



31M04SE2007 2.20529 RIDDELL

010

**MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECT 1999
WASSENAAR PROPERTY**

Strathcona Township

**Geophysical Surveys
Magnetometer, VLF-EM, Induced Polarization, Beep Mat**

**Geological Surveys
Geological Mapping and Prospecting**

**Sudbury Mining District,
Ontario**

RECEIVED

SEP 15 2000

GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT
OFFICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION:	
Property Location	1
Access	1
Property Description	1
Summary of Work Done	1
PROSPECTING SURVEY:	
Introduction	4
Beep Mat Prospecting	5
Prospecting	6
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYING:	
Magnetometer Survey	7
VLF-EM Survey	8
I.P. Survey	9
Conclusions and Recommendations	11
Instrument specifications Magnetometer	12
Instrument specifications VLF-EM	12
Certificate of Author	13
References	14

31M04SE2007

2.20529

RIDDILL



010C

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 Location Map
- Figure 2 Claim Map
- Figure 3 Geology

LIST OF MAPS

- MAP 1 Prospecting and Compilation Map
- MAP 2 Total Field Magnetic Contour Map
- MAP 3 VLF-EM Profile Map
- MAP 4 I.P. Pseudo sections L 550 W, 300 W, 50 W and 0

APPENDIX I

**Geological Mapping Report- A.W. Beecham consultant Dec 1999.
-report and geology map (pond area)**

APPENDIX II

Assay Certificate

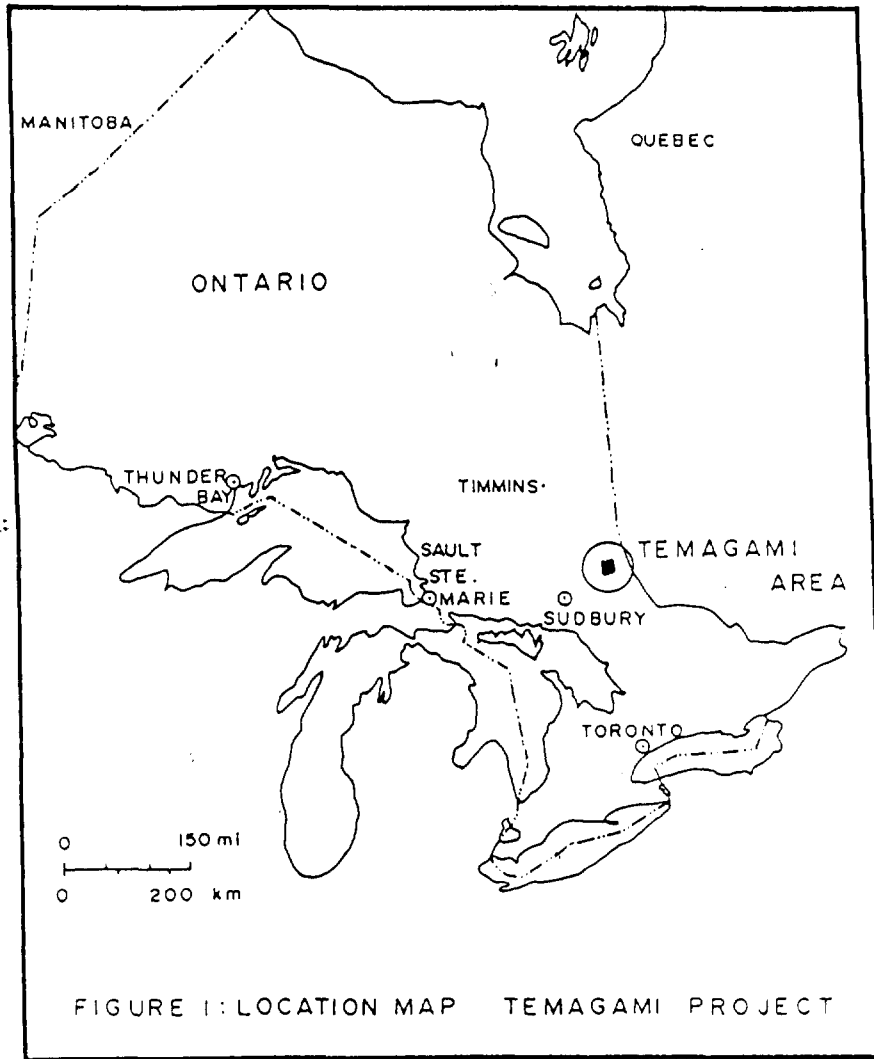
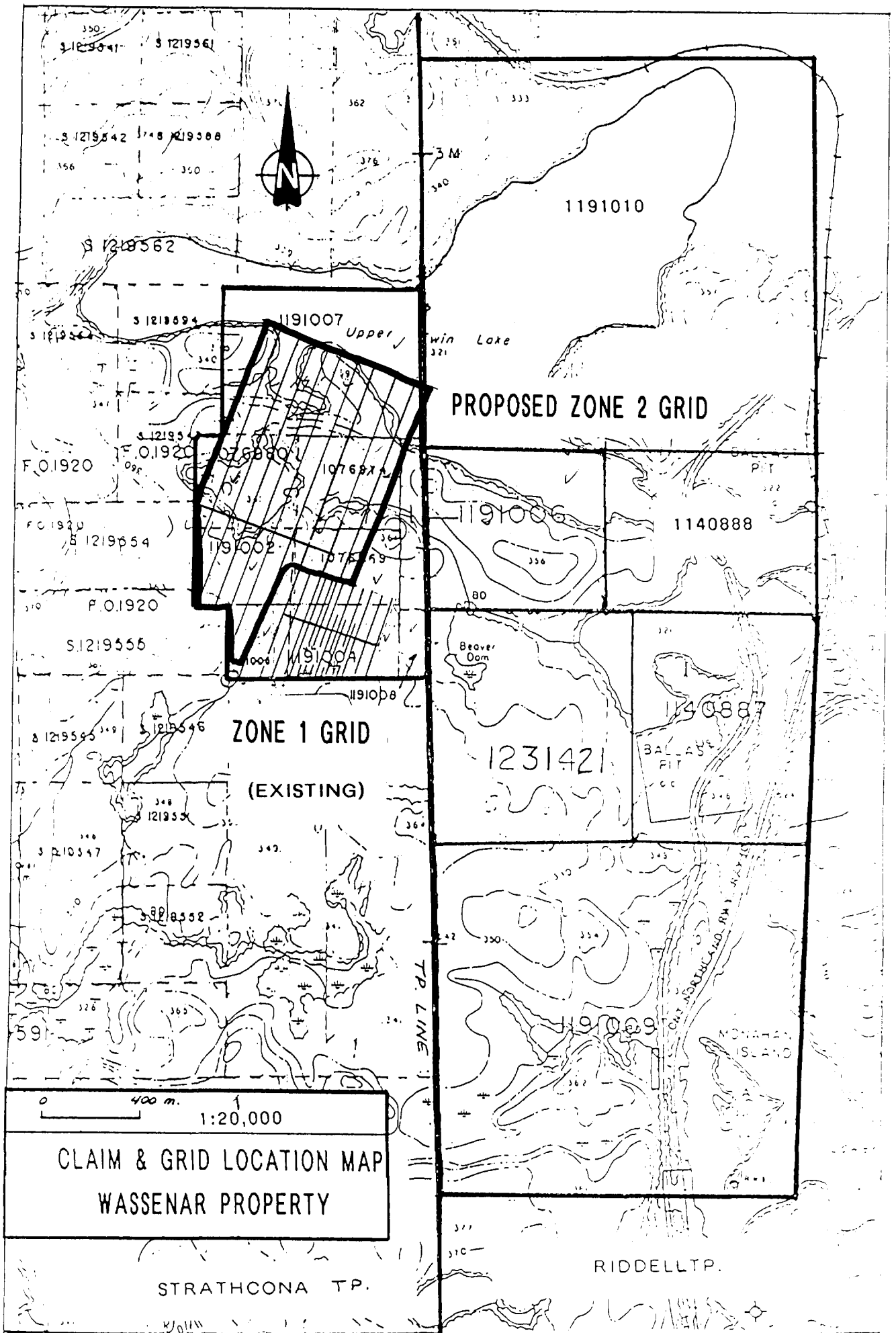


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP TEMAGAMI PROJECT



S 1219561

S 1219542 S 1219560

S 1219562

S 1219564

F.O.1920

F.O.1920 S 1219554

F.O.1920

S 1219555

S 1219545 S 1219546

S 1219547

591

0 400 m.

1:20,000

CLAIM & GRID LOCATION MAP
WASSENAR PROPERTY

STRATHCONA TP.

1191010

PROPOSED ZONE 2 GRID

1191006

1140888

ZONE 1 GRID

(EXISTING)

1231421

BALLAS
FIT

1140887

1191009

RIDDELL TP.



TP. LINE

Upper
win Lake

Beaver
Dam

NOTHMAN
ISLAND

CH. MORTIMER RD. & WALKER



ZONE 2

ZONE 1

GEOLOGY MAP

PROPERTY
510 Ha



(MAP 2324)

FIG. 3

1" to 1/2 mi.

Property Location:

NTS:	31 M/4
Township:	Strathcona (Upper Twin Lake)
Mining Division:	Sudbury
Resident Geologist:	Cobalt/Kirkland Lake - Gary Grabowski
Latitude:	47-00-00
Longitude:	79-46-00
Nearest town:	Temagami (7 km to the north-northwest)

Access:

The property is situated 7 km south-southeast of Temagami as the crow flies. Access to the claims is by traveling eastward on a logging road departing Hwy 11 about 10 km south of Temagami where the Trans Canada Pipeline crosses the highway. At a point 4 km east of the highway an equipment trail (where a backhoe has traveled) winds in another 300 meters to stripped showings which was the central area of detailed gridwork, geophysics, geological mapping and comprehensive sampling (Zone 1).

Property Description:

The property consists of a group of 14 contiguous claims for a total area of 830 hectares (54 units of +/-16 hectares). The claim numbers of the property are as follows:

1191010	16 units	1140888	4 units
1191002	1 unit	1191004	1 unit
1191005	1 unit	1191006	3 unit
1191007	3 units	1191008	1 unit
1076960	1 unit	1076969	1 unit
1076974	1 unit	1231421	5 units
1140887	4 units	1191009	12 units

Summary of Work Done:

Basically the northwest corner of an 830 hectare property was covered with a detailed grid pattern with line spacings of 25, 50 and 100 meters. 14.50 km of line was chainsawed and picketed at 25 meter intervals. Magnetometer and VLF-EM covered the entire grid. I.P., Geological, Beep Mat and Prospecting covered

areas that are considered high priority for followup from the current Mag/VLF-EM survey and previous geological work.

