REPORT ON PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES

MILNET
GOLD PROPERTY

CLAIM NO. S1118147
HUTTON TWP

By Gordon Salo March 30 2003.

Report on Prospecting Activities

Date: March 30, 2003

Name: Gordon Salo

Location and Access:
The Vermillion River area, to the East and South of the Small Village of Milnet. A four unit claim running in a North - South direction in the South-West corner of Hutton Township within the Sudbury Mining Division.
Claim map sheet G - 4066
N. T. S. Map sheet, Sudbury 41- 1 scale 1:250,000.
N. T. S. Map sheet, Milnet 41 - 1/15 scale 1:50,000.
Latitude 46 48' 0"
Longitude 80 56' 52"
The area is easily accessible by travelling North on paved Regional Road # 84 from the town of Capreol for a distance of 12 kilometres to Cache Lake. You are now on the eastern side of the claim. Regional Road # 84 cuts directly through the claim. A great number of hunting, exploration trails and bush roads branch out from Regional Road # 84 in all directions, which are all well used and visible.

Geology of Project:

The gold placer deposits and deposit general geology on my claim group can be best described by the following quoted statements made by a number of qualified individuals who have visited or worked the property in the past. "At one or two places, some two or three hundred yards from the river, I found a colour or two in nearly every pan. This was just below Ross Lake. Lying about half a mile East of Ross Lake is another small lake, the ridge between being all gravel and carrying gold. There was little variation in the value of the gravel from the surface to the depth reached(8' to 12').

It would average from 15 to 30 colours to the pan. One pan from this place contained 105 colours. This deposit extends some distance in a Northerly and Southerly direction." (Bureau of Mines Report, Arthur H. Gracey. **1898** Pg. 257).

"On Ross Lake near Gordon's camp, the gravel terraces are much wider here than the river below, though rocky hills bound the valley here also. Just East of the camp against a hill of granitoid gneiss with angular and contoured inclusions of grey schist there are two gravel terraces, one rising about 35 feet and another 57 feet above Ross Lake and a little to the South on the lower terrace there is a small lake. Gravel from pits here is said to be rich, as we found as many as 40 colours to the pan."
(Bureau of Mines Report, A.P. Coleman, **1900** Pg. 153).
"The geological formations of the area may be classified as Precambrian, Pleistocene, and recent. Bedrock formations were not differentiated during the field work. Since the time the present day Vermillion River watershed was fully established, there has been little modification of the Pleistocene deposits. Only a few feet of Pleistocene gravels appear to have been removed along the rapids, and peaty muds have been deposited on the lake bottoms. The pleistocene deposits of the Capreol-Milnet area include those deposited by the agencies of ice, water, and wind, and combination of these agencies. They may be classified as follows: Glacio-eolian: Dune sands and silts, Loess. Glacio-Lacustrine: Lake bottom silts and clays, shoreline sands and gravels, deltaic deposit. Glacio-fluvial: The great bulk of boulders, gravels, sands, and silts deposited as: (a) eskers and crevasse fillings, (b) kame terraces, (c) outwash. Glacial: bouldery, gravelly, and sandy till deposited as: (a) end moraine, (b) lateral moraine,
(c) ground moraine. On visits to the area in **1945** and **1946** as well as the summer of **1948**, the writer did much "panning" in the pleistocene deposits. Gold can be panned along the main channel ways for many miles as

well as in some of the tributary courses. The gold is mostly of the fine "shot" variety, only occasionally large enough to be heard when dropped on a piece of paper. It appears to be readily saved by sluicing over wire or metal riffles. The best pannings were obtained along a quarter- mile stretch of the channel way immediately East of (Regional Road # 84) at the North end of Ross Lake." (Ontario Department of Mines. P.R. **1949**-2 by V. K. Priest). See Appendix Map.

"The gold is free of "shot" size. Nuggets are rare, but pieces of up to 50 milligrams have been found. The gold occurs as bright yellow fragments near the surface and as slightly coarse, rusty coloured fragments at deeper horizons. The gold may originate from pre-glacial placer concentrations which were not entirely dissipated by glacial action, or from placer concentrations in torrential glacial streams from gold picked up in the Porcupine and Shining Tree areas." (Concor-Chibuogamu Mines Limited,
R.J. Cook, **1959**. Assessment files).

"Samples recently taken by the writer at intervals of approximately 3/4 of a mile-on the surface depth not exceeding 3 feet give, (Assays at $35.00 per ounce) No. 1 $0.35/ton, No. 2 $2.10/ton, No. 3 $2.45/ton, No. 4 $7.00/ton."(D.A. MacKay, Eng. Geologist, C. E. Hydrology, A.A.A.S **1972** Assessment files Report, pg.4)

"While considering the possibility of concentration power of the glacio-fluvial streams, the source of the placer might have been concentration due to redistribution of
Pre-Pleistocene placers or concentration and re-distribution of gold sparsely distributed in glacial till." (M. Roy. Geo, B. S. C. Sandex Developments. Page 20. Assessment files **1975**).

"Geologically inferred reserve within 19 claim group is about 7 million cubic yards of potential pay gravel averaging up to $2.00 per cubic yard." (Dr. Sethuraman, Sandex Developments. Pg.22. Assessment files **1975**.)

"On both sides of the Vermillion River, large beds of gravel carry placer gold in varying quantities. The area is largely drift covered: overburden includes stratified clays, sands, peat, and moss. The gold is quite fine, the largest grains weighing 5 milligrams." (Pg. 64 O.G.S., MDC, 18. J. B. Gordon, H. L. Lovell, Jan de Grijs, R. F. Davie authors. **1979**)

"The general stratigraphy is thin alluvium, reworked glacial outwash, overlying glacial outwash, overlying bedrock. The bedrock surface is rolling with bare knobs interspersed amidst the outwash. The alluvium tends to occupy old channel flats. The gravels contain a wide number of Lithic types, and are sub-rounded to sub-angular typical of glacial drift. Bedding in the deeper gravels an the presence of kettle holes are also typical of outwash gravels. The Vermilion River is flowing on glacial outwash. Overflow-banks formed during floods have a thick blanket of silt and the very fine gold scales are commonly concentrated in this environment, apparently trapped by the fence of entwined vegetation rootlets. This flood-silt gold is in scales and fine dust, not nuggets pounded together , and as such it is typical of glacial drift gold. The upper four feet, especially in the true alluvial flats can not be ruled out as having small pockets. Most of this gold will be of scale and dust sizes." (H. A. Lee, P.H.D., P. ENG. Kerr Addison Mines Limited. Assessment files report, pages 4, 5, 41. **1980**)

"All channel deposits are cut through pre-existing glacial till of unknown thickness. Two main

depositional sequences exist, where glacial outwash (relatively violent water flows) is interbedded with finer deposits within the same channel courses. The finer grained sequences display typical stable channel depositional structures, such as cross bedding and reverse grading. Fine to medium grained sand sequences, composed mostly of well to moderately spherical and moderately to poorly rounded quartz, feldspar and volcanic clasts, are interbedded within but laterally continuous silt and clay layers. These are inductive of slight variations in channel energies and/ or sediment provenance. Channel fining-upwards on a large scale was not observed, indicating either erosion of the upper channel sequences by subsequent channelling or till emplacement, or an abrupt termination of water flow within the observed channel courses. The mapped channel sequences formed just prior to a final glacial advance that deposited the thin till cover over much of the map area. A paleo-soil at the base of this till, in places, is evidence of a fair hiatus. It is suspected, therefore, that more channel sequences could exist at shallow burial depths. Certain topographical features, in relation to bedrock outcrop positions, indicate possible targets for an exploratory overburden drilling program"(R.P.Gagne, B.Sc. Hon. Geol. Orevco Inc. Assessment files report, pg 2, Sept 29, **1987**)

"It may be possible that the localized occurrences of finely divided gold within certain till horizons, represent what may be termed a geo electrochemical anomaly based on the upward movement of metallic ions from some underlying source, if conductive, could be considered as a natural galvanic cell, which can result in electrochemical dispersion of metallic ions, including gold, into favourable horizons of glacial till. If such a model of deposition does exist, then the highest current density should be found in the uppermost conductive till horizon, resulting in higher gold deposition via adsorption onto clays, pollen etc.

Further concentration might possibly be caused by geo microbial action due to the presence of B. Cereus bacteria, which acts as a scavenger of gold. The heavy metals, (Cu, Zn, Pb,) anomaly appears to lend credence to the presence of underlying mineralization. In a documented case in Norway, native copper has been found as the cementing matrix in glacial till. This copper was derived from a bedrock source by electrochemical dispersion. A good electrical conductor, such as sulphide mineralization, will take on the character of a dipole electrode, becoming an (+) at depth and a cathode(-) at the surface. This system, mineralization/ country rock/ groundwater, can be considered as a galvanic cell where natural electric currents flow, carried by electrons within the mineralization and by ions in the electrolyte formed by the groundwater. Positive current direction will be downward in the mineralized structure, and upwards in the surroundings. Since overburden has better electrical conductivity than bedrock, the ionic current will flow more or less vertically in the country rock and horizontally in the overburden, just above the subcrop of the hanging wall of the deposit. Ions will move along the current paths and if during their migration they meet retaining agents like Fe-Mn hydroxides, or humus, they may be absorbed and interchanged for more mobile ions which in turn are released to the electrolyte. Gold in solution, could be precipitated into overlying till horizons by this process."(O.T.Maki, Assessment files report, pages 3-4, January 9 **1992**.)

