BAXTER LAKE PROPERTY

REPORT OF WORK

1991

Prepared by

James R. Atkinson FGAC

for

Fred J. Atkinson
Humphry, Ont.

January 17, 1992

BAXTER LAKE PROPERTY

Location and Access(Fig.1)

The subject property is located in Southern Ontario approximately 150 kilometers north of Toronto and 5 kilometers east of the town of Honey Harbour. The claim group lies north of Baxter Lake and can be seen on Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines claim map M-1922/Township of Baxter. National Topographic System Map 31D/13 includes the area.

The claims lie within 200 meters of Provincial Highway 69 which runs between Toronto and Parry Sound and is traversed by a north-south trail suitable for all terrain vehicles (ATV). This was used for access to transport equipment during the rock trenching program.

Property and Claim Status (Fig. 2)

The property comprises four (4) staked claims numbered 1138253, 1138254, 1156378 and 1138297 and recorded in the name of Mr. Fred J. Atkinson of Humphrey, Ontario. The claims cover Lots 26 and 27 of Concession XII of Baxter Township.

The property is in good standing until 1992 and work assessments will be applied from the current program to maintain the property until at least 1995.

History and Previous Work

Interest was first generated in the area in the 1950's when weathered material from marble units was used for construction locally. Flakes of graphite, mistakenly identified as molybdenite, were noted in the resultant sandy material.

The property lay dormant until the mid-1980's when the development of Cal Graphite's Butt Township deposit and other graphite projects once again focussed attention on this area.

Prospecting along strike from the known showing, to the south, detected the presence of a large deposit of graphite-bearing gneisses in the area of the present claims.

A private company, Baxter Lake Resources Ltd., acquired the claims in 1987 and after collecting scattered chip samples had testing done by Lakefield Research. The work involved flotation and screen tests to determine possible recovery characteristics and graphite flake size.

Additional sampling was carried out in the spring of 1988 and testing completed by Ontario Research Foundation. Again, flotation and screen tests were completed. The material utilized in these tests responded well to the concentration methods and it was determined that more than 80% of the material tested was of a flake size to be of interest commercially (ie. +150 mesh) while nearly 40% was found to be premium quality "jumbo flake" (+48 mesh).

In the fall of 1989, the company sent the material tested by Ontario Research to Cal Graphite for evaluation. Mr. John Stirling, President, reported that the flake looked good with a low ash content and although the samples were oxidized (due to

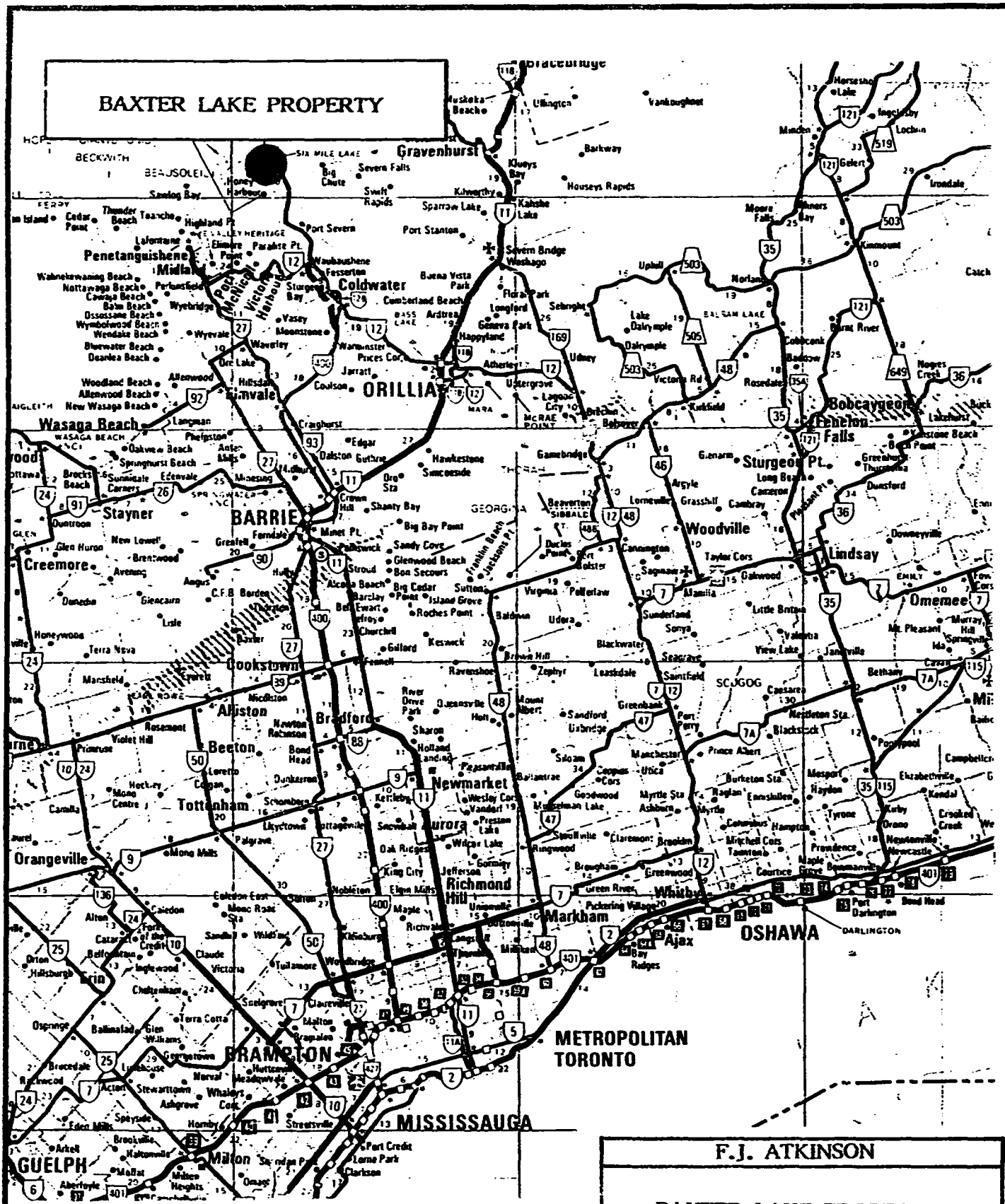

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FIG.1: LOCATION

James R. Atkinson
Consulting Geologist

SCALE : 1:880,000
DATE : Jan/92
FIG. No. :

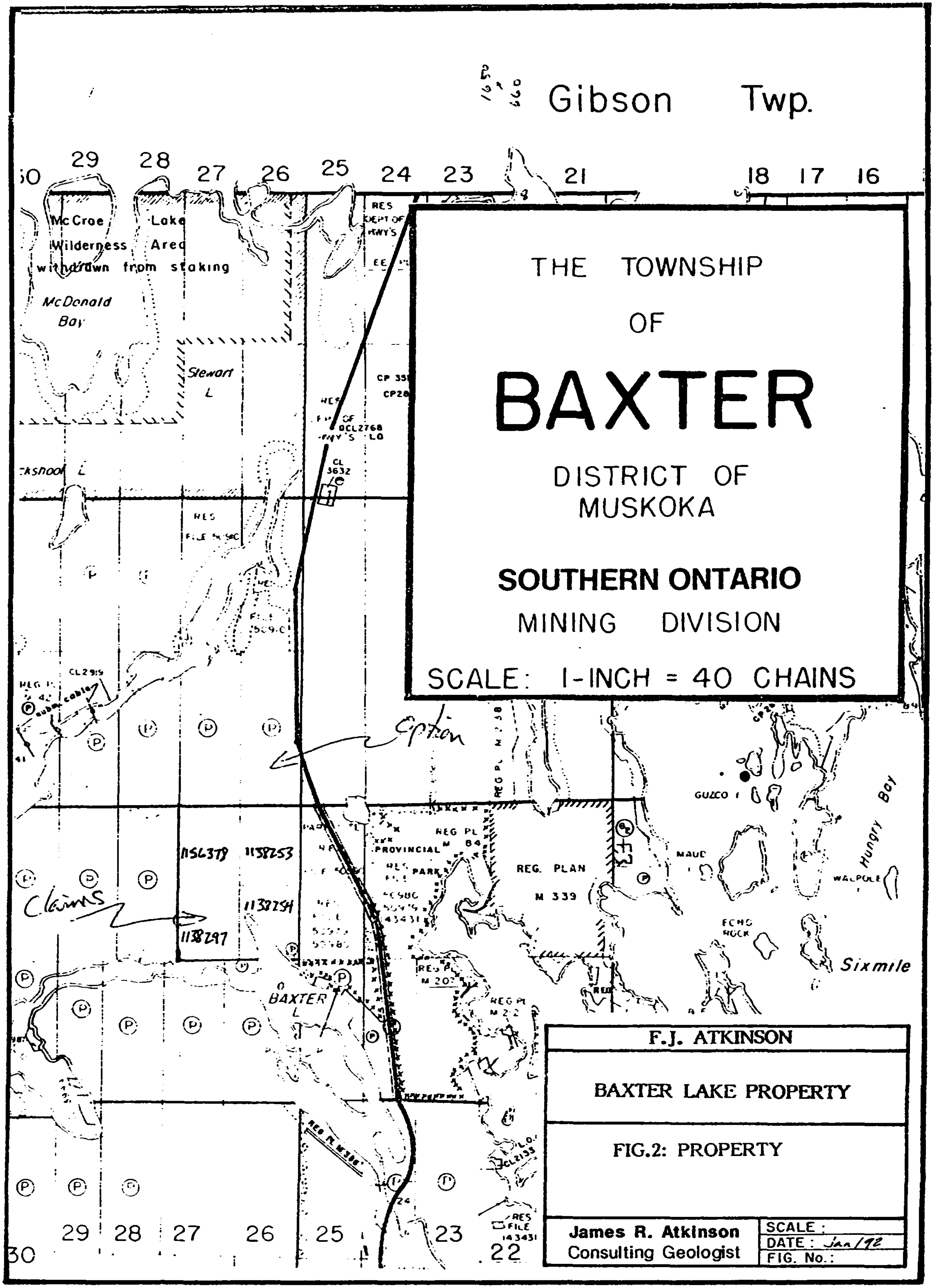
Gibson Twp.
THE TOWNSHIP
OF
BAXTER
DISTRICT OF
MUSKOKA
SOUTHERN ONTARIO
MINING DIVISION
SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS
McCroe Lake
Wilderness Area
withdrawn from staking
McDonald
Bay
Stewart
L
BAXTER
L
Option
Claims
1156379
1138253
1138254
1138297
PROVINCIAL
PARK
REG. PLAN
M 339
GUZCO
MAUD
Hungry Bay
WALPOLE
ECHO
ROCK
Sixmile
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FIG.2: PROPERTY
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Consulting Geologist
SCALE :
DATE : Jan/92
FIG. No. :

surface effects) he thought recoveries of 95% or better could be obtained by low cost flotation methods. He also stated that research into crushing characteristics might improve the recovery of coarser flake material. The material, he said, was very similar to theirs with a similar gangue characterized by low crushing strength.