	Totals	Dates
Preliminary	km	
Linecutting	14.50	July 1-25, 1999
Magnetometer survey	13.90	Aug. 15-22, 1999
VLF-EM Survey	12.90	Aug 15-22, 1999
Detailed		
Geological Survey	4.00	Nov. 14,15, 1999
Prospecting	3.00	May 23, Aug 1, 1999
Beep Mat Survey	5.00	Oct 23,24, 1999
I.P. Survey	2.425	Dec.17

The primary objective of the program was to outline and explore for significant gold mineralization over Zone 2 where a 59 g/tonne assay was picked up and also to do Phase Two followup (I.P.) over the anomalous base metal Zone 1. The results of the surveys have indicated drill targets near Zone 1. The results over Zone 2 are not as conclusive at present however there are faint indications of a zone trending east to west.

Zone 1 should be drilled for a base metal deposit while Zone 2 should be only x-ray drilled for more geologic information and to test for continuity of the high grade gold occurrence. In total there are 5 drill targets based on thorough surface work funded by the applicant and the OPAP program.

Thanks to the OPAP program the option status of the property has been moved along to the drill stage.

**Beep Mat Surveying and Prospecting Report
Wassenaar Property
Strathcona Twp.**

January 04, 2000

BEEP MAT SURVEYING AND PROSPECTING REPORT

BEEP MAT SURVEY:

Introduction:

A beep mat survey was carried out on Oct 23,24 with a travel day on the 22nd and 25th, 1999. The prospectors were Willem Wassenaar, Sy Wassenaar and Siek Wassenaar. The beep mat was borrowed from the MNDM in Kirkland Lake. The objective of the beep mat survey was to explore for sulphide mineral along the length of the conductors picked up by the VLF-EM survey and to prospect in general. There was about 5.0 km covered.

Instrument:

The **beep mat** is a mini-EM system with a transmitter and a receiver enclosed in a durable plastic sled about 3 ft in length. When the mat is dragged over a sulphide occurrence by hand the unit will indicate such by a beeping noise. The location of the beeping is then dug up to investigate. It is only successful in area of light overburden cover. This method was successful in detecting the main showing area at 0, 0 on the grid in the past. The sled is dragged across the conductor at right angles at approximately along the length.

The targets surveyed are as follows:

Conductor G: This anomaly was covered with the beep mat with no hits. The west end of the conductor is high and dry while the eastern part of it drops off into a low lying area. While there were no hits from the beep mat there could still be mineralization down past the 5 ft limit of the beep mat. This anomaly should be checked with HLEM.

Conductor H: This feature was field checked for sulphides with no hits. Part of the anomaly lies in a small pond so it was not totally resolved however the land portion has been covered.

Conductor M: This feature lies in a topographic low. It was covered along the full length to the lake from the end of the "boot bay".

Conclusion and Recommendations:

The results of the beep mat surveying were disappointing. There were no significant or detectable sulphides encountered. This means there are no occurrences within 5 ft. of surface. A more sophisticated unit such as HLEM should be deployed to investigate the possibility of deeper occurrences. **(SEE COVERAGE ON MAP ONE)**

PROSPECTING SURVEY:

(Only a minor amount of prospecting was done by the applicant due to a heavy work schedule from other commitments). The areas prospected (stripping and sampling) are discussed as follows:

Main showing area Aug 1:

25 W, 25S Following a property visit by Wayne Benham of Queenston in May 99 it was thought some higher grade samples within chemical sediments with abundant sulphides (chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite) near the main showing would indicate a more widespread picture and expand the dimensions of the zone. W. Wassenaar spent Aug 1 stripping and sampling. Of the 10 samples taken one was assayed at X-RAL Laboratories. A whole rock analysis was done and the more interesting results were 563 ppm Co, 772 ppm Ni and 308 ppm Cu.

Beaver Pond area May 23:

May 23 was spent prospecting a rock ledge on L 550 and 600 W at 300 N. There was gossan staining along the face containing minor pyrite. The rock type was mafic volcanic.

The northwest side of the pond was prospected and a 2 cm quartz vein in diabase containing abundant chalcopyrite along fractures was discovered but not assayed.

(see Map One for areas covered)

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

Magnetometer/VLF-EM/Induced Polarization Wassenaar Property Strathcona Twp.

Geophysical Surveying

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Instrument specifications:

A total of **13.9 km** (1150 readings) was surveyed using a micro-processor based GEM Systems GSM-19 Mag/VLF unit. The instrument is capable of +/- 1/100th of a gamma resolution. The instrument was used in the mobile mode. The diurnal variation was corrected for using a base station set up near the grid. This base instrument was an EDA Omni IV capable of 1/10th of a gamma resolution.

Dates of survey:

The survey was done by D. Laronde of Meegwich Consultants Inc. from Aug. 15-22, 1999.

Results and Interpretation:

The data set is presented in colour contour format on plans at 1:2500 scale and discussed as follows: Readings were taken at 12.5 meter intervals.

The most obvious feature outlined is a massive high and low combination or di-polar response trending ESE across the north part of the grid. This is interpreted as a concentrated magnetic mineral band, probably magnetite, within a diabase or gabbro intrusion. This feature is linear and might be indicating a lineament or fault. The values on the low side range down to 56,360 nT while the high side range is as high as 58,291 nT.

Further to the north and again in the diabase are a few isolated highs and lows that can be again attributed to pockets of magnetite concentrations. Co-incidently there is a drop in topography where the magnetic low trend occurs and a definite east-west lineament flanks the low to the north.

The area around the north part of the pond contains a few isolated highs on L 550 W at 475 N and on L 300 W at 300 N. Also the area between these two highs is elevated in magnetism. A similar situation occurs between L 210 W at 450 N and 0 at 600 N. These highs suggest the magnetic mineral content of the diabase varies in a massive fashion.

The central part of the grid is fairly uniform with a few outliers of a few hundred gammas.

At the south end of the grid a linear magnetic high runs from L 300 W at 162 S to L 200 E at 75 S. One could interpret a narrow (5-10 meter) dike here. The area to the north of this feature has a very irregular magnetic pattern. Within this pattern however are several subtle possibilities of linears and masses.

VLF SURVEY

Instrument specifications:

A total of **12.90 km** was surveyed (1070 readings) with the same GEM Systems GSM-19 Mag/VLF-EM receiver unit. The transmitting station was Cutler, Maine at 24.0 kHz. This instrument measures the in-phase of the vertical magnetic field as a percentage of the horizontal primary field. The resolution is +/- 1%.

Dates of Survey:

The survey was done by D. Laronde of Meegwich Consultants Inc. on the following dates: August 15-22, 1999. Readings were taken in detail at 12.5 meter stations.

Results and Interpretation:

The interpretation of VLF conductors is based on whether or not the source of the anomaly is metallic.

The survey picked up seven new conductors and some very weak responses. The labeling is a continuation in sequence from a previous survey which used the A-F labels on a detailed grid over the 0,0 showing area. The anomalies from this survey are G-M and are discussed as follows:

Conductor G: This weak anomaly is short along strike, 200 m, with the strongest response on L 210 W at 120 S. It trends northwest which is the strike of a local fracture set. The source would appear to be non-metallic.

Conductor H: This conductor occurs on a lineament marked by a topographic low trending due east. This is a strong indication that this anomaly could have a non-metallic source.

Conductor I: Anomaly I occurs within the pond and seems to be indicating a near horizontal conductive layer such as the sediment in the lake bottom and/or the trend is similar to H and it could be a continuation. In any regard the source is likely non-metallic. The I.P. survey has confirmed there is no metallic anomaly here so the source is definitely non-metallic.

Conductor J, K and L: These anomalies are in the pond area as well and are not well defined due to the closeness. Although the location is suspicious for having a non-metallic source, it cannot be determined from VLF. The I.P. survey did not detect an anomaly over this area.

Conductor M: Conductor M is a strong response that runs along a topographic low. It has been field checked with a beep mat survey along its length and no mineral was detected.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Instrument Specifications and Survey Configuration:

A total of 2.425 km was surveyed with a di-pole di-pole, a=25 meters configuration. N 1-6 was read to better the chances of detecting small pockets of mineralization associated with Zone 2 containing a 59 g/tonne assay. The depth penetration is down to 225 feet or 68 meters. The survey employed the following state-of-the-art equipment:

- an IP T-3 Phoenix Transmitter 3.0 kW
- an IP V-5 Receiver (Phase)
- a MG-1 Phoenix Generator 2.0 kW

Dates of the survey:

The survey was done by Remy Belanger Geophysique of Rouyn-Noranda, P.Q.. There were seven crew members from the Belanger team and D. Laronde supervised and selected lines based on results at the end of each line. Crew members were Remy Belanger, Carl Belanger, Jean Yves Robin, Mario Robin, Jean-Marc Raymond, Steve Lacourse and Mike Kirovac.

Results and Interpretation:

The system is designed to respond to conductive horizons such as inter-connected metallic grains and also metallic grains that are not connected electrically. The latter is the great advantage over conventional EM systems. The results incorporate a resistivity profile that is compared in contrast to the phase profile. Anomalies with a drop in resistivity and an increase in phase are considered priority. There were four profiles or lines done and are discussed individually as follows:

L 550 W

Objective: This line was to test a series of three VLF-EM conductors occurring in or near an east-west trending structure that is thought to be a possible controlling factor in the deposition of a gold deposit. The 59 g/tonne Au assay is on trend.

Results: At 650 N there is a drop in resistivity accompanied by a wide phase anomaly. The peculiar thing about this anomaly is that the phase zone is much wider than the

resistivity low. The underlying rock is probably diabase or gabbro. Surface prospecting has uncovered some chalcopyrite which may be in this particular feature. The anomaly is probably caused by mineralization which should be followed up. This is a low priority drill target.

L 300 W

Objective: This line crosses over the area of the 59 g/tonne Au assay. The purpose was to define a drill target over this zone. Since disseminated pyrite is a common accessory mineral.

Results: The zone does have a co-incident response centered at 325 N. There is a slight elevation in the phase and also the resistivity. This is not what was expected however it is a response that is over the projected zone. **High priority drill target.**

The north end of the line centered on 675 N is a wide chargeability zone with a wide high resistivity zone which is typical of the underlying diabase or gabbro. This anomaly is a **low** priority target.

L 50 W

Objective: To test the area of base metal mineralized showings on surface for continuity along strike and at depth.

Results: There is a shallow, N=1,2, phase anomaly from 200 S to 100 S. The corresponding resistivity low is in the order of 500 to 1000 ohms/meters. This location is co-incident with the end of a VLF-EM anomaly. There is some correlation to a magnetic high here. Another anomaly, only narrow, occurs at 25 S. This is co-incident with the strike of the mineralized showings. The resistivity response is shallow. **These two drill targets are high priority.**

L 0

Objective: To test the area of base metal mineralized showings on surface for continuity along strike and at depth.