Work Done :

A high detail close spaced "B" horizon soil sampling project was completed over a north south running traverse line within the project area. The project was initiated in an effort to expand upon the known, wide spread, high grade, gold in soil anomaly discovered

under previous sampling work. 100 samples were collected at 5 metre intervals five metres apart for a total line length of ½ kilometre. The samples were excavated from depths of .15 to .25 metres. One thousand three hundred pounds (1300 lb.) of "B" horizon were collected in quarter filled 20 litre plastic pails. These pails were thoroughly washed and rinsed clean before being used in the sampling program. The samples were weighed with a portable spring scale at each collection site and the volume of sample material was adjusted for all samples to thirteen pounds each, which was a reasonable size to carry out of the bush. They were transported to and processed at my shop facilities located on Lake Panache, Sudbury, Ontario. Each was classified by a series of sieves underwater. First, through a 3/8" screen, a 1/8" screen and finally through a 1/20" screen. The resulting <1/20" material was carefully panned using a 14" riffled gold catcher green plastic pan. Approximately 3 to 5 lbs. of material were panned at a time. All sample material was panned three times to ensure the highest possible recovery of gold particles. The panned tailings were then run through a micron gold separator sluice for further recovery of the finest concentrates, which may have been lost in the panning procedure. The concentrate, or black sands usually consisted of about 1/8 teaspoon of material or less per sample. Each samples black sand concentrates were carefully fanned out along the perimeter bottom of the gold pan and subjected to a stereo microscope examination. All gold particles observed were counted and the resulting data was recorded and mapped within this report.

Results and Recommendations:

1300 lbs. of "B" horizon composed of 100 soil samples were recovered and processed down to a black sand concentrate. From this material 64 Au. Particles were observed with a stereoscopic microscope. The gold content over the entire sampling traverse averaged

.0492307 particles per lb. of "B" horizon. Through out the overall survey the particle sizes ranged from fine visible to flour gold observable only with a microscope. About 60% of the particles would fall into the microscopic category with the rest barely visible by the naked eye. Personal communication with placer prospectors in British Columbia, Alberta, Alaska, and California have informed me that Fine Gold 20 to 40 mesh will run 10,000 to 12,000 particles to the ounce and Flour Gold -40 mesh runs from 40, 000 to 100,000 particles or more to the ounce. I would suggest that approximately 500,000 to 1,000,000 particles would make up an ounce from the area of my sampling program. That would not take into account larger gold particles that were lost to screening and processing the sample material with the very fine 1/20 inch screen, this would reduce the numbers required to make up and ounce of gold substantially.

Of the 100 samples collected, seventy one contained no gold particles, None of the gold particles seemed to have any polished surfaces from extended periods of hydraulic or glacial action. During the screening and panning of the samples, the material was examined under 1000 watt halogen lighting to check for possible nuggets or anomalous, out of place looking pebbles, and small stones.

No nuggets or gold bearing pebbles were to be found or any anomalous concentration of angular or sub-angular quartz fragments as found in previous sampling locations. From the results of this project it can be determined that the sampled area is mineralized to a much lesser degree with varying amounts of placer gold as compared with sampling locations closer to the swamp shoreline on the east side of regional road #84. Enough Au. to support a commercial operation remains unknown, a sizable deposit of reasonable grade would have to be outlined.

Smaller sized placers may have some value as being developed as a recreational and/or micro-mining enterprise. It has been suggested that this mineralized

horizon may not even be a placer type deposit, but may simply represent an indicator, pointing to an underlying, gold bearing bedrock source. The highest gold content area would presently be the east bank along the north-south running swamp channel. It has been suggested that this may represent a mineralized splay of the Vermilion fault system. I would recommend further "B" horizon sampling over a larger area, to be followed up by close spaced sampling over higher than average Au. content areas. Backhoe trenches to determine depths of mineralization and siphon dredge sampling of all drainage and swamp channel bottoms at regular intervals. This project area has never been diamond drilled ,therefore the only way to confirm if the gold bearing overburden represents a hidden bedrock source would be to drill it.

Dates Work Performed

The project was performed between May 1, 2002 and August 1, 2002.
Fourteen days were spent collecting samples in the field with 31 days spent processing the sample material in the shop for a total of 45 days.

Location of Prospecting Activities:

*See attached maps.

Location of Samples Collected:

*See attached maps.

Description of Samples Collected:

*See results and recommendations section of this report.

SampleData
Claim Number S1118147 Hutton Twp.

Stereo microscopic gold particle count per 13 lb. sample of "B" horizon soil and gravel @ 14x magnification, 3/4" field of view. Samples were pre processed to a black sand heavies concentrate for microscopic count and examination.

Sample Number	# Of Au. Particles In Sample
1.	0
2.	0
3.	0
4.	2
5.	0
6.	1
7.	1
8.	2
9.	3
10.	0
11.	0
12.	0
13.	1
14.	3
15.	1
16.	2
17.	1
18.	3

19.	2
20.	3
21.	0
22.	0
23.	1
24.	3
25.	0
26.	2
27.	0
28.	0
29.	0
30.	0
31.	0
32.	0
33.	0
34.	0
35.	0
36.	2
37.	2
38.	0
39.	0
40.	0
41.	0
42.	0
43.	0

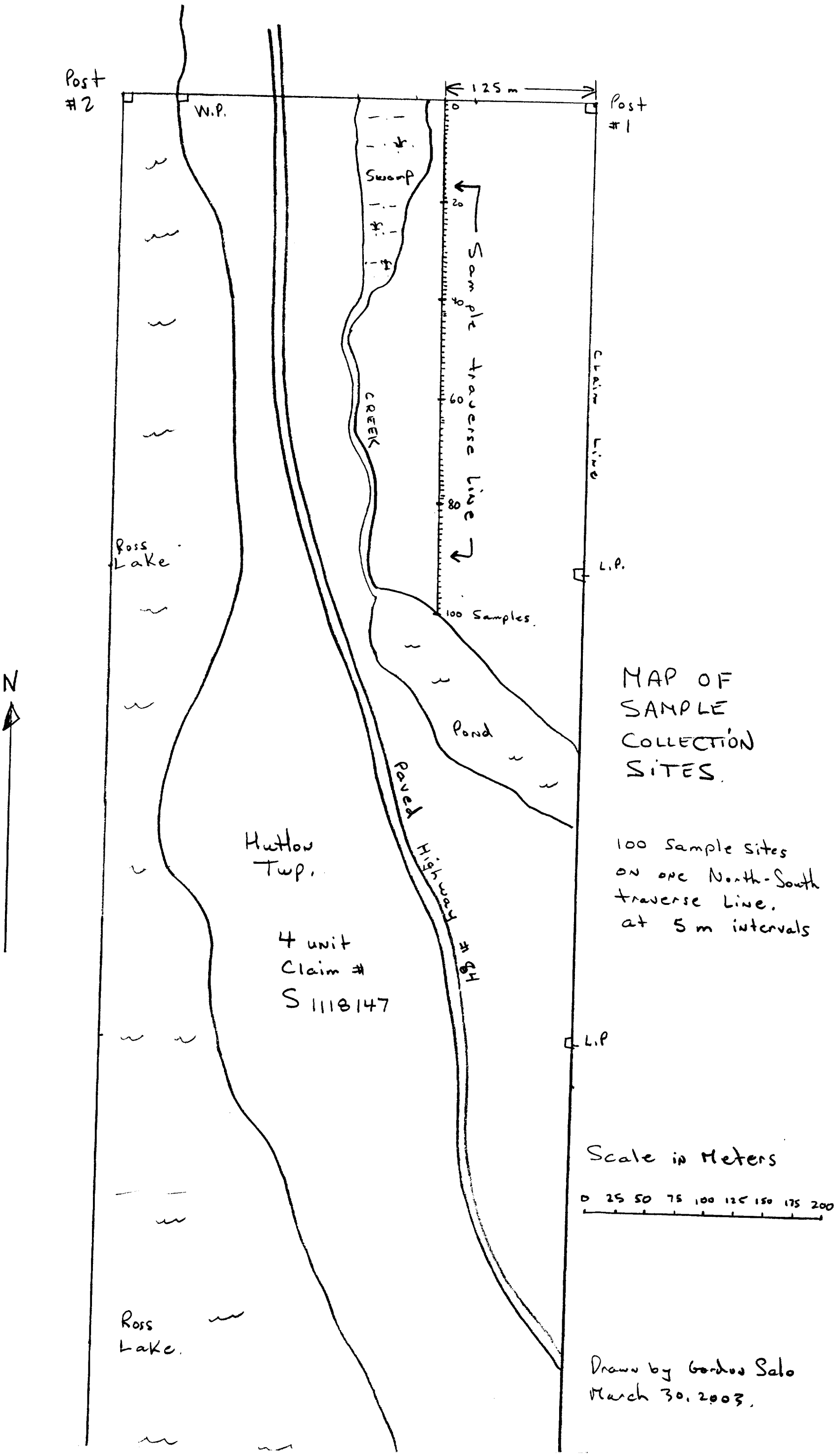
44.	2
45.	0
46.	0
47.	0
48.	0
49.	0
50.	0
51.	0
52.	0
53.	0
54.	0
55.	0
56.	0
57.	0
58.	3
59.	0
60.	0
61.	0
62.	3
63.	0
64.	0
65.	0
66.	3
67.	0
68.	4

