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GOLDUN AGE RESOURCES INC.

1986 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

PARKHILL PROPERTY

McMurray Township,
Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division,
Ontario

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Goldun Age Resources Inc. has, under the terms of an agreement with Dunraine Mines Ltd., completed a program of underground evaluation and exploration at the former Parkhill Mine located in McMurray township, just south of the town of Wawa, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, District of Algoma, Ontario.

Existing surface facilities were complemented with the equipment and services necessary to permit dewatering and rehabilitation of the inclined shaft and underground workings to fifty feet below the seventh level.

The shaft and levels were mapped geologically. All exposed and safely accessible quartz veining was sampled systematically.

The mineralized zones that provided mill feed during the operating years of the mine were found to be hosted in sheared zones in intermediate volcanic rocks. Mineable zones consisted of quartz lenses lying within one or the other of two sets of shears. The zone on which the shaft was sunk strikes approximately east/west and dips to the south at about 38° to 45°. A second shear system strikes almost due north and dips to the east at 40° to 60° to the east. The best developed of these zones exposed in the underground workings hosted the No. 4 Vein, a poorly documented structure that was responsible for a significant portion of mine production.

The east-west mineralized zone is made up of a series of roughly parallel, quartz-rich lenses and quartz vein-veinlet zones lying within dilations developed in individual shears within the broader 'shear package'. Often these lenses and veining zones are shown by geological mapping to be 'stacked' one above the other, with lens development both above and below the zone on which the shaft was sunk originally. The stacking appears to develop to the south with depth. Continuity along strike of the individual lenses is usually limited to less than 200 feet and is commonly less than 100 feet, but in some cases individual lenses and lens systems have been followed over 1000 feet down plunge.

The strong north-striking shear that hosts the No. 4 Vein is not evident on surface, and little if any indication of the structure or of mineralization is noted in the workings above the third level. Vein development is principally between the fifth and ninth levels, and almost exclusively in the footwall of the east west zone of lenses.

Investigation of the possibilities of economically recoverable mineralization in or adjacent to the existing workings has shown that there may be several thousand tons of gold-bearing quartz remaining in pillars, floors, and backs of stopes. The greater part of the unbroken mineralization appears to be near to surface above the first level. Below the third level mining was carried out in a very workmanlike manner. Very little mineable material remains either in pillars or extensions of lenses.

Observations during dewatering to the second level done by Dunraine Mines in 1981 indicated that broken material remaining in the stopes and along the drift floors could be recovered profitably. There was no evidence that the stopes had been washed down, nor were the haulage ways cleaned up when mining ceased. Sampling at that time indicated a grade in the order of 0.50 ounces of gold per ton for this material.

During the time the workings were dewatered in 1986, sampling of the broken material on the haulage way floors was done systematically. Material washed from the stopes was also sampled and assayed. Results indicated the grade was usually equal to or less than the reported stope grade above the level. The most notable exception was about fifteen tons of fines washed from the Mill Vein and collected on the third level. The grade of samples taken from this material ranged to in excess of 3 ounces gold per ton, with an average grade of approximately 0.70 ounces gold per ton.

Tests run on bulk samples taken from broken muck lying in drifts and washed from stopes showed that usually less than 10% of the contained gold was liberated during blasting, probably because most of the gold in the zones mined was generally very fine. Screen tests of free gold concentrated by gravity methods from broken muck showed that over 85% passed through a 50 mesh (Tyler) seive.

The grade data obtained during the 1986 studies suggests that the mineralized quartz lenses carried a 'background' gold content of about 0.20 ounces per ton. Stope grades above the 'background' resulted from inclusions of pockets of higher grade material which were usually of very local extent and highly random distribution within the quartz lenses.

Although the Parkhill Mine was known to be the source of much of the specimen gold for which the area is famous, the largest individual pieces of gold recovered from concentrates collected by gravity treatment of over 10 tonnes of -1/2 inch material screened from broken muck brought to surface from underground during the 1986 studies were generally less than 5mg and none was larger than 20mg.

A 100 ton bulk sample of broken material was brought to surface. Sampling of this material was done on a daily basis. The calculated average grade is in the order of 0.20 ounces per ton. In addition, many of the stopes that might have provided broken muck for the clean-up program had been used to receive waste rock from exploration and development headings. It was not possible to selectively remove the potentially auriferous broken material. Therefore we concluded that there was no significant clean-up potential. Further work of this nature is not warranted.

Study of the existing information from underground diamond drilling considered in conjunction with the geological data gathered during the mapping program, suggests that there are no undiscovered parallel lenses or ore bodies within several hundred feet in either the hanging wall or footwall of the workings on the shaft zones.

There is no evidence in the workings of mineralized zones parallel to the No.4 Vein, although such zones are considered to be valid targets to the east of the Parkhill Shaft. There appears to be strong displacement along the large diabase dyke that lies along the western edge of the Parkhill workings. Any zones similar to the No.4 Vein west of the diabase would be moved to the south, beyond easy access from the existing workings.

Dewatering was halted just above the eighth level and mapping and sampling discontinued in October of 1986. Data accumulated to that time suggested that there is little mineralization left in place below the second level. There was no evidence of a viable clean-up potential. Although records suggested that the quartz lenses extend below the bottom level, and that the grade is at least equivalent to the historic mine grade, the current price of gold is not adequate to permit economic recovery of the indicated material.

It is concluded that mining of the mineralized zones in the Parkhill Mine was done very efficiently below the second level and that little material is left for salvage at this time.

Geological studies show little possibility of the lenses mined at any level extending up dip toward the property boundary or that there are significant undiscovered lenses parallel to the known zones above the bottom level.

Surface exploration elsewhere on the property is an option that should also be considered. There is considerable exploration and development activity in the immediate area of the Parkhill Mine. A central milling facility is considered at the Citadel property, and could result in small zones of mineralization being economically extractable from properties within several miles of the mill. The Parkhill claims are within two miles of the Citadel operation and are considerd to be very favorably located in this regard.

It is recommended that the property be maintained in good standing pending increase in the gold price which will make extraction of the deep lenses economically attractive. It is further recommended that, particularly in the event of increased gold prices, the potential for other mineralized zones within the claims should be investigated.

INTRODUCTION

The Parkhill property of Dunraine Mines Limited in McMurray township, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Ontario, is subject to an joint venture agreement with Goldun Age Resources Inc.

The property includes the underground workings of the former Parkhill Mine, which was developed from an inclined shaft 1906 feet in length (bottom of sump). The shaft is 1877 feet on the incline to the bottom or 14th level which is at a depth of approximately 1244 feet vertically below the elevation of the shaft collar.

The mine produced a reported total of 54 301.0 ounces of gold from 125 778.0 tons of mill feed. Average recovered grade of the mill feed was 0.43 ounces of gold per ton. Records from the time of last operation during the 1930's suggested that a resource of 65 000 tons of mill feed remained in the developed parts of the mine above the bottom level. This resource was estimated to contain a possible 19 500 to 26 000 ounces of gold and was considered to be partially developed.

In addition, the potential for discovery of additional mineralized lenses parallel to known veins and lenses was considered to be good.

Sampling on the first and second levels of the mine which were dewatered in 1981 indicated that there had been no attempt to clean up the stopes and haulage ways when the operations ceased in 1938. Projections based on these sampling results suggested gold could be recoverable from the material in question (Harper, 1982; Sutherland, 1984).

Dewatering of the underground workings to below the seventh level and an exploration and evaluation program designed to investigate the mineral potential of the known structures and of other veins in and adjacent to the underground openings was carried out during the summer and fall of 1986. Study of the mechanics and economics of gold recovery from broken material in the stopes and drifts was also completed.

Results of this work show that below the second level mining had been carried out in a very efficient and careful manner, and that there was little mineable vein material remaining anywhere in the seven levels mapped in detail.

Tests run on broken material washed from stopes that had not been cleaned up prior to the end of operations in 1938 showed the average grade to be in the order of stope grade, due apparently, to the very finely divided nature of the greater part of the gold within the mineralized zones. Generally less than 10% of the metal contained in the material mined from most stopes was liberated in blasting. Grain size studies of gold recovered in treatment tests showed that 88% of the metal was finer than 50 mesh, and 56% was finer than 100 mesh. The largest gold grain recovered weighed 11.8mg. While gold is often easily visible in many samples, close inspection shows that macroscopic specks are made up largely by collections of grains finer than 100 mesh, and larger pieces are quite rare.

The Parkhill Mine has the reputation of being the source of spectacular specimens of native gold. Our observations and study of the literature confirm that this was the case, but that these spectacular concentrations were relatively rare. Further, it seems that the 'background' gold grade in the quartz lenses mined was in the order of 0.20 ounces Au/ton and that the grade of individual stopes above this background depended upon the frequency of occurrence of high grade pockets within the limits of the bodies mined.

Geological mapping of the underground showed that the mineralized zones were hosted in dilations in steeply dipping lavas and that the postulated lithic greywacke (Studmeister, op. cit.) was not present, except in very thin lenses and bands of limited extent that have no apparent relationship to mineralization. Slightly more than half of the production from the Parkhill Mine came from the east-west oriented quartz lenses. These lenses lie within a zone of dilation rather than in a discrete vein system. The lenses appear to 'stack' to the south with the result that deeper lenses are 'higher' in the dilation zone than those at surface. Lens systems explored on the lower levels, and assumed to extend up dip to surface, appear to pinch out at the limit of mining. The assumed resource in the up-dip extension of these zones does not, in our opinion, exist.

The No.4 vein occupies a north-south chloritic shear zone which is best developed in the foot wall of the east-west oriented quartz lens zone. This mineralized zone was more of a continuous vein than the quartz lenses in the east-west system. Mapping underground showed the No.4 Vein to be a compound quartz stringer zone with varying amounts of chlorite schist included. Stopes ranged up to 16 feet in width at 90° to the strike and dip of the vein, with an average thickness of about six to eight feet. The quartz appears to have been notably continuous along strike. There is little evidence of the vein above the sixth level. It is reported that it became too weak to mine below the nineth level, and there is no record of development, other than a short drift to the north, on the tenth level.

Sampling of the remnants of the No.4 Vein indicated that no mineable material was left in place. The grade is reported to have been 'lower than that of the east-west system' and records show an average recovery of 0.25 to 0.30 ounces Au/ton.

Dewatering was discontinued at about 20 feet above the 8th level when geological information suggested that there was little probability of locating parallel quartz lenses in either the hanging wall or the footwall of the east-west zones mined during the last period of activity.

The best potential for additional mineralization appears to be in the down dip extensions of the east-west system of quartz lenses. The cost of mining and milling material from the deeper parts of the mineralized zone is considered to be about equal to the value of metal which could be recovered at the current gold price of Can$600.00/oz. Development should be dependant upon adequate increase in the price of gold.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Parkhill Property is located in McMurray township, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Ontario. The claims lie 2.25 miles south southeast of the town of Wawa and can be reached via approximately three miles of reasonably passable gravel road (Surluga Road) from Highway 101 at a point about one mile east of Wawa.

Approximate co-ordinates of the property are:

47 57' 30" N; 84 44' 30" W

Wawa is on the Trans Canada Highway approximately 230 kilometers north of Sault Ste. Marie. The town lies about five miles inland from Michipicoten Harbour on Lake Superior, where port facilities are available. The town is also served by Norontair which provides scheduled air service from Sault Ste. Marie where connecting flights are available to cities both to the east and to the west.

The Algoma Central Railway connects Wawa with Sault Ste. Marie to the south and extends north to the Canadian Pacific Railway line at Franz, and to the Canadian National Railway lines at Oba and Hearst.

There is also regular bus service along the Trans Canada Highway with connections to points both east and west of Wawa.

CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES

The area has a continental climate with warm summers and relatively cold winters. The local weather is modified by the waters of Lake Superior which lie immediately to the west of the property. The prevailing winds are from the west with the result that local showers and snow squalls tend to be more frequent than in inland parts of the region.

Minimum winter temperatures are often in the -40° Celcius range and summer maximum temperatures occasionally approach +40 degrees C. Usual summertime highs are in the 18°C to 25°C range and wintertime daily highs average -15°C to -25°C.

Monthly rainfall during the summer season is in the order of 70 to 90mm. Snowfall accumulates between November and mid-April and cover may total 1 to 1.5m in late winter.

The elevation of the property is approximately 350m AMSL with local relief in the order of 30 to 50m. The ground within the claims is rolling and in some locations choppy with a northeasterly orientation of ridges and gullies. The drainage is to the southwest via Trout Creek to the Michipicoten River and Lake Superior.

The claims are forested with hardwood and softwood species but the availability of merchantable timber is rather restricted. However, lumber and timber as would be required for a mining operation can be obtained locally from a number of suppliers and forestry operators.

Great Lakes Power Company Limited supplies electrical power to the area. An industrial transmission line is located within one mile west of the Parkhill shaft but Great Lakes Power Company Limited was not prepared to supply power to the property along the existing 1920m (6300') right of way. Therefore, it was necessary to use diesel electric power during the dewatering program.

The town of Wawa has a population of about 4000, with excellent medical facilities, schools, the usual government offices, shopping, accomodation, and service establishments.

Light and heavy industrial services are available in Sault Ste. Marie, 240km to the south.

The town was established to service the Helen Iron Mine which supplies iron ore to Algoma Steel in Sault Ste. Marie. There is a skilled workforce for mining operations resident in the town and surrounding area.