Results: There are two strong increases in phase accompanied by a low in resistivity centered on 150 S and at 25 N. These are encouraging since there are surface showings around 0,0 grid co-ordinates. These are **high priority drill targets**. An increase in phase occurs at 150 N but is accompanied by a resistivity high as well. Low priority anomaly.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

Zone 2 (beaver pond area and north half of grid):

The magnetic survey and VLF-EM survey from the OPAP phase of work did not define any massive sulphide bodies. Most of the conductors seem to have non-metallic sources. All the conductors were followed up with I.P. and beep mat prospecting with disappointing results. The surveys over the beaver pond gold zone 2 have faint indications of corresponding responses that are quite marginal at best, nevertheless present in magnetics, VLF-EM and I.P. . Because of the high assay it would still be **advisable to at least x-ray drill** (small core, portable drill) for geologic information. The gold zone may be very narrow but high grade enough to be economical.

Zone 1

The I.P. survey lit up **four targets to drill on a high priority basis**. This is encouraging. The I.P. anomalies flank existing VLF-EM conductor zones with widths up to 15 meters. One I.P. response on L 50 W at 150 S may be as wide as 50 meters. Some of the assays from previous work are Cu 4070 ppm, Au, 3.98 g/tonne, Ag 18 g/tonne, Pb 1190 ppm, Zn 8790 ppm, Co 1460 ppm.

There has been enough surface work done geologically and geophysically with the end result of 5 locations to drill test. The holes need only be 300-400 feet deep amounting to a total of 1500-2000 feet. This could be done for about \$15/foot on present prices for a grand total of \$22,500-\$30,000. It is advisable to approach mining development corporations at this time since to finance the drill project.

End

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

MAGNETOMETER / GRADIOMETER

Resolution:	0.01 nT (gamma), magnetic field and gradient.
Accuracy:	0.2 nT over operating range.
Range:	20,000 to 120,000 nT.
Gradient Tolerance:	Over 10,000 nT/m
Operating interval:	3 seconds minimum, faster optional. Readings initiated from keyboard, external trigger, or carriage return via RS-232-C.
Input/Output:	6 pin weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and (optional) analog output.
Power Requirements:	12 V, 200 mA peak (during polarization), 30 mA standby. 300mA peak in gradiometer mode.
Power Source:	Internal 12 V, 2.6 Ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, others optional. An External 12V power source can also be used.
Battery Charger:	Input: 110 VAC, 60 Hz. Optional 110/220 VAC, 50/60 Hz. Output: dual level charging.
Operating Ranges:	Temperature: -40 °C to +60 °C. Battery Voltage: 10.0 V minimum to 15V maximum. Humidity: up to 90% relative, non condensing.
Storage Temperature:	-50°C to +65°C
Display:	LCD: 240 x 64 pixels, or 8 x 30 characters. Built in heater for operation below -20°C
Dimensions:	Console: 223 x 69 x 240mm. Sensor staff: 4 x 450mm sections. Sensor: 170 x 71mm dia. Weight: Console 2.1kg, Staff 0.9kg, Sensors 1.1kg each.

VLF

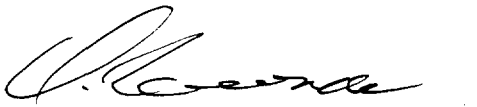
Frequency Range:	15 - 30.0 kHz.
Parameters Measured:	Vertical In-phase and Out-of-phase components as percentage of total field. 2 components of horizontal field. Absolute amplitude of total field.
Resolution:	0.1%.
Number of Stations:	Up to 3 at a time.
Storage:	Automatic with: time, coordinates, magnetic field/gradient, slope, EM field, frequency, in- and out-of-phase vertical, and both horizontal components for each selected station.
Terrain Slope Range:	0° - 90° (entered manually).
Sensor Dimensions:	14 x 15 x 9 cm. (5.5 x 6 x 3 inches).
Sensor Weight:	1.0 kg (2.2 lb).

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, David Laronde of the town of Temagami, Ontario hereby certify:

1. That I am a geology engineering technologist and have been engaged in mineral exploration for the past 20 years.
2. That I am a graduate of Cambrian College in Sudbury with a diploma in Geology Engineering Technology 1979
3. That my knowledge of the property described herein was acquired by field work and documentation.

Dated at Temagami this 12th day of January 2000.



David Laronde

References

- 1978 Bennett, G. Geologic Report - Geology of Northeast Temagami Area
Ontario Geologic Survey

APPENDIX I

Geologic Report

A.W. Beecham

APPENDIX II

Assay Certificate



XRAL Laboratories
A Division of SGS Canada Inc.

Work Order: 056245

Date: 17/08/99

FINAL

Page 1 of 3

Element.	Au	Pt	Pd	Be	Na	Mg	Al	P	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe
Method.	FA301	FA301	FA301	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70
Det.Lim.	1	10	1	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.01	2	1	2	0.01
Units.	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
1-99	46	14	17	<0.5	0.04	0.66	0.86	<0.01	0.01	0.22	2.5	0.04	36	54	579	17.8
*Dup 1-99	48	12	15	<0.5	0.04	0.69	0.91	<0.01	0.01	0.24	2.8	0.05	37	55	603	18.7



XRAL Laboratories
A Division of SGS Canada Inc.

Work Order: 056245

Date: 17/08/99

FINAL

Page 2 of 3

Element.	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Sr	Y	Zr	Mo	Ag	Cd	Su	Sb	Bi	La	W
Method.	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70	ICP70
Det.Lim.	1	1	0.5	0.5	3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.2	1	10	5	1	0.5	10
Units.	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
1-99	553	748	297	67.5	<3	1.9	4.7	<0.5	4	5.5	<1	12	24	4	8.5	<10
*Dup 1-99	563	772	308	71.0	<3	2.0	5.1	<0.5	5	5.8	<1	11	30	3	7.2	<10



XRAL Laboratories
A Division of SGS Canada Inc.

Work Order: 056245

Date: 17/08/99

FINAL

Page 3 of 3

Element.	Pb	Bi	Ag
Method.	ICP70	ICP70	AA73
Det.Lim.	2	5	0.3
Units.	ppm	ppm	g/m
1-99	118	27	4.5
*Dup 1-99	122	24	4.4



XRAL Laboratories
A Division of SGS Canada Inc.

INVOICE

Invoice To/Facture A:
W. Wassenaar MD
Attn: Willem Wassenaar

7 Roxville Avenue
TORONTO
ONTARIO, CANADA M4G 3P7

Submitted By/Soumettez Par:
W. Wassenaar MD
Attn: Willem Wassenaar

7 Roxville Avenue
TORONTO
ONTARIO, CANADA M4G 3P7

Work Order: 056245
Invoice Date: 17/08/99
Date Submitted: 06/08/99
Shipped Via: SELF

Customer No.: 401705
Your P.O. No.:
Your Project No.:
Waybill No. :

Qty	Code	Description	# Ele	Unit Cost	Amt/Montant
1	PG205	Drying, Crushing & milling (hardened st		\$5.25	\$5.25
1	FA301	1AT Au Inst. Fire Assay	3	\$13.30	\$13.30
1	ICP70	ICP, Aqua Regia	31	\$8.15	\$8.15
1	AA73	Silver by AA	1	\$4.75	\$4.75
1	GST	7% GST Rg No. R105082572		\$2.20	\$2.20
	PREPAY	Advance Payment Received \$33.65			

TOTAL IN CANADIAN FUNDS / TOTAL EN DOLLARS CANADIEN \$33.65

Please remit to / S.V.P. envoyer votre paiement à:
P.O. Box 9581
Station 'A'
Toronto, ON
Canada
M5W 2K3

Please courier to / S.V.P. envoyer par courier à:
1885 Leslie Street
Don Mills, ON
Canada M3B 3J4
Tel: (416) 445-5755
Fax: (416) 445-4152

Please Quote Invoice Number / S.V.P. Spécifier le numéro de facture 081:031658

Note/N.B.: 1.5% per month interest on Overdue Accounts / Intérêt de sur Comptes Arriérés de 1.5% Par Mois: Terms Net 30 days

ORIGINAL INVOICE



XRAL Laboratories
A Division of SGS Canada Inc.

1885 Leslie Street
Don Mills, Ontario
Canada M3B 3J4
Telephone (416) 445-5755
Fax (416) 445-4152

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order: 056245

To: **W. Wassenaar MD**
Attn: **Willem Wassenaar**

Date : 17/08/99

7 Roxville Avenue
TORONTO
ONTARIO, CANADA M4G 3P7

Copy 1 to :

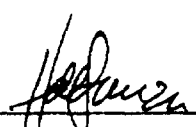
Copy 2 to :

P.O. No. :
Project No. :
No. of Samples : 1 ROCKS
Date Submitted : 06/08/99
Report Comprises : Cover Sheet plus
Pages 1 to 3

Distribution of unused material:

Pulps: Discarded After 90 Days Unless Instructed!!!
Rejects: Discarded After 90 Days Unless Instructed!!!

Certified By :



Dr. Hugh de Souza, General Manager
XRAL Laboratories

ISO 9002 REGISTERED

Report Footer: L.N.R. = Listed not received I.S. = Insufficient Sample
n.a. = Not applicable -- = No result
*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method
M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

2.20529

31M04SE2007 2.20529

RIDDELL

020



Wassenaar Claims SE. Strathcona Township, Temagami Area,
NE. Ontario

Geological Observations

Introduction

The Wassenaar claim group is located in southeastern Strathcona and southwestern Riddell townships, some 7 km. (map distance) south of the village of Temagami. Regionally this area is part of the Southern Province of the Canadian Shield. The basement rocks are Archean and consist of complexly folded mafic volcanics intruded by trondhjemite (Na-granite) batholiths. This is overlain unconformably by the Proterzoic Gowganda Formation sediments. Gently undulating, gabbro sills, known as Nipissing diabase intrude mainly the Gowganda Formation, but also extend into the Archean basement rocks. In the area of the claims most of the Gowganda Formation has been eroded, but a sill of Nipissing Diabase remains in the northern part of the group.

The following comments are based on only 2 days (14th and 15th Nov. 1999) field work under somewhat adverse weather conditions. The comments are intended to accompany a more comprehensive report rather than as a 'stand-alone report. (No location map, property description or detailed description of previous work is included.) The purpose of the work was to examine the geology and evaluate the mineral occurrences at the following localities: (1) around the SE corner of the Beaver Pond where significant gold values had been obtained under the water line of the pond; (2) outcrop area west of the Beaver Pond; (3) the "quartz pits" along the stream between the Beaver Pond and Upper Twin Lake and (4) quartz veins in the northeast area around Line 100W and 800N.

The author is familiar with the general area from work done around Lowell Lake in late 1970's for St. Joseph Explorations (a subsidiary of the old American mining company St. Joe Minerals previously St. Joe Lead.) and from updating the Mineral Deposits Inventory for the MNDM in 1990-1991.

Description of Work Done

David Laronde of Temagami described the property and provided copies of relevant maps and reports describing previous work, mostly by the present owners. He also guided the author to property.

