010

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
LAC MINERALS LTD.
PROPERTY N-13, WHITE RIVER CLAIM GROUP

CLAIMS: SSM 607874
SSM 607873
SSM 607872
SSM 607871
SSM 607878
SSM 607879
SSM 607880
SSM 607881

PROPERTY N-14, WHITE RIVER CLAIM GROUP

CLAIMS: SSM 625731
SSM 607882

December, 1984

D. McIlveen, B.Sc.
M. Perkins
M. Stanley, B.Sc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Statement

Property N-13 consists of eight claims located in the central portion of Lac Minerals Ltd. White River claim group (Figure 1.1). The western portion of property N-14, consisting of 2 half claims is also included in this report. Detailed mapping was initiated during the 1983 field season between August 8 and August 24 by Doug McIlveen and Michael Stanley. Mapping was continued during the 1984 field season between June 14 and September 21 by Doug McIlveen, Michael Perkins, David Meyer and Greg MacMillan. The mapping was conducted at a scale of 1:2,000 on cut grid lines spaced 100 m apart with pickets every 25 m.

Previous work consisted of reconnaissance mapping and soil sampling of the White River claim group, including map areas N-13 and N-14 during the summer of 1982. Subsequently the grid was cut during the summer of 1983. Soil sampling along the grid lines was completed by the end of August, 1983 and geophysics including VLF, I.P. and magnetometre surveys was completed by January, 1984.

Work on the property, other than that done by Lac Minerals Ltd., is very limited. Old rotting claim posts and old claim lines were noted. The property was mapped by George Siragusa of the O.G.S. in the summer of 1983 as part of a regional compilation.

1.2 Location and Access

The map area is located southwest of Mobert, Ontario and includes claims SSM 607874, SSM 607873, SSM 607872, SSM 607871, SSM 607878, SSM 607879, SSM 607880, SSM 607881, all located within Brothers Township and the western portion of claims SSM 629731 and SSM 607882, located within Laberge Township.

Primary access to the map area is via the White River into Pickerel Bay, which marks the eastern boundary of the map area. The tie line 31+70S intersects Pickerel Bay approximately 230 m south of the northern boundary of the map area. Alternate access is via float plane into Duck Lake, near the northwest corner of the property or into Gouda Lake, located in the eastern centre of the property. A helicopter could also be landed at numerous localities on the property since many large outcrops with only minor trees are present.

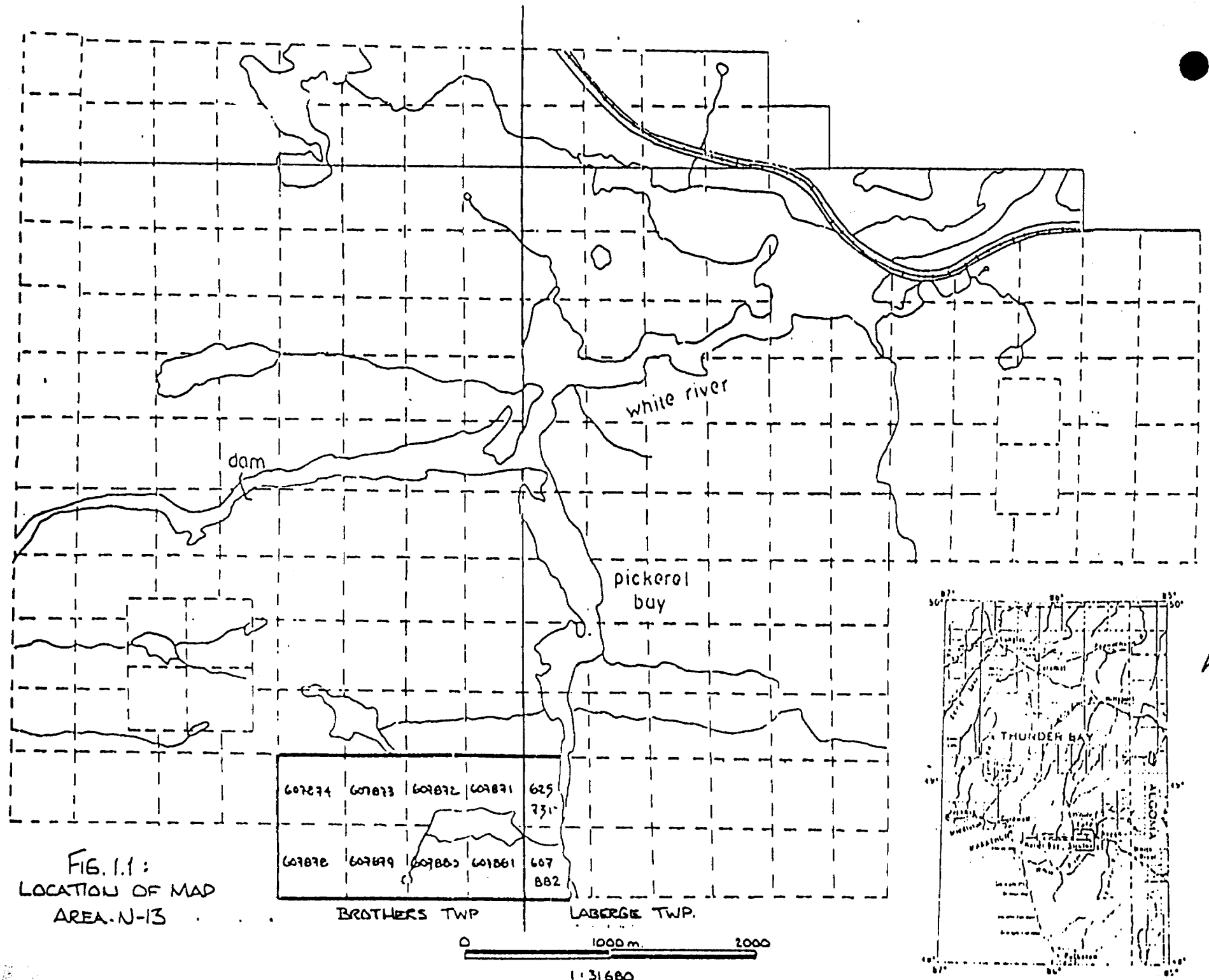


FIG. 1.1 : LOCATION OF MAP AREA. N-13 . . .

2. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The southern one fifth of the property is underlain by the Pukaskwa gneissic complex, a rock type which likely represents the original cratonic basement. The rest of the property consists of mafic to intermediate volcanic rock, sedimentary rock and minor muscovite schist. Abundant dykes and sills ranging from felsic to mafic in composition commonly intrude the aforementioned rock types.

Three major faults, sub-parallel to the lineation 325°, cut the stratigraphy on the property. One of these major faults is filled by a diabase dyke. Diabase dykes also fill in other minor faults of various orientations.

The only stratiform sulfide mineralization is confined to minor layers or bands with disseminated pyrite. Disseminated pyrite was noted in all rock types except the Pukaskwa gneiss. A weak gold anomaly was obtained from the quartz eye muscovite schist unit.

Abundant Mo, in the form of molybdenite, and Bi, likely in the form of bismuthinite occurs on the property associated with pegmatite dykes and quartz veins. The highest concentration of Mo/Bi is in the Pukaskwa gneissic complex in claims SSM 607880 and 607881.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Further detailed mapping should be done to delineate the extent of the Mo/Bi veining in the Pukaskwa, especially in claims SSM 607880 and SSM 607881 where it seems to be most abundant. The quartz eye muscovite schist unit should undergoe more sampling and possibly drilling in claim SSM 607882 where the only anomalous rock geochemistry gold value was obtained. If nothing else the stratigraphy is poorly understood under the quartz eye muscovite schist unit and drilling would help to delineate this.

4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

In the Carroll Grid Area, supracrustal rocks are bounded to the north by the Cedar Lake Pluton and to the south by the Pukaskwa Gneissic Complex. Units are regionally extensive to the west and east although a fold closure has been proposed to explain structural features, 10 km east of the Carroll grid area. Regional strike ranges from 130° - 085°; dip is 35° - 80°N (Siragusa, 1984). Supracrustal rocks are predominantly metasedimentary in the upper 300 m of the section, consisting of migmatites near the contact with the Cedar Lake Pluton, arenites, siltstones and biotite-quartz-plagioclase metasedimentary rock. Minor silicification is present.

Underlying the metasedimentary rocks is a 200 m wide section of intermediate metavolcanic rocks, syenitic intrusive rocks, metasedimentary rocks and mafic metavolcanic rocks. Intermediate volcanic rocks are characterized by highly stretched lapilli or discontinuous bands of epidote-feldspar rich material in an amphibole-feldspar rich matrix. The unit pinches out to the west into metasedimentary rocks but is continuous eastward. The syenitic to dioritic intrusive rock is located directly north of the M-12 property. It is coarsely porphyritic. Mafic to felsic mineral ratios vary from 40:60 to 70:30. Facing direction has been tentatively determined by the Ontario Geological Survey to be to the north (Muir, 1982).

A SE trending fault offsets supracrustal rock stratigraphy and the Pukaskwa Complex resulting in up to 970 m of apparent displacement. On teh west side of the fault mafic and intermediate metavolcanic rocks, including an amygdaloidal flow used as a marker bed to determine fault displacement, overlie the Pukaskwa. On the east side, intermediate metavolcanic rocks and metasedimentary rocks are intercalated for approximately 100 m across the section. Mafic metavolcanic rocks including the amygdaloidal basalt flow underlie this unit and rest on the Pukaskwa.

5. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

5.1 Stratigraphy

The main rock types underlying the mapping area are mafic volcanic tuff and flow rock, intermediate volcanoclastic rock, sedimentary rock, quartz eye muscovite schist and the Pukaskwa gneissic complex (Figure 5.1, and Figure 5.2).

All rocks, except the Pukaskwa gneiss, are often intruded by dykes and sills of felsic composition.

A later stage of pegmatite dykes and sills commonly intrudes all rocks including the Pukaskwa gneiss. Finally all rocks have been intruded by diabase dykes.

Metamorphism in the area is generally regional low grade but locally can reach medium grade (Muir, 1982). For the purposes of this report the prefix 'meta' will not be included when describing sedimentary and volcanic extrusive rocks.

