EVALUATION
of
THE LAFOND SHAFT AREA

1984

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

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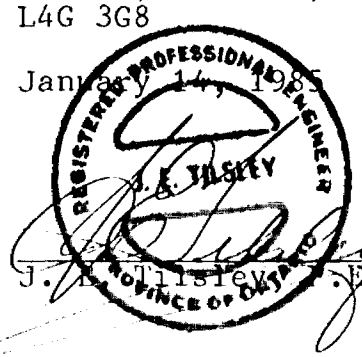

J. E. Tilsley, P. Eng.

LaFond Shaft - May, 1984

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Surface and underground exploration of the Maple Mountain Resources Limited LaFond property in Skead Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario was carried out during May, June and July of 1984. In the course of this work seven of the known veins were stripped, mapped and sampled. Bulk samples were removed from the veins, prepared for assay and the results used in evaluating the economic and exploration potential of each structure and the property.

The LaFond shaft was rehabilitated to the 100 foot level and the underground re-mapped and all potentially mineralized structures sampled.

Diamond drilling was carried out in the area of the LaFond shaft. The No.11 Vein was traced along strike through the syenite dyke and to a depth of slightly more than 300 feet.

A mineralized shoot has been outlined in the No.11 Vein by this work. The zone appears to have a strike length of approximately 80 feet (25 meters) and is indicated to extend to a depth of at least 350 feet.

The LaFond shaft is reported to have a total depth of 530 feet below the collar. During the 1984 program the shaft was rehabilitated to the 110 foot level and is perfectly servicable to that depth. Below the 100 foot station the timbering appears to have slipped and would require installation of new bearing sets and re-hanging on a set-by-set basis as dewatering

below 100 feet proceeds.

The shaft collar has been re-timbered and a concrete wall set on bedrock around the opening. The shaft has been capped with concrete slabs fabricated in such a way that they can be removed by mechanical crane when access to the shaft is required. Pipes and other services have been removed but all ladders and landings, which were replaced during rehabilitation, remain in position.

The temporary headframe has been removed.

The claims are in the process of being brought to lease.

The estimated mineral resource in the LaFond shaft area is 4600 troy ounces of gold contained in 33 000 tons of vein material accessible above the bottom (500 foot) level. Such a resource is inadequate to support an on site milling operation. However, tests on composite samples of vein material done at the Kerr Addison laboratory in Virginiatown indicate that the contained gold can be recovered without difficulty and that extraction in the range of 95% or better can be expected. The mineralization appears to be acceptable at the Kerr Addison mill on a custom milling basis.

The indicated grade is below that required for profitable recovery at current metal prices. Nevertheless, the property should be maintained in good standing awaiting a rise in the price of gold above the US $450 to $500 range in the near term or whatever price is required for a profitable salvage

operation in the longer term. It is not advisable to undertake development or incur pre-production expenses until the price of gold moves substantially above the current US $298/troy ounce.

INTRODUCTION

Maple Mountain Resources Ltd. has acquired, under option, a group of thirty-eight mining claims in the northeastern corner of Skead Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario.

Included in the claim group is the LaFond gold prospect. During May, June and July, 1984, the company carried out an evaluation program in the immediate area of the LaFond shaft.

This work included stripping No.9, No.10 and No.11 veins where they outcrop north of the shaft, and trenching on four other quartz-bearing zones to the south of the shaft.

The No.11 and No.10 veins were washed, mapped and bulk sampled. The No.9 Vein could not be sampled systematically due to water filling the deep trench cut into the vein by previous operators. The immediate area of the No.9 Vein was mapped and two samples taken from quartz that was accessible.

The LaFond shaft was dewatered and rehabilitated to the 100 foot level. The level was mapped geologically in detail. All quartz veins exposed in the drifts and cross-cuts were sampled. Bulk samples totalling slightly more than 1.5 tons were taken from the exposure of the No.11 Vein in the north cross-cut.

Results of the work program suggest that there is a mineral resource of 4600 troy ounces of gold contained in 33 000 tons of mineralized vein material available from the LaFond shaft above the 500 foot level.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies in the northeastern corner of Skead Township approximately six miles south of the town of Larder Lake.

Access is via two miles of reconstructed bush road that runs east from Highway 624 at a point about 5.25 miles south of Larder Lake. The road is useable during dry weather by light trucks and four-wheel-drive vehicles at other times when not snow-covered.

Larder Lake can be reached by Highway 11 north from Toronto, through North Bay to Englehart then via Highway No. 624.

There are railway sidings in Englehart and in Larder Lake.

There is daily air service to Kirkland Lake, about 20 miles to the northwest, and Rouyn-Noranda, 32 miles to the east.

CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES

The area has warm summers and cold relatively dry winters. Summer maximum temperatures in the 30 degree Celcius range are not uncommon and winter minimums in the order of -40 degrees Celcius may be recorded in periods of several days duration through the months of January and February.

Total snowfall amounts to between one and two meters, usually covering the ground from mid-November to April.

The claims adjacent to the LaFond shaft cover an area of gently to moderately rolling ground with maximum relief of less than 200 feet (60m). Outcroppings of bedrock which have been rounded by continental glaciation occasionally rise abruptly through the cover of glacial sands and gravels, but do not form substantial hills.

There are two lakes within the property boundaries, the larger is Grace Lake (-110 acres), the smaller Mageau Lake covers approximately 80 acres.

Drainage from Grace Lake is to the north via Sharp Creek to the southeast arm of Larder Lake. Mageau Lake drains east then south to Costello Lake, then into the Larder River which flows south into Lake Timiskaming and the Ottawa River.

Mining equipment, supplies and services are available in Kirkland Lake, Cobalt and Rouyn-Noranda. Skilled labour is readily available in Kirkland Lake and other near-by towns and villages.

The nearest industrial power line is in Larder Lake. Water for exploration and development purposes is available in adequate quantities from Grace and Mageau lakes, and from several small creeks in both drainage systems.

The area of the property has been logged and is dominated by birch and poplar second growth with assorted deciduous shrubs and occasional conifers.

There are few merchantable trees on the claims immediately

adjacent to the LaFond shaft, but all types of timber required in a mining operation are available for purchase from local saw mills and lumber dealers.

PROPERTY

The property consists of thirty-eight mineral claims located in the northeast corner of Skead Township. The claims are held in the name of Robert A. MacGregor and are under option to the company.

The individual claims are on record at the Mining Recorder's office in Kirkland Lake. Claim numbers are as follow:

L467263	L512352	L531363	L565107
L476690	L523077	L531364	L565108
L476691	L531341	L531365	L565109
L476697	L531342	L531366	L565110
L511632	L531343	L531370	L565111
L511637	L531344	L532819	L565112
L511638	L531345	L532820	L578358
L511639	L531346	L548638	L578359
L511640	L531347	L565045	
L511641	L531349	L565046	

The boundaries of the claim group and the spatial relationships between individual claims are shown on the attached plan "Geology and Claim Map", 1:12000, pocket 1, modified from O.D.M. map 1949-3.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Archean rocks are predominant in the area with minor amounts of Aphebian age sediments (Cobalt Series, Gowganda Formation). All are cut by diabase dykes that range in age from early Aphebian to Neohelikian. The relationship of the rocks of Skead Township are given in the following Table of Formations from Ontario Department of Mines annual report 1949, Vol. LVIII, Part VI.

Within the claim group there are areas underlain by Keewatin volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, Timiskaming sediments, Algoman syenites and granites. Overlying these Archean rocks are Huronian sediments (Cobalt Series) that are gently dipping and much less deformed and metamorphosed than the older volcanics and sediments.

Although there are Keweenawan diabases near the claims, none has been mapped within the property. The distribution of rock types is shown on the attached plan of the property taken from O.D.M map 1949 - 3 .

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

QUATERNARY

RECENT and PLEISTOCENE:

Clay, sand, gravel.

Great unconformity.

PRECAMBRIAN

KEWEENAWAN or MATACHEWAN:

Diabase.

Intrusive Contact

HURONIAN (Cobalt Series):

Conglomerate, greywacke, arkose, slate, quartzite.

Great unconformity

ALGOMAN (Kenoran):

Syenite; syenite porphyry; granite; granite porphyry; felsite; aplite; lamprophyre; basic syenite; hornblende syenite; hornblende diorite; amphibolite, hornblendite.

Intrusive contact.

TIMISKAMING:

Fine-grained sediments; greywacke, arkose, quartzite, slate, iron formation.

Conglomerate with interbedded greywacke.

Great unconformity.

POST-KEEWATIN:

Diorite, diabase, gabbro, serpentinized peridotite.

Intrusive contact

KEEWATIN:

Early Intrusives: Quartz porphyry, feldspar porphyry, dacite porphyry.

Basic and Intermediate Volcanics: Greenstone, pillow lava; diabasic, dioritic, and gabbroic lava, fragmental lava, agglomerate, pyroclastics, dacite, talc-chlorite schist, andesite, tuff, sheared basic lava.

Acid Volcanics: Rhyolite, cherty tuff, rhyolite tuff, tuff agglomerate, fragmental lavas, trachyte.

GEOLOGY OF THE LAFOND SHAFT AREA

The oldest rocks in the shaft area are fragmental lavas, agglomerates, pyroclastics and related contemporaneous sediments of Keewatin age (Archean). These are overlain by greywacke, arkose and minor conglomerate interbedded with greywacke and arkose, all of Timiskaming age (Archean).

Intrusive into these steeply dipping stratified rocks is a body of granite and syenite about 3000 feet long and 350 to 400 feet wide.

The southern limit of the granite/syenite intrusion lies near the southeast corner of claim L511637 from where it runs in a north-northwesterly direction through claim L467263 past the LaFond shaft and extends into claim L511632 and beyond the property boundary for an additional 400 to 500 feet.

The intrusive varies in composition from granite to syenite and is generally medium grained. The colour ranges from pale pinkish beige to almost brick red. The darker colour is often associated with zones of fracturing, quartz veining and sulphide mineralization.

General and particular relationships between rock types and structural features in the shaft area are shown on the appended maps which make up part of this report.

MINERALIZATION

The granite/syenite is cut by quartz stringers and veins that strike approximately at right angles to the contacts with the lavas and sediments and dip 40 to 60 degrees to the south-southeast.

The No. 9 and No. 11 veins have been explored on surface and from underground at various times in the past eighty years.

The No. 9 vein is described in the literature but could not be examined on surface due to water flooding the trench. The vein is reported to be two to six feet wide and to contain pyrite, chalcopyrite and gold tellurides. The exposure underground follows what has been interpreted to be the intersection of the vein with a fault that has caused disruption of the structure and consequently low and erratic gold values. This suggestion is supported by the results of sampling in the shaft as reported by D.A.Mutch, November, 1935. The position of the LaFond shaft and the depth of the surface workings on the No. 9 Vein also suggest that it was originally the prime exploration target. However, detailed mapping and sampling of the No. 9 Vein on the 100 foot level during the 1984 evaluation showed no economic potential for the structure where it could be studied in existing openings. Bell, 1929, O.D.M. Vol. XXXVIII, Pt. 6, p. 113, describes the No.9 Vein where cut in the shaft at a depth of about 270 (sic) feet. Sampling of the four walls of

the shaft at 170 feet below the collar, where we interpret the No.9 Vein to be exposed, indicated an average grade of 0.135 oz. Au/ton across a true thickness of 4.0 feet.

The No. 11 Vein is the best known at present, both from the surface expression and on the 100 foot level from the LaFond shaft. The vein is composed of quartz and inclusions of syenite. The walls are relatively regular excepting near to the ends of the vein at the contacts of the syenite with the host metavolcanics where the zone becomes structurally complicated as illustrated on the detailed geological maps and sampling plans. It varies in thickness from a stringer to as much as 9 feet. The average width is in the order of six feet at the west end of the structure narrowing to less than two feet near the east contact of the intrusive.

The gold is present chiefly associated with sulphides which make up less than 5% of the mineralized zone although there are frequently patches of heavier sulphide mineralization (up to 15%) associated with inclusions of the hosting metavolcanics. The most common sulphide is pyrite with traces of chalcopyrite and galena as well as small quantities of molybdenite. Although gold tellurides are mentioned in the literature, tests done for telluride were not positive. Visible gold is reported but has been seen only rarely and in very fine (<0.5mg) grains during the 1984 program. The results of assaying also indicate that there are no significant nuggets of free gold and assays from

fifteen samples tested for silver indicate less than 0.25 ounces of the metal per ton, with most samples returning nil to 0.10 oz./ton.

Perhaps the best indicator of precious metals is the presence of very finely divided molybdenite in a blue to blue-grey, slightly greasy quartz. The presence of fine grained pyrite, either in disseminations or in small clots is also considered a reasonably reliable indicator of gold values. Coarse crystalline pyrite does not appear to be particularly auriferous.

The No.10 Vein is exposed on surface between the No.11 and No.9 veins. It has been stripped to expose a total length of about 56 feet and is shown to pinch out at both east and west ends. The width varies up to a maximum of about 1.5 feet and is composed of white quartz with clots and small pods of granular pyrite. Chalcopyrite is present in very small quantities, usually as specks in the quartz separate from the more ubiquitous pyrite. The average of twenty-eight assays of material from this vein is 0.235 oz. Au/ton.

Trenches were put down on four other veins in the LaFond shaft area but none of the quartz veins exposed by this work returned values that suggest economic potential.

HISTORY

ACTIVITY PRIOR TO 1984

Exploration for minerals in Skead Township began during the first decade of this century. Prospectors from the Cobalt silver camp carried out limited trenching and pitting prior to World War I. Gold was discovered on the Maple Mountain Resources Ltd. property about the end of the conflict and shaft sinking to 130 feet was completed in 1920. Drifting and cross-cutting on the 100 foot level amounted to 450 feet by March of 1920. There are few engineering records from this early work other than the sketch plan given in Ontario Department of Mines, Vol. 30, Part VI, (1921) and the vertical section presented by Bell in O.D.M. Report, Vol. 38, Part VI, 1929. Reports of drifting on the 100 (112' sic) level indicated as much as 1000 feet of lateral work was completed before work was suspended in 1921.

Work apparently resumed in 1927 and 1928, at which time the shaft was deepened to 530 feet and stations cut at 300 and 500 feet. Some additional lateral work is reported at that time but there are no supporting maps or other documentation.

Douglas A. Mutch examined the property in 1935 and recommended an underground program. The workings were de-watered in 1935 and results were given by Mr. Mutch in a report dated November 1st, 1935. The workings were de-watered to below the first level, but it is not clear if the No.9 Vein was exposed in the shaft and re-sampled at that time. Values are

given for the vein where intersected in the shaft at 160 to 180 feet, but whether they are from 1935 sampling or earlier work has not been established.

The No.9 Vein on the 100 foot level was reported to be cut by a fault running almost parallel to the vein. This was taken as the reason values were found to be, with two exceptions, less than 0.02 oz./ton. The same structure in the shaft is reported by D. A. Mutch to have returned an average value of 0.135 oz./ton across a vein thickness of 4.0 feet.

The No.11 Vein was also sampled on the 100 foot level in 1935 and gave an average gold content of 0.18 oz./ton.

The property was explored by Wright-Hargreaves Mines Limited in 1941. The No.11 Vein was trenched and channel sampled for a distance of approximately eighty feet east from the contact of the syenite/granite host rock with meta-volcanics on the west. This work indicated a grade in the order of 0.25 oz./ton over an average width of about 6.0 feet. Six short diamond drill holes were put down on the No.11 Vein between June 15th and June 20th. These holes tested the vein along a length of 215 feet. Assays of core recovered in these six holes give an average grade of 0.1525 oz./ton with an average mineralized width of 1.95 feet.

The property was controlled by Denique Gold Mines Ltd. in 1947 and held by Orbit Gold and Copper Mines in 1958.

The property changed hands in 1960 and Elgo Mines Ltd.

drilled two holes in the shaft area and a third about 600 feet to the north during the fall of 1962.

The claims under consideration herein were acquired by Superior Northwest Inc. in March of 1980. Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. optioned the property later in that year and in 1981 completed three drill holes near the LaFond shaft, two in the quartz-hosting granite/syenite and one located to test a VLF-EM anomaly that runs parallel to the eastern contact of the syenite body.

The claims were transferred to Mr. Robert A. MacGregor on June 20th, 1983 and subsequently optioned by Maple Mountain Resources Ltd.

1984 PROGRAM

An evaluation program was carried out by the company during May, June and July of 1984. The area north of the LaFond shaft was stripped to expose the No.11 and No.9 veins. In the course of this work the No.10 Vein was exposed where it out-cropped between the two veins previously explored. Several other quartz veins lying to the south of the LaFond shaft were also trenched, mapped and sampled.

The No.11 Vein was washed, mapped in detail and marked off into two meter long lifts which were drilled and blasted to a depth of 0.5 to 1.5 meters. Broken vein material was removed from each lift, crushed, coned, quartered, and representative samples sent for assay. These data were used to compute a grade

for the surface exposure of the vein. Similar procedures were used in evaluation of the No.10 Vein. The No.9 Vein was not sampled at surface due to water conditions.

A 100 pound composite sample was made from the rejects of the samples taken from the No.11 Vein and submitted for a mill test at the Kerr Addison laboratory in Virginiatown.

The LaFond shaft was dewatered to a depth of 120 feet where it was found that there were problems with the timbering below this level and further advance was not possible within the limits of the current budget.

The '112 foot level' was found to be at 100 feet below the collar. The cross-cuts and drifts were washed and mapped geologically in detail. All exposed vein material was sampled and the samples crushed, coned, quartered and assayed for gold.

A bulk sample of approximately 2000 pounds was removed from the No.11 Vein where it is exposed at the end of the north cross-cut. This material was crushed and sampled to determine the gold content and a 100 pound composite sample was sent to Kerr Addison Mines in Virginiatown for mill tests.

Diamond drilling to cut the No.11 Vein at depths to 320 feet was carried out from locations north of the LaFond shaft. A total of 834 feet of AXT core drilling was completed between June 14 and July 03, 1984.

A concrete collar was installed around the LaFond shaft, a sectional concrete cap constructed, and placed in position. The shaft was then allowed to flood.

REHABILITATION OF THE LAFOND SHAFT

First inspection of the LaFond shaft showed that the shaft house had been removed and the timber collar was badly rotted. There was some debris in the shaft, mostly pieces of timber from the shaft house or headframe, steel air and water piping, several lengths of 16# rail and an assortment of threaded rod used in tying the headframe timbers together.

The dimensions of the shaft given in the literature are seven feet by eleven feet. The measured dimensions are 10.3 feet by 6.3 feet to the outside of the timbers. The hoisting compartment is located in the north part of the shaft and was found to be 5 by 5 feet inside the timbering and the manway measured approximately 5 by 3.3 feet. Manway landings were installed each two timber sets or approximately 12 feet apart.

The water in the shaft was approximately fourteen feet below ground level at the collar. The water was frozen to a depth of 1.5 feet and gave the impression that, due to the depth to the water-level, a cover of dead leaves and protection from direct sun by the surrounding trees, the ice did not normally melt during recent summers.

