

PROSPECTING REPORT

on

**PROSPECTING - GEOLOGICAL MAPPING
WITHIN THE MADONNA DIAMOND DYKE AREA**

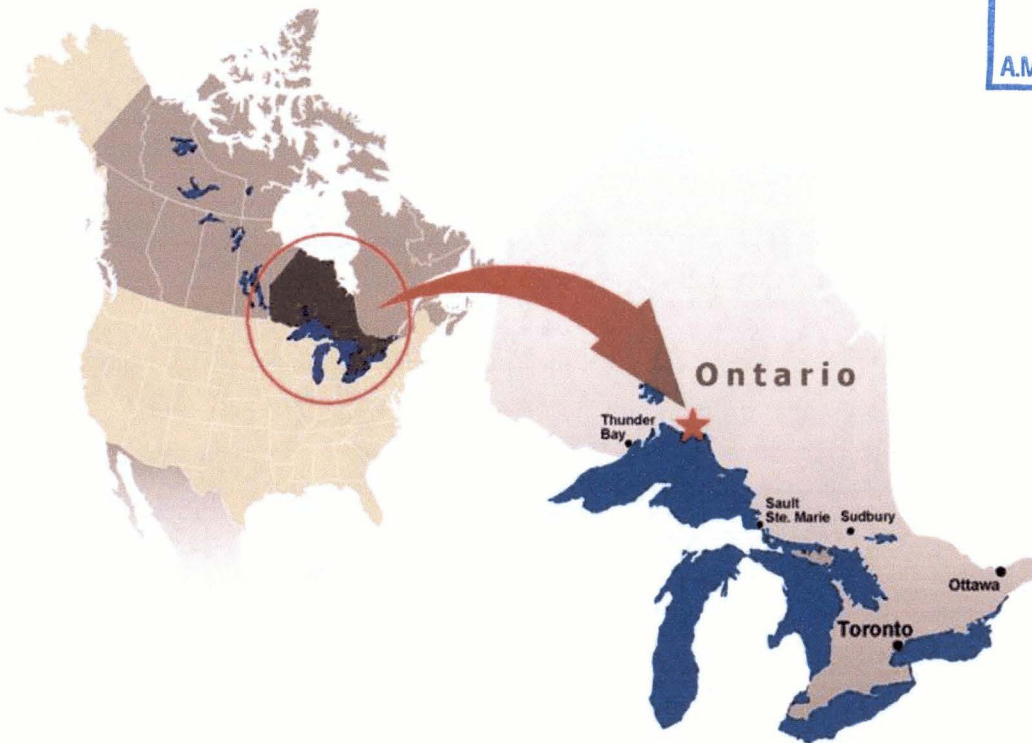
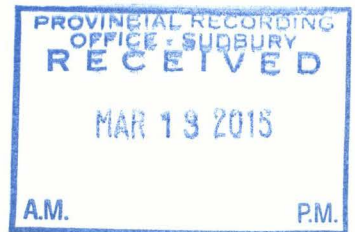
KILLALA LAKE SOUTH PROPERTY

THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO

NTS 42D 15 SW

2.55821



**Marathon, Ontario
February 22, 2015**

**Rudolf Wahl, Prospector
Marathon, Ontario**

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Appendix I **Madonna dyke location / UTM NAD 83**
 - Rock sample Description

Appendix II **Madonna dyke petrographic report from Dr. Roger Mitchell**

Map 1 - Geology - Travers - Sample location, scale 1:5000

Map 2 - Claim map

1.0 Introduction

Between August 11, 2014 and February 22, 2015 general prospecting, geological mapping was conducted on the Killala Lake South property by Rudolf Wahl and Gail Wahl. We prospected mainly to follow up on the Madonna diamond dyke that is located on claim 4263469 in the northwestern section of the claim block. In 2007 – 2008 I Rudolf Wahl discovered the Madonna diamond dyke and took a 1 ton bulk sample from the dyke that returned over 60 macro diamonds including 8 commercial diamonds. The diamonds are white, green, yellow, gray and brown. In the month of August 2014 we tried to follow the dyke to the southwest 190 degree and run traverse lines in the direction by keeping the dyke direction in the center of our traverse line, the traverse lines are 50 meters to the east and 50 meters to the west from the center of the diamond dyke direction. We were trying to find some more outcrop of the diamond dyke in that direction. We didn't find any more outcrop of the dyke since the area southwest of the dyke is overlaying with glacial till and a large swamp. We did follow the diamond dyke 50 meters 9 degrees to the northeast from the discovery site. We would like to have some more rock sample from the diamond dyke checked for more diamond (Fusion) but do to economical reasons we don't have the finances for that.

On August 28, 2014 we had a property visit with Professor Roger H. Mitchell & Dr. Shannon Zurevinski, P. Geo Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geology Lakehead University including Professor Roger H. Mitchell's Wife Valerie and Student Mercedes.

Dr. Shannon Zurevinski broke a rock sample from the Madonna dyke where Dr. Shannon Zurevinski discovered a "yellow diamond" in the host rock. She has the sample with the yellow diamond in her office at the Lakehead University in Thunder Bay. (Picture of the diamond on page 11). Dr. Shannon Zurevinski arranged that her student Alex will be working on the Madonna dyke in spring 2015 for the Geology department Lakehead University Thunder Bay.

On August 31, 2014 we had another property visit with Kevin Kivi (KIVI Geoscience Inc. Thunder Bay) at the Madonna Diamond dyke and he will be passing the information from his property visit onto a few companies that he is working for.

While writing this assessment work report we are dealing with a company that is interested in our diamond projects within the Killala Lake area and they are viewing the data at the moment.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Killala Lake South property is situated in an area of rolling hills of relatively low relief. The maximum topographic relief is 120 metres. The property is forested with spruce and cedar. Parts of the claims have been logged. The property is centered approximately 70 kilometers from the town of Marathon. A network of logging roads provides access to most of the claim.

2.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Killala Lake South Property consists of 3 mining claim blocks (38 units, 608 hectare) recorded in good standing in Thunder Bay Mining Division within Syine Killala Lake Township (G-0596) –Foxtrap Lake Area (G-0592)

Claims/units

4263531 (16), 4263468 (6), 4263469 (16)

Total 38 units

Assessment Work Breakdown

<u>Type of Work</u>	<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>Dates Worked</u>	<u>Days = 8 to 10 hours</u>	<u>Signature</u>
Prospecting , Geological mapping, Hand Stripping, along Travers line on claim # 4263469	Rudolf Wahl Box 1022 Marathon, Ontario POT 2E0 CLN # 206079	August 11, 2014 To August 15, 2014	5	R.W
Prospecting , Geological mapping, Hand Stripping, along Travers line on claim # 4263469	Gail Wahl Box 1022 Marathon, Ontario POT 2E0 CLN #303075	August 11, 2014 To August 15, 2014	5	G.W
Prospecting , Geological mapping, Hand Stripping, along Travers line on claim # 4263469	Rudolf Wahl Box 1022 Marathon, Ontario POT 2E0 CLN # 206079	August 18, 2014 To August 22, 2014	5	R.W
Prospecting , Geological mapping, Hand Stripping, along Travers line on claim # 4263469	Gail Wahl Box 1022 Marathon, Ontario POT 2E0 CLN #303075	August 18, 2014 To August 22, 2014	5	G.W
Prospecting , Geological mapping, Hand Stripping, along Travers line on claim # 4263469	Rudolf Wahl Box 1022 Marathon, Ontario POT 2E0 CLN # 206079	August 24, 2014 To August 26, 2014	3	R.W
Prospecting , Geological mapping, Hand Stripping, along Travers line on claim # 4263469	Gail Wahl Box 1022 Marathon, Ontario POT 2E0 CLN #303075	August 24, 2014 To August 26, 2014	3	G.W
Property visit with group from Professor Roger Mitchell on claim # 4263469	Rudolf Wahl Box 1022 Marathon, Ontario POT 2E0 CLN # 206079	August 28, 2014	1	R.W
Property visit with consultant Kevin Kivi on claim # 4263469	Rudolf Wahl Box 1022 Marathon, Ontario POT 2E0 CLN # 206079	August 31, 2014	1	G.W

Total

28 days

Assessment Work Breakdown

A total of 28 days in between August 11, 2014 and August 31, 2014 where used for prospecting, hand stripping, geological mapping on the Killala South Property.

Dated Sept 152014, Marathon, Ont.

Signed Rudolf Wahl
.....
(Rudolf Wahl)

Dated Sept 152014, Marathon, Ont.

Signed Gail Wahl
.....
(Gail Wahl)

Assessment Work Breakdown days:

August 11, 2014 to August 15, 2014 prospecting on claim #4263469

We used our 4wheelers into the property on an old logging road by the name of Jackpine Road at kilometer 25 and another 5 km on Vein lake road to easier access the property about 2 kilometer to the west of the Vein Lake road. We prospected and hand stripped and geological mapped along traverse line to locate more outcrop of the Madonna dyke. Most of the area is covered by sand and glacial till with some section of granite – gneiss. Prospecting is time consuming since we done a lot of hand digging the overburden to locate bed rock within the area were we think we would find some Madonna dyke material.

August 18, 2014 to August 22, 2014 prospecting on claim #4263469

We prospected and hand stripped and geological mapped along traverse line to locate more outcrop of the Madonna dyke. Most of the area is covered by sand and glacial till and a large swamp to the west – southwest of the Madonna dyke. Prospecting is time consuming since we done a lot of hand digging the overburden to locate bed rock within the area were we think we would find some Madonna dyke material or the extension of the dyke.

August 24, 2014 to August 26, 2014 prospecting on claim #4263469

We prospected and hand stripped and geological mapped along the Madonna diamond dyke, we outlined the dyke area by cleaning up some of the overburden for the property visits. The Madonna dyke area is now easy to follow to the north for about 50 meters from the discovery site.

August 28, 2014 prospecting & property visit on claim #4263469 Madonna Diamond Dyke

Due to road wash outs on the Deadhorse and Vein Lake road we had to take the Helicopter for the property visit. That added another unexpected cost to our prospecting budget for the property.

Property visit with Professor Roger H. Mitchell and Dr. Shannon Zurevinski, P. Geo. Assistant Professor Dept. of Geology Lakehead University including Professor Roger H. Mitchell's Wife Valerie and Student Mercedes.

Dr. Shannon Zurevinski broke a rock sample from the Madonna dyke where Dr. Shannon Zurevinski discovered a "yellow diamond" in the host rock. She has the sample with the yellow diamond in her office at the Lakehead University in Thunder Bay.

