

31M03NW0024 OP93-019 SOUTH LORRAIN

010

(PART # 1 EASTERN PORTION)

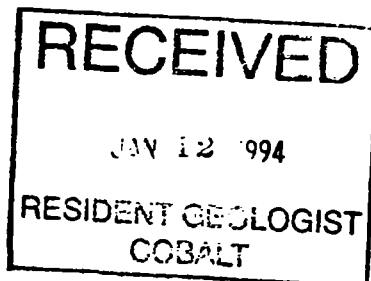
PROSPECTING

REPORT

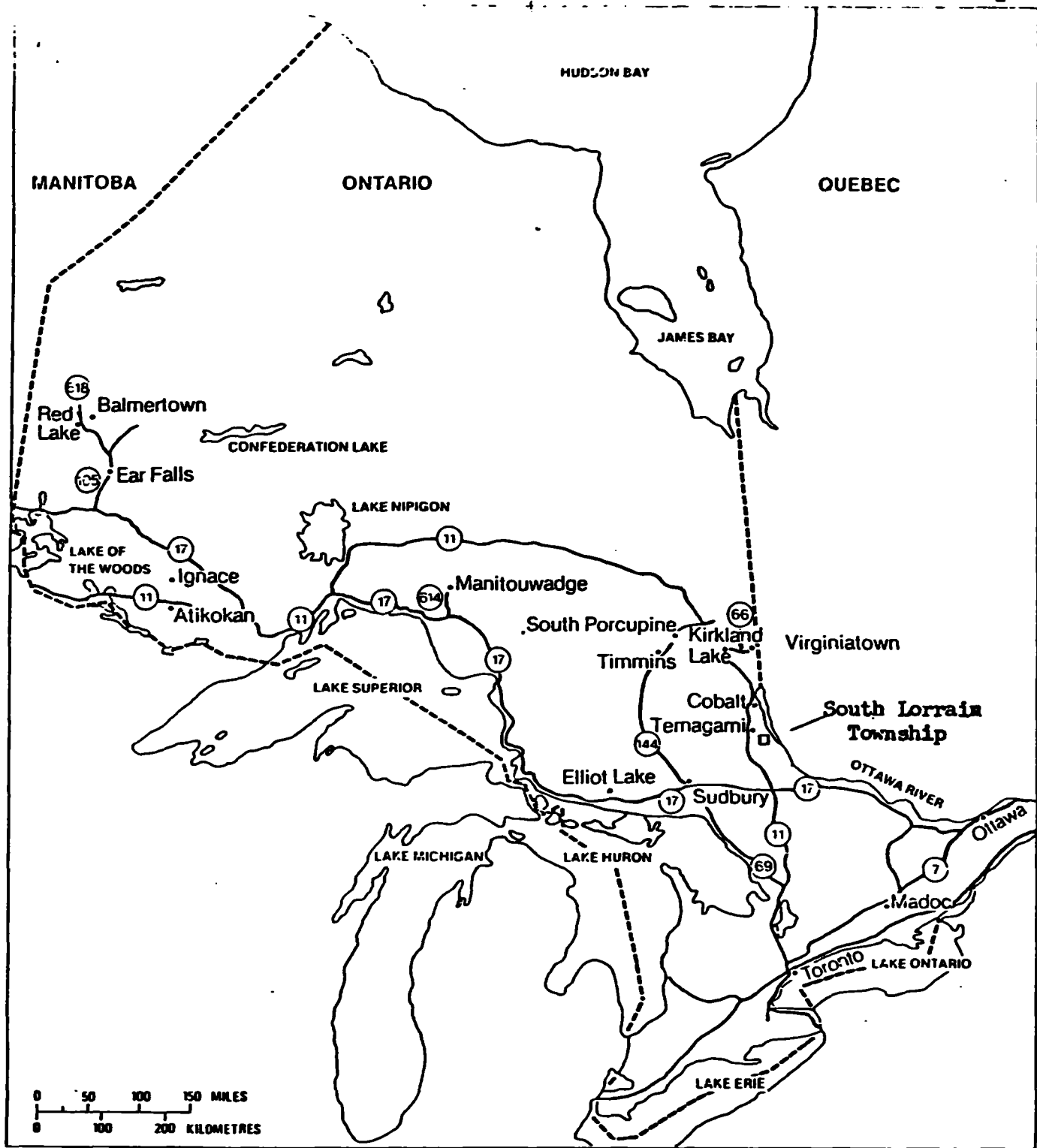
TO

ACCOMPANY FINAL SUBMISSION FORM FOR O.P.A.P. PROJECT
REGISTRATION # O.P.93-019

SOUTH LORRAIN SILVER PROSPECT



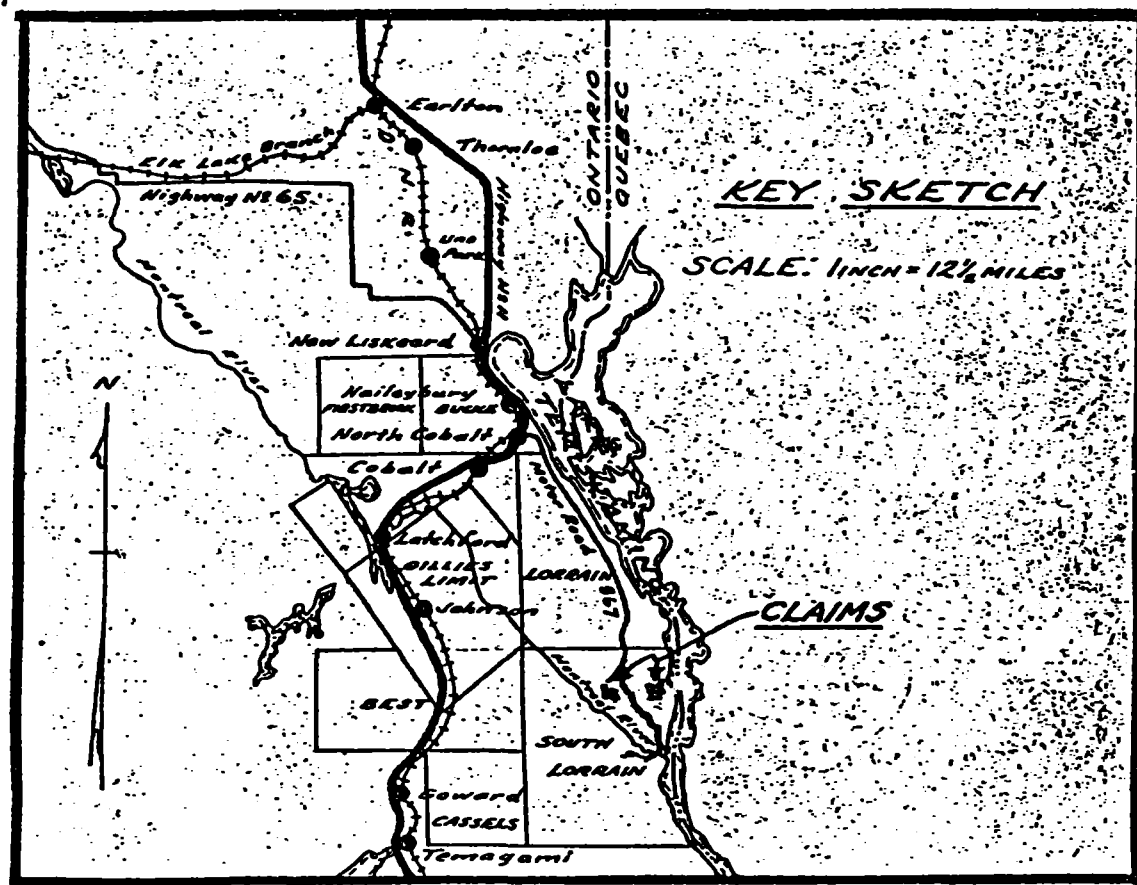
By: J.A. GORE
P.O. BOX #212
COBALT, ONT.
POJ 1CO



LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

REPORT TO ACCOMPANY
FINAL SUBMISSION FORM
FOR
O.P.A.P. PROJECT # O.P.93-019
JOHN CORE PROPERTIES
SOUTH LORRAIN TOWNSHIP
DISTRICT of TEMISKAMING, ONTARIO
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION



JOHN GORE PROPERTIES

(SOUTH LORRAIN SILVER PROSPECT)

INTRODUCTION

The SOUTH LORRAIN SILVER PROSPECT, now comprises eight (8) unpatented mining claims, #961205, #991047, #991048, #991049, #1118861, #1118497, #1179630, and #1179631, which is a four (4) sixteen hectare unit claim.

The two, last mentioned claims, #1179630, and, and #1179631, are not contiguous, but are on the same structure, that for identification purposes, I, will refer to as the, OXBOW LAKE STRUCTURE. This is Western Portion Part #2.

Access to the area is a half hour drive, on Highway #567, from Highway (11-B) at North Cobalt, South to Maidens Lake, there is a large gravel pit on the East side of the road a short distance South of the lake, to get to the group of six claims one can drive by four wheel vehicle to the site a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile East. To reach the site of the claims on the West side of Highway 567, one would proceed a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further South to where a Hydro service road suitable for all terrain vehicle, goes West to the Hydro Power line, from here a trail or Bush road passes through the central portion of the claims.

South Lorrain is one of the outlying camps of the Temiskaming Silver Belt, and to the end of 1965 has produced 23,338,906 Ozs. of Silver, and 3,490,377 pounds of Cobalt, 63,450 pounds of Nickel, and 10,292 pounds of Copper). Taken from Geological Report 83, by W.E. McILWAINE, Geology of South Lorrain, 1970, Table #4 page 26.

The above numbered Mining claims, are shown on the South Lorrain Township Claim Map # 591, Larder Lake Mining Division.

The Geological Map is # 2194, Temiskaming District, at a scale of 1:31,680, or 1 Inch to $\frac{1}{8}$ Mile.

The National Topographic Map for this area is, FABRE, Quebec-Ontario 31 M/3.

The Aeromagnetic Series Map for this area is, Map #1481-g FABRE, Quebec-Ontario, $\frac{M}{3}$.

Following submission of my Application for Funding, 1993, from Ontario Prospectors Assistance Program, I acquired a copy of a report of an Airborne Geophysics Survey by H. FERDERBER GEOPHYSICS LTD. on the properties of Albert Chitaroni in South Lorrain Township, on Sept. 8/92, that included the area comprising my claims, from the information in this report I learned that there were two conductors in the area of my proposed drill target on this Eastern portion of my properties.

I discussed this with the staff of the local Resident Geologist's Office, the consensus of opinion was that one conductor probably was the creek and swamp, the other appeared to warrant further examination with the possibility of more accurately designating a drill target.

With this in mind, I proceeded to make a grid, to do a V.L.F. ground Survey. I then borrowed an EM.16 instrument from the Office of the Resident Geologist, and gathered the data, and with the assistance of the staff, the enclosed VLF-EM Survey Data (Cutler Maine) report was compiled.

I had previously arranged permission to cross Teck Corporation property with a drill, (Mining claim #47422) and the required work permits. I then contacted Mr. Gauthier of Barron Diamond Drilling Co. who was to come down and determine an access route as the topography presented a problem. In the meantime I continued my exploration program on the Western portion Part #2, as outlined in my proposal.

In researching a report of Doug Robinson P.E., of Nov./92 on the above mentioned Chitaroni claims, he mentioned, that any sulphide or oxide concentrations encountered in Nipissing diabase, that are not directly associated with calcite veins should be assayed for platinum group metals as this is a differentiated mafic intrusive. I took 2 samples from last years trench, on the site where this condition exists. The assays however were negative.

In the course of my exploration of the Western Portion Part #2 I located a mineralized showing of Malachite, and disseminated Sulphides in one of the several pits I was examining. After showing the Staff of the Resident Geologist's Office some samples, and discussing the situation with them I phoned the Incentives Office for permission to change from the proposed Diamond Drilling on the Eastern Portion Part #1, to a mechanical stripping program on the Western Portion Part #2. I went to the incentives Office, where in the absence of Mr. Huggins I spoke with Mr. Gary Grabowski and showed him some samples and Assay Results.

I subsequently expended my exploration efforts on trying to ascertain the significance of this mineralized showing, as explained further in my Prospecting Report, accompanying my final submission Form, that relates to the Western Portion Part #2. REGISTRATION# OP93-019

GEOLOGY OF SOUTH LORRAIN SILVER PROSPECT

- (1) THE GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THIS AREA IS ARCHEAN BASEMENT ROCKS, WHICH ARE DEFORMED METAVOLCANICS, ASSOCIATED WITH MAFIC INTRUSIONS CUT BY FELSIC INTRUSIONS.
- (2) THE FLAT LYING COBALT GROUP SEDIMENTARY ROCKS UNCONFORMABLY OVERLYING THE ARCHEAN ROCKS.
- (3) DIABASE SHEETS OR SILLS, WHICH CUT ALL OLDER ROCKS.

THIS ABOVE GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION IS FROM THE "GEOLOGY OF SOUTH LORRAIN" BY W.H.M^CILWAINE, 1970, ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS.

THE INTRUSION OF NIPISSING DIABASE, IS THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE IMPORTANT FACTORS, ASSOCIATED WITH THE SILVER-COBALT VEINS OF THE AREA. IT IS THE CONSENSUS OF OPINION, AMONG QUALIFIED AUTHORITIES, THAT THE SILVER COBALT DEPOSITS ARE GENETICALLY RELATED TO THE DIABASE SILL, AND EXPERIENCE AT MINING OPERATIONS IN THE GENERAL AREA, SUGGESTS THAT ORE DEPOSITS DO NOT EXTEND BEYOND FOUR HUNDRED FEET FROM THE DIABASE CONTACT.

PAST EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT THE "FAVOURABLE HORIZON", IN SOUTH LORRAIN IS THE UPPER CONTACT, AND WHILE THIS IS TRUE, THERE HAS HOWEVER BEEN EXCELLENT GRADE MATERIAL TAKEN FROM THE LOWER CONTACT ZONE WHICH INDICATES THAT ECONOMIC CONCENTRATIONS OF COBALT AND SILVER COULD BE FOUND IN THIS SETTING.

THE MAIN STRUCTURE OF THE DIABASE INTRUSION, IS THE SO-CALLED SOUTH LORRAIN ARCH, OR DOME, THE SOUTHEAST FLANK OF WHICH ON THESE CLAIMS DIPS TO THE SOUTHEAST, CREATING AN UPPER DIABASE-KEEWATIN CONTACT, AND OVERLIES THE FLAT LYING COBALT CONGLOMERATES CREATING A LOWER CONTACT ZONE.

THE EAST WEST TRENDING TROUGH, FILLED WITH HURONIAN SEDIMENTS OF THE COBALT GROUP, WHICH WERE SANDWICHED BETWEEN TWO GREAT IGNEOUS MASSES, IS THE CLASSIC SITE OF THE RICHEST ORE DEPOSITS OF THE COBALT CAMP.

IT IS ACCEPTED THAT THE FAULTS IN THE GENERAL AREA ARE PRE-ORE AND HAVE THE POTENTIAL OF BEING IMPORTANT ORE CARRIERS. MANY SILVER DEPOSITS IN THE GENERAL AREA OCCUR IN THE SMALL FRACTURES SUBSIDIARY TO FAULTS AND IN THE VICINITY OF THE SILL CONTACTS.

IT IS THESE POTENTIAL FRACTURES, AND THEIR CONTAINED VEINING WHICH WAS THE TARGET FOR LAST YEARS PROGRAM, AND ARE THE MAIN OBJECTIVE FOR THE PROPOSED PROGRAM, THAT IS IN PART, A CONTINUATION OF THE EXPLORATION OF THESE ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY, THAT HAVE IN THE PAST, PROVEN SO PRODUCTIVE.

THERE ARE THREE CONTACTS ALONG WHICH SILVER, AND COBALT ORE SHOOTS HAVE BEEN FOUND. THE MOST IMPORTANT IS THE KEEWATIN, COBALT SERIES CONTACT. THE SECOND IS THE BOTTOM OF THE DIABASE SILL. THE THIRD, ALONG THE TOP OF THE SILL.

contd.-----

----contd.

PAGE. 4.

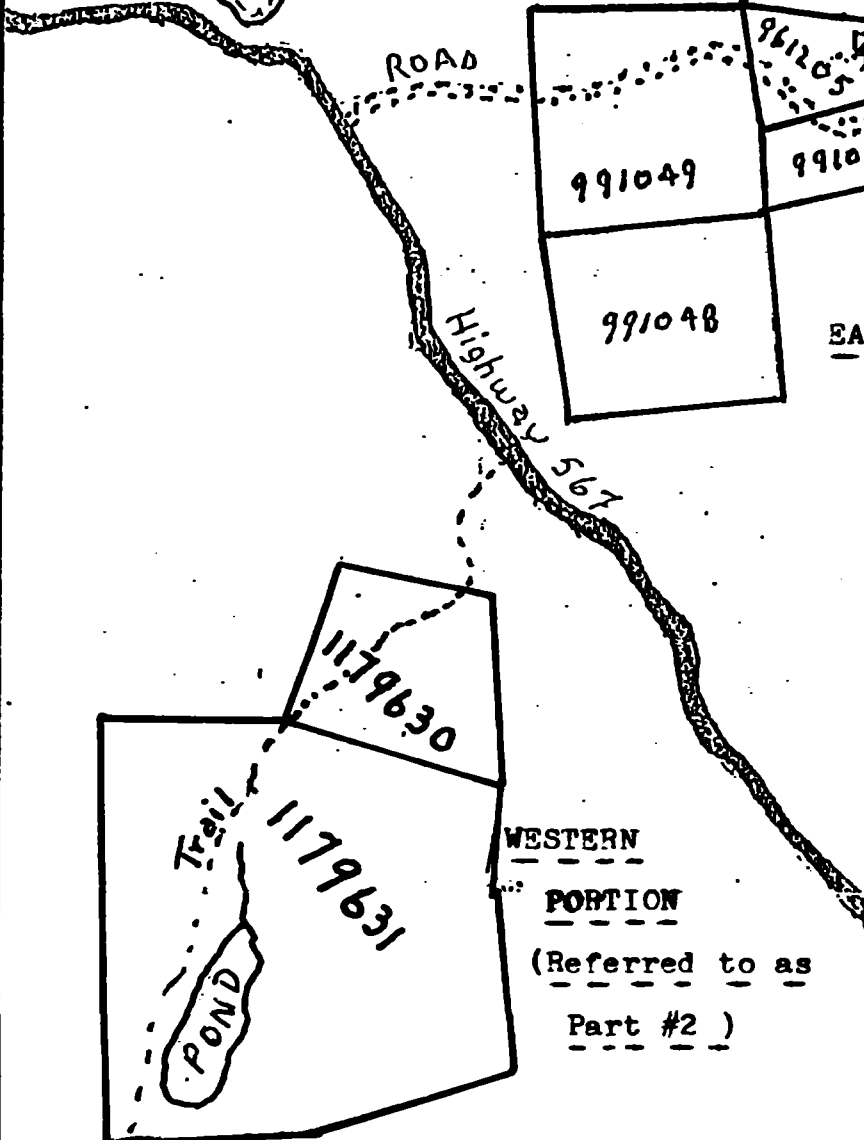
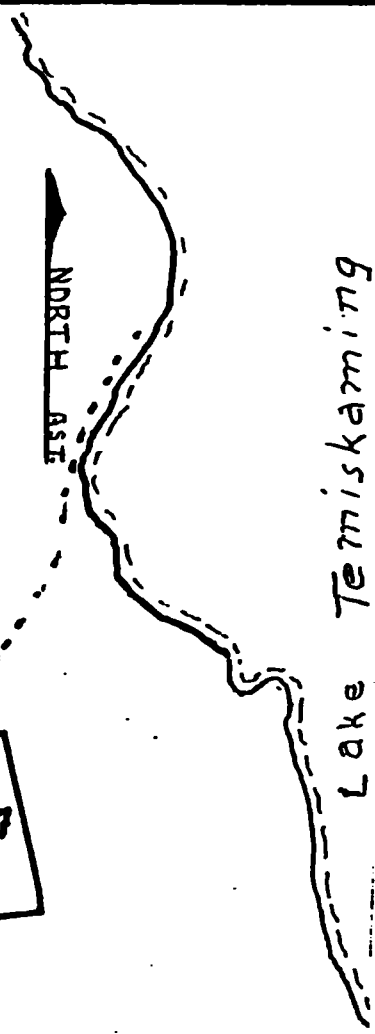
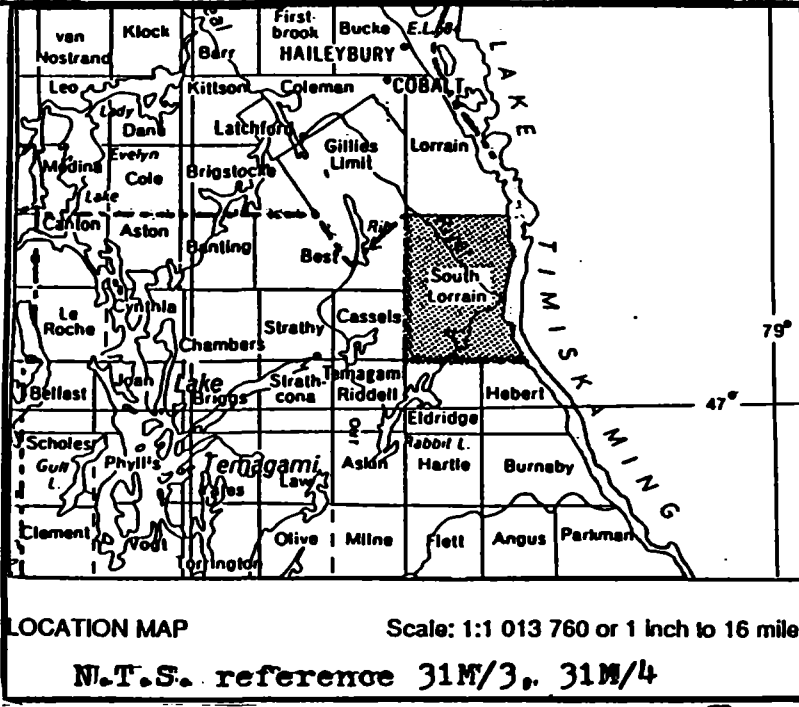
(GEOLOGY OF SOUTH LORRAIN SILVER PROSPECT

FROM INFORMATION FROM THE FILES IN THE RESIDENT GEOLOGISTS OFFICE IN COBALT, OF Dr. ROBERT THOMSON'S NOTES, AND FROM THE MARGINAL NOTES ON PRELIMINARY GEOLOGICAL MAP "P -289, REFERRING TO A FELSIC FACIES OF THE METAVOLCANICS TO THE SOUTH AND EAST OF OXBOW LAKE.