The trees were cleared from the immediate area of the shaft and the collar excavated using a crawler-mounted backhoe. The collar had been constructed of squared timbers set one upon the other to make a solid crib. The crib extended from the water level to surface and was back-filled with broken mine rock to

LaFond shaft - October 1983

LaFond shaft - May 1, 1984

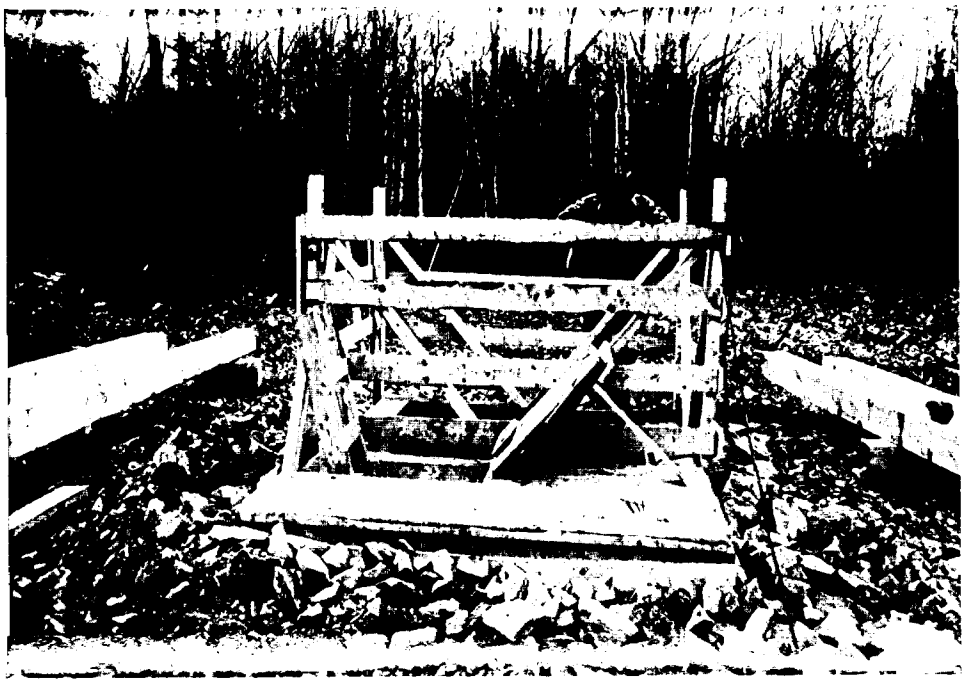
ground level. Rotted timbers were removed to several feet past the second timber set below the collar where the wood was found to be solid and showed very little sign of decay.

The third timber set below the collar was also found to be in good condition and was retained. The collar set and the intermediate set were replaced. Round timber lagging was placed outside the new timber sets from where the original crib was found to be solid up to the surface. The excavation was back-filled with dump rock and the surrounding area graded with a bull dozer.

Below the ice plug the shaft was found to be in good condition. The first landing required some work and the ladders all had to be replaced. There was some miscellaneous debris in the shaft, including the skeletal remains of a bull moose found on the second and third landings. The tight lining between the shaft compartment and the manway required re-nailing and some pieces had come loose and were criss-crossed in the hoisting compartment. Otherwise, there were no problems to below the 100 foot station.

A temporary timber headframe fitted with a 24 inch diameter cast iron sheave wheel was built on site. A 25 horsepower Joy air-powered tugger hoist was rock bolted to bed rock and served to raise and lower a rented pot-bellied sinking bucket used to remove debris and lower materials during rehabilitation.

There was no necessity for timbering or rock bolting at any



LaFond shaft collar - May 11, 1984

LaFond shaft - June 1984

location on the 100 foot level. The ground conditions were found to be excellent, in both the granite and, where exposed, the greenstones. There had been some over-breaking along the drift that followed the No.9 Vein on the 100 foot level where it appeared to be coincident with a fault structure. There was a little loose vein material that had to be scaled down at the intersection of the north cross-cut with the No.11 Vein.

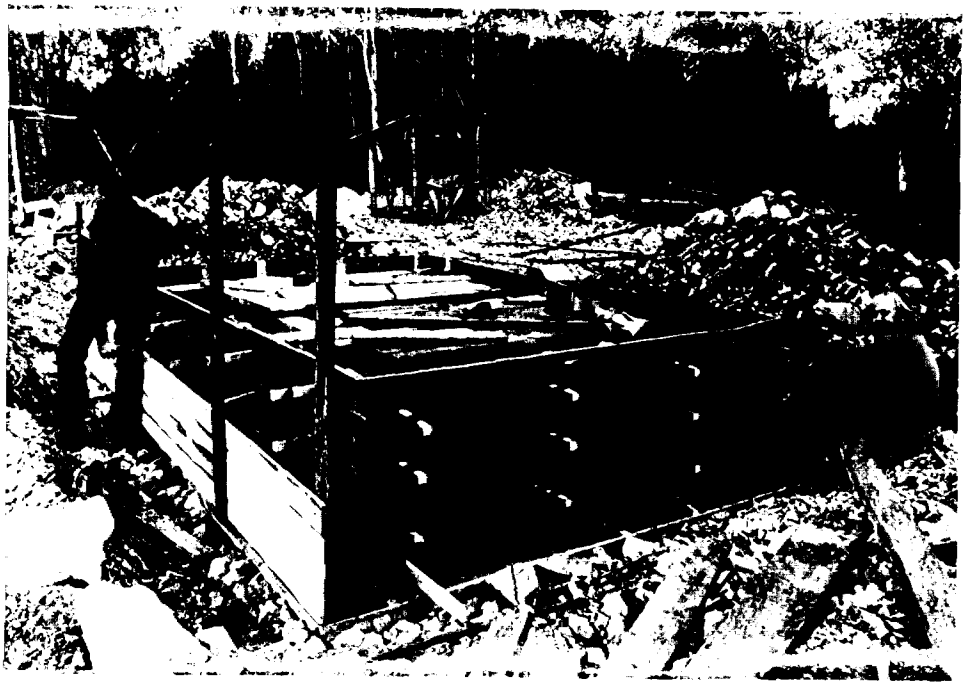
While not a part of the original evaluation plan, an attempt was made to dewater the shaft to the 180 foot level where D. A. Mutch reported the No.9 Vein was exposed. However, at about 110 feet below the collar the nature and quality of the shaft timbering changed. The original shaft timbering to the 100 foot level and into the sump was done with great care. The second phase of sinking appears to have been done on a restricted budget. Posts were made from unpeeled round softwood timber. Square sets were not blocked and wedged adequately. The bearing set for the portion of the shaft immediately below the 100 foot station consists of single timbers rather than the usual stack of several.

Dewatering was continued to about 130 feet from surface and exposed two timber sets below the inadequate bearing set mentioned above. The post in the northwest corner of the shaft below the bearing set had dropped about two inches. The blocking of the square sets below the bearing set exposed by dewatering showed rotation downward. This indicates that there

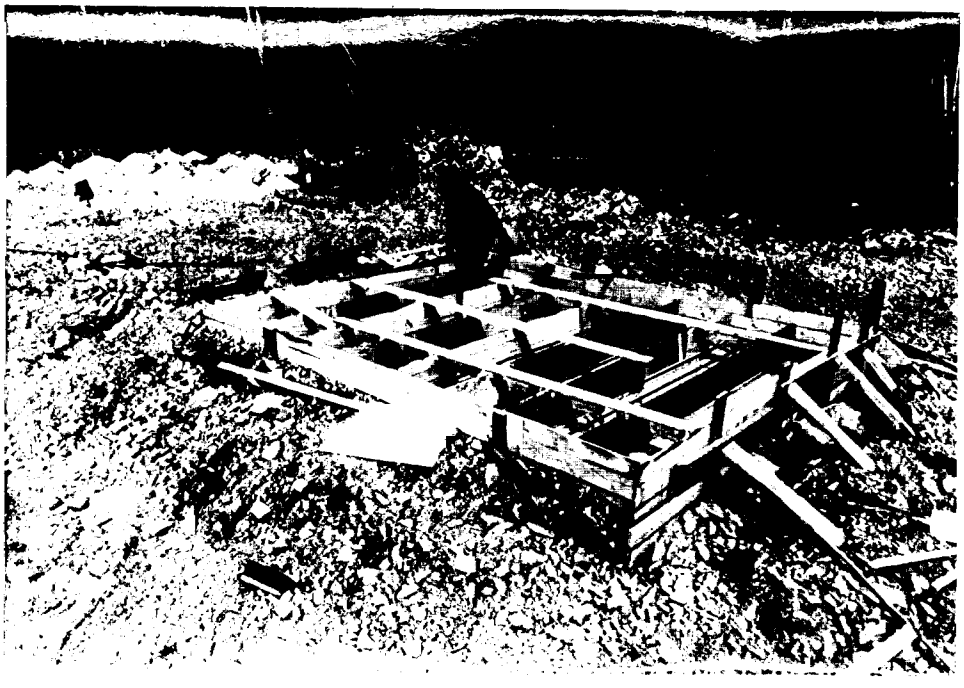
has been settling of the shaft timber below the 110 foot level.

Dewatering beyond the 110 foot level will require that the existing bearing set be replaced and that each square set be pulled back into proper position with hanger bolts and re-blocked, one at a time, as the water level is lowered. The water must not be pumped down more than several feet below the set being worked upon, since without the support of the water, there is a real danger of the timbering pulling loose and collapsing down the shaft. Additional bearing sets below the 110 foot level will be required at the usual intervals.

On completion of the underground investigations, the headframe was removed and the fill excavated to bedrock around the timber collar installed at the beginning of the program. Forms were constructed and a steel reinforced concrete wall was poured to the top of the shaft timbering. The wall measures 15.8 feet in the north-south direction and 10.8 feet east-west. Wall thickness is 10 inches. The wall was positioned two to three feet outside the shaft timbering in order to reach bedrock at a reasonable depth. There is a distance of about two feet between the outside of the shaft timbers and the inside of the west wall. The outside of the north wall is 2.8 feet from the timbers and the outside of the south wall approximately three feet from the outside of the manway timbers. The space between the timber and the inside of the wall form is filled with coarse mine rock.



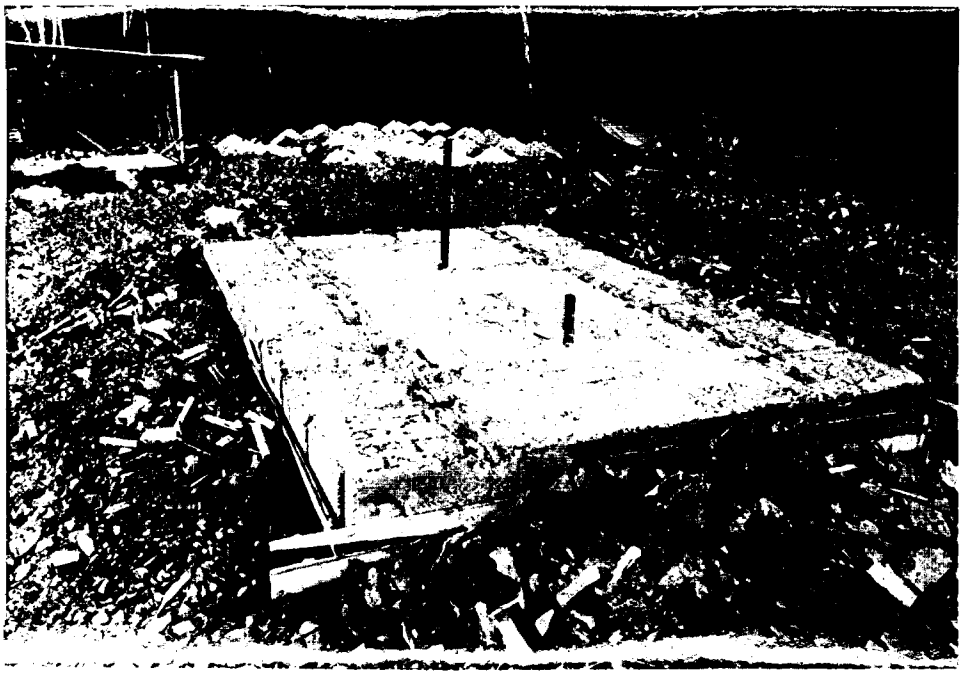
Forming concrete collar around LaFond shaft
June 1984



Forming sectional cap for shaft

Two inch thick rough planks were placed across the top of the collar timbers. A clear plastic film was spread over the plank floor and extended to the outer edge of the wall forms. The outside form was extended upward to permit a second pouring of twelve inches of concrete into a horizontal eight-section divided form. Provisions were made to create a notch and key effect between the two forms so that the cover would be difficult to slide off the walls.

In this manner a sectional concrete cap was installed over the shaft. Each of the eight sections is nominally two feet wide, twelve inches thick and ten feet, ten inches long. They are reinforced longitudinally with steel rods tied together near each end and fitted with lifting loops of reinforcing steel. The sections are estimated to weigh in the order of 1.5 tons each. This is sufficient to prevent casual entry to the shaft but light enough to present no difficulty in removing the cap section by section when re-opening the shaft is warranted.



View to north - Completed concrete collar
and sectional cap - June 1984

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Our studies of gold-bearing zones indicate that great care must be taken in sampling and sample preparation to ensure that assay data will provide a reliable basis for deposit evaluation. Therefore, several tests were run to obtain some idea of the distribution of gold in the veins on the LaFond property. A series of small (400gm to 1200gm) samples was taken and prepared for assaying by pulverizing the entire sample to 80% -200 mesh. Five samples were taken from the No. 10 Vein. Three were cut from the No. 9 Vein and six from the No. 11 Vein. All samples in each group were from within one meter of one another. The variation in assay values obtained is shown in Table I.

Sample No.	Gold Oz./Ton	Weight of Sample Grams
	No. 10 Vein	
1701	1.920 2.040 1.885	443.0
1702	0.040	893.4
1703	0.195 0.110 0.165	953.1
1704	0.002	886.4
1705	0.045 0.030	730.2

Table I (continued)

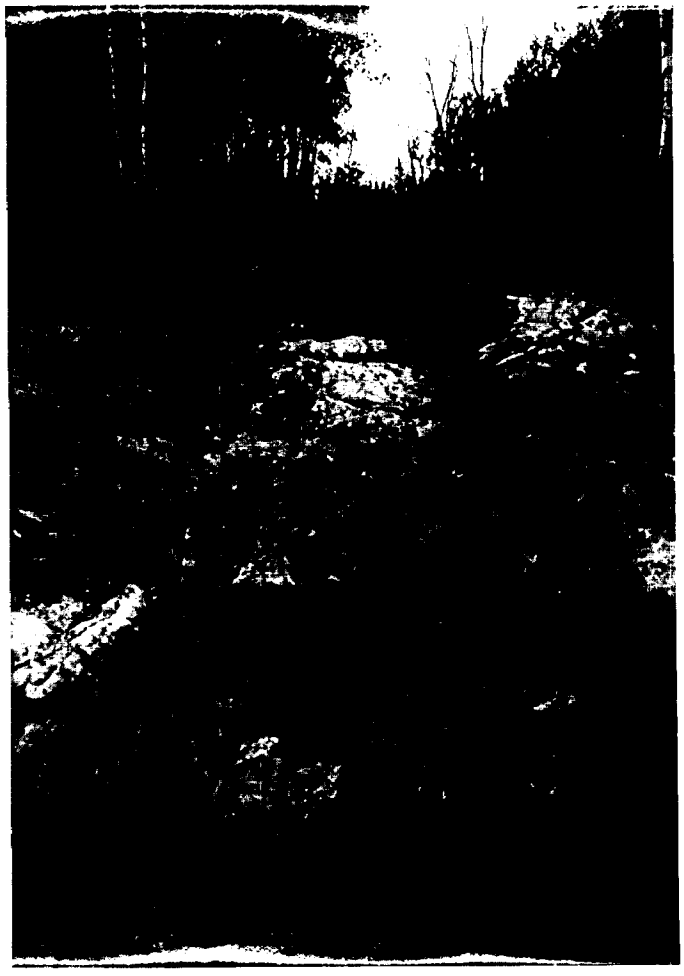
Sample No.	Gold Oz./Ton	Weight of Sample Grams
	No. 9 Vein	
1707	1.070 1.055	613.9
1708	0.020	743.5
1709	0.405 0.420	742.5
	No. 11 Vein	
1710	0.020	1053.1
1711	0.002	596.6
1712	0.002	1003.6
1713	0.195 0.165	698.6
1714	0.230 0.220	590.8
1715	0.010	1133.3

These determinations indicate a significant segregation of values at the sample sizes shown. Visual inspection of the samples suggested that the amount of gold reported correlated quite well with sulphide content.

All samples listed above were pulverized entirely to nominal -200 mesh and fire assayed using a 20gm sub-sample size.

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.

No.11 Vein
Stripped &
washed, May,
1984



No.11 Vein
Blasted &
sampled.
June 1984

Subsequently, series of samples were treated in the laboratory by pulverizing 1000gms of crushed material which was then passed through an 80 mesh sieve and the oversize assayed separately from the -80 mesh portion. The quantity of native gold in grains larger than 80 mesh was determined to be of no obvious significance.

Further investigations indicated that the gold values in sulphide grains and masses appeared to be distributed in such a way that relatively coarse crushing of the vein material resulted in a quite even distribution of sulphides and gold throughout the crushed product. Therefore, all field samples were passed through a portable laboratory size jaw crusher (Whitelaw No.0) set to yield 1/4" material or finer. The bulk samples ranged in size from several kilograms to 227kg (500lbs).

The field samples were crushed, coned and quartered until approximately ten kilograms remained. The final cone was divided into four equal sub-samples. One kilogram from each of the sub-samples was pulverized in the assay laboratory and fire assays done on one to five cuts from the pulp. In most cases the pulps were passed through an 80 or 100 mesh screen and the oversize assayed separately. This procedure determines if there is coarse free gold present and allows assessment of the contribution of such free gold to the total gold content of the material studied and the influence, if any, it may have on distribution of assay values.

Sample rejects - Surface and underground samples
1984 Program

Sample preparation - June 1984

In the case of the LaFond property, there does not appear to be any serious problem in relating assay data directly to the grade of the material sampled, providing the field sample size is greater than several kilograms, and all material taken is crushed to about 1/4" or less. Pulverizing 1000gms from each individual sample submitted to the laboratory appears to be adequate to ensure comparable assays from quarters of field samples.

There is some uncertainty in regard to the meaning of assays obtained from diamond drill cores. This relates directly to the small-scale segregation of gold (and sulphide) concentrations in the vein materials sampled. The drill cores cannot provide samples of sufficient weight to ensure that a representative number of sulphide clots and patches are included. Consequently, individual assays of core sections cannot be relied upon as definitive grade estimators. The strength of the data base can be improved to some extent by pulverizing the entire core in each sample section to about -200 mesh and assaying the +80 mesh fraction and at least one cut from the -80 mesh fraction. While this cannot compensate for segregations distributed so that less than five representative patches of mineralization are likely to fall within the field sample (drill core sample), at least there is little likelihood of the preparation/assaying procedure introducing tertiary errors.

Treatment of assay data from drill cores is likely to produce unreliable overall estimations until the number of samples from each mineralized unit (i.e. 'ore shoot') within a mineralized structure becomes large (>30). Experience has shown that average grades based on assays from samples of material in which there is significant segregation of values on the scale of field sample size possible with diamond drill core, will tend to understate the metal content of the zone. On the other hand, without a sufficiently large number of field samples, there is no way to prove that low average values are in fact due to an under-estimation.

Results of diamond drilling done previously and during the 1984 program should be interpreted with due regard to the grades indicated by the bulk sampling on surface and on the 100 foot level from the LaFond shaft.

