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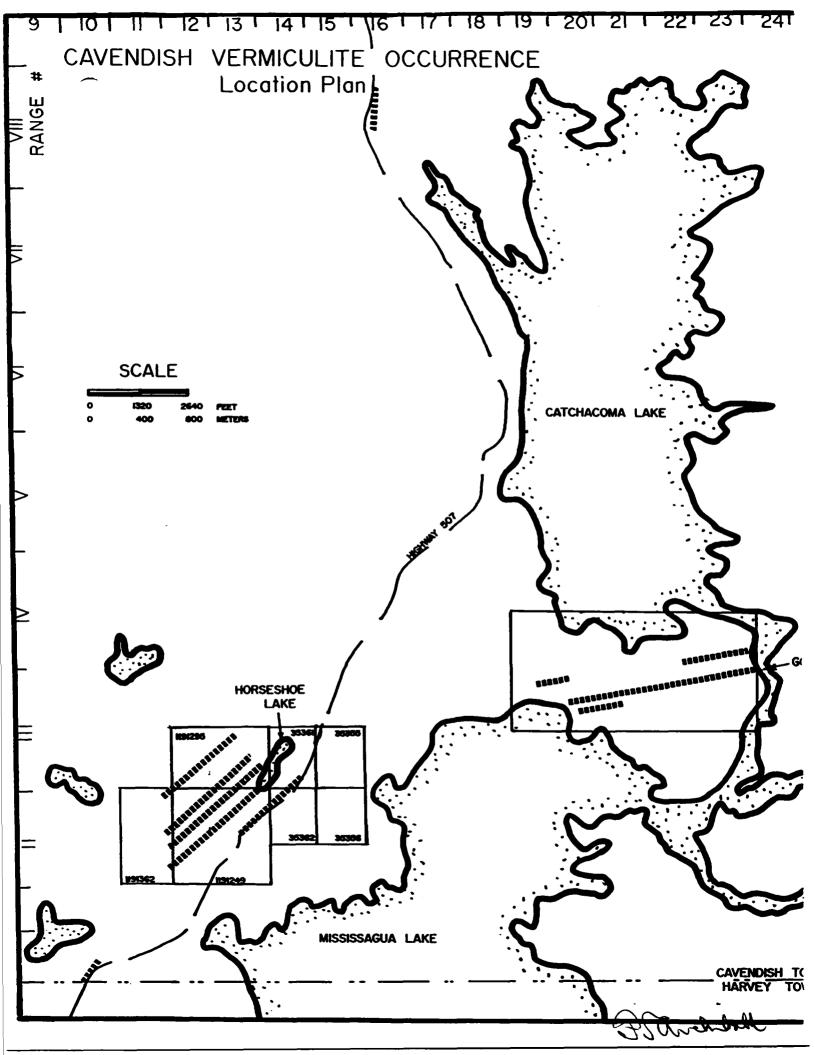
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Vermiculite Occurrences in Cavendish Township

Southeastern Ontario.

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December 31, 1992.



Final Report

on

Cavendish Vermiculite Project

Introduction-

The objective of this project was to evaluate the size and potential of vermiculite bearing materials in the southern part of Cavendish Township, in the Lindsay-Peterborough District. No changes have been made to the project, with exception of the orientation of the grid system due to intense folding in the area.

Previously, several high-tonnage and good-grade vermiculite deposits were encountered some 2.4 kilometers to the east. Unfortunately, the close proximity of these deposits to cottages decreased the tonnage potential for mining and withdrew some of the best areas from mining.

The work performed on the property consisted of: geophysical surveys (consisting of Crone V.L.F. electromagnetics and proton magnetometer), line cutting and flagging of lines, geological surveys, and geochemical sampling of the weathered bedrock horizons. The surveys and sampling was done during eight phases between July 8 and November 30, 1992. Sample exfoliation and studies were completed between November 1 and December 24, 1992.

Some 15.9 kilometers of line was cut and/or flagged during the program. A total of 10.6 kilometers of magnetometer and V.L.F. electromagnetics was run, with a spacing of 100 meters between lines and intervals of 25 meters between stations on the lines (see Plates C through E). A total of 22.8 kilometers of geological survey was run during this program (see Plate B).

A total of some 338 samples were collected during the

geochemical sampling program; ten of which have come from adjacent areas to the north, east, and south of the main survey area. A majority of the samples have come from a marble-dolomite metasediment unit.

Approximately 118 of these samples have indicated vermiculite values; and of these approximately 35 have significant values (26 of which are covered by claims controlled by the author.

The second phase of this project involves the evaluation of approximately 92 of these samples for percentage of vermiculite and for the size and density of the vermiculite. The size and density will be graded into different specific uses as outlined in this report.

A total of 71 days were spent on field work and laboratory analysis, 9 days on map preparation, and 5 days on report preparation. A total of \$3903.77 was spent on project expenditures A total of \$12,403.77 was spent on this project by F.T. Archibald.

Summary-

Previously vermiculite was known to exist in a pit in the northwest corner of patented claim EO 35362 which is controlled and co-owned by the author. Extents of this vermiculite-bearing material was unknown until present. The surveys were carried over claims 1191249 and 1191295; including the surrounding areas.

A program consisting of: prospecting, geological surveying, magnetometer surveying, electromagnetic surveying, geochemical/soil sampling, and lab analyses were used to define the area for vermiculite potential. The author has had previous experience in evaluating vermiculite deposits in Ontario (during 1975 and 1976); although there was insufficient tonnages to progress these areas further.

A total of five vermiculite-bearing zones were delineated by the surveys. These zones are between 500 and 1100 meters in length and average between 25 and 125 meters in width. All of the zones are truncated to the north but continue off of the survey grid onto open crown-land to the southwest. Two claim blocks totalling six claims were picked up during the program to cover some of the areas showing better grades however some of the areas underlie open (crown-land) ground.

Laboratory studies of the material shows that the exfoliated vermiculite is of sufficient size and grade for marketing purposes; however sufficient tonnages would have to be outlined to accomplish this.

For this reason another exploration program is warranted.

Property-

The original property consisted of three patented claims numbered 35355, 35356, and 35362. The original discovery of vermiculite was located on the north-west section of claim 35362. Consequently, it was found that this original discovery was along the eastern contact of a dolomite/marble unit which contained several parallel zones of vermiculite-bearing material, and claims 1191249 and 1191295 were picked up to cover these areas. The original claims consisted of approximately 130 acres. It was found that the vermiculite-bearing lenses continued off the property onto crown-land, and an additional 260 acres was added (for a total of 390 acres). The actual surveys cover an area of approximately 450 acres.

The original vermiculite discovery was made on Lots 19 to 23 in Concessions III and IV in the southeast section of Cavendish Township. This program located parallel vermiculite systems on Lots 12 to 14 in Concessions II and III of Cavendish Township.

The property is located some seven kilometers north on Highway #507 which runs between Buckhorn and Gooderham. It is approximately 35 kilometers northwest of Peterborpugh and 45 kilometers northeast of Lindsay. The property is also approximately 243 kilometers northeast of Toronto. The property is located approximately 1.2 kilometers north of the Cavendish/Harvey Township line along Highway # 507.

The property consists of gently rolling terrain with mature pine, maple, and oak (4 to 12 inch diameter). Overburden cover is shallow and on average is approximately 0.5 to 1.0 meters to bedrock. In the swamp areas, depths of up to 10 meters of overburden were encountered.

History-

In 1950, H. Greene acquired the area where the work program was run, and the surrounding area. Vermiculite was located at: Lot 14-Concession II, LOt 23-Concession IV, Lot 25-Concession IV, and Lot 22-Concession IV.

In 1973, Globex Minerals Inc. prospected and drilled the area immediately to the east of the claims. This drilling consisted of a limited amount of diamond drilling and augur drilling.

In 1975 and 1976, under the supervision of the author, Goshawk Mines Ltd. had an exploration program consisting of: linecutting, soil sampling (auguring), diamond drilling, and backhoe trenching.

Approximately 1183 meters of diamond drilling and 3460 meters of backhoe trenching was accomplished during this program. Vermiculite was located over a strike length of some 1737 meters and over a width

A total of three vermiculite zones were outlined by these previous programs. The zones averaged 122 meters to 274 meters in width, and 183 meters to 823 meters in length. Due the close proximity to cottages, the program was terminated.

Geology-

The area is underlain by carbonate-rich metasediments of marble and diopside (Grenville), amphibole-rich metasediments, syenite/syenite gneiss, and quartz monzonite. These units are all cut by pegmatite and syenite dykes. The metasediments are formed from metamorphosed limestone. Bands of altered biotite or amphibole rich material can be seen within areas of intenses shearing. (See Plate B).

The vermiculite is mainly found within the weathered -silicified marble and dolomite bedrock; particularily in the areas of shallow swamps and bordering the swamps. Some pseudo-vermiculite can be seen within the amphibolite rich shears; caused in part to partial hydrothermal alteration. A majority of the vermiculite horizons are located within the marbles at the edge of the Anstruther granite batholith. A thin band of amphibolite is found between the Grenville marbles and the Anstruther batholith. Band of biotite-rich amphibolite and granite are found to cut the marble metasediments along schist (shear) contacts.

The modal makeup of the vermiculite is as follows:

40.0-42.4% SiO2

23.6-29.3% MaO

9.8-12.2% Al2O3

5.1-6.7% FeO

0.7-1.1% TiO2/CaO/K2O

The phlogopite, tremolite, and biotite hydrothermally alter to vermiculite, talc, and serpentinite. The vermiculite forms/precipitates at higher temperatures and different PH than the other minerals. Vermiculite is essentially hydrated aluminum and magnesium. In this case the

vermiculite is found in beige (phlogopite-biotite origin) and green (tremolite-serpentinite origin)sheets; the latter being the higher-grade material. There are (in minor amounts) red colour vermiculite flakes, caused by alteration of actinolite. The Mg content is caused by dissolution of dolomite from the calc-silicate rocks.