69.	0
70.	0
71.	0
72.	0
73.	0
74.	0
75.	0
76.	0
77.	0
78.	0
79.	0
80.	2
81.	0
82.	0
83.	0
84.	4
85.	2
86.	2
87.	0
88.	2
89.	0
90.	0
91.	0
92.	0
93.	0

94.	0
95.	0
96.	0
97.	2
98.	0
99.	0
100.	0
Total	64

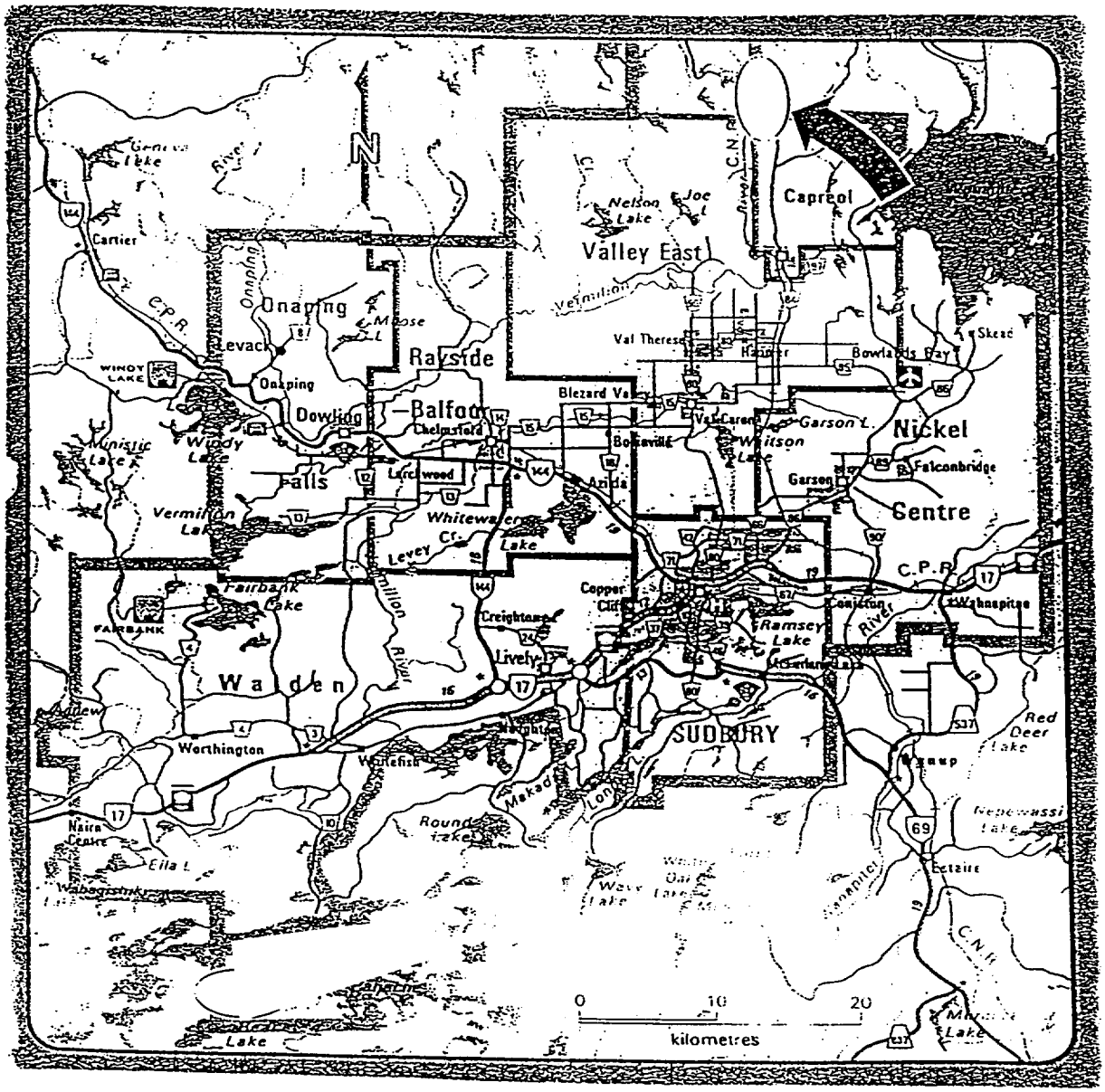
Names and Address of Prospector that worked on Project

Gordon Salo Site 12, Box 46, RR#1, Whitefish Ontario P0M3E0

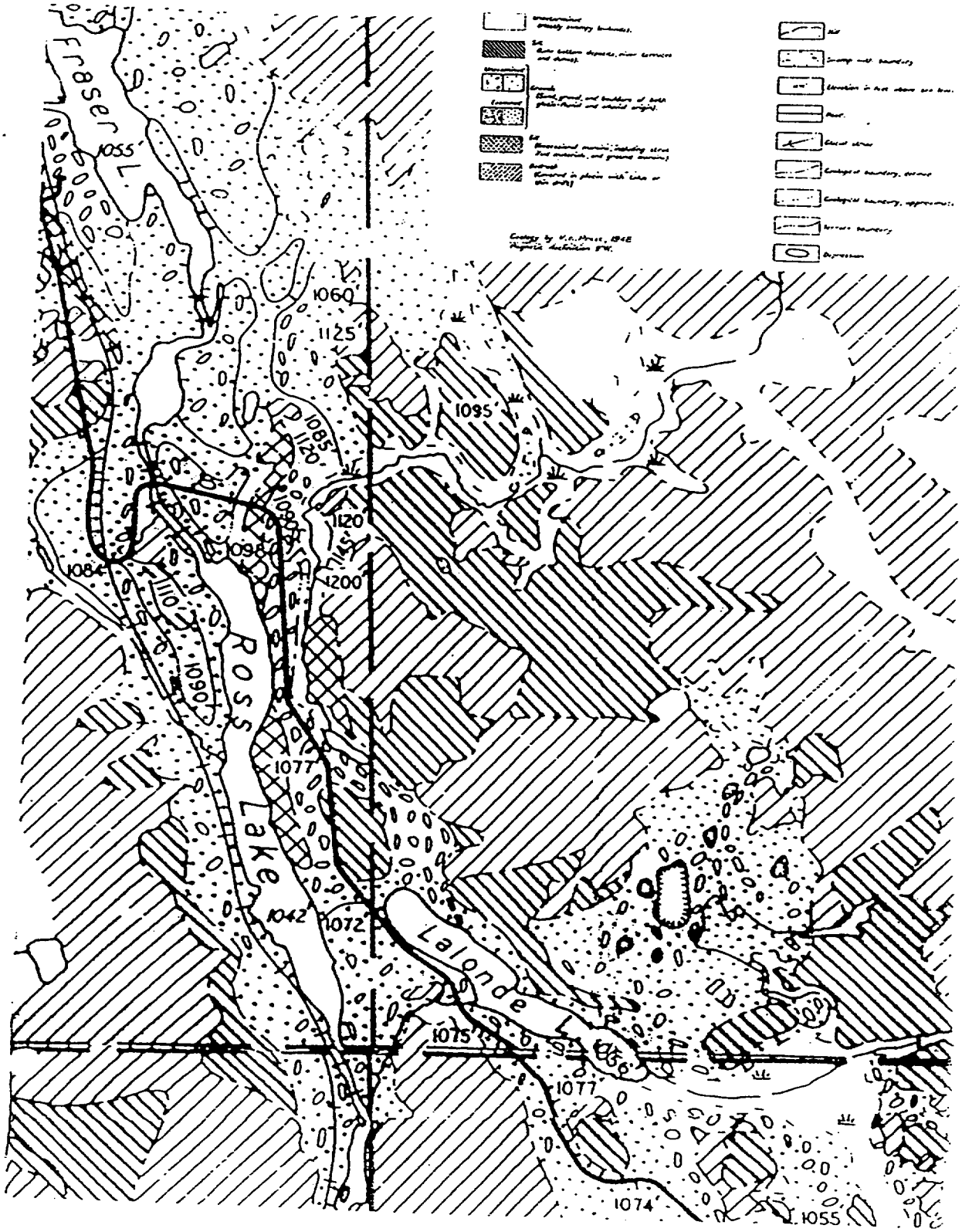

Post #2
W.P.
125 m
Post #1
0
20
40
60
80
100 Samples
Sample traverse line
Swamp
CREEK
Claim Line
L.P.
Ross Lake
Pond
Paved Highway #69
Hutton Twp.
4 unit Claim # S 1118147
L.P
Ross Lake.
N
MAP OF SAMPLE COLLECTION SITES.
100 Sample sites on one North-South traverse Line, at 5 m intervals
Scale in Meters
0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200
Drawn by Gordon Salo March 30, 2003.

