Mapping/Sampling Program Anderson Lake Molybdenum Property Preliminary Report for El Nino Ventures Inc. 52A 10 NW

Submitted by Karl Bjorkman

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October 30, 2005 Bjorkman Prospecting 807-929-1093

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In 2004 Karl Bjorkman was hired by El Nino Ventures to complete a program of mapping and sampling to evaluate the molybdenum mineralization on the Anderson Lake Molybdenum property.

CLAIM BLOCK ABSTRACT

The Anderson Lake Molybdenum property consists of the following claim units (16) recorded in the Thunder Bay Mining Division. The claims are recorded in the name of Kenneth George Fenwick (85%) and Karl Everett Bjorkman (15%) and are under option to El Nino Ventures Inc.

TB 3019945 (16 units) and TB 3019946 (16 units)- both due September 09 2006.

Location and Access

The property is located in NTS Block 52A 10 NW. It is centered on UTM coordinates NAD 83 370000 East and 5393000 North. The property lies 45 kilometers north east of Thunder Bay Ontario. It can be accessed by vehicle by traveling east on the Trans Canada Highway (#17) for 45 kms and then turning north on the East Loon Rd. for 1.8 kms. A rough road leads north from here to the power line where one can walk or use an ATV to traverse an old road for 3.0 kms to the property southern boundary. The trail bisects the property from south to north and accesses most of the showings.

Geology

From W.N. Ingham, PHD "The property is underlain mainly by early Precambrian sediments and granites. These rocks form a north-south contact zone approximately along the east side of Anderson Lake. The contact zone is intruded by dykes of pegmatite, one of which is mineralized with molybdenite. This dyke is a complex mixture of coarse grained pegmatite and finer grained pegmatitic granite. The dyke trends roughly north-south across the north-east strike of the bedding in the sediments, but at several places branches extend from the main zone out along the sedimentary bedding direction. The sediments are highly altered greywacke, for the most part converted to biotite schist."

Mineralization

Again from W.N. Ingham,PHD "Molybdentite mineralization has been opened up by surface pits for a length of 2,600 feet. The width of the zone on surface varies from 20 feet to 180 feet, but is exaggerated by a fairly gentle dip and local topographic conditions. The mineralization occurs mainly as localized <u>high grade concentrations erratically</u> <u>distributed in pockets and patches</u>. The best concentrations of sulphide are associated with zones of quartz enrichments, which occur both as irregular zones of primary coarse crystallization mixed with feldspar and mica, and as sporadic veins filling irregular zones of fracturing in the pegmatite."

History

1928 – Prospect pit observed by J.E. Hawley, Ontario Department of Mines Annual Report, Volume 38, part 6.

1937 – Molydor Mines as subsidiary of the Cook Lake Gold Mines, Ltd. 150 tons of rock was taken from an open cut up to 10 feet deep. 4 trenches averaging 5 feet deep were opened up.

1958 – Lindsay Exploration. Shallow overburden was removed at various intervals over 2200 feet by bulldozer. 50 rock trenches and pits were blasted out over 2600 feet. These range in size from a few feet square to 120 feet long and 5 feet deep. A 2000 pound bulk sample was hand cobbed from the material blasted from 20 of the trenches. 18 diamond drill holes totaling 2,114 feet over a strike length of 2300 feet were completed in spring of 1959.

1959 - N.V. Billiton Maatschappij- Unknown amount of diamond drilling and "dry" drilling (probably the large diameter holes) to test the mineralization. Results not available.

Present Work

Karl Bjorkman along with prospector Jessica Bjorkman completed an 8 day field program followed by 2 days of map creation and report writing. Mapping traverses were made on GPS lines oriented east/west every 25 meters for most of the area. Mapping locations were hampered by continued wet weather and trouble getting a GPS signal. The GPS had to be kept on the clipboard most of the time. A GPS antenna would have been a good idea in hindsight. To the west the lines were carried to Anderson Lake and to the east the lines were carried to the first or second outcrops past the zone. Most trenches of any appreciable size were brushed out with and axe. Pictures were taken on digital camera of most trenches and all samples.

Day 1 – Travel to project area. Procure supplies and maps. Visit property including numerous trenches for orientation.

Day 2 – Begin locating and mapping zone at a 1:1000 scale..-rain

Day 3 – Continue mapping. Some samples taken. Begin clearing brush with axe at located trenches.-rain

Day 4 – Continue mapping. Clear brush at trenches with axe. Record trenches on digital camera.

Day 5 – Sampling starting at north end. Rough map trenches at 1:100

Day 6- Hard rain in morning. Sampling and trench mapping in afternoon.

Day 7 – Sampling and trench mapping.

Day 8 – Sampling and trench mapping.

Results

The original extent of the bulldozer stripping from 1958 is visible but most of the stripped outcrop has been reclaimed by overburden. This leaves only the actual rock trenches themselves to be observed. In most cases the floor of the trenches are covered with loose rock and soil debris leaving only the trench sides visible. Small trees also grow out of the trenches. This is not the case in the large stripped area containing trenches #25-30. In this area the outcrop is visible however the trench bottoms are still not visible. 1-3 samples were taken in each major trench. Most of the samples taken were select grab samples and were not taken to be representative of the average mineralization. All samples were tied in on the trench maps and GPS located. Their GPS locations and a brief description of the sample can be seen on the attached excel file. While looking thru the waste dumps estimations were made of the number of rocks found with moly mineralization compared to the number of rocks found without visible mineralization. This was only done at some of the trenches and can be found in Table #1. It was often found that there were "high grade" dump piles that were probably leftovers from the hand cobbing. These were recorded when found on the rough trench maps as were the sample locations. A visual estimation was made in four different locations where molybdenum mineralization was noted to be above average. These areas are recorded on the trench maps #2, 28 and 30 and in Table #2.

