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REPORT ON AN

**AIRBORNE MAGNETIC
AND VLF-EM SURVEY**

SWAYZE AND DORE TOWNSHIPS

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

for

CHARET SYNDICATE

by: **TERRAQUEST LTD.**
Toronto, Canada
June 16, 1988

RECEIVED

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MINING LANDS SECTION



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Note: The survey area is divided into four map sheets, therefore there are four of each of the above listed maps.

1. Introduction

This report describes the specifications and results of a geophysical survey carried out for Charet Syndicate of 1500-145 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2J3 by Terraquest Ltd., 240 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada. The field work was performed between March 31 and April 10, 1988 and the data processing, interpretation and reporting from April 11 to June 16, 1988.

The purpose of a survey of this type is two-fold. First to prospect directly for anomalously conductive and magnetic areas in the earth's crust which may be caused by, or at least related to, mineral deposits. A second is to use the magnetic and conductivity patterns derived from the survey results to assist in mapping geology, and to indicate the presence of faults, shear zones, folding, alteration zones and other structures potentially favourable to the presence of gold and base-metal concentration. To achieve this purpose the survey area was systematically traversed by an aircraft carrying geophysical instruments along parallel flight lines spaced at even intervals, 100 metres above the terrain surface, and aligned so as to intersect the regional geology in a way to provide the optimum contour patterns of geophysical data.

2. The Property

The survey area is located in Swayze and Dore townships, in the Porcupine Mining Division of Ontario about 60 kilometres east of the town of Chapleau. The claims lie in two blocks: one extending from Cree Lake north to Brett Lake and east into Dore Township, and the second in the southeast corner of Dore Township. The claims can be accessed by bush roads.

The average latitude and longitude are 47 degrees 48 minutes, and 82 degrees 37 minutes respectively, and the N.T.S. references are 41O/15 and /16.

The outline of the survey area and the claim numbers are shown in figure 2.

3. Geology

Map References

1. Map 43B: Swayze Gold Area.
Scale 1:63,360.
O.D.M. 1934.
2. Map 51F: Cunningham-Garnet Area.
Scale 1:63,360.
O.D.M. 1942.
3. Map 2070: Swayze and Dore Townships.
Scale 1:31,680.
O.D.M. 1965.
4. Map 2221: Chapleau-Foyelet,
Geological Compilation Series.
Scale 1:253,440.
O.D.M. 1976.
5. Map 2352: Chapleau.
Scale 1:250,000.
O.D.M. 1976.

Private Report: Geological Report on the Exploration Potential of the Swayze Township Property. Northern Resources Inc. August 1987, by L.D.S. Winter.

The survey area is underlain predominantly by east trending mafic to felsic Archean metavolcanics and minor associated clastic sedimentation. Narrow komatiitic flows occur within the mafic metavolcanics along the southern half of the main survey block.

The older geological maps, specifically Map 51F shows considerably greater rock differentiation than the newer maps.

The rocks have been interpreted to be folded about an east-west trending synclinal axis that passes through the centre of the large survey block, and is displaced by a northwest trending fault. A parallel anticlinal fold axis passes through the northwest corner of the smaller Dore Township property.

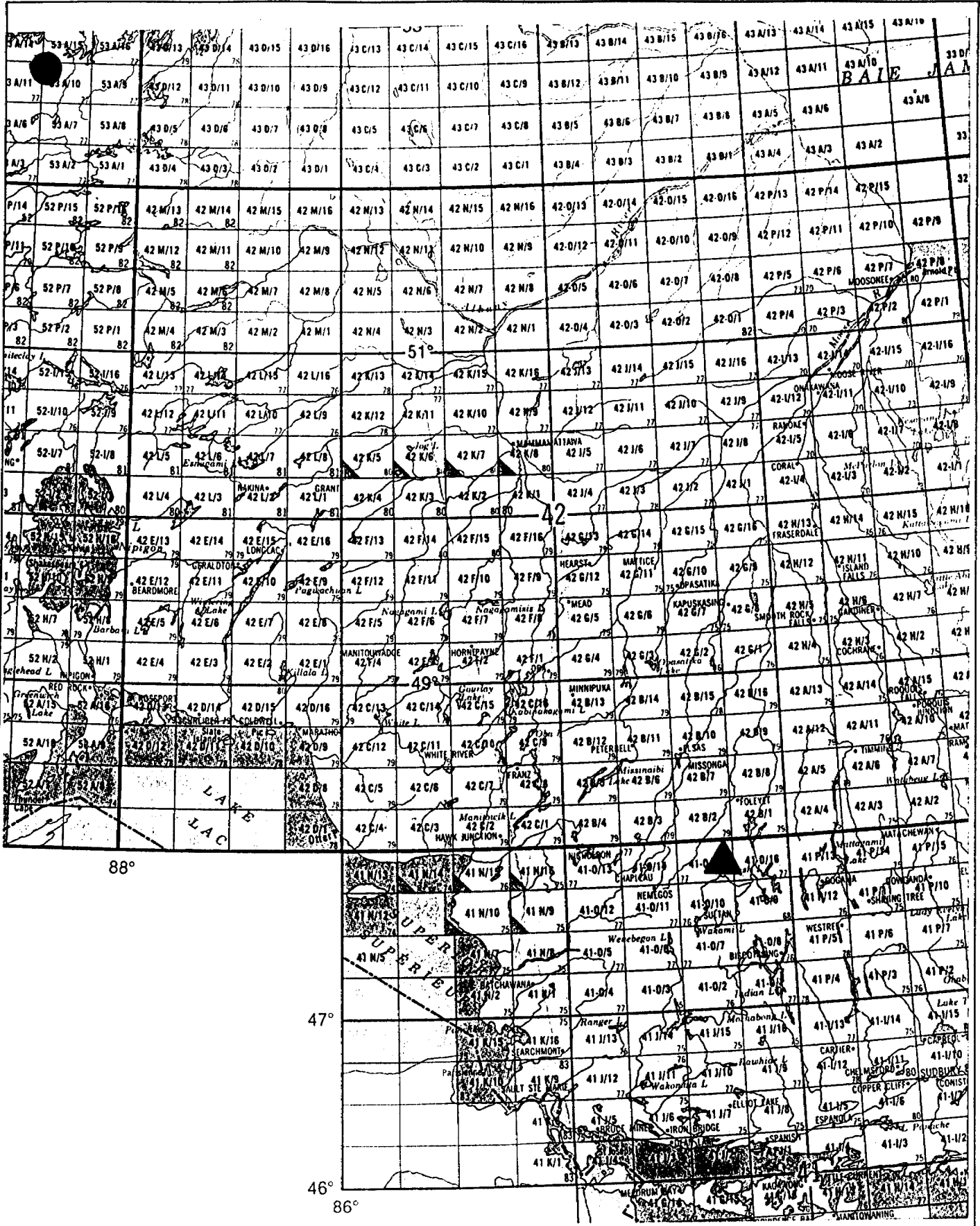
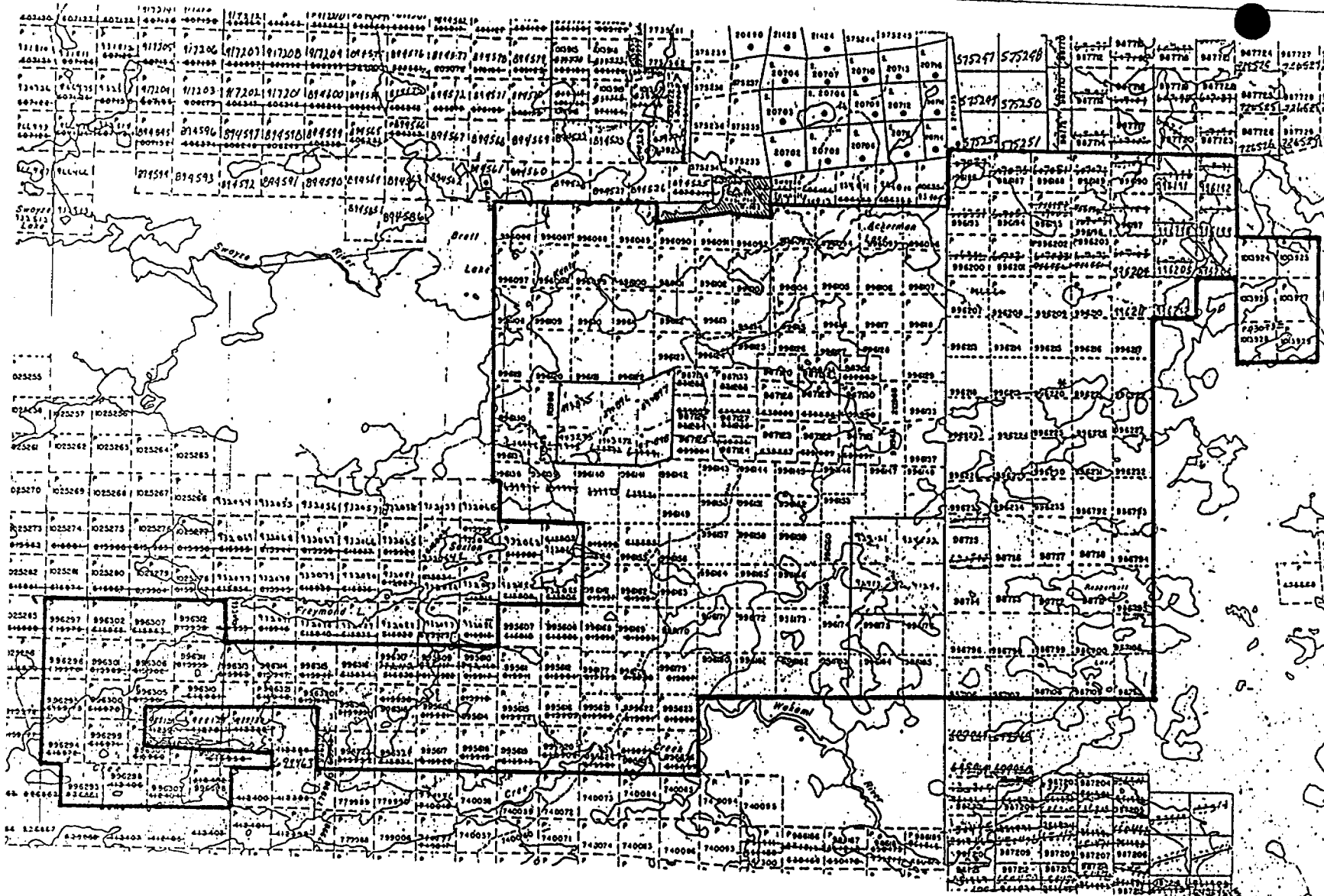