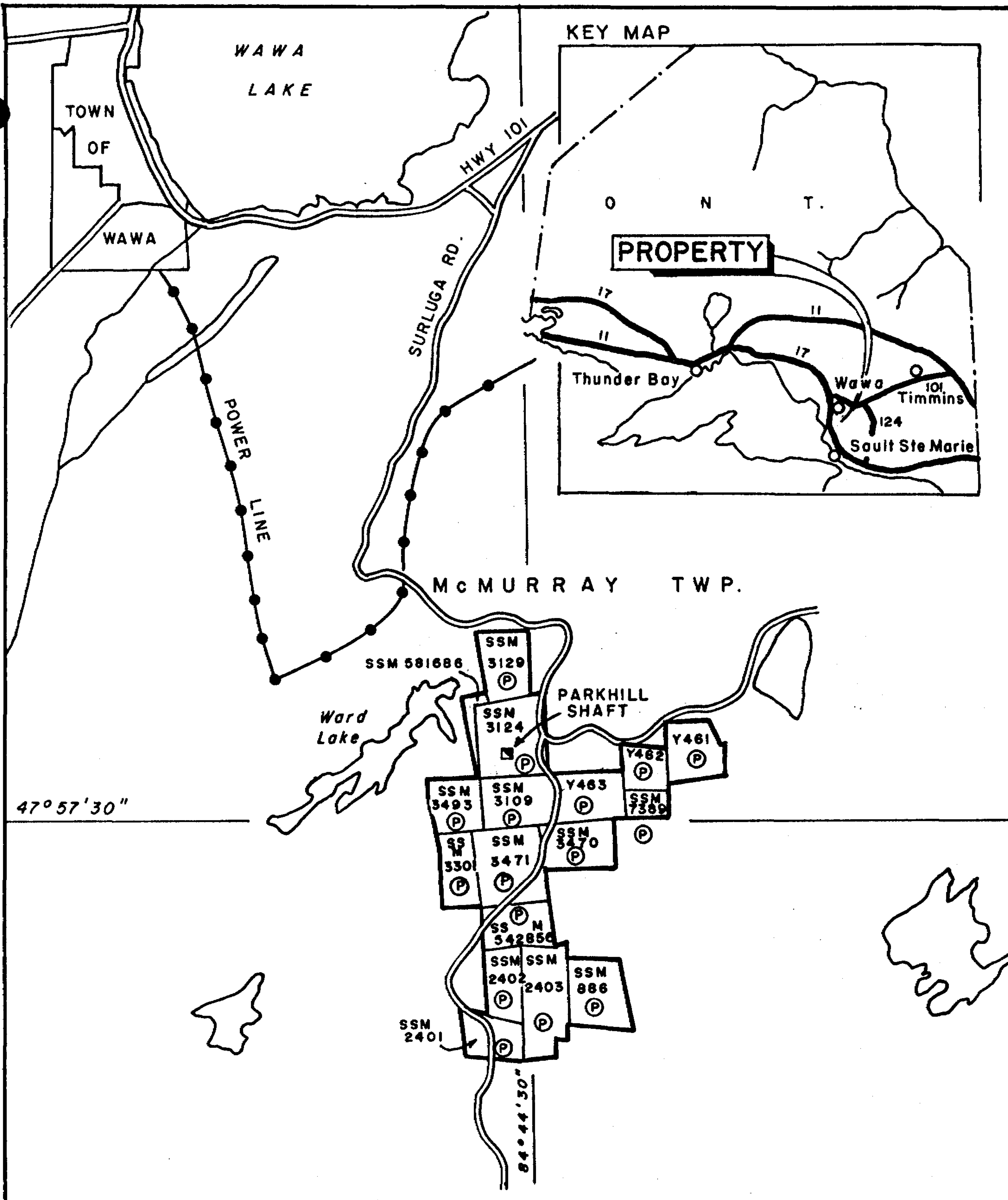
PROPERTY

The Parkhill property consists of 17 mining claims described as follows:

Claim No.	Status	Area (acres)
Y461	Patented, MRO	19.0
Y462	" "	14.0
Y463	" "	27.0
SSM 886	" MR 1/2SR #	29.3
SSM 2401	" 1/2MR 1/2SR *	19.0
SSM 2402	" 1/2MR 1/2SR *	19.6
SSM 2403	" 1/2MR 1/2SR *	40.0
SSM 3109	" MR 1/2SR #	33.1
SSM 3124	" MR 1/2SR #	45.7
SSM 3129	" MR 1/2SR #	23.9
SSM 3301	" MRO	23.0
SSM 3470	" MRO	27.7
SSM 3471	" MRO	42.8
SSM 3493	" MR 1/2SR #	21.9
SSM 7389	" MRO	9.55
SSM 542856	Lease No. 103561 MRO	23.04
SSM 581686	Unpatented, MRO	?

*; #: See notes in Appendix I.

The claims are held by Dunraine Mines Limited under purchase agreement from Jack Koza Limited, with the exception of



Claims location map

GOLDUN AGE RESOURCES INC.

McMURRAY TWP., SAULT STE. MARIE MIN. DIV., ONTARIO

Scale 1 in. to 1/2 mi.

NAT. RES. PLAN M1547

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J. E. TILSLEY
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

NOV. 1985

Claims SSM 542856 and SSM 581686 which are registered in the name of John S. Grant, who is acting for, and holds the properties to the benefit of Dunraine Mines Limited. Search of the Land Titles Office files indicates that the agreement between Jack Koza Limited and Dunraine Mines Limited has not been registered with that authority, and photocopies of the folios covering the patented claims show them registered in the name of Jack Koza. There are no outstanding taxes or fees shown in respect to the mining lease or any of the patented claims. Unpatented claim SSM 581686 has a total of 193.7 days work recorded toward the 200 days required for lease. Sufficient surface work was carried out and recorded on this claim during 1986 to satisfy the regulations in regard to work requirements.

HISTORY

The discovered of gold on the south shore of Wawa Lake in 1897 resulted in intensive prospecting of the Wawa greenstone belt. Much of the area within township 29, range 23, now McMurray township, was staked at that time. Several discoveries were brought to production at the turn of the century. However, the most active period for underground development and milling was between 1929 and 1938 with subsequent minor activity extending to 1950. Exploration and development on the Surluga (now Citadel/Pango) property, which is located about two miles north of the Parkhill shaft, outlined a resource of 1.6 million tons at an estimated grade of 0.13 ounces of gold per ton. This work began in 1966 and treatment of 27 000 tons in 1968-69 yielded 3 098 ounces of gold. That operation was on care and maintenance until re-opened for further studies early in 1987.

More recently, the Wawa gold properties began to receive renewed attention as the price of the metal rose between 1975 and 1980. Interest in this and similar geological environments north of Lake Superior became intense in 1982 following the several major gold discoveries in volcanoclastic environments of the greenstone belt at Hemlo, approximately 120km to the northwest.

The area of the claims included in the present Parkhill property was first staked during the gold rush at the turn of the century. Fifteen of the seventeen claims are patented.

Patent dates range from 1907 to 1935 with most of the parcels granted between 1926 and 1930.

The Parkhill Mine was the single largest producer of gold in the area. Records show 53 916.5 troy ounces recovered from 125 769.0 tons of mill feed treated between 1929 and 1938. The total recorded metal extracted from mineralized structures on the property, including 16.8 ounces in 1904 and 367.7 ounces obtained during surface clean-up between 1940 and 1944, amounts to 54 301 troy ounces of gold from 125 778.0 tons milled.

Annual statistics for the years in which gold production was reported from the property are given below.

Annual Production - Parkhill Mine

Year	Tons Treated	Ounces Recovered	Grade Oz. Au/Ton
1904	9	16.8	1.86
1929	33	99.5	3.015
1931	9,082	3,325.4	0.366
1932	16,882	7,095.3	0.422
1933	11,565	9,434.6	0.816
1934	19,431	8,983.8	0.462
1935	20,871	9,618.7	0.461
1936	22,441	9,440.0	0.421
1937	25,209	5,715.0	0.227

Parkhill Production
(continued)

Year	Tons Treated	Ounces Recovered	Grade Oz. Au/Ton
1938	315	204.2	0.648
1940 - 1944	Surface Clean-up	367.7	-
Total	125,778	54,301.0	0.432

There has been no mining on the property since operations were suspended in early 1938.

The property remained in the same hands from 1929 until after production ceased and the company went into receivership. Several mining groups studied the property in the late 1930s and in the 1940s, but there is no record of change in ownership until the property was acquired by H. Karson and A. Cohen who transferred title to Sandra Gold Mines Ltd. in 1944. Subsequently, the title to the claims covering the Parkhill ground was acquired by Mr. J. Koza of Cobalt, Ontario, and transferred to Dunraine Mines Limited in 1979.

Dunraine Mines Limited began work on their Wawa property, which includes the Parkhill claims discussed herein, in 1979. Detailed geological mapping, diamond drilling, sampling of rock and tailing dumps, and dewatering of the Parkhill workings to the second level, were done during their program that ended in 1983 (Harper, 1981; 1981A; 1982; Studemeister, 1983; 1983A,B,C, D,E; and 1984).

A program of detailed mapping and compilation of geological data was produced for the contiguous Darwin, Van Sickle, and Parkhill properties, the Parkhill portion of which is reproduced and attached, in pocket. The results of this work are discussed in detail by Studemeister, (1983; 1983A,B,C,D,E; and 1984) who developed a volcanogenic model for the Wawa area gold deposits. However, this model was not supported by results of detailed geological mapping of the first seven levels of the Parkhill Mine.

During the summer and fall of 1986 surface facilities were readied, the hoist commissioned, a conveyance for the inclined shaft designed and installed. The Parkhill Mine shaft was rehabilitated from the second level, and the workings dewatered to just above the 8th level. The levels and the inclined shaft were mapped geologically in detail to the seventh level. All accessible quartz veins and stringer zones were sampled. Bulk samples of broken material were removed from those stopes that were not washed down at the end of the 1930s operations, and had not been back-filled with development waste.

Slightly more than 100 tons of broken material was removed from the underground for treatment at a custom mill. Sampling and assaying of this material indicates an average grade of about 0.21 ounces per ton for an expected recovery of about 18 ounces of gold.

A total of 10.97 tonnes of broken material representing nine specific locations in the upper four levels of the mine was removed and treated on site to determine the quantity of free gold that could be recovered by gravity methods without further preparation.

An average grade of 5.78 grams of raw gold concentrate per tonne was recovered in a vibrating sluice. The fineness of the gold and pureness of the concentrate have not been established. It is estimated that 85% of the concentrate is pure gold. The average quantity of metal available for concentration by simple gravity means is therefore about 4.9 grammes per tonne. Recovery of free gold in concentrates using the vibrating sluice equipment was found by amalgamation tests on tailings done in the Accurassay Laboratories Ltd. facility in Kirkland Lake to be better than 90%.

Data collected during the program indicated that there is very little mineralized material remaining in, or adjacent to, the old workings. The potential for parallel lenses appears to have been tested effectively during the 1930s. Geological mapping and interpretation of data collected indicates that the major potential for additional mineralization lies down the plunge of the east-west quartz lens system. North-south veins similar to the No.4 Vein are also possible. But there is no evidence in the data collected during the mapping program to indicate the presence of previously untested structures within the limits of the workings studied.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

McMurray township is situated in the southern part of the Kabenung-Missinabi Archean greenstone belt within the Wawa sub-province of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield.

The geology of the Wawa area and of the gold deposits in McMurray township was studied in the early part of this century by a number of provincial and federal geologists. These include Collins and Quirke, (GSC Memoir 147, 1926); Gledhill, (O.D.M. Vol XXXVI, pt. 2, 1927); Weeks, (GSC Sum. Rept., pt. C, 1928); Moore, (O.D.M. Vol. XL, pt. 4, 1931); Frohberg, (O.D.M. Vol. XLIV, pt. VIII, 1935), among others.

More recent work is shown on the current compilation of the geology of McMurray township, Map P.2441, (Sage, et. al., 1982). Mapping of the claims by Studemeister during the Dunraine Mines Limited 1979 to 1983 program provided additional detail within the Parkhill property. Studemeister suggested a volcanogenic origin for all the known mineralized zones in the township.

The Wawa sub-province greenstones are the same age as those found in the Hemlo and Wabagoon (or Geraldton) greenstone belts. All contain Archean mafic and felsic volcanics, both flows and pyroclastic beds are present, along with interbedded volcano-clastic and detrital sediments. Chemical sediments are also mapped and include magnetite, carbonate, hematite, and sulphide iron formations, cherts, and graphitic horizons with chert, siderite and pyrite. These rocks were deposited in volcanic (island arc) environments and include sub-volcanic intrusives of intermediate to acid composition, present as dykes, plugs, and stocks.

Younger Precambrian diabase dykes and gabbroic intrusives of variable geometry cut the volcanic, metasedimentary, and intrusive units of the island arc succession.

The Firesand River Carbonatite intrusion is bisected by the eastern boundary of McMurray township. Lamprophyres and compositionally related dykes apparently originating from the carbonatite complex are frequently encountered throughout the area and within the underground workings. These dykes are observed to cut the diabases and are therefore taken to be the youngest consolidated rocks in the immediate area.

GEOLOGY OF THE PARKHILL PROPERTY

The geology of the Parkhill property was mapped by Paul A. Studemeister during the summer and fall of 1983, in the course of a program that covered the Parkhill, Darwin and Van Sickle properties. Results of this work as pertain to the Parkhill claims and immediately adjacent ground are presented on the 1"= 200' plan compiled from his larger work and appended, in pocket.

Within the boundaries of the Parkhill property, the rocks are predominantly Archean volcanics, sediments, and intermediate composition intrusives. These rocks are metamorphosed to upper greenschist grade. The rocks west of the Darwin shear in the claims adjoining to the west, have been less affected and show only lower greenschist facies metamorphism.

Andesitic flows, feldspar tuffs, lapilli tuffs, fine-grained tuffs and tuff breccia are mapped to the south and east of the Parkhill shaft with less extensive outcroppings of fine-grained tuff and lapilli tuffs outlined to the north.

Minor metasedimentary rocks, mostly of volcanic origin, are present in the shaft area. Our mapping of the underground shows clearly that the metasedimentary facies of Studemeister (1983, 1984) are of very limited extent and that his postulated 'lithic greywacke' is not definable underground.

Furthermore, the attitude of the volcanics mapped underground is not similar to that of the quartz lens-hosting shear zone. We can define no relationship between the zones of mineralization and primary depositional features of the volcanics and related minor sediments.

The rocks identified and mapped during the 1986 underground program are described briefly in the following summary. The numbers in square brackets are the field mapping codes used on the detailed plans and sections which are appended.

Summary of Rock Types - Parkhill Mine

[1] Quartz veining or stringers (including areas stoped out during 1930 - 1938 mining)

[2] Diabase dyke; obvious diabasic texture and significant chilled margins

Summary of Rock Types - Parkhill Mine
(Continued)

[3] Lamprophyre dykes; highly variable composition, multiple intrusions are not unusual. May contain abundant carbonate, coarse biotite, occasional olivine, and other mafic minerals. Characterized by incompetent nature and late-stage, cross-cutting relationship to host rocks.

[4] Feldspar-Carbonate dykes; late-stage, fracture-filling features related to lamprophyre dykes. Often showing bleached carbonate-bearing zones adjacent to frequently very narrow dykes. Appear older than lamprophyre dykes but younger than the diabase dykes. Brick-red to pinkish coloured.

[5] Jubilee Stock; Granodiorite, of extremely variable composition. High level to sub-volcanic intrusive. Found in the Parkhill workings only west of the major diabase dyke.

[6] Chlorite schist; confined to an alteration zone associated with a shear system that strikes 330° and dips 45° to 50° to the east.

[7] Crystal Tuff;

[7a] Grey Tuff; Medium tuff with characteristic uniform grey colour.

[8] Coarse Agglomerate; Large clasts of granodiorite and rarely other rock types from 20 to 80cm in diameter, in a fine grained, black matrix. Locally may appear to be clast-supported.

[9] Fine-grained Tuff; Occasional volcanic bombs, matrix composition varies from dacitic to andesitic.

[10] Agglomerate; Small, clasts (<20cm), infrequent to rare, in fine-grained, black tuff matrix.

[11] Dioritic flows/tuffs; crystalline, medium grained, uniform texture.

[12] Intense silicification; Grey-black, fine-grained rock, occasionally described in mine records as 'hornfels'. Original rock textures have been totally obliterated.

Schistocity in the shaft area is oriented approximately east-west and shows dips of between 30° and 48° to the south, cutting the bedding of the volcanic and metasedimentary rocks at a sharp angle.

Rocks of the Jubilee Stock outcrop approximately 200m north of the Parkhill shaft. In these exposures, the intrusive ranges in composition from quartz diorite to granodiorite and trondhjemite. The stock has been displaced by faulting and lies to the west of the mine workings where it is seen in the west wall of the diabase-filled Parkhill Fault. There are exposures of rocks of the Jubilee Stock only to the west of the diabase dyke on the fourth level of the Parkhill Mine. A diorite plug, believed to be a phase of the Jubilee intrusive, is mapped in claims SSM 2402, SSM 2403, and SSM 542856, west of the Parkhill Fault and south of the workings.

A series of northwest trending faults that parallel the Parkhill Fault have displaced all the Archean rocks of the property. Displacement is generally west side to the south. The largest displacement is on the Parkhill Fault where movement is interpreted to be in the order of 400 to 500 meters.

Younger Precambrian diabase dykes and lamprophyres are frequently observed to have intruded along both major and minor faults. The most notable example is the diabase body in the Parkhill Fault. Several other diabase bodies are mapped in the central part of the property. Some are partially fault-controlled but also have sill-like sections.

