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MEAP KL-143

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF A
MINING PROPERTY LOCATED IN
THE HOLLOWAY TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

by

S. K. Singh Ph.D. (Geol.)

M. E. M. Inc., OTTAWA, Ontario

Dated December 14, 1979



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SUMMARY

A preliminary assessment of an outcrop located on two of the five patented claims 11009-11012 (inclusive) and 12314, Holloway Township, Ontario, indicates that

a) the property is located in a highly favourable sulphide mineralization zone and the locii of this mineralization are the carbonatized sheared volcanics along the Ben-Arch-McDermott fault

b) very high values (1.4-10.3 %) for lead concentration in the collected surface samples are indicative of the presence of a potentially mineable zone, and

c) the significant values for Ag, Cu, and zinc demonstrate that the investigated outcrop contains a multi-sulphide mineralization.

The geologically favourable location of the mining property for the deposition of gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper warrants a further exploration (geophysical and geochemical) and a confirmation of the continuity of the metal concentrations at least up to a depth of 150 metres. Based on the mineral potential, the mining property has been divided into Area A and Area B for exploration on a priority basis.

Introduction

The report is prepared on the request of Mr. Bill Hennessey, Burlington, Ontario. It includes the assessment of five patented claims located in Holloway Township, Ontario. The report attempts to update the information on the property regarding its geological setting and mineral potentials, based on the latest concepts. Eight new assays have been reported from an outcrop exposed on claims 11009 and 11010. An exploration program for a preliminary evaluation of the gold and silver occurrences has been proposed.

Location and Accessibility

The property is located in Holloway township approximately 500 feet to the east of the Holloway-Harker township boundary. It comprises of five patented claims 11009 - 11012 (inclusive) and 12314 covering an area of approximately 90 acres. The property is accessible from Matheson, Ontario, via Highway 101. From the post marking the Holloway-Harker township boundary on the Highway 101, a bush trail leads due south towards the property (figure 1). At a distance of 1500 feet south of Mattawawasaga River, the trail bifurcates and passes through the property in an easterly direction (figure 1). Thus the property is accessible all the year round.

Geology

The rocks exposed on the property belong to Precambrian intermediate to acidic volcanics. Regionally the property lies to the south and southwest of the ultramafic and mafic flows of the Abitibi belt. Immediately north of the property lies the Ghost Range ultramafic gabbroic complex and to the northwest lies the Central Hill ultramafic complex (figure 2). These ultramafic complexes are petrogenetically unique (1,2) and like the ultramafics found in Timmins, Ontario and the Barberton area of South Africa (3), may be considered as source rock for gold. Like many operating gold mines in the Timmins area, the property lies close to the Destor-Porcupine fault zone. In fact, Consular-Ben-Arch-McDermott fault, a secondary fault of the Destor-Porcupine fault system, passes through the property (figure 3). Although most of the property is covered by muskeg and vegetation, a few outcrops exposed in the trenches and a 20 foot deep shaft were observed.

The rock outcrops include steeply dipping, highly sheared, black to dark green, silicified and carbonatized andesite to rhyolitic volcanics. At places, pinkish carbonates and bluish grey quartz form veinlets and fracture-fillings in the dark green andesites. The sulphide mineralization (pyrite) is confined to carbonatized and silicified zones. These zones appear to range from a few centimeters to a meter in width.

Previous geological exploration in the vicinity of Consular-Ben-Arch-McDermott fault in Harker township (5), especially near the Holloway-Harker boundary (claim 11244L), showed that the basic pillowed lavas were intensely fractured, sheared and carbonatized. Most of the exploration in Harker township along the fault was carried out by trenching and digging shallow pits. However some drilling was carried out in the vicinity of the

fault in 1926 (claim 11548, Holloway township) which revealed gold values ranging between 0.1 to 0.6 oz/ton at various depths within acidic lavas and carbonatized zones. (Appendix I)

Facilities and Utilities

There are no headframes nor buildings on the property. The bush trail leading to the claims cannot be used for transportation purposes. The hydro lines lie within one kilometer of the property. Although the property is readily accessible, any future work plan will have to include construction of a motorable road from Highway 101 and a bridge on the Mattawawasaga River. There is plenty of water available to carry out drilling. Water for drinking purposes may be obtainable at a shallow depth. No search for fresh water springs was carried out, but there is a strong likelihood that some fresh water springs could be found in the area as most of the tributaries of the Mattawawasaga River are fed by spring water.

Exploration History

In the early 1920's the claims were described as the O'Neill property (6). At that time, the property was included in the Lightning River Gold camp. A steeply dipping, red, feldspar, porphyry dike striking E-W was described to have been discovered at the north end of the claims 11009 and 11010. The country rocks were described as pyritiferous basalts (3). Some gold was panned from the oxidized zones of the dike. Some trenching and blasting had been carried out in the mineralized portion of the dike.

In 1925, the O'Neill claim 11312 was described (6) as containing a cross-faulted, feldspar, porphyry dike cutting Keewatin greenstones and rhyolites. An intense mineralization was noted near the borders of the dike. Most of the mineralization was considered to contain gold-bearing pyrite. A few quartz veins were also reported to originate from the feldspar porphyry dike. No visible gold was reported from the quartz veins. A twenty foot deep shaft was sunk at a highly mineralized location.

