2

J.A. Gore, Maidens Lake Property
South Lorrain Township

District of Timiskaming, NE. Ontario

Sampling and Geological Mapping of Main Showing

NTS 31M/3

A.W. Beecham
Haileybury, ON
Nov. 1999
Illustrations revised April 2001

Table of Contents

List of Illustrations

Tables

Appendix

J.A. Gore, Maidens Lake Property
South Lorrain Township
Sampling and Geological Mapping of Main Showing

Introduction

A new exposure of typical Cobalt-type carbonate veins (i.e. the type of veins that host the silver-cobalt-arsenide deposits of the Cobalt area) is located 250 southeast Maidens Lake and 150m northeast of the Highway 567. The veins are exposured in the floor of large pit from which till was extracted for fill during the construction of Ontario Hydro's Lower Notch hydro electric dam on the Montreal River, some 7 km to the south. The pit was excavated in the 1960's and it appears that 3 to 5m of till was removed from the showing area. Hence, the intensive prospecting of the early part of the century was ineffective in locating these veins. The veins were fortuitously recognized by J.A. Gore and R. Zalnieriunas (contract geologist with MNDM) while passing through the area in 1998 to examine claims lying to the east.

The veins have been exposed by considerable hand stripping by J.A. Gore, some bulldozing, backhoe stripping and washing earlier this season. They were mapped in detail and sampled by the author. The surrounding area has been covered by a magnetic survey, a VLF EM survey and a three frequency Max-Min horizontal loop survey.

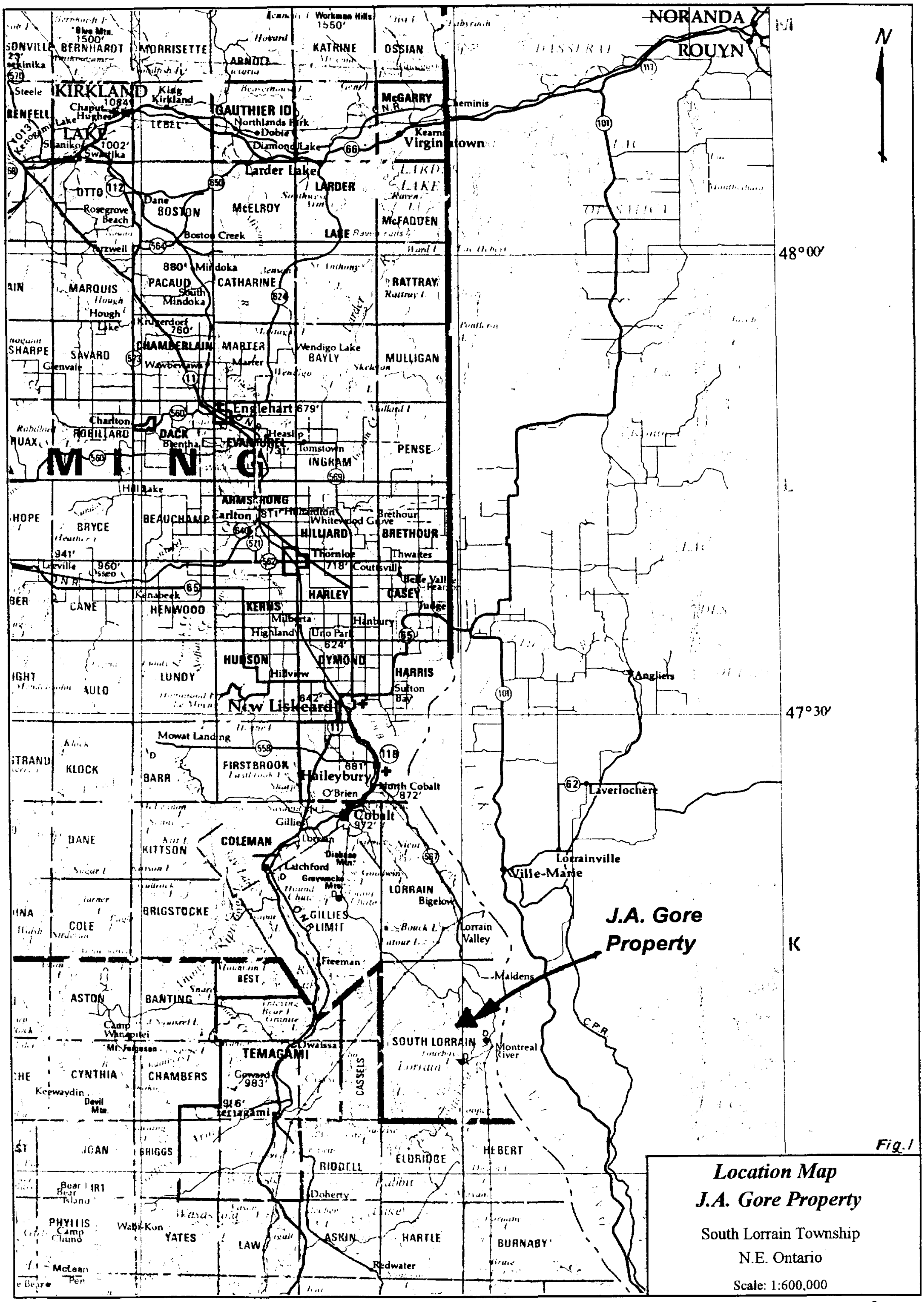
Acknowledgments

Mr. Brian Thorniley, previously Chief Geologist and Chief Engineer for the Silver Division of Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. gave generously of his time in examining the Main Showing in May 1999. He offered a number of valuable opinions and suggestions. He confirmed that the exposure shows typical Cobalt-type veins and made the suggestion that effort should be concentrated in testing the showing at depth by diamond drilling rather than trying to find the surface extensions of the vein cluster.

Description of Work:

The author examined the north part of the main showing with J. Gore 10th May (1999). The veins along line "A" were sampled 11th May. The remainder of the showing area was mapped and sampled 17th to 19th August, 22nd August and part of 31st August. As well as the work around the vein cluster other exposures were visited on the property. These include Archean exposures west of Highway 567 and a possible Archean window 0.5 km east of the vein cluster.