MINERALIZATION

Three types of gold-bearing mineralized zones are recognized in the claim group. These are quartz lenses within the Parkhill lithic graywacke, cross-cutting quartz veins found in the Jubilee Stock and its host rocks, and auriferous sulphides in tuffaceous host rocks of the quartz lenses.

The specific mineralogy of the McMurray township deposits is described by Frohberg, (op. cit.). He distinguishes two types of quartz, barren or "bull quartz", and that of the 'gold veins proper'. The 'barren' veins contain coarse milky white crystalline quartz often accompanied by aggregates of plagioclase, tourmaline, biotite, chlorite, and carbonates. They often exibit a pegmatite-like character. The strike of the barren veins is similar to that of the gold-bearing veins, but the dips are to the northwest or southwest whereas the mineable zones dip moderately to the south or steeply to the northeast.

There are two types of gold-bearing quartz veins known in the Parkhill mine. The main 'veins' lie in the 'Parkhill Shear Zone' and consist of series of quartz lenses of relatively short strike length but more extensive down dip continuity. The quartz tends to be 'sugary' and is often greasy greyish-white to greyish-blue in color. The quartz is usually massive and unoriented, with crystal-lined cavities rarely seen. Microscopic examinations conducted by Frohberg established that the quartz veins are made up of subhedral or anhedral grains.

The anhedral grains show wavy extinction and cataclastic or mortar texture. Fracturing and brecciation of the quartz is common, and important in that the gold appears to be almost exclusively deposited in healed cracks and openings in the early quartz.

The second type of vein in the Parkhill workings (No. 4 Vein) cross-cuts the volcanic and sedimentary units and appears to extend into the Jubilee Stock. Although almost all of the mineralized quartz has been removed from those parts of the No.4 Vein that were accessible to us, that which remains is not particularly different from that taken from the east-west quartz lenses. The poorly mineralized sections left during previous mining operations were observed to be relatively massive, white, 'bull quartz' with little included wall rock.

Auriferous sulphides in tuffaceous rocks that host the quartz lenses in the main Parkhill zone have not contributed significant amounts of mill feed. This type of mineralization is important in the Darwin workings to the west of the Parkhill property where arsenopyrite-rich tuffaceous lenses occur in a geological environment similar to that which hosts the main Parkhill veins.

Frohberg considered that the gold in the McMurray township mineralized zones could be divided into two catergories. His so-called "free-milling gold" included macroscopically visible metal and microscopically discernable particles likely to be sufficiently liberated by grinding to be recovered by amalgamation.

The second catergory is gold included in sulphides. This, he notes to be in "particles so minute that they remain invisible under the highest magnification". This part of the gold content of the mineralization in the area is recoverable only through fine grinding and cyanidation. Generally less than 20% of the contained metal is present within sulphides. The mineralization on the Parkhill property tends to be largely free-milling and arsenopyrite is relatively rare. Pyrite is the most commonly observed auriferous sulphide.

The color of the metal from prospects and producers in the Wawa area ranges from light yellow to dark golden, depending on the amount of silver present in the 'native' metal. Frohberg shows the silver content of the lighter colored 'native gold' to be as high as 17.92% while the darker metal grains tested contained only 4.83 to 7.33% Ag. Other metals (copper?) appear to be present in amounts as high as 2.52% of the 'alloy'.

Microscopic studies of the mineralized veins suggest that gold is the latest mineral deposited. It is found intergrown with all known minerals in the gold-bearing quartz veins, often in close association with sulphides. Gold may appear within sulphide grains along fine cracks and as coatings on the surface of aggregates of sulfide minerals.

Sulphides identified in the auriferous zones include pyrite, marcasite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, cubanite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. The veins in the south of the township show arsenopyrite often making up as much as 80% of the sulphides associated with an auriferous zone. In the north of the area, pyrite is the most common sulphide. There are often several generations of sulphides in the mineralized zones all of which predate precipitation of native gold.

The gold recovered during treatment of bulk samples taken from the underground was notably fine. Concentrates from one test run to establish the quantity of free gold in run-of-mine material washed from stopes that had not been cleaned up at the time the mine closed in 1938 gave the following size analyses.

Size of Gold Grains

(3306 - 3307 Stope)

Mesh	%
+50	11.65
-50 to +100	32.26
-100 to +200	36.40
-200 to +300	12.02
-300	7.65

The largest single grain recovered in testing of slightly more than 10 tonnes of samples of broken muck from stopes and haulage ways was under 20mg. The literature records impressive specimens of coarse gold from the east-west lenses of the Parkhill workings. Pockets containing several hundred ounces of gold are described in notes by R. E. Barrett, who was, for a time, manager of the operation. However, there was no evidence of similar material in any of the faces mapped and sampled during the 1986 investigations, although several samples from the floor of the first level stope adjacent to the escape way east of the shaft showed much fine visible gold, and returned assays of up to five ounces Au/ton.

PRODUCTION

The Parkhill Mine was the largest single gold producer in the Wawa area. Total metal recovered is recorded as 54 301.0 troy ounces of gold and approximately 2 900 ounces of silver from 125 778 tons of mill feed.

The first production was in 1904 when material taken from the outcrop of the Parkhill main vein was treated to yield 16.8 ounces of gold. There was no further work until 1929 when an additional 33 tons of selected material gave a return of 99.5 ounces of gold. Active mining began in 1931 and continued until closure of the mine in 1938. Surface clean-up between 1940 and 1944 gave an additional 367.7 ounces of gold. There has been no production of metal from the property since the end of the clean-up operations.

Annual statistics for the years in which gold production was reported from the property are given below.

Annual Production - Parkhill Mine

Year	Tons Treated	Ounces Recovered	Grade Oz. Au/Ton
1904	9	16.8	1.86
1929	33	99.5	3.015
1931	9,082	3,325.4	0.366
1932	16,882	7,095.3	0.422

Annual Production - Parkhill Mine

(continued)

Year	Tons Treated	Ounces Recovered	Grade Oz. Au/Ton
1933	11,565	9,434.6	0.816
1934	19,431	8,983.8	0.462
1935	20,871	9,618.7	0.461
1936	22,441	9,440.0	0.421
1937	25,209	5,715.0	0.227
1938	315	204.2	0.648
1940 - 1944	Surface Clean-up	367.7	-
Total	125,778	54,301.0	0.432

RESERVES

We do not have an adequate confirmed data base that would permit calculation of a proper ore reserve.

There is a reasonable possibility that several thousand tons of mineralized material could be recovered from pillars, and from the walls and floors of stopes. This potential has not been defined by drilling or detailed sampling. It is, in any case, not likely to be ore, other than under exceptional circumstances, and cannot be considered a defined asset at this time.

There is a reported potential for extension of the lenses mined in the bottom levels of the mine below the fourteenth level. There are not reliable data to permit estimation of this resource.

Studies of possible economic recovery of gold from broken material remaining in the stopes and travel ways indicated that there is not a significant amount of gold recoverable from this source. Much of the stoped out area of the mine were back-filled with development waste making recovery of any remaining gold-bearing broken muck impossible. Furthermore, the greater part of the gold in the broken material studied is very finely divided and liberation of metal during blasting was not great enough to cause the fines to be extraordinarily enriched in gold such as is often the case with other ores.

There is no evidence to suggest that quartz in veins or lenses remaining in place was 'too low grade to be mined at the time, but rich enough to yield a profit now'.

CERTIFICATE

I, James E. Tilsley, of the town of Aurora, Province of Ontario, hereby certify:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist and reside at 5 Steeplechase Avenue, Aurora, Ontario.

2. I am a graduate of Acadia University, 1959, B.A., Geology.

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

4. I have been employed as a geologist since graduation, with consulting groups since 1964 and in private practice since 1980.

5. This report is based on study of records relating to the property as available from the assessment files of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, publications of the Ontario Department of Mines, and the Geological Survey of Canada, private reports from the files of Dunraine Mines Limited, conversations with persons who have worked on the claims, and information collected during the 1986 valuation program described herein.

6. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties or securities of Goldun Age Resources Inc., Dunraine Mines Limited, or any affiliates, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Dated at Aurora, Ontario this 2nd day of July 1987.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J. E. TILSLEY
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

J. E. Tilsley, P.Eng.

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Appendix I

Geological Notes

Hendrik Veldhuyzen, M.Sc.

GEOLOGICAL NOTES: Hendrik Veldhuyzen, M.Sc.
(October, 1986)

PARKHILL MINE

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Wawa gold belt lies in the Kabanung - Missinabi Greenstone Belt, a sequence of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks that have been intruded by high level sub-volcanic intrusions of generally intermediate composition.

The section of the Wawa gold belt in which the Parkhill Mine lies is limited to a lower mafic to felsic metavolcanic sequence capped by a cherty iron formation. Gold mineralization is interpreted to be related to intrusion of intermediate composition stocks that were displaced by north-trending faults. On the property, the most obvious of these structures are the Darwin and Parkhill faults.

The youngest major intrusions in the area are dykes of diabase which have been, in turn, cut by much younger lamprophyres that are related to the Firesand Carbonatite Complex.

The following rock types are identified in the underground workings that were mapped during the past summer and fall. The volcanics are observed to be silicified and carbonatized extensively, particularly in the shear zone that hosts the east-west striking quartz lenses that provided the larger part of the mill feed processed during the period of operation in the 1930s.

The volcanic and minor metasedimentary rocks that have been identified in the underground openings of the Parkhill Mine host two types of quartz veins. We have differentiated between the two on the following basis: (a) Economic

(b) Sub- or non- economic

(a) Economic veins gold-bearing and have often introduced gold to the hosting volcanics for as much as 6" from the walls of the veins proper.

They are characterized by the following:

- they lie within a broad envelope of carbonate alteration.
- they are surrounded by intense silicification.
- they lie within zones of shearing and brittle fracture.
- the lenses tend to be enechelon veins of 1.5 feet thick or more.
- the quartz has a sugary texture.
- the lenses dip to the south or to the west.
- banding parallel to the vein walls is often present.

(b) The unmineralized or uneconomic quartz veins observed in the levels mapped have the following characteristics:

- they often show ptygmatic folding.
- they are usually narrower than 8".
- they are usually perpendicular to the structural style, but may dip vertically, or be horizontal.
- they display a glassy texture.
- often are found outside the of the main zone of carbonate alteration and silicification.

DIABASE

A large diabase dyke forms the western limit of the Parkhill mineralized zone.
The eastern boundary of the dyke exhibits a chilled margin with a gradual transition from a medium grained igneous rock to a fine grained silicified (volcanic) rock.
There is no evidence of faulting along this contact, although recent workers have suggested that the diabase was intruded along a major fault that is postulated to displace the Parkhill mineralization zone several hundred meters to the south on the west side of the dyke.
The western contact of the diabase is with the Jubilee Stock along a fault that shows at least 6" of fault gouge.
It is possible that the diabase was emplaced along an active fault that continued to have movement after the diabase was solidified. This proposal, (Gledhill, 1927) fits the underground observations, but it is not essential that there was pre-dyke movement.
The plan of the mine indicates a second parallel diabase about 150 feet east of the Parkhill diabase. This dyke was found on the fifth and sixth levels only. It does not appear to be the same sort of diabase as the main dyke, and gives the appearance of a large fine-grained lamprophyre.

LAMPROPHYRE DYKES

There are two apparent common compositions for the lamprophyre dykes observed underground. One is seen to contain olivine as a principal mineral and the other is characterized by biotite and carbonates.
There has been no attempt to map these sub-types of lamprophyre separately, since thay are considered to be genetically related to the Firesand Carbonatite, and changes in mineralogy may be reflecting the chemistry of the host rocks traversed. The lamprophyres have intruded passively along pre-existing planes of weakness, and are not genetically related to gold mineralization in the Parkhill Mine.
The wider lamprophyres (2.0' or more) generally strike 070^{3} and dip vertically. They show good continuity along strike and between levels.
The smaller dykes have more random orientation, depending on local fracturing patterns, and usually very limited strike and dip extent. They are most numerous adjacent to the larger dykes or dyke swarms.
The lamprophyres cut the auriferous quartz, where they tend to be narrow as compared to their width where they traverse the volcanic country rock.

CARBONATE-FELDSPAR DYKES

These are late-stage fracture filling dykes that are believed to be related to the lamprophyres because:
(a) they are most frequent near to the lamprophyre swarms;
(b) they have been observed to grade into identifiable lamprophyres along strike;
These dykes are characterized by obvious bleaching of the country rock they cut. This suggests that very little material is emplaced by intrusion, but large amounts of fluid moved along the hosting fractures, introducing albite and carbonate.
The presence of carbonate in the dykes and in the bleached zones is restricted almost entirely to zones that show strong carbonate alteration, suggesting that carbonate was not part of the intrusive material, but rather that the carbonate has been incorporated from the host rock during emplacement of the dykes.
There is no evidence of any relationship between this rock type and deposition of gold mineralization.

JUBILEE STOCK

This high level banded intrusive was encountered only on the west side of the diabase dyke on the fourth level. Here it is dioritic to granodioritic in composition. This intrusive does not host any of the mineralized zones or related structural features known in the Parkhill workings.

CRYSTAL TUFF

This rock type shows fine to medium grained crystals of altered feldspar that lie within a gray to gray-black aphanitic matrix. In exposures underground, this rock is frequently difficult to identify due to strong silicification. It is usually very distinctive in diamond drill cores, having a distinctly porphyritic appearance. This rock type is not confined to one unit in the mine area. It appears as a series of tuffs and re-worked tuffs interbedded with coarser grained tuffs, and possibly intermediate flows. No reliable bedding or layering was found within this unit, although the southern contact trends a consistent NE-SW and dips to the south steeply. This unit is a significant host for mineralization in the levels of the mine mapped in 1986.

DIORITE

This is a coarse to medium grained rock interbedded with crystal tuffs. It is rarely identified underground due to strong silicification and carbonate alteration that changed its appearance to be very similar to that of the altered crystal tuffs. This rock hosts portion of the gold-bearing quartz lenses. It is interpreted to be coarse grained flow material rather than part of an intrusive body.

COARSE AGGLOMERATE

This is probably the most easily identified and mapped unit in the underground workings of the Parkhill Mine. It is composed of volcanic ejecta originating from the postulated Jubilee Vent.

This is an important mapping unit identified by -

(a) polymictic clasts of granodiorite
(b) it is often nearly clast-supported
(c) the average size of clasts is 12" to 24"in diameter
(d) the matrix is a fine black tuff

This unit is not an ore host in the Parkhill workings.

FINE-GRAINED TUFF WITH RARE BOMBS

This unit is a fine grained grey tuff that grades locally to a medium grained tuff with occasional to rare volcanic clasts 4" to 6" in diameter. This rock shows no internal banding. It gives the appearance of a fine-grained crystal tuff that has been strongly silicified, but there is no suggestion that there has been selective syngenetic silicification of this unit.

SMALLER AGGLOMERATE

This is a volcanoclastic unit characterized by smaller (4" to 8") polymictic clasts supported in a fine to medium grained matrix.

On the second to fifth levels this unit does not show strong carbonate alteration or silicification. Quartz veins hosted by this rock are narrow and irregular. Where exposed on the sixth and seventh level this rock is more strongly silicified and carbonate altered. This probably relates to the spatial relationship between the quartz lens-hosting shear structure which also is a center for carbonatization and silicification.

GREY TUFF

Grey tuff was encountered only on the seventh level and identified in diamond drill cores. It is a coarse tuff with notable agglomerate horizons observed where it is exposed on surface.

GREYWACKE

There are two small exposures of an apparently clastic medium grained rock on surface that have been mapped as greywacke. Both indicate a 010° strike and dips to the west. It cannot be established that both outcrops are on the same stratigraphic level.
There is no evidence of greywacke in the underground openings above the eight level of the Parkhill Mine.