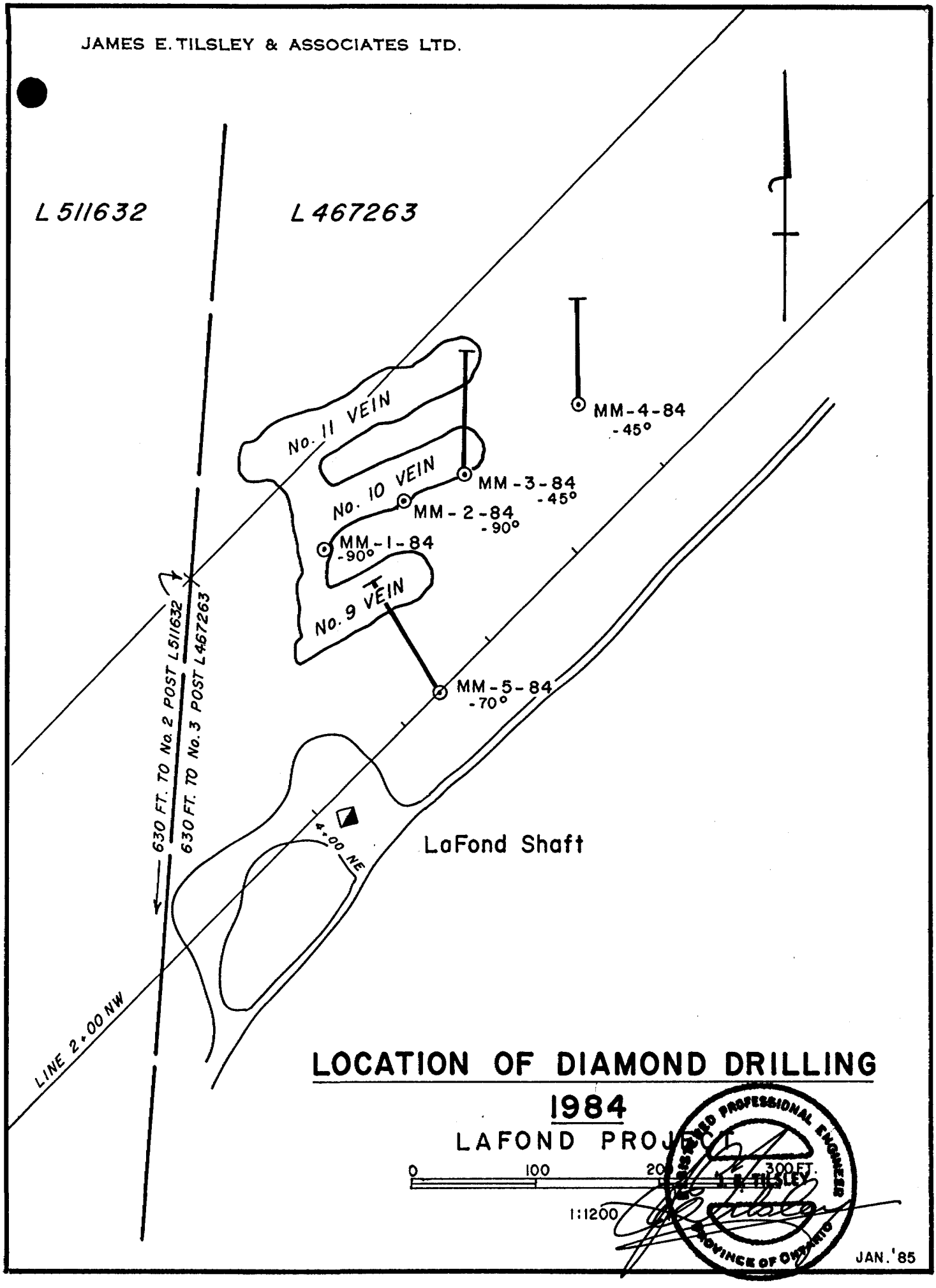
DIAMOND DRILLING

During the 1984 evaluation program a total of 834 feet of AXT core was drilled in five holes. These holes were intended to test the No.11 Vein along strike and down dip, and to compare the grade results obtained with values indicated by bulk sampling at surface and on the 100 foot level.

The locations of the drill holes completed during 1984 are shown on the surface geological plans and copies of the drill logs are presented in Appendix I.

Results of this drilling tend to confirm the relatively limited strike length of the No.11 Vein, but suggest (DDH MM-5-84) greater continuity of the structure down dip. It also seems that the better mineralization lies near to the granite/greenstone contact on the west side of the dyke.

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.



LOCATION OF DIAMOND DRILLING

1984

LAFOND PROJECT

0 100 200 300 FT.

1:1200

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER J. E. TILSLEY PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JAN. '85

MINERAL RESOURCE

The evaluation program has provided additional information on the LaFond shaft area of the Maple Mountain Resources Ltd., Skead Township property, which is interpreted as follows.

The data base is not considered adequate to support an ore reserve computation and the tonnages and grades given below should be taken as resource estimates only.

The No.11 Vein has been shown to extend from about forty feet west of the west contact of the granite/syenite dyke across to the east contact. The best mineralization appears to lie along the west contact, lower values extending eastward for approximately 80 feet.

The No.11 Vein is well developed on the 100 foot level where intersected by the north cross-cut. Bulk sampling indicates an average grade in the order of 0.27 oz. Au/ton. This grade appears to be reasonably representative of the ten to twelve feet of strike length exposed. Width of the vein is measured at 5 to 5.5 feet. The grade and thickness correlate quite well with results from sampling the same vein on surface near to the west contact of the dyke. The 26 meter portion of the vein in which the grade is indicated by surface bulk sampling to be 0.10 oz. Au/ton or better, gives a calculated grade of 0.139 oz. Au/ton.

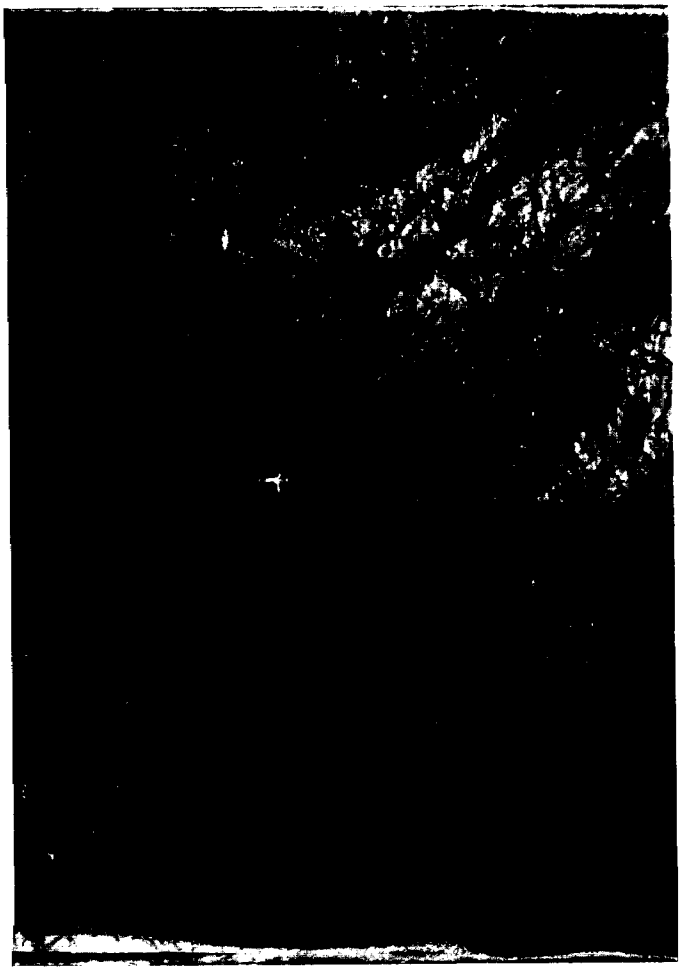
Assays of diamond drill core samples, as discussed earlier, cannot be accepted as definitive estimators of grade. However,

they tend to confirm the interpretation based on results of surface work mentioned above.

The No.11 Vein is indicated by 1984 work to extend to at least 300 feet below surface, and quite possibly to the 500 foot level or deeper. If the lateral dimension of the shoot is maintained from surface to the 500 foot level, there is a reasonable potential for in the order of 22 000 tons of mineralized zone above the bottom level containing about 3000 troy ounces of gold.

The No.9 Vein is cut by a fault that runs almost parallel to the expected strike of the mineralized zone on the 100 foot level and did not show any significant metal values at any point in the 109 drift. Therefore, there are no data from the 1984 underground program that could be used to estimate the mineral potential of the No.9 Vein. Information in the literature and files available on work done previously suggests that the No.9 Vein has a thickness of about four feet, a strike length of 60 feet at surface and extends to at least 170 feet below surface where it is cut by the LaFond shaft. In spite of the interruption of the No.9 Vein on the 100 foot level, it appears that the structure is relatively continuous to the 170 foot level and can be expected to extend to the 500 foot level with much the same characteristics as indicated in the shaft and reported to have been observed in the surface trench. It does not appear unreasonable to expect approximately 11 000 tons of

No.11 Vein
East face
100' Level
LaFond shaft



No.11 Vein
West face
100' Level
LaFond shaft

mineralized material in the latter structure. The only location from which reliably documented assays are available is in the shaft at the 170 foot level. Sampling of the four walls indicate a grade of 0.135 oz. Au/ton. The metal potential indicated by these data is in the order of 1650 troy ounces.

Although the average grade of the No.10 Vein appears to be higher than that of either the No.9 or No.11 veins, it is unlikely that it will provide mineable material at gold prices and operating costs anticipated in the next few years.

A composite sample from the No.11 Vein on surface and a second composite sample from underground on the 100 foot level were tested at the Kerr Addison laboratory in Virginiatown. Results of this work indicate that the LaFond mineralization can be treated without difficulty and gold recoveries are likely to be 95% or better. (Appendix II)

The relatively limited volume of mineralized material probable above the 500 foot level of the LaFond shaft would not today justify the underground development observed on the property. Nevertheless, the zones described have future economic potential because of the openings that exist. It does not appear that sufficient tonnage can be found in the immediate area to justify construction of a mill. However, a small stoping operation is possible on the No.11 Vein and portions of the No.9 Vein could also be extracted from the existing openings with relatively little development work and a modest surface

facility. Since laboratory test show the mineralized material to be compatible with Kerr Addison ores, custom milling arrangements are possible. The distance between the LaFond shaft and Virginiatown is approximately sixteen miles over adequate roads.

Exploration along the dyke did not locate additional mineralized structures that appear likely to be mineable.

The mineral potential of the LaFond shaft area is estimated to be about 4600 troy ounces of gold in 33 000 tons of vein material, all accessible above the 500 foot level.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

MAGNETIC SURVEYS

The property was surveyed using a model MP-2 proton magnetometer manufactured by Scintrex Limited of Concord, Ontario.

The instrument measures the instantaneous total magnetic field of the earth in gammas at the position of the sensor. This field will vary with time and is generally corrected to some arbitrary reference intensity.

A base station was chosen on the base line and all readings were corrected for diurnal variation on the basis of data collected at the beginning and end of each circuit. Circuit time was kept to less than one hour and there were no large variations in magnetic intensity at any time during these surveys. Maximum station reading variation due to diurnal fluctuations in the intensity of the earth's magnetic field is estimated at less than plus or minus five gammas.

Individual corrected magnetic determinations are plotted on the accompanying plan. The total magnetic field measured in the area ranges from about 58 300 to 59 900 gammas. Only the last four digits are plotted. The data are presented with contours but without profiles.

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS

The electromagnetic surveys were done using a model EM-16 very low frequency receiver manufactured by Geonics Limited. This equipment is designed to operate using signals from military navigation stations transmitting in the 12 kiloHertz to 28 kiloHertz frequency range. These military signals are designed primarily for the purposes of submarine navigation.

The primary signal penetrates ocean water to depths in the order of 100 meters and has been detected in rock at depths of 500 meters or more. The deeply-penetrating primary (magnetic) signal produces secondary currents along structural features that have different electrical restivity from the surrounding rocks. These secondary electrical currents can be detected by the VLF receiver which responds to the magnetic fields associated with them. The instrument provides the means of measuring the inclination of the resultant of the primary and secondary magnetic fields ('Real' component). These dip angle data, expressed in percent, are used to interpret the axis of current flow and, by association, the axis of the conductive structure.

The instrument also provides a measure of the time lag between the primary and secondary fields ('Quadrature'), which is also expressed in percent.

The dip angle data are of most use in structural interpretations. Profiles of the dip angle data are often used

to illustrate graphically the inclination of the resultant field. Dr. D. C. Fraser describes a mathematical filter that gives contourable numbers to indicate the axis of conductive zones and, at the same time, removes some of the very long and very short wave length "noise" that is common to much geophysical survey data.

In this interpretation, conductive axes have been located using the simple difference method. The difference in dip angle between consecutive readings is determined by inspection. The conductive axis corresponds to the steepest slope or slopes observed. Interpretation can be done along survey lines and from one line to another, such as is necessary when the conductors are sub-parallel to the survey lines. When survey lines and the primary magnetic field from the station being used do not cut the conductive axes at a large angle, it is useful to visualize the field around the axes as a half-cylinder and consider each dip angle reading as a point determination representing a specific 'topographic' location on that surface.

The signal used in the surveys of the property was generated by station NAA, located at Cutler, Maine.

The survey data are plotted along survey line on the VLF-EM survey plan, dip angle values on the left followed by quadrature determinations. Profiles have not been drawn but conductive axes are interpreted and shown.

RESULTS OF SURVEYS

The detailed magnetic data were used to assist in location of the contacts of the granite/syenite dyke in areas of extensive overburden cover.

In general, the intrusive rocks of the LaFond dyke show low and consistant magnetic values in the 58 500 to 58 650 gamma range. The intruded metamorphic rocks show notably higher values and indicate significant changes in magnetic characteristics from one station to another. This variation is interpreted to be caused usually by changes in the nature of the metamorphic rocks from one unit to another, but is assumed in several locations to indicate relatively narrow bands of pyrrhotite-bearing sulphides. Prospecting has not shown evidence of economic potential in any of the anomaly areas.

The VLF-EM anomalies appear to relate to features in the metamorphic rocks that host the granite/syenite dyke in which the auriferous quartz veins have developed. In one area southwest of the LaFond shaft (lines 0+00 and 2+00SE) there is a conductive feature that appears to be coincident with the contact between the intrusive and the host rocks. The small anomaly on line 4+00NW at 8+25NE correlates well with an observed fault striking NNW within the intrusive. There is a strong conductor running parallel to the dyke several hundred feet to the east of the east contact. This feature was outlined by work done in 1981, and tested by one drill hole put down in

that year by Noranda. Although it is a relatively strong conductor, there were no zones of economically interesting mineralization intersected in the drill hole.

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.

CERTIFICATE

I, James E. Tilsley, of the town of Aurora, Province of Ontario, hereby certify:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist and reside at 5 Steeplechase Avenue, Aurora, Ontario.

2. I am a graduate of Acadia University, 1959, B.A., Geology.

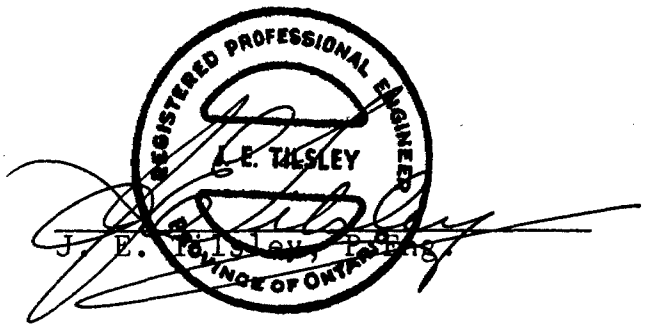
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario, The Association of Professional Engineers of Manitoba and designated Consulting Engineer, Ontario Association of Professional Engineers, 1975.

4. I have been employed as a geologist since graduation, with consulting groups since 1964 and in private practice since 1980.

5. This report is based on interpretation of results of exploration work done on the property under my supervision during May, June, and July of 1984. This study has taken into account other information derived from records relating to the property as available from the files of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, publications of the Ontario Geological Survey and exploration data from the files of Wright Hargreaves Mines, Limited, concerning their investigation of the LaFond property in 1941.

6. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties of Maple Mountain Resources Ltd. or any affiliates, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Dated at Aurora, Ontario this 10th day of January, 1985.



J. E. Tilsley, P.Eng.

REFERENCES

Hewitt, D.F.
1951: Geology of Skead Township, Larder Lake area; Ontario Dept. Mines, Vol. LVIII, 1949, Pt. 6.

Bell, L.V.
1930: Boston-Skead gold-copper area, District of Timiskaming; Ontario Dept. Mines, Vol. XXXVIII, 1929, pt. 6, pp. 113.

Burrows, A.G. and Hopkins, P.E.
1922: Boston-Skead gold area; Ontario Dept. Mines, Vol. XXX, 1921, pt.6, pp. 25-26.

O.D.M. Maps

1949: Map No. 1949-3 - Township of Skead, District of Timiskaming, Ontario. Scale 1"= 1000'.

O.D.M. Open File Data

1. LaFond Gold Mines Limited - Skead Township, Larder Lake Mining Division. (Wright-Hargreaves Exploration Department, May 19, 1949, signed per J.J.Harris.)

2. Report on LaFond Gold Mines Limited. (D.A. Mutch, undated, but referenced in No.1 above and using $35.00 gold price, therefore assumed to have been written between 1934 and 1941.)

3. Letter to W.V. Moot, Erie Canadian Mines Limited from "GLH", dated May 24, 1937, Re: Boston-Skead Area.

4. Letter to J. Jerome, Langis Silver and Cobalt Mining Co. Ltd. From J.G. Willars, July 27, 1959. With attached geological plan of La Fond shaft area.

5. Assorted diamond drill logs, sketch maps, et cetera.

REFERENCES

Other Information:

LeBaron, Peter S.
1980: Report on Geological Mapping of Superior Northwest Option - Skead Township, Larder Lake Mining Division. (Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.)

MacGregor, R.A.
1982: Exploration Proposal, LaFond Project, Skead Township, Ontario.

Harris, J.J.
1941: LaFond Gold Mines Limited, Skead Township, Larder Lake Mining Division
Internal reports, Wright Hargreaves Mines, Limited
May 19th, June 2nd, and July 10th, 1941.

Mutch, D.A.
1935: Report on LaFond Gold Mines Limited.
[Two documents; Earliest, June (?) preliminary appraisal followed on November 1st by discussion of results of surface work and dewatering of workings to 180 (?) foot level.]

Appendix I

Diamond Drill Logs
1984 Program

Appendix II

Results of Mineral Dressing Tests 1984

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED
VIRGINIATOWN, ONTARIO
POK 1XO

TELEPHONE 634-2121
TELEX 067-82566

September 14, 1984

Mr. Bob MacGregor
Box 1110
Sault St. Marie, Ontario

Dear Mr. MacGregor:

Your samples of ore from the Maple Mountain deposit were tested in the Kerr mill laboratory over the past couple of months. All assay values were rechecked by an independent assayer.

The samples were put through a jaw crusher and rolls and then pulverized to - 20 mesh. The samples were then thoroughly mixed with representative samples being cut for head assay and all necessary test work procedures. Representative duplicate 200 gram samples were individually ground in a pebble mill to 80.7% - 200 mesh and in turn placed in bottles and diluted 3:1 with barren solution, and necessary amounts of cyanide and lime added. These samples were then subjected to a 48 hour cyanidation and agitation period. Due to the low sulphur content contained in this ore the flotation process would not be economical in the treatment or testing of this ore.

The results were as follows:

	Head	Recovery
Surface	.117	95+%
Underground	.357	95+%

There was .106% arsenic, .53% sulphur, and a trace of nickel in the surface sample.

Yours very truly,

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

D. S Douglass

DSD/psj

Appendix III

Assay Certificates
1984 Program

SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0
TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 57380 Date: April 9 1984

Received Mar. 27/84 70 Samples of split and whole core

Submitted by James Tilsley & Associates, Aurora, Ontario Project - "Lafond"

SAMPLE NO.	+80 mesh GOLD Oz./ton	-80 mesh GOLD Oz./ton	wt. of +80 mesh in grams	Mg Au in +80 mesh	wt. of -80 mesh in grams	calculated value GOLD Oz./ton
J-1501	Nil	0.002	0.80	Nil	220.0	0.002
J-1502	No metallic	0.010	No metallic	---	193.2	0.010
J-1503	No metallic	0.010	No metallic	---	246.4	0.010
J-1504	No metallic	0.005	No metallic	---	361.1	0.005
J-1505	Nil	0.002	10.915	Nil	183.8	0.002
J-1506	0.005	0.010/0.010	11.72	0.0025	202.2	0.010
J-1507	Nil	0.005	0.885	Nil	216.1	0.005
J-1508	Nil	0.005	0.64	Nil	405.9	0.005
J-1509	0.040	0.020	3.625	0.005	262.3	0.020
J-1510	Nil	0.002	1.235	Nil	272.5	0.002
J-1511	Nil	0.005	0.89	Nil	179.8	0.005
J-1512	Nil	0.002	0.585	Nil	234.5	0.002
J-1513	Nil	0.005	0.445	Nil	173.6	0.005
J-1514	Nil	0.005	1.955	Nil	193.2	0.005
J-1515	0.020	0.020	4.01	0.0025	149.1	0.020
J-1516	Nil	0.080/0.080	0.295	Nil	212.9	0.080
J-1517	Nil	0.040	0.45	Nil	208.8	0.040
J-1518	0.030	0.070	2.39	0.0025	159.2	0.070
J-1519	0.120	0.002	2.395	0.010	316.4	0.005
J-1520	Nil	0.005	0.10	Nil	622.6	0.005

Cont'd.....

