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# **PROSPECTING REPORT**

**For**

**THE EAGLE LAKE SOAPSTONE PROPERTY**

**Mining Claim 638409**

**Located In**

**GARNET LAKE AREA**

**KENORA MINING DIVISION – 10, ONTARIO**

**NTS GRID 52F11NW**

**Field Work and Report**

**By**

**Alasdair J. M. Mowat**

**Technical Mining Engineer**

**Prepared For**

**MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.**

**Kenora, Ontario P9N 3S1**

**February 11<sup>th</sup>, 2023**

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**EAGLE LAKE SOAPSTONE PROPERTY  
MINING CLAIM 638409  
GARNET BAY AREA, KENORA MINING DIVISION – 10  
NTS GRID 52F11NW**

The single cell mining claim 638409 including NDMNRF quarry pit #316 is 100% owned by Magabra Resources Corp. of Ontario.

**PROPERTY / PROJECT INFORMATION**

**1/. Mineral Deposit / Quarry Identification:**

-Pit Name 316, Permit ID # 10787, NDMNRF Area Wabigoon and District Dryden.

**2/. Commodities:**

-Soapstone and Talc

**3/. Location: (Refer to Maps # 1 and 2)**

-Single Mining claim cell 638409 (52F11K389) - 19 hectares.

-Garnet Bay Area, Kenora Mining Division – 10.

-NTS Lat. 49 deg – 40' – 7.43" by Long. 93 deg – 19' – 13.20".

-UTM (Zone 15, NAD 83) 476891 E by 5501851 N.

**4/. Access:**

-By road off of Trans-Canada Highway #17 at the south turn off to the community Eagle River. From the town drive south to the signed Detour Peninsula turn and southwest to Magabra Resources Corp.'s LUP boat launch on the north shore of Eagle Lake – GPS 477970 E by 5506878 N. By boat south to the claim with quarry lies west of Prendible Island. The property is about 18 km south from Eagle River community.

**5/. Exploration and Mining History:**

-Refer to attached reference Figure # 1.



**6/. Assessment Work on File:**

-Refer to OGS Ontario Mineral Inventory Site Record: MD152F11NW00002.

**7/. Geology:**

-Province: Superior

-Subprovince: Wabigoon

-Geological Age:

-Geology Comments: Refer to attached reference Figure # 2.

**8/. Lithology Summary Data:**

-The primary hosting rock type is an unsubdivided layered fragmented felsic to intermediate metavolcanic lava flows enveloping a talc-chlorite schist (soapstone unit). For lithology comments review attachment Figure # 3.

**9/. Mineralization and Alteration:**

-Refer to attachment Figure # 4.

**10/. Ore Deposit:**

-The poorly exposed dimensions of the soapstone unit is about 40 m in length by 30 m wide and depth unknown. The unit strikes around 063 degrees azimuth.

**11/. Soapstone Carving Tests:**

-Refer to attachment Figure # 5.

**PROPERTY VISIT**

On Wednesday, August 24<sup>th</sup>, 2022 drove east on Hwy # 17 from the City of Kenora to the Eagle River turn off. Then south through the small noted community to the signed Detour Peninsula gravel road keeping right, ending at the boat launch. Then boated SSW to the soapstone quarry on the east Shore of Eagle Lake. The boat travelled distance of 6 km.

### **STOP #1: PIT – (476890 E by 5501850 N)**

After walking around the pit and site, I noted the following observations:

-The talc-chlorite schist serpentine soapstone unit exposure is about 40 m in length and approximately 30 m in width striking at an azimuth of 063 degrees. The depth of the unit is unknown; however, the western face of the pit (+/- 20 by 15 m) is vertical and quarried in the same strike co-ordinate.

-The pit within the topography slopes moderately to the lake. The west wall to the top of the water filled basin is about 3.5 m in vertical height. The water lies above lake level indicating the water is naturally occurring – rock unit competent. A man made sump pit was noted at the end of the pit.