CHLORITE SCHIST

Chlorite schist is developed in a zone that trends 335° to 340° and dips to the east at approximately 40° to 60°. This zone is observed on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th levels. The zone is narrowest on the fourth level and becomes more prominent with depth to the seventh level. The original rocks were dioritic flows, tuffs, and crystal tuffs. Only on the perifery of the zone are the original rock types discernable.
The chlorite schist contains both carbonate and sericite.
The chlorite schist zone is sub-parallel to the No.4 Vein and cross-cuts it. This zone appears to be similar to the shear that hosts gold mineralization in the Citadel property two miles to the north of the Parkhill property.

ZONE OF INTENSE SILICIFICATION

The gold-bearing lenses of the 'east-west' zone lie in an envelope of silicification. This envelope follows the zone of fracturing and dilation along which the shaft was sunk. Silicification is less extensive than carbonatization, and is usually within the carbonatization envelope. Silicification is not confined to any specific stratigraphic unit, although it is less pervasive within some of the agglomerate beds.
It is interesting to note that there is no well pronounced envelope of silicification associated with the No.4 Vein.

STRUCTURE

The volcanic rocks studied in the underground openings of the Parkhill Mine strike between 040° and 055° and dip steeply to the southeast.

The main mineralized zone strikes about 070° and dips to the south at 38° to 45°. The No.4 Vein lies in a shear zone that strikes about 335° and dips 40° to 60° to the east.

Deformation of the rocks observed in the Parkhill Mine is primarily brittle failure.

Brittle failure is observed within the main carbonate alteration zone that trends 070°, dips about 45° to the south and hosts the gold bearing quartz lenses of the 'east-west vein system'. Brittle failure striking 090° accompanies the principal direction of failure.

Shearing that strikes 335° and dips 40° to 55° to the east is observed in the intermediate levels of the mine (No.4 Vein structure).

The lamprophyre dykes are emplaced in brittle failure openings that are interpreted to be related to tensional forces active in late Precambrian time. The last rock failure episode post-dates the emplacement of the lamprophyre dykes and shows small left-lateral displacement.

Appendix II

Sampling Records

Muck Samples
&
Vein Samples

SAMPLES OF BROKEN MUCK

Goldun Age Resources Inc.   Parkhill Mine Project   1986

Sample No.	Assay Au gms/tonne	Assay Au oz./ton	Description
0001	26.08		Vent raise stope +5mm crushed Samples from stope floor
0002	20.88		"
0003	11.48		" -5mm +2mm screened
0004	11.04		" " "
0005	20.47		" -2mm "
0006	20.03		" " "
0007	17.99		" " "
0008	20.81		" " "
0009	1.92		'Near-Ore' pile
0010	2.97		"
0011	3.63		"
0012	3.46		"
0013	4.00		Vein material from Vent raise stope Above 1st Level +5mm
0014	7.51		" -5mm +2mm
0015	9.18		" -2mm
0016	62.98		Vein in vent raise floor +5mm
0017	53.79		" -5mm
0018	10.38		'Sericite schist' Darwin Dump
0019	10.70		"

SAMPLES OF BROKEN MUCK

Goldun Age Resources Inc.   Parkhill Mine Project   1986

Sample No.	Assay Au gms/tonne	Assay Au oz./ton	Description
0020		0.11	102W stope Vein in back
0021		0.06	" "
0022		0.10	" Floor E of chute
0023		0.19	" "
0024		0.46 0.425	203W stope lens in shaft
0025		0.045	106W stope qtz in back & wall
0026		0.055	102W stope fine muck in slash
0027		0.075	" " below chute
0028		0.080	106W chips from chute to 107W
0029		0.005	213E stope Fine muck from floor
0030		0.50 0.57	Chips from stope pillar
0031		0.245	109E stope fine muck washed down
0032		0.400 0.400	104E stope " east side
0033		0.135	" " west side
0034		0.240 0.200	102W stope "
0035		0.150	106W stope "
0036		0.045	109E stope grab of sugar qtz
0037		0.165	"
0038		0.83	" dark qtz fine v.g.

SAMPLES OF BROKEN MUCK

Goldun Age Resources Inc. Parkhill Mine Project 1986

Sample No.	Assay Au gms/tonne	Assay Au oz./ton	Description
0039		1.41 1.51	109E stope dark qtz no v.g. 3% sul
0040		1.05	" 1mg v.g. "
0041		0.39	" v. dark qtz no v.g. "
0042		1.30 1.11	" " clouds v.g. "
0043		0.97	203W stope muck - floor, east side
0044		0.46 0.61	" west side
0045		0.06	213E stope muck east of chute
0046		0.345	" west of chute
0047		0.015	202B raise floor at level
0048		0.020	202C raise "
0049		1.100	3303-3311 muck channel width of drift
0050		0.98	"
0051		1.16 1.27	"
0052		0.53	"
0053		0.54	"
0054		0.170	"
0055		0.44	"
0056		1.01	"
0057		0.09	"

SAMPLES OF BROKEN MUCK

Goldun Age Resources Inc. Parkhill Mine Project 1986

Sample No.	Assay Au gms/tonne	Assay Au oz./ton	Description
0058		0.38	3303-3311 muck channel width of drift
0059		3.60 3.38	"
0060		0.185	3311 stope "
0061		0.390	"
0062		0.130	"
0063		0.88 0.84	Haulway from 3303-3311 stopes Muck channels width of drift
0064		0.03	" E of sta. 3302B
0065		n/a	" N of sta 304C
0066		0.06	" 30" S of sta 303D
0067		0.06	" sump slimes sta 303E
0068		0.58 0.67	306B stope grab of 'backfill'
0069		0.03	306B stope grab from chute sta 3202
3101		0.381 0.385	3306E tails from Vibro-Sluice
3102		0.546 0.312	"
3103		0.917 1.163	3306E feed to Vibro-Sluice
3104		0.793 0.728	"
3105		1.149 1.040	109E - A feed to Vibro-Sluice

SAMPLES OF BROKEN MUCK

Goldun Age Resources Inc.   Parkhill Mine Project   1986

Sample No.	Assay Au gms/tonne	Assay Au oz./ton	Description
3106		0.294 0.356	109E - B feed to Vibro-Sluice
3107		0.356 0.370	109E - C "
3108		0.684 0.938	109E - D "
3109		0.277	57W stope muck samples
3110		0.267	"
3111		0.255	" floor
3112		0.222	" "
3113		0.220	" "
3114		0.240	" "
3115	0.254 0.140		5703 stope below chute
3116	0.136 0.142		"
3117	0.775 0.724		5520 stope coarse cobble backfill
3118		0.037 0.040	5520 stope east large muck pile
3119		0.215 0.344	"
3120		0.336 0.158	"
3121		0.051 0.062	" partly washed

SAMPLES OF BROKEN MUCK

Goldun Age Resources Inc. Parkhill Mine Project 1986

Sample No.	Assay Au gms/tonne	Assay Au oz./ton	Description
3122		0.476 0.443	5201 west of chute
3123		0.428 0.391	"
3201		0.184 0.169	Broken muck sample brought to surface Approximately 100 short tons
3202		0.227 0.161	"
3203		0.215 0.210	"
3204		0.236 0.039	"
3205		0.858 0.679	"
3206		0.576 0.613	"
3207		0.503 0.488	"
3208		0.450 0.413	"
3209		0.093 0.102	"
3210		0.160 0.181	"
3211		0.105 0.105	"
3212		0.278 0.309	"

SAMPLES OF BROKEN MUCK

Goldun Age Resources Inc. Parkhill Mine Project 1986

Sample No.	Assay Au gms/tonne	Assay Au oz./ton	Description
3213		0.292 0.459	Broken muck sample brought to surface Approximately 100 short tons.
3214		0.288 0.305	"

UNDERGROUND SAMPLE RECORD
Parkhill Mine - Evaluation Program 1986

U.G. #	Assay #	Assay Au oz/ton	Weight kg Samp	Weight kg Reject	Level	Location
1	3126	Tr Tr	3	10	6	31' east 6210 N wall Th = n/a
2	3127	Tr Tr	3.75	10.5	6	20' east 6210 N wall Th = 1' 2"
3	3128	Tr Tr	2	7	6	20' east 6210 S wall Th = 1' 4"
4	3129	Tr Tr	3.75	11	6	at 6208 W wall Th = 1' 3"
5	3130	Tr Tr	4.25	12.75	6	9' east of 6206 S wall Th = 1' 8"
6	3131	Tr 0.058	5	13.75	6	7' east of 6204 N wall Th = 1'
7	3132	0.089 0.050	1.5	5.5	6	3' west of 6204 N wall Th = 1'
8	3133	Tr Tr	5.5	16.5	6	4' west of 6204 S wall Th = 1' 6"
9	3134	0.043 0.096	3.5	9.25	6	6' west of 6202 N wall of sump Th = 1' 8"
10	3135	0.086 0.089	4.0	11.0	6	2' west of 6205 S wall Th = 1' 4"
11	3136	0.161 0.158	4.0	11.0	6	6' west of 6205 N wall Th = 2'
12	3137	Tr 0.22	4.0	27.0	6W	8' east of 6211 N wall Th = n/a
13	3138	0.019 0.021	4.5	13.5	6W	11' east of 6213 N wall TH = n/a
14	3139	0.019 0.017	4.0	12.75	6W	11' west of 6215 N wall Th = n/a
15	3140	0.176 0.188	4.5	11.5	6W	6' east of 6221 S wall Th = n/a

UNDERGROUND SAMPLE RECORD
Parkhill Mine - Evaluation Program 1986

U.G. #	Assay #	Assay Au oz/ton	Weight kg Samp	Weight kg Reject	Level	Location
16	3141	0.103 0.090	3.75	25.5	6W	12' west of 6221 N wall Th = 15"
17	3142	0.096 0.102	2.5	17.0	6W	23.4' west of 6221 N wall Th = n/a
18	3143	0.03 0.041	3.75	11.75	6W	27' north of 6303 Back Th = 17"
19	3144	0.016 0.017	3.75	11.50	6W	3' north of 6303 W wall Th = n/a
20	3145	0.034 0.011	3.75	26.00	6W	13' north of 6305 Back Th = 3'
21	3146	0.017 0.104	3.0	19.75	6W	at 6305 Back Th = 2' 6"
22	3147	0.025 0.010	3.5	25.00	6W	4' north of 6307 W wall Th = 2' 4"
23	3148	0.028 0.035	3.0	23.25	6W	10.9' south of 6307 W wall Th = n/a
24	3149	0.052 0.072	3.0	24.25	6W	6.9' west of 6401 S wall Th = 1' 8"
25	3150	Tr Tr	4.5	30.00	6W	14.8' west of 6401 N wall Th = 10"
26	3151	fTr fTr	3.0	22.25	6W	33.6' north of 6401 Back Th = 2'
27	3152	0.047 0.042	3.25	25.25	6W	47' north of 6401 Face Th = 3' 6"
28	3153	0.238 0.205	2.75	19.5	6W	9.7' east of 6507 S wall Th = n/a
29	3154	0.232 0.211	3.0	23.75	6W	16' east of 6513 N wall Th = n/a
30	3155	0.102 0.076	3.5	24.00	6W	3' east of 6513 N wall Th = n/a

UNDERGROUND SAMPLE RECORD
Parkhill Mine - Evaluation Program 1986

U.G. #	Assay #	Assay Au oz/ton	Weight kg Samp	Weight kg Reject	Level	Location
31	3156	0.058 0.062	2.5	7.50	6W	31.4' east of 6517 S wall Th = n/a
32	3157	0.037 0.041	3.25	25.75	6W	15.6' east of 6517 N wall Th = n/a
33	3158	0.284 0.400	NA	17.75	6W	8' west of 6517 S wall Th = n/a
34	3159	fTr fTr	2.0	15.00	2W	20' NE of 2020 Th = n/a
35	3160	fTr fTr	2.0	14.5	2W	11' west of 209 Th = n/a
36	3161	0.584 0.676	2.0	13.5	2E	8' east of 2219 Th = n/a
37	3162	0.058 0.051	2.75	19.50	2	15' east of 2217 Th = n/a
38	3163	0.039 0.038	4.0	14.50	2	43.5' east of 2E 213 Dr Th = 1' 4"
39	3164	0.034 0.033	3.0	18.00	7E	1' east of 5E S wall Th = 8"
40	3165	0.035 Tr	6.0	36.00	7E	25.6' east of 5E N wall Th = 13"
41	3166	0.035 0.037	4.0	25.00	7E	37.9' east of 5E N wall Th = 1' 6"
42	3167	Tr Tr	3.0	11.00	7E	at 6E Back Th = 8"
43	3168	fTr fTr	4.5	NA	7E	8.5' east of 6E N wall Th = n/a
44	3169	fTr 0.039	3.5	12.00	7E	end of drift N wall Th = 3"
45	3170	fTr fTr	5.0	17.50	7E	13.5' west of 11E (7212 drift N wall Th = 1' 4"

UNDERGROUND SAMPLE RECORD
Parkhill Mine - Evaluation Program 1986

U.G. #	Assay #	Assay Au oz/ton	Weight kg Samp	Weight kg Reject	Level	Location
46	3171	fTr fTr	4.5	8.5	7E	20' east of 10E N wall Th = 11"
47	3172	0.006 0.005	3.0	14.00	7E	2' west of 10E N wall Th = 1" 6"
48	3173	0.0048 0.006	4.5	21.5	7E	20' east of 10E N wall Th = 12"
49	3174	0.035 0.036	4.0	21.5	7E	16' east of 9E N wall Th = 1' 10"
50	3175	fTr fTr	2.5	8.0	7E	3' east of 7212 drift N wall Th = 10"
51	3176	0.006 Tr	3.5	19.5	7E	18' west of 7E N wall Th = 10"
52	3177	0.0057 0.0048	3.0	12.5	7E	24' east of 6E S wall Th = 8"
53	3178	0.398 0.291	2.75	18.0	7E	middle of small stope face N wall Th = n/a
54	3179	0.050 0.052	2.5	17.50	7E	10' west of 4E N wall Th = 1' 2"
55	3180	0.1006 0.0652	3.5	22.0	7E	east side of small stope Th = n/a
56	3181	0.5111 0.5169	4.5	22.5	7W	27' east of 1W 7213 drift S wall Th = 11"
57	3182	0.0503 0.0487	4.25	18.5	7W	14' east of 1W " " S wall Th = 9"
58	3183	0.0743 0.0743	4.5	28.5	7W	33' west of 1W " " S wall Th = 11"
59	3184	0.0429 0.0405	5.5	23.5	7W	3' east of 2W " " S wall Th = n/a
60	3185	0.0347 0.0421	4.0	29.5	7W	6' east of 3W " " N wall Th = 2"