FIGURE 1. General Location

FIGURE 2a
Claim Location Map
(exact locations not certified)



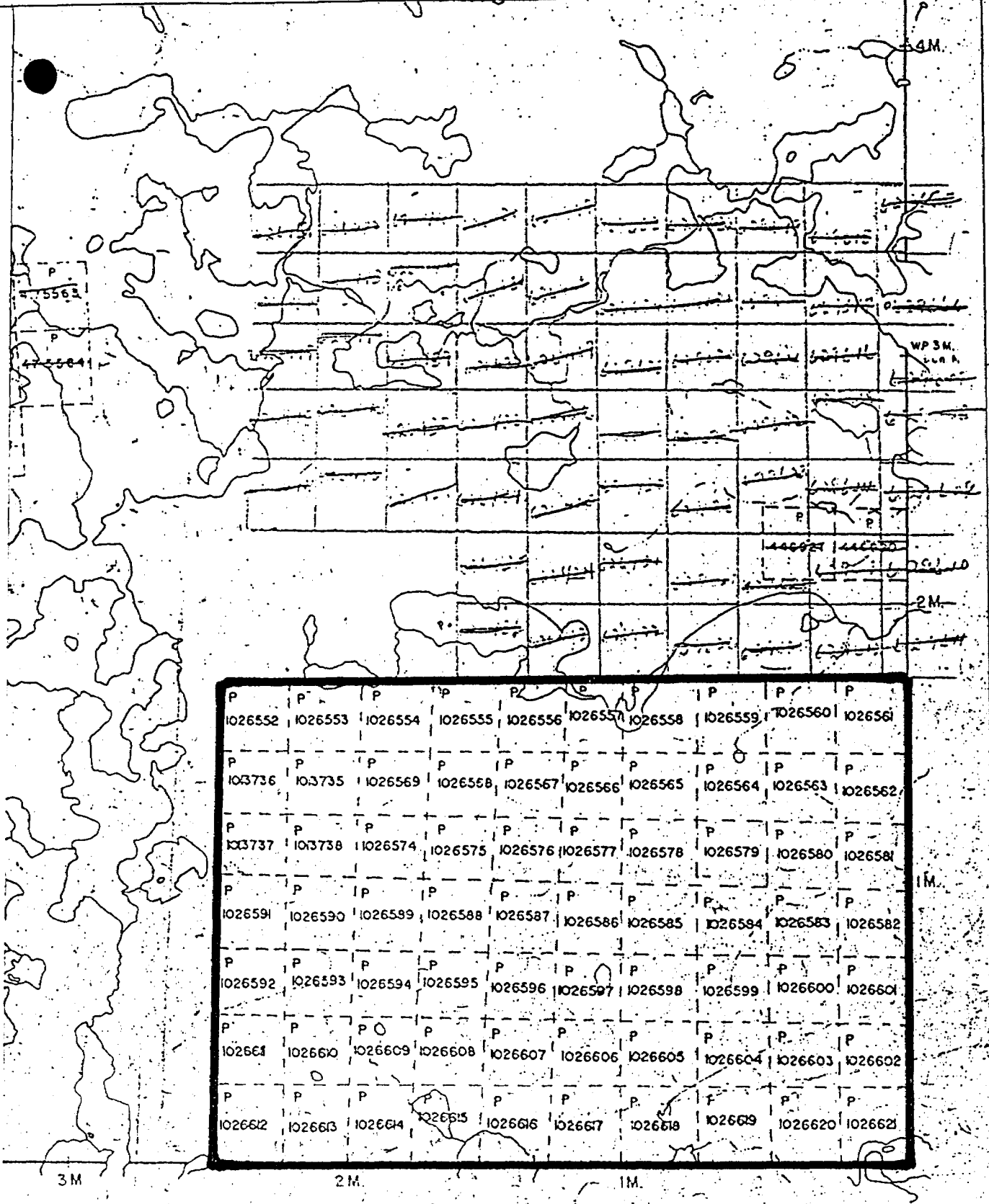


FIGURE 2b Claim Location Map (exact locations not certified)



Three important gold discoveries occur in the map area: the Flint Rock Mines Ltd. showing at the east end of Cree Lake, the Kenty Mine just north of Ackerman Lake, and Annie Kenty occurrence approximately 1 kilometre east of the Kenty Mine. Mineralization is associated with quartz veining and carbonatized alteration, primarily within the mafic to intermediate metavolcanics.