-Debris – The remains of fencing and signage was down, heavily overgrown around the north end of the pit, remnants of concrete pillars and pits noted including shack on the south side of the pit. Within the pit is floating vegetation debris. As for mining develop casting – waste pile – the material was dumped on the shore and into the lake. The material does “not” impose any health hazard. Based on historical photographs, little remains of the large cut blocks and what remains are small fragments in matrix of sandy loam.

### **STOP # 2: SANDY OPEN AREA – (476856 E by 5501796 N)**

-From the SW end of the pit, the unit exposure of about 3 m disappeared under overburden. Following assumed noted strike length through a thicket of bush ended a moderately open area. The trees were predominately birch and on testing the soil was sand. Assuming the lay of the land, I believe the soapstone body underlies the overburden. The surrounding area around this site has a gentle slope to the lake dropping sharply into the same within about 2 m – boulder shore and vegetation. To the NW of the noted co-ordinate site, the land rises about 45 degrees.

### **STOP # 3: SAME STRIKE ORIENTATION – (476838 E by 5501752 N)**

-Walking along the same strike direction of between 055 and 065 came to a semi-moderate break in the foliage. There was no rock outcrops encountered but assuming the soapstone unit may underlie the overburden and vegetation.

### **STOP # 4: NW TO REMANANT TRAIL – (476768 E by 5501789 N)**

-Proceed NW climbing up hill at +/- 45 degree slope. The climb was through thick vegetation of

(---5---)



predominately spruce encountering a small outcrop of felsic fragmental (?). Stopped on an old trail – wagon road - and noted the above GPS location. Then proceeded northerly along the overgrown trail to the below noted GPS station.

**STOP # 5: RETURN TO QUARRY – (476794 E by 5501875 N)**

-At this stop, worked my way ESE down slope to the quarry and boat noting any outcrops on route.

-Returned to Kenora.

**COMMENTS**

With Magabra Resources acquiring the MNRF quarry and MNDM claim in 2021, the corporation required a quick status overview of the site.

First, the quarry is definitely an abandoned site but human activities have not helped since it is a registered domestic site for the collection of soapstone.

Second, although there has been an attempt to industrialize the site back in the early 1920's – furnace brick liners - there has been no recorded or present evidence of exploration activities to extend the present surface exposure. The only commercial activities have been the removal of material from the waste pile for carving.

Third, with site cleanup to quarry standards, the remaining waste material can be utilities for carving and fishing weights and lures. Further, I believe the soapstone body is greater in size proven by an exploration drill program which includes a ground magnetometer survey.

Fourth, what makes this soapstone unit unique it is asbestos free. Also, the pit exposure is close to the lake, there is presently no indication of water infiltration from the noted body.

In conclusion, with proper business sense messed with appropriate exploration and mining skills, the soapstone can be developed into a viable commercial enterprise. At this time, a rough budget estimate, based on a MNDM Exploration Plan et cetera, to be \$250,000 to \$300,000 – small core drill. This does not include costs for quarry site clean-up, new fencing posting and signage.

## PROSPECTING COSTS

**1/. Field Day – 1 day –**

-1 day - August 24<sup>th</sup>, 2022 @ \$500/day ..... \$ 500.00

**2/. 2 Report and Map Days –**

- 2 days – February 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup>, 2023 @ \$500/day..... 1,000.00

TOTAL COST ..... \$1,500.00

(Note: No travel expenditures included with this report.)

**Report Prepared By:** Alasdair J.M. Mowat  
Technical Mining Engineer

**Dated At:** Kenora, Ontario

**Dated:** February 11<sup>th</sup>, 2023



# EAGLE LAKE SOAPSTONE

## GEOLOGY LEGEND

### CENOZOIC

#### QUATERNARY

##### PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Clay, sand, gravel and organic deposits

#### UNCONFORMITY

### PRECAMBRIAN

Metamorphosed Felsic to Mafic and Ultra-Mafic Extrusives

[ 3 ] Mafic lavas (massive flows and pillows)

[ 2 ] Soapstone (Talc-chlorite schist)

