REPORT ON LINE CUTTING AND GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS IN GAUTHIER TOWNSHIP ON THE CTL PROPERTY, (WEST) VICTORIA LAKE GRID, KIRKLAND LAKE AREA, NORTHERN ONTARIO

On Behalf Of :

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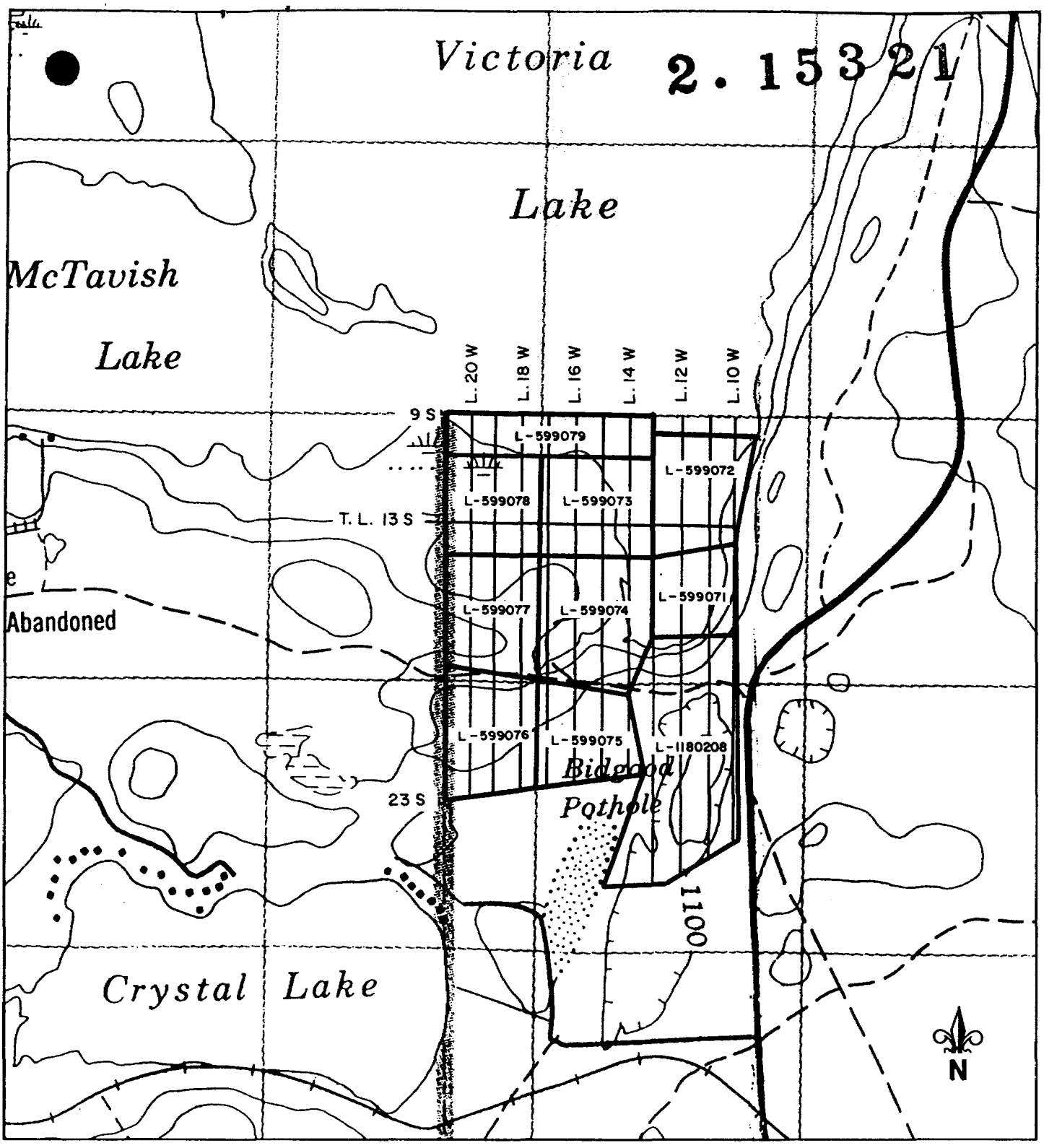

CLAIM / GRID MAP

SUDBURY CONTACT MINES LTD.

CTL OPTION

VICTORIA LAKE PROJECT (WEST) BLOCK F

GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SURVEY BY
JVX LTD.

Scale : 1 : 20,000

Figure 2

FAXED
Pg 1 Date Sept 8/93

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FAX MEMO

DATE: **September 8, 1993** **PAGES:** 2
TO: **Mr. Ed Thompson, Fax: 947-0395**
FROM: **Mr. Peter Hubacheck**
RE: VICTORIA LAKE PROPERTY - C,D,F Groups
Consolidated Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines Ltd. (CTL)

==========

PROPOSED TERMS OF OPTION

1) Sudbury Contact to earn 100% by spending $495,000 in cash payments and exploration expenditures over a four year period.

2) Option Payments: on signing: $10,000

End of Year 1	$10,000
End of Year 2	$20,000
End of Year 3	$40,000
End of Year 4	$40,000
Total:	$120,000

3) Work Commitments:

Year 1	$50,000
Year 2	$75,000
Year 3	$125,000
Year 4	$125,000
Total:	$375,000

4) Royalty: 2% Net Smelter Return
   a) 2% Net Smelter Return
   b) Advance Royalty of $50,000 shall be paid annually to CTL during the period commencing immediately after the Option is exercised and terminating when the property is brought into commercial production. Advances in respect of the Royalty shall be applied against the first Royalty payments payable by Sudbury Contact to CTL.

5) Royalty Buyout: Sudbury Contact reserves the right to buy back 1% of the NSR royalty for a cash payment of $1,000,000. Sudbury Contact retains first rights of refusal on remaining NSR Royalty.

W. A. HUBACHECK CONSULTANTS LTD.

TERMS AGREED TO IN PRINCIPLE BY:

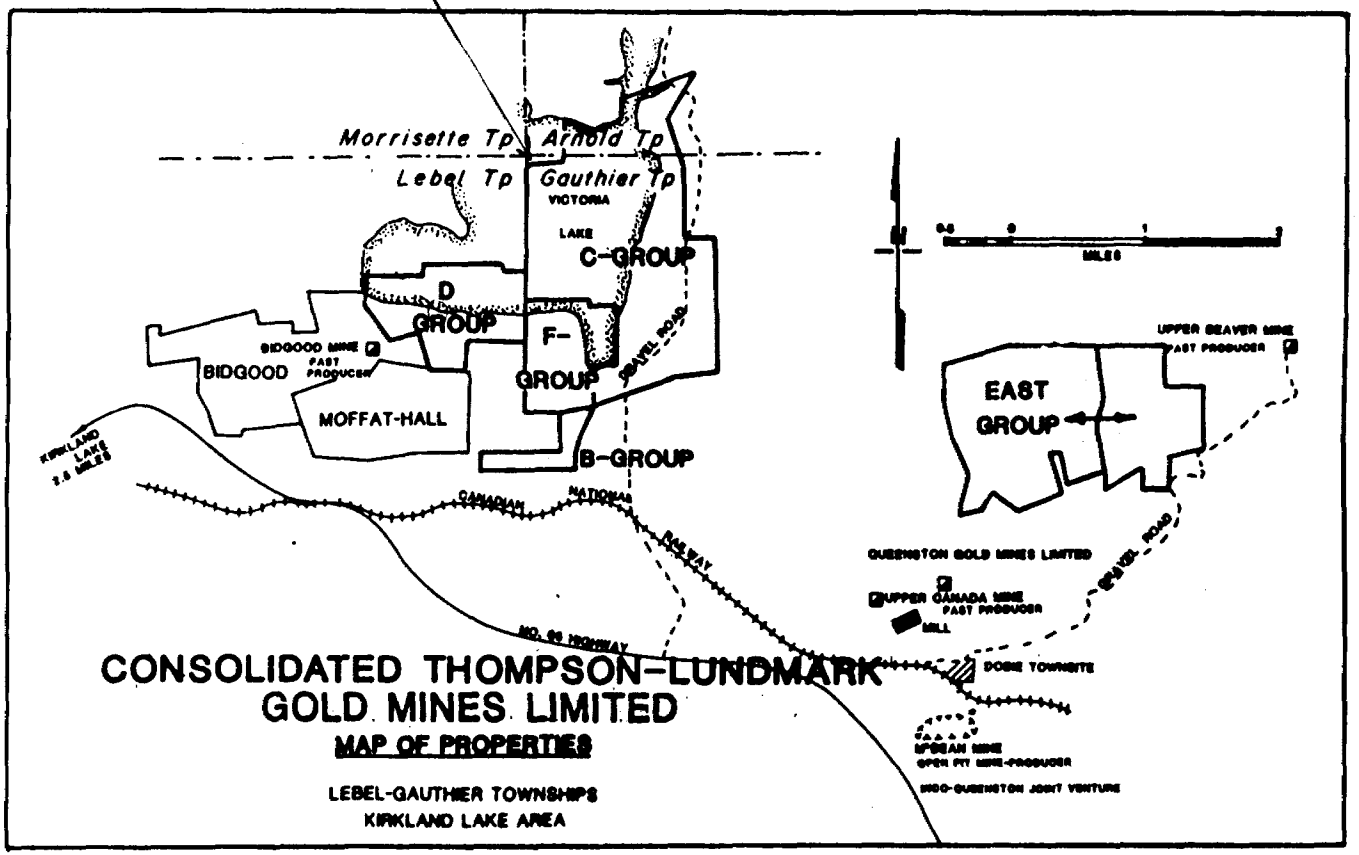
Mr. Ed Thompson, President
Consolidated Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines Ltd.

Peter C. Hubacheck

Mr. Peter C. Hubacheck, Senior Geologist on behalf of;
Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd.
File: C:\age\sc\200\1-2sep93

cc: Mr. Paul Penna, Mr. Barry Landen
Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd.

VICTORIA LAKE PROPERTY



CONSOLIDATED THOMPSON-LUNDMARK GOLD MINES LIMITED

MAP OF PROPERTIES

LEBEL-GAUTHIER TOWNSHIPS
KIRKLAND LAKE AREA

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AN INTERPRETIVE AND LOGISTICAL REPORT ON LINE CUTTING INDUCED POLARIZATION, VLF-EM, AND MAGNETIC SURVEYS GAUTHIER TWP, KIRKLAND LAKE AREA, ONTARIO

On Behalf Of

SUDBURY CONTACT MINES LTD.

1. INTRODUCTION

From January 15th to February 16th, 1994, Line Cutting, Time Domain Spectral Induced Polarization / Resistivity, Total Field Magnetics, and VLF electromagnetic surveys were conducted by JVX Ltd. on behalf of Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd. (Suite 2302, 401 Bay Street, P.O. Box 102, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2Y4) c/o W.A Hubacheck Consultants Ltd. (141 Adelaide St. West, Suite 603, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3L5). The property is located approximately 15km east of Kirkland Lake, in the northwestern corner of Gauthier Township extending south from the south shore of Victoria Lake.

The objective of the survey was to outline weak input conductors and other areas of anomalous IP response and hence areas of disseminated metallic sulphides which may be associated with gold mineralization.

The final product of this survey is recommendations concerning IP targets which are thought to be good drill targets. The IP survey located a weak IP anomaly on line 16W / 1050S which is a high priority target.

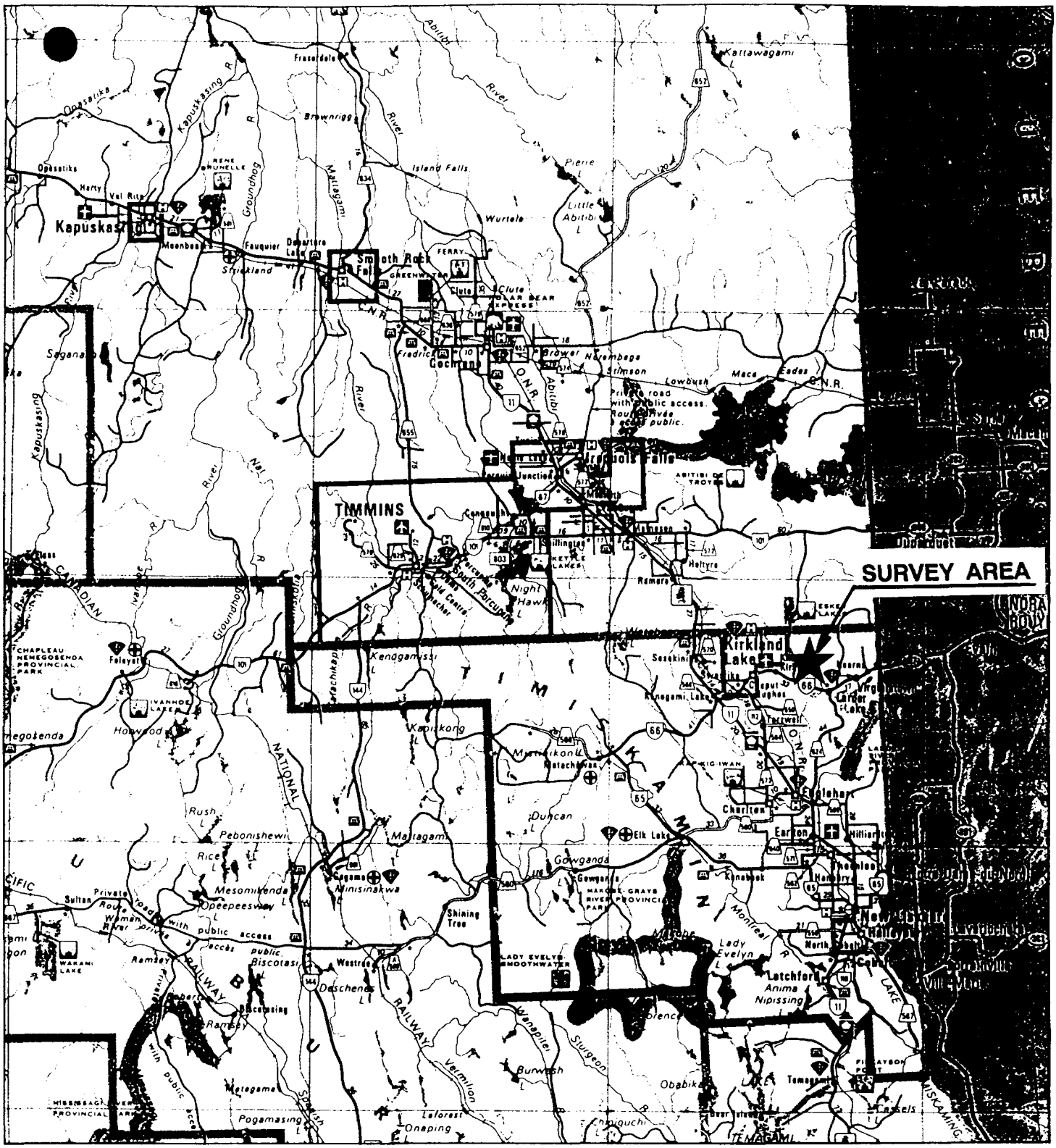
The IP survey employed the pole-dipole array with six potential dipoles (n=1 to 6) and a dipole spacing of 25 meters. The Magnetometer/VLF survey used a station interval of 12.5 meters. A total of 17.357 km of cross line ranging in length from 1,375 to 1,925 meters long were cut at 100 meter intervals with a baseline of 1.1 line km. Mag / VLF surveys were conducted on all 11 lines. IP was conducted on lines 20W, 16W, and 12W with an electrode separation of 25 meters over a length of 4.9 km.