Although encouraged by the preliminary results, Baxter Lake was unable to secure financing and consequently the claims lapsed.

Mr. Atkinson staked the claims in the spring of 1991 and applied for an OPAP grant to fund the exploration program herein described.

Present Work Program(Fig. 3)

The present program comprised detailed geological mapping, channel sample collection, soil sampling and rock trenching. This was completed in September, October- and November of 1991.

The geological mapping and soil sampling were conducted along flagged lines spaced 100 meters apart which originated at a North South Baseline. The origin for the base line was the surveyed corner of lots 26 and 27 on the north line of Concession XII (Fig. 3).

A total of approximately 7,000 meters of lines were traversed, 65 soil samples were collected (in the western part of the grid only) and 20 channel samples were collected from 6 rock trenches. Analyses of soil samples were carried out by Chemex Labs Limited of Mississauga while Lakefield Research completed graphitic carbon analyses on the channel samples.

Regional Geology (Fig. 4)

The property lies in the Go Home Subdomain of the Central Gneiss Belt of the Grenville Province (Culshaw et al 1991, Culshaw et al 1990). The Go Home Subdomain is part of the lowest thrust sheet of the Central Gneiss Belt (Culshaw et al, 1983) and is dominated by granitoid gneisses with thin but laterally continuous marble and graphitic paragneiss units.

The Go Home Subdomain is divisible into three assemblages based on characteristic associations: a) the southern part of the area is underlain by predominantly quartz feldspathic gneiss of probable plutonic origin; part of the unit includes a metasedimentary component with thin sheets of marble and paragneiss; b) granitoid gneisses which intrude the above and include megacrystic granites, granodiorites and monzonites as well as mafic rocks; c) a tectonic unit, Pine Island migmatites which overlies the above two and is separated from them by a zone of extremely tectonized rocks including pods of anorthosite and metabasite (Culshaw et al 1990).

The Go Home subdomain is dominated by structures which trend NNW and have shallow dips. Evidence of later WNW structures, possibly related to emplacement of the Moon River subdomain, are seen locally. Variability of plunge on the regional scale gives a basin and dome aspect to the southern part of the Go Home subdomain. This variability may be related to EW trending, younger folds (Schwerdtner and Mawer, 1982; Figure 26.2).

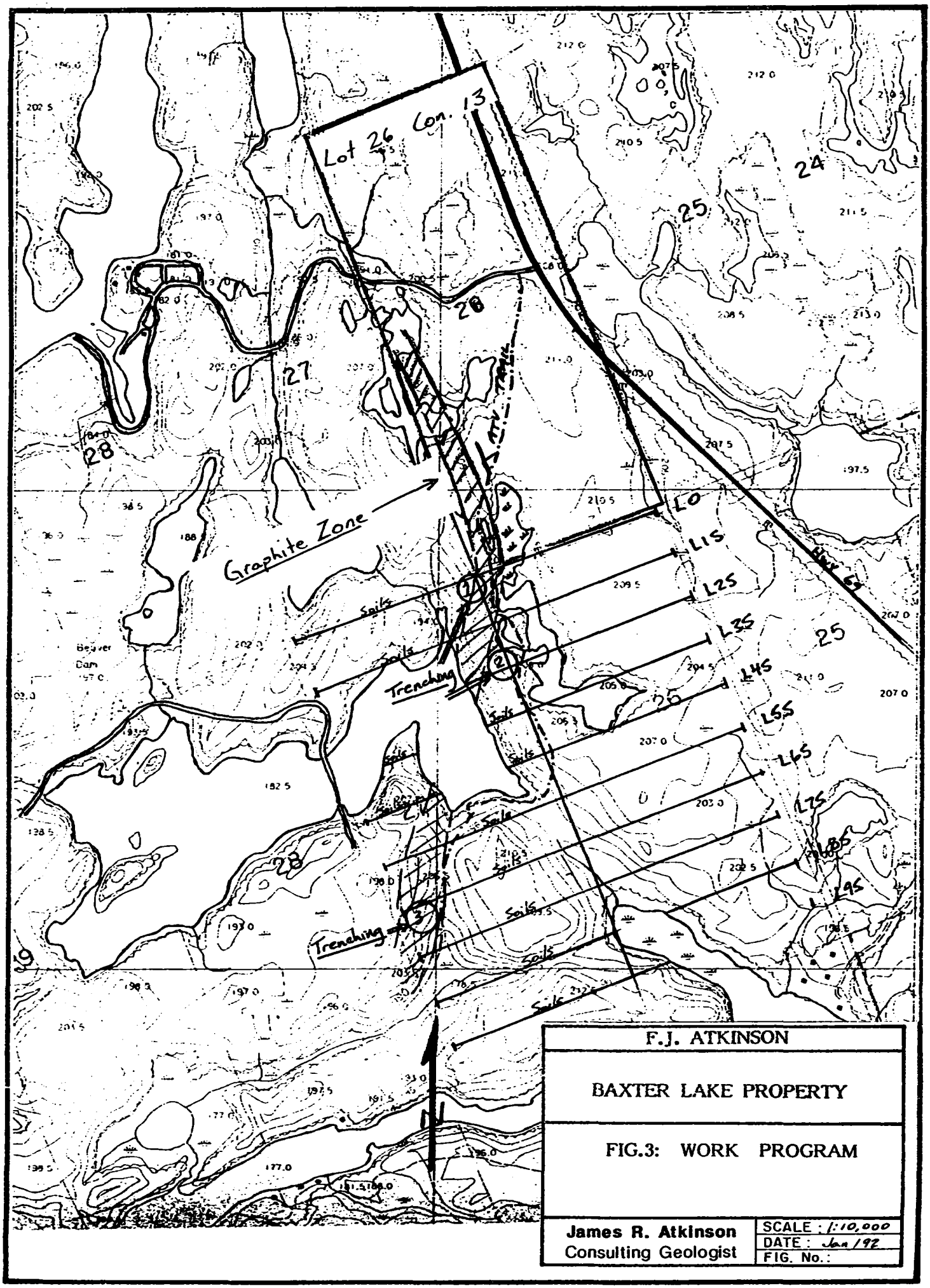
Lot 26 Con. 13
Graphite Zone
L0
L1S
L2S
L3S
L4S
L5S
L6S
L7S
L8S
L9S
Soils
Trenching
Beaver Dam
Base Line
24
25
27
28
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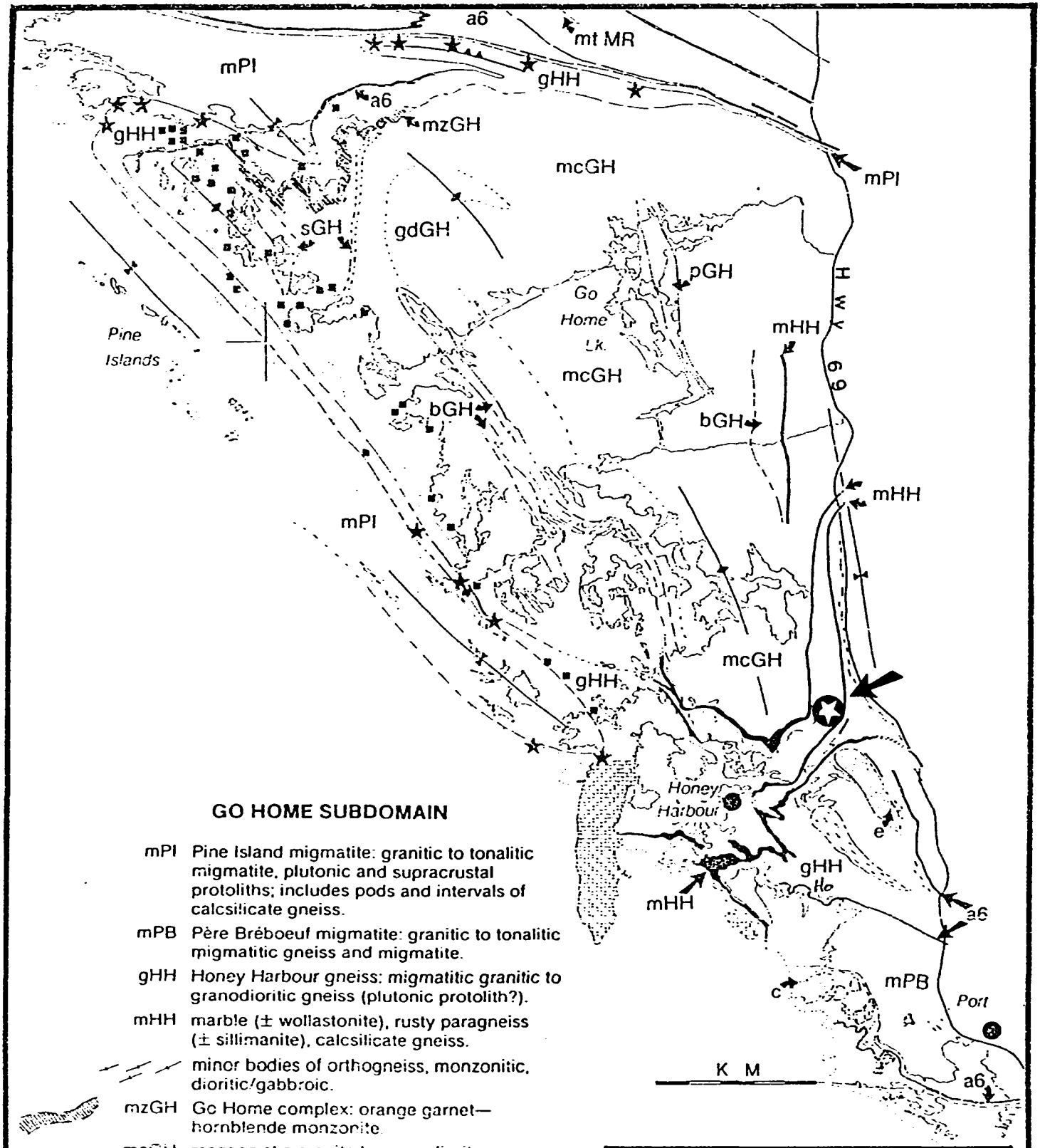
FIG.3: WORK PROGRAM
James R. Atkinson
Consulting Geologist
SCALE : 1:10,000
DATE : Jan 192
FIG. No.:



GO HOME SUBDOMAIN

- mPl Pine Island migmatite: granitic to tonalitic migmatite, plutonic and supracrustal protoliths; includes pods and intervals of calcsilicate gneiss.
- mPB Père Bréboeuf migmatite: granitic to tonalitic migmatitic gneiss and migmatite.
- gHH *Honey Harbour gneiss: migmatitic granitic to* granodioritic gneiss (plutonic protolith?).
- mHH marble (± wollastonite), rusty paragneiss (± sillimanite), calcsilicate gneiss.
- minor bodies of orthogneiss, monzonitic, dioritic/gabbroic.
- mzGH Go Home complex: orange garnet—hornblende monzonite.
- mcGH megacrystic granite to granodiorite.
- gdGH pale grey granodiorite.
- pGH pink alaskitic gneiss.
- sGH pelitic gneiss
- bGH diorite-gabbro.
- a6, ★ anorthosite gneiss, blocks of anorthosite gneiss, ± garnet amphibolite, locally grading to garnet - clinopyroxene metabasite.
- e hb-gnt-cpx-pl metagabbro, locally grading to gnt-cpx-pl ± corundum metabasite.
- c coronitic metagabbro.
- small bodies or clusters of metagabbro.

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FIG.4: REGIONAL GEOLOGY

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Consulting Geologist

SCALE :
DATE :
FIG. No. :

Property Geology(Fig. 5)

The Baxter Lake Property lies in the area of metasedimentary units of the Honey Harbour gneiss defined under a) above. To the north are megacrystic granitoids.

The metasedimentary package in this area may be quite thick as at least three marble bands are known. Whether this repetition is tectonic or stratigraphic is not clear, however, the marble units are highly tectonized throughout the area of the property.

Detailed geological mapping has identified the following lithologies from east to west.

1: Quartz Biotite Gneiss (QB) - this unit is well foliated, with alternating quartz rich and biotite rich layers. Feldspar may be present in the more leucocratic bands and garnet is seen rarely.

2: Biotite Quartz Gneiss (BQ) - this unit appears close to the graphitic units and has much more biotite. It is more of a schist and does not show gneissic banding.

3: Calcsilicate (CS) - the calcsilicate is highly variable from green (diopside?) rich massive and granular to white or pink foliated to obvious fine grained marble. Occasionally fine grained sulphide spots (possibly pyrrhotite) are seen. Epidote and green garnet are common accessories.

4: Graphite Schist (GS) - the graphite bearing unit is fine grained, silicious (quartz + feldspar) and rusty on weathered surfaces. Graphite is disposed in parallel layers giving a strong schistosity to the unit. Rarely, accessory sulphides are seen.

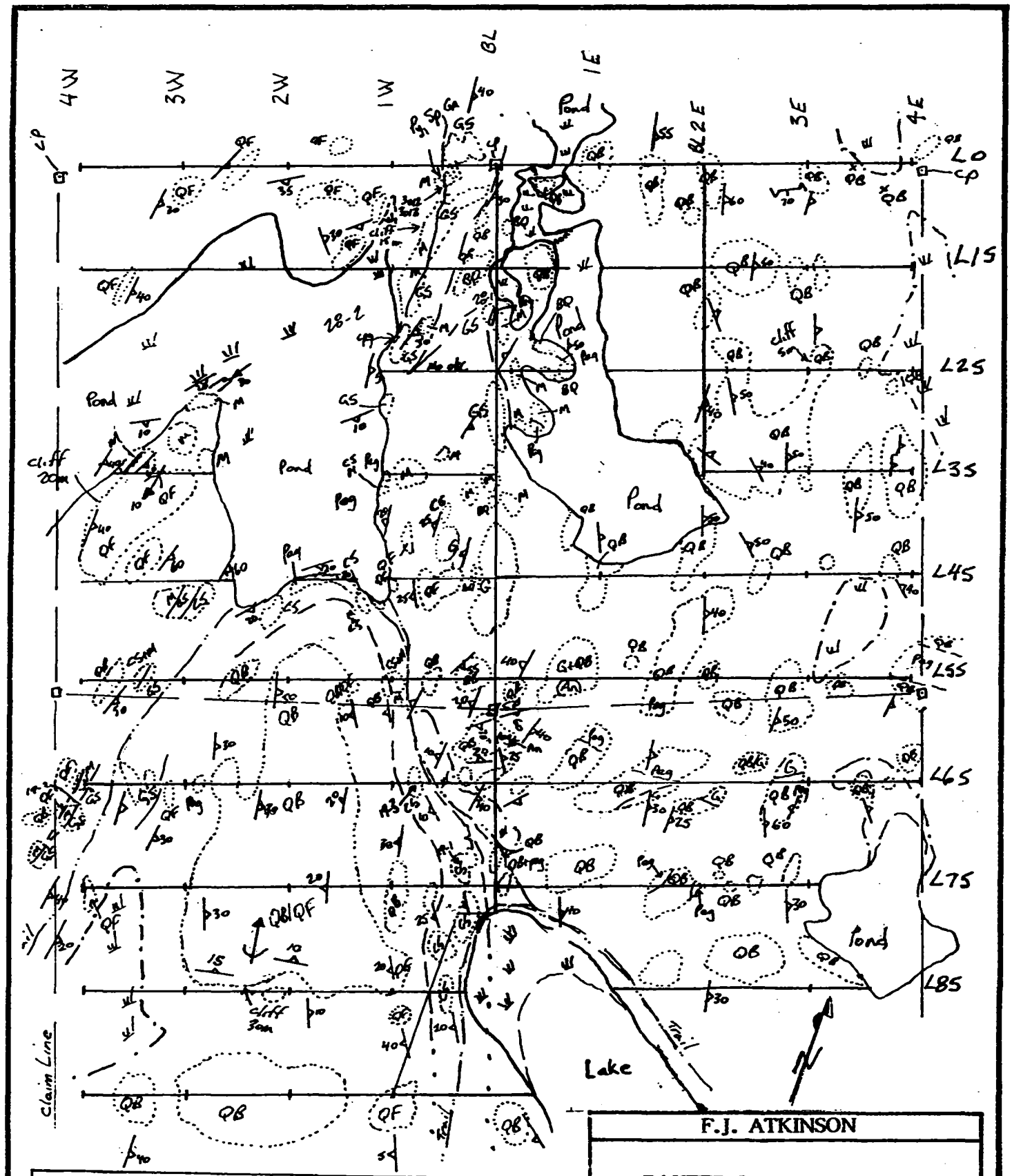
5: Marble (M) - this unit is white to grey, coarse to fine grained, massive to weakly banded. Commonly, accessory sphere, pyroxene and garnet are seen. The unit is highly tectonized with "balls", "wisps" and folded layers of silicious material seen. Rarely large white feldspar crystals are seen possibly as the result of deformation of pegmatite dykes crossing the unit.

6: Quartz Feldspar Gneiss (QF) - dominantly fine grained, this pink unit has minor biotite and muscovite in a granular quartz-feldspar matrix. Rarely quartz porphroblasts are seen.

7: Granite (G) - locally massive, medium to fine grained as injections in QB and as larger areas in the central part of the claim group. Contacts are not seen and this unit may be related to QF.

8: Pegmatite Dykes (Peg) - usually very coarse grained mixtures of pink feldspar, quartz and biotite but locally white feldspar dominates and some exposures resemble anorthosite (An).

Structures seen are outlined by north to north-northwest trending gneissic banding, however local east-west trends and minor scale folding suggests fold closures in at least two areas because these fold the primary layering they are denoted Fi. Their position in the regional deformation history is not known. Axes of these folds trend generally north-south and plunge shallowly north or south. The changes in plunge suggest open east-west trending fold axes which give a basin and dome



Legend

QF - Quartz Feldspar Gneiss	M - Marble
QB - Quartz Biotite Gneiss	CS - Calc-silicate
GS - Graphite Schist	Peg - Pegmatite
G - Granite	An - Anorthosite
- Gneissosity	- Minor folds
- Claim Post (located)	- Claim Post
- outcrop outline	- shear zone

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FIG.5: PROPERTY GEOLOGY
FIELD MAPPING

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Consulting Geologist

SCALE : 1:5000
DATE : Jan/92
FIG. No. :