On the Goshawk/Insulite property to the east of the area prospected, the vermiculite bands strike at North 70 degrees East, and dip 20 to 60 degrees to the south.

LITHOLOGY LEGEND

(after: E.G. Bright (OGS) 1981 Cavendish South)

14	Paleozoic Gull River Formation	- limestone & dolostone
	unconformity	
	Precambrian	
13	Late Mafic Intrusives Mafic Intrusive	- dykes/sills/diabase/lampro.
	intrusive contact	
12	Intrusive Granites	- granitic pegmatites
	Late intrusive rocks	
11	Intrusive Granites	granite/monzonite/diorite
	intrusive contact	
10	Intrusive Granites	- monzonite, granodiorite
	Grenville Supergroup	
9	Syenite rocks	- syenite/gneiss/qtz.monzonite
	intrusive contact	
8	Intrusive mafics	- amphibolite/ gabbro
	intrusive contact	
7	Intrusive felsics	- gneiss / fragmentals
6	Intrusive mafics	- amphibolite / gneiss
	Calcareous Metasediments	_
5	Carbonate Metasediments	- marble/chert/sandstone
4	Amphibole Metasediments	- amphibolite / gneiss
	Clastic Metasediments	
3	biotite metasediments	- gneiss
	Quartzospathic Metasediments	
2	Siliceous Metasediments	- gneiss
	Middle Precambrian	
	Basement gneiss & migmatites	
1	gneiss & migmatite (mafic-rich)	- amphibolite/gneiss/migmatite

Geological Survey-

The geological survey was run during four periods between July and November, 1992. There was a one-week period in November when there was up to seven centimeters of snow cover; although this did not effect the survey as the ground conditions were not frozen.

A total of some 22.8 kilometers was traversed during the survey, along flagged lines and claim lines. Although this was a reconnaissance program attempting to locate vermiculite bearing material within the marble and dolomite units primarily, differentiation between biotite rich amphibolites and amphibole-rich amphibolites was not made.

A metasediment complex of marble and dolomite was located on the property. This unit is approximately 750 meters in width and at least 1200 meters in length; continuing off the property onto crown land in the southwest. Where the metasediment unit continues off the property, it is narrowing but still averages approximately 350 meters in width. To the north, at line 5 south or the mid-section of Horeshoe Lake, the metasediment unit is terminated by both amphibolite and syenite units. This same metasediment unit appears to outcrop approximately 0.9 kilometers to the south of the property and also 3.2 kilometers to the north of the property. It appears that the Goshawk Mines Ltd. vermiculite deposit is not connected to the zones outlined during the survey. The new zones occur on the north-west flank of a fold, and the Goshawk deposits occur on the ridge of the same fold; both are separated by biotite-amphibole-syenite amphibolite units. The Goshawk marble-dolomite metasediment units extend as far as the east boundary of daim 35355 (See Plate B).

Vermiculite bearing material is found all around the contact area of the metasediment unit; and within amphibolite rich shears which are trending off of the metasediment and within the sediment unit.

Along the edges of the metasediment unit, the vermiculite bearing zones appear to be confined within lenses. These lenses dip from 45 degrees (flat-lying) to 80 degrees (steeply-dipping); the latter being the prevalent dip (to the southwest). The vermiculite bearing materials in the central portion of this metasediment unit appear to be wider and have a greater potential for depth.

The metasediment unit is terminated north of Line 6 South (west side of Horseshoe Lake), and appears to pinch south of Line 17 South (southwest of claim 1191249). However, extensions of this zone can be found along Highway #507 a few kilometers south and north of the claim group.

VLF Electromagenetic Survey - Specifics and Results-

The Crone Raden V.L.F. electromagnetic unit utilizes higher than normal frequencies and is capable of detecting small sulphide bodies and disseminated sulphide deposits. It is also used to detect fault or shear displacements, and can be used to suggest if the vermiculite horizons are fault or shear controlled. This method accurately isolates banded conductors and operates through areas of high noise or interference levels.

This method is capable of deep penetration but due to the low frequency used, its penetration is limited in areas of clay and conductive overburden. The components of dip angle in degrees of the magnetic field component, and field strength of the magnetic component of the VLF field are measured at each station.

There are several channels or stations available; each with a different frequency. A channel to be used should be parallel to the general strike of the area. If this cannot be determined, then two orthogonal stations are used to define any possible conductors. In this case, due to the southwest trend underlying the survey area, the station of Seattle, Washington with a frequency of 24.0 Khz was used.

The dip angle measurement measures the angle of inclination from horizontal of the direction of the resultant V.L.F., or the amplitude of major axis of the pollarization ellipse. It is dertected by a minimum reading on the field strength meter and is read from an inclinometer with a range of plus or minus ninety degrees. A conductor is designated by a true crossover pattern of the readings. The measurement is taken from an audio null when the instrument is held in a vertical position; after turning perpendicular to the direction in alignment with the V.L.F. field. The V.L.F. field is found by an audio null or minimum field strength measurement when the instrument is held in a horizontal

position. The accuracy of the dip angle is plus or minus 1/2 degree.

The field strength measurement defines the shape and attitude of the conductor by the strength of the field in the horizontal plane, or the amplitude of the major axis of the pollarization ellipse. It is the minimum reading obtained from the field strength meter when the instrument is rotated in the horizontal plane; and is measured as a percent of the normal filed strength established at a base station. The field strength of the V.L.F. stations drifts with time and must be adjusted with the base station every few hours. The field strength measurement has an accuracy of plus or minus two percent.

The readings were taken on lines at 100 meters apart and stations every 25 meters on each line. A total of 10.6 kilometers was run during the survey.

The field strength readings were plotted and contoured at ten percent of the total field. The base reading was set at one hundred percent.

The dip angle measurements were plotted and contoured at one inch to twenty degrees.

A total of four anomalous trends were outlined by the survey; all of which are in a north-south to northeasterly trend (parallel to the geological strike).(See PLATE D and E). One of these anomalies corresponds to a powerline on the west side of Highway #507. The other anomalies correspond to wet-swampy areas; two of which correspond with major shear zones. There are vermiculite anomalous areas corresponding with these other three anomalies. The survey was run in July and August of 1992.

It has been deduced that the vermiculite bearing areas occur in areas of low-wet overburden where the rocks have been subjected to weathering processes; thus helping to form vermiculite under optimum temperature and PH conditions.

The VLF electromagnetic survey has only been useful in locating the low-swampy ground channels, and was therefore not influencial in determining the vermiculite-bearing materials.

Proton Magnetometer Survey- Specifics and Results-

The survey was completed with the use of the Exploranium-Geometrics 'Unimag' Proton Magnetometer. It has a digital readout with a sensitivity of plus or minus ten gammas.

Station readings were taken at intervals of twenty-five meters on lines spaced at one hundred meters apart. A total of 10.6 kilometers was traversed during the survey.

The accuracy of the readings was increased by averaging two or three readings; especially in areas of high magnetic fluctuation. There were several areas of high magnetic conductivity encountered during the survey.

The 'world gamma range' selector on the instrument was brought down to a scale relative to the airborne magnetics in the area when plotting the final resultant readings. A scale of 58,500 gammas was set as the world gamma range for the area. The survey was run in July and August, 1992.

Results, after plotting corrections for diurnal drift, are plotted at a scale of one inch to one hundred meters. The results were contoured at one hundred gamma intervals.

Four anomalous trends were outlined by the survey; trending in a north-south to northeasterly direction and parallel to the geological strike of the area (See PLATE C).

The anomalous trends correlate with iron-rich amphibolite dykes which run through the marble-dolomite metasediment unit; and along the eastern contact of the metasediment unit. Vermiculite-bearing material has been found associated with some sheared amphibolite dykes which cut the metasediment unit.

The magnetometer survey has been useful in delineating the

amphibolite dykes which cut the metasediment units, and the contact areas of the metasediment units. In areas overlain by swamp, where geological information is lacking, the survey helped to locate these contact areas.

It has been found that iron-rich areas do coincide with vermiculite-bearing materials, although it is not known if there is any correlation betwen the two. It is thought that the iron and magnesium are precipitated out during the metamorphic processes; during which time (under high temperatures) the vermiculite is formed. The magnesium and iron content within vermiculite averages from 29 to 36 percent of the total modal makeup of the vermiculite.

The magnetometer survey has been useful in delineating geological contacts between the iron-rich amphibolite units and the iron-free dolomite/marble units. There appears to be some correlation between the vermiculite bearing materials and the contact areas of the metasediment units, and also with amphibole-rich shears which cut the metasediment units.

Geochemical-Soil Testing Program-

Approximately 338 samples were taken during this phase of the program. Of these, ten were taken in areas adjacent to the main section of the survey grid. (See Plate A for locations).

The samples were taken for the most part from the soil horizon immediately above the bedrock. Extra care was taken to try and obtain chips of the bedrock. Dolomite/marble units appeared for the most part to be weathered to semi-weathered. The amphibolite units, with exception of the sheared units, appeared to be more massive and less resistant to weathering processes.

On average the samples were taken at 0.5 to 1.0 meters in depth. The southern and extreme northern sections of the property were overlain by shallow overburden. The areas surrounding Horseshoe Lake and to the southwest of Horseshoe Lake were overlain by deeper overburden averaging 1.0 to 3.0 meters in depth. Drilling indicated that depths of up to 10.0 meters of overburden are found in some of the swamps surrounding Horseshoe Lake. The drilling program was run over areas which indicated high surface values and areas of possible high tonnage situations.