THESE ROCKS, INTERBEDDED WITH THE INTERMEDIATE TO MAFIC ROCKS AND QUARTZITE ARE SCHISTOSE IN APPEARANCE, CHLORITE SCHISTS, INDICATIVE OF SHEARING ARE FOUND IN THIS AREA, AND ON THE SHORE OF LAKE TEMISKAMING TO THE EAST.

THE NUMEROUS FAULTS IN THE AREA HAVE A DOMINANT NORTHWEST DIRECTION AND APPEAR TO BE BRANCHES OF THE LAKE TEMISKAMING FAULT. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF NORTH, AND NORTHEAST TRENDING FAULTS ALSO. SHEARING THAT CAN BE SEEN ON THE SHORE OF LAKE TEMISKAMING APPARENTLY EXTENDS IN A SOUTHWESTERLY DIRECTION FOR SOME DISTANCE, AS IT SHOWS IN SOME OUTCROPS ON THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE CLAIMS OF THIS PROJECT. FOLDING IN THE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS APPEARS TO BE MINOR, THE DIPS IN THIS SERIES BEING OF A SOMEWHAT GRADUAL OCCURENCE.

THE CONTACTS BETWEEN THE NIPISSING DIABASE, AND THE METAVOLCANICS IN THIS AREA, ARE FOR THE MOST PART IN THE SIDES OF HILLS AND NOT WHERE ONE WOULD EXPECT IN THE VALLEYS OR TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPRESSIONS.



H.R.-64
SH.

EASTERN PORTION (Referred to as Part # 1)

WESTERN PORTION
(Referred to as Part #2)

LOCATION MAP.

JOHN GORE PROPERTIES

SOUTH LORRAIN TOWNSHIP

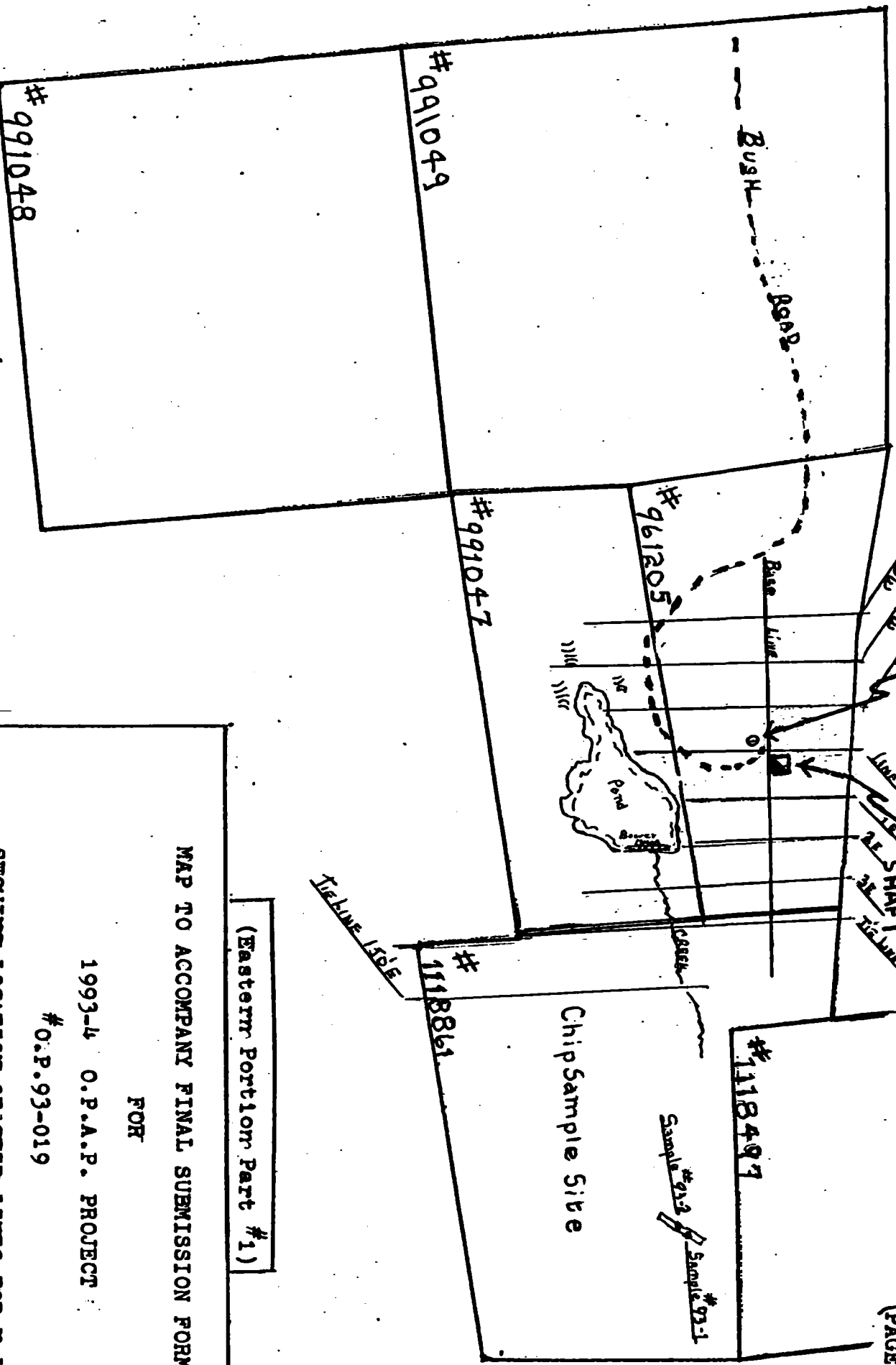
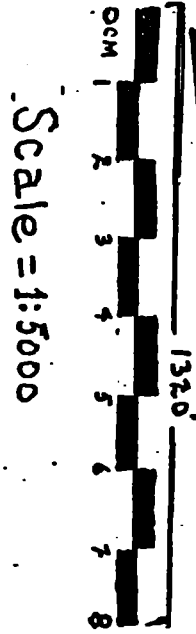
DISTRICT of TEMISKAMING

Longitude-79°-27'-37"

Latitude- 47°-11'-41"

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

Scale-1inch=1320'



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(Eastern Portion Part #1)

MAP TO ACCOMPANY FINAL SUBMISSION FORM

FOR

1993-4 O.P.A.P. PROJECT

O.P. 93-019

SHOWING LOCATION OF GRID LINES FOR, V.L.F. SURVEY

JOHN CORE PROPERTIES SOUTH LORRAIN TOWNSHIP



TECK EXPLORATION LTD.

R.R. #5 - 19 Legault Street
North Bay, Ontario
P1B 8Z4

Telephone 705-474-5500
Fax 705-474-4053

March 8, 1993

Mr. John A Gore
P.O. Box 212
31 Ruby Street
Cobalt, Ontario

Dear Mr. Gore:

With regard to your letter of February 25th/93, Teck hereby gives permission to cross claim 47422 and to perform your diamond drilling program.

The only provision we make is that you follow all ministry guidelines with respect to environmental practices and that no garbage be left on the property.

Thankyou for informing us of your program.

Yours truly

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ken Thorsen', written in a cursive style.

Ken Thorsen
District Geologist

KT-0947/eg



Established 1928

Swastika Laboratories

A Division of TSL / ASSAYERS INC.

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Assay Certificate

3W-2194-RA1

Company: J A GORE

Date: AUG-12-93

Project:

Copy 1. Box 212, Cobalt Ont. P0J 1C0

Attn:

We hereby certify the following Assay of 2 ROCK samples submitted AUG-10-93 by .

Sample Number	Au oz/ton	Pt oz/ton	Pd oz/ton
93-1	0.001		
93-2		<0.001	<0.001

Certified by _____

P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0

Telephone (705) 642-3244

FAX (705) 642-3300

VLF-EM Survey Data (Cutler, Maine)

LINE =	0-00		
Station	IP	OP	Fraser
250	-11	-6	
225			
200	-14	-6	
175			-4
150	-15	-6	-3 *
125			-2
100	-14	-6	-6 *
75			-10
50	-17	-8	-12.5 *
25			-15
0	-22	-7	-19 *
-25			-23
-50	-24	-12	-35 *
-75			-47
-100	-38	-16	-27.5 *
-125			-8
-150	-55	-24	15 *
-175			38
-200	-15	16	15 *
-225			-8
-250	-40	-4	-7.5 *
-275			-7
-300	-38	-3	20.5 *
-325			48
-350	-24	-2	
-375			
-400	-6	0	

N. B.: * represents assumed fraser filter value at station

VLF-EM Survey Data (Cutler, Maine)

LINE =	1-W		
Station	IP	OP	Fraser
350	-5	0	
325			
300	0	5	
275			-6
250	-3	2	-12.5 *
225			-19
200	-8	0	-22.5 *
175			-26
150	-14	-4	-24.5 *
125			-23
100	-23	-6	-15.5 *
75			-8
50	-22	-8	-6.5 *
25			-5
0	-23	-8	-9 *
-25			-13
-50	-27	-10	-19.5 *
-75			-26
-100	-31	-12	-34.5 *
-125			-43
-150	-45	-14	-35.5 *
-175			-28
-200	-56	-18	-4.5 *
-225			19
-250	-48	-10	36 *
-275			53
-300	-34	-6	56.5 *
-325			60
-350	-17	2	
-375			
-400	-5	3	

N. B.: * represents assumed fraser filter value at station

VLF-EM Survey Data (Cutler, Maine)

LINE =	2-W		
Station	IP	OP	Fraser
250	-6	-2	
225			
200	-12	-2	
175			-15
150	-15	-2	-13 *
125			-11
100	-18	-2	-11.5 *
75			-12
50	-20	-10	-17 *
25			-22
0	-25	-12	-22 *
-25			-22
-50	-35	-10	-14 *
-75			-6
-100	-32	-10	-4.5 *
-125			-3
-150	-34	-12	3.5 *
-175			10
-200	-36	-4	30 *
-225			50
-250	-20	0	55.5 *
-275			61
-300	0	12	50.5 *
-325			40
-350	5	12	31 *
-375			22
-400	15	14	9.5 *
-425			-3
-450	12	6	-8.5 *
-475			-14
-500	5	2	-5 *
-525			4
-550	8	3	
-575			
-600	13	3	

N. B.: * represents assumed fraser filter value at station

VLF-EM Survey Data (Cutler, Maine)

LINE =	3-W		
Station	IP	OP	Fraser
300	-6	0	
275			
250	-8	-2	
225			2
200	-7	-2	3 *
175			4
150	-5	-2	-0.5 *
125			-5
100	-6	-2	-10.5 *
75			-16
50	-11	-3	-17.5 *
25			-19
0	-16	-5	-18.5 *
-25			-18
-50	-20	-8	-13.5 *
-75			-9
-100	-25	-4	0.5 *
-125			10
-150	-20	0	17.5 *
-175			25
-200	-15	0	35 *
-225			45
-250	-5	4	50 *
-275			55
-300	15	12	37.5 *
-325			20
-350	20	12	
-375			
-400	10	12	

N. B.: * represents assumed fraser filter value at station

VLF-EM Survey Data (Cutler, Maine)

LINE =	1-E		
Station	IP	OP	Fraser
250	-10	-5	
225			
200	-12	-5	
175			-4
150	-14	-6	0 *
125			4
100	-12	-8	7.5 *
75			11
50	-10	-4	4 *
25			-3
0	-5	-4	-16.5 *
-25			-30
-50	-20	-12	-32 *
-75			-34
-100	-25	-12	-35.5 *
-125			-37
-150	-34	-15	-44 *
-175			-51
-200	-48	-16	-32 *
-225			-13
-250	-62	-14	
-275			
-300	-33	-3	

N. B.: * represents assumed fraser filter value at station

VLF-EM Survey Data (Cutler, Maine)

LINE =	2-E		
Station	IP	OP	Fraser
250	-6	-3	
225			
200	-6	-4	
175			2
150	-5	-4	1.5 *
125			1
100	-5	-2	-2 *
75			-5
50	-5	-3	-8.5 *
25			-12
0	-10	-4	-12 *
-25			-12
-50	-12	-4	-13.5 *
-75			-15
-100	-15	-10	-19 *
-125			-23
-150	-22	-12	-25.5 *
-175			-28
-200	-28	-15	-30 *
-225			-32
-250	-37	-18	
-275			
-300	-45	-20	

N. B.: * represents assumed fraser filter value at station

VLF-EM Survey Data (Cutler, Maine)

LINE =	3-E		
Station	IP	OP	Fraser
350	0	0	
325			
300	5	4	
275			-10
250	0	0	-14 *
225			-18
200	-5	-4	-14.5 *
175			-11
150	-8	-7	-7 *
125			-3
100	-8	-10	0.5 *
75			4
50	-8	-4	0.5 *
25			-3
0	-4	-5	-12 *
-25			-21
-50	-15	-7	-22 *
-75			-23
-100	-18	-8	-21 *
-125			-19
-150	-24	-13	-22.5 *
-175			-26
-200	-28	-17	-19.5 *
-225			-13
-250	-40	-16	10 *
-275			33
-300	-25	-14	51 *
-325			69
-350	-10	-8	66.5 *
-375			64
-400	14	0	42.5 *
-425			21
-450	15	-4	
-475			
-500	10	-7	

N. B.: * represents assumed fraser filter value at station

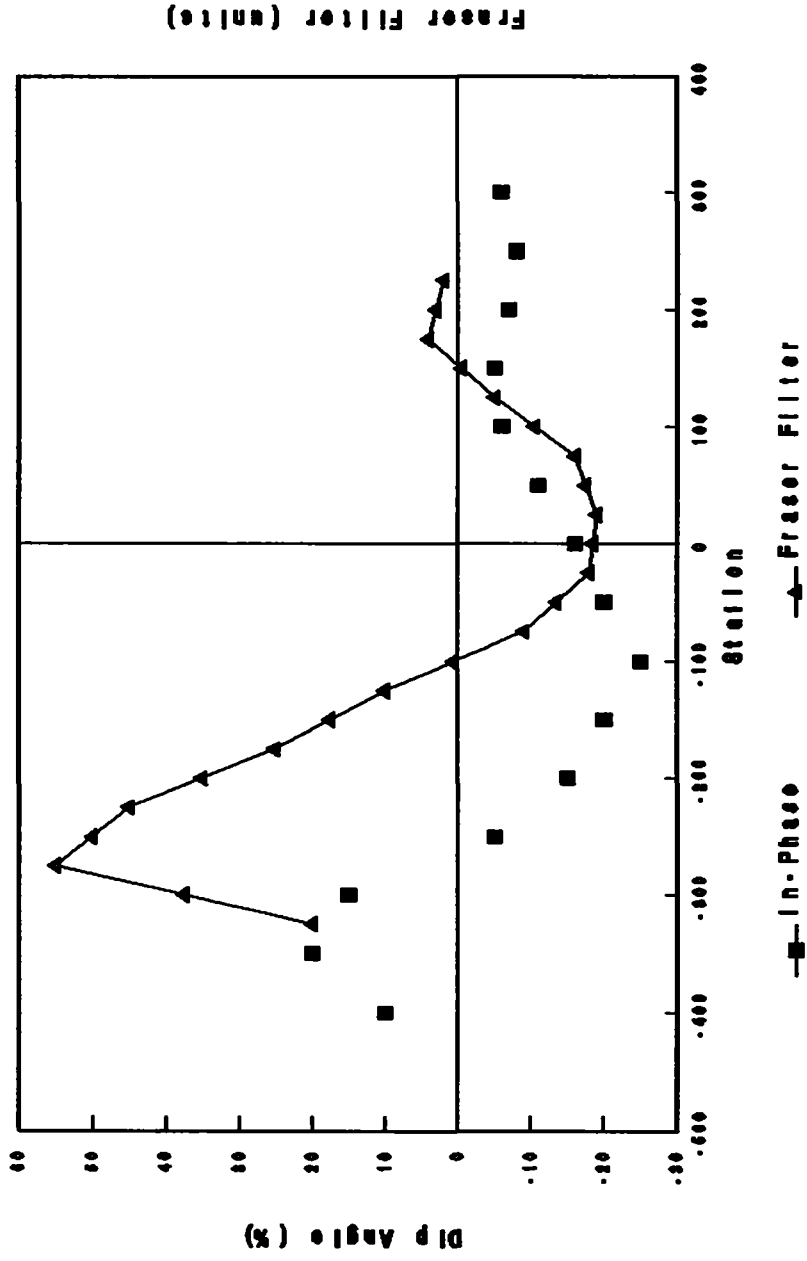
VLF-EM Survey Data (Cutler, Maine)

LINE =	TLE		
Station	IP	OP	Fraser
0	-5	-7	
-25			
-50	-8	-10	
-75			-9
-100	-12	-8	-7 *
-125			-5
-150	-10	-8	-6.5 *
-175			-8
-200	-15	-4	-6.5 *
-225			-5
-250	-15	-8	2.5 *
-275			10
-300	-15	-4	13.5 *
-325			17
-350	-5	-5	9.5 *
-375			2
-400	-8	-10	5 *
-425			8
-450	-10	-10	20.5 *
-475			33
-500	5	-6	28 *
-525			23
-550	10	-5	10.5 *
-575			-2
-600	8	-9	-6 *
-625			-10
-650	5	-11	-10 *
-675			-10
-700	3	-10	-10.5 *
-725			-11
-750	0	-12	-10 *
-775			-9
-800	-3	-13	-4.5 *
-825			0
-850	-3	-12	7.5 *
-875			15
-900	0	-14	19.5 *
-925			24
-950	9	-9	21 *
-975			18
-1000	12	-6	
-1025			
-1050	15	-10	

