JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.

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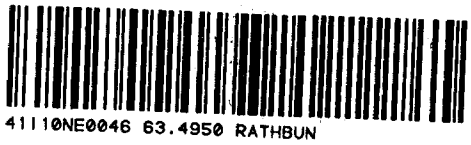

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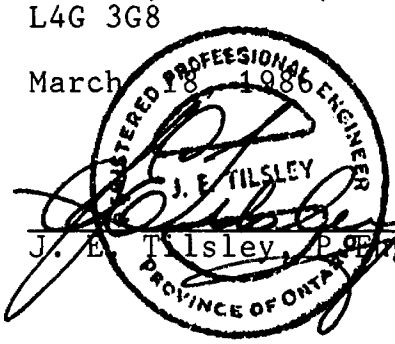
Magnetic and Electromagnetic Surveys
1986

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.
EAGLE'S NEST PROPERTY

Scadding and Rathbun Townships
Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario

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

March 18, 1986



J. E. Tilsley, P.Eng.

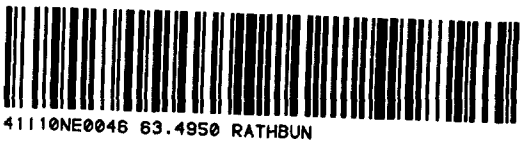


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendices

Appendix I Technical Data Statement

MAPS

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A control grid has been established over the Teckron Mines & Energy Corp. property at Kukagami Lake, Sudbury Mining Division. The grid has been covered by a Proton Magnetometer survey and a VLF-EM survey.

The Shaw Point area of the claims has been surveyed in detail to provide data that can be used in interpretation of the limits of the limestone wedge and its controlling faults. This structural interpretation will assist defining targets for trenching, sampling, and diamond drilling of structural zones which are indicated by turn-of-the-century trenching and pitting, and by recent sampling, to be gold-bearing.

The VLF-EM survey used the primary magnetic field of navigation station NAA at Cutler, Maine. This station lies to the east-southeast of the property. The coupling between the primary field and northeasterly trending structures is poor. Therefore, structures oriented in this direction and observed locally on surface cannot be traced beneath overburden and water. A second VLF-EM survey using a signal source located south of the property will be necessary to provide definition of these structures which are expected to influence mineralization at Shaw Point and elsewhere on the claims.

Additional detailed magnetic work in the immediate area of the Shaw Point showing will be necessary to outline the limits of the various rock types in sufficient detail to permit

selection of drill targets.

During the general surveys reported herein a total of 39.42 line kilometers of grid were established, 3801 determinations of the total magnetic field were made, and the real and quadrature components of the VLF-EM field were determined at 3593 locations.

In addition, detailed surveying of the Shaw Point area included 897 determinations of the total magnetic field, and determinations of the real and quadrature components of the VLF-EM field at 600 locations.

Additional geophysical surveys in the area of zones of mineralization are recommended to provide the detailed information necessary for location of diamond drill holes and, where possible, trenches.

Further work also includes geological mapping, rock trenching of mineralizad zones, sampling, and assaying.

The recommended work is estimated to cost an additional $116 450.00.

INTRODUCTION

The Eagle's Nest prospect lies in the northeast corner of Scadding and the southeastern corner of Rathbun townships.

Gold has been found in the northern part of the property associated with faulting in Cobalt Group sediments and Nipissing gabbros. The main prospect lies in claims 721326 and 721327 where a block of Espanola limestone is in fault contact with younger rocks. There are reports of gold in the limestones in addition to the metal observed in quartz-carbonate veins that cut Nipissing intrusives and Huronian sediments adjacent to major and minor faults.

There is evidence of trenching and shallow shaft sinking on the main showing apparently done in the late 1800's. There is no record of more recent physical work on the claims in annual Mines Department reports, other official publications, or in the Assessment Work files of the Sudbury office of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The prospect lies approximately four miles NNE from the Scadding township McLean-Watt gold property of Northgate Exploration Limited and about the same distance SSE of the Flag Resources Ltd. Matagamasi Lake gold prospect in Rathbun Twp.

Continuation of the program of geological mapping, additional geophysical surveying, trenching, sampling, and diamond drilling is recommended. The cost of completion of the preliminary phases of the program is estimated at $116 450.00.

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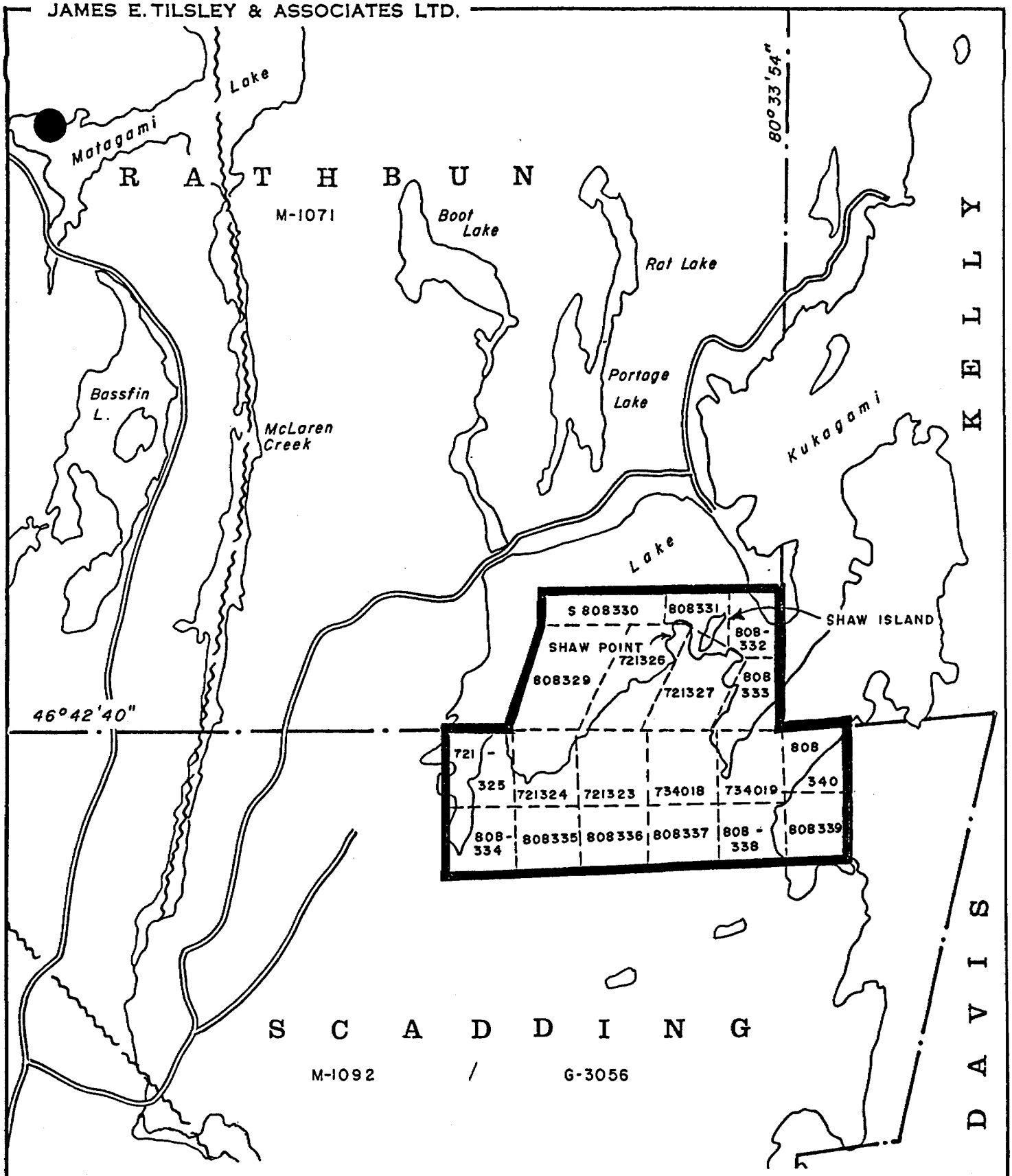

Claims location map

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

RATHBUN & SCADDING TOWNSHIPS, SUDBURY MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

SCALE 1 in. to 1/2 mi.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J. E. TILSLEY
Sept. 1985
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in the extreme northeast corner of Scadding township and the extreme southeastern corner of Rathbun township, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario.

Approximate co-ordinates are:

46° 44' 00"N; 80° 35' 00"W:

The property can be reached from Sudbury via Highway 17 East to the Kukagami Lake Road, then approximately twelve miles north through Street and Scadding townships to a local cottage property access road that leads northeast three miles (5.0km) to private cabins on the west shore of Shaw Point of Kukagami Lake, within claim No. 721326 of the group.

In most seasons, travel time by road from the Sudbury airport to the claims is approximately one hour.

Sudbury has daily bus, train and airline connections to other parts of the province and North America.

PROPERTY

The property consists of 19 unpatented mineral claims held in the name of Rodney J. Fielding of Hanmer, Ontario. The the record books in the office of the Mining Recorder in Sudbury show all claims are under extension until March 27th, 1986. All claims will require 60 days work before the due date.

LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim No.	Township	Claim No.	Township
808329	Rathbun	721323	Scadding
808330	"	721324	"
808331	"	721325	"
808332	"	721326	"
808333	"	721327	"
808334	Scadding	734018	"
808335	"	734019	"
808336	"		
808337	"		
808338	"		
808339	"		
808340	"		

SURFACE RIGHTS

The claims cover Crown Lands with the exception of approximately five acres designated 'Plan M-970' which include five cottages with frontage on Kukagami Lake. Use of surface rights on Crown Lands is governed by the standard regulations. Use of surface rights to the lands described in Plan M-970 must be negotiated with the private owners.

There is also the standard 400 foot surface rights reservation along the shores of Kukagami Lake. Use of this land

is restricted except with prior permission from the Department of Natural resources.

CLIMATE

The area has a continental climate typical of central Canada. Precipitation totals approximately 34 inches (863mm) per annum, relatively well spread throughout the year. Snow accumulations of 700 to 1300mm are frequently observed in average winters, with first significant falls in late October or early November. Continuous cover can be expected from early December until mid-April in most years.

Summer-time maximum temperatures may exceed 30° Celcius and winter minimums in the range of -40° C are not uncommon in January and February. Mean summer maximums are approximately 23° Celcius and mean summer minimums about 12° C. Winter mean maximums are in the range of -7° C and mean minimums -21° C.

TOPOGRAPHY

Kukagami Lake has an elevation of 278m (912') above sea level. Within Scadding Township the land rises to approximately 325m (1066'). In general, the surface is rolling, with occasional abrupt hillocks of bedrock, especially along lake shores where low cliffs are common. Relief is usually less than 30m (100'). There are some low-lying swampy areas but the greater part of the land area of the Township is relatively dry.

Drainage is west to Wanapitei Lake, Wanapitei River, the French River and Georgian Bay.

LOCAL RESOURCES

Sudbury is a city with a population of approximately one hundred and sixty thousand. There is a long history of mining and smelting with a skilled work force in both mining and related support functions. Men, equipment, supplies, and services are all available locally.

Medical facilities are excellent, with several clinics and hospitals in the city.

Rail, highway, and air transportation are excellent to southern Ontario and points east and west of Sudbury.

The claims are forested with several varieties of pine, spruce, balsam fir, cedar, and assorted deciduous species. Some of the timber is merchantable but there have been no recent lumbering or pulp wood operations.

Industrial power is available within twelve miles of the property and local transmission lines provide domestic electricity to residents. Telephone communications, local and international, are possible from homes and businesses on Kukagami Lake.

HISTORY

Gold was first reported from the Kukagami Lake area in the fall of 1891. (Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1892 p.237) The discovery may have been made during surveying of the Scadding - Rathbun township line. The location given for the initial discovery is not specific enough to confirm that it is the same prospect described subsequently as the 'Eagle's Nest mine' (Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1896, p.56), but the two reports appear to refer to the same occurrence.

Slaght, 1896, op. cit., reports sixteen veins "running northwest and southeast and one lateral vein on the property." The geographic position of the veins is given as "locations WD25 and WD40", both on Shaw Point and included in the present claim group. The work mentioned by Slaght was comprised of stripping, and the sinking of ten test pits which were six to ten feet deep and eight to twenty-five feet long.

There is no other record of work from that time, nor do the assessment files show additional ground surveys or prospecting activity subsequent to the claims reverting back to the Crown for non-payment of taxes in 1920. However, Scadding Township was included in an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey done by Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd. in 1968. The survey apparently covered the Eagle's Nest property but there is no record of follow-up work within the boundaries of the present claim group.

The trenches from the work done in the late 1800's are still locatable but have been partially filled with rotting vegetation and slumped soil. General prospecting has been done in the claim group in the past two years, but little new excavation completed. One trench has been cleaned out north of the section pitted during 1892-96 and shows occasional 1 to 30mg grains of free gold on the contact of quartz-carbonate veining with chloritic gabbro. Sampling of limestone float boulders from the north part of Shaw Point has indicated gold values, but the source of this material, which must be local, is not currently exposed.

Grab samples taken during examinations done in the past two years have returned assays ranging from nil to over 20 oz. Au/ton.

The property was acquired under option by Teckron Mines & Energy Corp. in late 1985 and a program of geophysical surveying undertaken in January of 1986.

During January 1986 a total of 47.93km of lines was established. The base line was laid out approximately along the common boundary of Rathbun and Scadding townships. Profiles run north and south from the base line. The grid was surveyed geophysically during late January and February 1986. Results of that work are discussed herein.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Reconnaissance geological mapping in the Sudbury area was done as early as 1853 when Alexander Murray conducted river and lakeshore traverses that included the Wanapitei River and parts of the shoreline of Lake Wanapitei. Bell and Barlow worked in the Sudbury Basin beginning in 1888 and included part of the Wanapitei Lake area in their map published in 1891. Collins worked to the south of Lake Wanapitei in 1912 and reported his results in 1914. It was not until 1921, when Quirke mapped Scadding township as part of his regional study, that a geological compilation covering the Eagle's Nest property was completed. Fairbairn mapped Scadding township as part of his 1938 Ashigami Lake project. Cooke et al., prepared the Falconbridge sheet in 1946 and revised Quirke's 1922 map. Thomson mapped Scadding and Maclennan townships during the 1956 to 1959 field seasons but did not re-map those areas covered by Fairbairn in 1938. Thomson reported his findings and presented a compilation in 1961 (ODM Geological Report No.2 and Map No. 2009). The most recent study of the area is based on field work by Dressler and assistants in 1977 and 1978 described in Ontario Geological Survey Report 213.

The geology of the Wanapitei Lake area is summarized in the following table from Dressler (1982) and applies to the portion of Scadding and Rathbun townships within and adjacent to the property under consideration.

TABLE OF LITHOLOGIC UNITS FOR THE LAKE WANAPITEI AREA.

PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

RECENT

Swamp, lake, and stream deposits.

PLEISTOCENE

Glacial and glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits.

Unconformity

PRECAMBRIAN

LATE PRECAMBRIAN

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Olivine diabase.

Intrusive Contact

MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN

SUDBURY NICKEL IRRUPTIVE

Sublayer, norite, transition zone norite, micropegmatite, granitic rock.

Intrusive Contact

WHITEWATER GROUP

ONAPING FORMATION

Tuff, quartzite breccia.

SUDBURY EVENT

Explosive volcanism or meteorite impact; Sudbury-type brecciation.

NIPISSING INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Gabbro, granophyre, granitic dike rock, pegmatite, quartz-plagioclase porphyry.

Intrusive Contact

HURONIAN SUPERGROUP

COBALT GROUP

LORRAIN FORMATION

Arkose, subarkose, subarkosic wacke, quartz wacke, arenites.

GOWGANDA FORMATION

Wacke, arkose, conglomerate.

QUIRKE LAKE GROUP

SERPENT FORMATION

Arkose, arkosic wacke, calcareous arkose, minor conglomerate.

ESPANOLA FORMATION

Calcareous siltstone, limestone, calcareous wacke.

BRUCE FORMATION

Conglomerate, pebbly wacke, minor arkose, wacke.

HOUGH LAKE GROUP

MISSISSAGI FORMATION

Arkose, subarkose, arkosic wacke, subarkosic wacke, conglomerate, and silty wacke.

Unconformity

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Diabase, glomeroporphyritic diabase, porphyritic diabase.

Intrusive Contact

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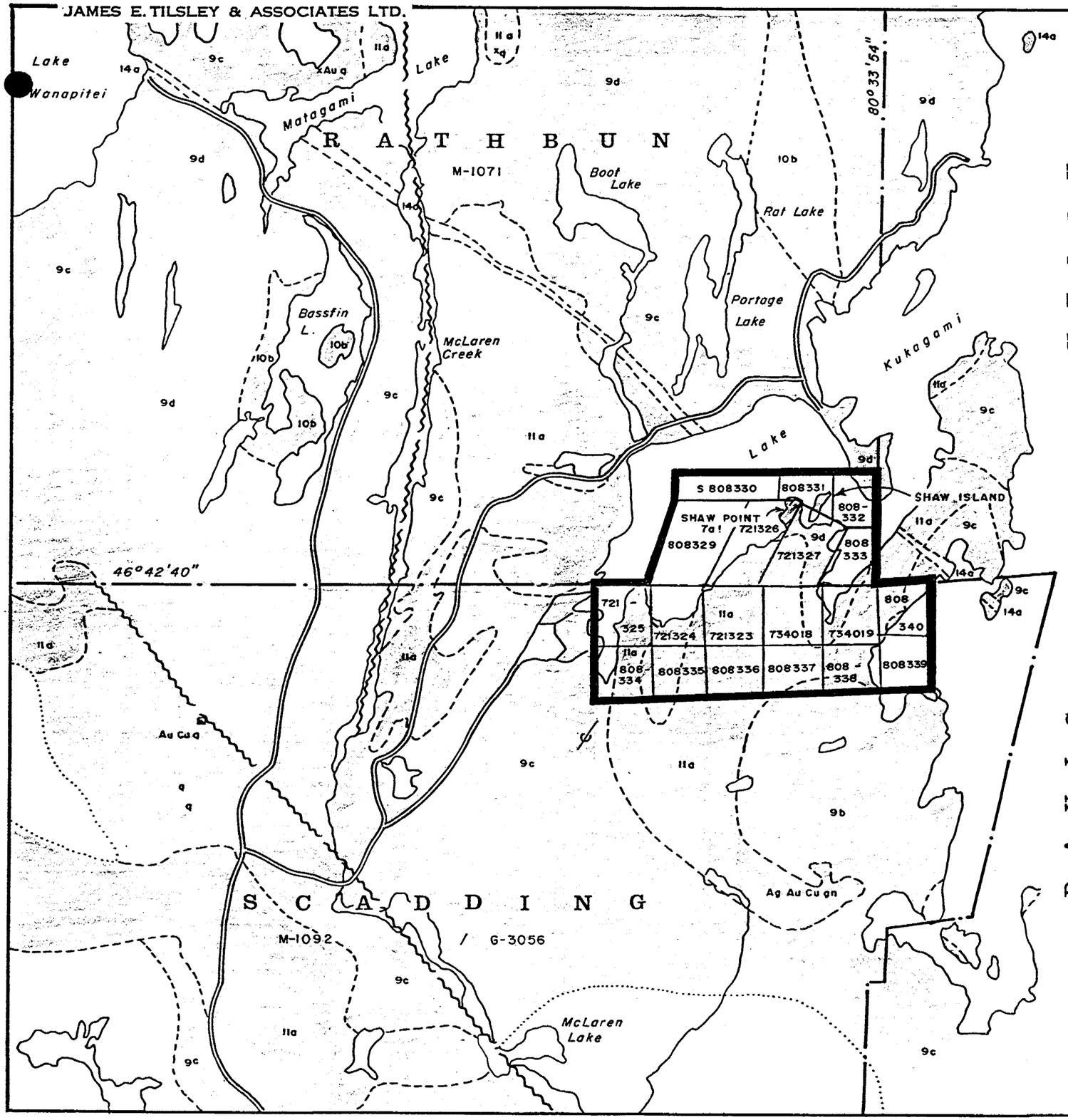


LEGEND

PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC[a]

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Gravel, sand, silt, swamps.

UNCONFORMITY

PRECAMBRIAN[b]

LATE PRECAMBRIAN

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

14a Olivine diabase.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN

SUDBURY EVENT

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

NIPISSING INTRUSIVE ROCKS

11a Gabbro.
11b Pegmatitic gabbro.
11c Granophyre.
11d Granitic dike rock, pegmatite.
11e Quartz-plagioclase porphyry.†

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

HURONIAN SUPERGROUP

COBALT GROUP

LORRAIN FORMATION

10a Grey wacke. Arkose, subarkose, minor subarkose, wacke and quartz wacke. (10b, c, and d).
10b Pink, pinkish grey.
10c Grey.
10d Greenish grey, grey.†
10e Quartz wacke to subarkosic wacke.†
10f Arenites, unsubdivided.†

GOWANDA FORMATION

9a Conglomerate.
9b Arkose.
9c Wacke (not laminated).
9d Laminated wacke.
9e Wacke unsubdivided.†

QUIRKE LAKE GROUP

SERPENT FORMATION

8a Arkose, arkosic wacke, calcareous arkose, minor conglomerate.
8b Dolomite porphyroblastesis.[c]

ESPANOLA FORMATION

7a Calcareous siltstone, limestone, calcareous wacke.

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

RATHBUN & SCADDING TOWNSHIPS, SUDBURY DISTRICT, ONT.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

SCALE 1 IN. to 1/2 MI.

REF. O.G.S. map 2451

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J. E. TILSLEY
SEPT. 1980
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FELSIC PLUTONIC ROCKS
Granodiorite, diorite, migmatite.

Intrusive Contact

METAVOLCANICS AND METASEDIMENTS
METASEDIMENTS
Wacke, arkose, gneisses, ironstone, ferruginous chert.
METAVOLCANICS
FELSIC METAVOCLANICS
MAFIC AND INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS
Mafic and intermediate metavolcanics, amphibolite, dacite.

The area has been glaciated during Pleistocene time. Deposits of till, outwash sands and gravels, and clay and silt cover much of the bedrock inland from Kukagami Lake. Overburden is generally less than 1.5m on higher ground but may be considerably thicker in intervening till and glacial outwash-filled swales and swampy areas. The last ice advance was from the north with most striae indicating a direction five to ten degrees east of true north.

Consolidated rocks of the area range in age from Early Precambrian to Late Precambrian. The sedimentary rocks are dominated by Huronian Supergroup clastic and carbonate formations, and igneous rocks by Nipissing gabbro and related phases.

The Huronian rocks mapped on the property include Espanola Formation limestones of the Quirke Lake Group and laminated and unlaminated wacke of the Gowganda Formation of the Cobalt Group. Huronian sediments are cut by gabbros assigned to the Nipissing intrusive suite. A Late Precambrian olivine diabase dike is mapped to the northwest and east of the claims and can be

expected to pass through the property just north of Shaw Island.

Structural features of the property are not well exposed. The wedge of Espanola Formation limestone on the peninsula west of Shaw Island is stratigraphically about 1000 feet above its expected position. (W. Meyer, pers. comm., 1985). This implies major dislocation, either by faulting or transport in the Nipissing gabbro magma. There is fracturing which suggests more major faulting than can be observed in outcrop adjacent to the limestone wedge, and Ontario Geological Survey Map 2451 shows two bounding faults. Currently available mapping does not show the extension of these faults into the claims to the southwest, but there is evidence of fracturing, alteration and weak mineralization in gabbro outcrop in claim S-721323 which may be related to the same structure.

The attitude of the Gowganda wacke units on the property is variable, strikes are generally to the northeast and dips in the vicinity of Shaw Island range from 85 E to 30 N.

The contact relationships between the sedimentary rocks and the intrusive gabbro are not well known. The olivine diabase body which is interpreted to pass through the northeastern part of the property is a well defined, nearly-vertical dike.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization within the claim group appears to be related to emplacement of quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets in

fractures in and adjacent to fault zones in both sedimentary and igneous rocks of the property.

The mineralized zones all seem to be related to tectonic features. However, there is not sufficient information to permit definition of the precise location, attitude, and strike of the assumed dislocations on the property, although topographic features and subsidary fracturing allow interpretation of fault positions to within 10 to 20 meters.

Gold is present in the native state, usually on the margins of the veins and veinlets that we have inspected. Visible gold appears to be in relatively large grains of one to thirty milligrams and to be randomly distributed in the quartz-carbonate veins and veinlet systems. Assays of samples from the claims indicate that there is also some fine gold that is not likely to be visible in hand specimen, but the limited data that are available suggest the greater part of the metal is present in relatively coarse grains.

The common host rock for gold mineralization in the Wanapitei area is Middle Precambrian Nipissing gabbro and Huronian clastic sedimentary rocks of the Quirke Lake Group and the Cobalt Group.

Gold values are also reported from within the Espanola Formation limestone wedge. Quartz-carbonate veining is present in limestone float near the north end of Shaw Point in the northeast corner of claim S-721326. We did not observe similar

material in bedrock. However, the float most likely has a very local origin, since there are no other known outcrops of Espanola Limestone within five kilometers of the property.

The mineralized zones contain small amounts of sulphides. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are identified in both the Shaw Point area and from within the Nipissing gabbro where chlorite-quartz-carbonate alteration is observed in fracture zones assumed to be related to faults passing through the intrusive. Carbonate addition appears to be usual in all mineralized zones. It is commonly cream to creamy-pink in color and often is intimately mixed with quartz veinlets and impregnations.

Chloritization may be even more pervasive than carbonate addition. Both gabbros and sediments appear strongly chloritized in all locations where precious metal values are reported. In some exposures of quartz-carbonate mineralization, original rock forming minerals have been totally replaced by chlorite so that identification of the host rock becomes difficult at the hand specimen level.

The distribution of gold in the prospects appears to be typical of grain-dominated mineralization. The data at hand do not permit estimation of optimum sample size or provide a firm basis for planning a sampling program. However, our experience with similar mineral distributions suggests that there should be no particular difficulty in developing the data base required for proper interpretation of surface and diamond drill sampling

results. It should be expected that there will tend to be highly variable assay results from small samples, e.g. diamond drill cores, and that neither the extreme highs or lows should be considered as individually meaningful.

PRODUCTION

There has been no recorded production of metals from the property.

RESERVES

There is not sufficient information on which to base an estimate of resource or reserves.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The property warrants exploration for precious metals, particularly in the area of Shaw Point, both on land and beneath the waters of Kukagami Lake.

The indications of gold mineralization in the series of trenches put down on fracture zones at the turn of the century are particularly interesting since they are located adjacent to a block of Espanola Limestone which is stratigraphically about three hundred meters above its expected position. The presence of the block of limestone is taken to suggest that there has been major dislocation in the Shaw Point area and that sort of dislocation would suggest good possibilities for extensive

ground preparation and possibly significant gold mineralization.

Elsewhere on the property there are indications of fault-related alteration, minor sulphide mineralization, and variable gold values. While the Shaw Point prospect would seem to be the best location for development of a significant mineral deposit, these other areas warrant general investigation during the first phases of exploration of the claims.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

MAGNETIC SURVEYS

A magnetometer survey was completed on the property during January and February, 1986, using a model G-816/826 proton magnetometer manufactured by Geometrics Inc.

The instrument measures the instantaneous total magnetic field of the earth in gammas (nT) 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 each base line and secondary base stations established along the base lines at the origin of all profiles. 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 plans. The average total magnetic field in the area is about 58 300 to 58 600 nT. Maximum intensities recorded locally reached 61 000 nT, but usual amomalous readings are in the 59 000 to 59 600 nT range. Only the last four digits are plotted routinely on the accompanying plans.

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 12 000 to 29 000 Hz 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 electrical resistivity contrasting with that of 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 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 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 the interpretation reviewed herein, conductive axes have been located using graphic and simple difference methods. 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 do not cut the conductive axes at a large angle, it is useful to visualize the resultant field associated with conductive axes as a surface that approximates a half-cylinder and consider each dip angle reading as a point determination representing a specific 'topographic' location on

that surface.

The amplitude of the anomaly associated with a conductive zone is a function of the frequency of the primary magnetic field, the conductivity of the structure, and the angle between the primary field and the axis of the conductor (coupling). The frequency is constant throughout the survey. Station NAA, Cutler, Maine, is the signal source used in the general survey. This station is now broadcasting at a frequency of 24 000 Hz. The angle between the primary magnetic field broadcast by station NAA and structural features oriented to the northeast is often in the order of 15 to 20 degrees or less. Therefore, the amplitude of the anomalies related to these faults of interest, determined at any point on the structure, would be, at best, only 25% to 35% of that obtainable if the coupling were 90 degrees.

Because of the low angle of coupling between the primary magnetic field broadcast by station NAA, many of the structures of interest are poorly defined by the VLF-EM survey reported herein. Additional detailed work should use the signal from a station south of the property. If the station schedule is inconvenient or if the signal strength inadequate, use of a portable signal source that could provide a more favourable field orientation is recommended.

INTERPRETATION OF SURVEY RESULTS

MAGNETIC SURVEY

The magnetic data collected during the magnetic surveys carried out over the Shaw Point property of Teckron Mines & Energy Corp. during January and February, 1986, indicate the limits of intrusive and sedimentary bodies, some of which appear to follow fault structures.

Two northwest-trending tabular bodies in the central part of the claim block (S-808338, S-734019, S-734018, S-721326) are indicated by the magnetic data. These have not been mapped in outcrop, but are interpreted to be diabase dykes, and will be verified in the field when snow cover melts.

There are several unexplained high-amplitude, local anomalies in the Shaw Point area, and others of the same nature in the southern part of the property. The latter appear to relate to patches of magnetite in the Nipissing intrusive which underlies much of the southern part of the claim group.

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

The strongest electromagnetic features detected by the survey lie in the northeast part of the property under the water of Kukagami Lake (S-808331 & S-808332). The cause is not known. The feature appears to have considerable vertical extent and is interpreted to be related to strong shearing with a west-north-

west trend. The geological maps of the southeastern corner of Rathbun township show an olivine diabase dyke that would pass through the area of the anomaly, but in a more northwesterly direction.

Two low amplitude anomalies pass through the central part of the claim group (S-734018, S-734019, S-721326, S-808338). These appear to be related to the south contacts of the tabular magnetic bodies interpreted to be diabase dykes. There appears to be a continuation of the conductive feature related to the more northerly "dyke" to the west from the shore of Kukagami Lake. But, there is no associated magnetic expression beyond the lake shore.

Northeasterly trending structures are not well outlined due to the relatively poor coupling with the primary magnetic field from station NAA. However, there are several features in the southeast corner of the property and one on Shaw Point that are interpreted to be related to faults with this orientation.

Further detailed electromagnetic surveying in the Shaw Point area will require use of the signal from a navigation station located to the south of the property or from a portable signal generator set up either north or south of the claim group.

Other short anomalies, most single-line features, probably relate to near surface steeply dipping bedrock/overburden interfaces.

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The general geology of the property is relatively well established, but the details that relate to control of mineralization are not sufficiently well known to permit any sort of quantitative evaluation of the mineral resource which may be present.

Therefore, the following exploration program is proposed.

1. Establish a detail grid system in those parts of the property where additional surveying is warranted. The spacing and orientation of these control lines will depend on the survey requirements and local topographic conditions. Spacing as close as 25m with station separations of five to ten meters may be required, particularly near zones of mineralization.

2. Detailed magnetic surveys to cover those parts of the property that have alteration that is known to be associated with gold-bearing zones and in those areas where gold has been observed or has been indicated by assaying. The area of principal interest would be on, and adjacent to, Shaw Point, in parts of claims S-721326, 721327, 808330, and 808331.

3. Detailed electromagnetic surveys in all areas where mineralization is known or expected to occur. The coupling between the primary magnetic field broadcast by navigation stations NAA in Cutler, Maine, and NLK in Jim Creek, Washington,

USA is not ideal for tracing geological structures that are likely to be only modestly conductive. Additional surveying using a navigation station located south of the property, for example, in Maryland or Central America will be required. In the event that there are problems with the scheduling of these stations, or if their signals are not sufficiently strong to give good data, the use of a portable signal generator should be considered. This equipment allows orientation of the primary field to cut the structures being investigated at a high angle and permits their accurate location.

4. Geological mapping along and between the grid lines to better establish the geology of the claims and to provide fine detail in areas where mineralization is observed and where trenching, sampling and diamond drilling is warranted.

5. Diamond drilling of the Shaw Point showing and any other location where mineralization is found in the course of the geological and geophysical investigations.

6. Additional diamond drilling as warranted on the basis of results obtained in the preliminary drilling of showings or other likely targets.

7. Trenching of any areas in which gold mineralization is indicated where overburden will permit efficient and economic exposure of bedrock. In addition, trenching should be

considered in areas where geological and geophysical information suggest that favorable host structures may exist.

8. Sampling of those mineralized zones that can be exposed by trenching and stripping. The nature of the mineralization that we observed during a visit to the property indicates that some sort of bulk sampling will probably be necessary. The size of the sample necessary to give a minimum of five significant grains of metal cannot be determined from data presently available. However, assaying a series of samples of known size, treated with due regard to preparation of sub-samples, will give the necessary information. It is suggested that the mineralized zones be drilled and blasted systematically to yield individual samples of up to 200kg each. These samples should be crushed to approximately 1/4", mixed, sub-sampled in various sizes, pulverized, and assayed. Manipulation of the assay results according to appropriate mathematical procedures will establish the reliability of a sample of a given weight and the reliability of the general data base.

9. Assaying must be done on samples that have received careful preparation, weighing and metal extraction. Included in the assaying procedure must be determination of the quantity of gold that is coarse enough to remain on an 80-mesh screen, several analyses of the fine pulp, and combination of these data to give a reliable estimate of the metal content of the sample and

of the mineralized zone.

ESTIMATED COSTS

The cost of the recommended work is estimated as follows:

Lines 8km @ $200.00 (including land and water)	$1 600.00
Magnetic surveys @1.80/sta (or av. $225.00/km)	$1 800.00
VLF-EM (TX-27 mode) @1.80/sta (av. 200.00/km)	$1 600.00
Geological mapping general detailed	$5 000.00 $4 500.00
Trenching	$10 000.00
Preliminary diamond drilling (350m @ $82.00/m)	$28 700.00
Additional drilling depending on results obtained in preliminary work. (Allowance) 300m @ $82.00/m	$24 600.00
Sampling	$8 000.00
Assaying	$4 000.00
Supervision, interpretation of results, et cetera.	$6 200.00
Consulting and reporting	$5 500.00
Travel, room & board	$3 500.00
Vehicle charges	$2 650.00
Drafting, secretarial, printing, binding, telephone, et cetera.	$3 800.00
Contingency	$15 000.00
TOTAL	$116 450.00

REFERENCES

Dressler, Burkhard O.
1982: Geology of the Wanapitei Lake Area, District of Sudbury; Ontario geological Survey, Report 213, 131p. Accompanied by Maps 2450, 2451, scale 1:31 680 (1 inch to 1/2 mile).

Fairbairn, H.W.
1939: Geology of the Ashigami Lake Area, Ontario Department of Mines, Volume 48, 1939, Accompanied by Map 48m (Ashigami Lake Area)

Martins, J.M., et al
1979: McLean-Watt Gold Property; in Annual Report of the Regional and Resident Geologists, 1979, edited by C.R. Kustra, Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Paper 91, 143 p.

Pye, E.G., et al, (Editors)
1984: The Geology and Ore Deposits of the Sudbury Structure, Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 1, 603 p. Accompanied by Map 2491, at a scale of 1:50 000, Map NL-16/17-AM Sudbury, at a scale of 1:1 000 000, and 3 charts.

Slaght, A.
1894: Fourth Report of the Inspector of Mines; Ontario Bureau of Mines, volume 4, 1894.
1896: Fifth Report of the Bureau of Mines; 1895, p.56.

Thompson, J.E.
1961: Maclennan and Scadding Townships; Ontario Department of Mines, Geological Report 2, 34p. Accompanied by Map 2009, scale 1 inch to 1/2 mile.

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.

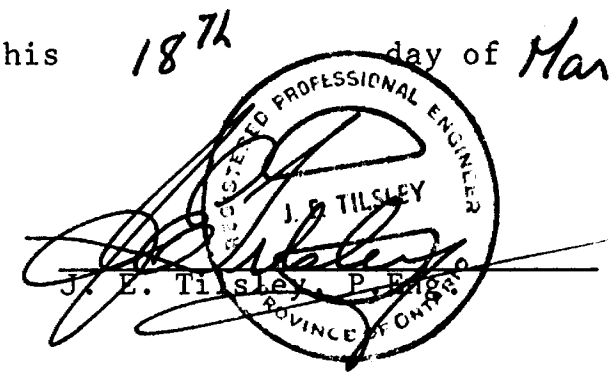
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario, The Association of Professional Engineers of Manitoba and designated Consulting Engineer, Ontario Association of Professional Engineers, 1975.

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 study of records relating to the property as available from the assessment files of the Ministry of Natural Resources, province of Ontario, reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, maps and reports published by the Ontario Bureau of Mines, the Ontario Department of Mines, and the Ontario Geological Survey, current technical literature, review of activities on the claims during the past two years, observations made during a visit to the property on September 4th, 1985, and the results of geophysical surveys carried out under my supervision in January and February 1986.

6. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties or securities of Teckron Mines & Energy Corp., or any affiliates, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Dated at Aurora, Ontario this 18th day of March 1986.



J. E. Tilsley, P.Eng.

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ontario

Geophysical-Geological-Geochemical Technical Data Statement

File _____

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

Type of Survey(s) PROTON MAGNETOMETER; VLF-EM

Township or Area SCADDING & RATHBUN

Claim Holder(s) R.J. FIELDING - OPTIONED TO TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

Survey Company JAMES. E. TILSLEY & ASSOC. (D.J. GIGNAC (PE&MS))

Author of Report J. E. TILSLEY

Address of Author 5 STEEPLECHASE AVE. AURORA, ONT.

Covering Dates of Survey JAN 17 '86 - MAR. 18 '86 (linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut 48 Km

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED		DAYS per claim
ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.	Geophysical	
	–Electromagnetic	
	–Magnetometer	
	–Radiometric	
ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.	–Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

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

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

DATE: March 18/86 SIGNATURE: J.E. TILSLEY, Author of Report or Agent

CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications _____

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
S	721323
S	324
	325
	326
	327
S	734018
	019
S	808329
	330
	331
	332
	333
	334
	335
	336
	337
	338
	339
S	808340

TOTAL CLAIMS 19

If space insufficient, attach list

OFFICE USE ONLY

837 (85/12)

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

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

Number of Stations _____ Number of Readings 4698 MAG.; 4[illegible] VLF

Station interval 10m & Less Line spacing 100m & 25m

Profile scale _____

Contour interval 200 nT

MAGNETIC

Instrument GEOMETRICS INC. PROTON MAGNETOMETER SER# 6010

Accuracy – Scale constant ± 1nT

Diurnal correction method ROLLING BASE STATION

Base Station check-in interval (hours) < 1 hr.

Base Station location and value BL 0+00 / 1+00E 58275 nT

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument GEONICS LTD E.M 16 SER # 5394

Coil configuration _____

Coil separation _____

Accuracy _____

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

Frequency NAA 24.0 kHz
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured REAL & QUADRATURE

GRAVITY

Instrument _____

Scale constant _____

Corrections made _____

Base station value and location _____

Elevation accuracy _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY

Instrument _____

Method ☐ Time Domain ☐ Frequency Domain

Parameters – On time _____ Frequency _____

– Off time _____ Range _____

– Delay time _____

– Integration time _____

Power _____

Electrode array _____

Electrode spacing _____

Type of electrode _____

SELF POTENTIAL

Instrument _____ Range _____

Survey Method _____

_____

Corrections made _____

_____

RADIOMETRIC

Instrument _____

Values measured _____

Energy windows (levels) _____

Height of instrument _____ Background Count _____

Size of detector _____

Overburden _____

(type, depth – include outcrop map)

OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGING ETC.)

Type of survey _____

Instrument _____

Accuracy _____

Parameters measured _____

_____

Additional information (for understanding results) _____

_____

_____

AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Type of survey(s) _____

Instrument(s) _____

(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy _____

(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used _____

Sensor altitude _____

Navigation and flight path recovery method _____

_____

Aircraft altitude _____ Line Spacing _____

Miles flown over total area _____ Over claims only _____

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken _____

_____

_____

Total Number of Samples _____

Type of Sample _____
(Nature of Material)

Average Sample Weight _____

Method of Collection _____

_____

Soil Horizon Sampled _____

Horizon Development _____

Sample Depth _____

Terrain _____

_____

Drainage Development _____

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness _____

_____

_____

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

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis _____

_____

_____

_____

General _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ANALYTICAL METHODS

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

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

Others _____

Field Analysis (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Field Laboratory Analysis

No. (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Commercial Laboratory (_____ tests)

Name of Laboratory _____

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

General _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.

020

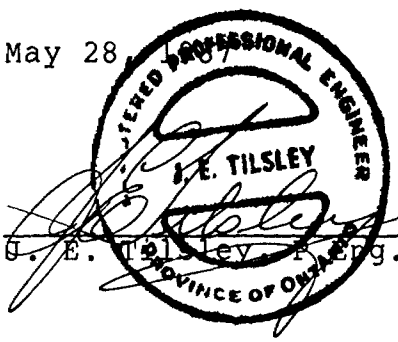
TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

EAGLE'S NEST PROPERTY

Kukagami Lake - Sudbury Mining Division
District of Sudbury, Ontario

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

May 28, 1987



J. E. Tilsley, P.Eng.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendices

MAPS

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Eagle's Nest property of Teckron Mines & Energy Corp. located in Rathbun and Scadding townships, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario has been investigated by geophysical, geological, and geochemical surveys. Stripping and trenching has been done in the Shaw Point area and at other locations to the southwest of the main gold occurrences on the claims.

The areas where it was possible to remove overburden and wash the bedrock, e.g. Shaw Point, do not show sufficient concentrations of gold bearing veins to be of current economic interest. However, additional prospecting remains to be done in other locations within the claim group.

While fifteen samples were tested for platinum group metals, additional attention to the possibility of economic concentrations of these metals is warranted. Recent discoveries of platinum group metals in Nipissing gabbros in the Sudbury area demonstrate the potential of this rock unit. Further prospecting, in particular along the gabbro dykes indicated by magnetic data, is recommended.

sediments. Additional stripping was done in the southeastern part of claim S-721326 and 10m^3 of material was removed from an altered zone on line 300mE at 215mS.

Eighty-one samples of the veins and altered zones were taken and assayed for gold. Fifteen samples were also assayed for platinum and palladium.

The prospect lies approximately four miles NNE from the Scadding township McLean-Watt gold property of Northgate Exploration Limited and about the same distance SSE of the Flag Resources Ltd. Matagamasi Lake gold prospect in Rathbun Twp.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in the extreme northeast corner of Scadding township and the extreme southeastern corner of Rathbun township, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario.

Approximate co-ordinates are:

46° 44' 00"N; 80° 35' 00"W:

The property can be reached from Sudbury via Highway 17 East to the Kukagami Lake Road, then approximately twelve miles north through Street and Scadding townships to a local cottage property access road that leads northeast three miles (5.0km) to private cabins on the west shore of Shaw Point of Kukagami Lake, within claim No. 721326 of the group.

In most seasons, travel time by road from the Sudbury airport to the claims is approximately one hour.

Sudbury has daily bus, train and airline connections to other parts of the province and North America.

PROPERTY

The property consists of 19 unpatented mineral claims held in the name of Rodney J. Fielding of Hanmer, Ontario. The claims are currently under option to Teckron Mines & Energy Corporation and the work reported herein has been funded by that company and carried out on its behalf.

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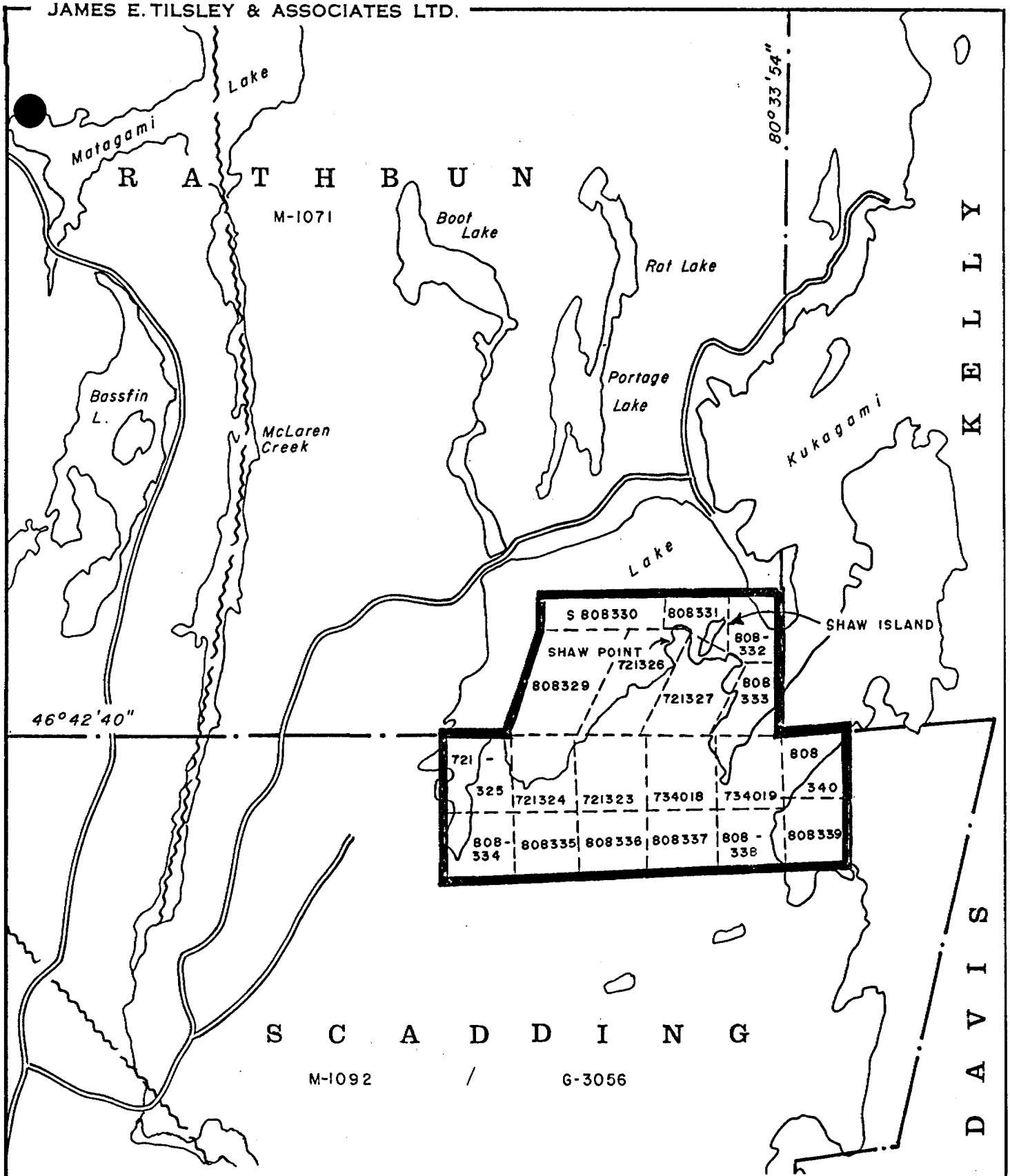

Claims location map

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

RATHBUN & SCADDING TOWNSHIPS, SUDBURY MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

SCALE 1 in. to 1/2 mi.

LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim No.	Township	Claim No.	Township
808329	Rathbun	721323	Scadding
808330	"	721324	"
808331	"	721325	"
808332	"	721326	"
808333	"	721327	"
808334	Scadding	734018	"
808335	"	734019	"
808336	"		
808337	"		
808338	"		
808339	"		
808340	"		

SURFACE RIGHTS

The claims cover Crown Lands with the exception of approximately five acres designated 'Plan M-970' which include five cottages with frontage on Kukagami Lake. Use of surface rights on Crown Lands is governed by the standard regulations. Use of surface rights to the lands described in Plan M-970 must be negotiated with the private owners.

There is also the standard 400 foot surface rights

reservation along the shores of Kukagami Lake. Use of this land is restricted except with prior permission from the Department of Natural resources.

CLIMATE

The area has a continental climate typical of central Canada. Precipitation totals approximately 34 inches (863mm) per annum, relatively well spread throughout the year. Snow accumulations of 700 to 1300mm are frequently observed in average winters, with first significant falls in late October or early November. Continuous cover can be expected from early December until mid-April in most years.

Summer-time maximum temperatures may exceed 30° Celcius and winter minimums in the range of -40° C are not uncommon in January and February. Mean summer maximums are approximately 23° Celcius and mean summer minimums about 12° C. Winter mean maximums are in the range of -7° C and mean minimums -21° C.

TOPOGRAPHY

Kukagami Lake has an elevation of 278m (912') above sea level. Within Scadding Township the land rises to approximately 325m (1066'). In general, the surface is rolling, with occasional abrupt hillocks of bedrock, especially along lake shores where low cliffs are common. Relief is usually less than 30m (100'). There are some low-lying swampy areas but the

greater part of the land area of the Township is relatively dry.

Drainage is west to Wanapitei Lake, Wanapitei River, the French River and Georgian Bay.

LOCAL RESOURCES

Sudbury is a city with a population of approximately one hundred and sixty thousand. There is a long history of mining and smelting with a skilled work force in both mining and related support functions. Men, equipment, supplies, and services are all available locally.

Medical facilities are excellent, with several clinics and hospitals in the city.

Rail, highway, and air transportation are excellent to southern Ontario and points east and west of Sudbury.

The claims are forested with several varieties of pine, spruce, balsam fir, cedar, and assorted deciduous species. Some of the timber is merchantable but there have been no recent lumbering or pulp wood operations.

Industrial power is available within twelve miles of the property and local transmission lines provide domestic electricity to residents. Telephone communications, local and international, are possible from homes and businesses on Kukagami Lake.

HISTORY

Gold was first reported from the Kukagami Lake area in the fall of 1891. (Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1892 p.237) The discovery may have been made during surveying of the Scadding - Rathbun township line. The location given for the initial discovery is not specific enough to confirm that it is the same prospect described subsequently as the 'Eagle's Nest mine' (Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1896, p.56), but the two reports appear to refer to the same occurrence.

Slaght, 1896, op. cit., reports sixteen veins "running northwest and southeast and one lateral vein on the property." The geographic position of the veins is given as "locations WD25 and WD40", both on Shaw Point and included in the present claim group. The work mentioned by Slaght was comprised of stripping, and the sinking of ten test pits which were six to ten feet deep and eight to twenty-five feet long.

There is no other record of work from that time, nor do the assessment files show additional ground surveys or prospecting activity subsequent to the claims reverting back to the Crown for non-payment of taxes in 1920. However, Scadding Township was included in an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey done by Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd. in 1968. The survey apparently covered the Eagle's Nest property but there is no record of follow-up work within the boundaries of the present claim group.

The trenches from the work done in the late 1800's were still locatable at the beginning of the project but were partially filled with rotting vegetation and slumped soil. General prospecting had been done in the claim group in the two previous years, but little new excavation was completed prior to the summer of 1986. One trench had been cleaned out north of the section pitted during 1892-96 and showed occasional 1 to 30mg grains of free gold on the contact of quartz-carbonate veining with chloritic gabbro. Sampling of limestone float boulders from the north part of Shaw Point had also indicated gold values but, when the source of this material was exposed by trenching and stripping on Shaw Point, no extensive zone of mineralization in the limestone was located.

Grab samples taken during examinations done in the past two years returned assays ranging from nil to over 20 oz. Au/ton.

The property was acquired under option by Teckron Mines & Energy Corp. in late 1985 and a program of geophysical surveying undertaken at the beginning of 1986. During January 1986 a total of 47.93km of control lines was established. The base line was laid out approximately along the common boundary of Rathbun and Scadding townships. Profiles run north and south from the base line. The grid was surveyed geophysically during late January and February 1986. Results of that work are discussed in an earlier report.

During the summer of 1986 the property was mapped

geologically, stripping and trenching were done in the Shaw Point area, geochemical studies were conducted, and seventy rock samples were collected and analyzed for gold and other metals.

GEOLOGY

GENERAL

Reconnaissance geological mapping in the Sudbury area was done as early as 1853 when Alexander Murray conducted river and lakeshore traverses that included the Wanapitei River and parts of the shoreline of Lake Wanapitei. Bell and Barlow worked in the Sudbury Basin beginning in 1888 and included part of the Wanapitei Lake area in their map published in 1891. Collins worked to the south of Lake Wanapitei in 1912 and reported his results in 1914. It was not until 1921, when Quirke mapped Scadding township as part of his regional study, that a geological compilation covering the Eagle's Nest property was completed. Fairbairn mapped Scadding township as part of his 1938 Ashigami Lake project. Cooke et al., prepared the Falconbridge sheet in 1946 and revised Quirke's 1922 map. Thomson mapped Scadding and Maclennan townships during the 1956 to 1959 field seasons but did not re-map those areas covered by Fairbairn in 1938. Thomson reported his findings and presented a compilation in 1961 (ODM Geological Report No.2 and Map No. 2009). The most recent study of the area is based on field work by Dressler and assistants in 1977 and 1978 described in

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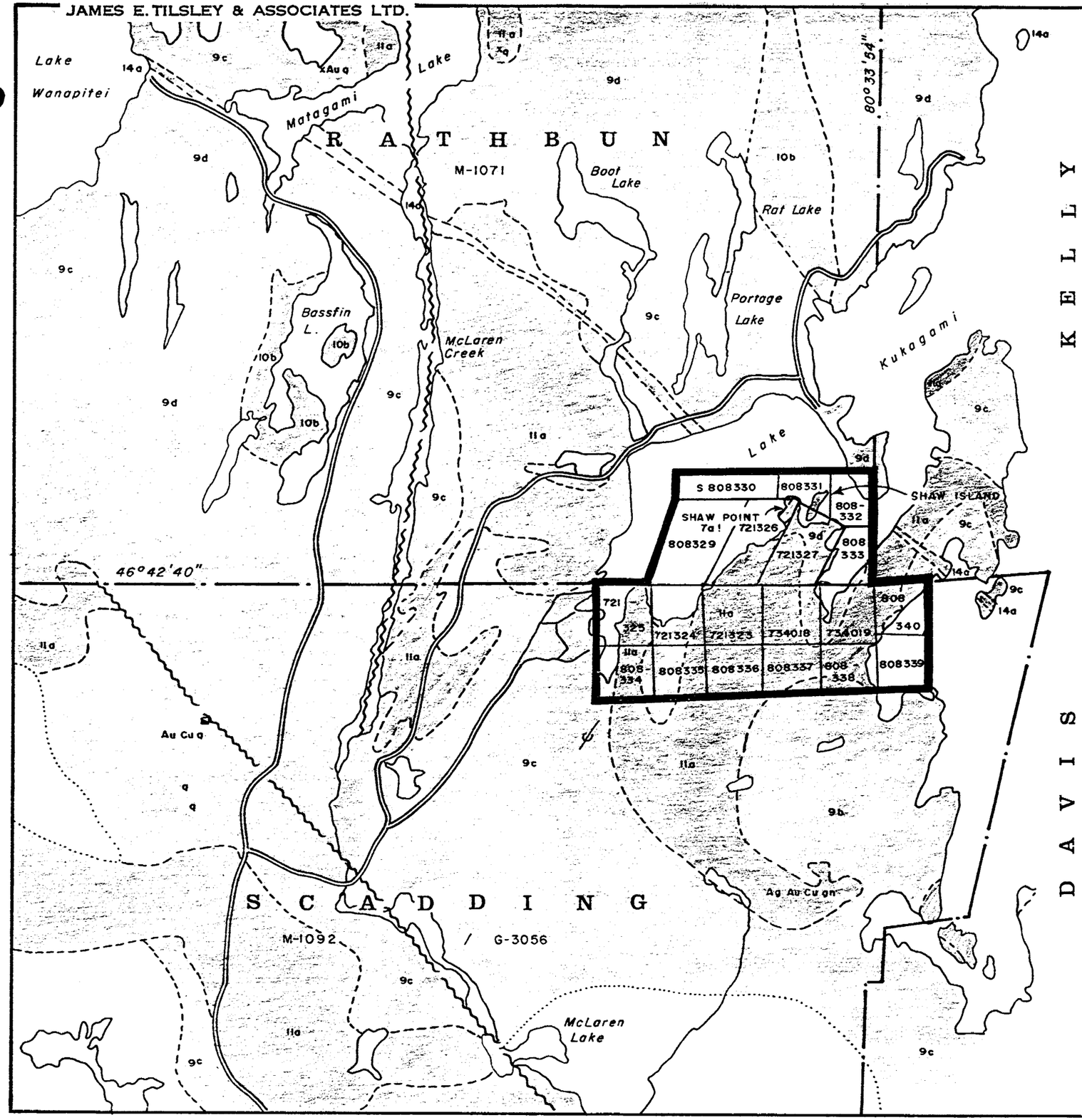

LEGEND

PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC[a]

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Gravel, sand, silt, swamps.

UNCONFORMITY

PRECAMBRIAN[b]

LATE PRECAMBRIAN

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

14a Olivine diabase.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN

SUDBURY EVENT

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

NIPISSING INTRUSIVE ROCKS

11a Gabbro.
11b Pegmatitic gabbro.
11c Granophyre.
11d Granitic dike rock, pegmatite.
11e Quartz-plagioclase porphyry.†

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

HURONIAN SUPERGROUP

COBALT GROUP

LORRAIN FORMATION

10a Grey wacke. Arkose, subarkose, minor subarkose, wacke and quartz wacke. (10b, c, and d).
10b Pink, pinkish grey.
10c Grey.
10d Greenish grey, grey.†
10e Quartz wacke to subarkosic wacke.†
10f Arenites, unsubdivided.†

GOWANDA FORMATION

9a Conglomerate.
9b Arkose.
9c Wacke (not laminated).
9d Laminated wacke.
9e Wacke unsubdivided.†

QUIRKE LAKE GROUP

SERPENT FORMATION

8a Arkose, arkosic wacke, calcareous arkose, minor conglomerate.
8b Dolomite porphyroblastesis.[c]

ESPANOLA FORMATION

7a Calcareous siltstone, limestone, calcareous wacke.

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

RATHBUN & SCADDING TOWNSHIPS, SUDBURY DISTRICT, ONT.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

SCALE 1 IN. to 1/2 MI.

REF. O.G.S. map 2451

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J.E. TILSLEY
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1985

Ontario Geological Survey Report 213.

The geology of the Wanapitei Lake area is summarized in Table 1 (from Dressler, 1982) and applies to the portion of Scadding and Rathbun townships within and adjacent to the property under consideration.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

The area was glaciated during Pleistocene time. Deposits of till, outwash sands and gravels, and clay and silt cover much of the bedrock inland from Kukagami Lake. Overburden is generally less than 1.5m on higher ground but may be considerably thicker in intervening till and glacial outwash-filled swales and swampy areas. The last ice advance was from the northeast with most striae in the area reported to indicate a direction five to twenty degrees east of true north. Our observations of features relating to the direction of ice movement within the property boundaries suggests a single ice advance from about 040°. Till cover is seen to be relatively thin in most parts of the claim group, excepting in narrow, low-lying depressions where accumulations of three to five meters have been found during trenching.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY

Consolidated rocks of the area range in age from Early Precambrian to Late Precambrian. The sedimentary rocks are dominated by Huronian Supergroup clastic and carbonate format-

FELSIC PLUTONIC ROCKS
Granodiorite, diorite, migmatite.

Intrusive Contact

METAVOLCANICS AND METASEDIMENTS
METASEDIMENTS
Wacke, arkose, gneisses, ironstone, ferruginous chert.
METAVOLCANICS
FELSIC METAVOCLANICS
MAFIC AND INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS
Mafic and intermediate metavolcanics, amphibolite, dacite.

---

ions, and igneous rocks by Nipissing gabbro and related phases.

The Huronian rocks mapped on the property include Espanola Formation limestones of the Quirke Lake Group and laminated and unlaminated wacke of the Gowganda Formation of the Cobalt Group. Huronian sediments are cut by gabbros assigned to the Nipissing intrusive suite. A Late Precambrian olivine diabase dike is mapped to the northwest and east of the claims and can be expected to pass through the property just north of Shaw Island.

Structural features of the property are not well exposed. The wedge of Espanola Formation limestone on the peninsula west of Shaw Island is stratigraphically about 1000 feet above its expected position. (W. Meyer, pers. comm., 1985). This implies major dislocation, either by faulting or transport in the Nipissing gabbro magma. There is fracturing which has been interpreted to indicate more major faulting than can be observed in outcrop adjacent to the limestone wedge, and Ontario Geological Survey Map 2451 shows two bounding faults. Our work has not located either of the assumed faults.

Currently available published mapping does not show the

TABLE OF LITHOLOGIC UNITS FOR THE LAKE WANAPITEI AREA.

PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

RECENT

Swamp, lake, and stream deposits.

PLEISTOCENE

Glacial and glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits.

Unconformity

PRECAMBRIAN

LATE PRECAMBRIAN

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Olivine diabase.

Intrusive Contact

MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN

SUDBURY NICKEL IRRUPTIVE

Sublayer, norite, transition zone norite, micropegmatite, granitic rock.

Intrusive Contact

WHITEWATER GROUP

ONAPING FORMATION

Tuff, quartzite breccia.

SUDBURY EVENT

Explosive volcanism or meteorite impact; Sudbury-type brecciation.

NIPISSING INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Gabbro, granophyre, granitic dike rock, pegmatite, quartz-plagioclase porphyry.

Intrusive Contact

HURONIAN SUPERGROUP

COBALT GROUP

LORRAIN FORMATION

Arkose, subarkose, subarkosic wacke, quartz wacke, arenites.

GOWGANDA FORMATION

Wacke, arkose, conglomerate.

QUIRKE LAKE GROUP

SERPENT FORMATION

Arkose, arkosic wacke, calcareous arkose, minor conglomerate.

ESPANOLA FORMATION

Calcareous siltstone, limestone, calcareous wacke.

BRUCE FORMATION

Conglomerate, pebbly wacke, minor arkose, wacke.

HOUGH LAKE GROUP

MISSISSAGI FORMATION

Arkose, subarkose, arkosic wacke, subarkosic wacke, conglomerate, and silty wacke.

Unconformity

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Diabase, glomeroporphyritic diabase, porphyritic diabase.

Intrusive Contact

extension of these interpreted faults into the claims to the southwest, however, there is evidence of fracturing, alteration and weak mineralization in gabbro outcrop in claim S-721323 which lies along the assumed strike of the same structure. Mapping on the property did not locate additional evidence for extensive faulting, and we propose that zones of weakness rather than major dislocations exist in this area.

Stripping and trenching along the northwestern contact and across the limestone block shows it to be 'floating' in Nipissing gabbro, and that there is no well-developed faulting. There may be a fault beneath the swale that passes along the southern limit of the exposure of altered gabbro which hosts the auriferous quartz veins of the Shaw Point showing.

The attitude of the Gowganda wacke units on the property is variable, strikes are generally to the northeast and dips in the vicinity of Shaw Island range from 85°E to 30°N. Observations are plotted on the accompanying geological plan.

The contact relationships between the sedimentary rocks and the intrusive gabbro are not well known due to poor exposure and the relatively flat-lying relationships in the southern part of the claim group.

Magnetic data suggest two distinct nearly vertical tabular bodies in claims S-721326, S-721327, S-734018, S-734019, S-808338, and S-808339. These are interpreted to be Nipissing gabbro, based on one exposure on line 600mE at 150mS. The

magnetic anomalies strike at about 310°. The most easterly one corresponds to a depression which crosses the general trend of surface features on the property. The second tabular body lies approximately 100m to the southwest. It is parallel to the first, but does not have topographic expression. Interpreted contacts are shown on the geological plan (in pocket). The Nipissing gabbro in the area of the property is mapped as a relatively flat-lying sheet. The tabular bodies indicated by magnetic data are interpreted to be dykes of the same composition. Both have electromagnetic expression suggesting that emplacement was along fault planes. West of the property there are observed faults with similar orientation, and the dyke like features are interpreted to be emplaced in zones of weakness that are part of that system.

The olivine diabase body which is interpreted to pass through the northeastern part of the property is a well defined, nearly-vertical dike. It has not been observed in outcrop on the claims.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization within the claim group appears to be related to emplacement of quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets in fractures in and adjacent to fault zones in both sedimentary and igneous rocks of the property.

The mineralized zones all seem to be related to tectonic features. These features appear to be zones of weakness rather

than distinct fault planes. Strong chlorite alteration of the gabbro with introduction of carbonate and minor sulphides is the most obvious indication of precious metal mineralization. Flat-lying quartz-carbonate veins are the chief carriers of visible gold. They are usually less than 10cm thick. Gold is normally found only on the lower margins of the veins, occasionally on the upper contact, and rarely within the quartz or carbonate of the central part of the veins.

Visible gold appears to be in relatively large grains of one to thirty milligrams and to be randomly distributed in the quartz-carbonate veins and veinlet systems. Assays of samples from the claims indicate that there is also some fine gold that is not likely to be visible in hand specimen, but our observations and the assay data that are available suggest the greater part of the metal is present in relatively coarse grains.

The common host rock for gold mineralization in the Wanapitei area is Middle Precambrian Nipissing gabbro and Huronian clastic sedimentary rocks of the Quirke Lake Group and the Cobalt Group.

Gold values are also reported from within the Espanola Formation limestone wedge. Quartz-carbonate veining is present in limestone float near the north end of Shaw Point in the northeast corner of claim S-721326. Stripping and trenching in the Shaw Point area exposed the western margins of the limestone

block but no extensive zone of similar auriferous material was located in bedrock.

The mineralized zones contain small amounts of sulphides. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are identified in both the Shaw Point area and from within the Nipissing gabbro where chlorite-quartz-carbonate alteration is observed in fracture zones assumed to be related to faults passing through the intrusive. Carbonate addition appears to be usual in all mineralized zones. It is commonly cream to creamy-pink in color and often is intimately mixed with quartz veinlets and impregnations.

Chloritization may be even more pervasive than carbonate addition. Both gabbros and sediments appear strongly chloritized in all locations where precious metal values are reported. In some exposures of quartz-carbonate mineralization, original rock forming minerals have been totally replaced by chlorite so that identification of the host rock becomes difficult at the hand specimen level.

The distribution of gold in the prospects appears to be typical of grain-dominated mineralization hosted by quartz-carbonate veins. There may be some gold in the altered host rock of the quartz veins, but our results do not indicate pervasive precious metal mineralization in the altered zones.

Since the gold values in the zones studied are related chiefly to quartz-carbonate veining and not to the general alteration envelope, the number of veins and veinlets becomes

critical to the development of a mineable zone.

The frequency of quartz veins in the Shaw point area is not great enough to produce a mineable concentration of metal, at least in the areas that we were able to expose by trenching and stripping.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The usual soil geochemistry is not particularly effective in areas where distally derived tills and lacustrine sediments cover bedrock, such as is the case on the Teckron Mines & Energy Corp. Eagle's Nest property.

Forest mull (humus) developed from leaves, needles, bark and wood from trees growing on the overburden, will reflect the chemistry of the material penetrated by the roots. If the tree roots can traverse the overburden and reach bedrock, the metal content of the mull will be indicative of the geochemistry of the rock in place.

Those areas of the property where overburden cover is less than about two to three meters, and where the water table is not high in the overburden profile, are favorable for this type of investigation.

The humus material can be analyzed by a variety of methods. Neutron activation of pellets of humic material has proven to be an accurate, cost-effective procedure particularly suited to the sampling medium. The element of most interest on the property

is, of course, gold. Neutron activation analysis techniques are also suitable for the determination of very small quantities of other elements as well. The cost of 'additional' elements, if done at the same time as the gold analyses, are low and may be useful in selection of the most favorable target areas in some cases. Therefore, samples were analysed for the full range of elements compatible with the neutron activation method. Included are gold, chromium, iron, cobalt, zinc, arsenic, selenium, bromine, molybdenum, silver, antimony, barium, tantalum, tungsten, thorium, and uranium. Gold values are reported in parts per billion [1 ppb = 0.001 ppm or 1/1000 of one gram (one milligram) per tonne]. Iron is reported in percent. All other elements are reported in parts per million (ppm or grams per tonne).

The metal of prime interest in this area is gold. Discussions are confined to the gold results obtained. Data in respect to gold and to the other elements is given on the assay certificates, copies of which are included in Appendix II.

159 humus samples were collected at 50m intervals along selected profile lines. These samples were analyzed by neutron activation as noted above. Gold values are plotted on the plan of the grid (in pocket). There is one distinctly anomalous value on line 1000mE at 300mS in claim S-734019 (370ppb Au). This is a single point anomaly that compares with a usual gold content of the humus of about 10 to 20ppb. The meaning of this

isolated value cannot be interpreted from the data available. Further sampling in the area immediately adjacent to this location will be necessary.

It is notable that there are not high gold values in the humus samples collected from Shaw Point where the presence of gold is known from sampling of alteration zones and quartz-carbonate veins. Variation in the gold content of the samples taken appears to relate more to overburden conditions than to bedrock geology. The sampling program has covered only a portion of the property. Further sampling will be required to complete the data base and permit full interpretation of the results.

It appears that geochemical results are not likely to indicate clearly the presence of narrow gold-bearing veins. Zones of alteration that carry gold may be detected by geochemical surveying, perhaps by reference to other associated 'indicator' metals. When additional samples are available further manipulation of the data to study possible associations is recommended.

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Slaght, A.
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1961: Maclennan and Scadding Townships; Ontario Department of Mines, Geological Report 2, 34p. Accompanied by Map 2009, scale 1 inch to 1/2 mile.

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 study of records relating to the property as available from the assessment files of the Ministry of Natural Resources, province of Ontario, reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, maps and reports published by the Ontario Bureau of Mines, the Ontario Department of Mines, and the Ontario Geological Survey, current technical literature, review of activities on the claims during the past two years, observations made during visits to the property in the fall of 1985, and the summer of 1986, and the results of geological, geophysical, and geochemical surveys, trenching, stripping, and sampling, carried out under my supervision during 1986.

6. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties or securities of Teckron Mines & Energy Corp., or any affiliates, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Dated at Aurora, Ontario this 28th day of May 1987.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER J. E. TILSLEY PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

J. E. Tilsley, P.Eng.

Appendix I

Assay Certificates
Rock Samples

X-RAY ASSAY LABORATORIES LIMITED

1885 LESLIE STREET, DON MILLS, ONTARIO M3B 3J4

PHONE 416-445-5755 TELEX 06-986947

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD
ATTN: J.E. TILSLEY
GP BOX 115
5 STEEPLECHASE AVENUE
AURORA, ONTARIO L4G 3G8

CUSTOMER NO. 27

DATE SUBMITTED
23-MAY-86

REPORT 27913

REF. FILE 23571-P4

11 ROCKS

WERE ANALYSED AS FOLLOWS:

	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT
AU PPB	FADCP	1.000
PD PPB	FADCP	2.000
PT PPB	FADCP	10.000

X-RAY ASSAY LABORATORIES LIMITED

DATE 03-JUN-86

CERTIFIED BY .....

SAMPLE	AU PPB	PD PPB	PT PPB
T-1	4	<2	10
T-2	1	<2	<10
T-3	3	<2	10
T-7	<1	<2	<10
T-9	<1	<2	10
T-11	<1	<2	<10
T-12	3	<2	<10
T-13	1	<2	<10
T-14	5	<2	<10
T-15	49	<2	<10
T-15A	5	<2	<10

Teckron

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD
ATTN: J.E. TILSLEY
GP BOX 115
5 STEEPLECHASE AVENUE
AURORA, ONTARIO L4G 3G8

CUSTOMER NO. 27

DATE SUBMITTED
17-NOV-86

REPORT 30134

REF. FILE 25838-F4

4 ROCK

WERE ANALYSED AS FOLLOWS:

	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT
AU PPB	FADCP	1.000
PD PPB	FADCP	2.000
PT PPB	FADCP	10.000

X-RAY ASSAY LABORATORIES LIMITED

DATE 21-NOV-86

CERTIFIED BY .....

TECKRON

21-NOV-86 REPORT 30134 REF.FILE 25838-F4 PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE	AU PPB	PD PPB	PT PPB
615	>10000	9	<10
616	>10000	8	10
617	1900	2	<10
618	>10000	3	<10

> - CONCENTRATION TOO HIGH FOR GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
P.O. BOX 187, HAILEYBURY, ONTARIO TEL: 672-3107

Certificate of Analysis

NO. 1159 **DATE:** August 6, 1986

SAMPLE(S) OF: Rock (2) **RECEIVED:** August 1986

SAMPLE(S) FROM: Mr. Daniel Gignac, Precambrian Exploration & Mining Services

Re: Tecktron Mines Ltd.

Sample No.	Gold ppb
8417	34
8	2

IN ACCORDANCE WITH LONG-ESTABLISHED NORTH AMERICAN CUSTOM, 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.

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

PER

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
P.O. BOX 187, HAILEYBURY, ONTARIO TEL: 672-3107

Certificate of Analysis

NO. 1160 **DATE:** August 6, 1986

SAMPLE(S) OF: Rock (16) **RECEIVED:** August 1986

SAMPLE(S) FROM: Mr. Daniel Gignac, Teckron Mines Ltd.

Sample No.	Gold ppb	Oz. Gold
8401	18	
2	14	
3	8	
4	21	
5		0.033**
6	41	
7	10	
8		0.038**
9	4	
8410		0.070**
1	6	
2	4	
3	54	
4	8	
5	269	
6	7	

** Checked

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

PER _____

TECKRON

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
P.O. BOX 187, HAILEYBURY, ONTARIO TEL: 672-3107

Certificate of Analysis

NO. 1216 **DATE:** August 13, 1986

SAMPLE(S) OF: Rock (4) **RECEIVED:** August 1986

SAMPLE(S) FROM: Mr. Daniel Gignac, Teckron Mines Ltd.

Sample No.	Gold ppb
8419	44
8420	21
1	38
2	18

IN ACCORDANCE WITH LONG-ESTABLISHED NORTH AMERICAN CUSTOM, 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.

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

P

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
P.O. BOX 187, HAILEYBURY, ONTARIO TEL: 672-3107

Certificate of Analysis

NO. 1483 **DATE:** September 21, 1986

SAMPLE(S) OF: Rock (24) **RECEIVED:** September 1986

SAMPLE(S) FROM: Mr. Dan Gignac, Teckron Mines Ltd.

Samp.No.	Au ppb	Au oz.	Pt ppb	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm
11663	30					
4	40					
5	38					
6	10					
7	42					
8	5					
9	12					
11670	407**					
1	11					
2	25					
3		0.130**				
4	33					
5		0.510**				
6	40					
7	32					
8	148					
9	54					
11680	8					
1	60					
2	12					
3	282					
4	271**					
5	206**					
6	19		less than 50	86	0.2	78

** Checked

IN ACCORDANCE WITH LONG-ESTABLISHED NORTH AMERICAN CUSTOM, 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.

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

PER _____

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
P.O. BOX 187. HAILEYBURY, ONTARIO TEL: 672-3107

Certificate of Analysis

NO. 1941 **DATE:** November 20, 1986

SAMPLE(S) OF: Rock (20) **RECEIVED:** November 1986

SAMPLE(S) FROM: Mr. Dan Gignac, Teckron Mines Ltd. OK JSN

Sample No.	Gold ppb
8423	32
4	8
5	19
6	4
7	7
8	3
11687	8
8	3
9	27
11690	4
1	1
2	4
3	4
4	73
5	6
6	340**
7	14
8	3
9	1
11700	10

** Checked

IN ACCORDANCE WITH LONG-ESTABLISHED NORTH AMERICAN CUSTOM, 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.

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

PER

Appendix II

Assay Certificates
Humus Samples

TECKROS
EAGLE:

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD
ATTN: J.E. TILSLEY
GP BOX 115
5 STEEPLECHASE AVENUE
AURORA, ONTARIO L4G 3G8

CUSTOMER NO. 27

DATE SUBMITTED
10-NOV-86

REPORT 30410

REF. FILE 25754-

159 HUMUS

WERE ANALYSED AS FOLLOWS:

	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT
AU PPB	NA	1.000
CR PPM	NA	1.000
FE %	NA	0.050
CO PPM	NA	1.000
ZN PPM	NA	20.000
AS PPM	NA	1.000
SE PPM	NA	2.000
BR PPM	NA	1.000
MO PPM	NA	0.500
AG PPM	NA	2.000
SB PPM	NA	0.100
BA PPM	NA	100.000
TA PPM	NA	0.500
W PPM	NA	1.000
TH PPM	NA	0.500
U PPM	NA	0.100

X-RAY ASSAY LABORATORIES LIMITED

DATE 12-DEC-86

CERTIFIED BY .....

NOTE: DETECTION LIMITS WERE VARIABLE DUE TO THE NATURE OF SAMPLE.

SAMPLE	AU PPB	CR PPM	FE %	CO PPM
L1E-1N	9	15	0.84	15
L1E-1N-A	18	32	1.64	24
L1E-0+50N	21	53	2.04	16
L1E-0+00	12	18	1.23	18
L2E-1+50N	9	23	1.02	17
L2E-0+50N	9	13	1.01	18
L2E-0+00	11	16	1.04	19
L2E-0+50S	11	17	1.09	18
L2E-1+50S	8	18	1.00	13
L2E-2+50S	13	29	1.94	30
L2E-4+00S	20	36	1.81	21
L3E-1+50N	24	36	1.89	31
L3E-1+00N	17	36	2.11	27
L3E-0+50N	19	39	3.62	51
L3E-1+50S	13	17	0.92	15
L3E-2+00S	NH	NH	NH	NH
L3E-2+50S	11	13	1.15	24
L3E-3+00S	18	31	1.85	28
L3E-3+50S	19	33	1.89	26
L3E-4+00S	11	39	1.86	32
L3E-4+50S	20	28	1.75	22
L3E-5+00S	10	32	1.87	27
L4E-2+50N	9	14	0.71	12
L4E-2+00N	NH	NH	NH	NH
L4E-1+50N	9	13	0.74	10
L4E-0+50N	22	34	1.05	22
L4E-0+00	8	22	1.23	10
L4+50E-4+50N	13	17	1.32	17
L4+50E-3+00N	9	16	0.88	14
L5E-5+40N	13	16	1.01	13
L5E-5+00N	10	15	0.94	15
L5E-4+50N	11	13	1.02	17
L5E-4+00N	15	23	1.29	17
L5E-3+50N	9	18	1.03	13
L5E-3+00N	8	17	0.99	16
L5E-2+50N	13	13	0.72	10
L5E-2+00N	9	17	1.07	18
L5E-1+50N	10	21	0.96	12
L5E-1+00N	9	27	0.97	13
L5E-0+50N	17	32	1.47	26
L5+25E-5+50N	17	22	1.41	24
L5+25E-4+25N	13	16	1.06	18
L5+50E-6+00N	7	12	0.61	13
L5+50E-5+50N	15	46	2.63	31
L5+50E-5+00N	10	31	1.16	19
L5+50E-4+50N	16	24	1.25	27
L5+50E-4+00N	7	12	0.49	9
L5+50E-3+50N	14	16	1.29	26

NH - NOT HUMUS

SAMPLE	AU PPB	CR PPM	FE %	CO PPM
L5+50E-3+00N	11	24	1.78	260
L6E-4+00N	12	18	1.00	20
L6E-3+00N	15	24	1.32	30
L6E-2+50N	4	7	0.85	14
L6E-2+00N	6	11	1.07	49
L6E-1+50N	14	30	1.82	28
L6E-1+00N	11	27	1.38	23
L6E-0+50N	8	11	0.58	7
L6E-0+00	16	25	1.39	33
L6E-0+50S	14	23	1.51	27
L6E-1+00S	10	28	1.14	20
L6E-1+50S	11	24	1.22	19
L6E-2+00S	16	41	1.51	21
L6E-2+50S	18	39	1.66	27
L6E-3+00S	19	21	1.12	22
L6E-3+50S	16	24	1.20	25
L6E-4+00S	18	30	1.48	31
L6E-4+50S	10	18	0.96	18
L6E-5+00S	11	34	1.31	17
L6E-5+50S	8	12	0.69	11
L6E-6+00S	10	20	1.16	19
L6E-6+50S	9	50	1.36	15
L6+50E-3+50N	15	22	1.17	23
L6+50E-3+00N	24	48	2.11	40
L7E-4+00N	18	25	1.45	22
L7E-3+50N	18	25	1.51	25
L7E-3+00N	17	34	1.78	22
L7E-2+50N	14	19	1.36	16
L7E-2+00N	15	20	1.32	21
L7E-1+50N	6	10	0.73	15
L7E-1+00N	15	24	1.65	26
L7E-0+50N	10	17	0.85	15
L7E-0+00	13	27	1.51	20
L7E-0+50S	14	21	1.26	16
L7E-1+00S	6	44	1.59	10
L7E-1+50S	16	22	1.28	21
L7E-2+00S	15	24	1.42	23
L7E-2+50S	13	20	1.13	14
L7E-3+00S	16	31	1.94	30
L7E-3+50S	13	21	1.32	33
L7E-4+00S	16	34	2.02	33
L7E-4+50S	16	59	2.45	37
L7E-5+00S	16	20	1.20	18
L7E-5+50S	8	20	0.94	12
L7+50E-4+00N	13	24	1.67	22
L7+50E-3+50N	16	25	1.48	20
L7+50E-3+00N	3	12	0.77	13
L8E-4+00N	13	22	1.44	24

SAMPLE	AU PPB	CR PPM	FE %	CO PPM
L8E-3+50N	15	22	1.61	25
L8E-3+00N	17	21	1.47	18
L8+50E-4+00N	14	17	1.22	19
L9E-1+50S	10	48	1.71	15
L9E-2+00S	9	65	2.02	21
L9E-2+50S	10	15	0.89	13
L9E-3+00S	20	31	1.86	28
L9E-3+50S	19	32	2.20	32
L9E-4+00S	15	20	1.39	20
L9E-4+50S	27	37	2.42	37
L9E-5+00S	15	23	1.58	22
L9E-5+50S	2	18	1.40	12
L9E-6+00S	14	26	1.75	33
L9E-6+50S	10	41	1.77	15
L9E-7+00S	18	29	1.74	27
L9E-7+50S	15	25	1.51	19
L9E-8+00S	17	29	1.59	23
L10E-0+00	16	20	1.46	24
L10E-0+50S	10	16	1.10	19
L10E-1+00S	17	25	1.52	24
L10E-1+50S	23	29	1.95	30
L10E-2+00S	8	10	0.74	11
L10E-2+50S	17	22	1.50	21
L10E-3+00S	370	40	3.13	25
L10E-3+50S	14	13	1.00	15
L10E-4+00S	12	11	0.79	13
L10E-4+50S	16	21	1.40	21
L10E-5+00S	10	22	1.34	17
L10E-5+50S	12	31	1.43	20
L10E-6+00S	10	14	1.06	14
L10E-6+50S	10	14	0.99	15
L10E-7+00S	10	21	0.94	12
L10E-7+50S	15	33	1.74	20
L11E-1+00N	8	20	1.23	17
L11E-0+50N	6	20	0.89	9
L11E-0+00	14	19	1.31	18
L11E-0+50S	8	11	1.35	13
L11E-1+00S	14	25	1.27	22
L11E-1+50S	18	24	1.47	23
L11E-2+00S	9	17	1.02	18
L11E-2+50S	21	31	2.07	37
L11E-3+00S	21	26	1.70	27
L11E-3+50S	16	25	1.71	26
L11E-4+00S	10	15	1.02	19
L11E-4+50S	18	28	1.50	21
L11E-5+00S	11	24	1.21	15
L11E-5+50S	11	13	0.92	14
L11E-6+00S	11	20	1.04	13

SAMPLE	AU PPB	CR PPM	FE %	CO PPM
L12E-0+00	11	39	1.69	16
L12E-0+50S	13	30	1.25	17
L12E-1+00S	6	5	0.63	20
L12E-1+50S	8	24	1.32	12
L12E-2+00S	11	13	1.26	19
L12E-2+50S	13	17	1.32	17
L12E-3+00S	14	9	0.43	2
L12E-3+50S	20	50	1.79	7
L12E-4+00S	10	34	2.06	14
NO TAG-A	12	24	1.63	25
NO TAG-B	8	27	1.65	18
NO TAG-C	15	19	1.72	24
NO TAG-D	13	17	1.59	22
NO TAG-E	15	19	0.93	3
NO TAG-F	8	14	1.16	15

SAMPLE	ZN PPM	AS PPM	SE PPM	BR PPM
L1E-1N	140	18	2	17
L1E-1N-A	200	44	3	16
L1E-0+50N	70	41	2	11
L1E-0+00	140	25	2	15
L2E-1+50N	90	25	2	15
L2E-0+50N	180	21	2	13
L2E-0+00	150	38	2	17
L2E-0+50S	150	32	2	12
L2E-1+50S	110	19	<2	8
L2E-2+50S	20	33	2	13
L2E-4+00S	90	40	3	16
L3E-1+50N	370	35	3	19
L3E-1+00N	190	31	3	11
L3E-0+50N	420	68	3	26
L3E-1+50S	110	39	2	14
L3E-2+00S	NH	NH	NH	NH
L3E-2+50S	260	36	2	13
L3E-3+00S	120	45	3	12
L3E-3+50S	150	49	4	19
L3E-4+00S	240	46	2	19
L3E-4+50S	190	52	5	15
L3E-5+00S	150	52	4	21
L4E-2+50N	100	42	2	16
L4E-2+00N	NH	NH	NH	NH
L4E-1+50N	90	40	2	16
L4E-0+50N	130	23	6	23
L4E-0+00	90	33	2	17
L4+50E-4+50N	90	40	3	15
L4+50E-3+00N	100	22	2	10
L5E-5+40N	90	21	2	10
L5E-5+00N	50	22	2	9
L5E-4+50N	90	31	2	16
L5E-4+00N	90	39	3	15
L5E-3+50N	120	20	2	12
L5E-3+00N	150	19	3	13
L5E-2+50N	120	27	2	14
L5E-2+00N	90	18	2	11
L5E-1+50N	140	46	2	13
L5E-1+00N	70	26	2	13
L5E-0+50N	110	32	6	15
L5+25E-5+50N	70	35	2	16
L5+25E-4+25N	50	14	2	17
L5+50E-6+00N	50	17	<2	16
L5+50E-5+50N	100	43	3	10
L5+50E-5+00N	100	24	<2	11
L5+50E-4+50N	70	30	2	19
L5+50E-4+00N	110	8	2	12
L5+50E-3+50N	60	24	2	17

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SAMPLE	ZN PPM	AS PPM	SE PPM	BR PPM
L5+50E-3+00N	150	83	5	19
L6E-4+00N	60	43	3	15
L6E-3+00N	110	26	3	17
L6E-2+50N	60	36	<2	17
L6E-2+00N	50	29	<2	27
L6E-1+50N	150	56	2	13
L6E-1+00N	70	35	2	17
L6E-0+50N	40	12	<2	13
L6E-0+00	100	44	2	15
L6E-0+50S	100	39	2	20
L6E-1+00S	60	41	3	13
L6E-1+50S	70	69	2	14
L6E-2+00S	80	39	3	14
L6E-2+50S	70	60	2	13
L6E-3+00S	70	38	2	16
L6E-3+50S	80	34	2	17
L6E-4+00S	110	31	2	14
L6E-4+50S	110	26	2	14
L6E-5+00S	80	23	2	11
L6E-5+50S	60	51	2	11
L6E-6+00S	70	35	2	13
L6E-6+50S	100	12	<2	9
L6+50E-3+50N	90	47	3	16
L6+50E-3+00N	110	29	2	15
L7E-4+00N	70	26	3	11
L7E-3+50N	70	53	5	11
L7E-3+00N	110	40	2	8
L7E-2+50N	60	59	3	15
L7E-2+00N	90	23	2	12
L7E-1+50N	40	15	<2	-12
L7E-1+00N	90	24	2	18
L7E-0+50N	60	37	2	13
L7E-0+00	50	46	3	11
L7E-0+50S	50	37	3	15
L7E-1+00S	70	39	<2	8
L7E-1+50S	60	40	3	14
L7E-2+00S	70	39	2	14
L7E-2+50S	70	53	3	12
L7E-3+00S	110	30	2	13
L7E-3+50S	80	48	2	14
L7E-4+00S	160	34	3	10
L7E-4+50S	150	37	2	9
L7E-5+00S	60	48	3	15
L7E-5+50S	50	33	2	12
L7+50E-4+00N	80	32	2	14
L7+50E-3+50N	70	29	3	12
L7+50E-3+00N	50	47	2	11
L8E-4+00N	100	33	2	16

SAMPLE	ZN PPM	AS PPM	SE PPM	BR PPM
L8E-3+50N	100	23	3	14
L8E-3+00N	50	33	3	13
L8+50E-4+00N	70	41	2	15
L9E-1+50S	90	35	2	8
L9E-2+00S	100	23	<2	7
L9E-2+50S	50	50	2	12
L9E-3+00S	90	34	3	11
L9E-3+50S	90	60	3	11
L9E-4+00S	70	46	3	14
L9E-4+50S	110	51	4	13
L9E-5+00S	80	45	4	18
L9E-5+50S	60	29	2	13
L9E-6+00S	130	80	3	16
L9E-6+50S	60	35	2	13
L9E-7+00S	130	42	2	18
L9E-7+50S	70	31	4	15
L9E-8+00S	70	35	3	11
L10E-0+00	70	41	3	13
L10E-0+50S	50	34	3	18
L10E-1+00S	110	34	3	12
L10E-1+50S	130	37	3	10
L10E-2+00S	60	24	2	13
L10E-2+50S	50	47	3	13
L10E-3+00S	80	44	2	10
L10E-3+50S	40	44	3	10
L10E-4+00S	40	18	2	13
L10E-4+50S	70	33	2	13
L10E-5+00S	70	30	2	9
L10E-5+50S	100	28	2	9
L10E-6+00S	110	29	2	15
L10E-6+50S	50	57	2	13
L10E-7+00S	40	44	2	9
L10E-7+50S	90	40	2	10
L11E-1+00N	80	49	2	12
L11E-0+50N	40	62	<2	11
L11E-0+00	70	51	3	14
L11E-0+50S	50	23	<2	30
L11E-1+00S	130	22	2	14
L11E-1+50S	90	28	3	15
L11E-2+00S	120	28	2	8
L11E-2+50S	100	35	2	11
L11E-3+00S	90	41	3	16
L11E-3+50S	110	42	3	12
L11E-4+00S	70	33	2	11
L11E-4+50S	80	36	2	10
L11E-5+00S	60	29	3	23
L11E-5+50S	70	33	2	14
L11E-6+00S	40	28	2	12

SAMPLE	ZN PPM	AS PPM	SE PPM	BR PPM
L12E-0+00	90	35	2	9
L12E-0+50S	80	34	2	11
L12E-1+00S	30	12	2	11
L12E-1+50S	40	30	2	8
L12E-2+00S	110	24	4	11
L12E-2+50S	60	35	4	11
L12E-3+00S	80	22	<2	10
L12E-3+50S	140	15	<2	5
L12E-4+00S	40	50	5	10
NO TAG-A	70	35	4	15
NO TAG-B	60	37	4	10
NO TAG-C	70	45	7	13
NO TAG-D	70	39	8	26
NO TAG-E	110	17	<2	13
NO TAG-F	40	27	3	12

SAMPLE	MO PPM	AG PPM	SB PPM	BA PPM
L1E-1N	0.8	<2	0.9	200
L1E-1N-A	0.9	<6	1.9	300
L1E-0+50N	<1.6	<6	1.5	500
L1E-0+00	<0.5	<2	1.0	200
L2E-1+50N	<0.5	<2	1.0	300
L2E-0+50N	0.6	<2	0.9	100
L2E-0+00	0.7	<2	1.0	100
L2E-0+50S	<0.5	<2	1.7	500
L2E-1+50S	<0.5	<2	0.6	100
L2E-2+50S	2.5	<2	1.5	600
L2E-4+00S	1.4	<5	1.6	300
L3E-1+50N	<0.5	<5	2.8	500
L3E-1+00N	<1.3	<5	2.5	300
L3E-0+50N	<1.4	<7	1.3	400
L3E-1+50S	0.9	<2	1.3	400
L3E-2+00S	NH	NH	NH	NH
L3E-2+50S	<0.5	<2	1.2	200
L3E-3+00S	<1.2	<5	1.7	200
L3E-3+50S	1.3	<5	2.0	200
L3E-4+00S	4.0	6	1.9	400
L3E-4+50S	<0.5	<3	1.8	200
L3E-5+00S	<1.3	<5	1.8	200
L4E-2+50N	<0.5	<2	1.0	300
L4E-2+00N	NH	NH	NH	NH
L4E-1+50N	<0.5	<2	1.3	300
L4E-0+50N	<0.5	<4	1.4	200
L4E-0+00	<0.5	5	1.3	400
L4+50E-4+50N	1.0	<2	0.7	100
L4+50E-3+00N	0.5	<2	1.0	100
L5E-5+40N	0.6	<2	1.3	100
L5E-5+00N	1.0	<2	1.3	100
L5E-4+50N	0.5	<2	0.6	100
L5E-4+00N	0.5	<2	0.8	100
L5E-3+50N	<0.5	<2	0.7	200
L5E-3+00N	<0.5	<2	0.8	100
L5E-2+50N	<0.5	<2	1.1	300
L5E-2+00N	1.3	<2	0.9	100
L5E-1+50N	0.7	<2	1.9	300
L5E-1+00N	<0.5	<2	1.3	300
L5E-0+50N	<0.5	<2	2.1	200
L5+25E-5+50N	<0.5	<2	1.2	100
L5+25E-4+25N	<0.5	<2	0.7	<100
L5+50E-6+00N	<0.5	<2	0.6	100
L5+50E-5+50N	<0.5	<2	2.2	400
L5+50E-5+00N	<0.5	<2	1.1	300
L5+50E-4+50N	0.9	<2	1.4	200
L5+50E-4+00N	<0.5	<2	0.5	100
L5+50E-3+50N	0.7	<2	1.1	100

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SAMPLE	MO PPM	AG PPM	SB PPM	BA PPM
L5+50E-3+00N	0.9	<2	1.5	200
L6E-4+00N	0.6	<2	1.0	100
L6E-3+00N	0.6	<2	1.8	200
L6E-2+50N	<0.5	<2	0.9	100
L6E-2+00N	<0.5	<2	0.7	100
L6E-1+50N	0.7	<2	2.2	200
L6E-1+00N	<0.5	<2	1.9	200
L6E-0+50N	<0.5	<2	0.6	<100
L6E-0+00	<0.5	<2	1.8	100
L6E-0+50S	<0.5	<2	1.7	500
L6E-1+00S	<0.5	<2	2.0	200
L6E-1+50S	<0.5	<2	1.3	300
L6E-2+00S	0.5	<2	1.7	100
L6E-2+50S	<0.5	<2	1.9	200
L6E-3+00S	<0.5	<2	1.7	100
L6E-3+50S	<0.5	<2	1.4	400
L6E-4+00S	0.6	<2	1.9	200
L6E-4+50S	0.7	<2	0.9	200
L6E-5+00S	<0.5	<2	1.2	200
L6E-5+50S	<0.5	<2	2.5	100
L6E-6+00S	0.8	<2	1.2	100
L6E-6+50S	<0.5	<2	0.6	300
L6+50E-3+50N	<0.5	<2	1.8	200
L6+50E-3+00N	<0.5	<2	2.4	200
L7E-4+00N	<0.5	<2	1.6	100
L7E-3+50N	<0.5	<2	1.5	100
L7E-3+00N	1.5	<2	1.7	200
L7E-2+50N	1.5	<2	2.0	100
L7E-2+00N	1.2	<2	1.1	100
L7E-1+50N	<0.5	<2	0.9	100
L7E-1+00N	0.5	<2	1.5	200
L7E-0+50N	0.5	<2	1.5	200
L7E-0+00	1.0	<2	1.7	200
L7E-0+50S	1.4	<2	1.4	100
L7E-1+00S	1.5	<2	1.3	200
L7E-1+50S	2.0	<2	1.7	100
L7E-2+00S	1.9	<2	1.7	200
L7E-2+50S	<0.5	<2	1.5	300
L7E-3+00S	1.9	<2	1.9	200
L7E-3+50S	0.6	<2	1.5	100
L7E-4+00S	2.5	<2	1.6	300
L7E-4+50S	1.6	<2	1.7	500
L7E-5+00S	1.1	<2	1.6	100
L7E-5+50S	1.1	<2	1.4	100
L7+50E-4+00N	1.3	<2	2.8	400
L7+50E-3+50N	1.6	<2	1.6	100
L7+50E-3+00N	1.6	<2	1.3	100
L8E-4+00N	1.3	<2	1.7	200

SAMPLE	MO PPM	AG PPM	SB PPM	BA PPM
L8E-3+50N	0.9	<2	1.8	300
L8E-3+00N	2.1	<2	1.7	100
L8+50E-4+00N	1.2	<2	1.5	100
L9E-1+50S	0.8	<2	1.9	600
L9E-2+00S	0.6	<2	1.2	300
L9E-2+50S	1.2	<2	1.4	200
L9E-3+00S	2.1	<2	1.5	300
L9E-3+50S	3.0	<2	1.8	200
L9E-4+00S	0.9	<2	1.3	200
L9E-4+50S	1.3	<2	2.3	200
L9E-5+00S	0.5	<2	1.3	200
L9E-5+50S	1.5	<2	1.4	200
L9E-6+00S	1.6	<2	1.6	200
L9E-6+50S	1.1	2	1.3	200
L9E-7+00S	1.0	<2	2.0	300
L9E-7+50S	1.1	<2	1.4	300
L9E-8+00S	1.8	<2	1.8	100
L10E-0+00	1.0	<2	1.1	100
L10E-0+50S	0.9	<2	1.4	100
L10E-1+00S	1.4	<2	1.6	200
L10E-1+50S	1.3	<2	1.8	200
L10E-2+00S	1.3	<2	0.9	100
L10E-2+50S	2.1	<2	1.5	100
L10E-3+00S	1.2	<2	1.9	200
L10E-3+50S	0.8	<2	1.1	100
L10E-4+00S	<0.5	<2	0.8	100
L10E-4+50S	1.1	<2	1.5	100
L10E-5+00S	1.7	<2	1.3	300
L10E-5+50S	0.7	<2	1.6	200
L10E-6+00S	0.9	<2	1.4	200
L10E-6+50S	1.3	<2	1.7	200
L10E-7+00S	1.2	<2	1.7	400
L10E-7+50S	1.1	<2	1.7	200
L11E-1+00N	1.3	<2	2.1	200
L11E-0+50N	<0.5	<2	1.1	100
L11E-0+00	1.4	<2	1.2	100
L11E-0+50S	0.8	<2	0.8	100
L11E-1+00S	2.1	<2	1.4	200
L11E-1+50S	1.8	<2	1.6	100
L11E-2+00S	<0.5	<2	1.1	200
L11E-2+50S	1.6	<2	1.8	200
L11E-3+00S	1.2	<2	2.0	100
L11E-3+50S	1.1	<2	1.8	200
L11E-4+00S	1.1	<2	1.3	100
L11E-4+50S	0.7	<2	2.3	200
L11E-5+00S	1.6	<2	2.1	100
L11E-5+50S	0.7	<2	1.2	200
L11E-6+00S	0.8	<2	1.1	100

SAMPLE	MO PPM	AG PPM	SB PPM	BA PPM
L12E-0+00	0.5	<2	1.6	400
L12E-0+50S	0.8	<2	1.4	200
L12E-1+00S	0.8	<2	0.5	<100
L12E-1+50S	<0.5	<2	1.0	100
L12E-2+00S	1.1	<2	1.0	100
L12E-2+50S	0.7	<2	1.4	100
L12E-3+00S	0.5	<2	1.0	200
L12E-3+50S	0.6	<2	0.7	900
L12E-4+00S	0.6	<2	1.0	100
NO TAG-A	<0.5	<2	1.3	200
NO TAG-B	1.6	<2	1.0	200
NO TAG-C	1.1	<2	1.5	200
NO TAG-D	1.4	<2	1.4	100
NO TAG-E	0.9	<2	1.2	400
NO TAG-F	0.9	<2	1.1	100

SAMPLE	TA PPM	W PPM	TH PPM	U PPM
L1E-1N	<0.5	<1	0.8	0.2
L1E-1N-A	<1.2	<1	3.1	0.6
L1E-0+50N	<1.5	<1	5.4	1.0
L1E-0+00	<0.5	<1	1.3	0.2
L2E-1+50N	<0.5	<1	1.3	0.3
L2E-0+50N	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.1
L2E-0+00	<0.5	<1	1.0	0.2
L2E-0+50S	<0.5	<1	1.8	<0.2
L2E-1+50S	<0.5	<1	1.2	0.2
L2E-2+50S	<0.5	<2	1.1	0.4
L2E-4+00S	<0.9	<1	3.4	0.7
L3E-1+50N	<1.1	<1	3.5	1.2
L3E-1+00N	<1.0	<1	3.6	0.6
L3E-0+50N	<1.2	<1	2.5	<0.4
L3E-1+50S	<0.5	<1	1.6	0.3
L3E-2+00S	NH	NH	NH	NH
L3E-2+50S	<0.5	<1	1.4	0.3
L3E-3+00S	<0.9	<1	2.6	<0.3
L3E-3+50S	<0.9	<1	2.5	<0.3
L3E-4+00S	<1.3	<1	4.4	1.1
L3E-4+50S	<0.5	1	2.9	0.7
L3E-5+00S	<1.0	<1	3.3	0.9
L4E-2+50N	<0.5	<1	1.3	0.2
L4E-2+00N	NH	NH	NH	NH
L4E-1+50N	<0.5	<1	1.9	0.3
L4E-0+50N	<1.1	2	3.2	1.2
L4E-0+00	<1.1	<1	4.0	1.1
L4+50E-4+50N	<0.5	<1	1.3	0.2
L4+50E-3+00N	<0.5	<1	1.4	0.2
L5E-5+40N	<0.5	<1	1.6	0.3
L5E-5+00N	<0.5	<1	0.7	0.2
L5E-4+50N	<0.5	<1	0.8	0.2
L5E-4+00N	<0.5	<1	1.7	0.3
L5E-3+50N	<0.5	<1	1.6	0.2
L5E-3+00N	<0.5	<1	1.0	0.2
L5E-2+50N	<0.5	<1	1.6	0.3
L5E-2+00N	<0.5	<1	0.5	0.2
L5E-1+50N	<0.5	<1	2.4	0.4
L5E-1+00N	<0.5	<1	2.4	0.8
L5E-0+50N	<0.5	<1	1.9	0.7
L5+25E-5+50N	<0.5	<1	0.9	0.4
L5+25E-4+25N	<0.5	1	0.7	0.2
L5+50E-6+00N	<0.5	<1	<0.5	0.2
L5+50E-5+50N	<0.5	<2	4.0	1.3
L5+50E-5+00N	<0.5	1	1.6	0.4
L5+50E-4+50N	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.2
L5+50E-4+00N	<0.5	<1	<0.5	0.2
L5+50E-3+50N	<0.5	<1	0.7	0.3

NH - NOT HUMUS

SAMPLE	TA PPM	W PPM	TH PPM	U PPM
L5+50E-3+00N	<0.5	<2	1.2	0.5
L6E-4+00N	<0.5	<1	0.7	0.3
L6E-3+00N	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.4
L6E-2+50N	<0.5	<1	0.7	0.2
L6E-2+00N	<0.5	<1	0.5	0.7
L6E-1+50N	<0.5	<3	1.5	0.5
L6E-1+00N	<0.5	<1	2.0	0.6
L6E-0+50N	<0.5	<1	0.6	0.3
L6E-0+00	<0.5	<1	1.3	0.4
L6E-0+50S	<0.5	<1	1.2	0.4
L6E-1+00S	<0.5	<1	1.6	0.5
L6E-1+50S	<0.5	2	1.1	0.4
L6E-2+00S	<0.5	<1	1.9	0.7
L6E-2+50S	<0.5	<1	2.2	0.7
L6E-3+00S	<0.5	<1	1.0	0.5
L6E-3+50S	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.4
L6E-4+00S	<0.5	1	1.5	0.5
L6E-4+50S	<0.5	<1	0.8	0.2
L6E-5+00S	<0.5	<1	1.7	0.5
L6E-5+50S	<0.5	<1	1.2	0.4
L6E-6+00S	<0.5	<1	0.9	0.4
L6E-6+50S	<0.5	<2	2.4	0.8
L6+50E-3+50N	<0.5	<1	1.3	0.4
L6+50E-3+00N	<0.5	<2	2.0	0.9
L7E-4+00N	<0.5	<1	1.3	0.5
L7E-3+50N	<0.5	<1	0.9	0.5
L7E-3+00N	<0.5	<1	1.7	0.6
L7E-2+50N	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.5
L7E-2+00N	<0.5	<1	0.7	0.1
L7E-1+50N	<0.5	<1	<0.5	0.2
L7E-1+00N	<0.5	<1	0.9	0.5
L7E-0+50N	<0.5	<1	0.8	0.4
L7E-0+00	<0.5	1	1.1	0.3
L7E-0+50S	<0.5	<1	0.8	0.5
L7E-1+00S	<0.5	<1	1.9	0.9
L7E-1+50S	<0.5	<1	1.0	0.5
L7E-2+00S	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.5
L7E-2+50S	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.5
L7E-3+00S	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.5
L7E-3+50S	<0.5	<1	1.0	0.4
L7E-4+00S	<0.5	<1	1.4	0.4
L7E-4+50S	<0.5	<1	2.0	0.7
L7E-5+00S	<0.5	<1	0.9	0.5
L7E-5+50S	<0.5	<1	1.4	0.5
L7+50E-4+00N	<0.5	<1	1.6	0.6
L7+50E-3+50N	<0.5	<1	1.0	0.4
L7+50E-3+00N	<0.5	<1	<0.5	0.3
L8E-4+00N	<0.5	<1	1.0	0.4

SAMPLE	TA PPM	W PPM	TH PPM	U PPM
L8E-3+50N	<0.5	<1	1.0	0.4
L8E-3+00N	<0.5	<1	0.7	0.4
L8+50E-4+00N	<0.5	<1	0.7	0.4
L9E-1+50S	<0.5	<1	2.5	0.9
L9E-2+00S	<0.5	<1	2.1	0.6
L9E-2+50S	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.3
L9E-3+00S	<0.5	2	1.2	0.5
L9E-3+50S	<0.5	<1	1.7	0.6
L9E-4+00S	<0.5	<1	0.7	0.4
L9E-4+50S	<0.5	<1	1.4	0.5
L9E-5+00S	<0.5	<1	0.8	0.4
L9E-5+50S	<0.5	<1	1.0	0.3
L9E-6+00S	<0.5	<1	1.0	0.6
L9E-6+50S	<0.5	1	1.5	0.5
L9E-7+00S	<0.5	<1	1.4	0.7
L9E-7+50S	<0.5	<1	0.8	0.5
L9E-8+00S	<0.5	<1	1.2	0.4
L10E-0+00	<0.5	<1	0.6	0.2
L10E-0+50S	<0.5	<1	0.7	0.3
L10E-1+00S	<0.5	<1	1.0	0.4
L10E-1+50S	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.4
L10E-2+00S	<0.5	<1	<0.5	0.2
L10E-2+50S	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.3
L10E-3+00S	<0.5	<2	1.6	0.6
L10E-3+50S	<0.5	<1	0.6	0.3
L10E-4+00S	<0.5	<1	0.5	0.2
L10E-4+50S	<0.5	<1	0.9	0.4
L10E-5+00S	<0.5	<1	1.0	0.4
L10E-5+50S	<0.5	<1	1.6	0.6
L10E-6+00S	<0.5	<1	0.7	0.3
L10E-6+50S	<0.5	<1	1.0	0.2
L10E-7+00S	<0.5	<1	1.5	0.6
L10E-7+50S	<0.5	1	1.7	0.6
L11E-1+00N	<0.5	<1	1.2	0.3
L11E-0+50N	<0.5	1	1.3	0.4
L11E-0+00	<0.5	<1	0.6	0.3
L11E-0+50S	<0.5	<1	0.7	0.5
L11E-1+00S	<0.5	1	1.1	0.4
L11E-1+50S	<0.5	<1	0.8	0.4
L11E-2+00S	<0.5	<1	0.8	0.3
L11E-2+50S	<0.5	<1	1.4	0.7
L11E-3+00S	<0.5	<1	1.2	0.4
L11E-3+50S	<0.5	<1	0.8	0.5
L11E-4+00S	<0.5	<1	0.6	0.3
L11E-4+50S	<0.5	2	1.7	0.6
L11E-5+00S	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.5
L11E-5+50S	<0.5	<1	0.5	0.3
L11E-6+00S	<0.5	<1	0.9	0.2

SAMPLE	TA PPM	W PPM	TH PPM	U PPM
L12E-0+00	<0.5	<1	1.9	0.7
L12E-0+50S	<0.5	<1	1.3	0.5
L12E-1+00S	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<0.1
L12E-1+50S	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.5
L12E-2+00S	<0.5	1	0.5	0.2
L12E-2+50S	<0.5	<1	0.9	0.3
L12E-3+00S	<0.5	<1	0.9	0.3
L12E-3+50S	<0.5	<2	3.6	1.2
L12E-4+00S	<0.5	<1	1.6	0.5
NO TAG-A	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.4
NO TAG-B	<0.5	2	1.6	0.4
NO TAG-C	<0.5	<1	1.1	0.4
NO TAG-D	<0.5	<1	0.7	0.4
NO TAG-E	<0.5	<2	2.5	0.7
NO TAG-F	<0.5	<1	0.7	0.3

Appendix III

Sampling Data

TECKRON MINES AND ENERGY CORP.

Surface Sampling Data

Sample No.		Location and Description	Au Assay ppb	oz/ton
8401	-	Rod's drywash -grab- near center of property	18	
8402	-	North face cribbed trench. fine grained pink silicious rock no sulphides. (grab chips)	14	
8403	-	North face cribbed trench. narrow N. dipping quartz vein below pink silicious zone.	8	
8404	-	North face cribbed trench 3 to 4cm wide quartz vein below (3-4cm). 8403 vein. no sulphides.	21	
8405	-	North face cribbed trench shallow N. dipping quartz vein, 1.5m below 8404 - 2-4cm wide.		0.033 0.034
8406	-	2-3cm quartz vein, north end. Western-most trench in gabbro.	41	
8407	-	altered red silicious rock at contact south end western-most trench.	10	
8408	-	Quartz vein, north-dipping on lake shore, 5+60N 5+20E		0.038
8409	-	Shaw Island - L7E, 5+80N narrow quartz vein in sediments, chlorite and weathered carbonate, no sulphides	4	
8410	-	quartz hematite, ankerite vein from zig zag trench, 5+40E, 4+95N		0.07 0.069
8411	-	shallow N. dipping quartz vein in sediments, 5+25E, 5+60N	6	

TECKRON MINES AND ENERGY CORP.

Surface Sampling Data

Sample No.		Location and Description	Au Assay ppb	oz/ton
8412	-	silicious pink rock at diabase limestone contact (L5+50E, 5+50N)	4	
8413	-	Flat lying pink calcite stringers in limestone, trace pyrite chalcopyrite, (5+75E, 5+60N)	54	
8414	-	Fractured limestone at contact with gabbro, 5+75E - 5+60N	8	
8415	-	Bayshore ankerite zone L3+75E, 2+10N ankerite, chlorite in pegmatitic gabbro, minor quartz vein, trace pyrite, chalcopyrite	269	
8416	-	Bayshore ankerite zone L3+75E, 2+10N 3 converging 2-4cm quartz veins in pink pegmatitic gabbro, ankerite and chlorite clots. no sulphides.	7	
8417	-	130` strike quartz vein form gabbro out crop on road south of Shaw Point	34	
8418	-	Visible gold bearing flat quartz vein, 5+25N 5+25E, - grab	2	
11663	-	Rod CL-4 limestone from Shaw Point area. (see map)	30	
11664	-	Rod CL-1 narrow vertical quartz vein. South of main Shaw Point trench	40	
11665	-	Rod CL-2 Limestone from Shaw Point	38	
11666	-	Rod CL-5 as above	10	

TECKRON MINES AND ENERGY CORP.

Surface Sampling Data

Sample No.		Location and Description	Au Assay ppb	oz/ton
11667	-	Rod CL-6 as above	42	
11668	-	Rod CL-7 as above	5	
11669	-	Rod CL-3 as above	12	
11670	-	Rod CL-8 narrow flat dipping quartz vein with chalcopyrite, pyrite in gabbro near limestone	407	
8419	-	Weathered limestone near gabbro contact	44	
8420	-	Weathered and altered limestone near gabbro contact	21	
8421	-	Chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite bearing quartz vein flat dip in gabbro south of limestone. (same as 11670)	38	
8422	-	Weathered limestone near contact with gabbro.	18	
11671	-	Rod T-10 narrow quartz vein at North end long trench, Shaw Point	11	
11672	-	Rod T-11 altered gabbro at north end trench (as 11671)	25	
11673	-	Rod T-15 narrow quartz vein at south end long trench Shaw Point.		0.130
11674	-	Rod T-12 altered gabbro near limestone xenolith in gabbro in wall of long trench.	33	
11675	-	Rod T-16 flat quartz vein at surface in gabbro. Visible gold		0.513

TECKRON MINES AND ENERGY CORP.

Surface Sampling Data

Sample No.		Location and Description	Au Assay ppb	oz/ton
11676	-	Rod CL-9 limestone with pink calcite stringers.	40	
11677	-	Rod T-14 limestone near gabbro contact, north end long trench.	32	
11678	-	Rod T-17 narrow visible gold bearing vein, (flat) near 11675	148	
11679	-	Rod T-20 sulphide bearing quartz vein, shore of lake, west side Shaw Point	58	
11680	-	Rod T-19 narrow flat quartz vein near 11675	8	
11681	-	Rod T-21 quartz vein as in 8411	60	
11682	-	Rod T-18 quartz vein in altered gabbro near limestone xenolith in long trench, Shaw Point.	12	
11683	-	Rod T-23 quartz vein as in 8411 up dip extension of lakeshore flat vein.	282	
11684	-	Rod T-22 quartz vein as in 8411	271	
11685	-	Rod T-24 quartz vein on east side Shaw Point in "limestone"?	206	
11687	-	Rod BP-1 Beaver Pond showings, quartz carbonate stringers in altered gabbro.	8	
11688	-	Rod BP-2 as above	3	

TECKRON MINES AND ENERGY CORP.

Surface Sampling Data

Sample No.		Location and Description	Au Assay ppb	oz/ton
11689	-	Rod BP-3 as above, more pink alteration and calcite.	27	
11690	-	Rod BP-4 100' south of 11689 similar material	4	
11691	-	Rod CS-6 Rusty oxydized rock pink carbonate from dump material in long trench across EM conductor (old cribbed trench)	1	
11692	-	granitic rock from center of property, no sulphide. Rod (S-7)	4	
11693	-	Rod CS-8 L100mE, 3+50mS, 200' west of line quartz vein in old workings.	4	
11694	-	Rod CR-1 Stump showings, fine grained sediment with - 1% sulphides pyrite throughout, no veining.	73	
11695	-	Rod CR-2 as 11694 - 20' north	6	
11696	-	Rod CR-3 narrow quartz vein with chalcopyrite and malachite - 140' South of bay in gabbro, minor epidote.	340	
11697	-	Rod CR-4 6' to 10', from 11696 minor quartz vein and chlorite. no sulphides.	14	
11698	-	Rod CR-5 20' - 30' south of 697. original stump showing assay.	3	
11699	-	Rod BV-5 quartz vein 250' north of 'bridge' 80' east of trail, old trench.	1	

TECKRON MINES AND ENERGY CORP.

Surface Sampling Data

Sample No.		Location and Description	Au Assay ppb	oz/ton
11670	-	Rod BV-6 Pink albite showing, 60' west of line 2E 6+50mS, quartz carbonate.	10	
8423	-	Rod BV-7 unknown location quartz gabbro.	32	
8424	-	Rod BV-8 same as BV-6, from out crop, 100'N. of same.	8	
8425	-	Rod BV-9 Line 0+00, 5+50mS South Beaver Pond trench, coarse pegmatitic gabbro.	19	
8426	-	Rod BV-10 small quartz vein 250' west of main dam. 150' west of base line.	4	
8427	-	Rod BV-11 Line 5E, 3+75m south rusty rotten veining quartz carbonate vein.	7	
8428	-	Rod BV-12 Line 5E, 4+75m south pink alteration, (carbonate)	3	

65

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.

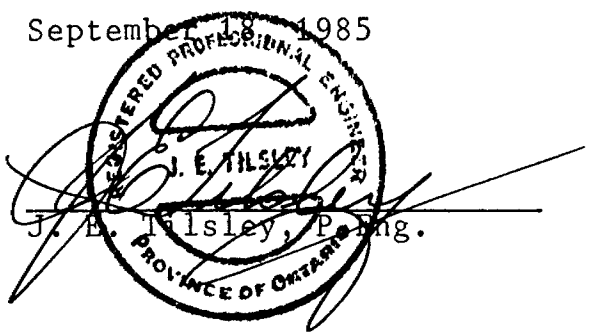
TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

EAGLE'S NEST
Property

Scadding and Rathbun Townships
Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario

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

September 18, 1985



J. E. Tilsley, P.Eng.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendices

MAPS

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Teckron Mines & Energy Corp. has entered into an exploration agreement in regard to 19 unpatented mineral claims located in Scadding and Rathbun townships, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario.

The claims cover the former 'Eagle's Nest' prospect on Shaw Point, Kukagami Lake and several other indications of gold-bearing mineralization.

A block of Espanola Formation limestone is exposed on Shaw Point and estimated to be at least 300m stratigraphically above its expected position in this part of the townships. The most recent geological maps of the area show the limestone to be fault-bounded and imply that it has been moved vertically a significant distance. Movement of such magnitude is likely to be accompanied by extensive subsidary fracturing which is the primary ground preparation mechanism observed in the claims.

Trenching and pitting on the point adjacent to the limestone wedge has shown coarse free gold associated with quartz-carbonate veining in strongly chloritized sediments and gabbro. Gold values are also reported from limestone float boulders located near the trenches.

Detailed exploration in the immediate area of the prospect is warranted. In addition, geophysical and geological studies throughout the rest of the property, including the area covered by water, is recommended.

The cost of the work program is estimated to be $148 150.00

INTRODUCTION

The Eagle's Nest prospect lies in the northeast corner of Scadding and the southeastern corner of Rathbun townships.

Gold has been found in the northern part of the property associated with faulting in Cobalt Group sediments and Nipissing gabbros. The main prospect lies in claims 721326 and 721327 where a block of Espanola limestone is in fault contact with younger rocks. There are reports of gold in the limestones in addition to the metal observed in quartz-carbonate veins that cut Nipissing intrusives and Huronian sediments adjacent to major and minor faults.

There is evidence of trenching and shallow shaft sinking on the main showing apparently done in the late 1800's. There is no record of more recent physical work on the claims in annual Mines Department reports, other official publications, or in the Assessment Work files of the Sudbury office of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The prospect lies approximately four miles NNE from the Scadding township McLean-Watt gold property of Northgate Exploration Limited and about the same distance SSE of the Flag Resources Ltd. Matagamasi Lake gold prospect in Rathbun Twp.

A program of geological mapping, geophysical surveying, trenching, sampling, and diamond drilling is recommended. The cost of the preliminary phases of the program is estimated at $148 150.00.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in the extreme northeast corner of Scadding township and the extreme southeastern corner of Rathbun township, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario.

Approximate co-ordinates are:

46 44' 00"N; 80 35' 00"W

The property can be reached from Sudbury via Highway 17 East to the Kukagami Lake Road, then approximately twelve miles north through Street and Scadding townships to a local cottage property access road that leads northeast three miles (5.0km) to private cabins on the west shore of Shaw Point of Kukagami Lake, within claim No. 721326 of the group.

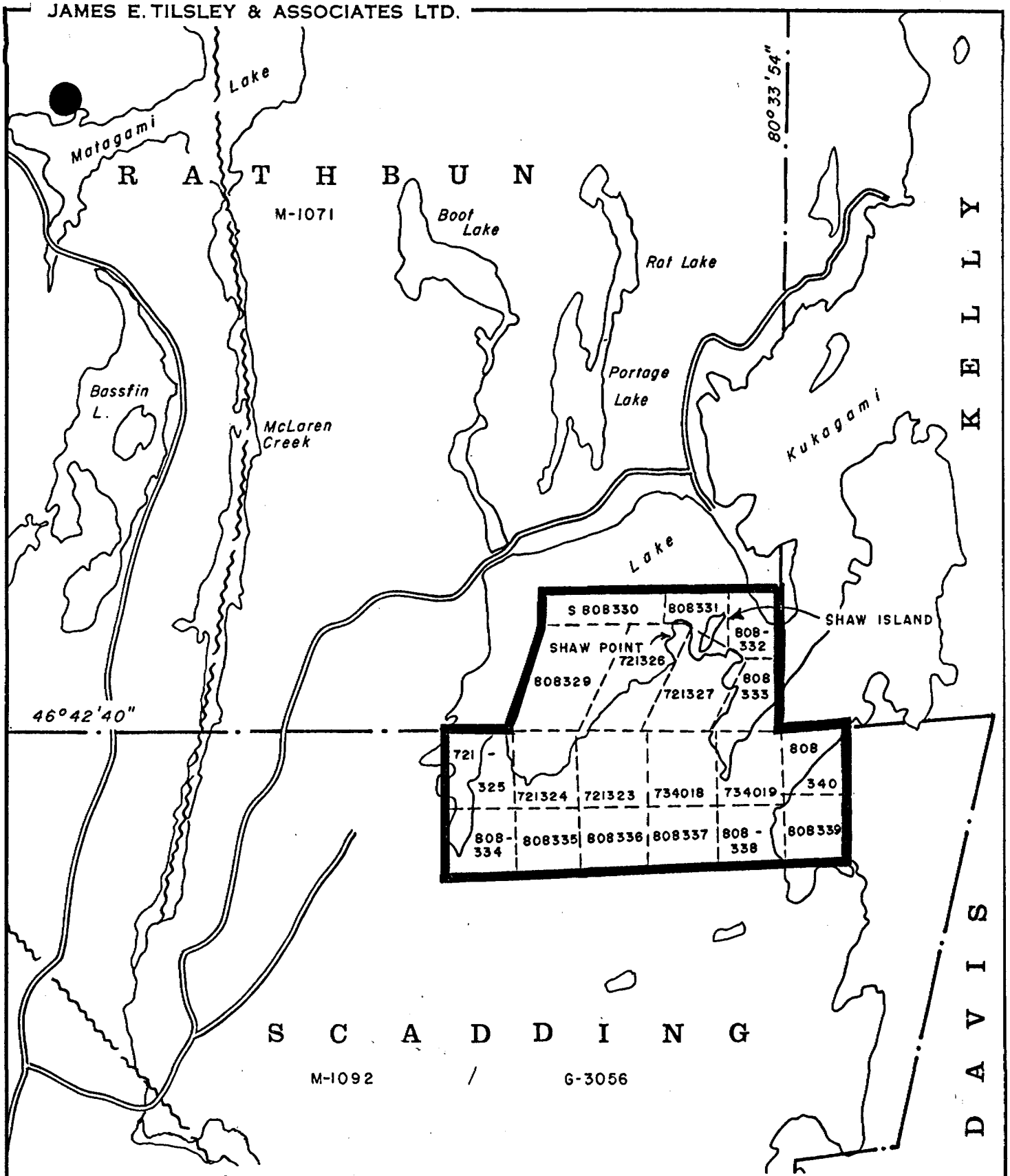
In most seasons, travel time by road from the Sudbury airport to the claims is approximately one hour.

Sudbury has daily bus, train and airline connections to other parts of the province and North America.

PROPERTY

The property consists of 19 unpatented mineral claims held in the name of Rodney J. Fielding of Hanmer, Ontario. The the record books in the office of the Mining Recorder in Sudbury show all claims are under extension until March 27th, 1986. All claims will require 60 days work before the due date.

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.



Claims location map

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

RATHBUN & SCADDING TOWNSHIPS, SUDBURY MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO.

SCALE 1 in. to 1/2 mi.

J. E. TILSLEY
Sept. 1985

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim No.	Township	Claim No.	Township
808329	Rathbun	721323	Scadding
808330	"	721324	"
808331	"	721325	"
808332	"	721326	"
808333	"	721327	"
808334	Scadding	734018	"
808335	"	734019	"
808336	"		
808337	"		
808338	"		
808339	"		
808340	"		

SURFACE RIGHTS

The claims cover Crown Lands with the exception of approximately five acres designated 'Plan M-970' which include five cottages with frontage on Kukagami Lake. Use of surface rights on Crown Lands is governed by the standard regulations. Use of surface rights to the lands described in Plan M-970 must be negotiated with the private owners.

There is also the standard 400 foot surface rights reservation along the shores of Kukagami Lake. Use of this land

is restricted except with prior permission from the Department of Natural resources.

CLIMATE

The area has a continental climate typical of central Canada. Precipitation totals approximately 34 inches (863mm) per annum, relatively well spread throughout the year. Snow accumulations of 700 to 1300mm are frequently observed in average winters, with first significant falls in late October or early November. Continuous cover can be expected from early December until mid-April in most years.

Summer-time maximum temperatures may exceed 30 degrees Celcius and winter minimums in the range of -40 C are not uncommon in January and February. Mean summer maximums are approximately 23 degrees Celcius and mean summer minimums about 12 degrees C. Winter mean maximums are in the range of -7 C and mean minimums -21 C.

TOPOGRAPHY

Kukagami Lake has an elevation of 278m (912') above sea level. Within Scadding Township the land rises to approximately 325m (1066'). In general, the surface is rolling, with occasional abrupt hillocks of bedrock, especially along lake shores where low cliffs are common. Relief is usually less than 30m (100'). There are some low-lying swampy areas but the

greater part of the land area of the Township is relatively dry.

Drainage is west to Wanapitei Lake, Wanapitei River, the French River and Georgian Bay.

LOCAL RESOURCES

Sudbury is a city with a population of approximately one hundred and sixty thousand. There is a long history of mining and smelting with a skilled work force in both mining and related support functions. Men, equipment, supplies, and services are all available locally.

Medical facilities are excellent, with several clinics and hospitals in the city.

Rail, highway, and air transportation are excellent to southern Ontario and points east and west of Sudbury.

The claims are forested with several varieties of pine, spruce, balsam fir, cedar, and assorted deciduous species. Some of the timber is merchantable but there have been no recent lumbering or pulp wood operations.

Industrial power is available within twelve miles of the property and local transmission lines provide domestic electricity to residents. Telephone communications, local and international, are possible from homes and businesses on Kukagami Lake.

HISTORY

Gold was first reported from the Kukagami Lake area in the fall of 1891. (Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1892 p.237) The discovery may have been made during surveying of the Scadding - Rathbun township line. The location given for the initial discovery is not specific enough to confirm that it is the same prospect described subsequently as the 'Eagle's Nest mine' (Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1896, p.56), but the two reports appear to refer to the same occurrence.

Slaght, 1896, op. cit., reports sixteen veins "running northwest and southeast and one lateral vein on the property." The geographic position of the veins is given as "locations WD25 and WD40", both on Shaw Point and included in the present claim group. The work mentioned by Slaght was comprised of stripping, and the sinking of ten test pits which were six to ten feet deep and eight to twenty-five feet long.

There is no other record of work from that time, nor do the assessment files show additional ground surveys or prospecting activity subsequent to the claims reverting back to the Crown for non-payment of taxes in 1920. However, Scadding Township was included in an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey done by Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd. in 1968. The survey apparently covered the Eagle's Nest property but there is no record of follow-up work within the boundaries of the present claim group.

The trenches from the work done in the late 1800's are still locatable but have been partially filled with rotting vegetation and slumped soil. General prospecting has been done in the claim group in the past two years, but little new excavation completed. One trench has been cleaned out north of the section pitted during 1892-96 and shows occasional 1 to 30mg grains of free gold on the contact of quartz-carbonate veining with chloritic gabbro. Sampling of limestone float boulders from the north part of Shaw Point has indicated gold values, but the source of this material, which must be local, is not currently exposed.

Grab samples taken during examinations done in the past two years have returned assays ranging from nil to over 20 oz. Au/ton. Photocopies of the assay certificates for these samples are presented in Appendix II.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Reconnaissance geological mapping in the Sudbury area was done as early as 1853 when Alexander Murray conducted river and lakeshore traverses that included the Wanapitei River and parts of the shoreline of Lake Wanapitei. Bell and Barlow worked in the Sudbury Basin beginning in 1888 and included part of the Wanapitei Lake area in their map published in 1891. Collins worked to the south of Lake Wanapitei in 1912 and reported his results in 1914. It was not until 1921, when

Quirke mapped Scadding township as part of his regional study, that a geological compilation covering the Eagle's Nest property was completed. Fairbairn mapped Scadding township as part of his 1938 Ashigami Lake project. Cooke et al., prepared the Falconbridge sheet in 1946 and revised Quirke's 1922 map. Thomson mapped Scadding and Maclennan townships during the 1956 to 1959 field seasons but did not re-map those areas covered by Fairbairn in 1938. Thomson reported his findings and presented a compilation in 1961 (ODM Geological Report No.2 and Map No. 2009). The most recent study of the area is based on field work by Dressler and assistants in 1977 and 1978 described in Ontario Geological Survey Report 213.

The geology of the Wanapitei Lake area is summarized in the following table from Dressler (1982) and applies to the portion of Scadding and Rathbun townships within and adjacent to the property under consideration.

TABLE OF LITHOLOGIC UNITS FOR THE LAKE WANAPITEI AREA.

PHANEROZOIC
- CENOZOIC
  - QUATERNARY
    - RECENT
      - Swamp, lake, and stream deposits.
    - PLEISTOCENE
      - Glacial and glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits.

Unconformity

PRECAMBRIAN
- LATE PRECAMBRIAN
  - MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
    - Olivine diabase.

Intrusive Contact

MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN

SUDBURY NICKEL IRRUPTIVE

Sublayer, norite, transition zone norite, micropegmatite, granitic rock.

Intrusive Contact

WHITEWATER GROUP

ONAPING FORMATION

Tuff, quartzite breccia.

SUDBURY EVENT

Explosive volcanism or meteorite impact; Sudbury-type brecciation.

NIPISSING INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Gabbro, granophyre, granitic dike rock, pegmatite, quartz-plagioclase porphyry.

Intrusive Contact

HURONIAN SUPERGROUP

COBALT GROUP

LORRAIN FORMATION

Arkose, subarkose, subarkosic wacke, quartz wacke, arenites.

GOWGANDA FORMATION

Wacke, arkose, conglomerate.

QUIRKE LAKE GROUP

SERPENT FORMATION

Arkose, arkosic wacke, calcareous arkose, minor conglomerate.

ESPANOLA FORMATION

Calcareous siltstone, limestone, calcareous wacke.

BRUCE FORMATION

Conglomerate, pebbly wacke, minor arkose, wacke.

HOUGH LAKE GROUP

MISSISSAGI FORMATION

Arkose, subarkose, arkosic wacke, subarkosic wacke, conglomerate, and silty wacke.

Unconformity

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Diabase, glomeroporphyritic diabase, porphyritic diabase.

Intrusive Contact

FELSIC PLUTONIC ROCKS

Granodiorite, diorite, migmatite.

Intrusive Contact

METAVOLCANICS AND METASEDIMENTS

METASEDIMENTS

Wacke, arkose, gneisses, ironstone, ferruginous chert.

METAVOLCANICS

FELSIC METAVOCLANICS

MAFIC AND INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS

Mafic and intermediate metavolcanics, amphibolite, dacite.

The area has been glaciated during Pleistocene time. Deposits of till, outwash sands and gravels, and clay and silt cover much of the bedrock inland from Kukagami Lake. Overburden

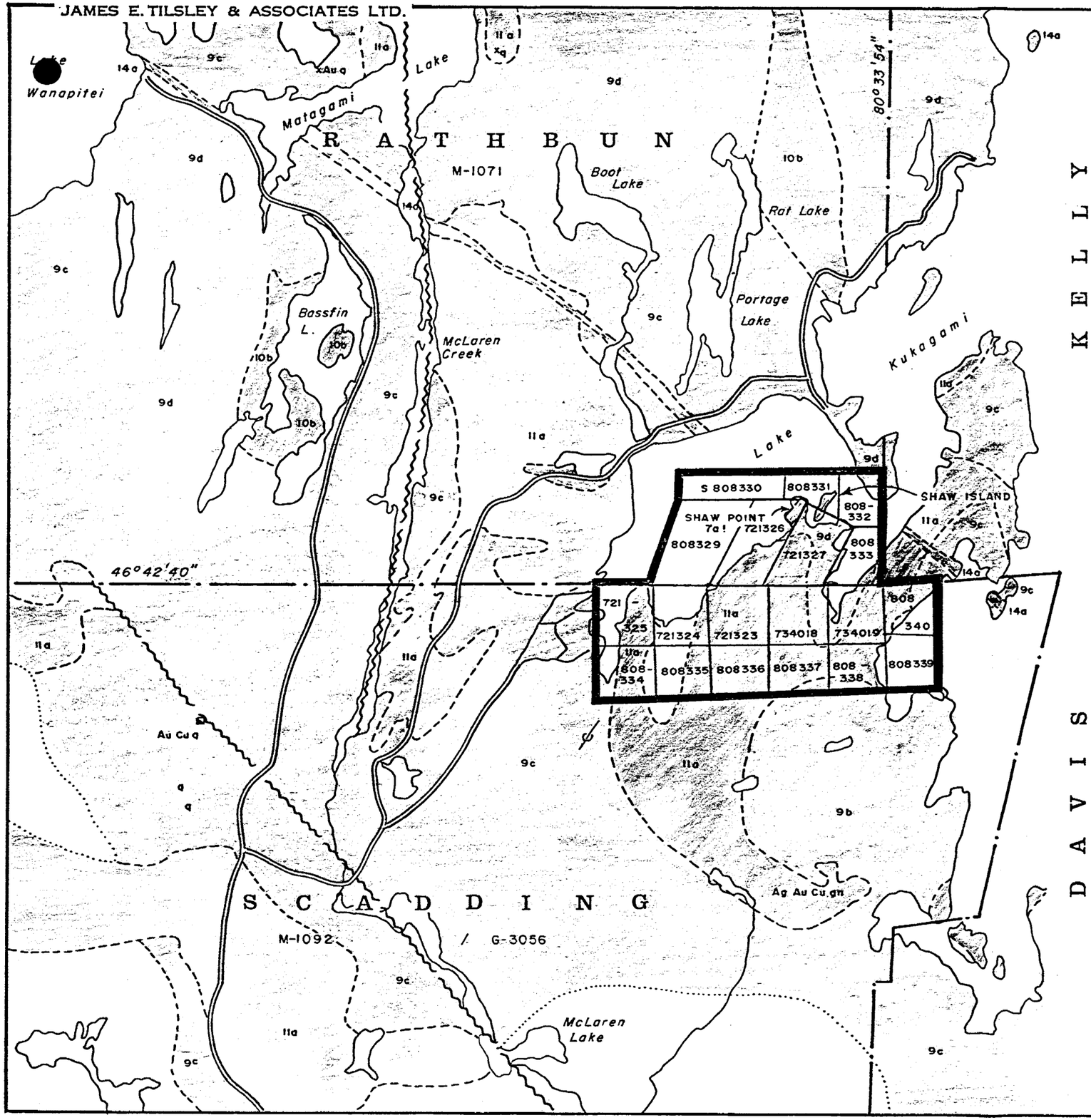
is generally less than 1.5m on higher ground but may be considerably thicker in intervening till and glacial outwash-filled swales and swampy areas. The last ice advance was from the north with most striae indicating a direction five to ten degrees east of true north.

Consolidated rocks of the area range in age from Early Precambrian to Late Precambrian. The sedimentary rocks are dominated by Huronian Supergroup clastic and carbonate formations, and igneous rocks by Nipissing gabbro and related phases.

The Huronian rocks mapped on the property include Espanola Formation limestones of the Quirke Lake Group and laminated and unlaminated wacke of the Gowganda Formation of the Cobalt Group. Huronian sediments are cut by gabbros assigned to the Nipissing intrusive suite. A Late Precambrian olivine diabase dike is mapped to the northwest and east of the claims and can be expected to pass through the property just north of Shaw Island.

Structural features of the property are not well exposed. The wedge of Espanola Formation limestone on the peninsula west of Shaw Island is stratigraphically about 1000 feet above its expected position. (W. Meyer, pers. comm., 1985). This implies major dislocation, either by faulting or transport in the Nipissing gabbro magma. There is fracturing which suggests more major faulting than can be observed in outcrop adjacent to the limestone wedge, and Ontario Geological Survey Map 2451

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.



LEGEND

PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC[a]

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Gravel, sand, silt, swamps.

UNCONFORMITY

PRECAMBRIAN[b]

LATE PRECAMBRIAN

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

14a Olivine diabase.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN

SUDBURY EVENT

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

NIPISSING INTRUSIVE ROCKS

11a Gabbro.
11b Pegmatitic gabbro.
11c Granophyre.
11d Granitic dike rock, pegmatite.
11e Quartz-plagioclase porphyry.†

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

HURONIAN SUPERGROUP

COBALT GROUP

LORRAIN FORMATION

10a Grey wacke. Arkose, subarkose, minor subarkose, wacke and quartz wacke. (10b, c, and d).
10b Pink, pinkish grey.
10c Grey.
10d Greenish grey, grey.†
10e Quartz wacke to subarkosic wacke.†
10f Arenites, unsubdivided.†

GOWANDA FORMATION

9a Conglomerate.
9b Arkose.
9c Wacke (not laminated).
9d Laminated wacke.
9e Wacke unsubdivided.†

QUIRKE LAKE GROUP

SERPENT FORMATION

8a Arkose, arkosic wacke, calcareous arkose, minor conglomerate.
8b Dolomite porphyroblastesis.[c]

ESPANOLA FORMATION

7a Calcareous siltstone, limestone, calcareous wacke.

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

RATHBUN & SCADDING TOWNSHIPS, SUDBURY DISTRICT, ONT.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

SCALE 1IN. to 1/2 MI.

REF. O.G.S. map 2451

SEPT. 1985

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J. E. TILSLEY
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

shows two bounding faults. Currently available mapping does not show the extension of these faults into the claims to the southwest, but there is evidence of fracturing, alteration and weak mineralization in gabbro outcrop in claim 721323 which may be related to the same structure.

The attitude of the Gowganda wacke units on the property is variable, strikes are generally to the northeast and dips in the vicinity of Shaw Island range from 85 E to 30 N.

The contact relationships between the sedimentary rocks and the intrusive gabbro are not well known. The olivine diabase body which is interpreted to pass through the northeastern part of the property is a well defined, nearly-vertical dike.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization within the claim group appears to be related to emplacement of quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets in fractures in and adjacent to fault zones in both sedimentary and igneous rocks of the property.

The mineralized zones all seem to be related to tectonic features. However, there is not sufficient information to permit definition of the precise location, attitude, and strike of the assumed dislocations on the property, although topographic features and subsidary fracturing allow interpretation of fault positions to within 10 to 20 meters.

Gold is present in the native state, usually on the margins

of the veins and veinlets that we have inspected. Visible gold appears to be in relatively large grains of one to thirty milligrams and to be randomly distributed in the quartz-carbonate veins and veinlet systems. Assays of samples from the claims indicate that there is also some fine gold that is not likely to be visible in hand specimen, but the limited data that are available suggest the greater part of the metal is present in relatively coarse grains.

The common host rock for gold mineralization in the Wanapitei area is Middle Precambrian Nipissing gabbro and Huronian clastic sedimentary rocks of the Quirke Lake Group and the Cobalt Group.

Gold values are also reported from within the Espanola Formation limestone wedge. Quartz-carbonate veining is present in limestone float near the north end of Shaw Point in the northeast corner of claim S 721326. We did not observe similar material in bedrock. However, the float most likely has a very local origin, since there are no other known outcrops of Espanola Limestone within five kilometers of the property.

The mineralized zones contain small amounts of sulphides. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are identified in both the Shaw Point area and from within the Nipissing gabbro where chlorite-quartz-carbonate alteration is observed in fracture zones assumed to be related to faults passing through the intrusive. Carbonate addition appears to be usual in all mineralized zones.

It is commonly cream to creamy-pink in color and often is intimately mixed with quartz veinlets and impregnations.

Chloritization may be even more pervasive than carbonate addition. Both gabbros and sediments appear strongly chloritized in all locations where precious metal values are reported. In some exposures of quartz-carbonate mineralization, original rock forming minerals have been totally replaced by chlorite so that identification of the host rock becomes difficult at the hand specimen level.

The distribution of gold in the prospects appears to be typical of grain-dominated mineralization. The data at hand do not permit estimation of optimum sample size or provide a firm basis for planning a sampling program. However, our experience with similar mineral distributions suggests that there should be no particular difficulty in developing the data base required for proper interpretation of surface and diamond drill sampling results. It should be expected that there will tend to be highly variable assay results from small samples, e.g. diamond drill cores, and that neither the extreme highs or lows should be considered as individually meaningful.

PRODUCTION

There has been no recorded production of metals from the property.

RESERVES

There is not sufficient information on which to base an estimate of resource or reserves.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The property warrants exploration for precious metals, particularly in the area of Shaw Point, both on land and beneath the waters of Kukagami Lake.

The indications of gold mineralization in the series of trenches put down on fracture zones at the turn of the century are particularly interesting since they are located adjacent to a block of Espanola Limestone which is stratigraphically about three hundred meters above its expected position. The presence of the block of limestone is taken to suggest that there has been major dislocation in the Shaw Point area and that sort of dislocation would suggest good possibilities for extensive ground preparation and possibly significant gold mineralization.

Elsewhere on the property there are indications of fault-related alteration, minor sulphide mineralization, and variable gold values. While the Shaw Point prospect would seem to be the best location for development of a significant mineral deposit, these other areas warrant general investigation during the first phases of exploration of the claims.

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The general geology of the property is relatively well established, but the details that relate to control of mineralization are not sufficiently well known to permit any sort of quantitative evaluation of the mineral resource which may be present.

Therefore, the following exploration program is proposed.

1. Establish a grid system throughout the property with profile lines oriented north-south from base lines located as required to give accurate and convenient control for the profiles which should be cut at 100m intervals with stations at ten meter increments along the lines.

In addition, an allowance for approximately 10 line kilometers of additional line is made in order that mineralized areas and assumed or interpreted extensions of them can be covered in detail for geological mapping and geophysical studies.

2. Magnetic surveys to cover all of the property on the 100m spaced lines and on the detailed grids to be established in those areas that have alteration that is known to be associated with gold-bearing zones and in those areas where gold has been observed or has been indicated by assaying.

3. Electromagnetic surveys covering the entire property plus detailed surveying in all areas where mineralization is known or expected to occur. The coupling between the primary magnetic

field broadcast by navigation stations NAA in Cutler, Maine and NLK in Jim Creek, Washington, USA is not ideal for tracing geological structures that are likely to be only modestly conductive. The use of a portable signal generator is recommended so that the orientation of the primary field can be adjusted to cut the structures being investigated at a high angle and permit their accurate location.

4. Geological mapping along and between the grid lines to better establish the geology of the claims and to provide fine detail in areas where mineralization is observed and where trenching, sampling and diamond drilling is warranted.

5. Diamond drilling of the Shaw Point showing and any other location where mineralization is found in the course of the geological and geophysical investigations.

6. Additional diamond drilling as warranted on the basis of results obtained in the preliminary drilling of showings or other likely targets.

7. Trenching of any areas in which gold mineralization is indicated where overburden will permit efficient and economic exposure of bedrock. In addition, trenching should be considered in areas where geological and geophysical information suggest that favorable host structures may exist.

8. Sampling of those mineralized zones that can be exposed by trenching and stripping. The nature of the mineralization that we observed during a visit to the property indicates that some

sort of bulk sampling will probably be necessary. The size of the sample necessary to give a minimum of five significant grains of metal cannot be determined from data presently available. However, assaying a series of samples of known size, treated with due regard to preparation of sub-samples, will give the necessary information. It is suggested that the mineralized zones be drilled and blasted systematically to yield individual samples of up to 200kg each. These samples should be crushed to approximately 1/4", mixed, sub-sampled in various sizes, pulverized, and assayed. Manipulation of the assay results according to appropriate mathematical procedures will establish the reliability of a sample of a given weight and the reliability of the general data base.

9. Assaying must be done on samples that have received careful preparation, weighing and metal extraction. Included in the assaying procedure must be determination of the quantity of gold that is coarse enough to remain on an 80-mesh screen, several analyses of the fine pulp, and combination of these data to give a reliable estimate of the metal content of the sample and of the mineralized zone.

ESTIMATED COSTS

The cost of the recommended work is estimated as follows:

Lines 34km @ $200.00 (including land and water)	$6 800.00

Lines 10km @ $200.00 (detailed grids)	$2 000.00
Magnetic surveys @1.80/sta or (av. $225.00/km)	$9 900.00
VLF-EM (TX-27 mode) @1.80/sta (av. 200.00/km)	$8 000.00
Geological mapping general	$5 000.00
detailed	$4 500.00
Trenching	$10 000.00
Preliminary diamond drilling (350m @ $82.00/m)	$28 700.00
Additional drilling depending on results obtained in preliminary work. (Allowance) 300m @ $82.00/m	$24 600.00
Sampling	$8 000.00
Assaying	$4 000.00
Supervision, interpretation of results, et cetera.	$6 200.00
Consulting and reporting	$5 500.00
Travel, room & board	$3 500.00
Vehicle charges	$2 650.00
Drafting, secretarial, printing, binding, telephone, et cetera.	$3 800.00
Contingency	$15 000.00
TOTAL	$148 150.00

REFERENCES

Dressler, Burkhard O.
1982: Geology of the Wanapitei Lake Area, District of Sudbury; Ontario geological Survey, Report 213, 131p. Accompanied by Maps 2450, 2451, scale 1:31 680 (1 inch to 1/2 mile).

Fairbairn, H.W.
1939: Geology of the Ashigami Lake Area, Ontario Department of Mines, Volume 48, 1939, Accompanied by Map 48m (Ashigami Lake Area)

Martins, J.M., et al
1979: McLean-Watt Gold Property; in Annual Report of the Regional and Resident Geologists, 1979, edited by C.R. Kustra, Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Paper 91, 143 p.

Pye, E.G., et al, (Editors)
1984: The Geology and Ore Deposits of the Sudbury Structure, Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 1, 603 p. Accompanied by Map 2491, at a scale of 1:50 000, Map NL-16/17-AM Sudbury, at a scale of 1:1 000 000, and 3 charts.

Slaght, A.
1894: Fourth Report of the Inspector of Mines; Ontario Bureau of Mines, volume 4, 1894.
1896: Fifth Report of the Bureau of Mines; 1895, p.56.

Thompson, J.E.
1961: Maclennan and Scadding Townships; Ontario Department of Mines, Geological Report 2, 34p. Accompanied by Map 2009, scale 1 inch to 1/2 mile.

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 study of records relating to the property as available from the assessment files of the Ministry of Natural Resources, province of Ontario, reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, maps and reports published by the Ontario Bureau of Mines, the Ontario Department of Mines, and the Ontario Geological Survey, current technical literature, review of activities on the claims during the past two years, and recent observations made during a visit to the property on September 4th, 1985.

6. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties or securities of Teckron Mines & Energy Corp., or any affiliates, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Dated at Aurora, Ontario this day of 1985.

J. E. Tilsley, P.Eng.

Appendix I

Details of Claim Status

DETAILS OF CLAIM STATUS - EAGLE'S NEST PROPERTY
Scadding and Rathbun Townships
Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario
(as of September 4, 1985)

Claim No.	Staking Date & Time	Date Recorded	Due Date	Land/Water	Work Requirements	Township/Map No.
721323	Sept. 01/83 15:00h	Sept. 30/83	March 27/86	L+W (S.R. Excl. Plan M.970)	60 Days	Scadding/M.1092
721324	Sept. 02/83 16:30h	"	"	"	"	"
721325	Sept. 02/83 10:00h	"	"	"	"	"
721326	Sept. 03/83 13:00h	"	"	"	"	"
721327	Sept. 03/83 08:00	"	"	L+W	"	"
734018	Oct. 10/83 09:30h	Oct. 11/83	"	L+W	"	
734019	Oct. 10/83 14:00h	"	"	L+W	"	"
808329	May 28/84 09:00h	June 11/84	"	W	"	Rathbun/M.1061
808330	May 28/84 11:00h	"	"	W	"	"
808331	May 29/84 13:30h	"	"	L+W	"	"
808332	May 29/84 08:00h	"	"	L+W	"	"
808333	May 28/84 16:30h	"	"	L+W	"	"

DETAILS OF CLAIM STATUS - EAGLE'S NEST PROPERTY
Scadding and Rathbun Townships
Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario
(as of September 4, 1985)

continued...

Claim No.	Staking Date & Time	Date Recorded	Due Date	Land/Water	Work Requirements	Township/Map No.
808334	June 5/84 08:00h	June 11/84	March 27/86	L+W	60 days	Scadding/M.1092 G-3056
808335	June 5/84 11:30h	"	"	L	"	"
808336	June 5/84 16:00h	"	"	L	"	"
808337	June 8/84 07:00h	"	"	L	"	"
808338	June 8/84 11:11h	"	"	L	"	"
808339	June 8/84 15:00h	"	"	L+W	"	"
808340	June 8/84 18:00h	"	"	L+W	"	"

Appendix II

Assay Certificates - Samples from Shaw Point Showings

(N.B. - All samples reported must be considered as grab samples since apparent grain size and distribution indicate that determination of average grades will require some sort of bulk sampling and special preparation for analysis).

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
P.O. BOX 187, HAILEYBURY, ONTARIO TEL: 672-3107

Certificate of Analysis

JUN 13 1984

NO. 18014 DATE: June 11, 1984

SAMPLE(S) OF: Rock (13) RECEIVED: June, 1984

SAMPLE(S) FROM: Mr. Ken Germundson,
Kerr Addison Mines Limited Project # 0-02-07

Sample No.	Gold/oz.
2	0.526**
3	0.004**
4	6.46 **
5	0.060
6	0.082
7	0.109**
8	0.002*
9	0.002*
10	0.002*
11	0.514**
12	Trace
13	0.022
14	Trace

* Estimate
** Checked

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

Am 80-232

80-490

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

RATHBUN & SCADDING TOWNSHIPS, SUDBURY MINING DIV., ONT.

KUKAGAMI LAKE PROPERTY

GEOLOGY

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

50 0 50 100 150 200m

SCALE 1:2000

LEGEND

11 a GABBRO
b PEGMATITIC GABBRO
c GRANOPHYRE
d GRANITIC DYKE - PEGMATITIC
f FINE GRAINED DIABASE

9 a MASSIVE MUDSTONE
b ARKOSE
c CONGLOMERATE
d LAMINATED WACKE
e CHERTY MUDSTONE
f LAYERED MUDSTONE
p PINK ARKOSE
w WHITE ARKOSE

7 a CALCAREOUS SILT MUDSTONE
b COARSE CRYSTALLINE - DOLOMITIC

6 a PEBBLY WACKE
b ARENITE - IMPURE

5 a MASSIVE MUDSTONE
b BANDED MUDSTONE

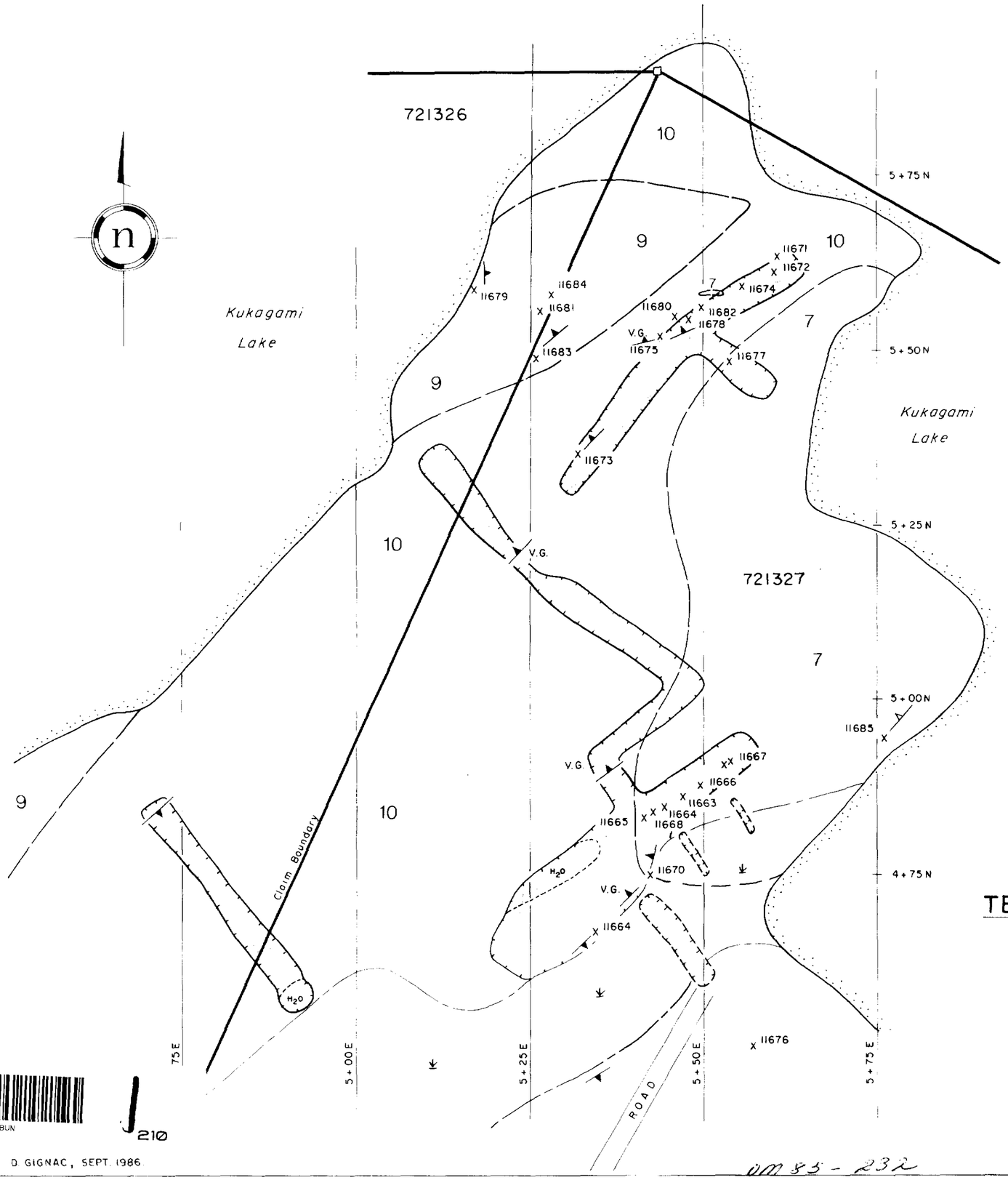
a ANKERITE
c CALCITE
cp CHALCOPYRITE
ch CHLORITE
d DOLOMITE
f FELDSPAR
Au GOLD
p PYRITE
q QUARTZ
v VEIN MATERIAL

"SURFICIAL GEOLOGICAL NOTES SHOWN IN ITALICS

808330 808331 808332 808333 808334 808335 808336 808337 808338 808339 808340
721324 721325 721326 721327 734018 734019
Lake Kukagami
RATHBUN TWP KELLY TWP SCADDING TWP
SEE DETAILED GRID
DYKE (AS INFERRED BY MAGNETICS)
EDGE OF DYKE MAGNETIC DATA
EDGE OF DYKE
BASELINE
800N 600N 400N 200N 200S 400S 600S 800S
800W 600W 400W 200W 00 200E 400E 600E 800E 1000E 1200E 1400E 1600E

GEOLOGY BY H. VELDHUYZEN MSc, 1986

MAY 1987



L E G E N D

- 10 — NIPISSING GABBRO
- 7 — ESPANOLA FORMATION. (LIMESTONE, SILTY WACKE)
- 9 — GOWGANDA FORMATION (WACKE, SANDSTONE)
- QUARTZ VEIN WITH DIP
- NEW TRENCHING
- OLD TRENCHING
- X 01670 — SAMPLE LOCATION AND NUMBER

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

KUKAGAMI LAKE, SUDBURY MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

TRENCHING & GEOLOGY
SHAW POINT

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.

0 10 20 30 40 50m

SCALE 1:500

GEOLOGY BY D. GIGNAC, SEPT. 1986

MAY '87

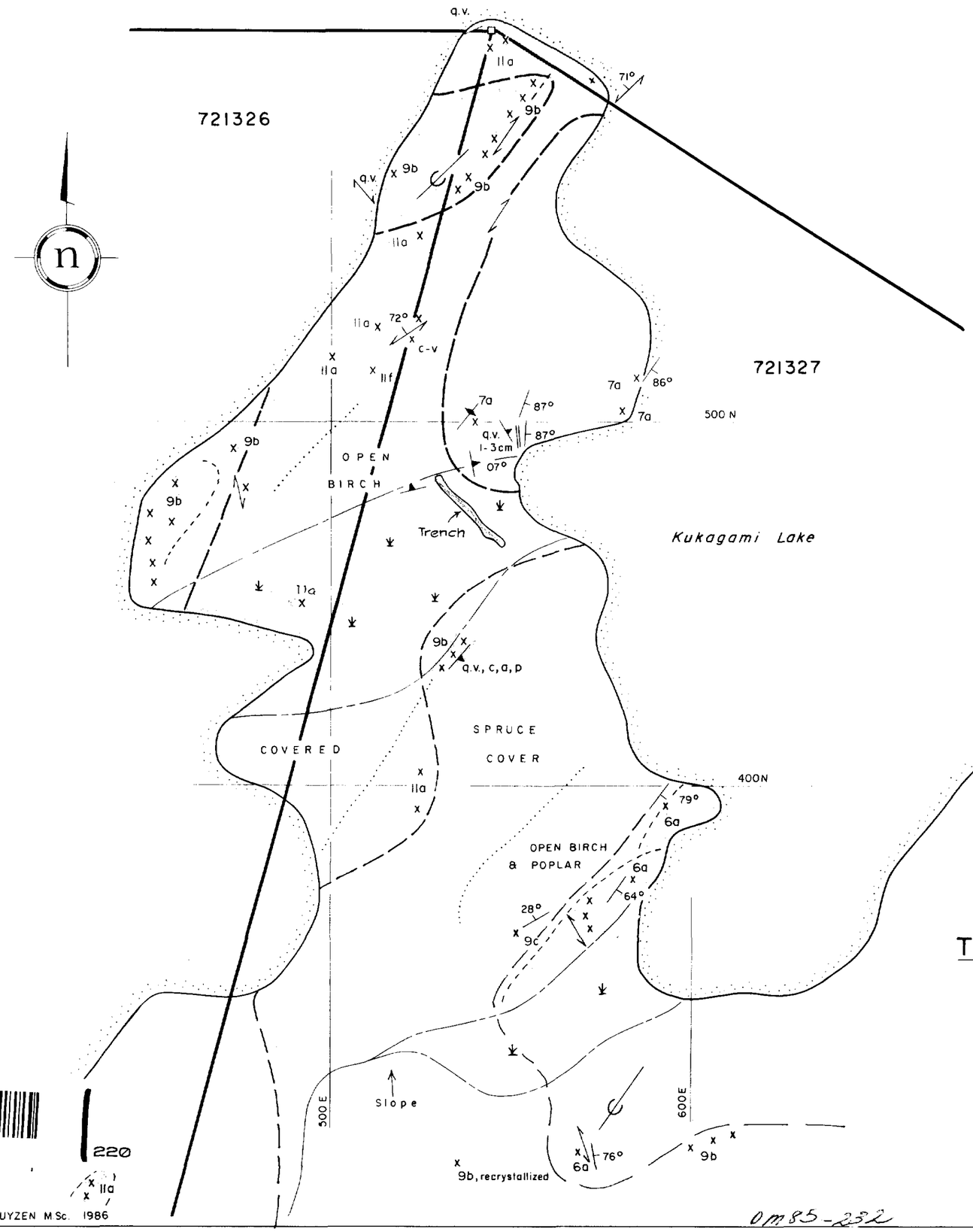
41I10NE0046 63.4950 RATHBUN

J 210

OM 83-232

63.4950

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER J.E. TILSLEY PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



LEGEND

11	a) GABBRO f) F.G. DIABASE EQUIVALENT
9	b) ARKOSE c) CONGLOMERATE
7	a) CALCAREOUS SILT MUDSTONE b) COARSE CRYSTALLINE DOLOMITE
6	a) PEBBLY WACKE

q.v.	QUARTZ VEIN
a	ANKERITE
c	CALCITE
p	PYRITE
v	VEIN MATERIAL

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

KUKAGAMI LAKE, SUDBURY MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

GEOLOGY

SHAW POINT

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.

0 20 40 60 80 10

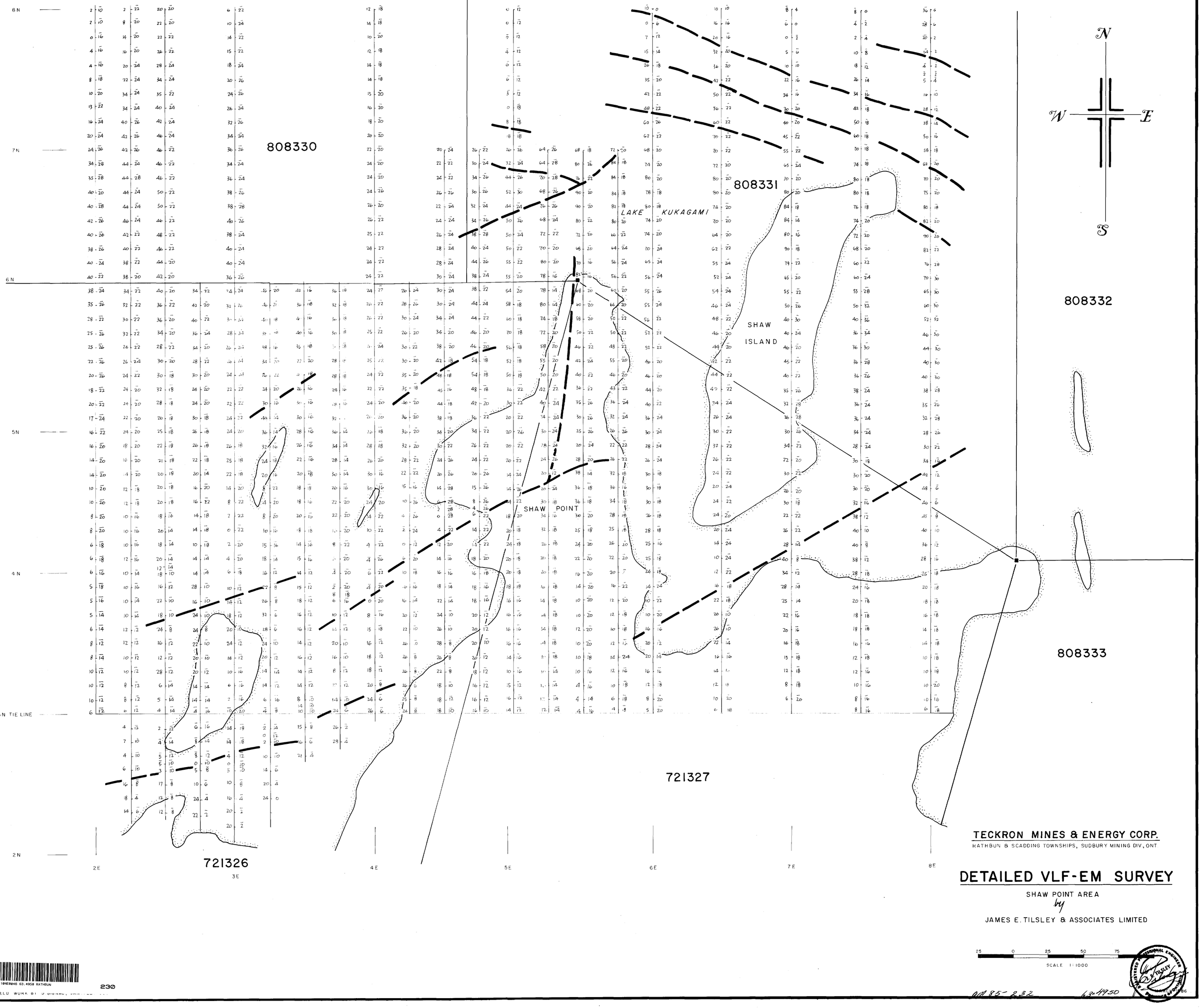
SCALE 1:1000

220

GEOLOGY BY H. VELDHUYZEN M.Sc. 1986

OM85-252

63.4950



TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

RATHBUN & SCADDING TOWNSHIPS, SUDBURY MINING DIV., ONT.

DETAILED VLF-EM SURVEY

SHAW POINT AREA

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

25 0 25 50 75

SCALE 1:1000

411106E8046 63.4950 RATHBUN

230

FIELD WORK BY J. SIGNAC, JUNE

OM85-232 63.4950

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP

RATHBUN & SCADDING TOWNSHIPS, SUDBURY MINING DIV., ONT.

KUKAGAMI LAKE PROPERTY

HUMUS GEOCHEMISTRY
GOLD (ppb)

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

50 0 50 100 150 200m

SCALE 1:2000

* CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 ppb

808330 808331 808332

721326 808329 Lake Kukagami 721327 808333

721324 721325 721323 734018 734019 808340

808334 808335 808336 808337 808338 808339

RATHBUN TWP KELLY TWP SCADDING TWP

Confirmation sampling required 370

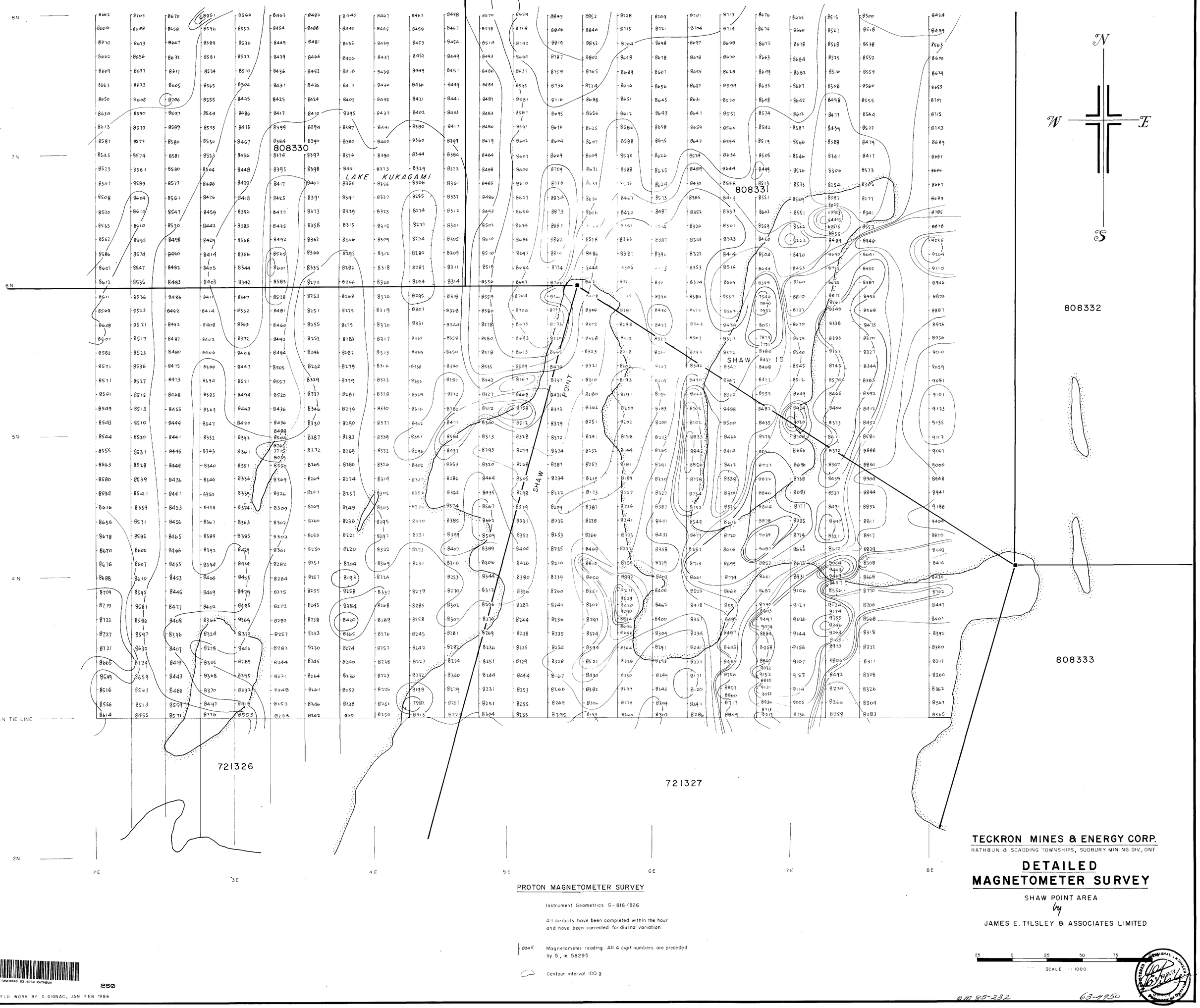
Cabins

BASELINE

900N 600N 400N 200N 200S 400S 600S 800S

800W 600W 400W 200W 00 200E 400E 600E 800E 1000E 1200E 1400E 1600E

MAY 1987



PROTON MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Instrument: Geometrics G-816/826

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

8295 Magnetometer reading. All 4 digit numbers are preceded by 5, ie 58295

Contour interval 100 γ

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

RATHBUN & SCADDING TOWNSHIPS, SUDBURY MINING DIV., ONT

DETAILED MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

SHAW POINT AREA

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

25 0 25 50 75

SCALE 1:1000

41118NE0046 63.4950 RATHBUN

250

FIELD WORK BY D GIGNAC, JAN FEB 1986

RM 85-232

63-4950

RM 85-232
63-4050

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

RATHBUN & SCADDING TOWNSHIPS, SUDBURY MINING DIV, ONT

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

50 0 50 100 150 200m

SCALE 1:2000

PROTON MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Instrument Geonics G 816/826

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

8425 Magnetometer reading (all four digit numbers are preceded by 5, e.g. 5855.)

Contour interval 200 γ

8.00 N
4.00 N
2.00 S
0.00

4W 2W 0.00 2E 4E 6E 8E 10E 12E

808330 808331 808332 808333 808334 808335 808336 808337 808338 808339 808340

721323 721324 721325 721326 721327

734018 734019

Lake Kukagami

Cabins

TIE LINE

RATHBUN TWP.

KELLY TWP.

SCADDING TWP.

BASE LINE

FIELD WORK BY D GIGNAC, JAN & FEB 1986

SET

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

RATHBUN & SCADDING TOWNSHIPS, SUDBURY MINING DIV., ONT.

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

VLF EM NAA

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

50 0 50 100 150 200 m

1: 2000 scale

VLF EM 16 SURVEY

Instrument oriented NNE at station

40 / 12 — VLF reading (quadrature / real)

Conductor

Lake Kukagami

Shaw Point

Shaw Island

RATHBUN TWP.

KELLY TWP.

SCADDING TWP.

BASELINE

TIE LINE

808329 808330 808331 808332 808333 808334 808335 808336 808337 808338 808339 808340

721323 721324 721325 721326 721327

734018 734019

Cabins

8 S

6 S

4 S

2 S

0 + 00

2 + 00 N

4 + 00 N

6 + 00 N

8 + 00 N

8W 4W 2W 0-00 2E 4E 6E 8E 10E 12E

N

W E

S

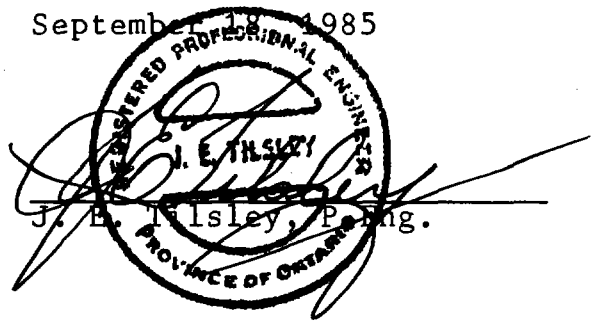
TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

EAGLE'S NEST
Property

Scadding and Rathbun Townships
Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario

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

September 18, 1985



J. E. Tilsley, P.Eng.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendices

MAPS

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Teckron Mines & Energy Corp. has entered into an exploration agreement in regard to 19 unpatented mineral claims located in Scadding and Rathbun townships, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario.

The claims cover the former 'Eagle's Nest' prospect on Shaw Point, Kukagami Lake and several other indications of gold-bearing mineralization.

A block of Espanola Formation limestone is exposed on Shaw Point and estimated to be at least 300m stratigraphically above its expected position in this part of the townships. The most recent geological maps of the area show the limestone to be fault-bounded and imply that it has been moved vertically a significant distance. Movement of such magnitude is likely to be accompanied by extensive subsidary fracturing which is the primary ground preparation mechanism observed in the claims.

Trenching and pitting on the point adjacent to the limestone wedge has shown coarse free gold associated with quartz-carbonate veining in strongly chloritized sediments and gabbro. Gold values are also reported from limestone float boulders located near the trenches.

Detailed exploration in the immediate area of the prospect is warranted. In addition, geophysical and geological studies throughout the rest of the property, including the area covered by water, is recommended.

The cost of the work program is estimated to be $148 150.00

INTRODUCTION

The Eagle's Nest prospect lies in the northeast corner of Scadding and the southeastern corner of Rathbun townships.

Gold has been found in the northern part of the property associated with faulting in Cobalt Group sediments and Nipissing gabbros. The main prospect lies in claims 721326 and 721327 where a block of Espanola limestone is in fault contact with younger rocks. There are reports of gold in the limestones in addition to the metal observed in quartz-carbonate veins that cut Nipissing intrusives and Huronian sediments adjacent to major and minor faults.

There is evidence of trenching and shallow shaft sinking on the main showing apparently done in the late 1800's. There is no record of more recent physical work on the claims in annual Mines Department reports, other official publications, or in the Assessment Work files of the Sudbury office of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The prospect lies approximately four miles NNE from the Scadding township McLean-Watt gold property of Northgate Exploration Limited and about the same distance SSE of the Flag Resources Ltd. Matagamasi Lake gold prospect in Rathbun Twp.

A program of geological mapping, geophysical surveying, trenching, sampling, and diamond drilling is recommended. The cost of the preliminary phases of the program is estimated at $148 150.00.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in the extreme northeast corner of Scadding township and the extreme southeastern corner of Rathbun township, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario.

Approximate co-ordinates are:

46 44' 00"N; 80 35' 00"W

The property can be reached from Sudbury via Highway 17 East to the Kukagami Lake Road, then approximately twelve miles north through Street and Scadding townships to a local cottage property access road that leads northeast three miles (5.0km) to private cabins on the west shore of Shaw Point of Kukagami Lake, within claim No. 721326 of the group.

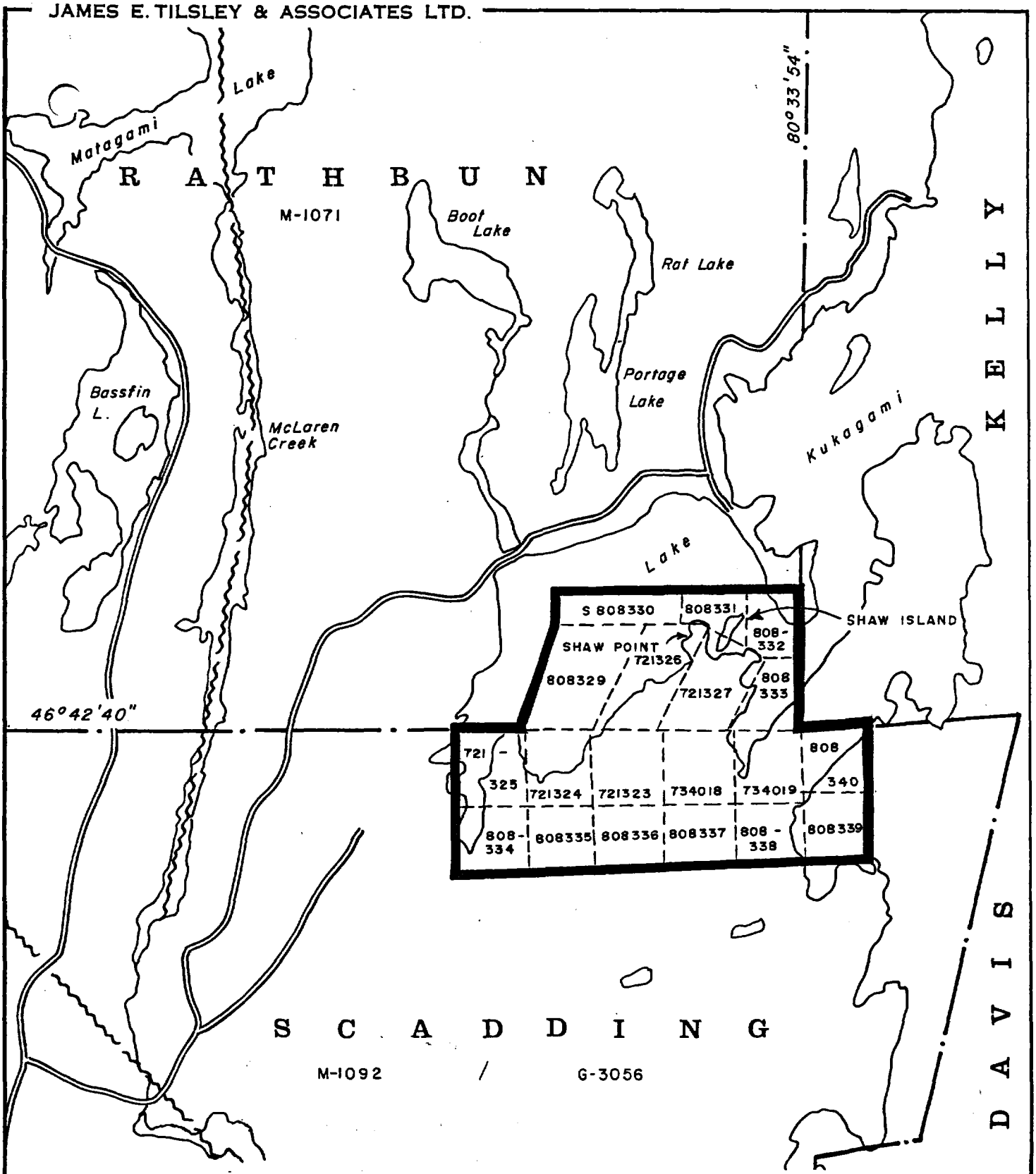
In most seasons, travel time by road from the Sudbury airport to the claims is approximately one hour.

Sudbury has daily bus, train and airline connections to other parts of the province and North America.

PROPERTY

The property consists of 19 unpatented mineral claims held in the name of Rodney J. Fielding of Hanmer, Ontario. The the record books in the office of the Mining Recorder in Sudbury show all claims are under extension until March 27th, 1986. All claims will require 60 days work before the due date.

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.



Claims location map

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

RATHBUN & SCADDING TOWNSHIPS, SUDBURY MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

SCALE 1 in. to 1/2 mi.

J. E. TILSLEY
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
Sept 1986

LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim No.	Township	Claim No.	Township
808329	Rathbun	721323	Scadding
808330	"	721324	"
808331	"	721325	"
808332	"	721326	"
808333	"	721327	"
808334	Scadding	734018	"
808335	"	734019	"
808336	"		
808337	"		
808338	"		
808339	"		
808340	"		

SURFACE RIGHTS

The claims cover Crown Lands with the exception of approximately five acres designated 'Plan M-970' which include five cottages with frontage on Kukagami Lake. Use of surface rights on Crown Lands is governed by the standard regulations. Use of surface rights to the lands described in Plan M-970 must be negotiated with the private owners.

There is also the standard 400 foot surface rights reservation along the shores of Kukagami Lake. Use of this land

is restricted except with prior permission from the Department of Natural resources.

CLIMATE

The area has a continental climate typical of central Canada. Precipitation totals approximately 34 inches (863mm) per annum, relatively well spread throughout the year. Snow accumulations of 700 to 1300mm are frequently observed in average winters, with first significant falls in late October or early November. Continuous cover can be expected from early December until mid-April in most years.

Summer-time maximum temperatures may exceed 30 degrees Celcius and winter minimums in the range of -40 C are not uncommon in January and February. Mean summer maximums are approximately 23 degrees Celcius and mean summer minimums about 12 degrees C. Winter mean maximums are in the range of -7 C and mean minimums -21 C.

TOPOGRAPHY

Kukagami Lake has an elevation of 278m (912') above sea level. Within Scadding Township the land rises to approximately 325m (1066'). In general, the surface is rolling, with occasional abrupt hillocks of bedrock, especially along lake shores where low cliffs are common. Relief is usually less than 30m (100'). There are some low-lying swampy areas but the

greater part of the land area of the Township is relatively dry.

Drainage is west to Wanapitei Lake, Wanapitei River, the French River and Georgian Bay.

LOCAL RESOURCES

Sudbury is a city with a population of approximately one hundred and sixty thousand. There is a long history of mining and smelting with a skilled work force in both mining and related support functions. Men, equipment, supplies, and services are all available locally.

Medical facilities are excellent, with several clinics and hospitals in the city.

Rail, highway, and air transportation are excellent to southern Ontario and points east and west of Sudbury.

The claims are forested with several varieties of pine, spruce, balsam fir, cedar, and assorted deciduous species. Some of the timber is merchantable but there have been no recent lumbering or pulp wood operations.

Industrial power is available within twelve miles of the property and local transmission lines provide domestic electricity to residents. Telephone communications, local and international, are possible from homes and businesses on Kukagami Lake.

HISTORY

Gold was first reported from the Kukagami Lake area in the fall of 1891. (Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1892 p.237) The discovery may have been made during surveying of the Scadding - Rathbun township line. The location given for the initial discovery is not specific enough to confirm that it is the same prospect described subsequently as the 'Eagle's Nest mine' (Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1896, p.56), but the two reports appear to refer to the same occurrence.

Slaght, 1896, op. cit., reports sixteen veins "running northwest and southeast and one lateral vein on the property." The geographic position of the veins is given as "locations WD25 and WD40", both on Shaw Point and included in the present claim group. The work mentioned by Slaght was comprised of stripping, and the sinking of ten test pits which were six to ten feet deep and eight to twenty-five feet long.

There is no other record of work from that time, nor do the assessment files show additional ground surveys or prospecting activity subsequent to the claims reverting back to the Crown for non-payment of taxes in 1920. However, Scadding Township was included in an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey done by Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd. in 1968. The survey apparently covered the Eagle's Nest property but there is no record of follow-up work within the boundaries of the present claim group.

The trenches from the work done in the late 1800's are still locatable but have been partially filled with rotting vegetation and slumped soil. General prospecting has been done in the claim group in the past two years, but little new excavation completed. One trench has been cleaned out north of the section pitted during 1892-96 and shows occasional 1 to 30mg grains of free gold on the contact of quartz-carbonate veining with chloritic gabbro. Sampling of limestone float boulders from the north part of Shaw Point has indicated gold values, but the source of this material, which must be local, is not currently exposed.

Grab samples taken during examinations done in the past two years have returned assays ranging from nil to over 20 oz. Au/ton. Photocopies of the assay certificates for these samples are presented in Appendix II.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Reconnaissance geological mapping in the Sudbury area was done as early as 1853 when Alexander Murray conducted river and lakeshore traverses that included the Wanapitei River and parts of the shoreline of Lake Wanapitei. Bell and Barlow worked in the Sudbury Basin beginning in 1888 and included part of the Wanapitei Lake area in their map published in 1891. Collins worked to the south of Lake Wanapitei in 1912 and reported his results in 1914. It was not until 1921, when

Quirke mapped Scadding township as part of his regional study, that a geological compilation covering the Eagle's Nest property was completed. Fairbairn mapped Scadding township as part of his 1938 Ashigami Lake project. Cooke et al., prepared the Falconbridge sheet in 1946 and revised Quirke's 1922 map. Thomson mapped Scadding and Maclennan townships during the 1956 to 1959 field seasons but did not re-map those areas covered by Fairbairn in 1938. Thomson reported his findings and presented a compilation in 1961 (ODM Geological Report No.2 and Map No. 2009). The most recent study of the area is based on field work by Dressler and assistants in 1977 and 1978 described in Ontario Geological Survey Report 213.

The geology of the Wanapitei Lake area is summarized in the following table from Dressler (1982) and applies to the portion of Scadding and Rathbun townships within and adjacent to the property under consideration.

TABLE OF LITHOLOGIC UNITS FOR THE LAKE WANAPITEI AREA.

PHANEROZOIC
CENOZOIC
QUATERNARY
RECENT
Swamp, lake, and stream deposits.
PLEISTOCENE
Glacial and glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits.

Unconformity

PRECAMBRIAN
LATE PRECAMBRIAN
MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Olivine diabase.

Intrusive Contact

MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN

SUDBURY NICKEL IRRUPTIVE

Sublayer, norite, transition zone norite, micropegmatite, granitic rock.

Intrusive Contact

WHITEWATER GROUP

ONAPING FORMATION

Tuff, quartzite breccia.

SUDBURY EVENT

Explosive volcanism or meteorite impact; Sudbury-type brecciation.

NIPISSING INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Gabbro, granophyre, granitic dike rock, pegmatite, quartz-plagioclase porphyry.

Intrusive Contact

HURONIAN SUPERGROUP

COBALT GROUP

LORRAIN FORMATION

Arkose, subarkose, subarkosic wacke, quartz wacke. arenites.

GOWGANDA FORMATION

Wacke, arkose, conglomerate.

QUIRKE LAKE GROUP

SERPENT FORMATION

Arkose, arkosic wacke, calcareous arkose, minor conglomerate.

ESPANOLA FORMATION

Calcareous siltstone, limestone, calcareous wacke.

BRUCE FORMATION

Conglomerate, pebbly wacke, minor arkose, wacke.

HOUGH LAKE GROUP

MISSISSAGI FORMATION

Arkose, subarkose, arkosic wacke, subarkosic wacke, conglomerate, and silty wacke.

Unconformity

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Diabase, glomeroporphyritic diabase, porphyritic diabase.

Intrusive Contact

FELSIC PLUTONIC ROCKS

Granodiorite, diorite, migmatite.

Intrusive Contact

METAVOLCANICS AND METASEDIMENTS

METASEDIMENTS

Wacke, arkose, gneisses, ironstone. ferruginous chert.

METAVOLCANICS

FELSIC METAVOCLANICS

MAFIC AND INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS

Mafic and intermediate metavolcanics, amphibolite, dacite.

The area has been glaciated during Pleistocene time. Deposits of till, outwash sands and gravels, and clay and silt cover much of the bedrock inland from Kukagami Lake. Overburden

is generally less than 1.5m on higher ground but may be considerably thicker in intervening till and glacial outwash-filled swales and swampy areas. The last ice advance was from the north with most striae indicating a direction five to ten degrees east of true north.

Consolidated rocks of the area range in age from Early Precambrian to Late Precambrian. The sedimentary rocks are dominated by Huronian Supergroup clastic and carbonate formations, and igneous rocks by Nipissing gabbro and related phases.

The Huronian rocks mapped on the property include Espanola Formation limestones of the Quirke Lake Group and laminated and unlaminated wacke of the Gowganda Formation of the Cobalt Group. Huronian sediments are cut by gabbros assigned to the Nipissing intrusive suite. A Late Precambrian olivine diabase dike is mapped to the northwest and east of the claims and can be expected to pass through the property just north of Shaw Island.

Structural features of the property are not well exposed. The wedge of Espanola Formation limestone on the peninsula west of Shaw Island is stratigraphically about 1000 feet above its expected position. (W. Meyer, pers. comm., 1985). This implies major dislocation, either by faulting or transport in the Nipissing gabbro magma. There is fracturing which suggests more major faulting than can be observed in outcrop adjacent to the limestone wedge, and Ontario Geological Survey Map 2451

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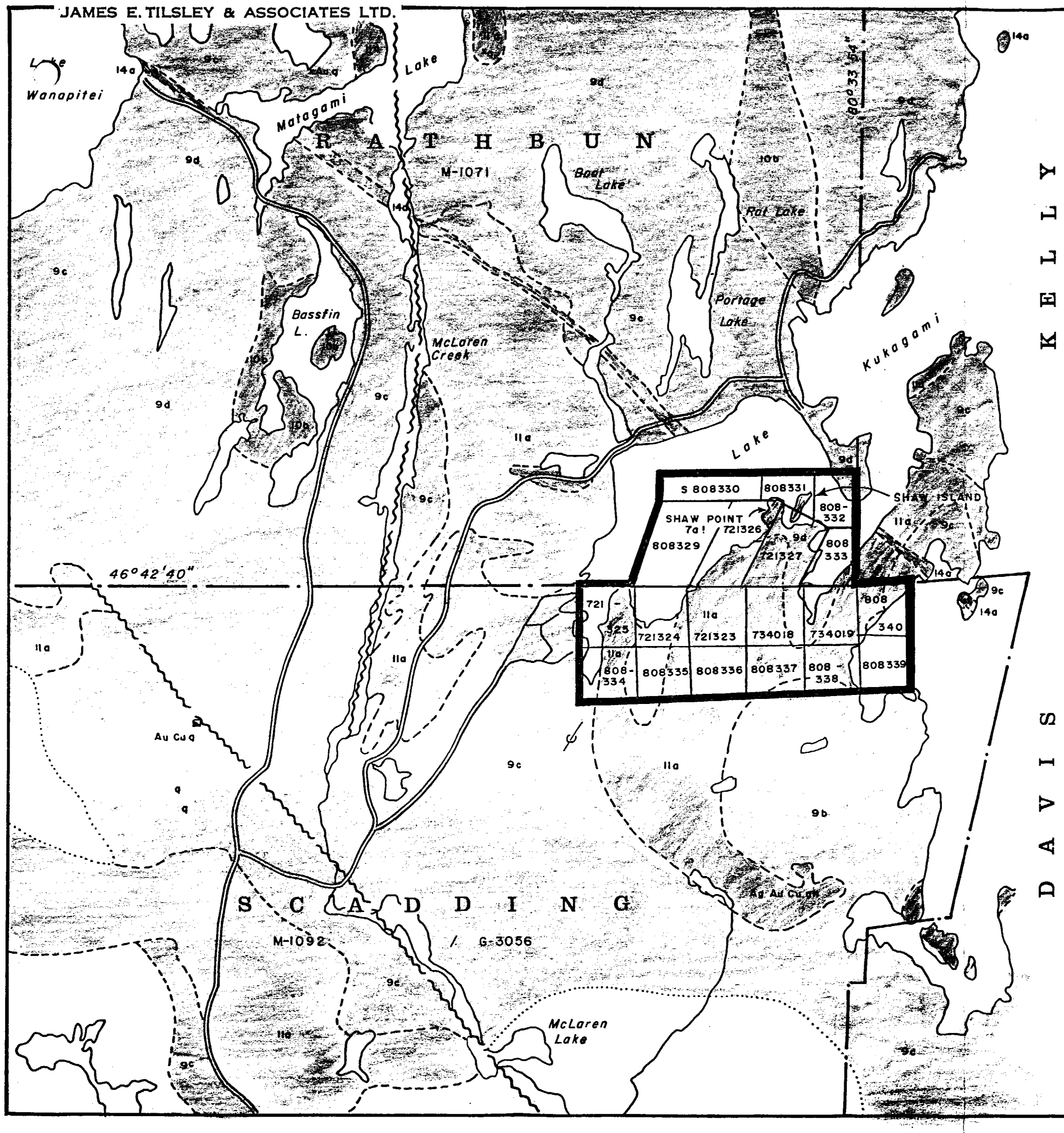

LEGEND

PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC[a]

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Gravel, sand, silt, swamps.

UNCONFORMITY

PRECAMBRIAN[b]

LATE PRECAMBRIAN

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

14a Olivine diabase.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN

SUDBURY EVENT

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

NIPISSING INTRUSIVE ROCKS

11a Gabbro.
11b Pegmatitic gabbro.
11c Granophyre.
11d Granitic dike rock, pegmatite.
11e Quartz-plagioclase porphyry.†

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

HURONIAN SUPERGROUP

COBALT GROUP

LORRAIN FORMATION

10a Grey wacke. Arkose, subarkose, minor subarkose, wacke and quartz wacke. (10b, c, and d).
10b Pink, pinkish grey.
10c Grey.
10d Greenish grey, grey.†
10e Quartz wacke to subarkosic wacke.†
10f Arenites, unsubdivided.†

GOWANDA FORMATION

9a Conglomerate.
9b Arkose.
9c Wacke (not laminated).
9d Laminated wacke.
9e Wacke unsubdivided.†

QUIRKE LAKE GROUP

SERPENT FORMATION

8a Arkose, arkosic wacke, calcareous arkose, minor conglomerate.
8b Dolomite porphyroblastesis.[c]

ESPANOLA FORMATION

7a Calcareous siltstone, limestone, calcareous wacke.

TECKRON MINES & ENERGY CORP.

RATHBUN & SCADDING TOWNSHIPS, SUDBURY DISTRICT ONT.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

SCALE 1IN. to 1/2 MI.

REF. O.G.S. map 2451

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
A. E. TILSLEY
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JAN. 1985

shows two bounding faults. Currently available mapping does not show the extension of these faults into the claims to the southwest, but there is evidence of fracturing, alteration and weak mineralization in gabbro outcrop in claim 721323 which may be related to the same structure.

The attitude of the Gowganda wacke units on the property is variable, strikes are generally to the northeast and dips in the vicinity of Shaw Island range from 85 E to 30 N.

The contact relationships between the sedimentary rocks and the intrusive gabbro are not well known. The olivine diabase body which is interpreted to pass through the northeastern part of the property is a well defined, nearly-vertical dike.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization within the claim group appears to be related to emplacement of quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets in fractures in and adjacent to fault zones in both sedimentary and igneous rocks of the property.

The mineralized zones all seem to be related to tectonic features. However, there is not sufficient information to permit definition of the precise location, attitude, and strike of the assumed dislocations on the property, although topographic features and subsidary fracturing allow interpretation of fault positions to within 10 to 20 meters.

Gold is present in the native state, usually on the margins

of the veins and veinlets that we have inspected. Visible gold appears to be in relatively large grains of one to thirty milligrams and to be randomly distributed in the quartz-carbonate veins and veinlet systems. Assays of samples from the claims indicate that there is also some fine gold that is not likely to be visible in hand specimen, but the limited data that are available suggest the greater part of the metal is present in relatively coarse grains.

The common host rock for gold mineralization in the Wanapitei area is Middle Precambrian Nipissing gabbro and Huronian clastic sedimentary rocks of the Quirke Lake Group and the Cobalt Group.

Gold values are also reported from within the Espanola Formation limestone wedge. Quartz-carbonate veining is present in limestone float near the north end of Shaw Point in the northeast corner of claim S 721326. We did not observe similar material in bedrock. However, the float most likely has a very local origin, since there are no other known outcrops of Espanola Limestone within five kilometers of the property.

The mineralized zones contain small amounts of sulphides. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are identified in both the Shaw Point area and from within the Nipissing gabbro where chlorite-quartz-carbonate alteration is observed in fracture zones assumed to be related to faults passing through the intrusive. Carbonate addition appears to be usual in all mineralized zones.

It is commonly cream to creamy-pink in color and often is intimately mixed with quartz veinlets and impregnations.

Chloritization may be even more pervasive than carbonate addition. Both gabbros and sediments appear strongly chloritized in all locations where precious metal values are reported. In some exposures of quartz-carbonate mineralization, original rock forming minerals have been totally replaced by chlorite so that identification of the host rock becomes difficult at the hand specimen level.

The distribution of gold in the prospects appears to be typical of grain-dominated mineralization. The data at hand do not permit estimation of optimum sample size or provide a firm basis for planning a sampling program. However, our experience with similar mineral distributions suggests that there should be no particular difficulty in developing the data base required for proper interpretation of surface and diamond drill sampling results. It should be expected that there will tend to be highly variable assay results from small samples, e.g. diamond drill cores, and that neither the extreme highs or lows should be considered as individually meaningful.

PRODUCTION

There has been no recorded production of metals from the property.

RESERVES

There is not sufficient information on which to base an estimate of resource or reserves.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The property warrants exploration for precious metals, particularly in the area of Shaw Point, both on land and beneath the waters of Kukagami Lake.

The indications of gold mineralization in the series of trenches put down on fracture zones at the turn of the century are particularly interesting since they are located adjacent to a block of Espanola Limestone which is stratigraphically about three hundred meters above its expected position. The presence of the block of limestone is taken to suggest that there has been major dislocation in the Shaw Point area and that sort of dislocation would suggest good possibilities for extensive ground preparation and possibly significant gold mineralization.

Elsewhere on the property there are indications of fault-related alteration, minor sulphide mineralization, and variable gold values. While the Shaw Point prospect would seem to be the best location for development of a significant mineral deposit, these other areas warrant general investigation during the first phases of exploration of the claims.

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The general geology of the property is relatively well established, but the details that relate to control of mineralization are not sufficiently well known to permit any sort of quantitative evaluation of the mineral resource which may be present.

Therefore, the following exploration program is proposed.

1. Establish a grid system throughout the property with profile lines oriented north-south from base lines located as required to give accurate and convenient control for the profiles which should be cut at 100m intervals with stations at ten meter increments along the lines.

In addition, an allowance for approximately 10 line kilometers of additional line is made in order that mineralized areas and assumed or interpreted extensions of them can be covered in detail for geological mapping and geophysical studies.

2. Magnetic surveys to cover all of the property on the 100m spaced lines and on the detailed grids to be established in those areas that have alteration that is known to be associated with gold-bearing zones and in those areas where gold has been observed or has been indicated by assaying.

3. Electromagnetic surveys covering the entire property plus detailed surveying in all areas where mineralization is known or expected to occur. The coupling between the primary magnetic

field broadcast by navigation stations NAA in Cutler, Maine and NLK in Jim Creek, Washington, USA is not ideal for tracing geological structures that are likely to be only modestly conductive. The use of a portable signal generator is recommended so that the orientation of the primary field can be adjusted to cut the structures being investigated at a high angle and permit their accurate location.

4. Geological mapping along and between the grid lines to better establish the geology of the claims and to provide fine detail in areas where mineralization is observed and where trenching, sampling and diamond drilling is warranted.

5. Diamond drilling of the Shaw Point showing and any other location where mineralization is found in the course of the geological and geophysical investigations.

6. Additional diamond drilling as warranted on the basis of results obtained in the preliminary drilling of showings or other likely targets.

7. Trenching of any areas in which gold mineralization is indicated where overburden will permit efficient and economic exposure of bedrock. In addition, trenching should be considered in areas where geological and geophysical information suggest that favorable host structures may exist.

8. Sampling of those mineralized zones that can be exposed by trenching and stripping. The nature of the mineralization that we observed during a visit to the property indicates that some

sort of bulk sampling will probably be necessary. The size of the sample necessary to give a minimum of five significant grains of metal cannot be determined from data presently available. However, assaying a series of samples of known size, treated with due regard to preparation of sub-samples, will give the necessary information. It is suggested that the mineralized zones be drilled and blasted systematically to yield individual samples of up to 200kg each. These samples should be crushed to approximately 1/4", mixed, sub-sampled in various sizes, pulverized, and assayed. Manipulation of the assay results according to appropriate mathematical procedures will establish the reliability of a sample of a given weight and the reliability of the general data base.

9. Assaying must be done on samples that have received careful preparation, weighing and metal extraction. Included in the assaying procedure must be determination of the quantity of gold that is coarse enough to remain on an 80-mesh screen, several analyses of the fine pulp, and combination of these data to give a reliable estimate of the metal content of the sample and of the mineralized zone.

ESTIMATED COSTS

The cost of the recommended work is estimated as follows:

Lines 34km @ $200.00 (including land and water)	$6 800.00

Lines 10km @ $200.00 (detailed grids)	$2 000.00
Magnetic surveys @1.80/sta or (av. $225.00/km)	$9 900.00
VLF-EM (TX-27 mode) @1.80/sta (av. 200.00/km)	$8 000.00
Geological mapping general detailed	$5 000.00 $4 500.00
Trenching	$10 000.00
Preliminary diamond drilling (350m @ $82.00/m)	$28 700.00
Additional drilling depending on results obtained in preliminary work. (Allowance) 300m @ $82.00/m	$24 600.00
Sampling	$8 000.00
Assaying	$4 000.00
Supervision, interpretation of results, et cetera.	$6 200.00
Consulting and reporting	$5 500.00
Travel, room & board	$3 500.00
Vehicle charges	$2 650.00
Drafting, secretarial, printing, binding, telephone, et cetera.	$3 800.00
Contingency	$15 000.00
TOTAL	$148 150.00

REFERENCES

Dressler, Burkhard O.
1982: Geology of the Wanapitei Lake Area, District of Sudbury; Ontario geological Survey, Report 213, 131p. Accompanied by Maps 2450, 2451, scale 1:31 680 (1 inch to 1/2 mile).

Fairbairn, H.W.
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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 study of records relating to the property as available from the assessment files of the Ministry of Natural Resources, province of Ontario, reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, maps and reports published by the Ontario Bureau of Mines, the Ontario Department of Mines, and the Ontario Geological Survey, current technical literature, review of activities on the claims during the past two years, and recent observations made during a visit to the property on September 4th, 1985.

6. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties or securities of Teckron Mines & Energy Corp., or any affiliates, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Dated at Aurora, Ontario this day of 1985.

J. E. Tilsley, P.Eng.

Appendix I

Details of Claim Status

DETAILS OF CLAIM STATUS - EAGLE'S NEST PROPERTY
Scadding and Rathbun Townships
Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario
(as of September 4, 1985)

Claim No.	Staking Date & Time	Date Recorded	Due Date	Land/Water	Work Requirements	Township/Map No.
721323	Sept. 01/83 15:00h	Sept. 30/83	March 27/86	L+W (S.R. Excl. Plan M.970)	60 Days	Scadding/M.1092
721324	Sept. 02/83 16:30h	"	"	"	"	"
721325	Sept. 02/83 10:00h	"	"	"	"	"
721326	Sept. 03/83 13:00h	"	"	"	"	"
721327	Sept. 03/83 08:00	"	"	L+W	"	"
734018	Oct. 10/83 09:30h	Oct. 11/83	"	L+W	"	
734019	Oct. 10/83 14:00h	"	"	L+W	"	"
808329	May 28/84 09:00h	June 11/84	"	W	"	Rathbun/M.1061
808330	May 28/84 11:00h	"	"	W	"	"
808331	May 29/84 13:30h	"	"	L+W	"	"
808332	May 29/84 08:00h	"	"	L+W	"	"
808333	May 28/84 16:30h	"	"	L+W	"	"

DETAILS OF CLAIM STATUS - EAGLE'S NEST PROPERTY
Scadding and Rathbun Townships
Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario
(as of September 4, 1985)

continued...

Claim No.	Staking Date & Time	Date Recorded	Due Date	Land/Water	Work Requirements	Township/Map No.
808334	June 5/84 08:00h	June 11/84	March 27/86	L+W	60 days	Scadding/M.1092 G-3056
808335	June 5/84 11:30h	"	"	L	"	"
808336	June 5/84 16:00h	"	"	L	"	"
808337	June 8/84 07:00h	"	"	L	"	"
808338	June 8/84 11:11h	"	"	L	"	"
808339	June 8/84 15:00h	"	"	L+W	"	"
808340	June 8/84 18:00h	"	"	L+W	"	"

Appendix II

Assay Certificates - Samples from Shaw Point Showings

(N.B. - All samples reported must be considered as grab samples since apparent grain size and distribution indicate that determination of average grades will require some sort of bulk sampling and special preparation for analysis).

BELL - WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
P.O. BOX 187, HAILEYBURY, ONTARIO TEL: 672-3107

Certificate of Analysis

JUN 13 1984

NO. 18014 DATE: June 11, 1984

SAMPLE(S) OF: Rock. (13) RECEIVED: June, 1984

SAMPLE(S) FROM: Mr. Ken Germundson,
Kerr Addison Mines Limited Project # 0-02-07

Sample No.	Gold/oz.
2	0.526**
3	0.004**
4	6.46 **
5	0.060
6	0.082
7	0.109**
8	0.002*
9	0.002*
10	0.002*
11	0.514**
12	Trace
13	0.022
14	Trace

* Estimate
** Checked

ACCORDANCE WITH LONG-ESTABLISHED NORTH
CAN CUSTOM, UNLESS IT IS SPECIFICALLY STATED
SE GOLD AND SILVER VALUES REPORTED ON
TS HAVE NOT BEEN ADJUSTED TO COMPEN-
SSES AND GAINS INHERENT IN THE FIRE
ASSAY PROCESS.

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.