Project Area

Key map




CNR65
1095027
99366
LOT 12, CO
1196178
985598
98559
1196175
98560
1118147
LOT 2, CON 1
LOT 1, CON 1
LOT 12, CC
LUP
1241618
1241620
1229797


Fraser
1055
1060
1125
1085
1120
1095
1120
1200
1084
1110
1090
1098
Ross
Lake
1077
1042
1072
Lalonde
1075
1077
1074
1055


272
60
400
0400
000000
003935
15 01
60
1528

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MINES

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGICAL MAP No. P. 399

HUTTON TOWNSHIP

DISTRICT OF SUDBURY

Scale 1 inch to 1/4 mile

N.T.S. Reference: 41I/14, 41I/15
C.S.C. Aeromagnetic Maps: 1519G 1512G

LEGEND FOR HUTTON AND PARKIN TOWNSHIPS

CENOZOIC
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
Sand, gravel, clay
Unconformity

PRECAMBRIAN
LATE MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
15 — 15 Olivine diabase
Intrusive Contact

NICKEL IRRUPTIVE
14 — *14 Quartz diorite (Parkin Offset)
Intrusive Contact

INTRUSIVE ROCKS
13 — *13a Quartz diabase
*13b Diorite
Intrusive Contact

HURONIAN METASEDIMENTS
UNCLASSIFIED HURONIAN
12 — 12a Quartzite

COBALT GROUP
Lorrain Formation
11 — *11 Quartzite

Gowganda Formation
10 — 10a Green quartzite
10b White quartzite
10c Conglomerate

BRUCE GROUP
Serpent Formation
9 — 9 Quartzite

Espanola Formation
8 — 8a Limestone and marble
*8b Siltstone

Bruce Formation
7 — 7a Conglomerate
7b Quartzite
7c Metapelite
7d Argillite

Mississagi Formation
Middle Mississagi
6 — 6a Quartzite
6b Radioactive quartzite
Lower Mississagi
5 — *5a Quartzite
*5b Radioactive quartz-pebble conglomerate
Unconformity; Faulted Contact

PRE-HURONIAN ROCKS
EARLY MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
3 — 3a Trap
3b Metagabbro
3c Metadiabase
Intrusive Contact

GRANITIC ROCKS
2 — 2a Pink granite
2b Gneissic pink granite
2c Grey granite
2d Gneissic grey granite
2e Granite gneiss and migmatites
2f Porphyritic granite
Intrusive Contact

METAVOLCANICS
1 — 1a Massive mafic metavolcanics
1b Pillow lavas
1c Poorly banded mafic to intermediate metavolcanics
1d Well banded intermediate metavolcanics
1e Felsic metavolcanics
1f Felsic tuffs and pyroclastic rocks

IF — Iron Formation

Breccia

* Not present in Hutton township.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINING SYMBOLS FOR P. 199 and P. 400

- Glacial striae.
- Small bedrock outcrop.
- Area of bedrock outcrop.
- Bedding, top unknown; (inclined, vertical).
- Bedding, top (arrow) from cross bedding; (inclined, vertical, overturned).
- Schistosity; (horizontal, inclined, vertical).
- Gneissosity, (horizontal, inclined, vertical).
- Foliation; (horizontal, inclined, vertical).
- Geological boundary, observed.
- Geological boundary, position interpreted.
- Fault; (observed, assumed). Spot indicated down throw side, arrows indicate horizontal movement.
- Drill hole; (vertical, inclined)

MINERAL OCCURRENCES REFERENCE

S .... Sulphide Mineralization U ..... Uranium

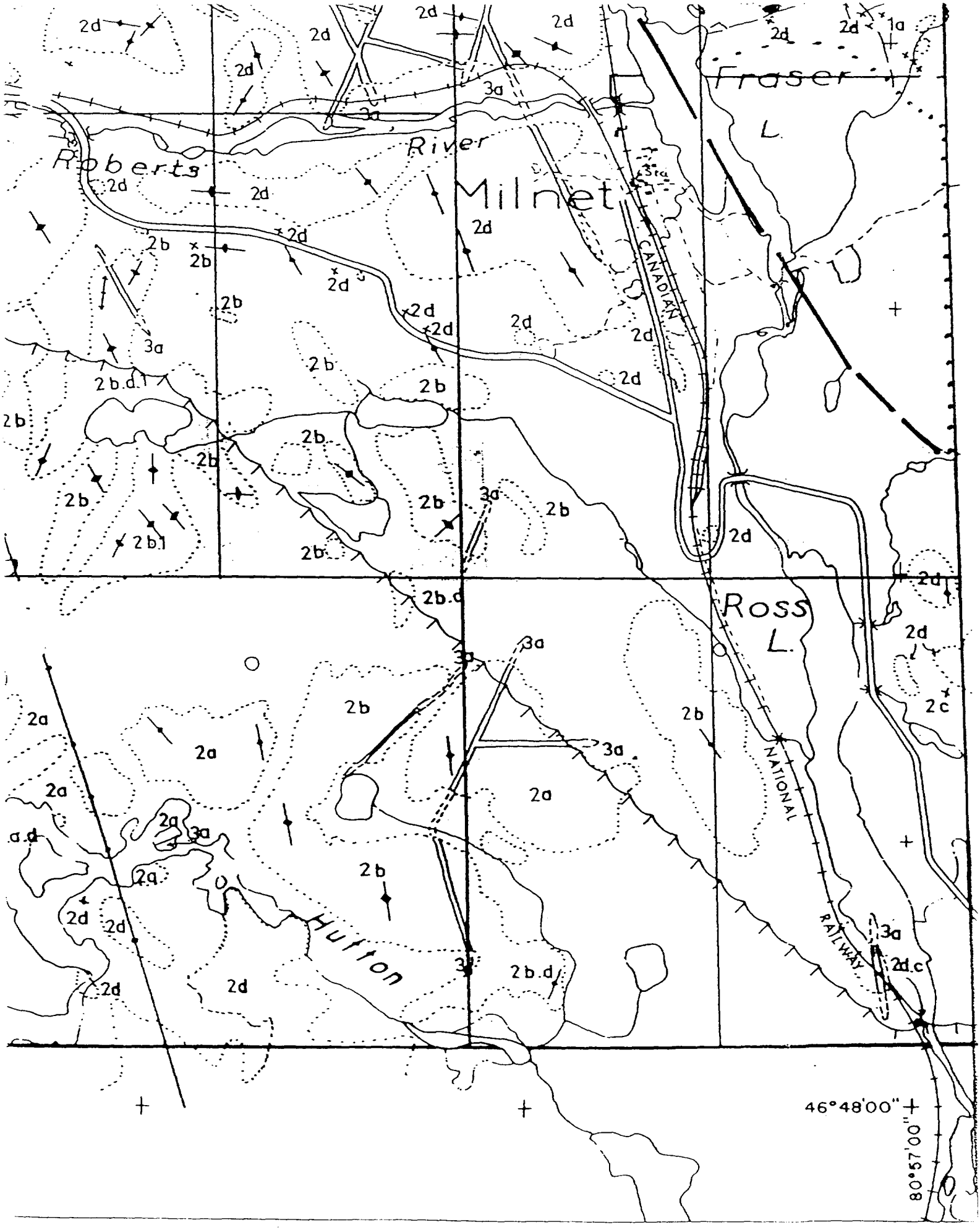
LIST OF PROPERTIES AND MINERAL OCCURRENCES
(as of Dec. 31, 1966).