UNDERGROUND SAMPLE RECORD
Parkhill Mine - Evaluation Program 1986

U.G. #	Assay #	Assay Au oz/ton	Weight kg Samp	Weight kg Reject	Level	Location
61	3186	0.0421 0.0413	4.0	22.0	7W	12' east of 3W 7213 Drift N wall Th = 8"
62	3187	0.0619 0.0545	4.75	21.5	7W	21' east of 4W " " S wall Th = 2' 5"
63	3188	0.0038 0.0037	4.5	23.0	7W	2' west of 4W " " S wall Th = 24"
64	3189	0.0049 0.0063	5.5	15.5	7W	15' west of 4W " " S wall Th = 24"
65	3190	0.0413 0.0380	4.0	28.0	7W	9' east of 5W " " S wall Th = 20"
66	3191	0.0660 0.0644	4.5	50.0	7W	6' west of 5W " " n Wall Th = n/a
67	3192	0.0035 0.0044	3.0	22.5	7W	1' south of 1N No. 4 Vein Back Th = 3.5" to 4"
68	3193	0.1509 0.1352	4.0	20.5	7W	9' north of 1N " " E wall Th = 3' 6"
69	3194	0.0363 0.0553	4.75	8.0	7W	65' north of 1N " " S wall Th = 5'
70	3195	0.3677 0.2333	5.25	20.0	7W	10' south of 6W " " Back Th = 2'
71	3196	0.0355 0.0355	3.0	26.0	7W	at 1S " " Back Th = 2'
72	3197	0.0932 0.0718	5.0	18.0	7W	12' south 1S " " W wall Th = 18"
73	3198	0.0536 0.0619	5.0	30.5	7W	14.5' south 1N " " W wall Th = n/a
74	3199	0.3051 0.2119	5.5	24.5	7W	Centre of raise 10W " N wall Th = 2'
75	3200	0.1113 0.1237	4.5	11.0	7W	3' west of 10W " " Back Th = 10"

UNDERGROUND SAMPLE RECORD
Parkhill Mine - Evaluation Program 1986

U.G. #	Assay #	Assay Au oz/ton	Weight kg Samp	Weight kg Reject	Level	Location
76	3301	0.1243 0.1822	4.5	22.0	7W	Floor of 12W stope Th = 3'
77	3302	0.1987 0.2284	4.75	18.0	7W	at east side of escape way 7213 W Drift Th = 3.5'
78	3303	0.0594 0.0685	5.25	21.0	5E	43' east of 5204 Face Th = 22"
79	3304	0.0057 0.0060	4.0	23.5	5E	32' east of 5204 N wall Th = 8" to 20"
80	3305	0.0058 0.0027	3.5	17.5	5E	9' east of 5204 NE wall Th = 13"
81	3306	0.0037 0.0055	4.75	23.5	5E	5' east of 5204 N wall Th = 1.5' to 2.0'
82	3307	fTr fTr	5.25	26.0	5E	15.5' north of 5204 N wall Th = n/a
83	3308	0.0561 0.0817	4.75	13.0	5W	11' west of 5201 Back Th = 9"
84	3309	0.1427 0.1091	4.5	26.0	5W	11' east of 5201 N wall Th = 12"
85	3310	0.1608 0.1616	4.75	27.0	5W	11.5' west of 5205 Back Th = 8"
86	3311	0.0079 0.0060	5.25	9.5	5W	5207A X-cut 25.5' from face Back Th = 3"
87	3312	0.0047 0.0061	4.75	23.0	5W	5207A X-cut 16' from face Back Th = 10"
88	3313	0.0051 0.0085	5.0	9.0	5W	5207A X-cut Face Th = 10"
89	3314	0.0998 0.1072	3.0	8.5	5W	5.5' south of 5211 Back Th = 12"
90	3315	0.0916 0.1006	3.0	9.0	5W	21' west in 5300 stope, 6' north, in FW Th = 11"

UNDERGROUND SAMPLE RECORD
Parkhill Mine - Evaluation Program 1986

U.G. #	Assay #	Assay Au oz/ton	Weight kg Samp	Weight kg Reject	Level	Location
91	3316	0.5227 0.5103	4.0	17.0	5W	29' east of 5301 South wall Th = 8"
92	3317	0.1567 0.1320	3.5	10.5	5W	6.5' east of 5700 E Wall Th = n/a
93	3318	fTr fTr	4.0	18.0	5W	15' north od 5700, in shear W wall Th = 8"
94	3319	fTr fTr	3.5	14.5	5W	22' west of 5700 Back Th = 12"
95	3320	0.0798 0.0975	4.5	30.5	5W	7.5' west of 5700 15' up raise Face Th = 15"
96	3321	0.1369 0.1152	5.25	23.5	5W	26' east of 5703 Back Th = 12"
97	3322	0.2687 0.2699	3.0	15.0	5W	11' east pf 5703 S wall Th = 10"
98	3323	0.4577 0.3928	3.0	13.0	5W	4' east of 5705 Back Th = 20"
99	3324	0.3774 0.3998	2.25	11.5	5W	6' west of 5705 Back & N wall Th = 12"
100	3325	0.0975 0.0715	4.75	13.5	4E	101' east of 4100 S wall Th = 14" to 17"
101	3326	0.1152 0.1093	4.75	18.0	4E	50.5' east of 4100 S wall Th = 10"
102	3327	0.0326 0.0349	4.5	26.0	4E	2.5' west of 4207 S wall Th = 2'
103	3328	0.0092 0.0102	3.5	8.5	4E	29.5' east of 4207, 6' up slash N wall Th = 8"
104	3329	0.0645	4.5	17.5	4E	42.7' east of 4207 6' up slash, Back Th = 13"
105	3330	0.1117 0.0621	4.0	9.5	4E	52.6' east of 4207 N wall Th = 6"

UNDERGROUND SAMPLE RECORD
Parkhill Mine - Evaluation Program 1986

U.G. #	Assay #	Assay Au oz/ton	Weight kg Samp	Weight kg Reject	Level	Location
106	3331	0.2038 0.2263	3.0	14.0	4W	18.5' west of 4115 N wall Th = 6"
107	3332	0.0739 0.0574	4.0	25.5	4W	4.5' west of 4115 Back Th = 2' 4"
108	3333	0.1707 0.1932	5.25	19.5	4W	14' east of 4115 N wall Th = 6"
109	3334	0.2014 0.1707	4.0	11.5	4W	at 4114 Back Th = 11"
110	3335	0.5947 0.5155	5.0	31.5	4W	at 4113 S wall Th = 2'
111	3336	0.0538 0.0515	5.5	42.0	4W	8.5' west of 4112 Th = n/a
112	3337	0.0056 0.0026	4.5	8.5	4W	14' west of 4110 Back Th = 2' 1"
113	3338	0.0243 0.0231	5.0	26.0	4W	1' west of 4110 Back Th = 2' 10"
114	3339	0.0032 0.0093	4.5	27.0	4W	10.5' east of 4110 S wall Th = 12"
115	3340	0.1223 0.1294	3.5	14.0	3W	40' west of 303 S wall Th = 19"
116	3341	0.0751 0.0716	4.25	17.0	3W	27' west of 303 N Back Th = 21"
117	3342	0.2298 0.2747	4.5	17.0	3W	15' west of 303 S wall Th = 14"
118	3343	fTr fTr	2.75	6.5	3W	Centre of X-cut 31.7' south of 303 W wall Th = n/a
119	3344	fTr 0.0053	4.0	36.5	3E	23' west of 304 S Wall Th = 8"
120	3345	0.2416 0.3632	3.0	9.5	3E	6.5' west of 3309 N wall Th = 8.5"

UNDERGROUND SAMPLE RECORD
Parkhill Mine - Evaluation Program 1986

U.G. #	Assay #	Assay Au oz/ton	Weight kg Samp	Weight kg Reject	Level	Location
121	3346	0.0456 0.0586	3.0	7.0	3E	8.3' east of 3309 N wall and Back Th = 13" to 24"
122	3347	0.0538 0.0326	3.5	13.0	3E	19.75' east of 3309 N wall and Back Th = 4" + 6"
123	3348	0.0279 0.0397	3.25	9.5	3E	51.8' west of 3312 N wall Th = 5"
124	3349	0.0255 0.0538	2.5	4.5	3E	21.4' west of 3312 N wall Th = 6"
125	3350	0.3219 0.2747	4.25	10.0	3E	33.1' east of 3312 N wall Th = 8"
126	3351	0.0786 0.1046	4.5	14.5	3E	42.5' east of 3312 N wall Th = 18"
127	3352	0.0243 0.0656	4.5	44.0	3E	6.25' west of 3313 S wall Th = 12" + 14"
128	3353	0.0586 0.0810	4.75	14.5	3E	8.25' east of 3313 S wall Th = 6"
129	3354	0.1412 0.1058	3.25	32.0	3E	5.5' west of 3315 S wall Th = 12"
130	3355	0.0999 0.0432	3.5	35.5	3E	12' east of 3315 N wall Th = 16"
131	3356	0.8478 1.0545	3.25	13.5	3E	10.1' east of 3316 S wall Th = 6" to 7"
132	3357	0.4353 0.3325	3.0	7.0	3E	17' east of 3317 Face, at floor Th = 8"
133	3358	0.4896 0.5120	4.5	21.0	Vr	24' at 115' up from level 3 SE wall Th = 9"
134	3359	1.8634 1.0250	5.0	27.5	Vr	7' at 065' SW from Vr openin N wall Th = 2' 2"
135	3360	3.9145 4.4163	4.0	10.5	Vr	49' at 062' SW from Vr colla Th = 18"

UNDERGROUND SAMPLE RECORD
Parkhill Mine - Evaluation Program 1986

U.G. #	Assay #	Assay Au oz/ton	Weight kg Samp	Weight kg Reject	Level	Location
136	3361	4.6525 4.4754	4.25	23.0	Vr	63' at 038' SW from Vr collar N wall Th = 8"
137	3362	0.5321 0.3727	4.75	15.5	Vr	27' up stope from level E wall Th = 10"
138	3363	0.2050 0.0928	3.75	10.0	1E	6.2' east of 109E N Wall Th = 7"
139	3364	0.0326 0.0255	5.5	21.5	1E	28.6' east of 109E S wall Th = 10"
140	3365	0.0172 0.0208	4.75	10.0	1E	8' east of 111E N wall Th = 4"
141	3366	0.0255 0.0468	4.25	22.0	1E	24.5' at 322' from 112E N wall Th = 15"
142	3367	0.2711 0.2640	3.0	13.0	Shaft manway	56' below station (Collar) W wall Th = 27"
143	3368	0.3668 0.3727	3.0	23.0	"	48.4' below collar W wall Th = 2.5'
144	3369	0.0432 0.0704	3.5	14.5	"	32' below collar W wall Th = 18"
145	3370	0.1826 0.1837	3.5	11.0	"	6' above 1st Level W wall Th = 3' 1"
146	3371	0.1235 0.1471	3.5	8.5	"	38.8' above 1st Level W wall Th = 23"
147	3372	0.2286 0.2379	3.25	18.5	"	50' above 1st Level W wall Th = 18"
148	3373	0.3337 0.2274	4.25	54.0	"	66' above 1st Level W wall Th = 27" (qtz only, no Lamp.)
149	3374	0.5061 0.4471	4.25	47.0	"	76' above 1st Level W wall Th = 31"
150	3375	0.1164 0.2038	3.5	22.0	"	90' above 1st Level W wall Th = 18"

Appendix III

Results of Vibro-Sluice Tests on samples of Broken Muck Recovered From Underground 1986 Evaluation Program

TEST RESULTS - VIBRO SLUICE
(muck samples)
Parkhill Mine - Wawa, Ontario
August - October 1986

Date	Sample No. mine	Sample No. lab	Location (stopes)	Quantity treated (kg) total	+1/2"	-1/2"	Gold recov (gm)	Free gold (gm/tonne) -1/2"	Free gold +1/2"	Fire Assay Values (gms/tonne) -1/2"	Fire Assay Values +1/2"	
17-08-86	1	3217 3218	3306-3307	460	100	360	10.60	29.44		29.93	11.02	
09-08-86	2	3219 3220	109E -A	730	180	600	1.30	2.17		15.40	7.50	
10-08-86	3	3221 3222	109E -B	1010	190	820	0.70	0.85		10.40	6.58	
11-08-86	4	3223 3224	109E -C	850	210	640	0.50	0.78		27.87	13.62	
12-08-86	5	3225 3226	109E -D	1560	410	1150	6.40	5.56		20.73	10.50	
13-08-86	6	3227 3228	3303-3306	570	120	450	18.00	40.00		15.40	6.84	
14-08-86	7	3229 3230	4203-East	1230	370	860	3.80	4.24		13.71	4.10	
		3231 3232								16.28	13.87	
01-10-86	8	3233	Stock pile (N)			1000	0.80					
10-10-86	9		(S)			1000	1.85			14.50		
								1.06				
01-10-86	10	3234	(W)			1000	0.70			13.20		
02-10-86	11		(E)			1000	0.90					
06-10-86	12	-	3303	1076	216	860	11.70	13.60			4.82	
06-10-86	13	3215 3216	3303	-	-	860	0.20	0.23		3.28		Sluice tails free gold = 243mg/tonne
08-10-86	14	3235 3236	3290	1590	360	1230	5.94	6.60		4.04	0.74	Sluice tails free gold = 626mg/tonne
09-10-86	15	3237	3290	-	-	1230	0.15	0.12		10.05		Sluice tails free gold = 131mg/tonne

Appendix IV

Photocopies of Assay Certificates

GOLDSTAT 24-03-87 11:46P. PKHT BLK.

SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

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

Certificate of Analysis

PARKHILL

80m Subsample
= 29.166 gms. (1 AT)

Certificate No. 63277 Date: June 19th, 1986

Received June 6th, 1986 19 Samples of Crushed Ore

Submitted by J. E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd., Aurora, Ontario

SAMPLE NO.	+80 Mesh GOLD mg	+80 Mesh GOLD g/t	-80 Mesh GOLD g/t	Weight of +80 Mesh	Weight of -80 Mesh	Calculated Value GOLD g/t
001	0.124	6.58	27.77 25.20	18.86 g	866.90 g	26.08
002	0.640	19.13	23.31 18.55	33.47	835.50	20.88
003	0.422	8.81	12.69 11.38	47.88	781.00	11.84
004	0.001	4.77	11.14 10.90	0.21	752.80	11.04
005	0.005	13.89	20.23 20.67	0.36	728.10	20.47
006	0.066	6.14	23.66 16.83	10.78	662.30	20.03
007	0.097	606.25	19.13 16.56	0.16	737.10	17.99
008	1.505	32.19	20.47 19.68	46.74	736.40	20.81
009	0.024	2.06	1.61 2.23	11.64	875.90	1.92
010	0.153	2.33	3.39 2.50	65.61	843.50	2.91
011	0.015	3.67	3.77 3.50	4.10	913.90	3.63
012	0.016	2.78	2.85 4.08	5.78	878.10	3.46
013	0.001	0.62	3.98 4.05	1.64	898.80	4.00
014	0.001	6.24	7.34 7.65	0.16	594.80	7.51

Per G. Lebel ..... Con'd

G. Lebel - Manager

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Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 63277

SAMPLE NO.	+80 Mesh GOLD mg	+80 Mesh GOLD g/t	-80 Mesh GOLD g/t	Weight of +80 Mesh	Weight of -80 Mesh	Calculated Value GOLD g/t
015	Nil	Nil	7.44 10.90	0.84 g	726.00 g	9.18
016	0.564	79.44	63.63 62.06	7.10	887.90	62.98
017	0.012	60.00	53.59 54.00	0.20	646.30	53.79
018	0.123	4.56	10.15 10.94	27.00	864.30	10.38
019	0.218	5.86	11.11 10.66	37.29	899.50	10.70

n = 19

Ln M = 16.96826
V = 328.8044
SD = 18.1329

NOR. $\bar{x}$. 16.85421
V . 255.0484
SD . 15.97024

Per G. Lebel

G. Lebel - Manager

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Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 63522 Date: July 8th, 1986

Received July 1st, 1986 11 Samples of Crushed Material

Submitted by J. E. Tilsley & Associates, Aurora, Ontario Project #Parkhill Project

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz/ton
020	0.110
021	0.060
022	0.100
023	0.190
024	0.460/0.425
025	0.045
026	0.055
027	0.075
028	0.080
029	0.005
030	0.50/0.57
Second Pulp	0.57/0.59

Per G. Lebel
G. Lebel - Manager

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Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 63599 Date: July 14 1986

Received July 4/86 18 Samples of sludge

Submitted by J.E. Tilsley & Assoc. Ltd., Aurora, Ontario "Parkhill Project"

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz./ton
031	0.245
032	0.400
	0.400
033	0.135
034	0.240
	0.200
035	0.150
036	0.045
037	0.165
038	0.83
039	1.41
	1.51
040	1.05
041	0.390
042	1.30
	1.11
043	0.97
044	0.460
	0.610
045	0.060
046	0.345
047	0.015
048	0.020

NOTE: Above samples completely pulverized as per request.

