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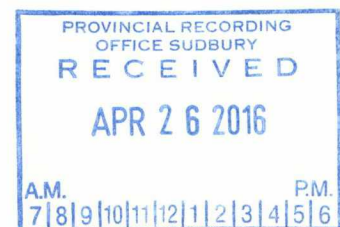
2-56792

## **Stripping, Trenching and Sampling Report on the Dixie Lake Property**

Red Lake Mining Division  
Red Lake, Ontario  
52K/13SE

For:

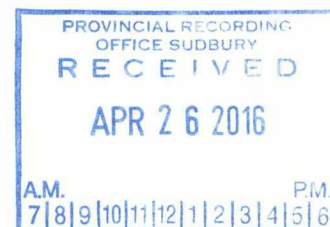
A.P. Pryslak  
L. Herbert

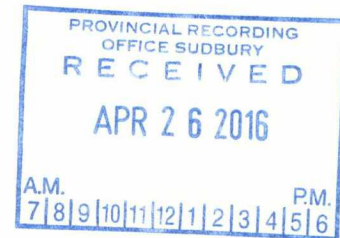


November 2015

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## **REPORT ON STRIPPING AND TRENCHING ON THE DIXIE LAKE PROPERTY**

By Larry Herbert and Tony Pryslak

November, 2015

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### **General Statement**

This is the fourth report on mechanical and manual stripping activities on Herbert's Dixie Lake Property. The property is comprised of 30 continuous claim blocks, centered in the Dixie Lake area, south of the community of Red Lake (Figure 1). These reports, along with a report on diamond drilling have been filed for assessment purposes and are listed at the end of this report under the heading of References.

This report covers activities carried out from April 25, 2014 to September 30, 2015. The activities were carried out in three separate areas; claims 4229755, 4241242 and 1184106. Figure 3 illustrates the general location of these areas, labelled as Strip Area 15A, Strip Area 15B and Strip Area 15C, respectively.

The outcrop exposure in the project area is very poor, generally 1-2% of land surface. The backhoe is used as our prospecting tool by extending small exposures identified during the clear-cutting forest operations or excavating several meters down in the higher elevation areas. If no bedrock is seen, these excavations are filled back-in. These abandoned strip areas are not part of this report. Only those with bedrock exposure forms part of the discussion that follows.

Mechanical stripping for this phase of the Dixie exploration commenced on claim 4229755 on April 25, 2014. This activity was centred around the area labeled as 15C and hosts three separate strip areas. The backhoe was then moved to strip 15B. Washing was carried out in May. Three small pits were blasted in Strip 15C-3, post hydraulic washing.

The remainder of the activities during 2014 were centered around Strip 15B on claims 4241242. The author spent two days in June and another two days in September, 2014 mapping the bedrock resulting from above activities.

Access to the property is via a series of logging roads that connect with Highway #105. The main resource access road turns west of the highway at 15 km south of the town of Red Lake, Ontario and is referred to locally as Dixie Lake Road. It loops around the property for 50 km with numerous secondary roads leading to various parts of the property. The main access roads to the Stripping Areas are seen in Figure 2.



## Regional Geology

The bedrock geology in this general area is of Precambrian age. The geology is poorly understood because of the extensive glacial cover in the form of clay, sand and till material. The bedrock lithology's have been identified by Sandborne-Barrie *et al.*, (OGS, 2004) as belonging to the Confederation assemblage. The rhyolite/porphyry suite of units that occur on the Dixie Property are interpreted as being related to a similar suite of rocks located in the Uchi Belt, approximately 75 km east of Herbert's property. These felsic metavolcanics were host to the mined out VMS deposit, known as the South Bay Mine. Gold is associated with I.F. at the Grandview/Laurentian deposit situated approximately 1.5 km to the north of the property under discussion. A similar I.F. hosted gold deposit occurs in the Uchi Lake Belt and is referred to as the Horseshow Island occurrence.

The area is favourable for both base metals and gold, but with a very low density of bedrock exposure, basic prospecting is not feasible. Herbert's access to heavy equipment has enabled him to explore a considerable section of this poorly exposed Dixie Lake Greenstone Belt. A recently flown AEM-AMag survey enables him to target his excavations in a more efficient manner.

## Activities

### Activities on Claim 4229755 (STRIP AREA 15C)

Work commenced on April 25, 2014 on former Strip 10B-2. The original strip had uncovered a number of quartz veins and moderate carbonate alteration along the east-west shear zone. The bedrock was expanded from 560 square meters to 950, mostly towards the north and east (Fig. 8, 11).

The hoe was then moved along to strips 15C-1 and 15C-2. A total of five days were spent on the mechanical clearing. The backhoe was moved to Strip Area 15B. Hydraulic washing was carried out at the end of May, 2014. A total of five days (10 man-days) were needed to clear the bedrock surfaces. One day was spent on drilling and blasting three small pits on Strip 15C-3 (Fig. 11). Mapping by the author was carried out on June 1-2, 2014. Geology on the three Strip Areas follows.

#### STRIP AREA 15C-1

This is the most southerly of striped areas on this claim. It falls along a west facing slope of a ridge of small exposures of basalt (Fig. 9). The exposed bedrock in the cleaned strips is all basalt flows; pillow structures are readily identified, except over the south end where they are intensely sheared and biotite alteration has obscured the primary features. There are two locations of quartz veining. The north set of veins are tabular, barren, and trending 065°/90°.

The south vein is up to 3.0 m in length and 0.5 m in width. Numerous slip planes in the quartz vein suggest that the vein was originally long and narrow, now shortened by the offsets along the slip planes. No samples were collected for assaying as these veins generally do not carry any values in gold-silver.

#### STRIP AREA 15C-2

Basic basalt flows cut by a medium grained, massive dike of gabbro.

#### STRIP AREA 15C-3 (old 10B-2 strip extended)

The old mapping showed that the south part of the exposure was underlain by gabbro. This has been re-interpreted as moderately sheared basalt flows with pervasive carbonate and biotite alteration. The extension toward the east, uncovered a mafic dike of 0.75-1.5 m in width. It is weathered brown from iron carbonate and has been classified within the lamprophyre category. It cross-cuts foliation and is itself offset by an east-trending dike. Quartz-carbonate veins are typically associated with this brown weathering dike and are also typically broken and disrupted. To date, this dike has been included with the gabbro field. Petrography would be required to classify it properly but it is a class apart from the normal gabbro.

There are numerous quartz veins in this strip area that are glassy to sugary in texture. All veins have been deformed to some extent and assays have shown them to be barren.

