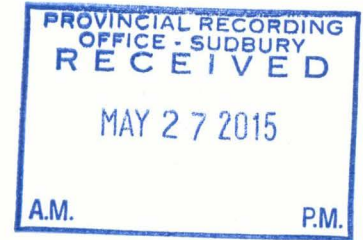


2.55992



Daisy Stone Project

Introduction

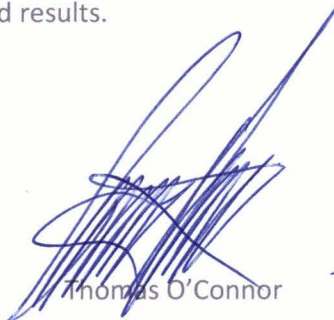
The Daisy Stone Project is located on Mining Claims SSM 1242854, SSM 1235111, SSM 1226086 & 1226087 located in Ryan & Kincaid Township 30km north of Batchawana Bay just east of Lake Superior. The purpose of this work program was to obtain a large enough sample of the Daisy Stone to be cut into tiles (1 ft x 1 ft sq.) and then try to polish them. In the past polishing attempts have failed due to a lack of expertise and skill. In this attempt to determine if the Daisy Stone could be polished, it was sent to a tile/stoner producer in Wireton, Ontario. The company, Georgian Bay Marble owned and operated by Mr. Carol Barfoot . On April 15 th/15 a Daisy stone rock which weighed 400 lbs was prepared for shipping, the rock had to be cut down to 250 lbs for shipping and handling purposes. The stone was cut on April 18th & 19th 2015 and polished on April 20th, and 21st 2015. The Stone was obtained in June of 2013. A small kabota excavator was used to bring and load the stone to the main road from the north part of claim SSM 1226086, which was accessed by a skidder trail. This was accomplished in one day as the stone was located and brought to the main skidder trail in a 2012 sampling program.

Results

The stone which was obtained in the northern area on Mining Claim SSM 1226086 in 2012 was brought to Kirkland Lake on June 28th 2013. For almost two years the stone sat in the O'Connor front yard. In March of 2015 I was contacted by Mr. Barefoot about the Daisy Stone which he was told about by Mr. Mike Weirmeir of Sudbury. At this point we entered into an agreement for him to be contracted to cut and try to polish the stone. On April 17th I met Mr. Barfoot in Burks Falls Ontario where I transferred the stone to his truck. On April 18th he started to slab the stone into tiles with a wire saw. The stone which measured 1.5 ft x 1.5 ft x 18 inches had to be cut in several different ways to obtain 8 – 1 ft square tiles. A total of seven hours were spent in cutting the stone, there were some concerns with micro cracks & weathering, since the rock can from the surface part of the outcrop exposed in a pit. This was evident when the stone was cut in half on April 15th 2015. On half stayed in tack the other broke in to two pieces along a micro crack. See photos 1 to three. The rock was cut 4 inches in depth all away around , then an axe was used as a wedge to split the rock in half.

The polishing phase took seven different polishing compounds , plus a honed finish half way through the polishing stage. Polishing grit starting at 60 grit then 120 grit, 240 grit , 400 grit, 800 grit, 1200, grit then finally 1500 grit for the final polish. The hone polish was applied to dull the mirror finish produced by the polishing compounds. This was done so that the daisy stone tiles would not be too glossy or glass like. This procedure would allow the daisy's to be seen in their entirety. In previous attempts to polish the daisy stone failed. The inexperienced persons which attempted the polishing , polished the host rock which is a basalt ,down to a lower surface area than the daisy 's themselves. The daisy's which are clusters of feldspar crystals, would protrude above the polished rock surface due to their hardness which is much harder than the basalt. The basalt then would crack around the clusters of feldspar crystals (daisy's), which would ruin the appearance of the rock.

This phase to test the daisy stone was successful in the fact that we were able to cut the stone into 1ft square tiles without breaking, also were able to polish it to an acceptable industry standard. The only down side is that the stone being from surface was weathered to three inches into the rock. This area of weathering did not polish well, it was hard to make out the crystals (daisies). It was also lighter color than the rest of the rock. This stone was a burnt brown color with white daisies. In the north part of the deposit the rock (basalt) is pink or white with white daisy's or feldspar crystals. In the south part of the deposit the crystals were white to pink with green and brown basalt. The polished tiles were shown at the Las Vegas rock show with mixed results.



Thomas O'Connor

2 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 LOCATION

The Batchawana area is located on the eastern shore of Lake Superior in central Ontario, District of Algoma. The property area lies within NTS 42 N/2. The claims, referred to in Section 2.2 below, are approximately centred on UTM coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 16) 673975 E and 5215000 N or 47° 03' 55" N latitude and 84° 42' 29" W longitude. The current magnetic declination in the region is 7° West. The general location of the property area with respect to some cities, towns and communities in central and northeastern Ontario and northwestern Québec is presented in the map of Figure 1.