On the 14th the area around the southeast corner of the Beaver Pond was examined and part of the outcrop mapped. This was a reasonably good day for observation, but there was some snow on the northwest outcrop slope on the large outcrops over-looking the southeast corner of the Beaver Pond and these outcrops

could not be examined properly because of the danger of slipping into the pond. On the second field day, 15th November, a heavy snow squall held up work early in the morning and dropped 2 to 3 cm. of wet snow. The outcrops could not be brushed clear of this snow and the only way to view the surface of the outcrop was to strip off areas of moss. This made for slow progress. However, something was accomplished. On the west side of the Beaver Pond, one cross section was roughly mapped along line 600W. A cursory examination of two quartz veins in Nipissing Diabase were made, one on line 600W, northwest of the Beaver Pond and the other referred to as Showing "D" along the stream, north of the Beaver Pond. A rough cross-section was also mapped east of the Beaver Pond on the return traverse to locate the diabase volcanic contact.

Five chip samples of mineralization and veins were taken. Mapping and observations are shown on the accompanying map at a scale of 1:2500. The legend has been expanded to allow for other rock types in case more mapping is done.

The data provided by D. Laronde were reviewed and summaries of the more significant assays from work by the claim owners were added to the 1:2500 scale map. No review of data in the MNM assessment files was made.

General Geology

A major contact striking about grid EW passes through the south part of the Beaver Pond. South of this contact the rocks are mainly fine grained pillowed and flow structured to massive mafic volcanics. North of the line, the area is underlain by a coarse to medium coarse grained gabbro. This gabbro has the textures of the Nipissing Diabase sills seen elsewhere in the Temagami and Cobalt areas and it is recognized as a Nipissing Diabase sill by Bennett. Towards the south, this gabbro seems lighter-coloured and contains areas of varied textured to pegmatite-like material. Northward it seems a little darker and generally finer grained. i.e. The diabase seems to be differentiated or layered. On line 100W at about 350N on a west facing scarp face, an Archean assemblage of mafic volcanics and feldspar porphyry intrusive appears to overlie Nipissing diabase. (This observation was made late in the afternoon and it was a bit rushed in order to get out of bush before nightfall.) This observation combined with the previous comment on apparent differentiation of the diabase, suggests that the Nipissing diabase here is a gently south dipping sill and this contact marks the top of the sill.

The pillowed to massive flows exposed south and east of the 'Beaver Pond' are typical Archean mafic volcanics, except that they contain irregular patches and streaks of silicification and some sort of feldspar (probably albite) alteration, and they are relatively hard. The impression was gained that they have been hornfelsed (rock that has been re-crystallized around an intermediate to felsic intrusive.). The hornfelsing would not be due to the Nipissing diabase, but likely the large surrounding trondhjemite batholiths.

Structural Geology

The mafic volcanics, where examined, except for pillows, are fairly massive and no strikes and dips were measured on them. In places the fine grained mafic flows grade into medium to coarse grained (gabbro-like) rocks. These units usually mark certain individual flows and cores of thick flows and mapping their contacts with the fine grained units usually give strike directions. However, none of these contacts were traced far enough to indicate a strike direction for the flows. Bennett does show the mafic volcanics trending about grid E-W and dipping south.

Three prominent fault and fracture directions are recognized. A nearly N-S set is most conspicuous southeast and east of Beaver Pond. The second, a 110° trend is marked by the south contact of the Nipissing Diabase and parallel structures within the sill to the north. Although the prominent scarps along this contact seem to be caused by contrast in the weathering resistance of the diabase and altered mafic volcanics, this 110° trend is a regional fracture set and the diabase at this point may be intruding along these pre-existing fractures. A third set is recognized at the quartz vein (showing "D") located between 'Beaver Pond' and Upper Twin Lake. Here a prominent valley sub-parallel to the quartz vein marks a common regional 070° trend.

Mineralization and Hydrothermal Alteration

Within the area examined, as noted above, there is wide spread, pale brown-grey alteration of the mafic volcanics. This is a combination of silicification and some sort of feldspar alteration (probably albite). This occurs as irregular patches and in pillow selvages along fractures. No particular orientation was noted. Pyrite, as trace amounts up to a few percent, accompanies this alteration. Although some of the alteration follows pillow selvages, this is not a common primary volcanic feature. It is the author's opinion that it is due to a later hydrothermal event. This type of alteration is, typically associated with gold mineralization and one of the two samples, B-3 from near the southeast corner of the Beaver Pond, does carry anomalous gold levels (74 ppb Au).

The two showings examined in the Nipissing Diabase consist of massive white, glassy quartz, with variable amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite. On the NW showing, a 70 cm. wide quartz vein is accompanied by calcite and there is a wide (alteration) selvage of dark chlorite along the vein and pyrite and chalcopyrite (with malachite) are fairly abundant. This vein strikes NW-SE and dips vertically. A sample of the vein containing pyrite and chalcopyrite, returned a surprising 953 ppb gold. It also contained anomalous levels of both Ag, 5.6 ppm and Co, 95 ppm. This veins does not appear to be related to any prominent nearby structure. The veins at Showing D, (along the stream), on the other hand, occur along a prominent topographic feature which probably marks a major fracture or fault. These veins dip at about 45° and appears to occupy fractures subsidiary to the main structure along the stream valley. A grab sample from showing "D" returned anomalous Co, 102 ppm, but no gold or silver.

Table I List of Samples and Assays

Field #	Lab. #	N	Ref. Line	from line	ppb Au	ppm Ag	ppm Co	Remarks
B-2	14968	190N	350W	10W	7	n/a	n/a	sil, f.sp.alt'n patches & streaks with minor Py
B-3	14969	314N	350W	17E	74 34	n/a	n/a	“ “ check assay of original pulp
B-4	14970	340N	300W	16W	2	n/a	n/a	'flat' fault, with earthy, red hematite, gossan, qv.
B-8	14971	642N	600W	9W	953 938	5.6	95	70cm. glassy, white qv + blebs Py, Cp, mal check assay of original pulp
B-9	14972	770N	400W	8E	3	0.1	102	30-40 cm glassy, white rusty, calcite-qtz vein

n/a = not analyzed

Discussion

Because of the very limited field work, and the poor field conditions, conclusions reached are necessarily tentative. However a few comments can be made.

Quartz and quartz calcite veins in the Nipissing Diabase are fairly common. An example is the Gosselin vein located 11 kilometres to the NNE in Cassels Township. The Gosselin contains sections of heavy chalcopyrite, some cobalt mineralization, low silver values and isolated gold values. In spite of a lot of exploration no ore shoots have been found in the Gosselin vein. North of Lowell Lake, a St. Joseph Explorations, 1978 drill hole intersected significant gold values in quartz carbonate veins in a Nipissing Diabase intrusive (6.5 g/t Au over 30cm. All the mineralization is from a 2.5 cm vein diluted in a 30 cm. sample and one would expect selected grabs from this to be as high as 10 times this assay;). To the east, between Upper Twin Lake and Waghkich Lake, another St. Joseph drill hole intersected some low gold values in mineralized Huronian sediments, (0.85 g/t Au over 0.5 to 1m as well as I can remember). This information is in the assessment files and also in the OGS Mineral Deposit Inventory. The veins on the Wassenaar claims and at Lowell Lake appear to be similar to the Ag-Co arsenide veins in the Cobalt and Silver Centre areas except that silver and cobalt levels are lower, gold levels are higher and the veins are mainly quartz instead of mainly calcite.

The quartz (+/- calcite) veins on the Wassenaar property seem to be fairly strong structures and at least one of them is well mineralized with Py and Cp. The gold values reported at the southeast corner of the Beaver Pond are unusually high. Although there has been no gold production from quartz-carbonate veins in the Nipissing diabase, the possibility of such a deposit cannot be ruled out.

This general area carries mineralization with elevated gold levels, both in the Proterozoic (Huronian sediments and Nipissing Diabase) and in the older Archean rocks. Whether or not the area has potential for economic gold deposits is not known.

The high values reported from veins in the Nipissing Diabase seem encouraging. However, it is important to look at the geometry and grade of these structures to see if there is a chance of economic concentrations. It must be borne in mind that minimum mining width is about 1.5m and that a 30 cm. wide vein would have to grade something like 40 to 60 g/tonne gold to be economically viable and there would have to be sufficient volume to pay for development and plant costs. These diabase hosted quartz veins are not typical gold bearing structures in the Canadian Shield. This could however, be a new type of mineralization, possibly an epithermal type of gold mineralization which is common in the younger fold belts, such as the Cordilleran or Appalachian belts.

The author did not examine the Area 004 mineralization and hence, the following comments are speculative. Most of this mineralization as described by Hart appears to be within or closely associated with interflow sediments or exhalite beds. This mineralization is similar to showings west and southwest of Lowell Lake.. Here sub-economic Cu and Zn occur in pyrrhotite-rich cherty, exhalite beds within mafic flows. This mineralization has been mapped SSW towards Herridge Lake to about Highway 11. From this point a series of airborne EM anomalies (from an unpublished survey by St. Joseph Explorations c1977) extends eastward for about 3.5 km and then through a series of folds into the area just south of the Wassenaar claims. One of these conductors, not far east of Highway 11 was drilled. Sulphides similar to the Lowell Lake showings were intersected and the EM anomalies to the east are thought to mark similar sulphide-rich beds. At Lowell Lake the beds have been fairly extensively sampled and some drilling has been done without locating any economic mineralization. The best values encountered here are 0.65 % Cu, and 0.39 % Zn over about 5 m. The pyrrhotite beds at Lowell Lake are very similar both in their make up and in their geological setting to the interflow sediments that commonly form the 'roots' of many silver veins in the Cobalt camp. Here, too a lot of exploration has been done for base metals, but the best concentrations found have grades of only about 2% Zn and 0.5 to 0.75% Cu over 3 to 5 m thickness. Even this grade is well below economic levels. The Lowell Lake and Cobalt interflows are similar to the exhalite beds that mark productive horizons in Archean, massive sulphide base metal camps, except that here they occur within mafic volcanics rather than in close association with felsic volcanics as in the productive camps.

Recommendations

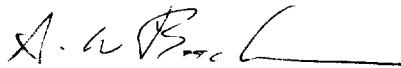
More work is warranted on the auriferous quartz veins in the Nipissing Diabase. It is recommended that one or two of the best veins be well exposed and systematically channel sampled to determine grade and continuity of mineralization.

Some re-examination of the showings in Area 004 is recommended. Although the base metal potential is not rated very good, the gold values could be interesting if they are actually in the exhalite where values could have better continuity than in veins.

Airphotographs would help in mapping and particularly in identifying faults and prominent fractures, which may control the quartz veins in the Nipissing Diabase in the north part of the property.

Soil geochemistry could be helpful on this property. Sampling of small areas around and 'down ice' (in the direction of Pleistocene ice movement) from known gold showings could be useful to see if the technique works. The B-2 soil horizon generally provides the best sample medium. The author has had some technical success with soil geochemistry in locating a large low grade gold deposit (as yet sub-economic) in the Tyrrell-Knight area west of Gowganda. The technique should detect major, subcropping gold concentrations.