1. National Steel Corp. of Canada Ltd. ..... Fe
(formerly Lowphos Ore, Ltd.)
2. Assembly Mines, Ltd;
(formerly known as Doyon-MacLeod-MacIntosh property - Thomson 1960)
3. Assembly Mines, Ltd;
(formerly known as Fano Uranium Mines Ltd. property - Thomson 1960)
4. Assembly Mines Ltd.
5. Assembly Mines Ltd.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Geology by N. D. Meyn and assistants, 1965 and 1966.
Map No. 41e, Moose Mountain-Wanapitei area, Ontario Dept. Mines, by L. F. Kindle, 1932.
Geological Maps by National Steel Corp. of Canada, Ltd.
Geol. Rept. No. 1, Uranium and thorium deposits at the base of the Huronian System in the District of Sudbury, Ontario Dept. Mines, by J. E. Thomson, 1960).
Assessment work on file at the Resident Geologist's Office, Sudbury.
Basemap from maps of the Forest Resources Inventory, Ontario Dept. Lands and Forests.
Geology not tied to survey lines.

Issued 1967.


Roberts
River
Milnet
Fraser
L.
Ross
L.
Hurton
CANADIAN
NATIONAL
RAILWAY
46°48'00"
80°57'00"

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MINES

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGICAL MAP No. P. 400

PARKIN TOWNSHIP

DISTRICT OF SUDBURY

Scale 1 inch to 1/4 mile

K.T.S. Reference: 41I/15
G.S.C. Aeromagnetic Map: 15126

LEGEND FOR HUTTON AND PARKIN TOWNSHIPS

CENOZOIC
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
Sand, gravel, clay
Unconformity

PRECAMBRIAN

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*7d Argillite

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5b Radioactive quartz-pebble conglomerate
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* Not present in Parkin township

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S .... Sulphide Mineralization U ..... Uranium

LIST OF PROPERTIES AND MINERAL OCCURRENCES
(as of Dec. 31, 1966)

1. Milnet Mines Ltd. (past-producing mine 1952-54) ..... Ni, Cu
2. Sulphide showing; lot 12, conc. II
3. Sulphide showing; lot 12, conc. III
(formerly known as FAB Metal property)
4. Assembly Mines, Ltd.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Geology by H. D. Meyn and assistants, 1966.
Map No. 41e, Moose Mountain-Wanapitei Area, Ontario Dept. Mines, by L. F. Kindle, 1932.
Geol. Rept. No. 1, Uranium and Thorium Deposits at the Base of the Huronian System in the District of Sudbury, Ontario Dept. Mines, by J. E. Thomson, 1960.
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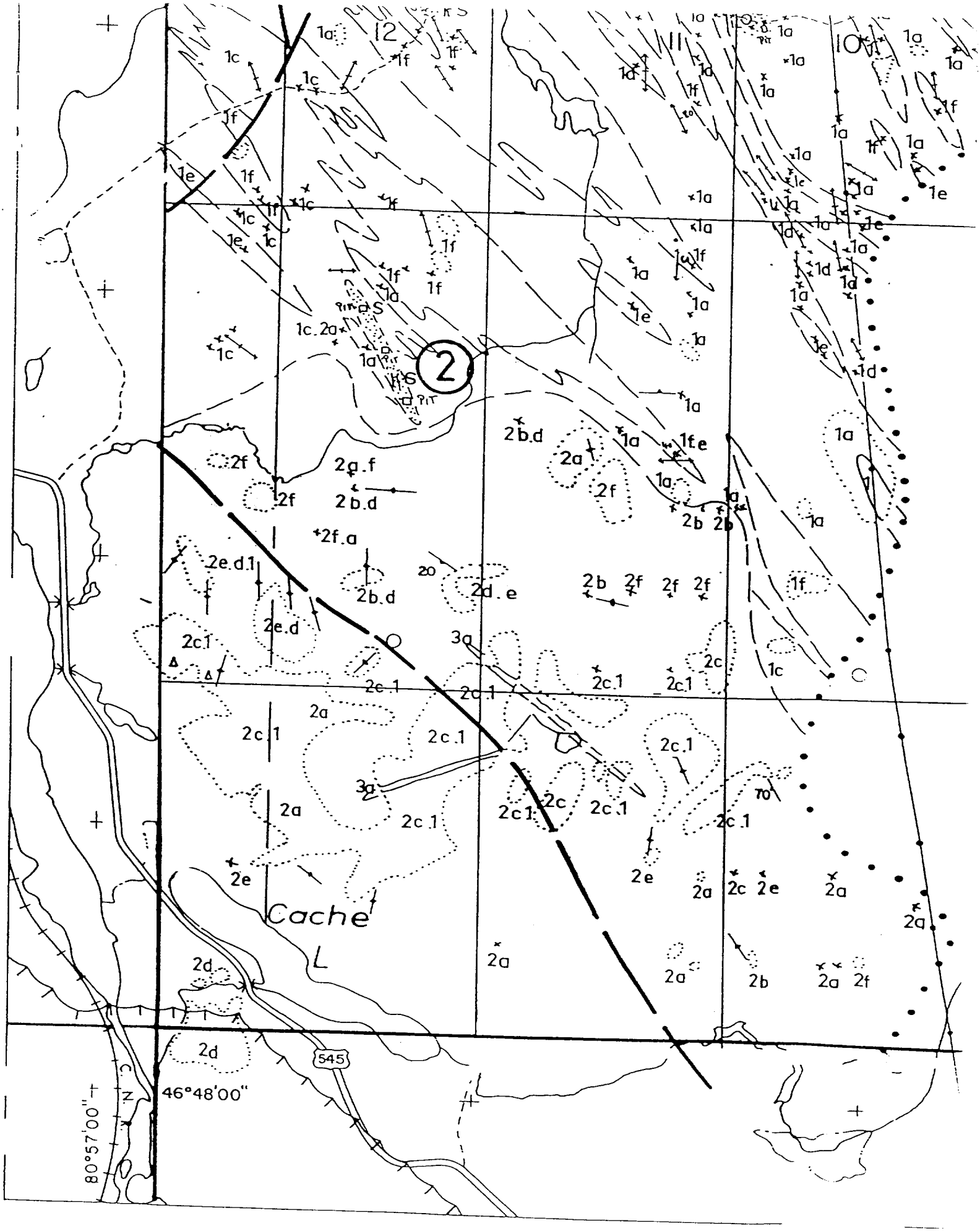

12
11
10
2
Cache
L
545
46°48'00"
80°57'00"
Z
1a
1c
1d
1e
1f
2a
2b
2c
2d
2e
2f
3a

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Hon. James A. C. Auld
Minister

Dr. J. K. Reynolds
Deputy Minister

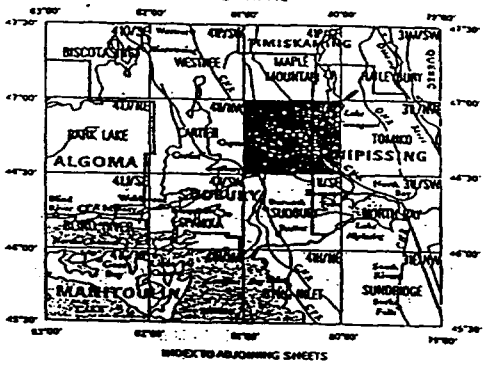
Ontario Geological Survey
Map 5001

Northern Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain Study

Data Base Map

CAPREOL

NTS 41I/NE



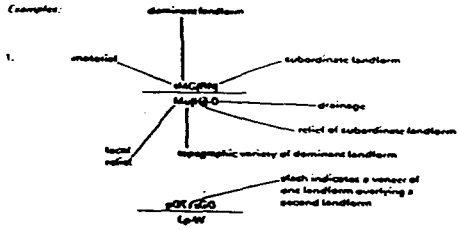
INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS

ENGINEERING TERRAIN LEGEND

The legend comprises four main components arranged as follows:

MATERIAL	LANDFORM
TOPOGRAPHY	DRAINAGE

Examples:



LETTER SYMBOLS

MATERIAL

b boulders, bouldery
c clay, clayey
g gravel, gravelly
p peat, mucky
r rubble
s sand, sandy
m silt, silty
t till

LANDFORMS

MORAINAL
ME End moraine
MG Ground moraine
MH Hummocky moraine

GLACIOFLUVIAL
GD Ice-contact delta, esker delta, kame delta, delta moraine
GE Esker, esker complex, or wasse filling
GK Kame, kame field, kame terrace, kame moraine
GO Outwash plain, valley train

GLACIOLACUSTRINE
LB Raised (abandoned) beach ridge
LD Glaciolacustrine delta
LP Glaciolacustrine plain

ALLUVIAL
AP Alluvial plain

COLLUVIAL
CS Slope failure
CT Talus pile
CW Slopewash and debris creep sheet; minor talus

EOLIAN
ED Sand dunes

ORGANIC
OT Organic terrain

BEDROCK
RL Bedrock plateau
RK Bedrock knob
RP Bedrock plain
RR Bedrock ridge
rR Bedrock below a drift veneer

TOPOGRAPHY

LOCAL RELIEF
H Mainly high local relief
M Mainly moderate local relief
L Mainly low local relief

VARIETY
c channelled
d dissected, gullied
j jagged, rugged, cliffed
k cliffy volcanic neck equivalent
t hatched, pitted
n knobby, hummocky
p plain
r ridged
s sloping
t terraced
u undulating or rolling
w washed, reworked

