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GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE

# Spanish River Carbonatite Complex

# 2004 Geological and Trenching Exploration Program

AGRICULTURAL MINERAL PROSPECTORS INC.
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**Spanish River Carbonatite Complex - 2004 Geological and Trenching Program**

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## INTRODUCTION

Between the dates August 21st 2004 and November 21st 2004 a trenching, prospecting and geological mapping program was carried out on the Spanish River property located in Venturi and Tofflemire Townships, District of Sudbury. The purpose of the 2004 program like the 2003 work was to commence exploration outside of the "Burn's Mine" quarry limits with the prospect of locating further deposits of calcite, apatite, biotite and vermiculite for industrial and agricultural use.

## PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

**PREVIOUS WORK**

In 1955 Johns-Mansville Company performed a ground magnetometer survey over what is now referred to as the Spanish River Carbonatite Complex. The purpose for this survey was to find vermiculite. The Ontario Department of Mines in 1962 reinterpreted this data, which outlined an oval shaped magnetic high, which they believed to be a carbonatite.

In 1968 Union Carbide Exploration made a rough surface geological map and drilled a 1746-foot drill hole in search of niobium, copper and rare earths. Outcrop of the Carbonatite is scarce and the main oval shape and size of the deposit was primarily the result of magnetometer work and the one drill hole.

Jenmac Company Ltd. in 1960 completed a trenching program. This work was the basis of the 1962 ODM work and geological mapping by Union Carbide. It was also the point of reference for the Junior Mine Services Ltd. (JMS) 1996 trenching program ultimately leading to the Burns Mine.

In 1975 International Minerals and Chemical Corp. completed a seismic survey over the complex in an effort to determine overburden thicknesses. This was followed up with four reverse-circulation drill holes in an attempt to locate residual apatite. This work has been reinterpreted and included in JMS's 1996 trenching and stripping work. Of particular significance is the depth of what is referred to in the seismic data as the dense layer. Trenching has revealed that this dense layer represents a residuum capping the bedrock. This work has been used to establish ore reserves for the residuum covering the 1962 bulldozer trenches and 1996 follow-up trenching program. At the present time the residuum, whether carbonatite or biotite-pyroxenite represents the mined product.

Ron Sage from Ministry of Northern Mines and Development completed a geological report on the complex in 1987. Dr Sage has subsequently visited the site on several occasions to review work conducted by AMP.

From 1955 through to 1975 no niobium, uranium and residual apatite mineralization was located. Ironically, this feature of the Spanish River Carbonatite coupled with unusually high sovite content makes it ideal for organic agricultural use.

The original Spanish River property consisted of six mining leases and 5 unpatented claims in Venturi and Tofflemire Townships. All claims originally were 100% owned by Junior Mine Services Ltd. ("JMS"). In 1999 Agricultural Mineral Prospectors Inc. (AMP) was incorporated and optioned the property from JMS. The new company was formed to run all activities associated with the

Spanish River Property and is controlled and run by the principles of JMS. Chris Caron and John M. Slack hold the unpatented claims in trust. Subsequent staking has added an additional 6 claims, which are held by either John M. Slack or Chris Caron in trust on behalf of AMP. The list of leases and mining claims that comprise the Spanish River Property are listed in table: 1.

The property was optioned because of the likelihood of locating sufficient reserves of the minerals calcite, apatite, biotite and vermiculite for the purpose of selling to organic farmers, market and backyard gardeners. From 1994 through to 1996, JMS conducted several site visits collecting samples, preliminary geological mapping and assaying. The purpose of the sampling was to determine consistency of material and potential toxic elements. This was critical to ensure Spanish River Carbonatite would be approved under the organic guidelines. The samples collected were crushed, screened and used in garden test plots and fed as mineral supplement to small flocks of layer hens. Coinciding with these activities JMS began extensive market studies and research into organic agricultural practices and accepted soil mineral amendments.

In 1996 JMS conducted a trenching and bulk sample program to delineate potential zones of afore mentioned minerals, either alone our combined. The program was successful in locating three areas that could be used as a source of nutrients and soil amendments for organic agriculture. As a result a 100 tonne bulk sample was taken and shipped to our farms in Southern Ontario. This material was used in test gardens on the farm, turf applications, layer hen mineral supplement and finally field trials in the Chatham-Kent area.

Following these initial trials we began a comprehensive research and investigation of soil mineral deficiencies, organic and conventional farming practices, weathering characteristics of Spanish River Carbonatite including soil geochemistry and biogeochemistry. From January 1998 until to May 2000 this was the total focus and only business activity carried out by AMP, employing three people full time. In the spring of 2000 AMP commenced an advanced exploration program comprising of stripping, trenching, sampling and a second 1000 metric tonne bulk sample. That same year AMP obtained a quarry permit covering the original six patented claims. To date approximately 15,000 tonnes has been quarried and distributed in Ontario, Quebec, Vermont, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

**CURRENT EXPLORATION PROGRAMS**

In 1996 the original a small test pit on claim 3002843 located an area of massive sovite hosted in fenitized quartz monzonite. The sovite located in this area was of high purity and lacked biotite, apatite and magnetite mineralization. Trenching and prospecting activities in this area started in the fall of 2002.

In 2003 a total of 9 trenches and one test pit have been excavated to define what was referred to as Zone 4. This work was able to cut and delineate numerous sovite veins and seams none of them of any economic significance. The area exposed is predominantly fenitized host quartz monzonite with an abundance of fracture fillings comprised of sovite and pyroxene. The sovite veins, though of high purity are narrow and discontinuous in this vicinity.

**LOCATION AND ACCESS**

The Spanish River Carbonatite Complex straddles the common boundary of Venturi and Tofflemire Townships just south of a sharp bend in the Spanish River known as the "Elbow". The property is cut by numerous, very well maintained, logging roads.


# Spanish River Property Location Map

Figure : 1

Access to the property is via the Fox Lake Lodge road, which turns off highway 144 at Cartier. From Cartier it is 25 km to the property. At present AMP and Fox Lake Lodge maintains the main road. All river and creek crossing have had culverts and bridges put in place to handle heavy logging trucks. Road infrastructure is excellent and required very little upgrade.

Cartier is the closest town, a village with approximately 500 inhabitants. Within the town limits is a rail spur owned by C.P.R. Sudbury is approximately 50 kilometres south of Cartier on highway 144. Total driving time from Sudbury to the property is 1½ hours.

Accommodation was at the Fox Lake Lodge, located 1000 metres south of the property.

## MINING CLAIMS & LEASES

The Spanish River Carbonatite Complex property consisted of 14 mining claims and 6 leased located in Tofflemire and Venturi townships, district of Sudbury. The mining claims are 100% owned by Agricultural Mineral Prospectors Inc. and held in trust by Chris Caron (C38620) and John Slack.

**Table: 1 – Claims and Leases Comprising Spanish River Property**

| Mining Claims | Township | Ownership | Recorded Holder | Expiry Date | Work Req'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1237466 | Tofflemire | AMP Inc. | Chris Caron | Nov 29 2004 | 3169 |
| 1237463 | Tofflemire | AMP Inc. | Chris Caron | Dec 08 2004 | 800 |
| 1198345 | Tofflemire | AMP Inc. | John Slack | Feb 10 2005 | 6400 |
| 1198344 | Tofflemire | AMP Inc. | John Slack | Feb 10 2005 | 1600 |
| 3002843 | Tofflemire | AMP Inc. | AMP Inc. | May 13 2005 | 1600 |
| 1237467 | Venturi | AMP Inc. | Chris Caron | Nov 29 2004 | 6400 |
| 1237464 | Venturi | AMP Inc. | Chris Caron | Dec 08 2004 | 1600 |
| 1237462 | Venturi | AMP Inc. | Chris Caron | Jun 28 2005 | 1440 |
| 1237465 | Venturi | AMP Inc. | Chris Caron | Dec 08 2004 | 800 |
| 1214616 | Venturi | AMP Inc. | John Slack | Jun 25 2005 | 400 |
| 1214615 | Venturi | AMP Inc. | John Slack | Jun 25 2005 | 800 |
| 1198340 | Venturi | AMP Inc. | John Slack | Jun 30 2005 | 800 |
| 1198154 | Venturi | AMP Inc. | John Slack | Oct 26 2006 | 987 |
| 1136165 | Venturi | AMP Inc. | John Slack | May 31 2005 | 400 |

| Mining Leases | Township | Ownership | Recorded Holder |
|---|---|---|---|

# Spanish River Carbonatite Property - Claim Map

ONTARIO CANADA
MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES
PROVINCIAL MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

Mining Land Tenure Map

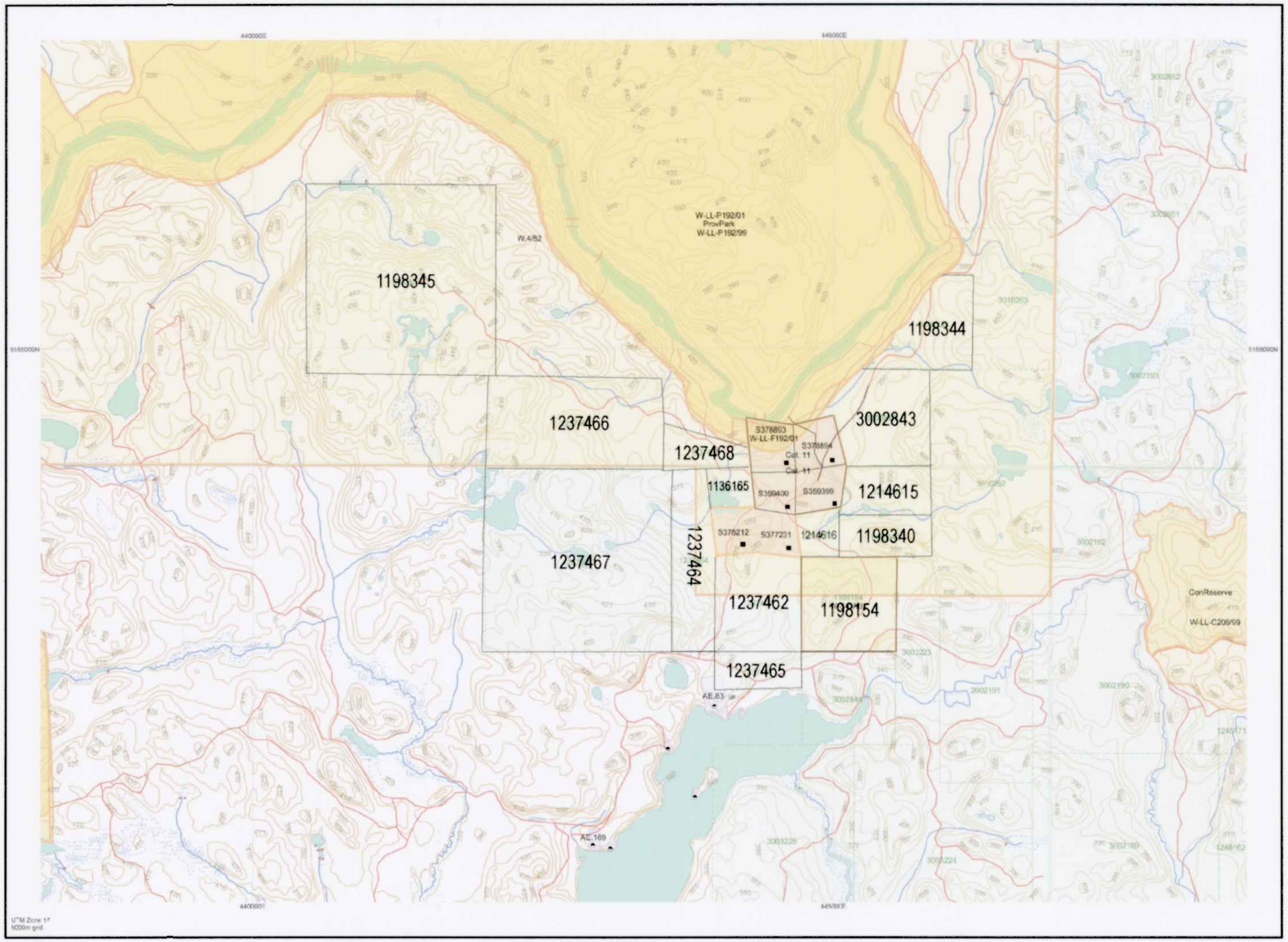
Date / Time of Issue: Thu Dec 04 10:37:35 EST 2003

**TOWNSHIP / AREA**
**VENTURI**

**PLAN**
**G-4118**

**ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mining Division | Sudbury |
| Land Titles/Registry Division | SUDBURY |
| Ministry of Natural Resources District | SUDBURY |




TOPOGRAPHIC

Land Tenure

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

IMPORTANT NOTICES

Scale 1:36038

## LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

| Identifier | Type | Date | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cat. 11 | Wsm | May 16, 2001 | Aggregate Permit #55336 for Bedrock |
| ConReserve | Wsm | Dec 21, 2000 | Centre Creek Old Growth White Pine Conservation Reserve |
| W-LL-C206/99 | Wsm | May 12, 1999 | SEC. 35 W-LL-C206/99 ONT MAY 12/99 M&S - Notice, this withdrawal area has |
| W-LL-F192/01 | Wsm | Jul 21, 2001 | SEC. 35 W-LL-F192/01 ONT JULY 21/01 M+S |
| W-S-07/01 | Wsm | Feb 1, 2001 | Sec. 35 W-S-07/01 2001/02/01 M+S 195150 |
| ProvPark | Wsm | Oct 20, 2001 | Spanish River Provincial Park |
| W-LL-P192/01 | Wsm | Jul 20, 2001 | SEC 35 W-LL-P192/01 ONT JULY 20/01 M+S |
| W-LL-P192/99 | Wsm | May 17, 1999 | SEC 35 W-LL-P192/99 ONT MAY 17/99 M+S (200 m FROM WATERS EDGE) |
| W.4/82 | Ws | Jul 14, 1982 | SEC.36/80 W.4/82 14/07/82 S.R.O. 137635 |

Those wishing to stake mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown hereon. This map is not intended for navigational, survey, or land title determination purposes as the information shown on this map is compiled from various sources. Completeness and accuracy are not guaranteed. Additional information may also be obtained through the local Land Titles or Registry Office, or the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The information shown is derived from digital data available in the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office at the time of downloading from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines web site.

**General Information and Limitations**

Contact Information:
Provincial Mining Recorders' Office
Willet Green Miller Centre 933 Ramsey Lake Road
Sudbury ON P3E 6B5
Home Page: www.mndm.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/LANDS/mlsmnpge.htm

Toll Free
Tel: 1 (888) 415-9845 ext 57
Fax: 1 (877) 670-1444

Map Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM (6 degree)
Topographic Data Source: Land Information Ontario
Mining Land Tenure Source: Provincial Mining Recorders' Office

This map may not show unregistered land tenure and interests in land including certain patents, leases, easements, right of ways, flooding rights, licences, or other forms of disposition of rights and interest from the Crown. Also certain land tenure and land uses that restrict or prohibit free entry to stake mining claims may not be illustrated.

Figure: 2

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 359399 | Venturi | AMP Inc. | AMP Inc. |
| 359400 | Venturi | AMP Inc. | AMP Inc. |
| 377231 | Venturi | AMP Inc. | AMP Inc. |
| 378212 | Venturi | AMP Inc. | AMP Inc. |
| 378894 | Tofflemire | AMP Inc. | AMP Inc. |
| 378893 | Tofflemire | AMP Inc. | AMP Inc. |

## GENERAL GEOLOGY OF SPANISH RIVER COMPLEX

The Spanish River Carbonatite emplacement occurred between 1790 ± 90 Ma to 1883 ± 95 Ma the same time as the Sudbury norite. This suggests that the to alkalic magmatic events are related and the Sudbury eruptive may account for the alkaline glasses of the Onaping Formation.

The Spanish River Carbonatite Complex is enveloped in a halo of fenitized granitic rocks. Carbonatite rocks with a high silicate mineral content occur along the periphery of the body. Lower silicate carbonatite occurs toward the core. The contact between fenitized wall rock and carbonatite appears to be over a maximum thickness of 300 metres. This observation is based on the trenching program and the Union Carbide drill hole. This area is referred to as the "Transition Zone" and is a banded and brecciated assemblage of layered biotite sovite, fenite and mafic rocks. The transition zone appears to be a result of contact metamorphism and metasomatism. Discreet lenses bands and veins of high purity sovite have been located in this zone. The sovites in this area appear to have higher quantities of magnetite, vermiculite and apatite. The second classification of the complex is referred to as the "Outer Core". This classification is used for the purpose of describing the trenching program and is adopted from a drill hole completed in 1968, by Union Carbide. The outer core is very similar to the transition zone with exception of a marked increase in sovite (calcite). The third and last classification of the complex is the "Inner Core", comprised almost entirely of sovite.

The main characteristic that distinguishes the Spanish River Carbonatite from other carbonatite complexes in northern Ontario is the very high content of sovite verses mafic rock components.

## REGIONAL STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The Spanish River Complex Carbonatite Complex lies within the Abitibi Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The complex occurs along a north-south striking fault zone along the west side of the Sudbury Basin. According to the 1987 O.G.S. Study 30 this fault system maybe a graben structure branching off the Ottawa-Bonnechere graben, a system hosting carbonatite-alkalic rock complexes in the Nipissing area.

Airphotos of the region also suggest the complex occurs at the point of intersection of a number of regional lineaments.

## SPANISH RIVER COMPLEX STRUCTURE

Shearing and brecciation of the enveloping quartz monzonite is common. Fractures are commonly filled with mafic pyroxenes, amphiboles and calcite. There is evidence in the trenching and the Union Carbide drill hole that blocks of fenite have peeled of the walls and are incorporated into the complex. Banding of fenites and sovite is common.

Post faulting has not been encountered at this time. The heterogeneous mixture and lack of outcrop makes it very difficult at this time to suggest that post faulting has occurred.

## FENITIZED QUARTZ MONZONITE

The host rock enclosing the Spanish River Complex is massive, medium grained pink quartz monzonite. In contact with the complex the quartz monzonite has been fenitized. The granitic rock becomes mottled pink and green-blue in colour. Sodic amphibole and pyroxene have replaced the quartz in the quartz monzonite.

The fenitized quartz monzonite is brecciated and intruded by dark green mafic veins. Carbonate is commonly associated with the veins and fracture fills. The closer to the intrusive the greater the number of mafic and calcite filled fractures and veins.

## SPANISH RIVER CARBONATITE COMPLEX – TRANSITION ZONE

The transition zone is predominantly fenite, but exhibits less brecciation and more banding. There is a marked increase of sovite veins, lenses and bands. The purity of the sovite in this zone varies from 45% $CaCO_3$ to nearly pure. The variations and types of accessory mineral found in the sovite is as follows:

- Vermiculite – 0 to 15%
- Biotite – 0 to 15%
- Magnetite – 0 to 5%
- Pyrrhotite – 0 to 5%
- Apatite – 0 to 5%

Numerous lenses and veins of clean calcite (sovite) have been located through the trenching program, which occur in what previously would have been described as the transition zone. It is from one of these lenses that the 1996 bulk sample was taken.

## SPANISH RIVER CARBONATITE COMPLEX - OUTER CORE

The actual contact between the transition zone and outer core is not well defined and is based on the degree of sovite verses fenite present and overburden thickness. Where there is a sharp increase in overburden is the logical location for the contact between the complex and altered host rock. The approximate thickness of the outer core based on the above observations would be 200 metres. The outer core appears only to outcrop along the road where Vein No.3 is located. A vertical rotary percussion hole (TP-2) drilled, in 1975, in this vicinity encountered 15 feet of overburden. This is also in the vicinity of test pits, which exposed decomposed sovite very similar to TP-2.

In the O.G.S. Study, "*Spanish River Carbonatite Complex*" the outer core is described as the Outer Phase. The outer phase based on this report is comprised of syenite, pyroxenite, ijolite and biotite sovite.

For the purpose of this report the description of the composition for the outer core is from the Union Carbide drill hole.

*"The Outer Core of the carbonatite-filled diatreme, composed of biotite amphibole sovite with some phyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite and gramphite. There is no appreciable magnetite between 1066'4" and 1339'. Between 1339' and 1495' coarse magnetite is present in both sovite and the gramphite. For the purpose of logging this core, 3 rock types are recognized, gramphite, sovite inclusions, which may be either sovite with a high proportion of inclusions, or gramphite, which has been carbonated. In either case, the dark minerals constitute up to 50% of the rock. The proportions of sovite, inclusions and gramphite in this section are: 22%, 32% and 46% respectively."*

All previous trenching, geological mapping, bulk sampling has been located in the outer core. Outcrop exposure was poor. Trenching has located sovite mineralization in four separate areas. Prospecting and geological mapping has located sovite bedrock in two localities.

The 1996 trenching program was carried out almost entirely over this zone covering 800 metres of strike length along the western contact of the complex. The approximate thickness of the transition zone – outer core is approximately 300 metres.

The trenching program located several areas of economic interest. For the purpose of describing these areas they will be described as follows:

- Zone No. 1 – area where the 100 tonne bulk sample was taken and the best continuous high grade $CaCO_3$ has been located to date.

- Zone No. 2 – area that had been stripped for a potential bulk sample in 1996, contained a blend of calcite, apatite, biotite, vermiculite with minor silicocarbonatite and pyroxenitic rocks. In 2000 a 1000 tonne bulk sample was taken. In 2001 the area is the Burns Mine current quarry location.

- Zone No. 3 – area that was originally sampled in 1993 and contained mineral composition similar to Zone No.2. The main difference is a marked increase in biotite and vermiculite content. This are contains large reserves of residuum.

- Zone No. 4 – area of fracture filled sovite and pyroxenite veins within well fenitized quartz monzonite. Large sovite reserves anticipated under fine stratified sand along borders of this zone.
- Road Zone – area of high purity calcite banded with magnetite, pyroxene rich sovite.
- Residual Vermiculite – this area measures 82m x 32m and is comprised of at least 50% fine vermiculite.

## SPANISH RIVER COMPLEX – INNER CORE

The inner core of the Spanish River Complex is entirely covered by a thick layer, +100 feet, of overburden. Descriptions provided from various sources all relate back Union Carbide diamond drill hole. All descriptions use calcite content to describe and classify the inner core. Concentrations of calcite (sovite) increase closer to the centre of the complex.

For the purpose of this report Union Carbide's description (refer to Appendix 8) was used to describe the inner core. Union Carbide describes the inner core being comprised almost entirely of biotite/magnetite sovite, with minor sections of gramphite. Accessory minerals found were pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and apatite.

## LITHOLOGIC UNITS FOR THE SPANISH RIVER CARBONATITE

**CENOZOIC**

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

River deposits, stream and swamp deposits, Glacial Deposits – sand and gravel

*Unconformity*

**PROTEROZOIC**

SPANISH RIVER CARBONATITE COMPLEX

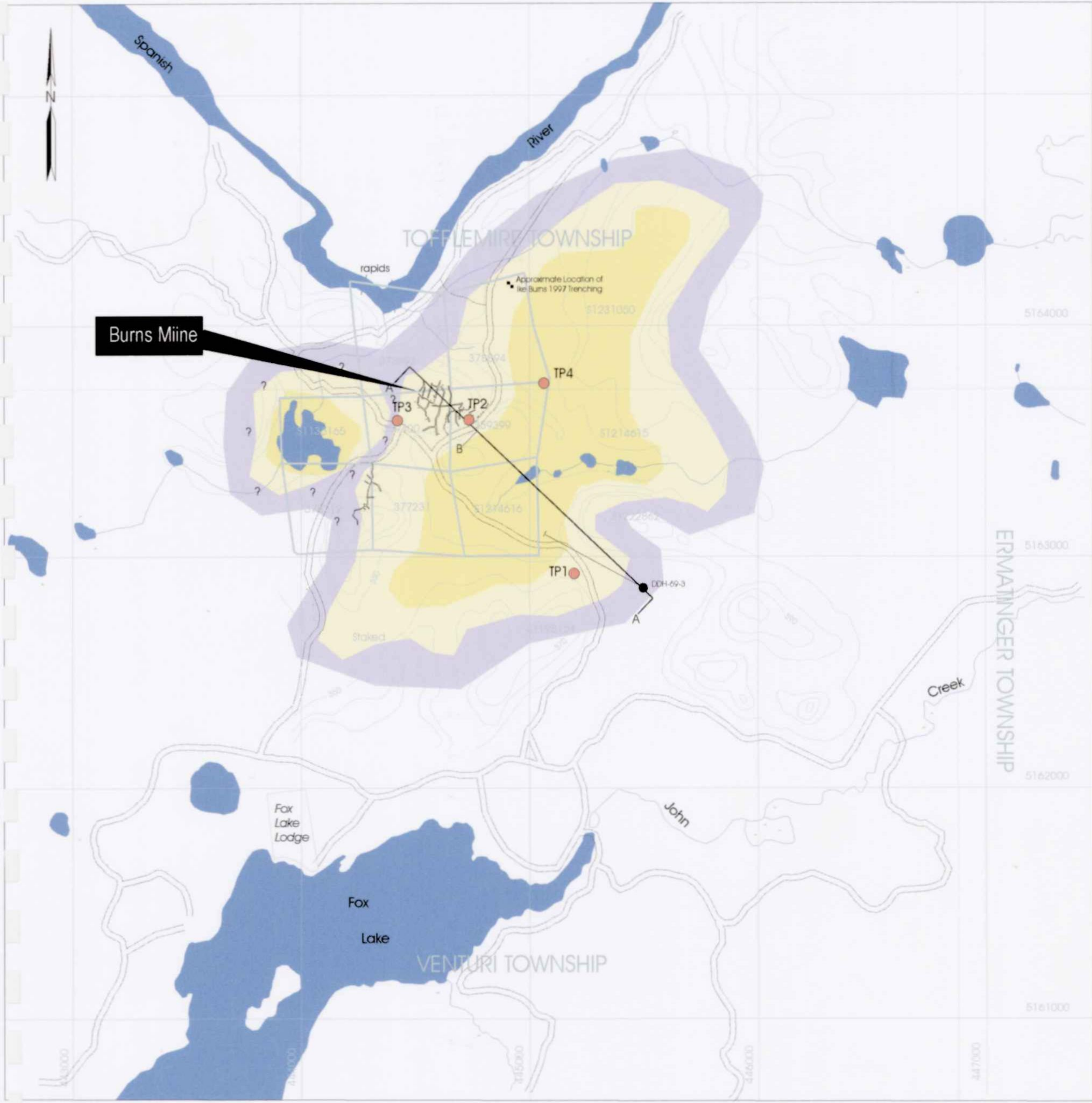
Inner Core

Outer Core

Fracture fillings

**ARCHEAN**

Fenitized and brecciated quartz monzonite




## LEGEND

**Carbonatite Complex - Inner Core**
Clean Sovite - white massive, fine grain to decomposed granular texture, in excess of 50% CaO. Minor iron oxide and magnetite, .5% to 5% P2O5, minor to abundant vermiculite and biotite.

**Carbonatite Complex - Outer Core**
Biotite Sovite - white to grey with black banding, moderate to abundant biotite & vermiculite, 5% iron oxide, 2% to 5% P2O5. Often interbanded with biotite pyroxene.

**Alteration Zone - Transition Zone**
Fenite - altered quartz monzonite, fine to coarse grain unit. Carbonatite veins present, 2% to 5% K2O.

## SYMBOLS

Road

Trail

Trench

Diamond Drill Hole

TP3 Reverse Circulation Drill Hole

Claim Number

Claim Boundary

Township Boundary

Venturi Tp. - Tofflemire Tp.

# Property Geology Map

Agricultural Mineral Prospectors Inc.

metres 200 100 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Date : November 2004

Figure : 3

Quartz monzonite

*(Adapted from Table: 1 pg 10, OGS Study 30, Spanish River Carbonatite Complex, Ron Sage, 1987)*

## 2004 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

### GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Geological mapping occurred over a period from August 21st to October 20th 2004. Mapping comprised of set traverses over claims 3002843, 121615, 1198340, 1198154, 121616, 1237462 and 1237465.

Based on previous seismic surveys and trenching located on the leased claims the likelihood of locating outcrop was poor. The entire area is part of a reforestation of jack pine and red pine. The density of this reforestation made locating potential bedrock exposures difficult.

Two major landforms were encountered coarse rounded gravel intermixed with coarse to fine sand usually represented by topographical highs. Immediately flanking these gravel topographical highs are large areas of stratified sand. Both these landforms are lodged between steep granite ridges and knobs.

It appears that large amounts of till have been deposited on the lee side of these granite ridges. The gravel hills appear to represent and ice contact moraine possible associated with the Cartier 1 moraine system. Multiple ridges maybe the result of slight changes in the ice margins. The Cartier 1 moraine is a remarkably continuous glaciofluvial system extending from north of Sault Ste. Marie to east of Caperol.

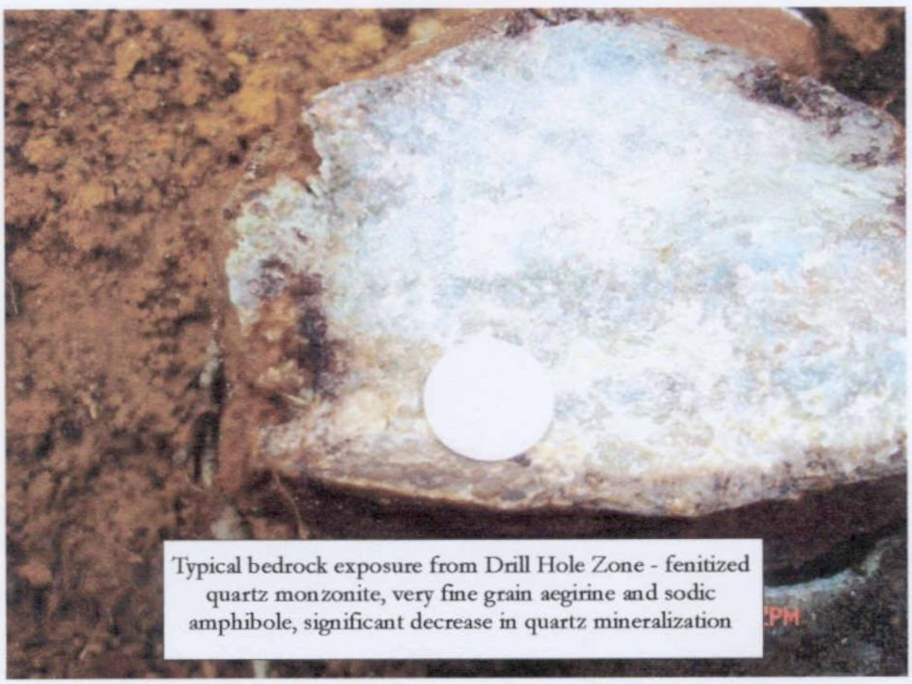
The stratified sand deposits were deposited by flowing melt water associated with the ice contact. The well-sorted bedded sand represents cavity filling of the soft, eroded centre of the Spanish River Carbonatite Complex. A previous seismic survey suggested depth to bedrock at the centre of the complex to be 250 feet.

A second interpretation to explain overburden characteristics is sand and gravel deposition by the Spanish River. Post glaciation would have resulted in a landscape represented by a deep scoured cavity represented by the Spanish River Complex surrounded by steep granite ridges. These granite bluffs would have impeded the fast moving Spanish River. This would have resulted in deposition of well washed coarse rounded gravel. This is the case of the gravel deposits located on claim 3002843. Waters from the Spanish River latent with sand, silt and clay would have been carried into the Carbonatite complex cavity where this material would have settled into stratified beds.

Typical deposit of stratified sand overlying Spanish River Carbonatite Complex
Depth of overburden approximately 250 feet.

Steep quartz monzonite bluffs were mapped on claims 3002843, 1198340 and 1237462. In all cases these steep bedrock exposures plunged quickly into deep stratified sand. The country rock mapped was commonly pink in color and composed of plagioclase, quartz and microcline.

Minor alteration halos were located with the most significant alteration zone found immediately east of the Union Carbide drill hole collar, (claim 1198154). Here the host granitic rocks were fine grain grey aegirine and sodic amphibole with a significant loss of quartz. The altered rocks were fractured with fracture filling comprised of sovite and biotite-pyroxenite veins. Further exploration is recommended in this vicinity.



Typical bedrock exposure from Drill Hole Zone - fenitized quartz monzonite, very fine grain aegirine and sodic amphibole, significant decrease in quartz mineralization

Claim maps indicate that this area falls outside of our claim boundary, this is not the case. It is recommended that a detailed GPS survey be conducted to accurately locate corner posts for the entire property.

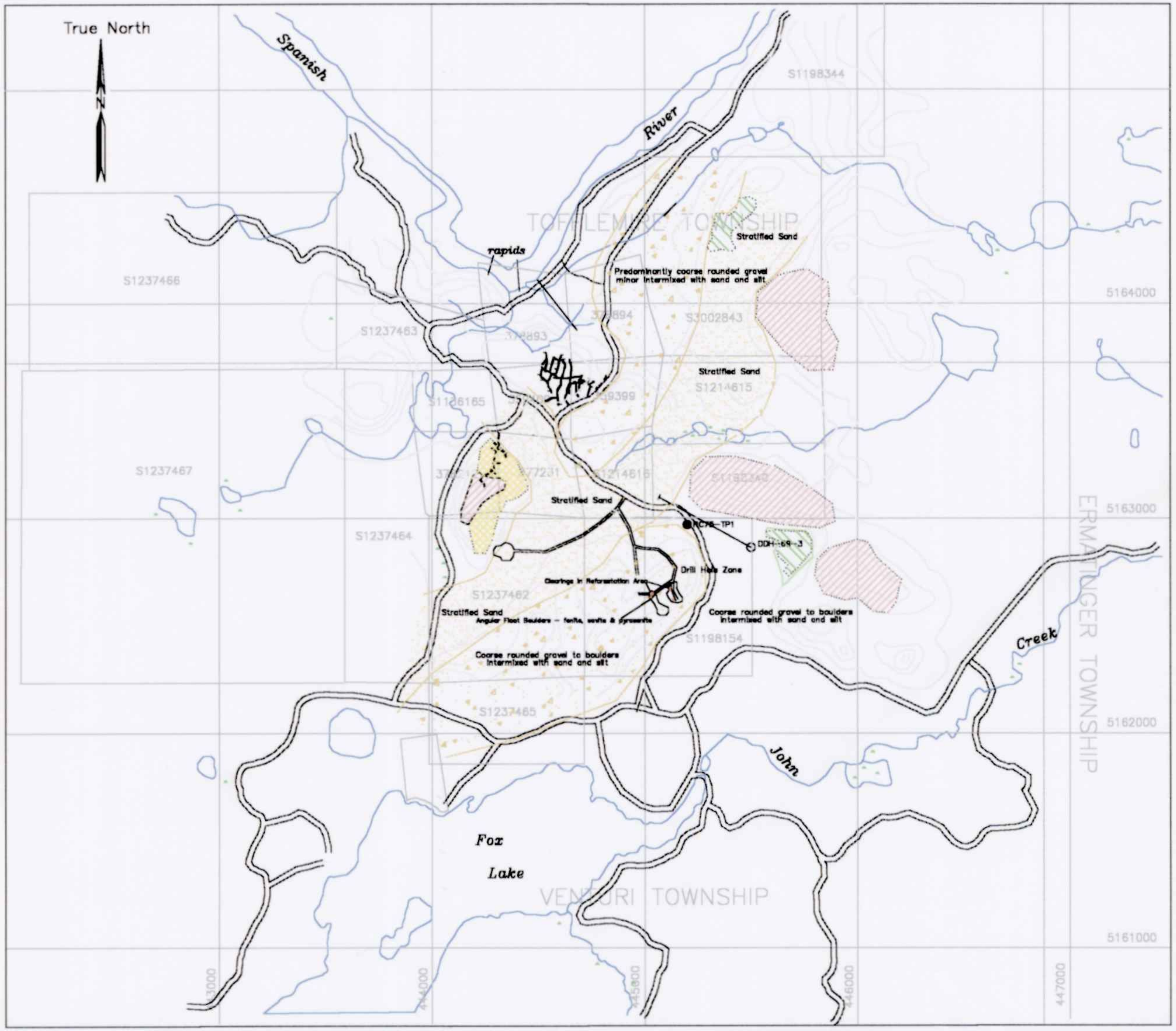
The granite bluff located on claim 1237462 though in direct contact with sovite residuum mineralization did not exhibit the same intensity of alteration. Sovite residuum along the entire eastern flank of this hill may have been pushed up against the granite hill in front of an ice-margin. This would support the idea that current land features are the result of glaciation, dominated by an ice margin position represented by the Cartier 1 moraine.

**TRENCHING**

At the time of staking claim 1198154 and number of sub outcrops containing fenitized quartz monzonite and dolomitized sovite was located. These apparent outcrops coincided with a topographical high located within the interpreted transition zone between host quartz monzonite and the Spanish River Carbonatite complex. The purpose of the 2004-trenching program like the 2003 work was to commence exploration outside of the quarry limits with the prospect of locating further deposits of calcite, apatite, biotite and vermiculite for industrial and agricultural use.

Approximately 1000 metres of new roads, 15 test pits and one long trench was excavated to define what is referred to as the drill hole zone. This area falls within the vicinity of the 1968 Union Carbide Exploration 1746-foot drill hole collar and reverse circulation drilling program in 1975 by International Minerals and Chemical Corp. Fitting the 1975 grid as it relates to known physical features the location of the drill hole has been approximated. As well as the trenching, geological mapping, prospecting and preliminary scintillometer surveys were run over this area.

The trenching activities were unable to locate outcrop. The topographical high appears to be the result of either an end moraine or outwash gravel and sand deposited by the Spanish River. All test pits and trenching uncovered till comprised of clean sharp sand intermixed with rounded gravel and boulders.




# LEGEND

Unconsolidated Material
Coarse sand to fine silt, stratified.

Coarse gravel, boulders in coarse sand matrix

Sovite - fine grain, massive to granular, crushed calcite. Traces of green fiberous amphibole along fracture planes.
Often in contact with dark green to black pyroxene.
Clean to abundant iron oxide inclusions.
Biotite and apatite absent.

Fenite - fine grain grey aegirine with dark green to black pyroxene/amphibole and sovite ocurring as fracture filling.

Granite - unaltered quartz monzonite, fractured iron oxide stained. Pink in color, predominantly plagioclase, quartz and microcline

## SYMBOLS

Road

Trail

Tr0401 Trench & Name

P0401 Test Pit and Name

X Fenite Float

Diamond Drill Hole

1179536 Claim Number

Claim Boundary

Township Boundary

# 2004 Geology and Trenching Exporation Program

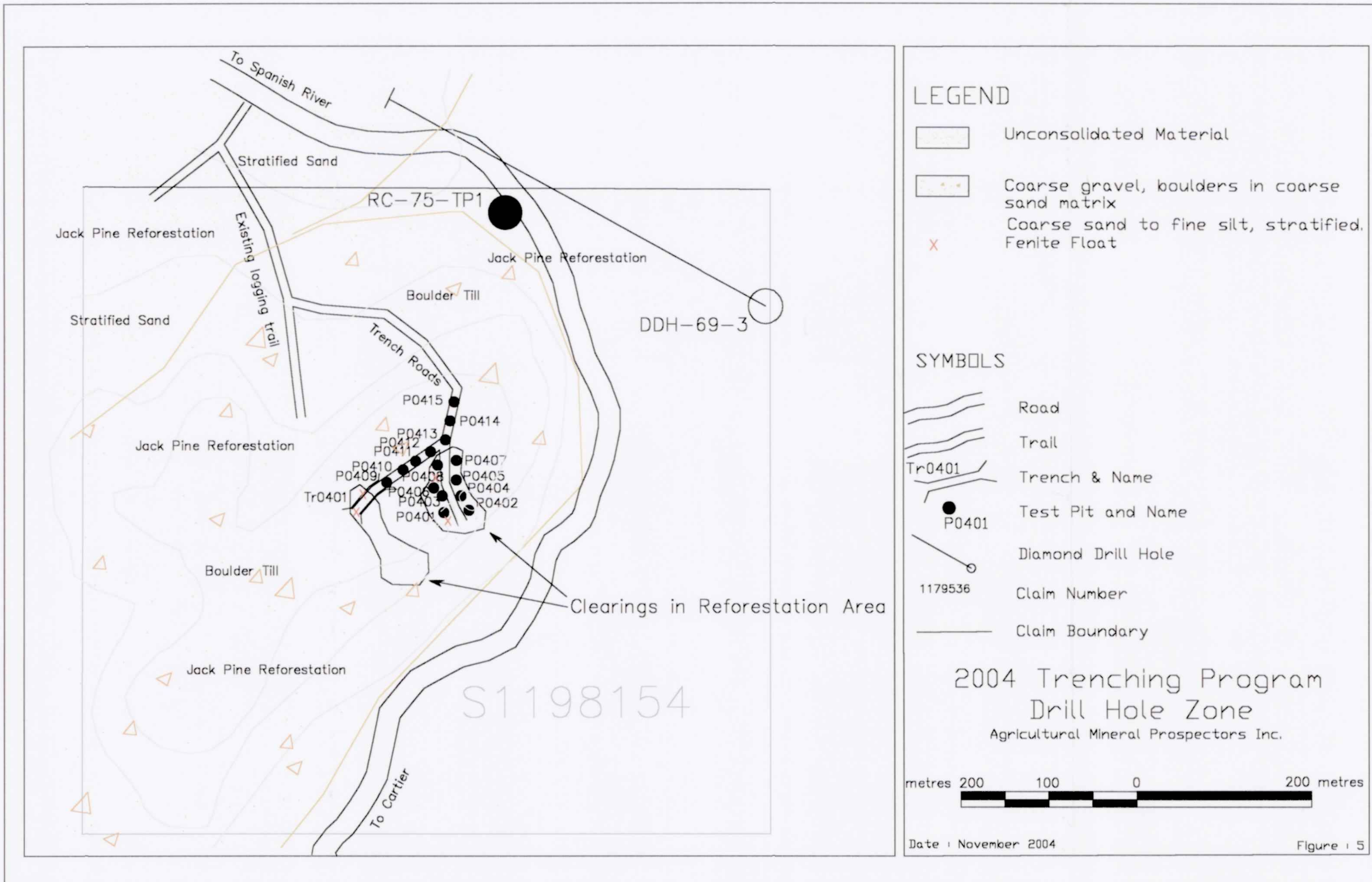
Agricultural Mineral Prospectors Inc.

metres 200 100 0 200 400 600 800 metres

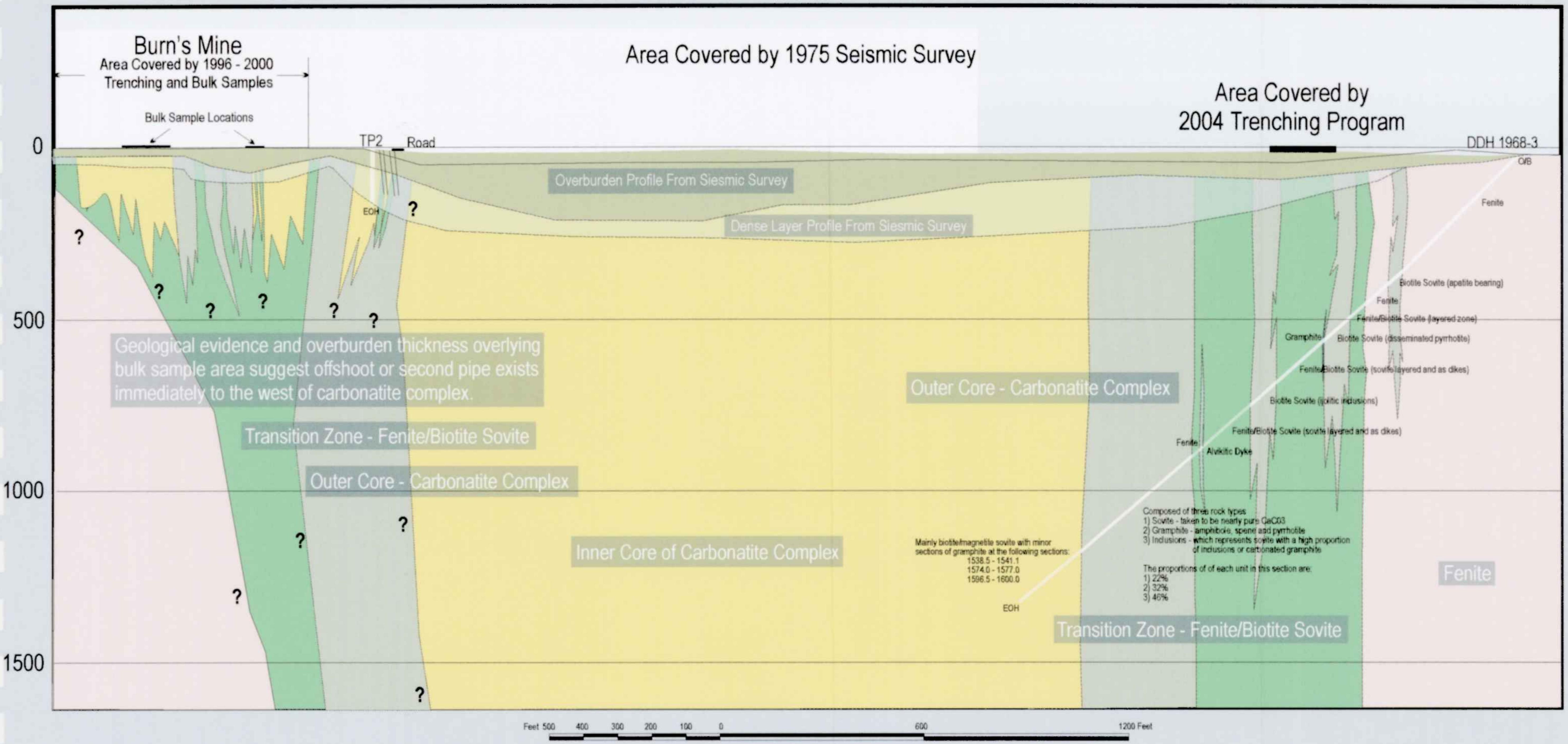
1 : 20000

Date : November 2004

Figure : 4


To Spanish River
Stratified Sand
RC-75-TP1
Jack Pine Reforestation
Existing logging trail
Jack Pine Reforestation
Boulder Till
Stratified Sand
Trench Roads
DDH-69-3
P0415
P0414
P0413
P0412
P0411
P0410
P0409
P0408
P0407
P0406
P0405
P0404
P0403
P0402
P0401
Tr0401
Jack Pine Reforestation
Boulder Till
Clearings in Reforestation Area
Jack Pine Reforestation
S1198154
To Cartier
LEGEND
Unconsolidated Material
Coarse gravel, boulders in coarse sand matrix
Coarse sand to fine silt, stratified.
Fenite Float
SYMBOLS
Road
Trail
Tr0401
Trench & Name
P0401
Test Pit and Name
Diamond Drill Hole
1179536
Claim Number
Claim Boundary
2004 Trenching Program
Drill Hole Zone
Agricultural Mineral Prospectors Inc.
metres 200 100 0 200 metres
Date : November 2004
Figure : 5

# Spanish River Carbonatite Complex - Longitudinal of Drill Hole Zone




LEGEND

Overburden - thicknesses according to 1975 Siesmic Survey

Dense Layer - thicknesses according to 1975 Siesmic Survey.
- 1996 trenching program carried out in this horizon.
- dense layer appears to be weathered in situ bedrock.

Fenite - quartz monzonite where quartz has been replaced by sodic amphibole and pyroxene.
- mottled pink, green blue in color.
- brecciated and intruded by carbonate veins

Spanish River Carbonatite Complex

Transition - contact metamorphism and metasomatism
- layered fenite and biotite sovite.
- biotite sovite occurs as discontinuous lenses and dikes.
- Ca content, 10 to 30%
- P content, <.02 to 2.0%
- fenite is calcium rich.
- this section is often associated with lenses and dikes of pyroxenite and ijolite.

Outer Core - biotite, amphibole sovite.
- accessories pyrrhotite, magnetite and apatite
- outer core broken into three rock units
1) Sovite (22%) - nearly pure CaCO
2) Inclusions (32%) - sovite with high proportion of pyroxenitic rocks or carbonatized gramphite
3) Gramphite (46%) - green amphibole, sphene and pyrrhotite.

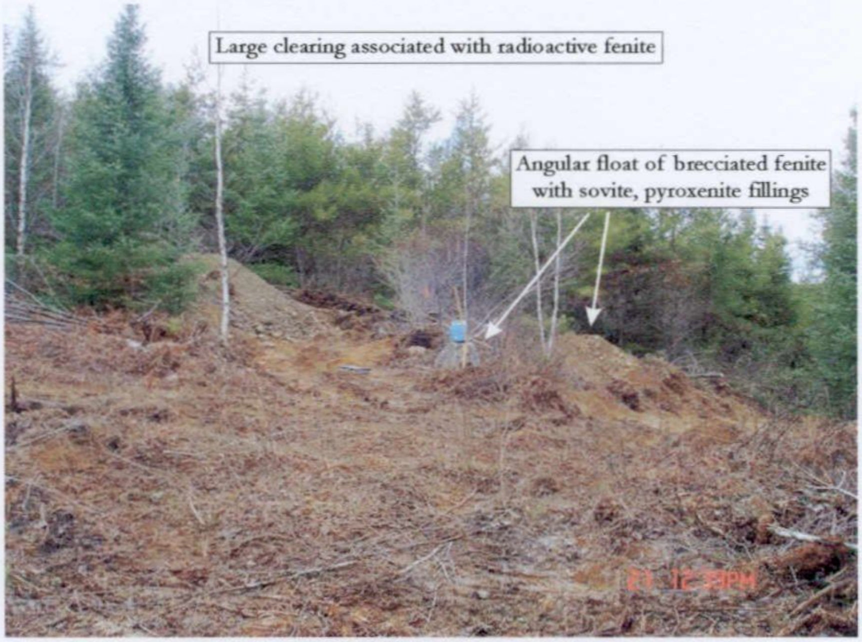
*(Note : based on 1968-03 drill hole record)*

Inner Core - biotite, magnetite sovite.
- sovitic rocks of inner core consist of >/= 50% carbonate
- biotite 0 - 20%
- magnetite 0 - 10%
- apatite 0 - 15%
- carbonate 50 - 100%
- olivine 0 to 20%
- clinopyroxene 0 to 25%

*(Note : based on 1968-03 drill hole record and OGS Study 30)*

Figure : 5

One very curious phenomenon, which led us to believe that this area was underlain by bedrock, was the lack of vegetation. Two very large clearings exist and are associated with large angular fragments of fenite, sovite and biotite – pyroxenite.




**Preliminary Scintillometer Survey**

The reasoning behind the scintillometer survey was to aid in verification of fenite float source and test its potential for possibly locating potential residual apatite deposits.

Rock phosphate applications to agricultural soils are increasing in response to the growth in organic food production. This demand will increase beyond the organic sector as ornamental chemical fertilizer use is restricted, environmental legislation affecting agriculture becomes more stringent and continued research is able to demonstrate the agronomical benefits, (reactivity, contaminant levels, soil system enhancement) over soluble fertilizers.

All rock phosphate deposits are unique. Mineralogy characteristics are the result of deposit genesis, which is influenced by host rock, trace element constituents and historical weather patterns. These influences are major contributors to phosphate mineralogy and reactivity. To predict reactivity potential of a rock phosphate source requires a comprehensive review of:

1. **Mineral Genesis** – understanding the genesis of rock formations and the mineral constituents of the rocks have a direct bearing on weathering rates.
2. **Mineralogy and Crystal Habit** – crystal structure, hardness, cleavage, fracturing diagnostics, gravity, trace catalytic elements all effect reactivity and dissolution rates.
3. **Microbial Influences on Dissolution** - microorganisms directly or indirectly will cause mineral assimilation or weathering orders of magnitude higher than model mineral analogy.

The reactivity behavior of phosphate minerals within the soil can only be measured by evaluating the system and phosphorous utilization within the system.

The phosphate content of residuum quarried at the Spanish River Complex is currently 3.14% and the phosphate content in underlying bedrock is averaging 5%. Unlike other carbonatites evaluated there is not apatite accumulating in the residual sands. Further geological and mineralogical interpretation is required to describe this very unique phenomenon. The geological aspects of the Spanish River Carbonatite that may explain why apatite concentrations in the residuum are low is:

1. The intrusion has very low fluorine content suggested by the absence of the mineral pyrochlore $(Ca,Na)_2(Nb,Ta)_2O_6F$ (Hogarth, 1989).
2. Uranium, thorium, cadmium, arsenic and other heavy metal contents are low (Sage 1897a) particularly compared with other Carbonatite complexes (Hogarth, 1989, Sage 1987b).

These observations are important, particularly low fluorine content, which precludes the formation of pyrochlore and the corresponding accumulation of radioactive ions and heavy metals (Hogarth 1989). Low fluorine also results in the substitution of chlorine for fluorine in the apatite mineral. Chlorapatite is considered more soluble then fluorapatite (Veldhuyzen, 2002). The complex is almost entirely comprised of sovite, (igneous calcite). This would result in a higher proportion of volatile elements (OH, CO2). With the lack of fluorine, OH and carbonate substitution is also likely. These geological conditions would result in the formation of very reactive apatite and thus no accumulation of apatite in the residual sands.

As well as influencing the size and shape of the apatite crystal carbonate substitution weakens the crystal structure therefore resulting in increased solubility. '*High carbonate substitution is advantage in francolites; "it allows the use of such a phosphorite by "direct application" or, in other words, the use of this phosphorite as a fertilizer without chemical pre-treatment,"* '(Pg. 281 Nriagu J.O. and Morre P.B. (1984) Phosphate Minerals).

Though detailed mineralogical analysis is pending current postulation suggests that residuum phosphate mineralogy is cryptocrystalline, chlorapatite, carbonate apatite and carbonate-hydroxylapatite. Current field trials suggest the apatite component in Spanish River Carbonatite is reactive; the general trend is increased phosphorous content in plants.

The make of the scintillometer is a McPhar Geophysics, model TV-1. The TV-1 is a three threshold scintillometer. Measurements are based on the special characteristics or energy levels of gamma radiation from radioactive elements. The instrument is designed primarily for reconnaissance. The selective thresholds however provide the capability to differentiate between gamma radiations emanating from uranium and thorium and to provide quantitative information about each.

The detecting element is a 1 by 1-1/2 inch sodium iodide crystal coupled to a photomultiplier tube. The sensitivity of the instrument, on threshold 2, registers approx. 50 counts per minute on an in-situ measurement, (2pi geometry) over homogeneous material containing 5 ppm U or Th. The threshold for full spectrum is 1 count (K, U, Th), with background 2000 to 3000 counts per second.

The fenitized rocks located in the trenching are was very high at 10000 cpm. This is the first indication of high gamma radiation associated with the Spanish River Carbonatite Complex. This maybe indicative of an alteration phenomena or buried residual apatite in this vicinity. Further work is highly recommended in this area. This would include geophysics followed by reverse circulation drilling.

The original 1975 reverse circulation drill hole in this area indicated Carbonatite bedrock at 156 feet. Drill recovery from 98 feet to 156 feet appears to have been poor. This maybe indicative of clay enriched phosphates occurring in microcrystalline, cryptocrystalline, or amorphous forms and includes hydroxylapatite and carbonate-hydroxylapatite. The very fine grain nature of this type of material would result in very poor core recovery.

## CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological mapping over the core of the Spanish River Complex was unable to locate any bedrock exposure. Two hypotheses have been postulated for the physiographic features overlying the Spanish River Carbonatite Complex.

1. The gravel hills appear to represent and ice contact moraine possible associated with the Cartier 1 moraine system. Multiple ridges maybe the result of slight changes in the ice margins. The stratified sand deposits associated with were deposited by flowing melt water associated with the ice contact. The well-sorted bedded sand represents cavity filling of the soft, eroded centre of the Spanish River Carbonatite Complex.

2. Post glaciation would have resulted in a landscape of a deep scoured cavity represented by the Spanish River Complex surrounded by steep granite ridges. These granite bluffs would have impeded the fast moving Spanish River. This would have resulted in deposition of well washed coarse rounded gravel against granite bluffs. Waters from the Spanish River latent with sand, silt and clay would have been carried into the carbonatite complex cavity where this material would have settled into stratified beds.

The depth of the unconsolidated sand and gravel deposits is between 50 and 250 feet. Previous seismic surveys show a very steep contact between the host granitic rocks and overlying till.

All mapped outcrop occurred as steep granite ridges surrounding the complex. Residuum sovite mineralization located on claims 377231 and 1237462 differs from the main quarry area in that host quartz monzonite shows little alteration. It maybe possible that this residual material is the result of ice contact deposition.

The trenching activities were unable to locate outcrop. The topographical high appears to be the result of either an end moraine or outwash gravel and sand deposited by the Spanish River. All test pits and trenching uncovered till comprised of clean sharp sand intermixed with rounded gravel and boulders.

Preliminary scintillometer readings of the fenitized rocks located in the trenching area were very high at 10000 cpm. This maybe indicative of an alteration phenomena or buried residual apatite in this vicinity. Further work is highly recommended in this area. This would include geophysics followed by reverse circulation drilling.
Detailed geochemical and petrographic analysis is also recommended on this fenitized float. This is the first locality on the property that has had appreciable amounts of radioactive minerals. Large areas of clean white to grey silica sand was also located in this vicinity. Further work is recommended to evaluate the potential for this material in turf grass, bunker sand, golf green top dressing and sand blasting applications.

## REFERENCES


Sage R.P., (1987) *Spanish River Carbonatite Complex, Study 30,* Ontario Geological Survey, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

Heinrich, E. Wm., (1966) *The Geology of Carbonatites,* Rand McNally & Co.

Proudfoot David, (1971) *Petrology of the Carbonatite Complex in Township 107-108,* Carleton University

Barnett P.J. and Bajc A.F., (2000) *Chapter 3 Quaternary Geology, The physical Environment of the City of Greater Sudbury,* Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 6

Erdosh George, (1975) *Exploration Work on Township 107 Carbonatite Complex,* International Minerals & Chemical Corp.

Appendix 1

Letter of Authorization

I John Slack;

1. Supervised trenching, geological mapping, prospecting activities on mining claims 3002843, 1214615, 1198340, 1198154, 1214616, 123462 and 1237465 in Tofflemire and Venturi Township, District of Sudbury.

2. The work was performed between the dates August 21st and November 21st 2004.

3. I concur with all information contained in this report and is an accurate description of work performed.

4. I am a mining technologist and have been practicing my profession since 1984

5. I reside in the town of Erin, County of Wellington, Ontario.

Date: ______________________ Signature: ______________________________

Appendix 2

Statement of Man Hours and Costs

# Summary of Field Activities

**Work Report**

| Date | Description | Manpower | Equipment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug 21 2004 | Geological Mapping | Chris Caron | Toyota Car |
| Aug 22 2004 | Geological Mapping | Chris Caron | Toyota Car |
| Aug 28 2004 | Geological Mapping | Chris Caron | Toyota Car |
| Aug 29 2004 | Geological Mapping | Chris Caron | Toyota Car |
| Oct 17 2004 | Geological Mapping | John Slack | Rental Car |
| Oct 18 2004 | Geological Mapping | John Slack | Rental Car |
| Oct 19 2004 | Geological Mapping | John Slack | Rental Car |
| Oct 20 2004 | Geological Mapping | John Slack | Rental Car |
| Nov 5 2004 | mobilization from Hillsburgh Ontario | Doug Codlin | Toyota Truck |
| | | | Chainsaw |
| Nov 6 2004 | road construction | Doug Codlin | Toyota Truck |
| | trenching | | Backhoe |
| | | | Chainsaw |
| Nov 7 2004 | road construction | Doug Codlin | Toyota Truck |
| | trenching | | Backhoe |
| | demobilization | | Chainsaw |
| Nov 12 2004 | mobilization from Hillsburgh Ontario | Doug Codlin | Toyota Truck |
| Nov 13 2004 | trenching | Doug Codlin | Toyota Truck |
| | | | Backhoe |
| | | | Chainsaw |
| Nov 14 2004 | trenching | Doug Codlin | Toyota Truck |
| | demobilization | | Backhoe |
| | | | Chainsaw |
| | mobilization | John Slack | Ford 550 |
| Nov 15 2004 | trenching | John Slack | Ford 550 |
| Nov 16 2004 | trenching | | Backhoe |
| | road construction | | Chainsaw |
| Nov 17 2004 | trenching | John Slack | Ford 550 |
| | | | Backhoe |
| | | | Chainsaw |
| Nov 18 2004 | trenching | John Slack | Ford 550 |
| | | Chris Caron | Backhoe |
| | | | Chainsaw |
| Nov 19 2004 | mobilization from Hillsburgh Ontario | Doug Codlin | Toyota Truck |
| Nov 20 2004 | trenching | Doug Codlin | Toyota Truck |
| | prospecting | Chris Caron | Backhoe |

**Expenditures**

| Date | Description | Rate | Hours | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug 21 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Toyota Car | $50/day | 10 | $ 50.00 |
| Aug 22 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Toyota Car | $50/day | 10 | $ 50.00 |
| Aug 28 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Toyota Car | $50/day | 10 | $ 50.00 |
| Aug 29 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Toyota Car | $50/day | 10 | $ 50.00 |
| Oct 17 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 5 | $ 100.00 |
| | Rental Car | $50/day | 5 | $ 50.00 |
| | Room Board | $75/day | 5 | $ 75.00 |
| Oct 18 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Rental Car | $50/day | 10 | $ 50.00 |
| | Room Board | $75/day | | $ 75.00 |
| Oct 19 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Rental Car | $50/day | 10 | $ 50.00 |
| | Room Board | $75/day | | $ 75.00 |
| Oct 20 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Rental Car | $50/day | 10 | $ 50.00 |
| Nov 5 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 5 | $ 100.00 |
| | Chainsaw | $20/day | 5 | $ 10.00 |
| | Toyota | $75/day | 5 | $ 37.50 |
| | Room and Board | $75/day | 5 | $ 75.00 |
| Nov 6 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 100.00 |
| | Chainsaw | $20/day | 10 | $ 20.00 |
| | Toyota | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Room and Board | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Backhoe | $500/day | 10 | $ 500.00 |
| Nov 7 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 13 | $ 200.00 |
| | Chainsaw | $20/day | 10 | $ 20.00 |
| | Toyota | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Room and Board | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Backhoe | $500/day | 8 | $ 500.00 |
| Nov 12 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 5 | $ 100.00 |
| | Chainsaw | $20/day | 5 | $ 10.00 |
| | Toyota | $75/day | 5 | $ 37.50 |

**Work Report**

| Date | Description | Manpower | Equipment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 21 2004 | trenching | Doug Codlin | Toyota Truck |
| | prospecting | Chris Caron | Backhoe |
| | demob | | Chainsaw |
| Nov 22 2004 | report preparation | John Slack | |
| Nov 23 2004 | report preparation | John Slack | |
| Nov 24 2005 | report preparation | John Slack | |
| Nov 25 2005 | report preparation | John Slack | |
| Nov 26 2004 | report preparation | John Slack | |

*Note: All vehicle rentals include mileage and fuel*
*Report preparation includes materials*

**Expenditures**

| Date | Description | Rate | Hours | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 13 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Chainsaw | $20/day | 10 | $ 20.00 |
| | Toyota | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Room and Board | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Backhoe | $500/day | 10 | $ 500.00 |
| Nov 14 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 18 | $ 200.00 |
| | Manpower | $200/day | 5 | $ 100.00 |
| | Chainsaw | $20/day | 10 | $ 20.00 |
| | Toyota | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Room and Board | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Backhoe | $500/day | 8 | $ 500.00 |
| | Ford 550 | $250/day | 5 | $ 125.00 |
| Nov 15 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Chainsaw | $20/day | 10 | $ 20.00 |
| | Ford 550 | $250/day | 10 | $ 250.00 |
| | Room and Board | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Backhoe | $500/day | 10 | $ 500.00 |
| Nov 16 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Chainsaw | $20/day | 10 | $ 20.00 |
| | Ford 550 | $250/day | 10 | $ 250.00 |
| | Room and Board | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Backhoe | $500/day | 10 | $ 500.00 |
| Nov 17 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Chainsaw | $20/day | 10 | $ 20.00 |
| | Ford 550 | $250/day | 10 | $ 250.00 |
| | Room and Board | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Backhoe | $500/day | 10 | $ 500.00 |
| Nov 18 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Chainsaw | $20/day | 10 | $ 20.00 |
| | Ford 550 | $250/day | 10 | $ 250.00 |
| | Room and Board | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Backhoe | $500/day | 10 | $ 500.00 |
| Nov 19 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 5 | $ 100.00 |
| | Toyota | $75/day | 5 | $ 37.50 |
| | Room and Board | $75/day | 5 | $ 75.00 |
| Nov 20 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |

**Work Report**

| Date | Description | Manpower | Equipment |
|---|---|---|---|

**Expenditures**

| Date | Description | Rate | Hours | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Chainsaw | $20/day | 10 | $ 20.00 |
| | Toyota | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Room and Board | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Backhoe | $500/day | 10 | $ 500.00 |
| Nov 21 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| | Chainsaw | $20/day | 10 | $ 20.00 |
| | Toyota | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Room and Board | $75/day | 10 | $ 75.00 |
| | Backhoe | $500/day | 10 | $ 500.00 |
| Nov 22 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| Nov 23 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| Nov 24 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| Nov 25 2004 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| Nov 26 2005 | Manpower | $200/day | 10 | $ 200.00 |
| Total | | | | $13,832.50 |

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES

# Work Report Summary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Transaction No:** | W0470.01874 | **Status:** | APPROVED |
| **Recording Date:** | 2004-NOV-29 | **Work Done from:** | 2004-AUG-21 |
| **Approval Date:** | 2005-FEB-15 | **to:** | 2004-NOV-26 |

**Client(s):**

| | |
|---|---|
| 195010 | SLACK, JOHN MALCOLM |
| 392355 | CARON, CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL |
| 393265 | AGRICULTURAL MINERAL PROSPECTORS INC. |

**Survey Type(s):**

GEOL PTRNCH

**Work Report Details:**

| Claim# | Perform | Perform Approve | Applied | Applied Approve | Assign | Assign Approve | Reserve | Reserve Approve | Due Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S 1198154 | $11,707 | $11,707 | $0 | $0 | $11,144 | 11,144 | $563 | $563 | 2005-OCT-26 |
| S 1198340 | $250 | $250 | $0 | $0 | $250 | 250 | $0 | $0 | 2005-JUN-30 |
| S 1214615 | $325 | $325 | $0 | $0 | $325 | 325 | $0 | $0 | 2005-JUN-25 |
| S 1214616 | $325 | $325 | $0 | $0 | $325 | 325 | $0 | $0 | 2005-JUN-25 |
| S 1237462 | $500 | $500 | $0 | $0 | $500 | 500 | $0 | $0 | 2005-JUN-28 |
| S 1237463 | $0 | $0 | $800 | $800 | $0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | 2005-DEC-08 |
| S 1237464 | $0 | $0 | $1,600 | $1,600 | $0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | 2005-DEC-08 |
| S 1237465 | $500 | $500 | $800 | $800 | $0 | 0 | $500 | $500 | 2005-DEC-08 |
| S 1237466 | $0 | $0 | $3,169 | $3,169 | $0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | 2005-AUG-29 |
| S 1237467 | $0 | $0 | $6,400 | $6,400 | $0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | 2005-AUG-29 |
| S 3002843 | $225 | $225 | $0 | $0 | $225 | 225 | $0 | $0 | 2005-MAY-13 |
| | $13,832 | $13,832 | $12,769 | $12,769 | $12,769 | $12,769 | $1,063 | $1,063 | |

**External Credits:** $0

**Reserve:**

$1,063 Reserve of Work Report#: W0470.01874

$1,063 Total Remaining

Status of claim is based on information currently on record.

41I12NE2034 2.28869 TOFFLEMIRE

900

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines

Ontario

GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE
933 RAMSEY LAKE ROAD, 6th FLOOR
SUDBURY, ONTARIO
P3E 6B5

Tel: (888) 415-9845
Fax:(877) 670-1555

Date: 2005-FEB-15

AGRICULTURAL MINERAL PROSPECTORS INC.
GENERAL DELIVERY
ERIN, ONTARIO
N0B 1T0    CANADA

**Submission Number:** 2.28869
**Transaction Number(s):** W0470.01874

Dear Sir or Madam

**Subject: Approval of Assessment Work**

We have approved your Assessment Work Submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached Work Report Summary indicates the results of the approval.

At the discretion of the Ministry, the assessment work performed on the mining lands noted in this work report may be subject to inspection and/or investigation at any time.

Note, in subsequent submission containing a geology report, please ensure that the map(s) illustrating the field work results are at a scale between 1:10 and 1:5,000.

If you have any question regarding this correspondence, please contact STEVEN BENETEAU by email at steve.beneteau@ndm.gov.on.ca or by phone at (705) 670-5855.

Yours Sincerely,

Sheila Lessard
Acting Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

**Cc:** Resident Geologist

John Malcolm Slack
(Claim Holder)

Agricultural Mineral Prospectors Inc.
(Claim Holder)

Assessment File Library

Christopher Michael Caron
(Claim Holder)

Agricultural Mineral Prospectors Inc.
(Assessment Office)

ONTARIO CANADA

MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES
PROVINCIAL MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

# Mining Land Tenure Map

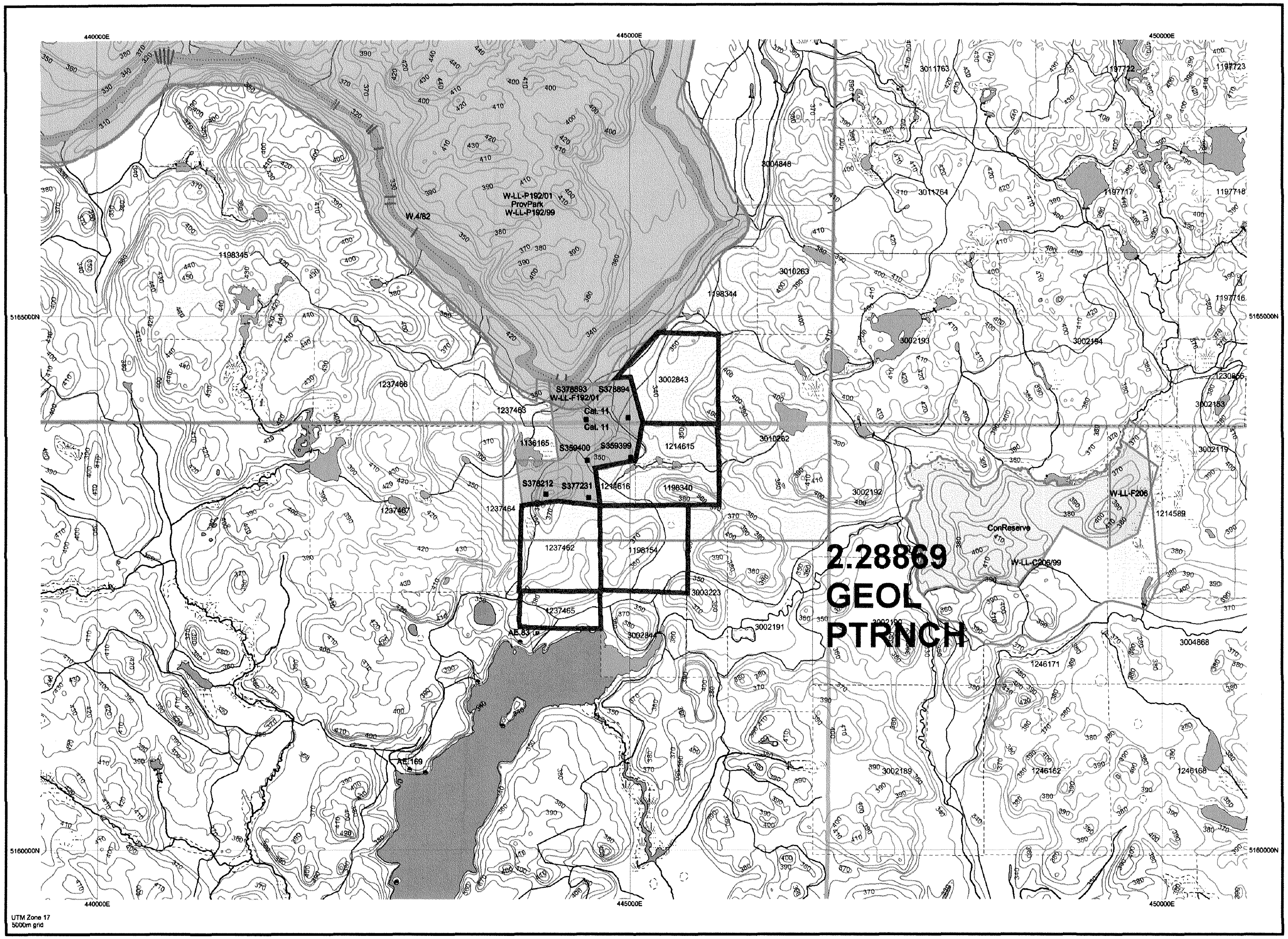
Date / Time of Issue: Wed Mar 02 16:08:26 EST 2005

**TOWNSHIP / AREA** VENTURI

**PLAN** G-4118

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Mining Division | Sudbury |
| Land Titles/Registry Division | SUDBURY |
| Ministry of Natural Resources District | SUDBURY |




### TOPOGRAPHIC

- Administrative Boundaries
- Township
- Concession, Lot
- Provincial Park
- Indian Reserve
- Cliff, Pit & Pile
- Contour
- Mine Shafts
- Mine Headframe
- Railway
- Road
- Trail
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Utilities
- Tower

### Land Tenure

Freehold Patent
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Leasehold Patent
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Licence of Occupation
- Uses Not Specified
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only
- Land Use Permit
- Order In Council (Not open for staking)
- Water Power Lease Agreement
- 1234567 Mining Claim
- 1234567 Filed Only Mining Claims

### LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

1234 Areas Withdrawn from Disposition

Mining Acts Withdrawal Types
- Wsm Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
- Ws Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
- Wm Mining Rights Only Withdrawn

Order In Council Withdrawal Types
- W'sm Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
- W's Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
- W'm Mining Rights Only Withdrawn

Ns IMPORTANT NOTICES

Scale 1:39281

700m 0m 2.1km

## LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

| Identifier | Type | Date | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cat. 11 | Wsm | May 16, 2001 | Aggregate Permit #55336 for Bedrock |
| ConReserve | Wsm | Dec 21, 2000 | Centre Creek Old Growth White Pine Conservation Reserve |
| W-LL-C206/99 | Wsm | May 12, 1999 | <a href=" http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndm/mines/lands/livleg/gtlake/1999orders/c206-99_e.asp">W-LL- 26/04/00 M+S Notice: area is now regulated as Con. Res. consult Re Office for new boundary as it may go beyond this Withdrawal Order.<a. |
| W-LL-F192/01 | Wsm | Jul 21, 2001 | SEC. 35 W-LL-F192/01 ONT JULY 21/01 M+S |
| W-LL-F206 | Wsm | Feb 26, 2002 | <a href=" http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/LANDS/livleg/gtlks/2002orders/wllf206-02.htm "> W-L F206 ONT M&S withdrawal S.35 Mining Act RSO 1999, 26/02/02 Bour generally depicts area withdrawn Click to view actual area withdrawn < |
| ProvPark | Wsm | Oct 20, 2001 | Spanish River Provincial Park |
| W-LL-P192/01 | Wsm | Jul 20, 2001 | SEC 35 W-LL-P192/01 ONT JULY 20/01 M+S |
| W-LL-P192/99 | Wsm | May 17, 1999 | <a href=" http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndm/mines/lands/livleg/gtlake/1999orders/p192-99_e.asp">W-LL- 20/07/01 M+S Notice: area is now regulated as Con. Res. consult Re Office for new boundary as it may go beyond this Withdrawal Order<a/ |
| W.4/82 | Ws | Jul 14, 1982 | SEC.36/80 W.4/82 14/07/82 S.R.O. 137635 |

The ... should consult with the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional in... le determination purposes as the information sh... l information may also be obtained through the lo...

Tl... D... of downloading from the Ministry of Northern

### General Information and Limitations

Contact Information:
Provincial Mining Recorders' Office
Willet Green Miller Centre 933 Ramsey Lake Road
Sudbury ON P3E 6B5
Home Page: www.mndm.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/LANDS/mlsmnpge.htm

Toll Free
Tel: 1 (888) 415-9845 ext 57??
Fax: 1 (877) 670-1444

Map Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM (6 degree)
Topographic Data Source: Land Information Ontario
Mining Land Tenure Source: Provincial Mining Recorders' Office

This map may not show unregistered land tenure and interests in land including certain patents, leases, easements, right of ways, flooding rights, licences, or other forms of disposition of rights and interest from the Crown. Also certain land tenure and land uses that restrict or prohibit free entry to stake mining claims may not be illustrated.