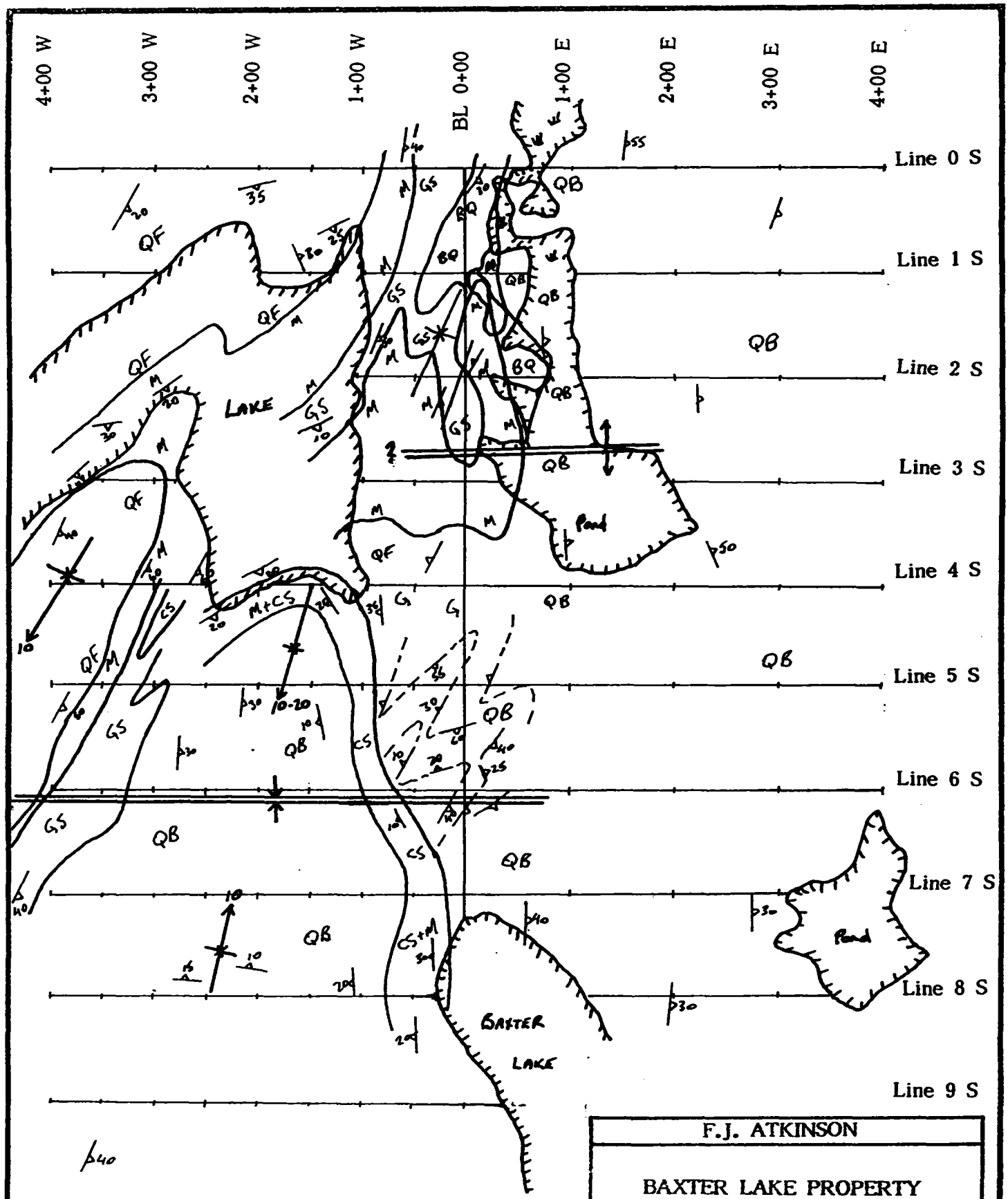

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FIG.6: PROPERTY GEOLOGY GENERAL	
James R. Atkinson Consulting Geologist	SCALE : 1:5000 DATE : Jan/92 FIG. No.:

interference pattern to the property (Fig. 6).

Reflections of the regional NW trending structures (Culshaw et al, 1990) are seen in the bending of the foliation in the northwest part of the property.

A major shear zone seems to underlie the calcsilicate unit. This is evidenced by truncation of trends in gneissic banding in the area of the basal contact of the calcsilicate (ie. lines 5S and 6S just west of the baseline).

This may also be folded and be the reason for the abrupt truncation of the calcsilicate where it meets the graphitic units between L4S and L5S at 2+00W, so that the whole area south of line 45 between the baseline and 3+00W may be a fault bounded block underlain by a shallow dipping shear zone.

Major areas of economic interest centre on the graphitic bearing paragneiss and the marble.

Graphite contents up to 4% are seen locally with large areas averaging 2.5% to 3.5% graphitic carbon (see-Rock Trenching). The mineralization is exposed in two belts north and south of the lake for a total strike length of 550 meters. The average true width is about 30 meters. The unit dips 35 to 40 degrees to the east over most of its length, however, complications caused by minor folds close to the baseline between lines 15 and 25, give reversals of dip in this area.

Preliminary testing on the graphite indicates a large percentage of coarse to medium flake with good recoveries. The host for the graphite is a granular quartz-feldspathec rock.

Marble units exposed show various colors and range from banded to massive, however the units exposed close to the base line between 1+50S and 3+50S are massive, white and coarse grained and should be suitable for use as crushed stone. Removal of this material would be aided by the fact that the marble underlays a 20 to 25 meter high hill.

During geological mapping, traces of sphalerite and galena and chalcopyrite were identified at the upper contact of the marble unit. A soil survey was initiated to evaluate this mineralization, but no greater concentrations were discovered.

Soil Sampling

A series of 65 soil samples were collected from the western part of the property (ie. west of the Baseline) using a grub hoe to dig small pits to expose the B Horizon. The samples were collected at an average of 20 to 30 centimeters depth.

Soils are generally of Podzol type (Levinson, 1974) with relative thick organic accumulation and red brown to brown to rarely, orange colored B Horizon. Sandy till predominates with small areas of boulder till and clay seen. The overburden is generally shallow but north south ridges in the bedrock are often flanked by areas of thick accumulation of soil. Glacial transport was also parallel to this direction as indicated by glacial stria. The topography is quite steep in places with cliffs up to 20 meters seen.

Samples were collected along lines spaced 100 meters apart at stations placed 50 meters apart. This may be considered suitable as a preliminary pass and should be sufficient to locate any anomalies of interest.

The samples were placed in (4" x 6") kraft paper bags, air dried then shipped to Chemex Lab in Mississauga. There the samples were oven dried and sieved to 80 mesh in preparation for analyses. Gold was determined using a combination fire assay and atomic absorption while the remaining elements were analysed by ICP after nitric-aqua regia digestion.

Results are presented in Appendix A and summarized in Table 1. Following the practise of Hawkes and Webb (1962), anomalies were defined as the standard deviation. Because of the small number of samples and to allow a broader search a category of "possibly anomalous" was defined at a value defined at the value equal to the mean plus two times the standard deviation.

Table 1:
Soil Sampling-Statistics

Element	Mean	Standard Dev.	Anomalous
Co	11.0	7.5	25
Cu	11.0	14.0	39
Mo	1.2	0.7	3
Ni	15.0	14.0	43
Pb	14.5	13.0	40
Zn	128.0	77.0	283
Au	No anomalous values		
Ag	No values above 0.5 p.p.m.		

It should be noted that iron (Fe) and manganese (Mn) were not evaluated for anomalous values but are useful in evaluation of other metals. It is well documented in literature that these two elements can scavenge other metals. Thus, high values of Fe and Mn associated with an anomalous metal value would tend to discount the importance of the anomaly.

Description of Results (Fig. 7 to 10)

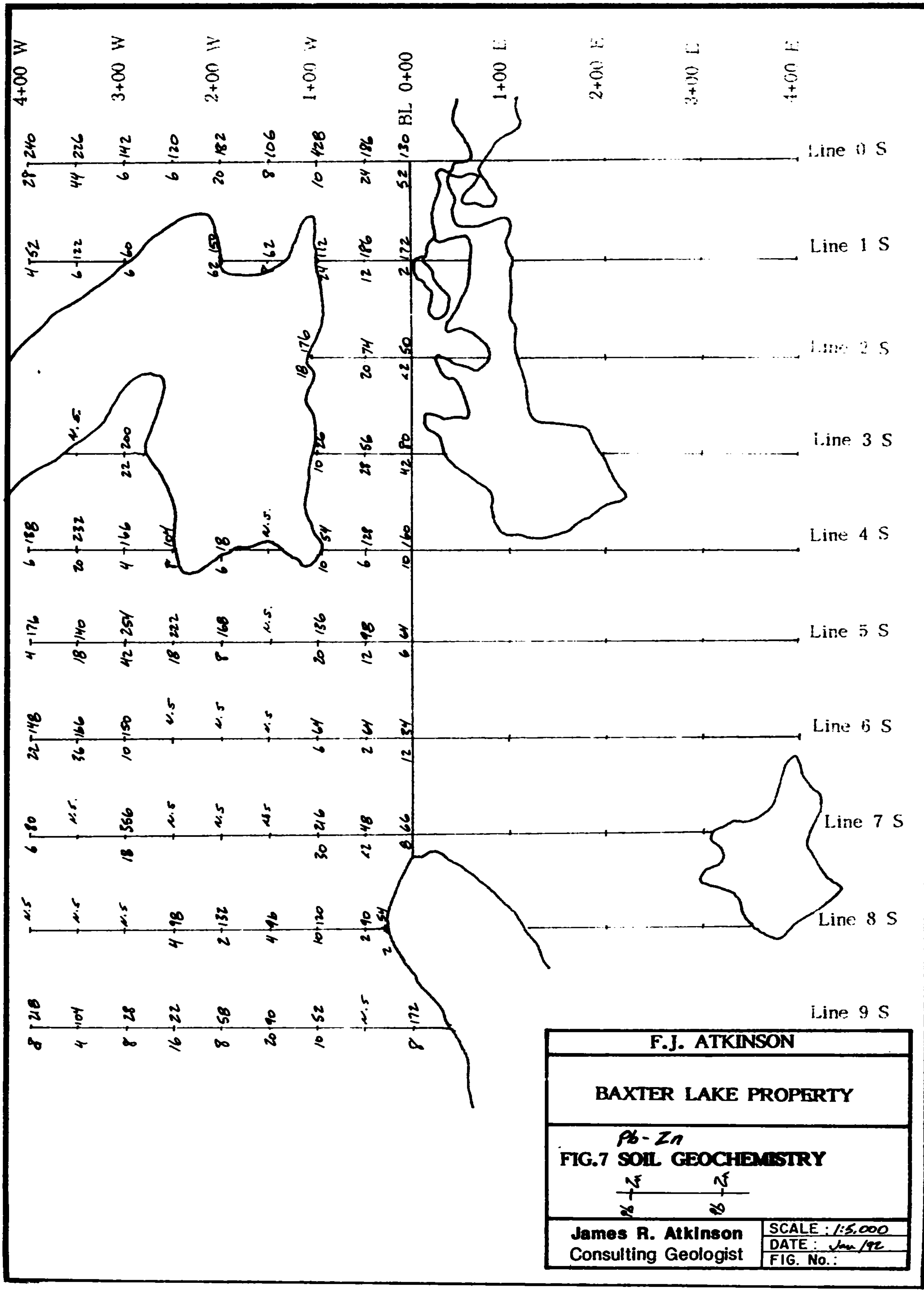
The soil sampling was initiated after weakly disseminated galena and sphalerite were found associated with the marble/graphite schist contact and was intended to identify other areas of, hopefully, more concentrated mineralization. The method of defining anomalous values was described above. No "spectacular" results were obtained but several areas of potential interest were defined (Fig. 10):

A: A band of generally anomalous, copper,nickel, lead and zinc associated with the trace of the marble/graphite schist.