DRAINAGE

SURFACE CONDITION
W Wet
D Dry
M Mixed wet and dry
h Suspected high water table

GRAPHIC SYMBOLS

- Major end moraine (symbol located over ridge crest if present)
- Well expressed drumlins and drumlinoid ridges
- All other linear ice-flow features
- Esker ridge (continuous, discontinuous; the symbol does not indicate direction of flow)
- Abandoned shoreline (continuous, discontinuous)
- Local dune area (type and location of individual dunes not indicated)
- Abandoned river channel, spillway, or ice marginal channels
- Escarpment
- Small landslide scar
- Sand or gravel pit
- Quarry or mine workings evident from airphotos or field observation (crossed picks are shown in the area of open excavation)
- Other man-made features (rock dumps, tailings, lagoons, landfills, etc.; type of feature mentioned where identifiable)
- Steep-walled valleys, often bedrock-controlled features (continuous, discontinuous)
- Talus (defined, inferred; base of talus triangle indicates downslope side of escarpment)
- Line joining the same terrain units

NOTES (SEE BACK FOR EXPLANATORY NOTES)

NOTE 1:

This map is intended to be an inventory of regional engineering terrain conditions. Its purpose is to provide a guide for engineering and resource planning functions. The boundaries of the terrain units shown on the map are approximate only, consistent with a 1:100,000 scale. Site specific investigations are required in order to obtain detailed information for a particular area. The map user should refer to the accompanying report for a fuller description of terrain in the study area, methods used and a technical discussion of the legend format.

NOTE 2:

Colour is used to enhance what is considered to be the dominant engineering condition in simple, complex or layered terrain units.

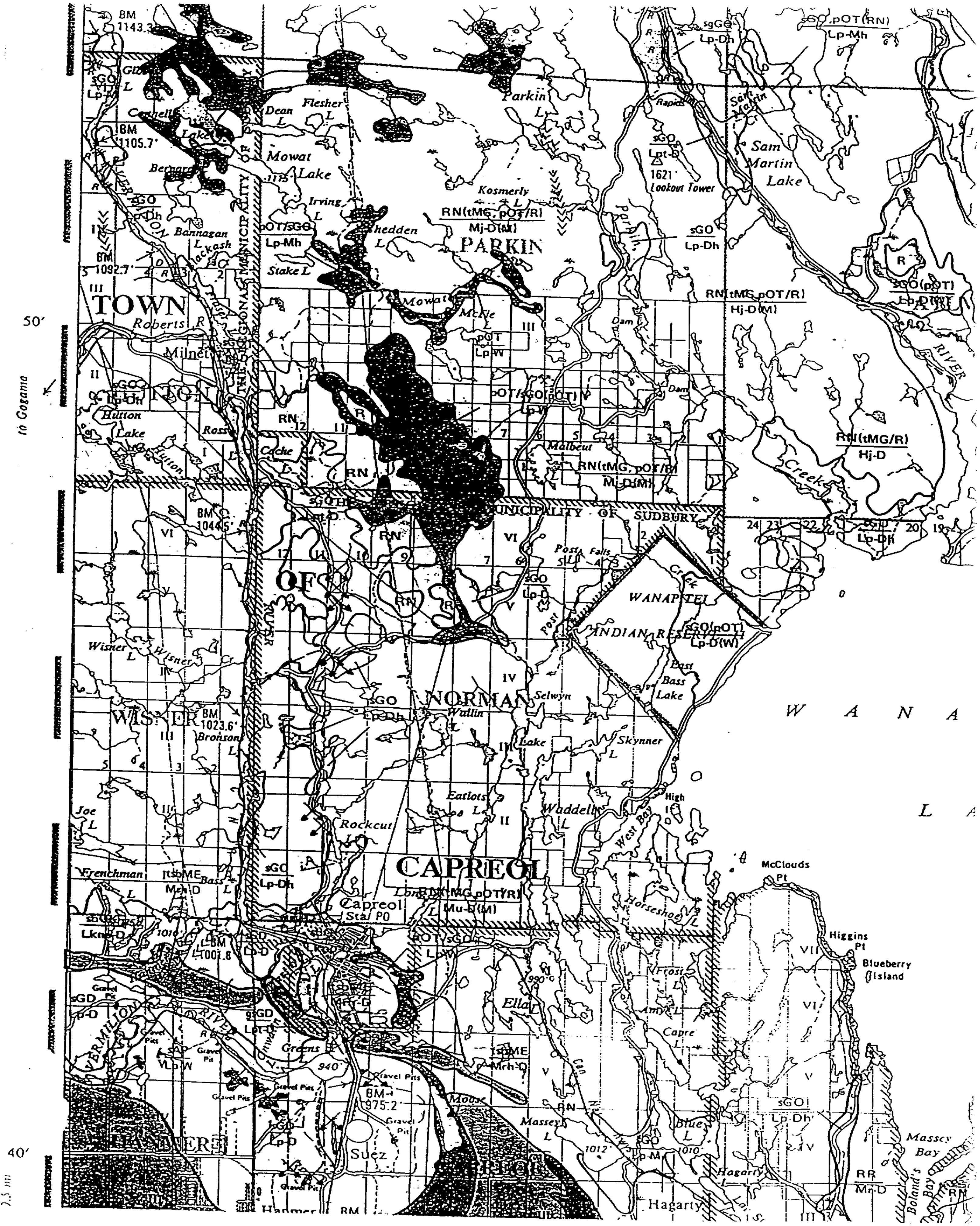
NOTE 3:

Not all letter and graphic symbols shown in the legend necessarily appear on this map sheet.

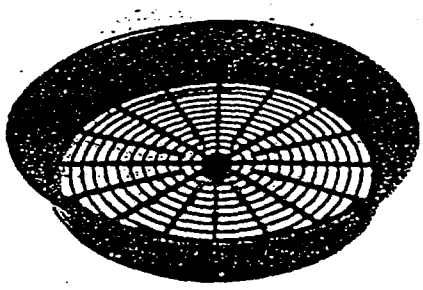
Information from this publication may be quoted if appropriate credit is given.
Reference to this map is recommended as follows:

Gartner, J. F.

1978: Northern Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain Study, Data Base Map Capreol - Ontario Geological Survey, Map 5001, Scale 1:100 000 Published 1978

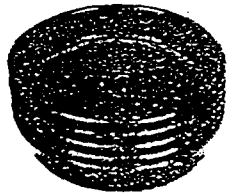


50'
40'
to Gogama
BM 1143.3'
BM 1105.7'
BM 1092.7'
BM 1044.5'
BM 1023.6'
BM 1001.8
BM 975.2
Connell Lake
Dean L
Flesher L
Parkin L
Mowat Lake
Kosmerly L
Irving L
Shedden L
Bannagan L
Stake L
PARKIN
TOWN
Roberts R
Milnet
Hutton Lake
Ross
Cache L
Mowat
McFie L
Malbeut L
Sam Martin Lake
1621' Lookout Tower
RIVER
Creek
MUNICIPALITY OF SUDBURY
OF
WANAPITEI
INDIAN RESERVE
East Bass Lake
Post Falls
Wisner L
Wisner Cr
WISNER
Bronson L
NORMAN
Wallin L
Selwyn Lake
Skynner L
W A N A
O
L A
Joe L
Eatlots L
Waddell L
High
West Bay
Rockcut L
McClouds Pt
CAPREOL
Frenchman L
Bass L
Capreol Sta PO
Horseshoe L
Higgins Pt
Blueberry Island
Frost L
Amy L
Ella L
Capre L
Greens
940'
990'
VERMILION RIVER
Gravel Pits
Mouse
Massey L
Blue L
Massey Bay
Boland's Bay
Hagarty L
Hagarty
Suez
Hanmer
1012'
1010'
sGO
Lp-Dh
RN(tMG, pOT/R)
Mj-D(M)
RN(tMG/R)
Hj-D
Lp-Mh
pOT
LpW
sGO(pOT)
Lp-D(W)
Lp-D
Mu-D(M)
Mrh-D
RR
Mn-D



Gold Pan Sieves

New lightweight sieves of durable plastic, guaranteed against breakage. Model GSP-1 fits over our medium (A-45-14) or inside large (A-45-16) plastic pans. Model GSP-2 fits snugly over our small plastic pan (A-45-10). Both sieves screen out waste gravels above ⅛" and can cut panning time in half. Can also be used with any type gold pan of same approx. size as our plastic pans.

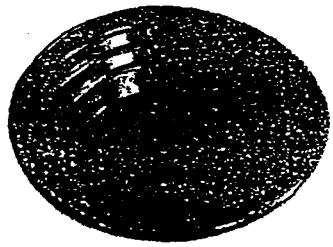


Classifying Sieves

A must for any level of prospecting

Classifier screens classify material before running through sluice boxes or gold pans. This will save time and improve recovery. Screens stack and fit on the top of most 5-gallon buckets. This quality classifying sieve is constructed of tough high-impact plastic and a stainless steel screen. Available in five sizes.