August 31, 2014 prospecting & property visit on claim #4263469 Madonna Diamond Dyke

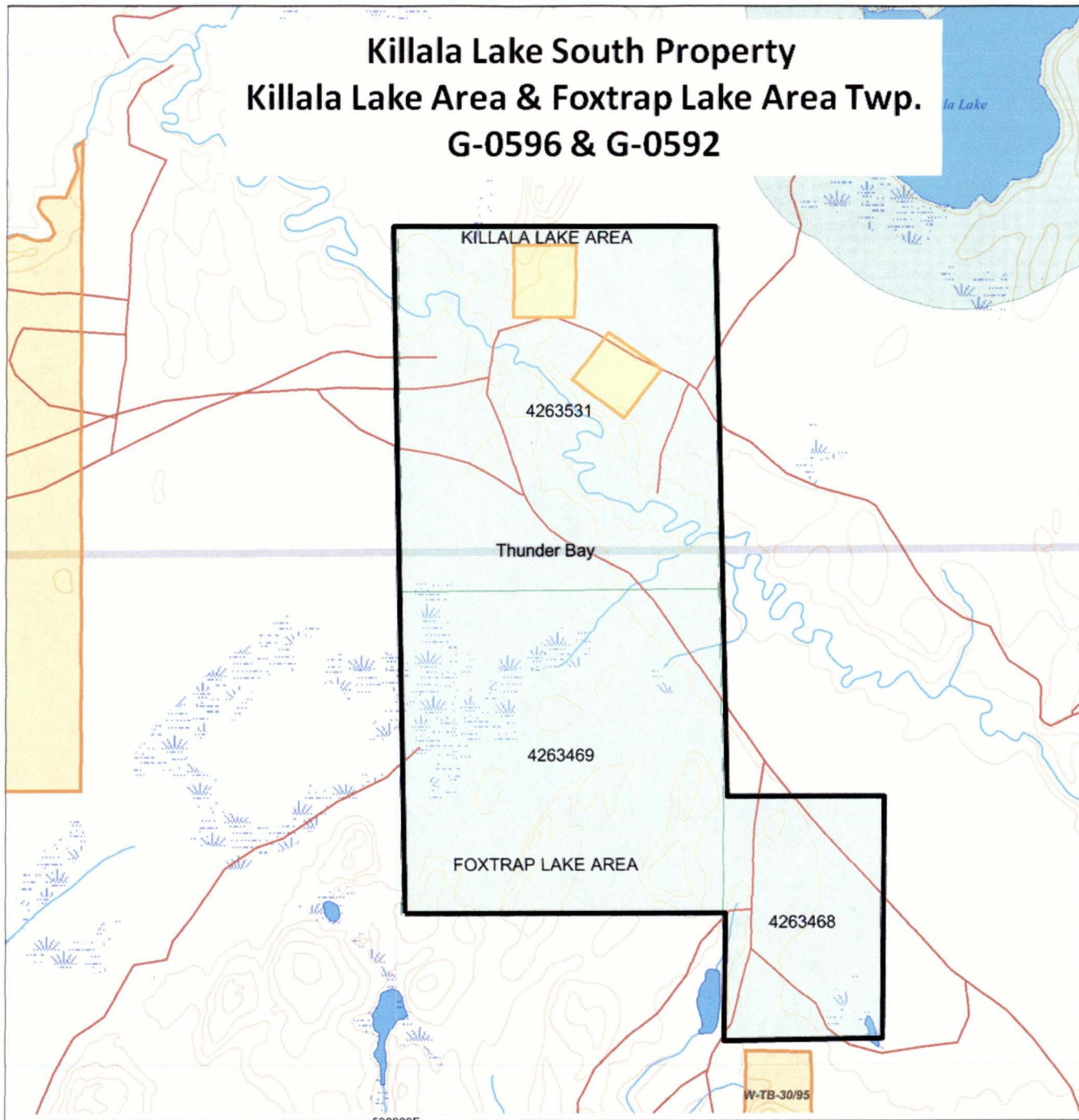
Due to road wash outs on the Deadhorse and Vein Lake road we had to take the Helicopter for the property visit. That added another unexpected cost to our prospecting budget for the property.

Property visit with Kevin Kivi (KIVI Geoscience Inc. Thunder Bay) at the Madonna diamond dyke, Kevin Kivi was very impressed with the discovery and he will pass the information from his property visit onto a few companies that he is working with.

Killala Lake South Property Key Location Map



**Killala Lake South Property
Killala Lake Area & Foxtrap Lake Area Twp.
G-0596 & G-0592**



3.0 General Property Geology

The Killala Lake North claim block lies at the junction of the Wawa and Quetico subprovinces of the Superior Structural Province of the Canadian Shield. The rocks comprise east-west trending interbedded Archean meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks intruded by granitic and mafic intrusive rocks. Younger Proterozoic intrusions include the Marathon diabase dyke swarm and alkalic intrusions, of the Coldwell and Killala Lake alkalic-carbonatite complexes and lamprophyre dykes. The large number of dykes mapped in the area is clearly evident in the airborne magnetic survey as long linear anomalies with a variety of strikes. Including are some distinct magnetic lows that appear to reflect a north-northeast set of lamprophyre dykes.

The Trans-Superior Tectonic Zone (TSTZ) extends north-northeast through the area and appears to be the locus of the considerable intrusive activity present. The TSTZ is similar to other tectonic features in the Canadian Shield, such as the Kapuskasing Structural Zone and the Lake Timiskaming Structural, along which diamond deposits have been found. Indeed, diamondiferous kimberlites have been found in Michigan on the southern extension of the TSTZ. These major structures provide deep-seated zones of weakness that tap into the mantle and provide conduits along which kimberlites ascend. The bedrock is all of Precambrian age, but thick unconsolidated varved clays and silty sands of Pleistocene and Recent age are found along the major drainage valleys. The Precambrian rock consist of acid and basic metavolcanics and minor metasedimentary units, intruded by serpentinite, granite, diabase, gabbro and alkalic gabbro, and syenite. The age sequence of the intrusive rocks has not been absolutely established. There is some doubt as to whether the diabase is older of younger than the alkalic intrusions and also doubt as to the position of the serpentinite in the sequence.

Rubidium-stronium age determinations on granite in the general area and on the alkalic syenite gave ages of 2,300 million years and 1,255 million years respectively. Copper-nickel and asbestos mineralization are associated with the serpentinite and copper and iron mineralization with the alkalic gabbro.

Nepheline natrolite syenites of the Coldwell and Killala lake alkaline complex exhibit rare wispy mafic-rich modal layering, extensive xenolith-rich zones and a wide variety of textural types, the latter resulting from the imposition of high temperature shearing and recrystallization on consolidated syenite. The textures developed range from allotriomorphic granular to porphyroclastic to mosaic granuloblastic. The nepheline syenites are pyroxene-poor. Pyroxenes occur most commonly as corroded diopside to diopsidic hedenbergite cores surrounded by amphibole and less commonly as acmitic hedenbergite overgrowths upon cores of iron-rich amphiboles. Amphiboles are the dominant mafic phase and range from magnesian hastingsitic hornblende to hastingsite to hastingsitic hornblende to ferroedentic hornblende. Nephelines contain excess silica and have not equilibrated to compositions characteristic of low temperatures. Feldspars lack microcline twinning and perthites and have undergone extensive ion exchange at high sub-solidus temperatures with sodium-rich fluids. Formation of late stage primary and replacement natrolite, muscovite and thomsonite is characteristic. The nepheline syenites are considered to be a part of a cycle of continental rift magmatism and to have been emplaced by cauldron subsidence as a hot hydrous magma. The rocks did not undergo long term subsolidus re-equilibration as the high temperature mineral assemblage has been preserved by uplift during post-intrusive regional block faulting. The nepheline syenites were probably derived by extensive fractional crystallization of alkali basaltic magmas.

3.1 Glacial Geology

In glaciated terrain where much of the overburden is exotic it is important to understand the glacial history to establish the provenance of kimberlite indicator mineral anomalies. From glacial striae there are 2 ice flow directions at 220° and 170° – 190° with the 220° direction being the oldest (OGS, 2000a). The 220° direction is present throughout the area while the 170° – 190° direction is only present in the south. A sub-glacial ‘lodgement’ till with material derived from local bedrock is present almost everywhere, affords the best sample medium. Many of the glacial deposits related to glacial retreat contain carbonate in the matrix derived from the closest Palaeozoic rocks a long way away in the James Bay Lowlands. Both glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits are present that can re-arrange and mask indicator mineral trains. Post glacial landforms such as sand dunes and shoreline features, which can also affect the disposition of the till, are also present. In OGS (2000a), no glacial transport distance is offered for the area, so an estimate of the proximity of the kimberlite source rocks cannot be made.

Note from the OGS open file report # 6013 - 2000 page 45, where the new Diamond discover is located.

Caution is warranted, the upper part of the Little Pic River area may be a good place to explore for kimberlite for several reasons. These include: 1) there are not one, but 3 sites that have a strong KIM signature while other sites around them do not; 2) each site consists of more than one KIM type; 3) the river does cut to bedrock; 4) all 3 sites are located at a major intersection between structures associated with the TSTZ and the Killala Lake Deformation Zone; and 5) there are a number of magnetic anomalies (bull's-eye) immediately up-ice from the sites as illustrated on magnetic maps.

4.0 Prospecting / Geological Mapping

Most of the Killala Lake South property was geologically mapped and prospected with emphasis to follow the Madonna diamond dyke along strike to the southwest in order to locate more outcrop of the dyke within the property.

5.0 Work conducted on the Killala Lake South property.

The Killala Lake South Property consists of 3 mining claim blocks (38 units, 608 hectare) recorded in good standing in Thunder Bay Mining Division within Syine Killala Lake Township (G-0596) –Foxtrap Lake Area (G-0592)

Work conducted on claim:

	Claims/units
	4263469 (16)
Total	16 units

5.1 Work completed

- a. Geological mapping on traverse lines.
- b. Topographic features (trail, lakes, creeks) were also used to control mapping and prospecting.
- C. Madonna diamond dyke petrographic rock sample report Dr. Roger Mitchell

6.0 Results and Conclusion

Most of the Killlala Lake South property was geologically mapped and prospected with emphasis on prospecting in order follow the Madonna Diamond dyke and to locate significant mineralization and Kimberlite.

Due to road wash outs on the Deadhorse and Vein Lake road we had to take the Helicopter for the two property visits.

Dr. Shannon Zurevinski broke a rock sample from the Madonna dyke where Dr. Shannon Zurevinski discovered a “yellow diamond” in the host rock. She has the sample with the yellow diamond in her office at the Lakehead University in Thunder Bay. (See page 11). Dr. Shannon Zurevinski arranged that her student Alex will be working on the Madonna dyke in spring 2015 for the Geology department Lakehead University Thunder Bay.

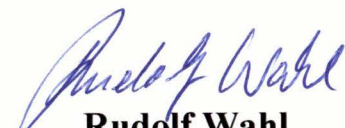
6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of the favorable stratigraphy on the property in regards to the Madonna diamond dyke on claim 4263469 that returned over 60 macro diamonds including 8 commercial diamonds. The Madonna dyke to be stripped along strike and followed up by diamond drilling. We think that the diamond potential is high within the Killlala Lake area. Exploration Work Permits are in place for the property.

Killlala Lake property work permit
Number/Numero : PR-13-10474
approved with “NO” restrictions until February 09, 2017

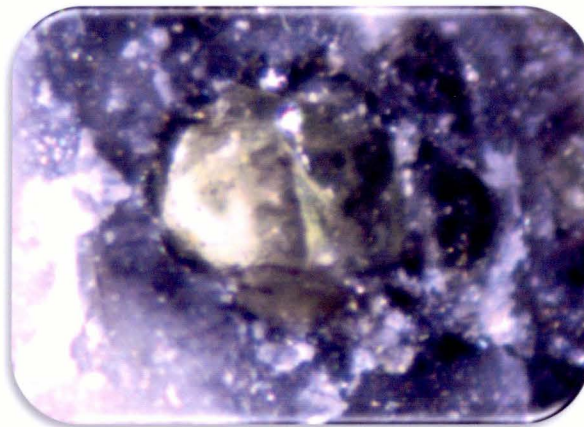
**Marathon, Ontario
February 22, 2015**

Respectfully submitted


**Rudolf Wahl
Prospector**

Killala Lake South Property

Property Visit at the Diamond Discovery site August 28, 2014 Professor Roger H. Mitchell & Dr. Shannon Zurevinski, P. Geo Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geology Lakehead University including Professor Roger H. Mitchell's Wife Valerie and Student Mercedes.

