	<10	<10	<0.5	3
S5012	<0.01	<0.2	3,23	2	<10	10	<0.5	<2
S5013	0,11	<0.2	0,34	4	<10	<10	<0.5	<2
S5014	<0.01	<0.2	0,58	3	<10	10	<0.5	<2
S5015	0,01	<0.2	2,17	<2	<10	150	<0.5	<2
S5016	0,01	<0.2	2,1	<2	<10	40	<0.5	<2
S5019	0,02	<0.2	2,12	2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2
S5020	0,22	0,2	0,18	40	<10	10	<0.5	<2
S5023	0,02	<0.2	1,29	<2	<10	10	<0.5	<2
S5024	1,20	0,2	0,35	<2	<10	10	<0.5	18
S5025	0,01	<0.2	0,75	7	<10	10	1,1	2
S5026	0,01	<0.2	0,49	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	3
S5027	0,34	0,4	0,16	64	<10	10	<0.5	3

| ME-ICP41 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Ca | Cd | Co | Cr | Cu | Fe | Ga | Hg | K |
| % | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | % |
| 0,09 | <0.5 | 399 | 5 | 135 | 5,1 | <10 | <1 | 0,01 |
| 2,57 | <0.5 | 19 | 40 | 293 | 3,22 | 10 | 1 | 0,14 |
| 2,55 | <0.5 | 22 | 107 | 1480 | 7,11 | 10 | 1 | 0,01 |
| 5,06 | <0.5 | 97 | 73 | 27 | 3,88 | <10 | 1 | 0,05 |
| 0,83 | <0.5 | 37 | <1 | 100 | 4,69 | 10 | <1 | 1,35 |
| 1,33 | <0.5 | 27 | 68 | 319 | 4,08 | <10 | <1 | 0,62 |
| 3,05 | <0.5 | 26 | 91 | 703 | 6,05 | 10 | <1 | 0,02 |
| 0,08 | <0.5 | 369 | 7 | 18 | 5,14 | <10 | <1 | 0,01 |
| 0,91 | <0.5 | 69 | 17 | 797 | 2,8 | <10 | <1 | 0,05 |
| 5,27 | <0.5 | 95 | 36 | 9750 | 2,44 | <10 | <1 | 0,02 |
| 3,49 | <0.5 | 33 | 2 | 28 | 2,98 | <10 | <1 | 0,06 |
| 0,45 | <0.5 | 41 | 153 | 142 | 8 | <10 | <1 | 0,01 |
| 0,15 | <0.5 | 695 | 8 | 12 | 8,71 | <10 | <1 | 0,01 |

| ME-ICP41 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| La | Mg | Mn | Mo | Na | Ni | P | Pb | S |
| ppm | % | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | % |
| <10 | 0,02 | 69 | 11 | 0,16 | 146 | 210 | 8 | 5,05 |
| <10 | 0,84 | 289 | <1 | 0,16 | 45 | 450 | 2 | 0,28 |
| <10 | 0,69 | 374 | <1 | 0,16 | 43 | 590 | <2 | 0,33 |
| <10 | 2,92 | 1305 | <1 | 0,19 | 65 | 300 | <2 | 1,21 |
| 20 | 1,89 | 124 | 1 | 0,21 | 20 | 1360 | 5 | 0,32 |
| <10 | 1,58 | 330 | <1 | 0,25 | 90 | 320 | 6 | 0,3 |
| <10 | 1,85 | 755 | <1 | 0,09 | 76 | 610 | 6 | 0,1 |
| <10 | 0,01 | 19 | 10 | 0,16 | 192 | 400 | 12 | 5,14 |
| <10 | 0,38 | 107 | 2 | 0,39 | 188 | 350 | <2 | 1,59 |
| 20 | 1,46 | 653 | 4 | 0,05 | 101 | 340 | 12 | 0,9 |
| 370 | 1,52 | 605 | 1 | 0,05 | 15 | 1330 | 6 | 0,26 |
| <10 | 0,51 | 94 | <1 | 0,14 | 49 | 250 | 3 | 0,65 |
| <10 | 0,01 | 19 | 10 | 0,13 | 379 | 710 | 7 | 8,71 |

| ME-ICP41 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Sb | Sc | Sr | Ti | Tl | U | V | W | Zn |
| ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| <2 | 1 | 1 | <0.01 | <10 | <10 | 4 | <10 | 2 |
| 3 | 9 | 10 | 0,12 | <10 | <10 | 71 | <10 | 7 |
| <2 | 5 | 10 | 0,09 | <10 | <10 | 241 | <10 | <2 |
| <2 | 12 | 14 | 0,06 | <10 | <10 | 110 | <10 | 2 |
| <2 | 8 | 6 | 0,32 | <10 | <10 | 180 | <10 | 11 |
| <2 | 9 | 4 | 0,18 | <10 | <10 | 75 | <10 | 14 |
| <2 | 17 | 11 | 0,08 | <10 | <10 | 208 | <10 | 77 |
| <2 | 1 | 1 | <0.01 | <10 | <10 | 3 | <10 | 5 |
| <2 | 3 | 19 | 0,06 | <10 | <10 | 20 | <10 | 6 |
| <2 | 7 | 21 | 0,03 | <10 | 20 | 64 | 10 | 16 |
| <2 | 14 | 39 | 0,07 | <10 | <10 | 157 | <10 | 5 |
| <2 | 6 | 1 | 0,06 | <10 | <10 | 132 | <10 | 3 |
| <2 | 1 | 2 | <0.01 | <10 | <10 | 3 | <10 | <2 |