N. B.: * represents assumed fraser filter value at station

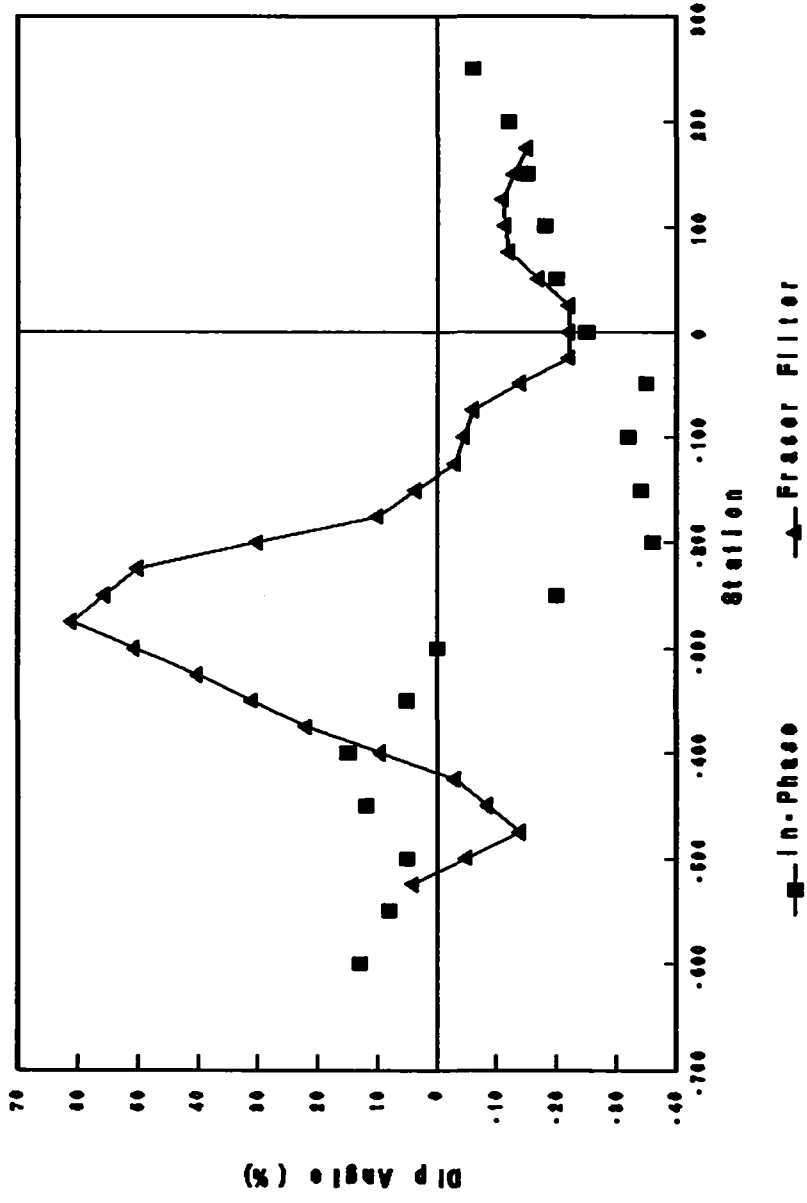
VLF-EM Survey Profile Results

Line 3-W



VLF-EM Survey Profile Results

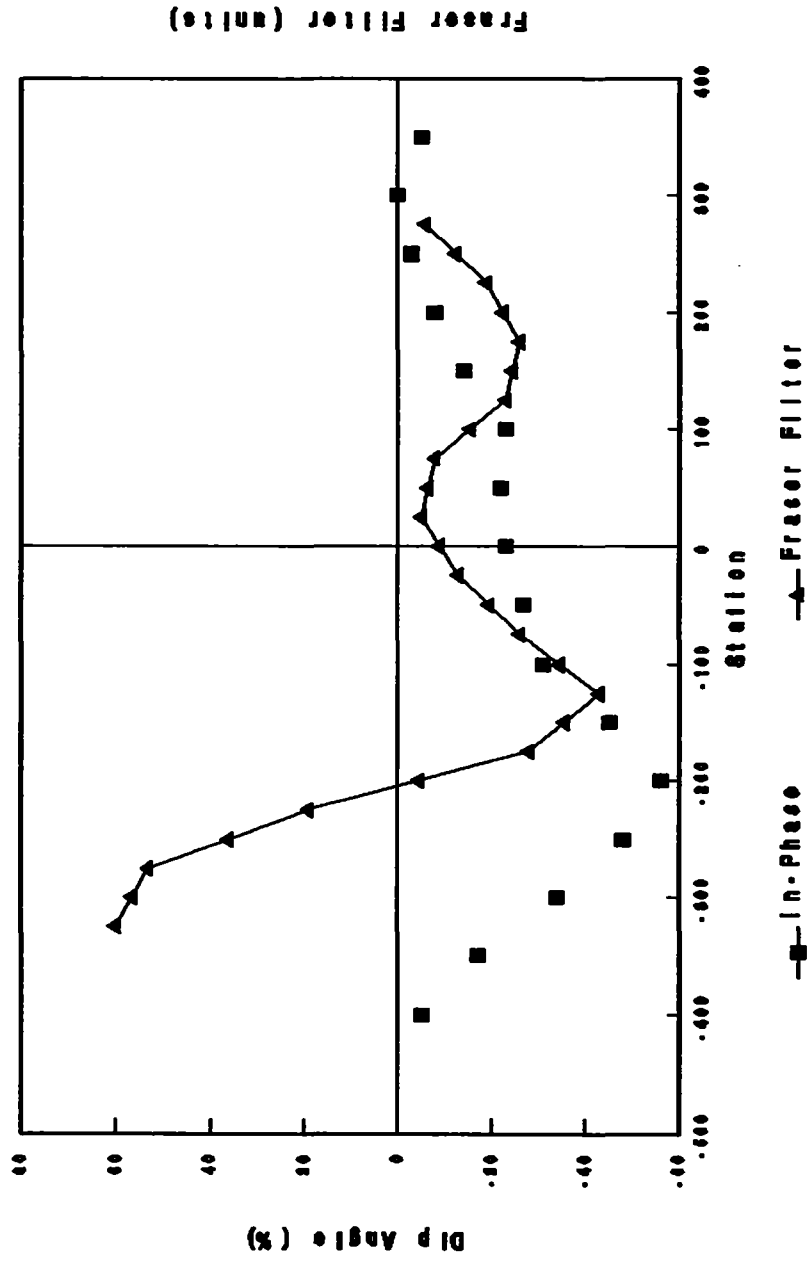
Line 2-W



Fraser Filter (units)

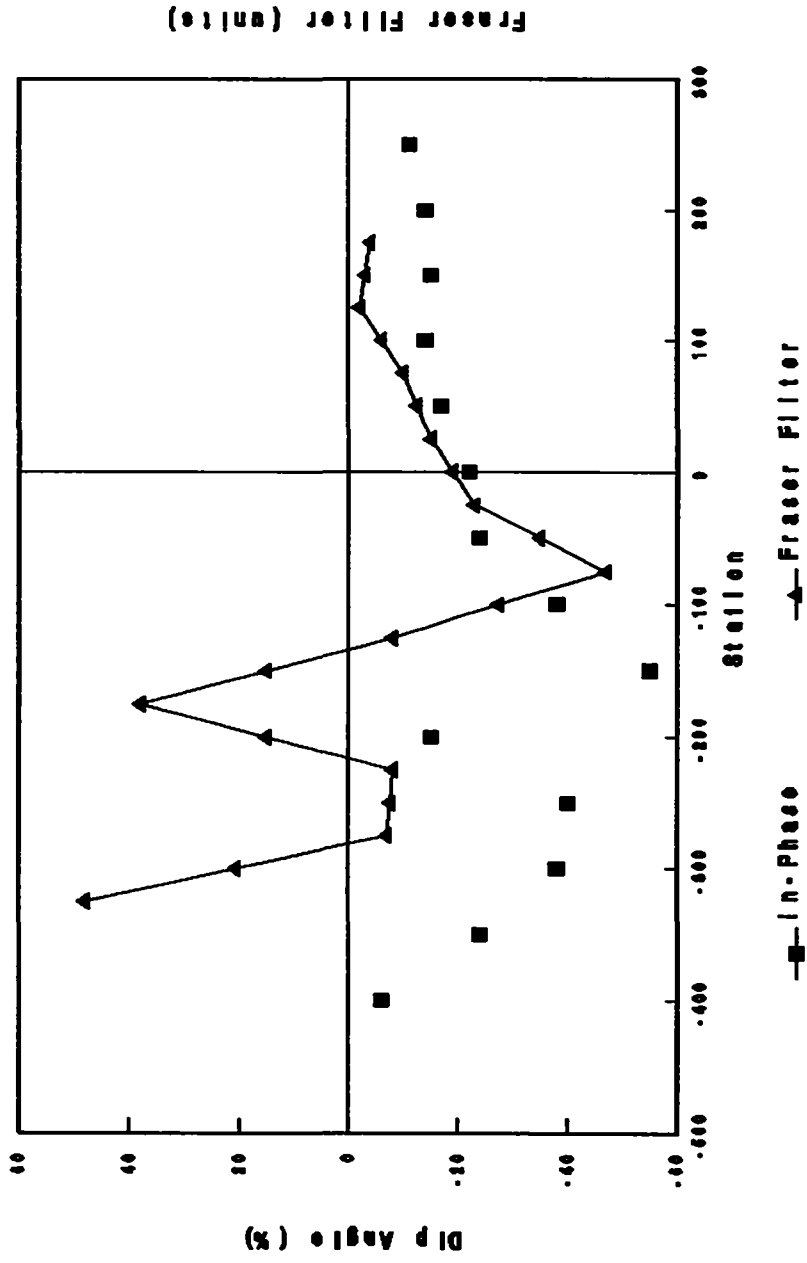
VLF-EM Survey Profile Results

Line 1-W

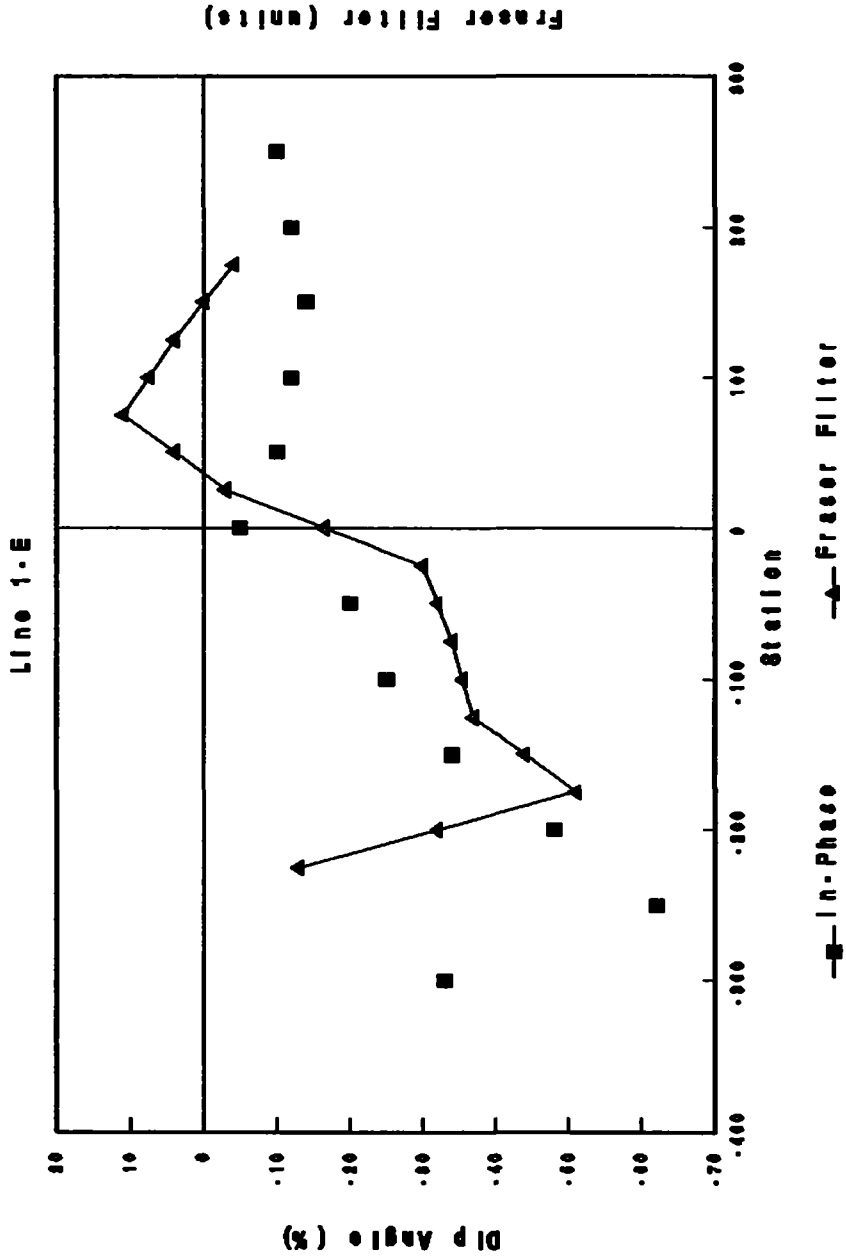


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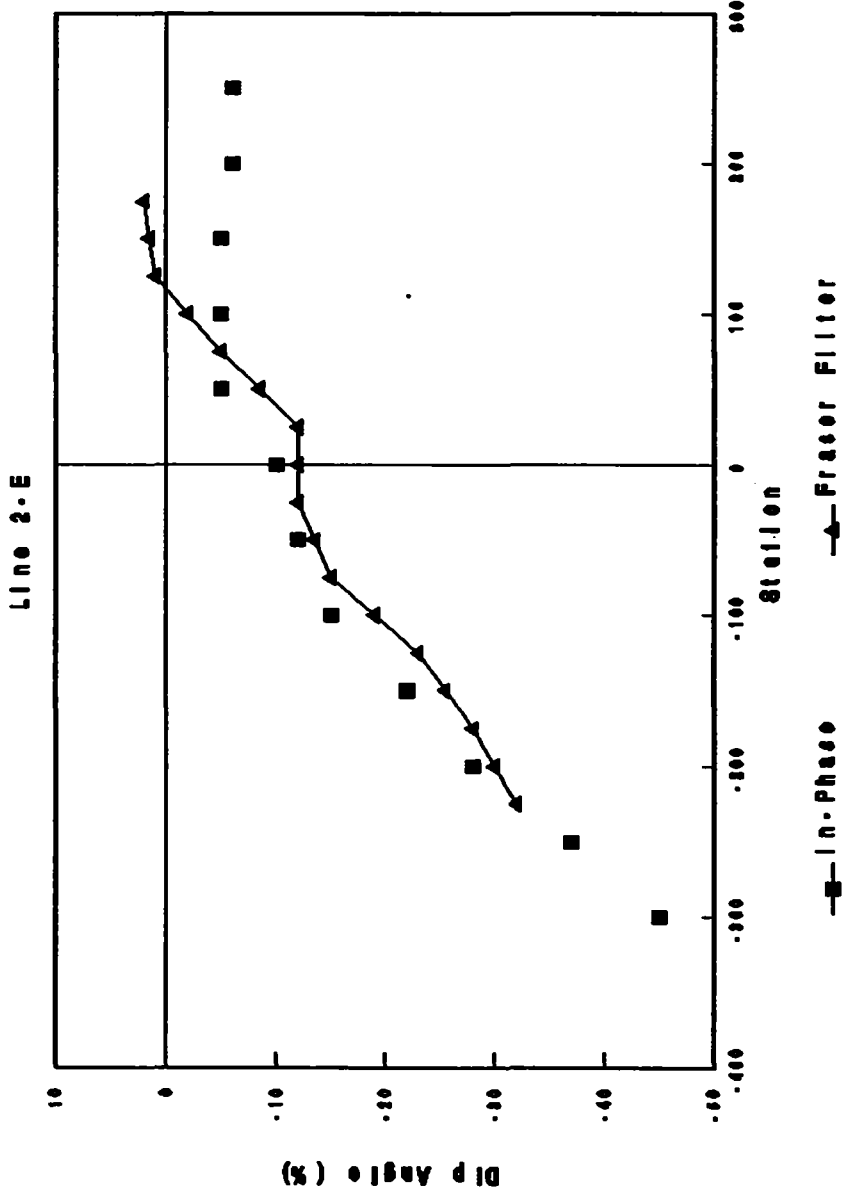
Line 0-00



VLF-EM Survey Profile Results



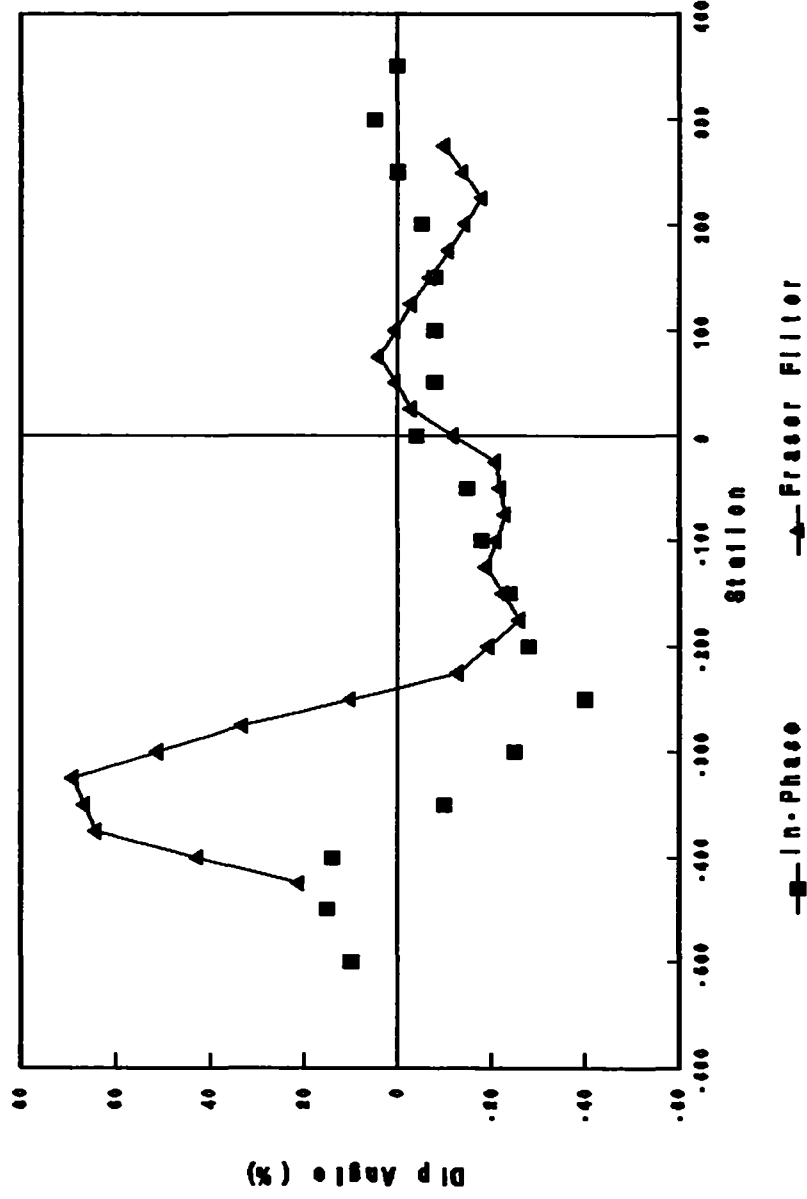
VLF-EM Survey Profile Results



Fraser Filter (units)

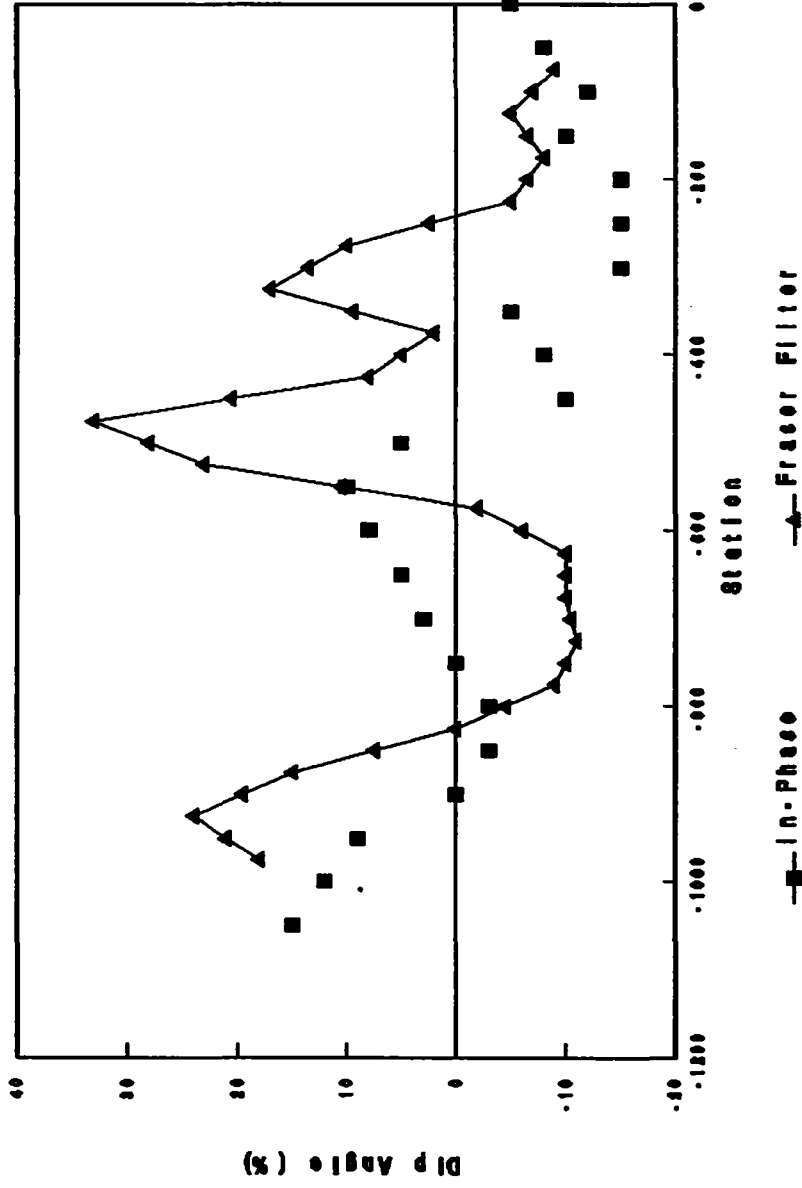
VLF-EM Survey Profile Results

Line 3-E



VLF-EM Survey Profile Results

Line TLE



Fraser Filter (units)

August, 5th/93

Picking up on Claim Line, where I stopped going South, on the initial Survey. I measured 50 ft. South and successive readings are 50 ft. Stations. Walking South but reading North, as far South as my #3 Post for Mining Claim #1118861, referred to as Line TLE, on page 8 VLF-EM Survey Data (Cutler, Maine) J. Gore's South Lorrain Property dated June 16, /93.