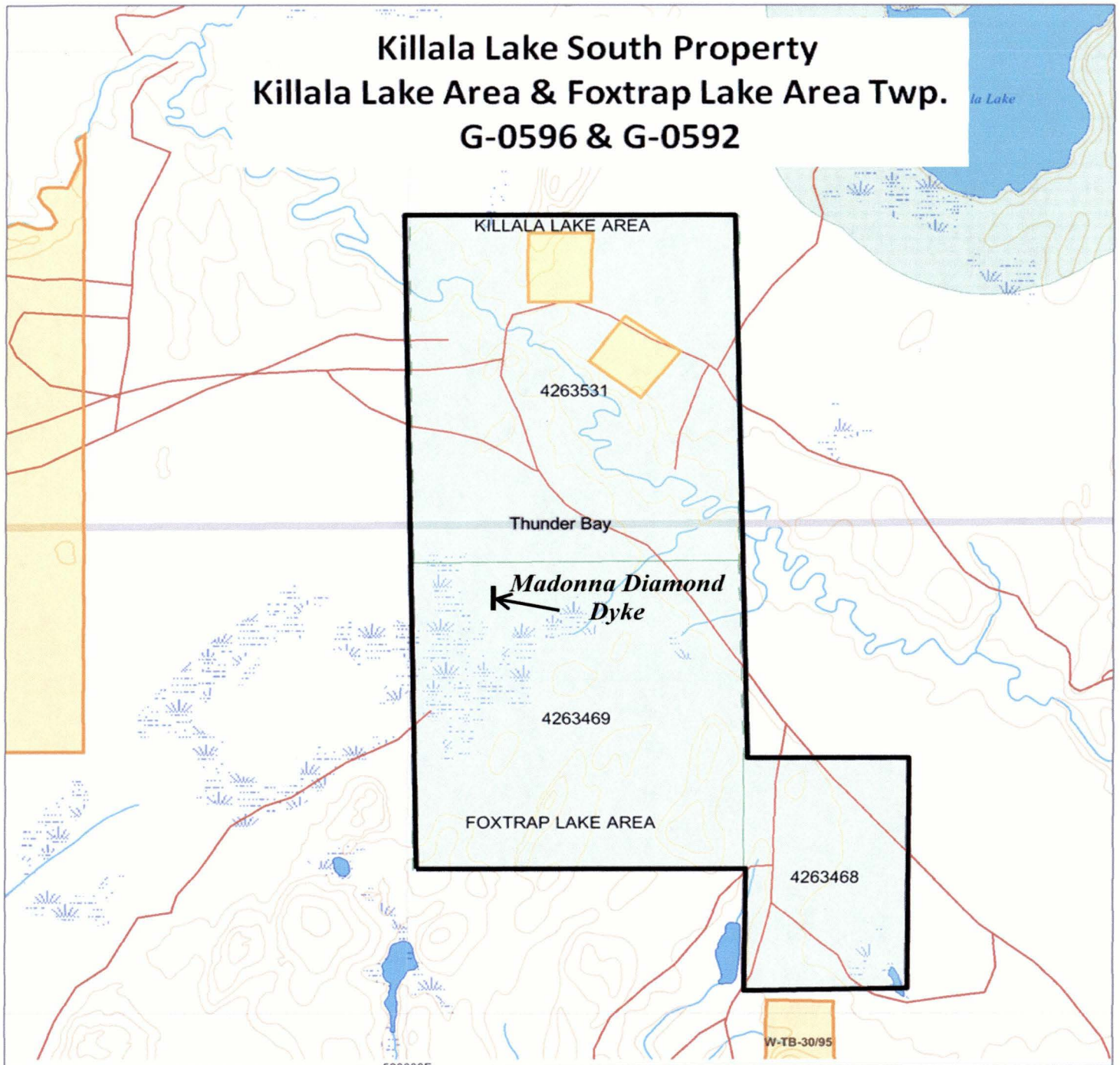


When Dr. Shannon Zurevinski, P. Geo. broke a rock sample from the Madonna Diamond dyke where she discovered a “yellow diamond” (above) in the host rock. Dr. Shannon Zurevinski has the sample with the yellow diamond in her office at the Dept. of Geology Lakehead University Thunder Bay.

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MAR 13 2015
A.M. P.M.

Appendix I

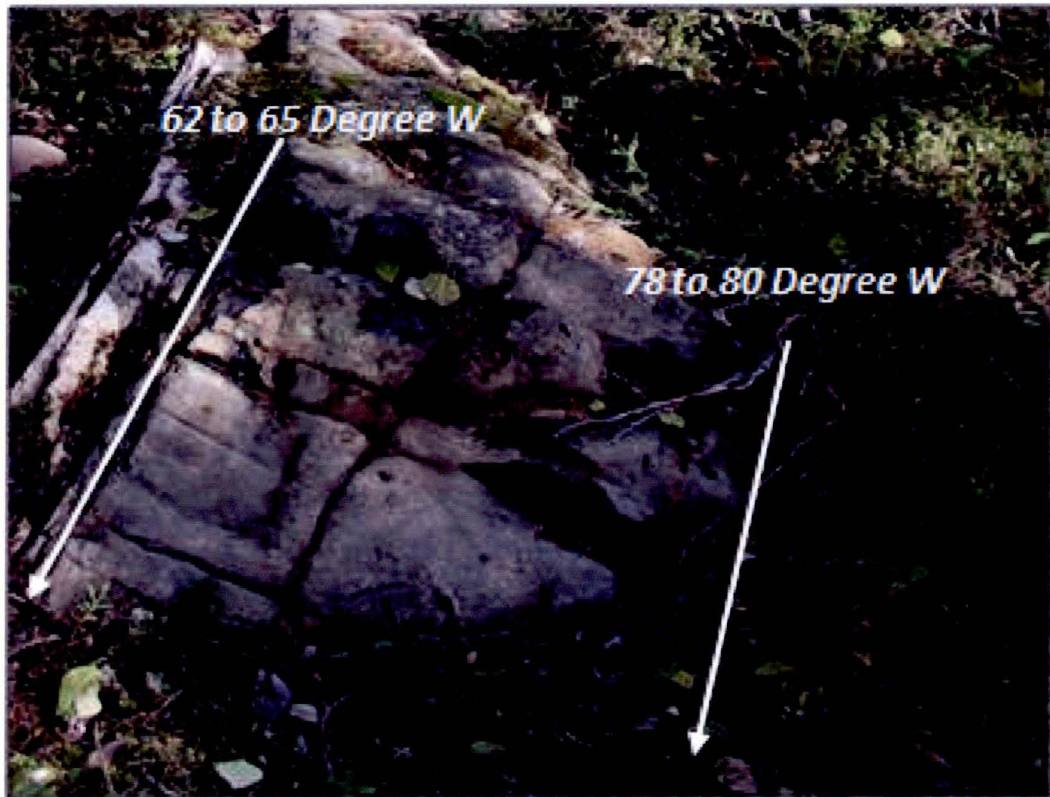
**Killala Lake South Property
Killala Lake Area & Foxtrap Lake Area Twp.
G-0596 & G-0592**

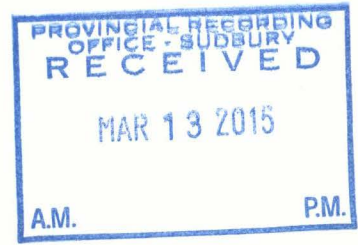


Killala Lake South property Madonna Dyke UTM NAD 83

Sample Location	Easting	Northing
Madonna Dyke	530366E	5427231N

Sample Location #	Sample #	Rock Sample Description
1	RW-1	medium-to-fine grained phenocrystal hypabyssal rock





2 . 5 5 8 2 1

Appendix II

PETROGRAPHIC REPORT

RUDY WAHL SAMPLE RW1

PETROGRAPHY

Sample RW1 is a medium-to-fine grained phenocrystal hypabyssal rock with a panidiomorphic texture consisting of subhedral-to-euhedral microphenocrysts set in an altered groundmass. The phenocrysts are predominantly rounded completely pseudomorphed olivine. The pseudomorphing material is complex and consists of a core of a stevensite-like phase $[(Mg_3S_4O_{10}(OH)_2)]$ with nano-inclusions of magnetite surrounded by serpentine-chlorite intergrowths. Magnesite can be found replacing some of the former olivines. Precursor olivine was undoubtedly forsterite-rich. Similar completely pseudomorphed euhedral olivine occurs as microphenocrysts. Subhedral overgrowths of clinopyroxene can be found on some of the olivine phenocrysts. Microphenocrysts consist principally of subhedral-to-anhedral colourless clinopyroxene with lesser subhedral-to-anhedral overgrowths of brown-green amphibole. Other microphenocrysts include colourless euhedral apatite and euhedral red-to-opaque Cr-spinel. The groundmass is a fine grained complex mixture of colourless melilite and its colourless-to-light brown alteration products together with chlorite after phlogopite. Rarely alteration-free mica is present as poikilitic plates. Alteration products of melilite include a Na-Ca zeolite and probably xenotlite and cebollite. Trace amounts of anhedral pyrite and small (20 micron) hollow core, resorbed Ti-magnetite are present in the groundmass. Perovskite is absent.