2.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property comprises four (4) contiguous unpatented mining claims in Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division:

CLAIM No.	TOWNSHIP	UNITS	RECORDED
1226086	Kincaid	4	1999-05-27
1226087	Ryan	2	1999-05-27
1235111	Kincaid	1	2000-01-10
1242854	Kincaid	1	2001-05-17

and cover approximately 128 ha.

All claims are recorded in the names of Thomas Andrew O'Connor. A copy of a portion of the claim map for this area is presented in Figure 2.

5 GEOLOGY

5.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Batchawana area lies within the southwestern part of the Abitibi Subprovince of the Archean-age Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Archean supracrustal rocks are overlain by Mesoproterozoic-age (Keweenawan) rocks of the Southern Structural Province. These latter rocks comprise subaerial tholeiitic flood basalts interbedded with polymictic conglomerates and rhyolites, all deposited marginal to the Mid-Continent Rift approximately 1,100 Ma. Several reversals in the polarity of the basalts have been identified.

5.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Giblin and Armburst (1973) indicate that the property area is predominantly underlain by Keweenawan flood basalts of the Mamainse Point Formation (Figure 4). These volcanic rocks unconformably overlie late Archean-age intrusive rocks of tonalitic composition that are exposed along the eastern edge of the property area. Stratigraphic tops in the shallow dipping volcanics are interpreted to lie to the southwest. Individual flows vary in thickness from 1.5 m to 30 m. It is one particular flow or group of flows that exhibit plagioclase glomerophytic texture (Figure 5) that are of particular interest. It has also been reported that compositionally these glomeroporphyritic flows are high TiO_2 ferrobasalts that are intercalated with high MgO (picritic) flows (in Sutcliffe, 1981).

5.3 ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The Batchawana area is particularly known for its copper mineralization. Fissure fillings hosted by the Mamainse Point Formation and containing chalcocite, bornite, chalcopyrite and native copper were mined at the Coppercorp Mine (about 25 kt of copper was produced). The copper deposits of the Keweenawan Peninsula of Michigan, hosted by stratigraphically equivalent rocks, produced over 5 Mt of copper (White, 1968). There is no record of any dimension stone production from the area.