Per G. Lebel
G. Lebel -- Manager

ESTABLISHED 1928

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Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 63696 Date: July 23rd, 1986

Received July 15th, 1986 22 Samples of Crushed Ore

Submitted by J. E. Tilsley & Associates, Aurora, Ontario Parkhill Project

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz/ton
049	1.10
050	0.98
051	1.16/1.27
052	0.53
053	0.54
054	0.170
055	0.440
056	1.01
057	0.090
058	0.380
059	3.60/3.38
060	0.185
061	0.390
062	0.130
063	0.88/0.84
064	0.030
066	0.060
067	0.060
068	0.58/0.67
069	0.030
No Tag #1	0.080
No Tag #2	0.050

Per G. Lebel
G. Lebel - Manager

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Certificate of Analysis

5111

James E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd.,
5 Steeplechase Ave.,
Gp. Box 115, R.R. #2,
Aurora, ON
L4G 3G8

Date: September 5 1986

H. Veldhuyzen,
Box 1519, Wawa, ONT.

Assay results are as follows:

Sample #		
Accurassay	Tilsley	Au(oz/T)
8689-1525	03101	0.381
1525	03101	0.385
1526	03102	0.546
1526	03102	0.312
1527	03103	0.917
1527	03103	1.163
1528	03104	0.793
1528	03104	0.728
1529	03105	1.149
1529	03105	1.040
1530	03106	0.294
1530	03106	0.356
1531	03107	0.356
1531	03107	0.370
1532	03108	0.684
1532	03108	0.938

Note: the samples were ran as duplicate half assay tons.

Per: ______________________

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Certificate of Analysis

5132

James E. Tilsley & Assoc., Ltd.,
5 Steeplechase Ave.,
Gp Box 115, RR #2,
Aurora,
Ont. L4G 3G8

Date: 16th Sept. 1986

cc H. Veldhuyzen, Box 1519, Wawa, Ont.

Results are as follows:

Sample #			
Accur.	Customer	Au(ppb)	Au(oz/T)
1811	03109	9536	0.277*
1812	03110	9196	0.267*
1813	03111	8777	0.255*
1814	03112	7647	0.222*
1815	03113	7585	0.220*
1816	03114	8291	0.240*
1817	03115	254	
1817	03115	140	
1818	03116	136	
1818	03116	142	
1819	03117	775	
1819	03117	724	
1820	03118	1231	0.037
1820	03118	1383	0.040
1821	03119	7410	0.215
1821	03119	11852	0.344
1822	03120	11599	0.336
1822	03120	5460	0.158
1823	03121	1763	0.051
1823	03121	2142	0.062
1824	03122	15271	0.443
1824	03122	16411	0.476
1825	03123	13498	0.391
1825	03123	14765	0.428

* metallics run separately and results combined with pulps.

Per: [signature]

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Certificate of Analysis

5173 James E. Tilsley Assoc. Ltd.,
5 Steeplechase Ave.,
Box 115, R.R.# 2,
Aurora, ON
L4G 3G8

Date: October 8 1986

H. Veldhuyzen, Box 1519, Wawa, ON

Assay results are as follows:

Sample # Accurassay	Tilsley	Au(ppb)	Au(oz/T)
86051-3313	03148		0.028
3313	03148		0.035
3314	03149		0.052
3314	03149		0.072
3315	03150	51	
3315	03150	63	
3316	03151	*5	
3316	03151	5	
3317	03152		0.047
3317	03152		0.042
3318	03153		0.238
3318	03153		0.205
3319	03154		0.232
3319	03154		0.211
3320	03155		0.102
3320	03155		0.076
3321	03156		0.058
3321	03156		0.062
3322	03157		0.037
3322	03157		0.041
3323	03158		0.284
3323	03158		0.400
3324	03159	12	
3324	03159	19	
3325	03160	40	
3325	03160	84	

Per: ____________________

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Certificate of Analysis

5175 James E. Tilsley Assoc. Ltd.,
5 Steeplechase Ave.,
Box 115, R.R.# 2,
Aurora, ON
L4G 3G8

Date: October 8, 1986

H. Veldhuyzen, Box 1519, Wawa, ON

Cont'd from cert. # 5173

Sample # Accurassay	Tilsley	Au(ppb)	Au(oz/T)
86051-3326	03161		0.584
3326	03161		0.676
3327	03162		0.058
3327	03162		0.051
3328	03209		0.102
3328	03209		0.093
3329	03210		0.160
3329	03210		0.181
3330	03211		0.105
3330	03211		0.105
3331	03212		0.278
3331	03212		0.309
3332	03213		0.292
3332	03213		0.459
3333	03214		0.288
3333	03214		0.305

Per: ____________________

DIVIDE ALL VALUES BY 2.0.

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Certificate of Analysis

5165 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Date: October 3 19 [illegible]

[illegible] Lot 1519, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Au(oz/T)
85045-2078	03108	1263	0.037
76?	[illegible]	1445	0.042
78	39	1354	0.039
79?	39?	1612	0.053
[illegible]	[illegible]	12211?	0.371?
[illegible]	[illegible]	12935?	0.375?
[illegible]	[illegible]	7122?	0.207
81	[illegible]	6202	0.180
[illegible]	[illegible]	6572	0.191
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.20?
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.060?
[illegible]	[illegible]	2910	0.084?
[illegible]	[illegible]	1079	0.031
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.034?
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	759?	0.022
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.202?
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.045?
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.039
[illegible]	03202	15661?	0.455
[illegible]	[illegible]	11106?	0.322
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.430?
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.420?
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.715?
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.258?
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.152?
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.232?
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE: DIVIDE ALL VALUES BY 2. (REPORTING ERROR.)

Per: ______________________

PARKHILL

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Certificate of Analysis

5164

[illegible]

Date: [illegible] 19[illegible]

[illegible] copy, [illegible]

[illegible] cert. # 5163

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	13913	[illegible]	0.4720	
[illegible]	[illegible]31	[illegible]	0.541		
[illegible]	03232	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.4035	
[illegible]	[illegible]32	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.4205	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.40[illegible]		
[illegible]	03234	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.3825	
47	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.472		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.1175	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	535 (735)	0.015	0.021	
[illegible]	03236	957	0.027		
51	[illegible]	[illegible] (1005)	[illegible]	0.2915	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		

VIBRO-SLUICE
TEST OF [illegible]
FROM UNDERGROUND

Per: ______________________

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Porcupine

Certificate of Analysis

5183 [illegible]

Date: [illegible] 19 ____

VIBRO-SLUICE TEST OF MUCK FROM UNDERGROUND

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.095 263
[illegible]	[illegible]	4783 4355	[illegible]	0.140
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.868
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.315
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.446
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.2175
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.3035
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.2910
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.8080
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.3950
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.6015
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.3045
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.4465
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.1985
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.4120
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.1180

Per: ______________________

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Certificate of Analysis

Date: ______________ 19 ______

(PKH 7E)

n = 33
$\bar{x}$ 1.3497
M 1.136

7th E 001

7th E 034 035

7th W
PKH 7W2

{10}

n = 14
$\bar{x}$ 3986
m 3.497

{40}

(x)

(x)

n = 44
$\bar{x}$ = 3.754
m = 3.646

{14} {48}

{58}

ENTERED GOLDSTAT 04/04/87

Per: ______________________

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Certificate of Analysis

5196

Date: ______________ 19 ____

{59}

n : 43
X $\bar{x}$ 3.81
M 3.715

8

{70}

7Th W

078
5Th E
001

5Th W.

n : 6
$\bar{x}$ 4.06
m 4.08

(PKH-5W)

n = 34
$\bar{x}$ 5.1183
m : 5.3975

6 →

13 —
{13}

n : 8
$\bar{x}$ 7.37037
m 7.14645

20
{20}

38

Per: ____________________

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Certificate of Analysis

5199

[illegible]

Date: [illegible] 19[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2775	58307-3011	3335	[illegible]
[illegible]	20	[illegible]	11	35	17664
57	21	[illegible]	12	36	[illegible]
57	21	3940	12	36	[illegible]
[illegible]	22	[illegible]	13	37	[illegible]
[illegible]	22	9285	13	37	[illegible]
59	23	15582	14	38	[illegible]
59	23	13457	14	38	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	12900	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	25	3342	16	[illegible]	4191
61	25	2451	16	40	[illegible]
02	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	41	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
03	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	353	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
05	[illegible]	2205	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	29	2397	20	44	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3027	21	45	[illegible]
[illegible]	30	[illegible]	21	45	[illegible]
07	31	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	1567
07	31	1752	22	[illegible]	2007
[illegible]	32	2533	23	47	1545
[illegible]	32	1966	23	47	1115
[illegible]	33	3050	24	48	955
[illegible]	[illegible]	1623	24	48	1353
[illegible]	[illegible]	6802	25	49	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	49	[illegible]

{25}

$n = 10$

$\bar{x} = 8.92110$

$m = 9.04735$

5th W

{34}

Per: ______________________

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Certificate of Analysis

5200

[illegible]

Date: [illegible] 19[illegible]

[illegible]

Sample #			Sample #		
Accurassay	[illegible]	Au(ppb)	Accurassay	[illegible]	Au(ppb)
86057-3025	3350	11029	86067-3841	3365	591
26	59	9411	41	65	712
27	51	2694	42	66	674
27	[illegible]	3585	42	66	1602
25	52	632	43	67	9269
26	[illegible]	2249	43	67	9047
[illegible]	53	1775	44	68	12567
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	44	68	12709
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	69	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	3625	45	69	2411
31	55	3422	46	70	6255
[illegible]	[illegible]	1451	46	70	6256
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	71	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	71	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	48	72	7433
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	48	72	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	14774	49	73	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	17543	49	73	7752
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	74	17561
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	74	11316
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	51	75	5959
[illegible]	60	151314	51	75	6963
[illegible]	61	159406	52	76	65
[illegible]	61	153337	52	76	46
[illegible]	[illegible]	16201	53	77	24
[illegible]	[illegible]	17709	53	77	12
29	51	7024			
[illegible]	63	5150			
[illegible]	64	1116			
[illegible]	[illegible]	574			

Per: ______________________

GOLDUN AGE: PARKHILL

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P.O. BOX 604
KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA P2N 3J5
TEL.: (705) 567-6343

President: Dr. GEORGE DUNCAN, M.Sc., Ph. D., C. Chem (Ont.), C. Chem (U.K.), M.C.I.C., M.R.S.C., A.R.C.S.T.

Certificate of Analysis

5206 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Date: [illegible] 19 ____

[illegible]

[illegible] 6105 [illegible]

[illegible] dated Oct. 1/86

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Au(oz/T)
85045-8070	[illegible]	632	0.018
76	38	723	0.021
77	[illegible]	677	0.02
79	38	806	0.016
80	40	6056	0.176
[illegible]	40	[illegible]	0.188
81	41	[illegible]5[illegible]	0.103
[illegible]	41	3104	0.093
82	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.095
[illegible]	42	3515	0.102
83	43	1043	0.030
[illegible]	[illegible]	1455	0.042
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.016
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.017
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.034
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.011
[illegible]	[illegible]	582	0.017
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.104
[illegible]	47	[illegible]	0.025
87	47	677	0.020
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.222
[illegible]	02	5552	0.161
[illegible]	[illegible]	7406	0.215
[illegible]	04	7246	0.210
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.856
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.679
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.450
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]8	[illegible]

Per: ____________________

LEGEND

[1] Quartz veining or stringers (including areas stoped out during 1930 - 1938 mining)

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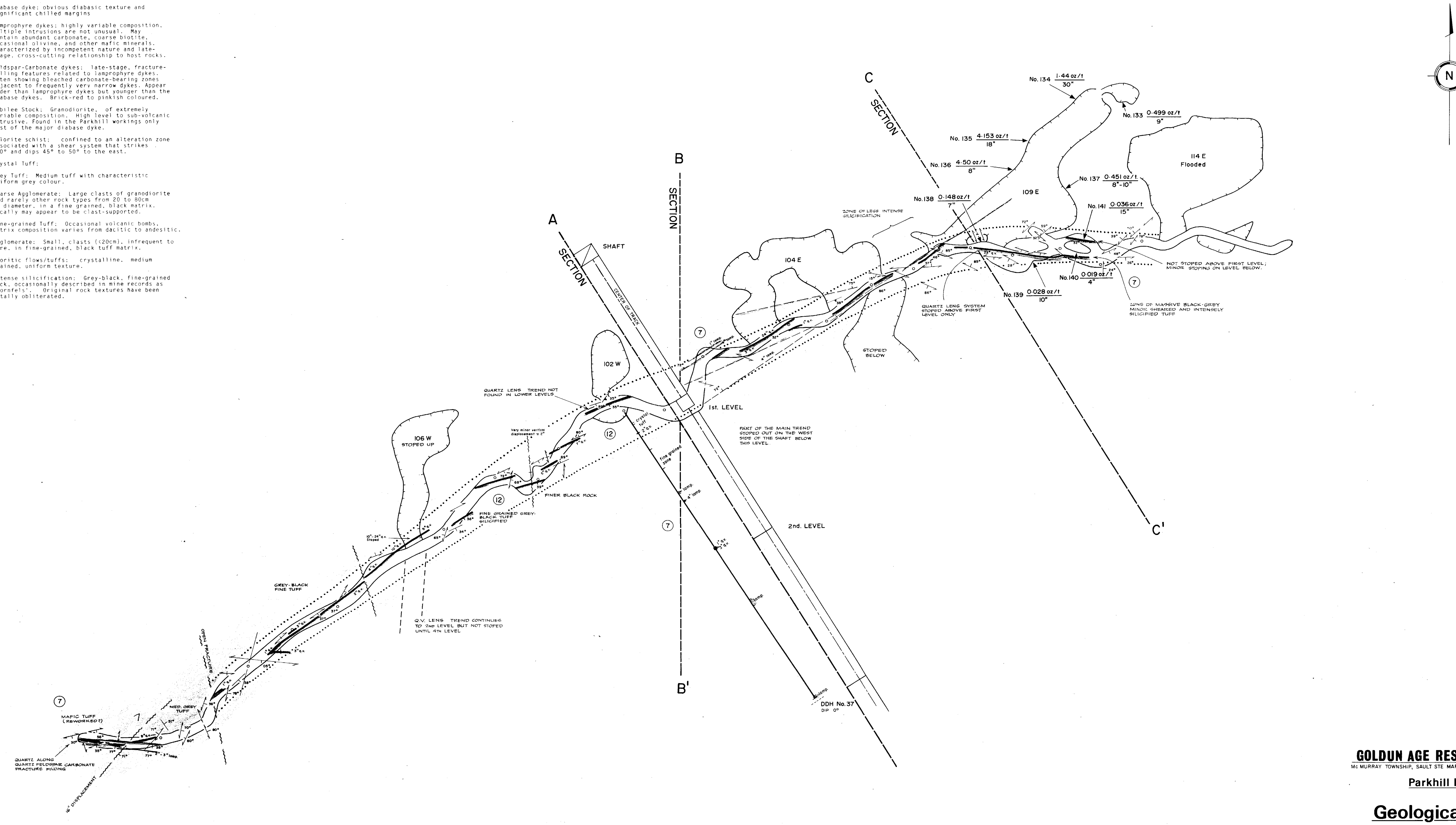

GOLDUN AGE RESOURCES INC.
Mc MURRAY TOWNSHIP, SAULT STE MARIE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Parkhill Mine

Geological Plan

LEVEL 1

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

0 200 400 600 800 1000
FEET

200

GEOLOGY BY H. VELDHUYZEN M.Sc. & R.A. TILSLEY B.Sc.