Three pits have been blasted into the bedrock. These are labeled as Pit A, B and C, from east to west. They measure about 0.75 by 2.5 m and are about 0.5 m deep. Pit A shows the termination of the lamprophyre dike (faulted) and shows intense brown weathering carbonate alteration. Pit A and B have several pods of white glassy quartz and Pit C has several narrow quartz veins (1-3 cm range). No samples were collected as the strong carbonate is part of the lamprophyre dike intrusion.

It should be noted that the reason to extend the stripping to the north and east (10B-2) was to look for the extension of a silica-IF unit observed in Strip 10B-3. Samples collected from that horizon were misplaced and lost. The silica alteration appears to be similar to that encountered at the Grandview Property to the north. The overburden became too prohibitive to enable the uncovering of this horizon.

#### **Activities on Claim 4241242 (STRIP AREA 15B)**

Stripping activities by backhoe commenced in late April, 2014 and continued intermittently to late September, 2014. A total of 35 days were logged in with the mechanical section and 14 days were logged in as manual labour in hydraulic washing of the stripped areas (Fig. 6, 7).



Two visits were made by the author to conduct the geological mapping. The first visit was June 1-2, 2014 and the second was Sept 18-19, 2014.

#### STRIP AREA 15B-1

Stripping 15B-1 has exposed a contact between the basalt dominant unit to the west and a felsic-intermediate volcanoclastic formation to the southeast. The basalts are amphibolite and contain moderate biotite, particularly along the sheared contact.

#### STRIP AREA 15B-2 to 15B-7

All of the other strip areas (15B-2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7) are of the intermediate-felsic volcanics. This formation is up to 80 m thick, comprised of white to grey, siliceous bedded tuffs. Banding is on a 1-20 cm scale, trending on the average of 060° with dips of 75° NW.

Approximately 5% of the mafic bands are from a swarm of dikes. There are two locals where the dikes appear to be shear folded; in Strip 15B-2 and within the QFP in Strip 15B-5.

The intrusion of a QFP lithology into the felsic volcanics is seen in Strip 15B-5. This intrusive plug is exposed over a width of 10 m and a length of 25 m. The contact with the felsic tuff is discordant at a high angle. Both the QFP and tuffs are strongly foliated.

The porphyry hosts a weakly gossaned horizon just north of the south contact with the tuffs. This gossan has developed from a 0.5-2.0 m band within the QFP containing 5% disseminated black to brown crystals of magnetite-hematite complex. It appears to be associated with a fracture zone, but it may also represent primary mineralization.

A series of flat-lying quartz veins occur in the porphyry and extend southwest into the felsic tuffs. The veins are 10-50 cm thick, up to 5-6 m in length and dip north into the porphyry at 15°.

DDH 11-04 was drilled across this section of volcanics, approximately 400 m to the east. The felsic unit intersected between 72 and 182 m is interpreted to correlate with the section from this strip area.

The volcanics do not display any alteration that is typical of base metal mineralization. There is also a lack of airborne conductors in this area. The quartz veins lack both carbonate and chalcopyrite mineralization to be of interest as gold targets.



## **Activities on Claim 1184106 (STRIP AREA 15A)**

### **STRIP 15A-1**

The strip areas on this claim are located about 0.5 km to the south of Hiewall Lake (Fig. 4). The main lithology in 15A-1 is basalt, with some pillow forms noted. There is a NNE trending shear throughout the middle of the area that has moderate carbonate alteration. The south end of the bedrock exposure is a 4-5 m thick, brown weathered lamprophyre dike. This can be traced west onto Strip 15A-2.

### **STRIP 15A-2**

Strip 15A-2 is comprised mainly of rhyolite flows. They are featureless flows, very fine grained with <5% fine biotite, both finely disseminated and as clots/small lenses. The mafic intrusive noted at the northeast end of the strip is classified as a gabbro. It is foliated and has a number of 1-2 cm wide quartz veins, trending north-south. The lamprophyre along the south edge of the strip is strongly carbonated and complexly folded.

### **STRIP AREA 15A-3 and 15A-4**

Strip Areas 15A-3 and 4 are located about 100 m to the southwest (Fig. 5). The dominant lithology is interpreted as rhyolite. It is massive, grey, and biotitic, with minor tiny feldspar phenocrysts. It has the appearance of diorite, but lacks the crystalline nature, being very fine grained. There is a band of intraformational conglomerate on the most southerly strip. This band is 3-5 m wide, trends 60°E and its east end is terminated along a black fault line or flow edge. The clasts are 5-20 cm cobbles, well rounded and comprised mainly of the rhyolite. There are rare mafic fragments. Conductor #24 passes within 200 m of this exposure and likely represents the end of the cycle of felsic volcanism (tops are uncertain).

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Strip Area 15A on claim 1184106 is located about 0.5 km south of Hiewall Lake. Rhyolite flows are the dominant lithology exposed. There is a contact with basalt flows to the south. The long trending conductor (#24) to the north is likely due to a graphitic sedimentary horizon. There are no other conductors noted that would fall around these felsic volcanics. There are rhyolite units noted in some old diamond drill holes and in outcrop, situated to the north and northeast of Hiewall Lake. These may represent fold repetitions of this rhyolite. A sample of the rhyolite should be checked for its rare earth signature to see if it falls in the F-3 category.

Strip Area 15B on claim 4241242 also uncovered a suite of rhyolite-dacite tuffs and a QFP intrusion. The section was tested by drill hole 11-04, located about 400 m to the east. No hydrothermal alteration is noted with this sequence and there is a lack of airborne conductors to make this situation encouraging enough to follow with further exploration work.

There is a high strain zone that passes through the striping's in 15C, but this is interpreted as a late feature, disrupting any previously developed gold zones. Further work in this area should focus on conductor or magnetic features from the airborne survey that are associated with a strong resistivity signature. These anomalies may be similar to the Grandview gold environment located several kilometers to the north of Herbert's property.

### Fig 2 - Access & Location

The map displays the Dixie Lake Area, a region of land with various property boundaries and roads. Key features include:

