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Benefication Report

on the

Temagami Traprock Property

Best Township

Temagami, Ontario

NTS 31-M-4

Gino Chitaroni, B.Sc. Geology

Blackstone Development Inc.

December 15, 1998.

Cobalt, Ontario

010



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proposed operation by	Blackstone Development	

Inc. (1998)

- 7) Quarry Site Plans/Maps
- 8) Tests, Assays & Sampling Chart
- 9) Prospecting and Sampling Plan
- Note: Most of the above reports are in included in a separate storage pocket accompanying the main Benefication Report.

Temagami Traprock Property Property description

Expenditures/Financial Investment Program costs, investments and expenditures

Sampling Chart, Analysis, Assays

Claim Map

Prospecting and Sampling Plan Back pocket

Abstract

An enormous bedrock source of traprock aggregate has been identified in Best Township near Temagami, Ontario.

The traprock deposit rock-type is exclusively made up of "Nipissing Diabase Sill" gabbroic rock.

A preliminary estimate of the size of the deposit is in the order of : 238,000,000 to 260,000,000 tons.

The Temagami Traprock Property, inwhich lies the traprock deposit, is well suited to aggregate extraction and development due in large part to the property's excellent access and infrastructure.

Traprock aggregate is used for the following purposes: asphalt, high-strength concrete, railway ballast, riprap, shoreline breakwater fill, road/highway fill, roofing granules and rockwool.

Location

The Temagami Traprock Property is located in Best Township in the municipality of Temagami Ontario. The mineral claims covering the the traprock deposit lies 13 kilometers or 8.1 miles north of the Temagami's village centre and about 2 kilometers or 1.2 miles east along the Roosevelt Road from of Highway 11 "Trans-Canada Highway" northern route.

Provincially, the deposit lies 454 kilometers or 282.3 miles north of the City of Toronto.

Infrastructure/Access

Roads

The deposit straddles the Roosevelt Road, a non-maintained government gravel forestry access road in Best Township.

Asphalt paved Highway 11 lies just west of the deposit and is easily accessed via connection by the Roosevelt Road.

Rail

The main Ontario Northland Railway (ONR) railine runs through the western psotion of the Temagami Traprock Property. The Roosevelt Road crosses the railine 100 metres east of Highway 11; at this location the railine lies less than 2 kilometers west of the deposit.

Moreover, a major rail spurline lies 14 kilometers south of the property in Strathy Township near the fomer Sherman Iron Ore Mine and the Milne Townsite just west of Highway 11. This is a candidate site for large-scale crushing operations and/or value-added plant development.

Electric Power/Telephone

Accessible power and telephone lines lies near the ONR railine and Highway 11 near the traprock property. The Spurline site near Sherman Mine/Milne Townsite is fully serviced.

Water

There is plenty of water accessible to the proposed quarry site as is the case with the Sherman/Milne site from nearby lakes.

Air Travel

The Temagami area is well serviced by float planes in summer or winter; however, two regional airports service the area: Earlton to the north and North Bay to the south.

Labour Pool

The Temagami area lies in the heart of mining country with Cobalt and Kirkland Lake a short distance to the north and Sudbury a fair distance to the southwest. There are plenty of experienced and skilled mining/quarrying personnel and contract firms in the general area to service the needs of traprock quarry development.

A wide range of municipal services are available in the village of Temagami immediately south of the property. Housing is readily available in Temagami or in nearby towns of Latchford and Cobalt. The Temagami area further offers excellent quality of life standards, as the Temagami area is a world-renowned tourist haven.

Other Assets

A medium-sized Quartz/Silica deposit lies on the boundary of the Temagami Traprock Property, and if developed, it may assist the development of the Traprock quarry. Shared transportation and production costs could make both deposits more attractive to prospective client buyers and competitive with regard to similar operations.

There are a couple of nearby developed gravel deposits on the Roosevelt Road which could be used as a mix feedstock for road construction operations or for internal use purposes.

Zoning/Planning

The traprock property lies under the municipal jurisdiction of the Township of Temagami and the Ministry of Natural Resources' Temagami Comprehensive Planning Area. In the Township of Temagami the area in which the traprock is located is zoned "Rural" whereby quarrying and aggregate extraction are permissible uses. Under the Temagami Comprehensive Plan the area is zoned "Red" thereby allowing quarrying and aggregate extraction to occur.

Property

The Temagami Traprock Property mineral claims are currently held by the Gino Chitaroni intrust for Temagami Traprock Ltd. The Royalty on the claims are shared with prospectors: Mr. Gino Chitaroni and Mr. Art Beecham. Blackstone Development Inc., a Cobalt, Ontario based company, wholey owns Temagami Traprock Ltd. the proposed operator of the Temagami Traprock Deposit.

Currently, Mr. Gino Chitaroni is preparing to bring two mineral claims: Claims #1118527 & #1212011 to official Quarry Permit standing, then to surface & mineral rights lease in the near future.

The Temagami Traprock Property consists of 7 Claims or 52 Units containing a total of 2,080 acres or 832 hectares of land holdings. (See "Temagami Traprock Property" summary)

Deposit

The Temagami Traprock Deposit is exclusively made up of Nipissing Diabase Sill gabbroic rock . The Nipissing Diabase is provincially recognized by the Ministry of Transportation as a bedrock source rock for traprock aggregate.

The deposit covers an approximate area of: 1 mile wide by 2.25 miles long, and is approximately 500-600 feet thick.. Preliminary investigations suggest that there is a resource of 238-260 million tons of Nipissing Diabase Sill rock available above the Roosevelt Road level or "O" datum level. In the near future, a geological/engineering report will outline the traprock aggregate resource/reserve of the traprock deposit.

Benefication Reports

The balance of the benefication report is outlined in separate studies, test work, assays and maps that were conducted, in order, to analyze the economic and social viability of the Temagami traprock quarry aggregate site and proposed operation. The following studies which are included in the report are as follows:

- 1) Market Research Study (1996)
- 2) Operational Cruise "timber assessment" (1997)
- 3) Stage One "Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment" (1997)
- 4) Blast Impact Analysis (1998)
- 5) Aquatic Resources Baseline Study (1998)
- 6) Public Information Meeting Information provided to the public on the Temagami Traprock proposed operation by Blackstone Development Inc. (1998)
- 7) Quarry Site Plans/Maps
- 8) Tests, Assays & Sampling Chart
- 9) Prospecting and Sampling Plan

Respectfully Submitted,

Gino Chitaroni, B.Sc. Geology

December 15, 1998. Cobalt, Ontario

Temagami Traprock Property

Best Township Temagami, Ontario

Claim #	Units
1212011	3
1212012	4
1212013	4
1212069	14
1212070	9
1118527	3
1206294	15

7 Claims 52 Units

Totals = 2,080 acres or 832 hectares

Expenditures/Financial Investment

Temagami Traprock Ltd

Temagami Traprock Property

Best Township Temagami, Ontario

Benefication Studies

Expenditures 1996-1998

Studies/Work:

Market Research Study (1996)	\$ 7,942.00
Timber Cruise Forest Assessment (1997)	615.00
Explotech Blasting Study (1998)	2,129.60
Swastika Labs Sampling and Assays (1995-1998)	1,669.58
N.A.R. Environmental Environmental Baseline Study & Site Investigation (1998)	5,825.69
 Geocomp (Division of Blackstone Development Inc.) (a) Manual & Computerized Drafting (1997 revised 1998) (Norm Hawirko, P.J. MacArthur & Rick Lindsay) Total = \$829.00 	2,386.50
 (b) Site Plans & Field Work (1997 & 1998) (R.Lindsay & P.J. MacArthur) Total = \$432.50 	
 (c) Quarry Application Plans & Sections (1997 & 1998) (Rick Lindsay) Rate: 45 hrs @ \$25/hour Total = \$1,125.00 	
Settlement Surveys Archaeological Impact Study (1997)	580.00
Transportation	360.00

Gino Chitaroni:

Trips taken From December 1996 to December 1998. Note: one trip with Bryan Wareing and 3 Trips with Jim Taylor Round Trips: 12 Rd. Trips @ 100km per Rd. Trip = 1,200km 1,200 kilometers X \$.30/km = \$360

Total = \$21,508.37

;

10. Financial Investment

From 1992 up to and including this presentation Gino Chitaroni and the principals, staff and administration of Blackstone Development Inc. have invested time, effort, materials and money into bringing the Project that is now Temagami Traprock Limited to it present, pre-production stage. Included has been;

1992-95 Claim Staking	1992-95 Grid Placement	1992-95 Geological Reports
1992-95 Soil Geochemical Samples and Tests	1992-95 Geological Maps	1993-98 Sample Test Analysis
1994-96 Geophysical Reports	1995-96 MOT HL 4 Tests	1996-97 Leachate Tests
1997-97 Timber Cruise	1997-97 Archeological Review	1996 -97 Market Study
1997-98 Quarry Design	1997-98 Permit Application	1998-98 Public Consultation

When all of the actions, purchases, writing of reports, manual and digital drafting of plans and maps, travel, administration, the time of technical and professional staff and the services of professional consultants are totalled it adds up to a considerable commitment and investment by BDI.

BDI Investment to Date: \$95,496.00

Job Inquiry

8/22/96 To 12/14/98

12/14	4/98 :19 PM						Page 1
Jot	ID#	Src	Date	Memo	Account #	Debit	Credit
A-2	Traprock L	.bt.					
	5 37	CD CD	3/21/97 4/18/97	Bryan Wareing & Draws	6-5105 5-5001	\$400.00 \$250.00	1. 60.41
	00000033	PJ PJ	8/11/97 8/11/97	Purchase; Purofator Courier Ltd Purchase; Swastika Laboratorie	6-3003 6-1001	\$15.41 \$585.00	第1人-

Blackstone Development Inc.

50 Silver Street, P.O. Box 699 Cobalt, Ontario POJ 1CO

Job Inquiry

8/1/96 To 12/14/98

12/14	1/98						Page 1
7:20:	21 PM						U
Job	ID#	Src	Date	Memo	Account#	Debit	Credit
A-2	Temagami	Trapro	ck Ltd.				
	00000176	PJ	8/11/97	Purchase; Boreal Resources In	6-2040	\$575.00	
	00000175	PJ	8/27/97	Purchase; Swastika Laboratorie	6-2040	\$663.70	
	00000188	PJ	9/29/97	Purchase; Leisure Inn	6-3070	\$57,00	
	00000294	PJ	3/6/98	Purchase; Settlement Surveys L	6-2010	\$580.00	
	00000408	PJ	5/26/98	Purchase; Re-imburse Gino Chi	6-1050	\$14.39	
	00000431	PJ	6/15/98	Purchase; Ministry of Natural Re	6-2015	\$100.00	
	00000443	PJ	6/24/98	Purchase; Min. of Finance - Co	6-3010	\$130.00	
	00000460	PJ	7/9/98	Purchase; Temiskaming Printin	6-3050	\$47.20	
	00000464	PJ	7/9/98	Purchase; Re-imburse Gino Chi	6-1050	\$18.00	
	00000464	PJ	7/9/98	Purchase; Re-imburse Gino Chi	6-3070	\$31.22	
	00000470	PJ	7/16/98	Purchase; Cash Purchases	6-3070	\$9.05	
	00000478	PJ	7/16/98	Purchase; Speedy Printing Cent	6-2060	\$20.49	
	00000482	PJ	7/23/98	Purchase; N.A.R. Environmenta	6-2040	\$325.00	
	00000482	PJ	7/23/98	Purchase; N.A.R. Environmenta	6-2050	\$129.60	
	00000544	PJ	7/28/98	Purchase; Amex Bank of Canad	6-3070	\$18,69	
	00000490	PJ	7/30/98	Purchase; C.I.B.C. Visa - Gino	8-2010	\$36.72	
	00000491	PJ	7/30/98	Purchase; C.I.B.C. VISA - Jim	6-2010	\$21.60	
	00000523	PJ	8/5/98	Purchase; Beairsto, Rodney	6-2040	\$50.00	
	00000510	PJ	8/13/98	Purchase; Petty Cash Purchase	6-1050	\$14.40	
	00000526	PJ	8/21/98	Purchase; Smith, Freeman L.	6-2040	\$50.00	
	00000537	PJ	8/25/98	Purchase; EXPLOTECH Engin	6-2040	\$2,000.00	
	00000537	PJ	8/25/98	Purchase; EXPLOTECH Engin	6-3070	\$129.60	
	00000555	PJ	8/29/98	Purchase; C.I.B.C. VISA - Jim	6-3070	\$135.51	
	00000555	PJ	8/29/98	Purchase; C.I.B.C. VISA - Jim	6-2010	\$10.80	
	00000590	PJ	9/10/98	Purchase; N.A.R. Environmenta	6-2011	\$1,078.15	
	00000590	PJ	9/10/98	Purchase; N.A.R. Environmenta	6-2050	\$505.64	
	00000591	PJ	9/10/98	Purchase; Petty Cash Purchase	6-1050	\$0.90	
	00000685	PJ	10/16/98	Purchase; Petty Cash Purchase	6-1050	\$18.00	
	00000713	PJ	10/29/98	Purchase; Shell - Hwy 11 Tema	6-3070	\$42.99	
	00000717	PJ	11/2/98	Purchase; Petty Cash Purchase	6-1050	\$5.58	
	00000726	PJ	11/4/98	Purchase; Swastika Laboratorie	6-2030	\$30.75	
	00000727	PJ	11/4/98	Purchase; Swastika Laboratorie	6-2030	\$29.00	
	00000774	PJ	11/17/98	Purchase; N.A.R. Environmenta	6-2011	\$4,241.90	

\$11,120.88

\$0.00

Blackstone Development Inc.

Investments Made to December 15, 1996

GinoChitaroni/BlackstoneDevelopmentInc.

Item	Description	Investment
1. Conceptdevelopment1995	60 hours @ \$50.00/hr - Concept development - Commence geological report - Consult resident. geologist - Research	\$3,000.00
2. Potential site - visit & assessment	Time - 1 day @ \$400/day Travel - 80 km @ \$ 0.30/km	\$ 400.00 \$ 24.00
3. Potential site - Geo. Research	Purchase of Maps - 12 @ \$ 2.00/ea Purchase of Township Report (Best) IGDIReport(MNDM) ResearchTime(GC)	\$ 24.00 \$ 40.00 \$ 20.00 \$ 1,500.00
4. Claimstaking and registering	ArtBeechamGineChitaroni	\$ 1,182.00 \$ 2,285.20
5. Market Research Study	Crushed Stone/Aggregate (Wareing Associates)	\$ 7,942.00
6. Sampling & Testing	Sept. 9, 1995 - 6 samples Nov. 18, 1996 - 9 samples	\$ 144.45 \$ 216.68
7.Sitevisits(1996)	MTO visit, sampling, picture taking, site inspection, supervision e. g. site plan, gridding. Time (GC) - 20 hrs @ \$ 50/hr Travel-5trips	\$ 1,000.00 \$ 120.00

3.

Investments(continued)

1

Item	Description	Ir	<u>ivestment</u>
8. Site Plans for Permit	Development and field work	\$	432.50
9. Brief & Proposals	Preparation and production		
-	(BŴ) 35 hrs @ \$ 50.00/hr	\$	1,750.00
10.Materials	Photo-copies, sample bags etc	\$	175.00
11. GeoCompMapping	H&A- Best Township Compltn	\$	2,500.00
	- Traprock Site	\$	749.00
	SW4.0 hrs @ \$20/hr	\$	80.00
12. Incorporation	Incorporation of Temagami		
•	Traprock Limited	\$	908.50
	Preparation time - 3 hrs @ \$ 50/hr	\$	150.00
13. ProjectMarketing	Developing product and investment		
	Toronto trin to MTO travel & time		
	Torono inp to $1010 - uaver a unicTroval 1040 \text{ km} \otimes 50.30/\text{ km}$	¢	312.00
	Time (CC) = 8 hrs @ \$ 50 00/hr	ф 2	400.00
	Mrkta letters phone calls etc.	Φ	400.00
	Time (DW Aug 15 Dec 15 1006	a	
	265 hm@\$50/hr	りて	13 250 00
	2031118@\$30/111	φ	15,250.00
14.Communications	Telephone, fax, etc	\$	215.00

Total Investment to December 15, 1996 in Temagami Traprock Limited \$\$8,795.83

4.

Investments Made from December 15, 1996 to August 31, 1997

A. Correspondence:

1. Soliciting interest and responding - 6 hrs x \$ 50/hr	\$ 300.00
2. TEMFUND applications/responses etc 5x1.5hrsx\$ 50/hr	\$ 375.00
3. To Temprock - facility use (3 letters) - 3x1.5x50	<u>\$ 225.00</u>
TotalCorrespondence	<u>\$ 900.00</u>
B. Site Visits-Depositsite (average time - 2.5 hrs)	
1. Gino Chitaroni - 5 x 2.5 x 50	\$ 375.00
2. Bryan Wareing - 1 x 2.5 x 50	\$ 125.00
3. Mileage (km) - 5 trips x 100km x \$ 0.30/km	<u>\$ 150.00</u>
<u>Total these trips</u>	<u>\$ 650.00</u>
C. Site Visits-Sherman Mine (Temagami)	
1. Gino Chitaroni - 6 x 2.0 hrs x 50	\$ 600.00
2. Mileage (km) - $6 \times 100 \times 0.30$	<u>\$ 180.00</u>
Total these trips	<u>\$ 780.00</u>
D. Meetingsre: Project (GC, BW, & others)	
1. Ontario Northland R. & Temprock - 1 x 3 hrs x 2 x 50	\$ 300.00
2. Temprock re: facilities & projects - 4 x 2 hrs x 2 x 50	\$ 800.00
3. J. Bourque & Assoc over 1.5 days - 16 hrs x 2 x 50	\$1,600.00
4. In office - strategy, planning etc. -7×1 hr $\times 2 \times 50$	<u>\$ 700.00</u>
Total-Meetings	<u>\$3,400.00</u>
E. Applications for Funding (TEMFUND) - BW	
Form filling and reports assembly - 30 hrs x 50	<u>\$1,500.00</u>

r. Applications for the running Assistance	
1. Meetings with NRC - 4 x 2 hrs x 2 x 50	\$ 800.00
2. Structuring and Writing of Reports to suit 35 hrs x 50	<u>\$1,750.00</u>
Totalthiselement	<u>\$2,550.00</u>
G. Application for Quarry Permit	
1. Permit application	\$ 500.00
2. Board Drafting time - 45 hrs x \$ 25/hr	\$ 1,125.00
3. Associated meetings/discussions - 10 hrs x 50	\$ 500.00
- 10 hrs x 25	\$ 250.00
4. Property Location Map (GeoComp)	<u>\$ 500.00</u>
<u>Totalthisexercise</u>	<u>\$2,875.00</u>
H. TimberCruise (Boreal Resources)	<u>\$ 615.00</u>
H. TimberCruise (Boreal Resources) I. Additional Sampling & Tests	<u>\$615.00</u> <u>\$710.00</u>
H. TimberCruise (Boreal Resources) I. Additional Sampling & Tests J. Telephone, Fax and Mail	\$ 615.00 \$ 710.09 \$ 200.00
H. TimberCruise (Boreal Resources) I. Additional Sampling & Tests J. Telephone, Fax and Mail K. Report Revisions, Value Assessments etc. BW & GC-60 x 50	\$ 615.00 \$ 710.00 \$ 200.00 \$3,000.00
 H. TimberCruise (Boreal Resources) I. Additional Sampling & Tests J. Telephone, Fax and Mail K. Report Revisions, Value Assessments etc. BW & GC - 60 x 50 L. Stationery, Copying, Printing-time and supplies 	\$ 615.00 \$ 710.09 \$ 200.00 \$3,000.00 \$ 350.00

Total Investment - December 1996 to August 1997 \$ 17,350.00

Blackstone's Investment in this Project - To Date (1 Year +)

\$ 56,146.00

Bryan Wareing Vice President

6.