MINERAL COMPOSITIONS

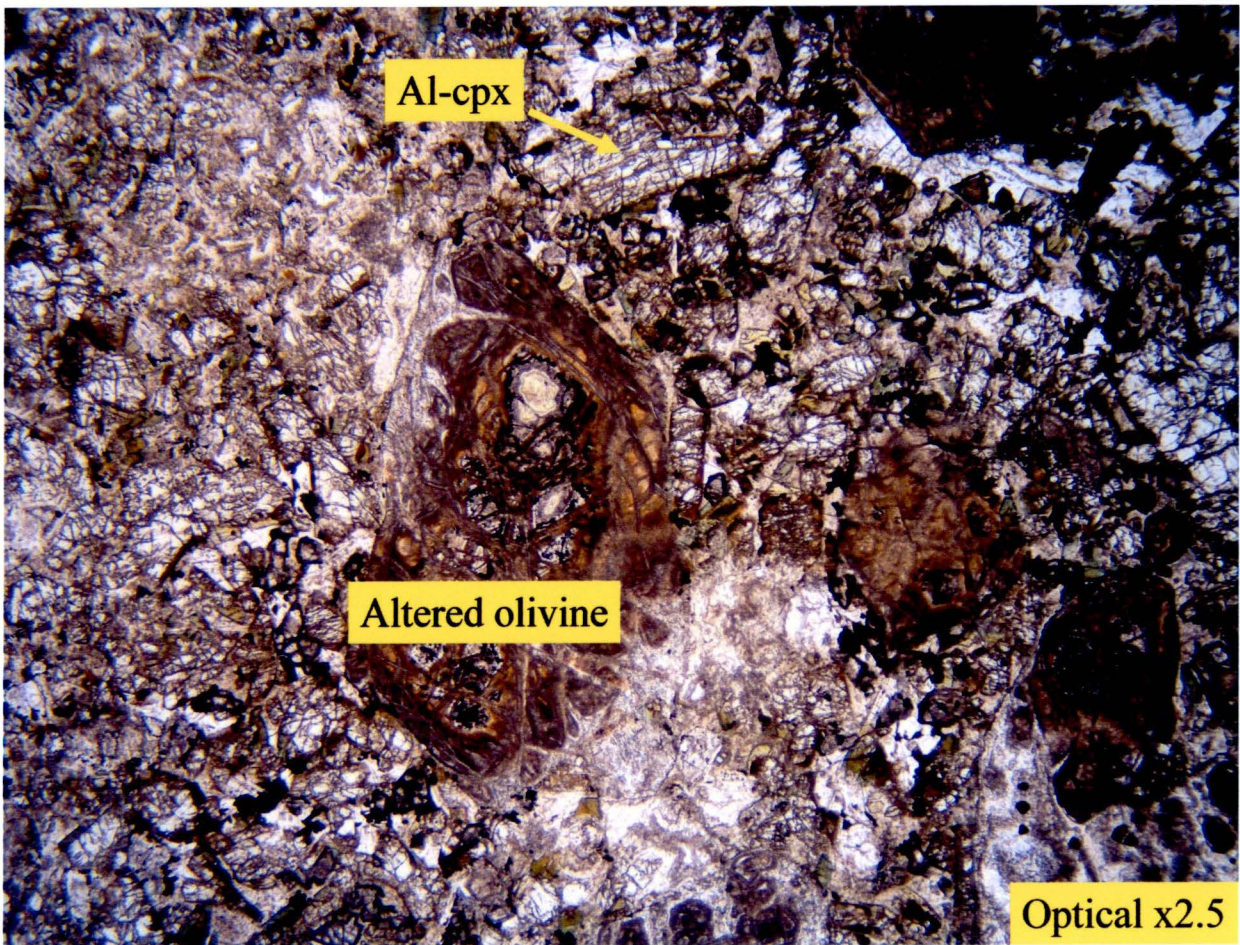
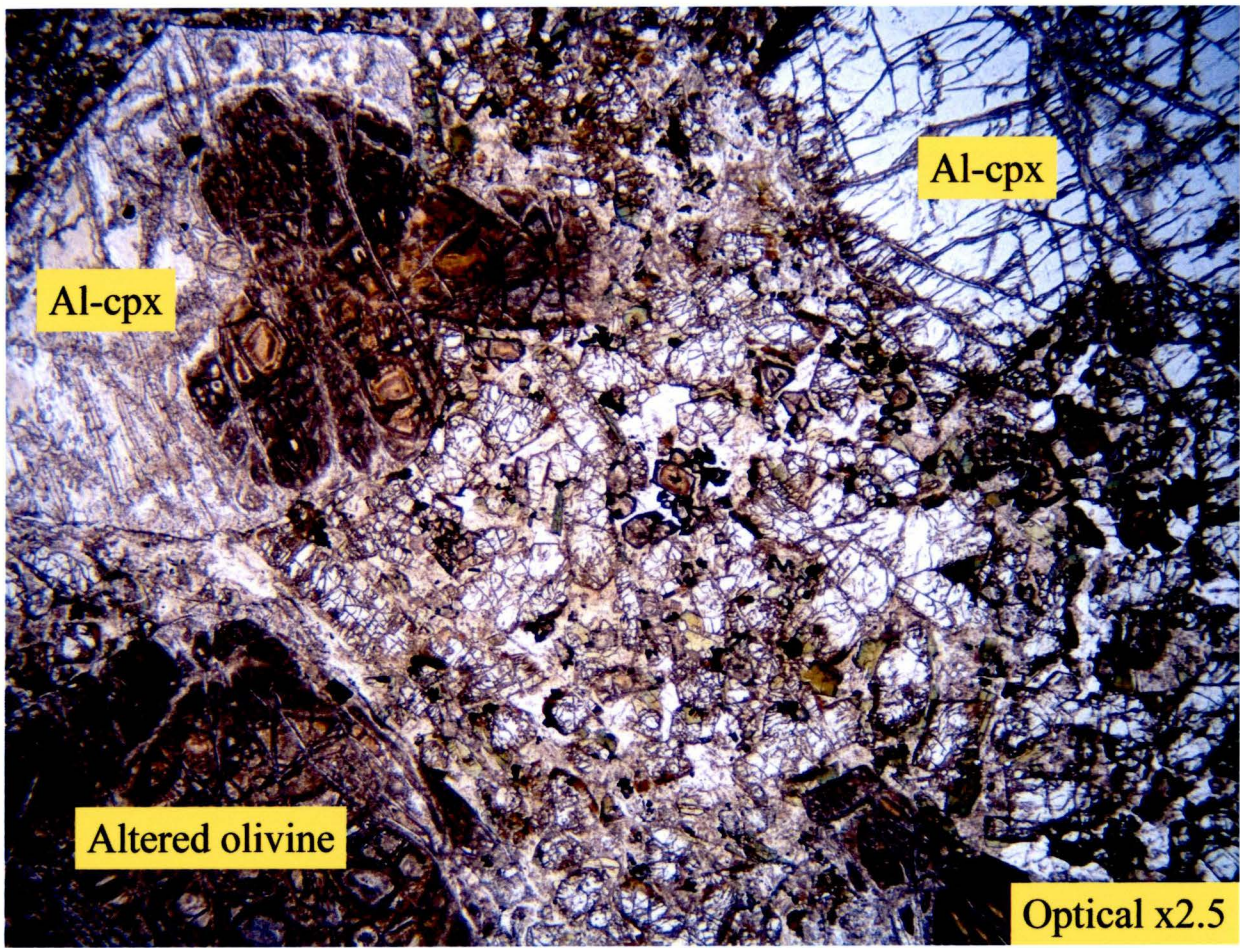
The clinopyroxenes are zoned aluminous diopside-augites with Al_2O_3 contents ranging from 3.2 to 9.8 wt.%. They contain significant Cr_2O_3 (0.6 - 1.4 wt.%) and have low Ti-contents (< 1 wt.%). The high Al-contents demonstrate the presence of the $CaAlSiAlO_6$ molecule (up to 15 mol%) in solid solution with diopside-augite.

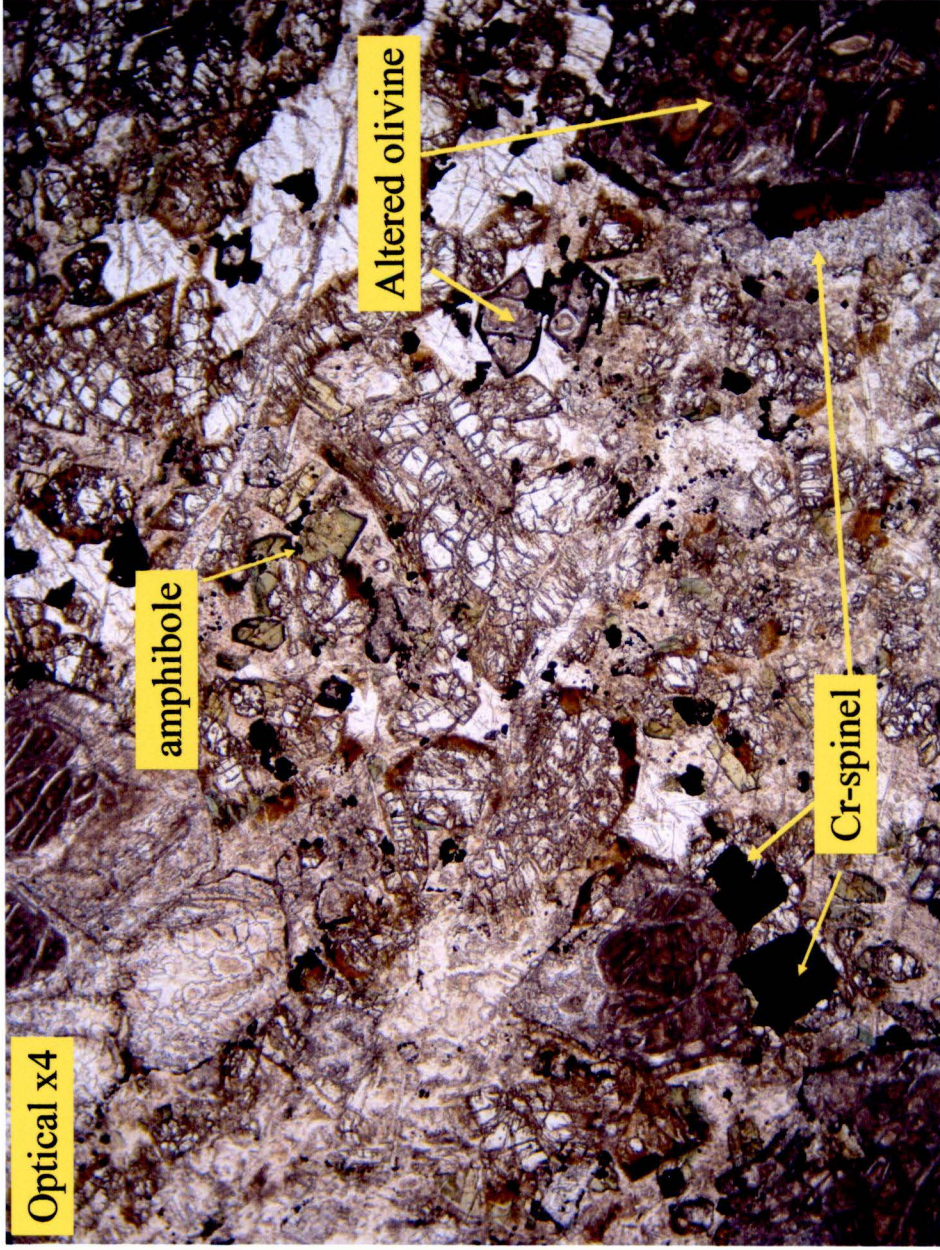
The amphiboles are continuously zoned and range in composition from ferroanpargasite (brown) to magnesiohastingsite (green). These typically occur as overgrowths on the clinopyroxene. Melilite is a low Na_2O (< 1. Wt.%) Fe-bearing (9.4 wt.% FeOT) akermanite-gehlenite solid solution. Euhedral red-opaque spinels are $MgAl_2O_4$ - $MgCr_2O_4$ - $FeCr_2O_4$ - Fe_3O_4 solid solutions and essentially spinel-magnesiochromites. They are zoned from Cr-rich cores to margins poorer in Mg and Cr with increased Fe. Titanium contents are less than 0.5 wt.% TiO_2 ; hence there is no magnesian ulvöspinel component in the solid solutions.