B: Weak copper and nickel associated with calcsilicate just north of Baxter Lake.

C: Nickel, copper, lead and zinc at the western edge of the property on Line 0.

All other values are weak and isolated.



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Pb-Zn
FIG.7 SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

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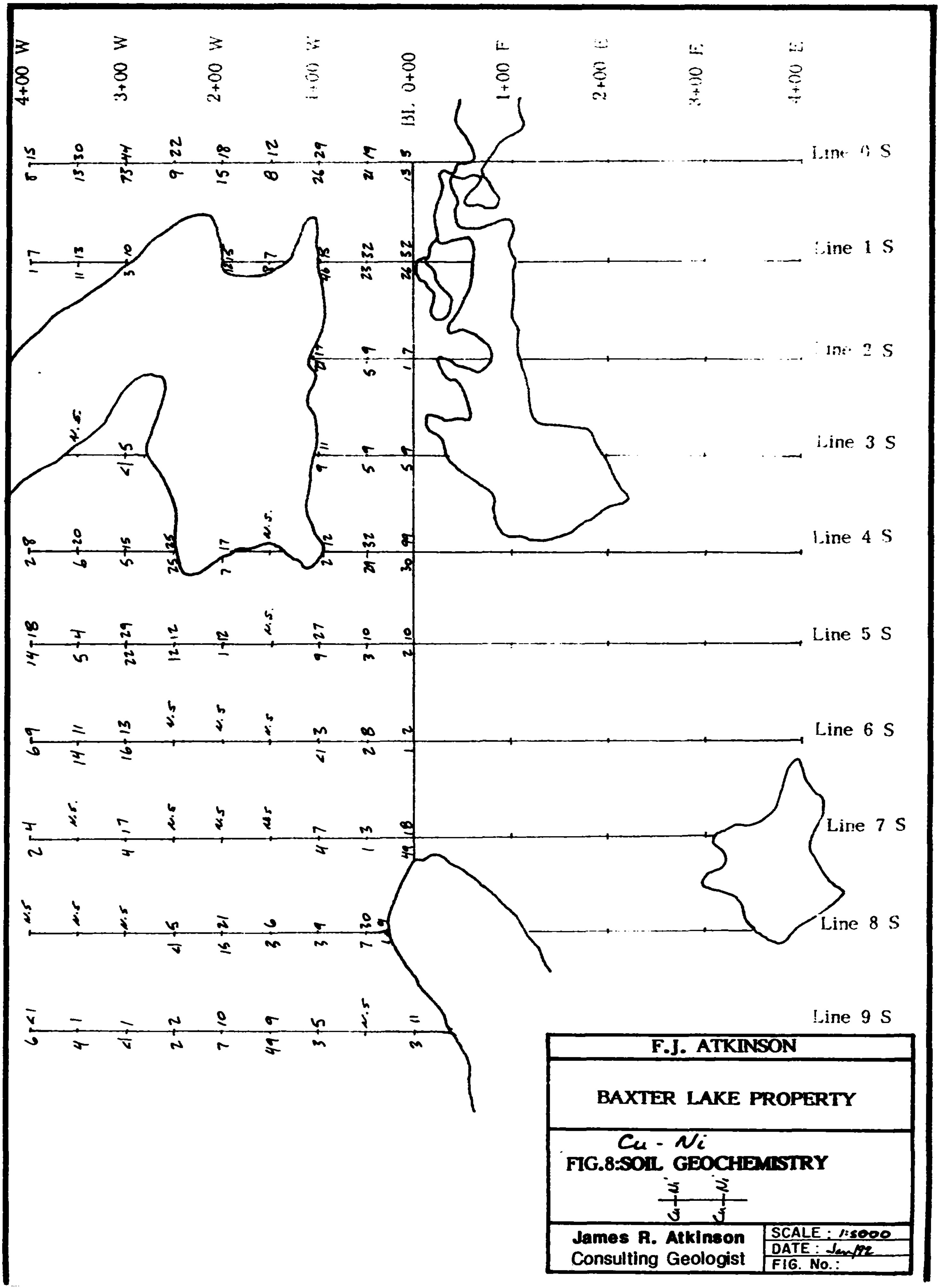
	FIG. No.:



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Cu - Ni
FIG.8:SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

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Consulting Geologist

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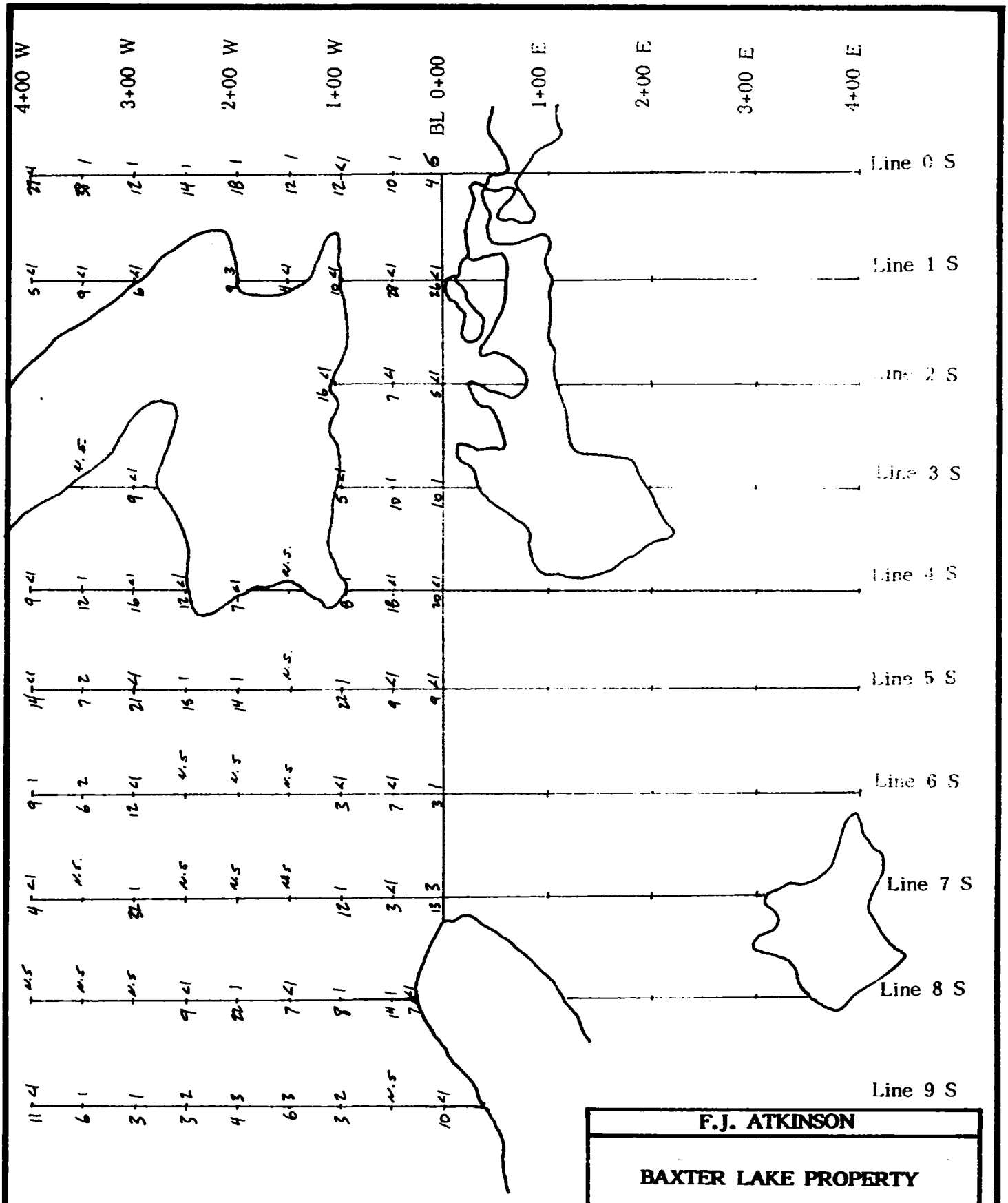
DATE : Jan/92
FIG. No.:



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Co - Mo FIG.9: SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Co+Mo Co-Mo	
James R. Atkinson Consulting Geologist	SCALE : 1:5,000 DATE : Jan 92 FIG. No.:

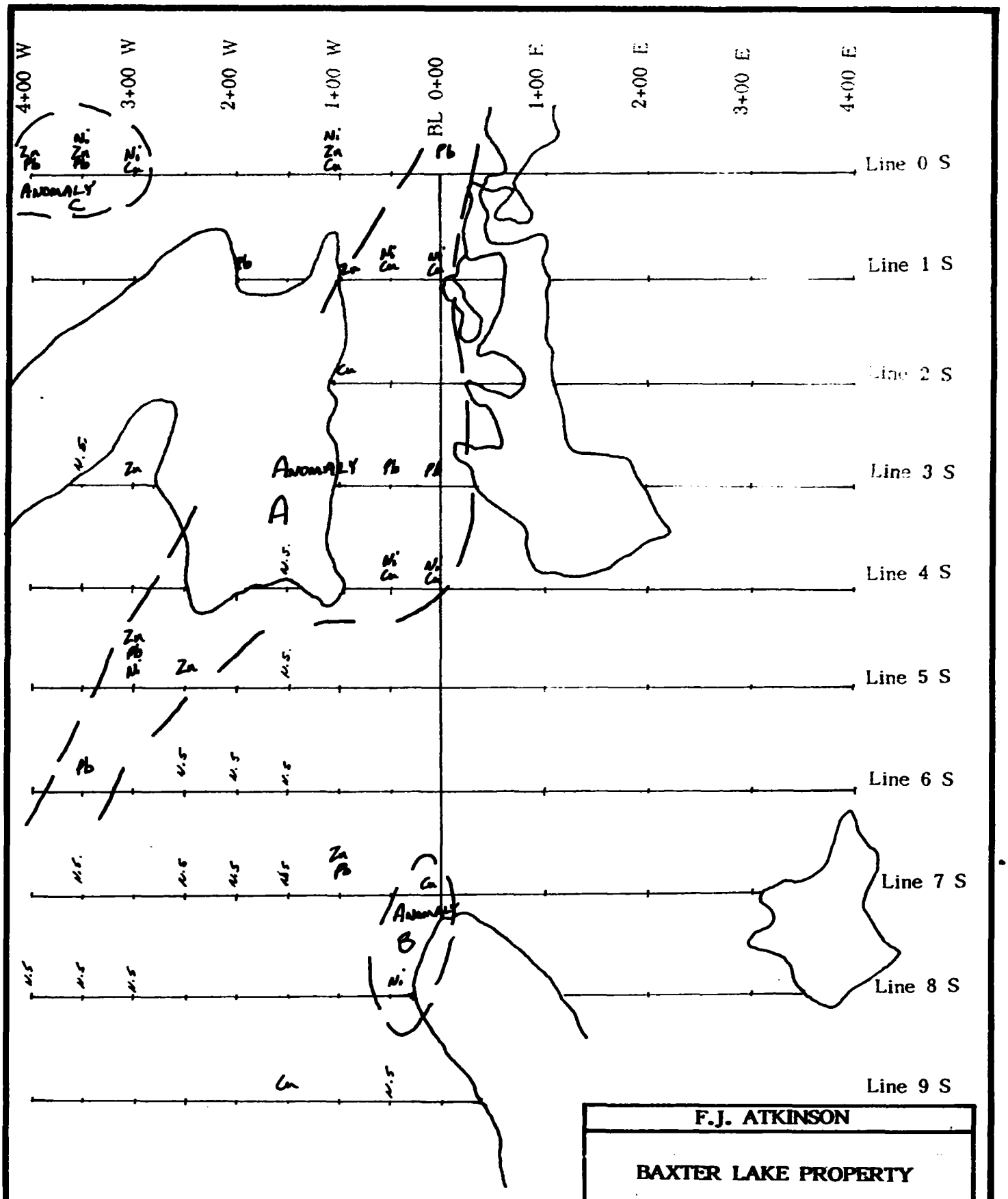

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FIG.10: SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY ANOMALIES	
James R. Atkinson Consulting Geologist	SCALE : 1:5,000 DATE : Jan /92 FIG. No.:

Discussion of Results

The anomalies described above do not include any "spectacular" results which would indicate concentrates of base metals, however, anomaly "A" does indicate elevated metal levels within the marble/paragneiss sequence and may indicate that these units should undergo prospecting along strike. Noteably, one area of weak chalcopyrite mineralization on Line 2S at 1+00W is reflected in a soil anomaly for copper and the anomaly at 1+00W on Line 0S is in a low area downslope from a galena/sphalerite occurrence.

Anomaly B overlies area of calsilicate outcrops which commonly have very weak disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite).

The area of elevated base metal values at the western end of Line 0 (anomaly "C") may be reflecting a zone of marble and paragneiss which underlies a ridge just to the west and north of the area (off the property), however, there are no exposures where the samples were collected and there may be marble/paragneiss underlying the area.

Rock Trenching and Channel Sampling (Fig. 3, Fig. 11)

Prelimary testing of the graphite indicated that surface oxidation was giving erroneous responses. To alleviate this problem and to get good exposures of the graphitic units a series of rock trenches were completed.

Holes were drilled with a portable percussion drill and blasted to a depth of approximately 50 centimeters. In all,6 trenches were completed in 3 areas. A total of approximately 20 cubic meters (700 cubic feet) of rock was removed.

After blasting and cleaning the author collected channel samples from each trench which were shipped to Lakefield Research for assay for graphitic carbon. IN all, 21 samples of 2 metre length, were obtained.

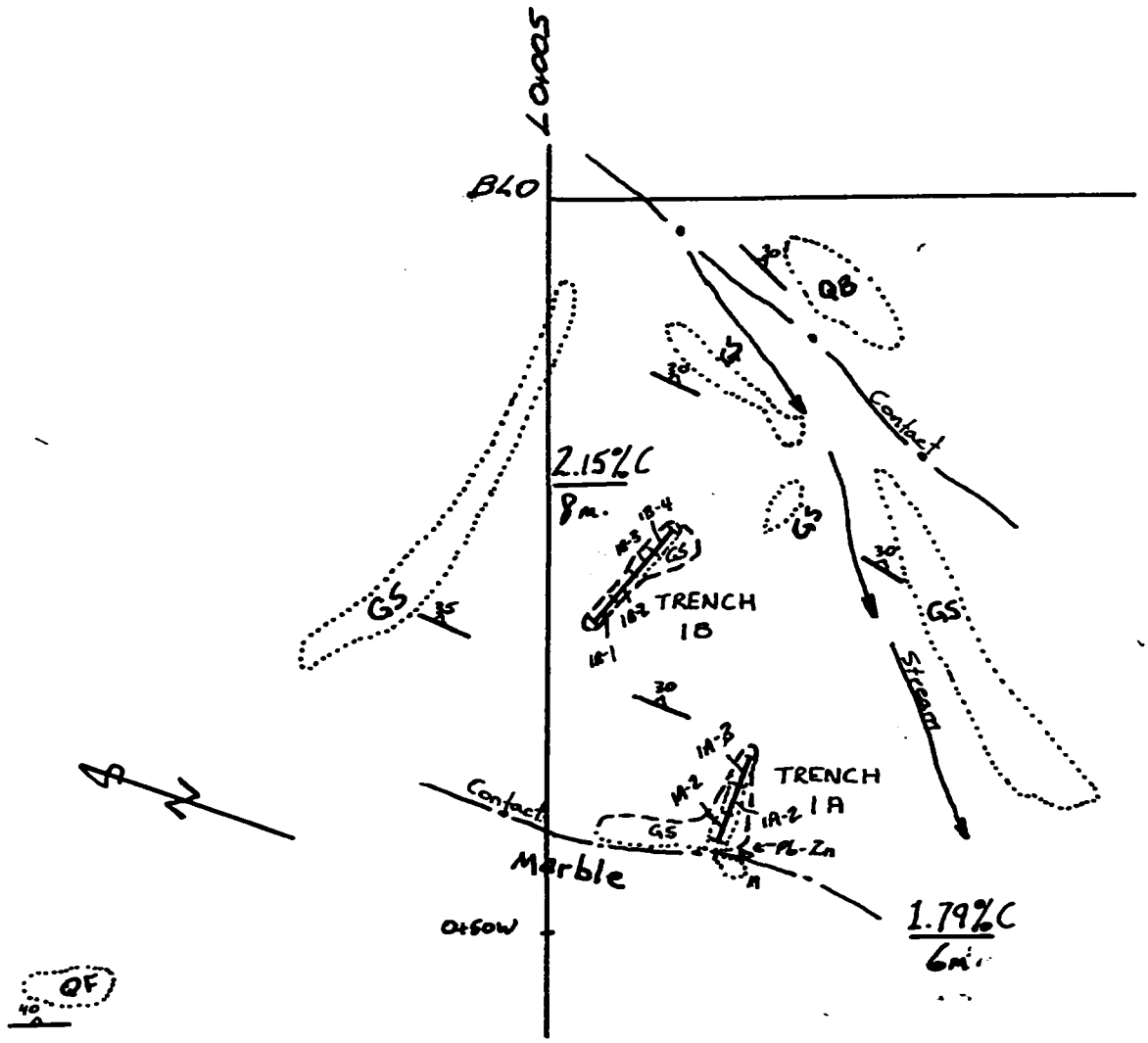
The averages which were returned are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2:
Channel Sampling Results

Trench Number	Length	% Carbon (graphite)
1A	6 m	1.79
1B	8 m	2.15
2A	10m	2.91
2B	2 m	2.12
2C	2 m	0.40
3A	14m	2.31

Conclusions

The present program resulted in identification and preliminary evaluation of a 550 metre long zone of graphite mineralization which averages over 2.3% C where sampled and is about 30 metres wide.