It was found by initial prospecting that the main vermiculite values coincide with the marble/dolomite metasediment units, and within sheared amphibolite/amphibolite gneiss units which are in close contact with the metasediment units. For this reason a majority of the samples were taken from the marble/dolomite units.

Samples were taken every 25 meters on lines spaced at 100 meters apart.

These samples were evaluated visually by using a propane torch to exfoliate a portion of the samples. Samples were first pulverized before exfoliating. The samples were divided into three catagories:

- A) no visual vermiculite exfoliating
- B) visual indication of vermiculite under 5% volume (V or *)
- C) visual indication of vermiculite over 5% volume (VG or **or***)

Samples which indicated vermiculite were used in a qualitative determination program to determine:

- A) exact percentage of vermiculite
- B) size distribution of vermiculite
- C) weight of vermiculite (pounds per cubic foot determination).

The initial phase of logging and visual determination took between 0.5 and 1.5 hours per sample on average. The detailed analyses of size distribution and weight determination (including sample drying) averaged 6.6 hours per sample. The samples were dried in a convection oven at temperatures of under 100 degrees F. Low temperatures are needed as higher temperatures will change the exfoliation potential of the vermiculite molecules. The samples are then pulverized and weighed. before exfoliating. After exfoliating each sample, the vermiculite is weighed. The samples are then screened using: +4, +4 to -8, +8 to -14, +14 to -28, -28 screen fractions. Each fraction is weighed and then pound per cubic foot determinations are made.

Results of Program-

Some 338 geochemical/soil samples were taken during the program. Most of these were obtained within the marble/diopside units; the rest within amphibolite rich shear zones. Of the samples taken, 135 (40%) contained vermiculite.

Ninety two samples have been analyzed for quantitative analyses and size distribution/density analyses.

Industrial Use for Vermiculite-

Vermiculite is primarily used in gypsum plaster, insulation, and replacing sand in concrete. It is desirable due to its low density, high heat resistance, low thermal conductivity, light weight, chemical properties, and acoustic (sound-proofing) qualities. It is also cheaper to transport as it expands only upon heating.

Other vermiculite deposits located in Canada are in the Sudbury and Perth areas. Due to the high asbestos/talc contents, these deposits are not in high demand. There are only four other producers of vermiculite in the world. These are: Libby (Montana), Palabora (South Africa), Enoree (South Carolina), and Santa Luzia (Brazil). The first three are high grade (-90% vermiculite) but within narrow lenses and pods. The last is not in high demand due to a high biotite content.

Vermiculite is generally graded into six catagories: #1 is coarser than +4 mesh (density of 7 pounds per cubic foot), #2 is between -4 and +14 mesh (density of 6 pounds per cubic foot), #3 is between -14 to +28 mesh (5 pounds per cubic foot), and #4 to #6 is between -28 and +48 mesh (4 pounds per cubic foot). #1 is used for loose fill and agricultural purposes, #2 is used for refrigerator insulation or ashphalt impregnation or plaster/concrete aggregate, #3 is used for agricultural growing or plaster/concrete aggregate, and #4-6 is used for fillers/insecticide carriers/paint extenders and home insulation. Vermiculite competes with gypsum, perlite, foamed slag, clay, and sand. Vermiculite has a higher K factor and is lighter than the others; although it has less compressive strength.

Results of Surveys-

Five zones with vermiculite-bearing material were outlined by this project. All of these zones trend in a southwest to northeast direction; parallel to the geological trend for the area.

All of these zones are contained within a marble/dolomite complex which occurs under claims 35362, 1191249, and 1191295. These zones are terminated to the north but although the marble complex narrows and squeezes to the southwest it does continue further past the survey grid.

Anomaly A which contains two vermiculite- bearing bands from 25 to 75 meters in width, has been traced for a distance of at least 500 meters in length. This trend occurs along the west contact area of the marble complex. The vermiculite, although finer in size, has been found in amounts ranging from 4 to 38 percent by volume. The richest material is found from line 7 south to line 9 south and approximately 825 meterds west of Highway #507. This vermiculite is characteristically beige colour.

Anomaly B, some 100 meters east of Anomaly 1, averages between 25 and 40 meters in width. It has been traced for a distance of at least 1100 meters. This anomaly is in the central section of the marble complex and is bordered by low swamp areas. The richest sections, averaging between 8 and 25 percent vermiculite by volume, is located between lines 9 south and 11 south at a distance of approximately 500 meters west of Highway # 507. It is of the beige variety.

Anomaly C. some 50 to 100 meterds east of Anomaly B, is considered to have the greatest potential for grade and tonnage. It ranges from 25 to 75 meters in width and has been traced for a length distance of at least 700 meters. This anomaly is in the central portions of the marble complex, and appears to narrow to the south. The richest sections,

between lines 8 south and 10 south, average between 4 and 26 percent vermiculite by volume. Although most of this zone lies along the edge of a low-swamp area, it is felt that there is a high-tonnage situation underneath of the swamp. This zone lies approximately 400 meters west of Highway #507. The vermiculite consists of both beige material and of green-platy material. The green-mica rich material generally is of higher grade.

Anomaly D. approximately 150 meters east of Anomaly C, is approximately 25 to 75 meters in width and 700 meters in length. It is located approximately 150 to 250 meters west of Hiughway #507.

Although values as high as 13 to 18 percent vermiculite by volume can be associated with this zone, it is generally of lower grade than the other zones. The richest material is found between line 13 south and line 15 south. The vermiculite associated with this zone is of the massive/beige variety. This zone is located in the central portions of the marble complex.

Anomaly E, approximately 100 to 125 meters east of Anomaly D, is located along the east contact of the marble complex. It is associated with shear zones. The vermiculite is of the beige variety and the green-mica variety, and the grade varies between 3 and 18 percent vermiculite by volume on average. Although grades as high as 69 percent have been encountered, these higher grades are associated with narrow lenses within the sheared marbles. This zone is from 25 to 100 meters in width and consists of several bands of vermiculite-bearing material which can be traced for a legth of at least 700 meters. It generally lies along the west side of Highway #507 and lies under and along the side of a low-swamp area. The vermiculite is of both beige/massive and green-mica varieties.

Although vermiculite has been found to be associated with sheared amphibolite within the marble unit and trending away from the

marble unit, it is generally of low grade and uneconomical.

Summary of Results-

Of the 338 samples taken during the surface geochemical/sampling program, 92 of the samples returned vermiculite values. Of the samples which returned vermiculite values, some fourty-one (44.6% of the samples) of them contained significant values. Significant values are determined as those which are over two percent vermiculite by volume.

Significant values were returned from all five of the vermiculite-bearing anomalies. The highest percentage of vermiculite found in each anomaly is as follows:

Sampling has indicated that the zones continue to the south-southwest and to the east of the survey area. Two claim blocks of six claims were staked during this program to cover some of the important areas.

A majority of the vermiculite is contained within the -28 to +48 mesh size fraction (grades 4 to 6), but there is sufficient material also in the -14 to +28 (grade 3) mesh size fraction.

Approximately 42 percent of the samples within the -8 to +14 mesh fraction contain material with a density ofd 3 to 7 pounds per cubic foot, and approximately 23 percent of the samples within the -14 to +28 mesh fractions contain material with the same density. Only 10.9 percent of the samples containing vermiculite contained material coarser than +8 mesh size.

Visual indications during the field studies indicated that Anomaly C and Anomaly E contained coarser vermiculite material with lower densities.

The method of exfoliation of vermiculite using propane torches

is sufficient for field studies but it has been found that without proper temperatures at specific time intervals, vermiculite will not expand to its fullest potential. It is therefore estimated that the vermiculite under ideal conditions will occupy more of the coarser mesh intervals, and that the densities will be lower than what this study has indicated. An oven with 1350 to 1700 degrees F. should be used for future exfoliation of materials.

Conclusions-

This phase of the exploration program has expanded the previously known areas of vermiculite-bearing material which were first located on patented claim EO35362. Prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical/soil sampling, and magnetometer surveys were all useful tools in outlining these vermiculite deposits. Vermiculite has been found to be associated with defined geological units (metamorphosed limestone), and it has been found that the magnetometer survey is useful in delineating between the iron-rich amphibolites and the iron-poor marble/limestone units.

A total of five vermiculite-bearing zones in total were outlined; encompassing a surface area of over 450 square meters.

It appears that these zones, all of which lie within a marble (metamorphosed limestone) unit, trend in a northeasterly direction (N 20 degrees E). These zones are truncated in the middle section of Horseshoe Lake (at Line 6 South), but appear to continue off the property and survey grid to the southwest.

The vermiculite-bearing zones are located either at the contact of the markeble complex or in the central portions of the marble complex. At the contact edges the vermiculite material appears to be relatively shallow and unweathered at depth but in the central areas appears to be wider and weathered to greater depths.

It is possible that the material in the central sections of the marble complex is possibly an accumulation of weathered material within a "bowl" or trough; and for this reason there is potential for a large-tonnage situation in this area. Although Anomaly E ,in the northwest section of claim EO 35362, has some of the highest vermiculite percentages per volume of material, it is thought that Anomalies C and B respectively have the greatest potential for both grade and volume.

A total of ninety two samples returned vermiculite assays.

Approximately forty-five percent of the vermiculite-bearing samples contained over two percent vermiculite by volume. A majority of the highest-grade samples cover an area of approximately 600 meters square (800 meters east-west and 400 meters north-south). This area is located to the south and southwest of Horseshoe Lake.

Most of the vermiculite-bearing materials are located in low ground or at the edges of swamps. It is possible that there is one large area of accumulation in some areas where some of the anomalous zones are one of the same. It is also thought that some of these anomalous zones are close elimough to each other to be mined together.