Invoice

May 3, 1996

To: Target Geological Services Cobalt, Ontario

Per: Market Research & Scoping Study - Crushed Stone & Aggregates

HoursConsumed-Research, Analysis&ReportWriting......231.25

Reportssubmitted:

- 1. Crushed Stone/Aggregate Production and Sales In Canada & the United States A Market Research Study - April 1996 - Preliminary Report
- 2. Prospect List Asphalt & Concrete Producers & Paving Contractors in Canada
- 3. Crushed Stone/Aggregate Production and Sales Trends & Issues
- 4. Addendum to Preliminary Study Aggregate Market
- 5. To Ed Rose Detailed Florida Dept of Transport Testing Standards & Approval Procedures

Invoice charges:

Purchase of Research from 11 CORINFO (North Bay)	. \$ 1,000.00
PurchaseofProspectLists	\$ 163.00
LongDistanceTelephoneCalls	\$ 129.00
Hourscharged @ \$35.00/hr 190	\$ 6,650.00
Travelnotcharged	Nil
Materialsincluded	Nil
Total Less Advances	\$ 7,942.00 \$ 1,750.00
Less Purchase of Research paid by Target GS	\$ 6,192.00 \$ 1,000.00
Balance Owing	\$ 5,192.00

Thank You

Bryan Wareing

Please make cheques payable to : B. Wareing

Sampling Chart, Analysis, Assays

Temagami Traprock Property

Best Township, Temagami, Ontario

Sampling Program I

Sampled: September 13, 1995 Assayed: September 20, 1995

Sample #	Туре	Description
K32059	chip	Low-grade material from the Cuniptau Silica Quartz Deposit northeast of the ONR Tracks at the Gravel Pit/Fish Rearing Ponds.
K32060	chip	Traprock/Nipissing Diabase rock, medium grained, 60% dark/40% light minerals, moderately magnetic (iron minerals) magnetite?; 1-2 miles east of the ONR tracks crossing.
K32061	chip	Same as above.
K32062	chip	Silica/Quartz Deposit white-green with some pink highlites variety; north end portion of the deposit, west of the ONR Tracks.
K32063	chip	Rocks were thought to be part of; or an extension of the Silica/Quartz Deposit at the Roosevelt Road east of the ONR Tracks.

K32064	chip	Silica/Quartz Deposit, pink variety; west of/at the ONR Tracks north-end of the Deposit.
K32065	chip	Traprock/Nip. Diabase, coarse-grained, 40% light: 60% dark minerals with 10-15% magnetite (fairly magnetic); 1.5 miles east of the ONR Tracks on the Roosevelt Road.
K32066	chip	Silica/Quartz Deposit, white-green variety located west/at the ONR Tracks, north-end of the deposit.
K32067	chip	Silica/Quartz Deposit, pale yellow variety located west of/at the ONR Tracks, north -end of the deposit.
K32068	chip	Nip. Diabase; 45% dark: 55% light minerals fine-medium grained texture rock; note: there was a presence of very minor pyrite/chalcopyrite.
K32069	chip	Nip. Diabase rock, located 0.5 miles east of the ONR Tracks; characterized by medium -fine grained texture with 35% light: 65% dark minerals.
K32070	chip	Nip. Diabase rock, located 1 mile east of the ONR Tracks; medium-grained texture 45% light: 55% dark minerals.
K32071	chip	Silica/Quartz Deposit? 200m east of the

ONR Tracks on the Roosevelt Road. Same general location as sample K32063.

Ministry of Transportation Test HL-4

Date Sampled:September 1st 1995Sampled By:D.Jelly, MTO/G. Chitaroni, ProspectorLab Analysis Date:February 14, 1996Sample Number:96-D-16003Inventory Number:T16-038Field Number:GAC-0001Results Sent To:David Villard, MTO contract representative

* See Sample Map for Location and Test Chart for Results.

Sampling Program II

Sampled: October 29, 1996. Assayed: November 18, 1996.

Sample # Type Description

K32072 – K32074 chip Site #1 West side of the Nipissing

Diabase /Traprock Deposit 1.8 km east of Highway 11 on the Roosevelt Road.

- K32075 K32077 chip Site #2 Central Portion of the NipissingDiabase/Traprock Deposit 2.62 km East of Highway 11 on the Roosevelt Road.
- K32078 K32080 chi p Site #3 East side of the Nipissing Diabase/Traprock Deposit 3.0 km East of Highway 11 on the Roosevelt Road.

Leachate Test

Sampled: June 24th 1997. Received: July 11th 1997. Assayed: July 24th 1997.

- Sample #1 = K1407 chip sample taken at Site #1 (see sample map)
- Sample #2 = K1408 chip sample taken at Site #2 (see sample map)

Sample #3 = K1409 chip sample taken at Site #3 (see sample map)

* See TSL Assaying Report for Results & cooresponding sample map

Specific Gravity Tests

Sampled: October 20th 1998. Assayed: Nov. 2nd 1998.

Sample K1426 & K1427: Chip sample, location at Site #2 central part of Traprock Deposit.

Sample K1428: Chip sample, location at Site #3 east side of the Traprock Deposit.

Sample K1429: Chip sample, location at Site #1 western side of the Nipissing Diabase/Traprock Deposit.

* See sample map & assay results for detail.

HL - 4

TEST ANALYSIS

(Approval)

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IMMM 2000	MININ DOOC	IMMMMMMMMMKM 20000000000000 :	immm Aggri	MMMMM EGATE	MMMMMMMM TEST COI	MMMMMM 1PUTAT	MMMMMM Ion Si	MMMM Stei	<i>MMMMM</i> M (A	(MMMMM TCS)	ЧКМР : ОС	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	MMMMMI 000000	MMMMM: 00000:
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03	Gra	nular	· & 1	6.0	mm Cru	ushed	P.N. MMM	p 100.0					30:
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(PHYSI ONTARIO PROVINCI	CA AL S	L I Sta	RE(QU. ARI		TAH EM) PECI	BL EN FIC	E 2 TS ATI	FOI ONS	R 2 A1		GREGATES MTO SPECIAL PROVISIONS
	Type of Test Type of Use	Petrographic Number, Maximum	MgSOA Soundness, Maximum & Loss	Absorption. Maximum %	Lus Angeles Abr., Maximum %	Percent Crushed, Minimum %	Flat and lilongeled Pieces, Maximum %	Loss by Washing pass. 75 Jan Mux. % (Gravel)	Loss by Washing pass 75 Jun Max. &	Two Pace Crushed, Minimum %	Plassicity Index	Freeze-Thaw, Maximum % Loss	Type of Material
grupates	Granular A Granular M Granular S Granular Subbase B Type 1 Type 2 Select Subgrade Matérial Open Graded Drainage Layer (1)	200 200 200 250 250 250 160	15	2.0	60 60 60 35	50 50 50 100	15	1.3	2.0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6	Cr. Rock, Cr. Gravel, BL. Furn, and Ni Siag As Above Crushed Rock or Crushed Gravel Sand, Gravel, Cr. Rock, BL Furn, and Ni Siag Crushed Rock Only Sand or Gravel, Crushed Rock Crushed Rock Only
N N	Hot Mix-H.L. 1, DFC, OFC		Sca	OPSS	1149	and S	pectar	Provi		Arkose, High Quality Gravel			
Ceau	Hot Mix-H.L. 3 H.L. 4 (Surface)	135 160	12 12	1.75 2.0	35 35	60 60		1.3	2.0 2.0			6	Crushed Rock of Crushed Gravel As Above
	H.L. 4 & 8 (Binder) Medium Duty Binder Heavy Duty Binder	160 160 160	15 15 15	2.0 2.0 2.0	35 35 35	60 100	***	1.3 1.3 1.3	2.0 2.0 2.0	80			As Above As Above All Crushed Rock
	Surface Treatment (1) Class 1 & 5 Class 2 Class 3	135 160 160	12 15 12	1.75 2.00	35 <u>35</u> 35	60 60 60	新作业						Crushed Rock or Crushed Gravel As Above As Above
	Structural Concrete and Concrete Base	140	tz.	2.0	5Q		2	1.Q	2.0				Crushed Rock or Crushed Gravel Crushed Rock is Necessary for High Strength Must be Chemically Stable (Not Reactive)
Į	Pavement Concrete and Exposed Structure Deck	125	12	2.0	35		2.0	1.0	2.0	1			As Above
	Type of Test Type of Use	MgSO1 Soundness, Maximum & Lots		Petrographic Analysis	Organic Impurities.	Maximum	Sand Anrition, Muximum & Loss		Maximum % Loss	Pass 75 µm		Plasticity Index	Type of Material
	Hor Mix - H.L. 1	16	T	(2)				1	20	0-5	1-	0	Natural Sand, Gravel or Crushed Rock
ine Aeureeales	H.L. 2 H.L. 3 H.L. 4 (Surface) H.L. 4 & 3 (Binder) Medium Duty Binder Heavy Duty Binder O.F.C.	20 16 20 20 20 20		(2) (2) (2)		-			25 20 25 25 25 25 20	3-8 0-5 0-7 0-7 0-7 0-5 0-3		0000000	As Above As Above As Above As Above As Above As Above Crushed Rock Only High Quality Gravel, Dolomitic Sandstone, Trap Rock
1	D.F.C.	20	_	(2)		-+			20	2-5	-	0	Dolomitic Sandstone, Traprock, Meta-Arkete
	Surface Treatment Class 4	20								0-7		0	Natural Gravel or Crushed Rock Screenings
	Structural Concrete and Congrete Base	16		(2)		.	(2)		20	0-3			Natural Sand
	D			••				+		0-5	┢		Magulactured Sand
	Exposed Structure Deck	16		(2)	:	3	(2)	}	20	0-5	+	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Manufactured Sand
					┼─╾		9		25	0-5	+		Natural Sand
1	Ice Control Sand	. .				h	14		5	0.3	+		Manufarmed Sand

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Hot mix and concrete petrographic number applies
 Test results are analyzed for specific contracts, but there are no current specification limits
 Replacing MgSOs Soundness as of 1992 on MTO contracts only

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76-222

HE INFORMATION IS "STACKED": IE HEADING A CORRESPONDS TO LINES A, HEADING B CORRESPONDS TO LINES B, HEADING & TH ********* LOT NOS. ICONCESSION | BOURCE NAME TOWNSHIP FROM-TO I FROM-TO SOURCE LOCATION **21** | PIT/ | OPEN/ } MAP I ITYPE OF I LIC. I QUARRYI UNOPENI COUNTY, REG. MUN. I INVERTIGATION I ZONEL EAST. NORTH. 1 DEPTH OF DEPTH OF I STRIPPING | • % RETAINED 1. NON-TOTAL CRUSHABLE! FACE TEST HOLES! REQUIRED 1 4 1 QUANTITY I CRUSHABLE (M) (H) (H) 14.75 MM | 25.4 MM | 100 MM - 1 IFROM-TO I FROM-TO 1 FROM-TO I (TONNES) ; (TONNES) : (TONNES) | FROM-TO 1 FROM-TO I FROM-TO 医法律学会 医外外外 化乙基苯甲基苯甲基苯甲基苯甲基苯甲基基苯甲基基苯甲基基苯甲基 17.0KM N OF TEMAGAMI ON W SIDE OF HUY 11 I M.T.D. SURPLUE ROCK I STRATHY 1 0 ~ 1 0 ---OI NO IREHARKOI OPEN | NIPISBING 1 17 1 592500 5219900 I VIGUAL 20000 | 1 20000 1 01 1 -1 ----1 -----1 1 -----JTY I GRANULAR "B" I ----> N ----> GRANULAR "A" ----- R ---- SEE REMARKS BELOW H.L. 4 MOD FA -----> R ----> REQUIRES BLENDING IN ORDER TO PRODUCE HOT MIX WHICH CONFORMS TO CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS H.L. 4 MOD CA ----- R ---- SEE REMARKS BELOW . SURPLUS ROCK FROM CONT. 92-214. CONSTRUCTION RECORDE SHOW APPROXIMATE 20,000 TONNES IN STOCKPILE. THIS QUARRIED RUCK VARIES IN SIZE AND DEBRIS SUCH AS WOOD, SILT, CLAY, ORGANIC MATTER, ETC. WOULD HAVE TO BE REMOVED FROM STOCKPILE BEFORE MATERIAL COULD BE PROCESSED. THIS ROCK MEETS APPROVAL FOR HLA CA. AVAILABLE FREE FOR PURPOSES SPECIFIED I G. CHITARONI I BEST 0 ---1 0 -11.85 KH.E. OF HWY 11. ON N. AND S. BIDE IROOSEVELT ROAD SOUTH ENT. 1 1 17 | 598100 5224100 | VISUAL OL NO L ORY I UNOP I NIFISSING 0 1 100000 1 ----J. 100000 1 1 . 1 _ 1 1 LITY I GRANULAR "B" I -----> N -----> GRANULAR "A" -----> X ---> SEE REMARKS BELOW H.L. 4 MOD FA -----> R ----> REQUIRES BLENDING IN ORDER TO PRODUCE HOT MIX WHICH CONFORMS TO CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS H.L. 4 MOD CA ----- R ---- APPROVAL BY STOCKPILE ONLY : THIS UNOPENED QUARRY IS SHOWN APPROXIMATE LOCATION. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT G.CHITARONI (705)672-2266 ROCK TYPE IS A NIPISSING DIABASE FINE CRAINED.

n



Established 1928

Company:

Project:

Attn:

Swastika Laboratories

A Division of TSL/Assayers Inc.

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Assay Certificate

8W-4200-RΛ1

BLACKSTONE DEVELOPMENT INCDate: NOV-02-98Traprock QuarryG. Chitaroni

We hereby certify the following Assay of 4 Chip/Grab samples submitted OCT-27-98 by .

Sample Number	Specific Gravity	
K 1426	2.97	
\$ 1427	2.93	
Հ 1428	3.10	
K 1429	2.94	
		· · · · ·

Certified by Denis Chart

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

T.I.GANING RAP ROCK LTD. ATTN: C. CH. NI PROJ:	PHONE #: (905)602-8236 FAX #: (905)206-0513	REPORT No. : MUS12 Page No. : 1 of 1
бш- 684 - RAI	I.C.A.P. TOTAL OXIDE ANALYSIS Lithium MetaBorate Pusion	File No. : NV18RA Date : NDV-18-1996

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SAMPLE #	5102 x1203 Pr203 X X X	CaO 400	Na20 7 K20 * *	7102 Hind ¥ X	9 P2O5 Ba, * PPm	Sr ZP-	Y	Sc	Nb Be	NI CT	Cu 💦	Co . Th. LOI 101.
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(32073	51:22 14.34 9.96	8.81 8.00	4 15 0.41	0.02: 0.19	0.10 280	250 50	16	32	< 30 ² 2	125 215	155 316	
(32074	51.01 14.56 10.00	9 20 7 70	1.10 0.52	0.68 0.18	0.08 250	270 50	12	36	< 30 < 1	130 320	P5 220	• 3 80 2.60100,85
32075	49.37 14.99 15 24	7.50 4.00	3.96 0.40	0.64 0.18	0.06 180	230 50	14	33	(30 63	140 250	05 225	50 5D 2.31100.25
32076	45 45 13 51 21 64	4.90	3.24 1.14	1.35 0.20	0.12 220	230 70	16	32	< 30 ··· / 3	45 405	110 230	45 50 2.39100.11
	44.44 x3 DI Z1.54	1.38 4,90	2.59 1.48	2.21 0.22	0.10 190	190 60	14	12	(30	05 485	210 720	65 130 1.60100.74
12077	49:55 14.61 10 00	8 06 1 66					- •		C 30 2	115 360	365 1495	85 105 1.22100.57
32078	52.87 12 17 10 34	0.00 4.55 6 FC	3.00 1,28	1.49. 0.20	0.12 230	240 70	16	33	< 30 y	£5 1m²	A	
\$2079	52 24 11 02 10 10	- 1.78	2.86 1.71	1.51 0.26	0.52 270	190 150	36	26	c 30	05 175	240 735	65 90 1.63100.93
32080	56.67 11 97 19.90	5.42 1.80	2.56 1.94	1.51 0.27	0.56 310	170 170	47	24		35 655	60 90	45 100 1.55100.21
	53.20 11 90 19 51	5.38 1.94	2.67 1.70	1.57 0.27	0.54 230	190 150	• 6	ణ 	< 30 <u>1</u>	30 270	50 60	40 105 1.55 99.75
						1.00 150	36	25	< 30 1	45 545	45 05	45

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Man SIGNED :

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TSL/ASSAYERS Laboratories

TARGET GEOLOGICAL SERVICES	1270 PENSTER DRIVE, UNIT 3 MISSISSAUGA.ONTARIO 14W-1A4	REPORT No. : M5719
ATTN: G. CHITARONI	PHONE #: (905)602-8236 FAX #: (905)206-0513	Page No. : 1 of 1
PROJ: TEMRGAMI	T A S D MARKE AVER SUSTINGED	File No. : M5719
	1.C.A.P. TUTAL UXIDE ANALISIS	Date : SEP-20-1995
Ett. 3503 not	Lithium MetaBorate Fusion	

5W-3587-RG1

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SAMPLE # SIO2 A1203 Fe203 CaO NgO Na20 X20 T102 MnO P205 Ba Zr Y Sc Ni Cr Cu v Co 3n Rb LOI TOTAL 8e mt ¥ x * ÷2 3 DDB 000 DID 000 PP0 DOT 000 60 PDB DDW K32059 84.96 8.65 1.54 0.08 0.46 2.48 1.68 0.07 0.01 0.04 250 70 8 < 1 4 30 < 1 20 660 10 25 10 15 (0.05 0.76100.71 x32060 45.72 13.55 20.68 7.43 4.71 2.73 1.42 2.12 0.19 0.10 190 40 14 31 < 30 < 1 100 265 375 1395 80 180 (0.05 1.57100.22 832061 45.27 14.33 21.02 7.42 4.55 2.80 1.22 2.05 0.20 0.10 200 50 18 32 30 < 1 70 225 335 1285 80 170 (0.05 1.53100.50 ¢ 15 K32062 95,46 1.44 1.25 0.19 0.33 0.37 0.20 0.07 0.01 (0.02 20 < 10 2 < 1 < 30 < 1 < 5 955 45 10 10 (0.05 0.30100.63 K32063 49.36 23.25 4.78 11.27 1.80 4.21 2.00 0.27 0.06 0.08 140 < 10 4 2 13 < 30 < 1 25 365 c 5 100 20 30 (0.05 2.19 98.28 832064 95.20 1.10 0.45 0.25 0.21 0.17 0.16 0.03 (0.01 (0.02 770 10 20 + 10 6 < 1 < 30 < 1 (5 35 10 10 (0.05 0.21 97.81 ₹32065 57.04 11.92 16.72 5.18 1.94 3.92 1.30 1.68 0.21 0.24 440 200 46 32 < 30 20 380 20 155 40 95 (0.05 0.71100.84 1 25 10 20 (0.05 0.28 97.82 K32066 92.27 2.46 1.12 0.15 0.29 0.87 0.30 0.06 0.01 (0.02 30 < 10 < 2 < 30 800 40 15 < 1 < 1 96.72 1.71 0.85 0.03 0.25 0.04 0.54 0.02 (0.01 (0.02 40 30 < 2 \$ 30 845 < 5 80 5 20 (0.05 0.39100.56 832067 < 1 < 1 (5 K32068 51.59 14.00 10.71 8.33 7.50 3.64 0.58 0.64 D.17 0.08 260 60 22 32 <: 30 < 1 95 320 70 215 50 100 (0.05 2.33 99.56 5 . X32069 46.02 14.34 19.65 7.49 4.62 3.00 1.18 2.14 0.21 0.10 200 40 10 35 < 30 < 1 125 275 300 1185 85 150 0.05 1.49100.23 270 455 70 120 (0.05 1.50100.70 K32070 51.61 15.37 14.10 7.87 4.70 3.00 1.26 0.98 ·0.18 0.14 240 90 16 29 30 < 1 55 215 ۲ 45 (0.05 3.07100.44 \$32071 47.38 25.18 6.04 9.91 3.19 3.31 1.88 0.33 0.08 0.05 230 40 6 11 < 30 < 1 10 210 < 5 105 20

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TSL/ASSAYERS Laboratories

TARGET GEOLOGICAL SERVICES	1270 PEWSTER DRIVE, UNIT 3 MISSISSAUCA.ONTARIO L4W-1A4	REPORT No. : M5719				
ATTN: G, CHITARONI	PHONE #: (905)602-8236 FAX #: (905)206-0513	Page No. : lof 1				
PROJ: TEMRORNI		File No. : M5719				
	1.C.A.P. TUTAL OXIDE ANALISIS	Date : 38P-20-1995				
54-3587-R01	Lithium MetaBorate Fusion					