[ 1 ] Felsic flows and fragmentals

### SYMBOLS

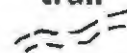
geological contacts (assumed, gradational)



traverse line with direction



trail



quarry pit







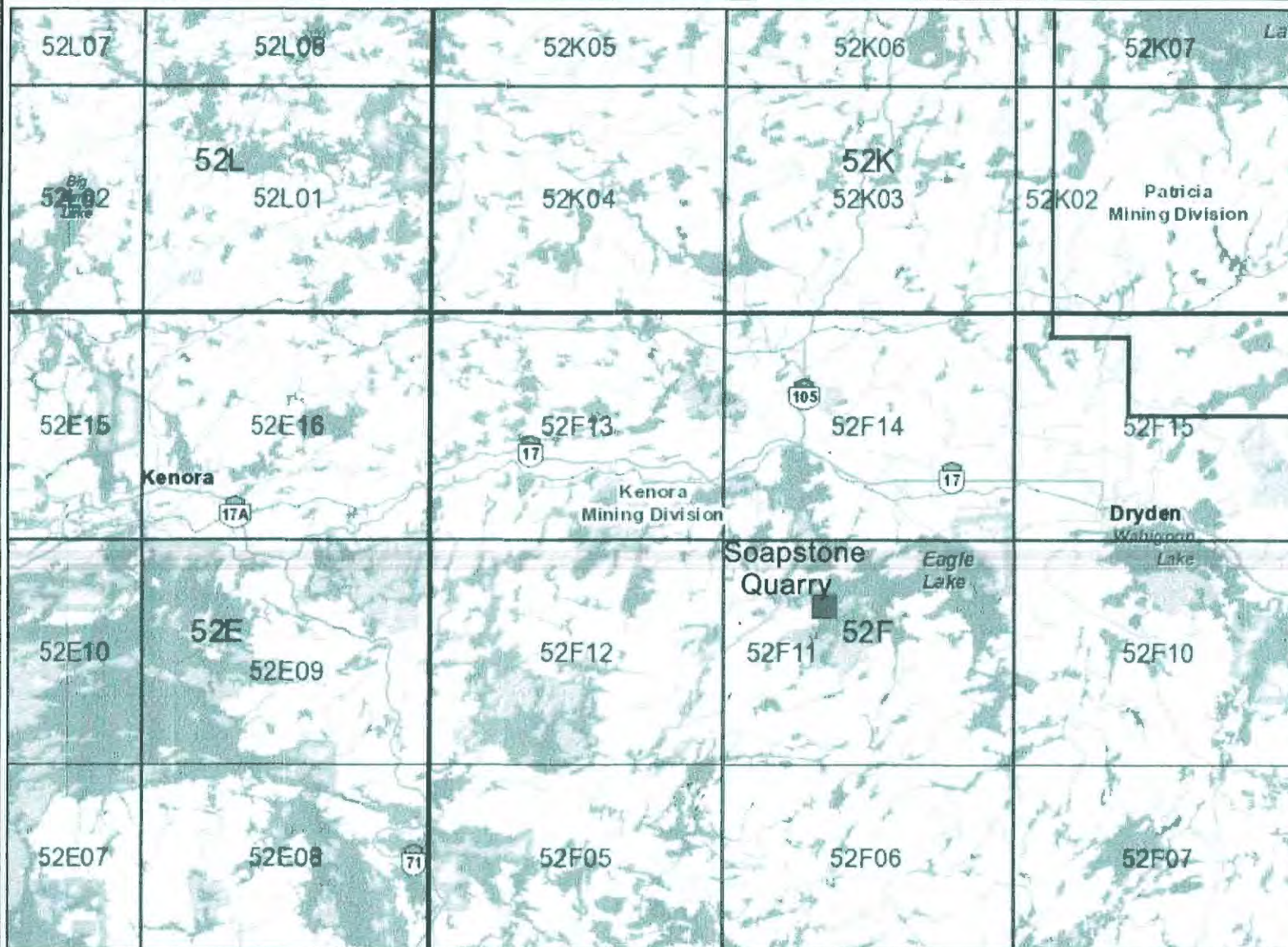
Ministry of Mines (MINES)

MLAS Map Viewer

# REGIONAL LOCATION OF EAGLE LAKE SOAPSTONE QUARRY

### Notes:

MAP # 1 - Magabra Resources Corp.'s Soapstone Quarry located in NTS 52F11, Garnet Bay Area, Kenora Mining Division - 10, Ontario.



### Legend

**Provincial Grid Cell**

- Available
- Pending
- Unavailable

**Mining Claim**

- Mining Claim
- Boundary Claim

**Alienation**

- Withdrawal
- Notice

**MINES Administrative Boundaries**

- MINES Townships and Areas
- Geographic Lot Fabric
- UTM Grid 1K
- UTM Grid 10K
- Mining Division
- Mineral Exploration and Development Region
- CLUPA Protected Area - Far North
- Resident Geologist District
- Federal Land Other
- Native Reserves
- AMIS Sites
- AMIS Features
- Drill Hole
- Mineral Occurrences

**MLAS Mining History**

- Withdrawal - History
- Notice - History
- Mining Claim - History
- Mining Land Tenure - History
- Legacy Claim

**Provincial Grid**

- Provincial Grid 250K
- Provincial Grid 50K
- Provincial Grid Group

**Land Tenure**

- Surface Rights
- Mining Rights
- Mining and Surface Rights
- Order-in-Council

Those wishing to register mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office of the Ministry of Mines (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 and Forestry. The information shown is derived from digital data available in the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office at the time of downloading from the Ministry of Mines (MINES) web site.



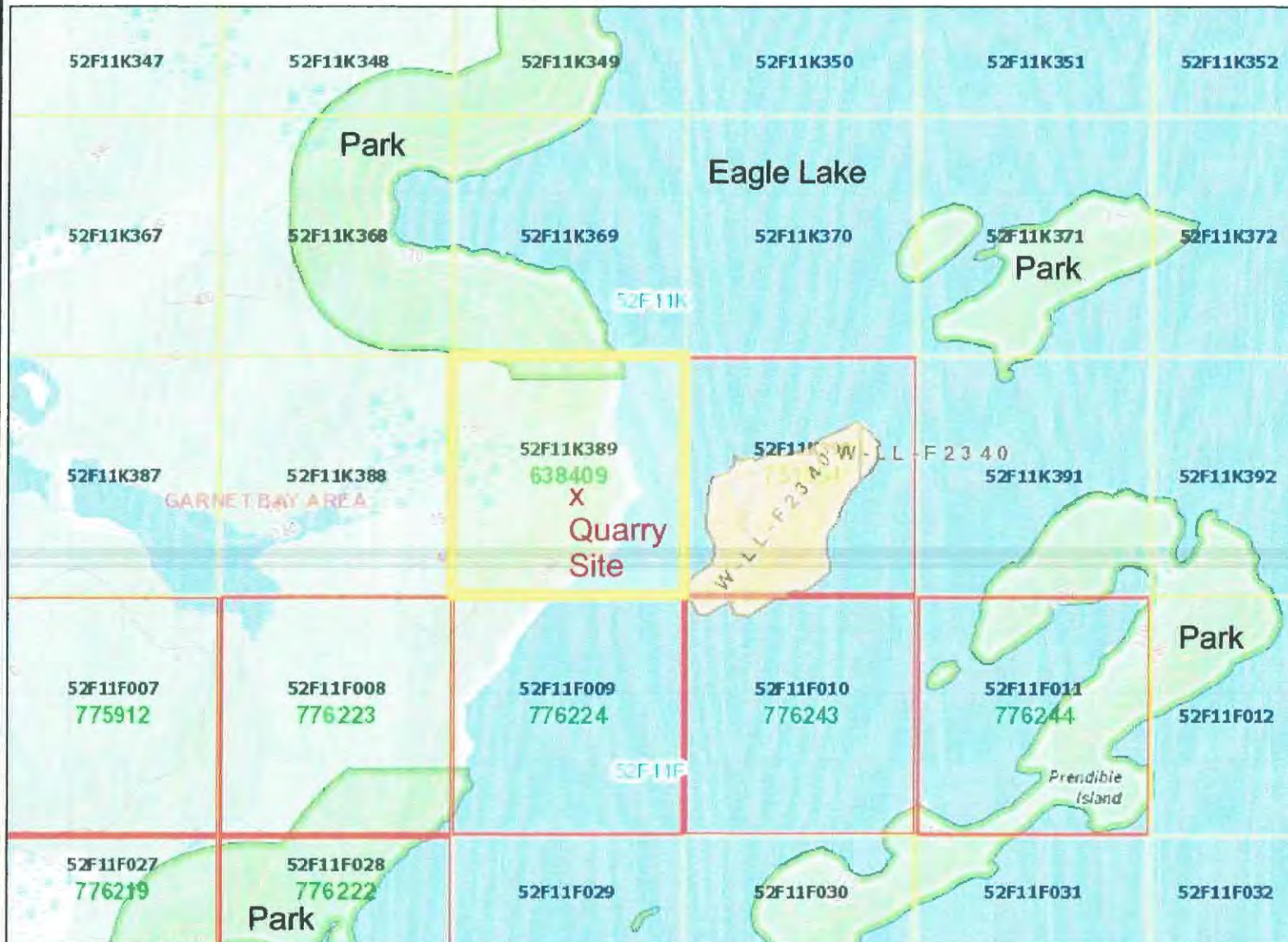
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# CLAIM # 638409 - EAGLE LAKE SOAPSTONE QUARRY

**Notes:**  
 MAP # 2 - Magabra Resources Corp.'s Soapstone Quarry claim location NTS 52F11K389, Garnet Bay Area, Kenora Mining Division - 10, Ontario.



### Legend

- Provincial Grid Cell**
  - Available
  - Pending
  - Unavailable
- Mining Claim**
  - Mining Claim
  - Boundary Claim
- Alienation**
  - Withdrawal
  - Notice
- MINES Administrative Boundaries**
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  - Mining Land Tenure - History
  - Legacy Claim
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  - Provincial Grid 50K
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0 0.59 km

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**Legend**

**EAGLE LAKE SOAPSTONE  
GEOLOGY LEGEND**

**CENOZOIC**

**QUATERNARY**

**PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**

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[ 3 ] Mafic lavas (massive flows and pillows)

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**SYMBOLS**

geological contacts (assumed, gradational)

traverse line with direction

trail

quarry pit

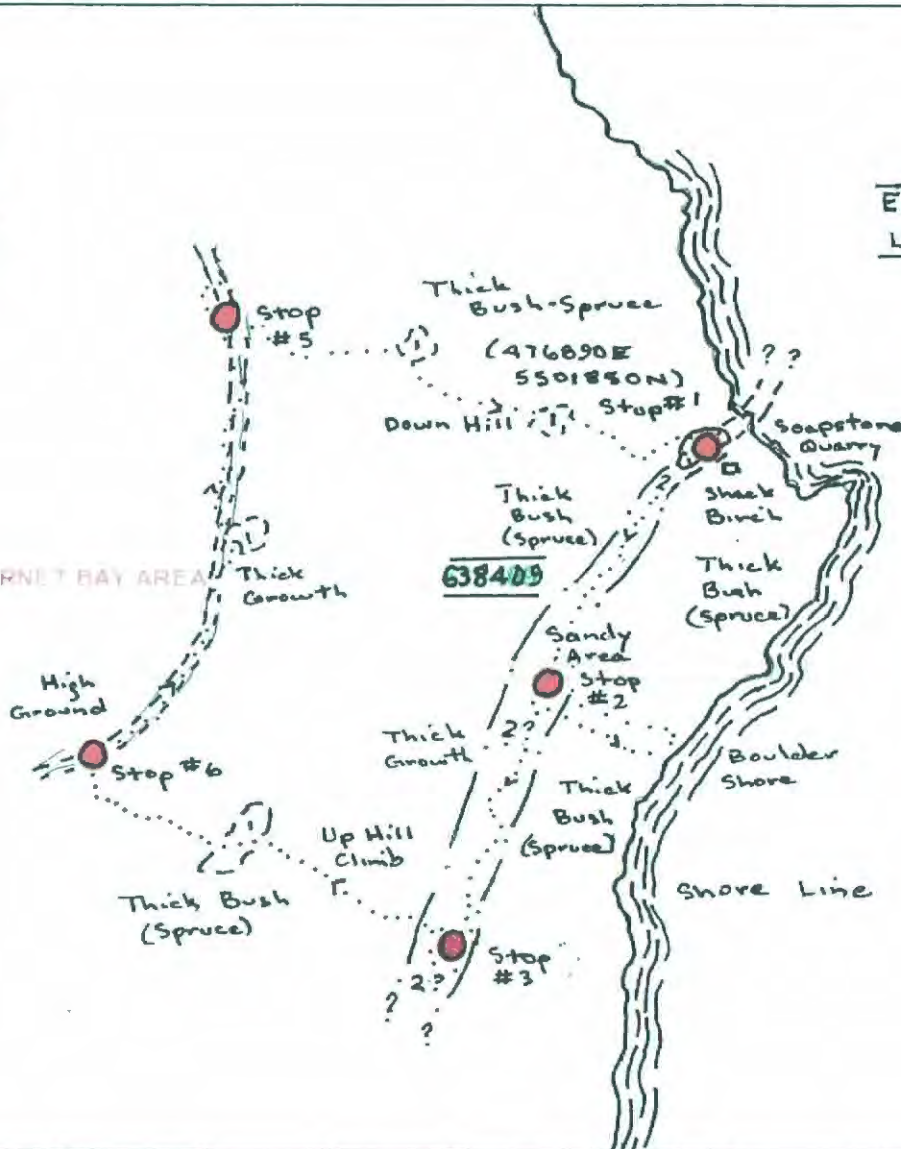


EAGLE  
LAKE

52 F11K

GARNET BAY AREA

638409



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0 0.07 km

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Figure # 1 :

### **Exploration History**

In the early 1920's, the Grace Mining manager, W.J. Richards of Kenora, discovered the soapstone unit on the mine property while prospecting in the area. When the gold mine failed, the company developed the soapstone quarry. The company became known as Eagle Lake Soapstone Mines Ltd. 1924 - 95 tons of soapstone were reported to