The O'Neill claims were explored in the early 1920's under the joint partnership of ten participants who carried the title to the claims up to 1937. In 1942, the claim no. 11009, 11010, 11011, 11012, 12314 were taken over by A. W. Hennessey, J. T. Jaegar, and Marie-Ann Kingston, who paid the taxes for 1937-42 period. The title to the claims was divided amongst the parties as follows:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Ownership</u> |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Mr. A. W. Hennessey | 25/80 |
| Mr. J. T. Jaegar | 25/80 |
| Mrs. Marie-Ann Kingston | 30/80 |

Although the record is not clear, it appears that Mrs. Marie-Ann Kingston and Mr. J. T. Jaegar sold part of their participation to Mr. Frank Bailey who became the owner of 30/80 interest in the property. Mrs. G.

Hays inherited Frank Bailey's participation while Mr. L. J. Hennessey acquired title to Mr. A. W. Hennessey's part. The remainder was purchased by J. E. Skene.

No exploration effort has been carried out since the earlier work. The present title and ownership to the original O'Neill claims including claim no. 12314 has been passed to the following persons through inheritance or purchase:

| <u>Name/Address</u> | <u>Ownership</u> |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Mr. L. J. Hennessey 3027 Glencrest Road Unit No. 69 Burlington, Ontario | 25/80 |
| 2. Mrs. George Hays 7811 Younge St. Thornehill, Ontario L3T 4S3 | 30/80 |
| 3. Mr. J. E. Skene 1902 Lindon Ave. Mishawaka, Indiana 46544 U. S. A. | 25/80 |

Mineral Potential

In his earlier assessment Mr. Knight (5) describes the area including the present property as follows:

In the case of the Lightning River area, at the north parts of Harker and Holloway townships, the severe disturbance and alteration to which the rocks have been subjected are favourable to the deposition of gold and give promise of further discoveries being made.

He further ventures to contend that "the occurrences of gold in the Lightning River area are in the prospect stage; the area is unquestionably worthy of intensive exploration."

Since Mr. Knight's earlier impressions, very little exploration work has been carried out in the area per se due to perhaps the following reasons:

1. The price of gold remained relatively at a lower level for more than 50 years to make the exploration economically attractive.
2. Several economic discoveries of gold deposits were made in the Timmins area of the Abitibi belt and subsequently gold mining was carried out in that area only. Most of the mining companies expended greater effort in the vicinity of Timmins where their efforts were well rewarded even though the geological environments around Timmins and the present area are very similar (3).
3. Over the period of the last fifty years many new concepts in mineral paragenesis have been propounded especially for gold and sulphide mineralization in the Abitibi belt (3,4). These concepts have not been applied and tested in the areas of little exposures and heavy overburdens. The present area is mostly covered by glacial drift, clays and swamps.

Present Work

Two unmarked samples were sent to M. E. M. Laboratory by Mr. T. Hennessey in the beginning of October, 1979. Although low values for gold (0.1 to 0.18 oz/ton Au) were obtained, samples (highly mineralized) gave erratic values for silver (0.1 to 1.4%). As a result of these values, a field trip was organized by Mr. Bill Hennessey and the author to visit the outcrops and to systematically collect the samples.

Field Trip:

The area was visited from October 31 to November 2, 1979. The rock exposures near the shaft and in the trenches were investigated. It was noted that most of the rocks in the outcrops could be described as highly altered and sheared andesites. Most of the fracture-fillings were composed of carbonates (pink); however, a few quartz veins could also be observed in hand specimens. At places the andesites appeared to have been squeezed to a dark green schistose rock. Mineralization appears to be confined to highly sheared carbonatized and silicified zones. Some rocks resembling feldspar porphyry were also observed locally; however, no feldspar porphyry like could be noted. Six samples were collected from the outcrops as shown in figure 4. The outcrops in claim 11012 were not visited during the field investigation.

Mineralogic Data:

A binocular microscope was used to identify pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, argentite, arsenopyrite and covellite. It was noted that pyrite forms more than 80% of sulphide minerals while the remaining minerals occur from traces to a few percent. Furthermore most of the

sulphides occur in carbonate zones but arsenopyrite forms as independent brilliant silver white grains. Occasionally arsenopyrite appears to be intergrown with chalcopyrite in a yellow to silvery white meshwork.

Chemical Data

The chemical analysis of the six samples collected by the author was performed by using gravimetric, potentiometric and titrimetric methods. The metals were extracted by acid leaching techniques. In all cases, 50-100 gms of a sample was used to prepare solutions in order to avoid errors caused by inhomogeneities of the samples. Interference of metals was avoided by pre-precipitation of the undesirable elements. The analyses were performed by T. R. Khan M.Sc. (Anal. Chem.), M.Sc. (Inorg. Chem.), Ph.D. (Geochem.) and Denis Brûlé M.Sc. (Geochem.). The results are tabulated in Appendix II. During the determination of metals, a high fluorescence was noted in samples S1 and S3 by both the analysts.

Interpretation of the Data

The mineralogic data indicated that sulphide mineralization in carbonatized volcanics appears to have taken place along the faulted zone. The chemical data indicates that the main deposition contains an unusually high concentration of lead subordinated by copper, zinc and silver concentrations. It appears that there is a very low concentration of gold in the samples; however, previous record of assays (Appendix I and earlier assays of unmarked samples) showed significant values. The association of silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper along a disturbed zone in the area of favourable geology (1,3,4) strongly suggests the presence of mineable deposits. On the basis of high lead concentrations in the outcrops examined by the

author, there is a strong suggestion that a mineable lead deposit or a lead-silver-zinc deposit exists in the area with copper and gold forming the economically extractable secondary metals.

Despite the strong surface indications for a mineable lead deposit, it may be desirable to explore the area in a stepwise fashion as suggested in the next section. Thus the most promising locations would be blocked out to at least a 150 m depth from the surface.

Exploration Program

Based on the assay results obtained from the collected samples, field observations, interpretation of the collected data and the favourable geological environments for the gold, silver and sulphide mineralization, the following program is strongly recommended:

Stage 1

The present owner should immediately acquire an option or an outright ownership of claim 11548 so that they have a significantly larger part of the Ben-Arch-McDermott fault, a locus of sulphide mineralization. The cost of acquiring an option for exploration is given below:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Legal fee | \$ 200.00 |
| 2. Downpayment for one year exploration with a promise to develop the property | \$ 2,000.00 |

Stage 2

The area A (figure 5) should be explored on a priority basis. An I. P. survey at a 20 meter station spacing for 25 line kms should be carried out immediately on area A. However, a new sampling program should be followed on area B. At least two most important locations should be selected for drilling and further exploration.

The costs of surveys outlined in stage 2 are given below:

Area A

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Line cutting and flagging for 25 line kms at \$150/km | \$ 3,750.00 |
| 2. I. P. surveys for 25 kms at \$200/km | \$ 5,000.00 |
| 3. Interpretation and report preparation including selection of two most important sites for drilling | \$ 1,000.00 |

Area B

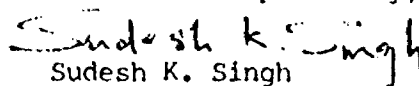
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|--|-----------|
| 4. Chemical analyses of samples for Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb | \$ 500.00 |
|--|-----------|

Stage 3

If the results from stage 2 warrant further work, a scope for six drill holes for total length of 1000 m should be created either in the exploration budget or some larger mining corporation may be approached for financing of the drilling program. Although the recommendations regarding the location of the drill holes should be left to the discretion of the geologist who carries out the I. P. surveys, the core length of each drill hole must not exceed 150 m. The diamond drill holes must be located as far as possible near the Ben-Arch-McDermott fault in sulphide rich zones. The core should be assayed at each 10 m length; however, the most mineralized zones should also be analyzed for gold, silver and other metals. The costs for carrying out the above program are described below:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Drilling up to 1000 m (Ax-3 or Bx-2) D.D.H. and coring at \$50/m | \$45,000.00 |
| 2. Core logging and supervision | \$15,000.00 |
| 3. Report by the supervising geologist | \$ 1,000.00 |
| 4. Assays for Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn | \$ 2,000.00 |
| 5. Report on geochemical interpretation of data | <u>\$ 1,500.00</u> |
| Subtotal | \$64,500.00 |

After the completion of the above phases, if the property does not show any favourable results, no more money should be spent on exploration. Furthermore, it is strongly suggested that the present owner carry out phases 1 and 2 by raising private financing; however, the money required for the stage 3 should either be raised publically through an incorporated firm or another mining company should be approached.

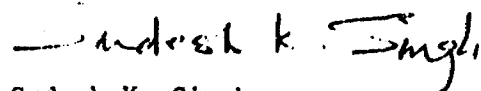
Submitted respectfully,

 Sudesh K. Singh
 Ph.D. (Geologist)

Dated December 14, 1979

CERTIFICATE

I, Sudesh Kumar Singh, resident of 42 Oval Drive, Aylmer, Québec, certify that

1. I am the President of Maisonneuve Energy Materials Inc., Ottawa, and a director of Vicor Resources Ltd., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., and am being a geologist, involved in energy development and materials research projects as a consultant to mining and nuclear industry.
2. I have fifteen years experience in research in earth sciences and have had several years experience in geological, geophysical and geochemical exploration in Canada and abroad.
3. I have previously assessed several mining and milling establishments in South America and Canada for our Clients.
4. I am a member of the American Geological Institute, Energy Institute of Canada, Mineralogical Society of America, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Canadian Nuclear Association and past member of several associations devoted to geophysical and geochemical explorations.
5. I graduated with a Ph.D. degree in geology from the University of Ottawa in 1972.
6. Neither I nor Maisonneuve Energy Materials Inc., Ottawa, nor any other associated company, own or anticipate any direct or indirect interest in the mining property located in Holloway Twp., Ontario.
7. Most of the work referred to in this report has been taken out of published reports and unpublished assessment files accepted by the responsible government departments. I have personally visited the mining property and Dr. T. R. Khan and Mr. Denis Brûlé M. Sc. (Geochem.) have analyzed the samples in our laboratory.
8. I have personally checked all the documents related to the title to the property.



Sudesh K. Singh
M.Sc. Ph.D. Geologist

Dated December 14, 1979

REFERENCES

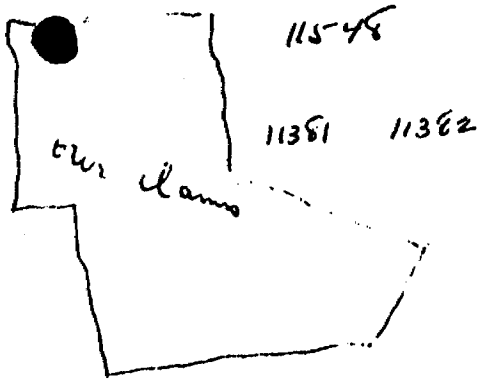
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4. Boyle, R. W., 1979: The Geochemistry of Gold and its Deposits. Geological Surv. Can., Bull. 280, 1979.
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6. Knight, C. W., 1922 Lightning River Gold Area. Ont. Dept. Mines Vol. XXXIII, 3,3, 1924, 41-49.
7. Glendhill, T. L., 1925 Lightning River Gold Area. Ont. Dept. Mines Vol. XXXIII, Pt. 3, 86-98.

MAPS

1. Ont. Geol. Surv., 1979 Holloway Township 32 D/12 and 32 D/5. Compilation by F. Ploeger, A. Campbell and G. Grabowski.
2. Gravity map series No. 58, 1966 Timmins Senneterre, Québec.
3. Regional Geology - Timmins - Senneterre Mining Areas, 1968. Compiled by Ganer, J. W. Dom. Observatory.
4. Ont. Dept. Mines map 2205 Geol. Compilation Ser., 1965.
5. Geology of Harker Township, O.D.M. map, 1954.
6. Geology of Holloway Township, O.D.M. map, 1951.

APPENDIX I

Gold assays of diamond drill
cores from claim 11548.



2045 Midland Avenue,
Scarborough, Ontario.

September 5th, 1969.

Mr. L. J. Hennessy,
381 Wharncliffe Road South,
London, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hennessy,

Since our recent meeting I have located among my papers a record of some assays (from drillings made in 1926 by Mr. Lanning an Ontario Land Surveyor) from the Cooper Property, which is now the claims owned by McDermott Mines Ltd. It appears these were obtained by the Sylvanite Company, which I was trying to interest in the claims in 1946, and, I presume it was after receipt of these assays, they decided not to become interested. That Company surrendered its charter in 1960, and now out of existence.

I have found the Teddy Bear Valley Mines Ltd. own 40 claims North and West of ours, in Harper Township, and I spoke to the president of the Company, who told me they have not tried to interest any company in development for quite a few years, because they were considered goldclaims. Years ago they tried without success to interest the larger companies.

There is enclosed a photostatic copy of the assay report, which may be of interest to you. I believe you mentioned, having some samples of rock which you were going to have assayed, and when you do I would be glad to know the results.

You will notice from the diagram below *obscure* just where our claims are with respect to where the drilling was done along the break, which is between claims 11548 and 11381-2.

Yours truly,

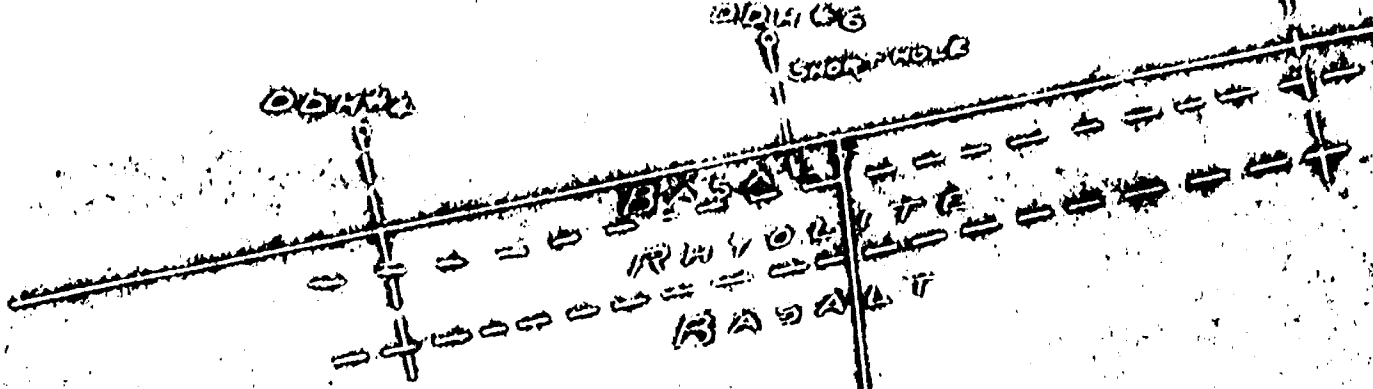
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APPENDIX II

Chemical Analysis of the Six Samples
 from claims 11009, 11010
 Holloway Twp., Ontario

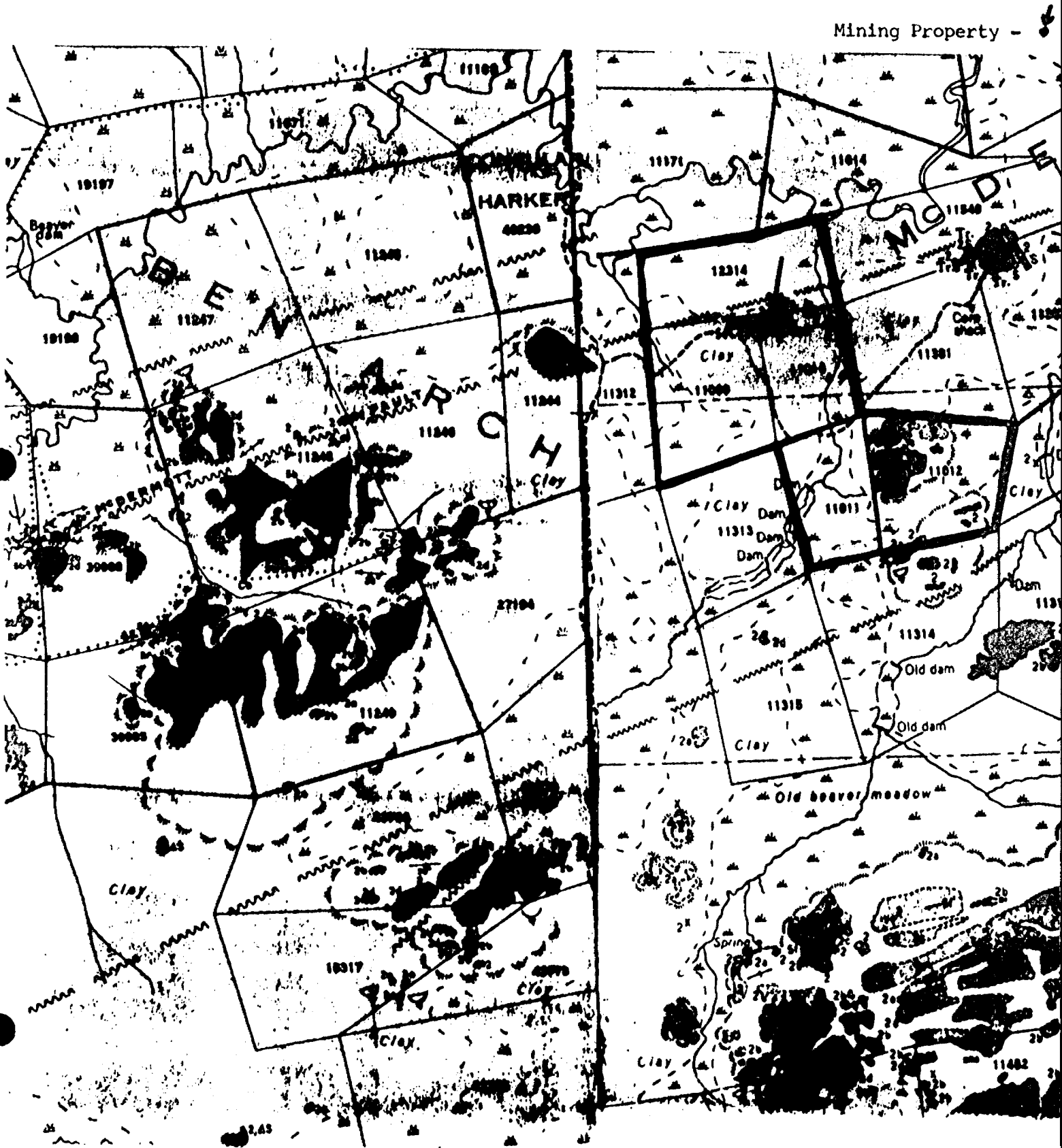
| <u>Sample</u> | <u>Au</u> Oz/ton | <u>Ag%</u> | <u>Zn%</u> | <u>Pb%</u> | <u>Cu%</u> |
|---------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| S1 | < .1 | 0.04 | 0.23 | 10.3 | .26 |
| S2 | < .1 | < 0.01 | 0.05 | 4.1 | .20 |
| S3 | < .1 | 0.06 | 0.18 | 8.8 | .26 |
| S4 | < .1 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 8.2 | .44 |
| S5 | < .1 | < 0.01 | 0.11 | 7.4 | .30 |
| S6 | < .1 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 1.4 | .50 |

Analysts

T. R. Khan Ph.D.




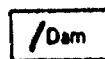
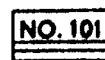
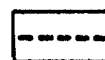
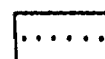
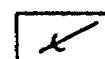

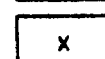


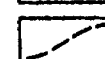
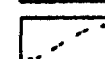

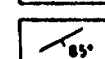


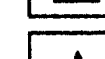
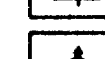
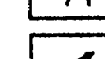
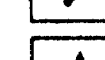
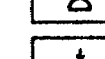
D. Brûlé M.Sc.

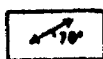

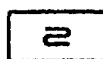
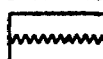
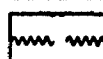
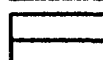
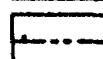

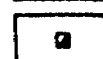
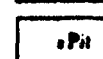
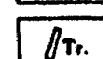



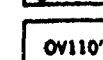

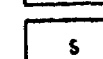

Figure 1 - Location and Local Geology of the Mining Property



Explanation of Symbols Used in Figure 1

SYMBOLS

-  Higher ground.
-  Altitude in feet above mean sea level.
-  Muskeg or swamp, and boundary.
-  Beaver dam.
-  Highway, with number.
-  Wagon road, tractor road.
-  Trail.
-  Glacial striae.
-  Kettle.
-  Small rock outcrop.
-  Boundary of rock outcrop, outcrop area.
-  Geological boundary, defined.
-  Geological boundary, approximate.
-  Geological boundary, assumed.
-  Geological boundary, as indicated by geophysical data.
-  Strike and dip; direction of top unknown.
-  Strike and vertical dip; direction of top unknown.
-  Strike and dip; top in direction of arrow.
-  Strike and vertical dip; top in direction of arrow.
-  Direction in which lava flows face.
-  Direction in which beds face in drill hole as indicated by gradation in grain size.
-  Direction in which lava flows face, indicated by shape of pillows.
-  Synclinal axis.

-  Strike and dip of schistosity.
-  Strike of vertical schistosity.
-  Drag fold.
-  Fault, defined.
-  Fault, assumed.
-  Claim line surveyed.
-  Picket line.
-  Building.
-  Shaft.
-  Test pit.
-  Trench.
-  Mine dump.
-  Drill hole, vertical.
-  Drill hole, geology projected vertically to horizontal plane.
-  Depth of overburden in feet.
-  Quartz veins, width in inches.
-  Sulphide mineralization.
-  Magnetic attraction.

LEGEND
CENOZOIC

- RECENT*
Peel; stream deposits.
- PLEISTOCENE*
Sand, gravel, boulders; varved clay.

GREAT UNCONFORMITY
PRECAMBRIAN

KEWEENAWAN

-  Quartz diabase (7a).

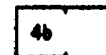


INTRUSIVE CONTACT
MATACHEWAN

-  Quartz diabase, diabase.

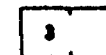
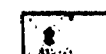
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
ALGOMAN

-  Folded porphyry (5c); felsite (5e); lamprophyre (5f).


INTRUSIVE CONTACT
PRE-ALGOMAN


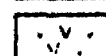
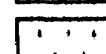
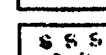
-  Diabase, gabbro.
-  Serpentinized peridotite and dunite, (Asb. asbestos recognized).
-  Pyroxenite.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT
KEEWATIN
VOLCANICS

-  Rhyolite; rhyolite agglomerate and tuff (3a).
-  Andesite, basalt; pillow lava (2a); diabasic lava (2b); apherulitic lava (2c); fragmental lava (flow breccia or agglomerate) (2d); tuff and chert (2e); talc-chlorite schist, carbonate-chlorite schist (2f).

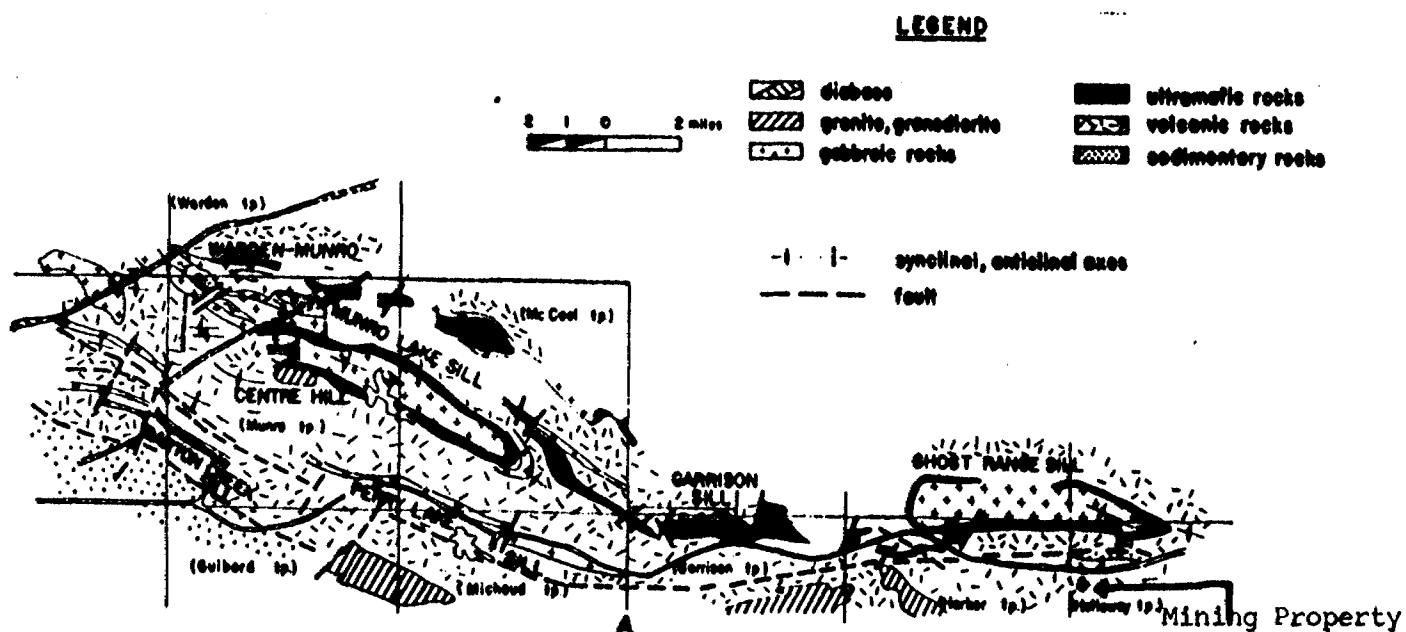
FAULTED CONTACT
SEDIMENTS

-  Greywacke (1a); slate (1d); conglomerate (1e); iron formation (1f).

-  Carbonate rock.
-  Partially carbonated lavas, sediments, and intrusives.
-  Serpentinized lavas, sediments and intrusives.
-  Silicified zone.

*These deposits are represented by the lighter colours.

Figure 2 - Location of the Mining Property in Relation to the Ultramafic Complexes



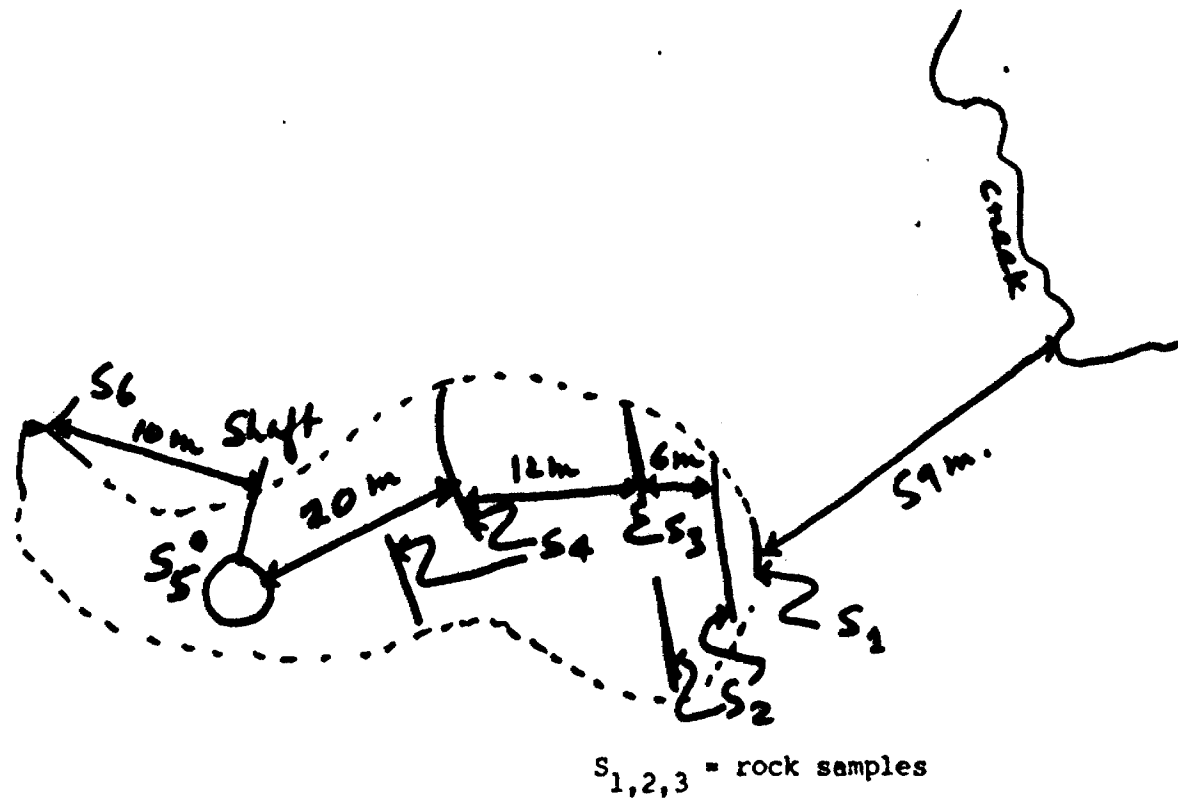


Figure 4: A schematic diagram locating the samples collected from the trenches and outcrops found on the claims 11009 and 11010, Holloway Township, Ontario



Figure 5 Areas recommended for a preliminary exploration, Holloway Township, Ontario.



SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

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

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 50535

Date: Nov. 19, 1980

Received Nov. 12, 1980 8 Samples of ore

Submitted by A.W. Hennessy, Hamilton, Ontario

| SAMPLE NO. | GOLD Oz./ton | |
|------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 010 | 0.005 | Shaft West wall (chip) |
| 011 | 0.005 | " North wall (") |
| 012 | 0.002 | " East wall (") |
| 013 | NIL | " South wall (") |
| 014 | 0.08 | Trench (grab) |
| 015 | 0.01 | |
| 016 | 0.04 | Shaft SW corner (chip) |
| 017 | 0.03 | Dump |

Per

G. Lebel, Manager



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ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 49614 Date: July 10, 1980
Received July 7, 1980 2 Samples of Pulp
Submitted by A.W. Hennessey, Westmeath, Ont.

| SAMPLE NO. | SILVER Oz./ton | LEAD % |
|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| S-1 | NIL | 6.85 |
| S-4 | NIL | 5.98 |

RECHECK OF PREVIOUS
PULP PREPARED BY
DR. S. SINGH.
SEE APPENDIX U
OF TECHNICAL REPORT

Per


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. 49636

Date: July 16, 1980

Received July 10, 1980 2 Samples of Ore

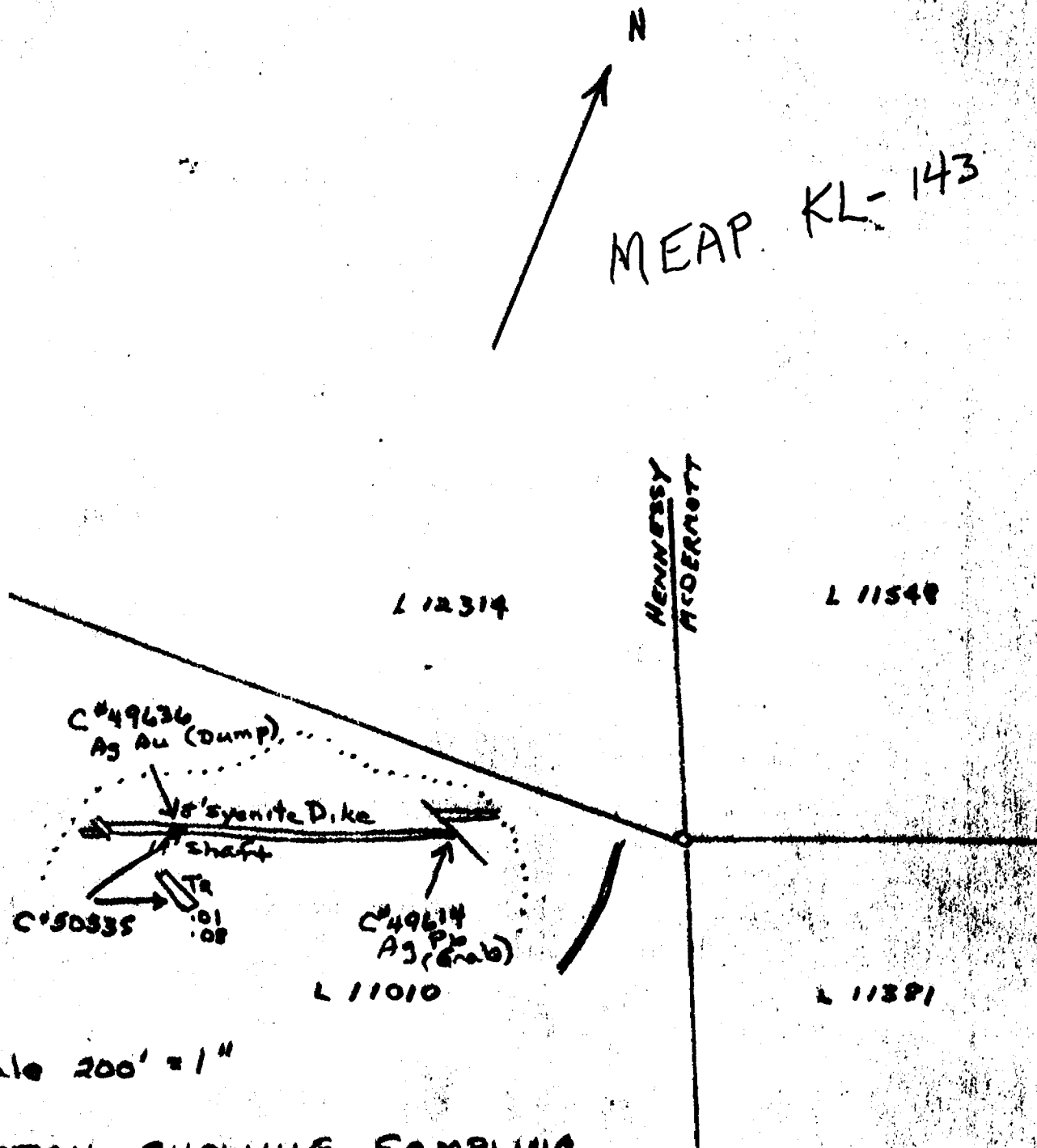
Submitted by A.W. Hennessey, Westmeath, Ontario

| SAMPLE NO. | GOLD Oz./ton | SILVER Oz./ton | |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| S5A | 0.32 | 0.06 | DUMP FROM SHAPT |
| S5B | 0.05 | 0.02 | |

Per

G. Lebel, Manager

MEAP KL-143



Scale 200' = 1"

SKETCH SHOWING SAMPLING

ON HENNESSY CLAIM L11010

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLOWAY

DRAWN BY A.W. HENNESSY

FEB 2, 1981

TRACED IN PART FROM SKETCH BY JVA.

OCT 23, 1984