This report describes the survey logistics, field procedures, and data processing/presentation. An interpretation of the IP/resistivity results is included. The results are presented as a compilation/anomaly map, contour plan maps, offset profiles and contoured pseudosections.

2. SURVEY LOCATION AND CLAIM GROUP.

2.1 SURVEY LOCATION

The survey is located on the Victoria West Grid - Group F which is situated approximately 15 km east of Kirkland Lake, Ontario located in the Northwestern corner of Gauthier Township. Figure 1 shows the survey area with respect to nearby population centres at a scale of 1:1,600,000.



LOCATION MAP

SUDBURY CONTACT MINES LTD.

CTL OPTION

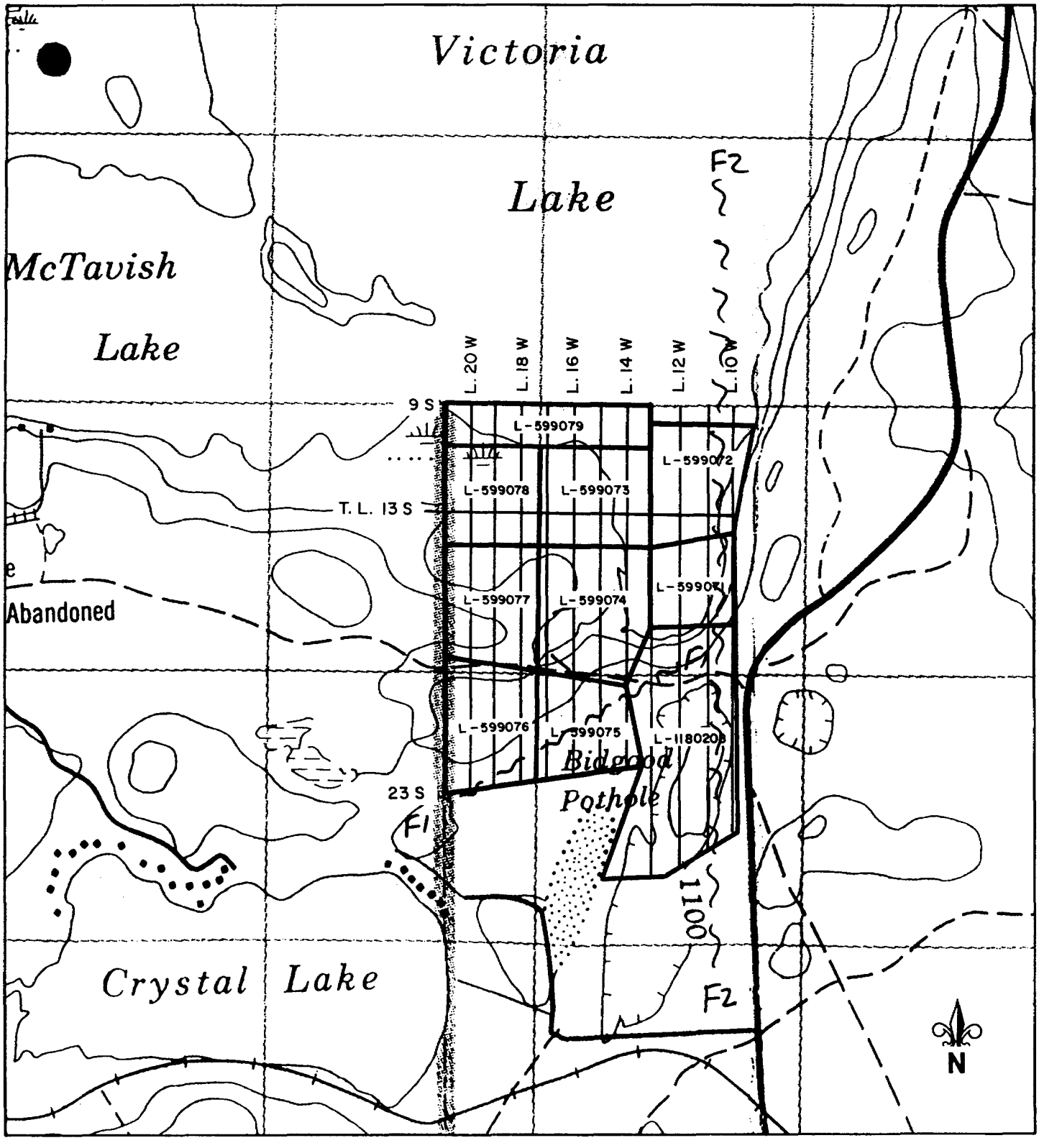
VICTORIA LAKE PROJECT (WEST) BLOCK F

GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SURVEY BY
JVX LTD.

Scale : 1 : 1,600,000

Figure 1



~ Fault interpreted from magnetics

CLAIM / GRID MAP

SUDBURY CONTACT MINES LTD.

CTL OPTION
VICTORIA LAKE PROJECT (WEST) BLOCK F

GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SURVEY BY
JVX LTD.

Scale : 1 : 20,000

Figure 2

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2.2 CLAIM GROUP

The property is composed of 10 claims as shown in Figure 2. A list of the claims is as follows: L-599071, L-599072, L-599073, L-599074, L-599075, L-599076, L-599077, L-599078, L-599079, L-1180208.

3. SURVEY GRID AND COVERAGE

A total of approximately 4.9 Km of IP/resistivity coverage was achieved over the grid shown in Figure 2 (Scale 1: 20,000). A detailed production summary of the IP coverage is given in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

IP/RESISTIVITY PRODUCTION SUMMARY

"a" = 25 meters

LINE	COVERAGE FROM	TO	LINE LENGTH (meters)	MEASUREMENT POINTS
L-20W	2375S	900S	1,475	366
L-16W	2425S	900S	1,525	372
L-12W	2800S	900S	1,900	462
	Total:		4.900 meters	1,200 points
			4.90 kilometers	

A total of approximately 17.357 line kilometers of magnetometer/VLF coverage were achieved over the grid. The station spacing for the magnetometer/VLF survey was 12.5 meters. All north-south trending lines utilized the VLF transmitter frequency of 24.0 kHz generated from Cutler, Maine (NAA). A detailed production summary of the magnetometer/VLF coverage is given in Table 2 below.

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TABLE 2

MAGNETOMETER/VLF PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Station interval = 12.5 meters

LINE	COVERAGE FROM	TO	LINE LENGTH (METERS)	NUMBER OF READINGS
(VLF station at Cutler, Maine):				
L-2000W	2500S	900S	1600	128
L-1900W	2315S	900S	1415	115
L-1800W	2312S	900S	1412	114
L-1700W	2325S	900S	1425	115
L-1600W	2450S	900S	1550	125
L-1500W	2280S	900S	1380	113
L-1400W	2275S	900S	1375	112
L-1300W	2575S	900S	1675	135
L-1200W	2825S	900S	1925	155
L-1100W	2650S	900S	1750	141
L-1000W	2750S	900S	1850	148
	Total:		17,357. meters	

4. PERSONNEL

Mr. Fred Moher - Geophysical Technician - Party Chief. Mr. Moher operated the IP receiver and the magnetometer, and compiled the data with the Corona microcomputer and Scintrex Soft II program.

Mr. Dean Fraser -B.Sc. - Geophysicist. Mr. Fraser read the magnetometer/VLF instrumentation and edited the data.

Mr. Steve Bortnick - Geophysical Technician. Mr. Bortnick cut the baseline and supervised the linecutting.

Three field assistants were employed for the IP survey.

Mr. Jan Kozel - Geophysicist MSc. Mr. Kozel compiled the data in Toronto and prepared the psuedosections and plan maps.

Mr. Albert Vickers - B.Sc. Geophysicist - Mr. Vickers compiles the data in Larder Lake and assisted in the data compilation.

Mrs. Dagmar Piska - Sr. Cartographer - Drafted the figures and the compilation map and assembled the report.

Mr. Blaine Webster -President, JVX Ltd. Mr. Webster provided overall supervision of the survey and prepared this report.

5. INSTRUMENTATION

5.1 IP Receiver

The Scintrex IPR-11 time domain microprocessor-based receiver was employed. This unit operates on a square wave primary voltage and samples the decay curve at ten gates or slices. The instrument continuously averages primary voltage and chargeability until convergence takes place. At this point, the averaging process is stopped. Data is stored internally in solid-state memory.

5.2 IP Transmitter

The survey employed the Scintrex IPC-7/2.5 kW time domain transmitter powered by a motor generator. This instrument is capable of putting out a square wave of 2, 4 or 8 seconds 'on-off' time. The current output was accurately monitored with a digital multimeter placed in series with the current loop.

5.3 Magnetometer/VLF

A Scintrex IGS-2/MP-4/VLF-4 proton precession magnetometer/VLF system was used to make readings of the total magnetic field and VLF field components (vertical in-phase, vertical quadrature and horizontal field) over the grid. An additional Scintrex IGS-2/MP-3 magnetometer was used as a base station magnetometer. Both units are microprocessor controlled and record readings with clock time on internal memory. The survey data from the field unit is corrected for ambient field changes at the end of every survey day by connecting field and base station magnetometers.

5.4 Data Processing

The survey data were archived, processed and plotted with an Ultinet 486DX 33; microcomputer using a Rainbow colour dot matrix printer. The system was configured to run the Scintrex Soft II software system, a suite of programs that was written specifically to interface with the IPR-11 receiver and to calculate the spectral parameters. At the conclusion of each day's data collection, data resident in the receiver's memory was transferred, via serial communication link, to the computer - thereby facilitating editing, processing and presentation operations. All data was archived on floppy disk.

In the Toronto office the data were ink-plotted in contour plan map and pseudosection form on a Nicolet Zeta drum plotter interfaced to an IBM PC/AT microcomputer.

The instrumentation is described in detail in the specification sheets appended to this report.

6.SURVEY METHOD

6.1 Exploration Target

Weak Input conductors and other non conducting sulphide zones were the target of this survey. Induced Polarization anomalies will result from disseminated metallic sulphides if they are of sufficient concentration and volume. Gold and or basemetals may in turn be found in association with the sulphides. The resistivity data is useful in mapping lithologic units and zones of alteration, shearing or silicification, all of which may help define the geological / geophysical character of the area.

6.2 Quantities Measured (IP/resistivity)

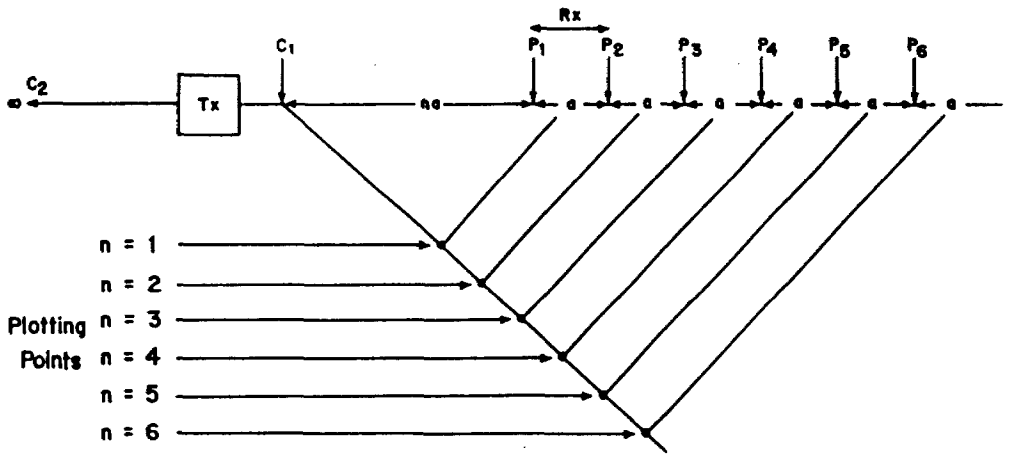
The phenomenon of the IP effect, which in the time domain can be likened to the voltage relaxation effect of a discharging capacitor, is caused by electrical polarization at the rock or soil interstitial fluid boundary with metallic or clay particles lying within pore spaces. The polarization occurs when a voltage is applied across these boundaries. It can be measured quantitatively by applying a time varying sinusoidal wave (as in the frequency domain measurement) or by an interrupted square wave (as in the time domain measurement). In the time domain the IP effect is manifested by an exponential type decrease in voltage with time.