4. Survey Specifications

4.1 Instruments

The survey was carried out using a Cessna 182 aircraft, registration C-FAKK, which carries a magnetometer and a VLF electromagnetic detector.

The magnetometer is a proton precession type based on the Overhauser effect. The Overhauser effect allows for polarization of a proton rich liquid of the sensor by adding a "free radical" to it and irradiating it by RF magnetic field. Strong precession signals are generated with modest RF power. The sensor element is mounted in an extension of the right wing tip. It's specifications are as follows:

Model: GSM-9BA

Manufacturer: GEM Systems Inc.,
105 Scarsdale Rd.,
Don Mills, Ontario,
M3B 2R5

Resolution: 0.5 gamma

Accuracy: 0.5 gamma

Cycle time: 0.5 second

Range: 20,000 ~ 100,000 gammas in
23 overlapping steps

Gradient tolerance: Up to 5,000 gammas per metre

The VLF-EM unit uses three orthogonal detector coils to measure (a) the total field strength of the time-varying EM field and (b) the phase between the vertical coil and both the "along line" coil (LINE) and the "cross-line" coil (ORTHO). The LINE coil is tuned to a transmitter station (Channel 1) that is ideally positioned at right angles to the flight lines, while the ORTHO coil transmitter (Channel 2) should be in line with the flight lines. It's specifications are:

Model: TOTEM 2A

Manufacturer: Herz Industries, Toronto

Accuracy: 1%

Reading interval: 0.5 second

The VLF sensor is mounted in the left wing tip extension.

Other instruments are:

- King KRA-10A radar altimeter
- PDAS-1100 data acquisition system with two 3.5" floppy disk drives manufactured by Picodas Group Inc., Richmond Hill, Ontario
- Geocam video camera and recorder for flight path recovery, manufactured by Geotech Ltd., Markham, Ontario.
- PBAS-9000 portable field base station with a 3.5" floppy disk drive and an analog print out manufactured by Picodas Group Inc., Richmond Hill, Ontario, coupled with a GSM-8 proton magnetometer manufactured by Gem Systems Inc., Toronto, Ontario.

4.2 Lines and Data

Line spacing: 100 metres

Line direction: 360 degrees

Terrain clearance: 100 metres

Average ground speed: 156 km/hr.

Data point interval:

Magnetic: 27 metres

VLF-EM: 27 metres

Tie Line interval: 2 kilometres

Channel 1 (LINE): NAA Cutler, 24.0 kHz

Channel 2 (ORTHO): NSS Annapolis, 24.0 kHz

Line km over total survey area including overrun: 733 line km

Line km over claim groups:

Magnetic survey totals: 594 line km

VLF-EM survey totals: 594 line km

4.3 Tolerances

Line spacing: Any gaps wider than twice the line spacing and longer than 10 times the line spacing were filled in by a new line.

Terrain clearance: Portions of line which were flown above 125 metres for more than one km were reflown if safety considerations were acceptable.

Diurnal magnetic variation: Less than twenty gammas deviation from a smooth background over a period of two minutes or less as seen on the base station analogue record.

Manoeuvre noise: Approximately +/- 5 gammas.

4.4 Photomosaics

For navigating the aircraft and recovering the flight path, mosaics of aerial photographs were made from existing air photos.

5. Data Processing

Flight path recovery was carried out in the field using a video tape viewer to observe the flight path as recorded by the Geocam video camera system. The flight path recovery was completed daily to enable reflights to be selected where needed for the following day.

The magnetic data was levelled in the standard manner by tying survey lines to the tie lines. The IGRF has not been removed. The total field was contoured by computer using a program provided by Dataplotting Services Inc. To do this the final levelled data set is gridded at a grid cell spacing of 1/10th of an inch at map scale.

The vertical magnetic gradient is computed from the total field data using a method of transforming the data set into the frequency domain, applying a transfer function to calculate the gradient, and then transforming back into the spatial domain. The method is described by a number of authors including Grant, 1972 and Spector, 1968. The computer program for this purpose is provided by Paterson, Grant and Watson Ltd. of Toronto.

The VLF data was treated automatically so as to normalize the non conductive background areas to 100 (total field strength) and zero (quadrature). The algorithms to do this were developed by Terraquest and will be provided to anyone interested by application to the company.

All of these dataprocessing calculations and map contouring were carried out by Dataplotting Services Inc. of Toronto.

Grant, F.S. and Spector A., 1970: Statistical Models for Interpreting Aeromagnetic Data; Geophysics, Vol 35

Grant, F.S., 1972: Review of Data Processing and Interpretation Methods in Gravity and Mag-

netics; Geophysics Vol 37-4

Spector, A., 1968: Spectral Analysis of Aeromagnetic maps; unpublished thesis; University of Toronto.

6. Interpretation

6.1 General Approach

To satisfy the purpose of the survey as stated in the introduction, the interpretation procedure was carried out on both the magnetic and VLF data. On a local scale the magnetic gradient contour patterns were used to outline geological units which have different magnetic intensity and patterns or "signatures". Where possible these are related to existing geology to provide a geological identity to the units. On a regional scale the total field contour patterns were used in the same way.

Faults and shear zones are interpreted mainly from lateral displacements of otherwise linear magnetic anomalies but also from long narrow "lows". The direction of regional faulting in the general area is taken into account when selecting faults. Folding is usually seen as curved regional patterns. Alteration zones can show up as anomalously quiet areas, often adjacent to strong, circular anomalies that represent intrusives. Magnetic anomalies that are caused by iron deposits of ore quality are usually obvious owing to their high amplitude, often in tens of thousands of gammas.

VLF anomalies are categorized according to whether the phase response is normal, reverse, or no phase at all. The significance of the differing phase responses is not completely understood although in general reverse phase indicates either overburden as the source or a conductor with considerable depth extent, or both. Normal phase response is theoretically caused by surface conductors with limited depth extent. In some cases, a change in the orientation of the conductor appears to affect the sense of the phase response.

Areas showing a smooth VLF-EM response somewhat above background (ie. 110 or so) are likely caused by overburden which is thick enough and conductive enough to saturate at these frequencies. In this case no response from bedrock is seen.