There is sufficient quantities of vermiculite within the -8 to +28 mesh fractions, (the majority in the -14 to +28 mesh range), with a density of 3 to 7 pounds per cubic foot. The exfoliated vermiculite coincides with the industrial catagories of #3 grade to #6 grade. The size and grades outlined by lab analyses indicate that this material is useful as plaster/concrete aggregate, fillers, and paint extenders. With a proper method of exfoliation (using an ideal exfoliation temperature of 1350 to 1650 degrees F. over a specific time period), it is thought that there is sufficient material in the higher-grade/ coarser size fractions which would be useful for insulation purposes. There appeared to be coarser material associated with Anomalies B, C, and E.

It visually appears that the vermiculite in this deposit is relatively free of talc, serpentinite, and other gangue minerals. It also appears that this vermiculite is anhydrous or of the non-absorbing type; thus it would be more useful as an insulating material than for planting/agricultural material.

Recommendations-

The next phase should be to evaluate the area and depth of the higher grade vermiculite-bearing materials to outline the tonnage and grade potential. There is surface area of approximately 400 meters by 800 meters (between Lines 7 south and 11 south on the south and southwest side of Horseshoe Lake) which should be tested by a "grid" pattern of testing to see if this is in effect a large bowl-type accumulation of residual material. At the same time a backhoe should be used to bulk-test and sample at depth (to approximately 4.5 to 5.5 meters depth)on each of the anomalies where high values were indicated. One fence per anomaly would total approximately 500 to 600 meters of trenching. These trenches could be logged, sampled, and backfilled in approximately 40-50 hours of backhoe time.

This vermiculite deposit, contained within a marble complex, terminates to the north but extends to the southwest. The extent of this deposit is unknown and continues to the southwest into an area overlain by crown-land. As the highgrade values continue into this area, it should be geologically mapped and sampled to see the extent of this zone. A magnetometer survey would be useful in outlining geological contacts under swamp or heavy-overburden areas.

Vermiculite-bearing material has been located in several other locations: on the Harvey-Cavendish Township line some 0.8 kilometers to the south, on the Insulite/Goshawk property some 2.4 kilometers to the east, and in a roadcut on Highway #507 in line of strike and some 4.4 kilometers to the northeast. It is possible that all of these areas are inter-related.

Although the marble complex is truncated to the north, it is possible it squeezes and bulges; thus giving the possibility that there are a series of marble complexes. There is a large area of open crown-land

underlain by metamorphosed limestone or marble some 3.6 to 4.4 kilometers to the north of the present survey area which should be investigated during the next program phase; at the same time the detailed survey and bulk-sampling programs are being run.

December 31, 1992.

Toronto, Ontario.

0.00.00

F.T.Archibald, B.Sc.Geologist.

References

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- Archibald, J.C.- Summary Report for Goshawk Mines Limited October 29, 1977.
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- Jewell, J.P.- Report on Olympus Mines Ltd. Property; N.Burgess Township

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- Moody, G.E.- Preliminary Report- H.G. Greene Option

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- Wilson, H.S.- Investigation of Vermiculite-Bearing Samples from Olympus Mines Ltd.- Stanleyville, Ontario. April 18, 1961.

eld Analyses of 338 Samples

- -232 samples either logged and /or exfoliated in the field (locations femoted by o or o symbol with locations marked)
- -101 samples taken but visual inspection indicated they were not vermiculite bearing thus no logs or exfoliations were done. (locations marked by X symbol in locations maps)

RECEIVED

OCT 2 4 1994

MINING LANDS BRANCH

LEGEND. — X no vermiculle velue

Sample Analysis -

Sample Nos./Location	Wet Wt.(gm .	Ing Wt.(gm.) Ex	fol Wt.(gm.) Verm.Content
J003	26.5	26 4	X
J004	19.8		*
J007	20.0	20.0	x
J0013	11.9		*
J0017	13.2		*
J0018	19.9	19.9	X
J0019	25.9	25.9	*
J0023	16.5		*
J0030	19.4	19.4	X
J0031	19.7	19.7	X
J0034	19.5	19.5	×
J0036	18.6		*
J0039	15.3		*
J0050	21.6	21.6	X
L5S - 0+50W	21.4		*
L6S + 0+50W	105.2	105.2	X
L65 - 6+50W	24.5	24.5	X
L6S - 8+25W	15.6		*
L6S - 8+50W	14.8	14.8	X
L6S - 7+75W	17.9		*
L65 ~ 9+25W	19.8		*
L7S - 0+25W	43.1	43.1	x
L75 - 1+00W	71.1		*
L7S - 1+50W	36.5	36.5	X

L8S - 0+75W 49.1 49.1 L8S - 1+00W 35.7 35.7 L8S - 1+25W 84.2 84.2 L8S - 1+50W 20.9 L8S - 2+50W 56.2 56.2 L8S - 9+00W 15.9 L9S - 4+00W 34.6 34.6 L9S - 5+25W 17.6 L9S - 5+75W 21.7 L9S - 6+00W 23.2 L9S - 6+25W 21.4 L9S - 8+50W. 13.7 L9S - 8+75W 17.6 L9S - 8-75W 17.6 L10S - 2+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L115 - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L115 - 3+25W 85.1 85.1 L115 - 3+50W 97.3 97.3				
L8S - 1+25W	L8S - 0+75\	49.1	49.1	X
L8S - 1+50W 20.9 L8S - 2+50W 56.2 56.2 L8S - 9+00W 15.9 L9S - 4+00W 34.6 34.6 L9S - 5+25W 17.6 L9S - 5+50W 61.8 L9S - 5+75W 21.7 L9S - 6+00W 23.2 L9S - 6+25W 21.4 L9S - 8+50W. 13.7 L9S - 8+75W 17.6 L9S - 8 L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L85 - 1+00W	35.7	35.7	X
L8S - 2+50W 56.2 56.2 L8S - 9+00W 15.9 L9S - 4+00W 34.6 34.6 L9S - 5+25W 17.6 L9S - 5+50W 61.8 L9S - 5+75W 21.7 L9S - 6+00W 23.2 L9S - 6+25W 21.4 L9S - 8+50W. 13.7 L9S - 8+75W 17.6 L9S - 8 L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L8S - 1+25\	84.2	84.2	x
L9S - 9+00W 34.6 34.6 L9S - 5+25W 17.6 L9S - 5+50W 61.8 L9S - 5+75W 21.7 L9S - 6+00W 23.2 L9S - 6+25W 21.4 L9S - 8+50W. 13.7 L9S - 8+75W 17.6 L9S - L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L8S - 1+50W	20.9		*
L9S - 4+00W 34.6 34.6 L9S - 5+25W 17.6 L9S - 5+50W 61.8 L9S - 5+75W 21.7 L9S - 6+00W 23.2 L9S - 6+25W 21.4 L9S - 8+50W. 13.7 L9S - 8+75W 17.6 L9S - L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L85 - 2+50W	56.2	56.2	X
L9S - 5+25W 17.6 L9S - 5+50W 61.8 L9S - 5+75W 21.7 L9S - 6+00W 23.2 L9S - 6+25W 21.4 L9S - 8+50W. 13.7 L9S - 8+75W 17.6 L9S - L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L85 - 9+00W	15.9		*
L9S - 5+25W 17.6 L9S - 5+50W 61.8 L9S - 5+75W 21.7 L9S - 6+00W 23.2 L9S - 6+25W 21.4 L9S - 8+50W. 13.7 L9S - 8+75W 17.6 L9S - L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1				
L9S - 5+25W 17.6 L9S - 5+50W 61.8 L9S - 5+75W 21.7 L9S - 6+00W 23.2 L9S - 6+25W 21.4 L9S - 8+50W. 13.7 L9S - 8+75W 17.6 L9S - L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1				
L9S - 5+50W 61.8 L9S - 5+75W 21.7 L9S - 6+00W 23.2 L9S - 6+25W 21.4 L9S - 8+50W. 13.7 L9S - 8+75W 17.6 L9S - L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L95 - 4+00W	34.6	34.6	x
L9S - 5+75W 21.7 L9S - 6+00W 23.2 L9S - 6+25W 21.4 L9S - 8+50W. 13.7 L9S - 8+75W 17.6 L9S - L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6	L9S - 5+25W	17.6		*
L9S - 6+00W 23.2 L9S - 6+25W 21.4 L9S - 8+50W. 13.7 L9S - 8+75W 17.6 L9S - L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L9S - 5+50W	61.8		*
L9S - 6+25W 21.4 L9S - 8+50W. 13.7 L9S - 8+75W 17.6 L9S - L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L9S - 5+75\	21.7		*
L9S - 8+50W. 13.7 L9S - 8+75W 17.6 L9S - L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L9S - 6+00W	23.2		*
L9S - 8+75W 17.6 L9S - L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L9S - 6+25W	21.4		*
L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L9S - 8+50W.	13.7		*
L10S - 2+25W L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L9S - 8+75W	17.6		#
L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L9S -			
L10S - 5+00W 79.3 79.3 L10S - 6+25W 66.3 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1				
L10S - 6+25W 66.3 L10S - 3+75W 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1	L105 - 2+25W			*
L10S - 3+75W 157.6 157.6 L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L105 - 5+00W	79 .3	79.3	X
L11S - 3+00W 73.1 73.1 L11S - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L105 - 6+25W	66.3	66.3	X
L115 - 3+25W 85.1 85.1	L105 - 3+75W	157.6	157.6	X
L115 - 3+25W 85.1 85.1				
	L115 - 3+00W	73.1	73.1	X
L115 - 3+50W 97.3 97.3	L115 - 3+25W	85.1	85.1	X
	L115 - 3+50W	97.3	97.3	x