The direct current apparent resistivity is a measure of the bulk electrical resistivity of the subsurface. Electricity flows in the ground primarily through the groundwaters present in rocks either lying within fractures or pore spaces or both. Silicates which form the bulk of the rock forming minerals are very poor conductors of electricity. Minerals that are good conductors are the sulphide minerals, some oxides and graphite where the current flow is electronic rather than electrotlytic.

Measurements are made by applying a current across the ground using two electrodes (current dipole). The current is in the form of an interrupted square wave with on-off periods of 2 seconds. The primary voltage and IP effect is mapped in an area around the current source using what is essentially a sensitive voltmeter connected to a second electrode pair (potential dipole). The primary voltage determines the apparent resistivity after corrections for transmitter current and array geometry. (See Figure 3).

For any array, the value of resistivity is a true value of subsurface resistivity only if the earth is homogeneous and isotropic. In nature, this is very seldom the case and apparent resistivity is a qualitative result used to locate relative changes in subsurface resistivity only.

The IPR-11 also measures the secondary or transient relaxation voltage during the two second off cycle. Ten slices of the decay curve are measured at semi-logarithmically spaced intervals between 45 and 1590 milliseconds after turn-off. The measured transient voltage when normalized for the width of the slice and the amplitude of the primary voltage yields a measure of the polarizability called chargeability in units of millivolts/volt.



ARRAY GEOMETRY

Apparent Resistivity:

$$\rho_a = 2\pi\ na(n+1)\ Vp/I$$

where
- ρ_a = apparent resitivity (ohm.m)
- n = dipole number (dimensionless)
- a = dipole spacing (m)
- Vp = primary voltage (mV)
- I = primary current (mA)

Pole-Dipole Array
Array Geometry and Formula for Apparent Resistivity

Figure 3

For a 2 second transmit and receive time the slices are located as follows:

SLICE	DURATION msec	FROM msec	TO msec	MIDPOINT msec
M0	30	30	60	45
M1	30	60	90	75
M2	30	90	120	105
M3	30	120	150	135
M4	180	150	330	240
M5	180	330	510	420
M6	180	510	690	600
M7	360	690	1050	870
M8	360	1050	1410	1230
M9	360	1410	1770	1590

Traditionally, the M7 slice (from 690 to 1050 ms after shut-off) is chosen to represent chargeability in pseudosection form.

6.3 Field Procedures (IP/Resistivity)

The IP/resistivity survey employed the time domain method with a pole-dipole electrode array. The geometry of the pole-dipole array is shown in Figure 3.

The electrodes marked C1 and C2 are the current electrodes. Those marked as P1, P2, etc., are the potential electrodes. The receiver measures the voltage across adjacent pairs of potential electrodes; e.g. P1-P2, P2-P3, ... P6-P7. These potential pairs are labelled by an integer 'n' which indicates the multiple of the dipole width that the given dipole lies away from the near current electrode.

The further the potential dipole lies from the current dipole the greater is the depth of investigation. Resolution of the survey is increased by decreasing the 'a' separation. The current survey employed dipole spacings of 25 m plus line 6E - 50 m spacing.

6.4 Field Procedures - Magnetics & VLF

The Total Field component of the Magnetic field was measured along line at 12.5 meter intervals. The base station monitor was taking readings at a fixed locale at 10 second intervals. At the completion of each days work the two magnetometers were linked and the diurnal correction proceeded automatically.

The Inphase and Quadrature componants of the Vertical Field and the Horizontal Field strength (Primary Field) were read along line at 12.5 meter intervals. The transmitter used on the survey lines was Cutler, Maine (NAA) with a frequency of 24.0 kHz. Station NAA from Annapolis, Maine at a frequency of 21.4 kHz was employed on the tieline and along the baseline.

7.DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

7.1 Summary

To allow for the computer processing of the survey data, the raw data stored internally in the IPR-11, CG-3,and IGS/MP-4/VLF-4 were transferred at the end of a survey day to floppy diskettes. The raw data were filed on diskette in ASCII character format using an IBM compatible (MS-DOS) microcomputer.

An archived edited data file, in binary format, was created in the field from the raw data file by the operator removing repeat or unacceptable readings and correcting any header errors such as station or line numbers. The spectral parameters (c, tau and MIP) are derived from the IPR-11 data with the Soft II software. The edited data were then dumped to a printer as formatted data listings and contoured pseudosections.

After completing the survey, contour plan maps, offset profiles (VLF), and contoured pseuodosections were machine drawn on mylar in the Toronto office. In general, the maps show the grid lines and stations along with contours or profiles of the geophysical results.

The results of the survey are presented on the following plates:

Plate 1 : Total Field Magnetic Contour Plan Map, Scale 1 : 5000
Plate 2 : Total Field Magnetic Profiles Plan Map, Scale 1 : 5000
Plate 3 : VLF In-Phase and Quadrature Offset Profiles, Scale 1 : 5000
Plate 4 : Compilation/Anomaly Plan Map, Scale 1 : 5000
Plate 5 : Stacked M7/Res Pseudosections, L20W, L16W, and 12W.
Plate 6: Stacked MIP/Tau Pseudosections,L20W, L16W, and 12W.
Psuedosections scale: 1 : 2500

Elements of the data processing are discussed in greater detail below.

7.2 Spectral Analysis

Historically the time domain IP response was simply a measure of the amplitude of the decay curve, usually integrated over a given period of time. Over the last decade, advances have made it possible to measure the decay curve at a number of points, thus allowing the reconstruction of the shape of the curve. By measuring the complete decay curve in the time domain, the spectral characteristics of the IP response may be derived.

Recent studies have shown there is a relationship between the decay form and the texture or grain size of the polarizable minerals, i.e. the IP response is not only a function of the amount of the polarizable material. This could be important when it comes to ranking anomalies of equal amplitude or discriminating between economic and non-economic sources.

IP decay forms are quantified using the Cole-Cole model developed by Pelton et al (1978). Pelton was one of the first to use the term Spectral IP. The Cole-Cole model is determined by the resistivity and three spectral parameters , m, tau and c. These parameters are interpreted as follows;

m (or MIP)- Chargeability Amplitude (mV/V). This is related to the volume percent metallic sulphides (although there is no simple quantitative relationship between the two).

tau - Time Constant (s). A short time constant (e.g. 0.01 to 0. s)suggests a fine grained source. A long time constant (e.g. 10 to 100 s) suggests a coarse grained (or interconnected or massive) source.

c - Exponent (dimensionless). A high c value (e.g. 0.5) implies one uniform polarizable source. A low c value (e.g. 0.1) implies a mixture of sources.

Conventional chargeability is a mixture of these spectral parameters and a change in any one parameter will produce a change in the apparent chargeability. In the absence of spectral analysis, such changes are always ascribed to a change in the volume percent metallic sulphides, even though the cause may be a shift from fine to coarse grained material.

In practice, the spectral parameters are used to characterise and priorize IP anomalies which have been picked from the pseudosections of conventional single slice (or average) chargeability. In this regard, the chargeability amplitude (MIP) and the time constant are the most useful. IP anomalies which are similar in all other respects may be separated based on their spectral characteristics.

Spectral parameters are extracted from all measured decay curves by finding a best fit between the measured decay and a suite of master curves. The process yields a fit parameter which is the root mean square difference (expressed as per cent) between the ten values of the measured and best fit master decays. The fit parameter is low (i.e. less than 1%) for high quality data of moderate to high amplitude. The fit parameter is high (i.e. greater than 10%) for poor quality or low amplitude data.

Normally fit values in excess of 5% are considered too high and spectral values are not posted on the pseudosections. This condition may be waived however if chargeability amplitudes are low and the data appears to be of good quality.

7.3 Anomaly Selection and Classification

IP anomalies are picked off the chargeability pseudosections. The identification is based in part on some idea of what a true bedrock IP or resistivity anomaly should look like in contoured pseudosection form. The assignment of location, width and depth to top follows.

Standard IP/resistivity anomaly shapes are shown in contoured pseudo-section form in Figure 4. These are theoretical results for a pole-dipole survey over a near surface tabular body. The body has a width which is two times the dipole spacing.

Of note in these results is the change in IP anomaly shape as the target changes from being more conductive than the host to being more resistive. In the latter case, the IP response is very much to one side of the target (the current side) and of reduced amplitude and breadth. All IP anomalies of the form seen in Figure 4 (and intermediate forms), regardless of amplitude, are selected. Characteristics such as location, peak amplitude, MIP value and time constant are estimated or assigned and entered on the pseudosections and compilation map.

Areas of high resistivity have been noted with an H(n) where the 'n' represents the dipole in which the peak value occurs; accompanying arrows symbolize the high resistive blocks.

Chargeability anomalies are represented on the pseudosections and plan maps by anomaly bars that take the following form:

▬▬▬▬	very strong chargeability high; > 30 mV/V and well defined
————	strong chargeability high; 20-30 mV/V and well defined
—— ——	moderate chargeability high; 10 - 20 mV/V
_ _ _ _ _	weak chargeability high; 5 - 10 mV/V
. . . . .	very weak chargeability high; < 5 mV/V

Anomaly amplitude limits are for the average chargeability. These are somewhat subjective categories and can only be used as qualitative descriptions of the IP anomalies. The amplitude limits of each category are guidelines only: individual anomalies may be rated higher or lower depending on clarity and confidence.

If a given IP anomaly has a resolvable peak then the dipole in which the peak value occurs is indicated by the notation "n=1" or "n=4", etc., beside the anomaly bar. The dipole in which the peak IP response occurs suggests in a very qualitative way the depth to the top of the source. The location of the notation with respect to the anomaly bar represents the interpreted centre of the source body.

The numerical value of the chargeability amplitude (MIP) of the peak response and the time constant range value (S(hort),M(edium),or L(ong)) are shown beside the IP anomaly bar. S(hort), M(edium) and L(ong) indicate values between .01 and .3 s, 1 and 10 s and 30 and 100 s respectively.

7.4 Compilation Map

The IP and resistivity anomalies are fine drawn onto a grid map using anomaly bar symbols which parallel the grid lines. IP anomalies are shown to the left of the grid lines; resistivity anomalies are shown to the right of the grid lines.

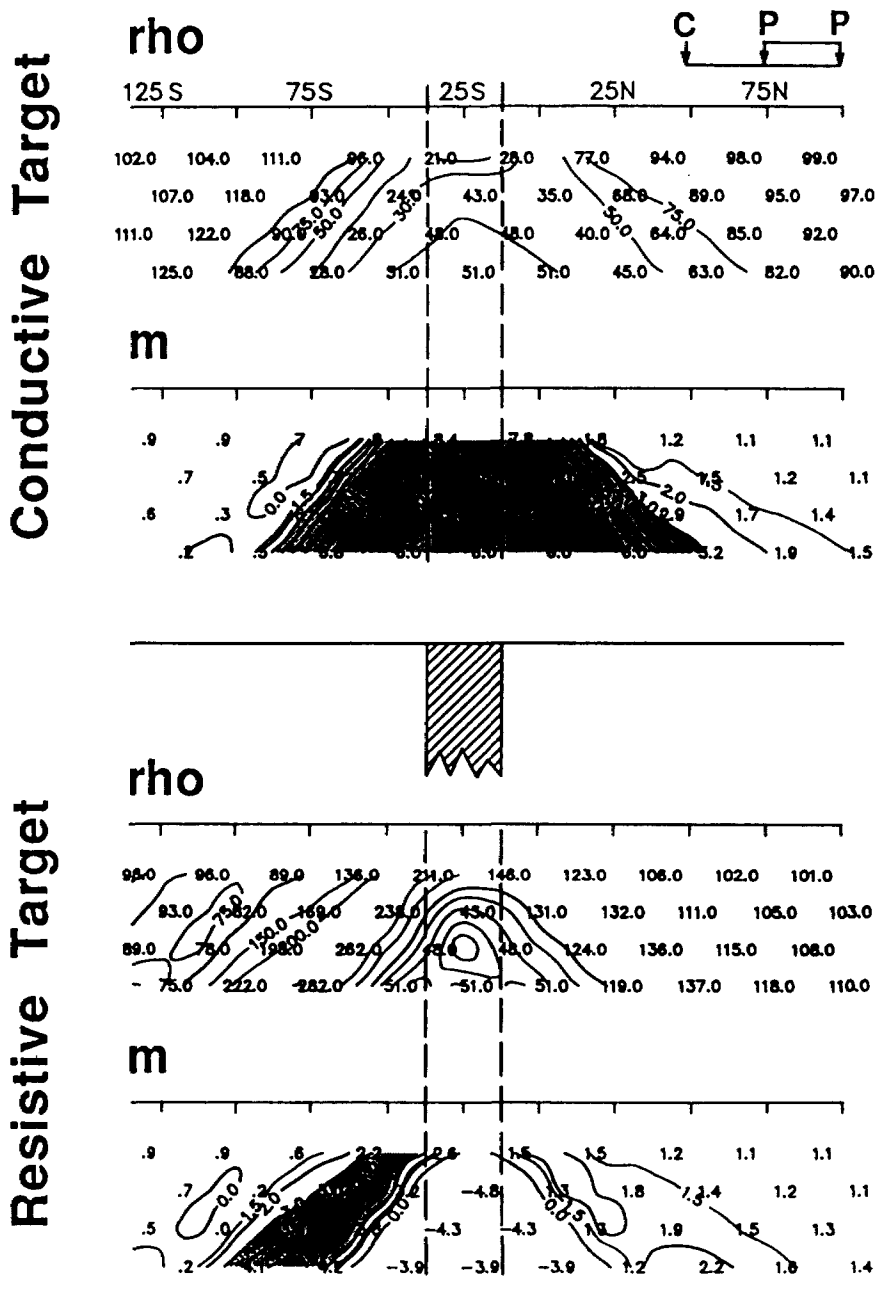


Figure 4. Theoretical resistivity / IP pseudosections for a vertical tabular body at surface. Results are for a pole-dipole array traversing from left to right. The host medium has a resistivity (rho) of 100 and a chargeabiltiy (m) of 1. The tabular body has resistivities of 10 and 1000 respectively and a chargeability of 10 (all units are relative). Areas with chargeabilities greater than 3 have been shaded.

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IP anomalies showing good line to line correlation have been grouped into anomalous zones and labelled with a letter. Resistivity highs (or lows) which show good line to line correlation may be grouped into anomalous zones. Defineable resistivity peak highs (or lows) which show good line to line correlation may be joined as axes.

Interpreted axes (or areas) of high magnetic features and VLF conductors are included in the compilation map. Axes are used to suggest geologic strike (as an assist in connecting IP/resistivity anomalies into zones) and to point to areas of low magnetic relief (as areas thought more favourable for gold). An obvious break or change in magnetic character may be shown as a suggested fault.

8. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 General comments

The IP survey located seven IP anomalies or zones which are not correlatable between lines because of the wide (400m) interline separation. They range in amplitude, strike length, and quality of definition. The resistivity results show a marked change from north to south indicate deep conductive overburden to the north in the lake and shallower overburden to the south. The overall chargeability can be seen to be vary a great deal as well also reflecting a lateral change. Line 12W has noisey chargeablilty data from 1800S to 2475S caused by frozen sandy overburden.

The VLF data shows a two weak linear conductors with VLF-1 trending in an easterly direction with VLF-2 striking easterly for 300 meters then changing strike to the notheast where it correlates with a northeasterly striking interpreted fault labelled F-1.

The magnetics is marked by three major features. The first one labelled WMH1 is a weak magnetic high located in the northwestern part of the grid which correlates with IP anomaly IP-1. The second, WMH2, is a weak magnetic anomaly high which is slowly increasing to the east. MH-1 is a three line 100 nanotesla magnetic response appears to be a short dike.

MH-2 is a 500 nanotesla magnetic response located in the southwestern part of the grid. MH-2 is the predominant magnetic feature on the grid and is bisected by fault F1.

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8.2 Description of IP Anomalies & Recommendations

Seven IP anomalies labelled IP -1 to IP -7 were located on the survey.

IP - 1 : (L 1600W / STN 1050S)

IP - 1 is a weak (nearly moderate) chargeability response located on a weak magnetic anomaly WMH1 The anomaly has a similar signature to the Victoria Creek Zone with a coarse grained and fine grained spectral response flanked to the south with weak resistivity high.

Recommendation: Additional lines should be surveyed. The anomaly is a high priority response. (Drill Target)

IP - 2 & 2a : (L 16W / STN 1300S)

IP - Zone 2 & 2a is a very weak to weak chargeabilty response with long time constants on to the south (IP-2) and short time constants to the north (2a). The IP response correlates with a weak increase in resistivity and is flanked to the south by a weak VLF conductor.

IP - 3: (L 20W / STN 1800S)

IP -3 consists of 4 very weak IP anomalies occuring with very high (30,000 ohm-meter) resistivity. The response at 1775S appears to be a high priority response. The high MIP (329 Mv/V) indicates sulphides should be present. A 100 nanotesla associated magnetic response correlates with IP-3.

IP - 4: (L 16W / STN 2100S)

IP - 4 is very weak IP response correlating with MH-2 and a 19,000 ohm-m resistivity high. IP-4 occurs just to the south of fault F-1. Further IP lines across MH-2 is warranted.

IP - 5: (L 20W / STN 2400S)

IP - 5 is very weak IP response correlating a 30,000 ohm-m resistivity high. IP-5 occurs just to the south of fault F-1 on a flank magnetic anomaly.

IP - 6: (L 12W / STN 1650S)

IP - 6 consists of two very weak IP responses correlating with a broad resistivity low and on the west flank of WMH-2. Interpreted fault F2 may strike north-south along line 12W. Anomaly IP-6 could be surveyed with a 50 meter separation to see if the weak anomaly improves with depth.

IP - 7: (L 12W / STN 2500S)

IP - 7 is very weak IP response. The line should be resurveyed in the summer from 1800S to 2475S to avoid contact problems.

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IP - 6: (L 12W / STN 1650S)

IP - 6 consists of two very weak IP responses correlating with a broad resistivity low and on the west flank of WMH-2. Interpreted fault F2 may strike north-south along line 12W. Anomaly IP-6 could be surveyed with a 50 meter separation to see if the weak anomaly improves with depth.

IP - 7: (L 12W / STN 2500S)

IP - 7 is very weak IP response. The line should be resurveyed in the summer from 1800S to 2475S to avoid contact problems.

8.3 Structural Interpretation:

Two faults were intrepreted from the magnetic survey. The topography map also indicates F1 continues to the southwest and F2 extends to the north and to the south (Victoria Lakes' North Arm and Bidgood Pothole.)

9. CONCLUSIONS

From January 15th to February 15th, 1994, JVX Limited carried out IP/Resistivity, Magnetic/VLF and gravity surveys on the Gauthier township, Victoria West grid CTL property on behalf of Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd. Approximately 4.9 line kilometers of IP/resistivity coverage and 17.357 line kilometers of Magnetic/VLF coverage. The results are presented as contoured pseudosections, contour maps, offset profiles and an anomaly/compilation plan map.

The anomaly/compilation map includes the interpreted IP anomalies and high resistivity areas along with magnetic highs and VLF conductors. IP anomaly 1 is recommended for drilling. Addtional IP lines should be surveyed on the lake to determine the extent of IP - 1. Additional interpretation and modelling and shadowing of the magnetics is recommended.

If there are any questions with regard to the survey or the reporting, please call the undersigned at JVX Limited.

Respectfully submitted,

JVX LIMITED

Blaine Webster, B.Sc.
President

Jan Kozel, M.Sc.
Geophysicist

Appendix 1

Specification Sheets

SCINTREX IPR-11 Broadband Time Domain IP Receiver

Operator using the IPR-11

The microprocessor-based IPR-11 is the heart of a highly efficient system for measuring, recording and processing spectral IP data. More features than any remotely similar instrument will help you enhance signal/noise, reduce errors and improve data interpretation. On top of all this, tests have shown that survey time may be cut in half, compared with the instrument you may now be using.

The IPR-11 Broadband Time Domain IP Receiver is principally used in electrical (EIP) and magnetic (MIP) induced polarization surveys for disseminated base metal occurrences such as porphyry copper in acidic intrusives and lead-zinc deposits in carbonate rocks. In addition, this receiver is used in geoelectrical surveying for deep groundwater or geothermal resources. For these latter targets, the induced polarization measurements may be as useful as the high accuracy resistivity results since it often happens that geological materials have IP contrasts when resistivity contrasts are absent. A third application of the IPR-11 is in induced polarization research projects such as the study of physical properties of rocks.

Due to its integrated, microprocessor-based design, the IPR-11 provides a large amount of induced polarization transient curve shape information from a remarkably compact, reliable and flexible format. Data from up to six potential dipoles can be measured simultaneously and recorded in solid-state memory. Then, the IPR-11 outputs data as: 1) visual digital display, 2) digital printer profile or pseudo-section plots, 3) digital printer listing, 4) a cassette tape or floppy disk record, 5) to a microcomputer or 6) to a modem unit for transmission by telephone. Using software available from Scintrex, all spectral IP and EM coupling parameters can be calculated on a microcomputer.

The IPR-11 is designed for use with the Scintrex line of transmitters, primarily the TSQ series of current and waveform stabilized models. Scintrex has been active in induced polarization research, development, manufacture, consulting and surveying for over thirty years and offers a full range of time and frequency domain instrumentation as well as all accessories necessary for IP surveying.

Technical Description of the IPR-11 Broadband Time Domain IP Receiver

Digital Display	Two, 4 digit LCD displays. One presents data, either measured or manually entered by the operator. The second display: 1) indicates codes identifying the data shown on the first display, and 2) shows alarm codes indicating errors.
Analog Meters	Six meters for: 1) checking external circuit resistance, and 2) monitoring input signals.
Digital Data Output	RS-232C compatible, 7 bit ASCII, no parity, serial data output for communication with a computer, digital printer, digital storage device or modem.
Standard Rechargeable Power Supply	Eight rechargeable NiCad D cells provide approximately 15 hours of continuous operation at 25°C. Supplied with a battery charger, suitable for 110/230V, 50 to 400 Hz, 10W.
Disposable Battery Power Supply	At 25°C, about 40 hours of continuous operation are obtained from 8 Eveready E95 or equivalent alkaline D cells. At 25°C, about 16 hours of continuous operation are obtained from 8 Eveready 1150 or equivalent carbon-zinc D cells.
Dimensions	345 mm x 250 mm x 300 mm, including lid.
Weight	10.5 kg, including batteries.
Operating Temperature Range	-20 to +55°C, limited by display.
Storage Temperature Range	-40 to +60°C.
Standard Items	Console with lid and set of rechargeable batteries, RS-232C cable and adapter, 2 copies of manual, battery charger.
Optional Items	Multidipole Potential Cables, Data Memory Expansion Blocks, Crystal Clock, SOFT II Programs, Printer, Cassette Tape Recorder, Disk Drive or Modem.
Shipping Weight	25 kg includes reusable wooden shipping case.

At Scintrex we are continually working to improve our line of products and beneficial innovations may result in changes to our specifications without prior notice.

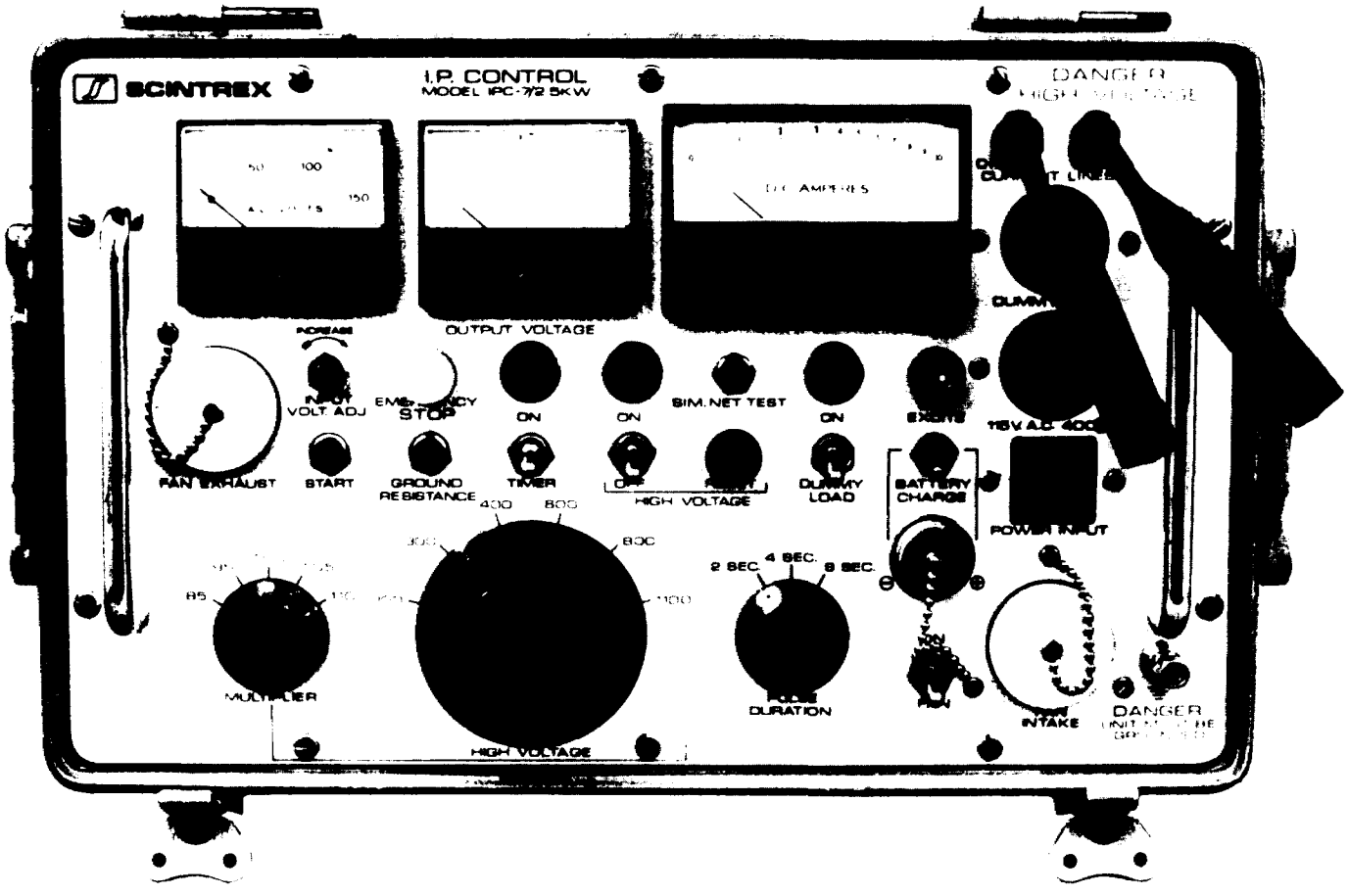
SCINTREX

222 Snidercroft Road
Concord Ontario Canada
L4K 1B5

Telephone: (416) 669-2280
Fax: (416) 669-5132
Telex: 06-964570

Geophysical and Geochemical
Instrumentation and Services

SCINTREX IPC-7/2.5kW Induced Polarization and Commutated DC Resistivity Transmitter System



Function

The IPC-7/2.5 kW is a medium power transmitter system designed for time domain induced polarization or commutated DC resistivity work. It is the standard power transmitting system used on most surveys under a wide variety of geophysical, topographical and climatic conditions

The system consists of three modules: A Transmitter Console containing a transformer and electronics, a Motor Generator and a Dummy Load mounted in the Transmitter Console cover. The purpose of the Dummy Load is to accept the Motor Generator output during those parts of the cycle when current is not transmitted into the ground, in order to improve power output and prolong engine life.

The favourable power-weight ratio and compact design of this system make it portable and highly versatile for use with a wide variety of electrode arrays

Features

Maximum motor generator output, 2.5 kW; maximum power output, 1.85 kW; maximum current output, 10 amperes; maximum voltage output, 1210 volts DC.

Removable circuit boards for ease in servicing

Automatic on-off and polarity cycling with selectable cycling rates so that the optimum pulse time (frequency) can be selected for each survey.

The overload protection circuit protects the instrument from damage in case of an overload or short in the current dipole circuit.

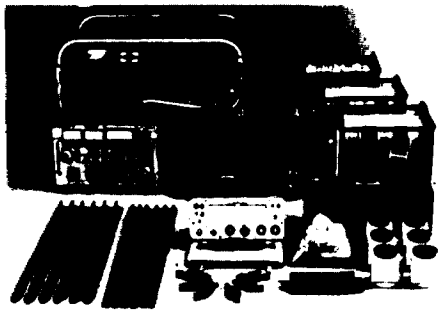
The open loop circuit protects workers by automatically cutting off the high voltage in case of a break in the current dipole circuit.

Both the primary and secondary of the transformer are switch selectable for power matching to the ground load. This ensures maximum power efficiency.

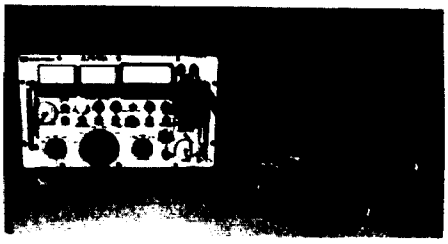
The built-in ohmmeter is used for checking the external circuit resistance to ensure that the current dipole circuit is grounded properly before the high voltage is turned on. This is a safety feature and also allows the operator to select the proper output voltage required to give an adequate current for a proper signal at the receiver.

The programmer is crystal controlled for the very high stability required for broadband (spectral) induced polarization measurements using the Scintrex IPR-11 Broadband Time Domain Receiver.

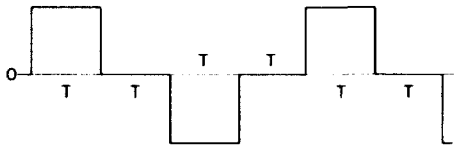
Technical Description of IPC-7/2.5 kW Transmitter System



Complete 2.5kW induced polarization system including motor-generator, reels with wire, tool kit, porous pots, simulator circuit, copper sulphate. IPR-8 receiver, dummy load, transmitter, electrodes and clips.



IPC-7 / 2.5kW transmitter console with lid and dummy load.



Time Domain Waveform

Transmitter Console	
Maximum Output Power	1.85 kW maximum, defined as VI when current is on, into a resistive load
Output Current	10 amperes maximum
Output Voltage	Switch selectable up to 1210 volts DC
Automatic Cycle Timing	T:T:T:T; on:off:on:off
Automatic Polarity Change	Each 2T
Pulse Durations	Standard: T = 2,4 or 8 seconds, switch selectable Optional: T = 1,2,4 or 8 seconds, switch selectable Optional: T = 8,16,32 or 64 seconds, switch selectable
Voltage Meter	1500 volts full scale logarithmic
Current Meter	Standard: 10.0 A full scale logarithmic Optional: 0.3, 1.0, 3.0 or 10.0 A full scale linear, switch selectable
Period Time Stability	Crystal controlled to better than .01%
Operating Temperature Range	-30°C to +55°C
Overload Protection	Automatic shut-off at output current above 10.0 A
Open Loop Protection	Automatic shut-off at current below 100 mA
Undervoltage Protection	Automatic shut-off at output voltage less than 95 V
Dimensions	280 mm x 460 mm x 310 mm
Weight	30 kg
Shipping Weight	41 kg includes reusable wooden crate
Motor Generator	
Maximum Output Power	2.5 kVA, single phase
Output Voltage	110 V AC
Output Frequency	400 Hz
Motor	4 stroke, 8 HP Briggs & Stratton
Weight	59 kg
Shipping Weight	90 kg includes reusable wooden crate

SCINTREX

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Telex: 06-964570

Geophysical and Geochemical
Instrumentation and Services

SCINTREX IGS

Integrated Portable Geophysical System

Scintrex has used low power consumption microprocessors and high density memory chips to create the IGS Integrated Portable Geophysical System; instrumentation which will change the way you do ground geophysics.

Here are the main benefits which you will derive from the IGS family of instrumentation:

1. Depending on your choice of optional sensors you can make one, two or all of: magnetic, VLF and electromagnetic measurements. Thus, you may optimize the IGS system for different geophysical conditions and production requirements.

2. You will save time and money in the acquisition, processing and presentation of ground geophysical survey data.

3. You will achieve an improvement in the quality of data through enhanced reading resolution, an increase in the number of different parameters measured and/or a higher density of observations. Further, errors which occur in manual transcription and calculation will be eliminated.

4. Your operator will appreciate the simplicity of operation achieved through automation.

5. Since add-on sensors are relatively less expensive, your investment in a range of IGS instrumentation may be much less than it would be with a number of different instruments, each dedicated to a different measurement.

The Scintrex IGS-2/MP-4/VLF-4/EM-4 permits one operator to efficiently measure magnetic, VLF and EM fields and to record data in computer compatible solid-state memory.

System Options and Accessories

SCINTREX

222 Snidercroft Road
Concord Ontario Canada
L4K 1B5

Telephone: (416) 669-2280
Cable: Geoscint Toronto
Telex: 06-964570

A. Console and Power Supply

A-1 IGS-2 System Control Console with 16K RAM memory and manual. Note that no battery pack is included so that one of items A-2, A-3 or A-4 should be selected unless the IGS is to be run from an external 12 V DC power source. The battery packs are interchangeable by the user.

A-2 Non-rechargeable Battery Pack includes battery holder and 10 disposable 'C' cell batteries. Used in normal portable operation unless temperatures are below -20°C in which case the Rechargeable Battery Pack and Charger should be chosen.

A-3 Rechargeable Battery Pack and Charger includes battery holder, 6 rechargeable non-magnetic batteries, charger and one spare cap for the battery charging plug. This is the best battery pack for portable total field and gradiometer magnetics since the non-magnetic property of these batteries ensures a minimum of noise. Also used for light duty (slow cycling) magnetic base station applications and in cold weather where disposable batteries lose power.

A-4 Heavy Duty Rechargeable Battery Pack includes heavy duty rechargeable batteries installed in a console with a built-in charger. Useful for rapid cycling base station or mobile applications.

A-5 Low Temperature Battery Extender Kit designed so that battery pack can be worn inside coat in cold weather conditions. Kit includes bottom cover for console, console to battery pack interconnecting cable, cover for battery pack and waist belt.

B. Memory Expansion Options

B-1 IGS Memory Expansion I. An additional 16K RAM is added to the existing memory board for a system total of 32K RAM.

B-2 IGS Memory Expansion II. A further 16K RAM is added to the existing memory board for a system total of 48K RAM.

B-3 IGS Memory Expansion III. An additional board is required on which memory can be added in up to six 16K RAM groups. Not available with all sensor options.

B-4 Further Memory Expansion. Memory expansion to a system total of 192K RAM is feasible for some applications.

C. Accessories

C-1 RS-232 Cable and Adaptors. Includes a special RS-232 data transfer cable and two IGS-2 to RS-232 cable adaptors. Used for communicating between the IGS-2 and peripheral devices such as a digital printer, microcomputer, cassette recorder, modem or a second IGS-2 (or MP-3 Proton Magnetometer) for diurnal corrections.

C-2 Minor Spare Parts Kit consisting of two keyboard diaphragms and two 2A quick acting fuses.

C-3 Display Heater Option. Required to heat the LCD display on the IGS-2 Console for operation at temperatures below -20°C.

C-4 Digital Printer for use with 110 V AC power supply and with X-on/X-off interfacing for use with IGS-2, MP-3 or VLF-3 instruments, one box of paper, ribbon and manual. Note that the RS-232 Cable and Adaptor are required.

C-5 Conversion of Digital Printer for use with 220 V AC power supply.

D. MP-4 Proton Magnetometer Sensor Option

D-1 MP-4 Magnetometer Signal Processing Board and Magnetometer Program EPROM for mounting in IGS-2 Control Console, manual.

D-2 Portable Total Field Sensor Option including sensor for total field measurements, sensor staff, two sensor cable assemblies, backpack sensor harness, spare non-magnetic sensor clamp screw.

D-3 Base Station Sensor Option, including 50 m sensor cable assembly, sensor for total field measurements, sensor tripod, external power cable, analog chart recorder cable and spare non-magnetic sensor clamp screw.

D-4 Gradiometer Sensor Option including second sensor cables, two 0.5 m staff extenders to complement Portable Sensor Option and spare non-magnetic sensor clamp screw.

D-5 Spare section for Portable Total Field Sensor Staff (0.5 m length).

E. VLF-4 VLF Electromagnetic Sensor Option

E-1 Two VLF-4 Signal Processing Boards and VLF program EPROM for mounting inside IGS-2 System Control Console, dual coil VLF-magnetic field sensor with level compensator, sensor-console interconnecting cable, harness and support for back mounting of sensor, manual.

E-2 VLF EM Primary Field Drift Correction Option consisting of two program EPROMS which replace the standard VLF program EPROMS in each of the portable and base station VLF units.

E-3 VLF Electric Field Sensor Option for VLF resistivity measurements. Includes two capacitive electrodes with integral preamplifiers and 5 m of cable. Longer cable lengths on request.

F. EM-4 Genie/Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic Sensor Option

F-1 Two EM-4 Signal Processing Boards for mounting either inside IGS-2 System Control Console or the EM-4 Genie/Horizontal Loop Expansion Module, one program EPROM for mounting inside IGS-2, one receive coil, one interconnecting cable, manual.

F-2 EM-4 Tiltmeter/Intercom Module. Permits Horizontal Loop measurements to be made with magnetics but without VLF.

F-3 EM-4 Genie/Horizontal Loop Expansion Module. Permits Horizontal Loop measurements to be made with both magnetics and VLF.

F-4 Genie/Horizontal Loop Portable Electromagnetic Transmitter complete with heavy duty battery pack, battery charger, manual.

F-5 TM-2 Tiltmeter/Intercom Module used with TM-2 when Horizontal Loop measurements are to be made.

F-6 Transmitter-Receiver Interconnecting Cables for Horizontal Loop measurements are made to order, in any lengths up to 300m.

G. Carrying Cases

A variety of carrying cases are available to suit different combinations of console and sensor options.

Appendix 2

Plates 1 to 6

The results of the survey are presented on the following plates:

Plate 1 : Total Field Magnetic Contour Plan Map, Scale 1: 5000
Plate 2 : Total Field Magnetic Profiles Plan Map, Scale 1: 5000
Plate 3 : VLF In-Phase and Quadrature Offset Profiles, Scale 1: 5000
Plate 4 : Compilation/Anomaly Plan Map, Scale 1: 5000
Plate 5 : Stacked M7/Res Pseudosections, L20W. L16W, L12W.
Plate 6 : Stacked M7/Res & MIP / TAU Pseudosections, L20W, L16W, L12W.
Scale: 1: 2,500

Ontario

900

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines

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

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

March 21, 1994

Our File: 2.15321
Transaction #: W9480.00087

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

Dear Sir/Madam:

Subject: APPROVAL OF ASSESSMENT WORK CREDITS ON MINING CLAIMS L.599071 ET AL IN GAUTHIER TOWNSHIP

The assessment work credits for Geophysics filed under Section 14 of the Mining Act Regulations have been approved as outlined in the original submission.

The approval date is March 17, 1994.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please contact Lucille Jerome at (705) 670-5855.

Yours sincerely,

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

✓KR/jl
Enclosures:

cc: Resident Geologist
Kirkland Lake, Ontario

Assessment Files Library
Toronto, Ontario

Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

After Recording Claim

Mining Act

DOCUMENT No. W 9480 • 00037

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of the Mining Act. This information will be used for correspondence. Questions about this collection should be directed to the Provincial Manager, Mining Lands, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Fourth Floor, 159 Cedar Street, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 6A5, telephone (705) 670-7264

Instructions:
- Please type or print and submit in duplicate.
- Refer to the Mining Act and Regulations for requirements of filing assessment work or consult the Mining Recorder.
- A separate copy of this form must be completed for each Work Group.
- Technical reports and maps must accompany this form in duplicate.
- A sketch, showing the claims the work is assigned to, must accompany this form.

2.15321

Recorded Holder(s)		Client No.
SUDBURY CONTACT MINES LTD. (AGENT FOR CONSOLIDATED THOMPSON LUNDMARK GOLD MINES)		198617
Address		**Telephone No.**
401 BAY ST., SUITE 2302, TORONTO, ONT. M5H 2Y4		416-947-1212
Mining Division	**Township/Area**	**M or G Plan No.**
LARDER LAKE	GAUTHIER TOWNSHIP	G-3211

Dates Work Performed From: JANUARY 1, 1994 To: FEBRUARY 10, 1994

Work Performed (Check One Work Group Only)

	Work Group	Type
X	Geotechnical Survey	GRIDDING/GEOPHYSICS: IP/MAG/VLF/LOGISTICS REPORT
	Physical Work, Including Drilling	
	Rehabilitation	
	Other Authorized Work	
	Assays	
	Assignment from Reserve	

RECEIVED
MAR 1 - 1994
MINING LANDS BRANCH

Total Assessment Work Claimed on the Attached Statement of Costs $ 15,917.27

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
JVX LTD. (AUTHOR)	60 WEST WILMOT ST., UNIT 22, RICHMOND HILL, ONT. L4B 1M6
B. WEBSTER/A. VICKERS	
W.A.HUBACHECK CONSULTANTS LTD.	141 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, SUITE 603, TORONTO, ONT. M5H 3L5
D. CHRISTIE/ K.MONTGOMERY	

(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.	Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
	FEB. 18,1994	PETER C. HUBACHECK

Certification of Work Report

see attached for original signature.

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

Name and Address of Person Certifying
PETER C. HUBACHECK, W.A. HUBACHECK CONSULTANTS LTD., 141 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT. M5H 3L5

Telepone No.	Date	Certified By (Signature)
416-364-2895	FEB. 18/94	Peter C. Hubacheck Peter C. Hubacheck

For Office Use Only

Total Value Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder	Received Stamp
$15917.	Feb 21/94 FH	acting Larry J. Stella	RECEIVED LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION FEB 21 1994
	Deemed Approval Date May 22/94	Date Approved	
	Date Notice for Amendments Sent		

124 339

Work Report Number for Applying Reserve	Claim Number (see Note 2)	Number of Claim Units	Value of Assessment Work Done on this Claim	Value Applied to this Claim	Value Assigned from this Claim	Reserve: Work to be Claimed at a Future Date
	L-599071	1	1,447.~~02~~	1,447.~~02~~	0	
	L-599072	1	1,447.~~02~~	1,447.~~02~~	0	
	L-599073	1	1,447.~~02~~	1,447.~~02~~	0	
	L-599074	1	1,447.~~02~~	1,447.~~02~~	0	
	L-599075	1	1,447.~~02~~	1,447.~~02~~	0	
	L-599076	1	1,447.~~02~~	1,447.~~02~~	0	
	L-599077	1	1,447.~~02~~	1,447.~~02~~	0	
	L-599078	1	1,447.~~02~~	1,447.~~02~~	0	
	L-599079	1	1,447.~~02~~	1,447.~~02~~	0	
	~~L-1180208~~ 1200506	2	2,894.~~04~~	2,894.~~04~~	0	
	10		15,917.~~21~~	15,917.~~21~~	0	
	Total Number of Claims		Total Value Work Done	Total Value Work Applied	Total Assigned From	Total 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 prioritize the deletion of credits. Please mark (✓) one of the following:

1. [ ] Credits are to be cut back starting with the claim listed last, working backwards.
2. [X] Credits are to be cut back equally over all claims contained in this report of work.
3. [ ] Credits are to be cut back as prioritized 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 or leased land at the time the work was performed.

Signature: Peter E. Hubacheck

Date: FEB. 18/94

Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

After Recording Claim

Mining Act

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2.15321

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	Rehabilitation	
	Other Authorized Work	
	Assays	
	Assignment from Reserve	

RECEIVED MAR 1 - 1994 MINING LANDS BRANCH

For Reference

Total Assessment Work Claimed on the Attached Statement of Costs $ 15,917.27

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

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D. CHRISTIE/ K.MONTGOMERY	

(attach a schedule if necessary)

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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.	Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
	FEB. 18,1994	PETER C. HUBACHECK Peter C. Hubacheck

Original signature.

Certification of Work Report

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

Name and Address of Person Certifying
PETER C. HUBACHECK, W.A. HUBACHECK CONSULTANTS LTD., 141 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT. M5H 3L

Telepone No.	Date	Certified By (Signature)
416-364-2895	FEB. 18/94	Peter C. Hubacheck Peter C. Hubacheck

For Office Use Only

Total Value Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder	Received Stamp
	Deemed Approval Date	Date Approved	RECEIVED LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION FEB 23 1994
	Date Notice for Amendments Sent		

0241 (03/91)

Work Report Number for Applying Reserve	Claim Number (see Note 2)	Number of Claim Units	Value of Assessment Work Done on this Claim	Value Applied to this Claim	Value Assigned from this Claim	Reserve: Work to be Claimed at a Future Date
	L-599071	1	1,447.02	1,447.02	0	
	L-599072	1	1,447.02	1,447.02	0	
	L-599073	1	1,447.02	1,447.02	0	
	L-599074	1	1,447.02	1,447.02	0	
	L-599075	1	1,447.02	1,447.02	0	
	L-599076	1	1,447.02	1,447.02	0	
	L-599077	1	1,447.02	1,447.02	0	
	L-599078	1	1,447.02	1,447.02	0	
	L-599079	1	1,447.02	1,447.02	0	
	~~L-1180208~~ L-1200506	2	2,894.09	2,894.09	0	
	10		15,917.~~21~~	15,917.~~21~~	0	
	Total Number of Claims		Total Value Work Done	Total Value Work Applied	Total Assigned From	Total Reserve

For Reference

Original Ref signature.

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 prioritize the deletion of credits. Please mark (✓) 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 or leased land at the time the work was performed

Signature: Peter C. Hubrecht

Date: FEB. 18/94

B. UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS

Mining Claim Number	Extent of Claim	Registered Owner
L-599071	Mining Rights	CTL
L-599072	Water Claim	CTL
L-599073	Mining Rights	CTL
L-599074	Mining Rights	CTL
L-599075	Mining Rights	CTL
L-599076	Mining Rights	CTL
L-599077	Mining Rights	CTL
L-599078	Mining Rights	CTL
L-599079	Mining Rights	CTL
L-1200506	MINING RIGHTS	SUDBURY CONTACT MINES LTD.

Revised
November 4, 1993
v:\cfat\patent.cht

Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ministère 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

Transaction No./N° de transaction

DOCUMENT No.

W 9460 00087

2.15321

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). Questions 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 miniers, ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines, 159, rue Cedar, 4e étage, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 6A5, téléphone (705) 670-7264.

1. Direct Costs/Coûts directs

Type	Description	Amount Montant	Totals Total global
Wages Salaires	Labour Main-d'oeuvre		
	Field Supervision Supervision sur le terrain	926.00	926.00
Contractor's and Consultant's Fees Droits de l'entrepreneur et de l'expert-conseil	Type LINECUTTING	✓ 4408.90	
	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	7234.12	
	REPORT PREPARATION	150.00	13,152.02
Supplies Used Fournitures utilisées	Type MAG/VLF MAPS	692.00	
	COMPILATION MAP	347.00	
DRAFTING DATA PROCESSING	IP SECTIONS	192.50	
			1,231.50
Equipment Rental Location de matériel	Type		
	Total Direct Costs Total des coûts directs		15,309.52

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 pas admissibles en tant que travaux d'évaluation.

Type	Description	Amount Montant	Totals Total global
Transportation Transport	Type COURIER DATA/REPORTS	92.25	
			92.25
Food and Lodging Nourriture et hébergement			
Mobilization and Demobilization Mobilisation et démobilisation	TORONTO-KIRKLAND LAKE RETURN	515.50	515.50
	Sub Total of Indirect Costs Total partiel des coûts indirects		607.75
	Amount Allowable (not greater than 20% of Direct Costs) Montant admissible (n'excédant pas 20 % des coûts directs)		607.75
	Total Value of Assessment Credit (Total of Direct and Allowable Indirect costs) / Valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation (Total des coûts directs et indirects admissibles)		15,917.27

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Note: The recorded holder will be required to verify 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.

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.

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 =	

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.

2. 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 ci-dessous.

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

Certification Verifying Statement of Costs

I hereby certify: PETER C. HUBACHECK

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 SENIOR GEOLOGIST (Recorded Holder, Agent, Position in Company) I am authorized

SUDBURY CONTACT MINES LTD.

to make this certification

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 de travail ci-joint.

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

à faire cette attestation.

Signature	Date
Peter C. Hubacheck	FEB. 18/94

0212 (04/91)

Nota : Dans cette formule, lorsqu'il désigne des personnes, le masculin est utilisé au sens neutre.

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

TOWNSITE staking Restricted S.S. 30(b) MINING ACT

BARRICK POWER LINE
(Application pending under Public Lands Act)

SAND and GRAVEL

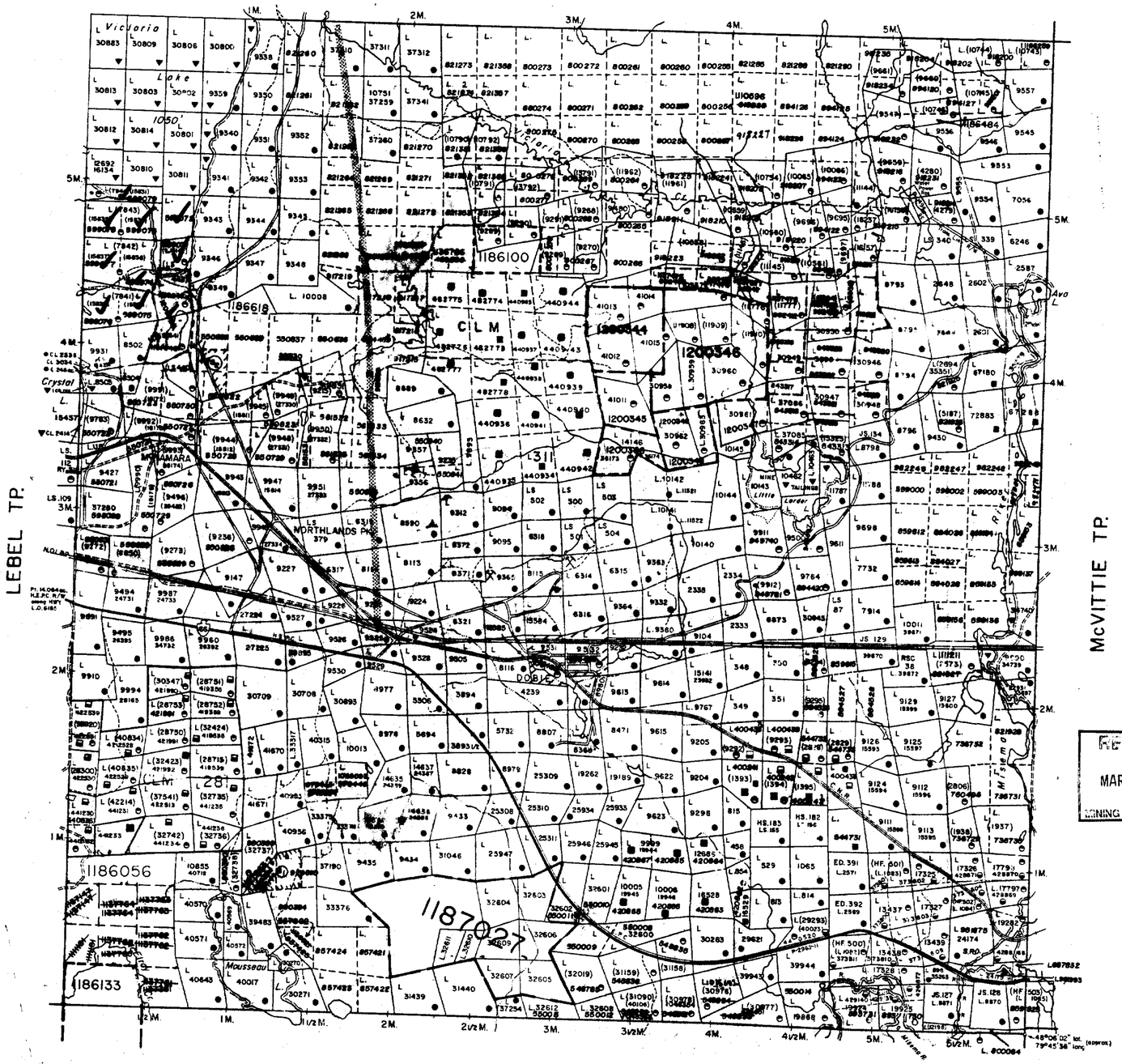
M.T.C.	PIT No. 1966	FILE 101421	
M T C	PIT 3F-27		

THE INFORMATION THAT APPEARS ON THIS MAP HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, AND ACCURACY IS NOT GUARANTEED. THOSE WISHING TO STAKE MINING CLAIMS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THE MINING RECORDER, MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE STATUS OF THE LANDS SHOWN HEREON.

NOTICE OF FORESTRY ACTIVITY

THIS TOWNSHIP / AREA FALLS WITHIN THE _____
TIMISKAMING MANAGEMENT UNIT
AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO FORESTRY OPERATIONS.
THE MNR UNIT FORESTER FOR THIS AREA CAN BE CONTACTED AT: P.O. BOX 129
SWASTIKA, ONT.
POK 1T0
705-642-3622

ARNOLD TP.



LEBEL TP.

McVITTIE TP.

McELROY TP.

COPY OF THIS MYLAR ARCHIVED MAY 1992

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 1000 2000
(1 KM) (2 KM)

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MINING LANDS BRANCH

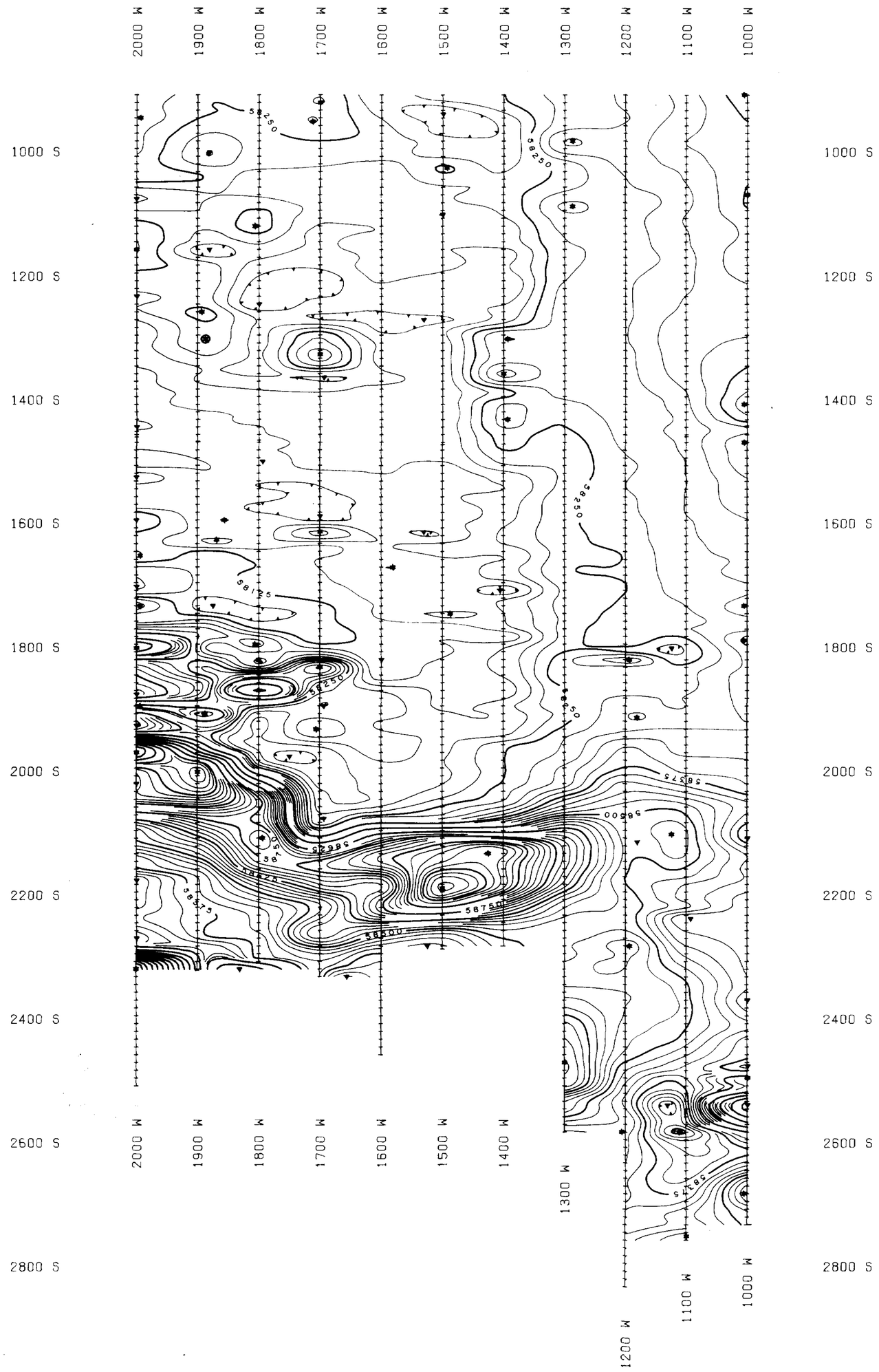
DATE OF ISSUE
FEB 28 1994

GAUTHIER
LARDER LAKE MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

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	Number
JANUARY, 1985	G-3211
FEBRUARY 8,1986	



2.15321

Blaine Watts

SUDBURY CONTACT MINES LTD.

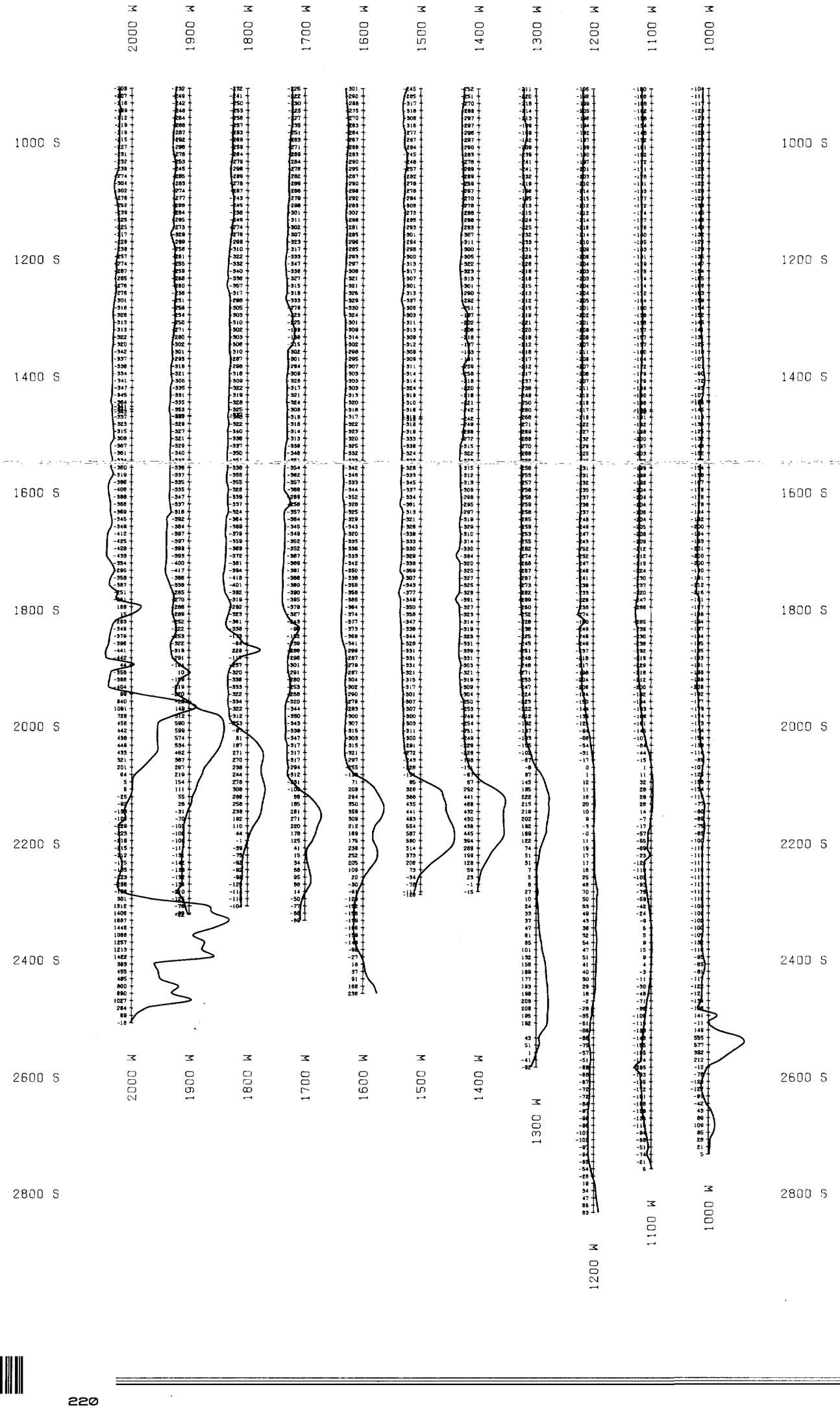
CTL OPTION
VICTORIA LAKE PROJECT (WEST) BLOCK F

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS
CONTOUR INTERVALS: 25 & 125 nT
REL. LOW: ▼ REL. HIGH: ✱
SCINTREX IGS-2/MP-4

100 0 100 200 300
METRES

SURVEY BY JVX LTD. FEB. 1994	SCALE 1:5000	PLATE 1

JVX ref. no. 9401



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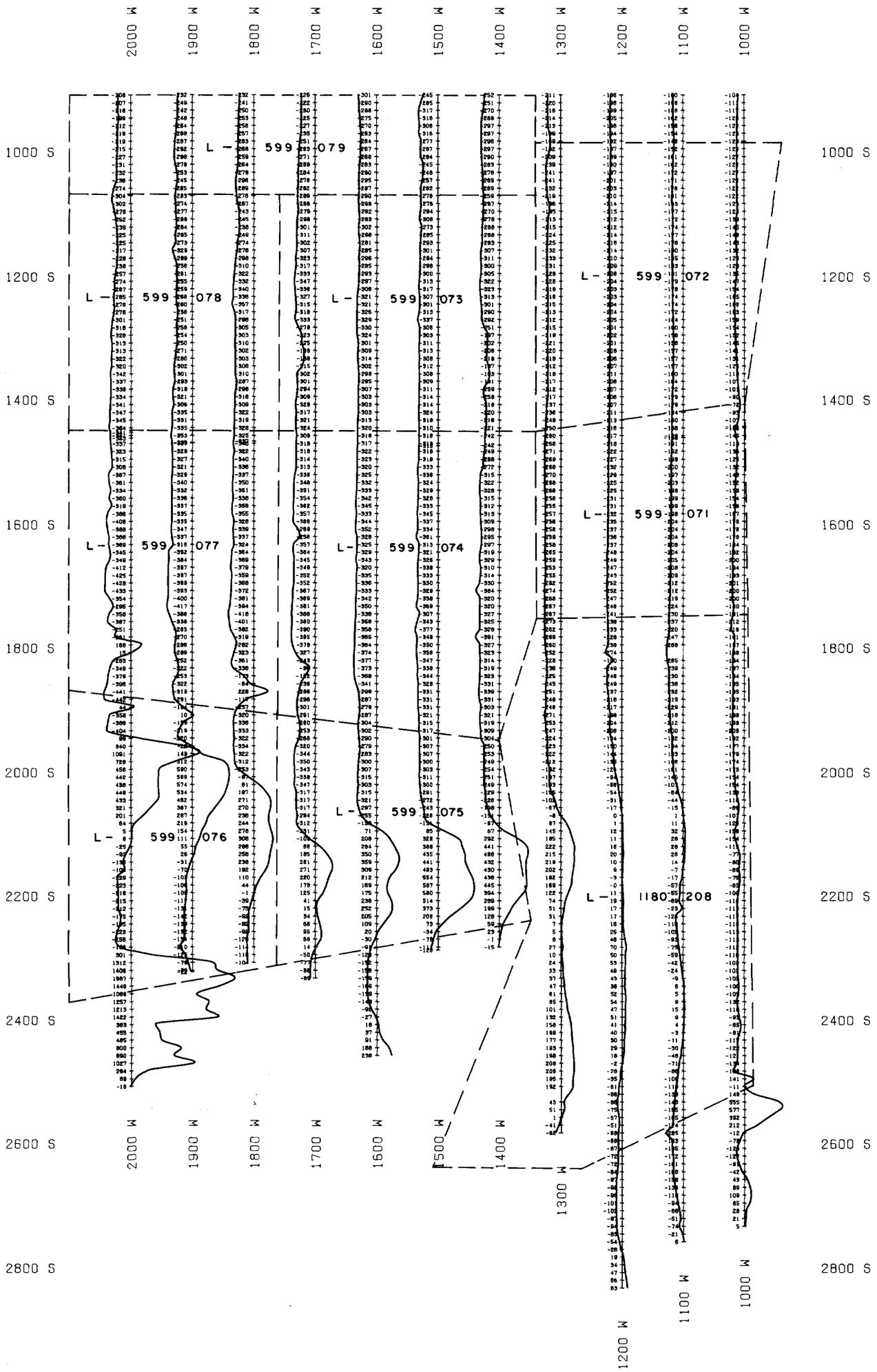
SUDBURY CONTACT MINES LTD.

CTL OPTION
VICTORIA LAKE PROJECT (WEST) BLOCK F

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PROFILES
PROFILE SCALE: 1 cm rep. 500 nT (POSITIVE EASTWARDS)
BASE LEVEL : 58 500 nT
SCINTREX IGS-2/MP-4

100 0 100 200 300
METRES

SURVEY BY	SCALE	PLATE
JVX LTD. FEB. 1994	SCALE 1:5000	PLATE 2

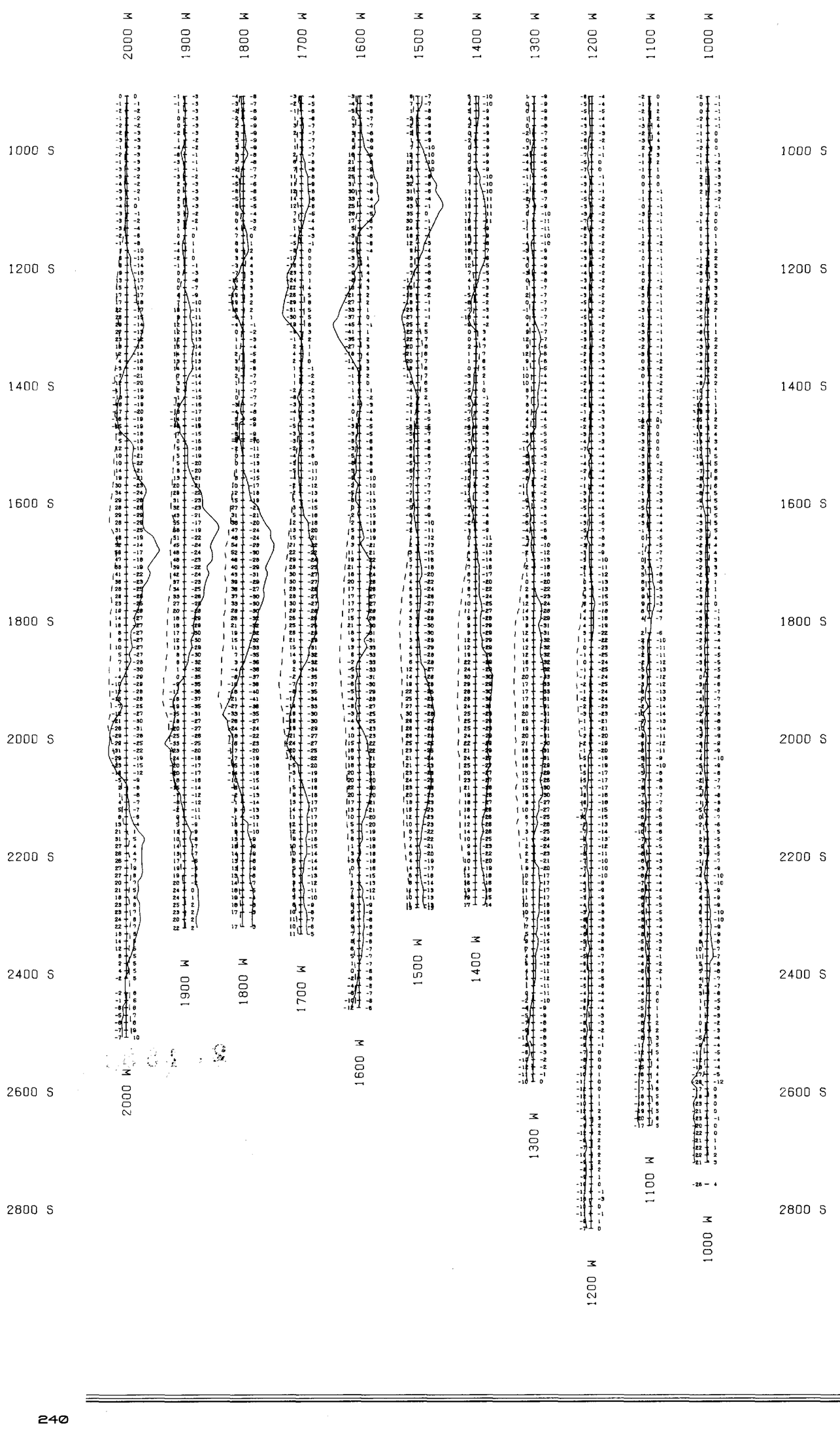


2.15321

Blaine Webb

CLAIM MAP

SUDBURY CONTACT MINES LTD.		
CTL OPTION VICTORIA LAKE PROJECT (WEST) BLOCK F		
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PROFILES PROFILE SCALE: 1 cm rep. 500 nT (POSITIVE EASTWARDS) BASE LEVEL : 58 500 nT SCINTREX IGS-2/MP-4		
100 0 100 200 300 METRES		
SURVEY BY JVX LTD. FEB. 1994	**SCALE 1:5000**	**PLATE 2a**



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MINING LANDS BRANCH

2.15321 POSTED VALUES:

IN PHASE TO WEST
OUT OF PHASE TO EAST

Blaine Wilson

SUDBURY CONTACT MINES LTD.

CTL OPTION
VICTORIA LAKE PROJECT (WEST) BLOCK F

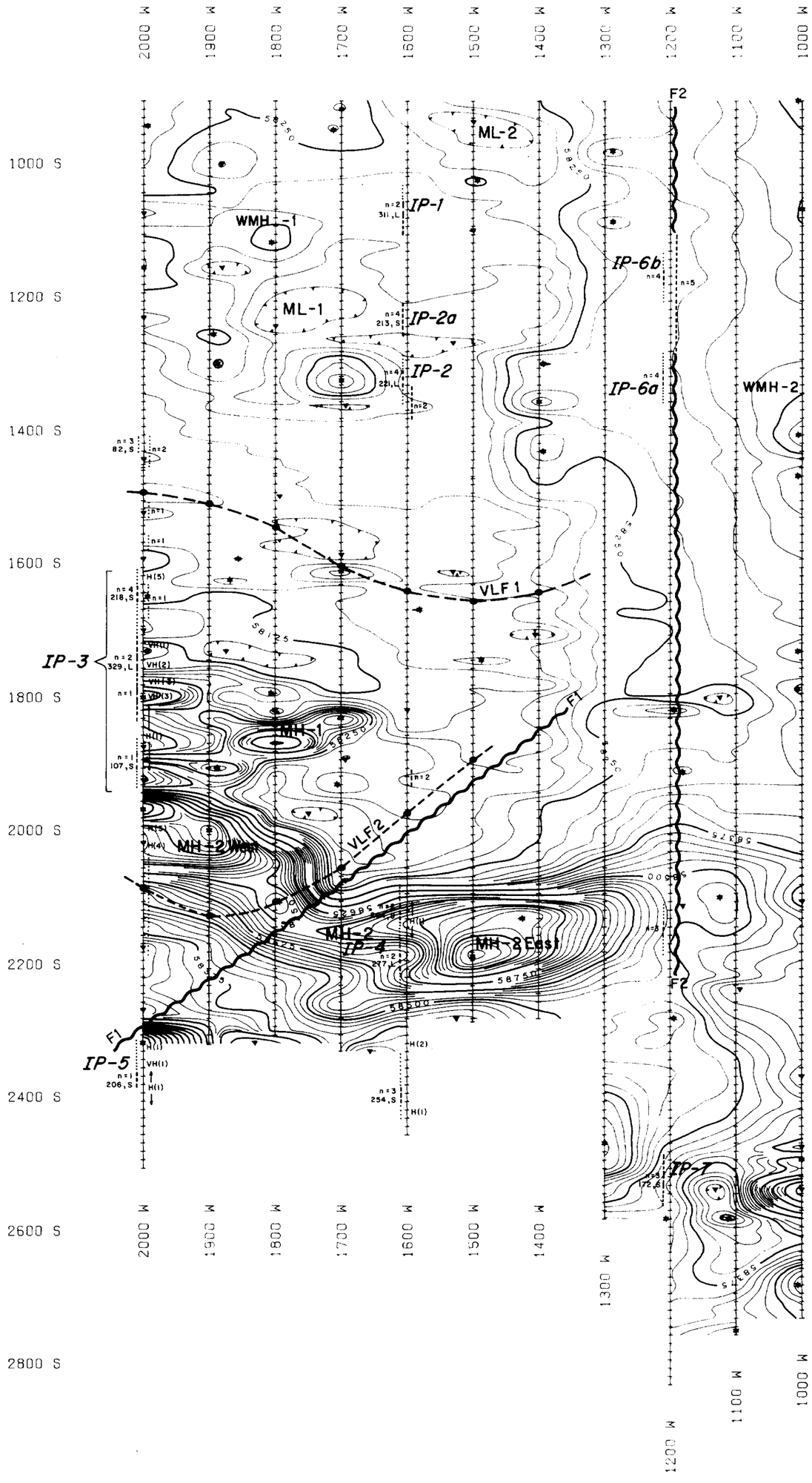
VLF PROFILES
PROFILE SCALE: 1 cm rep. 50% (POSITIVE EASTWARDS)
IN PHASE ⁓⁓⁓ ; OUT OF PHASE - - - -
TRANSMITTER STATION: NAA (CUTLER, MAINE) 24.0 kHz
SCINTREX IGS-2/VLF-4

100 0 100 200 300
METRES

SURVEY BY JVX LTD. FEB. 1994	SCALE 1:5000	PLATE 3

JVX ref. no. 9401

240



ANOMALY LEGEND

	VH(2)-Very high resistivity, n=2
VERY STRONG	H(1)- High resistivity, n=1
STRONG	Strong resistivity low
MEDIUM M-IP (mV/V) → 517, L Time Constant (Long, Medium or Short)	Medium resistivity low
WEAK	Weak resistivity low
VERY WEAK	Very weak resistivity low
CHARGEABILITY ANOMALY	RESISTIVITY ANOMALY

IP-1	IP Anomaly
WMH-1	Weak Magnetic High
MH-2	Magnetic High
VLF1	VLF Conductor Axis
F1	Interpreted Fault

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COMPILATION MAP

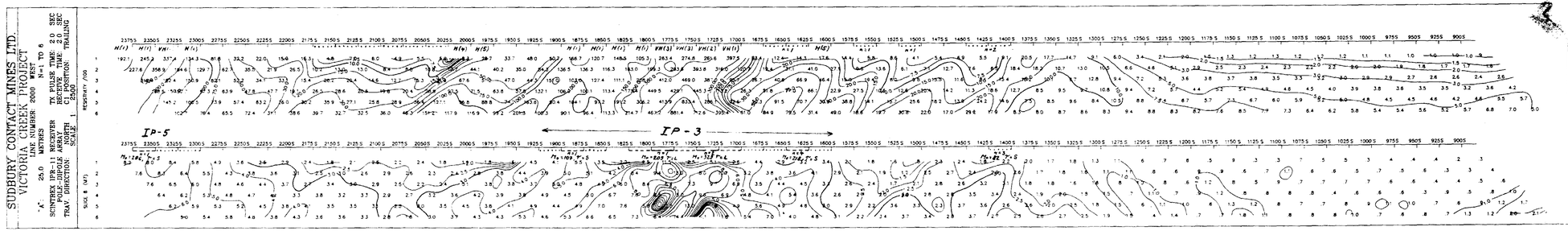
SUDBURY CONTACT MINES LTD.

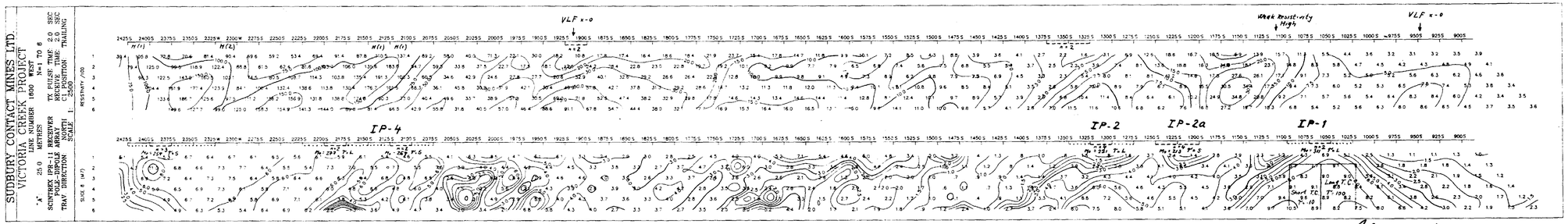
CTL OPTION
VICTORIA LAKE PROJECT (WEST) BLOCK F

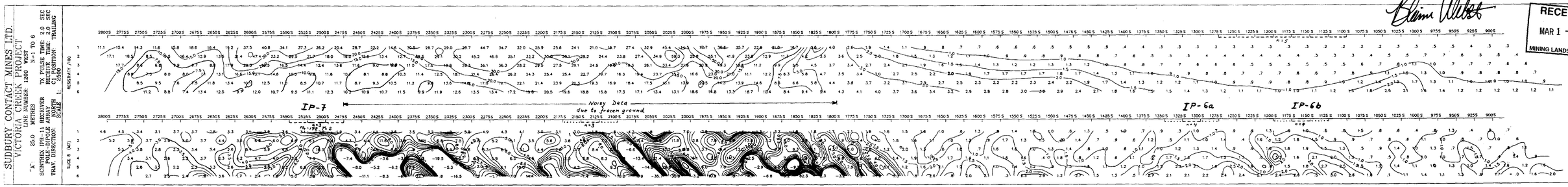
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS
CONTOUR INTERVALS: 25 & 125 nT
REL. LOW: ▾ REL. HIGH: ▴
SCINTREX IGS-2/MP-4

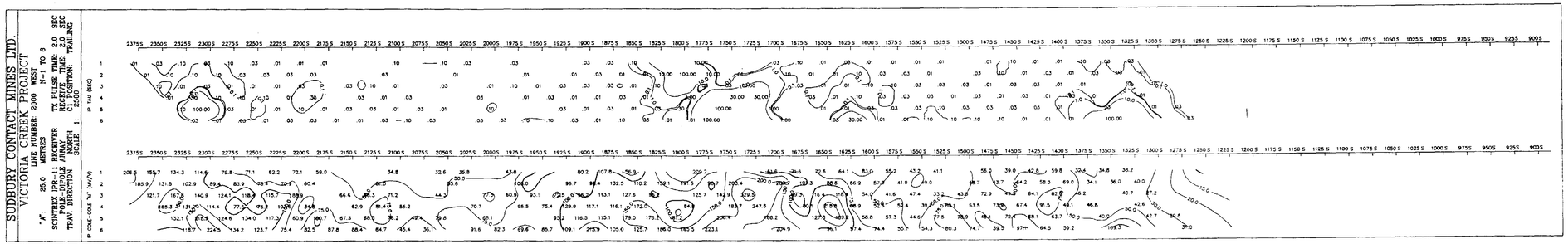
100 0 100 200 300
METRES

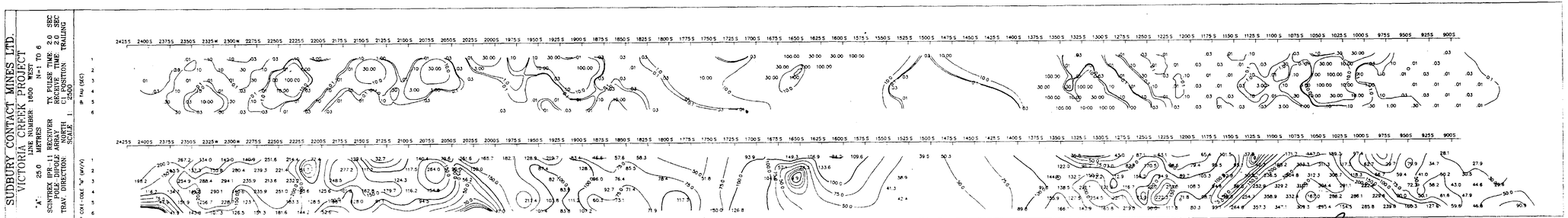
SURVEY BY JVX LTD. FEB. 1994	SCALE 1:5000	PLATE 4

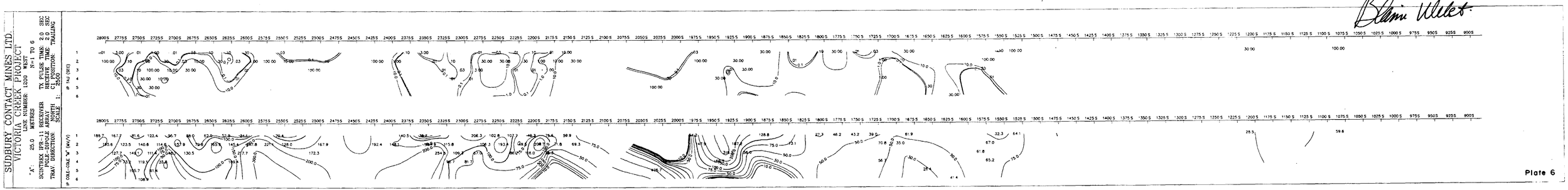












270

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Plate 6

27c