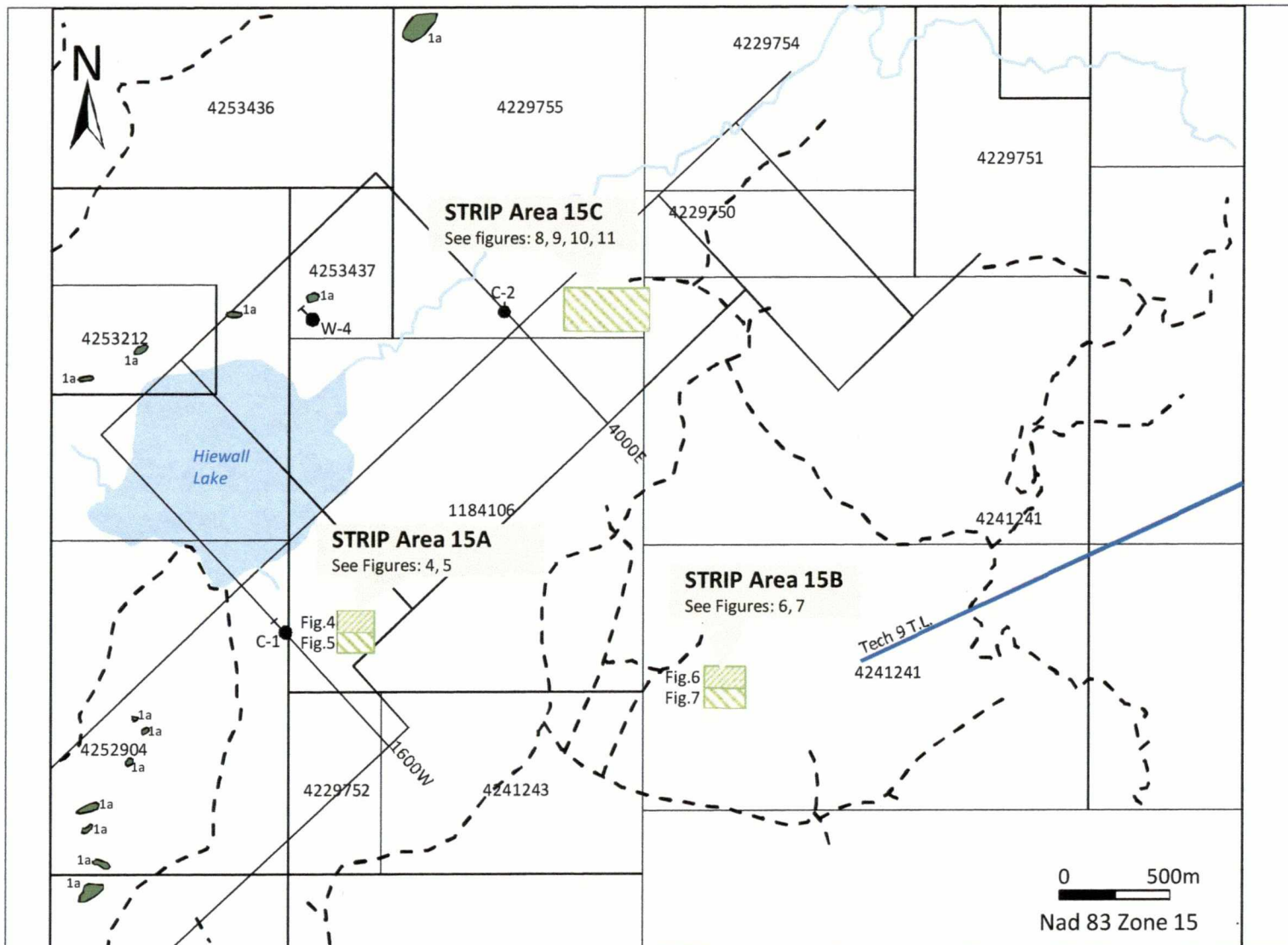
- Property Boundary:** A black line outlines the main property area, which is divided into several sections.
- Roads:** Major roads shown include HWY 105, Dixie Lake Road, KLM 25 Road, and Tote Road. Other roads include WKRL 93/94, W 93/77, W 93/72/83, and W 44/83.
- Lakes and Water Bodies:** Numerous lakes are labeled, including Kenham Lake, Two Island Lake, Cushman River, Dixie Lake, and others.
- Areas of Stripping:** Red squares indicate areas of stripping, located within the property boundary.
- Other Labels:** The map includes labels for "KLM 16", "KLM 32", "KLM 8", "KLM 25", "Agg Permit W-KRL-26/08", "Property Boundary", "Dixie Lake Area", "New Section", "KENHAM LAKE AREA", "SOUTH OF BYSHE AREA", "EDES LAKE AREA", "SLEDGED LAKE AREA", and "CABIN BAY AREA".
- Scale and Orientation:** A north arrow is located in the top left corner. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates a distance of 3000m. The text "Nad 83 Zone 15" is also present.