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SAMPLE #	5102	A1 203	r e203	CaO	HgO	Na2O	x20	T102	HnO	P205	Ba	Zr	Y	Sc	нь	8-e	NI	Cr	Cu	v	Co	Z A	RL	loi n	JATC
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Low-grue	ę																								
K32059 Silica De	84.96	8.65	1.54	0.08	0.46	2.48	1.68	0.07	0.01	0.04	250	70	8	۲ >	< 30	< 1	20	660	10	25	10	15	<0.05	0.76100).71
K32060 Traptock	45.72	13.55	20.68	7.43	4.71	2.73	1.42	2.12	0.19	0.10	190	40 (14	31	< 30	< 1	100	265	375	1395	60	180	(0.05	1.57100).22
K32061 Triprock	45.27	14.33	21.02	7.42	4.55	2.80	1.22	2.05	0.20	0.10	200	50	18	32	< 30	(]	70	225	335	1285	80	170	(0.05	1.53100). 50
K32062 Silica Dep	96.46	1.44	1.25	0.19	0.33	0.37	0.20	0.07	0.01	(0.02	20	< 10 ⁻	2	< 1	< 30	< 1	< 5	955	15	45	10	10	<0.05	0.30100).63
K32063 Granite -	49.36	23.25	4.75	11.27	1.80	4.21	1.00	0.27	0.06	0.08	140	< 10	< 2	13	< 30	c 1	25	365	¢5	100	20	30	<0.05	2.19 98	3.28
Diori	te																								
132064 Silica Def	95.20	1.10	0.45	0.25	0.21	0.17	0.16	0.03	(0.01	<0 .02	20	< 10	6	< 1	< 30	٢ ٢	< 5	770	10	35	10	10	(0.05	0.21 97	1.81
K32065 Trapro 6 K	57.04	11.92	16.72	5.18	1.94	3.92	1.30	1.68	0.21	0.24	440	200	46	32	< 30	1	20	380	20	155	40	95	(0 .05	0,7110	5.84
K32066 Silic D	92.27	2.46	1.12	0.15	0,29	0.87	0.30	0.06	0.01	(0.02	30	< 10	< 2	< 1	< 30	< 1	25	800	10	40	15	20	<0 .05	0.28 97	7.82
K32067 Silica De	96.72	1.71	0.65	0.03	0.25	0.04	0.54	0.02	(0.01	<0.02	40	30	₹2	< 1	< 30	< 1	€ 5	845	< 5	80	5	20	<0 .05	0.39100). 56
K32068 Tradrock	51.59	14.00	10.71	6.33	7.50	3.64	0,58	0.64	0.17	0.08	260	60	22	32	<.30	< 1	95	320	70	215	50	100	(0.0 5	2.33 99	.56
K32069 Traprock	46.02	14.34	19.65	7.49	4.62	3,00	1.18	2.14	0.21	0.10	200	40	10	35	< 30	< 1	125	275	300	1185	85	150	0.05	1.49100	3.23
K32070 Traproct	51.61	15.37	14.10	7.87	4.70	3,00	1.26	0.98	·0.18	0.14	240	90	16	29	< 30	< 1	55	270	215	4 55	70	120	<0.0 5	1.5010	2.70
K32071 Diorite	47 38	25.18	6.D4	9.91	3.19	3.31	1.88	0.33	0.08	0.06	230	40	6	11	< 30	< 1	10	210	< 5	105	20	45	<0 .05	2,07100). 44

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PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Swastika Laboratories, 1 Cameron Avenus, Swastika, Ontario POK 1TO

Attention: Ghislain Lebel

REPORT #S-15551

RE: ANALYSIS OF CRUSHED ROCK SAMPLES FOR LEACHABLE TOXIC METALS AS PER ONTARIO REGULATION 347, SCHEDULE 4

July 24, 1997

Signed

Mamdouh A. Salib, Ph.D.,C.Chem Analytical Specialist

TSL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES 1270 FEWSTER DRIVE, UNIT 3 MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO LAW 1A4 - DIVISION OF THMERIOCCURTERNAL SOFERTING - PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

REPORT #5-15551

RE: ANALYSIS OF CRUSHED ROCK SAMPLE FOR LEACHABLE TOXIC METALS AS PER ONTARIO REGULATION 347. SCHEDULE 4

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On July 11, 1997, TSL Professional Services received three (3) crushed rock samples for analysis of Leachable Toxic Metals as per Ontario Regulation 347, Schedule 4.

The samples received by the laboratory were identified as:

Sample #1 - #K1407 (7W-2736-RA1) Sample #2 - #K1408 (7W-2736-RA1) Sample #3 - #K1409 (7W-2736-RA1)

2.0 RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

The submitted samples were leached under controlled pH condition and the leachate were then analysed for metallic constituents using an ICAP Plasma Spectrometer and Hydride generation technique and the results obtained are detailed in a separate report attached hereto.

Note: The results of leachate analysis were compared with the Ontario Regulation 347, schedule 4, Leachate Quality Criteria for listed metals, which are as follows.

DIVISION OF CAMBRIDGE MATERIALS TESTING LIMITED

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2.0 RESULTS OF ANALYSIS (CONT)

	Sample #1 <u>#K1407</u> mg/L	Sampl e #2 <u>#K1408</u> mg/L	Sample #3 <u>#K1409</u> mg/L	Schedule 4 <u>Leachate Criteria</u> mg/L
			•••• 3 <i>I</i> =-	
Arsenic	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.05
Barium	<0.03	<0.03	0.10	1.0
Boron	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5.0
Cadmium	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005
Chromium	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.05
Lead	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.05
Mercury	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Selenium	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
Silver	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.05
Cyanida (Free)	c ⁰ 1	CO 1	-0.1	0.3
Fluceide			~0.1	5 A
LIGHT TOA			~~.1	46 x 91

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REMARKS

As indicated by the results of leachate analysis all toxic metals listed in the schedule 4 are within the leachate criteria for the analysed samples.

This report is subject to the following isome and conditions: 1. This supert volume only to the specimen provided and there is no representation or warring that it applies to alrelian subsucces or materials or the ball of which the specimen is a part. 2. The sentence of this sepont is for the information of the numerous identified above only and it also a not be reprised or published in whole or is put or discrement is a part. 2. The sentence of TAL Professional Sorvices. 3. The same at 21, Professional Sorvices about the speciment provided and there we have a sentence of TAL Professional Sorvices. 3. The same at 21, Professional Sorvices at 1, Professional Sorvices at 1, Professional Sorvices about the speciment provided and the speciment of the speciment provided and the speciment of the spec

- DIVISION OF CAMBRIDGE MATERIALS TESTING LIMITED -

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PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

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I.C.A.P. PLASMA SCAN

<u>Compositional Analysis of Crushed Rock Samples</u> (Leaching Test as per Ontario Regulation 347)

<u>Element</u>		Sample #1 <u>#K1407</u> mg/L	Sample #2 <u>#K1408</u> mg/L	Sample #3 <u>#K1409</u> mg/L	<u>LDL*</u> mg/L
Aluminum	(A1)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
Barium	(Ba)	<0.03	<0.03	0.10	0.03
Beryllium	(Be)	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005
Boron	(B)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.5
Cadmium	(Cd)	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005
Calcium	(Ca)	13.5	6.0	3.0	0.50
Chromium	(Cr)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02
Cobalt	(Cc)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
Copper	(Cu)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02
Iron	(Fe)	<0.1	1.3	<0.1	0.1
Lead	(Pb)	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.05
Magnesium	(Mg)	3.90	2.30	0.95	0.03
Manganese	(Mn)	0.14	0.20	0.08	0.01
Molybdenum	(Mo)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02
Nickel	(Ni)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02
Phosphorus	(P)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
Potassium	(K)	<5.0	15	10	5.0
Silver	(Ag)	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.05
Sodium	(Na)	2.0	1.5	23.0	0.50
Strontium	(Sr)	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01
Titanium	(T1)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02
Vanadium	(V)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02
Zinc	(Zn)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02
Zirconium	(Zr)	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2
Arsenic	(As)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
Mercury	(Hg)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Selenium	(Se)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
Free Cyanide	(CN)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
Fluoride	(F)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1

Note: LDL* = Lower Detection Limit

- DIVISION OF CAMERIDGE MATERIALS TESTING LIMITED -



Box 101, Latchford, Ontario. POJ 1N0 Phone: (705) 676 - 2445 or 2005 E-mail: bwarcing@onlink.net



Crushed Stone/Aggregate Production and Sales

In Canada & the United States

A Market Research Study

April 1996

Preliminary Report

Prepared by: Bryan Wareing - Wareing Associates

Crushed Stone/Aggregate Production and Sales In Canada & the United States A Market Research Study

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April 1996

Preliminary Report

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Crushed Stone/Aggregate Production and Sales

In Canada & the United States

A Market Research Study

April 1996

Preliminary Report

In early March, 1996 Wareing Associates was contracted by Mr. Gino Chitaroni (Target Geological Services) to research the potential market for crushed stone, aggregate and related products pertaining to a proposed Nippissing Diabase quarry/mine in Northeastern Ontario. This study is being conducted at three levels:

1. A general scoping of the market to determine size, range, producers, number of quarries involved, value of goods shipped (Canadian and U.S.).

2 A more detailed examination of the above and expansion of data/information to determine market growth or decline, product categories, product uses, direct contact with producers and purchasers, potential for new or redesigned products.

3. Where potential exists, the development of prospect lists, acquisition of product standards/tests where available and where possible projections of market growth.

All three levels are being run concurrently and as contacts and information sources are developed more detail is being added at each level, except the first, general scoping.

There is a fourth level which can be added should the potential be perceived for the development of the project and that is the development of a marketing and sales strategy to be combined with an engineering study to become a feasibility study/prospectus for seeking investment and financing. This is separate from the initial marketing study.

Special Note: The U.S. Bureau of Mines statistics show a clear designation of Traprock as a specific category. This allows a reasonably accurate analysis of the U.S. market. Conversely, Canadian statistics do not separate out Traprock specifically but include this category with all other igneous rocks under the general heading of Granite. Thus, in order to estimate a market for the Traprock category in Canada an extrapolation using U.S. statistics is required.

page 1

Preliminary Findings

1. Scope

It should be noted that information supplied by the U.S. Bureau of Mines in relation to the product categories and uses of the various forms of crushed rock, trap rock etc., is considerably more refined and detailed than that of any Canadian government sources, e.g. Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Statistics Canada. This means that Canadian statistics will tend to seem sparse when compared to U.S. data. Canadian data sources make considerable use of the category "Other Uses" without definition even although this may be a category comprising the largest quantities of use.

1.1 Definition of Traprock

The term "Traprock" cannot usually be found in any Canadian statistics neither is "Diabase" a recorded category. Conversely the U.S. Bureau of Mines (now the U.S. Geological Survey) does list traprock in its statistics as a measurable category. In Canada, however, this category of rock is bundled in with others under the more general heading of "Crushed Stone - Granite.".

Definition: From a Report published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines,"Overview: Crushed Stone: United States and the World - 1993" authored by Valentin Tepordei - crushed stone commodity specialist.

Gabbro, Diabase and Basalt are dark-colored igneous rocks, low in silica content and are commonly called traprock.

1.2 Narrowing the Focus of Search

In order to focus on markets in which diabase traprock would likely find a niche, either with direct products or as a substitute for existing ones, it was necessary to examine all uses of quarried stone, mine rock piles, gravel pits, etc. In addition to the use of rock, crushed or otherwise, there is also the use of smelter slags in some applications, most notably steel and nickel slags in railroad ballast, fill, road metal as well as some specialized asphalt and concrete products. Thus eliminating those applications in which diabase would not fit because of obvious structural or mineral and chemical characteristics.

1.3 Defining the Focus - Clearly identified areas of use

Most, although not all, crushed, broken and pulverized stone use categories would allow diabase to be substituted for the more common varieties such as limestone, granite and sandstone. Key to that substitution will be in the chemical and structural characteristics defining the use.

page 2

Given the above, areas of possible/probable use include;

Most of the aggregates for concretes and asphalt products if able to match or exceed required specifications.

Road metal, road base, fill and municipal or rural road construction

Housing and commercial site development e.g. Single family dwelling development consumes about 300 tonnes of crushed stone per unit versus an apartment complex which consumes about 50 tonnes/unit. (Included in these numbers are all roadway developments, concrete products for basements and building supplies.)

Riprap and Jetty Stone

Railroad Ballast

The U.S. Bureau of Mines defines the uses of traprock as follows;

Coarse Aggregate > 1.5 inches Macadam Riprap & Jetty Stone Filter Stone Other Coarse Aggregate

Fine Aggregate < 3/8 inches Stone sand, concrete Stone sand, bituminous mix or seal Screening, undesignated Other fine aggregates Coarse Aggregate - Graded Concrete Aggregate Coarse Bituminous Aggregate - Coarse Bituminous Surface treatment aggregate Railroad Ballast Other Grade Coarse Aggregate

Coarse & Fine Agrregate Graded round base or sub-base Terazzo & exposed aggregate Crusher run or fill or waste Unpaved road surfacing Other coarse and fine aggregates Roofing granules Other consruction materials and pipe bedding

Special Asphalt fillers and extenders Other fillers and extenders Other uses - not listed Unspecified

It would appear that diabase products could be inserted into any of the above markets provided that specifications are met or exceeded.

Amount of Traprock used in the U.S. - 1994: 91 million tonnes

Value of Traprock sold in the U.S.- 1994: \$576 million

Average value per metric tonne sold - \$ 6.3 U.S. / metric tonne (See Chart I - Traprock Product Uses in the U.S. - 1994)

page 3

Traprock Sold as a percentage of all Crushed Stone Sold in the U.S. - 1994

Total of Crushed Stone Sold in U.S. 1994 - 1.23 billion tonnes

Traprock Sold in the U.S. 1994 - 91 million tonness

Traprock Sold as a percentage of all Crushed Stone - 7.4 %

Determining comparative Canadian Statistics

First, Canadian Statistics are complete only to 1993 and second, Traprock is not distinguished as a separate category in these numbers. Where comparison is made with the U.S. it is by extrapolation and this can only be regarded as speculative.

Chart 3 A shows Shipments of Stone From Canadian Quarries by kind of stone in 1993

Chart 3 B shows Shipments of Stone from Canadian Quarries by use of stone in 1993.

In neither case does Traprock show as a category which lends credence to the suggestion that the market for Traprock in Canada will be by substitution and/or special use characteristics.

Total Shipments of Stone from Canadian Quarries - 1993 104,369 kilotonnes

Total Shipments by use designated as Crushed Stone - 1993 81,468 kilotonnes

In addition to Crushed Stone two other categories might be added - Pulverized Stone & Miscellaneous

Pulverized Stone - 1842 kilotonnes

Miscellaneous Stone - 2843 kilotonnes

Combining these numbers to estimate total Crushed, Broken, Pulverized and similar stone shows the following:

Percentage of Stone Sold that is Broken, Pulverized or Crushed or similar - 83 %

To determine a market scope for Traprock in Canada we can use the 7% factor derived from U.S. figures. This suggests that the Canadian Market could reasonably sustain sales of about 6 million tonnes per year, but this could grow substantially with active marketing and the development of special use products. Substitution within most granite and some limestone and sandstone markets can be achieved.

page 4

1.4 Rock Types Predominating the Crushed Stone Markets

The Report "Overview: Crushed Stone: United States & the World - 1993" indicates that of all the crushed stone produced 75% of it is Limestone and Dolomite followed by Granite, Traprock, Sandstone and quartzite, miscellaneous stone, calcareous marl, shell, marble, volcanic cinder and scoria, and slate, in order of volume.

In Canada, Limestone and Dolomite also are predominant but in the absence of a category for Traprock these two are followed by Granite, Sandstone then the others, in order of volume.

In Canada, the reporting of Granite volumes and values includes all igneous rocks so it would be safe to assume that Traprock is buried somewhere within these numbers. Therefore it would be reasonable to conjecture that anywhere Granite is used as Crushed Stone so it may be possible to substitute Traprock.

Uses of Crushed Stone (Granite only) in Canada

Chart 4 shows the various uses to which Granite, crushed, broken or pulverized, is applied. In 1992 almost 19 million tonnes was sold and in 1993, 17.7 million. The bulk of sales occurred in

Crushed Stone -

concrete aggregate 1992 - 956 kilotonnes & 1993 - 758 kilotonnes;

asphalt aggregate 1992 - 3,010 kilotonnes & 1993 - 3,340 kilotonnes;

road metal 1992 - 3,586 kilotonnes & 1993 - 4,001 kilotonnes;

railroad ballast 1992 - 1,504 kilotonnes & 1993 - 1,111 kilotonnes;

other uses 1992 - 8,916 kilotonnes & 1993 - 7,476 kilotonnes

While there was an overall decline in sales between 1992 & 1993, particular attention should be paid to the substantial increases in asphalt aggregates and road metal. These increases are indicative of the impact of the government supported infrastructure programs introduced at this time. Government policy and programs with respect to infrastructure renewal will likely have impact on future growth of these markets. Indications are that despite the fiscal restraints infrastructure revitalization and development will, of necessity, be key areas of growth, in Canada and in the U.S.

1.5 Caneda's Exports and Insports of Crushed Stone

The Category of Crushed Stone is defined: SIC Code 2517.10 -Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone used for aggregates, etc.

Exports

In 1992 Canada exparted 19.8 million tannes of crushed stone. In 1993 it exported just over 2 million tannes and in 1994 again just over 2 million metric tannes.

The bulk of those exports are to the U.S. which in 1992 accounted for 94%, 1993 - 99.5% and in 1994 - almost 100%.

Exports to countries other than the U.S., mostly the Caribbean have been declining or ceased, those to the U.S. have been increasing, 1992-1993 by 6.6% and 1993 - 1994 by 3.1%. This growth in exports to the U.S. is consistent with a prediction in the earlier mentioned Overview Report of a 5% per annum growth in this market.

Concurrent with the sales growth has been an increase in value per metric tonne, 1992 - \$5.8. 1993 - \$7.5 and 1994 - \$8.5.

See Chart 5 - Canadian Exports of Crushed Stone

Imports

The bulk of the imports are from the U.S. which in 1992 were 910 kilotonnes, 1993 - 948 kilotonnes and declined in 1994 to 630 kilotonnes.

Imports from Germany have increased over the three years rising from 379 tonnes in 1992 to 2,342 tonnes in 1994. There has been an increase in imports from France which shipped just over-430 tonnes in 1992 & 1993 then 800 tonnes in 1994. Between the years 1992 and 1993 Belgian shipments aboved a decrease from 363 tonnes down to 267 tonnes which then jumped in 1994 to 526 tonnes. Shipments from other countries, not designated, have fluctuated from a high of 104% tonnes in 1992, down to 94 tonnes in 1993 and up to 723 tonnes in 1994.

See Chart 6 - Canadian Imports of Crushed Stone 1992-1994

page 6

1.6 Elimination of Product Categories where Diabase will not likely fit.

It is reasonably clear that any diabase product will be entering markets which already exist for crushed rock products. To be successfilly inserted it will have to be shown that diabase in all its product forms gives the user some advantage, be it price, quality, chemical and physical characteristics, long life and so on. However, there are some areas where diabase will clearly not fit for a variety of reasons. To better assess the true market potential we have attempted to address those markets to eliminate them. There are, too, some grey areas where substitution may occur so that this list may not yet be complete.

Limestone & Dolomite Products

While these rocks are used extensively in the crushed rock market, particularly in aggregates for both the concrete and asphalt product markets their main value lies in their high calcerous content. Thus, for most of the products that require a high calcium content diabase will not satisfy those requirements. Such product categories will include:

Any Lime Products	Most Chemical & metallurgical	Flux - Iron & Steel
Glass	Pulp & paper	Sugar Refineries
Linings for Furnaces (?)	Dimension Stone	2

Pulverized Stone: Whiting (substitute)

Agricultural purposes where a high Calcium content is essential e.g. poultry grit

Filter Stone where sulphur removal/absorption is a criteria

Granite Products

Dimension Stone only

Sandstone Products

Dimension Stone

Glass Products

Special Note - Dimension Stone: In 1993 this author did considerable market research for a Northern Ontario Mining Company to examine the potential for the production of Nippissing Diabase as a source of dimension stone/architectural stone. The results were such that the Company proceeded to bulk testing of various sites only to find that it was virtually impossible to obtain large unfractured blocks. While smaller block production for such as tiles, flagstone, curbstone and paving block production may have been possible, given the initially high capital investment to develop the quarries and set up a production plant, the project was abandoned.

Dimension Stone is a relatively small market in Canada when compared to all Crushed Stone

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1.7 Markets Available for the Insertille

Almost All Aggregate Products :

Consigle aggregate Road metal Other uses

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Asphalt aggregates Railroad Ballast

Stiscellaneous Stone Products:

Anificial Stone Some Poultry Grits Terrazo Chips Robble and Riprap Boofing Grantics Stacco Dash Rock Wool Other uses

Pulverized Stone Products:

Asphalt Filler Some Fertilizer Products

Chemical & Metallurgical Products

Flux in non-ferrous smelters

Maria and State

Some Agricultural Purposes

ne Agnaultural P

Stacco Dash P**page 8** 001

2. The Competition in General

"The importance of mineral aggregates to the economic competiveness of Canada's urban areas is gaining increasing recognition."

"Demand for mineral aggregates is mainly local or regional and is influenced to a major degree by trends in domestic construction. However, in some populated regions, markets are not self sufficient as evidenced by their reliance on shipments from other areas. In addition, international bulk shipping of aggregates has increasingly been proven to be feasible.

" Urban expansion has greatly increased the demand for aggregates in support of major construction. Paradoxically, urban spread has not only tended to overrun operating pits and quarries, but also has extended into areas containing potentially valuable reserves and resources."