In summary, although no mineralization typical of known gold ore bodies has been recognized, the unusually high gold values found in some of the quartz veins warrant further exploration. In this case where the geological model is unfamiliar, it is generally best to be guided by metal values.



A.W. Beecham
Haileybury, Ontario
2 Dec. 1999



References

- Beecham, A.W.
April 1978 Drill log 189-1, St. Joseph Explorations Ltd. MNDM assessment files;
- Bennett, G.
1978 Geology of the Northeast Temagami Area, Dist. of Nipissing, Rep. 163 and Map 2324, Ont. Geol Survey Geol.;
- Born, P.
1989 Precambrian Geology, Cassels and Riddell Townships Report 271 and map 2526, Ont. Geol. Survey
- Hart, T.R.
May 1998 Geological Report, Wassenaar Property NTS 31-L-13, Strathcona Twp.
- Laronde, D.
Aug. 1999 Wassenaar Property, Strathcona Township, Ontario, Ground Geophysical Surveys, Meegwich Consultants Inc. Map 1:2500;

Appendix
Assay Certificate



Established 1928

Swastika Laboratories

A Division of Assayers Corporation Ltd.

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9W-3653-RG1

Company: **A.W. BEECHAM**
Project: Wassenaar
Attn: A.W. Beecham

Date: NOV-23-99

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 5 Grab samples submitted NOV-17-99 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au Check PPB	Ag PPM	Co PPM
14968	7	-	-	-
14969	74	34	-	-
14970	2	-	-	-
14971	953	938	5.6	95
14972	3	-	0.1	102

One assay ton portion used.

Certified by

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

Declaration of Assessment Work Performed on Mining Land

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

Transaction Number (office use)
W0070.00167
Assessment Files Research Imaging
220604



31M04SE2007 2.20529 RIDDELL 900

of subsections 65(2) and 66(3) of the Mining Act. Under section 8 of the review the assessment work and correspond with the mining land holder Recorder, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 5th Floor

2.20529

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

100% 1191002, 1191004, 1191005
1191006, 1191007, 1191008

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

Name	Willem Wassenaar	A-49359	Client Number	206 888 (Willem)
Address	Siek Wassenaar	Same address + ph.	Telephone Number	(416) 424-2370
Address	J.L. Wassenaar	A-52033	Fax Number	(416) 424-3492
Name	Sybra Wassenaar	A-52037	Client Number	
Address	7 Roxville Ave.		Telephone Number	
Address	Toronto, Ont.	M4G 3P7	Fax Number	

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

- Geotechnical: prospecting, surveys, assays and work under section 18 (regs) Physical: drilling stripping, trenching and associated assays Rehabilitation

Work Type	Geophysical and Prospecting	Office Use
		Commodity
		Total \$ Value of Work Claimed
		16,470
Dates Work Performed	From 01 07 99 To 31 12 99	NTS Reference
Global Positioning System Data (if available)	Township/Area Strathcona Tp.	Mining Division Sudbury
	M or G-Plan Number G-3450	Resident Geologist District Kirkland Lake

Please remember to: - obtain a work permit from the Ministry of Natural Resources as required;
- provide proper notice to surface rights holders before starting work;
- complete and attach a Statement of Costs, form 0212;
- provide a map showing contiguous mining lands that are linked for assigning work;
- include two copies of your technical report.

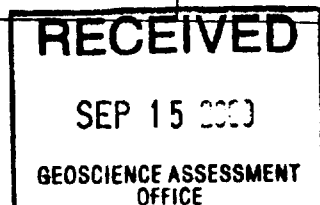
3. Person or companies who prepared the technical report (Attach a list if necessary)

Name	MEEGWICH INC.	Telephone Number	705 569-2904
Address	P.O. BOX 482 TEMAGAMI, ONT	Fax Number	2817
Name	POH 2HO	Telephone Number	
Address		Fax Number	
Name		Telephone Number	
Address		Fax Number	

4. Certification by Recorded Holder or Agent

I, DAVID LARONOE (Print Name), do hereby certify that I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this Declaration of Assessment Work having caused the work to be performed or witnessed the same during or after its completion and, to the best of my knowledge, the annexed report is true.

Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent	<i>[Signature]</i>	Date	Sept 14, 2000
Agent's Address	same as above	Telephone Number	
		Fax Number	



5. Work to be recorded and distributed. Work can only be assigned to claims that are contiguous (adjoining) to the mining land where work was performed, at the time work was performed. A map showing the contiguous link must accompany this form

Mining Claim Number. Or if work was done on other eligible mining land, show in this column the location number indicated 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 work to be distributed at a future date
eg TB 7827	16 ha	\$26,825	N/A	\$24,000	\$2,825
eg 1234567	12	0	\$24,000	0	0
eg 1234568	2	\$ 8,892	\$ 4,000	0	\$4,892
1 st 1076 960	1	4,038	2,000	2,038	0
2 nd 1076 969	1	1,678	2,000	—	}
3 rd 1076 974	1	2,275	2,000	275	
4 th 1191 002	1	2,200	2,000	200	
5 th 1191 004	1	1,750	2,000	—	
6 th 1191 005	1	1700	2,000	—	
7 th 1191 006	4	600	1,600	—	
8 th 1191 007	4	2,029 ²⁰	1,600	429 ²⁰	
9 th 1191 008	1	200	1,270 ²⁰	—	
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
Column Totals	15	16,470 ²⁰	16470 ²⁰	2942 ²⁰	

I, DAVID CARONDE (Print Full Name), do hereby certify that the above work credits are eligible under subsection 7 (1) of the Assessment Work Regulation 6/96 for assignment to contiguous claims or for application to the claim where the work was done.

Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent Authorized in Writing: [Signature] Date: Sept. 13, 2000.

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

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, followed by option 2 or 3 or 4 as indicated.
- 2. Credits are to be cut back starting with the claims listed last, working backwards; or
- 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):

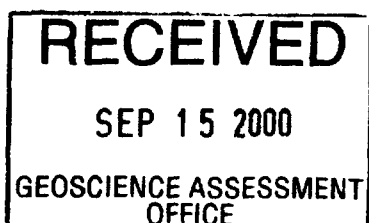
2.20528

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:
	Date Approved	Total Value of Credit: Approved
	Approved for Recording by Mining Recorder (Signature)	

0241 (03/97)



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, the 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 the Chief Mining Recorder, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 6th Floor, 933 Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 6B5.

2.20520

Work Type	Units of Work Depending on the type of work, list the number of hours/days worked, metres of drilling, kilometres of grid line, number of samples, etc.	Cost Per Unit of work	Total Cost
Linecutting	14.50 km	300/km	4350 ⁰⁰
Magnetometer Survey	13.90 km	100/km	1390 ⁰⁰
VLF-EM Survey	12.90 km	100/km	1290 ⁰⁰
I.P. Survey	2.425 km	800/km	1940 ⁰⁰
Beep Mat Survey	3 men 4 days 12 DAYS	150/day/man	1800 ⁰⁰
Prospecting	5.00 km	150/km	750 ⁰⁰
Geological Survey	4.00 km	225 ²⁵ /km	903 ⁰⁰
Associated Costs (e.g. supplies, mobilization and demobilization).			
Final Report, copies, maps			1200
Project Supervision (D. Laronde)			500
Assay			33 ⁶⁵
Transportation Costs			
Mileage 2400 km @ 30¢			720 ⁰⁰
Move - Demob IP crew			954 ²⁵
Food and Lodging Costs			639 ²⁰
Total Value of Assessment Work			16,470 ²⁰

Calculations of Filing Discounts:

1. Work filed within two years of performance is claimed at 100% of the above Total Value of Assessment Work
2. If work is filed after two years and up to five years after performance, it can only be claimed at 50% of the Total Value of Assessment Work. If this situation applies to your claims, use the calculation below:

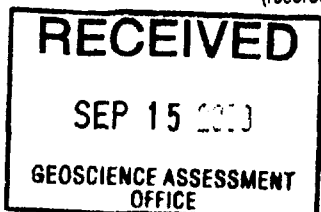
TOTAL VALUE OF ASSESSMENT WORK x 0.50 = Total \$ value of worked claimed.

Note:

- Work older than 5 years is not eligible for credit.
- A recorded holder may be required to verify expenditures claimed in this statement of costs within 45 days of a request for verification and/or correction/clarification. If verification and/or correction/clarification is not made, the Minister may reject all or part of the assessment work submitted.

Certification verifying costs:

I, DAVID LARONDE (please print full name), do hereby certify, that the amounts shown are as accurate as may reasonably be determined and the costs were incurred while conducting assessment work on the lands indicated on the accompanying Declaration of Work form as _____ I am authorized (recorded holder, agent or state company position with signing authority) to make this certification.



Signature: [Signature] Date: Sept 13, 2000

Geoscience Assessment Office
933 Ramsey Lake Road
6th Floor
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 6B5

January 5, 2001

JOHN LIEUWES WASSENAAR
7 ROXVILLE AVENUE
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4G-3P7

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

Visit our website at:
www.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/LANDS/mlsmnpge.htm

Dear Sir or Madam:

Submission Number: 2.20529

Status

Subject: Transaction Number(s): W0070.00167 Approval After Notice

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 BRUCE GATES by e-mail at bruce.gates@ndm.gov.on.ca or by telephone at (705) 670-5856.

Yours sincerely,



ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
Lucille Jerome
Acting Supervisor, Geoscience Assessment Office
Mining Lands Section

Work Report Assessment Results

Submission Number: 2.20529

Date Correspondence Sent: January 05, 2001

Assessor: BRUCE GATES

Transaction Number	First Claim Number	Township(s) / Area(s)	Status	Approval Date
W0070.00167	1076960	STRATHCONA	Approval After Notice	December 31, 2000

Section:

14 Geophysical MAG
14 Geophysical VLF
14 Geophysical IP
9 Prospecting PROSP
12 Geological GEOL

The 45 days outlined in the Notice dated November 16, 2000 have passed.

Assessment work credit has been approved as outlined on the attached Distribution of Assessment Work Credit sheet.