Station	IP	OP
1100	+10	+10
1150	+10	+10
1200	+8	-12
1250	+13	-14
1300	+12	-12
1350	+12	-10
1400	+8	-14
1450	+8	-14

----Reading taken at #3 Post for Claim #1118861

I then went East 150 ft. where I turned North. I will refer to this Line as TLE+150. Stations are measured 50 ft. apart. There are 22 Stations
NOTE I am listing the Northern most Station as #1 for convenience, and will list readings starting at Northern Station, located on old road.

STATION	IP	OP
1	-15	-12 (on road, which is also the creek at present)
2	-15	-12
3	-5	-8
4	+15	-12
5	+12	-10
6	+10	-16
7	+10	-11
8	+8	-8
9	0	-14
10	-5	-18
11	0	-12
12	+8	-10
13	+10	-9 (just North of contact)
14	+14	-8 (Ledæ above Contact)
15	+15	-16
16	+12	-12
17	+15	-14 (Base of approx. 40ft Keewatin Cliff)
18	+12	-11 (Top of Cliff)
19	+10	-13
20	+9	-15
21	+10	-10
22	+10	-14 (on claim line 150ft. East of #3 Post for Mining Claim #1118861)

VLF-EM Survey Data (Cutler, Maine)

LINE =	TLE		
Station	IP	OP	Fraser
0	-5	-7	
-25			
-50	-8	-10	
-75			-9
-100	-12	-8	-7 *
-125			-5
-150	-10	-8	-6.5 *
-175			-8
-200	-15	-4	-6.5 *
-225			-5
-250	-15	-8	2.5 *
-275			10
-300	-15	-4	13.5 *
-325			17
-350	-5	-5	9.5 *
-375			2
-400	-8	-10	5 *
-425			8
-450	-10	-10	20.5 *
-475			33
-500	5	-6	28 *
-525			23
-550	10	-5	10.5 *
-575			-2
-600	8	-9	-6 *
-625			-10
-650	5	-11	-10 *
-675			-10
-700	3	-10	-10.5 *
-725			-11
-750	0	-12	-10 *
-775			-9
-800	-3	-13	-4.5 *
-825			0
-850	-3	-12	7.5 *
-875			15
-900	0	-14	19.5 *
-925			24
-950	9	-9	21 *
-975			18
-1000	12	-6	11 *
-1025			4
-1050	15	-10	-1.5 *
			-7

N. B.: * represents assumed fraser filter value at station

VLF-EM Survey Data (Cutler, Maine)

-1100	10	10	-7 *	August 5/93 Data
-1125			-7	
-1150	10	10	-3 *	
-1175			1	
-1200	8	-12	4 *	
-1225			7	
-1250	13	-14	5 *	
-1275			3	
-1300	12	-12	-1 *	
-1325			-5	
-1350	12	-10	-6.5 *	
-1375			-8	
-1400	8	-14	NA *	
-1425			NA	
-1450	8	-14	NA *	
-1475	NA			
-1500	NA			
-1525	NA			

N. B.: * represents assumed fraser filter value at station

VLF-EM Survey Data (Cutler, Maine)

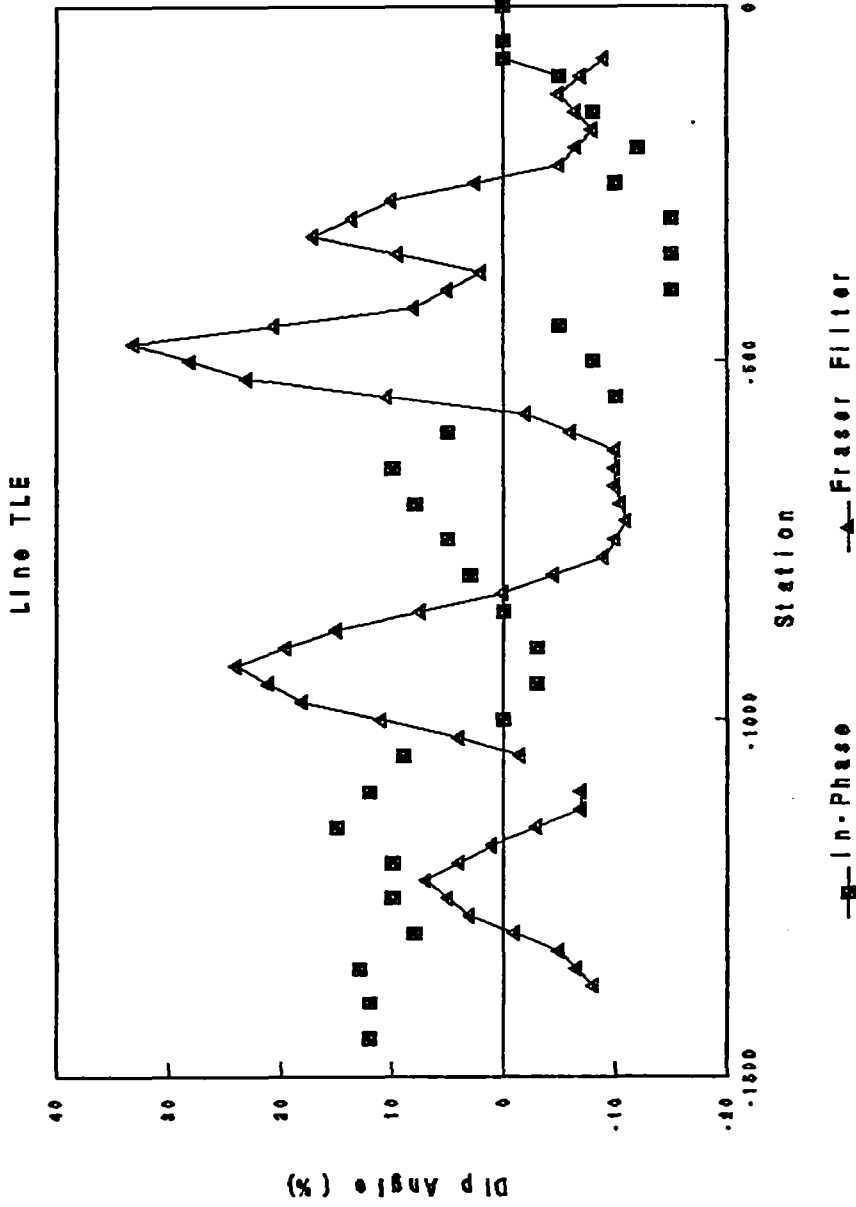
LINE = TLE+150E

August 5/93 Data

Station	IP	OP	Fraser
-400	-15	-12	
-425			
-450	-15	-12	
-475			40
-500	-5	-8	43.5 *
-525			47
-550	15	-12	29.5 *
-575			12
-600	12	-10	2.5 *
-625			-7
-650	10	-16	-5.5 *
-675			-4
-700	10	-11	-8 *
-725			-12
-750	8	-8	-17.5 *
-775			-23
-800	0	-14	-18 *
-825			-13
-850	-5	-18	0 *
-875			13
-900	0	-12	18 *
-925			23
-950	8	-10	19.5 *
-975			16
-1000	10	-9	13.5 *
-1025			11
-1050	14	-8	7 *
-1075			3
-1100	15	-16	0.5 *
-1125			-2
-1150	12	-12	-1 *
-1175			0
-1200	15	-14	-2.5 *
-1225			-5
-1250	12	-11	-6.5 *
-1275			-8
-1300	10	-13	-5.5 *
-1325			-3
-1350	9	-15	-1 *
-1375			1
-1400	10	-10	
-1425			
-1450	10	-14	

N. B.: * represents assumed fraser filter value at station

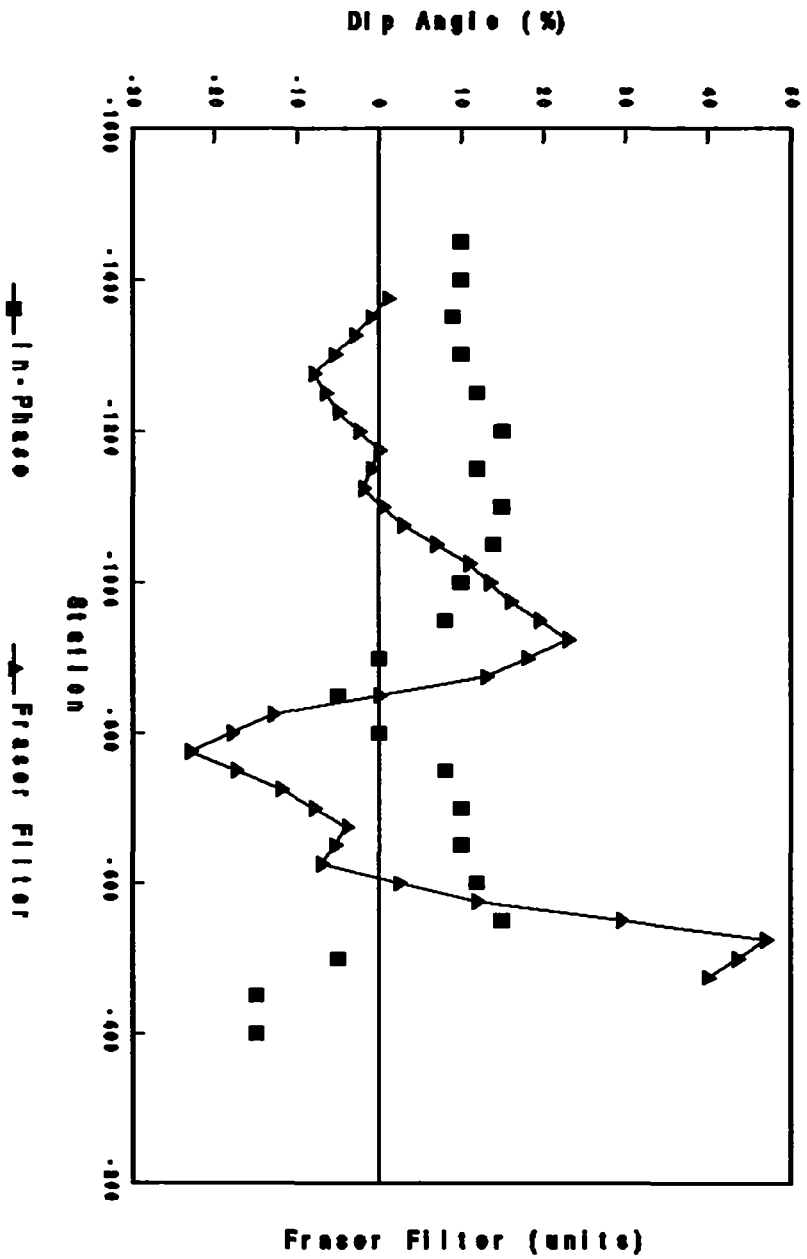
VLF-EM Survey Profile Results



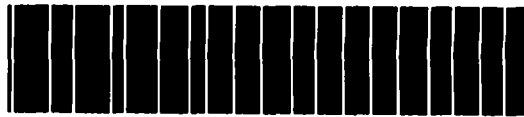
Tx: Cutler, Maine; Rx: Geonics EM-16; June 16/93 @ Aug 5/93

VLF-EM Survey Profile Results

150 Ft East of TLE



Tx: Cutler, Maine; Rx: Geonics EM-16; June 16/93



31M03NV0024 OP93-019 SOUTH LORRAIN

020

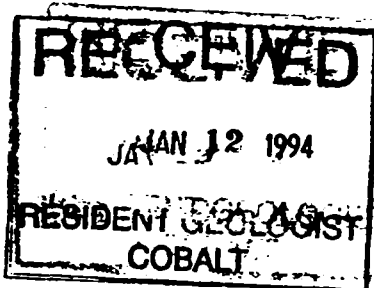
(WESTERN PORTION PART# 2)

PROSPECTING REPORT

TO

ACCOMPANY FINAL SUBMISSION FORM FOR O.P.A.P. PROJECT
REGISTRATION # O.P.93-019

SOUTH LORRAIN SILVER PROSPECT



By: J.A. GORE
P.O. BOX #212
COBALT, ONT.
POJ 160

JOHN GORE PROPERTIES

(SOUTH LORRAIN SILVER PROSPECT)

INTRODUCTION

The SOUTH LORRAIN SILVER PROSPECT, now comprises eight (8) unpatented mining claims, #961205, #991047, #991048, #991049, #1118861, #1118497, #1179630, and #1179631, which is a four (4) sixteen hectare unit claim.

The two, last mentioned claims, #1179630, and, and #1179631, are not contiguous, but are on the same structure, that for identification purposes, I, will refer to as the, OXBOW LAKE STRUCTURE. This is Western Portion Part #2.

Access to the area is a half hour drive, on Highway #567, from Highway (11-B) at North Cobalt, South to Maidens Lake, there is a large gravel pit on the East side of the road a short distance South of the lake, to get to the group of six claims one can drive by four wheel vehicle to the site a 1/4 mile East. To reach the site of the claims on the West side of Highway 567, one would proceed a 1/4 mile further South to where a Hydro service road suitable for all terrain vehicle, goes West to the Hydro Power line, from here a trail or Bush road passes through the central portion of the claims.

South Lorrain is one of the outlying camps of the Temiskaming Silver Belt, and to the end of 1965 has produced 23,338,906 Ozs. of Silver, and 3,490,377 pounds of Cobalt, 63,450 pounds of Nickel, and 10,292 pounds of Copper). Taken from Geological Report 83, by W.E. McILWAIN, Geology of South Lorrain, 1970, Table #4 page 26.

The above numbered Mining claims, are shown on the South Lorrain Township Claim Map G-3448 Larder Lake Mining Division.

The Geological Map is # 2194, Temiskaming District, at a scale of 1:31,680, or 1 Inch to 1/4 Mile.

The National Topographic Map for this area is, FABRE, Quebec-Ontario 31 M/3.

The Aeromagnetic Series Map for this area is, Map #1481-g FABRE, Quebec-Ontario, 1/3.

Following submission of my Application for Funding, 1993, from Ontario Prospectors Assistance Program, I acquired a copy of a report of an Airborne Geophysics Survey by E. FERDERBER GEOPHYSICS LTD. on the properties of Albert Chitaroni in South Lorrain Township, on Sept. 8/92, that included the area comprising my claims, from the information in this report I learned that there were two conductors in the area of my proposed drill target on this Eastern portion of my properties.

I discussed this with the staff of the local Resident Geologist's Office, the consensus of opinion was that one conductor probably was the creek and swamp, the other appeared to warrant further examination with the possibility of more accurately designating a drill target.

With this in mind, I proceeded to make a grid, to do a V.L.F. ground Survey. I then borrowed an EM.16 instrument from the Office of the Resident Geologist, and gathered the data, and with the assistance of the staff, the enclosed VLF-EM Survey Data (Cutler Maine) report was compiled.

I had previously arranged permission to cross Teck Corporation property with a drill, (Mining claim #47422) and the required work permits. I then contacted Mr. Gauthier of Barron Diamond Drilling Co. who was to come down and determine an access route as the topography presented a problem. In the meantime I continued my exploration program on the Western portion Part #2, as outlined in my proposal.

In researching a report of Doug Robinson P.E., of Nov./92 on the above mentioned Chitaroni claims, he mentioned, that any sulphide or oxide concentrations encountered in Nipissing diabase, that are not directly associated with calcite veins should be assayed for platinum group metals as this is a differentiated mafic intrusive. I took 2 samples from last years trench, on the site where this condition exists. The assays however were negative.

In the course of my exploration of the Western Portion Part #2 I located a mineralized showing of Malachite, and disseminated Sulphides in one of the several pits I was examining. After showing the Staff of the Resident Geologist's Office some samples, and discussing the situation with them I phoned the Incentives Office for permission to change from the proposed Diamond Drilling on the Eastern Portion Part #1, to a mechanical stripping program on the Western Portion Part #2. I went to the incentives Office, where in the absence of Mr. Huggins I spoke with Mr. Gary Grabowski and showed him some samples and Assay Results.

I subsequently expended my exploration efforts on trying to ascertain the significance of this mineralized showing, as explained further in my Prospecting Report, accompanying my final submission Form, that relates to the Western Portion Part #2. REGISTRATION# OP93-019

GEOLOGY OF SOUTH LORRAIN SILVER PROSPECT

- (1) THE GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THIS AREA IS ARCHEAN BASEMENT ROCKS, WHICH ARE DEFORMED METAVOLCANICS, ASSOCIATED WITH MAFIC INTRUSIONS CUT BY FELSIC INTRUSIONS.
- (2) THE FLAT LYING COBALT GROUP SEDIMENTARY ROCKS UNCOMFORMABLY OVERLYING THE ARCHEAN ROCKS.
- (3) DIABASE SHEETS OR SILLS, WHICH CUT ALL OLDER ROCKS.

THIS ABOVE GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION IS FROM THE "GEOLOGY OF SOUTH LORRAIN" BY W.H.M^CILWAINE, 1970, ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS.

THE INTRUSION OF NIPISSING DIABASE, IS THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE IMPORTANT FACTORS, ASSOCIATED WITH THE SILVER-COBALT VEINS OF THE AREA. IT IS THE CONSENSUS OF OPINION, AMONG QUALIFIED AUTHORITIES, THAT THE SILVER COBALT DEPOSITS ARE GENETICALLY RELATED TO THE DIABASE SILL, AND EXPERIENCE AT MINING OPERATIONS IN THE GENERAL AREA, SUGGESTS THAT ORE DEPOSITS DO NOT EXTEND BEYOND FOUR HUNDRED FEET FROM THE DIABASE CONTACT.