Per G. Lebel

G. Lebel-- Manager

ESTABLISHED 1928

SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0
TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 57380 Date: April 9 1984

Received Mar. 27/84 70 Samples of split and whole core

Submitted by James Tilsley & Associates, Aurora, Ontario Project - "Lafond"

SAMPLE NO.	+80 mesh GOLD Oz./ton	-80 mesh GOLD Oz./ton	wt. of +80 mesh in grams	Mg Au in +80 mesh	wt. of -80 mesh in grams	calculated value GOLD Oz./ton
J-1521	Nil	0.010	1.95	Nil	199.0	0.010
J-1522	Nil	0.030	0.60	Nil	373.4	0.030
J-1523	Nil	0.005	10.70	Nil	270.7	0.005
J-1524	Nil	0.030	0.31	Nil	160.8	0.030
J-1525	0.030	0.020	2.28	0.0025	149.5	0.020
J-1526	Nil	0.020	0.43	Nil	178.2	0.020
J-1527	0.025	0.040	1.10	0.001	410.4	0.040
J-1528	0.002	0.010	9.89	0.001	394.0	0.010
J-1529	Nil	0.040	3.66	Nil	399.8	0.040
J-1530	0.020	0.085/0.095	6.51	0.005	598.4	0.090
J-1531	0.015	0.040	4.40	0.0025	275.5	0.040
J-1532	No metallic	0.005	No metallic	---	288.9	0.005
J-1533	0.025	0.010	5.71	0.005	291.2	0.010
J-1534	0.540	0.860/0.820	1.61	0.030	58.2	0.832
J-1535	Nil	0.010	2.26	Nil	157.2	0.010
J-1536	0.015	0.002	2.23	0.001	134.8	0.002
J-1537	No metallic	0.005	No metallic	---	116.0	0.005
J-1538	Nil	0.010	1.235	Nil	120.3	0.010
J-1539	Nil	0.005	1.66	Nil	121.5	0.005
J-1540	0.010	0.005	2.69	0.001	155.9	0.005

Cont'd.....

Per G. Lebel

G. Lebel -- Manager

SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0
TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 57380 Date: April 9 1984

Received Mar. 27/84 70 Samples of split and whole core .

Submitted by James Tilsley & Associates, Aurora, Ontario Project - "Lafond"

SAMPLE NO.	+80 mesh GOLD Oz./ton	-80 mesh GOLD Oz./ton	wt. of +80 mesh in grams	Mg Au in +80 mesh	wt. of -80 mesh in grams	calculated value GOLD Oz./ton
J-1541	No metallic	0.002	No metallic	---	132.1	0.002
J-1542	0.070	0.020	1.065	0.0025	230.2	0.020
J-1543	No metallic	0.010	No metallic	---	252.5	0.010
J-1544	No metallic	0.080/0.070	No metallic	---	269.0	0.075
J-1545	Nil	0.002	6.35	Nil	243.4	0.002
J-1546	Nil	0.002	0.20	Nil	150.3	0.002
J-1547	Nil	0.010	0.10	Nil	269.5	0.010
J-1548	0.005	0.005	14.75	0.0025	265.4	0.005
J-1549	No metallic	0.070/0.080	No metallic	---	145.3	0.075
J-1550	0.070	0.020	0.43	0.001	124.2	0.020
J-1551	0.005	0.005	4.535	0.001	219.7	0.005
J-1552	Nil	Nil	0.15	Nil	385.8	Nil
J-1553	Nil	0.002	1.60	Nil	361.2	0.002
J-1554	Nil	Nil	6.65	Nil	395.5	Nil
J-1555	Nil	0.002	0.09	Nil	391.9	0.002
J-1556	0.020	Nil	1.465	0.001	178.9	Nil
J-1557	Nil	Nil	5.13	Nil	196.4	Nil
J-1558	Nil	Nil	0.80	Nil	225.3	Nil
J-1559	No metallic	0.002/0.002	No metallic	---	201.0	0.002
J-1560	Nil	Nil	1.31	Nil	244.6	Nil

Cont'd.....

Per G. Lebel
G. Lebel -- Manager

ESTABLISHED 1928

SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0
TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 57380 Date: April 9 1984

Received Mar. 27/84 70 Samples of split and whole core

Submitted by James Tilsley & Associates, Aurora, Ontario Project - "Lafond"

SAMPLE NO.	+80 mesh GOLD Oz./ton	-80 mesh GOLD Oz./ton	wt. of +80 mesh in grams	Mg Au in +80 mesh	wt. of -80 mesh in grams	calculated value GOLD Oz./ton
J-1561	Nil	Nil	2.16	Nil	409.2	Nil
J-1562	No metallic	Nil	No metallic	---	400.0	Nil
J-1563	Nil	Nil	27.055	Nil	397.5	Nil
J-1564	No metallic	Nil	No metallic	---	411.6	Nil
J-1565	No metallic	0.002	No metallic	---	399.1	0.002
J-1566	Nil	0.002	6.61	Nil	409.0	0.002
J-1567	No metallic	0.002	No metallic	---	154.2	0.002
J-1568	No metallic	0.005/0.005	No metallic	---	171.6	0.005
J-1569	No metallic	Nil	No metallic	---	134.4	Nil
J-1570	No metallic	0.005	No metallic	---	212.6	0.005

NOTE: The above samples were completely pulverized and done by the pulp and metallic method using a 80 mesh screen.

Per G. Lebel

G. Lebel -- Manager

ESTABLISHED 1928

Member Canadian Testing Association

SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0
TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 57676 Date: May 22 1984

Received May 14 1984 15 Samples of Ore

Submitted by James Tilsley & Associates Ltd., Aurora, Ontario

Project: Lafond

	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz./ton	SILVER Oz./ton	SAMPLE WEIGHT in g
	J-1701	1.920	0.17	443.0
		2.040	0.17	
		1.885		
#10	J-1702	0.040	Nil	893.4
#10	J-1703	0.195	0.02	953.1
#10		0.110		
#10		0.165		
#10	J-1704	0.002	Nil	886.4
#10	J-1705	0.045	Trace	730.2
#10		0.030		
	J-1706	0.005	Nil	141.1
#9	J-1707	1.070	0.16	613.9
#9		1.055	0.15	
#9	J-1708	0.020	Nil	743.5
#9	J-1709	0.405	0.05	742.5
#9		0.420	0.07	
#11	J-1710	0.020	Nil	1053.1
#11	J-1711	0.002	Nil	596.6
#11	J-1712	0.002	Nil	1003.6
#11	J-1713	0.195	0.08	698.6
#11		0.165	0.09	
#11	J-1714	0.230	0.20	590.8
#11		0.220	0.21	
#11	J-1715	0.010	Trace	1133.3

Per G. Libsl

ASSAYERS LIMITED

QUEBEC: 183 RUE GAMBLE O., C.P. 665 - ROUYN, J9X 2R8 - TEL: (819) 762-3010

ONTARIO: 20 VICTORIA STREET, SUITE 506 - TORONTO, M5C 2N8 - TEL: (416) 366-3100

ROUYN, QUE. June 12, 1984

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Received from: Reçu de: James E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd.

Date Received: Reçu le: June 1984

Samples of: Echantillons de: Project Lafond

Identification:

LAB. NO.	SAMPLE NO.		WEIGHT grams	GOLD ozs./ton	CALCULATED ASSAY ozs./ton
21639	1748	-100 mesh	984.0	0.14	0.139
		+100 mesh	14.9	0.09	
21640	1749	-100 mesh	948.1	0.40	0.399
		+100 mesh	9.2	0.32	
21641	1750	-100 mesh	807.9	0.30	0.305
		+100 mesh	16.9	0.53	
21642	1751	-100 mesh	844.5	0.31	0.309
		+100 mesh	10.9	0.20	
21643	1752	-100 mesh	811.5	0.24	0.241
		+100 mesh	16.1	0.29	
21644	1753	-100 mesh	708.3	0.025	0.025
		+100 mesh	18.7	0.02	
21645	1754	-100 mesh	698.3	0.54	0.554
		+100 mesh	28.28	0.90	
21646	1755	-100 mesh	96.5	0.17	0.168
		+100 mesh	5.3	0.14	
21647	1756	-100 mesh	67.3	5.40	5.76
		+100 mesh	4.9	10.68	
21648	1757	-100 mesh	133.4	4.09	4.79
		+100 mesh	11.8	12.68	

-100m ASSAYED USING 1 ASSAY TON
'PHONE CONVERSATION C MR SHAW.

ASSAYERS LIMITED

PER PAR W.A. Shaw

ASSAYERS LIMITED

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ONTARIO: 20 VICTORIA STREET, SUITE 506 - TORONTO, M5C 2N8 - TEL: (416) 366-3100

ROUYN, QUE. June 12, 1984

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Received from: / Reçu de: James E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd.

Date Received: / Reçu le: June 1984

Samples of: / Echantillons de: Project Lafond

Identification:

LAB. NO.	SAMPLE NO.		WEIGHT grams	GOLD ozs./ton	CALCULATED ASSAY ozs./ton
21649	1758	-100 mesh	982.4	0.125	0.126
		+100 mesh	3.9	0.37	
21650	1759	-100 mesh	851.6	0.225	0.223
		+100 mesh	12.1	0.11	
21651	1760	-100 mesh	902.4	0.10	0.10
		+100 mesh	7.3	0.04	
21652	1761	-100 mesh	953.8	0.16	0.16
		+100 mesh	8.0	0.11	
21653	1762	-100 mesh	926.4	0.20	0.204
		+100 mesh	9.1	0.58	
21654	1763	-100 mesh	952.6	0.085	0.089
		+100 mesh	10.9	0.47	
21655	1764	-100 mesh	966.2	0.18	0.183
		+100 mesh	26.7	0.29	
21656	1765	-100 mesh	965.1	0.13	0.136
		+100 mesh	8.7	0.75	
21657	1766	-100 mesh	967.1	0.035	0.035
		+100 mesh	4.3	0.03	
21658	1767	-100 mesh	969.3	0.015	0.015
		+100 mesh	10.9	0.01	

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ONTARIO: 20 VICTORIA STREET, SUITE 506 - TORONTO, M5C 2N8 - TEL: (416) 366-3100

ROUYN, QUE. June 12, 1984

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Received from: / Reçu de: James E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd.

Date Received: / Reçu le: June 1984

Samples of: / Echantillons de: Project Lafond

Identification:

LAB. NO.	SAMPLE NO.		WEIGHT grams	GOLD ozs./ton	CALCULATED ASSAY ozs./ton
21659	1768	-100 mesh	493.7	0.02	0.02
		+100 mesh	10.6	0.01	
21660	1769	-100 mesh	413.8	0.02	0.02
		+100 mesh	4.6	0.03	
21661	1770	-100 mesh	944.0	0.02	0.02
		+100 mesh	5.7	0.025	
21662	1771	-100 mesh	941.5	0.02	0.02
		+100 mesh	12.1	0.01	
21663	1772	-100 mesh	917.8	0.02	0.02
		+100 mesh	5.5	0.03	
21664	1773	-100 mesh	917.2	0.01	0.01
		+100 mesh	5.8	0.025	
21665	1774	-100 mesh	955.5	0.06	0.063
		+100 mesh	14.5	0.23	
21666	1775	-100 mesh	1006.2	0.035	0.036
		+100 mesh	10.6	0.12	
21667	1776	-100 mesh	933.4	0.125	0.124
		+100 mesh	10.2	0.07	
21668	1777	-100 mesh	934.8	0.035	0.037
		+100 mesh	9.0	0.26	

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ASSAYERS – SHIPPERS' REPRESENTATIVES – CONSULTANTS

"AU SERVICE DE L'INDUSTRIE DEPUIS PLUS DE 40 ANS"

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ONTARIO: 20 VICTORIA STREET, SUITE 506 - TORONTO, M5C 2N8 - TEL: (416) 366-3100

ROUYN, QUE. June 12, 1984

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Received from: / Reçu de: James E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd.

Date Received: / Reçu le: June 1984

Samples of: / Echantillons de: Project Lafond

Identification:

LAB. NO.	SAMPLE NO.		WEIGHT grams	GOLD ozs./ton	CALCULATED ASSAY ozs./ton
21669	1778	-100 mesh	944.9	0.005	0.005
		+100 mesh	7.6	0.02	
21670	1779	-100 mesh	942.3	0.01	0.01
		+100 mesh	10.9	0.03	
21671	1780	-100 mesh	991.7	0.035	0.035
		+100 mesh	14.6	0.01	
21672	1781	-100 mesh	931.6	0.015	0.015
		+100 mesh	12.4	0.01	

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

FOR James E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd.

Aurora, Ontario

COPY: G. Covey

LAB NO.	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	COPPER %	ZINC %			
21911	1571	0.035	GOLD CHECKS					
2	2	0.07						
3	3	0.06	0.06, 0.06					
4	4	0.04						
21915	1575	0.04						
22011	6	0.355	0.355, 0.355					
2	7	0.27	0.30, 0.24					
3	8	0.25	0.24, 0.26					
4	9	0.21	0.23, 0.195					
5	1580	0.16						
6	1	0.07						
7	2	0.13						
8	3	0.14	0.125, 0.155					
9	4	0.09	0.09, 0.09					
22020	5	0.105						
1	6	0.06						
2	7	0.065						
3	8	0.025						
4	9	0.025						
22025	1590	0.025						

DATE

June 14, 1984

CERTIFIED CORRECT

W. Shaw

UNLESS IT IS SPECIFICALLY STATED OTHERWISE GOLD AND SILVER VALUES REPORTED ON THESE SHEETS HAVE NOT BEEN ADJUSTED TO COMPENSATE FOR LOSSES AND GAINS INHERENT IN THE FIRE ASSAY PROCESS.
SAUF MENTION CONTRAIRE, LES ESSAIS POUR L'OR ET L'ARGENT, NE SONT PAS CORRIGES POUR LES PERTES ET GAINS QUI SONT INHERENTS AU PROCEDE D'ANALYSE.

ETA

ASSAYERS LIMITED

QUEBEC: 183 RUE GAMBLE O., C.P. 665 - ROUYN, J9X 2R8 - TEL: (819) 762-3010

ONTARIO: 20 VICTORIA STREET, SUITE 506 - TORONTO, M5C 2N8 - TEL: (416) 366-3100

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

FOR James E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd.

Aurora, Ontario

COPY: G. Covey

LAB NO.	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	COPPER %	ZINC %			
22026	1591	0.025	GOLD CHECKS					
7	2	0.02						
8	3	0.04						
9	4	0.025						
22030	5	0.02	0.02, 0.015					
1	6	0.03						
2	7	0.02						
3	8	0.03						
4	1599	0.03						
5	1681	0.02						
6	2	0.06	0.06, 0.06					
7	3	0.05						
8	4	0.05						
9	5	0.055						
22040	6	0.04						
1	7	0.06	0.055, 0.065					
2	8	0.165						
3	9	0.235						
4	1690	0.16						
22045	1691	0.115						

DATE

June 14, 1984

CERTIFIED CORRECT

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ONTARIO: 20 VICTORIA STREET, SUITE 506 - TORONTO, M5C 2N8 - TEL: (416) 366-3100

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

FOR James E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd.

Aurora, Ontario

COPY: G. Covey

LAB NO.	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	COPPER %	ZINC %			
22046	1692	0.105	GOLD CHECKS					
7	3	0.10						
8	4	0.12						
9	5	0.15						
22050	1696	0.075						
1	1782	0.085						
2	3	0.095	0.09, 0.095					
3	4	0.125						
4	5	0.095						
5	6	0.11						
6	7	0.05						
7	8	0.125						
8	9	0.145						
9	1790	0.045						
22060	1	0.035						
1	2	0.06						
2	3	0.035						
3	4	0.05	0.05, 0.05					
4	5	0.035						
22065	1796	0.03						

DATE

June 14, 1984

CERTIFIED CORRECT

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FOR James E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd.

Aurora, Ontario

COPY: G. Covey

LAB NO.	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	COPPER %	ZINC %			
22066	1797	0.06						
7	8	0.025						
8	9	0.085						
22069	1800	0.055						

DATE June 14, 1984

CERTIFIED CORRECT

UNLESS IT IS SPECIFICALLY STATED OTHERWISE GOLD AND SILVER VALUES REPORTED ON THESE SHEETS HAVE NOT BEEN ADJUSTED TO COMPENSATE FOR LOSSES AND GAINS INHERENT IN THE FIRE ASSAY PROCESS.
SAUF MENTION CONTRAIRE, LES ESSAIS POUR L'OR ET L'ARGENT, NE SONT PAS CORRIGES POUR LES PERTES ET GAINS QUI SONT INHERENTS AU PROCEDE D'ANALYSE.

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FOR James E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd.

COPY: G. Covey

LAB NO.	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	COPPER %	ZINC %			
22405	1697	0.13	GOLD CHECKS					
6	8	0.13	0.13, 0.125					
7	9	0.13						
8	1700	0.105						
9	1801	0.075						
22410	2	0.12						
1	3	0.09						
2	4	0.03						
3	5	0.10						
4	6	0.05						
5	7	0.105						
6	8	0.095						
7	9	0.105						
8	1810	0.105	0.105, 0.105					
9	1	0.105						
22420	2	0.13						
1	3	0.40						
2	4	0.40						
3	5	0.59						
22424	1816	0.275						

DATE

June 15, 1984

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UNLESS IT IS SPECIFICALLY STATED OTHERWISE GOLD AND SILVER VALUES REPORTED ON THESE SHEETS HAVE NOT BEEN ADJUSTED TO COMPENSATE FOR LOSSES AND GAINS INHERENT IN THE FIRE ASSAY PROCESS.
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

FOR James E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd.

COPY: G. Covey

LAB NO.	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	COPPER %	ZINC %			
22463	1837	0.15						
4	8	0.17						
5	9	0.185						
6	1840	0.25						
7	1	0.03						
8	2	0.02	0.02, 0.015					
9	3	0.015						
22470	1844	0.015						

DATE

June 15, 1984

CERTIFIED CORRECT

UNLESS IT IS SPECIFICALLY STATED OTHERWISE GOLD AND SILVER VALUES REPORTED ON THESE SHEETS HAVE NOT BEEN ADJUSTED TO COMPENSATE FOR LOSSES AND GAINS INHERENT IN THE FIRE ASSAY PROCESS.
SAUF MENTION CONTRAIRE, LES ESSAIS POUR L'OR ET L'ARGENT, NE SONT PAS CORRIGES POUR LES PERTES ET GAINS QUI SONT INHERENTS AU PROCEDE D'ANALYSE.

PTA

ASSAYERS LIMITED

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ONTARIO: 20 VICTORIA STREET, SUITE 506 - TORONTO, M5C 2N8 - TEL: (416) 366-3100

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

FOR James E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd.

COPY: G. Covey

LAB NO.	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ. PER TON	COPPER %	ZINC %			
22425	1817	0.19	GOLD CHECKS					
22426	8	0.10						
22445	9	0.10						
6	1820	0.105						
7	1	0.11	0.115, 0.105					
8	2	0.105						
9	3	0.07						
22450	4	0.095						
1	5	0.36						
2	6	0.255						
3	7	0.59						
4	8	0.555						
5	9	0.34						
6	1830	0.505						
7	1	0.445						
8	2	0.31	0.32, 0.305					
9	3	0.075						
22460	4	0.05						
1	5	0.075						
22462	1836	0.05						

DATE

June 15, 1984

CERTIFIED CORRECT

UNLESS IT IS SPECIFICALLY STATED OTHERWISE GOLD AND SILVER VALUES REPORTED ON THESE SHEETS HAVE NOT BEEN ADJUSTED TO COMPENSATE FOR LOSSES AND GAINS INHERENT IN THE FIRE ASSAY PROCESS.
SAUF MENTION CONTRAIRE, LES ESSAIS POUR L'OR ET L'ARGENT, NE SONT PAS CORRIGES POUR LES PERTES ET GAINS QUI SONT INHERENTS AU PROCEDE D'ANALYSE.