The VLF-EM conductor axes have been identified and evaluated according to the Terraquest classification system (Figure 4). This system correlates

FIGURE 4

TERRAQUEST CLASSIFICATION OF VLF-EM CONDUCTOR AXES

<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>CORRELATION</u>	<u>ASSOCIATION: Possible Origins</u>
a , A	Coincident with magnetic stratigraphy	Bedrock magnetic horizons: stratabound mineralogic origin or shear zone
b , B	Parallel to magnetic stratigraphy	Bedrock non-magnetic horizons: stratabound mineralogic origin or shear zone
c , C	No correlation with magnetic stratigraphy	Association not known: possible small scale stratabound mineralogic origin, fault or shear zone, overburden
d , D	Coincident with magnetic dyke	Dyke or possible fault: mineralogic or electrolytic
f , F	Coincident with topographic lineament or parallel to fault system	Fault zone: mineralogic or electrolytic
ob , OB	Contours of total field response conform to topographic depression	Most likely overburden: clayey sediments, swampy mud
cul , CUL	Coincident with cultural sources	Electrical, pipe or railway lines

NOTES

- 1 - Upper case symbols denote a relatively strong total field strength
- 2 - Underlined symbols denote a relatively strong quadrature response
- 3 - Mineralogic origins include sulphides, graphite, and in fault zones, gouge
- 4 - Electrolytic origins imply conductivity related to porosity or high moisture content

The nature and orientation of the conductor axes with stratigraphic, structural and topographic features to obtain an association from which one or more origins may be selected. Alternate associations are indicated in parentheses.

6.2 Interpretation

The magnetic and VLF-EM data are shown in contoured format on maps at a scale of 1:10,000 in the back pocket. An interpretation map is also provided. The following notes are intended to supplement these maps.

The total magnetic field displays considerable detail across the survey area, with a relief of approximately 1,000 gammas. The strongest anomalies occur along the southern half of the main block and the northeastern half of the small block in Dore Township. The vertical magnetic gradient improves the resolution of the magnetic trends and has been used to delineate the stratigraphy and structure.

The strong responses across the southern half of the large survey area correlate well with the komatiitic flows (Unit 1k). The interpreted widths may be somewhat exaggerated due to the overwhelming effect commonly associated with strong susceptibilities. Three distinct horizons have been interpreted. Northwest trending, moderately strong magnetic responses are interpreted as diabase dykes (Unit 9). These responses dominate the northern half of the large survey area.

Most of the remaining responses are interpreted to be derived from the mafic to intermediate metavolcanics (Unit 1) and the felsic metavolcanics (Unit 2). The felsic metavolcanics generally correlate with weaker magnetic responses. Horizons with increased magnetic activity within the mafic to intermediate metavolcanic (Unit 1m) are probably related to more mafic compositions, such as lateral extensions of the komatiite flows, or possibly to increased concentrations of magnetite or pyrrhotite. Most of these horizons trend to the east-west.

The strong magnetic responses to the northeast of the major survey block may be related to the more magnetic members of the mafic metavolcanic suite or possibly to mafic intrusives (Unit 4).

The magnetic units within the smaller survey block in the southeast corner of Dore Township trend to the northwest, parallel to the regional strike of the mafic dykes. It is possible that all these magnetic

trends may be related to such dykes. The available geological maps show very little rock differentiation in this area, therefore any interpretation will be inherently subjective.

This interpretation portrays stratigraphic origins for most of the magnetic units. The magnetic anomaly within the southwest corner correlates with a narrow iron formation shown on several older generation geological maps. The moderate strength anomalies are consistent with typical 1m unit horizons. The high magnitude, northwest trending anomaly is similar to those associated with the komatiite flows over the large survey area. Only the narrow north trending anomaly and the wider stronger northeast trending anomaly are interpreted to possess tentative intrusive origins.

Magnetically interpreted faults across both areas trend to the northeast and northwest. An east-west zone of weakness, either faults or shear zones, is interpreted to lie east of Kenty Lake and extend well into the centre of Dore Township.

The geologically mapped north-northwest trending fault correlates well with a prominent topographical lineament. However, the truncations and displacements of the komatiitic flows can best be explained by northeast and northwest trending faults. These may in fact be conjugate sets where the northwest trending set is parallel to the regional trend of the diabase dykes. The north-northwest trending lineament may be related to a) a fault with minimal lateral displacement or b) a recessive zone of weakness such as a joint.

The VLF-EM survey shows numerous east and southeast trending conductor axes. Many of these coincide with lakes and river valleys, commonly indicates conductive overburden. Where the conductivity extends beyond the topographic depression, generally along strike, a stratigraphic or structural origin may be reasonably interpreted.

Several conductor axes coincide with magnetic stratigraphy, either the 1m horizons or the komatiitic flows, and therefore possess potential for bedrock origins such as sulphides or graphite. These should be followed up on the ground using EM or IP methods.

Those conductor axes that are oblique to the magnetic stratigraphy or parallel magnetically interpreted faults are interpreted to possess structural origins, either as faults or shear zones. This type of conductivity may be related to a) minerals such as

phides, graphite or gouge along the structure, or
b) an ionic effect related to porosity or water within
the structure. Structures identified by either mag-
netic or VLF-EM methods should be investigated
for potential epithermal type mineralization.


7. Summary

An airborne combined magnetic and VLF-EM sur-
vey has been done on the property at line intervals
of 100 metres. The total field and vertical gradient
magnetic data, VLF-EM data and interpretation
maps are produced at a scale of 1:10,000.

The magnetic data has been used to modify and up-
date the existing geology and has shown a number

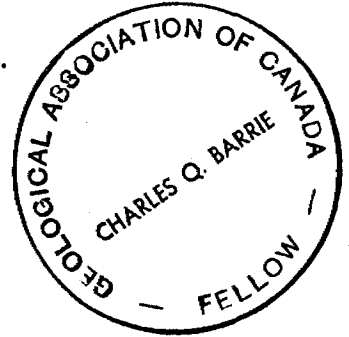
of new contacts and faults. A number of VLF-EM
conductor axes were found of which some are
believed to have potential sulphide origins and have
been recommended for additional investigation.

TERRAQUEST LTD.



Final 2.8305

Charles Q. Barrie, M.Sc.
Geologist



MINING CLAIMS IN SWAYZE TOWNSHIP
DISTRICT OF SUDBURY PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
TO ACCOMPANY REPORT OF WORK DATED APRIL 26, 1988

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MINING CLAIMS IN DORE TOWNSHIP
DISTRICT OF SUDBURY PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
TO ACCOMPANY REPORT OF WORK DATED APRIL 26, 1988

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GEOPHYSICAL - GEOLOGICAL - GEOCHEMICAL
TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

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

Type of Survey(s) Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey

Township or Area Swayze and Dore Townships

Claim Holder(s) W. S. Vaughan, in trust for the
Charet Syndicate Lic. No. A43152

Survey Company Terraquest Ltd.

Author of Report Charles Q. Barrie, M.Sc.

Address of Author 240 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ontario

Covering Dates of Survey March 31, 1988 to June 16, 1988
(linecutting to office) M5N 1W7

Total Miles of Line Cut N/A

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix) (number)

See Schedules "A" and "B"
attached for list of
claims in Swayze and Dore
Townships respectively

If space insufficient, attach list

SPECIAL PROVISIONS
CREDITS REQUESTED

DAYS
per claim

ENTER 40 days (includes
line cutting) for first
survey.

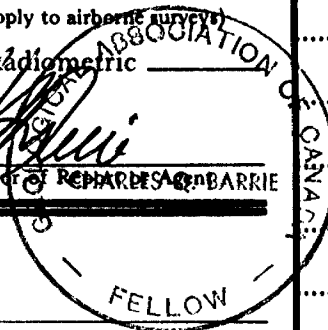
ENTER 20 days for each
additional survey using
same grid.