Correspondence to:

Resident Geologist
Kirkland Lake, ON

Assessment Files Library
Sudbury, ON

Recorded Holder(s) and/or Agent(s):

David Laronde
TEMAGAMI, ONTARIO

JOHN LIEUWES WASSENAAR
TORONTO, ONTARIO

SIEK WASSENAAR
STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

SYBREN L WASSENAAR
TORONTO, ONTARIO

WILLEM WASSENAAR
TORONTO, Ontario

Distribution of Assessment Work Credit

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

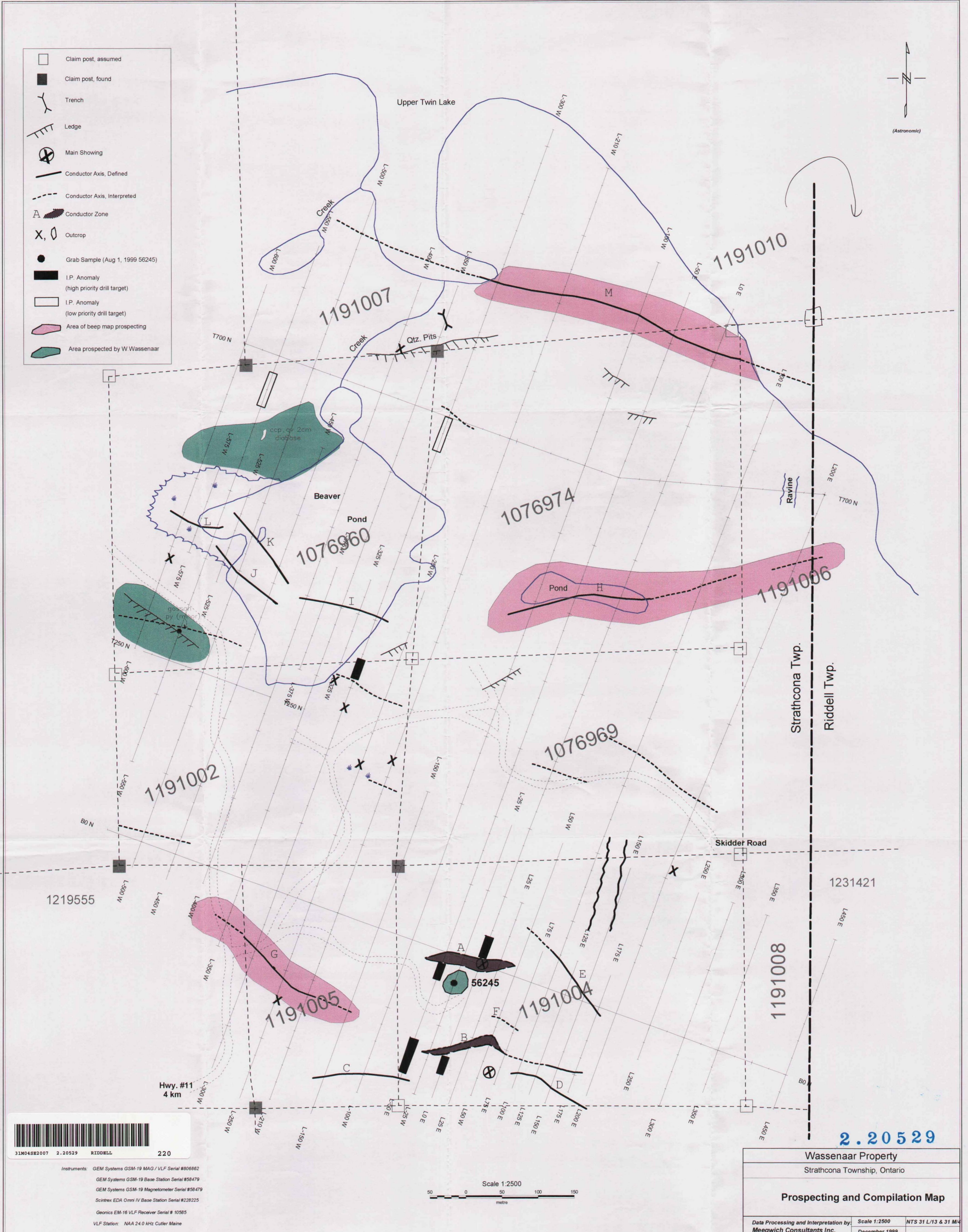
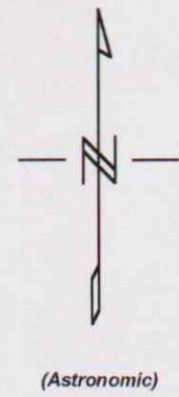
Date: January 05, 2001

Submission Number: 2.20529

Transaction Number: W0070.00167

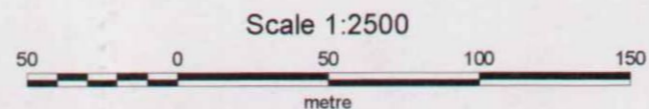
<u>Claim Number</u>	<u>Value Of Work Performed</u>
1076960	3,770.00
1076969	1,678.00
1076974	2,005.00
1191002	2,200.00
1191004	1,480.00
1191005	1,430.00
1191006	600.00
1191007	1,757.00
1191008	200.00
Total: \$	15,120.00

- Claim post, assumed
- Claim post, found
- Trench
- Ledge
- Main Showing
- Conductor Axis, Defined
- Conductor Axis, Interpreted
- Conductor Zone
- Outcrop
- Grab Sample (Aug 1, 1999 56245)
- I.P. Anomaly (high priority drill target)
- I.P. Anomaly (low priority drill target)
- Area of beep map prospecting
- Area prospected by W Wassenaar



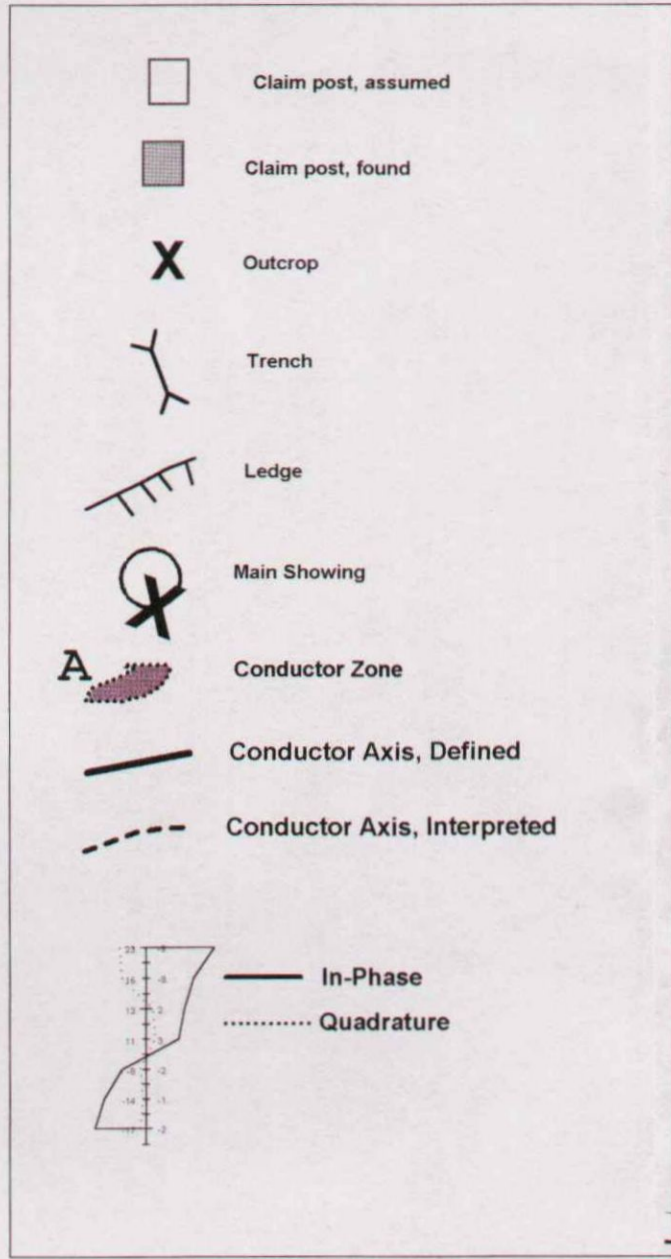
31M0482007 2.20529 RIDDELL 220

Instruments: GEM Systems GSM-19 MAG / VLF Serial #806862
 GEM Systems GSM-19 Base Station Serial #58479
 GEM Systems GSM-19 Magnetometer Serial #58479
 Scintrex EDA Omni IV Base Station Serial #228225
 Geonics EM-16 VLF Receiver Serial # 10585
 VLF Station: NAA 24.0 kHz Cutler Maine

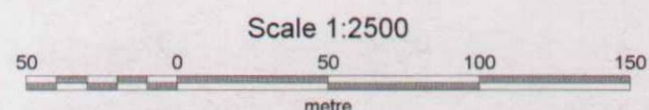


2.20529

Wassenaar Property		
Strathcona Township, Ontario		
Prospecting and Compilation Map		
Data Processing and Interpretation by: Meegwich Consultants Inc.	Scale 1:2500 December 1999	NTS 31 L/13 & 31 M/4