have been prepared for market (Rogers and Young 1926a). One shipment of 40 blocks, each 12 by 12 by 18 inches (30 by 30 by 40 cm), for Kraft mill furnace linings was reported. At this time the plant installed at the quarry site consisted of two boilers, a two drill Ingersol-Rand air compressor, a derrick and hoist, a Sullivan channelling machine and a gang saw (Sutherland et al 1926a). 1925 - 64 tons (3 carloads) of soapstone were sawn and sold to the Dryden paper mill (Rogers and Young 1926b; Sutherland et al 1926b). Additional equipment installed at the quarry included two more Pollard gang saws which had been used in cutting the marble for the parliament buildings in Winnipeg. A 75 foot steamer (tug) and 50 foot barge were also acquired for the operation. (The Daily Times-Journal, July 7, 1925). Buildings on the property included a bunkhouse, cook-house, office, managers house, and mill building. (Sutherland et al 1926b) 1926 - 110 tons of soapstone were sawn and sold to Ontario pulp mills (Rogers and Young 1928). The quarry and plant operated during the summer months (Sutherland et al 1928). 1927 - 135 tons of soapstone were sawn and sold to pulp and paper mills at Dryden and Winnipeg (Rogers and Young 1929). Operations had ceased by July (Sutherland et al 1928). No further production by the Grace Mining Company is reported. 1981 - Frank Thorgrimson was issued a quarry permit encompassing the old quarry and waste dumpsites. Small amounts of stone have been extracted annually from the waste material at the site for carving purposes. Produced 174 ton from 1925-1926. Produced Thorgrimson Stone 547.5 tons from 1993-2000.