- Geophysical
 - Electromagnetic _____
 - Magnetometer _____
 - Radiometric _____
 - Other _____
- Geological _____
- Geochemical _____

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

Magnetometer 40 Electromagnetic 40 Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: June 23, 1988 SIGNATURE: [Signature]
Author of Report: CHARLES Q. BARRIE



Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications _____

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

TOTAL CLAIMS _____

OFFICE USE ONLY

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

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

Number of Stations _____ Number of Readings _____

Station interval _____ Line spacing _____

Profile scale _____

Contour interval _____

MAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Accuracy – Scale constant _____

Diurnal correction method _____

Base Station check-in interval (hours) _____

Base Station location and value _____

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Coil configuration _____

Coil separation _____

Accuracy _____

Method: Fixed transmitter Shoot back In line Parallel line

Frequency _____
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured _____

GRAVITY

Instrument _____

Scale constant _____

Corrections made _____

Base station value and location _____

Elevation accuracy _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION
RESISTIVITY

Instrument _____

Method Time Domain Frequency Domain

Parameters – On time _____ Frequency _____

– Off time _____ Range _____

– Delay time _____

– Integration time _____

Power _____

Electrode array _____

Electrode spacing _____

Type of electrode _____

SELF POTENTIAL

Instrument _____ Range _____

Survey Method _____

Corrections made _____

RADIOMETRIC

Instrument _____

Values measured _____

Energy windows (levels) _____

Height of instrument _____ Background Count _____

Size of detector _____

Overburden _____

(type, depth - include outcrop map)

OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGING ETC.)

Type of survey _____

Instrument _____

Accuracy _____

Parameters measured _____

Additional information (for understanding results) _____

AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Type of survey(s) Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey

Instrument(s) airborne magnetometer and a VLF electromagnetic detector

(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy magnetometer - 0.5 gamma and VLF-EM unit - 1%

(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used Cessna 182 (registration C-FAKK)

Sensor altitude 100 metres

Navigation and flight path recovery method VISUAL NAVIGATION USING 1:10,000 AIRPHOTO MOSAICS,

RECOVERY BY VIDEO ONTO MOSAIC

Aircraft altitude 100 metres Line Spacing 100 metres

Miles flown over total area 594 line kms 733 km Over claims only As nearly as possible

594 km

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken _____

Total Number of Samples _____

Type of Sample _____
(Nature of Material)

Average Sample Weight _____

Method of Collection _____

Soil Horizon Sampled _____

Horizon Development _____

Sample Depth _____

Terrain _____

Drainage Development _____

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness _____

SAMPLE PREPARATION

(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis _____

General _____

ANALYTICAL METHODS

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

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

Others _____

Field Analysis (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Field Laboratory Analysis

No. (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Commercial Laboratory (_____ tests)

Name of Laboratory _____

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

General _____

MINING CLAIMS IN SWAYZE TOWNSHIP
DISTRICT OF SUDBURY PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
TO ACCOMPANY TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT DATED JUNE 23, 1988

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MINING CLAIMS IN DORE TOWNSHIP
DISTRICT OF SUDBURY PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
TO ACCOMPANY TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT DATED JUNE 23, 1988

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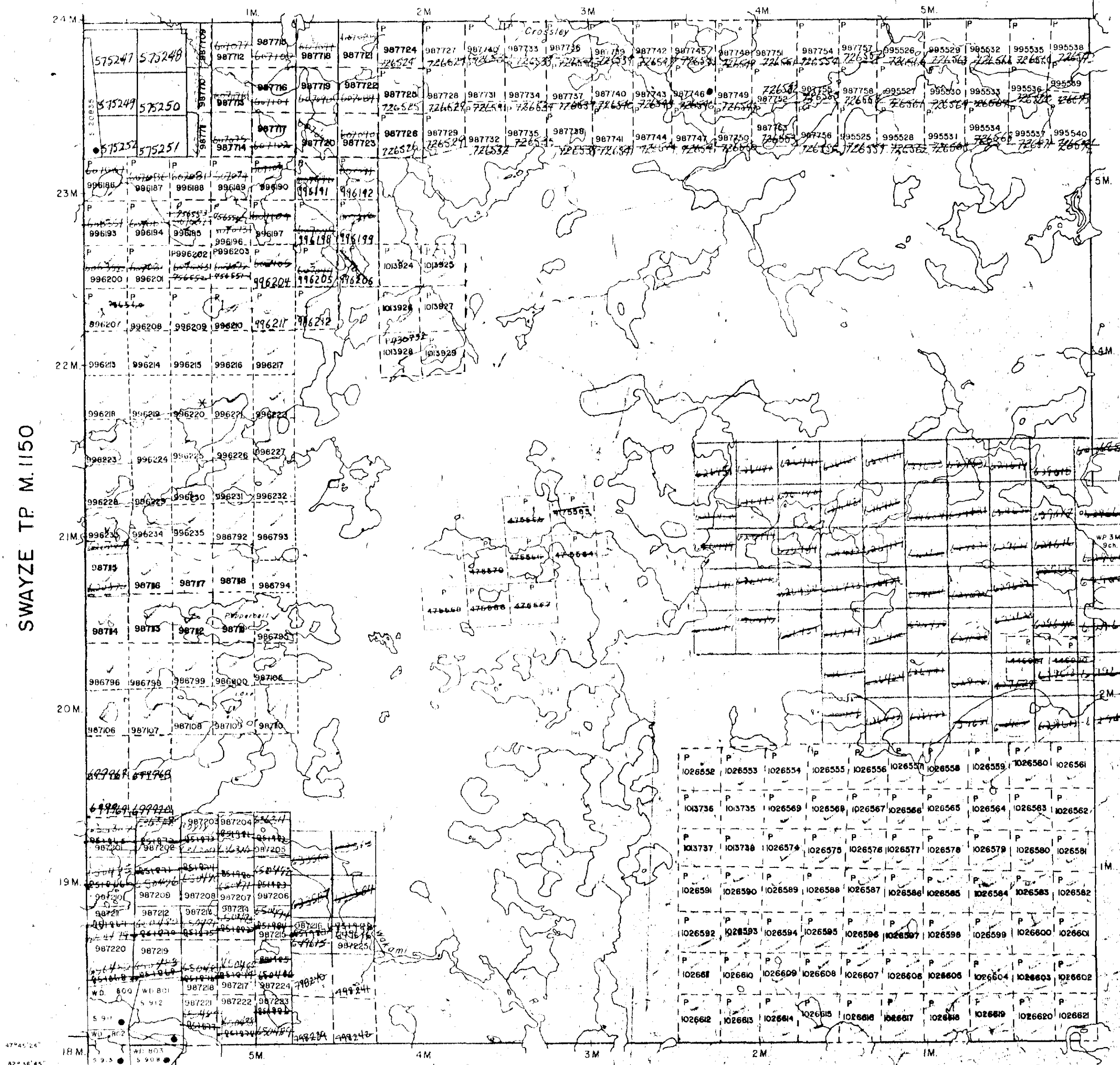
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NOTES

1. All surface rights reservation plans are subject to the provisions of all lakes and rivers.

COPPELL TP.