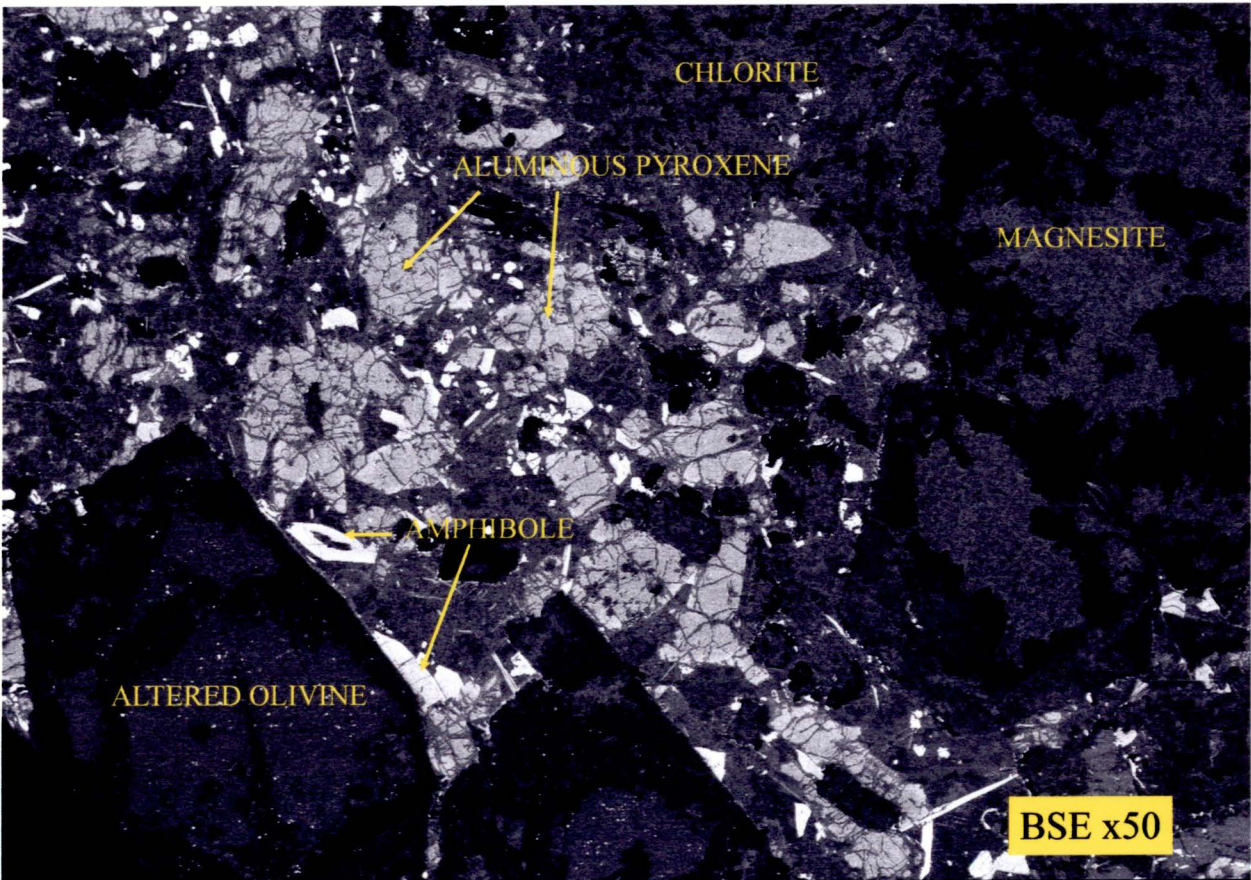
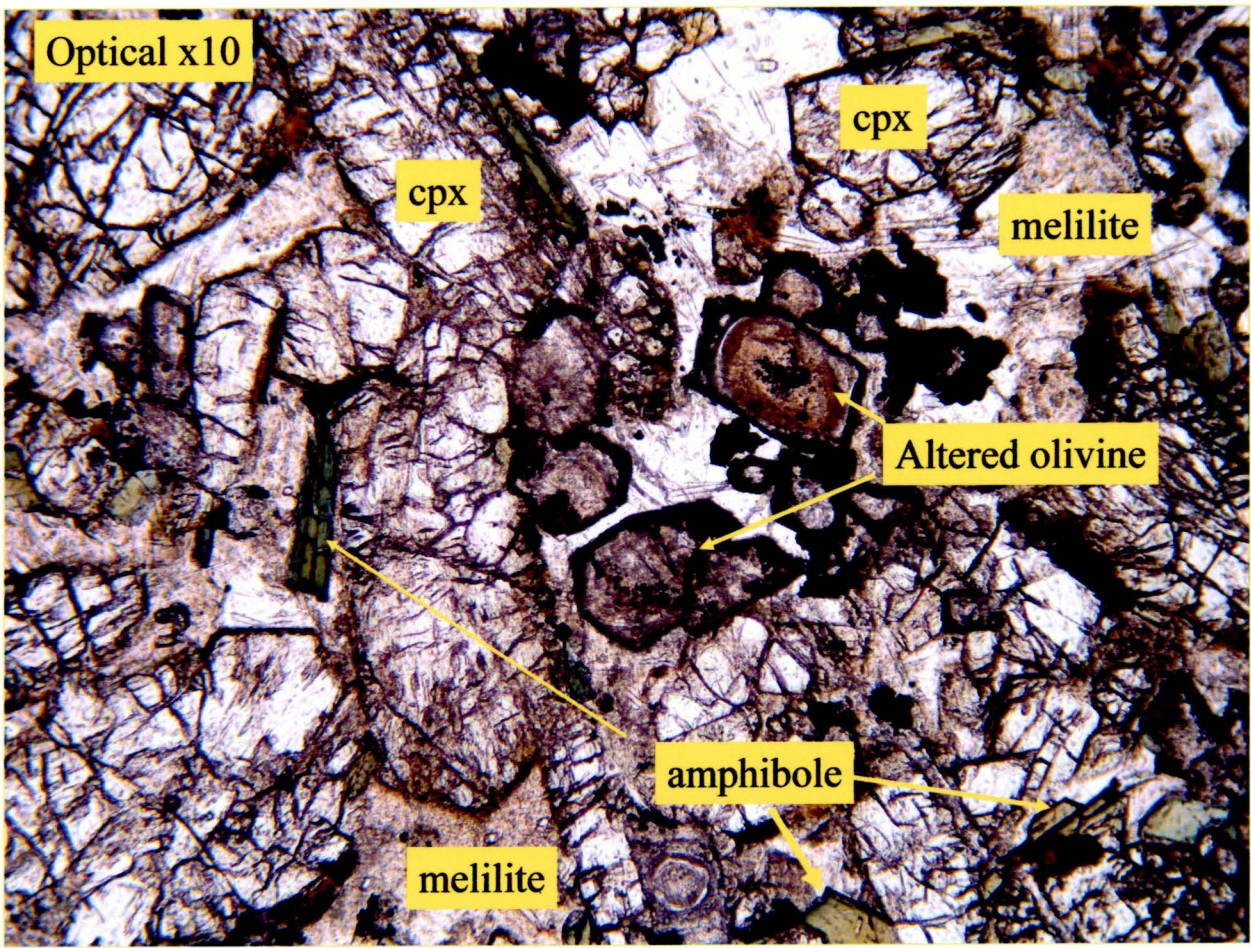
Fresh mica is a kinoshitalite-phlogopite solid solution with up to 4 wt.% BaO and 17.2 wt.% Al_2O_3 .

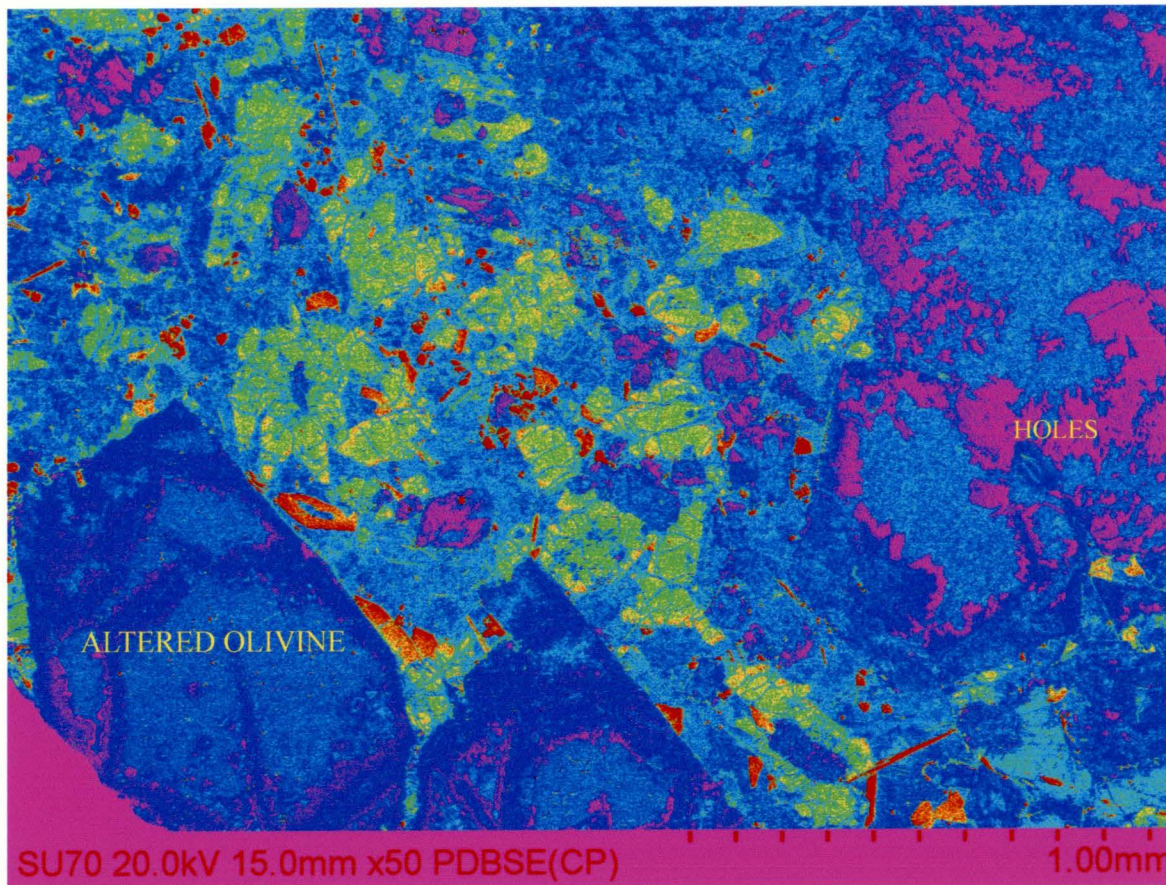
CLASSIFICATION

The mineral assemblage of aluminous pyroxene with Al-rich amphiboles and melilite is characteristic of rocks of the *melilitite clan*. As this sample is a hypabyssal rock it can be regarded as a variety of **alnöite**. The rock is unusual in containing late stage primary amphiboles; no name exists for such an amphibole-bearing assemblage. The sample has no textural or mineral affinities with kimberlites or lamproites.