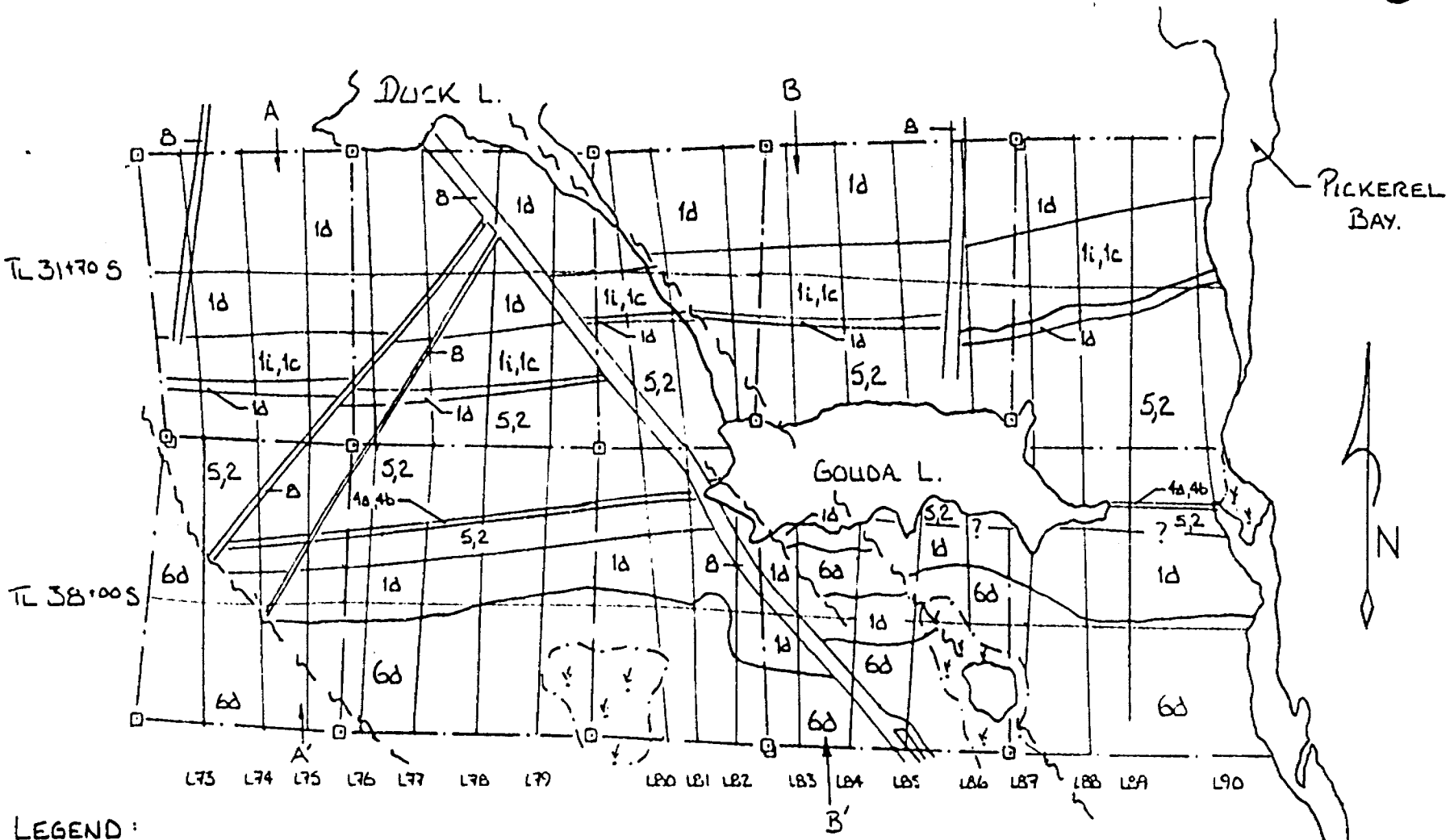
5.1.1 Pukaskwa Gneissic Complex

The southern one third to one half of claims SSM 607878, SSM 607879, SSM 607880, SSM 607881 and SSM 607882 are underlain by the Pukaskwa gneissic complex. The Pukaskwa gneiss may represent the original cratonic basement upon which the other rock types were deposited.

The rock weathers a pale pink colour and is generally granitic in composition with abundant QZ and Fx and lesser amounts of Bi. Magnetite is also present in varying amounts giving the rock a weak to moderately strong magnetic attraction.

The texture is massive, medium grained, with a weak foliation from which an attitude can be obtained. This attitude generally follows the contact with the overlying mafic volcanic rocks which is undulatory.

Thin discontinuous bands of mafic schist, between ten and thirty cm wide, are common in the Pukaskwa gneiss and either represent xenoliths of mafic volcanic rock or old mafic intrusive rocks. The bands are sub-parallel to the foliation of the Pukaskwa gneiss.



LEGEND:

1 MAFIC METAVOLCANIC ROCK
- c) coarse Ax
- d) tuff
- i) amygdaloidal basalt

2 INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC ROCK.

4 SCHISTOSE ROCKS
- a) muscovite schist
- b) quartz eye muscovite schist

5 METASEDIMENTARY ROCK

6 FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCK
- a) feldspar porphyry
- d) granite

8 DIABASE.

FIG 5.1
GEOLOGICAL MAP OF AREA N-13 (N-14)

