REPORT

ON

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

MARY ANN - AVALARD MINES PROPERTY

GAUTHIER TOWNSHIP

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

KIRKLAND LAKE AREA, ONTARIO

PANTHCO RESOURCES INC.

595 Argus Road

OAKVILLE, Ontario

February 27, 1989

E. A. Gallo, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.
Gallo Exploration Services Inc.

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INTRODUCTION

Panthco Resources Inc. holds 54 claims under option in the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake gold district of northern Ontario. The property includes ground that was formerly held by Mary Ann Mines Ltd., and Avalard Mines Ltd. The property adjoins three former-producing gold mines - the Upper Beaver Mine to the north, the Upper Canada Mine to the west, and the McBean Open Pit Mine (formerly the Queenston Mine) to the southwest.

Previous exploration performed in the 1940's included diamond drilling. Assays of up to 0.75 oz. gold per ton, 6.95 oz. silver per ton, and 6.12% copper across variable widths were reported.

As part of a multi-phase exploration program of the property, Panthco Resources Inc. performed geological mapping in the fall of 1988. This report provides details regarding the mapping, and discusses the technical results obtained on 21 of the claims.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

PANTHCO RESOURCES INC.

MARY ANN - AVALARD MINES PROPERTY

GAUTHIER TOWNSHIP

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

KIRKLAND LAKE AREA, ONTARIO

LOCATION

The 54 claims are situated in the east central part of Gauthier Township, and the west central part of adjoining McVittie Township. The property lies 12 miles (19 kilometers) due east of the town of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. Figure 1 shows the general location.

CLAIMS DATA

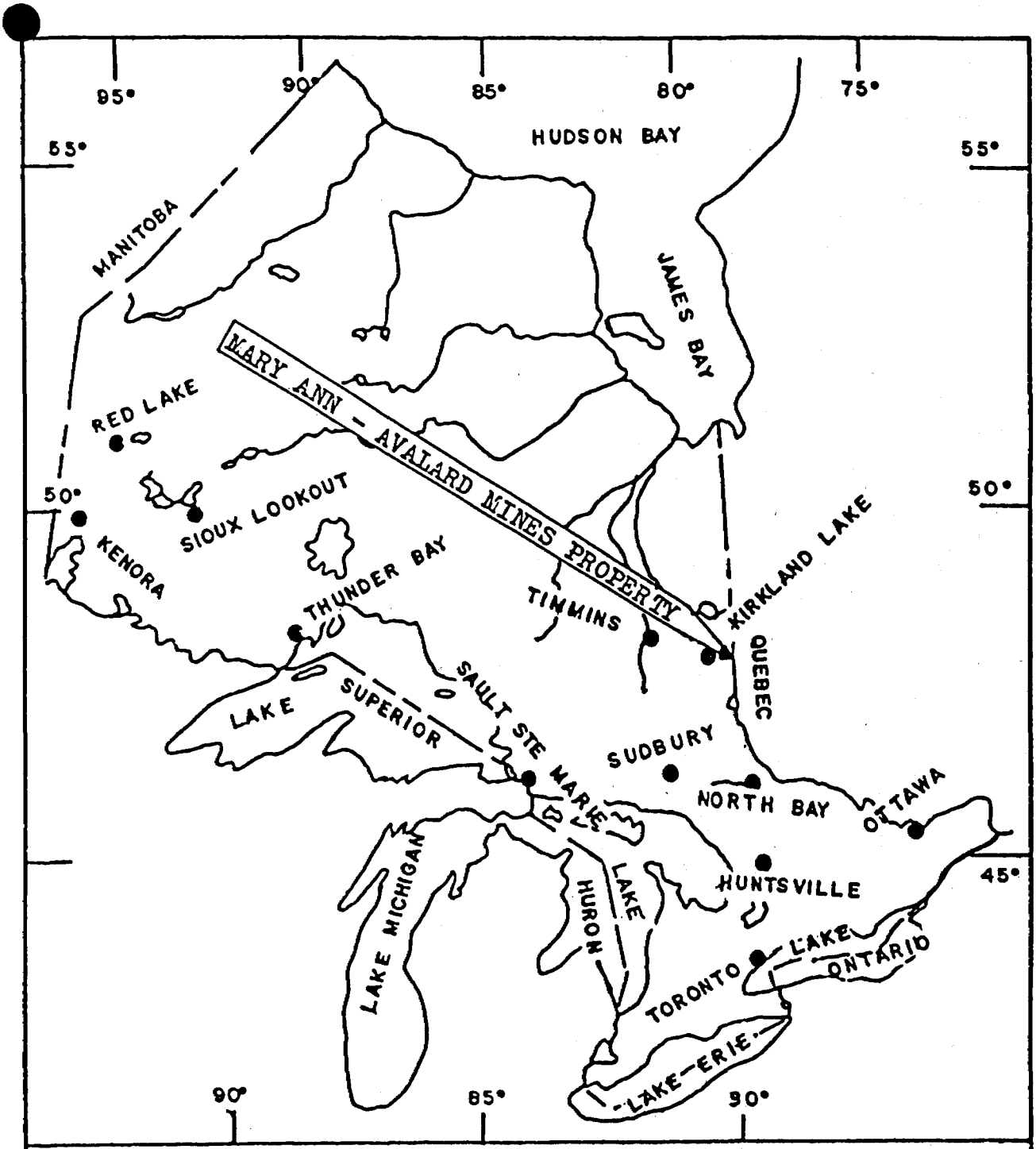
All 54 of the claims comprising the property are contiguous. Only 21 of the claims currently require assessment work credits, and they are numbered:

L 859153 - 56, inclusive	(4)
L 859612 - 15, inclusive	(4)
L 884026 - 28, inclusive	(3)
L 884525 - 28, inclusive	(4)
L 894420	(1)
L 982246 - 49, inclusive	(4)
L 982471	(1)
TOTAL	21 claims

These 21 claims are shown outlined in red on Figure 2.

ACCESS

The property is easily reached by car. The gravel road to the old Upper Beaver Mine provides convenient access to the western and northern portions of the property from Provincial Highway 66.



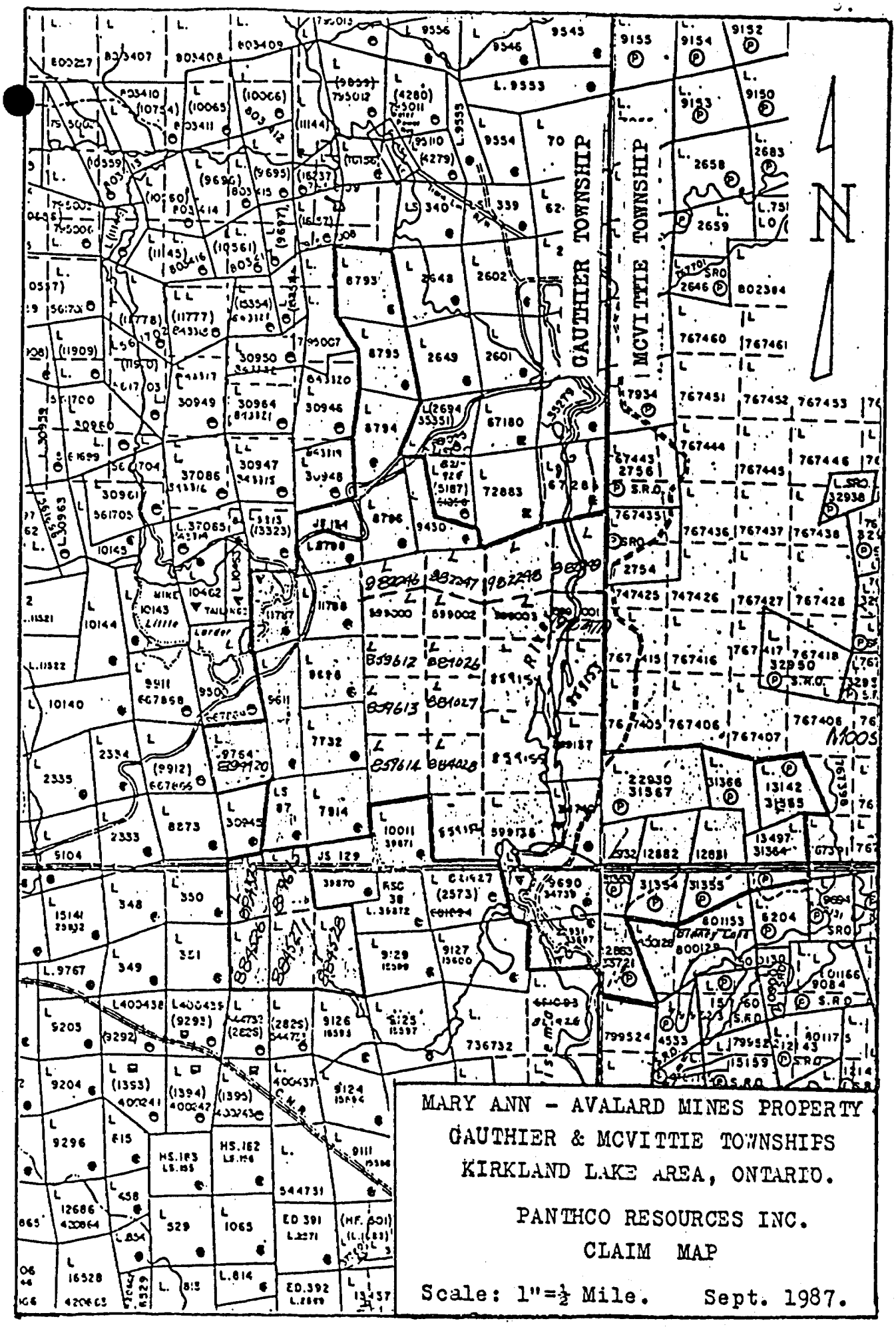
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

MARY ANN - AVALARD MINES PROPERTY
GAUTHIER & MCVITTIE TOWNSHIPS
KIRKLAND LAKE AREA, ONTARIO.

PANTHCO RESOURCES INC.
LOCATION MAP

Scale: 1:1,000,000 Sept. 1987.

FIGURE 1



MARY ANN - AVALARD MINES PROPERTY
GAUTHIER & MCVITTIE TOWNSHIPS
KIRKLAND LAKE AREA, ONTARIO.

PANTHCO RESOURCES INC.
CLAIM MAP

Scale: 1"=½ Mile. Sept. 1987.

FIGURE 2

Another gravel road off Highway 66 follows the east bank of the Misema River, and provides access to the eastern portion of the property. The hydro electric transmission line through the southern part of the property serves as a walking trail to the southern portions of the property.

TOPOGRAPHY

The ground is relatively flat. Outcroppings of rock form low hills up to 60 feet (20 meters) high. Ridges of sand and gravel provide similar topographic features, while streams incised into varved clays have formed valleys as much as 60 feet (20 meters) deep.

LINECUTTING

A Base Line with Azimuth 90 was established, and Cross Lines were cut at 100 meter intervals perpendicular to the Base Line. Secondary base lines and tie lines were cut as needed at 25 meter intervals, and Stations were established by chaining marked by pickets implanted firmly into the ground at each site. A total of approximately 22.2 kilometers of lines were cut. On the 5 claims in the southwest corner of the property, lines were run by pace and compass, and brushed out as needed. Stations were established by pacing, at 25 meter intervals, and were marked by flagging tied to the brush at each site. An additional 6.1 kilometers of lines were run in this manner.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The property is underlain mainly by a sequence of Archean age metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks which are part of the Abitibi greenstone belt. The rocks trend generally east-west, and dip vertically. Dykes and small bodies of quartz porphyry have intruded the metavolcanics and metasediments.

DETAILED GEOLOGY

Nine lithologic units were recognized during the detailed geological mapping of the property. All are Precambrian in age, and are shown summarized in Table I.

Unit 1 is an intermediate metavolcanic that occurs within felsic metavolcanics at their contact with a large felsic intrusive. It is medium grey in colour on the weathered surface, and slightly

darker on fresh surfaces. Minor carbonatization is ubiquitous. Shearing is common. Occasional rusty patches are present. The unit trends generally east-west, and dips vertically.

Units 2 and 3 are felsic metavolcanics. The former is unsubdivided, and the latter is a pyroclastic. They are pale grey in colour on the weathered surface, and medium grey on the fresh surface. Carbonatization to varying degrees is ubiquitous. These units trend in a general east-west direction, and dip vertically or steeply to the south. They occur in the north half of the property, north of the metasedimentary units. The undifferentiated felsic metavolcanics are generally massive, with narrow tuffaceous interbeds. The pyroclastic felsic metavolcanics are generally agglomerates, with fragments ranging between 5-10 cm (2-4") in size. Narrow quartz threads and stringers frequently cut randomly through these units, generally wherever the carbonatization is more intense.

Units 4 and 5 are felsic intrusives. Unit 4 is a quartz feldspar prophyry that occurs as 3 small dyke-like bodies in the east central portion of the property. All trend generally NE-SW. They are medium grey in colour on the weathered surface, and slightly darker on the fresh surface. Both the quartz and the feldspar phenocrysts are small, averaging less than 1 mm. in size. Unit 5 is a quartz porphyry. It occurs as a large intrusive body in the north central part of the property. It too is medium grey in colour on the weathered surface, and slightly darker on the fresh surface. The quartz phenocrysts vary in size from less than 1 mm to about 3 mm.

Units 6 and 7 are metasediments. The former is conglomerate, and the latter is greywacke. The conglomerate occurs interbedded with the greywacke as a narrow bed that trends E-W through the centre of the property. Dips are generally vertical. The pebbles and boulders in the conglomerate are loosely packed and matrix-supported. The boulders range up to 20 cm (8") in size along their long axis, and are generally stretched so that their long axis parallels the direction of bedding. The composition of the pebbles and boulders varies from rhyolitic to quartz porphyritic, and quartz feldspar porphyritic. Pebbles of white secondary quartz and of black jasper are occasionally present. The greywacke occurs as a large unit in the west central and SW portions of the property in addition to the narrow E-W bed in the centre of the property. The greywacke is usually grey in colour, both on the weathered and fresh surfaces. Locally the greywacke is arkosic. The greywacke in the SW part of the preperty trends N-S and dips vertically or steeply to the E, whereas the greywacke in the west central part of the property trends E-W and dips either vertically or steeply to the south. Uncertain top determinations suggest that tops are to the south.

Alkalic metavolcanics form Units 8 and 9. Unit 8 is a trachytic pyroclastic, while Unit 9 is an undifferentiated trachyte. These units are very similar to the felsic metavolcanics designated as

TABLE I

TABLE OF LITHOLOGICAL UNITS

Early Precambrian

- Alkalic Metavolcanics
  - Unsubdivided Trachyte
    - Trachytic Pyroclastics
- Metasediments
  - Greywacke
  - Conglomerate
- Felsic Intrusives
  - Quartz Porphyry
  - Quartz Feldspar Porphyry

———— INTRUSIVE CONTACT ————

- Felsic Metavolcanics
  - Unsubdivided
  - Pyroclastics
- Intermediate Metavolcanics
  - Unsubdivided

Units 2 and 3, except that they are pinkish-grey in colour. They occur in the south part of the property, south of the thin E-W bed of metasediments, and east of the large bed of greywacke. The trachyte pyroclastics contain fragments up to 15 cm (6") in size. The undifferentiated trachytes are generally massive. In the extreme south part of the property, these units trend generally N-S, and dip 60°-70° to the east. Further north, these units dip vertically. Still further north, where these units occur south of the narrow E-W band of metasediments, these units trend generally E-W, and dip vertically. These units are often sheared and blocky and locally are fissile. Carbonatization to varying degrees is generally present. Locally, the carbonatization is extremely intense, and only the stratigraphic position of the altered outcrops allows their classification. Where the rocks are intensely carbonatized they weather to a rusty reddish colour, and the rind of weathering may be as much as 2 cm (3/4") thick. Quartz threads, stringers, and veins are generally present, especially where the carbonitization is intense. Sulphides are sometimes present in the quartz veins and stringers.

For such a thick sequence, the trachyte appears to end rather abruptly at its western terminus, where it gives way to greywacke. The actual contact of the 2 rock types was not observed in outcrop. It could be a fault contact, or merely a natural depositional sequence in a region of extreme topographic paleosurfaces.

CONCLUSIONS

The detailed geological mapping located areas of shearing, intense carbonatization, quartz veining, and porphyry intrusions. All of these features can be associated with gold mineralization. As well, the detailed geological mapping established the presence of the same lithologies and the same lithological sequences that are known to host economic quantities of gold mineralization in the general area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional exploration work is warranted on the ground. The areas of greatest shearing, most intense carbonatization, and greatest concentration of quartz veining should be exposed by mechanical stripping, and sampled.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
E. A. GALLO
F.G.A.C.

February 27, 1989
Toronto, Ontario

E. A. Gallo, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.
Gallo Exploration Services Inc.

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Map P 2266 - McVittie Twp.

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1986: Regional Geology of the Abitibi Belt in the Vicinity of the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake Gold Camps, in Excursion Guidebook, edited by J. Pirie and M. J. Downes, Gold '86, An International Symposium on the Geology of Gold Deposits.

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W8908.75

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

DOCUM W890

32D04NW0279 2.12282 GAUTHIER

900

Mining Lands

Type of Survey(s)	Township or Area
Geological	Gauthier Twp. (G-3211)

Claim Holder(s)	Prospector's Licence No.
PANTHCO RESOURCES INC.	T-5050

Address: 595 Argus Road, Oakville, Ontario L6J 3J4

Survey Company	Date of Survey (from & to)	Total Miles of line Cut
Gallo Exploration Services Inc.	07 09 88 (Day Mo. Yr.) 10 10 88 (Day Mo. Yr.)	22.2 kms

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report)
E. A. Gallo, 148 Allanhurst Drive, Islington, Ontario M9A 4K7

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions		Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	Geophysical - Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	20
	Geochemical	

RECEIVED
MAR 9 1989

Man Days		Days per Claim
Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

MINES AND LANDS SECTION
RECEIVED
MAR 1 1989
9.52 ans

Airborne Credits		Days per Claim
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	
	Magnetometer	
	Radiometric	

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed	
Performed on Claim(s)	

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

Instructions
Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
Feb. 27/89	

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
	*Mawson credits already applied. 21	

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
L	859153	
	859154	
	859155	
	859156	
	859612	
	~~859613~~	*
	~~859614~~	*
	859615	
	884026	
	~~884027~~	*
	884028	
	884525	
	884526	
	884527	
	884528	
	894420	
	982246	
	982247	
	982248	
	982249	
	982471	

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
ASSESSMENT FILES OFFICE
APR 12 1989
RECEIVED

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work. ~~21~~ 18

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
360	Mar. 1/89	Acting
x.1	Date Approved as Recorded: 28 March 89 AB	Branch Director

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying
E. A. Gallo, 148 Allanhurst Drive, Islington, Ontario M9A 4K7

Date Certified	Certified by (Signature)
Feb. 27/89	

1362 (81/9)

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ontario

Geophysical-Geological-Geochemical Technical Data Statement

File _____

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) GEOLOGICAL

Township or Area Gauthier Twp. (G-3211)

Claim Holder(s) PANTHCO RESOURCES INC.

595 Argus Road, Oakville, Ontario L6J 3J4

Survey Company Gallo Exploration Services Inc.

Author of Report E. A. Gallo, 148 Allanhurst Drive

Address of Author Islington, Ontario M9A 4K7

Covering Dates of Survey Sept. 7 - Oct. 10, 1988
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut 22.2

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED

ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

	DAYS per claim
Geophysical	
–Electromagnetic	
–Magnetometer	
–Radiometric	
–Other	
Geological	20
Geochemical	

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: Feb 22, 1989 SIGNATURE: _____
Author of Report or Agent

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1989
MINING LANDS SECTION

Res. Geophysical - Electromagnetic _____ Magnetometer _____ Radiometric _____ Other _____ Geological _____ Geochemical _____ Claims 63.2224

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
L	859153
L	859154
L	859155
L	859156
L	859612
L	859613
L	859614
L	859615
L	884026
L	884027
L	884028
L	884525
L	884526
L	884527
L	884528
L	894420
L	982246
L	982247
L	982248
L	982249
L	982471

TOTAL CLAIMS 21

If space insufficient, attach list

OFFICE USE ONLY

837 (85/12)

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS – If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

Number of Stations _____ Number of Readings _____

Station interval _____ Line spacing _____

Profile scale _____

Contour interval _____

MAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Accuracy – Scale constant _____

Diurnal correction method _____

Base Station check-in interval (hours) _____

Base Station location and value _____

_____

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Coil configuration _____

Coil separation _____

Accuracy _____

Method: ☐ Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back ☐ In line ☐ Parallel line

Frequency _____ (specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured _____

GRAVITY

Instrument _____

Scale constant _____

Corrections made _____

_____

Base station value and location _____

_____

Elevation accuracy _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY

Instrument _____

Method ☐ Time Domain ☐ Frequency Domain

Parameters – On time _____ Frequency _____

– Off time _____ Range _____

– Delay time _____

– Integration time _____

Power _____

Electrode array _____

Electrode spacing _____

Type of electrode _____

SELF POTENTIAL

Instrument _____ **Range** _____

Survey Method _____

_____

Corrections made _____

_____

RADIOMETRIC

Instrument _____

Values measured _____

Energy windows (levels) _____

Height of instrument _____ **Background Count** _____

Size of detector _____

Overburden _____

(type, depth – include outcrop map)

OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGING ETC.)

Type of survey _____

Instrument _____

Accuracy _____

Parameters measured _____

_____

Additional information (for understanding results) _____

_____

_____

AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Type of survey(s) _____

Instrument(s) _____

(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy _____

(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used _____

Sensor altitude _____

Navigation and flight path recovery method _____

_____

Aircraft altitude _____ **Line Spacing** _____

Miles flown over total area _____ **Over claims only** _____

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken _____

_____

_____

Total Number of Samples _____

Type of Sample _____
(Nature of Material)

Average Sample Weight _____

Method of Collection _____

_____

Soil Horizon Sampled _____

Horizon Development _____

Sample Depth _____

Terrain _____

_____

Drainage Development _____

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness _____

_____

_____

SAMPLE PREPARATION
(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis _____

_____

_____

_____

General _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Values expressed in: per cent ☐
p. p. m. ☐
p. p. b. ☐

Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Ag, Mo, As, (circle)

Others _____

Field Analysis (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Field Laboratory Analysis

No. (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Commercial Laboratory (_____ tests)

Name of Laboratory _____

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

General _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

REFERENCES

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

M.R.O. – MINING RIGHTS ONLY

S.R.O. – SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY

M.+ S. – MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS

Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File

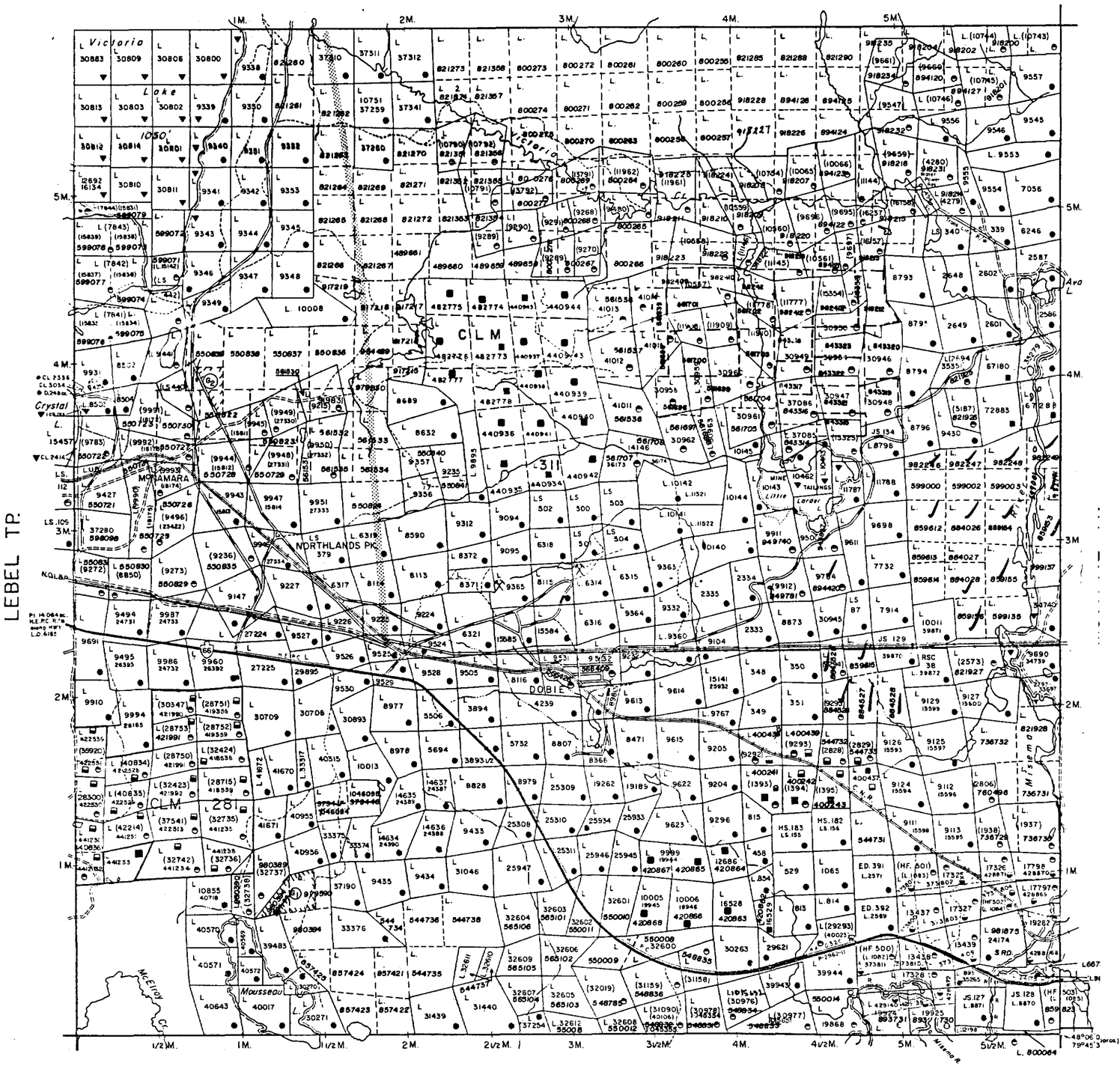
BARRICK POWER LINE
(Application pending under Public Lands Act)

SAND and GRAVEL

M.T.C. PIT No. 1666 FILE 101421

M.T.C. PIT 3F-27

ARNOLD TP.



McELROY TP.

LEGEND

- HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No
- OTHER ROADS
- TRAILS
- SURVEYED LINES
  - TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC
  - LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC.
- UNSURVEYED LINES
  - LOT LINES
  - PARCEL BOUNDARY
  - MINING CLAIMS ETC.
- RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
- UTILITY LINES
- NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
- FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
- SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN
- RESERVATIONS
- ORIGINAL SHORELINE
- MARSH OR MUSKEG
- MINES
- TRAVERSE MONUMENT

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	●
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◓
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◒
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	■
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	▬
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	▬
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	▼
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	ⓡ
CANCELLED	⊗
SAND & GRAVEL	Ⓢ

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO MAY 6 1913, VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEE BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R.S.O. 1970 CHAP. 380, SEC 63, SUBSEC 1.

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

FEET 0 1000 2000 4000 6000 8000

METRES 0 200 400 1000 2000

DATE OF ISSUE
MAR 30 1989
LARDER LAKE
MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

TOWNSHIP
GAUTHIER

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
KIRKLAND LAKE

MINING DIVISION
LARDER LAKE

LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
TIMISKAMING

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources — Land Management Branch

Date JANUARY, 1985
FEBRUARY 8,1988

Number
G-3211

LEGEND

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN (ARCHEAN)

ALKALIC METAVOLCANICS
- 9 Unsubdivided Trachyte
- 8 Trachytic Pyroclastics

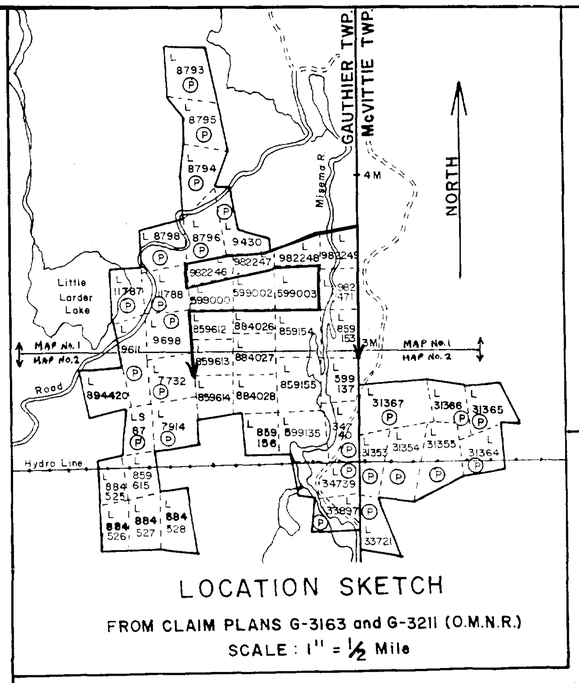
METASEDIMENTS
- 7 Greywacke
- 6 Conglomerate

FELSIC INTRUSIVES
- 5 Quartz Porphyry
- 4 Quartz Feldspar Porphyry

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

FELSIC METAVOLCANICS
- 3 Unsubdivided
- 2 Pyroclastics

INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS
- 1 Unsubdivided



LOCATION SKETCH

FROM CLAIM PLANS G-3163 and G-3211 (O.M.N.R.)

SCALE : 1" = ½ Mile

Abbreviations

agg.	agglomerate
A.V.	acid volcanics
hy shd	highly sheared
mass.	massive
Gw	greywacke
cgl.	conglomerate
Cb	carbonated

Symbols

- Strike & dip of beds (90°)
- Strike & dip of shear
- Claim line
- Tractor road
- Auto road
- Trail
- swamp
- Geologic contact
- Fault
- Ridge
- Quartz vein
- Trench

L 15 W L 14 W L 13 W L 12 W L 11 W L 10 W L 9 W L 8 W L 7 W L 6 W L 5 W L 4 W L 3 W L 2 W L 1 W L 0

15 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

MISEMA RIVER FAULT

MISEMA RIVER

BLION

2.12282

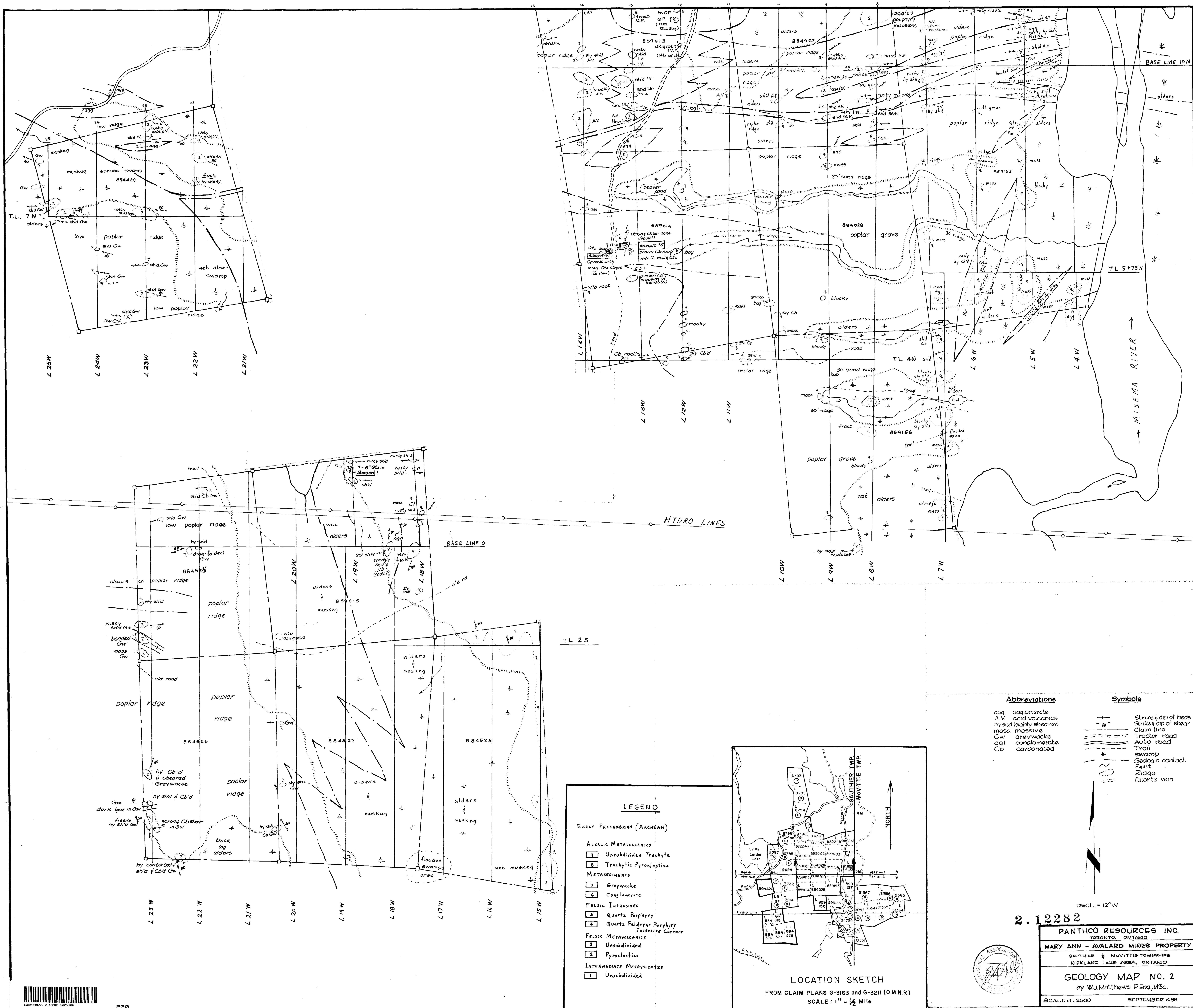
PANTHCO RESOURCES INC.
TORONTO, ONTARIO

MARY ANN - AVALARD MINES PROPERTY

GAUTHIER & McVITTIE TOWNSHIPS
KIRKLAND LAKE AREA, ONTARIO

GEOLOGY MAP NO. 1
by W.J. Matthews, P.Eng., MSc.

SCALE 1: 2500 SEPTEMBER 1988


MISEMA RIVER
BASE LINE 10N
TL 5+75N
TL 4N
BASE LINE 0
TL 2S
T.L. 7N
HYDRO LINES
L 4W
L 5W
L 6W
L 7W
L 8W
L 9W
L 10W
L 11W
L 12W
L 13W
L 14W
L 15W
L 16W
L 17W
L 18W
L 19W
L 20W
L 21W
L 22W
L 23W
L 24W
L 25W
884027
884028
859155
859166
859613
859614
894420
884526
884527
884528
884615
LEGEND
Early Precambrian (Archean)
Alkalic Metavolcanics
9 Unsubdivided Trachyte
8 Trachytic Pyroclastics
Metasediments
7 Greywacke
6 Conglomerate
Felsic Intrusives
5 Quartz Porphyry
4 Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
Intrusive Contact
Felsic Metavolcanics
3 Unsubdivided
2 Pyroclastics
Intermediate Metavolcanics
1 Unsubdivided
Abbreviations
agg agglomerate
A.V acid volcanics
hysnd highly sheared
mass massive
Gw greywacke
cgl conglomerate
Cb carbonated
Symbols
Strike & dip of beds
Strike & dip of shear
Claim line
Tractor road
Auto road
Trail
swamp
Geologic contact
Fault
Ridge
Quartz vein
LOCATION SKETCH
FROM CLAIM PLANS G-3163 and G-3211 (O.M.N.R.)
SCALE: 1" = 1/2 Mile
NORTH
GAUTHIER TWP.
McVITTIE TWP.
DECL. = 12°W
2.12282
PANTHCO RESOURCES INC.
TORONTO, ONTARIO
MARY ANN - AVALARD MINES PROPERTY
GAUTHIER & McVITTIE TOWNSHIPS
KIRKLAND LAKE AREA, ONTARIO
GEOLOGY MAP NO. 2
by W.J. Matthews P.Eng., MSc.
SCALE 1:2500
SEPTEMBER 1988
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