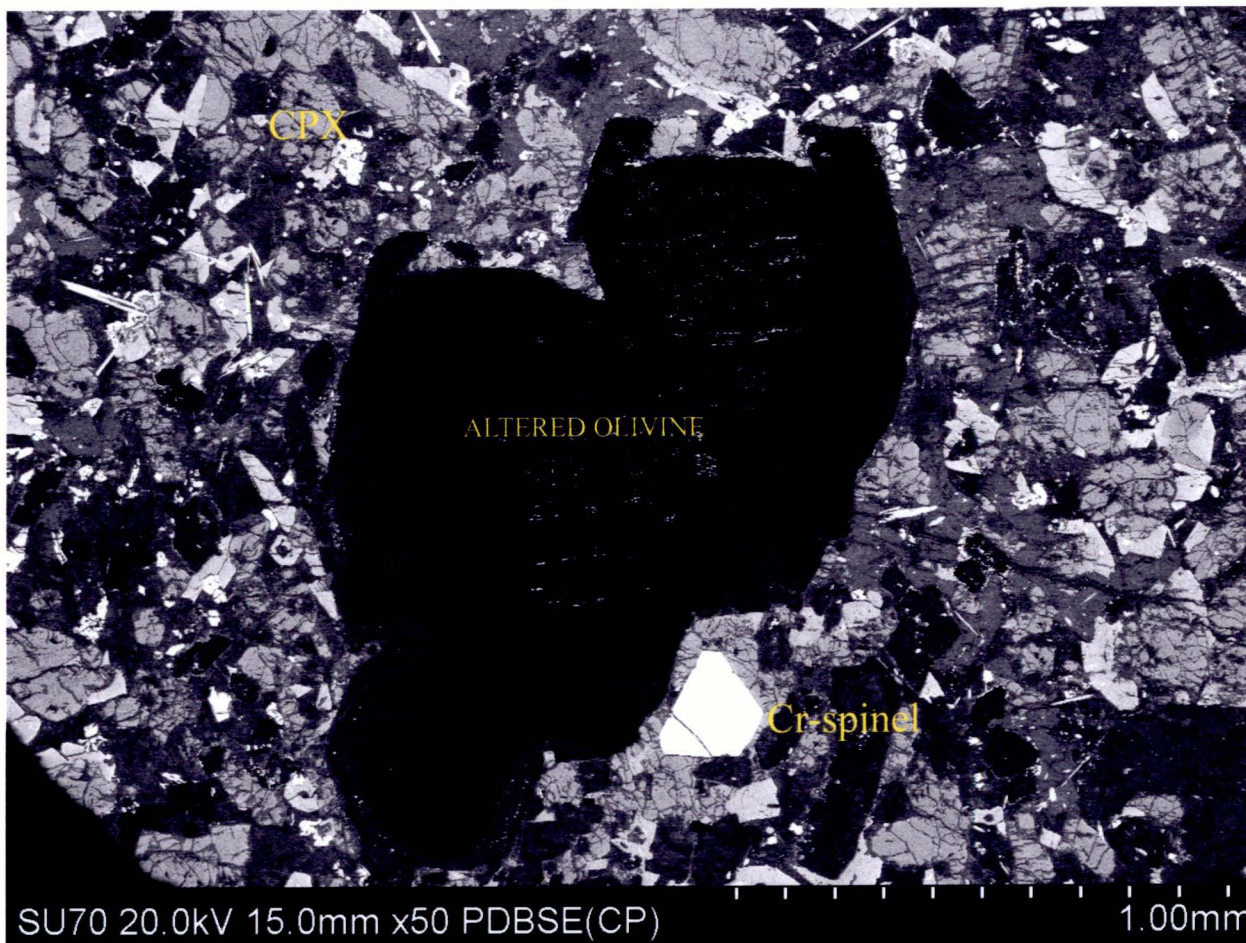


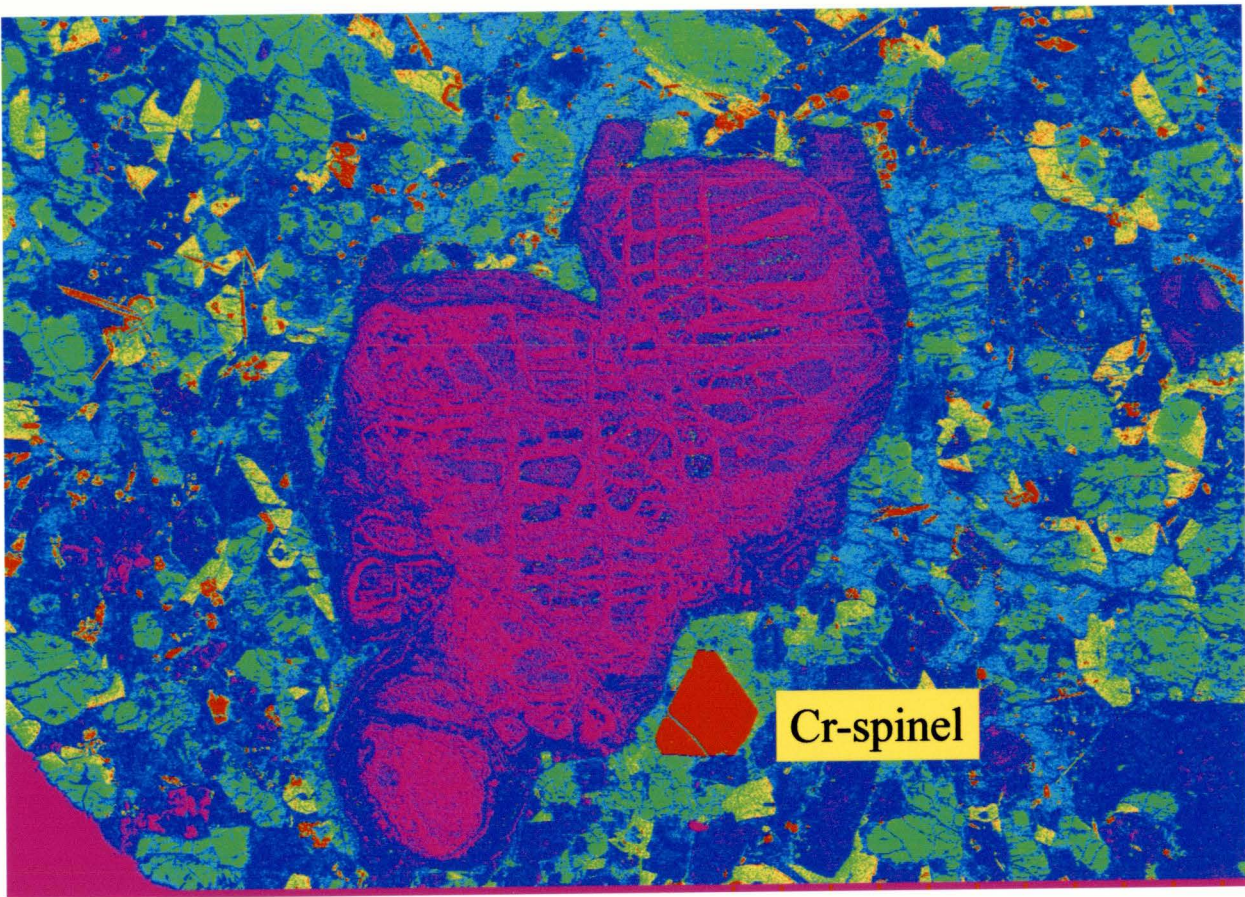




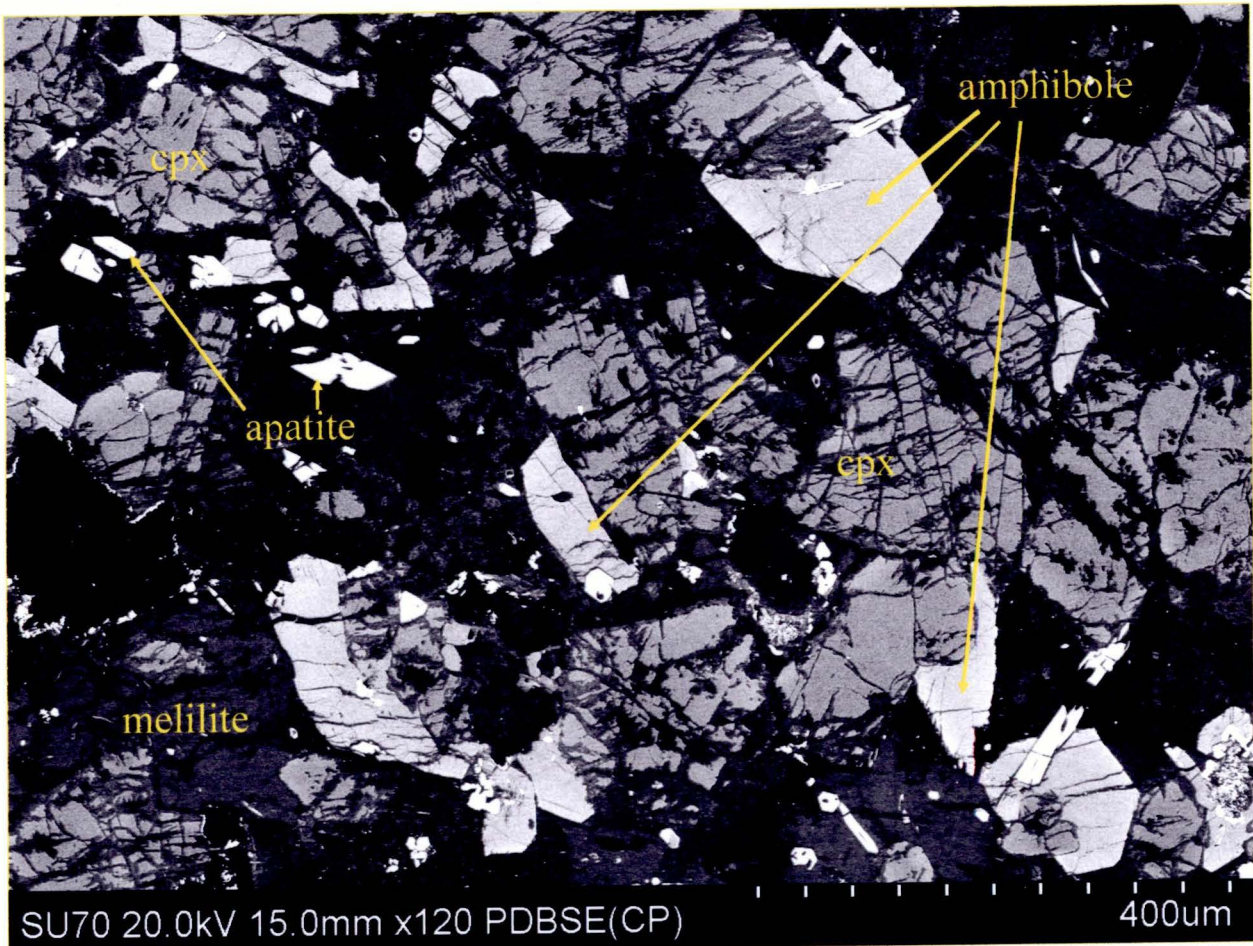


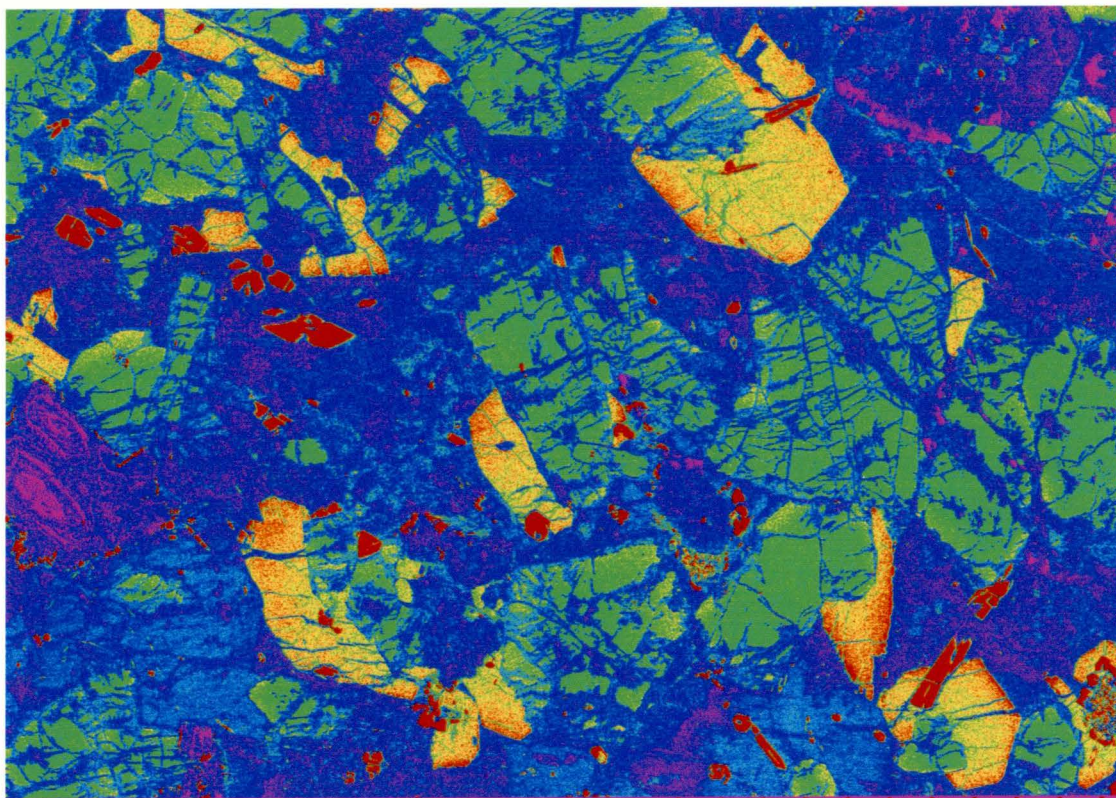
FALSE COLOUR BSE OF PREVIOUS IMAGE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ALUMINOUS CLINOPYROXENE (YELLOW-GREEN) AND AMPHIBOLE (RED)