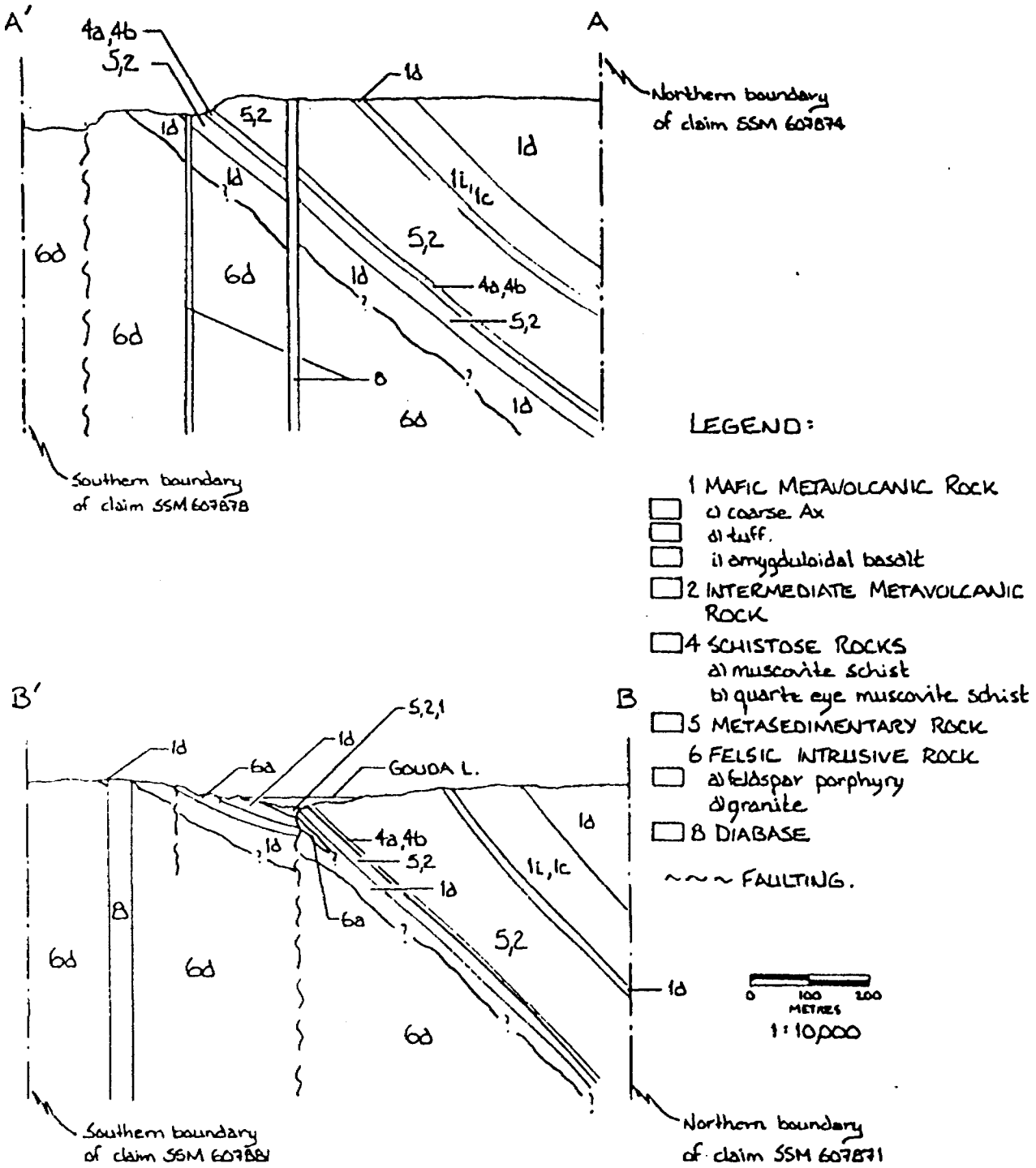


FIG. 5.2:

IDEALIZED CROSS SECTIONS THROUGH

MAP AREA N-13 LOOKING WEST.

5. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

5.1.2 Mafic Volcanic Rocks

Two continuous units of mafic volcanic rock were delineated on the property along with lesser discontinuous bands.

The southernmost unit underlies the central one to two fifths of claims SSM 607878, SSM 607879, SSM 607880, SSM 607881 and SSM 607882, except for the western one third of claim 607878 where it is cut by a fault. The apparent thickness of the unit varies from 70 to 150 m but total thickness cannot be determined in claims SSM 607881 and SSM 607882 because the northern contact is masked by Gouda Lake and extensive overburden. The unit is thickest in claims SSM 607880 and 607881 but much of this apparent thickening is due to shallowing of dips where the mafic volcanic rock rests unconformably on the Pukaskwa gneiss and to folding within the unit. The dominant rock type is fine grained, finely laminated, dark green to black mafic volcanic tuff composed of varying amounts of Ax, Bi and Qz. Minor bands of rock, up to 1 m thick, with abundant coarse grained Ax are also present and possibly represent mafic volcanic flow.

The other mafic volcanic rock unit underlies the northern four fifths of claims SSM 607874 and SSM 607873 along with the northern three fifths of claims SSM 607872, SSM 607871 and SSM 625731. This unit can be described as a sequence with three major subunits.

The southern extension of the sequence is a thin subunit of fine grained, finely laminated, dark green to black mafic volcanic tuff composed of Bi, Ax and Qz. Apparent thickness is variable from 6 to 25 m.

The next subunit thickens from an apparent minimum of 70 m in the west to an apparent maximum of 150 m in the east. The southern one third of this subunit is dominantly amygdaloidal basalt with minor intercalated mafic tuffaceous rocks and sedimentary rocks. The amygdaloidal basalt has a black, fine grained matrix composed of Bi, Ax and Qz surrounding felsic amygdules composed of Qz and Fx. The amygdules average 2-3 cms in length with a stretch ratio of approximately 2:1. The northern two thirds of the subunit is a rock with abundant coarse grained Ax which may or may not contain amygdules. The rock is dark green with Ax crystals averaging 2 mm thick and also contains minor Fx and Cl.

5. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

5.1.2 Mafic Volcanic Rocks (continued)

The northern extension of the sequence, which is overlain by Duck Lake in the western portion of the map area is dominantly fine-grained, finely laminated dark green to black mafic volcanic tuff, locally with felsic sublapilli to lapilli sized fragments. Abundant discontinuous clots and bands, up to a few metres in length, composed of Qz, Ep and Fx are also present. They may represent zones of sea water alteration. Intercalated within this subunit are minor bands of sedimentary rock, intermediate volcanic tuff and coarse grained Ax rock.

Thin bands of mafic volcanic tuff are common in the area between the two major continuous mafic volcanic rock units. The most notable of these mafic volcanic tuff horizons marks the northern contact of the main muscovite schist horizon (Section 5.1.4). This mafic volcanic tuff averages two to three metres apparent thickness and is not present in claim SSM 607878.

5.1.3 Sedimentary to Intermediate Volcanoclastic Rocks

The lower one fifth of claims SSM 607874 and SSM 607873, the lower two fifths of claims SSM 607872, SSM 607871 and SSM 625731 and the upper one quarter of claims SSM 607878, SSM 607879, SSM 607880, SSM 607881 and SSM 607882 is underlain by a mixed unit of sedimentary to intermediate volcanoclastic rock. This unit varies from 240 m to 380 m apparent thickness and is thickest in the eastern part of the map area. The unit is interrupted approximately 30 m above its southern contact by a prominent ridge of muscovite schist.

The majority of the sequence is sedimentary rock composed of variable amounts of Qz, Fx, Bi and Ax. The rock is fine grained finely laminated and weathers buff grey to pink. The Ax content is quite high in some rocks and possibly indicates volcanic activity. A strong gneissic texture is evident in many of these rocks, expecially in Ax-rich rocks located within 100 m north of the northern contact of the muscovite schist ridge.

Intercalations of mafic volcanic tuff up to 3 m apparent thickness are locally abundant within this unit.

5. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

5.1.4 Muscovite Schist

Two horizons of muscovite schist occur in the map area and may represent periods of felsic volcanic activity.

The southern horizon occurs as a prominent vertical cliff located 50-150 metres south of the northern boundaries of claims SSM 607878, SSM 607879, SSM 607880, SSM 607881, and SSM 607882. The unit can only be estimated to be approximately 5 m apparent thickness since the upper and lower contacts were never exposed at the same locality.

The composition varies from Qz, Mu ± Bi at the top of the unit to Qz, Fx with minor Mu at the base of the unit. The colour varies from white to pale grey. The upper 3 to 4 metres is strongly schistose and characterized by tight crenulation folding. Quartz eyes, averaging 2-3 mm in length are abundant at the base of the unit but are not present in the upper 1-2 m. Minor disseminated pyrite and rarely tourmaline is also present.

The other horizon of muscovite schist also occurs within the sedimentary and intermediate volcanoclastic rocks, 50 to 90 m north of the southern boundary of claims SSM 607872, SSM 607871, and SSM 625731. This unit was rarely noted and may not be a continuous horizon. It is light grey in colour, averages 0.5 m thick and is composed of Qz and Mu. Tourmaline is present in this rock type associated with concordant quartz veining, however quartz eyes are not present. Crenulation folding is also common.

5.1.5. Felsic Intrusive Rocks

Felsic intrusive rocks are common in the map area. Three different varieties of felsic intrusive rocks were noted: 1) feldspar porphyritic sills, 2) dykes and sills of granitic to granodioritic composition and 3) pegmatite dykes and sills.

Feldspar porphyritic sills are abundant over most of the property, however, they are not found in the Pukaskwa gneiss and they are rare in the northern mafic volcanic sequence. The sills average 20% feldspar phenocrysts in a matrix of Qz, Fx, and Bi. The highest concentration of sills is found at two localities: 1) close to the northern contact of the southern mafic volcanic unit and 2) close to the northern contact of the sedimentary and volcanoclastic rock unit.

5. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

5.1.5 Felsic Intrusive Rocks (continued)

At the first locality the feldspar porphyritic rock is present both as one large sill and as numerous smaller sills interfingered with mafic volcanic tuff. The sill reaches a maximum apparent thickness in claim SSM 607881 of 50 m but this value is deceptive since the unit has undergone folding and the topography at this location dips steeply in the direction of the dip of the rocks.

At the second locality the feldspar porphyry was noted as one large sill of about 5 m apparent thickness in claim SSM 607873 but in other claims at this stratigraphic horizon the feldspar porphyry consisted of numerous smaller sills, the largest only reaching 1 m apparent thickness.

Felsic dykes and sills of granitic to granodioritic composition are less numerous than the feldspar porphyritic sills. They are present in all units except the Pukaskwa gneiss. One large dyke, of granodioritic composition approximately 2-3 m apparent thickness, trends across claims SSM 607874 and SSM 607873 at a strike anywhere from 030° to 080°. Numerous thin sills, usually less than 0.1 m thick, are present above the northern contact of the Pukaskwa intercalated with the mafic volcanic tuff. These thin sills are similar in composition to the Pukaskwa but do not contain Mg.

The most abundant felsic intrusive rocks on the property are pegmatite dykes and sills. They vary in apparent thickness from a few centimetres to 4 m with a dominant strike of 015°. Many of the smaller dykes have a quartz core with feldspar boundaries. The highest concentration of pegmatite is in claims SSM 607871, SSM 625731 and the eastern boundary of SSM 607872. A common sulphide associated with the pegmatites is MoS_2, usually towards the outer border of the intrusion.

5.1.6 Mafic Intrusive Rocks

Numerous diabase dykes trend across the map area cutting all previously described rocks. The dominant trend is between 0 and 20° except for the largest dyke on the property which trends at about 325°. Three of the dykes appear to cause some offset of the stratigraphic sequence.

Minor lamprophyre was also noted on the property associated with faulting.

5. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

5.2 Structural Geology

The rocks in the map area generally strike between 070° and 110° with an average strike of approximately 085°. The dip of the rocks varies between 0° and 70°N but generally there is a steepening to the north. The average dip in the south, where the rocks lie unconformably on the Pukaskwa gneiss, is approximately 25°-30° as opposed to the average dip in the north which is approximately 43°-48°.

The stratigraphy is cut by numerous faults on the property, some of which are now filled with diabase dykes. Minor localized folding is also evident on the property.

5.2.1 Faulting

Three major sub-parallel faults exist on the property trending between 310° and 340° and assumed to dip vertical.

The western or D. C. Fault is delineated by a prominent ridge which trends from the south-west corner of claim SSM 607879 to the northwest corner of claim SSM 607878 and continues off the map area on a similar trend in both directions. It is a right lateral fault with apparent displacement of 970 m measured using the offset of the Pukaskwa gneiss. However the offset on the units further north is much less indicating the fault may be rotational.

The central fault is designated by a large diabase dyke which trends from the centre of the southern boundary of claim SSM 607881, through the northeast corner of claim SSM 607880, the southwest corner of claim SSM 607872 and out beyond the centre of the north boundary of claim SSM 607873. Left lateral displacement can be up to 100 m although some units such as the quartz eye muscovite schist appear to have undergone only minor displacement. Numerous smaller faults occur close to and sub-parallel to the central fault and may be splays off the main fault. The diabase itself bifurcates in the Pukaskwa gneiss at the base of the property.

The eastern fault is delineated by a major ridge in the northern part of the property and by a swamp in the south. Locally brecciation and epidote microveining was noted in rocks along the fault. Lamprophyre was also noted in rubble at the southern extension of the fault. This fault extends from Edam pond in the south to the southeast limb of Duck Lake in the north, with apparent left lateral displacement of between 25 m and 100 m. The largest amount of displacement is in the southern portion of the fault indicating a rotational fault similar to the western fault.

5. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

5.2.1 Faulting (continued)

Displacement of the stratigraphic sucession was also noted on two other diabases on the property. One diabase is an offshoot from the central diabase/fault trending at approximately 220° through claim SSM 607873, through the southeastern corner of claim SSM 607874 and down into claim SSM 607878 where it is cut off by the western fault. Apparent displacement is 10-20 m right lateral. The other diabase trends at approximately 003° and occurs 60-90 m west of the eastern boundary of claim SSM 607871. Displacement along this diabase is 10-50 m right lateral.

5.2.2 Jointing

Joint measurements were taken at numerous locations in the map area. The most common measurement obtained was approximately 325E with a vertical dip which sub-parallels the three major faults on the property. The other joint measurements obtained were more or less randomly oriented.