LEGEND

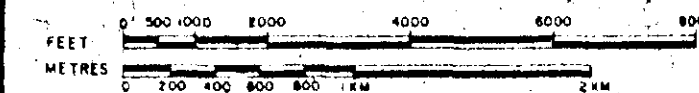
- HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.
- OTHER ROADS
- TRAILS
- SURVEYED LINES
 - TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC.
 - LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC.
- UNSURVEYED LINES
 - LOT LINES
 - PARCEL BOUNDARY
 - MINING CLAIMS ETC.
- RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
- UTILITY LINES
- NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
- FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
- SUBDIVISION
- ORIGINAL SHORELINE
- MARSH OR MUSKEG
- MINES

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

- | TYPE OF DOCUMENT | SYMBOL |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| PATENT SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS | |
| SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY | |
| MINING RIGHTS ONLY | |
| LEASE SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS | |
| SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY | |
| MINING RIGHTS ONLY | |
| LICENCE OF OCCUPATION | |
| CROWN LAND SALE | CS |
| ORDER-IN-COUNCIL | OC |
| RESERVATION | |
| CANCELLED | |
| SAND & GRAVEL | |
| * LAND USE PERMIT | |

Received Jan 7/88

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS



ACRES	HECTARES
40	16

TOWNSHIP
DORE
 DISTRICT
SUBBURY
 MINING DIVISION
PORCUPINE

Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario Surveys and Mapping Branch

Date: April 27th 1973 Plan No.

Whitby Block Queen's Park, Toronto

M. 763



410156E047 2.11349 DORE

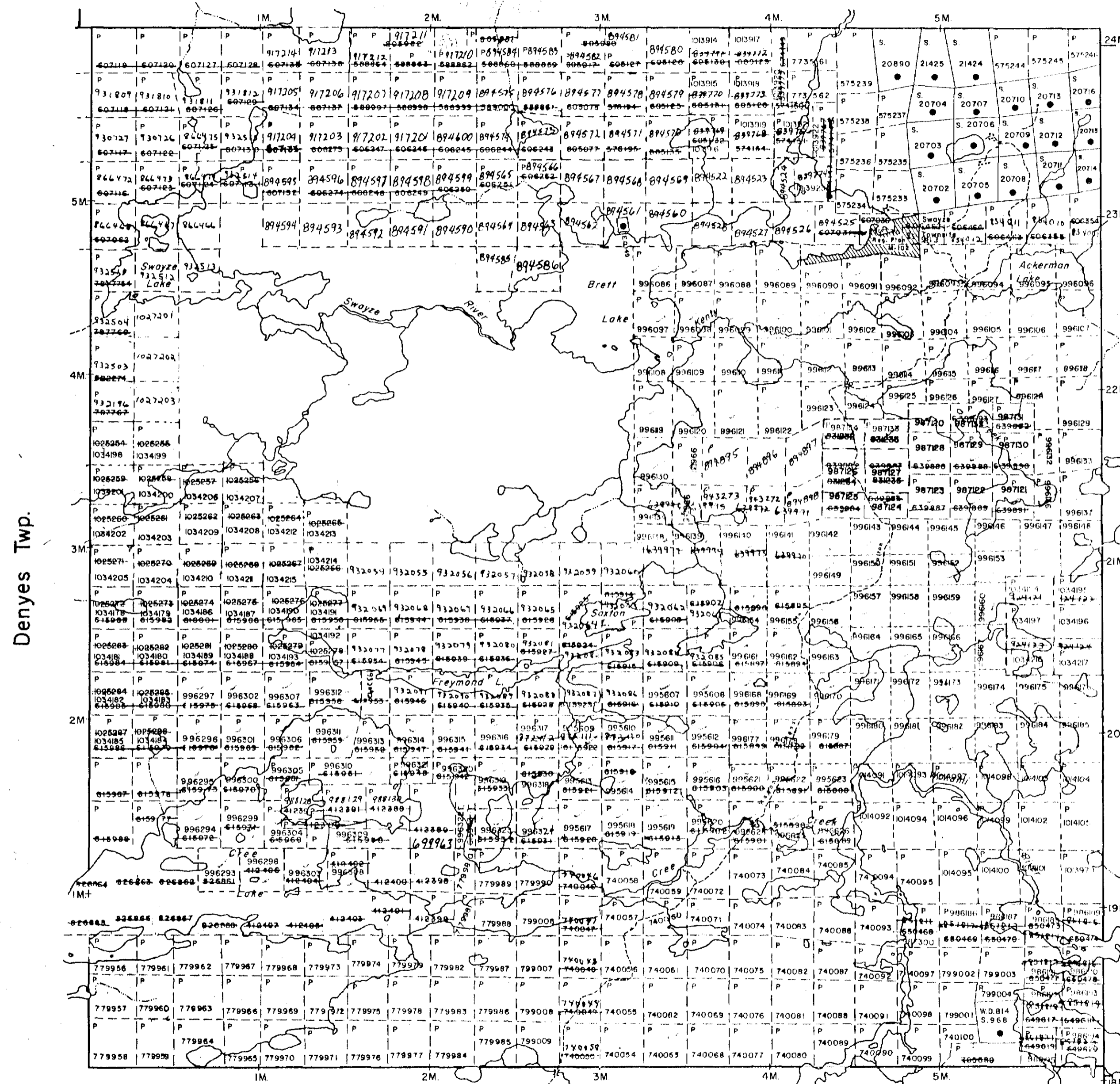
REFERENCES

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

- M.R.O. - MINING RIGHTS ONLY
- S.R.O. - SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY
- M.+S. - MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS

Description Order No. Date Disposition File

Rollo Twp.



LEGEND

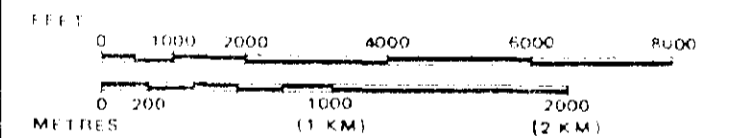
- HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.
- OTHER ROADS
- TRAILS
- SURVEYED LINES:
 - TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC.
 - LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC.
- UNSURVEYED LINES:
 - LOT LINES
 - PARCEL BOUNDARY
 - MINING CLAIMS ETC.
- RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
- UTILITY LINES
- NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
- FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
- SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN
- RESERVATIONS
- ORIGINAL SHORELINE
- MARSH OR MUSKEG
- MINES
- TRAVERSE MONUMENT

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL	
RESERVATION	
CANCELLED	
SAND & GRAVEL	

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO MARCH 1913, VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEE BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R.S.O. 1970, CHAP. 380, SEC. 61, SUBSECTION 1.

