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ASSESSMENT REPORT GEOLOGY OF THE SASS LAKE PROPERTY FIRSTBROOK PROJECT COBALT, ONTARIO

COLEMAN/BUCKE TOWNSHIP LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION NTS 31M/5

AUGUST 2, 1994

Jual .# 2.15/12 SENIOR FIELD GEOLOGIST

FALCONBRIDGE EXPLORATION CHELMSFORD OFFICE 1977 McKenzie Rd., R.R.#2 Chelmsford, Ont. POM 1L0

SUMMARY

This report describes a grid cutting (48.6km) and geological mapping (1:2000) program performed on a contiguous claim group located in parts of Coleman and Bucke townships. The mapping, which was performed in June and July, 1994, was part of an evaluation of the property for base metal potential.

The majority of the property consists of a bimodal sequence of Archean mafic flows and felsic tuff, along with several interflow sedimentary horizons representing time breaks in volcanism. Mafic intrusive sills, that may be contemporaneous to, or feeders to, the mafic volcanics, also occur. Late Archean lamprophyre dykes intrude the volcanic stratigraphy. Coleman member Huronian sediments (conglomerate) overlie the volcanic rocks along the west and north limits of the property. North trending late Proterozoic diabase dykes intrude the above lithologies.

The mafic volcanics consist of tholeiitic, basaltic to andesitic, pillowed to massive flows. The felsic volcanics appear as a featureless homogeneous massive fine grained tuff of calc-alkaline affinity. No distinct features characterizing this unit as a flow vs a tuff were observed. Interflow sedimentary rocks consist of thin argillite (locally graphitic) and chert units. Two thicker turbidite sequences containing greywacke siltstone, argillite and chert also occur.

Stratigraphy strikes approximately east-west with tight steeply dipping isoclinal folds trending northwest. The volcanic rocks are for the most part un-deformed, but locally have a moderate pervasive schistosity. The interflow sediments are the focus of most of the deformation locally pinching and swelling. North to northwest and northeast topographic lineaments and diabase dykes may mark faults. Possible stratigraphic displacement may be inferred along a lineament along Pretty Lake.

No strong zones of pervasive hydrothermal alteration typical of VMS base metal deposits were observed. However, several zones of weak pervasive silicification with associated sulphide mineralization (pyrite, pyrrhotite) may outline syn-volcanic hydrothermal activity within the mafic volcanics and at interflow horizons. The contact between the felsic and mafic volcanics does not appear to have been a focus for hydrothermal alteration or sulphide mineralization.

Sulphide mineralization resembling a syn-volcanic style occurs as stringers of pyrrhotite and pyrite associated with silicification. Semi-massive pyrite occuring near Pretty Lake may be in part exhalative. Later remobilized sulphide is common throughout the property often with calcite veining.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) A lithogeochemical study should be done to help define zones of visual alteration and uncover any more subtle zones where hydrothermal activity, which may be associated with base metal mineralization, may have occurred.

2) A DeepEM (with mag) geophysical survey is warranted over the mid and south grids. The north grid is underlain by felsic volcanics with little alteration or mineralization. The results of the geophysics should been encorporated with the mapping (lithology and structure) and lithogeochemistry to delineate areas for diamond drill testing.



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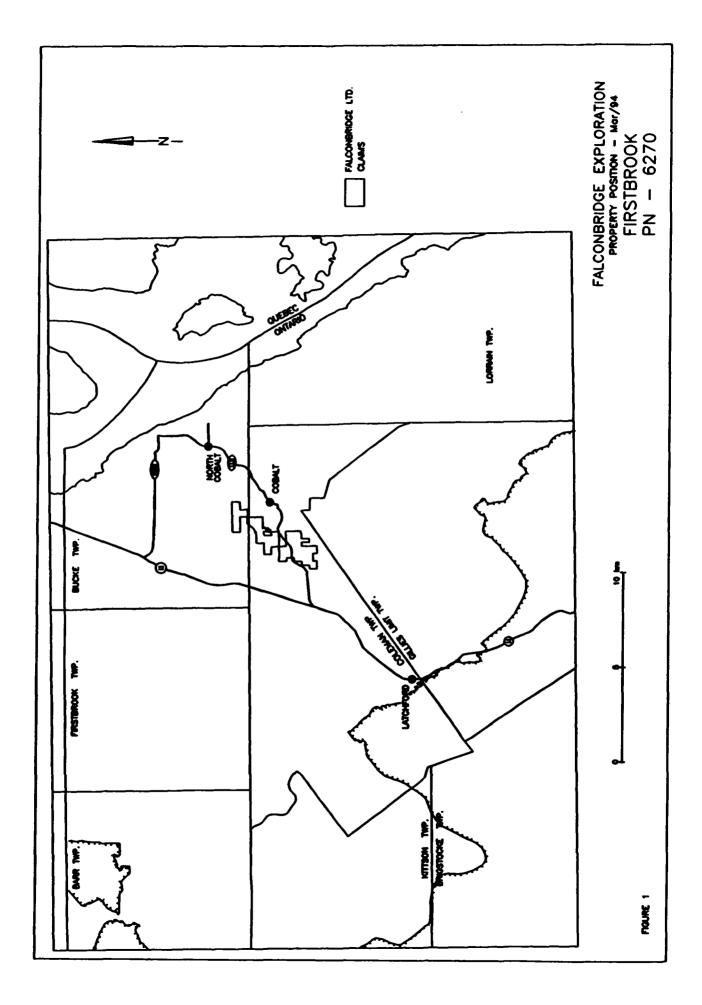
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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to outline the work performed (grid cutting, geological survey) by Falconbridge Limited (Exploration), between April and July, 1994 on a claim block (the Sass Lake property) located in Coleman and Bucke townships.

Location, Access

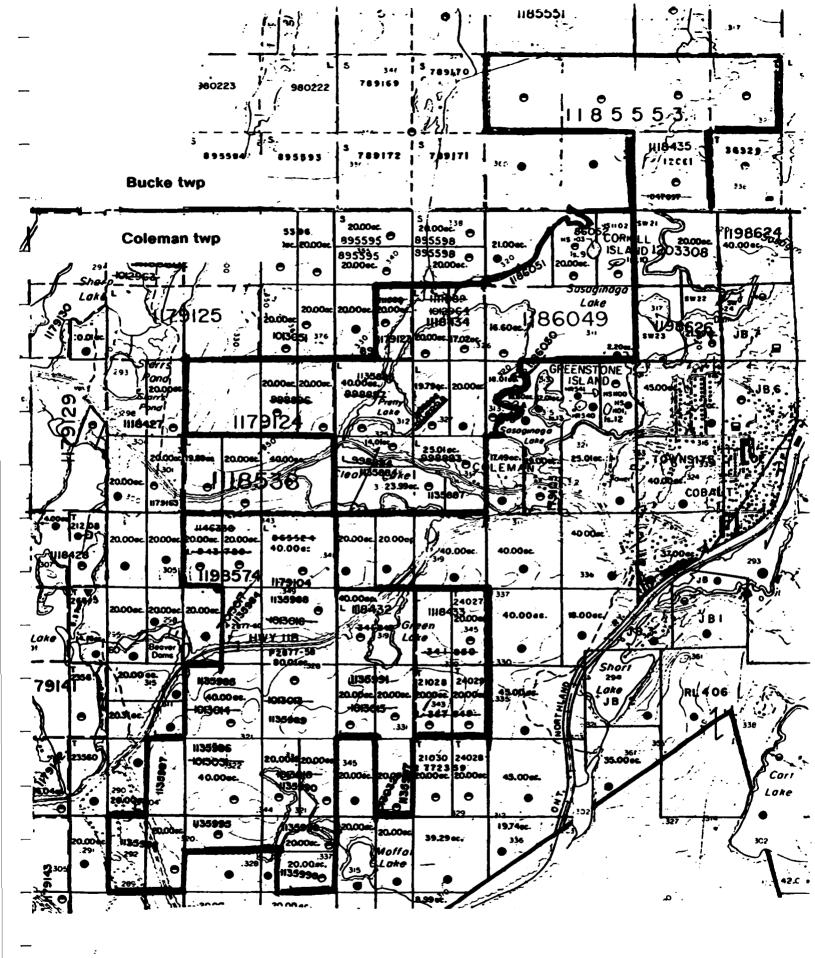
The property is located 2-3 km's (fig 1) west of the town of Cobalt straddling Highway 11B and overlying parts of Sass, Pretty, Green, and Clear Lakes. Access is by Highway 11B, Clear Lake and Bass Lake roads, or non-powered boat on Sass Lake. Several paths and trails also cross the property.

Physiography

The majority of the property has moderate to low relief with gently undulating ridges and valleys to flat muskeg/swamp covered regions. Locally ridges (morrains) are comprised of till. The maximum relief occurs along the northeast and northwest limits where Coleman Member Huronian sediments are exposed. The maximum overall relief on the property is approximately 50 metres.

Bedrock exposure is moderate (approx. 10-20%) over most of the property with the exception of certain drift covered to swampy areas where exposure is less than 5% to non existent.

The vegetation consists mostly of mixed forest (poplar, birch, red, white and jack pine, spruce and maple). Low lying areas are covered by cedar, spruce and tag alders. The higher elevations particularly in the north end of the property are dominated by deciduous forest (birch, maple and poplar).



Property Definition

The Sass Lake property (see fig 2) consists of 29 contiguous claims (35 units). The mining rights to all claims are owned by Falconbridge Limited (Suite 1200, 95 Wellington Street W., Toronto Ont.). The following lists outlines claims over which this program was performed. Work was performed on 28 of the 29 claims.

<u>Coleman Tr</u>	wp.				Bucke Twp
1179104	1179124	1198574	1135987	1135988	1118435
1135884	1179123	1135992	1135985	1135984	1185553
1135887	1118434	1135995	1135989		
1186050	1186049	1135997	1135991		
1185886	1186051	1135990	1118433		
1135885	1186052	1135986	1118432		

<u>1994 program</u>

During the month of April three north-south oriented grids were cut. Base lines and tie lines are oriented 090/270° with 100m spaced grid lines picketed every 25m. The linecuting was done by N. McBride Staking and Line cutting of Notre Dame du Nord. Claim lines and claim posts were tied in to the grid and/or topography. Not all claim posts were found in the field and corner locations on claim maps were used on the maps in such cases.

The areas gridded (to be referred to in the following text as the south, mid, and north grids) were geologically mapped at a scale of 1:2000 as part of an integrated base metal exploration program. The mapping was performed in June and July, by Steve Kormos (Senior Field Geologist, Falconbridge Limited), with assistance from Dave Diplock, third year geology summer student.

Summary of Previous Exploration

The following is a summary of previous work from public domain information. It is likely that not all previous work done is included. Several old shafts, pits and treches exist on the property and are pressumed to date back to the early 1900's with little documentation available. The majority of work centered on Ag exploration. No past production is recorded. A limited amount of base metal exploration has also been done (Highland Crow, St. Josephs).

Year	Company	Type of Work	Location
1951	Aunite Mining Corporation.	3 shafts, Ag exploration (north shaft on claims)	0.5-1km SE of Green L.

1960	Kenteco Exploration Ltd.	diamond drilling	west end,
			Clear L.
1963	Equity Explorations	diamond drilling	East end of Clear L.
1965	KOT Property	diamond drilling	west end of Clear Lake
1962	Lucky Creek Mining Co.	diamond drilling	Clear L.
1963	Marcon Mines Ltd.	diamond drilling	West end, Clear L.
1964	Flobelle Mines Ltd.	diamond drilling (2 holes)	Pretty L.
1971- 1974	St. Joseph Exploration	diamond drilling(7 holes)	Pretty L.
1973 -1976	Douglas Burton	diamond drilling, geological mapping	Green L.
1978	St Joseph Exploration	Ground geophysics Mag, Max-Min	Pretty L.
1982	Highland- Crow/ Copperfields	Ground geophysics DeepEM pulse	just west of Sass/Pretty L.
1990- 1991	Gino Chittaroni	Geological Mapping diamond drilling (1 hole)	11b/Bass L. Rd. junction
1992	Falconbridge Limited	Airborne Mag-EM	

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

(summarized from Smyk and Watkinson, 1989)

The geology of the Cobalt area is comprised of Precambrian rocks of the Superior and Southern structural provinces of the Canadian Shield. Archean volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks may comprise the southernmost extent of the Abitibi greenstone belt. Correlation of the rocks in the Cobalt area with those found in the main Abitibi belt is hindered however by intervening Proterozoic sedimentary cover. Pb dating of the Archean volcanic rocks of the Cobalt area indicates an age of 2.68-2.7 b.y.

Early Proterozoic rocks of the Huronian Supergroup overlie the northeastern portion of the Southern Province and form what has been termed the Cobalt Embayment. This strata is

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			ROCK UNITS	<u></u>		
Cenozoic Recent Era Pleistocene				Soil, lake and stream deposits Glacial sand, gravel, bedded cla		
		unconfo	rmity			
Paleozoic Era	Middle Silurian					
	Lower Silurian	Wabi Gp.	Evanturel Creek Fm. Cabot Nead Fm. Manitoulin Fm.			
•	Middle & Upper Or- dovician	•	Dawson Point Fm. Farr Fm. Bucke Fm. Guiges Fm.			
		unconfo	rmity			
(Keweenawa	n)	Olivine and				
•	•	intrusi				
		Nipissing di				
		intrusi	-			
(lluronian)	Cobalt Group	Lorrain Form Gowganda Form	Arkose, quartzite Mainly bedded			
		Firstbrook	Hainly bedded argillite			
Coleman M		nber	Conglomerate, grey wacke, quartzite, arkose			
		Kenoran	Orogeny, 2490 m.y			
(Matachewa	n)	Dykes of dia	yre			
		intrusi	<u></u>			
(Algoman)		Large salic intrusions, Lorrain Granite, Round Lake Batholith				
		intrusive contact				
(Naileyburian)		Hinor dykes and sills of mafic rocks; lamprophyre, serpentinite				
•		Intrusi	ve contact	······		
(Timiskamiı	ng)		acke and conglomerat	e		
			rmity	······································		
(Keewatin)		Mainly intermediate to malic flows; some pyroclast; and acid volcanics, minor interflow sediments with chert, sulphides; iron formation; schist.				
			after Russell, 1983 Owsiaki and Lovel	& Jambor, 1971a)		

comprised of the upper part of the Huronian Supergroup, known as the Cobalt Group, which includes the Gowganda, the Lorrain, and the Gordon Lake Formations (Sims et al. 1981). The Gowganda Formation is divided into the Firstbrook and Coleman Members. The Huronian sedimentary and Archean rocks are intruded by Nipissing diabase dykes and sills. Later, middle Proterozoic, diabase and lamprophyre dykes intrude the above mentioned rocks.

Regional fault systems consists of a prominent northwest-striking fault set that parallels the Timiskaming rift valley system (Lovell and Caine 1970), which is the nothern extention of the Ottawa-Bonnechere Graben.

Regional mapping by Thomson, 1964 describes the geology of the areas in which this work is a part of.

The prefix "meta" has been ommitted in this text, although the rocks of the region and specific areas mapped have been exposed to regional greenschist metamorphism.

Property Geology (see maps in back pouch for geological legend, appendix III for alteration/mineralization modifier legend))

The property is underlain by Archean volcanic/sedimentary and intrusive rocks along with Huronian sedimentary rocks of the Gowganda Formation (Coleman Member). Later Proterozoic diabase dykes intrude the above lithologies.

The southern half (south and Mid grids) of the property consists of mainly subaqueous pillowed to massive mafic volcanic flows of basaltic to andesitic composition. Some more medium grained (locally porphyritic) mafic rocks of similar mineralogy to the above flows may represent coarser grained massive flows or syn-volcanic intrusive rocks and/or feeders to the flows.

Several time breaks are represented by thin interflow sedimentary horizons comprised of chert, argillite and a thicker turbidite sequence.

The northern part of the property (mid and north grid) is predominantly massive to brecciated felsic volcanics (fine tuff) of rhyolitic to rhyodacitic composition. Time breaks are also common, typically containing argillite. The mafic/felsic contacts where visible do not contain a sedimentary horizon.

Both the mafic and felsic volcanic units are locally brecciated to various degrees (in-situ breccia) by what appears to be a later veining event.

The western and northeastern extents of the property are underlain by Huronian sedimentary rocks (Coleman Member) consisting of conglomerate and pebble greywacke.

Mafic Volcanics (map units 2p, 2m, 2pbx)

Prodominently pillowed, with lesser massive flows and flow breccia, these rocks have a dark to locally lighter (bleached) greenish grey fresh and weathered surface. Only rarley are the flows amygdaloidal possibly indicating deep water environment. Occasionally feldspar phenocrysts occur. Pillow morphology is well developed but the majority of exposures do not permit a

confident interpretation of top facing direction. Pillow size is variable ranging from 10cm to greater than 2 metres. Individual flows/volcanic facies mapping was not possible due to exposure but several time breaks marked by interflow sediments separate flow sequences.

Interflow Sedimentary Rocks (map units 5 g, E, F, H)

These units occupy time breaks in both the mafic and felsic volcanics. Several of the argillite and chert units occur as thin poorly exposed horizons (often only found in rock dump from shafts and pits). As exposure is poor the actual thickness of the unit was hard to discern, but they are likely lesss than 5 metres. Two thicker more turbiditic sequences occur through clear Lake and the middle of Sass Lake. The true thickness is hard to determine as strong folding is apparent, however the units appear to be in excess of 100m thick.

The argillite units which are also present in the turbidite sequences are black to grey and are locally carbonaceous and typically rusty containing variable amounts of pyrite.

The cherty sediments have a cream to black coloured fresh surface with a grey to buff weathered surface. The units contain fine beds to coarse laminations. Locally fragmental units occur with the cherty sediments indicating a possible tuffaceous component.

The turbidite sequences contain bedded to laminated graded greywacke, siltstone, argillite and chert. Soft sedimentary structures are moderately preserved.

Felsic Volcanics (map units 4mau, 4mabx)

With a light grey/buff to white weathered surface and a light grey to green fresh surface, this unit has almost no discernable primary textural features or variations. The unit is predominently fine grained and massive. No features such as bedding, fragments, flow banding, quartz eyes or variation in grain size are apparent dispite good exposure. Only vague indicators and hints of weak layering (bedding) along with the absence of any features characteristic of a flow resulted in the designation of this unit as a fine ash tuff. (petrography would be needed for a more confident classification.)

The majority of this unit is variably brecciated (in-situ) which appears to be associated with a later veining event which was pervasive across both the felsic and mafic volcanic stratigraphy. There may be a primary autobreccia component but this is unlikely if the unit is not classified as a flow.

Mafic Intrusives (map units 7ma, mb)

These massive medium grained to amphibole porphyritic rocks may be syn-volcanic sills or coarser grained flows. The apparent mineralogy and general appearance is similar to the mafic flows. The units appear semi-conformable to stratigraphy but no other features characteristic of flow vs intrusive origin were recognized.

Lamprophyre (map units 7L)

Lamprophyre intrusives, thought to be late Archean (?) intrude the Archean stratigraphy as irregular shallowly dipping dykes. They are characteristically biotitic and calcitic and have a smooth massive surface.

Diabase (map units 10 a, b, l, q)

Dykes of late Proterozoic diabase and quartz diabase trend north to northeast cutting all other units. A distinctive dyke of porphyritic olivine diabase trends nothwest.

STRUCTURE/STRATIGRAPHY

The area has been described by previous workers as being strongly folded with steeply plunging northwest trending isoclinal folds (Knight 1924). Evidence of strong folding is apparent in the turbidite sequence which is well exposed along the shore of Sass Lake. Reversal of pillow facing directions was also seen in the south half of the property to define fold axes..

Although variable where minor parasitic folding occurs, bedding is generally oriented approximately east-west and dips 70-90° to the south. An axial planar space cleavage is evident mainly in the sediments. The mafic and felsic volcanics are generally not foliated. In local zones however the mafic flows are moderately foliated with a weak WNW schistosity which may be related to axial planar cleavage or shearing.

A number of north to northwest and northeast topographic lineaments may represent faults. Only on one of these lineaments, which runs parallel to Pretty Lake, is any potential stratigraphic offset recognized (synestral). North to northwest and northeast diabase dykes may also be filling faults.

The argillite interflow sediments appear to be the focus of deformation and can be seen to be well foliated with a slaty to undulating shcistosity and local pinching and swelling.

ALTERATION

Attention was paid in the field for syn-volcanic hydrothermal alteration typically associated with VMS style base metal deposits.

No strong pervasive discordant zones of visual hydrothermal alteration, were noted within the Archean stratigraphy on the property. However, weaker pervasive zones of silicification, epidotization, and bleaching with associated pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization occurring within the mafic flows may mark a more semi-conformable syn-volcanic hydrothermal activity. Other alteration types that occur are later fracture controlled events and include calcite, quartz and an in-situ brecciating black to green stockwork veining. This stockwork ranges in composition from a hard cherty black siliceous, to black argillaceous (locally conductive) to a hard green more chloritic stockwork. Calcite is often asociated with the stockwork. This stockwork can be seen crossing stratigraphy breccciating both the mafic and felsic volcanics and is not a syn-volcanic event (it may be related to the Ag mineralizing event).

Patchy/stockwork quartz epidote alteration also occurs in limited local zones within the mafic volcanics. A similar zone occurs within a later diabase dyke indicating this may also not be a synvolcanic hydrothermal alteration.

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Very little alteration occurs in the felsic volcanics with the exception of weak fracture controlled calcite.

MINERALIZATION

Only the mafic flows and interflow sediments contain significant concentrations of sulphide mineralization. The felsic volcanics contain trace to 1% disseminated cubes of pyrite. The felsic/mafic contacts where exposed on the property do not appear to be the focus of hydrothermal alteration or sulphide mineralization.

Sulphide mineralization within the mafic volcanics consists of mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite with trace amounts of chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The sulphides occur as patches, along pillow selvages and at pillow junctions in concentrations of from 1-10%. This style of mineralization may be synvolcanic as it is filling what is considered primary porosity. Sulphides are also extensively associated with the later brecciating stockwork veining desribed above, and as thin planar fracture controlled veinlets with calcite.

Within the sedimentary units, sulphide mineralization occurs predominantly within the thinner chert and argillite interflow horizons. The thicker turbidite package contains only trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.

The argillite contains syn-sedimentary concentrations from 1 to 10% nodular to renticular to layered pyrite. The chert units contain very finely disseminated pyrite along with semi-massive mineralization. Semi-massive to massive pyrite occurs in a dump near a shaft near Pretty Lake (mid grid, L2W/300S) with associated chert and interpillow mineralized mafic volcanics. A component of this massive pyrite may be exhlative. Pillowed mafic volcanics on both sides of the chert horizon contain 1-5% pyrite and pyrrhotite stringers with trace amounts of chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Sphalerite typically occurs with planar calcite coated fractures.

Other old shafts with 1-10% pyrite, pyrrhotite and trace amounts of chalcopyrite in the muck piles occur at various locations.

CONCLUSIONS

No strong pervasive hydrothermal alteration zones or significant base metal mineralization was encountered during the mapping. However, less intense anomalous alteration and mineralization (silicification, pyrite, pyrrhotite) zones, along with several chert and argillite horizons horizons marking time breaks do occur on the property. Further work is justified to further delineate areas on the property for base metal potential.

The felsic volcanic package does not appear to be a proximal facies type and the lack of alteration and mineralization indicates it is not a good exploration target. The felsic/mafic contacts do not appear, where exposed, to be favorable sites for sulphide mineralization or hydrothermal activity.

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Symke, M. C., 1987, Geology of the Interflow Sedimentary Rocks and their relationship to Ag-Bi-Co-Ni-As Veins, Cobalt area, Ont. MSc thesis, Carleton U.

Thomson, R. 1960. Preliminary Report on Parts of Coleman Township and Gillies Limit Townships. Ontario Dept. of Mines.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Grid Cutting 48.6 km @ \$220/km	\$10,692.00
Title Searches/ Letters to Surface Rights Owners 2 days @ 250/day	\$500.00
2 days @ 250/day	\$300.00
Geological Mapping	
Senior Field Geologist 45 days @ \$250/day (including map generation/ report writing)	\$11,250.00
Junior Field Assistant 38 days @ \$150/day	\$5,700.00
Accommodations	
2 months @ \$600	\$1,200.00
Food	\$1000.00
Transportation	
2 Months @ 600/month	\$1,200.00
Gas	
6 weeks @ 30/week	\$180.00
Total	\$31,722.00

* Note - The total cost was divided by the number of claim units mapped for a value of work done on each claim.

APPENDIX II STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS 13

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Steven Eric Kormos, am currently employed by Falconbridge Limited (Exploration) as a Senior Field Geologist and declare that:

- 1. I have been continuously employed by Falconbridge Limited as a Geologist since May, 1988.
- 2. I graduated with a B. Sc. (Honours) in Geological Sciences from Queen's University in 1988.
- 3. I have no financial interest in the property described in this report.
- 4. I have personally conducted the work described in this report.

DATED August 3, 1994, at Chelmsford, Ontario

Steven E. Kormos

APPENDIX III

ALTERATION/MINERALIZATION MODIFIER LEGEND

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ALTERATION/MINERALIZATION MODIFIER LEGEND

Alteration FormD = SpotsF = Fracture ControlledP = PervasiveAlteration IntensityS = StrongM = ModerateW = WeakMineralization FormD = DisseminatedF = Fracture Controlled

M = Massive

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Ministry of 240 No. thern Development and Mines	Report of Work Conducted After Recording Claim	9480 · DOULY7
Personal information collected on this form	Mining Act Is obtained under the authority of the Mining Act. This inform Provincial Manager, Mining Lands, Ministry of Northern De 05) 670-7264.	velopment and Mines, Fourth Floor, 159 Cedar Street
- Reter to the Min Recorder. - A separate copy - Technical report	orint and submit in duplicate. ing Act and Regulations for required this form must be completed the sand maps must accompany this assigned at the work is assigned at the sand maps the work is assigned.	2.1560 7 15607 COLEMAN 900
Recorded Holder(s) FALCONBRIDG Address SUITE 1200, 95 Mining Division LARDER LAKE	WELLINGTON STREET W. TOR Township/Area	Client No. 130 679 21/4 Telephone No. 416 - 956 - 5700 M or G Plan No. UPS G - 3418 / G - 3413
Vork Performed From: APRIL		1994
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Rehabilitation Other Authorized	RECENT	
Assays	SEP 2 8 1994	
Assignment from Reserve Total Assessment Work Claimed	MINING LANDNCH	,022

Note: The Minister may reject for assessment work credit all or part of the assessment work submitted if the recorded holder cannot verify expenditures claimed in the statement of costs within 30 days of a request for verification.

Persons and Survey Company Who Performed the Work (Give Name and Address of Author of Report)

Name	Address
STEVE KORMOS - REPORT	FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED (EXPLORATION) (SEE ADDRESS BELOW)
SIEVE KOKMOS - KEPOAT	PALONORIDEL LIMITED (EXPLORATION / TYPE MERCED / 75400)
NORM MCBRIDE - GRID CUTTING	BOX 112, NOTRE DAME OU NORD, QUEBEL JOZ 800

(attach a schedule if necessary)

Certification of Beneficial Interest * See Note No. 1 on reverse side

I certify that at the time the work was performed, the claims covered in this work report were recorded in the current holder's name or held under a beneficial interest by the current recorded holder.		Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
	· · · · ·	

Certification of Work Report

its completion and annexe	d report is true.		`	wk or witnessed same during and	Sfor after
Name and Address of Person					· · · · · ·
STEVE KORM	105 GENERAL	DELIVERY, 197	7 MCKENZIE RO	I. R.R.#2 CHELMSF	ORD,
Telepone No.	Date		Certified By (Signature)		DNT
705-855-0311	AUC 3/9	ч	At how	D	-
For Office Use Only	- /	ACTIN	/- ·	BECEIVED	•
Total Value Cr. Recorded	Dete Recorded	FAT Winding Record		MINING DIVISION	
#26000.	Deemel Approval Date	Date Apployt		SEP 7 1994	
Reserve \$6027	Date Notice for Amendments	Sent			
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Total Reserve	Total Assigned From	Total Value Work Applied	Total Value Work Dene		Total Number of Claime	(1999)
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/40	0	800	940		1135997	
140	o	900	940	-	1135995	
140	0	00S	940	-	1135992	
540	D	400	940	-	1198574	
/40	0	900	940	-	//86052	
U	0	20 8	0		//86051	
280	0	1600	088/	N	1186049	
/40	D	200	940		× 4548/11	
/40	0	800	940	-	1179123	
280	0	1600	088/	Ν	1179124	
140	0	800	940		1135885 /	
/40	0	80 0	940	-	1135886	
140	0	800	940		//86020	.2
/40	þ	റോ	940		1135887	
140	0	200	940		1132884	5
04/	0	000	940		1179104 /	R
					COLEMAN TWP	
Reserve: Work to be Claimed at a Future Date	Value Assigned from this Claim	Apple Claim Claim	Value of Assessment Work Done on this Claim	Number Cleim Unite	Claim Number (see Note 2)	Work Report Number for Applying Reserve

Credits you are claiming in this report may be cut back. In order to minimize the adverse effects of such deletions, please indicate from which claims you wish to priorize the deletion of credits. Please mark (\sim) one of the following:

1. Credits are to be cut back starting with the claim listed last, working backwards.

2. Credits are to be cut back equally over all claims contained in this report of work.

3. \Box Credits are to be cut back as priorized on the attached appendix.

In the event that you have not specified your choice of priority, option one will be implemented.

Note 1: Examples of beneficial interest are unrecorded transfers, option agreements, memorandum of agreements, etc., with respect to the mining claims.

Note 2: If work has been performed on patented or leased land, please complete the following:

I certify that the recorded holder had a beneficial interest in the patented Signature Date Or leased land at the time the work was performed.

. . . .

	•																Work Report Number for Applying Reserve
Total Number of Claims	29	5 (55 2 //		///8435	BUCKE TWP	1135998	1135984	1135988 J	1118432 1	1118433 '	1135991	1135989 1	11359851	//35987 '	1135986 /	V 06656/1	Claim Number (see Note 2)
		4	2				-		-	2	_	-	-	-		-	Number Claim Units
		 			[]	 	T	T	T	r	-2		15	<u>Ģ</u>	0	7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total Value Werk Dene	32,02.2	2/60	7	971		940	971	940	940	881	940	2	940	10	-0	940	Value of Assessment Work Done on this Claim
iont								Ó	Ö	þ	-0	940	6	940	940	b	ement Done Cielm
fork Total Value Work Applied		600		2 00		 800			00800	0 /600	8	10 800	90	10 800	800	008 C	e of Some Claim Claim Value Appled to this Claim

Total Antiprod	လန		00S	0		0	0	ο	0	0	a	0	0	0	0	0	Value Assigned from this Claim
Total Reserve	6,022		/360	171		140	171	140	/40	280	140	/40	/4o	/40	/40	140	Reserve: Work to be Claimed at a Future Date

Credits you are claiming in this report may be cut back. In order to minimize the adverse effects of such deletions, please indicate from which claims you wish to priorize the deletion of credits. Please mark (ν) one of the following:

1. Credits are to be cut back starting with the claim listed last, working backwards.

2. Credits are to be cut back equally over all claims contained in this report of work.

3. Credits are to be cut back as priorized on the attached appendix.

In the event that you have not specified your choice of priority, option one will be implemented.

Note 1: Examples of beneficial interest are unrecorded transfers, option agreements, memorandum of agreements, etc., with respect to the mining claims.

Note 2: If work has been performed on patented or leased land, please complete the following:

I certify that the recorded holder had a beneficial interest in the patented	Signature	Date
or leased land at the time the work was performed.		1
	an a	



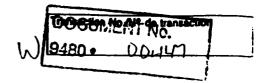
Min stry of Northern Development and stines

Mirlandre du Développement du Nord et des mines

Statement of Costs for Assessment Credit

État des coûts aux fins du crédit d'évaluation

Mining Act/Loi sur les mines



2.1560 7

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of the Mining Act. This information will be used to maintain a record and ongoing status of the mining claim(s). Cluestions about this collection should be directed to the Provincial Manager, Minings Lands, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 4th Floor, 159 Cedar Street, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 6A5, telephone (705) 670-7264. Les renseignements personnels contenus dans la présente formule sont recueillis en vertu de la Loi sur les mines et serviront à tenir à jour un registre des concessions minières. Adresser toute quesiton sur la collece de ces renseignements au chef provincial des terrains miniera, ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines, 159, rue Cedar, 4[®] étage, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 6A5, téléphone (705) 670-7264.

1. Direct Costs/Coûts directs

Туре	Description	Amount Montant	Totals Total global
Wages Salaires	Labour / Main-d'oeuvre	17,450	
	Field Supervision Supervision sur le terrain		
Contractor's and Consultant's Fees Droits de	GRID CUTTING	10,692	
l'entrepreneur et de l'expert- conseil			
Supplies Used Fournitures utilisées	Туре		
Equipment Rental Location de matériel	Туре		
	ect Costs ts directs	28,142	

Note: The recorded holder will be required to verily expenditures claimed in this statement of costs within 30 days of a request for verification. If verification is not made, the Minister may reject for assessment work all or part of the assessment work submitted.

Filing Discounts

- 1. Work filed within two years of completion is claimed at 100% of the above Total Value of Assessment Credit.
- 2. Work filed three, four or five years after completion is claimed at 50% of the above Total Value of Assessment Credit. See calculations below:

Total Value of Assessment Credit	Total Assessment Claimed
× 0.50 =	

Certification Verifying Statement of Costs

I hereby certify:

that the amounts shown are as accurate as possible and these costs were incurred while conducting assessment work on the lands shown on the accompanying Report of Work form.

that as STEVE KORMOS Sr FLEUD GEXCONT am authorized (Recorded Holder, Agent, Position in Company)

to make this certification

2. Indirect Costs/Coûts Indirects

** Note: When claiming Rehabilitation work indirect costs are not allowable as assessment work. Pour le remboursement des travaux de réhabilitation, les coûts indirects ne sont pes admissibles en tant que travaux d'évaluation.

Amount Totals Description Type Montant Total global Туре Transportation 1,200 Transport TRUCK RENTAL 180 GAS od and FIELD HOUSE 25.00 *የENTAL*+FDD Ø:-Sub Total of Indirect Costs Total partiel des coûts Indirects 3880 ter than 20% of Direct Could) unt Allowable (not greater than 20% of Direct ant admissible (n'excédent pas 28 % des cell • Total Value of Assessment Credit (Total of Direct and Allowable Indirect costs) Valour totalo de crédit d'évaluation 31.PZZ (fotal des col et indirecte an

Note : Le titulaire enregistré sera tenu de vérifier les dépenses demandées dans le présent état des coûts dans les 30 jours suivant une demande à cet effet. Si la vérification n'est pas effectuée, le ministre peut rejeter tout ou une partie des travaux d'évaluation présentés.

Remises pour dépôt

- 1. Les travaux déposés dans les deux ans suivant leur achèvement sont remboursés à 100 % de la valeur totale susmentionnée du crédit d'évaluation.
- Les travaux déposés trois, quatre ou cinq ans après leur achèvement sont remboursés à 50 % de la valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation susmentionné. Voir les calculs cl-dessous.

Valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation Evaluation totale demandée × 0,50 =

Attestation de l'état des coûts

J'atteste par la présente :

que les montants indiqués sont le plus exact possible et que ces dépenses ont été engagées pour effectuer les travaux d'évaluation sur les terrains indiqués dans la formule de rapport ds travail ci-joint.

Et qu'à titre de ______ je suis autorisé (titulaire enregistré, représentant, poste occupé dans la compagnie)

à faire cette attestation.

205 3/94



Ministry ofMinistère du933 RaiNorthern DevelopmentDéveloppement du Nord6th Floand Mineset des MinesSudburg

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

Telephone: (705) 670-5853 Fax: (705) 670-5863

Our File: 2.15607 Transaction **#:W9480.00447**

November 7, 1994

Mining Recorder Ministry of Northern Development and Mines 4 Government Road East Kirkland Lake, Ontario P2N 1A2

Dear Mr. Spooner:

RE: APPROVAL OF ASSESSMENT WORK ON MINING CLAIMS 1179104 ET. AL. IN COLEMAN AND BUCKE TOWNSHIPS.

The assessment credits for Linecutting and Geology, section 12 of the Mining Act Regulations, as listed on the original Report of Work, have been approved as of November 7, 1994.

Please indicate this approval on the claim record sheets.

If you have any questions concerning this correspondence please contact Bruce Gates at (705) 670-5856.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY:

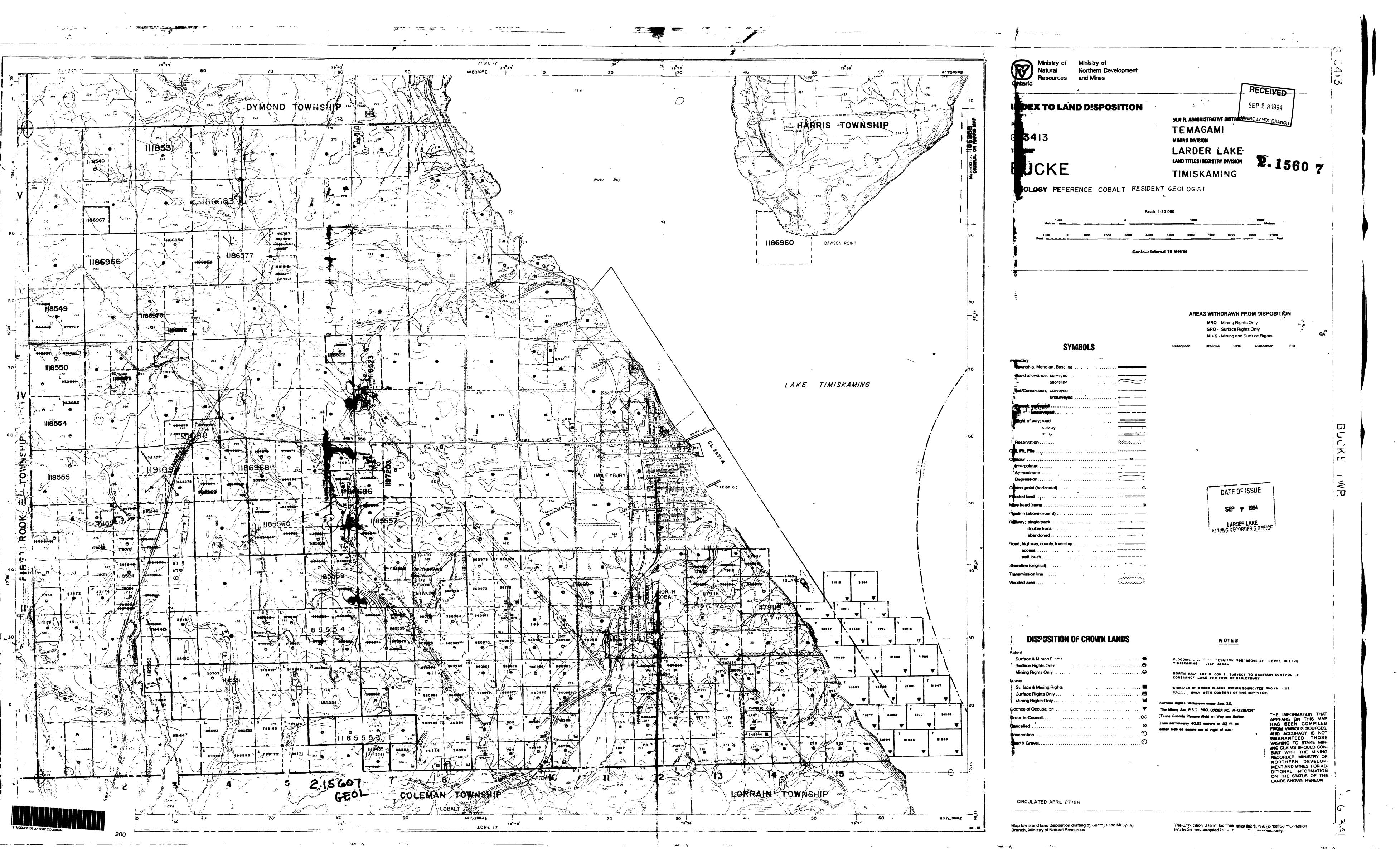
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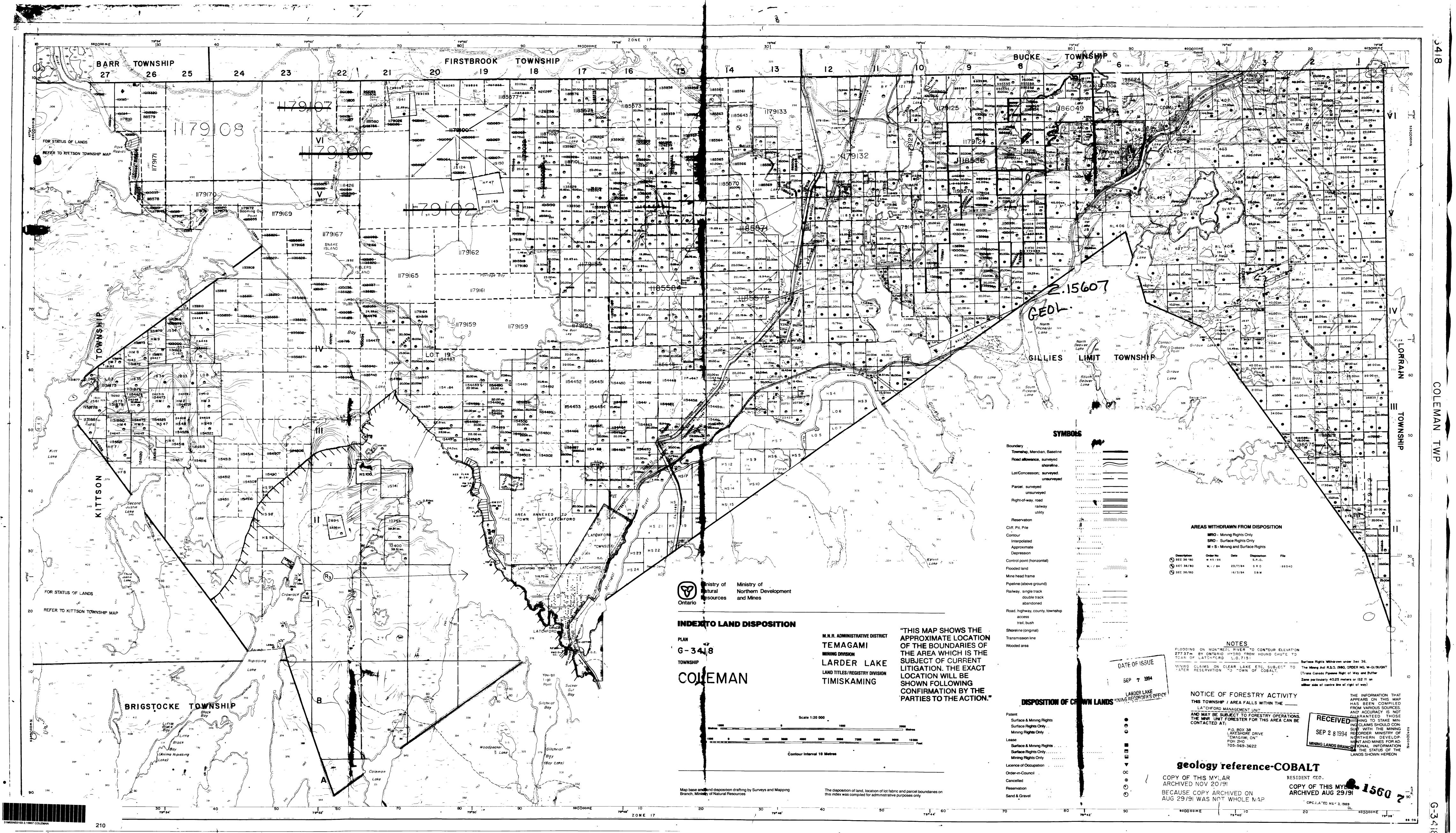
Ron C. Gashinski Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section Mining and Land Management Branch Mines and Minerals Division

BIG/jl Enclosures:

cc: Assessment Files Office Sudbury, Ontario

Resident Geologist Kirkland Lake, Ontario





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