5.2.3 Folding

Folding is very minor on the property. Where noted it tends to plunge parallel to the strike of the rocks with a shallow dip between 10° and 20° either east or west. Folding is most common in the northern half of the southern mafic volcanic unit in claims SSM 607880 and SSM 607881. The mafic volcanic tuff is intercalated with feldspar porphyritic intrusive rock at this horizon and the folding gives the feldspar prophyry an exaggerated apparent thickness.

Crenulation folding is common in some units on the property, in particular the mafic volcanic tuff and the muscovite schist. The average plunge is 16° in the direction of 078°.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Douglas McIlveen, of Mississauga, Ontario do hereby certify that:

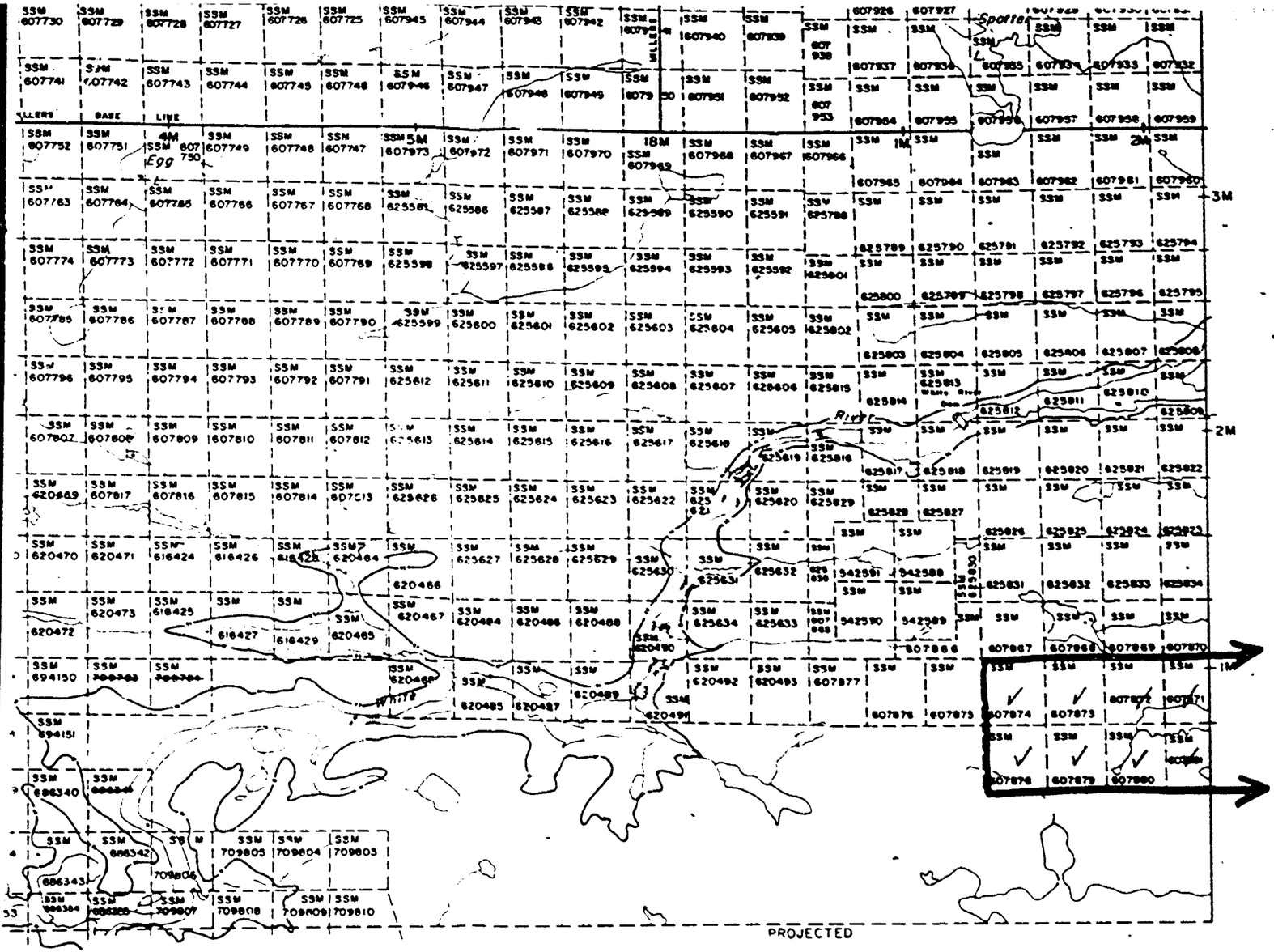
I have received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology from McMaster University in Hamilton.

I have been employed as a geologist by Lac Minerals Ltd. Exploration Division since May 1983.

I conducted the geological mapping survey on sub-properties N-13 and N-14.

Signed Douglas McIlveen.

Douglas McIlveen, B.Sc.



LABERGE TWP. G-3174

HERRICK LAKE

1"=40chains

LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL
RESERVATION
CANCELLED
SAND & GRAVEL

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATEN
1913, VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATEN
LANDS ACT, R S O 1970 CHAP 3

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

FEET 0 1000 2000 4000

METRES 0 200 1000

TOWNSHIP

BROTHERS

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTR
TERRACE BAY / WA
MINING DIVISION
SAULT STE. MARIE/TH
LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVIS
THUNDER BAY