The observations of W.N. Ingham as noted above concerning mineralization were found to be a very accurate. Because of the "localized high grade concentrations erratically distributed in pockets and patches" it is impossible to get unbiased chip samples or representative samples. Add to this the fact that the best surface material has been blasted open on two occasions and then hand cobbed it is reasonable to assume that the concentrations of visible moly were much higher prior to the two trenching programs (1937 and 1958). While sampling on trench # 34 a large (1meter) blasted out rectangular block of pegmatite was observed on the trench floor. The bottom face was of coarse not visible but some rust and yellow oxide material could be seen leaching out of the side so the bottom portion was broken off with the crack hammer and a very high grade sample (#48295) was obtained. Had the block been facing up no doubt the high grade material would have been taken as part of the 1958 bulk sample. One can only assume that this was the common "high grade concentrations" spoken of by Ingham.

Of other interest is the discovery of a black oxide looking mineral found while counting visual molybdenum beside trench #30. The mineral is black, looks semi-metallic and streaks black. A very small piece was chipped off the outcrop face and shown to a couple of the resident geologists at the Thunder Bay MNDM office. The geologists there thought after comparing it with a tantalum sample that it was probably some tantalum mineral. Mark Smyk took the sample to Sudbury to show Fred Breaks the sample. Fred who is an authority on the subject thought also that it was a "columbite group mineral" and of

significance. He is sending the sample to the lab for XRD and EDS work. A small sample will also be given to Andy Tindle (MNDM) for mounting and probe work. It will be a number of months before results are available to verify the findings.

Recommendations

In order to better determine the overall grade of the Molybdenite bearing pegmatite it is recommended that one of the following be done.

- a) Perform a diligent search of any records possible to find the drill results of the Billiton company which I am assuming is now BHP. If these records can be found they are probably the most conclusive data available for the cost.
- b) Complete a program of cleaning out the existing rock trenches for evaluation with power equipment. Restrip the areas beside the trenches and channel saw select areas to get a feel for the mineralization away from the "best" areas.
- c) Complete a sampling program based on a strict one meter grid. A channel saw would be used to sample a 15 cm section every one meter. If this grid is kept very tight one could avoid bias in sampling and get a reasonably good representation of the overall molybdenum mineralization provided the rock trenches were first cleaned out and were part of the sample survey. There would still be the fact that much of the best material has been taken away.
- d) Complete a diamond drill program to determine the molybdenum mineralization.
- e) Complete a bulk sample survey to determine the molybdenum mineralization only after preliminary work as outlined above.
- f) If, depending on the results of the "Tantalum" like sample, the oxide mineral turns out to be valuable then the property should be revisited and sampled according to Fred Breaks recommendations.

Work and Mapping performed by Karl Bjorkman, prospector lic. E33573 and Jessica Bjorkman, prospector lic E34360, both of Atikokan Ontario, 807-929-1093



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Anderson Lake Molybdenum Property El Nino Ventures Inc.

Map by: Bjorkman Prospecting

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Anderson Lake Molybdenum Property El Nino Ventures Inc. Map by: Bjorkman Prospecting

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Map by: Bjorkman Prospecting

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ROCK TRENCH 34

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| Accurassay Laboratories | Mineral Assay Division of Assay Laboratory Services Inc. |
|---|---|
| 1046 GORHAM STREET, THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO P7B 5 Bjorkman, Karl Date Created: 05-12-13 09:32 AM Job Number: 200542074 Date Recieved: 11/8/2005 Number of Samples: 50 Type of Sample: Rock Date Completed: Project ID: | X5 PHONE: (807) 626-1630 FAX: (807) 622-7571 EMAIL: assay@accurassay.com WEB: www.accurassay.com * The results included on this report relate only to the items tested * This Certificate of Analysis should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory. *The methods used for these analysis are not accredited under ISO/IEC 17025 |
| Accur. # Client Tag | Mo ppm |
| 14022248251140223482521402244825314022548254140226482551402274825614022848257140229482681402304825914023148260 | 285 2831 15037 9088 4709 1678 4855 19697 1676 4044 4350 |
| 14UZ3Z 40ZOV | |

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Certified By:

| Accurassay Laboratories | Mineral Assay Division of Assay Laboratory Services Inc. |
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| 1046 GORHAM STREET, THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO P7B Bjorkman, Keri Date Created: 05-12-13 09:32 AM Job Number: 200542074 Date Recleved: 11/8/2005 Number of Samples: 50 Type of Sample: Rock Date Completed: Project ID: | 5X5 PHONE: (807) 626-1630 FAX: (807) 622-7571 EMAIL: assay@accurassay.com WEB: www.accurassay.com * The results included on this report relate only to the Items tested * This Certificate of Analysis should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory. *The methods used for these analysis are not accredited under ISO/IEC 17025 |
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| 140271 48296 140272 48297 140273 48298 | 10008 20025 |

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JTM Zone 16 5000m grid

Map A: Claim map of the Anderson Lake Mo Property