OM86-22

63.4887

LEGEND

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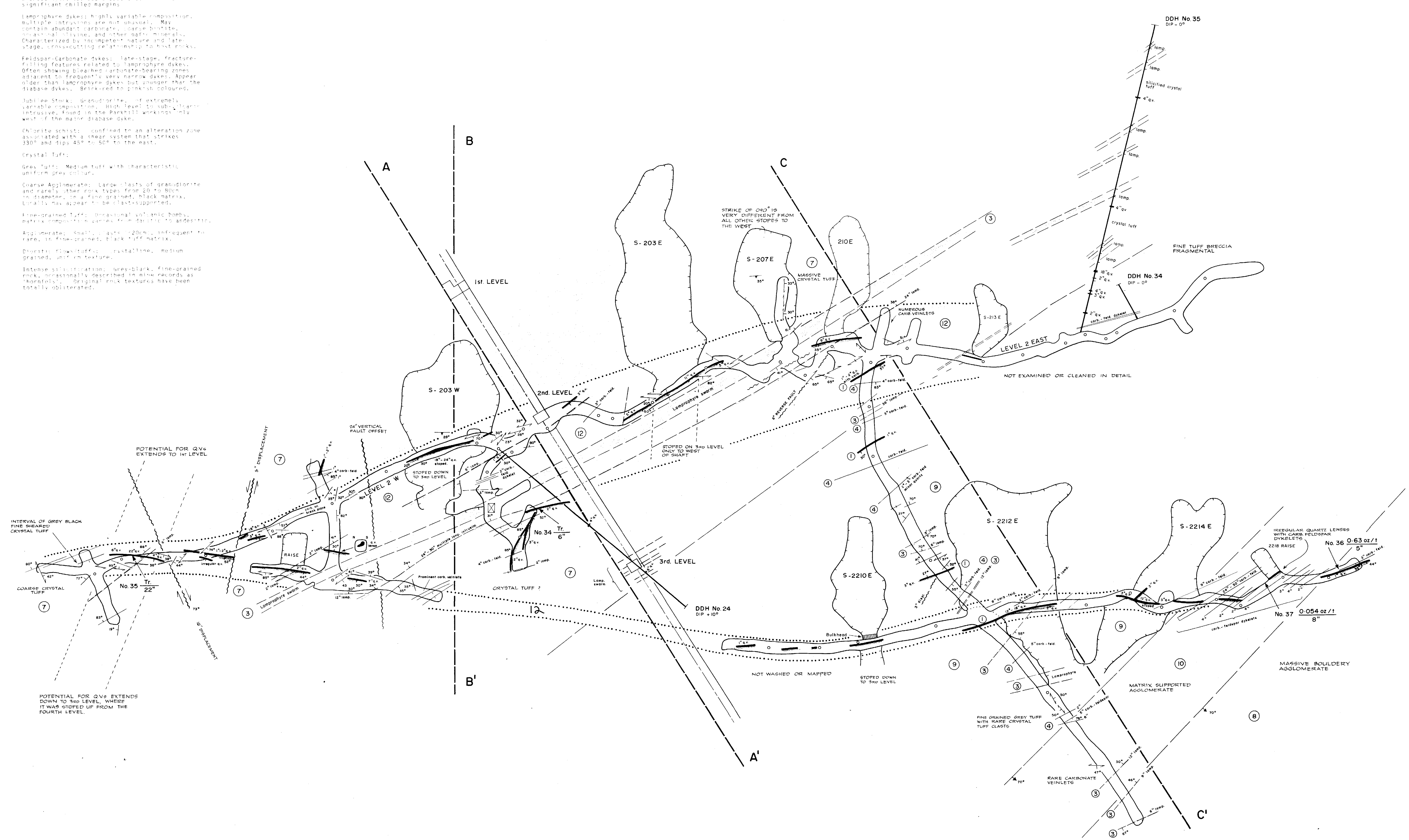

GOLDUN AGE RESOURCES INC.

Mc MURRAY TOWNSHIP, SAULT STE MARIE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

Parkhill Mine

Geological Plan

LEVEL 2

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

0 200 400 600 800 1000

FEET

210

GEOLOGY BY H.VELDHUYZEN M.Sc & R.A.TILSLEY B.Sc

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GOLDUN AGE RESOURCES INC.

McMURRAY TOWNSHIP, SAULT STE MARIE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

Parkhill Mine

Geological Plan

LEVEL 3

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

0 200 400 600 800 1000 FEET

GEOLOGY BY H. VELDHUYZEN MSc & R.A. TILSLEY BSc

220

OF 86-22

G-4887

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GEOLOGY BY H. VELDHUYZEN M.Sc. & R.A. TILSLEY B.Sc.

GOLDUN AGE RESOURCES INC.

Mc MURRAY TOWNSHIP, SAULT STE MARIE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

Parkhill Mine

Geological Plan

LEVEL 4

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

0 200 400 600 800 1000

FEET

238

2.m 86-22

63.4887


LEGEND
SECTION
A
C
C'
A'
B
4th LEVEL
5th LEVEL
CENTER LINE OF TRACK
DDH No. 1
DDH No. 2
DDH No. 3
DDH No. 4
DDH No. 5
DDH No. 6
DDH No. 7
DDH No. 8
DDH No. 9
DDH No. 10
DDH No. 11
DDH No. 12
DDH No. 13
No. 78 0.063 oz/t 22"
No. 79 0.006 oz/t 20"
No. 80 0.009 oz/t 13"
No. 81 0.004 oz/t 18"
No. 82 0.002 oz/t 28"-30"
No. 83 0.058 oz/t 9"
No. 84 0.126 oz/t 12"
No. 85 0.160 oz/t 8"
No. 86 0.006 oz/t 3"
No. 87 0.004 oz/t 10"
No. 88 0.067 oz/t 10"
No. 89 0.103 oz/t 12"
No. 90 0.095 oz/t 11"
No. 91 0.515 oz/t 8"
No. 92 0.144 oz/t 8"
No. 93 0.001 oz/t 8"
No. 94 Tr. 12"
No. 95 0.091 oz/t 15"
No. 96 0.124 oz/t 12"
No. 97 0.268 oz/t 10"
No. 98 0.424 oz/t 20"
No. 99 0.387 oz/t 12"
POSSIBLE FAULT ZONE TERMINATING "MILL VEIN TREND"
EASTWARD EXTENSION OF THIS ZONE IS NOT TESTED, HOWEVER, SILICIFICATION BECOMES LESS INTENSE AND POOR GRADES ARE ENCOUNTED ON 3RD & 4TH LEVELS.
Q.V. STOPED ABOVE 4TH LEVEL - 4145 RAISE; NOT ABOVE 5TH; NOT ENCOUNTERED ON 6TH.
STOPED UP AN INDETERMINATE DISTANCE ON 6TH LEVEL 6764 STOPE ABOVE 5TH LEVEL STOPING LIMITED TO 5TH LEVEL 5701W STOPE
OPEN FRACTURE VOID FILLING MINOR FAULT
DISTINCT PORPHYRY HORIZON
VOLCANOCLASTIC UNIT COURSE BOMBS LITTLE OR NO CARB. ALT
STOPED BELOW TO 5TH LEVEL
NOTE: INTERSECTION 29" Q.V. c 0.31 oz/t; STOPED OUT
CHLORITIZED ZONE (SCHIST)
POSSIBLE 50' x 120' x 1' MINABLE AREA ≈ 4000 TONS, GRADE ≈ 0.2 oz/t.
UPWARD EXTENSION OF THIS Q.V. TREND IS NOT STOPED. PREVIOUS MAPPING INDICATED AREA OCCUPIED BY LARGE DIABASE DYKE, HOWEVER NOT TRUE
20" FINE GRAINED DYKE - UNLIKE OTHER LAMPS
≈ 10' DISPLACEMENT
LEVEL 5 WEST
STOPED BELOW
6th LEVEL
6211
6504
6515
6515 - 6509
5701
5703
SCHIST ZONE
FAULT PLANES
FLOOR
corb vein
lamp
corb feld
3" q.v.
crystal tuff
some compositional variation
q.v. with corb feld
coarse grained tuff
coarse diorite textured flow or tuff
coarse tuff
2" lamp
3" lamp
coarse flow-tuff "diorite" not described as altered (type unspecified)
coarse tuff flow
GOLDUN AGE RESOURCES INC.
Mc MURRAY TOWNSHIP, SAULT STE MARIE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO.
Parkhill Mine
Geological Plan
LEVEL 5
by
JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
0 200 400 600 800 1000
FEET
GEOLOGY BY H. VELDHUYZEN MSc. & R.A. TILSLEY BSc.
240
OM 86-22
63.4587

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GOLDUN AGE RESOURCES INC.

McMURRAY TOWNSHIP, SAULT STE MARIE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

Parkhill Mine

Geological Plan

LEVEL 6

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

0 200 400 600 800 1000
FEET

1987

GEOLOGY BY H. VELDHUYZEN MSc. & R.A. TILSLEY BSc.

250

OM 86-22

63.4887


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7th LEVEL
6th LEVEL
7-213 DRIFT W
7-212 DRIFT E
7-215E
7-199
SECTION
GREY TUFF
CRYSTAL TUFF
FINE GRAINED TUFF - MORE MAFIC
PROBABLE CONTACT
DDH No. 25
DDH No. 26
DDH No. 27
DDH No. 28
DDH No. 31
DDH No. 32
DDH No. 33
DDH No. 34
DDH No. 41
DDH No. 43 (+04°)
DRILL LOGS INDICATE THIS UNIT IS EXPOSED LOWER IN THE SHAFT THAN WAS EXAMINED
NOTE THE SILICIFICATION AND CARBONATE ALTERATION WITHIN THE AGGLOMERATE UNIT IS MORE PRONOUNCED ON THE 7th LEVEL THAN THOSE HIGHER UP.
INTERVAL SAG TRANSITION FROM FINE BLACK RARE BOMBS TO AGGLOMERATE, BOTH OVERPRINTED WITH SILICIFICATION
LESS OBVIOUS SILICIFICATION AND OVERPRINTING
STOPED BELOW 8-12 FEET
STOPED ABOVE 12-18 FEET
PILLAR OF CHLORITE SCHIST
Q.V. THICKNESS UNKNOWN
ATTITUDE AND LOCATION OF CONTACT UNKNOWN
GOLDUN AGE RESOURCES INC.
McMURRAY TOWNSHIP, SAULT STE MARIE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO
Parkhill Mine
Geological Plan
LEVEL 7
by
JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
0 200 400 600 800 1000
FEET
GEOLOGY BY H. VELDHUYZEN MSc & R.A TILSLEY BSc
260

GOLDUN AGE RESOURCES INC.

Mc MURRAY TOWNSHIP, SAULT STE MARIE MINING DIVISION ONTARIO

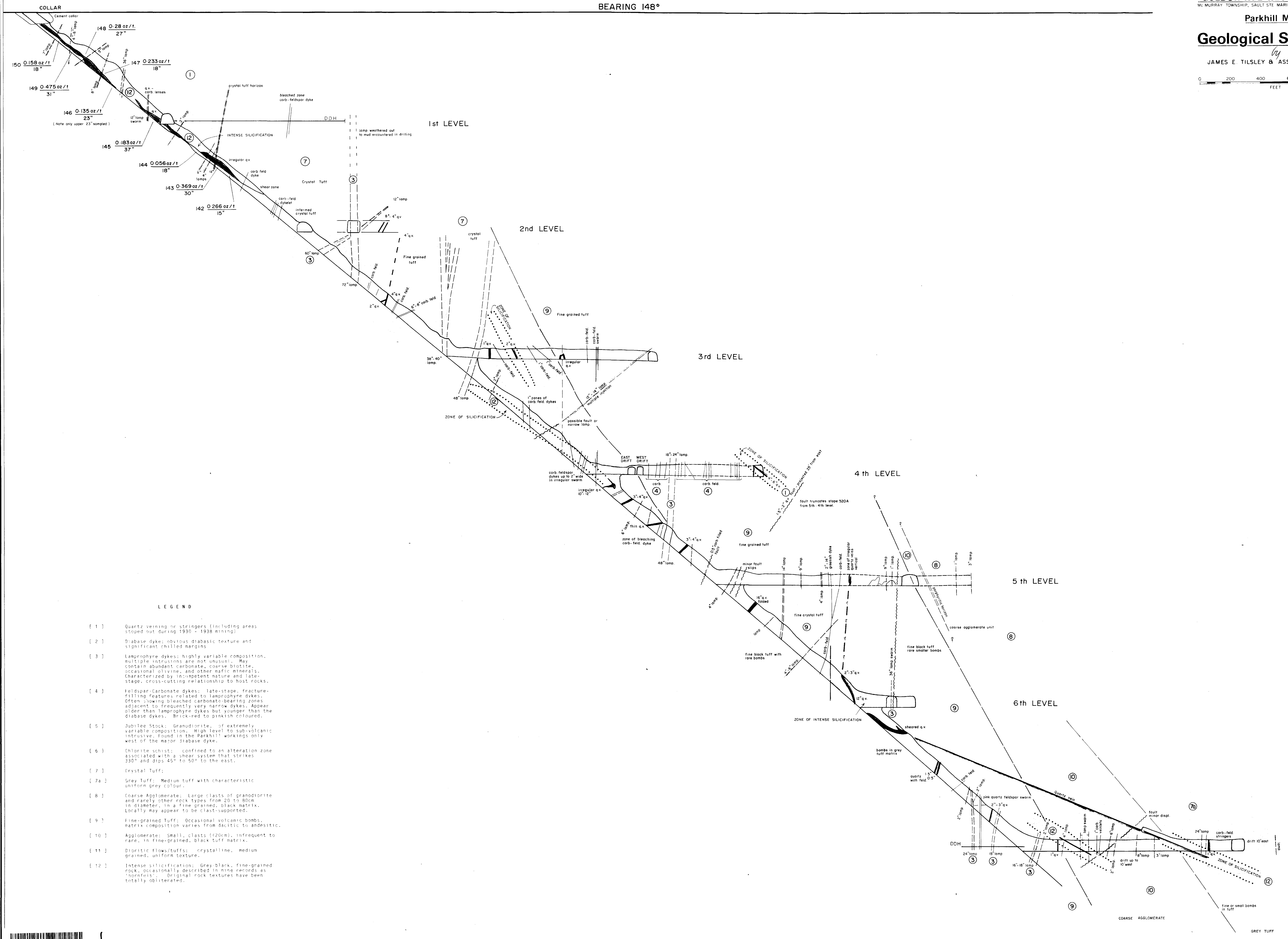
Parkhill Mine

Geological Section A

by

JAMES E TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

0 200 400 600 800 1000
FEET



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270

GEOLOGY BY H.VELDHUYZEN M.Sc & R.A.TILSLEY B.Sc.

JUNE 1987

N

S

GOLDUN AGE RESOURCES INC.