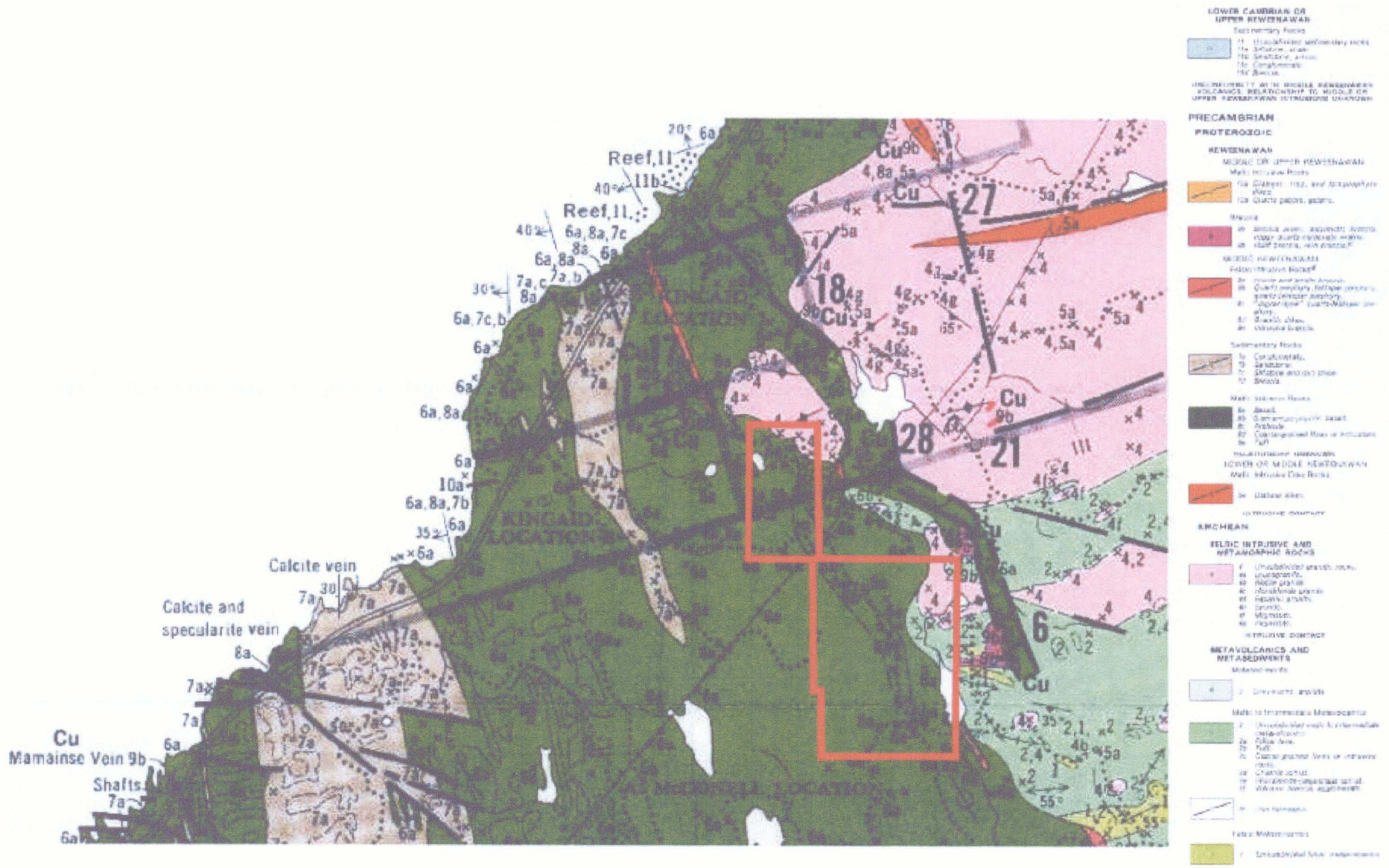


FIGURE 4: Regional geology (after Giblin and Armburst, 1973)

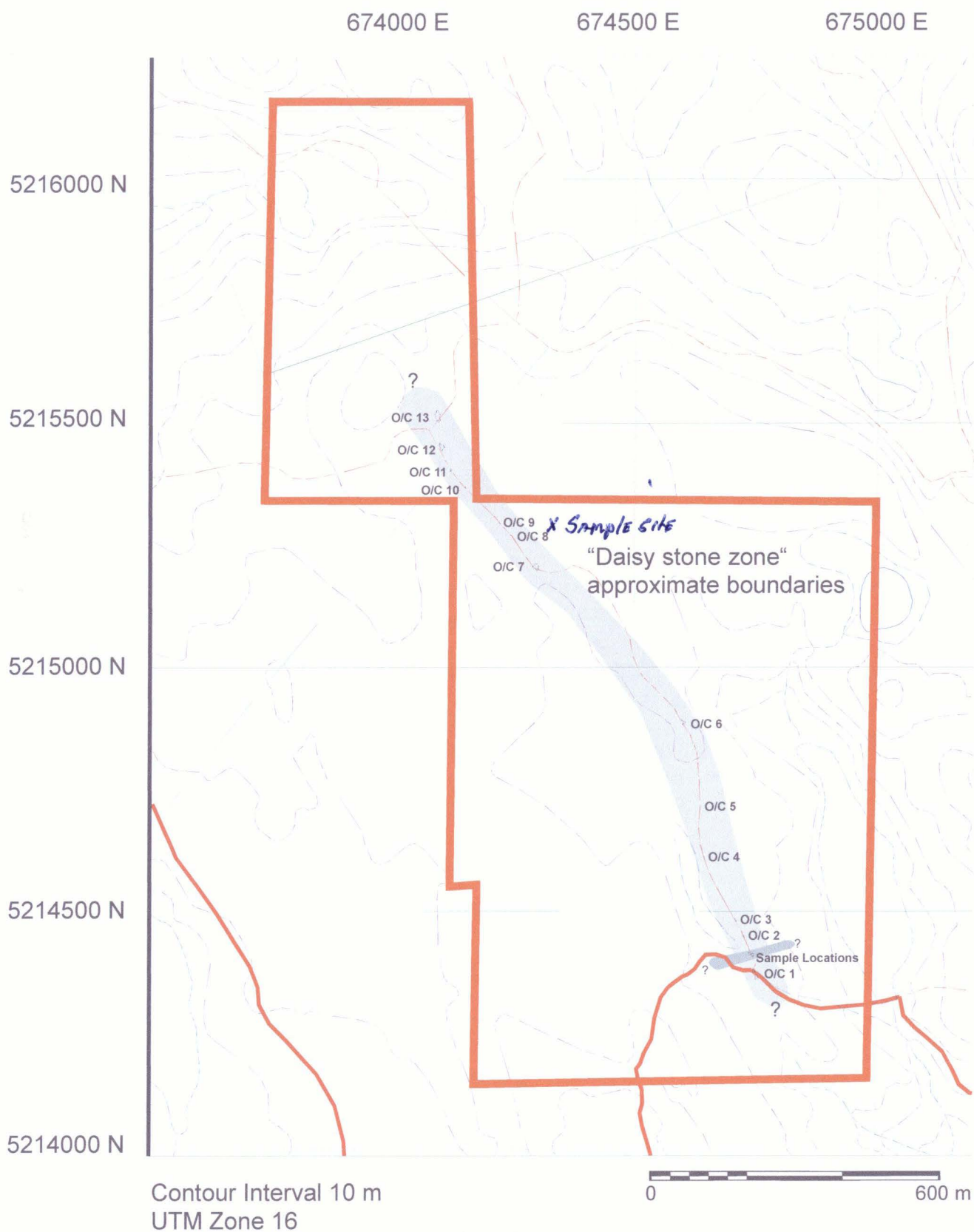


FIGURE 6: Property detail map showing “daisy stone” outcrops (O/C) examined

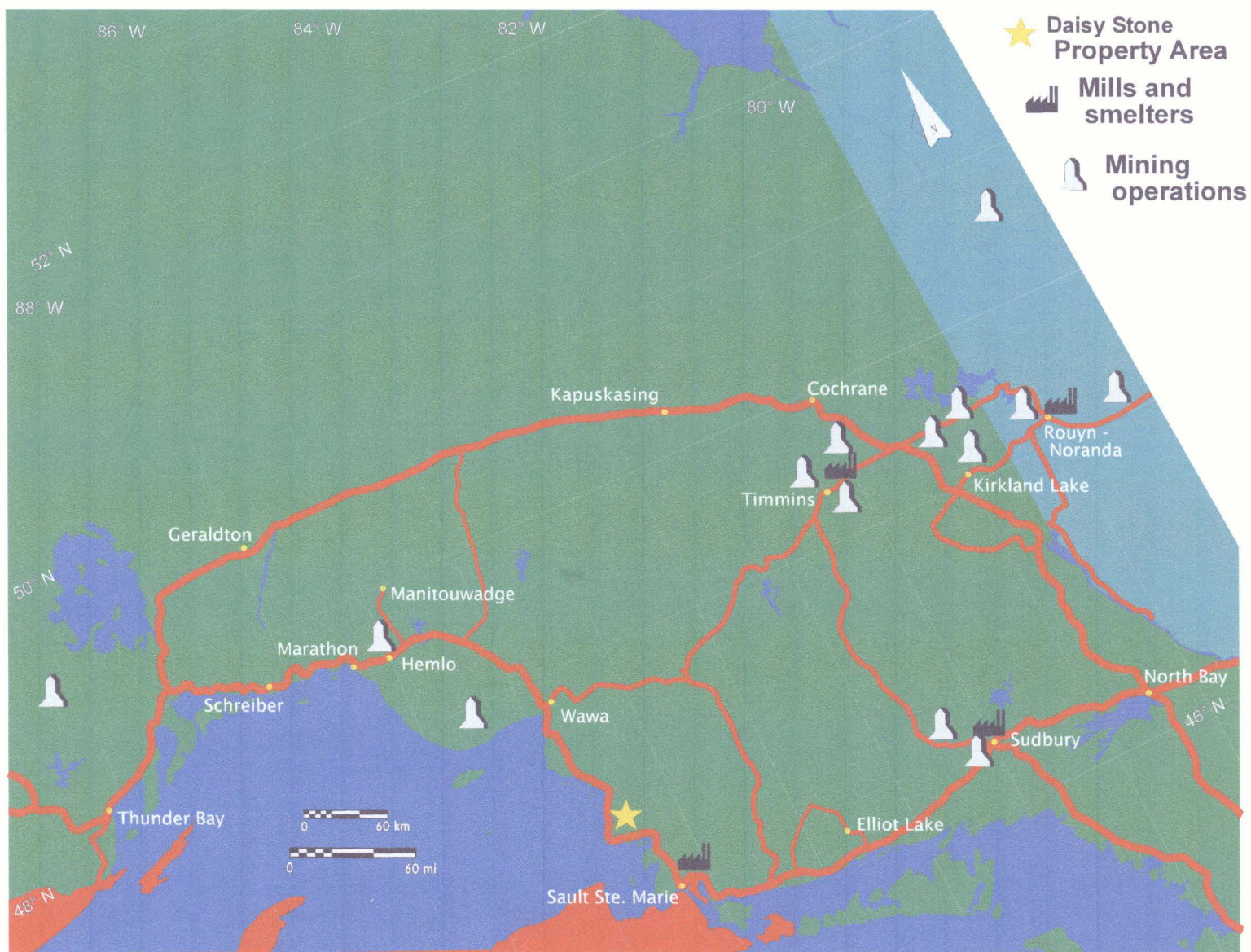


FIGURE 1: Property location in central Ontario