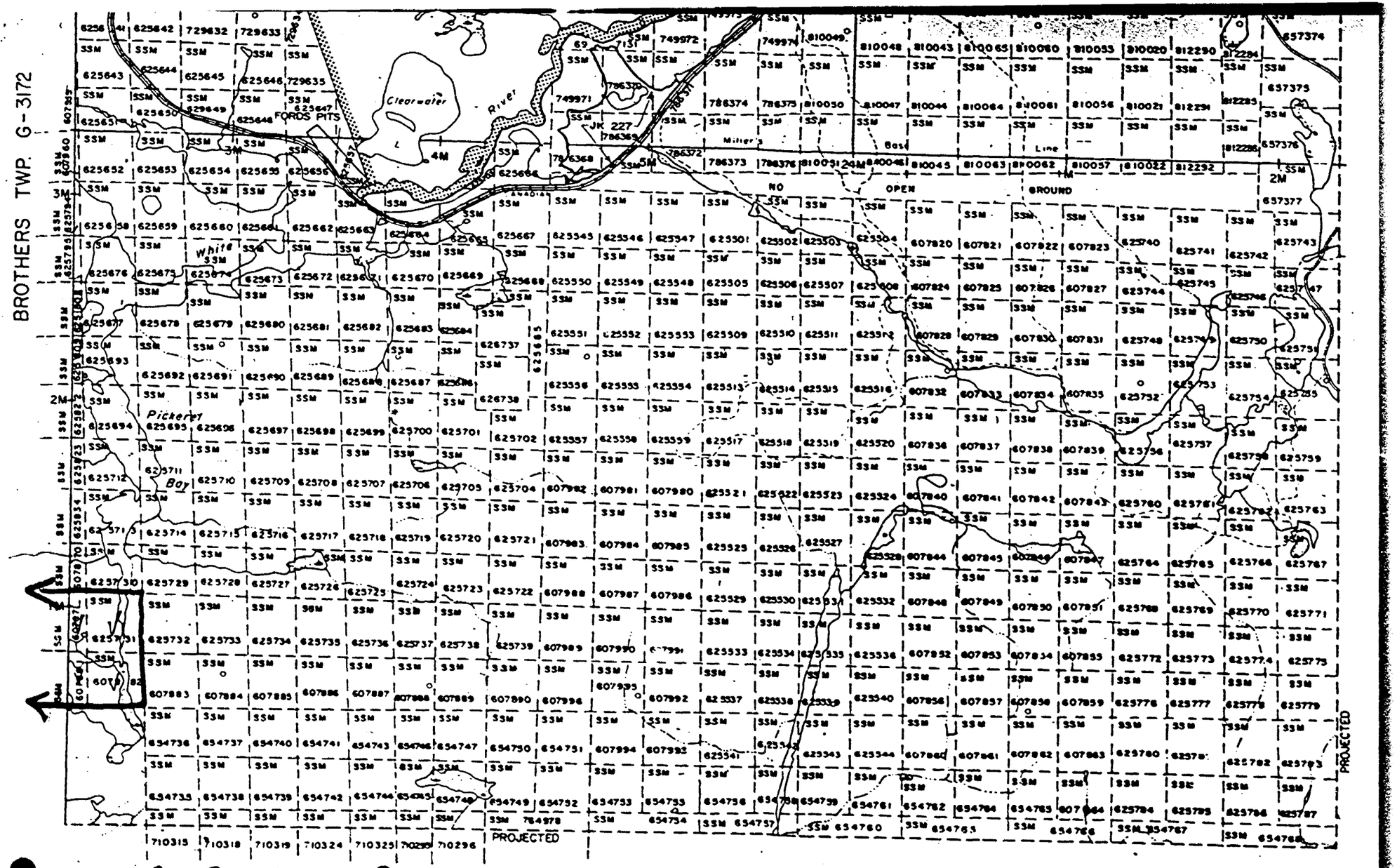
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Lan
Man
Bran

Date AUGUST, 1984

Numb
G

BROTHERS TWP. G-3172



LABERGE TWP.

1½ 40 chains

OSKABUKUTA LAKE

900

Mining Lands Section

File No 2.7587

Control Sheet

TYPE OF SURVEY

___ GEOPHYSICAL

_✓_ GEOLOGICAL

___ GEOCHEMICAL

___ EXPENDITURE

MINING LANDS COMMENTS:

Partial qualifications only.

Signature of Assessor

LD

9/1/85

Date

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

File _____

GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) Geological

Township or Area Brothers/Laberge

Claim Holder(s) Lac Minerals Ltd.

Survey Company Lac Minerals Ltd.

Author of Report D. McIlveen

Address of Author P. O. Box 580, MANITOUWADGE, Ontario

Covering Dates of Survey June 14 to Sept. 21, 1984 (linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut 19.80 km

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED

ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

	DAYS per claim
Geophysical	
–Electromagnetic	
–Magnetometer	
–Radiometric	
–Other	
Geological	20
Geochemical	

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____ (enter days per claim)

DATE: Dec 6/84 SIGNATURE: _____ Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications _____

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
SSM	607871 (partial)
	607872
	607873
	607874
	607878
	607879
	607880
	607881
	607882
	625731

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS 10

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1984
MINING LANDS SECTION

OFFICE USE ONLY

1

0837 (6/79)

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS – If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

Number of Stations _____ Number of Readings _____

Station interval _____ Line spacing _____

Profile scale _____

Contour interval _____

MAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Accuracy – Scale constant _____

Diurnal correction method _____

Base Station check-in interval (hours) _____

Base Station location and value _____

_____

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Coil configuration _____

Coil separation _____

Accuracy _____

Method: ☐ Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back ☐ In line ☐ Parallel line

Frequency _____
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured _____

GRAVITY

Instrument _____

Scale constant _____

Corrections made _____

_____

Base station value and location _____

_____

Elevation accuracy _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY

Instrument _____

Method ☐ Time Domain ☐ Frequency Domain

Parameters – On time _____ Frequency _____

– Off time _____ Range _____

– Delay time _____

– Integration time _____

Power _____

Electrode array _____

Electrode spacing _____

Type of electrode _____

July 12 F.M.

Ontario — Ministry of Natural Resources

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

#285-84

2.7587

Mining Act

Instructions: – Please type or print.
– If number of mining claims traversed exceeds space on this form, attach a list.
Note: – Only days credits calculated in the "Expenditures" section may be entered in the "Expend. Days Cr." columns.
– Do not use shaded areas below.