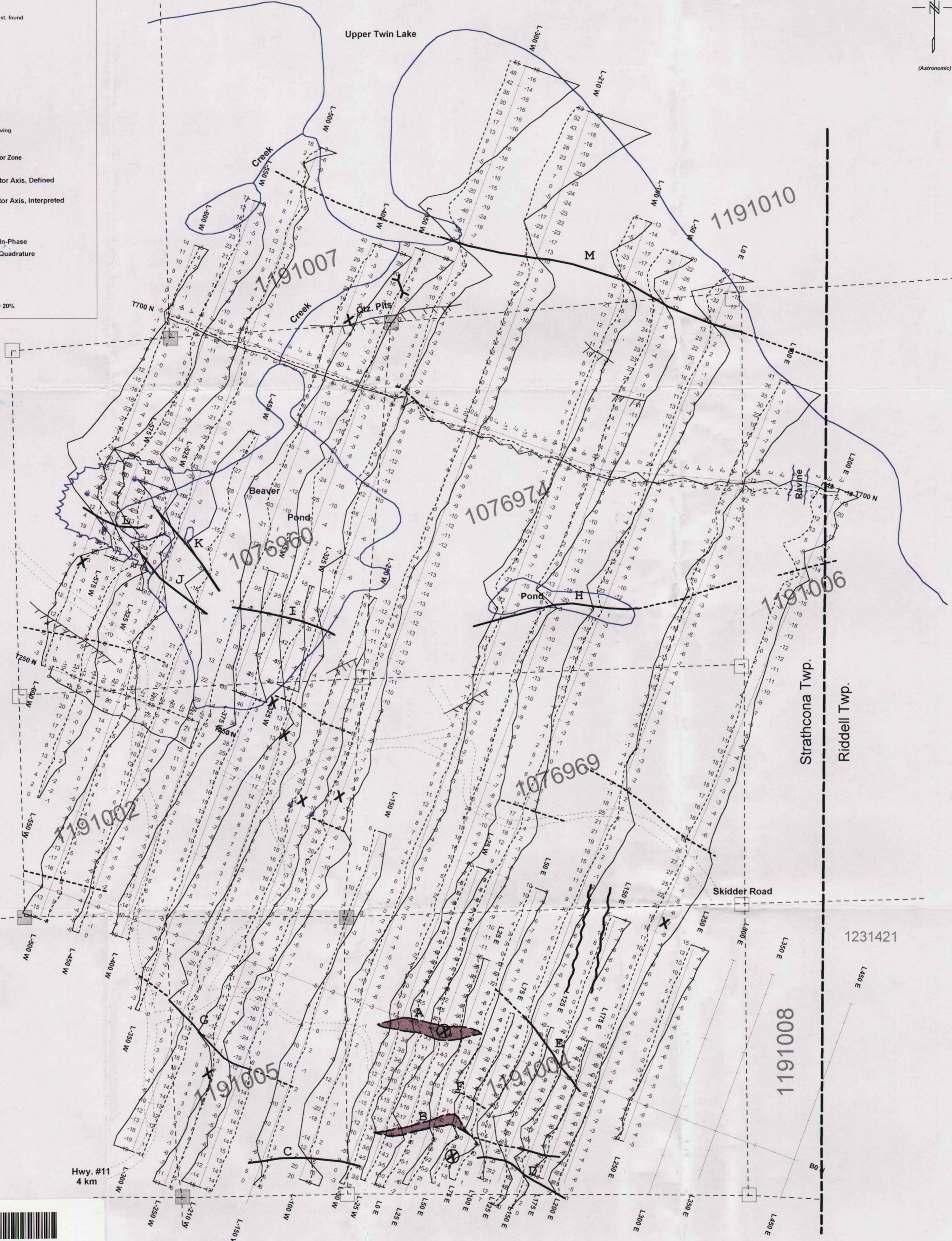
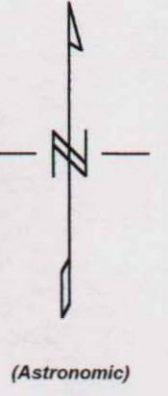
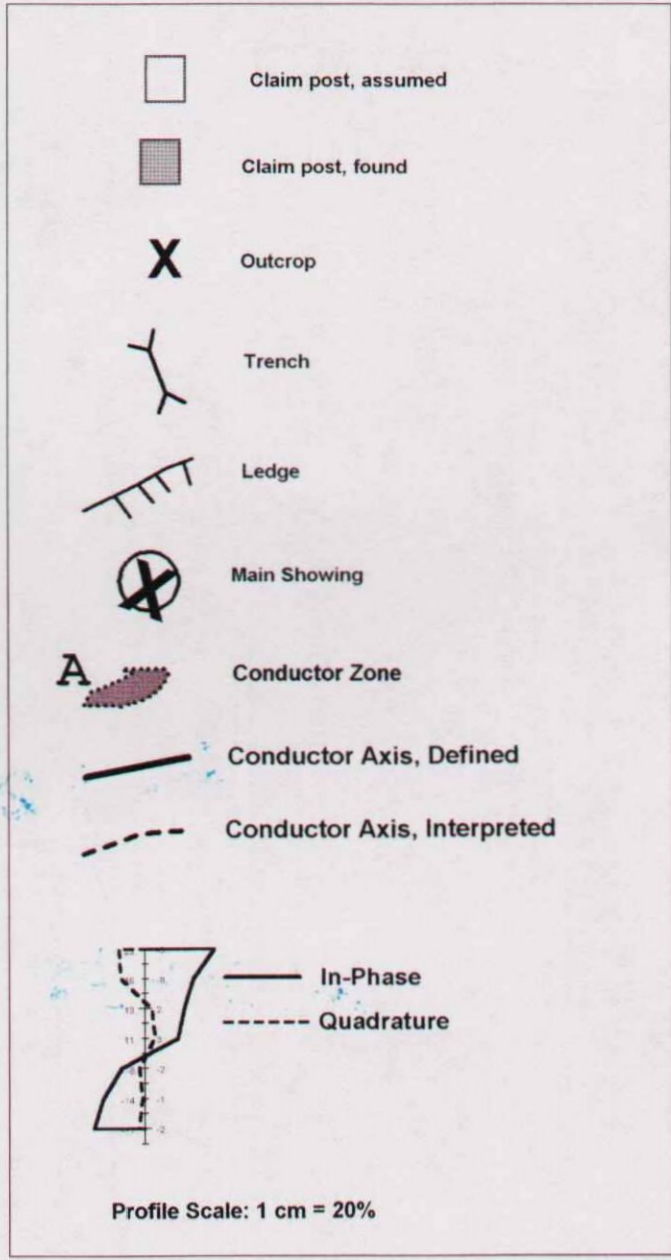


Instruments: GEM Systems GSM-19 MAG / VLF Serial #806862
 GEM Systems GSM-19 Base Station Serial #58479
 GEM Systems GSM-19 Magnetometer Serial #58479
 Scintrex EDA Omni IV Base Station Serial #228225
 Geonics EM-16 VLF Receiver Serial # 10585
 VLF Station: NAA 24.0 kHz Cutler Maine

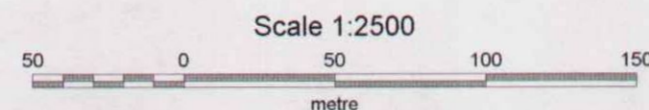


Wassenaar Property		
Strathcona Township, Ontario		
Ground Geophysical Surveys		
Total Field Magnetics		
Contours		
Data Processing and Interpretation by: Meegwich Consultants Inc.	Scale 1:2500 December 1999	NTS 31 L/13 & 31 M/4

2.20529

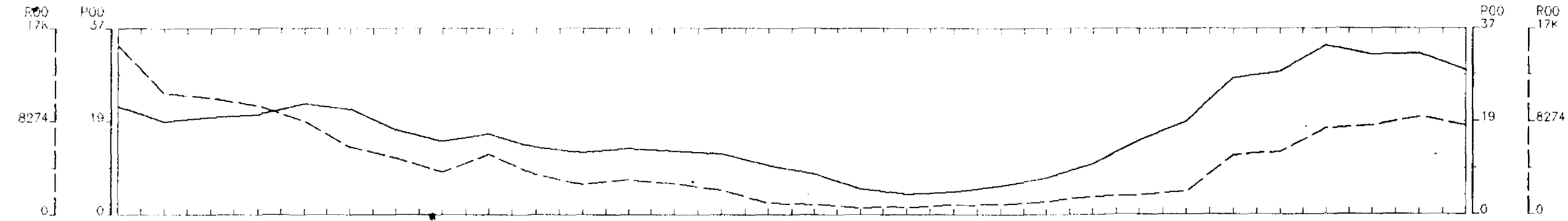


Instruments: GEM Systems GSM-19 MAG / VLF Serial #896882
 GEM Systems GSM-19 Base Station Serial #5479
 GEM Systems GSM-19 Magnetometer Serial #5479
 Scintrex EDA Omni IV Base Station Serial #228225
 Geonics EM-16 VLF Receiver Serial # 10585
 VLF Station: NAA 24.0 kHz Cutler Maine



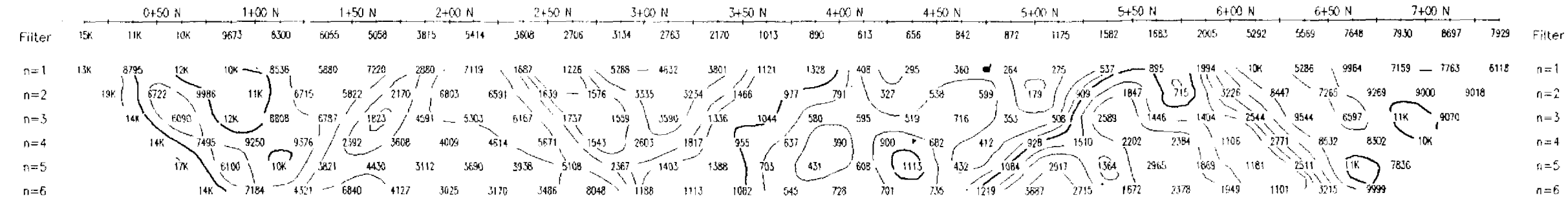
Wassenaar Property		
Strathcona Township, Ontario		
Ground Geophysical Surveys		
VLF - EM Survey		
Profiles of the In-Phase and Quadrature		
Data Processing and Interpretation by:	Scale 1:2500	NTS 31 L/13 & 31 M/4
Meegwich Consultants Inc.	December 1999	

2.20529



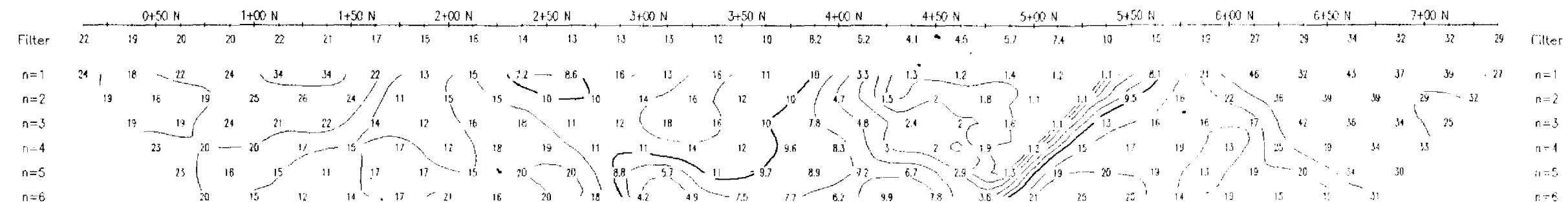
RESISTIVITY
OHM-METERS

RESISTIVITY
OHM-METERS



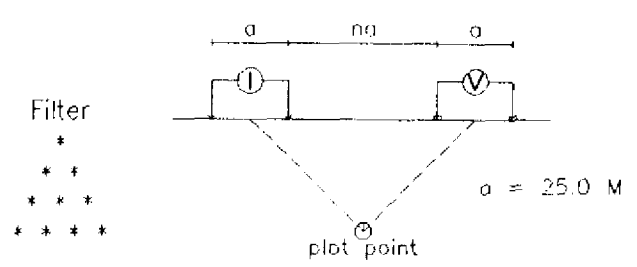
PHASE
MRAD

PHASE
MRAD



Line 300 W

Dipole-Dipole Array



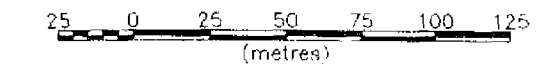
Filter
*
* *
* * *
* * * *

Logarithmic
Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- ▣ Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.