# L. Herbert: Dixie Lake Property

Fig 3 – Index to Strip Area 15A, 15B, 15C 1:20,000

ORIX



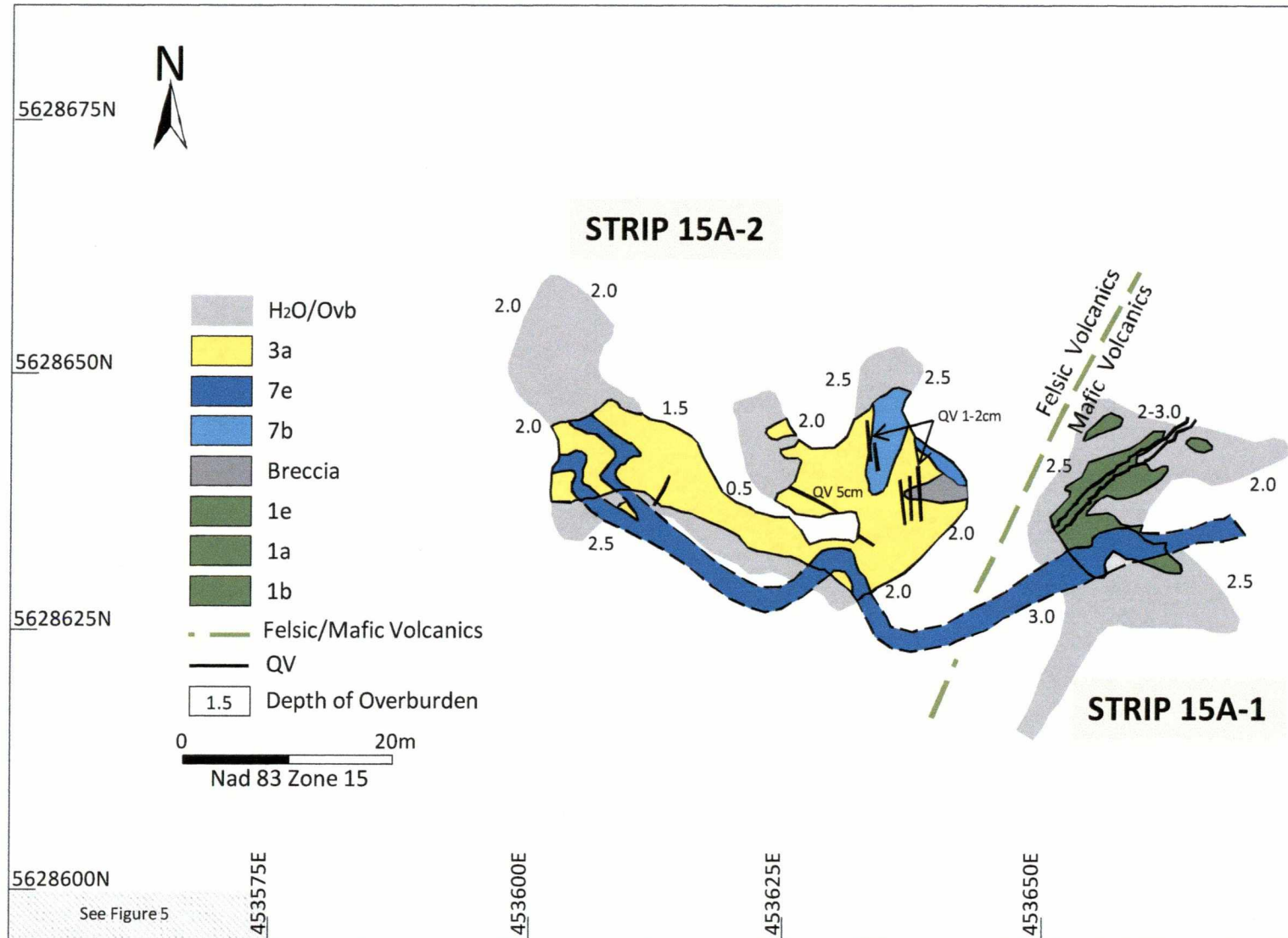




# L. Herbert: Dixie Lake Property

Fig 4 – Strip Area 15A: Geology

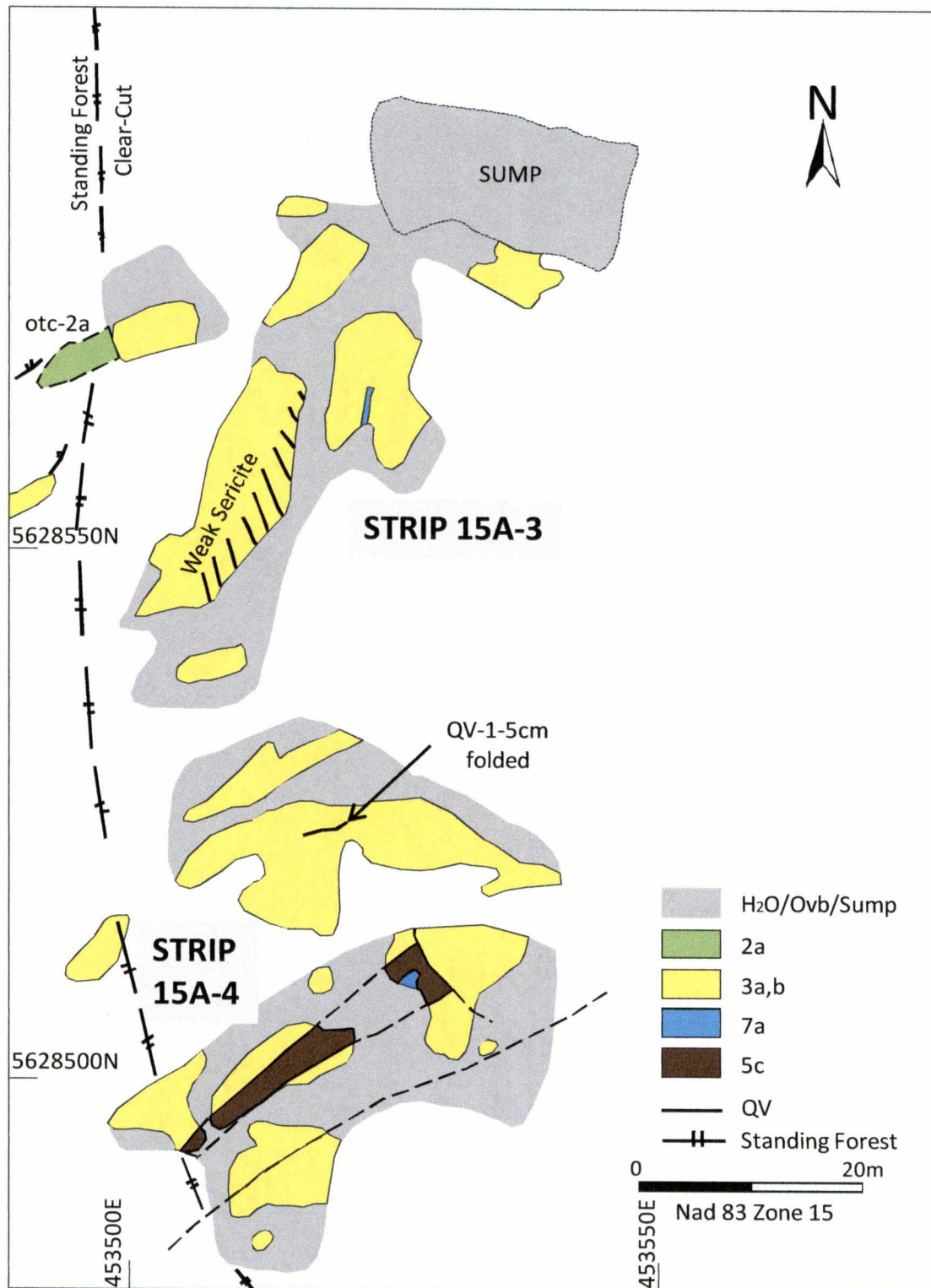
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# L. Herbert: Dixie Lake Property

Fig 5 – Strip Area 15A: Geology

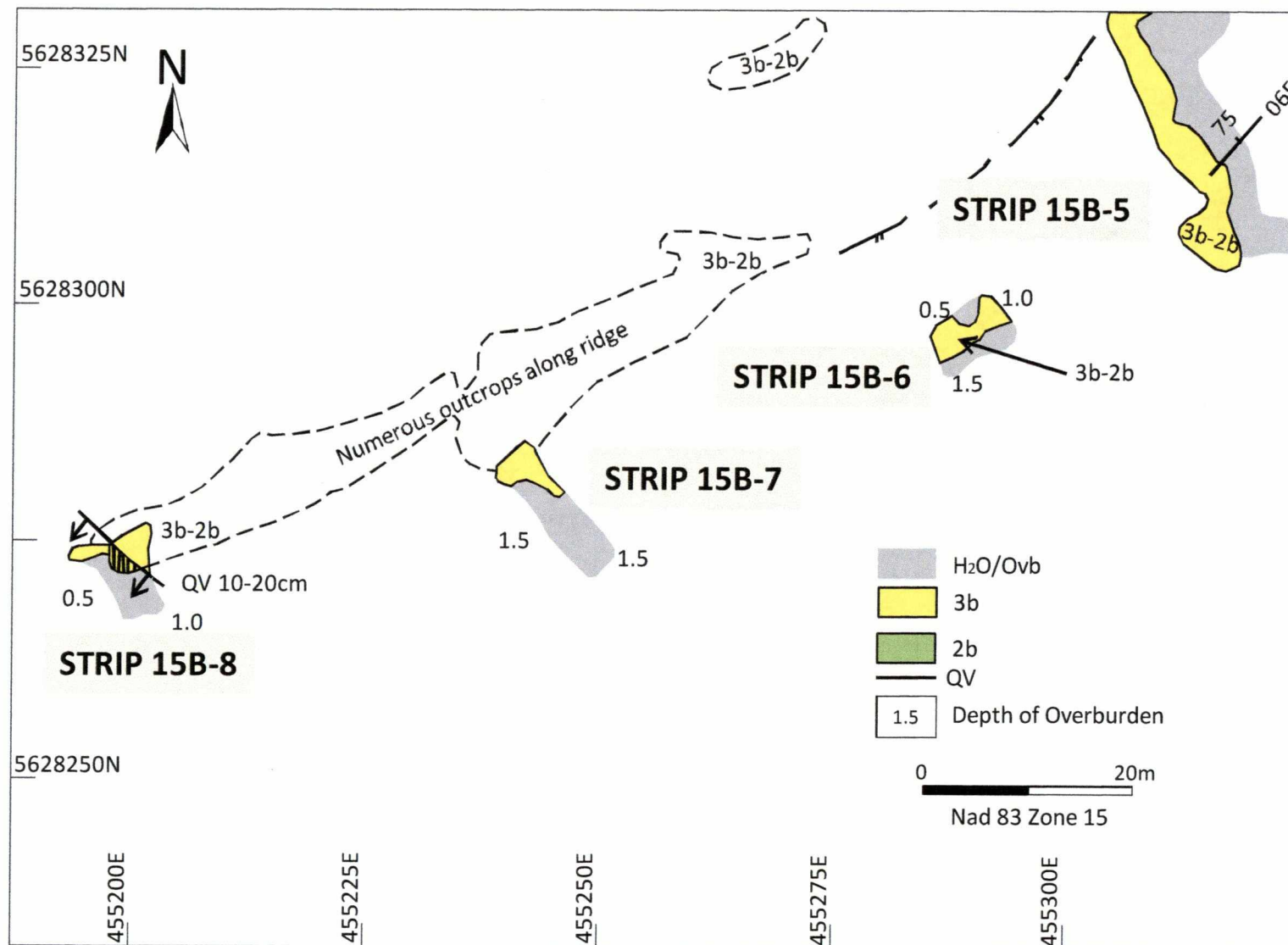
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# L. Herbert: Dixie Lake Property

Fig 7 – Strip Area 15B: Geology

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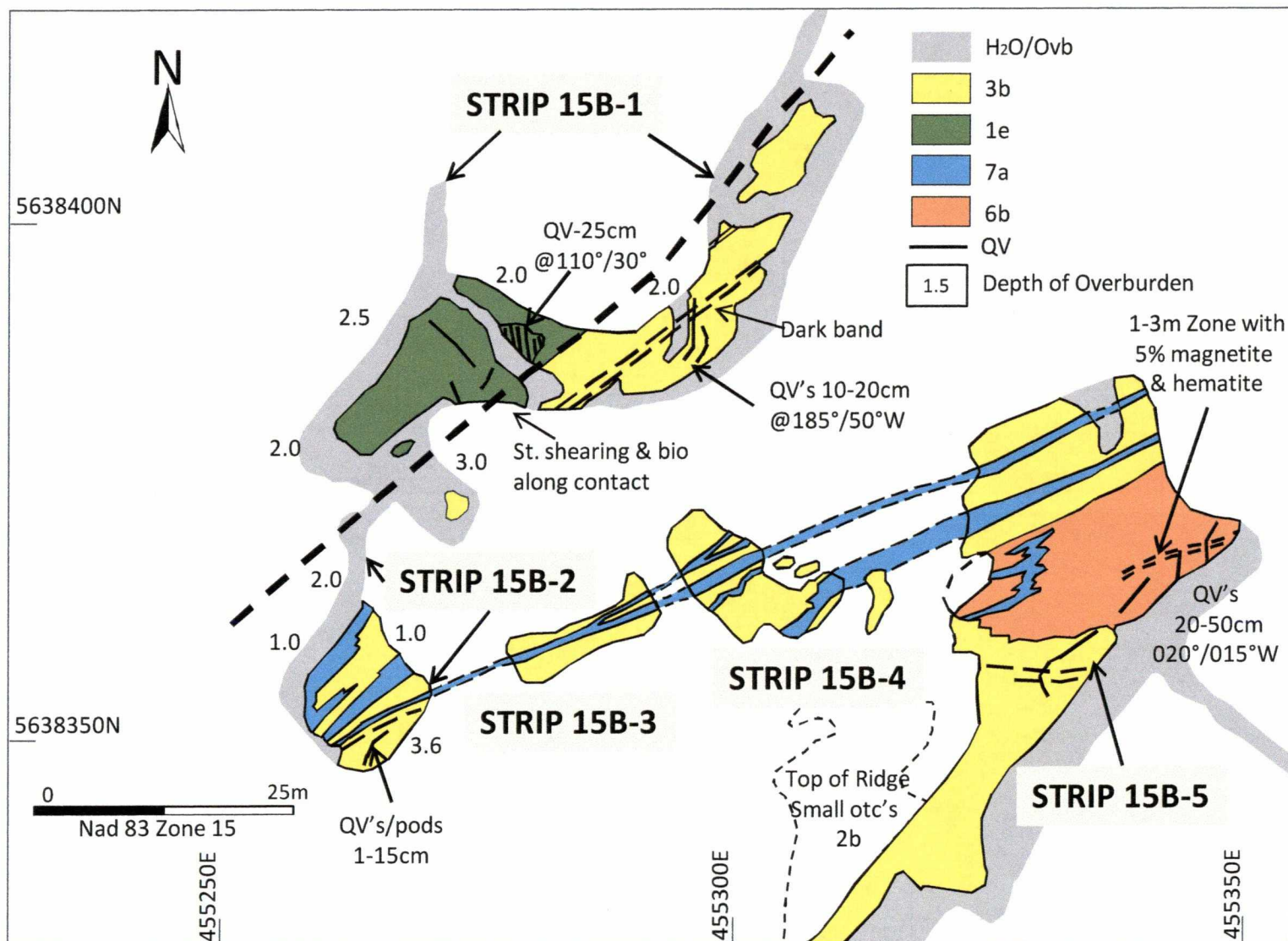




# L. Herbert: Dixie Lake Property

Fig 6 – Strip Area 15B: Geology

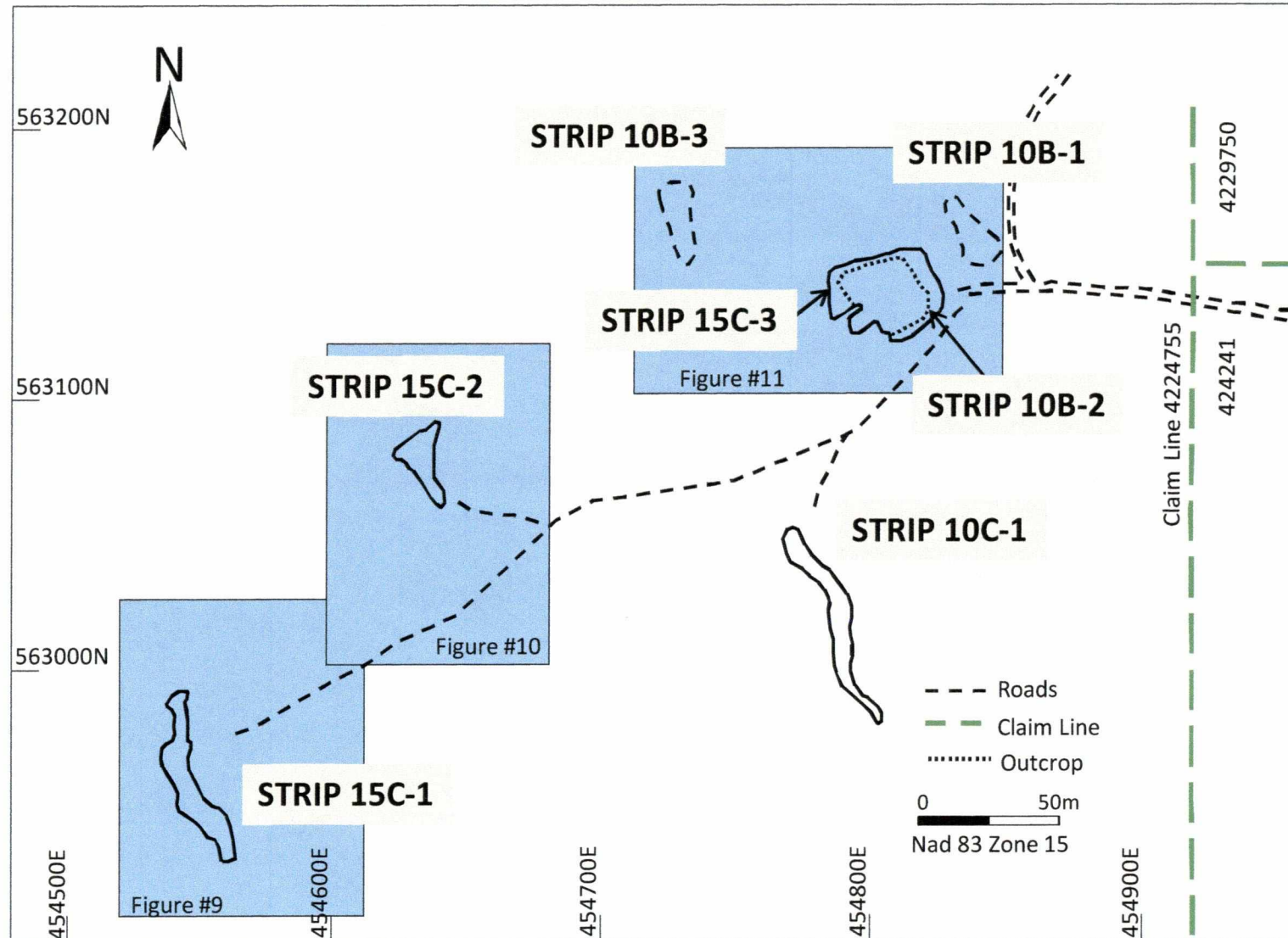
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# L. Herbert: Dixie Lake Property

Fig 8 – Index to Strip Area 15C & Fig #9, 10, 11 Claim 4229755

ORIX



**Fig 9 – Strip Area 15C-1: Geology**

**STRIP 15C-1**

5630000N

5629975N

5629950N

5629925N

454550E

454600E

1.0

1.0

1.0

1.5

Strongly sheared st. cb & bio

QV's 6-10cm barren

small otc's 1a,b

QV-0.5x3.0m white, sugary, barren

St. sh.

Ridge edge

drainage

Legend:

- H<sub>2</sub>O/Ovb
- 1a,1b
- QV
- Ridge Edge
- Fault Line

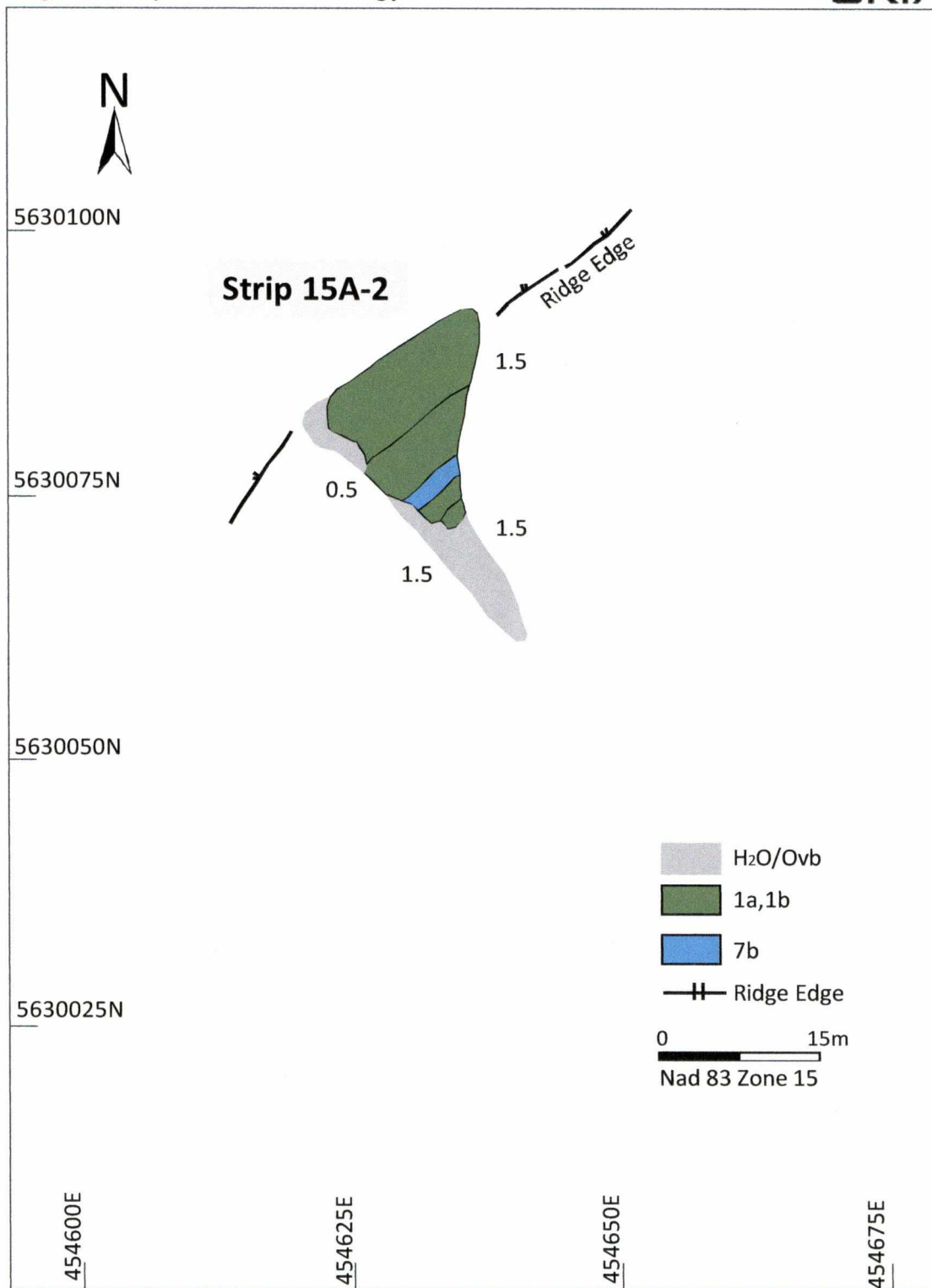
0 20m

Nad 83 Zone 15

# L. Herbert: Dixie Lake Property

Fig 10 – Strip Area 15C-2: Geology

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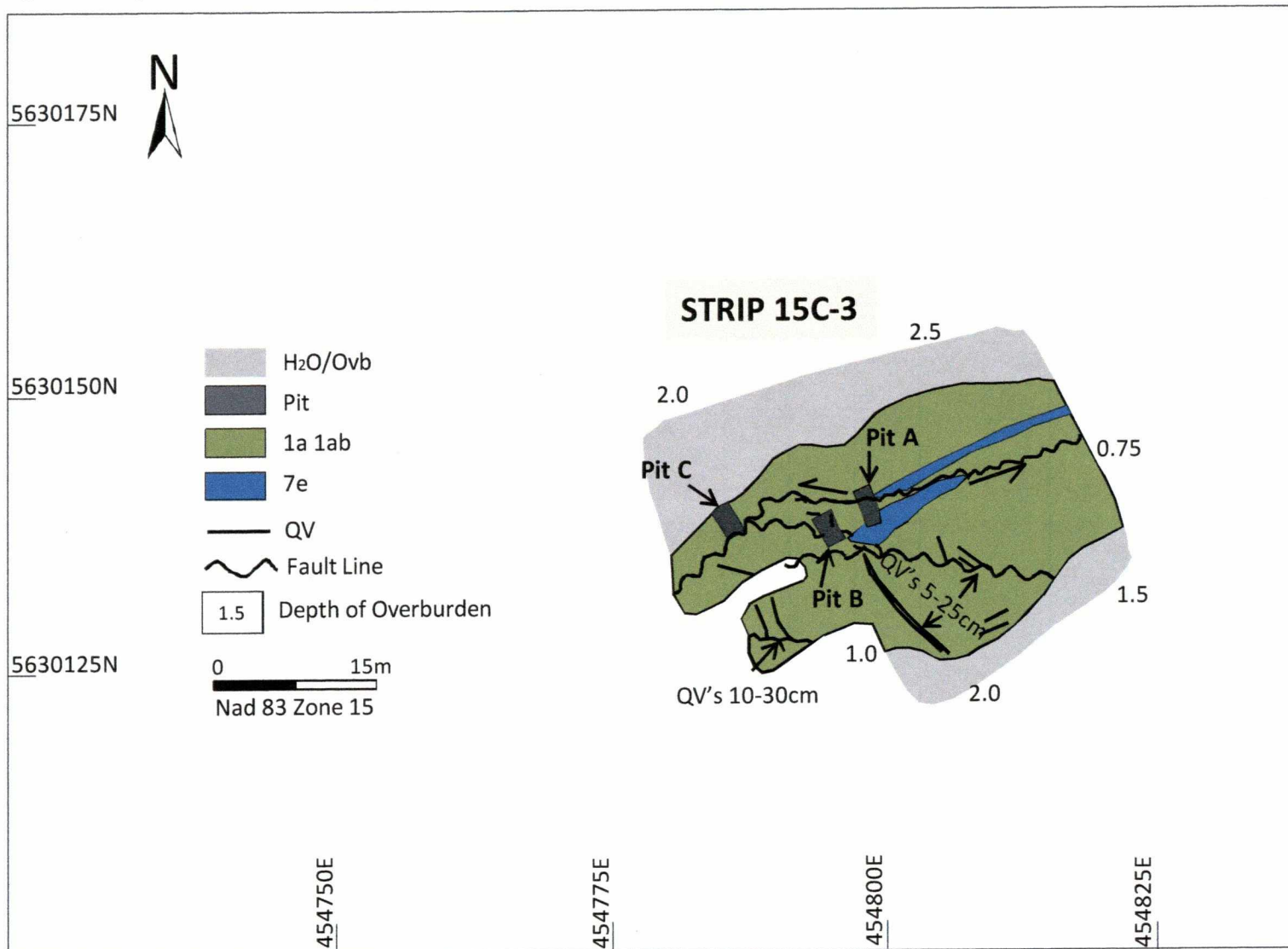




# L. Herbert: Dixie Lake Property

Fig 11 – Strip Area 15C-3: Geology and Blast Pit Location

ORIX



## Exploration Expenditures

To accompany report of November 2015 by Larry Herbert and Tony Pryslak

*Dixie Lake Area: Period of Apr 2014 - Nov 2015*

DESCRIPTION		EXPENDITURES
CLAIMS	4241242	\$62,895.00
	1184106	\$68,540.00
	4229755	\$13,535.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$144,970.00</b>
OTHER	Orix Report	\$1,628.00
	Assays	
	Miscellaneous	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$1628.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$146,598.00</b>

## APPENDIX: SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES AND EXPENDITURES

Equipment owned and used for the stripping program by L. Herbert of Red Lake, Ontario

Equipment	Rate	Comments
Backhoe, Hitachi EX-270	\$155/hour	includes labour, fuel
Float	\$135/hour	for mob-demob of the excavators
Wajax Mark III pump and hose line	\$100/day	
Plugging, steel and explosives	\$100/day	
Pickup travel	\$65/trip	110 km roundtrip
<b>Personnel</b>		
Labour	\$250/day	Larry Herbert, Red Lake Various
Backhoe		Larry Herbert, Red Lake
Mapping and report	\$700/day	A.P. Pryslak, 15 Hunterpoint Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Orix Geoscience Inc.	\$1500.00	Report, digitizing, etc.

**Table 1. Exploration Activity and Expenditure for Claim 4241242, Dixie Project: 2014-2015**

Strip Area 15B	Dimension (m <sup>2</sup> )	Backhoe (days @8 hrs/day)	Cost (\$155/hr)	Manual (man/ days)	Cost (\$250/day)	Truck Trips	Cost (\$65/trip)	Float (hrs)	Cost (\$135/hr)	Comments	Cost
15B 1 + 2	910	15	\$18,600.00	6x2=12	\$3,000.00	21	\$1,365.00	5	\$675.00	mob-in	
15B 3 + 4	150	1	\$1,240.00			1	\$65.00	0	\$0.00		
15B 5	1100	18	\$22,320.00	8x2=16	\$4,000.00	26	\$1,690.00	0	\$0.00		
15B 6, 7 + 8	100	1	\$1,240.00			1	\$65.00	5	\$675.00	de-mob	
15B a11		0	\$0.00			4	\$260.00	0	\$0.00	mapping	\$2,800.00
<b>Totals</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>\$43,400.00</b>	<b>28 m/d</b>	<b>\$7,000.00</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>\$ 3,445.00</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$1,350.00</b>		<b>\$2,800.00</b>

<b>Other Expenditures</b>			
Wajax (days)	Cost (\$100/day)	Report (days)	Cost (\$700/day)
14	\$1,400.00	5	\$3,500.00

<b>Grand Total</b>											<b>\$62,895.00</b>
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**Table 2. Exploration Activity and Expenditure for Claim 1184106, Dixie Project: 2014-2015**

Strip Area 15A	Dimension (m <sup>2</sup> )	Backhoe (days @8 hrs/day)	Cost (\$155/hr)	Manual (man/days)	Cost (\$250/day)	Truck Trips	Cost (\$65/trip)	Float (hrs)	Cost (\$135/hr)	Other	Cost
15A-A	550	7	\$8,680.00	4x2=8	\$2,000.00	11	\$715.00	5	\$675.00	mob-in	
15A-2	365	5	\$6,200.00	3x2=6	\$1,500.00	8	\$520.00	0	\$0.00		
15A-3	825	13	\$16,120.00	8x2=16	\$4,000.00	13	\$845.00	0	\$0.00		
15A-sump	450	1	\$1,240.00	0	\$0.00	1	\$65.00	5	\$675.00	watersourcing	
15A-4	900	15	\$18,600.00	0	\$0.00	15	\$975.00	0	\$0.00		
15A-a11		0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	2	\$130.00	0	\$0.00	mapping	\$1,400.00
<b>Totals</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>\$50,840.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>\$7,500.00</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>\$ 3,250.00</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$1,350.00</b>		<b>\$1,400.00</b>

Other Expenditures			
Wajax (days)	Cost (\$100/day)	Report (days)	Cost (\$700/day)
7	\$700.00	5	\$3,500.00

<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$68,540.00</b>
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**Table 3. Exploration Activity and Expenditures for Claim 4229755, Dixie Project: 2014-2015**

Strip Area 15C	Dimension (m <sup>2</sup> )	Backhoe (days @8 hrs/day)	Cost (\$155/hr)	Manual (man/days)	Cost (\$250/day)	Trenching (man/days)	Cost (\$250/day)	Truck Trips	Cost (\$65/trip)	Float (hrs)	Cost (\$135/hr)	Other	Cost
15C-1	420	2	\$2,480.00	4	\$1,000.00	0	\$0.00	4	\$260.00	5	\$675.00	mob BH	
15C-2	250	1	\$1,240.00	2	\$500.00	0	\$0.00	2	\$130.00	0	\$0.00		
15C-3	560 to 950	2	\$2,480.00	4	\$1,000.00	2	\$500.00	6	\$390.00	0	\$0.00		
15C-a11		0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	2	\$130.00	0	\$0.00	mapping	\$700.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>\$6,200.00</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$2,500.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$500.00</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>\$910.00</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>\$675.00</b>		<b>\$700.00</b>

Other Expenditures					
Wajax (days)	Cost (\$100/day)	Trenching Supplies	Cost (\$150/day)	Report (days)	Cost (\$700/day)
5	\$500.00	1	\$150.00	2	\$1,400.00






<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$13,535.00</b>
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## References




- Herbert, L. and Pryslak, A.P. (2010): Assessment report Dixie Lake Property, NTS 52K/13SE, Red Lake Mining Division; submitted by L. Herbert, *Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines*, AFRI 20000006505, 55 pages.
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- Herbert, L. and Pryslak, A.P. (2012): Assessment report Dixie Lake Property, NTS 52K/13SE, Red Lake Mining Division; submitted by L. Herbert, *Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines*, AR20000007832, 71 pages.
- Herbert, L. and Pryslak, A.P. (2013): Assessment report Dixie Lake Property, NTS 52K/13SE, Red Lake Mining Division; submitted by L. Herbert, *Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines*, 39 pages.

**Table 4: GEOLOGICAL LEGEND**




**1. MAFIC VOLCANICS**

-  a. Massive Flows
-  b. Pillowed flows
-  c. Breccia units, flow or pyroclastic
-  d. Medium to coarse grained flows or gabbro
-  e. Strongly tectonized mafic units



**2. INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS**

-  a. Massive flows \ b. Tuffs, layered
-  c. Lapilli tuff
-  d. Breccia/conglomerate




**3. FELSIC VOLCANICS**

-  a. Massive Flows
-  b. Tuffs, layered
-  c. Spherulitic flows, tuffs




**4. CHEMICAL METASEDIMENTS**

-  a. Chert-magnetite/hematite (oxide facies)
-  b. Chert-sulphide (sulphide facies)






**5. CLASTIC METASEDIMENTS**

-  a. Argillite
-  b. Wacke-sandstone
-  c. Conglomerate, heterolithic



**6. SUBVOLCANIC INTRUSIVES**


-  a. Quartz porphyry
-  b. Quartz-feldspar porphyry
-  c. Feldspar porphyry

**7. MAFIC INTRUSIVE**

-  a. Gabbro, fine grained
-  b. Gabbro, coarse grained
-  c. Pyroxenite
-  d. Diorite
-  e. Lamprophyre dikes

**8. FELSIC INTRUSIVES**

-  a. Fine-grained dikes
-  b. Granodiorite

 Breccia - tectonic

\* all units are metamorphosed to Upper Greenschist-Amphibolite Grade

**Table 5: SYMBOL LEGEND**