L12S - 1+50W	194		
L125 - 3+25W	118.6	118.6	. X
L125 - 5+00W	243.7	243.7	X
L125 - 3+50W	29.5	29.5	X
L125 - 4+75W	38.1	38.1	X
L125 - 6+00W	108.8	108.8	X
L125 - 7+75W	46.0	46.0	X
L13S - 1+75W	33.4	33.4	x
L13S - 2+75W	40.3		
L135 - 4+25W	34.6	34.6	x
L13S - 4+75W	25.4	25.4	x
L135 - 5+25W	67.9	67.9	x
L135 - 7+00W	52.5	52.5	X
L135 - 7+50W			
L13S - 7+75W	1.2	1.2	X

-

Sample Analysis -

Sample Location	wet Wt.(gms)	Dry Wt.(gms.)	Exfol. Wt.(gms.)	% Verm.
BL - 4+75 W				×
L1+50S - 5+25 \				×
BL - 600 W				X
L0+50N -1+75W				X
L1+11N - 2+75E				X
L1+00N - 5+50W				X
L0+50N 4+50W				×
L0+50S - 6+00W				X
L0+50N - TL				×
L1+00N - 1+50W				×
L1+00N - 1+50E				×
L1+00N - 5+75W				x
L0+50N - 5+00W				×
L0+00 - 0+25\				×
L0+50S - 2+00W				×
L0+50N - 1+50E				×
L1+00S - 0+25W				×
L2+50S - 4+75W			;	x
L4+00S - 4+75W			x	
L2+50S - 5+25W			.	2
L4+50S - 6+00W			×	-
L0+00 - 0+75\				K
L1+00N - 4+25W				×
L3+50S - 5+25\				x
L0+50N - 0+75E				×

Sample Location Wet Wt.(Gms) Er = "t.(gms) Exfol. Wt.(gms) %Verm.

L1+00N - 1+00W	X X
L0+50N - 0+75\	×
L4+00S - 6+00W	×
L4+00S - 5+50W	
L1+005 - 4+00W	X
L4+50s - 5+75W	X
BL - 3+25E	X
B1 - 3+00W	X
L4+50S -7+00W	X.
L4+00S - 4+50\	x
L4+00S - 6+25\	x
BL - 5+75W	X
L0+50S - 1+75W	×
L1+00N - 3+00E	X
BL - 5+00W	×
L4+50S - 5+50W	•
L4+50S - 6+25W	×
L0+00 - 3+50W	×
L4+00S - 5+25\	•
L0+50S - 4+75\	X
L4+50S - 7+25W	X
L1+005 - 1+00W	X
L1+505 - 2+75W	X
L4+00S - 5+75W	*
L1+00N - 4+50W	. *
L1+50S - 5+75W	X

Sample Location Wet Wt.(gms) Dry Wt.(gms) Exfol. Wt.(gms % Verm.

X

X

X

X

BL - 3+00W	x
L3+50S - 6+00W	X
L1+50S - 3+00W	×
L2+50S - 3+50W	X
L0+50S - 5+00W	X
L4+00S - 6+50W	x
L4+00S - 4+ 55 W	X
BL - 1+50W	X
L1+005 - 4+50W	x
BL - 1+ 95 W	x
L0+50N - 1+25W	x
L3+00S - 6+00W	x
L0+50N - 4+25W	x
L0+50N - 0+50W	x
B1 - ♦+ 75₩	x
BL - 0+25W	×
L0+50N - 1+50W	×
L1+00N - 1+75W	x
L0+50N ~ 5+50W	
L0+50N - 0+50E	X X
L3+00S - 3+75\	×
BL - 1:50W	X
L1+00N ~ 0+50\	x
TL - 1+00N	
	X

L1+00N - 1+75E

Eample Location Wet Wt.(gms) Dry Wt.(gms) Exfol Wt.(gms) % Verm.

3.00 . 4.EAW	X
_0+00 - 4+50W	X
LO+50N - 4+75W	
_1+00N - 0+25W	X
LO+50N - 1+75E	X
L4+50S - 4+75W	x
1+005 - 4+75W	x
±0+00 - 3+75₩	x
±0+50S - 4+50₩	X
10+00 - 4+ 25 W	Z
±0+00 - 4+00₩	ኢ
EL -2+00W	*
EL - 5+50W	X.
L1+00N - 2+25\	*
£1+00N - 5+00W	*
	x
1+00N - 2+50E	x
1+00N - 4+75W	X
:1+00N - 1+25W	×
_1+00N - 2+00W	
LO+50N - 1+00E	X
11+00N - 0+75W	X
10+50N - 0+25E	X
10+50N - 2+50W	X
12+00S - 5+00W	x
1+00N - 2+25E	×
1+00N - 5+50W	×

Sample Location | wet wt.(gms) Dry Wt.(gms) | Exfol. Wt.(gms) | %Verm.

x
x
×
x
x
X
X
X
×

X

Sample Location : Description

L4+50S-6+00:Litevellow/buff.sandvsilt.dry.loose.oddroot+frag.poor flakes L0+00-0+75W:buff/mid bn., matted, moist,homogeneous,lot flakes,no frags L1+00N-4+25W: dk.bm.color, loose, sandy, lot frags, poor flakes L3+50S-5+25W: moist, matted, dk.bn.to buff, lot frags+silver flakes L0+50N-0+75E:moist, matted,dk.bn./buff, odd frag., few roots, lot flakes L1+00N-1+00W: moist/matted,buff brown,odd frag.,lot silver flakes,roots L0+50N-0+75W: dk.bn. .matted. moist, few roots, small flakes, no frags. L4+00S-6+00W dry, fine buff/yellow sandy soil, lot frags, poor flakes L4+00S-5+50W: dry, fine sandy soil, dk.brown,lot frags, poor flakes L1+00S-4+00W: dry, buff/dk.brn. sandy soil, lot frags, poor flakes L4+50S-5+75W: dry, red.bn. sandy soil, lot frags/flakes - 3+25E: dk.brown, granular marble, dry, roots, poor flakes (Bedrock) L4+50S-7+00W:fine grey, sandy/granular, lot frags, dry, no roots or flakes L4+00S-4+50W:lite buff bn., moist/matted, lot flakes, no frags. or roots L4+00S-6+25W: fine, grey sandy, lot frags, lot roots, no flakes, dry BL -5+75W:lite buff bn.,moist/matted, lot flakes, no frags.,homogeneous L1+00N-3+00E:dk.red/bn.,sandy,dry,loose/granular soil,lot frags.,no flakes BL -5+00W: dk.red/bn., sandy, dry, loose, lot frags., no flakes

Sample Location : Description

L4+50S-5+50W: mid.buff bn., dry, loose, sandy soil, lot frags., no flakes L4+50S-6+25W:mid bn./buff color.dry.loose.sandy soil.lot frags.,no flakes L0+00-3+50W: mid.buff bn., dry, loose, sandy soil, lot frags., no flakes L4+00S-5+25W: mid.bn/buff color, dry, loose, sandy,lot frags.,no flakes L0+50S-4+75W:grey/bn,matted-clay (marl),wet,no frags/roots,lot flakes L4+50S-7+25W: moist/matted(marl).wet.lot flakes.some frags..no roots L1+00S-1+00W:red/bn.,loose, dry, sandy with frags., no flakes L1+50S-2+75W: wet,grey/blk.marl,lot frags,silver Ige.flakes (on bedrock) L4+00S-5+75W:fine, loose, dry, mid brn.sandy soil, odd flake, no frags. L1+00N-4+50W: dk.red/bn.loamy soil, lot frags., poor flakes, dry L1+50S-5+75W:Lite grn./brn.micaceous, loose, wet/matted, small flakes BL -3+00W: lite green/bn.,micaceous,lot frags/flakes(bedrock) L3+50S-6+00W: very wet,qn./bn., lot mica flakes + frags., loose, matted L1+50S-3+00W:wet, lite buff color, sandy alt.marble?, no flakes, L2+50S-3+50W: wet, dk.gm./blk, micaceous, sandy, fine flakes L0+50S-5+00W: wet, lite gm./bn., lot flakes, loose, matted, no frags. L4+00S-6+50W: moist, qm./bn. micaceous.lot larger flakes, lot frags. L4+00S-4+50W: wet grn./buff, Ige. flakes, lot roots, matted, odd frag.

Sample Location: Description

BL -1+50W: moist, red/bn., sandy fine soil ,fine flakes, lot mica

_1+00S-4+50W: wet, dk.bn./blk.with lot silver flakes, odd frag.

BL - 1+25W: moist, red/bn.sandy loam, matted, odd flake

L0+50N-1+25E: moist, red/bn.sandy loamy soil, lot flakes, odd frag.

L3+00S-6+00W: very wet, dk.bn./blk.laom, lot silver flakes, lot frags.

L0+50N-4+25W:moist, red/bn.sandy loam lot silver/green flakes, no frags.

L0+50N-0+50W: dryer, red/bn.sandy, lot silver flakes, odd frag.

BL - 0+75W: moist, matted, w. roots, Ige. silver flakes in bn. sandy loam

BL -0+25W: moist, matted sandy soil, w. roots, lge.silver flakes, lot frags.

L0+50N-1+50W: moist, red/bn.sandy soil, lot flakes, loose, no frags.

L1+00N-1+75W:moist lite buff/ bn. sandy soil, loose, lot flakes, roots

L0+50N-5+50W:dry,loose,bn/blk.sandy soil,lot roots,silver flakes,no frags.

L0+50N-0+50E: loose,moist,med.bn.sandy,lot silver flakes+roots,no frags.

L3+00S-3+75W: wet, loose, dk.bn.sandy, lot silver flakes, no frags.

BL - 0+50W: moist,lite buff/bn.,matted silts,lot silver flakes,no frags.

L1+00W-0+50W: lite red/bn.sandy loam, no frags.,lot silver flakes(med)

TL - 1+00N: moist, grey day/loamy marl, lot frags, poor flakes

Sample Location : Description

L1+00N-1+75E: moist, mid.bn.sandy soil, lot roots/silver flakes/odd frag.