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS



TOWNSHIP
SWAYZE
 M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
CHAPLEAU
 MINING DIVISION
PORCUPINE
 LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
SUDBURY

Ministry of Natural Resources Land Management Branch
 Ontario

Date MARCH, 1985

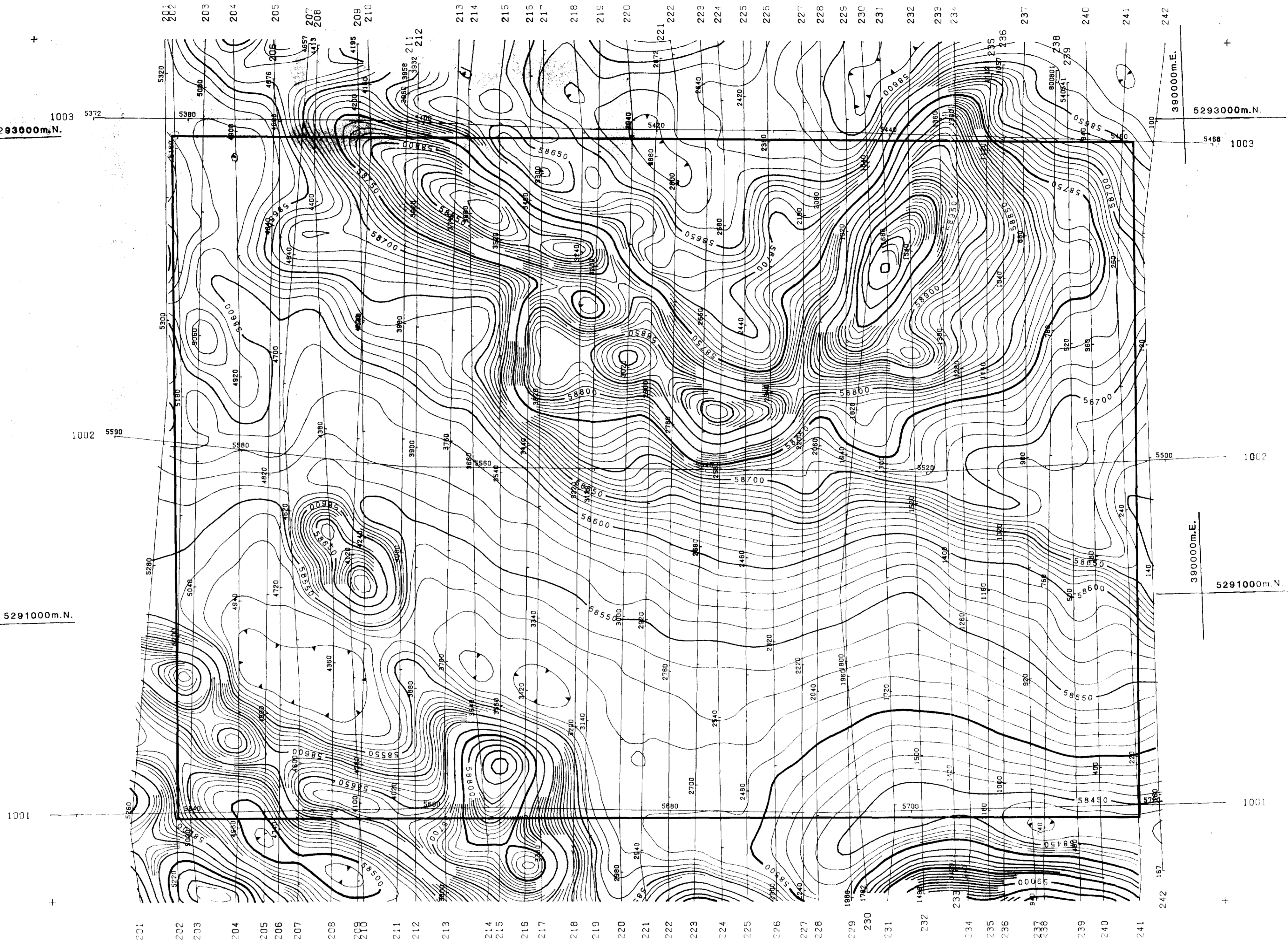
Number

G-3249





481152 0007 0 11 001 000



LEGEND

- Terrain Clearance 100 meters
- Line Spacing 100 meters
- TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD**
- 1000 gammas
- 250 gammas
- 50 gammas
- 10 gammas

CHARET SYNDICATE

**AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD**

DORE TOWNSHIP PROPERTY
ONTARIO

NETS NO. 410715,16 DRAWING NO. A 761.1.1
SCALE 1:10,000 DATE MAY 1988

TERRAQUEST LTD.