Type of Survey(s)	Township or Area
Geological	Brothers/Laberge

Claim Holder(s)	Prospector's Licence No.
Lac Minerals Ltd.	T 664

Address: P. O. Box 580, MANITOUWADGE, Ontario P0T 2C0

Survey Company	Date of Survey (from & to)	Total Miles of line Cut
Lac Minerals Ltd.	14 06 84 (Day Mo. Yr.) — 21 09 84 (Day Mo. Yr.)	19.80 km

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): D. McIlveen, P. O. Box 580, MANITOUWADGE, Ontario P0T 2C0

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions		Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	Geophysical	
	· Electromagnetic	
	· Magnetometer	
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	· Radiometric	
	· Other	
	Geological	20
	Geochemical	

Man Days		Days per Claim
Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	
	· Electromagnetic	
	· Magnetometer	
	· Radiometric	
	· Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

Airborne Credits		Days per Claim
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	
	Magnetometer	
	Radiometric	

RECEIVED
DEC 2 8 1984
MINING LANDS SECTION

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
SSM	607871				
	607872				
	607873				
	607874				
	607878				
	607879				
	607880				
	607881				
	607882				
	625731				

SAULT STE. MARIE MINING DIV.
RECEIVED
DEC 14 1984
A.M. 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 P.M.

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 10

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed:

Performed on Claim(s):

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits
Total Expenditures: $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

Instructions
Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
200	December 14/84	D. A. St. Jules
	Date Approved	Branch Director
	85.1.14	

Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
Dec. 6, 1984	V. R. Venn

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying: V. R. Venn, P.Eng., P. O. Box 580, MANITOUWADGE, Ontario P0T 2C0

Date Certified	Certified by (Signature)
Dec. 6, 1984	V. R. Venn

We are 607871

1985 01 04 Our File: 2.7587

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
875 Queen Street East
Box 669
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 5N2

Dear Madam:

We received reports and maps on December 19, 1984 for a Geological Survey submitted under Special Provisions (credit for Performance and Coverage) on Mining Claims SSM 607871 et al in the Townships of Brothers and Laberge.

This material will be examined and assessed and a statement of assessment work credits will be issued.

We do not have a copy of the report of work which is normally filed with you prior to the submission of this technical data. Please forward a copy as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone:(416)965-4888

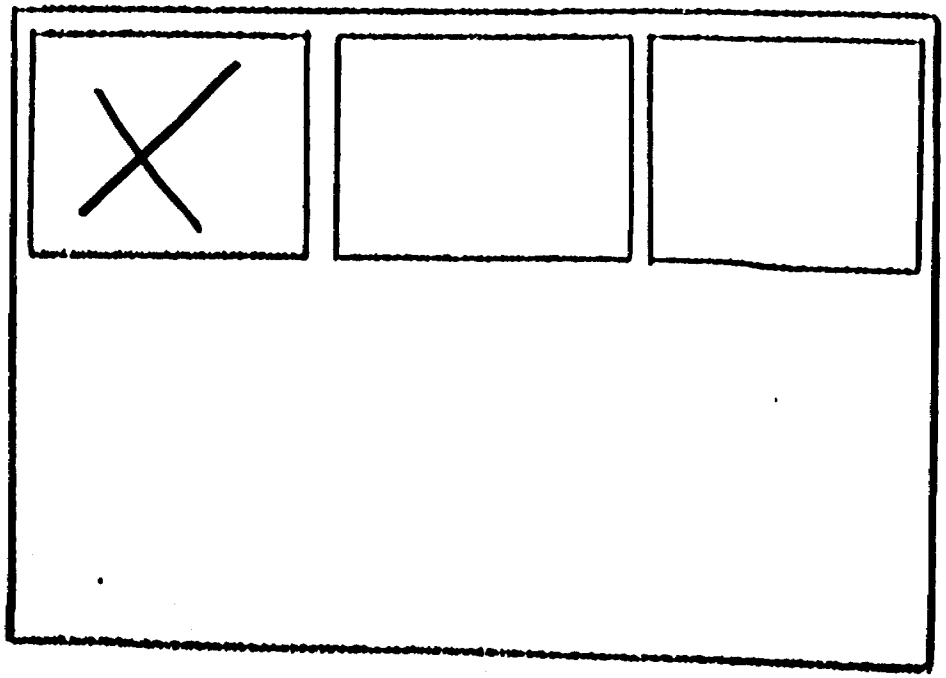
S. Hurst:mc

cc: Lac Minerals Ltd
P.O. Box 580
Manitouwadge, Ontario
P0T 2C0

SEE ACCOMPANYING MAP(S) IDENTIFIED AS

42C/12NE-0032 #1

LOCATED IN THE MAP CHANNEL IN THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE (X)



DUCK LAKE

GOUDA LAKE

PICKEREL BAY

BEAVER DAM TWP.

BROTHERS TWP.

LABERGE TWP.

EDAM POND

SSM 607874

SSM 607873

SSM 607872

SSM 607871

SSM 625731

SSM 607878

SSM 607879

SSM 607880

SSM 607881

SSM 607882

BEAVER DAM DAM

Patchy o/c

Rubble 6d/7(Lamp)

Qv with Mo

Qm & Mg

REFERENCE MAP

- Claim Post -unsurveyed
- Cut Grid Line
- Baseline
- Eastings & Northings -reference grid, utmnt
- Claim Number
- Claim Lines
- Claim Post -surveyed
- Open Water -lakes, swamps, ponds etc.
- Creeks, Streams etc.

SSM 625809

NABIGON WILLIAMS WHITE RIVER

LEGEND

BROTHERS TWP. & PART OF LABERGE TWP.

CLAIM NUMBERS 607878 to 607882
607872 to 607874
625731

LAC MINERALS LIMITED
WHITE RIVER PROPERTY

GEOLOGICAL CONTACTS

DRAWN BY CHARLES LUMBIS DATE OCT 24/1984
GEOLOGY BY DOUG McILVEEN, MIKE PERKINS
ENGINEERING BY
APPROVED BY
DRAWING NO. 42-C-12

N-13
INDEX N½ PART OF N-14
0 40 80 120m
1:2,000

REVISED BY	DATE	APPROVED BY	DATE

42C/12NE-0032 #1

42C/12NE-0032 #1

2.7587

42C12NE0127 42C12NE0032 WHITE LAKE (SOUTH) 200