ETA

SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0
TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 57889 Date: June 15, 1984

Received June 4, 1984 4 Samples of concentrate

Submitted by James Tilsley & Associates Ltd., Aurora, Ontario

Proj."Lafond"

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz./ton Calulated Value	Conc.Weight grams	Total Gold in Conc. mg.
1744	1.67	33.27	1.90
1745	1.86	19.71	1.26
1746	7.94	11.61	3.16
1747	25.69	12.00	10.57

Per G. Lebel

G. Lebel, Manager

ESTABLISHED 1928

Member Canadian Testing Association

SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0
TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 57890 Date: June 18, 1984

Received June 4, 1984 28 Samples of ore

Submitted by James Tilsley & Assoc. Ltd., Aurora, Ontario Proj.#Lafond

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz./ton
1716	0.130
1717	0.180
1718	0.130
1719	0.230
1720	0.030
1721	0.015
1722	0.515
1723	0.660
	0.570
1724	0.010
1725	0.005
1726	0.145
1727	0.005
1728	0.305
1729	0.425
	0.525
1730	0.370
1731	0.365
1732	0.465
1733	0.465
	0.375
1734	0.320
1735	0.260
1736	0.285
1737	0.255
1738	0.170
	0.280
	0.330
	0.260
1739	0.230
1740	0.205
1741	0.290
	0.315
1742	0.270
1743	0.200

NOTE: The above samples were further crushed, riffled to 1 Kg. if necessary, pulverized and fire assayed with results as shown.

Per G. Lebel
G. Lebel, Manager

ESTABLISHED 1928

Member Canadian Testing Association

SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0
TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 58037 Date: June 28, 1984

Received June 22, 1984 80 Samples of ore and whole core

Submitted by James Tilsley & Associates, Aurora, Ontario

Proj.#La Fond

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz./ton	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz./ton	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz./ton
1901	0.005	1922	0.005	1942	Nil
	0.02	1923	0.02		Nil
1902	0.005	1924	0.09	1943	Nil
1903	0.005	1925	0.01	1944	Nil
1904	0.005	1926	0.04	1945	0.002
1905	0.002	1927	0.03	1946	0.002
1906	Nil	1929	0.01	1947	Nil
1907	Nil	1930	0.15	1948	0.005
1908	0.002		0.18	1949	0.002
	0.002	1931	0.04	1950	0.002
1909	Nil	1932	0.22	1951	0.02
1910	0.002		0.20	1952	0.002
1911	0.002	1933	0.03	1953	0.04
1912	Nil	1934	0.005		0.02
1913	0.01	1935	Nil	1954	0.01
1914	0.005	1936	0.06	1955	Nil
1916	0.005	1937	0.002	1956	Nil
1917	0.02	1938	0.002	1957	0.005
1918	0.01	1939	Nil	1958	0.002
1919	0.02	1940	Nil	1959	0.002
	0.02	1941	Nil	1960	Nil
1920	0.01			1961	Nil
1921	0.01				

con't...

Per G. Lebel

G. Lebel, Manager

SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0
TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 58037 Date: June 28, 1984

Received June 22, 1984 80 Samples of ore and whole core

Submitted by James Tilsley & Associates, Aurora, Ontario

Proj#La Fond"

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz./ton
1962	Nil
1963	0.03
1964	0.02
1965	0.005
1966	0.01
1967	0.11
	0.08
1968	0.06
1969	0.06
1970	0.04
1971	0.005
1972	0.002
1973	0.002
1974	0.002
1975	0.03
1976	0.02
1977	0.02
1978	0.03
	0.03
1979	Nil
1980	Nil
1981	Nil
1982	Nil

NOTE: The above samples were further crushed, rifled to 1 Kg. if necessary, pulverized and fire assayed with results as shown.

Per G. Lebel

G. Lebel, Manager

SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0
TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 58257 Date: July 23, 1984

Received July 18, 1984 19 Samples of whole core and crushed material

Submitted by James E. Tilsley & Associates, Aurora, Ontario Proj. Lafond

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz./ton
601	0.050
602	0.500
	0.480
603	0.005
604	0.055
605	0.190
606	0.170
607	0.005
608	0.005
610	0.330
611	0.085
612	0.095
613	0.020
614	0.020
1915	0.002
1928	0.855
	0.905
1983	0.002
1984	0.010
1985	0.005
1986	0.005

NOTE: The above samples were further crushed, riffled to 1 Kg. if necessary, pulverized and fire assayed with results as shown.

Per G. Lebel

G. Lebel, Manager

ESTABLISHED 1928

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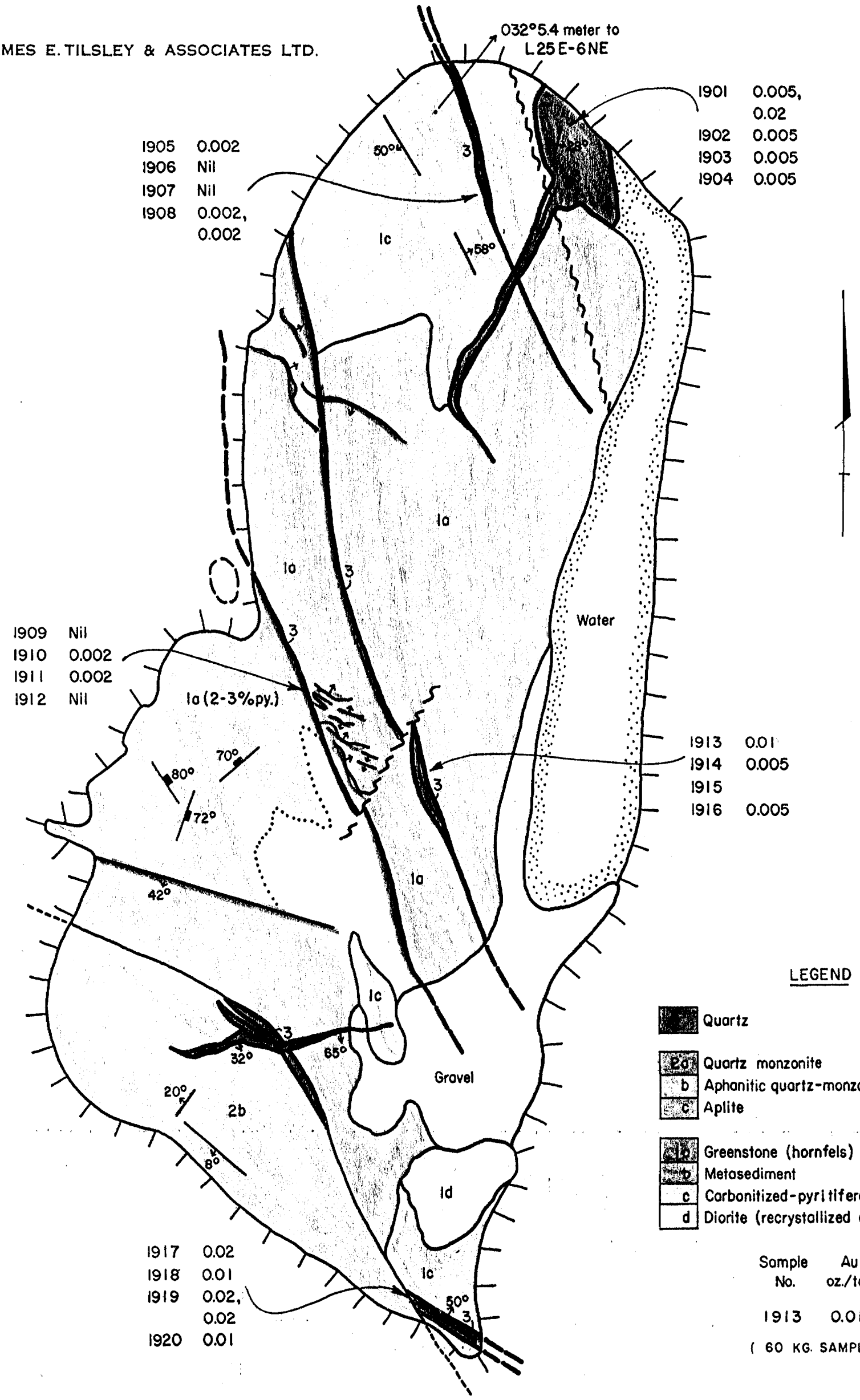
APPENDIX IV

Detailed Geology
Trench Numbers 4, 5, 6.

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.



LEGEND

- Quartz
- 2a Quartz monzonite
- b Aphanitic quartz-monzonite dyke
- c Aplite
- Ib Greenstone (hornfels)
- b Metasediment
- c Carbonitized-pyritiferous greenstone
- d Diorite (recrystallized greenstone)

Sample No.	Au oz./ton
1913	0.01

(60 KG. SAMPLES)

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

LAFOND PROJECT

TRENCH NO. 4

DETAILED GEOLOGY

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

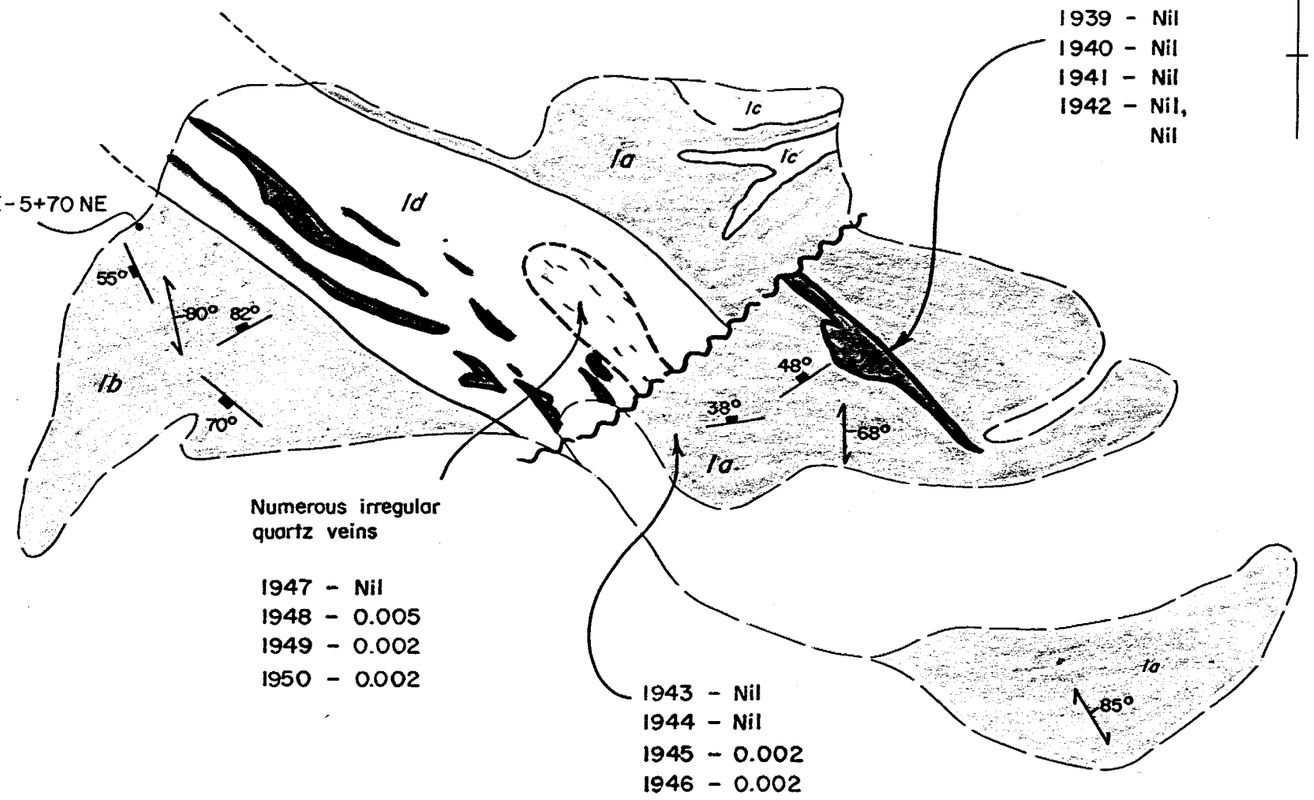
metres

SCALE 1:100

Field work G.Covey, May-June '84.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER J. E. TILSLEY PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JAN. 1985



LEGEND

- 2a Quartz monzonite
- 2b Aphanitic quartz-monzonite dyke
- 2c Aplite
- 1a Greenstone (hornfels)
- 1b Metasediment
- 1c Carbonitized-pyritiferous greenstone
- 1d Diorite (recrystallized greenstone)

Sample No.	Au oz./ton
1948	0.005

(60 KG SAMPLES)

N.B. GRID STATIONS ENGLISH MEASURE, MAPPING METRIC .

GEOLOGY BY G.G. COVEY, MAY-JUNE 1984.

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.
SKEAD TOWNSHIP, LARDER LAKE MIN. DIV.

LAFOND PROJECT

TRENCH NO. 5

DETAILED GEOLOGY

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

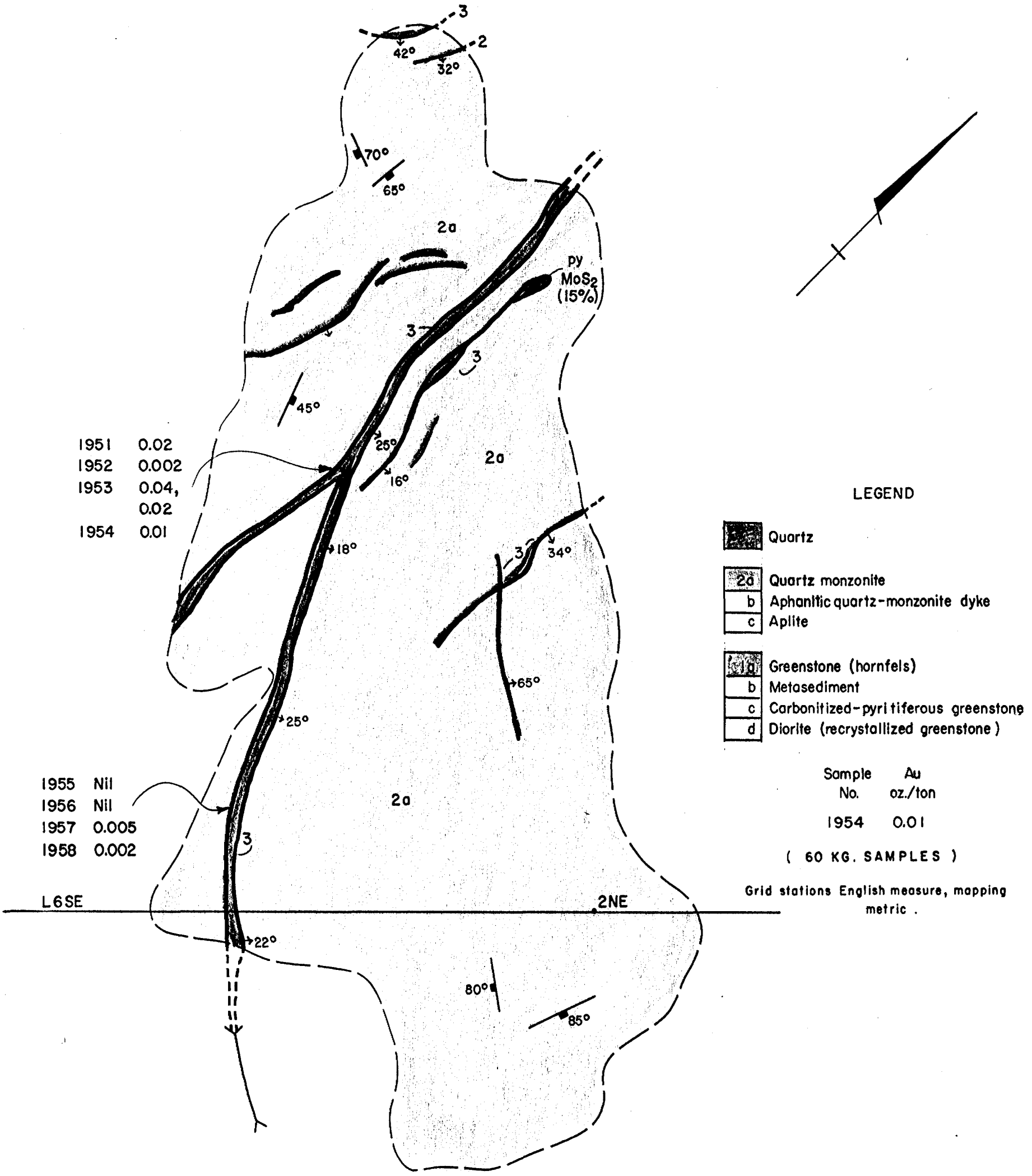
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
meters

SCALE 1 : 100

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J. E. TILSLEY
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

January 1985.

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.



LEGEND

- Quartz
- 2a Quartz monzonite
- b Aphanitic quartz-monzonite dyke
- c Aplite
- 1a Greenstone (hornfels)
- b Metasediment
- c Carbonitized-pyritiferous greenstone
- d Diorite (recrystallized greenstone)

Sample No.	Au oz./ton
1954	0.01

(60 KG. SAMPLES)

Grid stations English measure, mapping metric .

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

LAFOND PROJECT

TRENCH NO. 6

DETAILED GEOLOGY

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

metres

SCALE 1 : 100

GEOLOGY BY G.G. COVEY, JUNE 1984.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER J.E. TILSLEY PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JAN. 1985

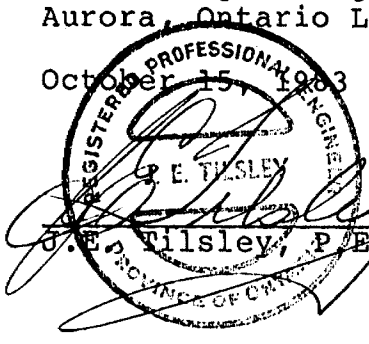
MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

LA FOND PROSPECT

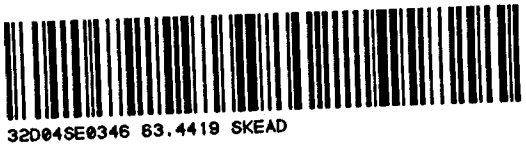
SKEAD TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

James E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd.
Consulting Geologists and Engineers
Aurora, Ontario L4G 3G8

October 15, 1983



J. E. Tilsley, P.Eng.



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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Maple Mountain Resources Ltd. has acquired under option a group of mining claims in Skead Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario.

The property includes the La Fond gold prospect where a 530 foot deep vertical shaft was sunk during the fist half of the century.

There are two gold-bearing vein structures that have been prospected on surface and explored in a limited way on the 112 foot level of the La Fond workings.

While there is insufficient information to permit calculation of a mineral reserve, the two known veins appear to have a potential in the order of 25,000 ounces of gold between surface and the five hundred foot level. There is also a good possibility that additional gold-bearing structures may be found in the La Fond granite/syenite.

The potential of the property is considered to justify a program of surface and underground exploration estimated to cost $196,000.

INTRODUCTION

Maple Mountain Resources Ltd. has acquired, under option, a group of thirty-eight mining claims in the northeastern corner of Skead Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario.

Included in the claim group is the La Fond gold prospect. There are two principal gold-bearing veins exposed on surface and cut on the 112 foot level from the 500 foot deep La Fond shaft.

Surface and underground exploration programs to establish extent and grade of the known veins and to prospect for additional mineralization is warranted adjacent to the old workings and within the limits of the granite/syenite body which is observed to host precious metal-bearing zones.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies in the northeastern corner of Skead Township approximately six miles south of the town of Larder Lake.

Access is via two miles (3.2 km) of bush road that runs east from Highway 624 at a point about 5.25 miles (8.5 km) south of Larder Lake. The road can be used by four wheel drive vehicles during summer months to the LaFond shaft. Two wheel drive vehicles can be driven safely to within one mile of the shaft. During winter months, until road repair is completed, access would have to be by snow vehicles.

Larder Lake can be reached by Highway 11 north from Toronto, through North Bay to Englehart then via Highway 624.

There are railway sidings in Englehart and in Larder Lake.

There is daily air service to Kirkland Lake, 30 km to the northwest, and Rouyn-Noranda, 55km to the east.

PROPERTY

The property consists of thirty-eight mineral claims held in the name of Robert A. MacGregor as shown on the accompanying claims location map and described in Table I.

CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES

The area has warm summers and cold relatively dry winters. Summer maximums in the 30°C range are not uncommon and winter minimum temperatures in the order of -40°C may be recorded in periods of several days duration through the months of January and February.

Total snowfall amounts to between one and two meters, usually covering the ground from mid-November to April.

The claims overlie gentle to moderately rolling ground with maximum relief of less than 200 feet (60m). Outcroppings of bedrock which have been rounded by continental glaciation occasionally rise abruptly through the cover of glacial sands and gravels, but do not form substantial hills.