Figure # 2 :

### **Geology Comments**

Dec 07, 2005 (R Degagne) - The geology of the area was mapped by Moorhouse (1941) and is shown on Figure 8. The soapstone deposit had been described by Spence (1928, 1940), Moorhouse (1941), Storey (1986), Reddin (in press), and Kennedy and Sherlock (1989). The soapstone unit occurs within felsic to intermediate metavolcanics and is enclosed in a talc-chlorite schist. The metavolcanics are layered and appear to be fragmental. The schistosity is 060 degrees dipping steeply to the south or vertical. The soapstone unit also strikes 060 degrees to 065



degrees. It seems to be limited to a small area and is poorly exposed. The soapstone could not be traced along strike inland (southwest) further than 40 m, similar units (talc-chlorite schist) were found on the islands that occur approximately 600 m along strike to the northwest. Storey (1986) described the unit as 30 m wide by up to 180 m in length and possibly lensoidal in character.

Figure # 3:

## Lithology

### Lithology Data

Rock Type	Rank	Composition	Texture	Relationship
Intermediate lava flow-unsubdivided	1		Layered, Fragmental	Host
Schist-Unsubdivided	2	Tc-Chl; Cv (Fe-Dol)		Contains

### Lithology Comments

Dec 07, 2005 (R Degagne) - The soapstone is dark grey to grey-green in colour and soft. It is fine grained. Narrow, brown, iron-carbonate veins cut the soapstone. In some cases, coarse-grained pale-green talc is developed within the veins. Slickensided surfaces within the soapstone are covered with a dark green material, apparently chlorite and/or serpentine. Only occasional joints or fractures were observed within the quarry. The outcrop at the shore line is very fractured with a fracture spacing of 15 cm common. The size of the sawn blocks at the site would indicate that the fracturing of jointing within the deposit is widely spaced. The mineralogy of the soapstone as determined by X-ray diffraction analysis is shown below: Talc 50%, Chlorite 30%, Serpentine <5%, Dolomite 10%, Magnesite -, Magnetite <5%, Epidote <5%. (Geoscience laboratories, Ontario Geological Survey, MNM) This agrees with analyses reported in Storey (1986) and from thin section observations made by Moorhouse (1941). THERMAL TESTS: (from Redden in Press) (tests performed by Geoscience Laboratories, OGS, MNM) A - 500°C % weight loss - 0.11 (Note 1,2,4,6). B - 1050°C % weight loss - 10.97 (Note 1,3,5,6). Notes: 1. block size approx. 2.5 x 5 x 5 cm. 2. blocks heated at 500 degrees C for 3 hours. 3. blocks heated at 500 degrees C then raised to 1050 degrees over 2 hours, maintained at 1050 degrees for 2 hours then left for 13 hours at 800 degrees. 4. colour changed from initial dull green to dull grey. 5. colour changed from initial dull green to a combination of light brown and dull orange/red. 6. hairline shrinkage cracks with random orientations appeared in most samples. no spalling or disintegration. no visible changes in dimensions. Redden also tested small (3-8 cm) pieces of the soapstone in place of lava rock in a propane barbecue and lar

Figure # 4:

## Mineralization

### Mineralization and Alteration



(iii)

Rank	Mineral Name	Class	Economic Mineral Type	Alteration Mineral Type	Alteration Ranking	Alteration Intensity	Alteration Style
1	Talc	Economic	Ore				
1	Chlorite	Economic	Gangue				
2	Dolomite	Economic	Gangue				
3	Serpentine	Economic	Gangue				
4	Magnetite	Economic	Gangue				
5	Epidote	Economic	Gangue				
	Talc	Alteration		Steatization	1		
	Chlorite	Alteration		Steatization	2		
	Dolomite	Alteration		Steatization	3		
	Serpentine	Alteration		Steatization	4		
	Magnetite	Alteration		Steatization	5		