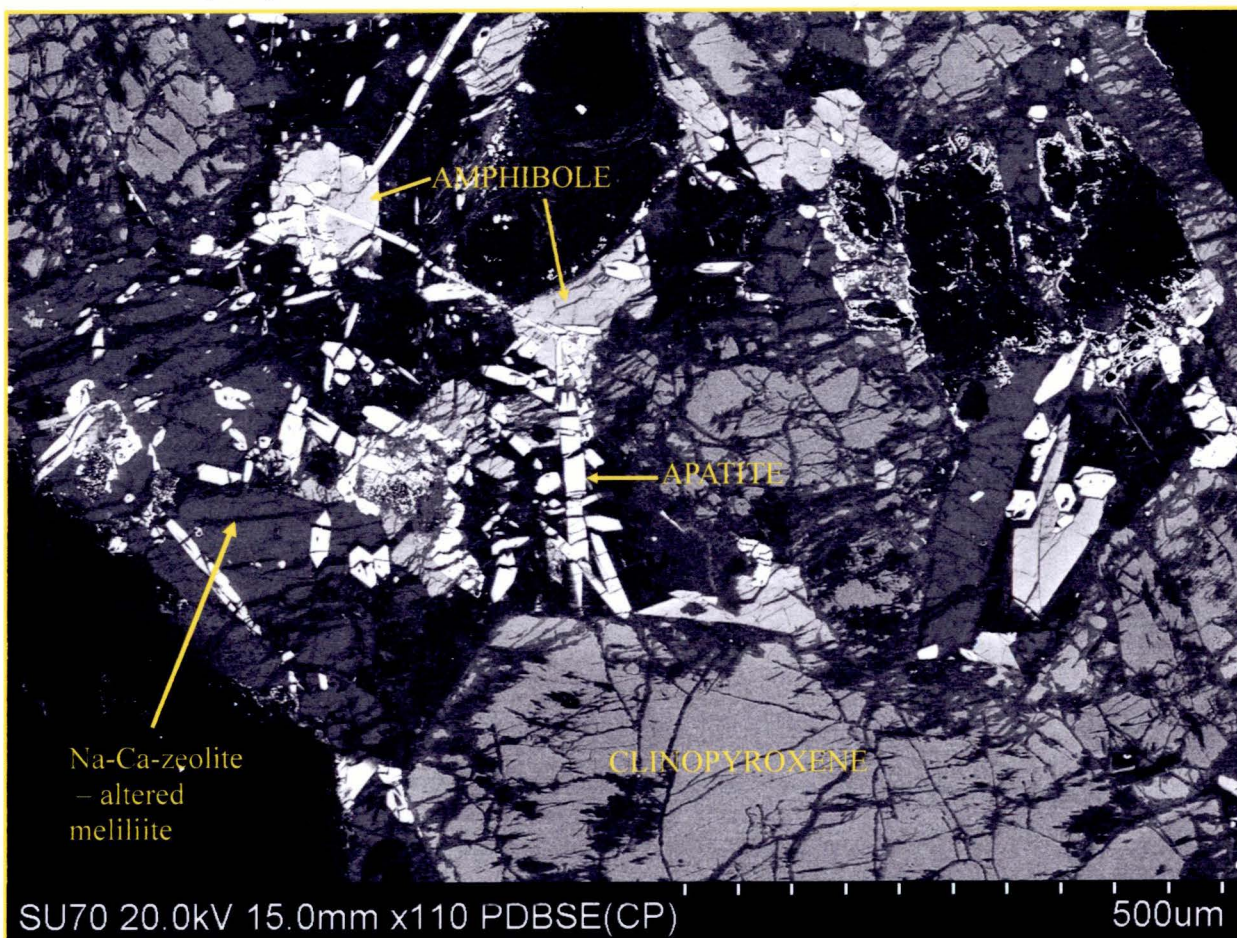


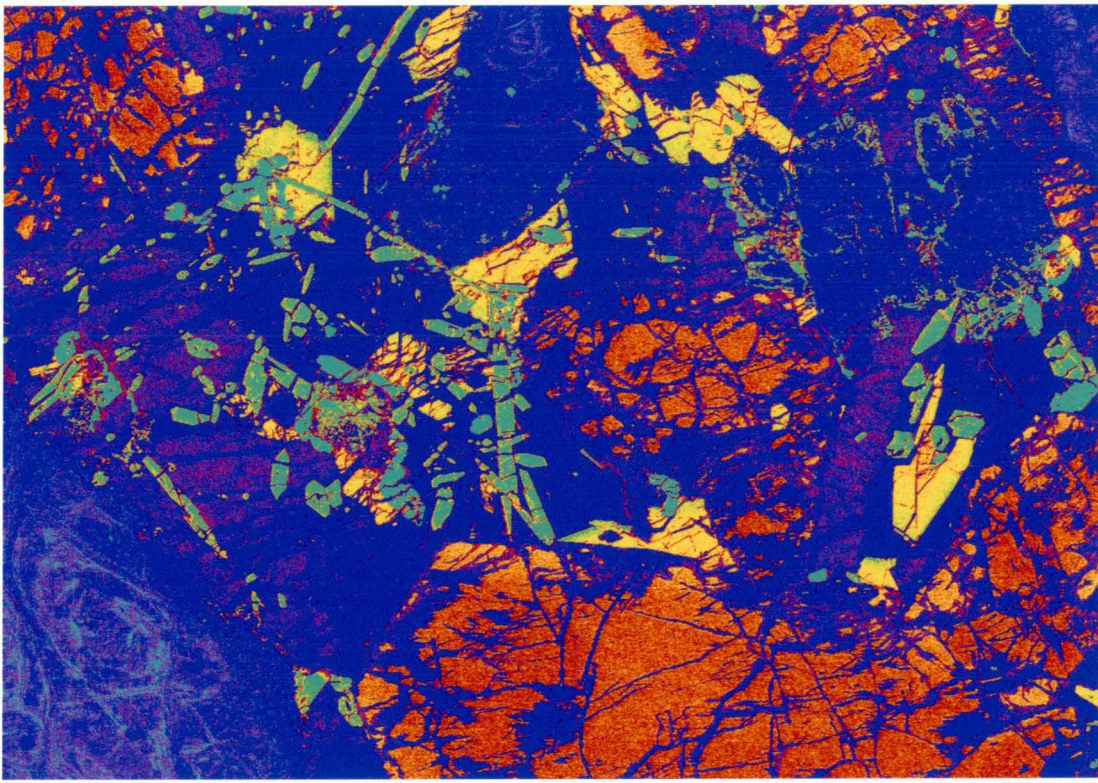
FALSE COLOUR BSE OF PREVIOUS IMAGE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ALUMINOUS CLINOPYROXENE (YELLOW-GREEN) AND AMPHIBOLE (RED)





FALSE COLOUR BSE OF PREVIOUS IMAGE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ALUMINOUS CLINOPYROXENE (YELLOW-GREEN) AND AMPHIBOLE (YELLOW) AND APATITE (RED). DARK -TO LIGHT BLUE MATRIX IS MELILITE AND ALTERED MELILITE





FALSE COLOUR BSE OF PREVIOUS IMAGE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ALUMINOUS CLINOPYROXENE (ORANGE-RED) AND AMPHIBOLE (YELLOW) AND APATITE (GREEN). DARK -TO LIGHT BLUE MATRIX IS MELILITE AND ALTERED MELILITE

2.55821

PROVINCIAL RECORDING
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Killala Lake South Property

ONTARIO CANADA MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES PROVINCIAL MINING RECORDERS' OFFICE

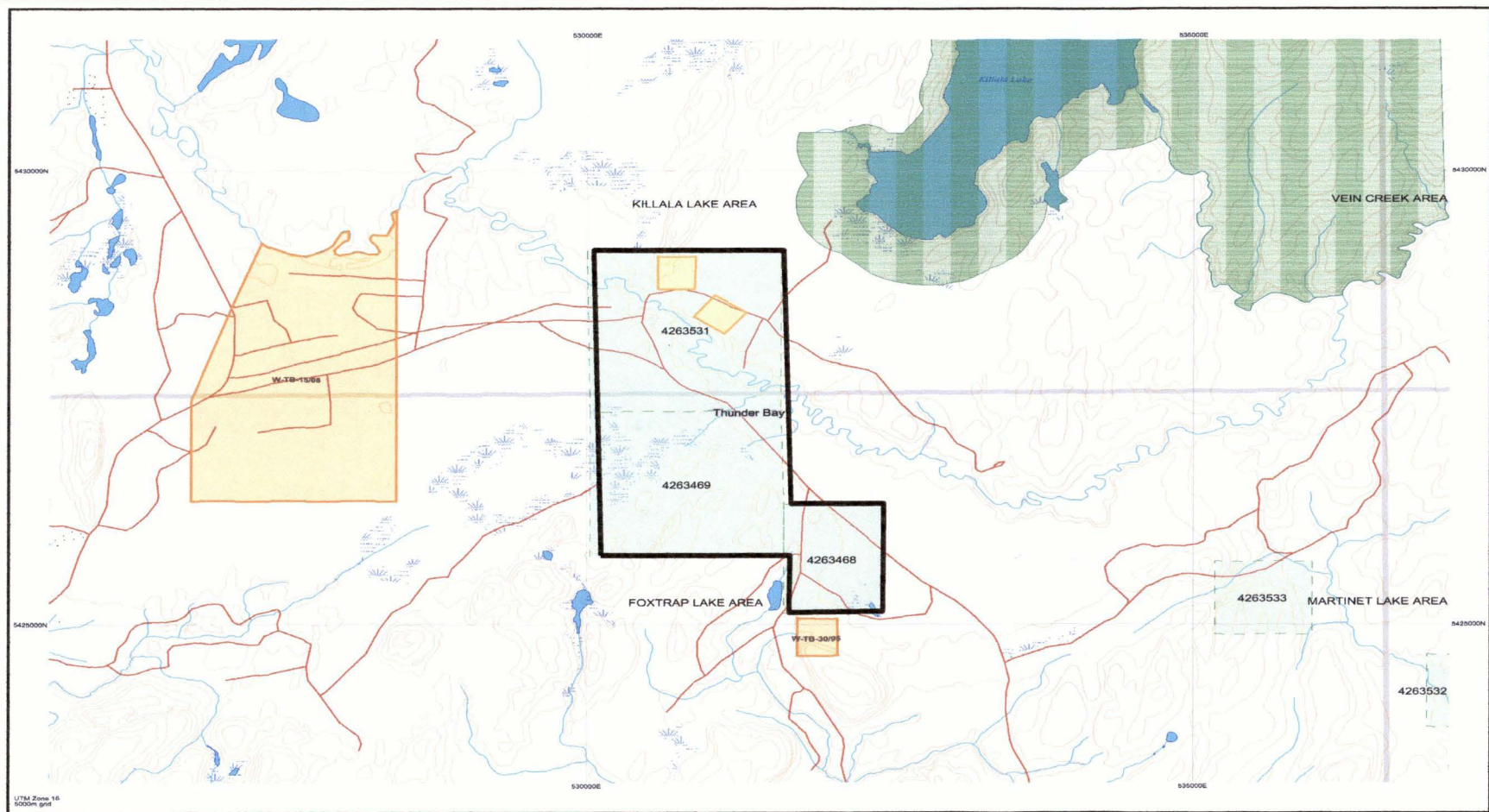
Mining Land Tenure Map

Date / Time of Issue: Fri May 09 16:44:07 EDT 2014

TOWNSHIP / AREA
FOXTRAP LAKE AREA

PLAN
G-0592

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS
Mining Division: Thunder Bay
Land Titles/Registry Division: THUNDER BAY
Ministry of Natural Resources District: NIPIGON



TOPOGRAPHIC

- Administrative Boundaries
- Township
- Concession, Lot
- Provincial Park
- Indian Reserve
- Cliff, Pit & Pile
- Contour
- Mine Shafts
- Mine Headframe
- Railway
- Road
- Trail
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Utilities
- Tower

Land Tenure

Freehold Patent

- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Leasehold Patent

- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

License of Occupation

- Uses Not Specified
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Land Use Permit

- Order In Council (Not open for staking)
- Water Power Lease Agreement
- Mining Claim
- Filed Only Mining Claims

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

1234 Areas Withdrawn from Disposition

Mining Area Withdrawal Types

- Wsm Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawal
- Ws Surface Rights Only Withdrawal
- Wm Mining Rights Only Withdrawal
- Wsm Order In Council Withdrawal Types
- Ws Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawal
- Ws Surface Rights Only Withdrawal
- Wm Mining Rights Only Withdrawal

IMPORTANT NOTICES

No



LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS (list may not be complete)

Identifier	Type	Date	Description
W-TB-1508	Ws	Mar 4, 2008	"a href" http://www.mcl.mdmn.gov.on.ca/MNDMM/lands/withdrawalorders2008/wtd15-08.pdf "W-TB-1508" withdrawal S.R.O. 35 Mining Act R.S.O. 1990, March 4, 2008 click to see to withdrawal order
W-TB-3095	Wsm	Jul 26, 1995	SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS WITHDRAWN FROM STAKING TO PROTECT FOREST RESEARCH SAMPLE PLOTS ORDER W-TB-3095 NARS S&L 195
W-TB-3095	Wsm	Jul 26, 1995	SURFACE AND MINING RIGHTS WITHDRAWN FROM STAKING ORDER W-TB-3095 S&L 195 NWR FOR RESEARCH SAMPLE PLOTS

Those wishing to stake mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Records' Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown hereon. This map is not intended for navigational, survey, or land title determination purposes as the information shown on this map is compiled from various sources. Completeness and accuracy are not guaranteed. Additional information may also be obtained through the local Land Titles or Registry Office, or the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The information shown is derived from digital data available in the Provincial Mining Records' Office at the time of downloading from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines web site.