There are two lakes within the property boundaries, the larger is Grace Lake (-110 acres), the smaller Mageau Lake covers approximately 80 acres.

Drainage from Grace Lake is to the north via Sharp Creek to the southwest arm of Larder Lake. Margeau Lake

TABLE 1

Claim No.	Days Work Recorded	In Good Standing Until	Mining Rights Only	Surface and Mining Rights
L 467263	200	Ready for lease		x
L 476690	200	before Aug. 3/84		x
L 476691	200	"		x
L 476697	200	Ready for lease		x
L 511632	200	"		x
L 511637	200	"		x
L 511638	200	"		x
L 511639	200	"		x
L 511640	200	"	x	
L 511641	200	"		x
L 512352	200	"		x
L 523077	200	"		x
L 531341	120	June 26/84		x
L 531342	200	Ready for lease		x
L 531343	200	"		x
L 531344	114	Aug. 27/84		x
L 531345	114	Aug. 27/84		x
L 531346	114	Aug. 27/84		x
L 531347	114	Aug. 27/84		x
L 531349	183.73	June 8/84	x	
L 531363	200	Ready for lease	x	
L 531364	168.62	Sept. 26/84	x	
L 531365	158.0	Sept. 26/84	x	
L 531366	140.0	Sept. 26/84	x	
L 531370	180.0	Sept. 26/84	x	
L 532819	160.0	Sept. 26/84	x	
L 532820	140.0	Sept. 26/84	x	
L 548638	178	Jan. 24/85		x
L 565045	100	May 20/84		x
L 565046	100	May 20/84		x
L 565107	100	May 20/84		x
L 565108	100	May 20/84		x
L 565109	100	May 20/84		x
L 565110	80	May 4/84 (ext)		x
L 565111	100	May 20/84		x
L 565112	100	May 20/84		x
L 578358	160	Mar. 9/88	x	
L 578359	160	Mar. 9/88		x

drains east then south to Costello Lake, then into the Larder River which flows south into the Lake Timiskaming and the Ottawa River.

Mining equipment, supplies and services are available in Kirkland Lake, Cobalt and Rouyn-Noranda. Skilled labour is readily available in Kirkland Lake and other near-by towns and villages.

The nearest industrial electrical power line is in Larder Lake. Water for exploration and development purposes is present in adequate quantities from Grace and Margeau Lakes, and from several small creeks in both drainage systems.

The area of the property has been logged and is dominated by birch and poplar second growth with assorted deciduous shrubs and occasional conifers.

There are few merchantable trees on the claims but all types of timber required in a mining operation are available for purchase locally.

HISTORY

Exploration for minerals in Skead Township began during the first decade of this century. Prospectors from the Cobalt silver camp carried out limited trenching and pitting prior to World War I. Gold was discovered on the Maple Mountain Resources Ltd. property about the end of the

conflict and shaft sinking to 130 feet was completed in 1920. Drifting and cross-cutting on the 112 foot level amounted to 450 feet by March 1920. There are no engineering records subsequent to the sketch plan given in Ontario Department of Mines, Vol. 30, Part VI, (1921) and the vertical section presented by Bell in O.D.M. Report, Vol. 38, Part VI, 1929. Reports of drifting on the 112 foot level indicate that as much as 1000 feet of development may have been completed before work was suspended.

Work apparently resumed during 1927 and 1928. The shaft was deepened to 530 feet and stations cut at 300 and 500 feet. It is reported that some additional lateral development was done at this time but there are no supporting maps or other documentation.

The property was examined by Wright-Hargreaves Mines Limited in 1941. Six surface diamond drill holes are reported to have been put down in the area of the shaft, but logs and locations are not available in the open file at Kirkland Lake Mining Recorder's office.

The property was held by Denique Gold Mines Ltd. in 1947 and controlled by Orbit Gold and Copper Mines in 1958.

The property changed hands in 1960 and Elgo Mines Ltd. drilled two holes in the shaft area and a third about 600 feet to the north during the fall of 1962.

The claims under consideration herein were acquired by Superior Northwest Inc. in March of 1980.

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. optioned the property later in that year and in 1981 completed three holes near the La Fond Shaft, two in the quartz-hosting granite/syenite and one located to test a VLF-EM anomaly that runs parallel to the eastern contact of the syenite body

The claims were transferred from Superior Northwest Inc. to Robert A.MacGregor on June 20th, 1983 and subsequently optioned by the company.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Archean rocks are predominant in the area with minor amounts of Aphebian age sediments (Cobalt Series, Gowganda Formation). All are cut by diabase dykes that range in age from early Aphebian to Neohelikian. The relationship of the rocks of Skead Township are given in the following Table of Formations from Ontario Department of Mines annual report 1949, Vol. LVIII, Part VI.

Within the claim group there are areas underlain by Keewatin volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, Timiskaming sediments, Algoman syenites and granites. Overlying these Archean rocks are Huronian sediments (Cobalt Series) that are gently dipping and much less deformed and metamorphosed than the other volcanics and sediments.

Although there are Keweenawan diabases near the claims none has been mapped within the property.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

QUATERNARY

RECENT and PLEISTOCENE:
Clay, sand, gravel.
Great unconformity.

PRECAMBRIAN

KEWEENAWAN or MATACHEWAN:
Diabase.
Intrusive Contact

HURONIAN (Cobalt Series):
Conglomerate, greywacke, arkose, slate, quartzite.
Great unconformity

ALGOMAN (Kenoran):
Syenite; syenite porphyry; granite; granite porphyry; felsite; aplite; lamprophyre; basic syenite; hornblende syenite; hornblende diorite; amphibolite, hornblendite.
Intrusive contact.

TIMISKAMING:
Fine-grained sediments; greywacke, arkose, quartzite, slate, iron formation.
Conglomerate with interbedded greywacke.
Great unconformity.

POST-KEEWATIN:
Diorite, diabase, gabbro, serpentinized peridotite.
Intrusive contact

KEEWATIN:
Early Intrusives: Quartz porphyry, feldspar porphyry, dacite porphyry.
Basic and Intermediate Volcanics: Greenstone, pillow lava; diabasic, dioritic, and gabbroic lava, fragmental lava, agglomerate, pyroclastics, dacite, talc-chlorite schist, andesite, tuff, sheared basic lava.
Acid Volcanics: Rhyolite, cherty tuff, rhyolite tuff, tuff agglomerate, fragmental lavas, trachyte.

The distribution of rock types is shown on the attached plan of the property taken from O.D.M map 1949 - 3.

GEOLOGY OF THE LA FOND SHAFT AREA

The oldest rocks in the shaft area are fragmental lavas, agglomerates, pyroclastics and related contemporaneous sediments of Keewatin age (Archean). These are overlain by greywacke, arkose and minor conglomerate interbedded with greywacke and arkose, all of Timiskaming age (Archean).

Intrusive into these steeply dipping stratified rocks is a body of granite and syenite about 3000 feet long and 350 to 400 feet wide.

The southern limit lies near the southeast corner of claim L-511637 from where it runs in a north-northwesterly direction through claim L-467263 past the La Fond shaft and extends into claim L-511632 and beyond the property boundary for an additional 400 to 500 feet.

The intrusive body varies in composition from granite to syenite and is generally medium grained. The colour ranges from pale pinkish beige to almost brick red. The darker colour is often associated with zones of fracturing, quartz veining and sulphide mineralization.

The granite/syenite is cut by quartz stringers and veins that strike at approximately 90° to its contacts with

the lavas and sediments and dip 40° to 50° to the south-southeast.

Certain of these quartz-rich zones are gold-bearing. In particular, No. 11 and No. 9 veins, which are exposed at surface north of the La Fond Shaft, in the cross-cut on the 112 foot level and one (No. 9) also intersected by the shaft, are indicated by sampling done by various investigators to have economic potential. A third vein which lies to the north of No. 11 vein is indicated by diamond drilling but has not been located at surface.

The vein structures vary from several inches to six or seven feet in width.

The No. 11 vein structure is five to seven feet wide where exposed at surface and is reported to be five feet wide on the 112 foot level.

Wright-Hargreaves sampling in 1941 showed individual channels and sections that returned values of 0.49 oz. Au/ton across 2.0 feet and 0.59 oz. Au/ton over 6.8 feet, with an average of all samples of 0.175 oz. Au/ton across a width of 6.9 feet and a strike length of 21 feet, at surface.

Underground, D.A. Mutch reports the No. 11 vein was intersected at the north end of the cross cut on the 112 foot level. Samples taken at the west exposure in the cross cut and at the east face of a one round drift on the vein returned 0.15 oz. Au/ton and 0.23 oz. Au/ton respectively across a true width of 5.0 feet. Check samples across

shorter widths gave 0.46 oz Au/ton over 4.0 feet cut in the west face and 0.07 over 4.5 feet cut from the east face. The average of these samples is 0.25 oz. Au/ton over a 4.3 foot width.

It is interesting to note that sampling of the quartz only returned 0.03 oz. Au/ton. This indicates that metal values are adjacent to the quartz in the sulphide-mineralized host rock rather than in the vein material itself. This observation should be taken into account when designing any surface, underground or core sampling program.

The No. 9 vein is shown by surface trenching to be two to six feet wide. It is reported to contain pyrite, chalcopyrite, and gold tellurides. Wright-Hargreaves reports a grab sample from the dump of a pit on the No. 9 vein to have returned 0.89 oz. Au/ton but, due to caving of pits and trenches there are not more definitive sampling results available.

The No. 9 vein was intersected about seventy feet north of the shaft on the 112 foot level and followed for 111.5 feet. On this level, the vein is coincident with a fault zone and values along most of its length averaged 0.02 oz. Au/ton. At the east face of the drift, the fault and the vein diverge and the vein showed an average gold content of 0.155 oz/ton across 1.3 feet.

The No. 9 vein was cut by the vertical shaft at a depth of 270 feet where sampling of the vein in the four walls of

the shaft returned an average of 0.135 oz.Au/ton across a true thickness of 4.0 feet.

The No. 11 vein is expected to lie within a few tens of feet north from the shaft on the 500 foot level.

Bell (O.D.M. Vol. XXXVIII, Part VI, 1929) notes well mineralized narrow veinlets exposed in the shaft below the 112 foot level. He states further, 'Some of these are rather closely spaced over a vertical distance of 25 feet. Visible gold is very common in the veins and veinlets along with pyrites, molybdenite, chalcopyrite, and a telluride.'

Other vein zones are exposed on the property within the granite/syenite body. There is little information available in regard to width, length or grade.

Much of the favorable host rock is covered by shallow overburden and bare outcrop is less extensive than indicated by official, geological maps. Additional, presently unknown, vein zones may exist both north and south of the La Fond shaft.

PRODUCTION

There has been no mineral production from the La Fond workings or from other parts of the property.

RESERVES

Data available do not permit calculation of mineral reserves. However, an estimation of the exploration potential is possible and is discussed in more detail in the following section.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Information presently available suggests that the grade of the No. 11 vein is about 0.19 oz. Au/ton. The average thickness is between five and six feet. The strike length has not been defined but it could extend the full width of the granite/syenite host rock which is between 300 and 450 feet.

Assuming a strike length of 350 feet and continuity of the structure to 500 feet below surface, the precious metal potential of this structure is in the order of 16,000 troy ounces of gold.

The No. 9 vein, with the exception of its intersection with the fault on the 112 foot level appears to carry 0.13 to 0.15 oz. Au/ton. The average thickness is approximately 4 feet. Assuming similar strike and dip extensions as for the No. 11 vein, this structure may contain an additional 8,800 troy ounces of gold.

The third vein indicated to lie to the north of the No. 11 vein also appears to have similar characteristics but is not well enough known to allow estimation of its gold potential.

The probability of locating gold-bearing structures within the granite/syenite where it is covered by overburden is considered sufficiently high to warrant stripping, trenching and diamond drilling, as required by local conditions.

Elsewhere on the claim group are other prospects for precious and base metals but these are insufficiently documented to permit any sort of evaluation at this time. Study of these mineralized zones to determine if further work is justified should be included as part of the general exploration in addition to detailed evaluation of the La Fond Shaft area.

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The area of immediate interest lies at, and adjacent to, the La Fond Shaft within the limits of the granite/ syenite body.

The No. 9 and No. 11 veins should be stripped, cleaned and bulk sampled to determine length, width and grade of these structures on surface.

Stripping, washing and sampling of the rocks that lie beneath overburden cover is planned where it is possible along the length of the favorable granite/syenite intrusive within the claim group.

In those areas where it is not possible to expose bedrock by stripping the overburden, an allowance for diamond drilling to test for mineralized structure will be required.

Dewatering the La Fond Shaft, rehabilitation to the 112 foot level and careful sampling of all mineralized zones is also planned to provide additional data for evaluation of the mineral potential of the prospect.

Should surface and underground results warrant, the shaft would be dewatered and rehabilitated to the 500 foot level to permit drifting and drilling in order to test the No. 9 and No. 11 veins at that depth and to explore for additional mineralized structures. This work would likely require further financing and should be considered as Phase II of the evaluation program.

EXPLORATION COST ESTIMATES

PHASE I

Repair bush road to permit vehicular access	$ 8,000.00
Stripping, washing & mapping surface of granite/syenite body	15,000.00
Sampling & mapping known veins	3,000.00
Allowance for sampling & mapping of new veins	3,000.00
General prospecting	3,000.00
Assaying - surface	3,000.00
Diamond drilling - surface 1500' @ $16/foot	24,000.00
Replace shaft collar from bedrock to surface (14'), install temporary hoisting frame	10,000.00
Replace and/or repair square sets to 112 ft. level, install new ladders, tight lining, air & water pipes, et cetera	35,000.00
Ventilation services, et cetera 112 foot level	8,000.00
Sample & map 112 foot level	10,000.00
Diamond drilling - underground 1000' @ $16/foot	16,000.00
Assaying - underground samples	3,000.00
Survey of claims, leasing, et cetera	15,000.00
Supervision, consulting	15,000.00
Travel, room & board	7,500.00
Camp costs	7,500.00
Contingency	10,000.00
TOTAL	$196,000.00

RECOMMENDATIONS

A program of surface and underground exploration is recommended on the La Fond Shaft area of the Maple Mountain Resources Ltd. Skead Township claims.

There is a potential of approximately 25,000 ounces of gold in the two known structures, the No. 9 and No. 11 veins. The exploration program proposed is intended to establish reserves and grade in these known structures and to prospect for additional structures and zones of gold-bearing material. The bulk of the exploration work should be concentrated within and along the contacts of the granite/syenite body in which the La Fond Shaft is situated.

Stripping, trenching and washing of the bedrock is recommended where feasable and diamond drilling should be done to test portions of the favorable rock type where overburden cover precludes stripping and trenching.

Dewatering and rehabilitation of the La Fond Shaft to permit re-sampling and bulk testing of the No. 9 and No. 11 veins where intersected by cross cuts and drifts on the 112 foot level, is also advised.

If results of Phase I of the program prove to be satisfactory, dewatering the shaft to the 500 foot level, additional underground diamond drilling and exploratory cross cutting to intersect the No. 9 and No. 11 veins on the 500 foot level should be considered.

REFERENCES

Hewitt, D.F.
1951: Geology of Skead Township, Larder Lake area; Ontario Dept. Mines, Vol. LVIII, 1949, Pt. 6.

Bell, L.V.
1930: Boston-Skead gold-copper area, District of Timiskaming; Ontario Dept. Mines, Vol. XXXVIII, 1929, pt. 6, pp. 113.

Burrows, A.G. and Hopkins, P.E.
1922: Boston-Skead gold area; Ontario Dept. Mines, Vol. XXX, 1921, pt.6, pp. 25-26.

O.D.M. Maps

1949: Map No. 1949-3 - Township of Skead, District of Timiskaming, Ontario. Scale 1"= 1000'.

O.D.M. Open File Data

1. LaFond Gold Mines Limited - Skead Township, Larder Lake Mining Division. (Wright-Hargreaves Exploration Department, May 19, 1949, signed per J.J.Harris.)

2. Report on LaFond Gold Mines Limited. (D.A. Mutch, undated, but referenced in No.1 above and using $35.00 gold price, therefore assumed to have been written between 1934 and 1941.)

3. Letter to W.V. Moot, Erie Canadian Mines Limited from "GLH", dated May 24, 1937, Re: Boston-Skead Area.

4. Letter to J. Jerome, Langis Silver and Cobalt Mining Co. Ltd. From J.G. Willars, July 27, 1959. With attached geological plan of La Fond shaft area.

5. Assorted diamond drill logs, sketch maps, et cetera.

Planning and estimation of costs of Phase II can be done when information gathered during the program recommended herein becomes available.

REFERENCES

Other Information.

LeBaron, Peter S.
1980: Report on Geological Mapping of Superior Northwest Option - Skead Township, Larder Lake Mining Division. (Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.)

MacGregor, R.A.
1982: Exploration Proposal, LaFond Project, Skead Township, Ontario.

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.

I, James E. Tilsley, of the town of Aurora, Province of Ontario, hereby certify:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist and reside at 5 Steeplechase Avenue, Aurora, Ontario.

2. I am a graduate of Acadia University, 1959, B.A., Geology.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario, The Association of Professional Engineers of Manitoba and designated Consulting Engineer, Ontario Association of Professional Engineers, 1975.

4. I have been employed as a geologist since graduation, with consulting groups since 1964 and in private practice since 1980.

5. This report is based on study of records relating to the property as available from the files of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, publications of the Ontario Geological Survey and observations made during a visit to the property on October 3rd and October 4th, 1983.

6. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties or securities of Maple Mountain Resources Ltd. or any affiliates, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Dated at Aurora, Ontario this 15th day of October 1983.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J. E. TILSLEY

J. E. Tilsley, P.Eng.

900

OM 83-6-C-343

THIS SUBMITTAL CONSISTED OF VARIOUS REPORTS, SOME OF WHICH HAVE BEEN CULLED FROM THIS FILE. THE CULLED MATERIAL HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING RECORD SERIES (THE DOCUMENTS CAN BE VIEWED IN THESE SERIES): D.D.H # mm-1 to mm-5 → see Skead D.D.R # 19

D.D.H # SK-81-4 & 5 → see Skead D.D.R # 18

HEARST TWP.

SKEAD TWP.

RATTRAY TWP.

L531370 L532819 L532820 L578359 L548638

L531366 L531365 L531364 L578358 L476697

L5313 63 L531349 L511640 L511641

L511632 L467263

L 476691 L511639 L531342 L531343

L 511637 L476690 L565107 L565108 L531344

L511638 L51 2352 L56 5110 L565109 L531345

L523077 L565111 L565112 L531346

L531341 L565045 L565046 L531347

GRACE LAKE

MAGEAU LAKE

Beaver Pond

La Fond Shaft

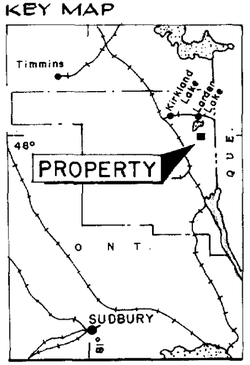
Gravel ridge

Pit

Gravel

NORTH

KEY MAP



200

REFERENCE MAP O.D.M 1949-3

L E G E N D

PRECAMBRIAN

KEWEENAWAN or MATACHEWAN

12 Diabase

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

HURONIAN

11 Conglomerate 11a, greywacke, arkose, slate 11b, quartzite 11c.

GREAT UNCONFORMITY

ALGOMAN

8, 9 Syenite 9a, syenite porphyry 9b, granite 9c, granite porphyry 9d, lamprophyre 8a, basic syenite, hornblende syenite, hornblende diorite 8b, amphibolite 8c.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

TIMISKAMING

6 Fine grained sediments: greywacke 6a, arkose 6b, quartzite 6c, slate 6d, IF 6e.

5 Conglomerate 5, conglomerate and interbedded arkose and greywacke 5a.

GREAT UNCONFORMITY

POST KEEWATIN

4 Diorite, diabase 4a, gabbro 4b, serpentinized peridote 4bs.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

KEEWATIN

3 Early intrusives quartz porphyry 3a, feldspar porphyry 3b, dacite porphyry 3c.

2 Basic and intermediate volcanics; greenstone 2, pillow lava 2a, diabasic, dioritic & gabbroic lava 2b, fragmental lava, agglomerate, pyroclastics and sediments interbedded with lava flows 2c, dacite 2d, talc chlorite schist 2f

1 Acid volcanics; rhyolite 1a, cherty tuff, rhyolite tuff 1b, tuffaceous agglomerate fragmental lava and sediments interbedded with lava flows 1c, tachyte 1d

S Y M B O L S

- Strike and dip of beds
- " " " " schistosity
- Strike of lava flow
- Facing of lava pillows
- Overturned beds
- Fault
- Contact
- High ground
- Syncline & anticline
- Quartz vein

63.4419

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

SKEAD TWP., LARDER LAKE MIN. DIV., ONT.

GEOLOGY & CLAIM MAP

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOC. LTD.

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000

FEET

OCT. 1983

HEARST TWP.

SKEAD TWP.

NORTH

L531370 L532819 L532820 L578359 L548638

L 531366 L531365 L531364 L578358 L476697

L5313 63 L531349 L511640 L511641

L511632 L467263

L 476691 L511639 L531342 L531343

L 511637 L476690 L565107 L565108 L531344

L511638 L51 2352 L56 5110 L565109 L531345

L523077 L565111 L565112 L531346

L531341 L565045 L565046 L531347

GRACE LAKE

Beaver Pond

La Fine Shaft

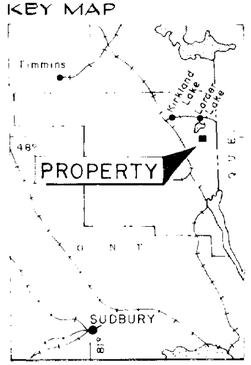
MAGEAU LAKE

Gravel ridge

Pit

RATTRAY TWP.

KEY MAP



32D04SE0346 63.4419 SKEAD

210

REFERENCE MAP OD.M 1949-3

L E G E N D

PRECAMBRIAN

KEWEENAWAN or MATACHEWAN

12 — Diabase

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

HURONIAN

11 — Conglomerate 11a, greywacke, arkose, slate 11b, quartzite 11c.

GREAT UNCONFORMITY

ALGOMAN

8,9 — Syenite 9a, syenite porphyry 9b, granite 9c, granite porphyry 9d, lamprophyre 8a, basic syenite, basic syenite, hornblende diorite 8b, amphibolite 8c

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

TIMISKAMING

6 — Fine grained sediments: greywacke 6a, arkose 6b, quartzite 6c, slate 6d, [illegible] 6e.

5 — Conglomerate 5, conglomerate and interbedded arkose and greywacke 5a

GREAT UNCONFORMITY

POST KEEWATIN

4 — Diorite, diabase 4a, gabbro 4b, serpentinized peridotite 4bs.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

KEEWATIN

3 — Early intrusives: quartz porphyry 3a, feldspar porphyry 3b, dacite porphyry 3c.

2 — Basic and intermediate volcanics, greenstone 2, pillow lava 2a, diabasic, diorite & gabbroic lava 2b, fragmental lava, agglomerate, pyroclastics and sediments interbedded with lava flows 2c, dacite 2d, talc chlorite schist 2f

1 — Acid volcanics, rhyolite 1a, cherty tuff, rhyolite tuff 1b, tuffaceous agglomerate fragmental lava and sediments interbedded with lava flows 1c, trachyte 1d

S Y M B O L S

- Strike and dip of beds
- [illegible] schistosity
- Strike of lava flow
- Facing of lava pillows
- Overturned beds
- Fault
- Contact
- High ground
- Syncline & anticline
- Claim line

63,4419

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

SKEAD TWP, LARDER LAKE MIN. DIV., ONT.

GEOLOGY & CLAIM MAP

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOC. LTD.

1000 0 1000 2000 3000

FEET

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — TILSLEY — PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JAN. '85

L 511632

L 467263

NO OUTCROP

8+00NW

6+00NW

4+00NW

2+00NW

0+00

2+00SE

4+00SE

6+00SE

8+00SE

10+00SE

12+00SE

14+00SE

E3 -45°

E2 45

E1 -45°

No. 11 VEIN

No. 10 VEIN

No. 9 VEIN

MM-1

MM-2

MM-3

MM 4-84 -45°

MM 5-84

SK-81-1

SK-81-2

SK-81-3

SK-81-4

SK-81-5

LA FOND SHAFT

TRENCH No. 4

TRENCH No. 5

TRENCH No. 6

TRENCH No. 7

Spring

ALDERS

Brook

Intermittent Stream

Road

Py

Py, MoS_2 Tour.

TALUS

BASELINE

TO HWY G24
= 2.5 MILES

L511637

496263 - 3
511637 - 4
511632 - 2

1.

2

LEGEND

- QUARTZ
  - a) MOLYBDENITE RICH
  - b) PYRITIFEROUS
- 2 — a) QUARTZ MONZONITE; b) ALASKITE; c) APLITE; d) APHANITIC QUARTZ-MONZONITE
- 1 — a) GREENSTONE (HORNFELS); b) CARBONATIZED & SILICIFIED GREENSTONE, 15% PYRITE; c) GREENSTONE WITH QUARTZ VEINS, MINOR CUBIC PYRITE

SYMBOLS

- FAULT- OBSERVED, INFERRED
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- OUTCROP
- SURVEY POINT
- JOINTS
- DRILL HOLE
- CLAIM POST
- OLD TRENCH

63-4419

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

SKEAD TOWNSHIP, LARDER LAKE MIN. DIVISION

LA FOND SHAFT AREA

GEOLOGY

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

SCALE 1:1200

0 100 200 300 FEET

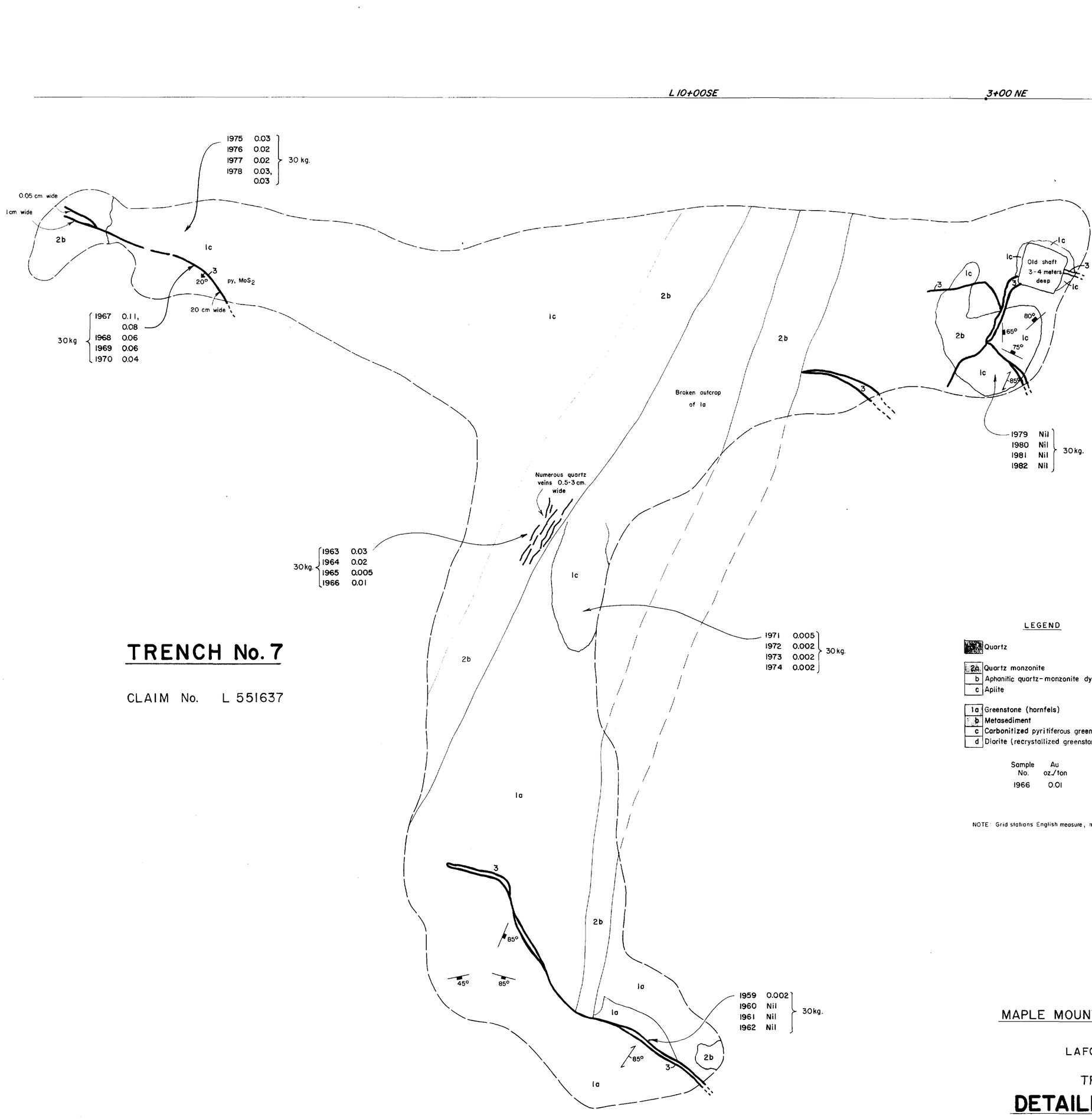
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER J. E. TILSLEY PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

© 1984

32D04SE0346 63.4419 SKEAD

220

Field work by G. Covey, May - June 1984



TRENCH No. 7

CLAIM No. L 551637

LEGEND

- Quartz
- 2a Quartz monzonite
- 2b Aphanitic quartz-monzonite dyke
- 2c Aplite
- 1a Greenstone (hornfels)
- 1b Metasediment
- 1c Carbonitized pyritiferous greenstone
- 1d Diorite (recrystallized greenstone)

Sample No.	Au oz./ton
1966	0.01

NOTE: Grid stations English measure, mapping metric.

63,4419

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

LAFOND PROJECT

TRENCH NO. 7

DETAILED GEOLOGY

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

0 2 4 6 8 10
meters

SCALE 1:100

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER J.E. TILSLEY PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

230

GEOLOGY BY G.G. COVEY, JUNE 1984.

JAN. 1985

n

water

No. II VEIN

OLD PROSPECT PIT

S-1

S-2

S-3

S-4

S-5

MM-1-84 - 90°

MM-2-84 - 90°

MM-3-84 - 45°

No. 10 VEIN

Py (40%)

6-00 NE

5-00 NE

LINE 4-00 NW

630' (192 m) TO No. 2 POST L511632

630' (192 m) TO No. 3 POST L467263

1837 ... 0·15
1838 ... 0·17
1839 ... 0·185
1840 ... 0·25

1841 .. 0·03
1842 .. 0·02 .. 0·02 .. 0·015
1843 .. 0·015
1844 .. 0·015

OLD PROSPECT PIT

37·0 M TO LA FOND SHAFT

LEGEND

3 — QUARTZ
a) MOLYBDENITE RICH
b) PYROTIFEROUS

2 — a) QUARTZ MONZONITE
b) ALASKITE
c) APLITE
d) APHANITIC QUARTZ-MONZONITE

1 — a) GREENSTONE (HORNFELS)
b) CARBONATIZED & SILICIFIED GREENSTONE, 15% PYRITE
c) GREENSTONE WITH QUARTZ VEINS, MINOR CUBIC PYRITE

SYMBOLS

- FAULT - OBSERVED, INFERRED
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- O, x OUTCROP
- SURVEY POINT
- JOINTS
- DRILL HOLE
- CLAIM POST

63.4419

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

SKEAD TOWNSHIP, LARDER LAKE MIN. DIVISION

LAFOND SHAFT AREA

TRENCHING

No. 9, 10 & 11 VEINS

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

SCALE 1:100

0 2 4 6 8 10 METRES

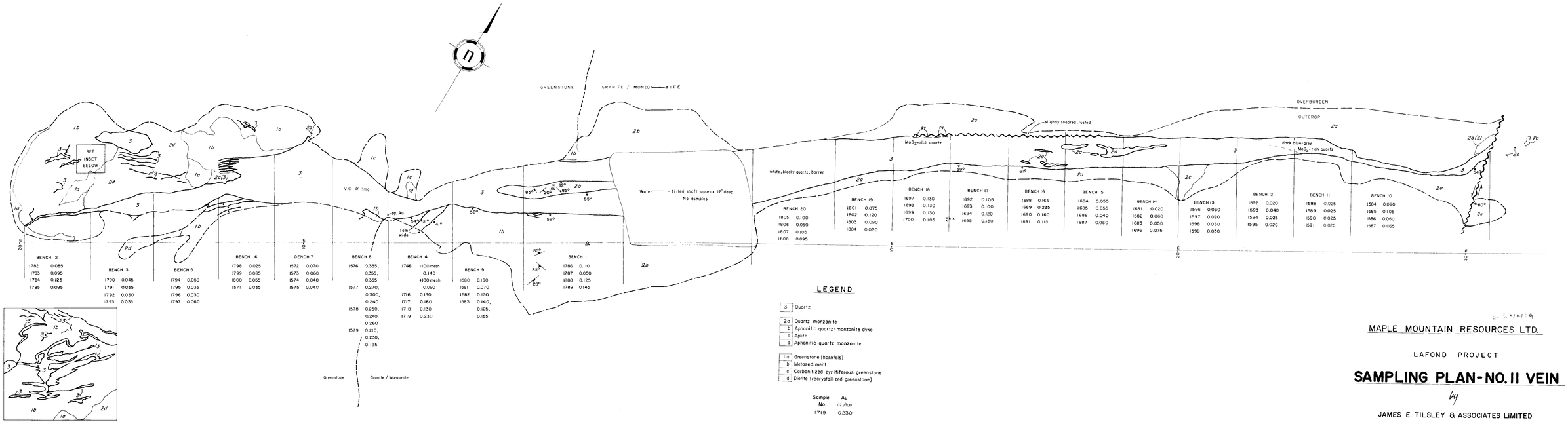
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

DEC. 1984

32D04SE0346 63.4419 SKEAD

240

FIELD WORK BY G.G. COVEY, MAY-JUNE 1984.



LEGEND

- 3 Quartz
- 2a Quartz monzonite
- 2b Aphanitic quartz-monzonite dyke
- 2c Aplite
- 2d Aphanitic quartz monzonite
- 1a Greenstone (hornfels)
- 1b Metasediment
- 1c Carbonitized pyritiferous greenstone
- 1d Diorite (recrystallized greenstone)

Sample No.	Au oz./ton
1719	0.230

NOTE - MINIMUM WEIGHT OF BULK SAMPLES = 125 KG. FROM EACH BENCH

G.G. 4-1-19

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

LAFOND PROJECT

SAMPLING PLAN-NO. II VEIN

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

0 1 2 3 4 5 meters

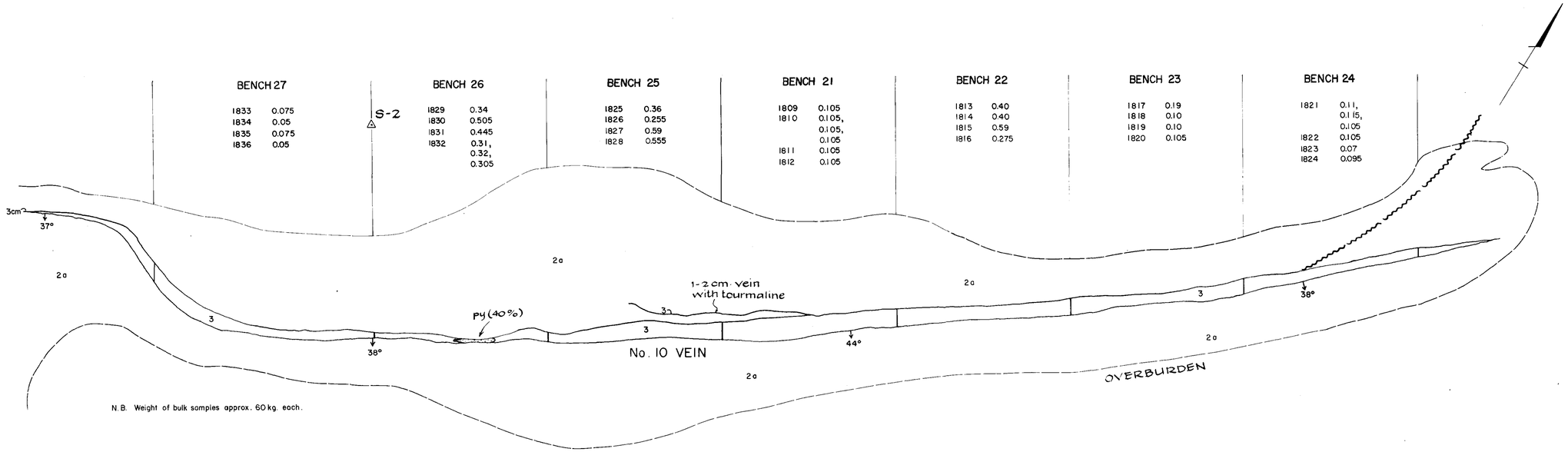
SCALE 1:50

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JAN. 1985

250

FIELD WORK BY G.G. COVEY, MAY-JUNE 1984.



N.B. Weight of bulk samples approx. 60 kg. each.

LEGEND

- 3 Quartz
- 2a Quartz monzonite
- 2b Aphanitic quartz-monzonite dyke
- 2c Aplite
- 1a Greenstone (hornfels)
- 1b Metasediment
- 1c Carbonitized-pyritiferous greenstone
- 1d Diorite (recrystallized greenstone)

Sample No.	Au oz./ton
1816	0.275

63.4419

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

LAFOND PROJECT

SAMPLING PLAN - N°. 10 VEIN

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

0 1 2 metres

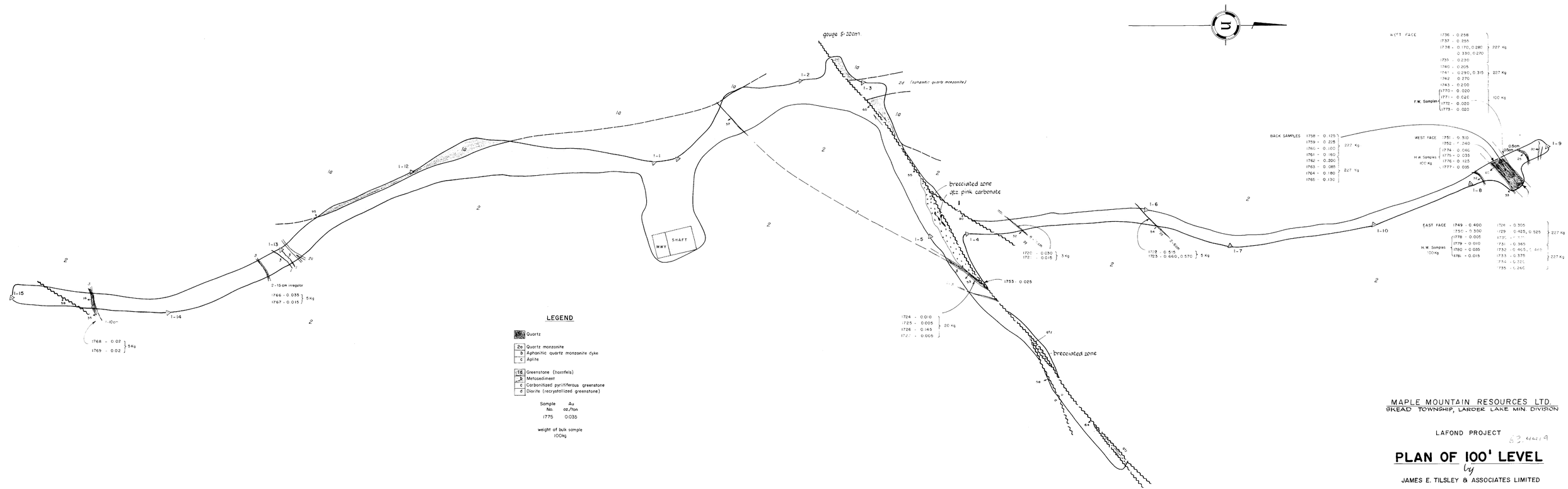
SCALE 1:25

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER J.E. TILSLEY PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Jan. 1985

260

GEOLOGY AND SAMPLING BY G.G. COVEY, JUNE 1984.



MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.
SKEAD TOWNSHIP, LARDER LAKE MIN. DIVISION

LAFOND PROJECT 83-4419

PLAN OF 100' LEVEL

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

SCALE 1:100

0 2 4 6 8
METERS

J.E. TILSLEY
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

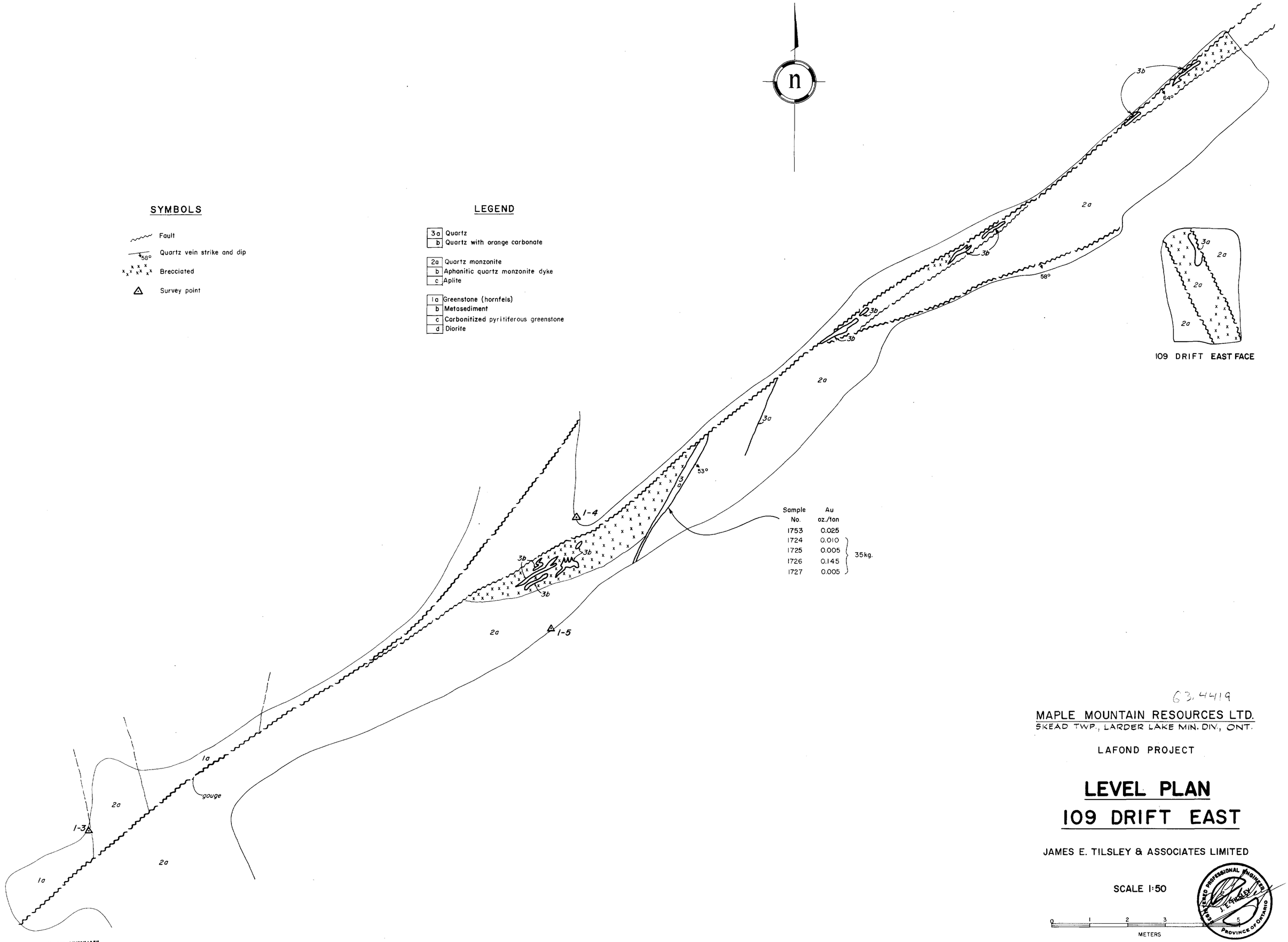
DEC 1984

SYMBOLS

- Fault
- 58° Quartz vein strike and dip
- Brecciated
- Survey point

LEGEND

- 3a Quartz
- b Quartz with orange carbonate
- 2a Quartz monzonite
- b Aphonitic quartz monzonite dyke
- c Aplite
- 1a Greenstone (hornfels)
- b Metasediment
- c Carbonitized pyritiferous greenstone
- d Diorite



109 DRIFT EAST FACE

Sample No.	Au oz./ton	
1753	0.025	
1724	0.010	35kg.
1725	0.005	
1726	0.145	
1727	0.005	

63.4419

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.
SKEAD TWP., LARDER LAKE MIN. DIV., ONT.

LAFOND PROJECT

LEVEL PLAN
109 DRIFT EAST

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

SCALE 1:50

0 1 2 3 5
METERS

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER J. E. TILSLEY PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JAN. '85

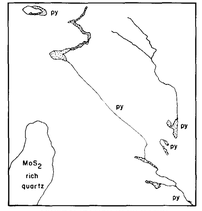
Sample of wall rock

1770	0.020
1771	0.020
1772	0.020
1773	0.010
1774	0.060
1775	0.035
1776	0.125
1777	0.035

WEST FACE - NO. 11 VEIN

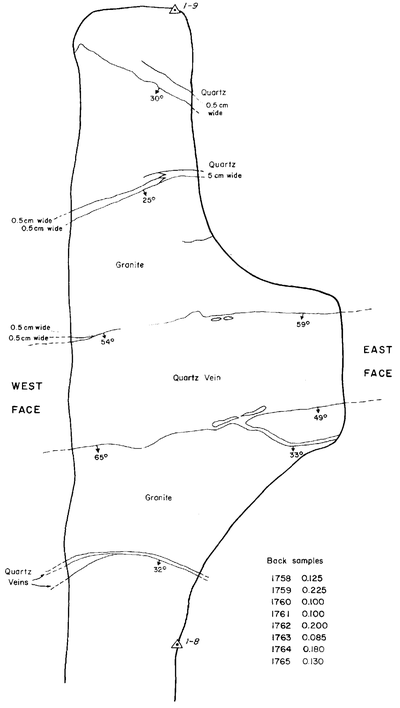
100' LEVEL

SCALE 1:20



MINERALIZATION IN NO 11 VEIN

(actual size)

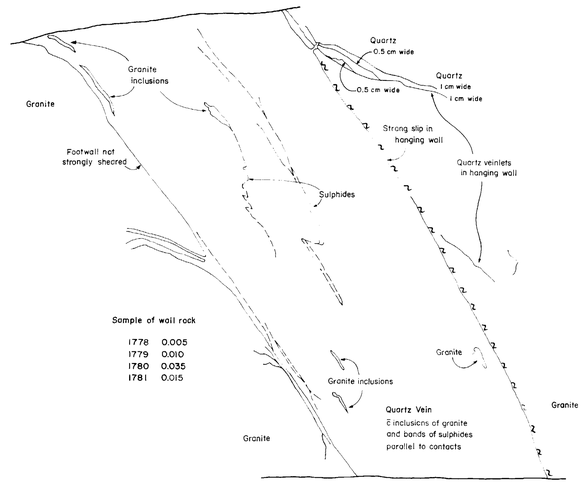


Back samples

1758	0.125
1759	0.225
1760	0.100
1761	0.100
1762	0.200
1763	0.085
1764	0.180
1765	0.130

BACK 101 DN

SCALE 1:25



Sample of wall rock

1778	0.005
1779	0.010
1780	0.035
1781	0.015

EAST FACE - NO. 11 VEIN

100' LEVEL

SCALE 1:20

63.4419

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

LAFOND PROJECT

DETAIL OF NO. 11 VEIN

100' LEVEL

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

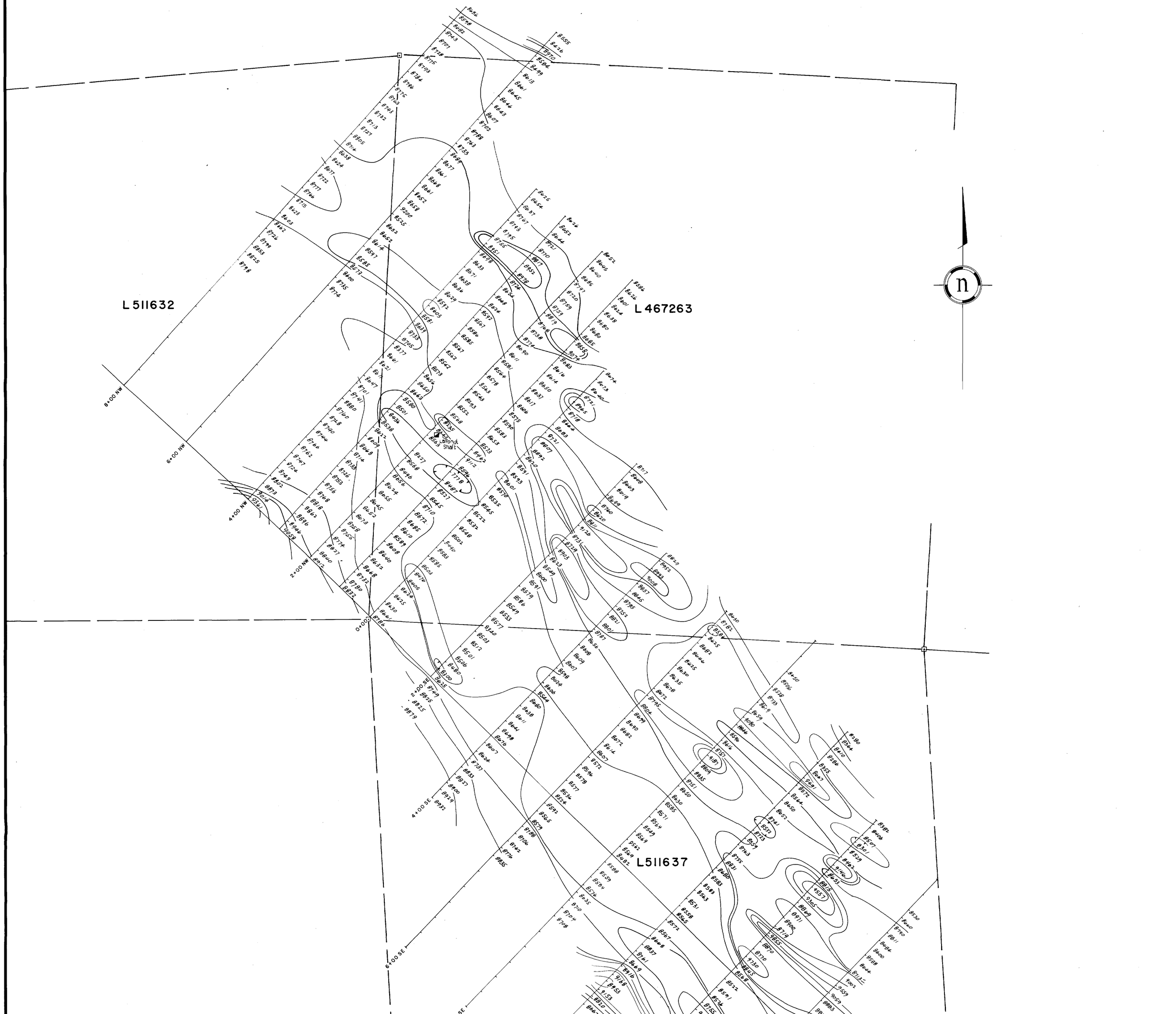
(VARIOUS SCALES

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER J. E. TILSLEY PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

290

GEOLOGY BY G.G. COVEY, JUNE 1984.

Jan '85



PROTON MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Sensor oriented grid north at station.

All circuits have been completed within the hour and have been corrected for diurnal variation.

8929	Magnetometer reading. All readings are preceded by 5, ie 58929

63,4419

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

SKEAD TOWNSHIP, LARDER LAKE MIN. DIVISION

LAFOND PROJECT

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 FEET

SCALE 1:1200

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JAN. 1985

32D04SE0346 63.4419 SKEAD

300

Field work by G.Covey May - June 1984

L511632

L 467263

L511637

LaFond Shaft

0.00

2.00 NW

4.00 NW

6.00 NW

8.00 NW

2.00 SE

4.00 SE

6.00 SE

8.00 SE

10.00 SE

12.00 SE

14.00 SE

BASELINE

n

VLF·EM 16 SURVEY

Instrument oriented approx. grid north at station

Grid north 314°

-2 4 VLF reading (quadrature)

VLF reading (real)

Conductor

MAPLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

SKEAD TOWNSHIP, LARDER LAKE MINING DIV.

LAFOND PROJECT

63.4419

VLF-EM SURVEY

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

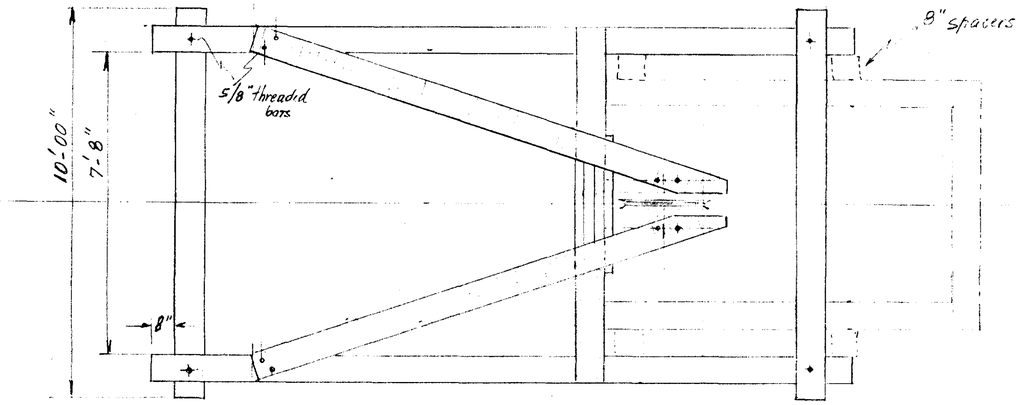
0 100 200 300 400 500

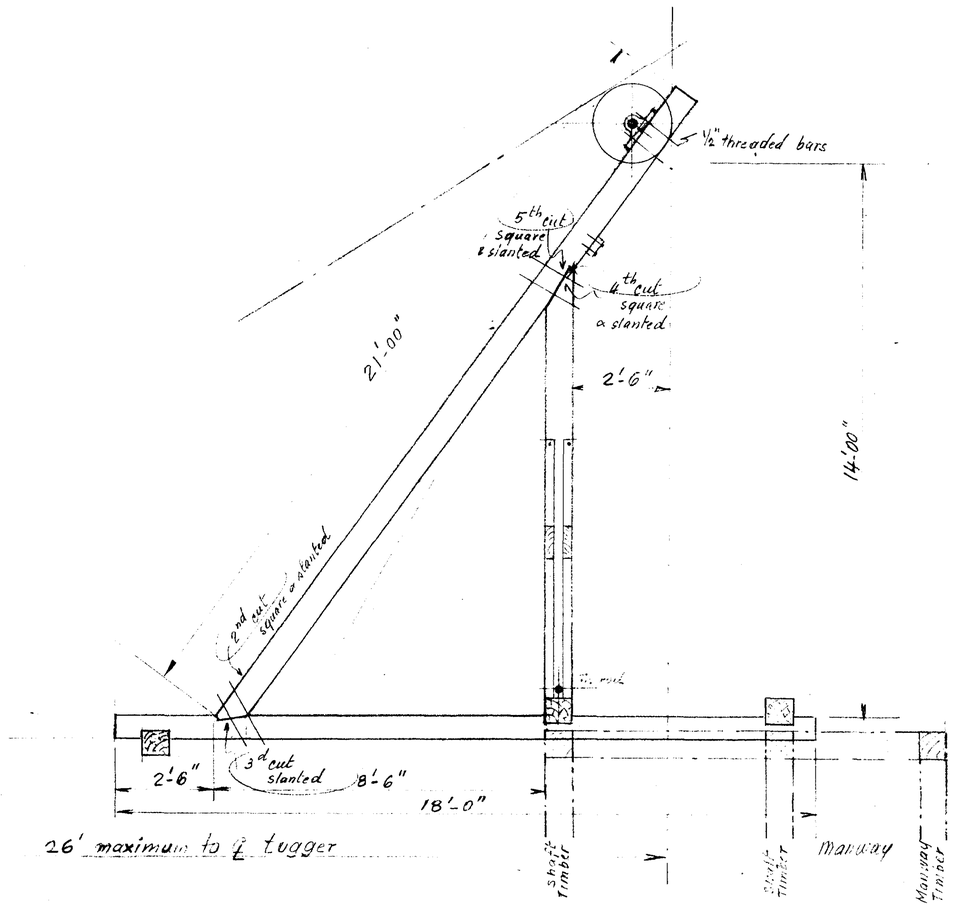
SCALE 1:1200

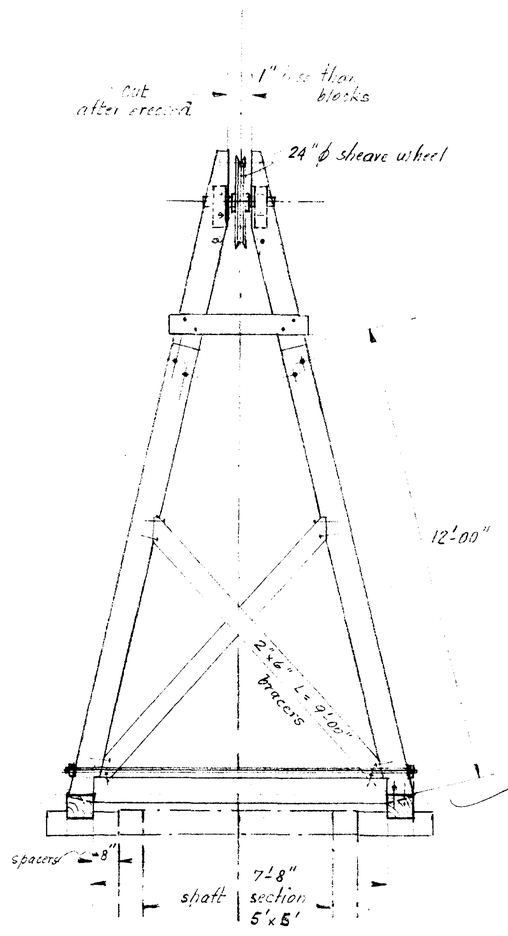
JAN. 1985

310

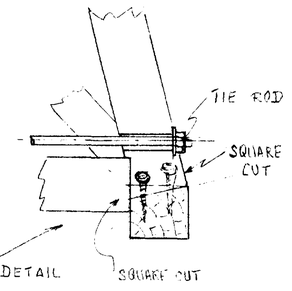
Field work by G. Covey, May-June 1984

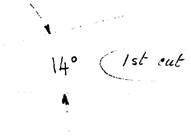






NB. Instal bracers ultimately, to correct ℄ of hoisting cable.





MATERIAL

TIMBER.

Nº	DESIGNATION	SIZE	LENGTH
2	BASES	8"x 8"	18'-00"
2	VERTICALS	8"x 8"	12'-00"
2	BACK LEGS	8"x 8"	21'-00"
2	SPACERS	8"x 8"	10'-00"
1	SPACER	8"x 8"	7'-8"
2	BRACERS	2"x 6"	9'-00"
1	SPACER	2"x 6"	4'-00"

Recommend dressed timber. Easier to mark and applying preservative coating.

HARDWARE

1	SHEAVE WHEEL Ø 24" with 45° bearing blocks		
4	THREADED BAR	5/8"	18"
4	" "	5/8"	16"
4	" "	5/8"	20"
24	NUTS & WASHERS	5/8"	—
4	THREADED BARS	1/2"	12"
8	NUTS & WASHERS	1/2"	—
4	LAG SCREWS	1/2"	8"
6	" "	1/4"	4"
1	TIE ROD, w/6" thread both ends, washers & nuts	3/4"	9'-4"

63,4419

SMALL HEADFRAME FOR SHAFT DEWATERING

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.

SCALE 1/2" = 1 ft

August 1984