### Mineralization Comments

Dec 07, 2005 (R Degagne) - TEST RESULTS: Specific Gravity: 2.88. Chemical Analysis: Sample 1: 43.20 SiO<sub>2</sub>, - TiO<sub>2</sub>, 6.74 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 3.51 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 7.95 FeO, - MnO, 27.64 MgO, 1.30 CaO, - Na<sub>2</sub>O, - K<sub>2</sub>O, - P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, 1.95 CO<sub>2</sub>, - S, 7.80 H<sub>2</sub>O+, - H<sub>2</sub>O-, 100.09 Total, - LOI. Sample 2: 40.30 SiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.38 TiO<sub>2</sub>, 5.94 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 4.15 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 8.15 FeO, 0.07 MnO, 27.20 MgO, 2.71 CaO, 0.0 Na<sub>2</sub>O, 0.01 K<sub>2</sub>O, 0.04 P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, 4.19 CO<sub>2</sub>, 0.06S, 6.19 H<sub>2</sub>O+, 0.0 H<sub>2</sub>O-, 99.40 Total, 10.00 LOI. Sample 3: 38.40 SiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.32 TiO<sub>2</sub>, 7.14 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 5.10 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 7.65 FeO, 0.11 MnO, 26.70 MgO, 2.884 CaO, 0.02 Na<sub>2</sub>O, 0.01 K<sub>2</sub>O, 0.04 P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, 4.17 CO<sub>2</sub>, 0.06 S, 7.10 H<sub>2</sub>O+, 0.10 H<sub>2</sub>O-, 99.80 Total, 10.90 LOI. Sample 4: 37.50 SiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.36 TiO<sub>2</sub>, 5.15 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 13.10 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, - FeO, 0.14 MnO, 26.70 MgO, 4.32 CaO, 0.0 Na<sub>2</sub>O, 0.0 K<sub>2</sub>O, 0.06 P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, 6.30 CO<sub>2</sub>, 0.07 S, - H<sub>2</sub>O+, - H<sub>2</sub>O-, 93.70 Total, 12.301 LOI. Spence (1940)<sup>2</sup>. Redden (in Press)<sup>3</sup>. Geoscience Laboratories, Ontario Geological Survey, MNDM-1984. Geoscience Laboratories, Ontario Geological Survey, MNDM-1989 Note: Total Fe expressed as Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; Fe, H<sub>2</sub>O+, H<sub>2</sub>O- not determined. THERMAL TESTS: (from Redden in Press) (tests performed by Geoscience Laboratories, OGS, MNDM) A - 500°C % weight loss - 0.1. B - 1050°C % weight loss - 10.97

**Figure # 5 :**

**Notes: CARVING TESTS:** 1. The soapstone from Eagle Lake was determined to be somewhat hard for the carving technique employed by Stone Studio Siku Inc. of Perry Sound, Ontario (B. Krummrei, Stone Studio Siku Inc., personal communication, 1989). 2. Results of test carving by Brian Clark of Edmonton are reported in Redden (in press). They are as follows: a) The soapstone is harder than any other soapstone carved thus far. It takes much more time during the carving stage. Over 15 hours were taken in the initial carving and polishing. An additional 4 hours were used for oiling and finishing. b.) The rock is too hard for normal soapstone tools, i.e. rasp, files. Carbide shaping tools with an electric drill were found to be most effective. 3. The texture is similar to typical soapstone materials. The soapstone holds together well, the texture is fairly massive and therefore the stone does not exhibit a significant metamorphic foliation. This ... lack of schistosity is very important for sculptors. The dust is dark compared to the commonly white-grey dust of soapstone. 4. The rock has fairly uniform physical quality; it has a few very local hard spots. No pyrite or other metallic minerals were noted. 5. The soapstone is a dense rock and doesn't undercut (spall) upon working, which is typical of most other soapstones. From this aspect the soapstone is of superior quality. 6. The soapstone polishes quickly; wet 240 and 400 sandpaper was used. 7. Overall the soapstone is nice and satisfying to work with allowing a fair amount of detail to be incorporated into a carving. From several points of view, the soapstone appears to be superior to many other soapstones presently available to sculptors. 3. F. Thorgrimson of Keewatin carves a variety of items from the Eagle Lake soapstone including ceremonial pipes, amulets, birds, etc.