Scale 1:2500



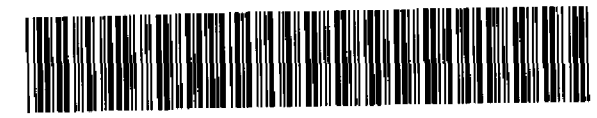
W. WASSENAAR

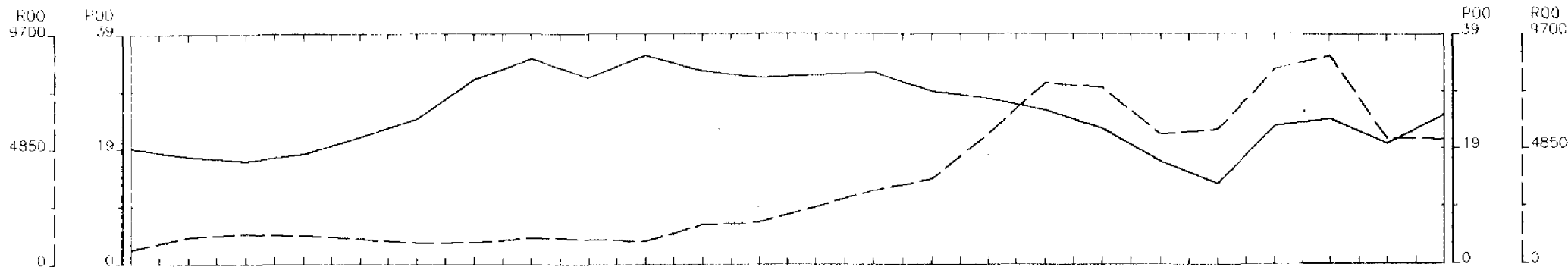
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WASSENAAR PROPERTY
STRATHCONA TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

Date: 90/12/18
Interpretation: ED CHARTRE (GEOLOGIST) PHOENIX V-5 RX

REMY BELANGER (GEOPHYSICAL CONTRACTOR)

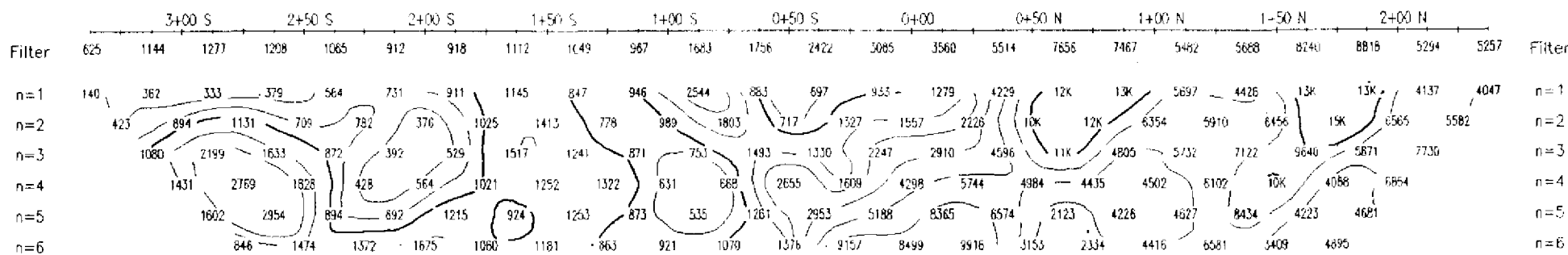
2-20529





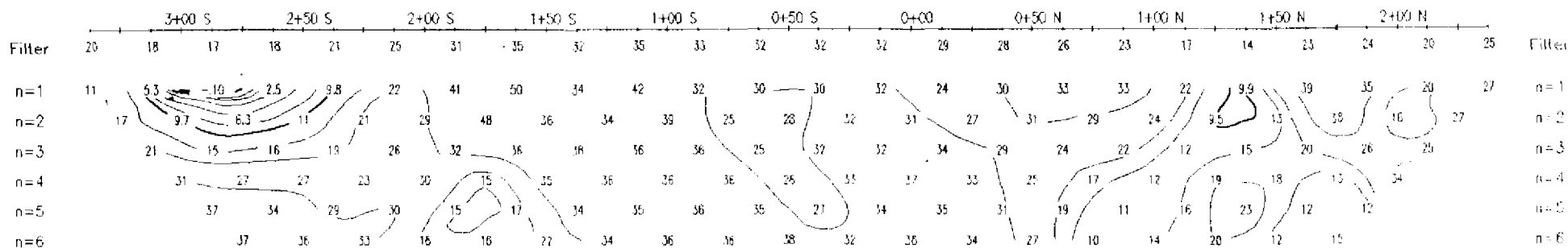
RESISTIVITY
OHM-METERS

RESISTIVITY
OHM-METERS



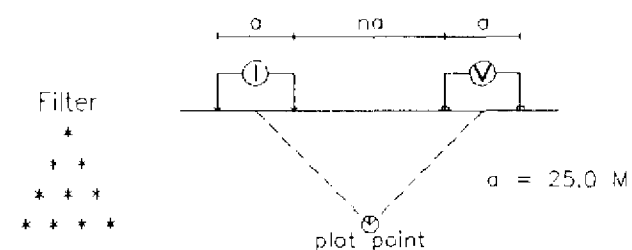
PHASE
MRAD

PHASE
MRAD



Line 050 W

Dipole-Dipole Array

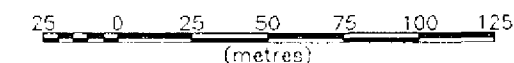


Logarithmic
Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- ▣ Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.

Scale 1:2500

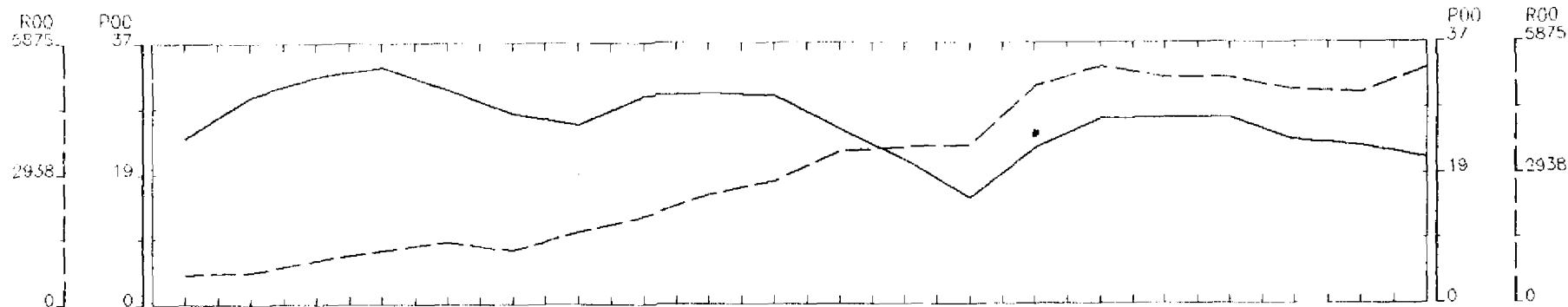


W. WASSENAAR

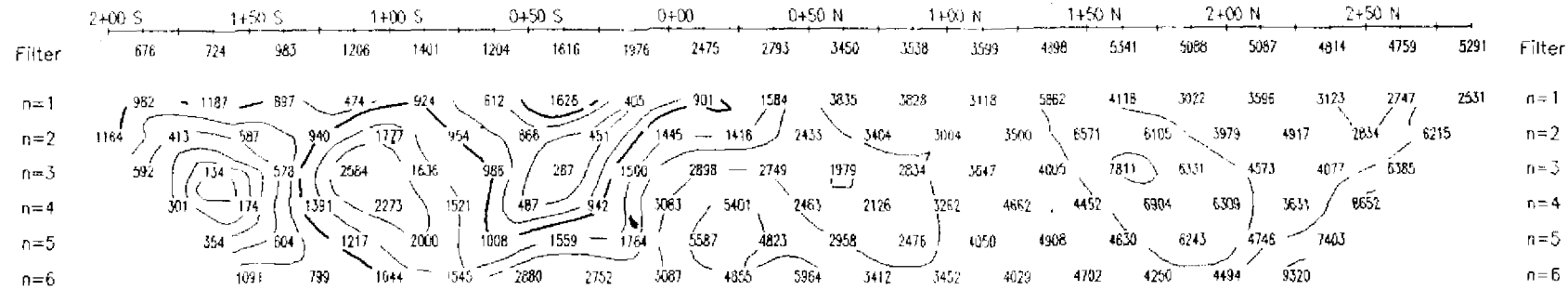
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WASSENAAR PROPERTY
STRATHCONA TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

Date: 99/12/24
Interpretation: ED CHARTRE (GEOLOGIST) PHOENIX V-5 RX

REMY BELANGER (GEOPHYSICAL CONTRACTOR)

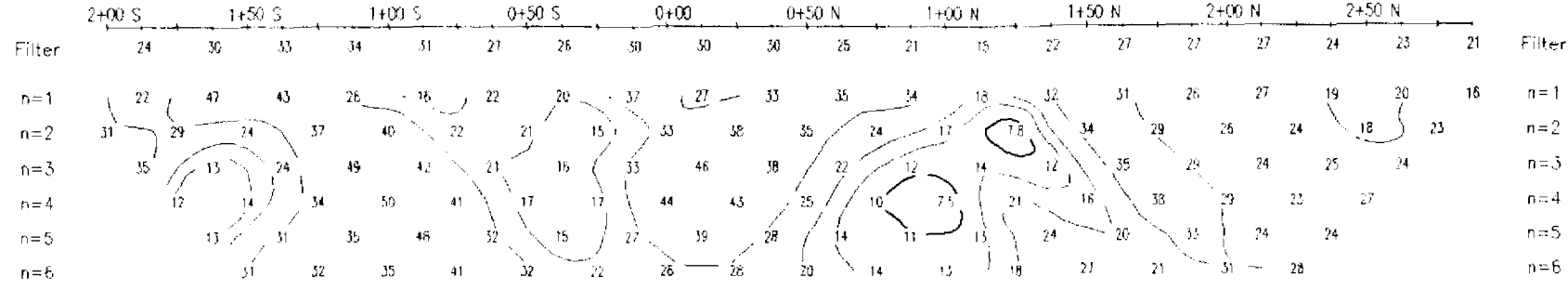


RESISTIVITY
OHM-METERS



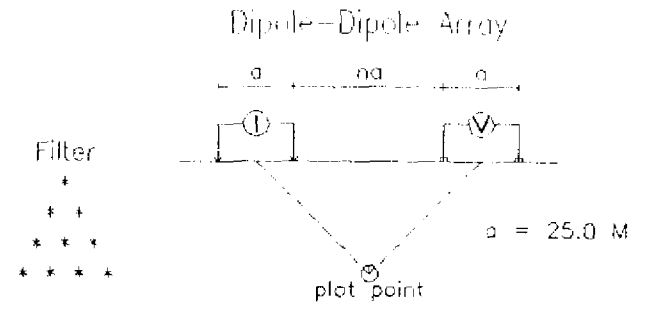
RESISTIVITY
OHM-METERS

PHASE
MRAD



PHASE
MRAD

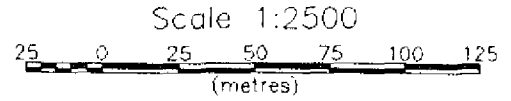
Line 000 W



Logarithmic
Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.



W. WASSENAAR

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WASSENAAR PROPERTY
STRATHCONA TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

Date: 99/12/24
Interpretation: ED CHARTRE (GEOLOGIST) PHOENIX V-S RX

REMY BELANGER (GEOPHYSICAL CONTRACTOR)

280
 RIDDELL
 2.20529
 31M04SE2007
 Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences