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WORK REPORT: PHASE 5 SURFACE EXPLORATION

**KELLY PROPERTY**

**(Kukagami Lake Intrusion)**

KELLY TOWNSHIP

SUDBURY MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

Mining Claims: 1230126, 1230127 1231003 & 1229730

Prepared For:

Goldwright Explorations Inc.  
487 Bouchard Street  
Sudbury, Ontario, Canada P3E 2K8

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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The Kelly Property, centered at 5170075mN and 530065mE (NTS 41I/NE), consists of 5 unpatented mining claim blocs that cover the northern part of the Kukagami Lake intrusion in Kelly Township, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario (Figures 1 and 2). This property is one of several projects in the area that is currently held by Goldwright Explorations Inc. (Sudbury).

The property lies within the Southern Geological Province of the Canadian Shield and is one of several properties in the area that has potential to host economic concentrations of platinum-group metals, copper and nickel that is spatially associated with Nipissing Diabase (gabbro) intrusive rocks. Sporadic exploration work from the early 1950's to present, including ongoing exploration work in the immediate area by Goldwright Explorations Inc. and Pacific North West Capital Corp., and regional geological mapping by the Ontario Geological Survey has identified sulphide mineralisation in the area that is of potential economic interest.

A **Phase 5** surface exploration program was started June 8 and will continue until fall of 2002. The program will include: (1) establishing an additional 20 km exploration grid; (2) prospecting, general geological mapping and sampling over the grid area; (3) ground-truthing surface induced-polarization (I.P.) anomalies delineated in the Phase 2 and phase 4 surveys; and, (4) reconnaissance prospecting and sampling outside of the main grid area and along strike of known mineralisation. Work during the present program will be concentrated on mining claims S-1231003, S-1230126, S-1230127 and S-1229730. **This project was aimed at discovering new areas of sulphide mineralisation and increasing the understanding of the geochemical characteristics of the Kukagami Lake intrusion through surface sampling and litho-geochemical traverses.**

## 2.0 LOCATION & ACCESSIBILITY

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The Kelly Property is located immediately east of Kukagami Lake in Kelly Township, about 50 km northeast of Sudbury (Figures 1 and 2). The property is currently accessible via the Kukagami Road, north from Hwy. #17, then by boat from Sportsman's Lodge on the south-west shore of Kukagami Lake.

## 3.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

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The **Huronian-Nipissing Magmatic Province (HNMP)** includes intrusive bodies such as the East Bull Lake, Agnew Lake and River Valley Intrusions (*ca.* 2.4 Ga) and younger intrusions (*ca.* 2.2 Ga) of Nipissing Diabase (Gabbro); both intrusive suites are spatially associated with and intrude Early Proterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Huronian Supergroup (*ca.* 2.45 Ga). Northwest-trending olivine gabbro dykes (*ca.* 1.2 Ga) of the Sudbury Swarm crosscut all of the older rock types. To date there are no known economic Ni-Cu-Pt-Pd-Au sulphide deposits associated with Nipissing Diabase. Nonetheless, numerous showings (>50 known) with anomalous PGM values (1-10 g/t PGM) are recorded throughout the HNMP.

**Nipissing Diabase** comprises about 25% of the outcrop area in the HNMP and consists of dominantly tholeiitic to calc-alkaline rocks that occur in 3 principal forms: (1) sills, dykes and sheets; (2) lopolithic; and, (3) arcuate or cone-shapes. The majority of Nipissing Diabase occurs as near-horizontal sheets or undulating sills, consisting of basins and arches, and dykes that are generally less than 1000 m thick. In this form, disseminated to massive sulphide mineralisation is concentrated within the basin or limb portions with pods of dominantly massive pyrrhotite occurring within the arches.

**Lopolithic forms** outcrop as irregular-shaped intrusions and may represent deeper feeder systems to the stratigraphically higher sill and cone-shaped intrusions. In this form disseminated to semi-massive sulphides are hosted by hypersthene gabbro within tens of meters of the footwall sedimentary rocks and within irregular regions at the footwall contact. **Arcuate** and open ring outcroppings of Nipissing Diabase and structural features of surrounding sedimentary rocks suggest inward-dipping, **cone-shaped intrusions** in which disseminated sulphides hosted by hypersthene gabbro are within a few hundred meters of the basal contact. **The gabbro body on the Kelly property is thought to be a northwest-southeast trending intrusion that forms the northern limb of an extensive arcuate cone-sheet, centred in Davis Township.**

#### 4.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

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The Kelly Property overlies gabbroic rocks of Nipissing Diabase and sedimentary rocks of the Huronian Supergroup (Gowganda Formation). The property is located over the northern limb of a southward dipping cone sheet that extends to the east and west in an arcuate shape; the intrusion is referred to as the Kukagami Lake Intrusion or KLI. The gabbroic rocks dip southward at about 40° and a basal unit of chilled gabbro occurs along the base of the north ridge where it is in sharp to sheared contact with sedimentary rocks of the Gowganda Formation.

Stratigraphic tops are toward the south as indicated by the presence of differentiated igneous rocks toward the south including gabbro-leucogabbro, vari-textured to pegmatitic gabbro and granophyric gabbro. In addition, a thick (>40 m), near-continuous, massive unit of oxide-bearing (<1-10% oxide) gabbro occurs along the middle to southern portion of the Kukagami Lake intrusion, implying an increase in Fe “up-stratigraphy”. Overlying (further south) the oxide-bearing gabbro are intermittent units of gabbro, leucogabbro and fine-grained (chilled) gabbro that form the uppermost hangingwall rocks of the intrusion. Sedimentary rocks occur intermittently along the north shore of Carafel Bay and represent the remains of the overlying roof rocks to the intrusion.

In general, the original cone sheet and/or sill morphology is well-preserved. The **metamorphic grade** ranges from approximately middle greenschist (chlorite zone) to lower amphibolite facies (amphibole zone). Preliminary petrographic work has identified primary igneous mineralogy and textures in all phases of the gabbroic rocks.

##### ***5.1 Geology and Mineralisation***

The dominant rock type in the area of the exploration grid is medium-grained gabbro containing 2-10% hypersthene phenocrysts. This rock type is commonly referred to as a hypersthene-bearing gabbro and is the most common host to PGM sulphide mineralisation in Nipissing Diabase intrusives. Fine-grained to chilled gabbro, proximal to scattered outcroppings of quartzite (Huronian sediments), marks the northern gabbro-sediment contact along the northern part of the grid (Figure 3; *see* maps PSK00-01 to 03).

In general, melanocratic gabbroic rocks (mafic:felsic mineral ratio of 55:45 to 60:40) are concentrated within about 100 m of the northern sedimentary contact whereas differentiated leucocratic rocks (mafic:felsic mineral ratio of 50:50 to 40:60) and oxide-bearing gabbro (1-15%

total oxide) occur toward the southern contact (Carafel Bay). This suggests fractionation of the magma toward the south and therefore stratigraphic tops toward the south. This being the case, the northern gabbro-sediment contact would represent the footwall and the south, the hangingwall.

Prospecting over the main exploration grid confirmed the presence of magmatic sulphide mineralisation. To date, the main zone of sulphide mineralisation appears to be confined to about 50 to 100 m south of the northern contact and is primarily hosted by melanocratic hypersthene-bearing gabbro. Magmatic sulphide mineralisation consists of varying proportions of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pentlandite occurring primarily as disseminated grains and bleb sulphide. Total sulphide content ranges from <1% to about 12%. Subordinate sulphide-bearing rocks include coarse- to medium-grained quartz-gabbro, medium-grained gabbro and fine- to medium-grained quartz-gabbro. The observed textures and sulphide hosting gabbroic rocks are similar to those observed at PFN's Janes property from which highly anomalous PGE values are reported.

At the main showing – the J. Whalen showing is located at approximately L2+10E/L9+25N - sulphide mineralisation is exposed over a 30 m x 50 m area (Figure 3 and map PSK00-01). Three grab samples collected in 1998 from a 2x5m exposure at this main showing assayed 3.5 g/t, 4.5 g/t, and 5.1 g/t Pt+Pd+Au. The sulphides are dominantly disseminated to net-textured and range from 1-8% total sulphide. The other showings on the property – one at L2+50E/L9+00N and the other at L10+00E/L8+00N - have similar sulphide and host rock textures.

## **5.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION**

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Topography on the property is characterized by generally east-west trending ridges of gabbroic rocks with a mixture of gradual slopes and meter- to 10's of meters high cliffs. The primary vegetation on the ridges is mixed forest consisting of spruce, oak, birch and poplar, with alders, cedars, and poplar dominating the intervening low and swampy ground. Overburden consists primarily of <0.5 m humus-rich soils on the ridges but with areas of thick (>2.0 m) silty sand, humus-rich soils, clay and poorly developed glacial till. Locally overburden may be >5 m thick.

Kukagami Lake is located to the north, south (Carafel Bay) and west of the property with numerous small (<500 m) ponds and lakes occurring throughout the property.

## **6.0 PROPERTY HISTORY**

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The earliest reported work on the Kukagami Lake property is from 1969 and 1970. As in the area of PFN's Janes Property (Janes Township), most of the work focused on base metal (Cu-Ni) exploration and included airborne geophysics (mag-EM), geological mapping, minor surface geophysical surveys, trenching and minor diamond drilling.

### *Gold Cliff Mines Ltd. - 1896*

Exploration immediately north of the claim blocs uncovered visible gold in east-west trending quartz veins that occurred along contact between gabbroic rocks of the Nipissing Diabase and Gowganda Formation sedimentary rocks. More than 610 m of stripping and trenching was completed and a 55 m adit intersected auriferous quartz veins.

### *Kelly-K-Mines Ltd. - 1966-67*

Located on the east side of a large peninsula toward south end of Kukagami Lake and southwest of the Kelly property claim blocs. Sulphide-bearing quartz-carbonate veins contained sub-economic concentrations of Au, Ag and Pb. The mineralized quartz veins were associated with the contact between gabbroic rocks of the Nipissing Diabase and Gowganda Formation sedimentary rocks. Diamond drilling returned an average of 0.10 oz/t Au, 1.3 oz/t Ag, 8.78% Pb over a 0.3-0.45m core length.

### *Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd. - 1969-70*

Kennco Explorations completed airborne magnetometer-EM with follow-up ground work that included geological mapping, trenching and diamond drilling. At their **East Trench** (main showing in Figure 2) diamond drilling returned assays of **0.48% Cu and 0.24% Ni over 7.5m**, including **0.59% Cu and 0.30% Ni over 1.8m**.

### *Nickeldale Resources Inc. - 1986*

Nickeldale's exploration work included prospecting, humus geochemistry and ground geophysical surveys (magnetometer and VLF-EM) over the area that included the **East Trench** (main showing) (Figure 2). Grab samples returned anomalous **Ni (0.02%)**, **Cu (0.1%)**, **Pd (0.22 g/t)**, **Pt (0.08 g/t)** and **Au (0.08 g/t)** values in the gabbroic rocks that contained 1-3% total visible sulphides. Eleven (11) multi-element anomalies with elevated Ni-Cu-Pd-Pt-Au were outlined from 733 humus samples. The ground and airborne mag-EM surveys failed to delineate any significant targets and no follow-up diamond drilling or further work was reported.

Ontario Geological Survey (P.C. Lightfoot) - 1991

The Kelly property was part of a regional study undertaken by the OGS. During the study several grab samples were collected that returned values of up to 4.16 g/t Pd, 1.10 g/t Pt, 0.6 g/t Au (**5.86 g/t combined Pt+Pd+Au**) in the **East Trench** (main showing) and up to 1.84 g/t Pd, 0.22 g/t Pt, 0.09 g/t Au (**2.15 g/t combined Pt+Pd+Au**) in the **Northeast Trench** (furthest showing to the west in Figure 2).

Wright Prospecting Syndicate - 1995

Exploration work included Horizontal Loop-EM, Total Field-magnetometer and Maxiprobe-EM surveys over the north-central part of Kukagami Lake (Figure 5). Although the mag-survey outlined the local geology, the HL-EM and Maxiprobe-EM surveys outlined two (2) moderate conductors that are coincident with the presumed contact between an olivine diabase dyke and gabbro. Several small conductors were also noted, north and southwest of the two stronger conductors.

Pacific North West Capital Corp. – 1997 to 2001

PFN completed Phase 1 and 2 surface exploration programs that included: (1) establishing a 15 km exploration grid (land and lake) connecting the main areas of known surface sulphide mineralisation on land with a winter grid covering a "lake geophysical anomaly"; (2) 1 km ground magnetometer survey over an anomaly located under Kukagami Lake; (3) prospecting, general geological mapping and sampling over the land grid region; (4) reconnaissance prospecting and sampling outside of the main grid area and along strike of known mineralisation; (5) clearing, power washing, trenching and blasting in the area of the main showing (approximately 50 m x 30 m area); (6) detailed sampling of the cleared area at the main showing; and, (7) a 9.35 km surface induced-polarization survey over the main exploration grid.

**To date, the highest concentration of PGM from PFN's sampling of the property is 5.1 g/t Pt+Pd+Au – collected from the J. Whalen showing.**

A **Phase 3** exploration program was completed between July 1<sup>st</sup> and October 28<sup>th</sup>, 2000. This phase included: (1) establishing 11.06 km in exploration grid; (2) prospecting, general geological mapping and sampling over the grid area; (3) ground-truthing surface I.P. anomalies delineated in the Phase 2 survey; and, (4) reconnaissance prospecting and sampling outside of the main grid area and along strike of known mineralisation. Phase 3 work concentrated on mining claims S-1230126, S-1230127 and S-1229730.

### ***Geological Mapping & Prospecting***

Geological mapping was completed over the entire exploration grid at a scale of 1:1000 (map PSK00-02). Prospecting was also completed on and off the grid, with samples primarily taken in areas that were noted by the geological mapping as having good potential for PGM. The area is dominated by Nipissing Diabase that includes chilled to very-fine-grained gabbro, medium-grained hypersthene-bearing gabbro and medium to coarse-grained vari-textured gabbro, in contact to the north and south with wackes and lithic wackes of the Gowganda formation.

A narrow (generally <1 m) chilled and very fine-grained gabbro unit is exposed near or at the sedimentary contacts and the gabbro generally contains none to trace visible sulphides with occasional pyrite. Mineralisation in the area was minimal with the exception of the main showing and a small exposure at L2+55E/L0+50S which had up to 10% visible sulphides in patchy sections.

### ***Sampling & Assays***

A total of 32 samples (KDL-01 to 32) were collected over the claims with the following distribution: 4 from claim S-1230126 and 28 from claim S-1230127 (Appendix 1; map PSK00-03). The majority of the 32 samples were submitted for Pt-Pd-Au, Rh, Cu-Ni, S, Se, major-, minor-, and trace-elements at XRAL Laboratories in Don Mills, Ontario; some results were obtained through Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Results of the assays are discussed below (*see* 9.0 Analytical Results).

### ***Ground-Truthing I.P. Anomalies***

A 9.35 km I.P. survey, completed in Phase 2, delineated a total of 17 low to high priority chargeability anomalies on the property (Figure 4; Table 2; map PSK00-04). Ground-truthing of



the I.P. anomalies revealed that they are generally correlated with the presents of trace sulphides (where exposed). Several anomalies, interpreted by JVX Ltd. to be high and medium priority, lie within the sedimentary package on the north side of the property; >1% pyrite appears to be the source of these footwall anomalies.

Table 2. I.P. chargeability anomalies ground-truthed in Phase 3 (Figure 4 and map PSK00-04).

No.	Priority	Location*	Comments
1	high	300W, 750N	Poor exposure – needs clearing
2	high	300W, 675N	Trace sulphides
3	medium	300W, 500N	Trace sulphides
4	medium	300W, 425N	Poor exposure
5	high	BL0, 10+75N	Pyrite bearing sediments
6	medium	BL0, 200N	Pyrite bearing sediments
7	high	BL0, 50N	Trace sulphides
8	high	75E, 10+75N	Pyrite bearing sediments
9	low	350E, 675N	Trace sulphides
10	low	475E, 475N	Trace sulphides
11	low	550E, 625N	Trace sulphides
12	medium	550E, 450N	Trace sulphides
13	medium	550E, 375N	Trace sulphides
14	medium	550E, 25N	Poor exposure – needs clearing
15	high	1000E, 875N	boulders of patchy sulphides in gabbro
16	high	1000E, 700N	near previously discovered sulphide showing – needs more clearing
17	high	1000E, 275N	poor exposure – needs clearing

\*approximate, located over chargeability high

Some of the areas of poor exposure and/or trace sulphides were located over gabbroic rocks. These areas should be followed up with hand stripping and clearing of the shallow (<0.25 m) overburden in order to get a better understanding of the I.P. high sources.

Table 4. Summary of results from grab samples, Kelly Property.

Sample	Grid		%V		Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb	3E ppb	Pd:Pt	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Cu:Ni	MgO %	TiO <sub>2</sub> %	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %
	E	Grid	N	S												
<b>KDL-07</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1344</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1677</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2390</b>	<b>5760</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
KDL-08	255	885	-		4	10	27	<10	41	2.7	62	127	2.0	10.0	0.5	0.2
<b>KDL-09</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>&lt;10</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
KDL-10	250	800	tr		5	15	36	<10	56	2.4	47	108	2.3	8.4	0.5	0.1
<b>KDL-11</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>&lt;10</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
KDL-17	150	865	-		50	21	113	<10	184	5.4	183	727	4.0	9.0	0.5	0.1
<b>KDL-18</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>tr</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>&lt;10</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>
KDL-22	-50	615	-		33	19	18	10	70	0.9	396	34	0.1	21.0	0.5	0.1
KDL-23	-50	950	-		5	15	19	<10	39	1.3	47	96	2.0	8.0	0.6	0.0
KDL-30	700	675	tr		6	20	17	<10	43	0.9	137	110	0.8	8.6	0.5	0.1

3E = Pt+Pd+Au

Sample KDL-22 appears to be that of a Sudbury Swarm, olivine-magnetite gabbro dyke. This sample contains 39.7wt% SiO<sub>2</sub>, 21.0wt% MgO, 0.53wt% TiO<sub>2</sub>, 33 ppb Au, 19 ppb Pt, 18 ppb Pd, 396 ppm Ni, and 34 ppm Cu.

### Lithochemical Sampling

Several composite lithochemical sections have been constructed from the grab samples that were collected over the exploration grid (Table 5). Variations in the concentrations of PGM, major- and minor-elements, and S-Se values are shown graphically in Figures 6 through 11 and in Appendix 4. In general, the plots show a *normal* fractionation trend from the north to the south which is in agreement with field observations – i.e. increasing felsic:mafic minerals moving from north to south across the intrusion. More importantly, there appears to be a previously

unrecognised zone of mineralisation or the potential for one, at the relative height of 30 m. This zone includes samples KDL-26 and 30 and appears to be located about 250 m south (up-section) of the Main Showing; about 280 m south of the northern contact. This area and its stratigraphic "height" equivalent along strike to the east and west, should be investigated further.

The Phase 3 surface exploration program was successful in finding additional sulphide mineralisation at L2+55E/L8+85N (sample KDL-07), at L2+35E/L8+75N (sample KDL-11) and at L2+50E/L8+87N (sample KDL-09), in the area of the Main Showing. Total sulphide ranges from 1-10% and is primarily disseminated and bleb textured. Prospecting beyond this area failed to produce more than trace visible sulphide. However, lithogeochemical stratigraphic sections indicate the possibility for a second zone of sulphide mineralisation approximately 250 m south or up-stratigraphy from the Main Showing. This area and its stratigraphic "height" equivalent along strike to the east and west, should be investigated further.

In addition, an oxide-bearing gabbro unit, sampled at L1+50E/8+65N (sample KDL-17) and L1+25E/L8+75N (sample KDL-18), and located southwest and up-stratigraphy of the Main Showing, assayed 184 ppb 3E (KDL-17) and 217 ppb 3E (KDL-18). This area, located about 50 m south or up-section from the Main Showing requires further investigation.

A phase 4 linecutting and I.P survey program was completed in the winter of 2001. This program was a western extension of previous exploration programs and detected further high priority targets that require investigation.

## **7.0 Current Work Phase 5**

The current work program will consist of linecutting program (20 km.), further trenching and clearing of previous I.P and mapping targets, geological mapping and Induced Polarization and magnetometer surveys.

Completed to date: Blasting of overburden at line 1000 E, 700 N and 1000E, 275 N  
See Attached Maps

## **11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

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On the basis of the Phase 3 and 4 program and on previous phases it is recommended that the following exploration program be completed (\$49,000):

(1) Line Cutting – westward and eastward plus fill-in on current grid:	\$7,000
(2) Mapping & Sampling Areas beyond current grid:	\$10,000
(2) Assays – Pt-Pd-Au-Cu-Ni minimum:	\$4,000
(3) Report Writing, Drafting, Operating Costs:	\$5,000
(4) Trenching and Power washing	\$5,000
(5) Geophysics I.P and Mag.	\$18,000
	<b>Total: \$49,000</b>

Should this fourth phase of surface exploration provide adequate results, small (<\$50,000) diamond drilling program should be considered to test target areas.

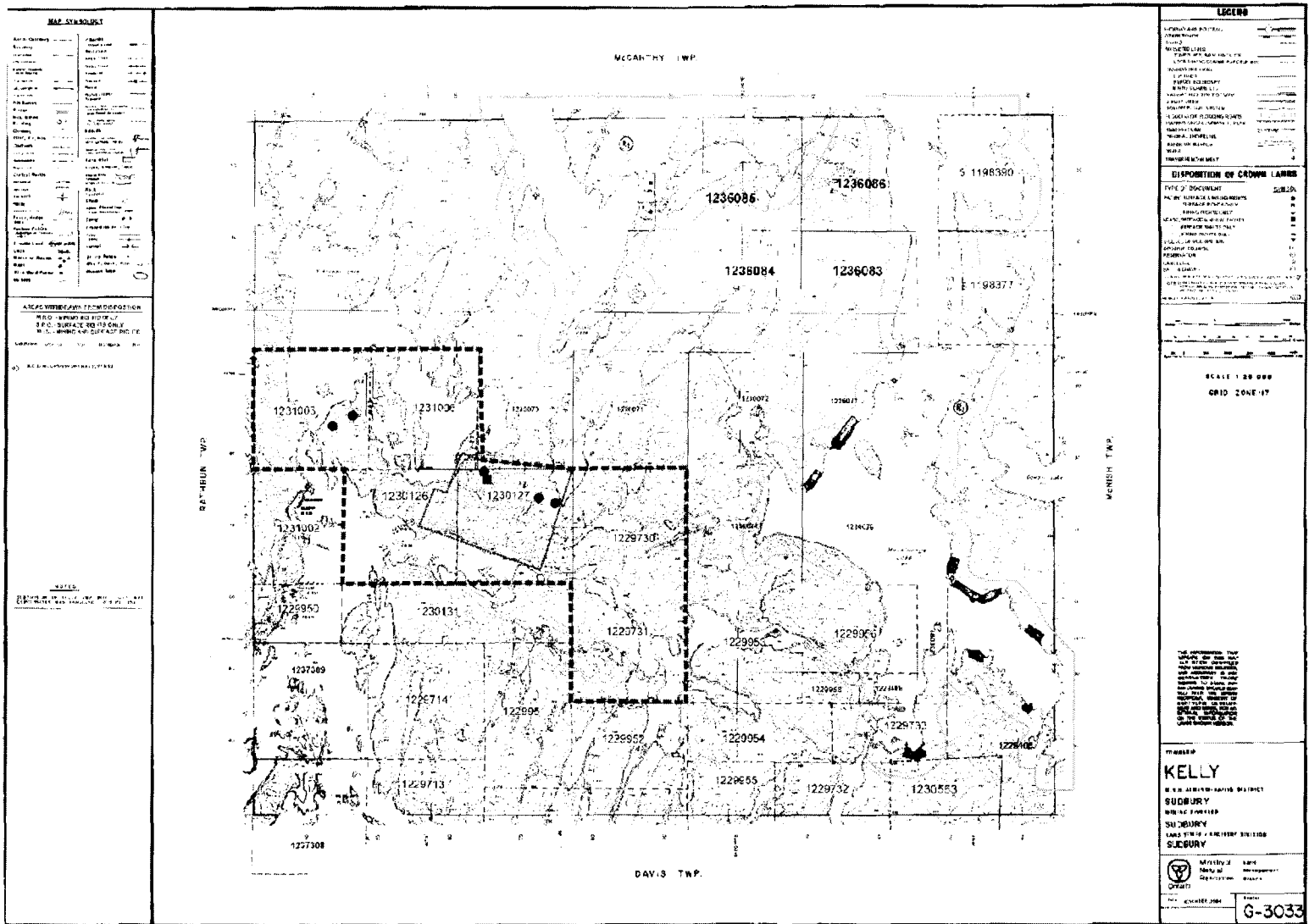


Figure 2. Location of the Kelly Claim Group in Kelly Township, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario (dashed outline; claim map G-3033). Also shown are the approximate locations of known PGE-bearing sulphide showings (filled circles), the main showing (filled square) and the location of the current exploration grid (dotted outline).

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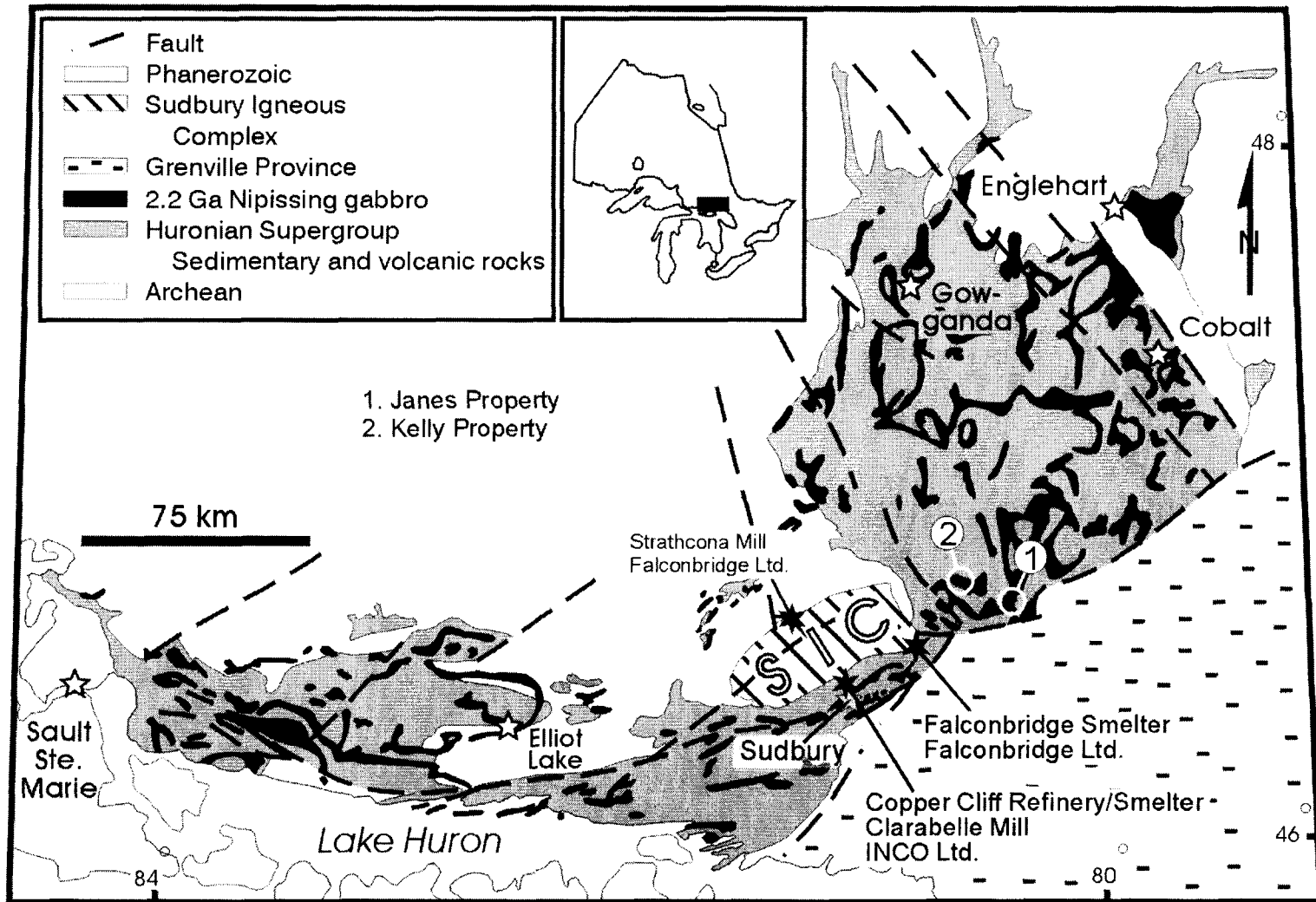


Figure 1. Distribution of Paleoproterozoic (ca. 2.2 Ga) Nipissing Gabbro (Diabase) intrusions in the Southern and Superior Provinces, Ontario, Canada. Also shown are the locations of the Janes and Kelly Cu-Ni-PGE properties (circles) that are associated with Nipissing gabbros in the Sudbury District. The mining facilities of Inco Ltd. and Falconbridge Ltd. are also noted around the Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC). The KELLY PROPERTY is number 2, located about 50 km northeast of the City of Sudbury.

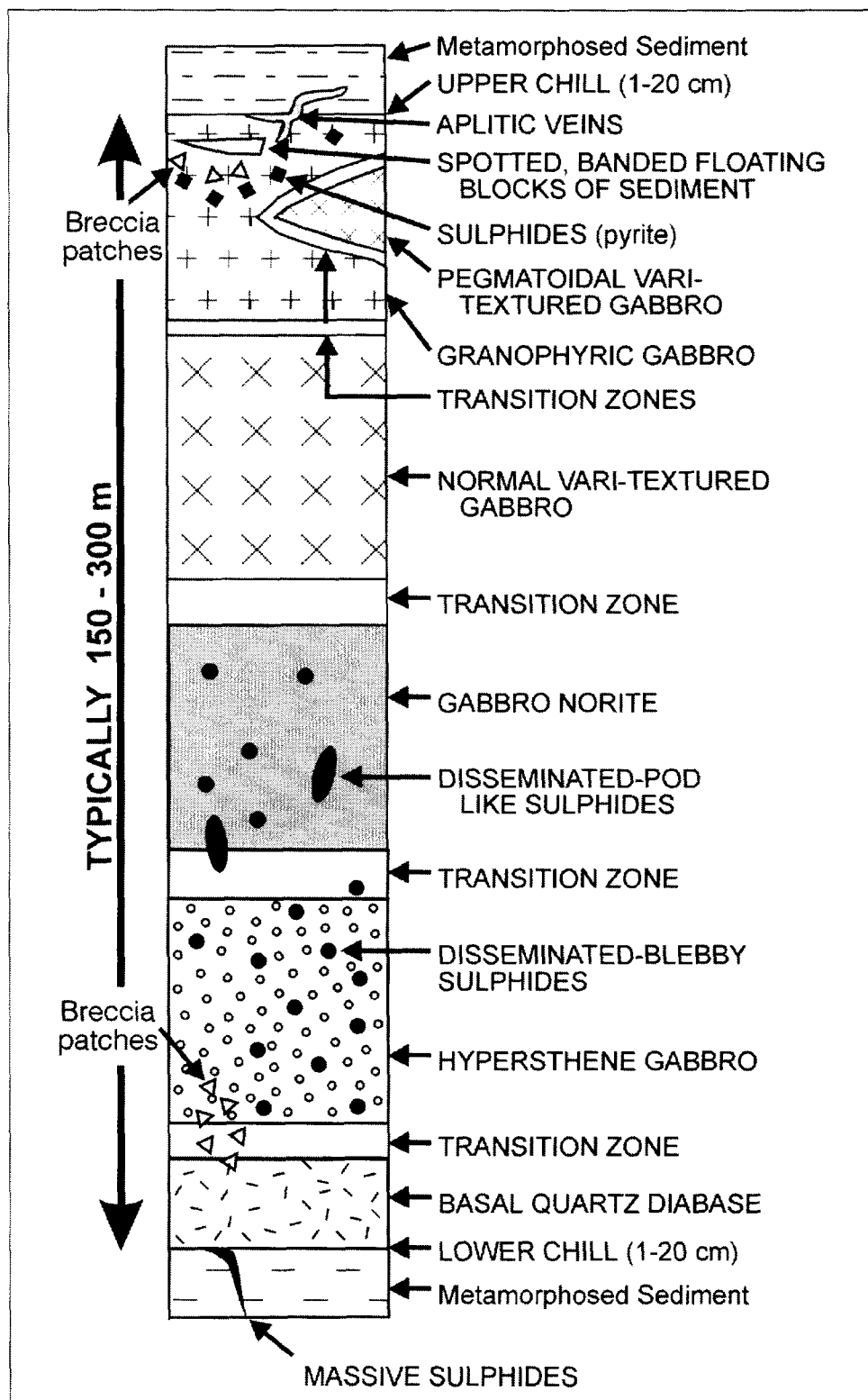


Figure 5. Typical sequence of lithologies that have been identified in well differentiated intrusions of Nipissing gabbro. The exposure on the Kelly property appears to cover about 2/3 of the lower stratigraphy from the lower hypersthene-bearing gabbro to the upper vari-textured gabbro unit.

## **Blasting and Overburden Removal Kelly Twp.**

The Kelly township property of Goldwright Explorations is currently not road assessable due to a bridge been out at Carafel Creek. This has limited the equipment that has been available for overburden removal and stripping on the property.

Currently the most effective method we have found is using explosives to clear an area of overburden to expose bedrock. This method involves drilling holes in the overburden and placing high explosives in the holes and detonating the charge. When bedrock is exposed hammering holes along the contact between the overburden and bedrock and placing the charge along the contact is very effective at increasing size of exposure.

Currently Goldwright has several I.P. targets that are unexplained and are being ground truthed. To date two of these targets have been cleared of overburden and are to be washed and sampled.

Line 1000 E 700 N

Bedrock Exposed 2m\* 2m gabbro containing minor sulphides. This exposure needs to be washed and sampled.

Line 1000 E 275 N Exposed 1m \* m this area has over 1 meter of overburden and further blasting is required to gain good exposure.

### **Conclusions**

The manual stripping using explosives has been successful in gaining bedrock exposures on the property. Two of the high priority have been exposed that require washing and sampling. Seven other targets will be investigated as this program continues. The bridge over Carafel Creek is to be replaced in 2003 and this will allow larger equipment to be used for follow up work at that time.



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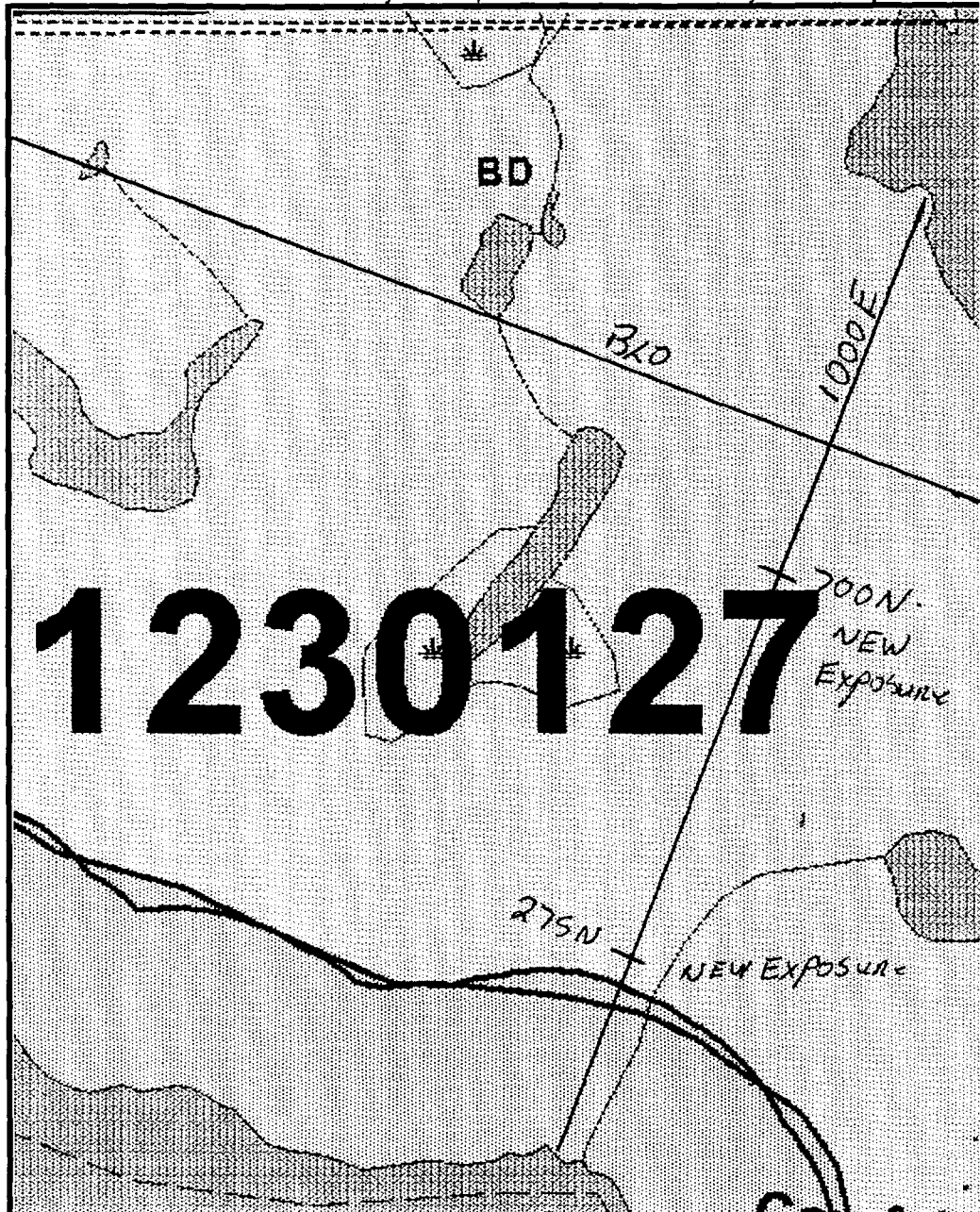
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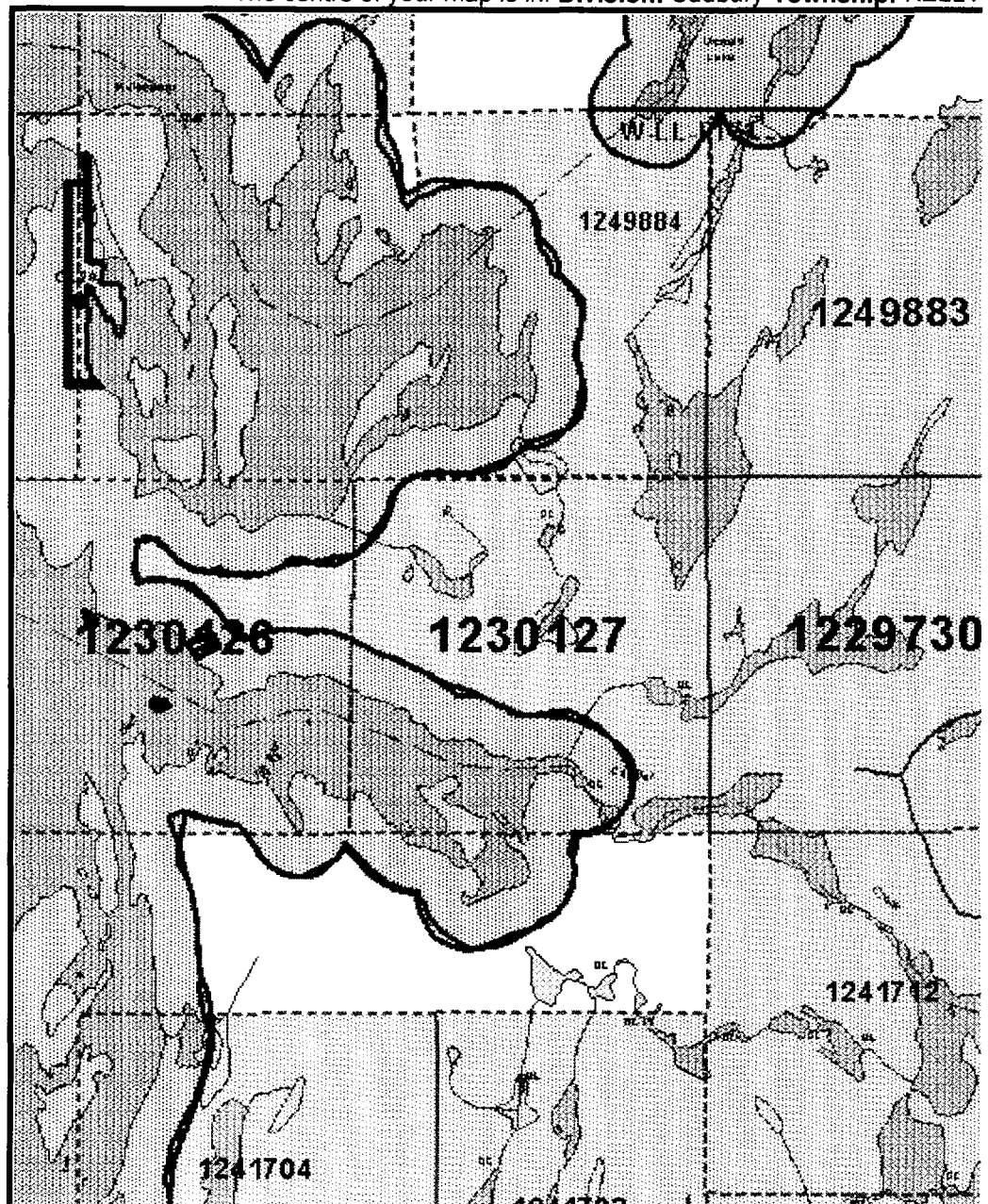
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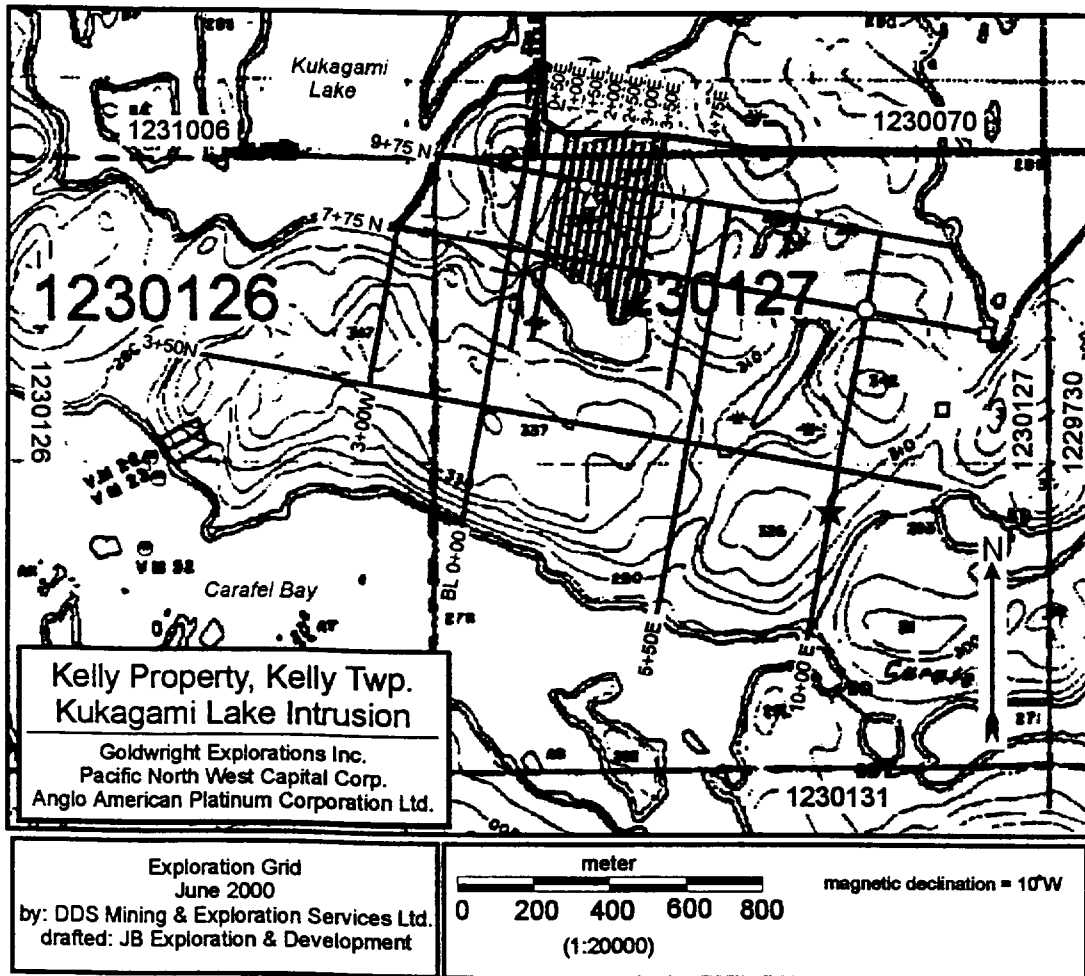


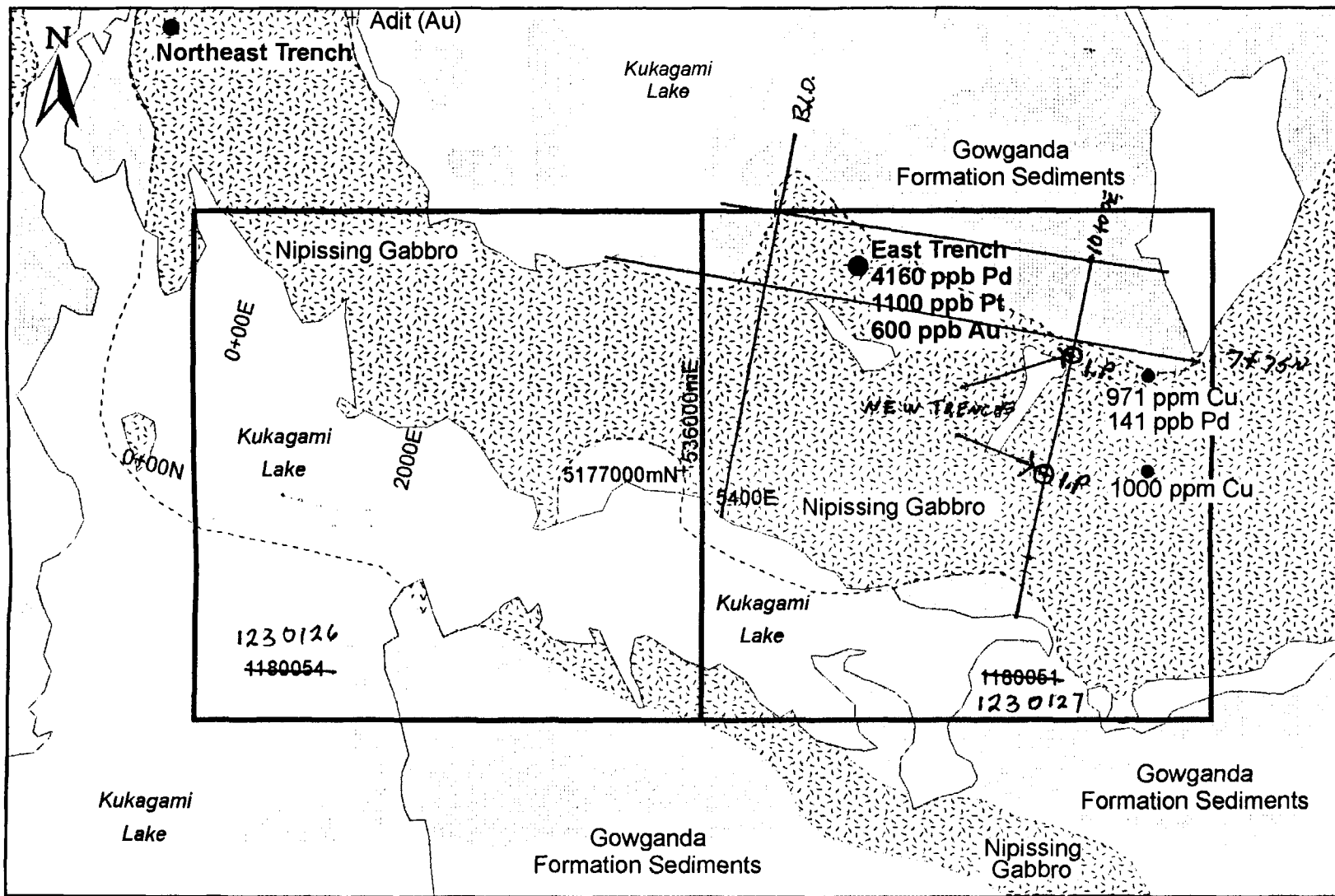
Figure 3. Exploration grid covering main Cu-Ni-PGE showing (triangle) and Cu-Ni sulphide showings (circles) located on the northern limb of the Kukagami Lake intrusion, Kelly Property (Kelly Township). Previously recorded Cu-Ni showings (likely from drill holes) are shown as squares. The larger of the two circles (east area of grid) marks the area recently examined in detail through overburden removal and clearing. The grid covers parts of unpatented mining claims 1230126 and 1230127.

High priority IP targets as outlined by JVX Ltd. are shown as filled stars.

**NOTE: ALL GRID LINES ARE WITHIN THE CLAIM BOUNDARIES; THE NORTH LINE ON CLAIM 1230127 IS ABOUT 100M FURTHER NORTH ON THE GROUND THAN WHAT IS SHOWN ON THE MAP (LINE IN RED).**



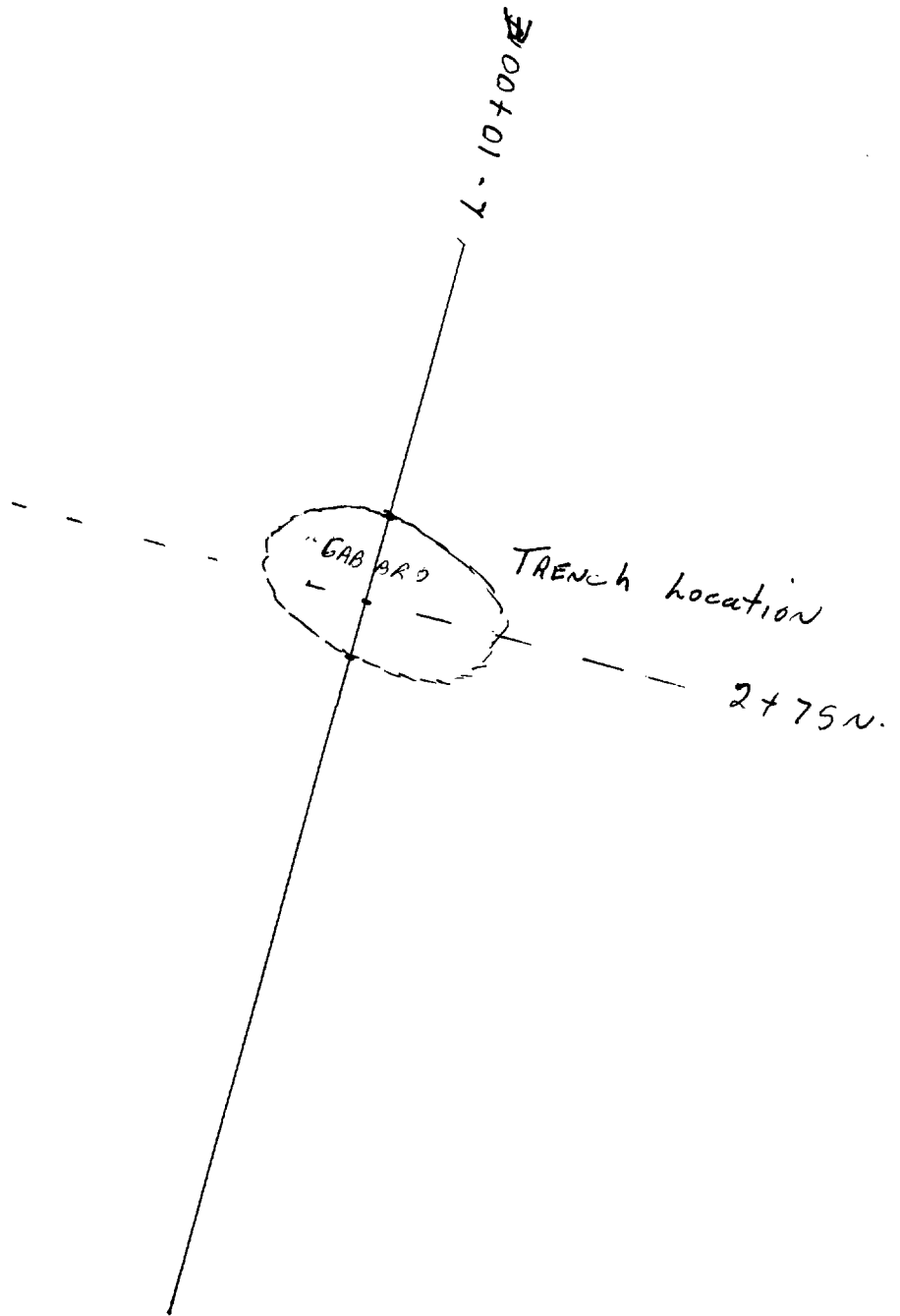
# KELLY TOWNSHIP 1995 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



Maxi Probe Anomalies  
Horizontal Loop EM Anomalies



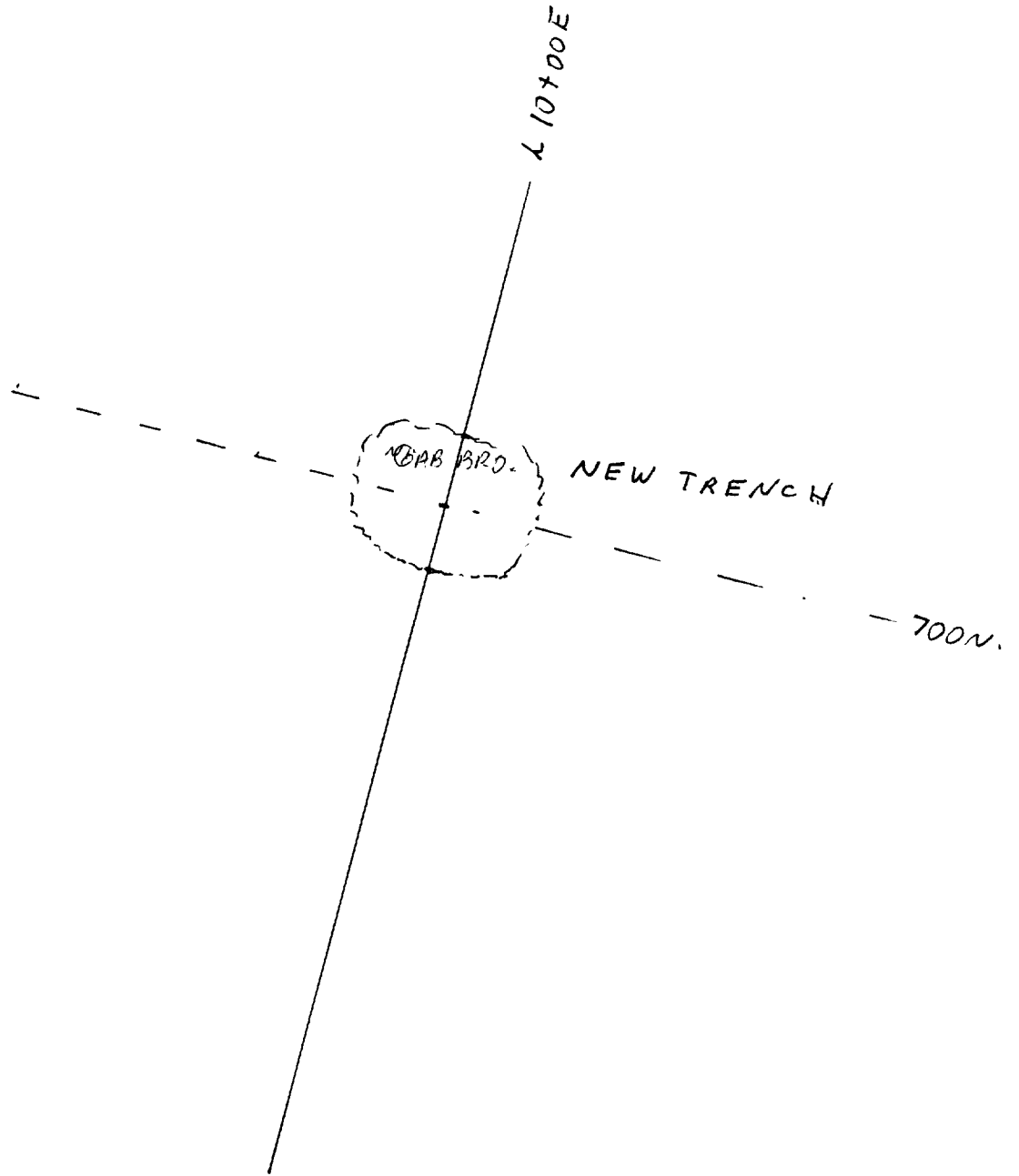
TRENCH MAP LINE 10E 275 N



Scale 1cm = 1M.



TRENCH MAP LWEIDE 700N.



Scale 1cm = 1m.





Date: 2002-OCT-16

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

GOLDWRIGHT EXPLORATIONS INC  
GENERAL DELIVERY  
HAGAR, ONTARIO  
P0M 1X0 CANADA

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

**Submission Number:** 2.23761  
**Transaction Number(s):** W0270.01035

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.

Thank you for responding to the notice.

If you have any question regarding this correspondence, please contact LUCILLE JEROME by email at [lucille.jerome@ndm.gov.on.ca](mailto:lucille.jerome@ndm.gov.on.ca) or by phone at (705) 670-5858.

Yours Sincerely,



Ron Gashinski  
Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

**Cc:** Resident Geologist

Brian James Wright  
(Agent)

Goldwright Explorations Inc  
(Assessment Office)

Assessment File Library

Goldwright Explorations Inc  
(Claim Holder)