Mc MURRAY TOWNSHIP, SAULT STE MARIE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

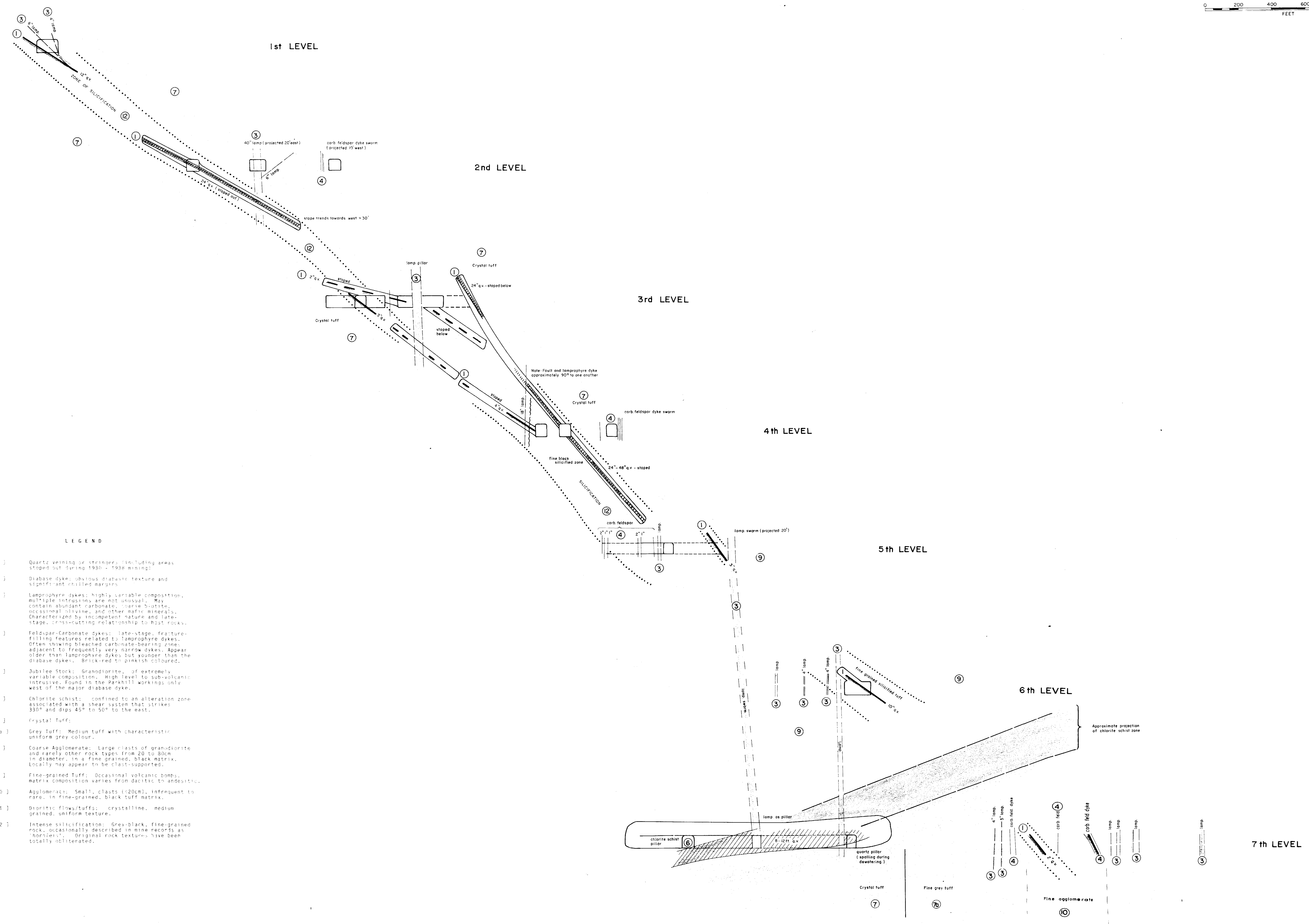
Parkhill Mine

Geological Section B

by

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

0 200 400 600 800 1000
FEET



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GEOLOGY BY H. VELDHUYZEN M.Sc. & R.A. TILSLEY B.Sc

JUNE 1987

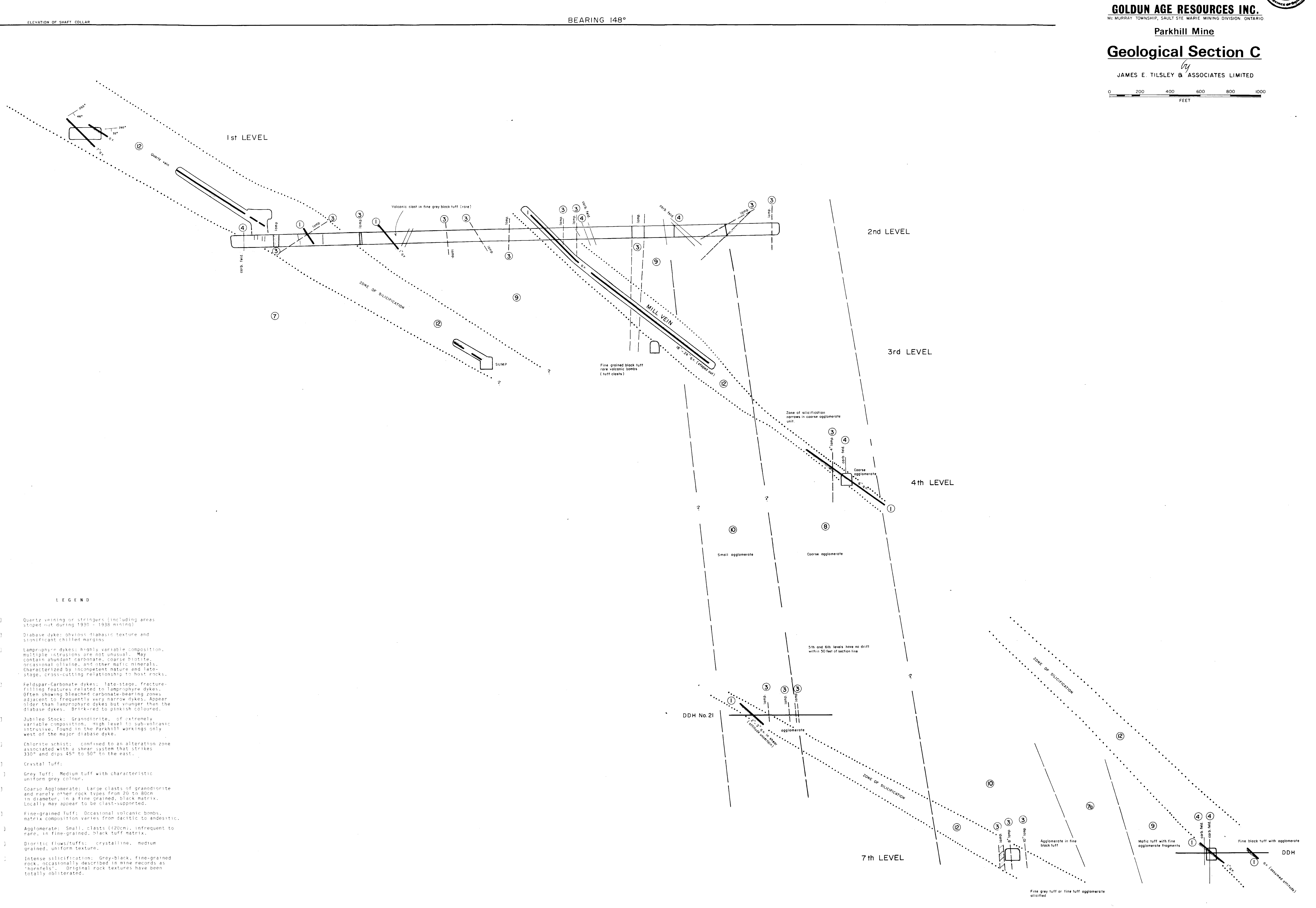
GOLDUN AGE RESOURCES INC.

McMURRAY TOWNSHIP, SAULT STE MARIE MINING DIVISION ONTARIO

Parkhill Mine

Geological Section C

by JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



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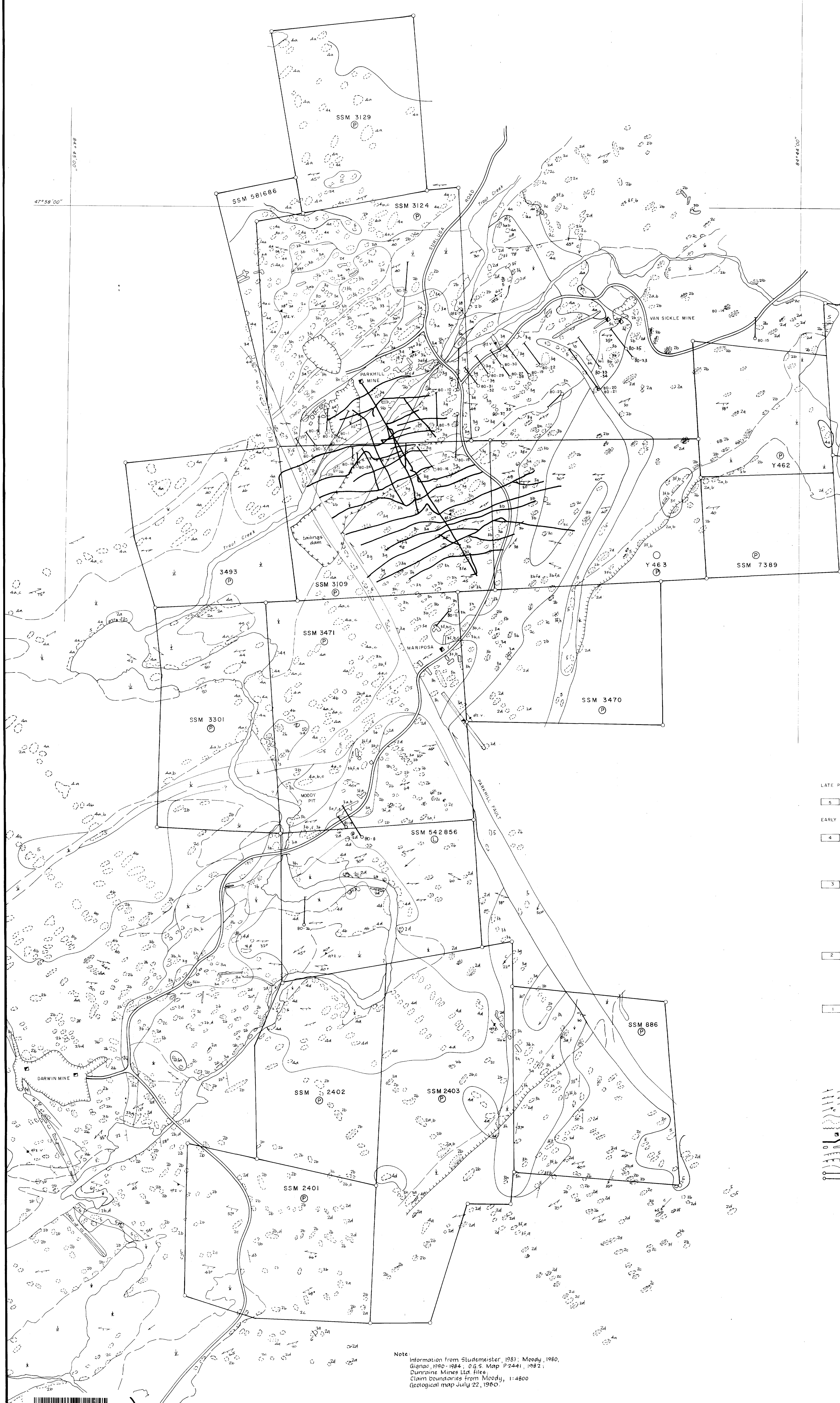
GEOLOGY BY H. VELDHUYZEN MSc. & R.A. TILSLEY BSc

JUNE 1987


GOLDUN AGE RESOURCES INC.
McMURRAY TWP., WAWA AREA, DIST. OF ALGOMA
ONTARIO
COMPOSITE PLAN OF
PARKHILL WORKINGS
COMPILED BY
JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.
0 40 80 120 160 FT.
NOTE:
Information from white print entitled
"PLAN OF PARKHILL GOLD
MINES LTD.
Posted Jan 7/37 - Aug 4/37 - Mar 20/38"
N
W
E
S
SSM 3124 (P)
M-301 (P)
(VAN SICKLE)
SSM 3109 (P)
Y 463 (P) GOLDUN AGE
VEIN ZONE
MASSIVE QUARTZ LENSES
LEVEL 1 WEST
LEVEL 1 EAST
LEVEL 2 WEST
LEVEL 2 E
LEVEL 3
LEVEL 3E
LEVEL 4
LEVEL 4 W
LEVEL 5
LEVEL 6
LEVEL 6 E
MILL VEIN
7-213 DRIFT W
7212 DRIFT E
8226 DRIFT E
8-218 DRIFT
WEST
9-228 DRIFT
9-226 DRIFT WEST
10-220 DRIFT W
10-175 DRIFT
11-235 DRIFT W
12-238 DRIFT WEST
12-246 DRIFT
13-237 DRIFT
13-237 DRIFT WEST
13-206 RAISE
12-194 RAISE
13-265
RAISE
13-267
RAISE
14-249 DRIFT E
14-252 DRIFT WEST
1800 N
1600 N
1400 N
1200 N
1000 N
800 N
600 N
1200 E
1400 E
1600 E
1800 E
2000 E
2200 E
2400 E
2600 E
2800 E
3000 E
300



Note:
Information from Studemeister, 1983; Moody, 1980, Gignac, 1980-1984; O.G.S. Map P2441, 1982; Dunraine Mines Ltd. files; Claim boundaries from Moody, 1:4800 Geological map July 22, 1980.

LEGEND

LATE PRECAMBRIAN

5 Diabase

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN (ARCHEAN)

4 METAINTRUSIVE ROCKS
- 4a Granodiorite, trondhjemite
- 4b Quartz diorite
- 4c Intrusive breccia, xenolithic
- 4d Diorite

3 METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS
- 3a Lithic greywacke
- 3b Pelitic tuff
- 3c Mafic tuff
- 3d Gold bearing rocks
- 3e Sulphide bearing rock
- 3f Tuff-chert, cherty breccia
- 3g Polymictic breccia with granite clasts
- 3h Polymictic breccia with volcanic clasts

2 INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC ROCKS
- 2a Medium grained flow or sill
- 2b Feldspar crystal tuff
- 2c " " lapilli tuff
- 2d Fine grained tuff
- 2e Feldspar crystal tuff breccia

1 FELSIC METAVOLCANIC ROCKS
- 1a Medium grained flow or sill
- 1b Quartz crystal tuff
- 1c Quartz crystal lapilli tuff
- 1d Fine grained tuff
- 1e Quartz crystal tuff breccia

SYMBOLS

- Quartz vein (inclined, vertical)
- Schistosity (" ")
- Bedding (" " tops)
- Lineation with plunge c - clast a-fold axis m-mineral q-quartz lens
- Geological contact
- Outcrop
- Fault
- Shaft
- Underground workings projected to surface
- Pit and trench
- Mine dump
- Tailing dam
- Swamp
- Diamond drill hole
- Claim boundary and posts

GOLDUN AGE RESOURCES INC.

McMURRAY TWP., SAULT STE. MARIE MIN. DIV., ONT.

PARKHILL PROPERTY

GEOLOGY

JAMES E. TILSLEY & ASSOCIATES LTD.

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FEET

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