PAST EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT THE "FAVOURABLE HORIZON", IN SOUTH LORRAIN IS THE UPPER CONTACT, AND WHILE THIS IS TRUE, THERE HAS HOWEVER BEEN EXCELLENT GRADE MATERIAL TAKEN FROM THE LOWER CONTACT ZONE WHICH INDICATES THAT ECONOMIC CONCENTRATIONS OF COBALT AND SILVER COULD BE FOUND IN THIS SETTING.

THE MAIN STRUCTURE OF THE DIABASE INTRUSION, IS THE SO-CALLED SOUTH LORRAIN ARCH, OR DOME, THE SOUTHEAST FLANK OF WHICH ON THESE CLAIMS DIPS TO THE SOUTHEAST, CREATING AN UPPER DIABASE-KEEWATIN CONTACT, AND OVERLIES THE FLAT LYING COBALT CONGLOMERATES CREATING A LOWER CONTACT ZONE.

THE EAST WEST TRENDING TROUGH, FILLED WITH HURONIAN SEDIMENTS OF THE COBALT GROUP, WHICH WERE SANDWICHED BETWEEN TWO GREAT IGNEOUS MASSES, IS THE CLASSIC SITE OF THE RICHEST ORE DEPOSITS OF THE COBALT CAMP.

IT IS ACCEPTED THAT THE FAULTS IN THE GENERAL AREA ARE PRE-ORE AND HAVE THE POTENTIAL OF BEING IMPORTANT ORE CARRIERS. MANY SILVER DEPOSITS IN THE GENERAL AREA OCCUR IN THE SMALL FRACTURES SUBSIDIARY TO FAULTS AND IN THE VICINITY OF THE SILL CONTACTS.

IT IS THESE POTENTIAL FRACTURES, AND THEIR CONTAINED VEINING WHICH WAS THE TARGET FOR LAST YEARS PROGRAM, AND ARE THE MAIN OBJECTIVE FOR THE PROPOSED PROGRAM, THAT IS IN PART, A CONTINUATION OF THE EXPLORATION OF THESE ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY, THAT HAVE IN THE PAST, PROVEN SO PRODUCTIVE.

THERE ARE THREE CONTACTS ALONG WHICH SILVER, AND COBALT ORE SHOOTS HAVE BEEN FOUND. THE MOST IMPORTANT IS THE KEEWATIN, COBALT SERIES CONTACT. THE SECOND IS THE BOTTOM OF THE DIABASE SILL. THE THIRD, ALONG THE TOP OF THE SILL.

contd.-----

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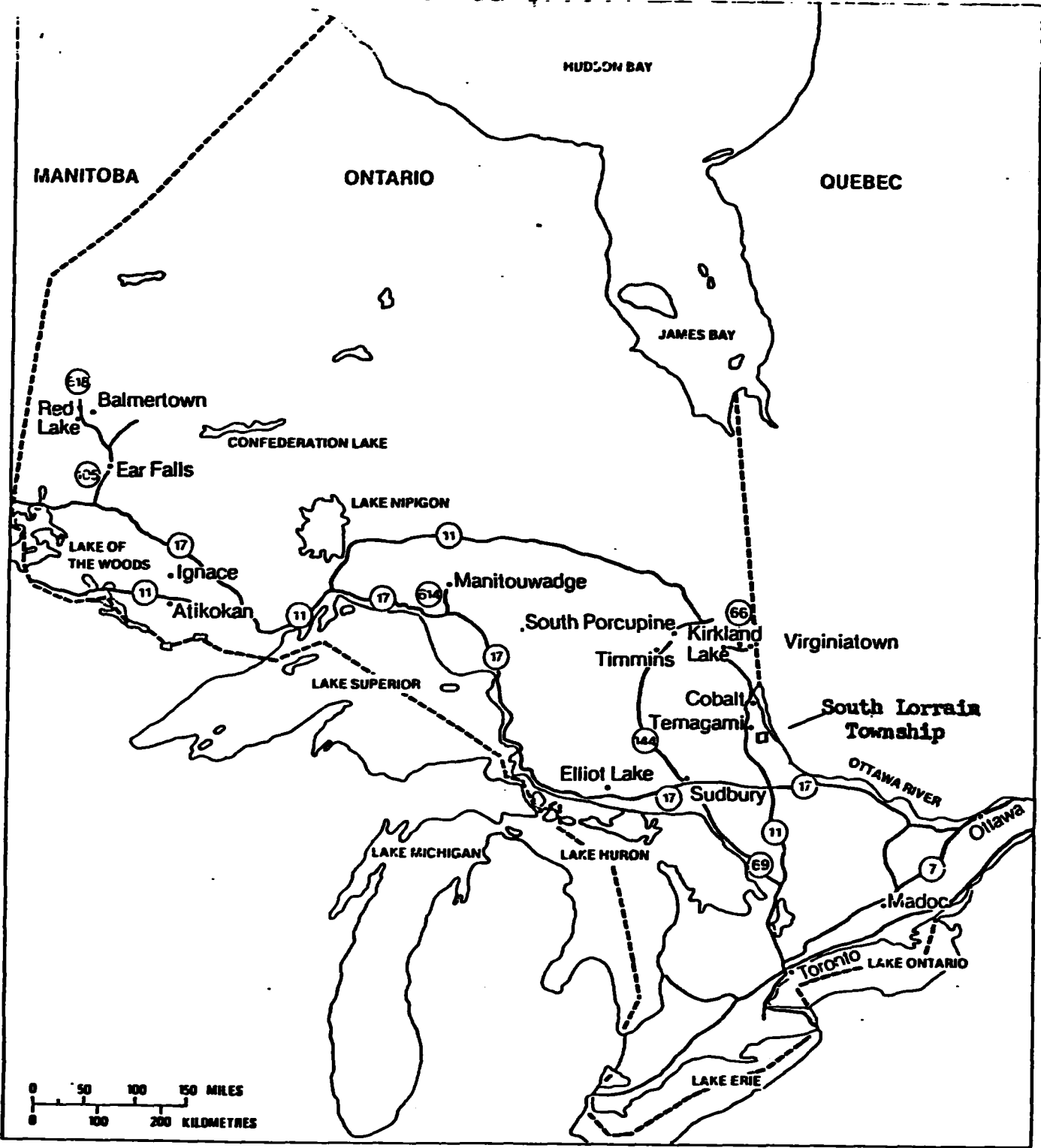
(GEOLOGY OF SOUTH LORRAIN SILVER PROSPECT

FROM INFORMATION FROM THE FILES IN THE RESIDENT GEOLOGISTS OFFICE IN COBALT, OF Dr. ROBERT THOMSON'S NOTES, AND FROM THE MARGINAL NOTES ON PRELIMINARY GEOLOGICAL MAP "P -289, REFERRING TO A FELSIC FACIES OF THE METAVOLCANICS TO THE SOUTH AND EAST OF OXBOW LAKE.

THESE ROCKS, INTERBEDDED WITH THE INTERMEDIATE TO MAFIC ROCKS AND QUARTZITE ARE SCHISTOSE IN APPEARANCE, CHLORITE SCHISTS, INDICATIVE OF SHEARING ARE FOUND IN THIS AREA, AND ON THE SHORE OF LAKE TEMISKAMING TO THE EAST.

THE NUMEROUS FAULTS IN THE AREA HAVE A DOMINANT NORTHWEST DIRECTION AND APPEAR TO BE BRANCHES OF THE LAKE TEMISKAMING FAULT. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF NORTH, AND NORTHEAST TRENDING FAULTS ALSO. SHEARING THAT CAN BE SEEN ON THE SHORE OF LAKE TEMISKAMING APPARENTLY EXTENDS IN A SOUTHWESTERLY DIRECTION FOR SOME DISTANCE, AS IT SHOWS IN SOME OUTCROPS ON THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE CLAIMS OF THIS PROJECT. FOLDING IN THE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS APPEARS TO BE MINOR, THE DIPS IN THIS SERIES BEING OF A SOMEWHAT GRADUAL OCCURRENCE.

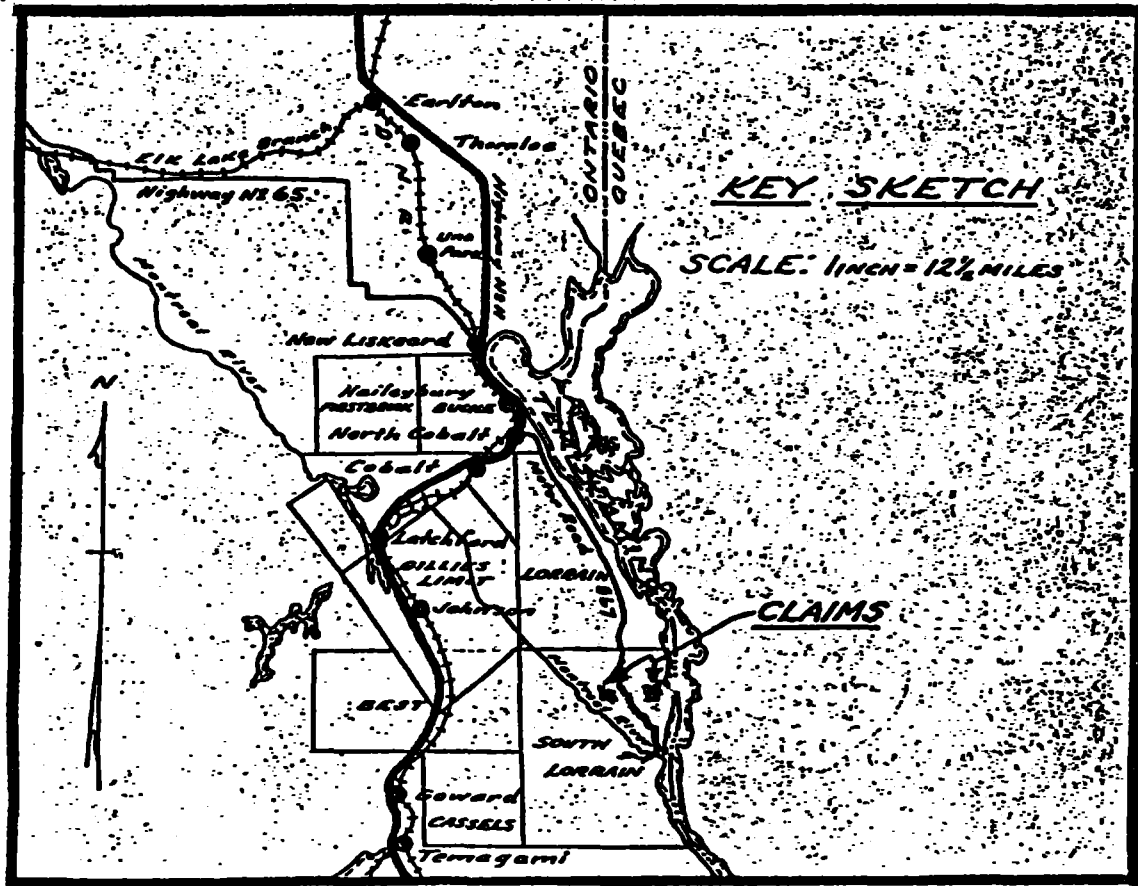
THE CONTACTS BETWEEN THE NIPISSING DIABASE, AND THE METAVOLCANICS IN THIS AREA, ARE FOR THE MOST PART IN THE SIDES OF HILLS AND NOT WHERE ONE WOULD EXPECT IN THE VALLEYS OR TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPRESSIONS.



LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

REPORT TO ACCOMPANY
FINAL SUBMISSION FORM
FOR
O.P.A.P. PROJECT # O.P.93-019
JOHN GORE PROPERTIES
SOUTH LORRAIN TOWNSHIP
DISTRICT of TEMISKAMING, ONTARIO
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION



PROSPECTING REPORT
of
JOHN GORE PROPERTIES
SOUTH LORRAIN TOWNSHIP

On May 18/93, I went down to South Lorrain and started to systematically search for the pit mentioned in the report of Dr. Thomson former Resident Geologist at Cobalt, in regards to a conversation with a Mr. Ralph Benner, (copy of this report included). As it is not clear exactly where this pit is located, except it is stated " in Keewatin some distance from the Diabase". I started on Mining Claim # 1179630 going Easterly, checking outcrops as I went, there is considerable outcrop of Keewatin, intermediate to Basic, and along the Hydro line, pillow lavas with their tops to the North. In the Southeast corner of this Claim, along the Eastern boundary is some minor rock trenching, no sign of mineralization however. The Diabase, Keewatin contact here lies along the East facing side halfway up the hill from the road, and by intermittent stripping I followed the Diabase, Keewatin contact Southwesterly to the vicinity of the steel survey pin at the Northeast corner of the former Patented claim #HR113, and now the site of #3 post for the present claim #1179630. It is worth noting here that the Geological map, #2194 for South Lorrain shows the assumed location of the road to the East, but it is actually along the Diabase Keewatin contact at this site. May 19/93 I continued my prospecting from this survey pin, which is also the location of the line post for Claim #1179631. I went Eastward along the claim line until I came to the Huronian overlying the Keewatin, I then turned South approximately 100 paces where I then turned Westward crossing a few old surface trenches, I did not reach bedrock in them, and there are not too many outcrops until one reaches the base of the Keewatin hill. On June 1/93 I continued traversing at about 100 paces apart in an East West direction there were no signs of any pits, rock or surface trenching, the overburden is apparently deep in the depression that trends Northeasterly, with Huronian on the East side, and Keewatin on the West. By June second, I am beginning to wonder if the pit mentioned in the report really exists, I am doing minor stripping as I go, checking all outcrops that I see, when I find Huronian I turn West until Diabase, in this area the Keewatin appears to be mostly drift covered, later this afternoon I am finding my East-West traverses becoming shorter that is between the Diabase and the Huronian and there is more outcrops of Keewatin. June 3/93 continued searching and at noon when crossing the Oxbow Lake road some 500 paces South of the survey pin I noticed a hump with a lot of small Balsam about 25' South of me. I found a pit about 5'x5' with a mud seam. Flies are terrible, pit appears to be about 8' to 10' deep by the size of the waste dump. I cleared some brush and trees and examined the dump, there is Hematite staining and the fracture containing a mud seam is interesting looking but unfortunately whoever did the work apparently concentrated on the pit and threw the waste on the surface above the fracture. Once I had located the pit which appears to be some distance from the Diabase as referred to in the report, I returned to the Eastern site (Portion #1) to try and define a drill target based on the information from the Airborne Magnetic and V L F Electromagnetic Survey by H. Ferderber Geophysics Ltd. of Sept. 8/92 of Chitroni properties in South Lorrain which also covered my claims. This report indicated 2 VLF conductors in the area of my proposed drilling.

After discussing this with the staff of the local Resident Geologist's Office, it is assumed that one indicated conductor is in all likelihood the swamp and creek, the other appeared to warrant further examination I decided to cut a grid and do a VLF ground survey. This occupied some two weeks, having borrowed an EM16 from the Resident Geologist's Office, and with their assistance the data was compiled in the accompanying report included in Part #1 (Eastern Portion) the dates are listed in the daily reports, 1993 with the final submission form accompanying this report.

On June 27/93 I returned to the Western portion (Part#2) and started to strip and trench the pit area. In my ongoing research I found that there apparently was five pits in this group so for the purpose of convenience I will number them in the sequence that I find them through my prospecting efforts. On June 29/93 I borrowed the "Beep Mat" from the local Resident Geologist's Office and did a preliminary survey on the Western group. There were numerous indications of Magnetite in Diabase boulders, there were two interesting sites in the Keewatin series, one directly behind my table some 50' East of Pit#1 and again a further 25' East of this apparently of a magnetite composition, later stripping and trenching produced nothing of economic interest. I continued stripping and trenching as listed in the daily report sheet and on July 3/93 as I was trenching 75' North of pit#1, I located a contact between the Diabase and the Keewatin, this does not necessarily correspond with the reference in the report "some distance from the Diabase". On July 4/93 I returned to the Eastern claims to further prospect and sample last year's work-site, as in researching a report on the Chitaroni properties adjoining mine, by a Mr. Doug Robinson P.E. on Nov. 30/92, he mentioned that any Sulphide or Oxide concentrations in the Nipissing Diabase not directly associated with calcite veins, should be assayed for Platinum group metals as this is a differentiated mafic intrusive. The resultant assay results (included with Part#1 Eastern Portion) of this report were negative however. July 5/93 while stripping in the area of the Beep Mat indication, East of my table I uncovered a small area of Rhyolite, (Photo attached) however there was no sign of any mineralization. On July 8/93 Mr. Jim Ireland and his assistant Mr. Ray Zalnierunas, contract Geologist came down to the Eastern claims (Part#1) of this report. They examined the Grid, and later we went to examine the contact between the overlying Keewatin and the Diabase. They photographed this and further examined the area and suggested that I extend my Grid by doing a North South station line 150' East of Tie Line East. On July 9/93 I extended Tie Line East South up to the #3 post for Mining claim #1118861. On July 13/93 I borrowed the EM16, and after finishing Tie Line East +150' I attempted to take a reading, however I was unable to get Cutler station it must have been off the air. July 17/93 I trenched at pit #1, and on July 18/93 trenched in a Westerly direction towards The Oxbow Lake road Keewatin here is still fractured, no sign of mineralization except for Hematite staining. On July 20/93 I prospected in an Easterly direction I found another pit, #2. On examining the waste dump I find Keewatin, and I noticed a small malachite stain, and considerable Quartz, I decided to explore this further. After bringing over tools, and equipment I cut the brush, and started to remove debris, fallen trees etc. The Keewatin is here but no further sign of malachite staining. On July 23/93 while mucking out I realized there was something odd about the Geology, it appears to me as if the Keewatin was overlying the Huronian. On July 24/93 while mucking out, I find another type of rock, I had previously noticed some of this rock in the waste dump, I thought it might be a Lamphophyre and in place in the pit it appears to be a horizontal lying intrusive, with the Keewatin above and it butts up against a fine grained rock with a lot of Quartz veining again with no sign of mineralization. On July 25/93 I trenched some more and sampled the rocks, I am taking them to the Resident Geologist's Office to-morrow for identification. On July 26/93 I showed the rocks to the staff at the office of the local Resident Geologist, and discussed the situation with them, I proceeded to trench some more and to prospect the immediate area in the vicinity of the pit. I found more Keewatin, and on the South side Huronian, conglomerates, but in the pit itself it only gets more puzzling.

On July 27/93 I talked to the Resident Geologist about this, they are interested but cannot express an opinion without a close inspection. On July 28/93 I returned to pit #1 and continued stripping and trenching to examine contacts, I went Westerly looking for outcrops of Diabase, so as to determine the contact, about 180' West of #1 pit across the Oxbow Lake road I stripped off a Diabase outcrop and started to work back Easterly I dug a hole 30" deep through overburden I hit Diabase but I was not sure it was bedrock, I broke off a sample and used my bar to test it felt like bedrock. On July 29/93 while still prospecting Easterly I came to Keewatin that is slate like in appearance in vertical position, there is considerable overburden, contact again appears to be in the side of the small hill.

On August 3/93 I again went to the #2 pit washed off the sidewall trenched some more and did some measuring to get a line on the location. The Geology gets more puzzling to me, where the horizontal intrusive meets the flat lying, fine grained rock with the Quartz veining, is a peculiar shape sort of like a pitched roof effect. On Aug. 4/93 I started to prospect South from the line post for Mining claim #1179631. Approximately 400 M South of this post I found another old pit, as this is the third pit I have found, I will refer to it as Pit #3. South of this pit I crossed a swamp at the base of a prominent hill, by stripping I determined that it is conglomerate of the Huronian series. Continuing Southwesterly I came out at the Northwest corner of the swamp, there is considerable chlorite spotting in the conglomerates in this area. From this exploration it became apparent that #2 pit was approximately halfway between Pit #1 and Pit #3 in an East West direction. I went to #3 Pit, it is hard to estimate the depth of this pit, as the area is overgrown and the pit is full of debris, with 6" cedar tree and some maple growing on the edge, indications from the probable size waste dump indicate a depth of 8' to 10'. I will get someone to come down with me to hold a safety rope, in the event that the debris is not solid.