CS-4 4 mesh (¼") CS-30 30 mesh
CS-8 8 mesh (⅛") CS-50 50 mesh
CS-12 12 mesh CS-100 100 mesh
CS-20 20 mesh

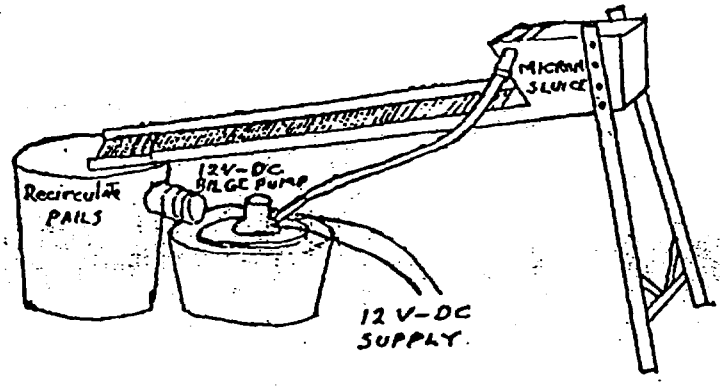


New Super 3-Stage Gold Pan

Three times as fast as a conventional gold pan. The pan has three separate surfaces that perform a specialized task. FIRST—the coarse riffled area is used to "rough out" the majority of the material. SECOND—the textured area is used to pan any remaining black sands. THIRD—finally the smooth surface until only gold remains. Green in color and measures 14" in diameter.

Gold Bottle Sniffer

A handy tool for extracting gold and values from a gold pan with suction. Squeeze bottle and release to draw gold into bottle. Ideal for depositing gold into specimen bottles.



MICRON
GOLD
SEPARATOR

A flour gold separator that really works.

Tests run on Saskatchewan River flour gold (all -20 mesh), with the majority being under 100 mesh, have given test results up to 99½% recovered gold from heavy black sand. Amazing - Yes. This unit will separate gold that is virtually impossible to hand pan.

This light aluminum, highly portable unit comes with fold down legs and is driven by a 12V DC 500 GPH bilge pump with 2 recirculatory pails to operate as a closed circuit (draws very little power - less than 1 amp). Or hook it up to your home water system or in the field to a Keene Engineering pump with the side garden hose fitting. A 12V DC 2 Amp battery trickle charger will run it.

The sluice efficiency is based on:

a. The sharp, fine ribs in the sluice provide the proper turbulence vortex to trap the micron gold.

b. The rib mat generates a positive charge to hold the negatively charged gold in a water ph of 4 to 8.

Now you know the secret.

This is 1990's technology in action.

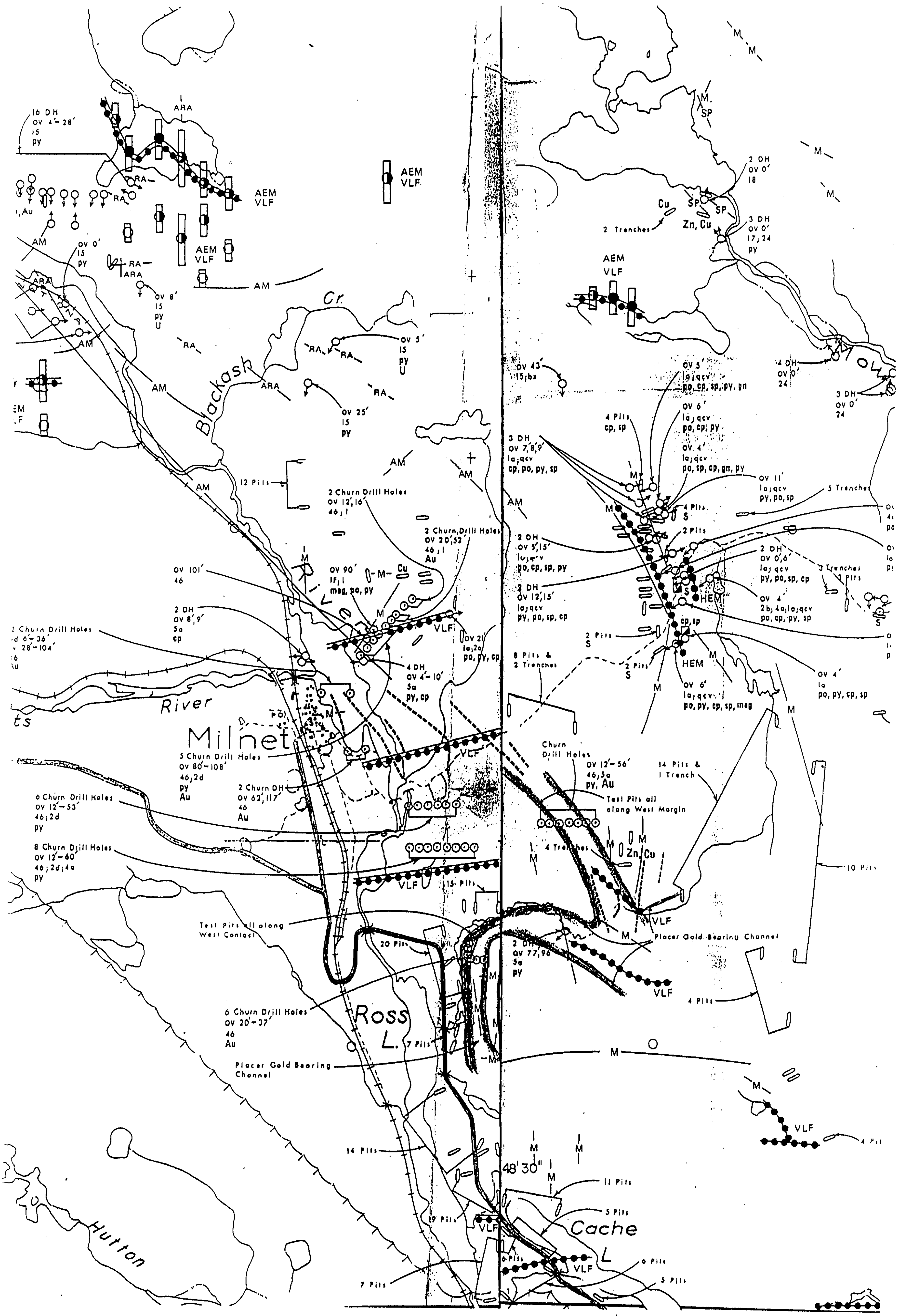
The micron separator will only handle -20 mesh concentrate effectively so it must be pre-screened.

MBC-10

STEREO MICROSCOPE

FEATURES & ACCESSORIES

MAGNIFICATION	* 3.3x - 100.8x depending on eyepiece and objective lens used.
FIELD OF VIEW	* 39mm - 2.4mm
WORKING DISTANCE	* 95mm.
BODY	* 45° inclined binocular tubes for comfortable viewing. * 56mm to 72mm interpupillary adjustment. * ±5 diopteric focusing on the left eyepiece tube. * Rack and Pinion focusing arrangement.
OBJECTIVES	* Built-in 0.6x, 1x, 2x, 4x and 7x. * 2x auxiliary objective available (but excluded in the standard set) to double the power up to 201.6x
EYEPIECES	* Standard with a pair of 14x eyepieces, and an 8x eyepiece mounted with a crosshair reticle. * Purchase includes either of the following sets of valuable additional eyepieces at customer's choice: 1. A pair of 6x and a pair of 8x eyepieces; 2. A pair of wide field 8x eyepieces. * A pair of eye guards
LENSES	* High quality Achromatic Lenses
STAND	* Large metal stand attachable to a diascopic base. * 14.5" pole adjustable to accommodate samples of bigger sizes. * A black/white stage plate and a transparent glass stage plate, both 100mm diameter, with a pair of removable stage clips. * A substage reflector with a mirror surface on one side and a white diffusive surface on the other for observing transparent or translucent specimens. * A pair of armrests.
ILLUMINATION	* 6vac/20w illuminator delivers sufficient illumination for observation in oblique or transmitted light. * Light intensity adjustable. * With a light condenser and a light filter * 3 incandescent lamps to go together
RETICLES	* 1 crosshair already mounted in the 8x eyepiece, and 1 grid reticle
PACKING	* 1 unit, 20 lbs and 1.5 cb ft per carton



16 DH
ov 4'–28'
15
py
ARA
RA
AEM
VLF
AEM
VLF
AEM
VLF
ov 0'
15
py
RA
ARA
AM
ov 8'
15
py
U
Cr.
Blackash
ov 5'
15
py
U
RA
ARA
ov 25'
15
py
AM
12 Pits
2 Churn Drill Holes
ov 12, 16'
46; 1
2 Churn Drill Holes
ov 20, 52
46; 1
Au
ov 101'
46
ov 90'
IF; 1
mag, po, py
Cu
River
VLF
2 DH
ov 8', 9'
5a
cp
4 DH
ov 4–10'
5a
py, cp
River
Milnet
5 Churn Drill Holes
ov 80–108'
46; 2d
py
Au
2 Churn DH
ov 62, 117'
46
Au
6 Churn Drill Holes
ov 12–53'
46; 2d
py
8 Churn Drill Holes
ov 12–60'
46; 2d; 4a
py
VLF
15 Pits
Test Pits all along West Contact
20 Pits
6 Churn Drill Holes
ov 20–37'
46
Au
Ross L.
7 Pits
Placer Gold Bearing Channel
14 Pits
48° 30'
Hutton
19 Pits
VLF
6 Pits
7 Pits
Cache L
VLF
6 Pits
5 Pits
11 Pits
5 Pits
2 DH
ov 0'
18
Cu
SP
Zn, Cu
2 Trenches
3 DH
ov 0'
17; 24
py
AEM
VLF
4 DH
ov 0'
24
3 DH
ov 0'
24
ov 43'
15; bx
ov 5'
la; qcv
po, cp, sp, py, gn
4 Pits
cp, sp
ov 6'
la; qcv
po, cp, py
3 DH
ov 7, 8, 9'
la; qcv
cp, po, py, sp
ov 4'
la; qcv
po, sp, cp, gn, py
ov 11'
la; qcv
py, po, sp
5 Trenches
AM
4 Pits
S
2 Pits
2 DH
ov 5, 15'
la; qcv
po, cp, sp, py
2 DH
ov 0, 6'
la; qcv
py, po, sp, cp
3 Trenches
3 Pits
2 DH
ov 12, 15'
la; qcv
py, po, sp, cp
HEM
ov 4'
2b; 4a; la; qcv
po, cp, py, sp
cp, sp
2 Pits
S
8 Pits & 2 Trenches
2 Pits
S
HEM
ov 6'
la; qcv
po, py, cp, sp, mag
ov 4'
la
po, py, cp, sp
ov 21
la; 2a
po, py, cp
Churn Drill Holes
ov 12–56'
46; 5a
py, Au
Test Pits all along West Margin
14 Pits & 1 Trench
4 Trenches
Zn, Cu
VLF
Placer Gold Bearing Channel
2 DH
ov 77, 96
5a
py
VLF
10 Pits
4 Pits
VLF
4 Pit

Work Report Summary

Transaction No: W0370.00519 **Status:** APPROVED
Recording Date: 2003-APR-01 **Work Done from:** 2002-MAY-01
Approval Date: 2003-APR-10 **to:** 2002-AUG-01

Client(s):

191069 SALO, GORDON RICHARD

Survey Type(s):

PROSP

Work Report Details:

Claim#	Perform	Perform Approve	Applied	Applied Approve	Assign	Assign Approve	Reserve	Reserve Approve	Due Date
S 1118147	$8,186	$8,186	$8,000	$8,000	$0	0	$186	$186	2008-APR-05
	$8,186	$8,186	$8,000	$8,000	$0	$0	$186	$186	

External Credits: $0

Reserve:

$186 Reserve of Work Report#: W0370.00519

$186 Total Remaining

Status of claim is based on information currently on record.

41I15SW2045 2.25297 HUTTON 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: 2003-APR-10

GORDON RICHARD SALO
SITE 12, BOX 46
R.R. #1
WHITEFISH, ONTARIO
P3E 4N3 CANADA

Submission Number: 2.25297
Transaction Number(s): W0370.00519

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.

If you have any question regarding this correspondence, please contact BRUCE GATES by email at bruce.gates@ndm.gov.on.ca or by phone at (705) 670-5856.

Yours Sincerely,

Ron Gashinski
Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

Cc: Resident Geologist

Gordon Richard Salo
(Claim Holder)

Assessment File Library

Gordon Richard Salo
(Assessment Office)

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

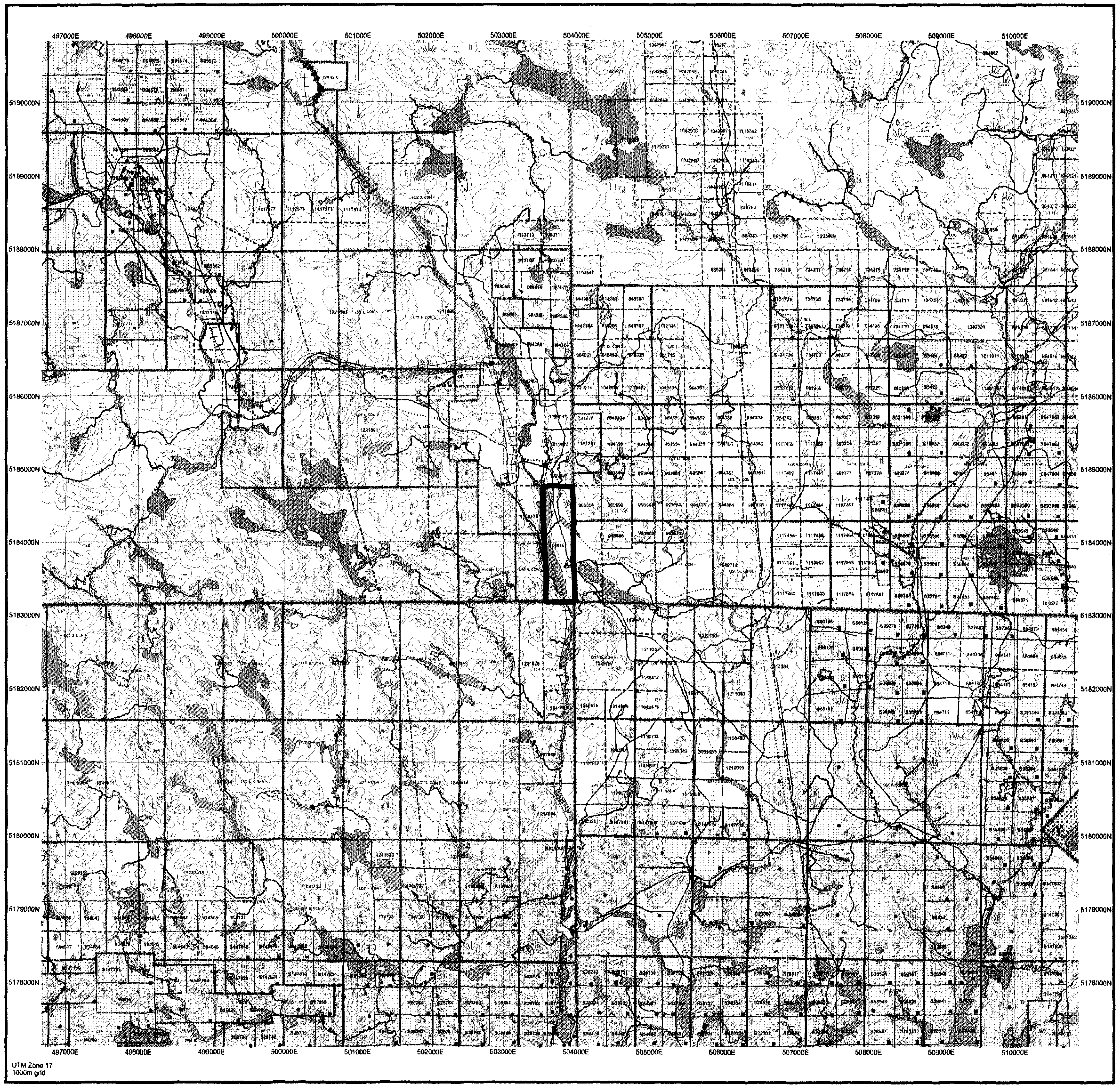
Mining Land Tenure Map

Date / Time of Issue: Wed Apr 09 15:59:30 EDT 2003

TOWNSHIP / AREA	PLAN
HUTTON	G-4066

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 1:28000

700m 0m 2.1km

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

Identifier	Type	Date	Description
W-S-24/00	Wsm	May 24, 2000	Sec. 35 W-S-24/00 24/05/00 MSS 195150
W-S-3/01	Wsm	Jan 9, 2001	SEC.35 W-S-3/01 JAN 9/01 S+M 195150
W-S-31-02	Wsm	Jul 2, 2002	Sec. 35 RSO 1990 Mining and Surface Rights July 2, 2002 File: 195150
W.2/92	Ws	Dec 14, 1992	SEC.35/80 W.2/92 14/12/92 S.M.O. 198399
W.67/76	Wm	Jan 1, 1960	SEC.36/80 W.67/76 17/11/76 MRO 7598 vol.9 Mining rights of the land and land over the

2.25297

PROSP

General Information and Limitations

41I15SW2045 2.25297 HUTTON

200