L0+00-4+50W: wet, matted, mid.-dk.bn.sandy, large flakes

L0+50N-4+75W: dryer, loose dk.bn.sandy soil, less silver flakes, no frags.

L1+00N-0+25W: moist, med.bn., loose sandy soil, lot roots, poor flakes, no frags.

L0+50N-1+75E: dry loose granular marble, poorly flaked, lot roots,no frags

L4+50S-4+75W: moist/matted, mid bn., sandy, lot flakes/roots, no frags.

L1+00S-4+75W: wet,lite grey/bn.sandy, lot silver flakes, no frags

L0+00-3+75W :wet, dk.bn/blk.organics over med/grey marl, odd flake

L0+50S-4+50W: wet, dk.bn.organics over grey marl, larger flakes

L0+00 - 4+75W: wet, grey/buff bn. sandy soil, no frags, lot med.flakes

L0+00 - 4+00W: wet, grey/buff sandy soil, no frags, lot med. flakes

BL - 1+00W: moist, red/bn.sandy loam, lot flakes, no frags.

BL - 5+50W: moist, dk.bn.sandy loam, poorly flaked, no frags.

L1+00N-2+25W: wet,dk.bn./blk. sandy loam, lot lge. silver flakes, no frags.

L1+00N-5+00W: moist,loose,red/bn.sandy loam,few flakes,homogeneous

L1+00N-2+50W:dry, dk.bn.laomy soil, lot frags + silver flakes

L1+00N-4+75W: dk.bn.loamy soil, loose, dry, lot roots, no frags.

L1+00N-1+25W: dry, lite red/bn., loose sandy soil, lot roots, poor flakes

Sample Location : Description

L1+00N-2+00W:wet,lite red/bn.buff sandy soil,lot frags/roots,some flakes L0+50N-1+00E:moist,lite red/bn.sandy soil, no frags,some flakes/roots L1+00N-0+75W: moist, lite red/bn.loamy soil, lot roots, flakes, no frags. L0+50N-0+25E: moist, lite red/bn.loamy soil, w.roots, flakes, no frags.

L0+50N-2+50W: moist, red/bn.laomy soil, lot roots, flakes, no frags.

L2+00S-5+00W: fine lite buff sand with frags, poorly flaked

L1+00N-2+25E: dry, dk.bn.loamy soil, lot roots, odd frag., poor flakes

L1+00S-5+50W: dry, red/bn.sandy soil, odd frag., few flakes

L1+00N-3+75W: mcist, dk.bn.loamy soil,lot roots/frags., small flakes

L4+00S-5+00W:dry,mid.bn./buffcolor,matted marl, no frags/roots, flakes

L0+00-5+50W: dry, loose, red/bn.sandy soil, lot frags, no roots/flakes

L4+50S-6+50W: dry,loose,fine red/bn.sandy soil,lot roots/frags.,no flakes

L1+00N-4+00W: dry, loose, dk.bn/blk.soil, lot roots/frags/flakes

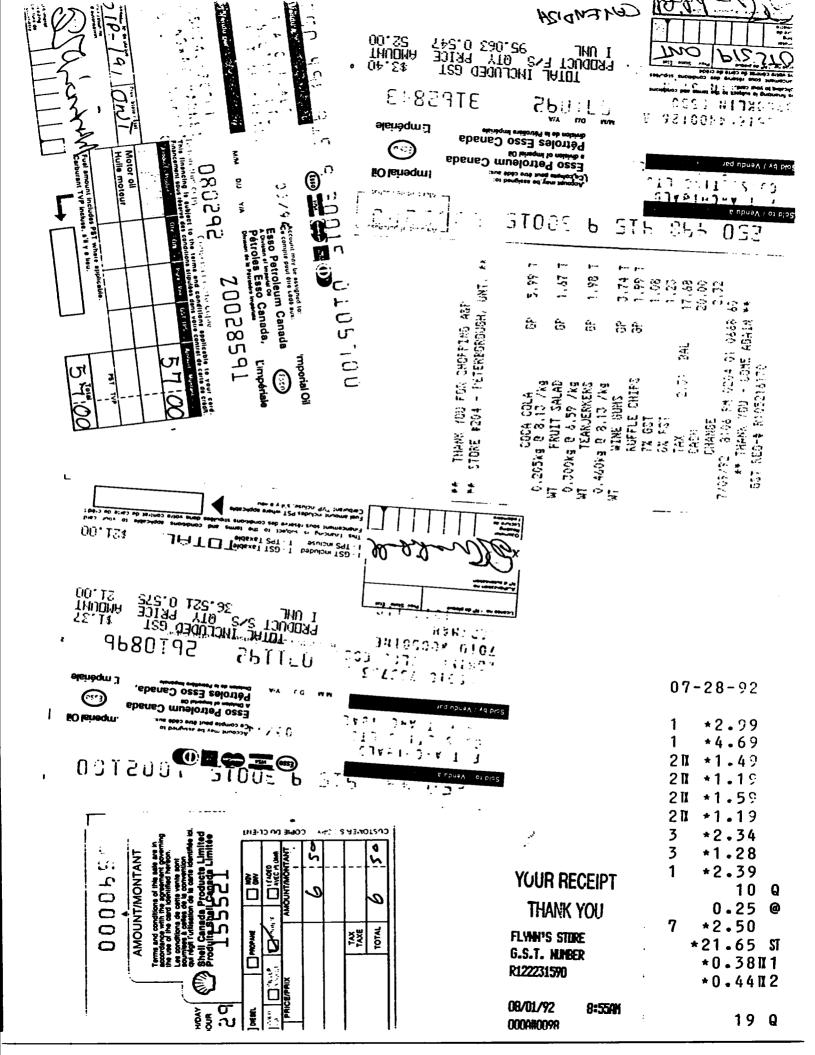
L0+00 -2+00W:dry,loose,red/bn.loamy soil,lot roots,no frags,poor flakes

L2+00S-4+00W: moist,lite buff sandy soil, lot roots, no frags, poor flake

L0+50N-5+25W: lite bn./buff sandy soil, lot roots, odd frag., poor flake

L4+50S-6+75W: dry, mid bn. sandy soil, lot roots/frags, some flakes

L1+50S-3+75W: dry, loose, red/bn.sandy soil,lot roots/frags, poor flakes



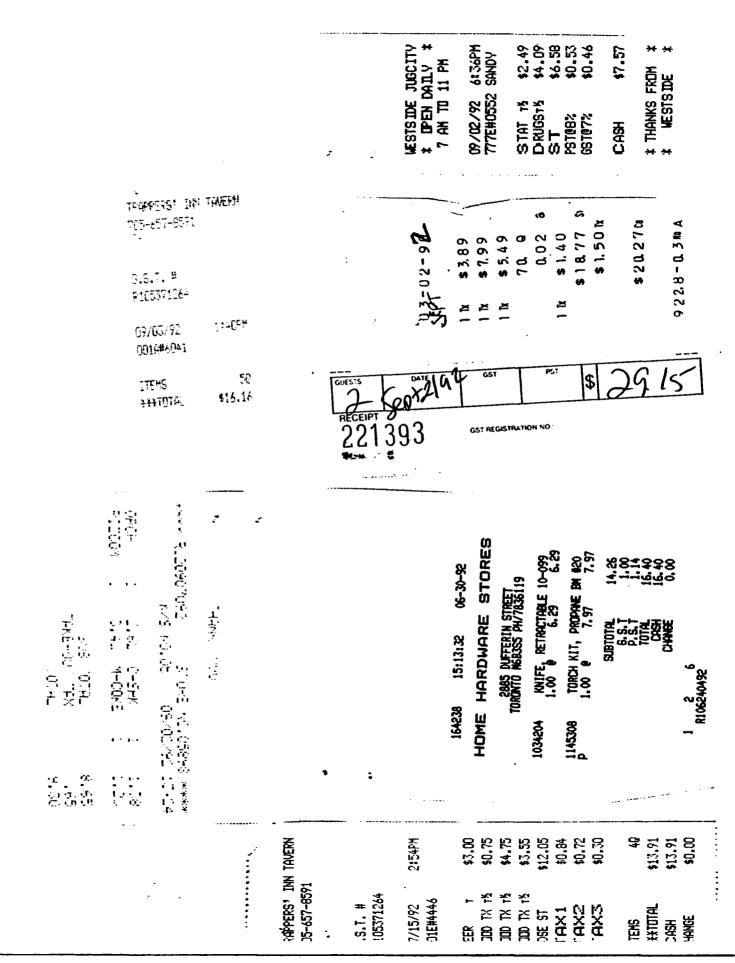
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	9 .	food	(t+5)	17.68	
	9	lodging	#47	11.00	
	9	meal '	TITLE GULL MIKEINA	7.58	
	9-	meal	•	24.67 TRATELI INN	
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	11	gas (ESTO)		21.00	
	15		a Misacht L	9.43	
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	18	food .		4.61 Beense ich	2 C
	31		flag tape) ? ? Howek	11.45 WCANN HOWR	_ C
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	28	hardware	Buggers con HARDWARD -	28 88	
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	29	groceries	-	17.50 Builtain lot	
	30	groceries	•	7 60	
	30		_	7.60 4.58 Plu Hones	
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	1	gas	271. / 244	2.88 —	
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	6	groceries 、	, 2000 Jan Jan 19	6.77 SHETHS IGH	
	6	hardware	057.00 FSGC G 51.00 Fhymus.20 F 120 57.00 G 120 57.00 G	14.35 PO 11947E	
	6	meals ,	17 070 5 500 5700 01	18.17 McDamin	
	6	meals ;	(HO) [JOZ. 1279, 21:30 B	10.00 NODEH END	2ST
	6	meals	\mathcal{I} .	16.48 11 1	•
	7	meal		6.44 BIOCATE PET	
	7	meal		9 14 11 SEST.	
	7	meal		8 28 NORTH END	HT.
	8	meals		12.88 WX. U. 32 P	
	8	meals		12.25 SALDHELD, NEGT	.
	8	meals		13 43 HB205-1	
	8	gas		5 OB ELYNN JHE)
	14	equipment p	ourchase(scales)	18 75 1 AREVIVO	
	5	meal		8.68 Not my END &	5
	8	gas 🤸	1000 00 27.02 of JUAN	61.00 8350	•
	14	meals '	عاملان على الم	4.93 HAWEL	
	16	meals	40	10.75 ¢ LYNN & SHELL	~
	16	meals		4.97 D.J. Scriven	EVCC
	16	meals		5.06 THRE SONS RE	ゴ て
	4	gas		24.51 ESSO	
	9	meals		11.68	
	17	meals		20.52 ST. HUBERY	
	14	gas		16.30 ESS	
	10	meals		22.52 STIHUBERT	
	10	meals		27.02 \ \	
Oct.		motel		63.00 KEENMER LO	BGF MITTER
	22	gas		63.00 YEEVANG LO 16.50 PETEDCAN	× . 1
	22	meals		14.78 NEW DUTCH S	ten i
	21	gas		17.06 Nova Ovral 5	# 5 4/\$£?}V
N	21	groceries		21.52 BULLINER ICH	
Nov.	18	meal		6.56 MILYOUD S	ET WINCOW)
	18 18	meal		6.48 Header	
	10	gas		25.20 - PET pound	