"Sand and gravel will continue to be competitive with crushed stone in some ares and, in some locations, with lightweight aggregates.

Estimates suggest that available sand and gravel supplies in some regions will be depleted during the 1990s."

" Prices for aggregates will continues to rise with increasing land values, more sophisticated operating techniques and equipment, the depletion of more accessible reserves and the added rehabilitation expenditures"

(Oliver Vogt, Natural Resources Canada in Canadian Mineral Year Book -1994 - Mineral Aggregates)

Lightweight Aggregate Producers in Canada

Lightweight aggregates include: Vermiculite, pumice, perlite, expanded shale, expanded clay and some slags. While most of these products are used in agriculture and horticulture some are used in concrete products and as loose insulation while slag and expanded clay are used almost exclusively in the concrete products industry. Vermicultite also finds use in friction materials.

Atlantic Canada

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Annapolis Valley Peat Moss Company Limites	Berwick, Nova Scotia	Vermiculite
Avon Aggregates Ltd.	Minto, New Bruswick	Expanded shale
Fafard Peat Moss Company Ltd.	Shippagan, New Brunswick	Perlite, Vermiculite
Sun Gro Horticulture Inc	Maisonnette, NB	Perlite

page 9

Quebec

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Miron Inc	Ville St-Laurent	Pumice
Premier Peat Moss Ltd.	Riviere-du-Loup	Perlite, Vermiculite
Vermi-lite Inc	Baie-du-Febvre	Perlite
Ontario		
National Slag Limited	Hamilton	Slag
V.I.L. Vermiculite Inc.	Woodbridge	Vermiculite
W.R. Grace & Co. of Canada	ST. Thomas Ajax	Vermiculite Vermiculite, perlite
Prairie Provinces		
Cindercrete Products Limited	Saskatoon, Sask Regina, Sask.	Expanded clay Expanded clay
Inland Cement Limited	Calgary, Alta Edmonton, Alta	Expanded shale Expanded clay
Kildonan Concrete Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man	Expanded clay
Sun Gro Horticulture Inc	Elma, Man	Perlite
Sun Gro Horticulture Inc.	Seba Beach, Alta	Perlite
W.R. Grace & Co. of Canada	Winnipeg, Man Edmonton, Alta.	Vermiculite, perlite Vermiculite, perlite
British Columbia		
Ocean Construction Supplies Ltd.	Vancouver	Pumice
W.R. Grace & Co. of Canada	Vancouver	Vermiculite, perlite

In 1994 Canada imported 12, 738 tonnes of pumice (crude or crushed) at a value of \$ 127/tonne.

In 1994 Canada imported 3,830 tonnes of other pumice stone at a value of \$ 221/tonne

Also imported: Vermiculite (unexpanded) - 17,516 tonnes @ \$ 18.6/tonne Perlite (unexpanded) - 37,605 tonnes @ \$ 134/tonne; Perlite (expanded) - 5150 tonnes @ \$ 622/tonne.

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Sand & Gravel

Just about every municipality, county, province/state departments of transport, railroad company, major and minor construction companies own sand and gravel pits. Consequently they can be regarded as part of the competition. With some exceptions, such as glass manufacture, road ice control, morter sand and fill, the products from these pits absorb a considerable amount of the market one would expect to see crushed or broken rock used and neither are the quantities used small.

Available data on consumption of sand and gravel for the years 1992 & 1993

The data shows that with some minor exceptions the amounts used in both 1992 and 1993 were about the same.

The total of sand & gravel used in each year was close to 240 million tonnes

Just over half went to the construction of road bed and surface - 143 million tonnes

Of the rest:

Concrete aggregate - 27 million tonnes

Asphalt aggregate - 16 million tonnes

Railroad ballast - 6 million tonnes in 1992 & 461 kilotonnes in 1993

Backfill for mines - 1 million tonnes

Fill - 17-20 million tonnes

While another 20 million tonnes went to other purposes (probably a combination of both sand and gravel uses) the rest went to specific uses for sand, silicates, quartz etc.

It should be noted that all of the major national and international cement producers and some of the major asphalt producers also own their own quarries and pits. It should be also noted that the reserves of these companies are generally close to the larger urban centres where environmental regulations and urban sprawl are placing them in jeopardy both in Canada and the U.S.

Crushed Stone/Traprock Producers - U.S. & Canada

In Canada producers of Traprock cannot be singled out from other Crushed Stone producers because all igneous rocks are reported under the general heading of Granite. Thus Granite quarries can be assessed to be the main competitive areas. At this point we have not pinned down ownership completely for all Crushed stone producers, although we are actively pursuing this line of enquiry. We do, however, have an idea of the magnitude of the competition as some of the following charts show.

In reporting U.S. data we are in better shape in that Traprock is shown as a distinct category. We have recognized that the true ownership of many of the companies in both the U.S. and Canada is more difficult to ascertain as may are owned or part owned by major conglomerates. This line of enquiry we are still pursuing.

Chart 7 - Stone Quarries in Canada - 1993, shows the active quarries by rock type, by province.

Chart 8 - Traprock Sold or used by Producers in the U.S. by State , shows the following:

States Reporting Sales or Use of Traprock in excess of 10 million tonnes States Reporting Sales or Use of Traprock - no amounts disclosed States listed as neither Seliing nor Using Traprock The Rank Order of Leading U.S. Producers

Chart 9 - Type of Crushed Stone Produced - by State - 1994

Comments on Canadian Producers

The closest rival in this market must be recognized as **Ontario Trap Rock Limited** - Bruce Mines, Ontario. While they are listed as a Canadian Company we know that they have been financed and supported by U.S. interests. Their customers in Canada include CP Rail, Ontario Ministry of Transport, possibly the Toronto Transit Commision (Railway Ballast) and in the U.S. Wiscconsin Central Railway (Ballast) and the U.S. Corps of Engineers (Riprap). Currently they are revitalizing a harbour facility on Lake Huron and they also ship to Thessalon and to Sault Ste Marie, Ontario for shipment on the Great Lakes. Their product is Basalt/Nippissing Diabase of which they have an estimated reserve of 100 million tonnes. They appear to have satisfied Ontario and other jurisdictions of the HL I standard of their product and may now be certified to produce DFC aggregate for use in high traffic wear asphalts and also in a variety of high strength concretes. **They are very marketing and product development oriented**.

We do know of other producers in Ontario such as 3M, Armbro, Dufferin Aggregates (St.Lawrence Cement) but as yet have not been able to pull data on these operations. Dufferin Aggregates appears to be mainly into the production of Limestone/dolomite for the cement industry.

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Railroad Ballast

Railroad Ballast is drawn from a variety of crushed stone and gravel sources. Currently Ontario Northland takes its stone from the Adams Mine site in Kirkland Lake using about 40,000 tonnes per year at a cost of \$5/ tonne f.o.b. The product is crushed mine waste. CN Rail contacts gave us a number of 250,000 tonnes per year drawn primarily from their own gravel pits along the routes. We believe this number to be on the low side and may be applicable to the Western Provinces only. CP Rail is purchasing quanities of ballast from Ontario Trap Rock and has obviously elected to use a higher grade ballast with its long life characteristics. We were also informed that CN RAil uses quantities of Nickel Slag in its ballast mix.

Transport & Costs

We have opened up lines of enquiry with respect to transport methods and costs and are currently awaiting responses from suppliers. Thus far:

Chart 10 - Crushed Stone Sold or used in the U.S. - 1994 by Region and Method of Transportation

Ontario Northland Conceptual Quote

- supplied by Mr. Brian Conrad, Manager Pricing & Fleet Logistics

Detinations: Winnipeg - \$3579.00 Montreal - \$2333.00 Toronto - \$2160.00

Volume: 20,000 net tonnes

Minimum Weight: per car

Routing: ONT-NBAY-CNR

Equipment: Gondolas (Open Top)

- Conditions * Subject to availability of equipment
 - * Rates are exclusive of car loading/unloading, construction or modification to any rail trackage, machinery, equipment or other facilities as may be required at the origin or destination
 - * Rate application presumes use of existing scheduling in regular train service.
 - * Rate provided for study purposes. Subject to additional detail becoming available.

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List of Charts

Chart 1. - Traprock Product Uses in the U.S. - 1994

Chart 2. - Traprock Sold or Used in the U.S. - 1993 & 1994

Chart 3 - A - Shipments of Stone from Canadian Quarries, by Kind and Purpose for which used, by Province B - Continuation of above

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Chart 4. - Uses of Crushed Stone (granite only) in Canada

Chart 5. - Exports of Crushed Stone by Canada 1992 - 1994

Chart 6. - Canadian Imports of Crushed Stone 1992 - 1994

Chart 7. - Stone Quarries in Canada - 1993

Chart 8. - Traprock Sold or Used by Producers in the U.S. by State - 1994

Chart 9. - Parts A, B, C - Types of Crushed Stone Produced - by State

Chart 10 - Crushed Stone Sold or Used by Producers in U.S. in 1994 by Region and Method of Transportation

Traprock Product Uses in the U.S.

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1994

Coarse Aggregate, > 1.5 inches		
Macadam	187.000	1,470
Rinran & Jetty Stone	1.370.000	10,300
Filter Stone	649,000	3,980
Other coarse aggregate	1,480,000	9,380
Coarse Aggregate - graded		
Concrete aggregate - coarse	7.150.000	52,200
Bituminous aggregate - coarse	4.860.000	36,300
Bituminous surface-treatment aggregate	21.210.000	14,200
Railroad Ballast	1.860.000	11,100
Other graded coarse aggregate	2,210,000	18.600
Fine Aggregate, < 3/8 inches		
Stone cand concrete	1 520 000	15,100
Stone sand, concrete Stone sand, hituminous mix or seal	1 570 000	12.800
Sceening undesignated	2 710 000	15.300
Other fine aggregate	452,000	3,210
Coarse & Fine Aggregates		
Graded round base or sub-base	15 500 000	79 600
Unpaved road surfacing	3 340 000	13,800
Terrazo & exposed aggregate	* Note1	* Note 1
Crusher run or fill or waste	2.810.000	16.600
Other coarse and fine aggregates	4 880 000	37.000
Doofing ampules	* Note 1	* Note 1
Other construction materials incl. pipe bedding	g 3,030,000	25,800
Special		
Asphalt fillers & extenders	NA	NA
Other fillers & extenders	** Note 2	** Note 2
Other uses - not listed	99,000	85,400
Unspecified.		
Actual	16 300 000	94,100
Estimated	16,700,000	104,000
Total	91,000,000	576,000

Notes: 1. * included in "Other construction material, including pipe bedding". 2. ** included with "Other uses -not listed".

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Chart 1

Traprock Sold or Used in the U.S.

Year	1993	1994		
Number of Quarries	600	591		
Quantity (metric tonnes)	87,600,000	91,000,000		
Value (\$ '000 U.S.)	535,000	576,000		
Value (\$ '000 Cdn.*)	722,250	777,600		
Unit Value (U.S.)	\$6.11/metric tonne	\$6.33/metric tonne		
Unit Value (Cdn)	\$8.25/metric tonne	\$8.55/metric tonne		

Note: * Calcultated on an exchange rate (estimated) of \$1.00 U.S. = \$1.35 Cdn.

Source (except for unit value calculations): U.S. Bureau of Mines

Chart 2

	Shipments of S	Stone fro	om Canadian	Quarries,	by	Kind and	Purpose	for	Which	Used,	by	/ Province
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		Newfoundland	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon NWT
Kind				Diadowick						continuora	
1. Granite	kilotonnes \$ '000	296 2188	3878 17046	2507 11299	7497 59049	1469 18583	366 2597	- -	8 461	1893 13 <i>5</i> 33	196 1781
2. Limestone	kilotonnes \$ '000	1 <i>5</i> 79 3993	630 4333	644 7112	25326 131568	43181 216403	2225 9199	-	1640 12418	4673 27153	586 2722
3. Marble	kilotonnes \$ '000	-	- -	-	393 8433	321 9263	-	-	-	-	-
4. Sandstone	kilotonnes \$ '000	84 403	1067 4436	95 147	1930 12819	5 1066	-	:	25 107	-	-
5. Shale	kilotonnes \$'000	18 78	26 113	108 598	788 3277	603 1781	93 32	•	347 848	20 170	41 77
6. Slate	kilotonnes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	kilotonnes \$ '000	1979 7430	5601 25928	3355 19156	35934 215095	45580 247096	2684 11828	-	2019 13833	6386 40856	821 4560

1993

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		Newfoundland	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon NWT
Uses											
1.Dimension	kilotonnes	x	x	1	148	92	19	x	8	1	x
Stone	\$ '000	x	x	130	17347	7157	1363	x	485	192	x
2.Chemical	kiltonnes	171	529	277	2982	7953	283	x	1732	3904	x
Process	\$ '000	1031	2353	2315	14847	28145	1568	x	11076	17390	x
3.Pulverized	kilotonnes	x	x	141	543	976	43	x	93	46	x
Stone	\$ '000	x	x	2663	10713	11347	568	x	1048	3157	x
4.Miscellaneo	us kilotonnes	x	138	105	436	1389	105	x	91	498	81
Stone	\$ '000	x	411	683	4534	15719	84	x	991	4538	277
5.Crushed	kilotonnes	1801	4835	2831	31824	35170	2234	x	95	1938	740
Stone	\$ '000	5040	21138	13365	168195	184728	8246	x	233	15535	4284

Shipments of Stone from Canadian Quarries, by Kind and Purpose for Which Used, by Province

1993

Source: StatsCan - Publication - Cat. No. 26-225

Note 1.: Data includes shipments by producers regardless of industrial classification. Granite includes all igneous rocks, limestone includes dolomite; stone used in the Canadian cement and lime industries is included.

Note 2: A few quick calculations will show a wide variation in price/tonne for different rock categories from province to province. This is likely reflecting the availability of a product in each particular province.

Uses of Crushed Stone (granite only) in Canada

Purpose/Use	1992		1993		
-	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	(metric tonnes)	(\$ '000)	(metric tonnes)	(\$ '000)	
Misc. Stone:					
Roofing Granules	270,000	6,352	271,000	6,837	
	(\$ 23.4/	tonne)	(\$ 25.2/	tonne)	
Rock Wool	18,000	450	18,000	440	
	(\$ 25.0/1	tonne)	(\$24.4/	tonne)	
Other Uses (Misc. Stone)	521,000	1,899	378,000	1,737	
	(\$ 3.6/te	onne)	(\$ 4.6/	tonne)	
Rubble & Riprap	126,000 659 (\$ 5.2/tonne)		334,000 2,485 (\$ 7.4/tonne)		
Crushed Stone:					
Concrete aggregate	956,000	6,104	758,000	4,766	
	(\$ 6.4/to	onne)	(\$ 6.3/	tonne)	
Asphalt aggregate	3,010,000	18,853	3,340,000	19,784	
	(\$ 6.17/0	tonne)	(\$ 5.9/	tonne)	
Road metal	3,586,000	3,586,000 17,712 4,001,000		20,833	
	(\$ 4.9/to	(\$ 4.9/tonne) (\$		/tonne)	
Railroad ballast	1,504,000	12,909	1,111,000	10,594	
	(\$ 8.6/to	onne)	(\$ 9.5	/tonne)	
Other Uses (Crushed Stone)	8,916,000	39,578	7,476,000	39,512	
	(\$ 4.4/te	onne)	(\$ 5.3)	/tonne)	

Source: Statistics Canada

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Exports of Crushed Stone by Canada 1992 - 1994

Categories: SIC Code 2517.10 Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone used for aggregates etc.

Market	1992		1993		1994		
	tonnes	(\$ \'000)	tonnes	(\$ '000)	tonnes	(\$ '000)	
United States	1,866,513 (\$ 5.5	10,853 8/tonne)	1,991,839 (\$1	14,997 7.5/tonne)	2,052,322 (\$ 8	17,740 3.5/tonne)	
Bermuda	25,395 (\$ 8	215 46/tonne)	15,296 (\$ 9	138 9.02/tonne)	4,705 (\$ 1	53 1.26/tonne)	
Taiwan	0		79 (\$ 1	8 .01.12/tonne)		0	
Antigua	0		1,800 (\$.	10 5.5/tonne)		0	
St. Lucia	12,814 (\$ 20	265 .6/tonne)		0		0	
St.Vincent/Granada	25,867 (\$ 19.	512 .79/tonne)		0		0	
Bahamas	27,312 (\$ 14	397 .53/tonne)		0		0	
Other Countries	184 (\$ 27	50 1.7/tonne)		0 0	85 (\$ 29	25 94.11/tonne)	

Source: Statistics Canada

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Chart 5

Canadian Imports of Crushed Stone 1992-1994

Categories: SIC Code 2517-10 Pebbles, broken or crushed stone used for aggregate etc.

Source Country	19	992	199	3	1994			
	Tonnes	(\$ '000)	Tonnes	(\$ '000)	Tonnes	(\$ '000)		
United States	910,550	6,948	948,181	7430	629,825	6,692		
	(\$ 7.	6/tonne)	(\$ 7.	8/tonne)	(\$ 1	0.6/tonne)		
Germany	379	5	1,081	15	2,342	20		
	(\$ 13	3.2/tonne)	(\$ 1	3.9/tonne)	(\$	8.75/tonne)		
France	433	6	437	6	800	11		
	(\$ 13	3.8/tonne)	(\$ 13	3.7/tonne)	(\$	13.75/tonne)		
Belgium	363	5	267	4	526	4		
	(\$ 13	3.7/tonne)	(\$ 1.	5.0/tonne)	(\$	7.6/tonne)		
Other Countries	1049	17	94	5	723	9		
	(\$ 16	5.2/tonne)	(\$ 5	3.19/tonne)*	(\$	12.4/tonne)		
U.S. shipments Avg/to	nne	\$ 7.6		\$ 7.8		\$ 10.6		
Overseas shipments	ž	\$ 14.22	* e;	\$ 14.2 (cludes anomal)	y	\$ 10.6		

Source for base data: Statistics Canada

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Chart 6

Stone Quarries in Canada - 1993

SIC Code	Туре	Nfld	N.S.	N.B.	Queb	Ont	MB.	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Total
081	Granite	•	1	3	17	-	-	-	-	2	23
0812	Limestone	3	2	2	39	27	2	-	-	4	79
0814	Sandstone	•	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6
0813	Marble	-	-	•	4	-	•	-	-	-	4

Source: Statistics Canada

Notes: 1. Small operators, local gravel pits and specialized stone sources are not listed.

2. The lack of granite quarries in Ontario appears to be a missing item. However much of the granite produced in Ontario appears to be secondary, (e.g. Rock piles at the Adams Mine Site in Kirkland Lake) or from small local operations.

Chart 7

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Traprock Sold or Used by Producers in the U.S. by State

1994

States Reporting Sales or Use of Traprock in excess of 10 million tonnes per State

New Jersey - 10.6 million metric tonnes

Oregon - 15.2 million metric tonnes

Virginia - 12.7 million metric tonnes

Washington - 10.7 million metric tonnes

<u>States Reporting Sales or Use of Traprock but did not disclose amounts</u> - (to avoid disclosing propriety company data)

Arizona	Minnesota	New Mexico	Wisconsin
Arkansas	Montana	Oklahoma	
Maine	Nevada	Rhode Island	
Maryland	New Hampshire	Texas	

States listed as neither Selling nor Using Traprock

Alabama	Kentucky	South Dakota	Wyoming
Colorado	Louisiana	Tennessee	• •
Georgia	Missouri	Utah	
Illinois	Ohio	Vermont	
Kansas	South Carolina	West Virginia	

The Rank Order of the Leading U.S Producers by Tonnage (Trap Rock only considered)

Company	Active Quarries	<u>States</u>
Vulcan Mareias Co.	26	Texas, Virginia
Luck Stone Corp.	13	Virginia
Stavola Inc/Traprock	Ind 5	New Jersey
Meridian Aggregates	4	Montana, Washington

Notes: 1. The Top Four States plus Hawaii or California accounted for 60.9% of total U.S output.

2. Traprock was produced by 265 companies at 379 operations with 591 quarries in 27 States.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines

Type of Crushed Stone Produced - by State - 1994

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State	Limestone	Dolomite	Marble	Marl	Shell	Granite	Traprock	Sandstone	Quarzite	Slate	Volcanic Cinder & Scoria	Misc
Albama	*	*	*			*				*		
Alaska						*	*	*		*		*
Arizona	*		*			*	*	*	*		*	*
Arkansas	*	*				*	*	*				*
California	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colorado	*					*		*			*	*
Connecticut	*	*				*	*					
Florida	*	*		*	*							
Georgia	*		*	*		*			*			
Hawaii	*						*				*	*
Idaho	*				*	*	*		*		*	*
Illinois	*	*										*
Indiana	*	*										
Iowa	*	*										
Kansas	*							*	*			
Kentucky	*							*				
Louisiana					*			*				*
Maine	*			*		*	*			*		*
State	Limestone	Dolomite	Marble	Mari	Shell	Granite	Traprock	Sandstone	Quarzite	Slate	Volcanic Cinder & Scoria	Misc

Chart 9 A

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Type of Crushed Stone Produced - by State - 1994

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State	Limestone	Dolomite	Marble	Marl	Shell	Granite	Traprock	Sandstone	Quarzite	Slate	Volcanic Cinder & Scoria	Misc
Maryland	*					*	*	*				*
Massachusets	*	*				*	*					*
Michigan	*	*		*			*	*				*
Minnesota	*	*				*	*	*	*			
Mississippi	*			*								
Missouri	*	*				*		*				
Montana	*					*	*	*	*		*	*
Nebraska	*											
Nevada	*	*				*	*				*	*
New Hampshire	*					*	*					
New Jersey	*					*	*	*				*
New Mexico	*					*	*	*	*		*	*
New York	*	*	*			*	*	*		*		
North Carolina	*	*		*		*	*	*		*		
Ohio	*	*						*				
Oklahoma	*	*				*	*	*		*		*
Oregon	*				*							
Pennsylvania	*	*	*			*	*	*	*			*
State	Limestone	Dolomite	Marble	Marl	Shell	Granite	Traprock	Sandstone	Quarzite	Slate	Volcanic Cinder	Misc

& Scoria

Chart 9 B

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Type of Crushed Stone Produced - by State - 1994

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State	Limestone	Dolomite	Marble	Marl	Shell	Granite	Traprock	Sandstone	Quarzite	Slate	Volcanic Cinder & Scoria	Misc
Rhode Island	*					*	*					
South Carolina	*		*	*		*						
South Dakota	*								*			*
Tennessee	*	*				*		*				*
Texas	*	*	*			*	*	*			*	*
Utah	*	*						*	*		*	
Vermont	*	*	*			*			*	*		
Virginia	*	*				*	*	*	*	*		*
Washington	*	*	*			*	*	*			*	*
West Virginia	*	*						*				
Wisconsin	*	*				*	*	*	*			
Wyoming	*		*			*			*		*	*

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines

Chart 9 C

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Crushed Stone Sold or Used by Producers in the U.S. in 1994

By Region and Method of Transportation

Region	Truck	Rail	Water	Other	Not Transported	Not Specified	Total
Northeast:							
New England Middle Atlantic	9.450,000 80, 300,000	491,000 1,700,000	(2) 3,810,000	(2) 719,000	2,220,000 1 5,200,000	13,900,000 34,200,000	26,100,000 136,000,000
Midwest:							
East North Central West North Central	99,200,000 59,500,000	6,180,000 2,130,000	26,500,000 7,490,000	915,000 7,000	13,300,000 11,000,000	83,800,000 70,200,000	230,000,000 150,000,000
South:							
South Atlantic East South Central West South Central	138,000.000 78,400,000 67,000,000	14,200,000 3,530,000 21,000,000	4,240,000 12,500,000 2,400,000	1 53,000 1,460,000 4,190,000	21,100,000 9,170,000 11,300,000	115,000,000 34,200,000 24,000,000	293,000,000 140,000,000 130,000,000
West:							
Mountain Pacific	14,400,000 34,900,000	4,180,000 1,470,000	(2) 370.000	1,450,000 10,560,000	2,350,000 5,300,000	13,400,000 35,100.000	3 <i>5</i> .800,000 87.000,000
Totals	582,000,000	54,900,000	57,300,000	19,000,000	91,000,000	424,000,000	1,230,000,000

Notes: 1. Figures have been rounded so totals will not be exactly as shown.

2. (2) Values too insignificant to be expressed.

3. No means of transportation was reported by producers for 424 million tonnes or 34.5% of the total 1.23 billion tonnes of crushed stone in 1994. Of the balance, 72,2% was reported as transported by truck from the processing plant or quarry to the first point of sale or use, 6.8% by rail and 7.1% by waterway. About 11.3% of total production was reported as transported as transported and therefore used on-site.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines

2.19167 Operational Cruise

Point Sample



BEST

31M04NE2014 2.19167

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Blackstone Development Inc.

June 16, 1997

Prepared By:



P.O. Box 100, Elk Lake, Ontario, POJ 1GO Phone: (705) 678-2244 Fax: (705) 678-2422 On June 16, 1997 an operational cruise, using the point sample method, was completed for Blackstone Development Inc. in **Green**'s Twp. on mining claims 1118527 and 1212011 at the site of the "Traprock Project. As there were no Forest Resource Inventory maps available of the area it was determined to cruise the area as a single "stand". Compilation of cruise data was completed using *Plonski Volume Tables* and *Morowskis Cull Survey Tables*. Weights are based on OMNR conversion factors. Volumes are estimates only and should not be construed as exact figures. Area calculation were derived from estimates provided by client (ie. the area of interest being approximately 800m x 700m or 56 ha). Field notes have been included for your records. The following is a summary of OPC cruise data and field observation.

Block Information:

Traprock Project Site

Block Descriptions:

NMV

Stand Net Volume - m3:

Jack Pine	3680.73
Black Spruce	254.17
Trembling Aspen	782.14
White birch	173.12

4890.16m3

Stand Net Volume - (tonnes):

Jack Pine	2974.02
Black Spruce	193.93
Trembling Aspen	718.00
White birch	184.02

NMV 4069.97 tonnes

Merchantable timber on this block is limited to the Jack Pine. Most other species are not of merchantable size with the exception of scattered Poplar and Black Spruce. Volumes indicate all trees measured. However all trees measured may not necessarily reflect those which will meet local mill requirements. A review of the detailed cruise data based on these requirements is recommended. Minimum diameters are based on the final sawmill destination. For example, minimum butt diameters for pulp material are significantly lower than those for sawlog material. A portion of the available jackpine is located on bedrock with shallow soils. There is evidence of blowdown in areas. Old charred stumps in the block indicate that the block was previously harvested and has burnt. The current stand is second growth. The jackpine have reached maturity and are now suitable for harvest. There is very little merchantable timber in the south east corner of the block.

Access:

The block is situated just north of Temagami and 2 km east of Hwy. 11 on Roosevelt Rd. The existing road bisects the block and is a public forest access road that has not been maintained but is in good shape and would require only some grading. There are no water crossings required but there is an existing rail crossing. There is also a private residence located just east of Hwy. 11 on the Roosevelt Rd.

As there is an existing forest access road running through the property there should not be a problem utilizing this as the main access road for harvesting operations. The existing trail in the north east section of the block could be upgraded to allow for a turnaround for haul trucks.

Topography:

The topography of the block consists of rolling rocky slopes. On the east side of the road there is one jack pine knoll while the west side of the road has a constant slope of about 30 degrees with jack pine and poplar mixed near the base and gradually becoming more heavily concentrated with jack pine higher up the slope. Since site protection, in this case, is not a priority the shallow soils and rock should pose no harvesting problems.
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Field Notes



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SETTLEMENT SURVEYS LTD.

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STAGE ONE PROJECT REPORT

STAGE ONE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT, PHASE I AND II QUARRY / AGGREGATE PERMIT, BEST TOWNSHIP

Prepared for

Temagami Trap Rock Ltd. 50 Silver Street, P.O. Box 699 Cobalt, Ontario POJ 1CO Tel. 705-679-5500 Fax 705-679-5519

Attention: Gino Chitaroni

Submitted by

Dr. John W. Pollock SETTLEMENT SURVEYS LTD. 17 Wellington Street, Box 2529 NEW LISKEARD, Ontario P0J 1P0 Telephone: (705) 647-8833 Fax: (705) 647-7026 E-mail: jpollock@onlink.net

Archaeological Consulting Licence 97-043

Project #97-33

December 8, 1997



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ABSTRACT

results of the Stage I work).

Location of Activity:

Mining claims 1206293, 1212013, 1118527, 1212011, 1212012, 1212069, 1212070 = 842 ha, Best Township, Ontario

To inventory and assess cultural heritage sites and features prior to Aggregrate/Quarry permit approval by MNR & MCC. This

was a Stage I assessment undertaken under Ontario Heritage Act Regulations by a licenced archaeologist, which involved a field

visit but no subsurface testing. Subsurface testing is only undertaken under a Stage II assessment (if required due to the

Purpose:

Study Results and recommendations:

All areas are considered to be of low potential for archaeological and historical sites, except claim # 1206293 located adjacent to Rib Lake. This claim which is outside the main development area has a pre-1900 portage with a treadway present that crosses the northeast corner of the claim. Further archaeological work (ie a stage II field assessment) is recommended for this area prior to any surface disturbances. Other possible areas of concern would be lookouts or fasting on topographic highs. We recommend that these be examined by a licenced archaeologist before any disturbances in these areas.

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PROJECT CREDITS

Report Authors:	Dr. John Pollock, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.
Word Processing:	J&G. Pollock
Archaeological Photography and Fieldwork:	Dr. John Pollock and Norm Hawirko

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to acknowledge the assistance of Gino Chitaroni and Norm Hawirko

I. BACKGROUND DATA

1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCE REGULATIONS

<u>Recommendations</u>: Any recommendation made in this report are subject to approval by the Minister responsible for the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990. Pursuant to Section 65(1) of the Act, it is required that the licensee shall include in any report the following: a statement of impacts that the proposed undertaking may reasonably be expected to have upon archaeological heritage, any recommendations made to the proponent regarding the protection, preservation or conservation of archaeological heritage in the area of the undertaking, and a statement of the reasons for those recommendations.

<u>Site Record Form</u>: Every newly discovered site must be recorded on an Archaeological Site Record Form. Each site revisited or previously recorded must be documented on a Site Update Sheet.

<u>Prior Notice</u>: The licensee must, before initiating field work on a particular undertaking, provide the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation with notice concerning the identity of the proponent and/or contractor, the identity of the Project Director, the nature, purpose, location, duration and extent of the planned field work, the anticipated staffing of the project, and the details of special arrangements or conditions of the contract. Before commencing field work, the licensee must receive confirmation of receipt of this notice from M.C.C.R.

Human Remains: An archaeological licence does not authorize disinterment of human remains. Disinterment must be conducted in compliance with the Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

Archaeological licenses are issued pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act. R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18, and are subject to the provisions of this Act. Licences are not transferable.

Under archaeological license regulations, three copies of this report must be submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation.

1.2 INTRODUCTION AND RECORD REVIEW

Before initiation of fieldwork, the site files and catalogued reports at Settlement Surveys Ltd. and/or the offices of the Archaeological Data Coordinator Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation were checked to determine if any prehistoric sites had been previously recorded either in or near the study area.

There had been no sites previously recorded within the study area.

1.3 BRIEF PREHISTORY AND HISTORY OF THE RIB LAKE & BEST TOWNSHIP STUDY AREA

Cultural Prehistory

Archaeologists generally divide northeastern Ontario's prehistory into the following generalized temporal/cultural sequences;

Late Palaeo (circa 7,000 - 5000 BC)

Shield Archaic (circa 5,000 - 500 BC)

Middle Woodland (circa 500 BC - AD 1200)

Late Woodland (circa AD 1200 - AD 1600)

Historic (circa AD 1600 - present)

Brief History of Best Township

Best township lies within the historic lands used by the Kanachinz/Whitebear family of the Temagami First Nation (TAA).

Aboriginal Landscape Features and Land Use in Best Township

Many original place names for lakes in Best Township have not been collected. They called Breeches Lake Ka-Wag-Anchigama that essentially means 'A Curved Lake'. Thieving Bear Lake is a direct translation of the Indian name.

Native land use in Best Township involved four major water bodies including: Rib Lake, Thieving Bear Lake, Granite lake, the upper end of Net Lake, and Mountain Lake.

Rib Lake Area Place Names

Native People originally called Rib Lake 'Big Rib Lake' or Gitchiway-Pigigonaysing. Cliff Lake was originally known as 'Little Perch Lake' or Ka-Sahwaince-A-Wang from a large perch population that had the odd habit of spawning in streams rather than using shoals in the lake.

Friday Lake was renamed after a well known local Native family, but the original name was 'Rib Lake', Way-Pigigon-Aysing.

Rib Mountain

A which mountain divides Friday Lake and Rib Lake was named in local folklore as Animal Rib Mountain. The distinct gullies which cut down the sides of the mountain were seen as ribs on the side of a giant animal. Rib Mountain was one of several mountains in the greater Temagami area believed to be a mythological animal turned into a landscape feature at the beginning of time. As such, it provides a permanent reminder of the Algonkian creation stories.

The largest and most important sugarbush in the Temagami Anishnabek homeland stood on the south slopes of Rib Mountain. Within the maple forest used by Wabiko, the ancestor of the Whitebear family, several species of trees could be found which were otherwise rare in the Temagami area. These included red oaks and ironwood. Both hard woods were used to make axe handles and parts of sleds (Settlement Surveys Ltd: 1992).

II. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE AREA

2.0 KNOWN AREA SITES

Two archaeological sites have been recorded in the area just north of the proposed agregate/quarry site as follows:

Rib Lake Archaeological Site

A small prehistoric archaeological camp site was discovered on Rib Lake in 1991. The level rock ledge on the east side of the lake is covered with a carpet of moss and soil. Archaeologists found prehistoric stone tools, bits of red ochre pigment and small fragments of aboriginal pottery at this site which dates to the Late Woodland time period over 500 years ago. The site is located on a

point at the first camp spot near the traditional trail leading to Cliff Lake. The ancient remains indirectly date the use of the trail back in time.

Similar rock ledge travel camps have been discovered during archaeological surveys on Obabika Lake and throughout Lake Temagami. There is a term in the Teme-Augama language used to identify level ledges suitable for temporary habitation. These sites are called "Good Rock Campsites" in the Algonkian dialect.

Rib Lake Logging Camp

A large, very early logging camp was located on the east of Rib Lake. This was a Gillies Bros. camp which predates 1912. The camp remains in a virtually undisturbed condition and we would recommend that it be protected and preserved as a good example of a turn-of-the century logging camp. Several foundations The site consists of a series of building outlines recognizable from the massive berms of earth which originally insulated the foundations and some remains of cabin walls plus numerous other features are present.

This site is significant due to its good state of preservation and its early date for the Temagami area. The site is part of the pine era movement which extend up the Ottawa River Valley in the later 1800's and eventually moved into interior river systems (Settlement Surveys Ltd: 1992).

2.1 STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This was a Stage I assessment undertaken under Ontario Heritage Act Regulations by a licenced archaeologist, which involved a field visit but no subsurface testing. Subsurface testing is only undertaken under a Stage II assessment (if required due to the results of the Stage I work). The study area (see photo-Figure 1)covered the Temagami Traprock Ltd.'s 842 ha property consisting of the following mining claims: 1206293, 1212013, 1118527, 1212011, 1212012, 1212069, 1212070. (see sketch map figure 2). The area is very rugged with high hills and valleys. The immediate development area (Stage I and II) is away from any major water bodies or streams and has low knolls and ridges of Diabase rock also known as Traprock). This material is suitable for aggregate and other uses.

2.2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

After examining information concerning the project faxed by Gino Chitaroni, it appears that a Stage One archaeological assessment would satisfy the requirements for this project. Stage one elements as determined by Regulations under the Ontario Heritage Act are as follows:

STAGE I - ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW/BACKGROUND STUDY

A Stage I background study provides the consulting archaeologist (must be licenced under the Ontario heritage Act) and the Ministry report reviewer with information about the Known and potential cultural heritage resources within a particular study area prior to the start of the field assessment. As part of the Stage I background study, the consulting archaeologist shall:

* examine the National Site Registration Database to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area. This information is available through the MCzCR Data Co-ordinator,

- * review the land use history and the present condition of the study area,
- * talk to individuals with information regarding archaeological remains on the subject property-

The consulting archaeologist may also examine/document, as deemed appropriate:

* describe the geomorphological history of the land during the period of possible human occupation, in order to evaluate the potential for buried cultural deposits,

* document any other historical, environmental, planning or archaeological data applicable for the subject lands.

The consulting archaeologist may also wish to review the development property with the appropriate MCTR development review officer, to determine if additional information regarding known and/or potential heritage resources is available for the project area.

Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment -Temagami Trap Rock Ltd. Quarry Settlement Surveys Ltd, December 1997

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

No historical features or built environmental features of heritage significance or the potential for such were noted from the Stage one work, other than the portage trail on claim # 1206293 located adjacent to Rib Lake. This claim which is outside the Phase I and II development area, has a pre-1900 portage with a treadway present that crosses the northeast corner of the claim. A few topographic highs elsewhere on the overall 842 ha (2,080 acres) property may also have some cultural potential as viewing or fasting sites by past Native Peoples.



2.4 Figure 1. Photograph of Study Area.

Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment -Temagami Trap Rock Ltd. Quarry Settlement Surveys Ltd, December 1997





Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment -Temagami Trap Rock Ltd. Quarry Settlement Surveys Ltd, December 1997

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2.5 SITE SIGNIFICANCE

The study area does not appear to be of high heritage or archaeological significance, except for two areas as noted below.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 ANTICIPATED IMPACT ON HERITAGE RESOURCES

The purpose of this study was to assess the potential for cultural heritage sites and features in the study area prior to Aggregrate/Quarry permit approval by MNR & MCC. Archaeological sites are a non-renewable resource requiring proper planning, development, management and protection similar to that afforded to most natural resources.

All project areas were found to be of generally low potential for archaeological and historical sites, except for claim # 1206293 located adjacent to Rib Lake. This claim which is outside the main development area has a pre-1900 portage with a tread way present that crosses the northeast corner of the claim. A few topographic highs may also have some cultural potential.

3.2 MITIGATION RESEARCH REQUIREMENTS

Further archaeological work (ie a stage II field assessment) is recommended for the northeast portion of claim # 1206293 located adjacent to Rib Lake prior to any surface disturbances. Another area of concern would be lookout or fasting sites on topographic highs on the 842 ha (2,080 acre) property. It is recommended that the topographic high areas also be examined by a licenced archaeologist prior to any disturbances.

Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment -Temagami Trap Rock Ltd. Quarry

3.3 **RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

3.3.1 For Stage I and Stage II of this project involving a 16-18 ha area, no further archaeological work is needed and it is recommended that these initial project stages be allowed to proceed without any further concerns or constraints in regards to cultural heritage resources.

For portions of the remainder of the 842 ha (2,080 acre) property, i.e., future phases or expansion of the quarry, the following recommendations apply:

3.3.2 A stage II Archaeological Field Assessment by a licenced archaeologist is recommended for the northeast portion of claim # 1206293 located adjacent to Rib Lake prior to any surface disturbances.

3.3.3 A stage II Archaeological Field Assessment by a licenced archaeologist of topographic highs which may contain lookout sites or Aboriginal fasting sites. It is recommended that these areas be examined prior to any disturbances or development.

3.3.4 Finally, as required by Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation regulations under the Ontario Heritage Act, all archaeological reports must also state that there is a possibility of deeply buried, undetected archaeological remains existing within the 842ha claim parcel. If such materials are uncovered during aggregate/quarry activities, the proponent must immediately contact the Development Plans Review Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, 2nd Floor, 77 Bloor Street West, Toronto.

Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment -Temagami Trap Rock Ltd. Quarry

3.4 REFERENCES

Settlement Surveys Ltd.

1992 1991 Cultural Assessments of Proposed Timber Harvest Areas in the Temagami, Latchford, Sturgeon river, Wanapitei, and Elk Lake Timber Management Units. Paper on file at the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, Toronto.

Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment -Temagami Trap Rock Ltd. Quarry

<u>Ontario</u>

Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation Ministere de la Culture, du Tourisme et des Loisirs 77 Bloor Street W Toronto ON M7A 2R9

77 rueBloor O Toronto ON M7A 2R9

CONTRACT INFORMATION FORM

The information provided on this form will be held in confidence, subject to the requirements of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

Archaeological Licence Office, Phone: (416) **314-7123**, Fax: (416) 314-7175 Firm/individual: <u>Settlement Surveys</u> Ltd. Licence#: <u>97-043</u>

Phone Number: (705) 647-8833 Fax Number: (705) 647-7026 E-mail: jpollock@onlink.net

Project Purpose: (pL -V) Sudivision: ____; E.A.: X___; Master Plan: ____

Proponent: (incl on report title) Temagami Trap Rock Limited

Project File # & Name: (*incl on report title page*) Proposed Aggregate /Quary Permit Area, Best Twp. 97-33

Project Director: Dr. John Pollock

Field Directors: Dr. John Pollock

Other Supervisory Staff: <u>N.A.</u>

Project Location: (*Please fill in as completely as possible*) <u>Stage One - Assessment</u> of aggregate/quarry area - no subsurface work

County, Regional Municipality, District: <u>Temagami MNR Dist</u>

Township, City, Town, Village: <u>Temagami</u>

Lot and Concession Number: _____Best_Twp_(Rib Lake)

Site Name & Borden #: <u>N.A.</u>

T-Number: _____N.A.____Size of Study Area: 465 ha, 98 to be excavated

(Please provide a location map of the study area, preferably at 1:50,000)

Stage of Activity: as per Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, 1993. Stage 1. <u>X</u> background research Stage 2. _____ surface collecting/ exploratory testing for site discovery Stage 3. _____ testing for site definition/evaluation Stage 4. _____ mitigation: _____ partial excavation; _____ complete excavation % of pedestrian survey na _____interval _____na _____ Proposed Field % of test-pitting na interval na Methods: mechanical equipment <u>na.</u> Artifact Disposition: na Date Contract Awarded: Nov. 20, 1997 Date of Submission of Form: Nov. 24, 1997 Estimated Start Date of Project: Nov 26, 1997 Estimated Completion Date of Project: January 1998 John Mill. Signature of Licensee/s (1997)42-054





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BLAST IMPACT ANALYSIS TAMAGAMI TRAPROCK QUARRY BEST TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

August 24, 1998

Prepared for

Blackstone Devevopment Inc. 50 Silver Street, P.O. Box 699 Cobalt, Ontario P0J 1C0

By PROFESSION UCENSED Dan/Corkery, B.Sc. JAMBAK Reviewed By OVINCE OF Z Jambakhsh, M.Sc., P.Eng. Rav





Blackstone Development Inc. Proposed Tamagami Traprock Quarry Best Township, Ontario

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Blast Impact Analysis

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Blast Impact Analysis report on the proposed Best Township Quarry of Tamagami Traprock Limited is based on a review of the drawings of the proposed quarry, a review of the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Guidelines for Blasting in Mines and Quarries as well as a review of blast damage potential to surrounding structures from blasting operations.

Recommendations are included in this report to ensure that the blasting operations for the quarry are carried out safely and to ensure that there is no possibility of damage to any buildings and/or residences near the site.



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BLAST VIBRATION AND OVERPRESSURE LIMITS

The Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Energy's (M.O.E.E.) guidelines for blasting in quarries are amongst the most stringent in North America.

Recent studies by the U.S. Bureau of Mines have shown that normal temperature and humidity changes can cause more damage to residences than blast vibrations and overpressure in the range permitted by the M.O.E.E. The limits suggested by the M.O.E.E. are as follows.

Vibration: 12.5 mm/sec Peak Particle Velocity (PPV)

Overpressure: 128 dB Peak Sound Pressure Level (PSPL)

The above guidelines apply when blasts are being monitored. Cautionary levels are slightly lower.

Definitions:

Peak Particle Velocity: the rate of change of the amplitude, usually measured in mm/sec or in/sec. This the excitation of the particles in the ground resulting from vibratory motion.

Blast Overpressure: a compression wave in air caused by

a) the direct action of the unconfined explosive, or

b) the direct action of the confining material subjected to explosive loading.



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BLAST VIBRATION AND OVERPRESSURE DATA

Blast vibration and overpressure data used in the report was collected from various locations in and around Eastern Ontario quarries during the 1991 season. Also incorporated are data collected from blasting in hard rock quarries and mines in Northern Ontario (i.e. Sudbury, Timmins, and North Bay). The M.O.E.E. attenuation graphs were also used in determination of the maximum allowable weight of explosives per delay period. In order to be conservative, we have selected the most stringent criteria obtained from this data.

Instantel self triggering digital blasting seismographs were used to collect the data.

All data was plotted using square root scaling from blast vibrations and cube root scaling for blast overpressure.

This data has proven to be quite conservative when used as a guideline for blasting in quarries. The following table outlines the maximum allowable explosives per delay period at various standoff distances.



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TAMAGAMI TRAPROCK **PROPOSED BEST TOWNSHIP QUARRY BEST TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO**

M.O.E.E. RECOMMENDED VIBRATION AND OVERPRESSURE LIMITS

Blast Vibration Limit - 12.5 mm/s

Distance to	Max. Allowable		
Nearest Residence (meters)	Explosives / Period (Kg)		
300	222		
600	888		
900	2000		
1200	3555		

Blast Noise/Overpressure Limit - 128 dB

Distance to Receptor (meters) Allowable Explosives per Period (kg)

<u>Nearest Residence</u>	Front of Blast	Behind Blast
300	16	296
600	125	2370
900	422	9409
1200	1150	27,000



Blast Impact Analysis Blackstone Development Limited

DETAILS OF PROPOSED BLASTING OPERATIONS

The applicant proposes the following procedure for their blasting operations in the proposed quarry location:

- Orientation of the quarry will be designed so that the direction of the noise propagation will be away from the residence(s) where possible.
- Sequential blasting techniques will be used to ensure minimal explosives per delay period initiated. These include a) programmable blasting machines such as the REO Sequential Blasting Machine or b) nonelectric blasting systems such as the EZ-Det/Handi-Det systems.
- The maximum drill hole diameter and drilling pattern will be: 4.0 in. (100 mm) diameter hole and a 10 ft x 10 ft (3.0 m x 3.0 m) square pattern.
- Maximum explosives per delay period will not exceed 257 lb (116 kg).
- Only one hole will be fired at any one instant (i.e. one hole per delay period).
- Maximum blast hole depth will be 60 ft (18 m).
- Minimum collar will be 4.5 ft (1.4 m).
- Only 3/4 in. (19 mm) clear crushed stone will be used for stemming.
- When necessary, techniques such as multiple decking will be used to reduce any possibility of annoyance due to blast induced vibration and overpressure.
- Primary and secondary dust collectors will be employed on the rock drills to keep the level of rock dust to a minimum.



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CALCULATION OF PREDICTED VIBRATION LEVELS AT THE NEAREST HOUSE/BUILDING

Based on the direct vectorial distances measured from a topographical map of the area, the closest house is approximately 1,200 meters (3,937 feet) from the blast site.

The most commonly used formula for predicting Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) is known as Bureau of Mines (BOM) prediction formula or Propagation Law. We have used this formula to predict the PPV's at the closest house.

 $PPV = K [d/\sqrt{w}]^{e}$

where,

PPV	Ξ	the predicted peak particle velocity (mm/s)
K. e	=	site factors
d	=	distance from receptor (m)
w	=	maximum explosive charge per delay (kg)

The value of K is highly variable and is influenced by many factors (i.e. rock type, geology, thickness of overburden, etc.). Based on the monitoring discussed in earlier sections, "e" will be set at -1.11 and "K" will be set at 350 (see Appendix 1).

For a distance of 1,200 m and a maximum explosives weight of 116 kg, we can determine the predicted maximum PPV at the nearest house.

PPV = $350 [1200/\sqrt{116}]^{-1.11} = 1.87 \text{ mm/s} = 0.074 \text{ in/s}$

As discussed in previous sections, the MOEE guideline for blast induced vibrations is 12.5 mm/s (0.5 in/s) PPV. The calculated maximum PPV of 1.87 mm/s (based on the contractors proposed blasting data) at the closest house is less than one sixth (1/6) of the acceptable level.

The MOEE attenuation graph (see Appendix 2) suggests a Scaled Distance (SD = d/\sqrt{w}) of 111 m/kg^{1/2} for a maximum PPV of 12.5 mm/s. For a distance of 1,200 m and a maximum explosives weight of 116 kg (as indicated by the blast



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parameters outlined above) this graph yields a predicted maximum PPV of 0.53 mm/s (0.021 in/s).

Both predictions described above indicate that the blasting operations proposed will yield vibrations levels that are well below the MOEE Guidelines for blast vibrations induced by quarries.



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FLYROCK PREDICTION ANALYSIS

Based on the contractors proposed drilling and blasting parameters, which were highlighted in a previous section of this report, we have calculated a maximum possible range of flyrock. The calculations, which are based on the publication "A Model for Determination of Flyrock Range as a Function of Shot Conditions" (prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Mines) are displayed in Appendix 3. The calculations provide a good guideline to follow until site specific data becomes available. The results predict maximum distance of:

1,451 feet (422 meters) from the bench top for the proposed blasting operations.

These results indicate that the maximum flyrock range is much shorter than the distance to the closest house.



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WELL WATER IMPACT

The effects of blasting operations on water wells have been studied by a number of mine operators and blasting consultants. In a study by Froedge (1983), blast vibration levels of up to 32.3 mm/s were recorded at the bottom of a shallow well located at a distance of 60 meters (200 feet) from an open pit blast. There was no report of visible damage to the well, nor was there any change in the water pumping flow rate. This study concluded that the commonly accepted limit of 50 mm/s PPV level is adequate to protect wells from any significant damage.

Rose et al. (1991), studied the effect of blasting in close proximity to water wells near an open pit mine in Nevada, USA. Blasts of up to 70 kilograms (154 pounds) of explosives per delay period were detonated at a distance of 75 meters (245 feet) from a deep water well. There was no reported visible damage to the well. Fluctuations in water level and flow rate were evident immediately after the blast. However, the well water level and flow rate stabilized after a few days.

Matheson et al. (1997) brought together available information on the most common complaints, the possible causes of the complaints and the relation between blasting and the complaint causes. This publication stated:

"Probably the most frequent blast related complaint is that a well has "gone dry". Related complaints about reductions in ground water quantity are also common. Blasting does not cause a well to go dry or reduce the water quantity available to a well. Research has shown that blasting near open borehole wells in bedrock may actually increase the water production capacity due to opening rock fractures.

"The major complaints for changes in well water production capacity include: loss of quantity production, air in water and/or water lines, damage to pump, and damage to well screen or borehole.

"The review of research and common causes of these problems indicates that most of these complaints are not related to blasting and can be shown to be related to either environmental factors, poor well construction, or wells whose elements required repair or replacement prior to blasting."

Based on observations and research, we believe that the blasting operations at the proposed Best Township Quarry will not affect the water wells in the area.



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RECOMMENDATIONS

Blasts shall be monitored on an occasional basis for both vibration and overpressure (noise) at the closest building to the blast site.

Test blasts shall be monitored with a minimum of one seismograph at the closest location between the quarry site and the nearest building.

The seismograph shall be a self triggering unit capable of printing a complete waveform for blast overpressure and blast vibrations in three orthogonal directions (Instantel DS-477/677 or equivalent).

Careful blast records shall be maintained. The MOEE (1985) recommended the body of blast reports include the following information:

- a) Location, date and time of the blast.
- b) Dimensional sketch including photographs, if necessary, of the location of the blasting operation, and the nearest point of reception.
- c) Physical and topographical description of the ground between the source and the receptor location.
- d) Type of material being blasted.
- e) Sub-soil conditions, if known.
- f) Prevailing meteorological conditions including wind speed in m/s, wind direction, air temperature in °C, relative humidity, degree of cloud cover and ground moisture content.
- g) Number of drill holes.
- h) Pattern and pitch of drill holes.
- i) Size of holes.
- j) Depth of drilling.
- k) Depth of collar and stemming and stemming column.
- I) Depth of toe-load.
- m) Weight of charge per delay.
- n) Number and time of delays.



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- o) The result and calculated value of Peak Pressure Level in dB and Peak Vibration Velocity in mm/s.
- p) Applicable limits.
- q) The excess, if any, over the prescribed limit.

The blast parameters described within this report will provide a good basis for the initial blasting operations at this quarry. However, it may be possible to refine these once site specific data from the blasting operation becomes available.

Only clean 3/4 inch clear crushed stone shall be used for stemming.

If warranted, Stemtite plugs may be used to reduce noise impact on surrounding residences and buildings.

Blasting procedures such as drilling and loading shall be monitored on occasional basis by an independent blasting consultant.



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CONCLUSIONS

The proposed Best Township Quarry of Temagami Traprock Limited can be developed safely and productively in the proposed area while staying well within the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Energy's guidelines for blasting in quarries, provided all recommendations in this report are seriously considered by the quarry operator.



Blast Impact Analysis

Blackstone Development Limited

August 24, 1998

REFERENCES

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Matheson, G.M., Miller, D.K., *"Blast Vibration Damage to Water Supply, Well Water Quality and Quantity"*, Proceedings of the Twenty-Third Annual Conference on Explosives and Blasting Technique, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1997.

Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Energy, "Municipal Noise Control By-Law – Final Report", Noise Pollution Control Section, 1978.

Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Energy, "Guidelines on Information required for the Assessment of Blasting Noise and Vibration", Noise Assessment Unit, 1985.

Rose, R., Bowles, B., Bender, W.L., *"Results of Blasting in Close Proximity to Water Wells at the Sleeper Mine"*, Proceedings of the Seventeenth Conference on Explosives and Blasting Technique, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1991.

U.S. Management Science Associates, "A Model for the Determination of Flyrock Range as a Function of Shot Conditions", Los Altos, California, 1979.



APPENDIX 1

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Regression Line For Quarry Blasts in Northern Ontario





APPENDIX 2

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EXPLOYED

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APPENDIX 3

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FLYROCK

The following calculations are based on the following publication:

"A Model for Determination of Flyrock Range as a Function of Shot Conditions

(U.S.) Management Science Associates, Los Angeles, CA Prepared for U.S. Bureau of Mines

The model indicates that for flyrock from a vertical face is controlled predominantly by: a) borehole diameter, b) minimum burden and c) height of the explosive column define the maximum flyrock range for a given explosive, shot in a given rock. Variations in the flyrock range for different rock types under otherwise equivalent shot conditions appear to be fairly small.

For flyrock originating from bench tops, flyrock range appears to be controlled by: a) the distance of the top of the explosive column to the borehole collar b) the total explosive load per borehole and to a lesser extent c) the borehole diameter. However, difference in flyrock range among different rock types appears to be relatively large. The timing sequence of detonations of indivual boreholes and gas venting and breaking of the vertical face may also effect top flyrock range.

Flyrock range is given by:

L=V₀sin20/g

where L = horizontal range V_0 = initial velocity 0 = initial angle g = accelation due to gravity

The maximum flyrock, $Lm = V_0^2 / g$ where $\theta = 45^\circ \& g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ If the flyrock origates at an elevation h above ground level

 $Lm' = Lm/2 ((1 + 4h/Lm)^{1/2} + 1)$

FLYROCK FROM VERTICAL FACES

For most explosives (shot in a single borehole)

 $V_0 = 0.33D(c/m)^{1/2}$

where D = VOD of the explosive c = mass of the explosive m = mass of the material propelled

For ANFO

 $V_0 = 0.44 D (c/m)^{1/2}$

Per unit length of borehole

 $c/m = W/(\rho_m b^2 \tan(\alpha/2))$

where W = weight of explosive per unit length of borehole



 ρ_m = density of the rock b = burden to the free face α = breakout angle

Estimations are:	b(cm)	b(ft)	α(°)
	40.6	1.3	90
	53.3	1.7	95
	72.3	2.4	107
	91.4	3.0	120

From regression slopes

For Granite & ANFO Lm = $0.334[8.95^{+}10^{5}(d/b)^{2} - 584] (0.44D/7544)^{2}$ (ft)

For Granite & Non-ANFO Explosives $Lm = 0.334[8.95*10^{5}(d/b)^{2} - 584] (0.33D/7544)^{2}$ (ft)

For Sandstone & ANFO

Lm = $0.334[6.86*10^{5}(d/b)^{2} - 475](0.44D/5740)^{2}$ (ft)

For Sandstone & Non-ANFO Explosives $Lm = 0.334[6.86*10^{5}(d/b)^{2} - 475] (0.33D/5740)^{2}$ (ft)

For Limestone & ANFO Lm = $0.334[7.42^{+}10^{5}(d/b)^{2} - 200] (0.44D/5490)^{2}$ (ft)

For Limestone & Non-ANFO Explosives Lm = $0.334[7.42^{+}10^{5}(d/b)^{2} - 200] (0.44D/5490)^{2}$ (ft)

Case No. 1

Given the following:

d 4.0	inch diameter hole
p 2.6	g/cm ³ for Granite
b 120.0	ft. for a 10.0 ft. X 10.0 ft. square pattern
a 120	degrees breakout
D 13410	ft/s (V.O.D.) for ANFO
h1 60	Bench height in ft.
elev 50	Elevation of toe in ft.
h = h1 + elev	ft. for the rock collar above the ground level
h = 110	ft.



Lm = 0.334
$$\left| 8.95 \cdot 10^5 \left| \left(\frac{d}{b} \right)^2 - 584 \right| \left(0.44 \cdot \frac{D}{7544} \right)^2$$
 (ft)
L = $\frac{Lm}{2} \left| 1 + \sqrt{1 + 4 \cdot \frac{h}{Lm}} \right|$ L = 146.73 ft. is the maximum flyrock range from the face.

FLYROCK FROM BENCH TOPS

Empirical data indicates that the relation of initial benchtop flyrock velocity (Vobs) with the Scaled Depth of Burial (s/W^{1/3}) is as follows:

For Sandstone $V_{obs} = 98.4(s/W^{1/3})^{-0.90}$ (ft/s) For Granite $V_{obs} = 180.0(s/W^{1/3})^{-0.79}$ (ft/s) where s is the depth of burial of charge (ft) W is the weight of the charge (lb) W 166.7 lb. s 4.5 ft. g 32.14 ft/s² $SB = \frac{s}{w^{0.33}}$ SB = 0.832 ft/lb^{1/3} Scaled Depth of Charge Burial Vobs $180.0 \cdot (SB)^{-0.79}$ Vobs = 208.206 Initial velocity in ft/s Lobs $\frac{Vobs^2}{g}$ in ft., where $\theta = 45^\circ$ Lobs = 1.349 · 10³ Maximum flyrock range in ft. $Lb = \frac{Lobs}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 4}} + \frac{h}{Lobs}$ Maximum flyrock range for a bench at "h" feet above ground level.

 $Lb = 1.451 \cdot 10^3$ ft. is the maximum flyrock range from the bench top.



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Temagami Traprock Project

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Aquatic Resources Baseline Survey

Prepared for: Blackstone Development Inc. Cobalt, Ontario

Prepared by: N.A.R. Environmental Consultants Inc. 1351C Kelly Lake Road, Unit #11 Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5P5 (705)522-5990

November 1998

1.0 Introduction

Blackstone Development Inc. is proposing to establish a traprock quarry to be located on Roosevelt Road in the Temagami Township Municipality (formerly Best Township). The site is located approximately 13 km northeast of the Town of Temagami and 1.5 km south Rib Lake. The site is 15 ha in size and is located on unpatented mining claims No. 118527 and 1212011.

The work involves the blasting and removal of the traprock material. No crushing or additional processing of the rock will be conducted on site. The current forest access road will be relocated south of the quarry site and the site will be progressively grubbed as it is developed.

N.A.R. Environmental Consultants Inc. has been retained by Blackstone Development Inc. to conduct an environmental survey of adjacent waterbodies. The general objective of the survey is to establish pre-operative baseline conditions from which to measure changes in water, sediment and biotic quality following the development of the quarry.

2.0 Site Drainage

The traprock site is located at the approximate watershed divide between the McNab Creek and Lake #76 watersheds. Field observations and OBM mapping (1:20,000) appear to indicate that drainage from the site would flow to the south, and would eventually report to McNab Creek and Rib Lake. There is a intermittent stream located approximately 0.9 km to the east of the site which crosses the forest access road and drains into Lake #76.

There are no significant drainage courses located in the proximity of the proposed quarry site at this time. A stormwater management plan will be completed for the site prior to development, with the proposed site drainage to be directed towards Lake #76. While it is not anticipated that the McNab Creek watershed will be impacted by the site, baseline sampling was conducted on the creek for the purposes of this inventory.

3.0 Water Quality

Water quality samples were collected on August 12 and September 24, 1998 at McNab Creek, immediately upstream of the forest access road, and at a mid-lake station in Lake #76 (Figure 1). Field measurements of temperature, dissolved oxygen (Hach kit), pH and conductivity (DSPH-1 pH/Conductivity Meter) were conducted at each site on both dates. In addition, Secchi disc visibility was recorded at the Lake #76 station. Grab samples were collected at McNab Creek and 2.5 m composites samples were collected at Lake #76. All samples were kept on ice and submitted to Philip Analytical Services for analyses of nutrients, metals and general characterization parameters.

Results of the water quality analyses are presented in Table 1. Applicable Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO)(MOE 1994) are also reported.

pH was slightly below neutral at both locations on both sampling dates. Conductivity levels measured were low. Alkalinity and hardness levels were higher at McNab Creek than Lake #76. Dissolved oxygen concentrations at Lake #76 were high, ranging from 8.0 to 9.0 mg/L (78% to 100% saturation), exceeding the PWQO of 47% for the protection of warm water biota. While dissolved oxygen levels at McNab Creek were low with saturation levels ranging from 37% to 46%, healthy cyprinid populations were noted at the station during both sampling dates. Total phosphorus concentrations were low, indicative of good water quality with respect to nutrient concentrations. Total suspended solids at both stations on both dates were good (<5 mg/L).

With the exception of iron at the McNab Creek station during August, levels of all metals analyzed were below their respective PWQOs, with approximately 50% of the metal concentrations below the laboratory method detection limits. Iron levels at McNab Creek on August 12th were 2.5 times the PWQO of 0.300 mg/L. A significant iron hydroxide floc was noted throughout the sampling reach during that date, however, it was not present during the September sampling.

In summary, the levels of most parameters analyzed were low and met applicable Provincial objectives.

4.0 Sediment Quality

Triplicate sediment samples were collected on Sept. 24, 1998 at the Lake #76 mid-lake station. Samples were collected using a $15 \times 15 \times 15 \text{ cm}$ (6 x 6 x 6 in) Ekman dredge. The top 2.5 cm was placed in sample jars, shipped on ice and analyzed for metals, total phosphorus (TP) and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN). Sediment descriptions (after Roelofs 1944) were recorded for each sample.

Results of the sediment chemistry analyses presented in Table 2. Sediment descriptions are provided in Table 3.

Chromium and manganese concentrations in the sediments were below MOE's applicable Provincial Sediment Quality Guidelines (PSQG) Lowest Effect Levels (LEL). Zinc levels were slightly below or equal to the LEL. Levels of cadmium, nickel and lead exceeded their respective LELs but were below the Severe Effect Level (SEL). Copper concentrations in all samples (mean = 133 ug/g) exceeded the SEL of 110 ug/g.

TP concentrations exceeded the LEL, while TKN levels exceeded the SEL of 4800 ug/g by approximately three times. Elevated levels of these parameters are indicative of highly organic sediments. This is supported by the sediment descriptions which characterized the substrate as a finely divided organic muck.

In general, sediment results are typical of a shallow, organic shield lake with no man-made inputs. As stated in *Guidelines for the Protection and Management of Aquatic Sediment Quality in Ontario* (MOE 1992), those areas where the local background levels are above the LEL, the background levels will form the practical lower limit for management decisions.

Station	Description (after Roelofs 1944)
Sample #1	-3.5 m deep, 90% dredge -approximately 5 cm soft watery (finely divided) layer overlying brown muck layer -slight organic odour -no macrophytes
Sample #2	-3.5 m deep, 80% dredge -organic muck layer below finely divided layer -slight organic dour
Sample #3	-3.5 m deep, 95% dredge -finely divided organic muck -slight organic odour -no macrophytes

Table 3: Sediment Descriptions - Lake #76, Sept. 224, 1998

4.0 Benthic Macroinvertebrate Community

Three benthic macroinvertebrate samples were collected at the mid-lake station on Lake #76 on Sept. 25, 1998, using a $15 \times 15 \times 15$ cm Ekman dredge. Individual samples were sieved in the field and returned to the lab to be live "picked". All samples were identified to order, placed in vials and preserved with 70% ethanol. The samples have been submitted to Aquatic Ecostudies Ltd. for detailed taxonomic identification. Results will be provided when available.

Number of taxa and number of individuals collected were low, however species present (Ephemeroptera, Chaoboridae) are indicative of good water quality.

5.0 Fish Community

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To assess the fish communities present at McNab Creek, two standard minnow traps were baited and deployed upstream and downstream of the forest access road on September 24th. Traps were retrieved the following day and the species captured were identified, enumerated and released. Unknown species were preserved and returned to NAR's lab for identification. Due to the creek depth and substrate nature, electrofishing could not be conducted at this site.

At Lake #76, two standard minnow traps were baited and deployed at both the inlet and outlet ends of the lake on September 24th. Traps were retrieved the following day, species identified, enumerated and released. An overnight set of gill gangs, consisting of 8 panels (38 to 127 mm mesh size) was employed on September 24th. Individual measurements of fork length, total length and weight were recorded for each fish captured. Live fish were released and mortalities were appropriately disposed.

Results of all fisheries collections are presented in Table 4. Complete fish metrics for species collected in the overnight netting program are presented in Table 5.

At McNab Creek, five cyprinid species, totalling 128 fish were captured (Table 4). Finescale dace comprised approximately 71% of the fish community. This species is common to cool bog lakes and streams and is often found in stained waters (Scott and Crossman 1973). Numbers of remaining species collected, all common widely distributed cyprinids, were low.

Species collected by minnow trap in Lake #76 were limited to two species, with pumpkinseeds comprising 89% of the catch. Results of the netting program characterize the fish community as cool water, with species captured common to shield bog lakes. A total of 5 species were captured with northern pike and rock bass each comprising approximately 33% of the total catch.

6.0 Summary

Water quality analyses conducted for Lake #76 and McNab Creek showed low levels of most parameters measured and generally good water quality in both waterbodies. In that no development has occurred within the Lake #76 watershed, elevated metal levels in the sediments are probably a result of natural mineralization within the watershed. Biological communities (benthos, fisheries) are indicative of cool water communities and good water quality. Macroinvertebrate taxonomic identifications will be provided when completed.

7.0 References

MOE. 1992. Guidelines for the Protection and Management of Aquatic Sediment Quality in Ontario. Water Resources Branch. Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy. 27 pg.

MOE. 1994. Water Management: Policies, Guidelines, Provincial Water Quality Ofjectives of the Ministry of Environment and Energy. Water Resources Branch. Ministry of Environment and Energy. 31 pg.

Roelofs, E.W. 1944. Water soils in relation to lake productivity. Tech. Bull. 190. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College, Lansing, Michigan.

Scott, W.B. and E.J. Crossman. 1973. Freshwater Fishes of Canada. Bulletin 184. Fisheries Research Board of Canada. Environment Canada. Ottawa, Canada. 966 pg.



Parameter	Lake 98/08/12	#76 98/09/24	McNab 98/08/12	Creek 98/09/24	PWQO
Field measurements					
pH (pH units)	6.80	6.30	6.66	6.21	6.5 - 8.5
Cond. (ppm)	30	30	100	90	-
Temp. (°C)	22.5	15.0	19.0	12.0	_
D.O. (mg/L)	9.0 (100%)	8.0 (78%)	4.0 (46%)	4.0 (37%)	47%
Secchi depth (m)	3.0 (bottom)	2.75	-	-	-
Lab analyses					
TSS (mg/L)	2	2	4	1	_
TP (mg/L)	0.007	0.008	0.014	0.006	0.020
TKN (mg/L)	0.18	0.37	0.24	0.19	-
Alk (mg/L)	15.0	15	67.0	69	-
NH3 (mg/L)	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.07	-
Hard (mg/L)	-	22.7	-	79.9	-
SO4 (mg/L)	5.97	-	3.53	-	-
Ag (mg/L)	< 0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001
Al (mg/L)	0.052	0.038	0.015	0.012	0.075
As (mg/L)	< 0.002	<0.002	< 0.002	<0.002	0.100
B (mg/L)	< 0.005	-	<0.005	-	0.200
Ba (mg/L)	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.009	0.008	-
Be (mg/L)	< 0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.011
Bi (mg/L)	< 0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	-
Ca (mg/L)	5.7	5.7	20.4	19.1	-
Cd (mg/L)	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	<0.0001	< 0.0001	0.0002
Co (mg/L)	0.0001	< 0.0001	0.0004	< 0.0001	0.0006
Cr (mg/L)	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	<0.005	0.100
Cu (mg/L)	0.0020	.0.0024	< 0.0005	0.0007	0.005
Fe (mg/L)	0.05	0.11	0.77	0.24	0.300
K (mg/L)	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	- 1
Mg (mg/L)	1.76	1.63	5.57	5.07	-
Mn (mg/L)	0.008	0.016	0.120	0.024	-
Mo (mg/L)	< 0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.010
Na (mg/L)	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	-
Ni (mg/L)	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.025
Pb (mg/L)	0.0005	0.0034	0.0130	0.0037	0.005-0.02
Sb (mg/L)	0.0005	< 0.0005	0.0007	< 0.0005	0.020
Se (mg/L)	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.100
Si (mg/L)	0.83	-	3.41	-	-
Sn (mg/L)	< 0.001	-	< 0.001	-	-
Sr (mg/L)	0.015	0.016	0.032	0.032	-
Ti (mg/L)	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	-
V (mg/L)	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008	0.0006	0.007
Zn (mg/L)	<0.002	0.002	<0.002	0.004	0.020

Table 1 - Water Quality Results Lake #76 and McNab Creek - 1998

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Table 2: Sediment ResultsLake #76 - Sept. 24, 1998

Parameter	76A	Sample 76B	76C	Mean	Provincial Quality LEL	Sediment Guideline SEL
TKN	14600	16000	14200	14933	550	4800
Phosphorus	970	1030	1000	1000	600	2000
Silver	<0.3	< 0.3	<0.3	<0.3	-	-
Aluminum	13500	13500	13500	13500	-	-
Barium	50	53	51	51	-	-
Beryllium	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-
Calcium	6640	6730	7020	6797	-	-
Cadmium	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.6	10
Cobalt	14	14	14	14	-	-
Chromium	24	24	24	24	26	110
Copper	130	134	134	133	16	110
Iron	10600	10600	10700	10633	20000	40000
Potassium	520	507	536	521	-	-
Magnesium	1920	1960	2090	1990	-	-
Manganese	172	186	185	181	460	1100
Molybdenum	<3	<3	<3	<3	-	-
Sodium	77	94	77	83	-	-
Nickel	50	54	48	51	16	75
Lead	51	49	49	50	31	250
Strontium	22.2	22.1	22.8	22.4	-	-
Titanium	131	140	131	134	-	-
Vanadium	14	14	14	14	-	-
Zinc	118	120	117	118	120	820

All results in ug/g dry weight. All exceedances are bolded.

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LEL = Lowest Effect Level SEL = Severe Effect Level

Species Captured			
Minnow traps:		McNab Creek Trap #1 - D/S	McNab Creek Trap #2 - U/S
Finescale dace	Chrosomus neogaeus	52	39
Bluntnose minnow	Pimephales notatus	8	3
Pearl dace	Semotilus margarita	5	-
Creek chub	Semotilus atromaculatus	3	6
Spottail shiner	Notropis hudsonius	6	4
Total		74	54
Minnow traps:		Lake # 76 - Outlet	Lake #76 - Inlet
Pumpkinseed	Lepomis gibbosus	5	20
Yellow perch	Perca flavescens	-	3
Total		5	23
Gill nets:	·	Lake #76	
White sucker	Catastomus commersoni	3	
Northern pike	Esox lucius	6	
Rock bass	Ambloplites rupestris	6	
Pumpkinseed	Lepomis gibbosus	1	
Yellow perch	Perca flavescens	1	
Total		17	

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Table 4: Fish Species Collected - Sept. 25, 1998
Panel #	Mesh Size (mm)	Species	Number	Fork Length (cm)	Total Length (cm)	Weight (g)
1	127	White Sucker	1	49	53	1575
2	114	White Sucker	2	48	51	1500
3	89	White Sucker	3	36.5	39	6259
4	102	no fish				
5	76	no fish				
6	64	Northern Pike	1	40	41.5	375
	64	Rock Bass	1	15.5	16	50
7	38	Northern Pike	2	43	45	475
	38	Northern Pike	3	29	31	125
	38	Northern Pike	4	48.5	52	775
	38	Rock Bass	2	11.5	12	20
	38	Rock Bass	3	10.5	11	15
	38	Rock Bass	4	11	11.5	15
	38	Rock Bass	5	12.5	13	20
	38	Yellow Perch	1	15.5	16	25
	38	Northern Pike	5	31	33	150
	38	Rock Bass	6	11	12	15
8	51	Pumpkinseed	1	12.5	13	25
	51	Northern Pike	6	34.5	37	225

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Table 5: Fish Metrics - Results of Netting ProgramLake # 76 - September 25, 1998

Addendum Report

Temagami Traprock Project Aquatic Resources Baseline Survey

The following report provides the results of the benthic macroinvertebrate collections conducted on September 24, 1998 as part of the environmental baseline survey of Lake #76, prior to the establishment of the Temagami Traprock quarry. An assessment of water and sediment quality and the fish communities present was provided in *Temagami Traprock Project - Aquatic Resources Baseline Survey*, previously completed by N.A.R. Environmental Consultants Inc.

As detailed in the baseline survey, three samples were collected at the mid-lake station on Lake #76 using an 15 x 15 x 15 cm Ekman dredge. Samples were sieved in the field and lived picked at NARs lab. The samples were identified to family/order, placed in vials and preserved with 70% ethanol. The samples have been archived should taxonomic identification to a lower order (i.e. genus/species) be required at a future date.

Results of the benthic collections are presented in Table A.

Organism	Lake #76A	Lake #76B	Lake #76C
Class Insecta:			
Ephemeroptera			
Ephemeridae	1	1	2
Diptera			
Chironomidae	3	4	3
Chaoboridae	5		4
Other diptera	1	1	
Total no. of taxa	4	3	3
Total no. of individuals	10	6	9

Table A: Macroinvertebrates collected at Lake #76 mid-lake station, September 24, 1998

Samples collected using 15 x 15 x 15 cm Ekman dredge.

In general, numbers of taxa and of individuals were low. *Hexagenia limbata* (Ephemeridae) has a moderate tolerance to low oxygen levels, indicating that the sediments are probably aerobic on a year-round basis. Conversely, dipterans as a group are generally tolerant of anaerobic conditions. In summary, the species present are typical of and common to Precambrian shield lakes.



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PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING

RE: Proposed Traprock Quarry Permit Mr. Gino Chitaroni

- DATE: July 8th, 1998
- LOCATION: Township of Temagami Temagami Welcome Centre Ministry of Natural Resources Room

 TIME:
 Session #1 - 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

 Session #2 - 7:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.

AGENDA: 1) Introductions

- 2) Permitted Land Use in Best Township
- 3) Maps
- 4) Background Information
- 5) What is Traprock?
- 6) Consultants & Advisors
- 7) Permit Process
- 8) Pre-Production
- 9) Quarry Operation & Production
- 10) Market
- 11) Financial Investment
- 12) Economic Impact
- 13) Concerns



Temagami Traprock Limited

Blackline Drafting Services



PolyMet Resources Inc.

GeoComp тм

Our horizon is global... Project Development & Management Services using proven professional skills

> 50 Silver Street Cobalt, Ontario Canada POJ 1P0 Phone (705) 679-5500 Fax (705) 679-5519 or email at info@blackstn.com

PERMITTED LAND USE in BEST TOWNSHIP

Report of the Comprehensive Planning Council on land use for the Temagami Comprehensive Planning Area (April 10, 1996)

- 1989 Temagami Area Comprehensive Planning Program launched by Natural Resources Minister Lyn McLeod for the management of the resources of the Temagami area.
- 1991 Natural Resources Minister Bud Wildman created the Comprehensive Planning Council to strengthen the role of local communities in the management of natural resources in the Temagami area.
- 1995 Natural Resources Minister Chris Hodgson directed the Council to complete and submit recommendations on land use for the Temagami comprehensive planning area.
- 1996 the Comprehensive Planning Council presented a report on land use for the Temagami Comprehensive Planning Area.

Management Area #16 Roosevelt Road (Red Zone)

Purpose Statement:

To allow for forestry and mining related activities while providing for a full range of recreational opportunities with a focus on managing the high intensity angling on stocked lakes. Existing tourism operations will continue and new opportunities will be explored.

Summary of Permitted Uses includes:

Commercial Timber Harvesting Forest Renewal and Maintenance Aggregate Extraction Mineral Exploration & Development

TOWNSHIP of TEMAGAMI - MUNICIPAL ZONING BYLAW 81-82

The location of the proposed traprock quarry, situated in Best Township as determined by Mining Claims #1118527 and #1212011, are zoned Moose Pasture (MP), and as such wayside pits or quarries are permitted uses in this zone.

PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE LAND DISPOSITION (refer to maps)

Line Cutting Gravel Pit Highway Construction Forestry Sand Pit Power Trenching Diamond Drilling Staking Surveying Mining Pipeline Construction Road Construction

MAPS

- Plan #1 Area Land Disposition Regional
- Plan #2 Topographical
- Plan #3 Exploration Data Map
- Plan #4 Engineering Geology Terrain Study
- Plan #5 Combined Geology Map
- Plan #5a Combined Geology Map Legend
- Plan #6 Area Land Disposition Local
- Plan #7 Cross Section Proposed Traprock Quarry to Rib Lake

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 1992 The Temagami Land Caution was lifted which permitted mineral exploration and land development in Best Township.
- 1992 A report of exploration on Rib Lake Claims, Best Township, under the Ontario Prospectors Assistance Program Grant #OP92-619 was presented by A. W. Beecham identified a source of Nipissing Diabase-Gabbro.
- 1995 The Ontario Geological Survey Aggregate Resources Inventory Paper #156 for the Bruce Mines to Blind River Area. "Of the bedrock in the report area, The Nipissing Diabase-Gabbro is considered to have the highest potential for extractive development."
- 1996 Market Research Study on Crushed Stone Aggregate Production and Sales in Canada and the United States by Wareing Associates
- 1996 Letter of support received from the Temagami Economic Development Corporation.
- 1996 Letter of support received from the Temagami & District Chamber of Commerce.
- 1996 Application for an Aggregate Permit received from the Ministry of Natural Resources.
- 1997 Gino Chitaroni obtained claims from A.W. Beecham.
- 1997 Application for an aggregate quarry permit sent to the Ministry of Natural Resources.
- 1997 Transfer of unpatented mining claims from A.W. Beecham to Gino Chitaroni is approved by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.
- 1997 The Ministry of Natural Resources advised Mr. Chitaroni that the application for the aggregate quarry permit should not exceed 16 hectares and a cultural heritage study was required by a licenced archaeologist.
- 1998 The Ministry of Natural Resources conducted a site inspection.
- 1998 The Township of Temagami advised Mr. Chitaroni that wayside pits or quarries are permitted in the location of mining claims #1118527 and #1212011 in Best Township.
- 1998 A revised application for the aggregate permit, based on the guidelines and restrictions presented by the Ministry of Natural Resources, submitted for approval.
- 1998 Information packages were sent to the Ministry of Natural Resources for distribution.

WHAT IS TRAPROCK?

The term traprock can not usually be found in any Canadian statistics and neither is diabase a recorded category. Conversely, the United States Bureau of Mines (now the U.S. Geological Survey) does list traprock in its statistics as a measureable category. However, in Canada, this category of rock is bundled in with others under the more general heading of crushed stone - granite.

The definition from a report published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, "Overview: Crushed Stone - United States and the World 1993" is as follows:

"Gabbro, diabase and basalt are dark-coloured igneous rocks, low in silica content and are commonly called traprock."

Because of its high strength and durability, diabase-gabbro represents a potential source for a variety of high-specification aggregates, including the production of Stone Mastic Asphalt (SMA), Canadian HL #1 Dense Friction Coarse (DFC) asphalt and high strength concrete. Other industrial mineral applications include the production of rail ballast, riprap, road bed fill, pit run, roofing granules and raw material for rock wool insulation.

CONSULTANTS & ADVISORS

Boreal Resources Inc.

P.O. Box 100 Elk Lake, Ontario POJ 1G0 (705) 678-2244 (705) 678-2422

N.A.R. Environmental Consultants Inc.

Unit #11 - 1351C Kelly Lake Road Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5P5 (705) 522-5990 (705) 522-1898

Due North Resources

Aggregate Services 1231 Hwy. #17 West P.O. Box 20007 Sturgeon Falls, Ontario P0H 2B0 (705) 753-2387 (705) 753-6113

Settlement Surveys Ltd.

17 Wellington St., Box 2529 New Liskeard, Ontario POJ 1P0 (705) 647-8833 (705) 647-7026 (fax)

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PERMIT PROCESS

The cost of a permit application and issue of the permit is quite cheap, only a few hundred dollars. However the information required to obtain the permit, demanded by the Ministry of Natural Resources, is detailed, complex, time consuming and very costly to obtain, running into thousands of dollars. Apart from the many dozens of drafted plans and maps of the quarry site showing location, how the quarry will be designed, constructed, operated and finally rehabilitated, there are **independent professional consultant studies and reports** which had to be obtained and provided. Included in these are:

- 1. A Stage 1 Archeological and Heritage Impact Assessment Dr. John Pollock, Settlement Surveys Ltd.
- 2. A Timber Cruise and Forestry Assessment Elk Lake Community Forest/Boreal Resources Ltd.
- 3. A Site Survey Tape and Compass
- 4. Opinions have been sought from a variety of professionals, through site visits, in regard to the hydrogeology of the area, potential environmental impact, quarry rehabilitation and more.

All of the information obtained has been incorporated into the numerous reports and plan modifications demanded by the MNR over a period of almost two years.

The Process has demanded careful study, very detailed plans and reports and has occupied the professional and technical skills of several people for various blocks of time to allow us to bring it to its present stage.

PRE-PRODUCTION

- 1992 1995 Claim Staking
- 1992 1995 Grid Placement
- 1992 1995 Geological Reports
- 1992 1995 Soil Geochemical Analysis
- 1992 1995 Geological Maps
- 1993 1998 Sample Test Analysis
- 1994 -1996 Geophysical Reports
- 1995 1996 Ministry of Transport HL 4 Designation Tests
- 1996 1997 Leachate Tests
- 1997 1997 Boreal Resources Operational Cruise Report
- 1997 1997 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment
- 1996 1997 Market Study
- 1997 1998 Quarry Design
- 1997 1998 Quarry Permit Application
- 1998 1998 Public Consultation
- 1998 1999 Clear & Grub Quarry Site
- 1998 1999 Mechanical Strip of Site
- 1998 1999 Outcrop Wash of Site
- 1998 1999 Ministry of Transport Bulk Sample for HL 1 Designation Tests
- 1998 1999 Construct Access Road
- 1998 1999 Construct Perimeter Fence
- 1998 1999 Marketing
- 1998 1999 Initial Production

QUARRY OPERATION & PRODUCTION

Production Estimates: (upon permit approval)

Months in Production	Bulk Sample	Shot Rock	Crushed
0 to 3 months	nil	nil	nil
4 to 12 months	5,000 tons	50,000 tons	50,000 tons
13 to 24 months		100,000 tons	100,000 tons
25 to 36 months		200,000 tons	200,000 tons
37 to 48 months		300,000 tons	300,000 tons
49 to 60 months		375,000 tons	375,000 tons

NOTE: production expected from May 1st to November 1st hours of operations - not continuous (dependent on sales)

Noise:

The greatest amount of noise will be generated by the blasting and haul equipment. To evaluate the impacts of noise on the surrounding areas, a noise survey will be conducted on a similar operation. As a general rule, sound from an essentially localized source spreads out as it travels away from the source, and the sound pressure level due to that source decreases at a rate equal to 8 decibels with each doubling of the distance from the source. (referred to as the inverse square law)

Blasting:

The only accepted and cost effective manner to remove bedrock in aggregate operations is by way of blasting. Over the years, that blasting has been employed in the industry, many advances have been made by improving safety standards and blasting efficiency of the charge. When explosives are detonated in the course of quarrying operations, the basic purpose is to break up rock. Almost all of the energy in a properly designed blast is used to this end. Vibrational energy is waste energy, and it is to the blaster's advantage to minimize the waste. A blasting program will be developed with a sub-contractor which will keep impacts below the standards commonly used in other existing quarry operations.

Trucking & Hauling:

The traprock will be loaded at the quarry site on to 25 ton tandem trucks by the use of front end loaders, excavators or bulldozers and hauled to the client's location or stockpiled off-site.

Crushing:

The traprock will be shipped as unfinished shot rock or crushed off-site to minus 3/4 inch. The only crushing or screening at the quarry site would be minimal and incidental and is not anticipated. It is more economical to haul the material to a stockpile location that has a rail siding and crush the traprock at that location.

Erosion and Sedimentation:

1.5 metre berm blocking road on west side of proposed quarry site

berm will be vegetated to prevent erosion

the northeast corner will be extracted first and rehabilitated, as other areas are depleted they will be sloped, topsoil spread and seeded

overburden and topsoil will be spread on the slopes and pit floor during rehabilitation

there will be no discharge or diversion of surface water from the excavation area, all surface water will percolate into the pit floor

there is a natural tree screen around the quarry site

Operational Practices:

careful loading of haul trucks

crushing operations at another location

idle and unloaded equipment shut down

travel speed of vehicles on haulways and access roads to be reduced

stockpile operations at another location

equipment maintained and inspected regularily

spillage clean-up

hose down or sweep settled dust

MARKET

Road construction, commercial and residential development, bridges, railways, harbours, erosion control on waterways and drainage systems, asphalt paved driveways and parking lots, even landscaping and asphalt roofing tiles demand reliable supplies of aggregate, preferably crushed stone and high grade.

The in-depth market study conducted in May, 1996 confirmed the following:

- 1. The markets range from local through Central and Southern Ontario into the Northern and Mid-Western U.S.
- 2. There is a declining resource base in Southern Ontario i.e limestone and granite quarries and gravel pits, are either running out or being closed. There is increasing import of all forms of aggregate and in some areas supplies have already run out.
- 3. New technical standards for road-building and high test concrete are serving to increase demands for the high quality (HL 1, modified HL 3 and HL 4), non-leaching and high skid resistant crushed stone products (Nipissing Diabase).
- 4. There is a projected growth rate in the markets for aggregates, generally, of 4 5% per year into the foreseeable future (15 -20 years).

On the supply side, accessible deposits of this type and quality of bedrock are rare in Ontario, and especially rare south of North Bay.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENT

From 1992 up to and including this presentation Gino Chitaroni and the principals, staff and administration of Blackstone Development Inc., have invested time, effort, materials and money into bringing the project that is now Temagami Traprock Limited to its present, pre-production stage. Included has been:

1992-95 Claim Staking	1992-95 Grid Placement	1992-95 Geological Reports
1992-95 Soil Geochemical Samples and Tests	1992-95 Geological Maps	1993-98 Sample Test Analysis
1994-96 Geophysical Reports	1995-96 MOT HL 4 Tests	1996-97 Leachate Tests
1997-97 Timber Cruise	1997-97 Archeological Review	1996 -97 Market Study
1997-98 Quarry Design	1997-98 Permit Application	1998-98 Public Consultation

When all of the actions, purchases, writing of reports, manual and digital drafting of plans and maps, travel, administration, the time of technical and professional staff and the services of professional consultants are totalled it adds up to a considerable commitment and investment by BDI.

BDI Investment to Date: \$95,496.00

ECONOMIC IMPACT

There are several methods that can be used to calculate the potential economic impact of any project. Rather than subjecting you to a detailed set of calculations that would require extensive viewing of overheads and charts, for simplicity we have elected to use a multiplication factor, accepted by the economic development community for general calculations and overviews. The components of an impact study include:

Investment

Construction or Start-up Costs including equipment Operating Costs including employees and wages paid Taxes paid at all three government levels by the company and employees Purchase of supplies and services (sub-contractors and materials) Disposable income of employees - company and sub-contractors Average housing costs and living expenses Utilities etc. Transport Sales

The multiplication factor we have used (they can range from 2.0 to about 4.5 dependent on the industry sector) is 3.0, being most applicable to this type of business.

Stage or Operation	investment/Expenditures	Value of Impact
Start-up, Quarry opening	\$ 315,000	\$ 945,000
0 to 60 months production shot rock (1.025 million tons) crushed (1.025 million tons)	\$ 7,421,000 \$10,947,000	\$ 22,263,000 \$ 32,841,000

This shows that over a 5 year period approximately \$19 million of new money will be injected into the communities of Temagami and South Temiskaming giving rise to a generation of business in the area of approximately \$55 million.

Creation of Jobs: (seasonal but permanent)

management & supervisory - 3 quarry site - 4 to 6 transportation - 4 crushing & stockpiling - 4

CONCERNS

52 information packages and meeting notices were distributed 20 posters and notices were distributed and displayed public notification in the Temiskaming Speaker - circulation 7,745

WRITTEN RESPONSES - Total (13)

Local Responses (4) Temagami (3) Cobalt

Outside of Area Responses (9) Niagara Falls Barrie Bracebridge London Thunder Bay Carlisle Orillia Toronto Peterborough

SUMMARY OF CONCERNS:

Noise

blasting crushing excavation extraction trucking heavy equipment

Economic Impact property value loss of business proximity to cottages

Hours of Operation daily monthly seasonal

Environmental natural beauty and solitude wildlife habitat fish stocks removal of vegetation water quality and water run off toxicity and contaminants

Safety

increased traffic increased crime fire safety

Notice

20 days public consultation

	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Ministry of Declaration of Assessment	Work Transaction Number (office use)
Wining Act, Subsection 65(2) and 66(3),	R.S.O. 1990
31M04NE2014 2.19167 BEST 900	66(3) of the Mining Act. Under section 8 of the Mining prrespond with the mining land holder. Questions about and Mines, 3rd Floor, 933 Ramsey Lake Road, Supé Troprock Deposit
Instructions: - For work performed on Crown Lands before recording a claim, u - Please type or print in ink.	se form 0240. Bast Iwl Tempgani, Ontorio
1. Recorded holder(s) (Attach a list if necessary)	
Name Gino Chitaroni	Client Number 117874
Portage Bay Rd.; P.C. Box 271,	$\frac{(70.5)}{(70.5)} \frac{679}{679} - 5500}$
Cobalt, Ontario FOJICO	(705) 679-5519 Client Number
Address	Telephone Number
	Fax Number
X assays and work under section 18 (regs) trenching and associ Work Type Multiple Benefication Surveys/Studics t Reports, Assays + Maps. Dates Work From Oil OH 96 To 15 12 12 98 Performed Day Month Year Day Month Year Global Positioning System Data (it available) Township/Area Best Township Mor G-Plan Number G-3409 Please remember to: - obtain a work permit from the Ministry of Natural Resource	ated assays Office Use Commodity Total \$ Value of Work Claimed Ø1, SO8 NTS Reference Mining Division Resident Geologist Kirkland hake District Received Sas required 3:15
 - complete and attach a Statement of Costs, form 0212; - provide a map showing contiguous mining lands that are l - include two copies of your technical report. 	inked for assighing work, GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE
3. Person or companies who prepared the technical report (Attach a list if i	Telephone Number
Address 50 Silver St. P.O. Box 699, Cobatt. Ont. POJICC	Fay Number (705) $677 - 5500$ (705) $679 - 5519$
(2) Boreal Resources Inc. (Aka: ElkLake Community F	Telephone Number 1057 (705) 678-2244
POBLESS 100 ElKLoke Ontant POJIGO	Fax Number (705) 678-2422
3 Settlement Survey 5 Ltd: 17 Wellington St.	(705) 647-8833 Pay Number
A.U. 150x 2-527 New Liskeund A Swartika Lubs: 1 Comercon Avie P.G. Box 10. Swartik.	1 (+05) 647- +0 20 Otario (705) 642-3244
4. Certification by Recorded Holder or Agent 1. CINO (D. Construction), do hereby certify that I have	fox (7_0 s) 642-33c.0 personal knowledge of the facts set forth in

completion and, to the best of my knowledge, the annexed report is true. Date 2 Agent's Address Sci Ner St: P.O. Box 699 Column 10 Block - stone Dev Developmen Number 10241 (03/97) Developmen Number 20241 (03/97) Fax Number (705)679-5519

Depicer April 06/1999

			ameri	W19970	. 20201	122
lining work w nining olumn ndicate	Claim Number. Or if as done on other eligible land, show in this the location number id on the claim map.	Number of Claim Units. For other mining land, list hectares.	Value of work performed on this claim or other mining land.	Value of work applied to this claim.	Value of work assigned to other mining claims.	Bank. Value of wor to be distributed at a future date.
€g	TB 7827	16 ha	\$26, 825	N/A	\$24,000	\$2,825
€g	1234567	12	0	\$24,000	0	0
eg	1234568	2	\$ 8, 892	\$ \$4,000 4749	# 0	\$4,892
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and the	of Accorded Holder or Age	Int Authorized in Writin	10 C-+	<u>``</u>	Date	11, 1994

6. Instructions for cutting back credits that are not approved.

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Some of the credits claimed in this declaration may be cut back. Please check (~) in the boxes below to show how you wish to prioritize the deletion of credits:

1. Credits are to be cut back from the Bank first, followerd by option 2 or 3 or 4 as indicated.

2 3. Credits are to be cut back equally over all claims listed in this declaration; or

-4. Credits are to be cut back as prioritized on the attached appendix or as follows (describe):

Note: If you have not indicated how your credits are to be deleted, credits will be cut back from the Bank first, followed by option number 2 if necessary.

For Office Use Only				
Received Stamp	Deemed Approved Date	Date Notification Sent		
	hate Androved	Total Value of Credit Approved		



Declaration of Assessment Work Performed on Mining Land

Transaction Number (office use)

W9970.00001 Assessment Files Research Imaging

Mining Act, Subsection 65(2) and 66(3), R.S.O. 1990

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of subsection 65(2) and 66(3) of the Mining Act. Under section 8 of the Mining this information is a public record. This information will be used to review the assessment work and correspond with the mining land holder. Questions about collection should be directed to a Provincial Mining Recorder, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 3rd Floor, 933 Ramsey Lake Road, Sudl Ontario, P3E 685.

Instructions: - For work performed on Crown Lands before recording a claim, use form 0240. - Please type or print in ink.

		X
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	V	
(19.	10-
	J	

1. Recorded holder(s) (Attach a list if necessary)

Name	Client Number
Address	Telephone Number
	Fax Number
Name	Client Number
Address	Telephone Number
	Fax Number

Type of work performed: Check (✓) and report on only ONE of the following groups for this declaration. 2.

Geotechnical: prospecting, assays and work under sect		Physical: drilling stripping, trenching and associated assays			Rehabilitation	
Work Type					Offic	e Use
					Commodity	
					Total \$ Value of Work Claimed	
Dates Work From	То				NTS Reference	
Performed Day Month	Year	Oey	Month	Year		
Global Positioning System Data (if available)	Township/Area				Mining Division	
	M or G-Plan Numbe	er ,			Resident Geologist District	
Please remember to: - obtain a w - provide pr - complete a - provide a - include tw	ork permit from t oper notice to su and attach a Stat map showing col o copies of your	the Minisi face right tement of ntiguous technical	try of Nat nts holder f Costs, fo mining la report.	ural Resort s before s orm 0212; nds that a	urces as required; starting work; are linked for assigning pros	AN 0.6 1999 3: 15 NENCE ASSESSMENT

3. Person or companies who prepared the technical report (Attach a list if necessary)

3	Name Explotech Envineering Ltd.	Telephone Number (70.5) 522-0585
Ŭ	Address V 200-469 Bouchard Street, Sudbury, Nat. P3E 21	Fax Number
(6)	Name A.R. Environmental Consultants Inc.	Telephone Number 705 572 - 5990
~	Address 1351 C Kelly Loke Road, Unit #11 Sudbury	Fax Number
Ð	Nome Isry on Wareing of Wareing & Associates PSE 51	Telephone Number 5 (705) 676-2005
	Address Blackstone Der Tre 50 Silver St.	Fax Number
	Ro, Box 679, Cobo H Ontario	
	4. Certification by Recorded Holder or Agent	
	I. Gins Chitoron, , do hereby certify that I have p	personal knowledge of the facts set forth in
	(Print Name)	ultransport the same during or often its
	this Declaration of Assessment work having caused the work to be performed or v	withessed the same during of alter its
	completion/and, to the best of my knowledge, the annexed report is true.	
,	Signature at Recorded Holder or Agent Chitalon 1/Blickstone	by Inc. Date Dec 16,199.
	Agent's Address 50.5. NECST. P.O. Box 699 (abolt Ont 1705) 679	er (Fax Number 5500 (705) 679-5519
	0241 (03/197) POJICO	

ntario	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
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Statement of Costs for Assessment Credit

Transaction Number (office use)

W997C.00001

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of subsection 6 (1) of the Assessment Work Regulation 6/96. Under section 8 of the Mining Act, this information is a public record. This information will be used to review the assessment work and correspond with the mining land holder. Questions about this collection should be directed to a Provincial Mining Recorder, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 3rd Floor, 933 Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario, P36 685.

685.	2.191	67		g 3)
Work Type	Units of Depending on the type of w houre/days worked, metres grid line, number of samples	of work ork, list the number of of drilling, kliometres of s, etc.	Cost Per Unit of work	Total Cost
Market Research		······································		7.942.
Blasting Study				2.129.0
Environmental Ir	vestigation &	Boseline St	udy	5.825.
Timber Cruise or	nd Baseline For	est Erava	ire	615.
Archaelogical Evo	Juation & Impo	ict Study (Preliminary)	580.
Scatting Comput	er Hannal		0,	2,386.
155ays			·····	1,669.5
Associated Costs (e.g. st	upplies, mobilization and d	emobilization).	Not Available	
Not	Included			
Tr	ansportation Costs		3(0 00	3/01
in + HyH Pick -	10 Truck (Chat	t+ Tenar		<u> </u>
12 Taios Q Ins	ka her Row T	CAP BOK		1
	d and Lodging Costs		Not Available	
N=	+ Included		7001 /Mario ora	
	RECEIVED],
	JAN 0 6 1999 3	Total Va	lue of Assessment Work	21,508.3
Calculations of Filing Discour	GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMEN OFFICE	Total	Used: P2	1,508
 Work filed within two years of If work is filed after two years Value of Assessment Work. I 	f performance is claimed at 1 s and up to five years after pe If this situation applies to your	00% of the above Tota rformance, it can only claims, use the calcu	al Value of Assessment Wo be claimed at 50% of the T lation below:	rk. Iotal
TOTAL VALUE OF ASSESSME		x 0.50 =	Total \$ value of w	vorked claimed.
Note: - Work older than 5 years is no - A recorded holder may be r	ot eligible for credit, quired to verify expenditures or r correction/clarification. If ve of the assessment work subr	claimed in this statem ification and/or correct nitted.	ent of costs within 45 days o tion/clarification is not made	of a e, the
Certification verifying costs: I. <u>Gino</u> <u>(please print full name)</u>	Δ_{l} , do hereby certify,	that the amounts sho	wn are as accurate as may	reasonably
be determined and the costs wer Declaration of Work form as(re incurred while conducting a Kecorded Ha (recorded holder, agent, or state company	position with signing authority	e lands indicated on the acc _ I am authorized to make t 7	companying his certification.
0212 (03/97)		Signative	Dete Je	c16,199

Ministry of Ministère du Ontario **Northern Development** Développement du Nord and Mines et des Mines Geoscience Assessment Office 933 Ramsey Lake Road May 18, 1999 6th Floor Sudbury, Ontario GINO PAUL CHITARONI P3E 6B5 P.O. BOX 271 PORTAGE BAY ROAD Telephone: (888) 415-9846 COBALT, Ontario Fax: (877) 670-1555 P0J-1C0 Visit our website at: www.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/LANDS/mlsmnpge.htm Dear Sir or Madam: Submission Number: 2.19167 Status W9970.00001 Approval After Notice Subject: Transaction Number(s):

We have reviewed your Assessment Work submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached summary page(s) indicate the results of the review. WE RECOMMEND YOU READ THIS SUMMARY FOR THE DETAILS PERTAINING TO YOUR ASSESSMENT WORK.

If the status for a transaction is a 45 Day Notice, the summary will outline the reasons for the notice, and any steps you can take to remedy deficiencies. The 90-day deemed approval provision, subsection 6(7) of the Assessment Work Regulation, will no longer be in effect for assessment work which has received a 45 Day Notice. Allowable changes to your credit distribution can be made by contacting the Geoscience Assessment Office within this 45 Day period, otherwise assessment credit will be cut back and distributed as outlined in Section #6 of the Declaration of Assessment work form.

Please note any revisions must be submitted in DUPLICATE to the Geoscience Assessment Office, by the response date on the summary.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please contact Lucille Jerome by e-mail at lucille.jerome@ndm.gov.on.ca or by telephone at (705) 670-5858.

Yours sincerely,

Dla He

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY Blair Kite Supervisor, Geoscience Assessment Office Mining Lands Section

Correspondence ID: 13766 Copy for: Assessment Library

Work Report Assessment Results

2.19167 Submission Number: Assessor: Lucille Jerome Date Correspondence Sent: May 18, 1999 Transaction **First Claim Approval Date** Number Number Township(s) / Area(s) Status Approval After Notice BEST May 18, 1999 W9970.00001 1118527 Section: 17 Assays ASSAY The 45 days outlined in the Notice dated March 30, 1999 have passed. Assessment work credit has been approved as outlined on the attached Distribution of Assessment Work Credit sheet. **Correspondence to:** Recorded Holder(s) and/or Agent(s): GINO PAUL CHITARONI **Resident Geologist** COBALT, Ontario Kirkland Lake, ON

Assessment Files Library
Sudbury, ON

Distribution of Assessment Work Credit

The following credit distribution reflects the value of assessment work performed on the mining land(s).

Date: May 18, 1999

Submission Number: 2.19167

Transaction Number: W9970.00001

Claim Number	Value	Of Work Performed
1118527		1,151.00
1212011		1,151.00
	Total: \$	2,302.00

Page: 1

















SPOT ELEVATIONS & CON TOURS DERIVED FROM MNDM PLAN G-3409

- CONTOUR

- SPOT EL

340·

--- 360 -----

REVISION

DATE

- APPLICANT	GINO P. CHITARONI B SC GEOLOGY
SCALE:	I: 1000 HORIZONTAL 1: 500 VERTICAL
DROWN R.D.L.	DATE DWG Nº 2 . 72

DISTRICT of TIMISKAMING QUARRY SITE PLAN SHOWING CROSS SECTION

PROJECT: BEST TWP

2.19167