Area 1

35 QF/QB minor GS

Sample Results

Sample No.	Graphite (%)
1B-1	2.25
1B-2	2.04
1B-3	1.90
1B-4	2.40
1A-1	1.71
1A-2	1.53
1A-3	2.12

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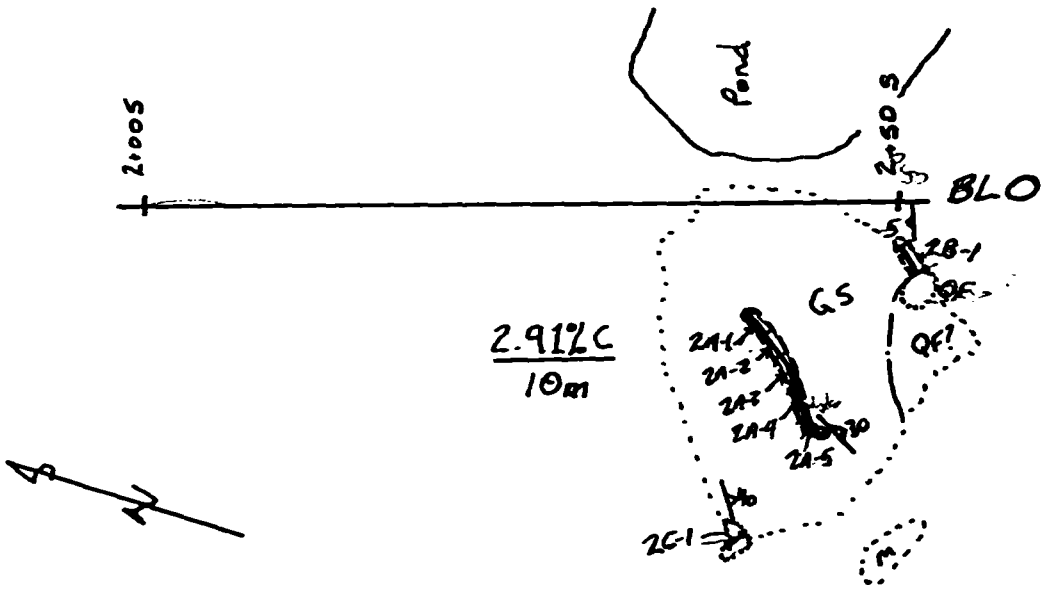
FIG.11: CHANNEL SAMPLING	
James R. Atkinson Consulting Geologist	SCALE : 1:500 DATE : Dec/92 FIG. No.:



Sample Results

Area 2

Sample No.	Graphite (%)
2A-1	3.36
2A-2	3.41
2A-3	3.47
2A-4	1.94
2A-5	2.36
2B-1	2.12
2C-1	0.40

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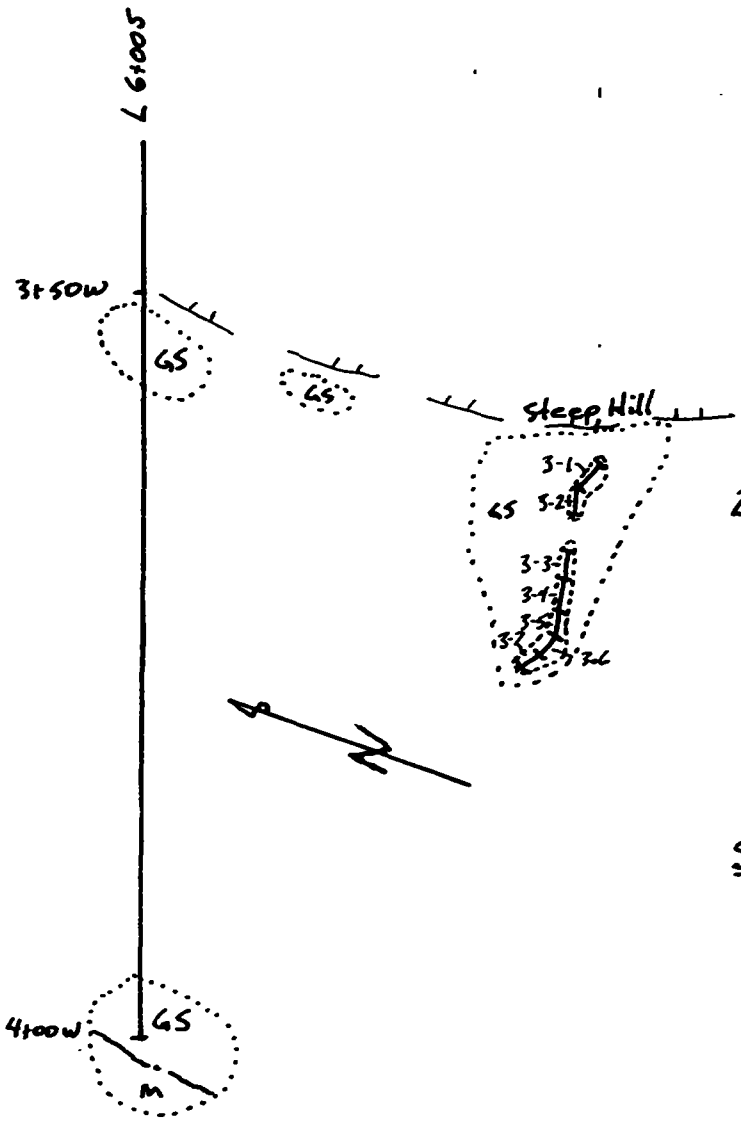
James R. Atkinson Consulting Geologist	SCALE : DATE : FIG. No. :



2.31%
14m.

Area 3

Sample Results

Sample No.	Graphite (%)
3-1	2.66
3-2	2.26
3-3	2.24
3-4	2.16
3-5	2.34
3-6	2.09
3-7	2.43

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James R. Atkinson Consulting Geologist	SCALE : DATE : FIG. No.:

A potential area of white, massive to weakly banded marble was also located.

The geological mapping defined the trend of these two zones across the property and outlined the lithological and structural features of the property. As well, a zone of calcsilicate "skarn" with weak sulphide mineralization was discovered.

The soil sampling program failed to identify significant zones of mineralization, however, the graphite paragneiss/marble zone is seen to contain elevated base metal values, along its length corresponding to weak sulphide mineralization.

The rock trenching resulted in three areas of excellent exposure of the graphite bearing units below the zone of surface weathering and gave 21 channel samples for analyses for graphitic carbon.

The property has yielded results sufficient to warrant further work.

Recommendations

Continuation of the rock trenching is recommended, especially to the west of Trench 3 and, if possible, to the east of Trench 2A (which had the highest average graphite content), at least as far as the pond. Deepening of Trench 3 at the eastern end may allow a better cross-section of the graphite horizon which is fairly shallowly dipping in this area also, extrusion of Trench 1A to the east of 1B to the west would allow a more complete section of the graphitic bearing units.

Following this, a series of vertical diamond drill holes,designed to test the thickness of the graphite zone, should be planned. To allow comparison with surface samples the areas of trenching should be targeted first.

Further work on the marble resource may involve removal of several large blocks to test by cutting and completion of a crushing test.

At least one drill hole should be planned to test the thickness of the marble and evaluate the color changes with depth.

No further work is recommended to explore for base metal concentrations, however, care should be taken during any drilling program, to identify the presence of potentially economic mineralization.

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Cost Summary

Geological Mapping	
Services 8 days (incl. G.S.T.)	$2996.00
Expenses	406.78
Grid Preparation	400.00
Travel	117.60
Trenching	
Labour	1,000.00
Supplies and Expenses	1,018.42
Travel	117.60
Soil Sampling	
Labour	400.00
Travel	117.60
Analyses (Chemex Labs Ltd.)	730.28
Channel Sampling	
Mapping and Sample Collection	1,123.50
Analyses (Lakefield Research)	517.88
Report Preparation	1,872.50
TOTAL	$10,818.16

Certificate

I James R. Atkinson of #41 - 2006 Glenada Crescent, Oakville Ontario do hereby certify:

THAT, I graduated with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree from Brock University in St. Catherines, Ontario in 1972.

THAT, I completed two years post-graduate work at the University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta.

THAT, I have practised my profession continuously since 1974 with various mining and exploration companies, and since 1984 as an independent consulting geologist.

THAT, I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

THAT, I completed and supervised the referenced work and wrote the accompanying report.

THAT, I have no interest in the Baxter Lake property.

Dated this 17 day of January, 1992.

James R. Atkinson F.G.A.C.

APPENDIX A:
ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
5175 Timberlea Blvd., Mississauga,
Ontario, Canada L4W 2S3
PHONE: 416-624-2806

To: ATKINSON, JIM

41 - 2006 GLENADA CR.
OAKVILLE, ON
L6H 5R9

A9123425

Comments:

CERTIFICATE A9123425

ATKINSON, JIM

Project: BAXTER
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Mississauga, ON.
This report was printed on 22-OCT-91.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
201	65	Dry, sieve to -80 mesh
238	65	NITRIC-AQUA REGIA DIGESTION

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
100	65	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
1005	65	Ag ppm: 9 element, soil and rock	ICP-AES	0.5	200
1929	65	Co ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1931	65	Cu ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1932	65	Fe %: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
1937	65	Mn ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
1938	65	Mo ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1940	65	Ni ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1004	65	Pb ppm: 9 element, soil and rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
1950	65	Zn ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

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To: ATKINSON, JIM

41 - 2006 GLENADA CR.
OAKVILLE, ON
L6H 5R9

Project : BAXTER
Comments:

Certificate Date: 22-OCT-91
Invoice No. : I9123425
P.O. Number :

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9123425

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
0-0000	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	4	13	8.99	275	5	3	52	130
0-0050	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	10	21	2.66	170	1	19	24	186
0-0100	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	12	26	3.46	210	< 1	29	10	428
0-0150	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	9	8	2.15	255	1	12	8	106
0-0200	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	18	15	3.21	630	1	18	20	182
0-0250	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	14	9	2.41	270	< 1	22	6	120
0-0300	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	12	73	3.04	125	1	44	6	142
0-0350	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	38	13	6.29	2550	1	30	44	226
0-0400	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	27	8	4.84	1145	< 1	15	28	240
1-0000	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	26	26	3.10	1095	< 1	32	2	172
1-0050	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	28	23	4.67	640	< 1	32	12	186
1-0100	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	10	46	2.16	725	< 1	15	24	112
1-0150	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	4	8	0.90	75	< 1	7	8	62
1-0200	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	9	12	2.62	90	3	15	62	150
1-0300	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	6	3	1.45	175	< 1	10	6	60
1-0350	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	9	11	2.05	220	< 1	13	6	122
1-0400	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	5	1	1.75	110	< 1	7	4	52
2-0000	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	5	1	1.68	100	< 1	7	< 2	50
2-0050	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	7	5	3.63	485	< 1	9	20	74
2-0100	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	16	27	3.02	775	< 1	17	18	176
3-0000	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	10	5	1.83	1425	1	9	42	80
3-0050	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	10	5	2.37	290	1	9	28	56
3-0100	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	5	9	1.46	130	< 1	11	10	26
3-0300	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	9	< 1	2.31	315	< 1	5	22	200
4-0000	201 238	20	< 0.5	20	30	5.11	630	< 1	99	10	160
4-0050	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	18	29	5.24	335	< 1	32	6	128
4-0100	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	8	2	1.73	160	1	12	10	54
4-0200	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	7	7	0.70	65	< 1	17	6	18
4-0250	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	12	25	2.60	210	< 1	25	8	104
4-0300	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	16	5	3.59	455	< 1	15	4	166
4-0350	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	12	6	4.40	180	1	20	20	232
4-0400	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	9	2	2.91	180	< 1	8	6	138
5-0000	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	9	2	2.99	220	< 1	10	6	64
5-0050	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	9	3	3.94	210	< 1	10	12	98
5-0100	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	22	9	3.25	630	1	27	20	136
5-0200	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	14	1	3.48	180	1	12	8	168
5-0250	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	15	12	5.26	380	1	12	18	222
5-0300	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	21	22	4.16	2850	< 1	29	42	254
5-0350	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	7	5	3.36	505	2	4	18	140
5-0400	201 238	< 5	< 0.5	14	14	3.07	425	< 1	18	4	176