Borrowed the EM16 on Aug. 5/93 to finish the VLF ground survey on the Eastern portion and finished to-day, Cutler came in real clear this time. Arranged to hire M. Conlin, for one day Aug. 7/93, we went down to #3 Pit taking in safety belt, rope etc. the debris is solid and safe to work on. We examined a showing of fault gouge along the south side with an East West strike with a vertical dip, approximately 10" wide. We crossed the swamp and prospected South up the hill, did not see anything of interest.

Aug. 9/93 I went back to Pit #2 did some stripping South of the Pit, there was nothing of interest, again Conglomerate with minor chlorite spotting, the swamp apparently is the topographical expression of a fault in my opinion. Aug. 12/93 went to Pit #2 and dug down through the hardpan I then went out to the Oxbow Lake road and to the beaver pond for water to wash off the contacts so that Mr. Ray Zalnierunas the contract Geologist from the Cobalt Office of the Resident Geologist, I took in a sample of the fine grained material on the possibility that it might be a Kimberlite on examination by the Resident Geologist it was determined that it was a sediment of the Huronian. Aug. 13/93 Ray came down, he did a thorough job of examining Pit #1, the structure and the mud seam, at the site of my stripping about 80' North of the Pit, and 25' East of the line I had run from the Pit there appears to be a minor fold in the Keewatin, and to be able to determine whether it is pre ore or post I need to extend my stripping and trenching. He examined the 30" hole I had dug across the road West of the Pit and the outcrop of Diabase, in his opinion the rock I had chipped the sample from is a boulder, my bar I used for testing probably passed beside it to bedrock. We then proceeded Easterly to the site of where the Rhyolite showing

is ,he examined this and the more mafic structure on each side of it,we then proceeded to Pit #2,after some length of time and a very thorough examination,he said it is a Non-conformity,and very interesting from a Geological standpoint but of little economic significance at present and indicated where I should do some more trenching and stripping, he examined the area South of the pit where I had stripped the Huronian, we then proceeded Eastward,about halfway between Pit #2 and Pit#3 to where I had stripped off an area of Keewatin,which he examined and then we proceeded East to the site of Pit#3,here he recommended that I clean out more of the pit,as the bedding appears to be at right angles in the pit wall,and to check the fault gouge.We then crossed the swamp South of the pit, and he looked at the Conglomerates where it was stripped off, the further West we went the more Chlorite spotting there appeared to be,Ray also thinks this swamp is a fault,on leaving the swamp and following the Conglomerate outcrop along the Northwest corner Ray located a fairly large pit in the conglomerates,there did not appear to be anything of interest here.On Aug.14/93 I continued working in the #2 pit,obviously the previous work had not gone to bedrock because of the presence of hardpan along the bottom of what evidently was a pre Huronian cliff,as Ray Zalnieriunas had shown me yesterday how the Huronian had been laid down on the step like irregular edge of the Keewatin,that had given me the impression that The Keewatin was overlying the Huronian,as I had mistakenly thought.On Aug.17/93 I continued to strip above the edge on the Eastern side where Ray had suggested,it had rained pretty heavy the night before so I was able to get water on the site to wash off the rock,and exposing the contact between the Keewatin and the Conglomerate,still not too clear in my mind about the intrusive and the fine grained sediment,but as it is not of any significant economic interest I decided to concentrate my prospecting efforts further East at Pit#3.As I was mucking out the pit the North wall which up to now was covered by debris became visible and I noticed Malachite staining,I broke some chunks off they were chunks of massive Sulphides of primary origin,I took the samples in to the Resident Geologist's Office,the opinion being that this possibly could be significant, and I am going to concentrate all my efforts on this site.

On Aug.18/93,I borrowed the Beep Mat from the local Resident Geologist's office,on the trail from Pit#2 to Pit #3 the numerical indicator on the instrument,varied from a low of 2 to a high of 60 however in the pit near the Malachite staining it went to a high of 7000+ I then proceeded to traverse the area in the vicinity of the pit, but there is considerable overburden in this area,and there was nothing more at this time.On Aug.19/93 I returned the Beep Mat,went down and started to muck up onto a ledge so as to be able to muck from the ledge far enough back so it would not fall back into the pit.The water began to show up,and the Malachite staining still shows on the wall,there are several large boulders in the pit also.Aug.20/93 I constructed an overhead beam so as to be able to use block and tackle to remove these boulders, the more muck I remove the more water there appears to be.The Sulphides here do not appear to have been altered during the Hydro thermal activity if that was what brought the Ag. ,Co. veins in the area.Aug.28/93 contined mucking out slimy,smelly debris and roots,I managed to remove some of the boulders,but I will have to make a bigger carrier for the largest one.Aug 29/93 took in chains,and expanded steel mat,this worked okay but now my homemade ladder is too heavy and cumbersome,I will bring in an aluminum ladder to-morrow,I notice metallics right up to the top of the pit on the North wall. Sept.2/93 I moved 30' North of pit and

started to trench to bedrock to see if I find any further signs of mineralization that will determine which direction I will trench. At this site there is 36" to 40" of overburden, with more of the famous South Lorrain hardpan, Sept. 16/93, Mr. James Cechetto, senior project Geologist, for Falconbridge Ltd. came down and looked over some of my stripping and trenches on his way to examine Pit#3 where the Sulphide Showing is. (see accompanying letter) After examining site, and taking samples of rock, and mineral, (see accompanying assay results) he suggested that I strip the area to see if the deposit is of any size and to get a better idea of the Geology. Sept. 21/93 I went to Sudbury to explain further to my previous phone call regarding a change from the Diamond Drilling on the Eastern Portion Part#1, to a mechanical stripping on the Western Portion Part#2, I spoke with Mr. Gary Grabowski and showed him some samples from Pit#3 with Malachite staining. On Sept. 26 I went down with Mr. James Lathem to show him the site of the proposed stripping, I had received work permit #(N)46-286-93 from the Ministry of Natural Resources for this work. Oct. 8/93 went down and removed the overhead beam, took all tools, fire fighting equipment, ladder etc. out of the way. Oct. 12/93 I hired Mike Conlin again for a day while bulldozer was stripping, to scrape where we could. Oct. 13/93 I worked at scraping behind the machine, until I terminated the bulldozer work as the area is close to what my work permit called for. Had I of known that the Huronian contact was close to the pit as it was I would have had him clean more on the North side. Oct. 15/93 I had Resident Geologist, Mr. Jim Ireland and the Contract Geologist Mr. Ray Zalnierunas down to examine site, they recommended that I continue scraping and washing off more of the area. I wish to at this time, express my thanks and appreciation for the assistance and courtesies extended to me by the Staff of the office of the Resident Geologist here in Cobalt, The services provided are invaluable, and in my opinion essential to the carrying out of exploration projects, from their assistance in the field to the files for research in the Office. Due to the fact that there is apparently no known reference to copper mineralization of primary occurrence on this site, and following the mechanized stripping, and to be able to get a proper perspective of the significance of this showing I decided to have Mr. A.W. Beecham M.Sc. F.G.A.C. Exploration and Mining Geologist, to examine the site and make a report, of which I am including, with the data of this submission.

GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

JOHN A. GORE, OXBOW LAKE CLAIMS

South Lorrain Township, Dist. of Timiskaming, Ont.

**A.W. Beecham
Halleybury, Ontario
7 January 1994**

INTRODUCTION

This report and the accompanying map are based on one day's field work plus a brief study of published geological reports. Assessment file data were not reviewed as this had already been done by the owner. The claims are being explored for silver-cobalt and base metal deposits by John A. Gore. The writer was engaged because of his experience in exploration for VMS and cobalt-silver deposits. The area is about 3 km. southeast of the main productive part of the Silver Centre silver-cobalt camp.

About 2/3 of the day was spent in examining and mapping the main sulphide occurrence, known as Pit # 3 area in the centre of claim 1179631. In the remaining time, several pits and outcrops to the west and southwest were examined briefly.

Any conclusions reached here must be considered in light of the few observations made and the brief time spend in the study.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

In the Silver Centre area, small inliers of Archean volcanic rocks occur within the Huronian cover. Archean rocks are further obscured by the flat lying Nipissing Diabase sheet. In the area east of Oxbow Lake, there are two, small northeast trending inliers. McIlwaine has mapped the northern one as mainly mafic volcanics and the southern one as mainly felsic volcanics (although he shows both felsics and mafics in the same colour on the map.). Because of the Huronian cover and diabase sheet, the extent of the felsic volcanics is poorly known and as noted below, felsic volcanics are probably more extensive than shown by McIlwaine..

STRUCTURE AND STRATIGRAPHY

Based on McIlwaine's top determinations, the Archean rocks appear to form a west plunging syncline, with the Four Claim Lake area being just south of the fold axis, the Maiden's Bay volcanics on the north limb and the Oxbow Lake area on the south limb. In the Oxbow Lake area, the Archean strikes are generally east-northeast and the above interpretation indicates that the Oxbow Lake volcanic sequence would face northwest. i.e the sequence is mafic volcanics overlain by felsics which are in turn overlain by mafic volcanics. This places the study area within a (mainly) mafic volcanic cycle a short distance stratigraphically above a felsic cycle.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS

A number of pits were examined in the area west of Pit #3. The approximate locations of these pits are shown as 'C', 'D', 'E' and 'F' on the location map in Fig. 1. A felsic tuff was seen at location 'C'. Banded felsic volcanics cut by a flat lamprophyre dyke and in near vertical contact with Huronian conglomerate were seen at 'D'. At 'E', a rhyolite-like rock was observed in contact

with mafic flow breccia. At pit #1, location 'F', a mudseam was seen cutting a banded felsic rock, which is probably a lapilli tuff.

In the area east of Oxbow Lake, at about point 'G', a massive, fine grained, red, felsic rock was observed near the contact with underlying medium to fine grained Nipissing diabase. Although it is uncertain what this felsic rock is, it is thought to be either a felsic volcanic or a sub volcanic intrusive.

The above observations indicate that felsic volcanics are more extensive than shown on McIlwaine's map. It appears that felsics are interbedded with mafic volcanic well to the northwest of the felsic band mapped by McIlwaine and shown on the location map in Fig. 1. The mafic rocks mapped in #3 pit area seem to be part of interlayered mafic-felsic sequence. This is a more favourable setting for massive sulphides than the thick sequence of mafics indicated by McIlwaine.

PIT #3 AREA

Geology

The detailed geology of the area around pit #3 is shown in Fig. 1. At the time of mapping, Oct. 19, 1993, the area had been recently stripped with a bulldozer and the old pit cleaned out. Although the stripped area had been cleaned up by hand, it had not been washed and parts of the outcrop were obscured by a thin layer of mud. Some details of the geology may therefore have been missed and it is likely that the sulphide distribution shown in Fig. 1 is not very accurate.

The north part of the stripped area is mafic volcanics varying from massive flows in the north to flow breccia, (probably pillow breccia) toward the middle. Some of the breccia material has a well developed schistosity.

The contact between the Archean volcanics to the north and the Coleman Member, Gowganda Formation to the south is a small east-west fault. The fault is marked by steep, strong shearing along the south wall of the pit. To the east it appears to die out. Coleman conglomerate extends 1 to 1.5m below surface on the south wall of the pit, indicating a little down throw on the south side of the fault.

Sulphide Occurrences

There are occurrences of pyrite as disseminations, interstitial filling in the volcanic breccia and small veinlets. Concentrations of this patchy pyrite mineralization are mostly in the 1 to 5% range. In a few places the concentrations reach 10 to 15%. The better concentrations seen were in volcanics, but up to 2% disseminated pyrite was noted in Coleman greywacke. One lenticular veinlet with abundant chalcopyrite occurs along the north wall of the pit. A chip sample of the best part of this veinlet assayed 2.54% Cu/ 0.3m. There is negligible Pb, Zn, Au and the Ag content is 19 ppm which is typical for the Cu concentrations. This style of fracture controlled sulphide mineralization is commonly associated with massive sulphide bodies in typical VMS systems.

Alteration

Although neither the Archean nor Huronian rocks are spotted, there is some, diffuse chlorite alteration of the volcanics. As well, weak silicification occurs in the volcanic breccia.

Whole Rock Geochemistry

One chip sample was taken across an area of mineralized and altered mafic volcanics east of the #3 pit. The analyses are appended. Although there are no analyses of local unaltered rocks with which to compare the results, some general observations can be made. The CaO content is strongly depleted. This is typical of chlorite spotted mafic volcanics close to cobalt-silver veins in the Cobalt camp. Thomson (1961, pg. 84) gives an example from the 404 Claim east of the town of Cobalt. As well, the writer has noted CaO depletion in chlorite spotted rocks in other parts of the Cobalt camp. Besides the CaO depletion, the SiO₂ and Al₂O₃ contents appear to be somewhat elevated. This is possibly just a reflection of removal of other constituents. There is no apparent depletion of Na₂O as is common in typical VMS settings.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The copper showing in pit #3 is associated with chlorite and silica alteration and a significant concentration of pyrite. This is clearly anomalous mineralization and alteration. In addition, although the actual mineralization is in mafic volcanics, it occurs within an inter layered mafic-felsic sequence in contrast to the purely mafic volcanic sequences at Silver Centre and Cobalt. These features are consistent with productive VMS settings.

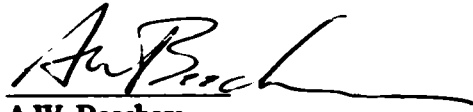
In contrast to the above features, the whole rock geochemistry, is typical of Cobalt type *base metal-Co-Ag* systems. To date these Cobalt type systems have produced only low grade, generally sub-economic base metal deposits.

In spite of some uncertainty of the geological model, the amount of mineralization and the generally attractive setting suggests that exploration for VMS deposits should continue. However, the sulphides and base metals occurrences may also be indicative of cobalt-silver veins. Because of this and because of the proximity to Silver Centre camp, exploration for Co-Ag veins is also warranted.

In the next stages of base metal exploration, mapping of the claim group at a scale of about 1:5000 is recommended in order to provide an overall geological picture and place mineral occurrences in their geological setting. Even though coverage by both by INPUT and VLF airborne EM surveys have produced negative results, massive sulphide orebodies often produce only very short strike length conductors that are easily missed in airborne surveys. Ground EM is therefore recommended. The type of mineralization seen at Pit #3 could probably be mapped by Induced Polarization and there is a good chance that other areas of similar mineralization could be found. However, as the principal target is massive sulphides, (an EM detectable target), the less expensive ground EM should be done before considering IP.

Conventional prospecting and trenching for cobalt-silver veins might be complemented by soil geochemistry and I.P. surveys. In the Cobalt camp, the main Kerr Lake-Crown Reserve

veins are indicated by a large till streak that is easily detected by soil geochemistry. Although not so well documented in the Silver Centre area as at Cobalt, it is likely that cobalt-silver veins are associated with Archean and Huronian sulphide concentrations which can be mapped by I.P. surveys.



A.W. Beecham
7 January 1994



REFERENCES

- McIlwaine W.H.** **Geology of South Lorrain Township, Geol. Rep. 83, ODM.**
(1970)
- Thomson R.** **Prel. Rep. on Part of Coleman Township, Con. V, Lot 1-6, Dist of**
(1961) **Temiskaming**
 ODM Prel. Rep. 1961-4 (page 83)

**APPENDIX
ANALYSES SHEETS**

(A) WHOLE ROCK

(B) SULPHIDE ZONES

REPORT: 093-42714.0 (COMPLETE) DATE PRINTED: 21-DEC-93
 PROJECT: NONE PAGE 1A

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	SiO2 PCT	TiO2 PCT	Al2O3 PCT	Fe2O3 PCT	MnO PCT	MgO PCT	CaO PCT	Na2O PCT	K2O PCT	P2O5 PCT	LOI PCT	Total PCT
14477		56.47	0.69	16.08	12.55	0.08	2.75	0.22	5.53	0.92	<0.03	3.74	99.03
14478													
14479													

REPORT: 093-42714.0 (COMPLETE) DATE PRINTED: 21-DEC-93
PROJECT: NONE PAGE 18

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ba PPM	Cr PPM	Sr PPM	Al PCT	Fe PCT	Mn PPM	Mg PCT	Ca PCT	Na PCT	K PCT	Sc PPM	V PPM
14477		157	241	43									
14478					0.30	2.59	32	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.13	<5	5
14479													



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Established 1928

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

3W-2734-RG1

Company: **JOHN A GORE**

Date: **OCT-29-93**

Project:

Attn:

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 1 ROCK samples submitted OCT-28-93 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM
P#3	69	19.0	25400	201	61
	check-62				