Nov. 🌤	photos for report(Motophoto)	10.87 PETROLA 3.48 PETERTOES 43.50 FLY. NO SHELL
۷.	meal	3.48 VESCHITESH
29	gas	43.50 FLYN NO SHELL
Dec.2	gas (Flynns Shell) 💍	39 00
2	gas (Flynns Shell) 5 gas (New Dutch Shell) 5	30.00 FLTNN SICK
2	meal (New Dutch Restaurant)	4.89 .
Aug.10	student labour (Robert Archibald @ \$5/hr)	400.00
4	student labour (Tara Lowry @ \$5/hr) (ር၉(ዝ)	165.00
	truck mileage @ 30¢/km. (3329 km in 1992)	
	(rented from F.T.Archibald Consulting Ltd.)	998.70
		
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$3785.05

	TRAFFERS' INN TAVERN (•
NEW ROCKLAND MOTEL 3 Canal Street East, P.O. Box 286 BOBCAYGEON, ONTARIO KOM 1AO (705) 738-4300	0.5,T.# R105371264	•	SSI3
Check-out time is 10:30 a.m.	07/15/91 115/84 . 001E#4448		26-20-ED.
all damages caused to room, furnishings and fixtures.	FCCO 70 rs = 50,00	164236 15:13:22 06-30-92 HOME HARDWARE STORES	38 150 1 1
WEST NAME (SA) CEroli Bake		2885 DUFFERIN STREET TORONTO M683SS PH/7836119	70. 8 4 9
		1034204 KNIFE, RETRACTABLE 10-099	15d
	H H X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	1145308 TORCH KIT, PROPANE BM #20 P 1.00 @ 7.97 7.97	\$18.77 \$
Thank insc cryods			
You :33.76	된 51년 51년	TOTAL 16.40 CHINE 0.00	
This is your Receipt Please Retain NIO A FA F	•••	1 2 6 R106240492	1
CTCT ZA			•

###IOLY! ILENS 91.614 65 OOTHHOOM! 08/02/85 I : r CoM 6.5.1. #

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F.T. ARCHIBALD CONSULTING LTD. 100 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, SUITE 702 TORONTO, ONT. M5H 1S3	Puricin 0003
PAYTO_ROBERT C. ARCHBALD	
- Jour Hundred	- 100 \$ 400,00°.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA F.T. ARCHIBALD CONSU 20 KING STREET WEST BRANCH TORONTO, ONTARIO M5H 1C4	DOLLARS ULTING LTD. C.C.C.S. TURONTO, GAT C.U.C.D. DATA CENTRE 56602-828 68/19/02 1-3
FOR CAURADING - EmployEE PER STUT	- Belleville
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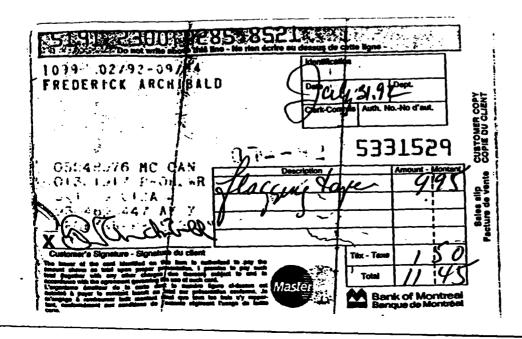
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GINALS DRAWING NO. OR DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF PRINT REQUIRED	OFFERCH SQ FT. SQ FT. AMOUNT
	NT BLACK/BLUE LINE	
<u> </u>	** MINIMUM CHARGE	** 12.00
	Pd Sufet	7 '92
1		TOTAL AMOUNT 12.00
CAVENDISH		CST 12.00 0.84
QROERED BY	CM	
409 - Precision Copy Enlargements, red	UCTIONS AND RESTORATION COLOUR PHOTOCOPIES	PST 12.00 0.96
HITEPRINTS NEGATIVES OVE SEPIAS PLATES PMT SYLARS FILM POSITIVES OFF: STATS INSTANT PRINTING FAX	PHEADS CADO SERVICE PRINTS MOUNTING & LAMINATING SERVICE SET PRINTING 5080 COPIES SERVICE PRINTED CIRCUIT NEGS	TOTAL ==> \$13.80
2.5		
13655 363-5054 C W ARCHIBALD LTD 100 ADELAIDE ST W - TORONTO ONT M5H 1S3 TIME REQUIRED 08/13/92 RIGINALS DRAWING NO. OR DESCRIPTION		PROV. LICENCE NO. PROV. LICENCE NO. PROV. LICENCE NO. DATE OF ORDER OB/13/92 INVOICE NO. 132545 TRACINGS WILL BE RETURNED WITH PRINTS UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED PROV. LICENCE NO. DATE OF ORDER OB/04/92 COPIES TOTAL PRICE PERIODER OB/04/92
	TYPE OF PRINT REQUIRED	OFFEACH SO FT. SO FT. AMOUNT
1 OWIG OITO MULIER	RINT DYLAR . 002" SEP	6 39. 0 1. 45 56. 55
ALBSTRUCTIONS CAVENDISH ROORDER ORDERED BY Frecision Copy ENLARGEMENT'S DET	Pd Cing 24	

2. Project #2 area/name			No. days worke by applicant
Traditional prospecting	No. of samples		-
Geological surveys	Scale		-
Geophysical surveys	Туре	Miles/km	
Geochemical surveys	Туре	No. of samples	
Drilling	Туре	Ft./m	
Stripping/Trenching	Method		-
Other	Туре		
		TOTAL	
TOTAL DAYS (ALL PRO (Attach additional sheets Appendix to rep	OJECTS) s for additional project area ort	A. as as required)	71.0
I. EXPENDITURES (total	• •		
1. Number of working da (A) x \$100/day	ys by applicant 71.0	days	\$_7100.00
2. Number of report prep	aration days by applican	t x \$100/day	\$_1400.00
		alyzed in field	
4. Equipment rentals/su	oplies (specify)		
hardwar	e (Flag.tape etc)	\$ 47.24	
		\$ 718.75	\$
truck-r office/	ental-(2-30¢/km) xerox/map prep	\$ 147.77	
5. Contract services (stat			
<u>s</u>	tudent labour	\$ 565.00	
	@ \$5 per hour)	\$	\$_565.00
		\$	
6. Travel (state method:	road, air, etc.)		
t	ruck @ 30¢/km.	\$ 998.70	
		\$	\$
		\$	
7. Food and Accommoda	tion		\$ 1426.31
8. Other expenses (speci	fv. e.g. helpers)		
	· · ·	\$	
		\$	s
		\$	-

$$\rm No.~3061$$ Otonabee Region Conservation Authority Camping Permit

Name: F.T. HKHIBALL
Address: 1 POYAL BIRKDARE LAWE
THORNHEL JONT, LITIU
Licence #0725/9 Colour River Make: AMC.
No. In Party:Campsite ::
Date In: Date Out: July 10
OF NIGHTS FEE TOTAL
Campsite Hydro Campsite Boat Docking
The Otonabee Region Conservation Authority accepts no responsibility for accidents or loss resulting from the use of its properties and/or facilities.
Vehicles should be locked when unattended.
Visitors are subject to all Authority
rules and regulations. Area closes at p.m.
☐ W. Caves



F. T. Archibald Consulting Ltd.

702 - 100 ADELAIDE STREET WEST TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M5H 1S3 416-363-5054 FAX 416-363-5228

Cavendish Twsp Project Com etc.

July 8,9,10,11,14,15,16,17,29%3,30%3,31%3 August 1%3,2%3,3

July10	gas	52.00
9	gas	6.50
9	food	17.68
9	lodge	11.00
9	meals	7.58
9	meals	24.67
11	gas	21.00
15	food	9.43
15	gas	23.30
16	maps	16.79
16	maps	6.90
16	hardware	21.44
16	food	4.61
16	gas	9.00
28	gas	58.00
28	groceries	6.77
28	groceries	22.47
28	hardware	28.88
28	groceries	66.72
28-31	cabin rental	160.00
29	groceries	17.50
30	groceries	7.60
30	hardware	4.58
31	hardware	11.45
Aug.2	campsite/lodge	11.00
2	meals	20.50
2 1	meals	14.66
	gas	14.80
1	groceries	2.88
2	gas	57.00
mileage	to Aug.2	

1975 km X .50---- 592.50

SEP. (C" = (FRI) 08:33

RECORDING OFFICE TOR



900



Minietry of Northern Development and Mines

Report of Work Conducted After Recording Claim

Mining Act

Transaction Number

W9490.00048

record information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of the Mining Act. This information will be used for correspondence. Ourstions of a collection should be directed to the Provincial Manager. Mining Lands, Minjetry of Northern Development and Mines, Fourth Floor, 158 Coder Streets, PSE 8AS, Ishipkone (705) 870-7884.