CERTIFICATION: B. Caughlin

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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PHONE: 416-624-2806

To: ATKINSON, JIM

41 - 2006 GLENADA CR.
OAKVILLE, ON
L6H 5R9

Project : BAXTER
Comments:

Certificate Date: 22-OCT-91
Invoice No. : I9123425
P.O. Number :

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9123425

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
6-0000	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	3	1	1.34	140	1	2	12	34
6-0050	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	7	2	2.35	85	< 1	8	2	64
6-0100	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	3	< 1	1.60	75	< 1	3	6	64
6-0300	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	12	16	3.24	155	< 1	13	10	150
6-0350	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	6	14	5.57	350	2	11	36	166
6-0400	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	9	6	2.89	1225	1	9	22	148
7-0000	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	13	49	6.10	160	3	18	8	66
7-0050	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	3	1	1.36	110	< 1	3	< 2	48
7-0100	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	12	4	3.82	895	1	7	30	216
7-0300	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	32	4	4.77	535	1	17	18	356
7-0400	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	4	2	0.76	270	< 1	4	6	80
8-0000	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	7	1	1.63	190	< 1	9	2	54
8-0050	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	14	7	4.35	270	1	30	2	90
8-0100	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	8	3	4.01	170	1	9	10	120
8-0150	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	7	3	2.23	230	< 1	6	4	96
8-0200	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	22	15	3.37	620	1	21	2	132
8-0250	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	9	< 1	2.57	160	< 1	5	4	98
9-0000	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	10	3	3.19	195	< 1	11	8	172
9-0100	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	3	3	2.60	155	2	5	10	52
9-0150	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	6	49	6.33	1470	3	9	20	90
9-0200	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	4	7	5.29	110	3	10	8	58
9-0250	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	3	2	2.32	70	2	2	16	22
9-0300	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	3	< 1	1.81	365	1	1	8	28
9-0350	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	6	4	2.21	160	1	7	4	104
9-0400	201	238	< 5	< 0.5	11	6	2.75	190	< 1	10	8	218

CERTIFICATION: B. Caughlin

LAKEFIELD RESEARCH
A Division of Falconbridge Limited
P.O. Box 4300, 185 Concession St.,Lakefield, Ontario, K0L 2H0
Phone: 705-652-3341 FAX: 705-652-6365

Date: December 18, 1991
Date Received: December 9, 1991
Lakefield Reference:9138116 91/12-000025
Customer Reference:
Number of Samples: 22
Customer P.O.:

Jim Atkinson
#41-2006 Glenada Cr.
Oakville, Ontario
Canada L6H 5R9
Fax Number

Attention: Jim Atkinson

Certificate of Analysis

Sample ID	C(g) %
TIB-4	2.40
ATKINSON, BAYER TWP	0.11
1A-1	1.71
1A-2	1.53
1A-3	2.12
1B-1	2.25
1B-2	2.04
1B-3	1.90
2A-1	3.36
2A-2	3.41
2A-3	3.47
2A-4	1.94
2A-5	2.36
2B-1	2.12
2C-1	0.40
3-1	2.66
3-2	2.26
3-3	2.24
3-4	2.16
3-5	2.34
3-6	2.09
3-7	2.43

9138116

J.R. Johnston - Chief Chemist

G-988

REFERENCES

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

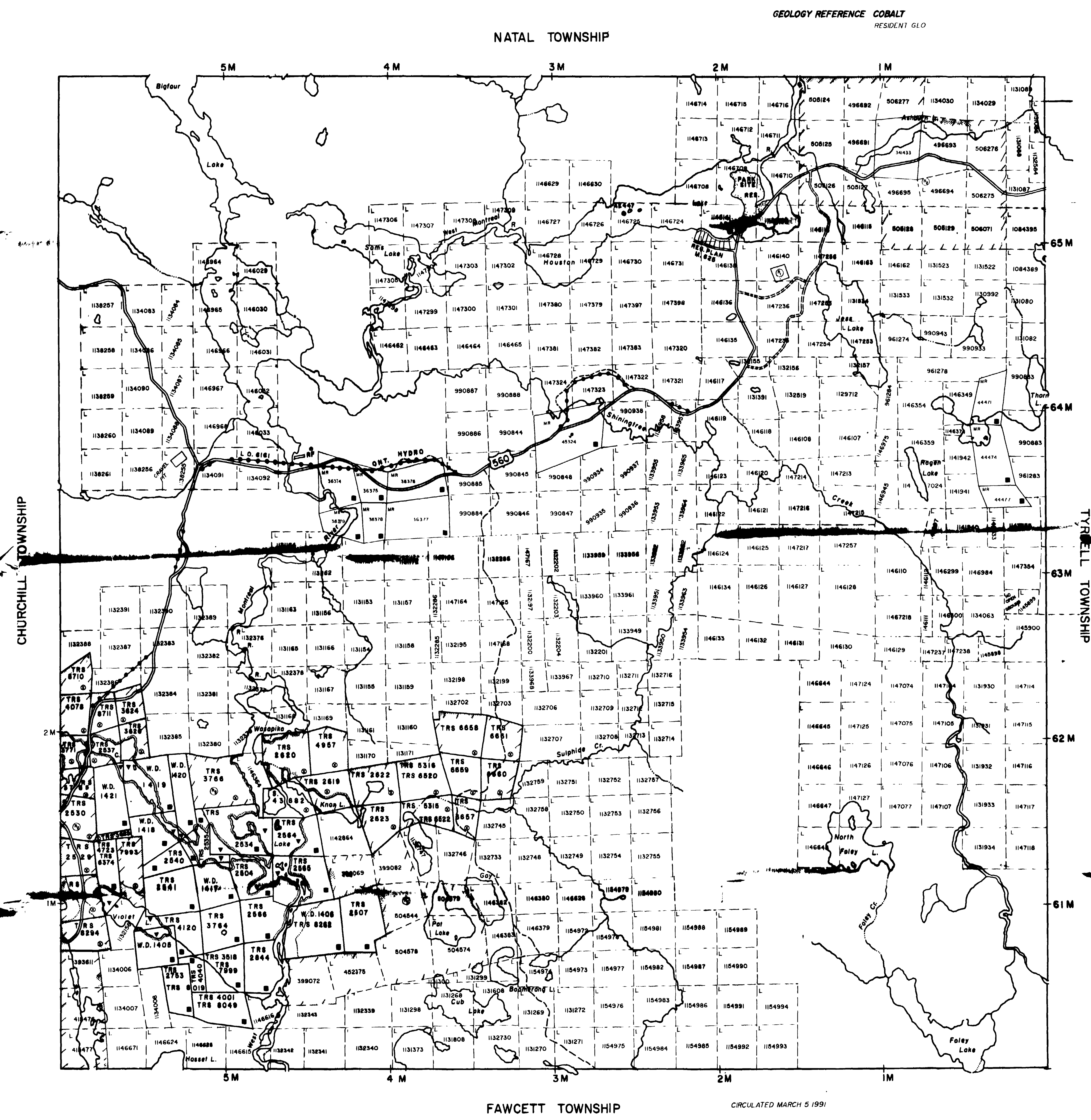
M.R.O. – MINING RIGHTS ONLY
S.R.O. – SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY
M.+ S. – MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS

Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File
(R1) SEC 43/70	W 66/77	NOV19/76	S R O	188517
(R2) SEC 36/80	W-L2-90NER	APR 3/90	M+S	

NOTES

NOTICE OF FORESTRY ACTIVITY
THIS TOWNSHIP/AREA FALLS WITHIN THE SHININGTREE MANAGEMENT UNIT AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO FORESTRY OPERATIONS THE MNR UNIT FORESTER FOR THIS AREA CAN BE CONTACTED AT

P O BOX 129
LOW AVENUE
GOGAMA ONTARIO
POM-IWO
705-894 2000



LEGEND

- HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No
- OTHER ROADS
- TRAILS
- SURVEYED LINES
  - TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC
  - LOTS, MINING CLAIMS PARCELS, ETC
- UNSURVEYED LINES
  - LOT LINES
  - PARCEL BOUNDARY
  - MINING CLAIMS ETC
- RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
- UTILITY LINES
- NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
- FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
- SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN
- RESERVATIONS
- ORIGINAL SHORELINE
- MARSH OR MUSKEG
- MINES
- TRAVERSE MONUMENT

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	●
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◒
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◓
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	■
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	⬒
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	⬓
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	▼
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	Ⓡ
CANCELLED	⊗
SAND & GRAVEL	Ⓢ

400' SURFACE RIGHTS RESERVATION ALONG THE SHORES OF ALL LAKES AND RIVERS.

SCALE 1:20000

METRES 500 0 1000
2640 0 2640 MILES

NOTES

MINING LEASES shown thus ⊗ have been terminated but NOT THROWN OPEN FOR STAKING

(X)

« TWP OPENED TO STAKING ORDER O _MLOI_90 EFFECTIVE APRIL 3,1990,7.00AM EST »

DATE OF ISSUE
MAR 19 1991
LARDER LAKE MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

TOWNSHIP
MACMURCHY
M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
GOGAMA
MINING DIVISION
LARDER LAKE
LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
SUDBURY

OP91-692

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Date APRIL 1990
Number G-988

MACMURCHY TWP.

G-988

31D13NW0002 OP91-692 BAXTER

200