Certified by

P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0

Telephone (705) 642-3244

FAX (705) 642-3300

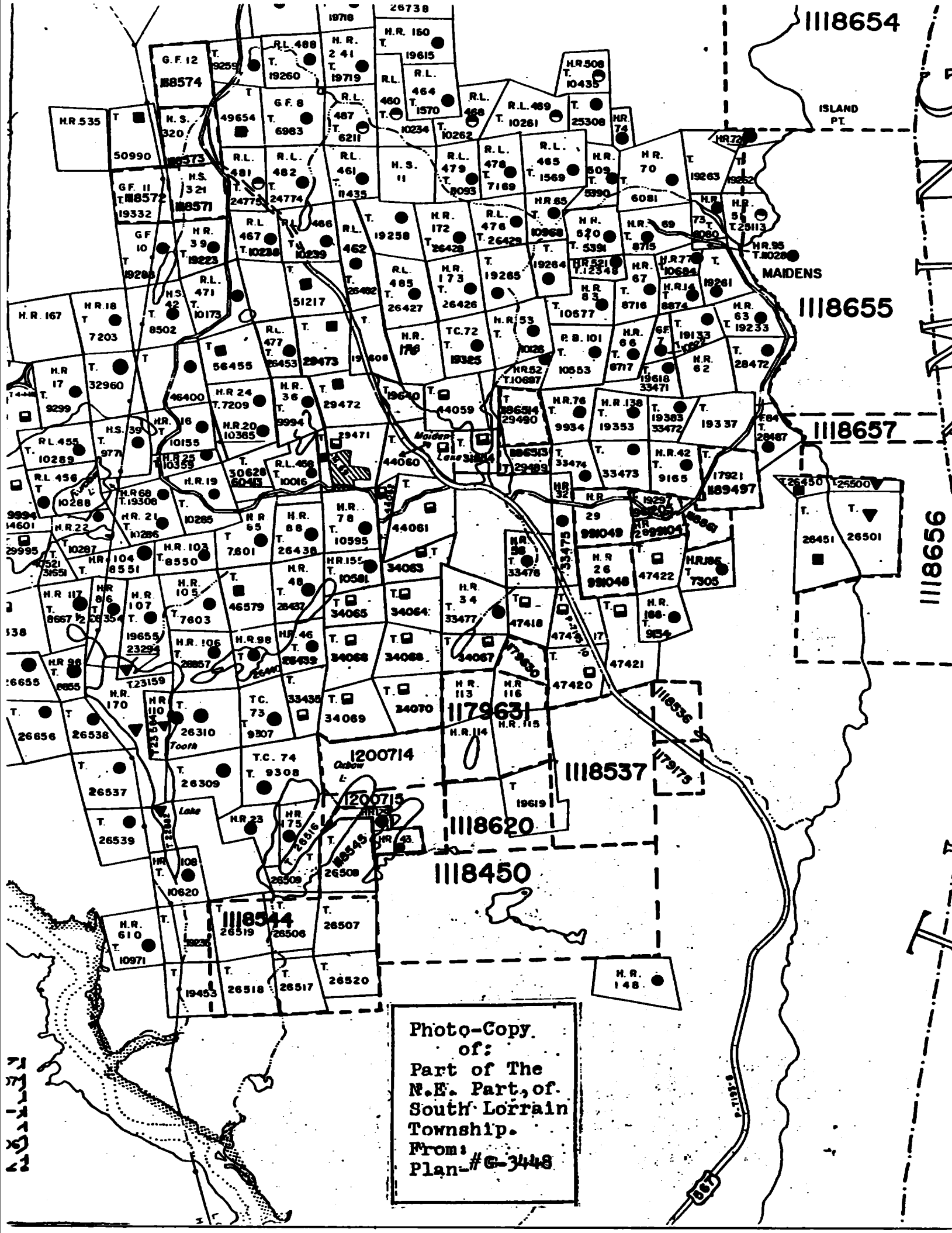


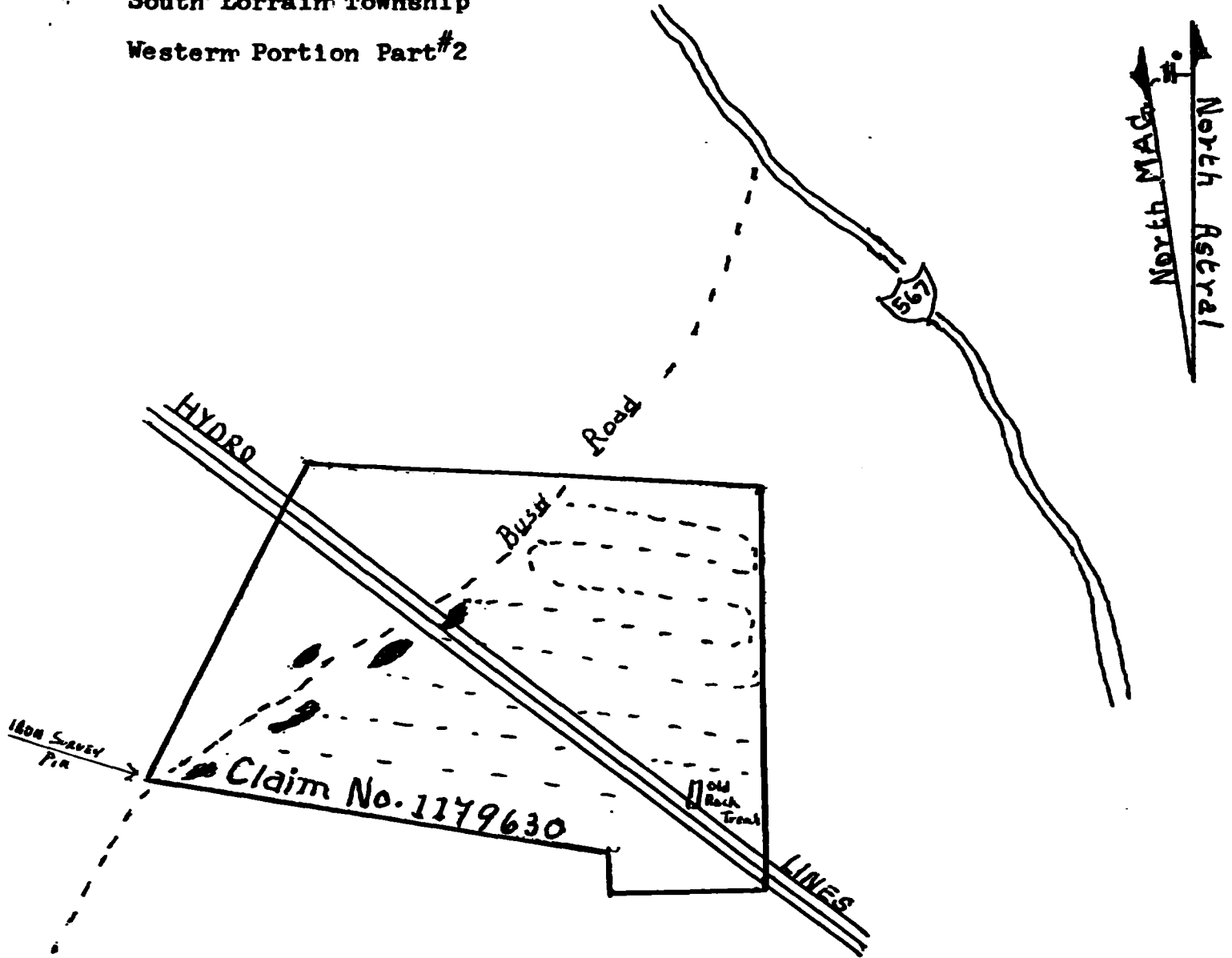
Photo-Copy.
 of:
 Part of The
 N.E. Part, of,
 South Lorrain
 Township.
 From:
 Plan-# G-3448

REGISTRATION # OP93-019

Worksites John Gore Properties

South Lorrain Township

Western Portion Part #2



Traverse----(looking for Pit #1 described in old report)-----

Stripped areas-----

Scale---- 1:5000

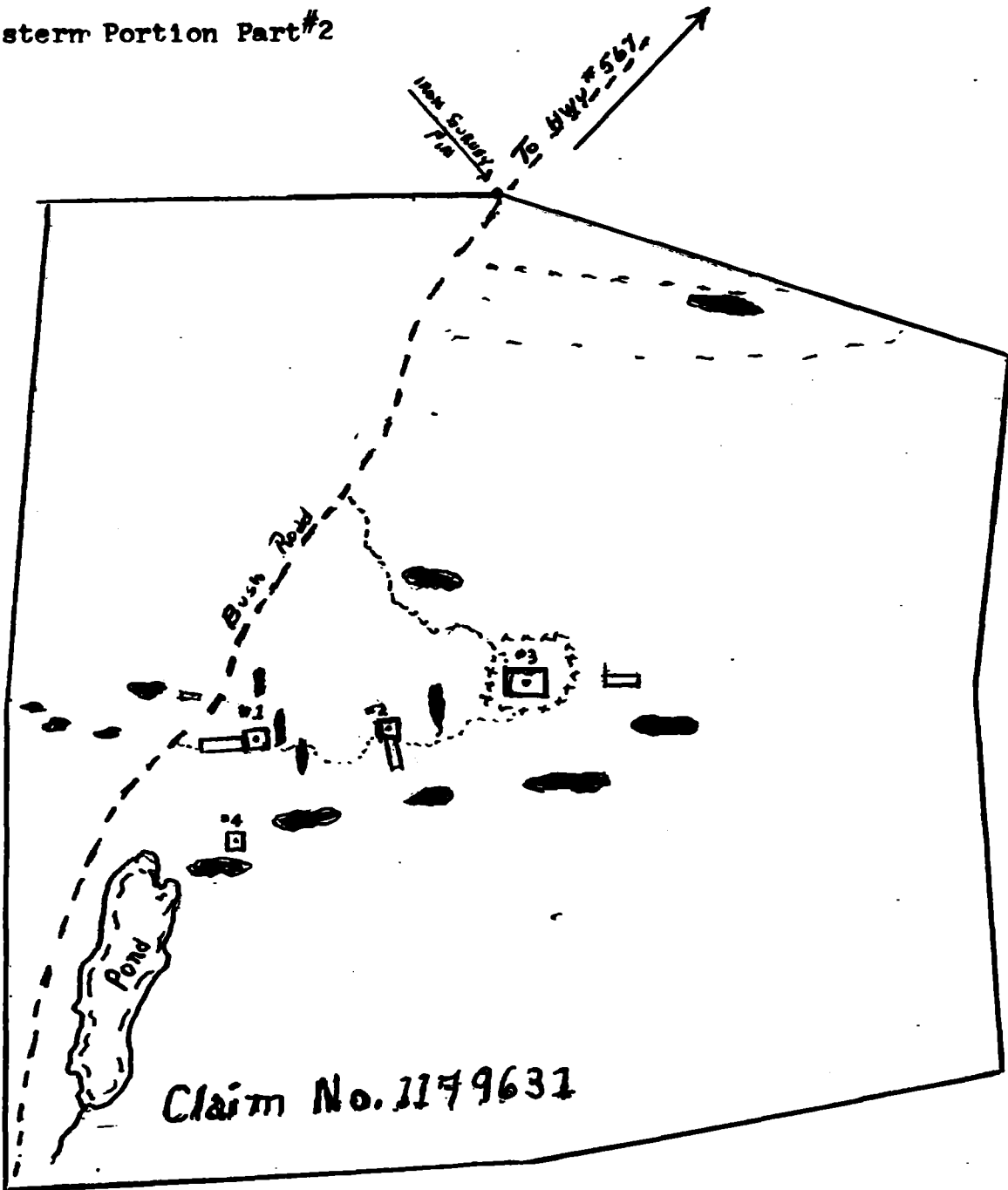
REGISTRATION # OP93-019

Worksites John Gore Properties

South Lorrain Township

Western Portion Part #2

North Beryl
of DAM upon



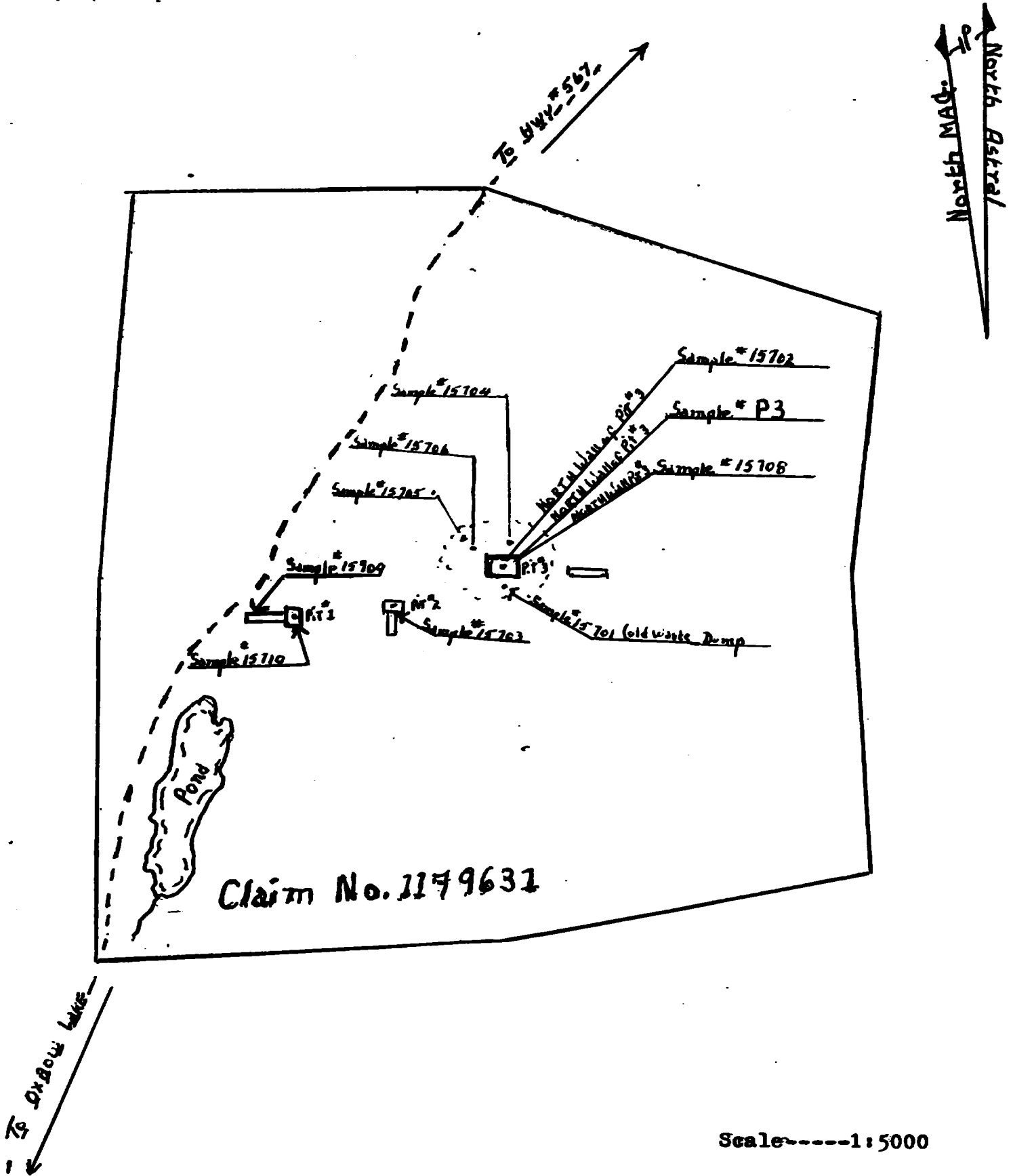
Claim No. 1179631

- Traverse--(looking for Pit#1, described in old Report)-----
- Pits -----
- Trenching-----
- Stripping --(Manual)-----
- Stripping---(Mechanical)-----

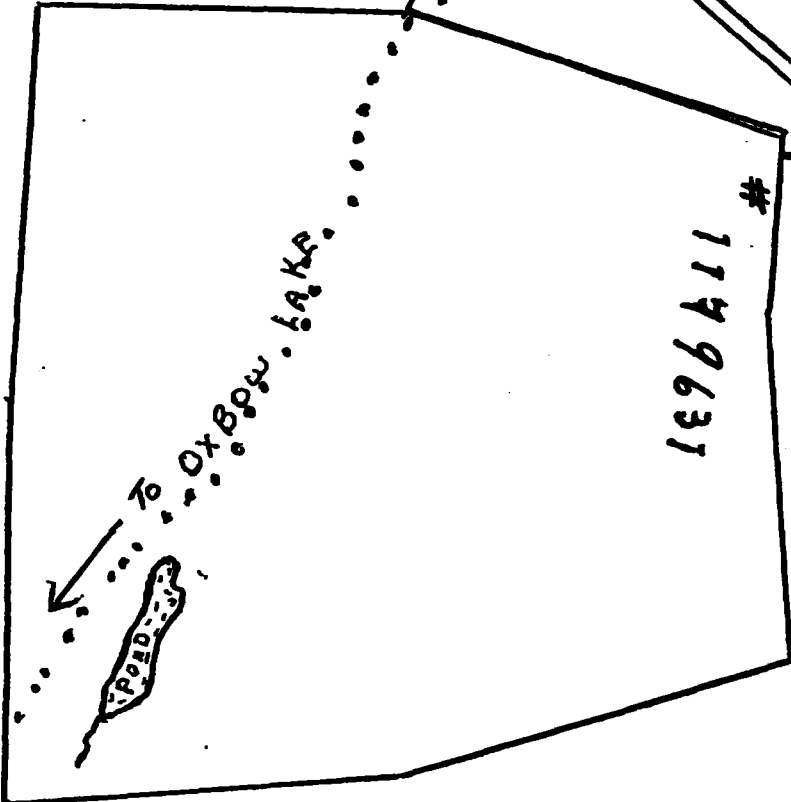
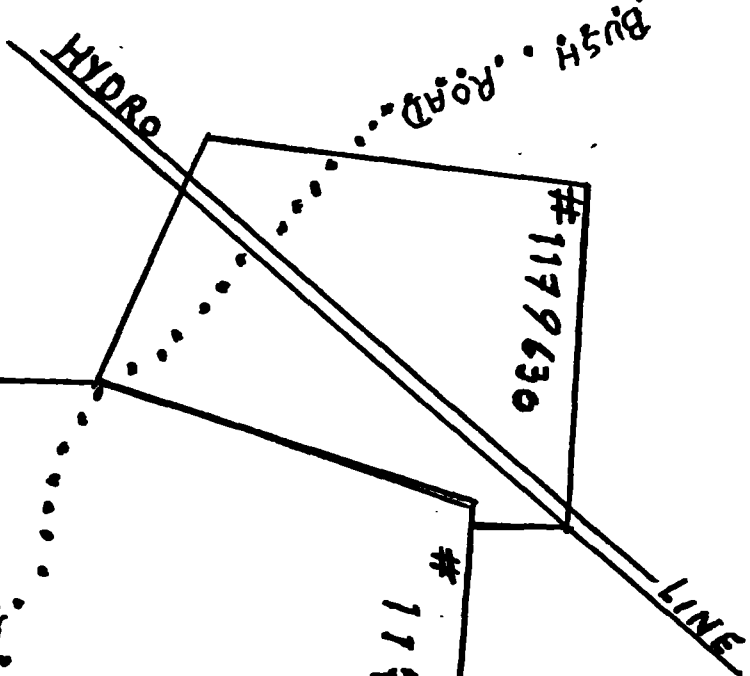
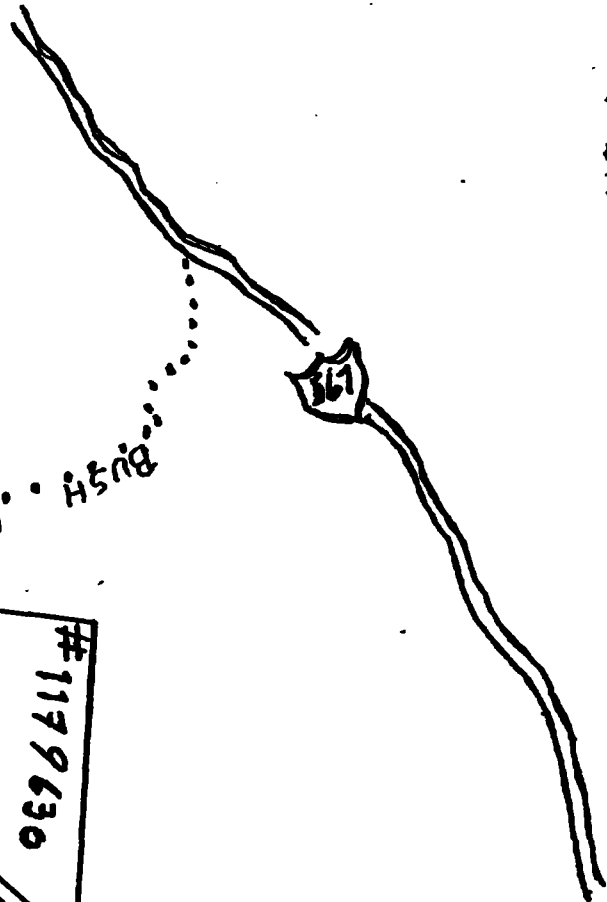
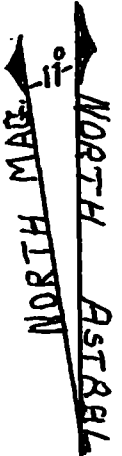
Scale-----1:5000

To Ox Bow Lake

(10) Sample Sites



SOUTH LORRAIN TWSHP.



WESTERN PORTION PART#2

MAP TO ACCOMPANY FINAL SUBMISSION
FORM FOR 1993-4 OPAP PROGRAM
REGISTRATION # OP93-019
SHOWING WORK SITES ON MINING CLAIMS
#1179630 AND # 1179631
JOHN GORE PROPERTIES
SOUTH LORRAIN TOWNSHIP
SCALE***** 1"=660 ft.

South Lorrain

45

Sept. 29, 1961

William 45-8E
Group

8E

In conversation with Ralph
Bennet, he said he had a
report stating that a pit on this
group - in Keewatin some
distance from the diabase
contact. The pit on vein
showing a one inch width of
cobalt and giving silver
assays to 46 oz./ton.
Said to be mud seam

1208

SKETCH from:

Patent
No. 5276 (NIPYND/IMA)

Plan of Mining Claims

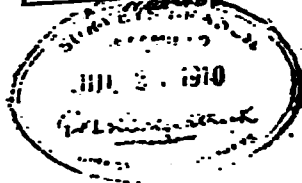
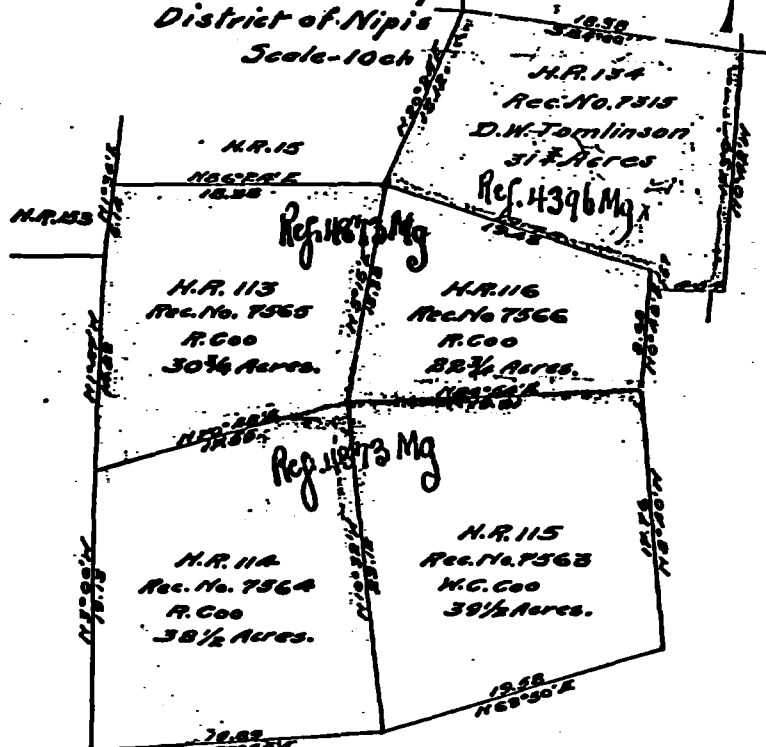
H.R.

134, 113, 114, 115 & 116

South of Township of Lorrain

District of Nipis

Scale - 10ch



H. J. Bouetly
Ontario Land Surveyor,
Nailseybury, Dec 21st, 1908.



*Note: James Cecchetto
Called from Sudbury
Nov. 22/93 10:00 AM.
To visit claims again in Spring '94.*

October 14, 1993

Mr. John Gore

Dear John ;

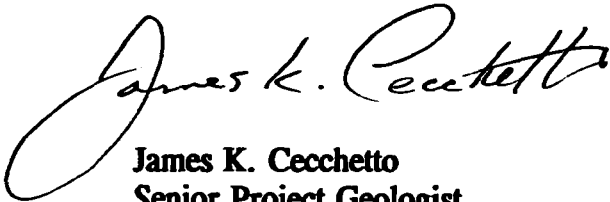
Thank you for inviting me to visit your claims in South Lorrain .

I have included the geochemical analysis from the samples I took. There certainly appears to be some copper in the rocks!

Unfortunately, at this time, we are unprepared to pursue any arrangements on the property however , if you manage to get a larger exposure of the showing I would be very much interested in viewing it again.

Thanks again and good luck prospecting!

Yours truly,


James K. Cecchetto
Senior Project Geologist

P.S. That was a very impressive amount of work you did in the trenches!

SAMPLE	AU PPS FAAA	NA2O % XRF-F	NGO % XRF-F	AL2O3 % XRF-F	SI02 % XRF-F	P2O5 % XRF-F	K2O % XRF-F	CAO % XRF-F	TIO2 % XRF-F	CR2O3 % XRF-F	H2O % XRF-F
SA-31158	10	4.24	2.44	17.0	60.9	.11	2.23	.36	.456	<.01	.06
SA-31159	5	4.24	2.44	17.0	60.9	.11	2.23	.36	.456	<.01	.06
SA-31160	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SA-31161	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SA-31158	30	4.24	2.44	17.0	60.9	.11	2.23	.36	.456	<.01	.06

SAMPLE	FE2O3 % XRF-F	CO PPM ICP	NI PPM ICP	CU PPM ICP	ZN PPM ICP	BP PPM XRF-F	Y PPM XRF-F	ZO PPM XRF-F	AG PPM ICP	BA PPM XRF-F	PB PPM ICP
SA-31158	7.55	35	35	94.4	28.0	86	10	140	.1	488	--
SA-31159	7.55	35	35	94.4	28.0	86	10	140	.1	488	--
SA-31160	--	--	173	26600	81.6	--	--	--	15.6	--	96
SA-31161	--	--	173	87100	114	--	--	--	33.0	--	45
SA-31158	7.55	35	35	94.4	28.0	86	10	140	.1	488	--

SAMPLE	LOI % XRF-F	SUM % XRF-F
SA-31158	1.12	99.9
SA-31159	2.90	98.3
SA-31160	--	--
SA-31161	--	--
SA-31158	1.12	99.9

SA-31158 : FELSIC INTRUSIVE, FROM ROADWAY, EAST OF PROPERTY.

SA-31159 : HOST ROCK ADJACENT TO COPPER SHOWING, LOOKS LIKE A SHEARED/ALTERED MAFIC VOLCANIC - DEFINATE PILLOWS IN AREA THAT HAVE A SIMILAR APPEARANCE.

SA-31160 : * SHOWING, 5% CHALCOPYRITE, 15-20% PYRITE.

SA-31161 : * AS ABOVE.

* COPPER ASSAYS CAME OUT \approx 25% HIGHER THAN VISUAL ESTIMATIONS.

J.K. CeCCHETTO
 SENIOR PROJECT GEOLOGIST
 FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED.
 OCTOBER 14, 1993.



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Assay Certificate

3W-2965-RA1

Date: DEC-17-93

Company: **J. A. GORE**

Project:

Attn:

We hereby certify the following Assay of 2 FINE MATERIAL samples submitted DEC-14-93 by .

Sample Number	Ag oz / ton	Co %
15709	0.01	0.002
15710	0.01	0.003

Certified by

P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0
Telephone (705) 642-3244 FAX (705) 642-3300



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Geochemical Analysis Certificate

3W-2876-RG1

Company: **J A GORE**

Date: NOV-29-93

Project:

Attn:

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 1 ROCK samples submitted NOV-25-93 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au PPB	Ag PPM	Co PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM
15708	21	27	1.0	15	614	120	193

Certified by _____

P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0

Telephone (705) 642-3244

FAX (705) 642-3300



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Geochemical Analysis Certificate

3W-2734-RG1

Company: **JOHN A GORE**

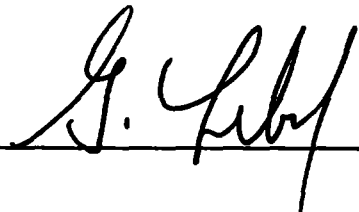
Date: OCT-29-93

Project:

Att:

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 1 ROCK samples submitted OCT-28-93 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Ag PFM	Cu PFM	Pb PFM	Zn PFM
P#3	69	19.0	25400	201	61
	check-62				

Certified by 



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Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Assay Certificate

3W-2572-RA1

Company: **JOHN GORE**

Date: **SEP-28-93**

Project:

Attn:

We hereby certify the following Assay of 3 ROCK samples submitted SEP-27-93 by .

Sample Number	Au oz/ton	Au Ck oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Cu %	Ni %
15704	NIL			0.005	
15705	NIL			0.01	
15706	0.001	0.001	0.08	0.04	0.01

Certified by

P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0
Telephone (705) 642-3244 FAX (705) 642-3300



Established 1928

Swastika Laboratories

A Division of TSL / ASSAYERS INC.

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Assay Certificate

3W-2519-RA1

Company: **J A GORE**

Date: SEP-22-93

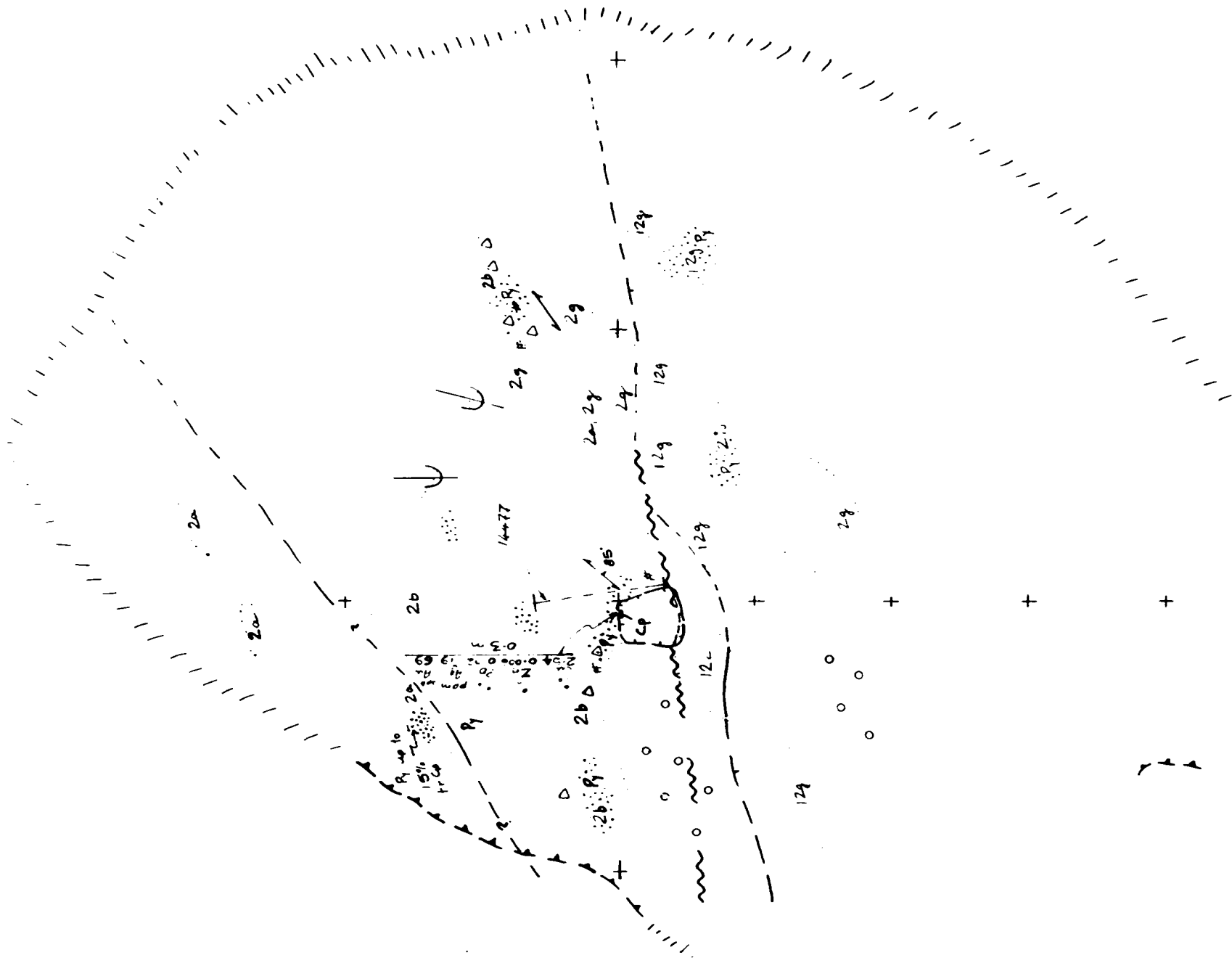
Project:

Attn:

We hereby certify the following Assay of 3 ROCK samples submitted SEP-20-93 by .

Sample Number	Au oz/ton	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Co %	Cu %	Ni %	Zn %
15701	0.002	0.002			2.77		0.005
15702				0.020	4.89	0.02	
15703	0.001		0.06		0.23		

Certified by



LEGEND

HURONIAN

- 12c Paraconglomerate
- 12g Greywacke, sandstone matrix

ARCHEAN

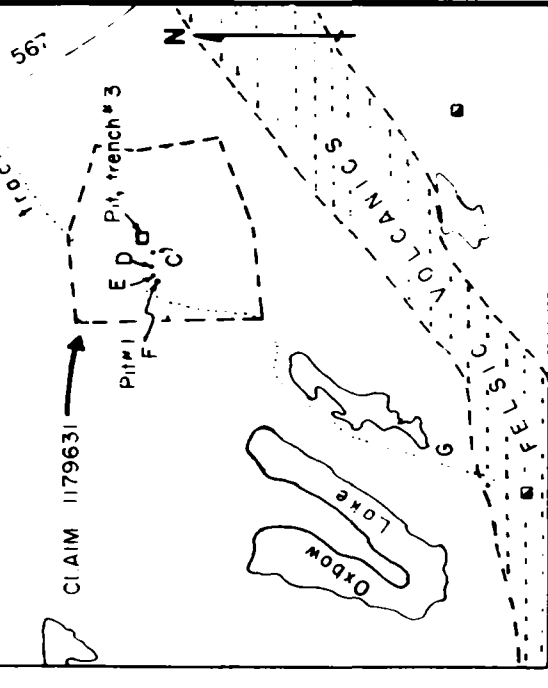
- 2g Foliated intermediate-mafic volcanic
- 2b Mafic fragmental, pillow breccia
- 2a Massive, mafic volcanics

Symbols and Abbreviations

- °° till
- pit in rock
- outcrop
- ⋯ sulphides
- foliation, schistosity
- - - geological contact
- ~ fault
- ψ glacial striae
- cut in overburden
- /// limit of overburden 'berm' removed from bedrock
- △ volcanic breccia
- * silicification
- Cp chalcopyrite
- G gossan
- Py pyrite

14477 whole analysis sample

Location Map
Scale: 1:31,680



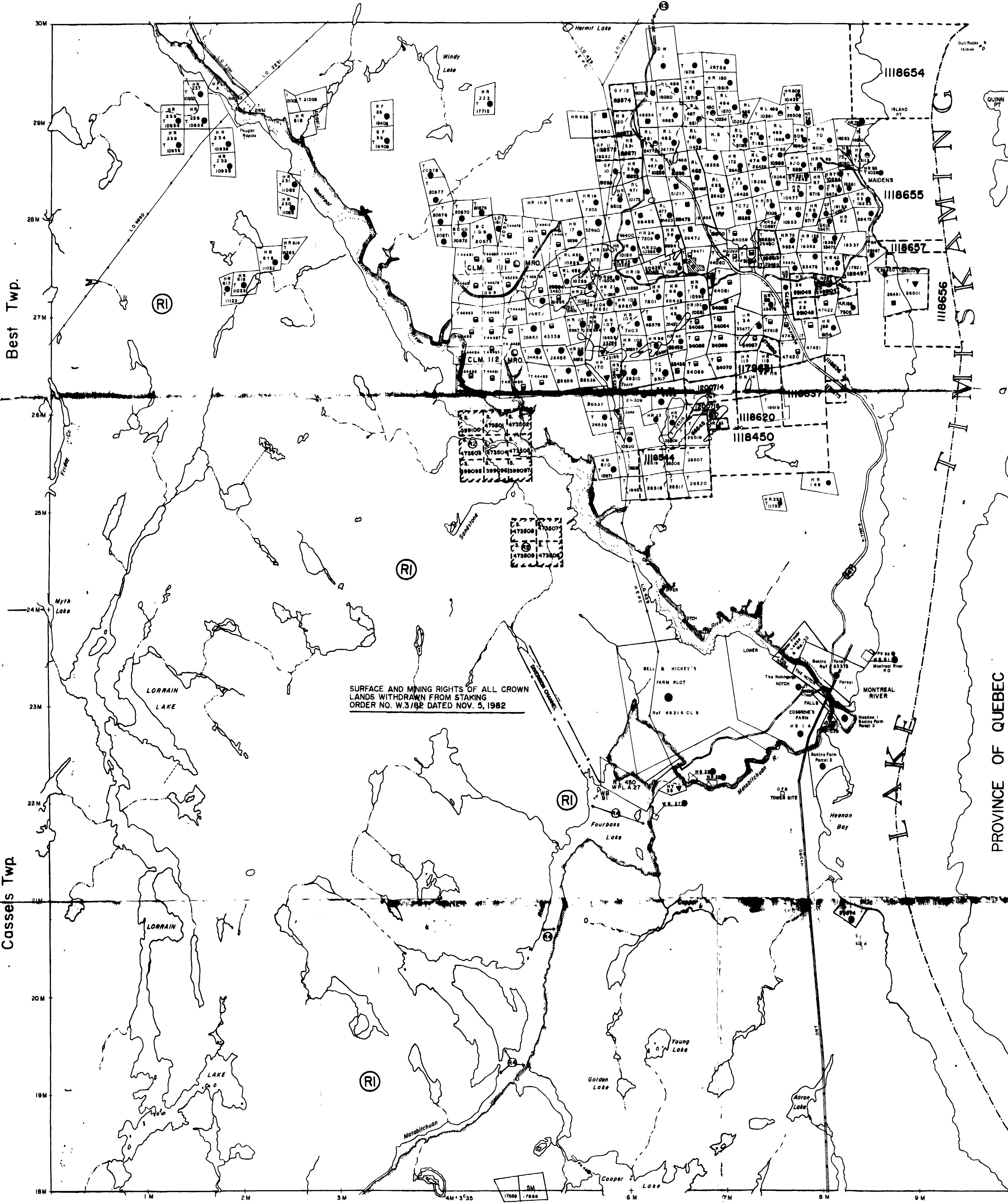
**GEOLOGY OF TRENCH 3 AREA
CLAIM 1179631**

S. Lorrain Twp. Dist. of Timiskaming, Ontario
Scale: 1:200 NTS 31-M-3

A.W. Beecham

Jun 1994

Lorrain Twp.

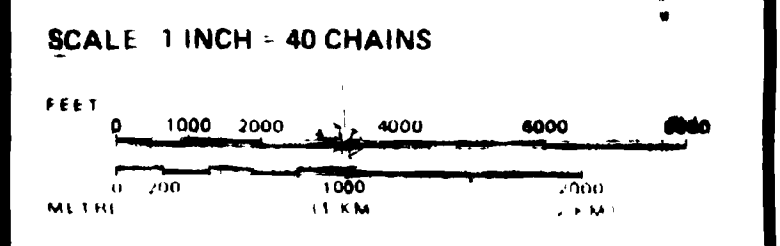


LEGEND

- 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 STRIAM
- FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
- SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN
- RESERVATIONS
- ORIGINAL SHORELINE
- MARSH OR MUSKEG
- MINES
- TRAVELSE 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 | |
| RESERVATION | |
| CANCELLED | |
| SAND & GRAVEL | |
- 400 FOOT (APPROX. 122 METER) SURFACE RIGHTS RESERVATION ALONG THE SHORES OF ALL LAKES AND RIVERS.



AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM STAKING

- (RI)** SURFACE AND MINING RIGHTS WITHDRAWN FROM PROSPECTING, STAKING, SALE OR LEASE. SECTION 36 OF THE MINING ACT, RSO 1980 ORDER W-3-82 NER DATED NOV. 5, 1982 AT 5:00 PM. PART OF ORDER W-3-82 NER REOPENED ORDER O-M-01-80 NER EFFECTIVE APRIL, 1990 AT 7:00 AM EST.
- (R)** SURFACE AND MINING RIGHTS WITHDRAWN FROM PROSPECTING, STAKING, SALE OR LEASE. SECTION 36 OF THE MINING ACT RSO 1980 ORDER W-2-80 NER EFFECTIVE APR. 3, 1990 AT 7:01 AM EST. PART OF ORDER W-2-80 NER REOPENED ORDER O-ONT-06/92 NER/CR EFFECTIVE MAR. 16, 1992 AT 4:55 PM EST. PART OF ORDER W-2-80 NER REOPENED ORDER O-ONT-07/92 NER/CR EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 1992 AT 7:00 AM EST.
- (S)** SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY WITHDRAWN - 4 / 2 / 72 FILE 134327
- (C)** SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY WITHDRAWN - 2 / 2 / 79 ORDER W-2/79 FILE 134340

NOTES

- H.E.P.C. FLOODING ABOVE "UPPER NOTCH" TO ELEV 782' UNDER L.O. 7088.
- RESERVE FLOODING RIGHTS TO H.E.P.C. CONTOUR 782' ALONG SHORES OF MONTREAL RIVER.
- RESERVE FLOODING RIGHTS TO H.E.P.C. CONTOUR 782' A.C. ALONG THE SHORES OF THE MONTREAL RIVER (PROPOSED).

IMPORTANT NOTE
PART OF TOWNSHIP CLOSED TO STAKING EFFECTIVE MAY 8, 1978, SECTION 36(7) OF THE MINING ACT, RSO 1980. ALSO SEE (R).

DATE OF ISSUE
DEC 14 1993
MONTREAL

THE INFORMATION THAT APPEARS ON THIS MAP HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES AND ACCURACY IS NOT GUARANTEED. THOSE WISHING TO STAKE MINING CLAIMS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THE MINING RECORDER, MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE STATUS OF THE LANDS SHOWN HEREON.

TOWNSHIP
SOUTH LORRAIN
M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
TEMAGAMI
MINING DIVISION
LARDER LAKE
LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
TIMISKAMING

Ministry of Natural Resources Ontario
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Date
CIRCULATED DEC. 3, 1993
Number
G-3448

"THIS MAP SHOWS THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE AREA WHICH IS THE SUBJECT OF CURRENT

LITIGATION. THE EXACT LOCATION WILL BE SHOWN FOLLOWING CONFIRMATION BY THE PARTIES TO THE ACTION."