- structions: Please type or print and submit in duplicate.
 - Refer to the Mining Act and Regulations for requirements of filing assessment work or consult the Mining Recorder.
 - A separate copy of this form must be completed for each Work Group.

scorded Holder(s)			Client No
Alan A.	Archibald		A 51431
direct			Telephone Ho.
74 Conley	t. Thornhill	., Ontario L4J 2X5	905-660-1554
Southern O	ntario	Cavendish	M 72
Delos Work Fronc Performéd	August, 1992	To: Dece	mber, 1992
ork Performed (Che	ck One Work Group O	nly)	
Work Group	T	Туре	
Geotechnical Survey	till sampli	ng / prőspecting / geophy	sics / geology/ magnetomet
Physical Work, Including Orlling	·		
Rehabilitation		•	RECEIVED
Other Authorized Work	SECTION	18 ONLY	SEP 0 6 1994
Assays, _	<u> </u>		1.
Assignifient from Plasarval			MINING LANDS BRANCH
	Chinad on the Atten	hed Statement of Costs \$ 16.0	5# 00
ote: The Minister m holder cannot	sy reject for assessme verify expenditures clai	int work credit all or part of the assessimed in the statement of costs within 3 med the Work (Give Name and Address	ment work submitted if the recorded of days of a request for verification.
Na	me	Adx	Iress
F.T.Archibald		702-100 Adelaide St. Wes	at, Toronto, Ontario MSE 1
		·	
			
) ·
		:	
itach a achedule II ne	country)	:	
ittach a schedule If ne	•	: Note No. 1 on reverse side	•
ertification of Bons	•	Toma	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signeture)

	1000		Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
I certify that at the time the work was performed, the claims covered in this work	J		
report were recorded in the current holder's name or hold under a beneficial interest by the current recorded holder.	June	30,	1994
by the current recorded holder.			an Chroman

ertification of Work Report

I certify that I have a personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this Work report, having performed the work or witnessed same during endfor after

e and Address of Person Cartifying

Frederick T. Archibald

416-3635054

June 30, 1994

Concherable

or Office Use Only Total Vehia Cr. Recorded

\$ 1,981

5/94



SOUTHERN ONTARIO MINING DIVISION RECEIVED

JUL -. 7, 1994

Þυ

			•	• • • •									2	•	15	5	5	8	Number for Applying Reserve
Total Number	_U													3/362	3/356	35355	1191295	1191249	Claim Number (see Note 2)
,														1	1	1	2	4	Number of Claim Units
Total Value Work	16,654													2,497	1,249	1,249	3,887	7,772	Value of Assessment Work Done on this Claim
Total Value	1,981												SE	P 0	IVE 1994	1	660	1,321	Claim
		1				<u> </u>							MININ	G LAN	DS BH	NCH	Γ	r	
Total Assigned																			Assigned from this Claim
Total Record	14,673													2,497	1,249	1,249	3,227	6,451	Work to be Claimed at a Future Date
nt 1. 2. 3.	the e	you are laims y Credits Credits Credits	are to are to are to are you	h to pri be cut be cut be cut	back : back : back : back : back :	he dele starting equally as prior cified y	tion of with the over a rized or our cho	credits he clair all clair n the a	: Pleas n listed is cont ttached priority	se mari	k (~) o working in this r ndix. n one v	ne of the property of the prop	he folio vards. of work. implem	wing:					cate from

to the mining claims.

Note 2: If work has been performed on patented or lessed land, please complete the following:

I certify that the recorded holder had a beneficial interest in the patented or leased land at the time the work was performed.

Strebibald .

Date
SUNE 30 194



Ministry of **Northern Development** and Mines

. -- du Déve. ament du Nord et des mines

Statement of Costs for Assessment Credit

État des coûts aux fins du crédit d'évaluation

Mining Act/Loi sur les mines

2.155 58

Transaction No.Mº de transaction

July 8 to December 31, 1992

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority

Les renseignements personnels contenus dans la présente formule sont recueillis en vertu de la Loi sur les mines et serviront à tenir à jour un registre of the Mining Act. This information will be used to maintain a record and ongoing status of the mining claim(s). Questions about this collection should be directed to the Provincial Manager, Minings Lands, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 4th Floor, 159 Cedar Street, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 6A5, telephone (705) 670-7264. des concessions minières. Adresser toute question sur la collèce de ces renseignements au chef provincial des terrains miniers, ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines, 159, rue Cedar, 4^e étage, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 6A5, téléphone (705) 670-7264.

1. Direct Costs/Coûts directs

Туре	Description	Amount Montant	Totals Total global
Wages Salaires	Labour Main-d'oeuvre	565.00	565.00
71 days	Field Supervision Supervision sur le terrain	10,650	11215?
Contractor's and Consultant's	office 14 day		
Fees Droits de l'entrepreneur			
et de l'expert- conseil			2100.00
Supplies Used Fournitures	office map	147.77	147.77
wtille6es	equip.purch.	718.75	718.75
	field hardwar	47.24	47.24
!			913.76
Equipment Rental	Туре		
Location de matériel			

	Tatal Die	rect Costs	4046.5

Total des coûts directs 4228.75

2. Indirect Costs/Coûts Indirects

* Note: When claiming Rehabilitation work Indirect costs are not allowable as assessment work.
Pour le remboursement des travaux de réhabilitation, les coûts indirects ne sont pas admissibles en tant que travaux d'évaluation.

Туре	Description	Amount Montant	Totals Total global		
Transportation Transport	Туре				
	RECEIVED				
	SEP 0 6 1994				
	MINING LANDS BHANC	н			
Food and Lodging Nourriture et hébergement	room & board	1426.31	1426.31		
Mobilization and Demobilization Mobilization et démobilization	3329 X 35¢ km.	998.70	2425:01		
	Sub Total of Indic Total partiel des coûts	rect Coets Indirects	2425101		
Amount Allowable (Montant admissible	(not greater than 20% of Dir (n'excédent pas 20 % des	ect Coete)	7 . 6 .		

16,653.76

Note: The recorded holder will be required to verify expenditures claimed in this statement of costs within 30 days of a request for verification. If verification is not made, the Minister may reject for assessment work all or part of the assessment work submitted.

Note: Le titulaire enregistré sera tenu de vérifier les dépenses demandées dans le présent état des coûts dans les 30 jours suivant une demande à cet effet. Si la vérification n'est pas effectuée, le ministre peut rejeter tout ou une partie des travaux d'évaluation présentés.

Filing Discounts

- 1. Work filed within two years of completion is claimed at 100% of the above Total Value of Assessment Credit.
- 2. Work filed three, four or five years after completion is claimed at 50% of the above Total Value of Assessment Credit. See calculations below:

Total Value of Assessment Credit	Total Assessment Claimed
× 0.50 =	100%

Remises pour dépôt

- 1. Les travaux déposés dans les deux ans suivant leur achèvement sont remboursés à 100 % de la valeur totale susmentionnée du crédit d'évaluation.
- 2. Les travaux déposés trois, quatre ou cinq ans après leur achèvement sont remboursés à 50 % de la valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation susmentionné. Voir les calculs ci-dessous.

Valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation	Evaluation totale demandée
× 0,50 =	

Certification Verifying Statement of Costs

I hereby certify:

that the amounts shown are as accurate as possible and these costs were incurred while conducting assessment work on the lands shown on the accompanying Report of Work form.

that as agent/ part owner (Recorded Holder, Agent, Position in Company) _ I am authorized

to make this certification

Attestation de l'état des coûts

J'atteste par la présente :

que les montants indiqués sont le plus exact possible et que ces dépenses ont été engagées pour effectuer les travaux d'évaluation sur les terrains indiqués dans la formule de rapport de travail ci-joint.

Et qu'à titre de je suis autorisé (titulaire enregistré, représentant, poste occupé dans la compagnie)

à faire cette attestation.

June 30, 1994

Frederick T. Archibald



Ministry of

Ministère du

Geoscience Approvals Office 933 Ramsey Lake Road

Northern Development

Développement du Nord 6th Floor

and Mines

et des Mines

Sudbury, Ontario

P3E 6B5

Fax:

November 7, 1994

Our File: 2.15558

Transaction #: W9490.00048

Telephone: (705) 670-5853

(705) 670-5863

Mining Recorder

Ministry of Northern Development

and Mines

MacDonald Block, Room M2-17

900 Bay Street

Toronto, Ontario

M7A 1C3

Dear Sir/Madam:

Subject: APPROVAL OF ASSESSMENT WORK CREDITS ON MINING CLAIMS

80.1191249 ET AL IN CAVENDISH TOWNSHIP

The deficiencies in the original submission have been rectified.

Assessment work credits have been approved as outlined on the report of work form for the submission. The credits have been approved under Section 12, Geology, Section 13, Geochemical, and Section 14, Geophysics (MAG), Mining Act Regulations.

The approval date is November 1, 1994.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please contact Lucille Jerome at (705) 670-5861.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY: Rancookil.

Ron C. Gashinski

Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

Mining and Land Management Branch

Mines and Minerals Division

₩/jl

Enclosures:

Resident Geologist cc:

Tweed, Ontario

Assessment Files Library Sudbury, Ontario