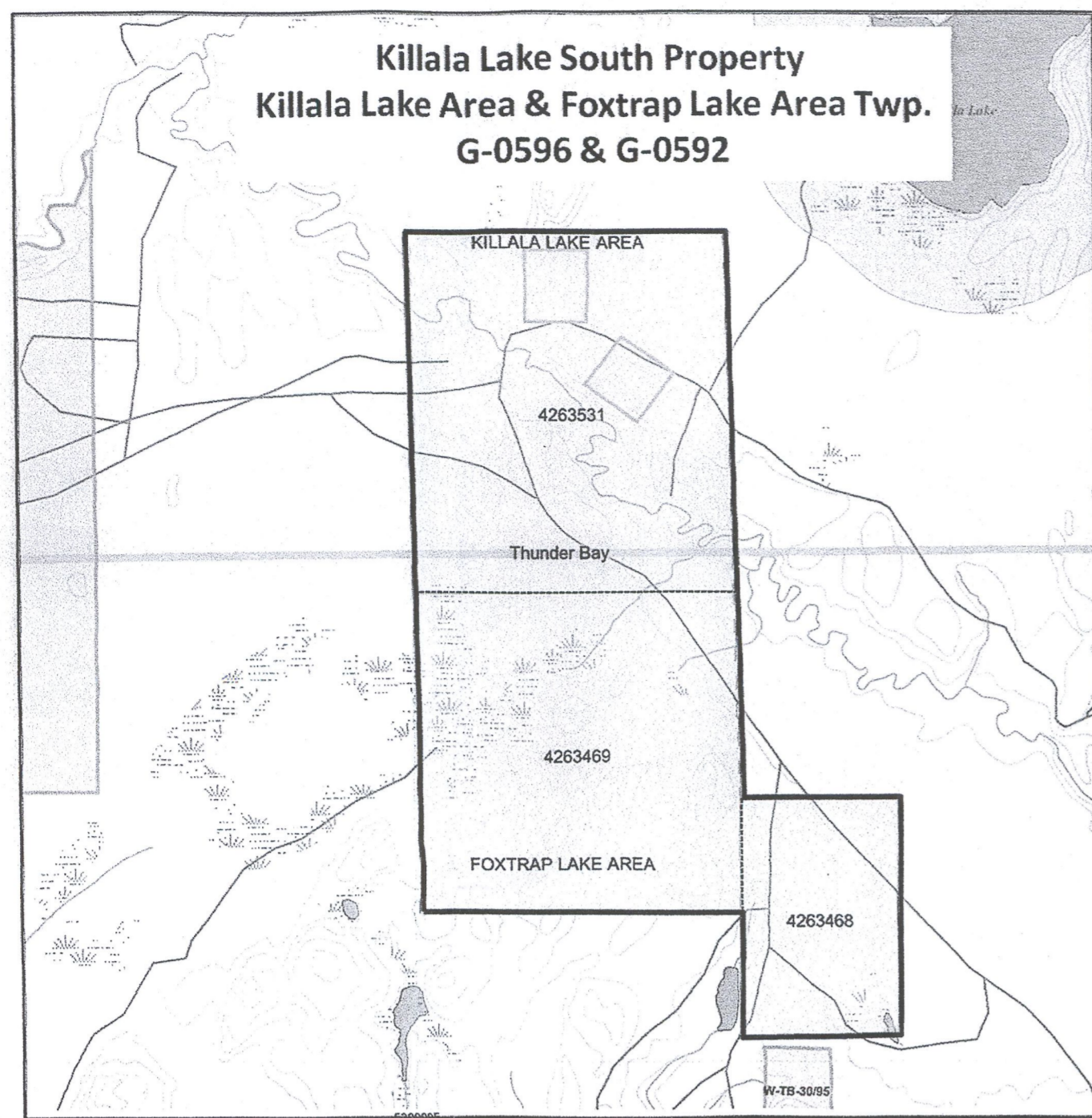
General Information and Limitations

Contact Information:
Provincial Mining Records' Office
Willet Green Millar Centre 833 Ramsey Lake Road
Sudbury ON P3E 6B5
Home Page: www.mdmn.gov.on.ca/MNDMM/INELANDS/lanmap.htm

Toll Free:
Tel: 1 (888) 415-8645 ext 5142
Fax: 1 (877) 670-1444

Map Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM (8 degree)
Topographic Data Source: Land Information Ontario
Mining Land Tenure Source: Provincial Mining Records' Office

This map may not show unregistered land tenure and interests in land including certain patents, leases, easements, right of ways, staking rights, licences, or other forms of disposition of rights and interest from the Crown. Also certain land tenure and land uses that restrict or prohibit free entry to stake mining claims may not be illustrated.



LEGEND

PRECAMBRIAN
PROTEROZOIC
KILLALA LAKE ALKALIC
COMPLEX

11a syenite, coarse-grained,
11b syenite - pematite

LATE SILICIC PLUTONIC
ROCKS

7a Biotite granite gneiss

EARLY SILICIC PLUTONIC
ROCKS

6a hornblende - biotite granodiorite
gneiss

LATE MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

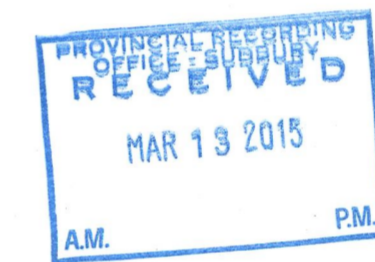
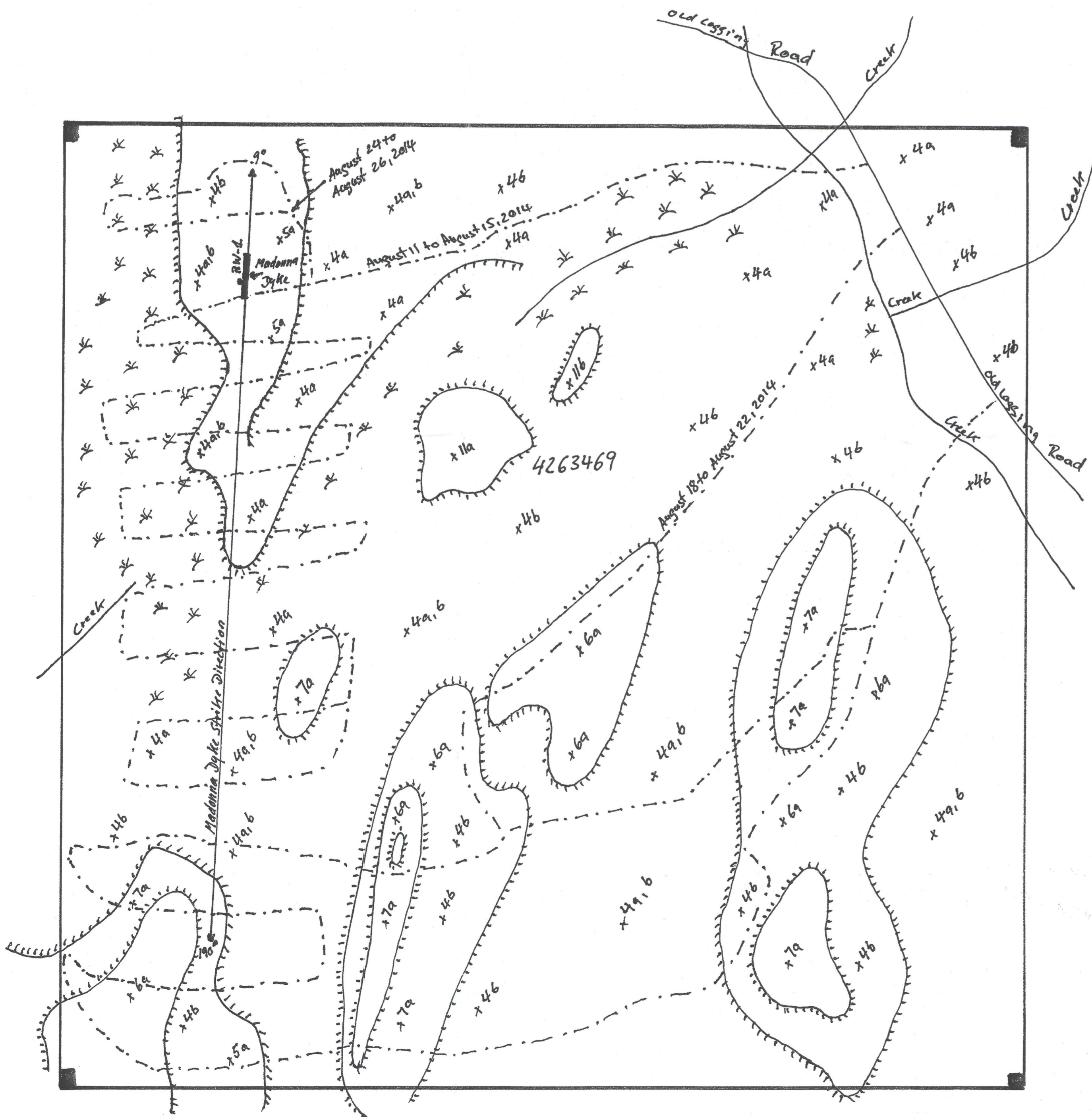
5a Diabase

SAND - GLACIAL TILL

4a Sand
4b Glacial Till

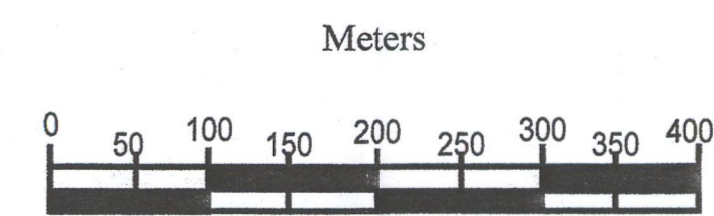
SYMBOLS

- Downslope
- Bedrock
- Muskeg or swamp
- Claim Post
- Traverse Line
- 4 Wheeler Trail
- RW-1 Rock sample location, Petrographic study



2.55821

Wahl Prospecting		
PROSPECTING - GEOLOGICAL MAPPING WITHIN THE MADONNA DIAMOND DYKE AREA		
Foxtrap Lake Area Twp. (G-0592)		
Prep. by Rudolf Wahl	September 2014	Dwg.#
Drawn by Rudolf Wahl	Scale 1 : 5000	1



Scale 1cm = 50 meters