Mapping and sample location were done with tape and compass. A small local grid based on baseline "A" was established in May in order to sample the veins. The sampling and detailed mapping are tied to this grid. This grid is also tied to the NS grid covering the surrounding property and the N-S picket lines were also tied together at the showing. The vein cluster and nearby exposures were mapped at 1:200. Veins were sampled by rock saw with a diamond blade and sample points were tagged with the sample numbers. Geochemical analyses for Ag and Co was done on some 69 samples. Two of these samples were also analyzed for some additional metals including Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn.

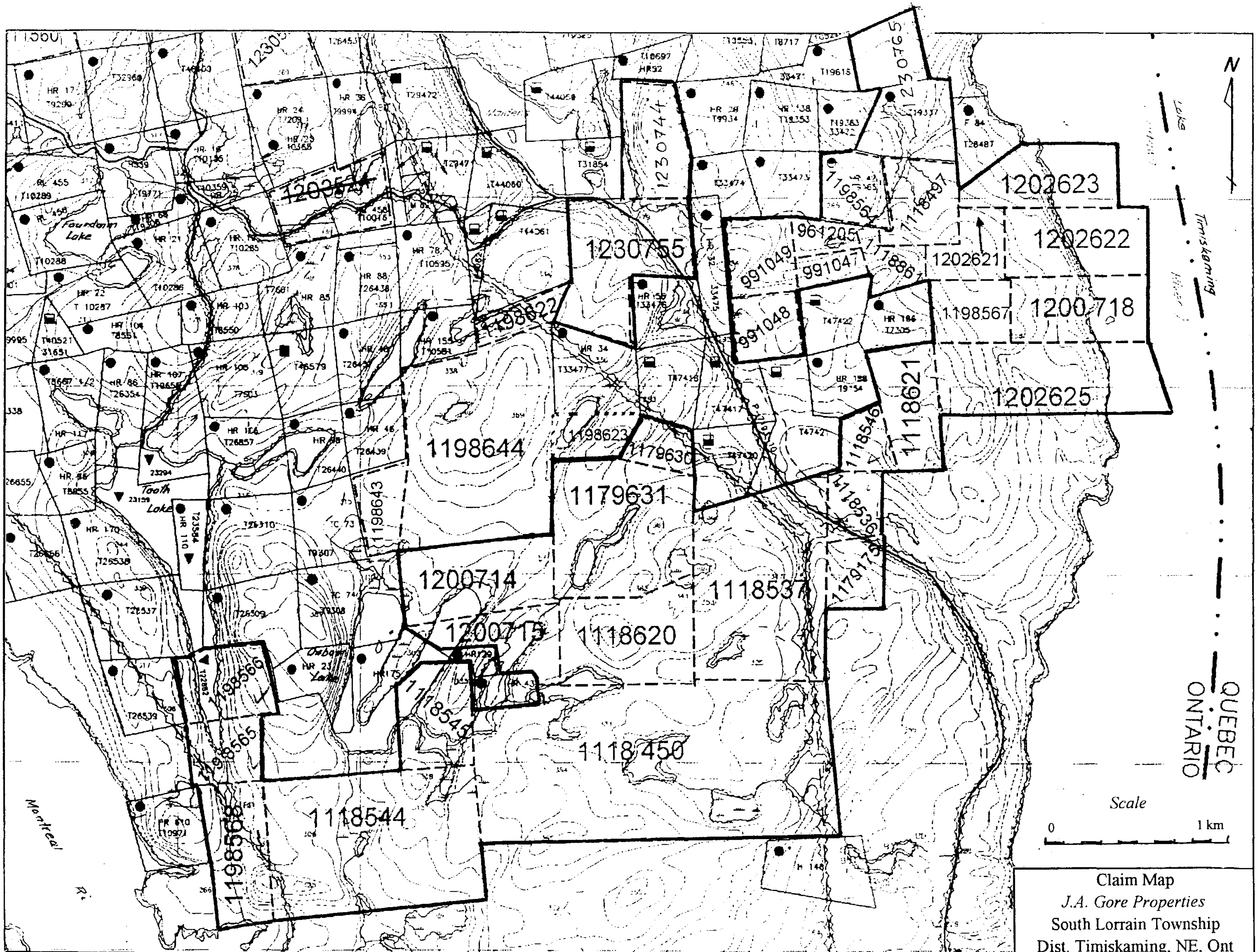


Location Map
J.A. Gore Property

South Lorrain Township

N.E. Ontario

Scale: 1:600,000



Claim Map
J.A. Gore Properties
South Lorrain Township
Dist. Timiskaming, NE, Ont

Fig. 2

Observations

A large cluster (100m NW to SE by 60m NE to SW) of carbonate veins with banded wallrock alteration typical of 'Cobalt-type' veins has been exposed. There do not appear to be any veins in the Huronian sedimentary rocks to the south and southwest (The Huronian rocks, however, has not been as well exposed as the Nipissing Diabase.), the vein cluster is open to the north and to the east and the present exposure, therefore, marks only part of the vein swarm.

There are at least four sets of veins as follows:
(1) Strike 060°; dip vertical to steeply south, 9 or 10 veins exposed; continuity of > 45m;
(2) Strike 150°, dips appear vertical, 3 to 5 veins exposed, continuity up to 13m;
(3) Strike 020°, dips appear vertical, 1 or 2 veins exposed; continuity up to 10m
(4) Strike 090°-100°, dips appear vertical, 1 vein only exposed; continuity up to 20m (southeast exposure);

The 060° set is by far the most common direction, the set that contains the most anomalous cobalt and the set with the best continuity.

A flat, undulating vein forms the bedrock surface over a small area at the west side of the western exposure. This does not look like a typical Cobalt-type vein. It contains a little earthy, red hematite, disseminations and blebs of pyrite, a little malachite and silicification of the wall rock. The thickness is not apparent, but it is probably not more than 1 or 2 cm.

The main carbonate veins consist of light grey or pink calcite, some brown weathering dolomite and a small amount of quartz. The veins appear to be of two, different types: (a) calcite +/-dolomite + chlorite + tr Py, with bleached selvages and (b) calcite alone, often as breccia veins in cross fractures (NNW-SSE trending). It some places one type seems to grade into the other and it is possible the two type result from zoning along the veins. Widths of the actual veins seldom exceed 4 cm. In some places there are multiple closely-spaced veins. The most striking feature of the veins is their strong, wide, banded, light grey and dark green selvages. (This alteration is similar to that seen by the author associated with productive veins in the Hargraves and O'Brien areas of the Cobalt camp.) The widths of these selvages vary from a few cm. up to 25cm on each side of the vein. Most of the light grey selvage material contains calcite. The dark bands contain chlorite. Some silicification is also noted in the southwest exposure, as noted above, but this may be related to a different type of vein. In the Cobalt and Gowganda camps the banded vein selvages in the Nipissing Diabase is documented as consisting of albite, chlorite, calcite, epidote and sericite (Jambor). It is seen in wallrocks of cobalt and cobalt-silver bearing veins. How far it extends laterally and vertically beyond the cobalt and silver mineralization is not well documented. In other words it is uncertain at what depth below the exposure one might expect to encounter cobalt and silver mineralization. Small amounts of pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite, or malachite, occur sporadically in the veins. Here and there the veins carry anomalous Co (100 to 1480 ppm). Most of the Co occurs with small concentrations of pyrite in the veins. No cobalt or arsenide minerals were recognized. Most of the anomalous cobalt is in the dominant 060° vein set. The best concentration, 1480 ppm over 0.1m is from a sample across a 1 cm. by 10cm lens of solid pyrite with a trace of chalcopyrite which is located at a splay point of an 060° vein on the main, north exposure.

Small concentrations of chalcopyrite with malachite, pyrite and gossan occur within the 'greywacke' (argillite-siltstone) unit adjacent to the diabase. These concentrations are as scattered grains, blebs and possibly with small discontinuous veinlets. One large grab sample of 'greywacke' from the western exposure, which contained fairly abundant malachite and gossan, analyzed only 955 ppm Cu.

The exposures of the vein cluster, as noted above, are entirely within the Nipissing Diabase. Although not as well exposed, the adjacent Huronian (Coleman Member) rocks do not appear to host any veins. The 'showing' is near the south contact of a gently north-dipping Nipissing Diabase sill, i.e. the veins lie at the bottom contact of the sill. Whether these veins extend downward into the underlying Huronian rocks is not known, however, as they seem to terminate laterally against the Huronian, there is a possibility that they also terminate downward against the Huronian rocks. The general structure of the Nipissing sill and Huronian sediments is based on sparse strike and dip measurements and one small exposure of the bottom contact of the Nipissing sill. However, it is also known (personal communications J.A. Gore who has thoroughly researched the assessment files) that the depth of the diabase over Huronian contact about 250 m to the northwest on the east shore of Maidens Lake is only about 5 m. Both observations indicate a shallow northern dip for the diabase sill. Fig. 4 shows a NNW-SSE cross section through the main 'showing'.

No typical chlorite spotting was seen in the area of the veins. (Chlorite spotting is fairly abundant 750m to the NW on the SW side of Highway 567, near the SW shore of Maidens Lake.) However, the Huronian rocks close to the vein cluster, including the 'greywacke' unit, are mainly composed of quartz and feldspar and contain only small amounts of argillaceous material. Hence, development of the common chloritic spotting (hornfels) would not be expected and its absence should not be interpreted as an unfavourable feature.

A number of VLF-EM conductors (Laronde) have been interpreted as faults in Fig. 1b. These include the well documented Maidens Lake Fault and a prominent, unnamed ENE fault through the north part of Claim 991048. As well a less conspicuous ENE fault is interpreted to pass about 50m south of the vein cluster. A small fault is also interpreted along an EW depression 10m south of the vein cluster where it appears to truncate Huronian conglomerates and quartzites. It was hoped that the magnetic survey might respond to pyrrhotite- rich interflow sediments in the basement Archean rocks. Although the showings lie in an area of generally higher magnetics, this anomaly is too broad to mark interflow sediments. As well, the presence of disseminated magnetite in some of the feldspathic quartzites, noted south and west of the showings, may mask magnetic contrast of basement rocks.

An apparent Archean ('Keewatin') window some 500m eastsoutheast of the showing at the 00 baseline and 425E was examined. A dark, fine grained, chloritic rock is exposed here. In places it has a strong cleavage-schistosity which dips fairly steeply and the rock resembles a deformed mafic volcanic or massive argillite. However, closer examination revealed small scattered pebbles some of which are granite and hence, the rock seems to be a paraconglomerate with an argillaceous matrix. This exposure is almost certainly Huronian, and it is the author's opinion that there is no indication of an Archean window here. The steep cleavage-schistosity seems related to local shearing or a small fault and does not reflect the bedding. The cleavage-schistosity is not pervasive through the whole exposure.

J.A. Gore Maidens Lake Area, South Lorrain
List of Samples and Assays

Sample #	Location Baseline	E/W	N/S	Sam. Leng m	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Description
3271	"A"	24.3m E		0.20	0.1	304					2-4 cm. carb. vein
3272	"A"	24.0m E		0.20	0.1	35					1-2 cm carb vein
3273	"A"	21.2m E		0.20	0.1	200					2 cm rusty fracture
3274	"A"	19.6m E		0.20	0.1	42					2 cm carb vein
3275	"A"	17.45mE		0.20	0.1	176					2 cm banded veins with partings
3276	"A"	7.4-7.8m E		0.40	0.1	31					Cross fracture, stockwork
3277	"A"	7.4-7.4m E		0.40	0.1	33					Cross fracture, stockwork
3278	"A"	6.9m E		0.10	0.1	1480					1x10cm lens Py, minor Cp, carb. & white quartz
3279	"A"	6.9m E		0.20	0.1	34					pink carb. & quartz stockwork
3280	"A"	2.3m E		0.30	0.1	28					3 x 0.5-1.0cm carb. veins
3281	"A"	0.95m E		0.15	0.1	20					2.5cm carb
3282	"A"	1.2 -1.8mE		0.60	0.1	31					5 to 10% cross fractures, 0.5 to 1 cm carb. veins
3283	"A"	0.8-1.2m E		0.40	0.1	30					<5%, 2 to 3mm Carb. veinlets
3284	"A"	0.6-0.8m E		0.20	0.1	35					2 x 1cm. carb-quartz veinlets
3285	"A"	0.4m E		0.30	0.1	29					Bx, cross fractures, 10% carb veins up to 2 cm.
3286	"A"	0.7m E	2.6m S	0.20	0.1	24					5%, 0.5 to 1 cm carb. cross veins
3287	"A"	1.6m W	0.3m N	0.20	0.1	25	95	79	1	28	2 cm carb. cross vein
3288	"A"	1.95m W	0.5m S	0.15	0.1	28					3cm. carb vein, main fracture;
3289	"A"	2.0m W	1.45m S	0.20	0.1	30					2 cm cross fractures, with carbonate
3290	"A"	5.0m W	5.9m N	0.26	0.1	25					Cross fractures, 0.5 to 1cm carb. veins
3297	"A"	3.4m W	1m N	0.20	0.1	28					splay vein
3298	"A"	5m W	1m N	0.20	0.1	23					cross vein
3299	"A"	13m W		0.20	0.1	30					splay vein
3300	"A"	11.7m W		0.20	0.1	37					060° main vein
14912	"A"	11.7m W		0.30	0.1	38					060° main vein
14913	"A"	15.2mW	0.5m S	0.20	0.1	31					060° main vein
14914	SW Exposure			0.20	0.1	249					060° carb vein, wide selvage minor gossan
14915	SW Exposure			0.20	0.1	29					cross vein
14916	SW Exposure			0.20	0.1	72					cross vein
14917	SW Exposure			0.40	0.1	26					cross vein
14918	SW Exposure			0.20	0.1	25					060° carb vein
14919	SW Exposure			0.20	0.1	124					060° vein & cross vein intersection
14920	SW Exposure			0.20	0.1	38					060° carb vein

Sample #	Location Baseline	E/W	N/S	Sam. Leng m	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Description
14921	SW Exposure			0.50	0.1	37					060° vein + flat vein with Py, hem. mal & silicification
14922	SW Exposure			0.40	0.1	36					060° carb vein
14923	SW Exposure			0.20	0.1	18					060° carb vein
14924	SW Exposure			0.20	0.1	32					060° carb vein
14925	SW Exposure			0.20	0.1	32					060° carb vein
14926	East Exposure			0.20	0.2	31					cross vein, no alteration
14927	East Exposure			0.30	0.1	33					cross vein, no alteration
14928	East Exposure			0.20	0.1	28					060° carb vein, minor Py
14929	"A"	1.5E	6.8S	0.20	0.1	30					cross vein
14930	East Exposure			0.20	0.1	52					060° carb vein
14931	East Exposure			0.20	0.1	61					060° carb vein
14932	East Exposure			0.20	0.1	23					060° carb vein
14933	East Exposure			0.20	0.1	340					060° carb vein, with Py
14934	East Exposure			0.20	0.1	31					cross fracture
14935	East Exposure			0.10	0.2	48					060° carb vein
14936	East Exposure			0.10	0.1	180					cross fracture
14937	East Exposure			0.40	0.1	33					060°, multiple carb. veins
14938	East Exposure			0.02	0.1	28					060°, multiple carb. veins
14939	East Exposure			0.30	0.1	37					060° carb vein
14940	South East Exposure			0.20	0.1	24					3 cm. carb. vein;
14941	South East Exposure			0.40	0.1	32					060° vein & EW vein intersection
14942	South East Exposure			0.20	0.1	34					E-W vein
14943	South East Exposure			0.20	0.1	23					multiple EW veins
14944	South East Exposure			0.50	0.1	49					multiple EW veins
14945	South East Exposure			0.20	0.1	35					multiple carb veins
14946	South East Exposure			0.20	0.1	34					multiple carb veins
14947	South East Exposure			0.20	0.2	54					cross, breccia vein
14948	NW Exposure			0.30	0.1	54					060° carb vein, tr to minor Py
14949	NW Exposure			0.20	0.1	37					060° carb vein
14950	NW Exposure			0.20	0.1	43					060° carb vein
14951	NW Exposure			0.20	0.1	37					2 cm. carb. vein
14952	NW Exposure			0.20	0.1	26					cross, breccia carb. vein
14953	NW Exposure			0.30	0.1	26					cross, breccia carb. vein
14954	"A"	63W	1.5m S	grab	0.1	34	955				2 kg. siltst-Gwk with Gossan, Py, Cp, malachite;

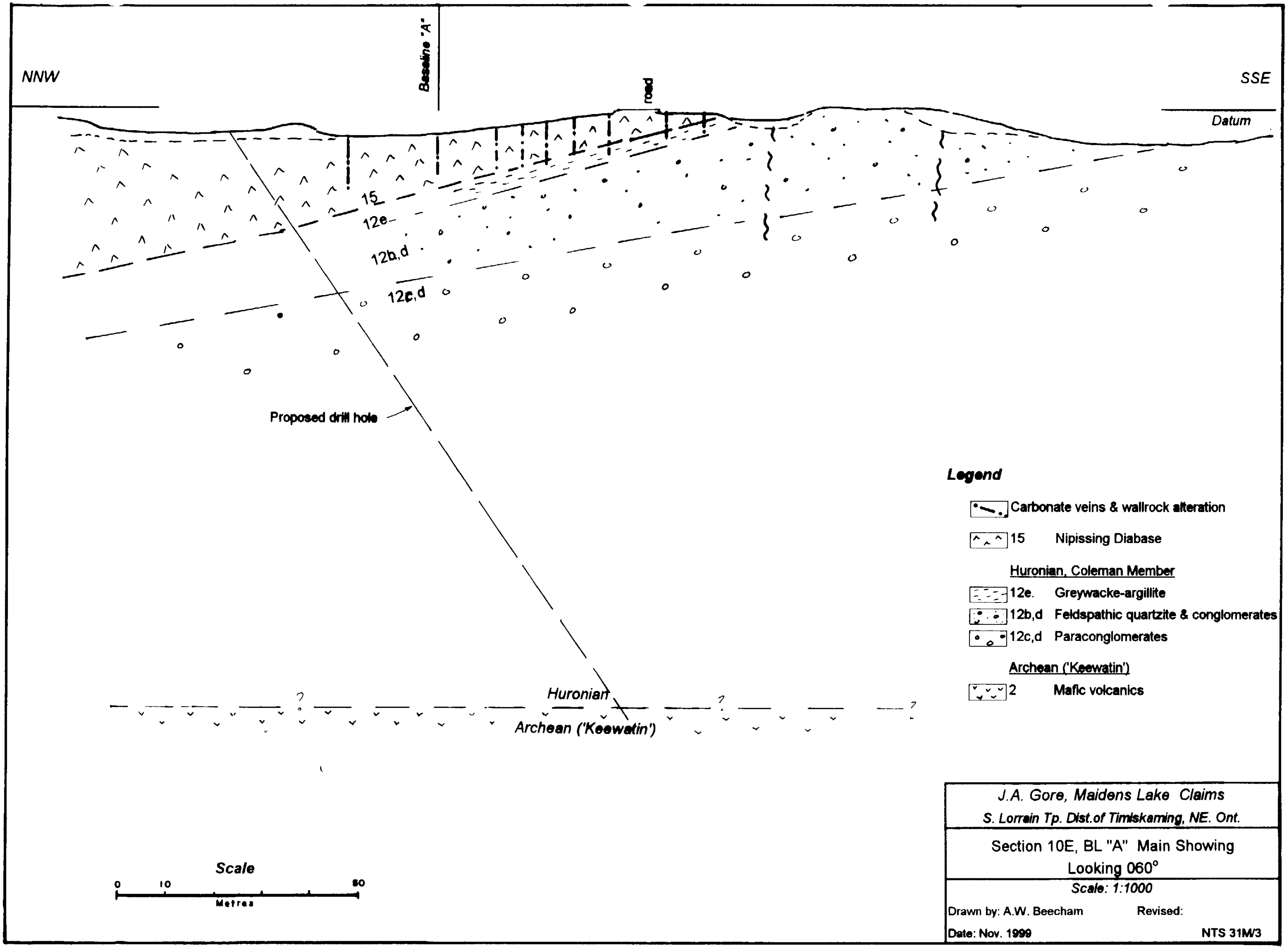

NNW
SSE
Baseline "A"
road
Datum
15
12e
12b,d
12c,d
Proposed drill hole
Huronian
Archean ('Keewatin')
Legend
Carbonate veins & wallrock alteration
15 Nipissing Diabase
Huronian, Coleman Member
12e. Greywacke-argillite
12b,d Feldspathic quartzite & conglomerates
12c,d Paraconglomerates
Archean ('Keewatin')
2 Mafic volcanics
Scale
0 10 50
Metres
J.A. Gore, Maidens Lake Claims
S. Lorrain Tp. Dist.of Timiskaming, NE. Ont.
Section 10E, BL "A" Main Showing
Looking 060°
Scale: 1:1000
Drawn by: A.W. Beecham
Revised:
Date: Nov. 1999
NTS 31M/3

Fig.4

Discussion, Conclusions

The Gore, main 'showing' does not seem to mark a typical South Lorrain Co-Ag-arsenide vein setting. At South Lorrain, silver was hosted by Archean volcanics and Nipissing diabase near the top contact of the Nipissing sill. Gore's main 'showing' in contrast is at the bottom of the Nipissing sill and appears, rather to be similar to the most important of the three Cobalt type settings. This is where veins are hosted by Coleman Member sediments sandwiched between Archean basement volcanics below and a Nipissing diabase sill above. In particular, it seems similar to the prolific, Kerr Lake area. As at Kerr Lake, there is an ENE trending diabase arch, and the preferred vein direction is ENE. (The axis of the arch on the Gore claims is about 250m south of the vein cluster.) In this setting in Cobalt the veins are productive at and just above the Huronian-Archean contact. (Some 85% of the silver in the Cobalt camp came from this setting.) In Cobalt, productive veins occur only where the Archean assemblages are mainly mafic flows. The mafic flows are typically accompanied by pyrrhotite-rich, black chert - graphitic interflow sediments, with significant concentrations of Zn, Cu, Ag and Pb. Although it is not certain what the Archean consists of under the Gore showing, the surrounding exposures suggests it is mainly mafic volcanics. Some 300m to the southwest, and 800m to southeast the Archean consists of mafic volcanics with some intermediate tuffs. A drill hole near the HR 64 shaft, some 900m to the east, cut a short section of mafic volcanics in the Archean.

It is an empirical rule in the general Cobalt area, that silver ore shoots do not occur more than 150m to about 200m beyond either the upper or lower contacts of the Nipissing diabase. In this setting, most ore also occurs only up to about 60m above the unconformity. Hence, the depth from the present surface to the Huronian-Archean unconformity is critical. The only apparent clue to the depth of the unconformity comes from comparing the Huronian stratigraphy at the main 'showing' to the stratigraphy in drill hole No. 1 put down to basement by J.A. Gore (financed by OPAP) near the HR 64 Shaft in 1992. This lies some 900m east of the main 'showing'. The highest strata cored in DH. No.1 is paraconglomerate. Assuming this is the same major unit of paraconglomerate that outcrops southward from 120 m south of the main showing, and assuming a Huronian dip of 10° north, then a minimum depth to basement can be estimated. In DH. No1, there is about 100m of the Huronian section below the paraconglomerate and the crude interpretation of the Huronian section at the main showing (See Fig. 4) shows about 20 m of strata above the paraconglomerate. There are, however, apparent faults south of the showing which makes the 20m estimate uncertain and unfortunately the thickness of the paraconglomerate is not known. Not withstanding all these uncertainties, this argument suggests that the depth to the Archean basement at the main showing is greater than about 120 m.

Mining individual Ag-Co veins is relatively labour intensive and the economic viability of mining such deposits under the present economic conditions has been rightly questioned. However, the Gore Showing is a vein swarm at least 60m across which suggests the possibility of a similar 'ore' vein swarm at depth. The vein swarm is relatively 'dense' and whole veins swarm would likely be bulk 'minable'. As such it is a very attractive exploration target.

Recommendations

The immediate area of the Main Showing has been thoroughly prospected and mapped. More veins could undoubtedly be exposed by further power stripping. However, it is felt that exposing more of the bedrock surface would only reveal more of the unmineralized upper part of a Cobalt-type 'system' (fossil hydrothermal system). At this stage it is, therefore, recommended to test the veins at depth by diamond drilling. As a single drill hole is planned, if possible, the hole should be drilled steep enough so that if it fails to reach the Archean, it can be easily, some time in the future be extended to basement. It will require a number of holes to properly test the veins, and it is critical to know the depth to basement at an early stage of the drilling. Drilling a hole from the NNW to SSE would provide more information than a hole from the south. As the veins are close to vertical they can be drilled from either side. A hole from the north would test unexplored rock north of the presently known limit of the vein cluster, it would provide information on the dip and thickness of the diabase cap, and it would give better information on the Huronian section. A proposed hole is shown in Fig. 4.

The core size should be at least BQ. All carbonate veins should be sampled and analyzed for Ag and Co. Any veins with significant Co or Ag mineralization should be cut on a diamond core saw to preserve the core for display.

This is a high priority exploration situation and further work is strongly recommended.

A.W. Beecham
Haileybury, Ontario
30th November 1999

References

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Laronde, D. Oct. 1999 — Maidens Lake Property, J. Gore, S. Lorrain Tp.geophysical Maps: VLF-EM Survey; Total Field Magnetics; HLEM Survey, 150m coil separation, 7040Hz, 1760 Hz, & 440 Hz; by Meegwich Consultants Inc.

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Appendix

Assay Certificates

Swastika Laboratories

A Division of Assayers Corporation Ltd.

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Established 1928

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9W-1171-RG1

Company: **J. A. GORE**
Project:
Attn: J. A. Gore

Date: MAY-14-99

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 20 Rock samples submitted MAY-13-99 by .

Sample Number	Ag PPM	Co PPM	Cu PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM
3271	0.1	304	-	-	-	-
3272	0.1	35	-	-	-	-
3273	0.1	200	-	-	-	-
3274	0.1	42	-	-	-	-
3275	0.1	176	-	-	-	-
3276	0.1	31	-	-	-	-
3277	0.1	33	-	-	-	-
3278	0.1	1480	-	-	-	-
3279	0.1	34	-	-	-	-
3280	0.1	28	-	-	-	-
281	0.1	20	-	-	-	-
3282	0.1	31	-	-	-	-
3283	0.1	30	-	-	-	-
3284	0.1	35	-	-	-	-
3285	0.1	29	-	-	-	-
3286	0.1	24	-	-	-	-
3287	0.1	25	95	79	1	28
3288	0.1	28	-	-	-	-
3289	0.1	30	-	-	-	-
3290	0.1	25	-	-	-	-

Certified by G. Lebel

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Telephone (705)642-3244 Fax (705)642-3300

Swastika Laboratories

A Division of Assayers Corporation Ltd.

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Established 1928

Assay Certificate

9W-2347-RA1

Company: **A. BEECHAM**
Project: Gore-Maiden's Lake
Attn: A.Beecham

Date: AUG-25-99

We hereby certify the following Assay of 40 Sawed Outcrop samples submitted AUG-24-99 by .

Sample Number	Ag PPM	Co PPM
3297	0.1	28
3298	0.1	23
3299	0.1	30
3300	0.1	37
14912	0.1	38
14913	0.1	31
14914	0.1	249
14915	0.1	29
14916	0.1	72
14917	0.1	26
14918	0.1	25
14919	0.1	124
14920	0.1	38
14921	0.1	37
14922	0.1	36
14923	0.1	18
14924	0.1	32
14925	0.1	32
14926	0.2	31
14927	0.1	33
14928	0.1	28
14929	0.1	30
14930	0.1	52
14931	0.1	61
14932	0.1	23
14933	0.1	340
14934	0.1	31
14935	0.2	48
14936	0.1	180
14937	0.1	33

Certified by G. Lebel

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Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Established 1928

Assay Certificate

9W-2347-RA1

Company: **A. BEECHAM**
Project: Gore-Maiden's Lake
Attn: A.Beecham

Date: AUG-25-99

We hereby certify the following Assay of 40 Sawed Outcrop samples submitted AUG-24-99 by .

Sample Number	Ag PPM	Co PPM
14938	0.1	28
14939	0.1	37
14940	0.1	24
14941	0.1	32
14942	0.1	34
14943	0.1	23
14944	0.1	49
14945	0.1	35
14946	0.1	34
14947	0.2	54

Certified by G. Lebel

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Swastika Laboratories

A Division of Assayers Corporation Ltd.

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Established 1928

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9W-2471-RG1

Company: **A. BEECHAM**
Project: Gore Maiden Lake
Attn: A. Beecham

Date: SEP-07-99

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 7 Outcrop samples submitted SEP-02-99 by .

Sample Number	Ag PPM	Co PPM	Cu PPM
14948	0.1	54	-
14949	0.1	37	-
14950	0.1	43	-
14951	0.1	37	-
14952	0.1	26	-
14953	0.1	26	-
14954	0.1	34	955

Certified by G. Lebel

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

Work Report Summary

Transaction No:	W0180.00169	**Status:**	APPROVED
Recording Date:	2001-APR-24	**Work Done from:**	1999-MAY-10
Approval Date:	2001-MAY-01	**to:**	1999-AUG-31

Client(s):

138273 GORE, JOHN AUBREY

Survey Type(s):

ASSAY

Work Report Details:

Claim#	Perform	Perform Approve	Applied	Applied Approve	Assign	Assign Approve	Reserve	Reserve Approve	Due Date
L 991049	$75	$75	$75	$75	$0	0	$0	$0	2004-SEP-10
L 1230755	$2,667	$2,667	$0	$0	$0	0	$2,667	$2,667	2005-OCT-28
	$2,742	$2,742	$75	$75	$0	$0	$2,667	$2,667	

External Credits: $0

Reserve:

$2,667 Reserve of Work Report#: W0180.00169

$2,667 Total Remaining

Status of claim is based on information currently on record.

31M03NW2012 2.21065 SOUTH LORRAIN 900

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines

Ontario

Date: 2001-MAY-22

GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE
933 RAMSEY LAKE ROAD, 6th FLOOR
SUDBURY, ONTARIO
P3E 6B5

Tel: (888) 415-9845
Fax:(877) 670-1555

JOHN AUBREY GORE
31 Ruby Street
P.O. Box 212
Cobalt, ONTARIO
P0J 1C0 CANADA

Submission Number: 2.21065
Transaction Number(s): W0180.00169

Dear Sir or Madam

Subject: Approval of Assessment Work

We have approved your Assessment Work Submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached Work Report Summary indicates the results of the approval.

At the discretion of the Ministry, the assessment work performed on the mining lands noted in this work report may be subject to inspection and/or investigation at any time.

If you have any question regarding this correspondence, please contact LUCILLE JEROME by email at lucille.jerome@ndm.gov.on.ca or by phone at (705) 670-5858.

Yours Sincerely,

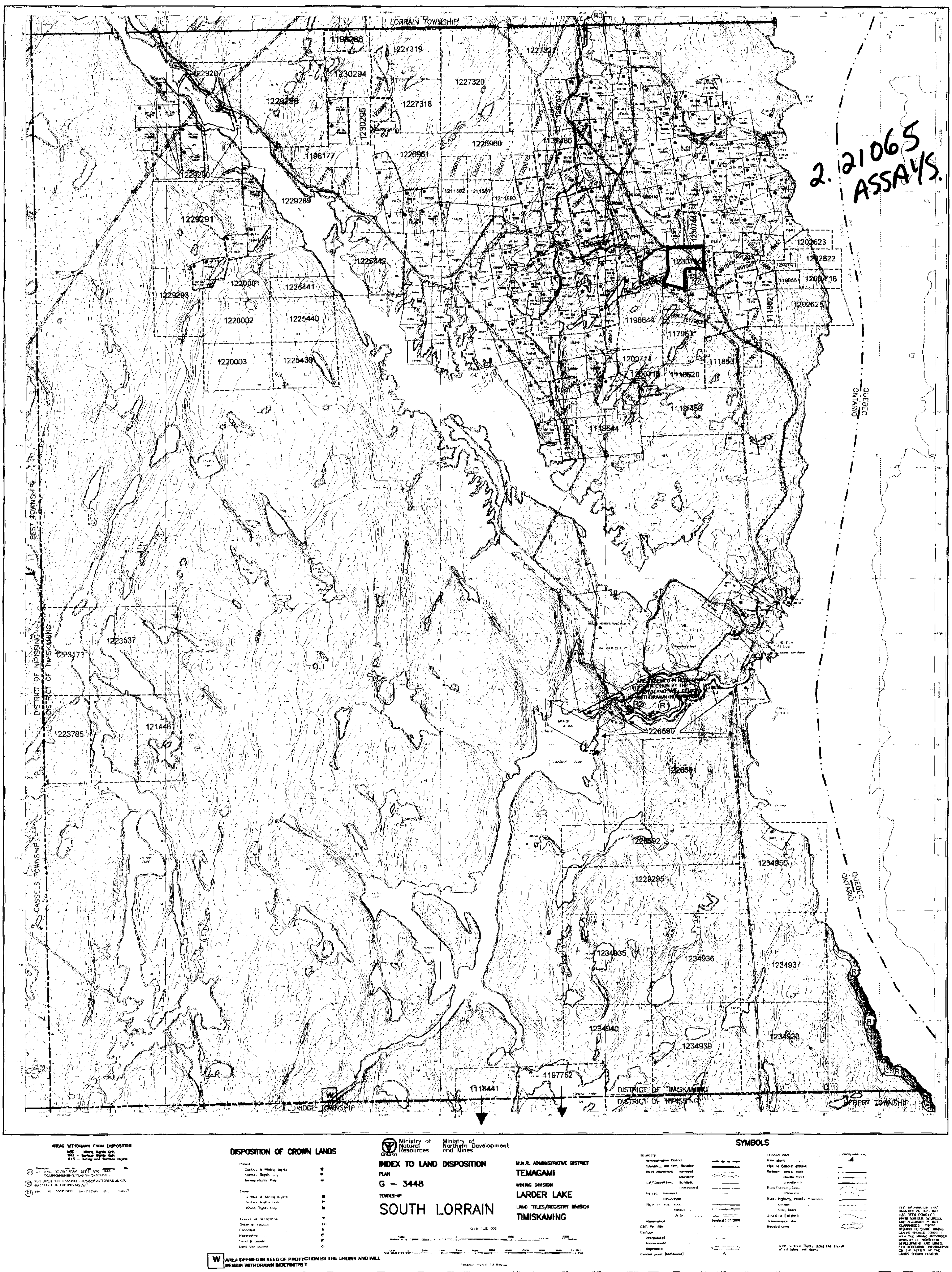
Ron Gashinski
Supervisor, Geoscience Assessment Office

Cc: Resident Geologist

John Aubrey Gore
(Claim Holder)

Assessment File Library

John Aubrey Gore
(Assessment Office)



31M03NW2012 2.21065 SOUTH LORRAIN 200

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

PROTEROZOIC

15 *Nipissing Diabase*
(a) Medium grained diabase (quartz diabase)

13 Gowganda Formation, Firstbrook Member

12 Gowganda Formation, Coleman Member
(a) Arkose
(b) Feldspathic quartzite
(c) Paraconglomerate with argillite matrix
(d) Paraconglomerate with feldspathic quartzite matrix
(e) 'Greywacke' massive, siltstone-argillite
(g) 'Greywacke' (sandstone type)

ARCHEAN

11 Lamprophyre

5 Mafic Intrusives
4 Sediments
3 Intermediate to Felsic Volcanics and Subvolcanic Intrusives
(a) Lapilli tuff

2 Mafic Volcanics
(a) Masive flow
(b) Flow breccia
(c) Coarse-grained mafic volcanic
(d) Pillowed mafic flow

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

carbonate vein with alteration
Co anomalous Co (> 100ppm) in carbonate vein
geological contact
fault
schistosity, foliation
bedding
outcrop, area of outcrop
pit, bedrock trench
embankment
claim line, approx
road
track, winter road

alt	altered
fg	fine grained
cg	coarse grained
qv	quartz vein
az	azurite
chl	chlorite
Cp	chalcopyrite
ep	epidote
gf	graphite , graphitic
G	gossan
Gn	galena
hem	specular hematite, hematite
mt	magnetite
mal	malachite
Po	pyrrhotite
Py	pyrite
ser	sericite

J.A. Gore, Maidens Lake Claims

South Lorrain Twp. District of Timiskaming

Geology

Scale: 1:2500

Geology by: A.W. Beecham
Revised:
Date: Aug. 1999
Drawn by: A.W. Beecham
NTS 31M/3

Fig. 1.

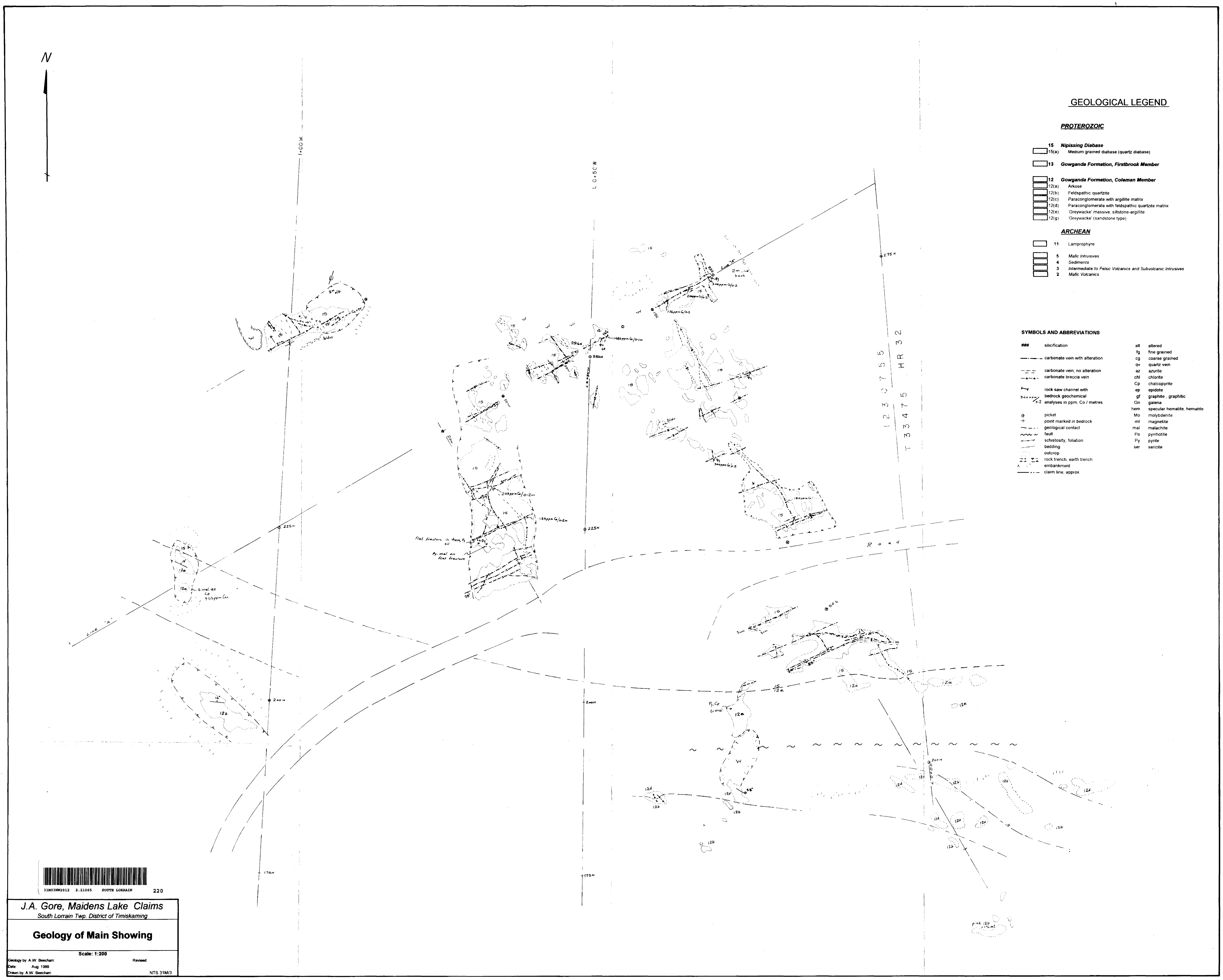

N
L 1+00W
L 0+50W
LINE 'A'
Road
275N
250N
225N
200N
175N
GEOLOGICAL LEGEND
PROTEROZOIC
15 Nipissing Diabase
15(a) Medium grained diabase (quartz diabase)
13 Gowganda Formation, Firstbrook Member
12 Gowganda Formation, Coleman Member
12(a) Arkose
12(b) Feldspathic quartzite
12(c) Paraconglomerate with argillite matrix
12(d) Paraconglomerate with feldspathic quartzite matrix
12(e) 'Greywacke' massive, siltstone-argillite
12(g) 'Greywacke' (sandstone type)
ARCHEAN
11 Lamprophyre
5 Mafic Intrusives
4 Sediments
3 Intermediate to Felsic Volcanics and Subvolcanic Intrusives
2 Mafic Volcanics
SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS
silicification
carbonate vein with alteration
carbonate vein, no alteration
carbonate breccia vein
rock saw channel with bedrock geochemical analyses in ppm, Co / metres
340ppm/0.2
picket
point marked in bedrock
geological contact
fault
schistosity, foliation
bedding
outcrop
rock trench, earth trench
embankment
claim line, approx.
alt altered
fg fine grained
cg coarse grained
qv quartz vein
az azurite
chl chlorite
Cp chalcopyrite
ep epidote
gf graphite , graphitic
Gn galena
hem specular hematite, hematite
Mo molybdenite
mt magnetite
mal malachite
Po pyrrhotite
Py pyrite
ser sericite
31M03NW2012 2.21065 SOUTH LORRAIN 220
J.A. Gore, Maidens Lake Claims
South Lorrain Twp. District of Timiskaming
Geology of Main Showing
Scale: 1:200
Geology by: A.W. Beecham
Revised:
Date: Aug. 1999
Drawn by: A.W. Beecham
NTS 31M/3

Fig. 2

Explanation

I	Rock saw channel sample
	Geochemical analyses:
#14935	sample number
0.1; 340/0.2	ppm Ag; ppm Co/ sample length in metres

Sampled by A.W. Beecham, J.A. Gore, May and August 1999

Analyses by: Swastika Laboratories/TSL Ltd., Swastika Ontario

31M03NW2012 2.21065 SOUTH LORRAIN 230

J.A. Gore, Maidens Lake Claims

South Lorrain Twp. District of Timiskaming

Sample Plan Main Showing

ppm Ag, Co

Scale: 1:200

Geology by: A.W. Beecham
Revised:
Date: Aug. 1999
Drawn by: A.W. Beecham
NTS 31M/3