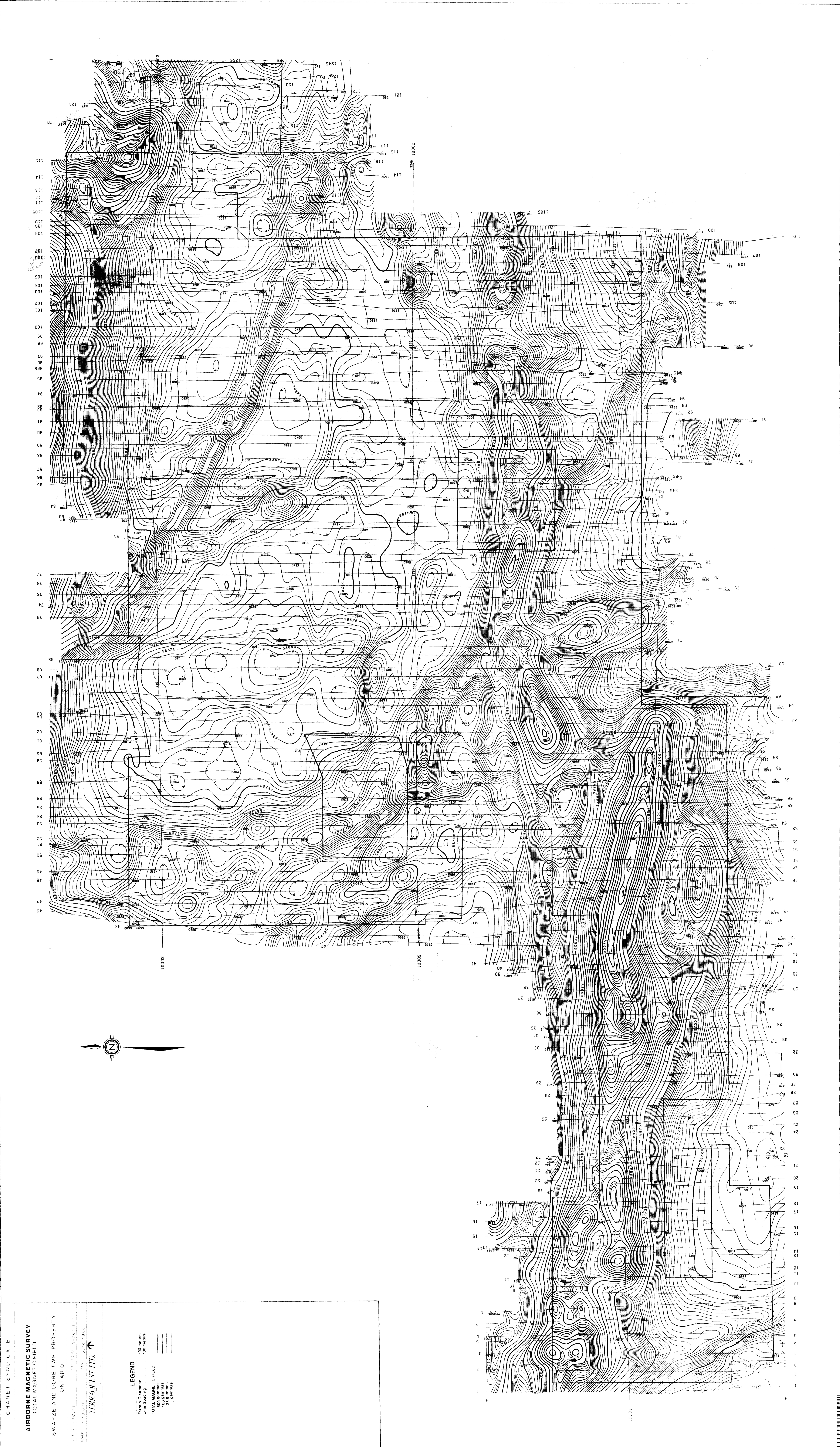
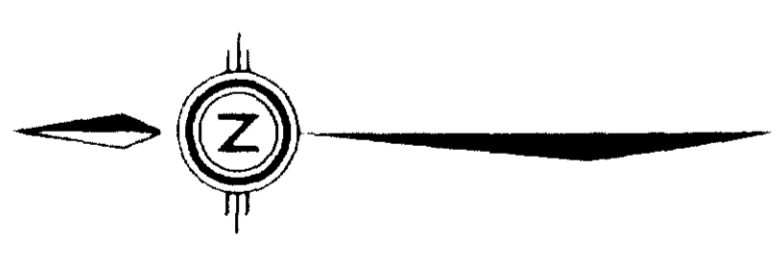
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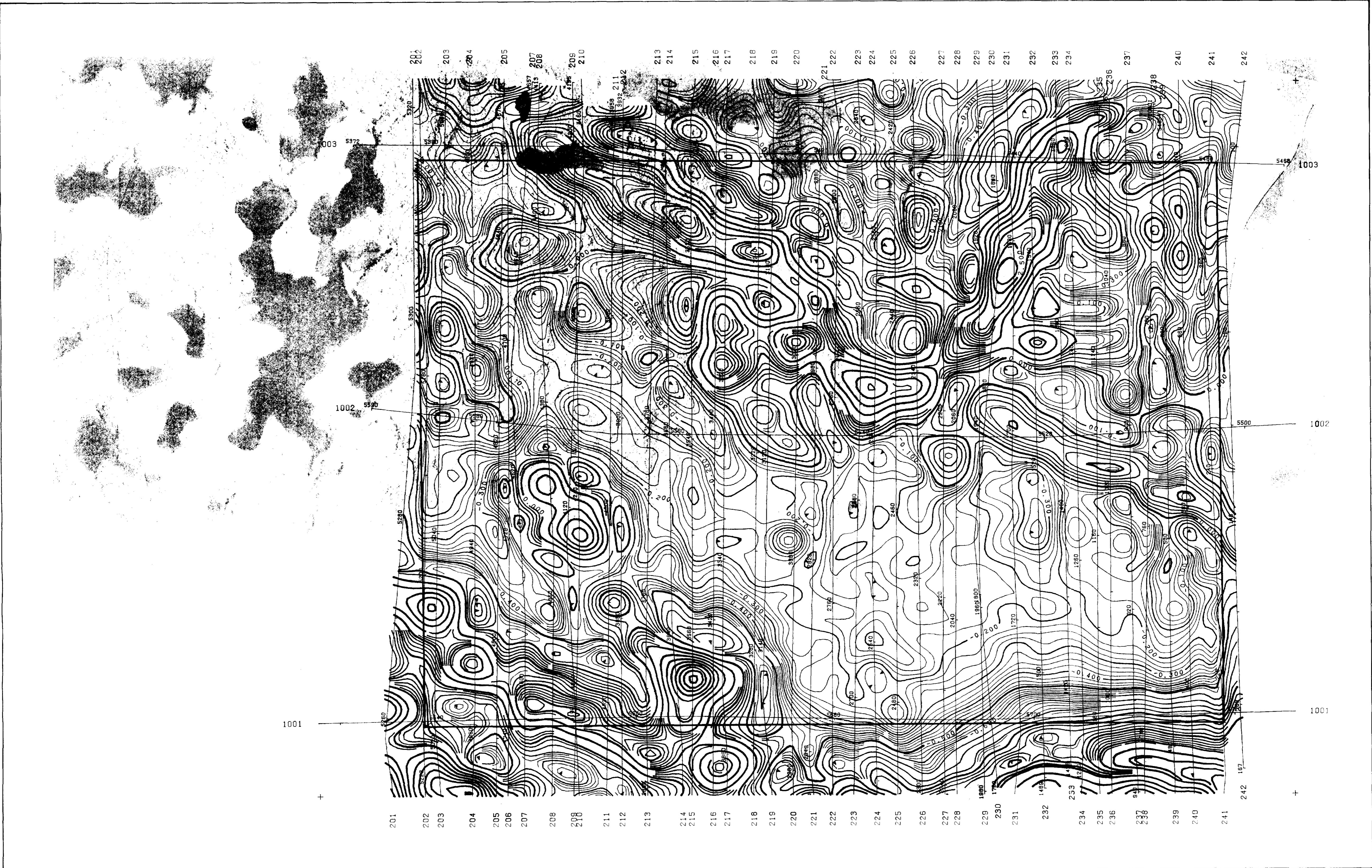
CHARET SYNDICATE
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

SWAYZE AND DORE TWP. PROPERTY
 ONTARIO

1:25,000
 410-15
 1983
TERRACENT LTD

LEGEND
 Terrain Contour 100 meters
 Line Spacing 100 meters
 TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD
 100 gamma
 25 gamma





LEGEND

Terrain Clearance 100 meters
 Line Spacing 100 meters

VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT
 2.500 gammas / meter
 500 gammas / meter
 100 gammas / meter
 025 gammas / meter

CHARET SYNDICATE

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT
 Calculated From Total Field

DORE TOWNSHIP PROPERTY
 ONTARIO

N.T.S. NO. 410/15,16 DRAWING NO. A-761.1-2
 SCALE 1:10,000 DATE May 1988

TERRAQUEST LTD. ↑
 TORONTO, CANADA



410102 0007 P.111000 0002

CHARET SYNDICATE

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

1:50,000 SCALE
CALCULATED FROM TOTAL FIELD

SWAYZE AND DORE TWP. PROPERTY

ONTARIO

DATE: JUNE 1988

SCALE: 1:50,000

PROJECT NO. A-761.2.2

DATE: JUNE 1988

PROJECT NO. A-761.2.2

DATE: JUNE 1988

PROJECT NO. A-761.2.2

DATE: JUNE 1988

PROJECT NO. A-761.2.2

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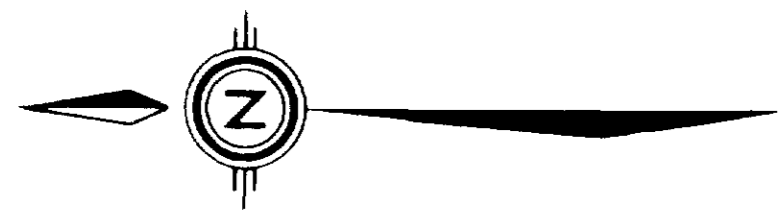
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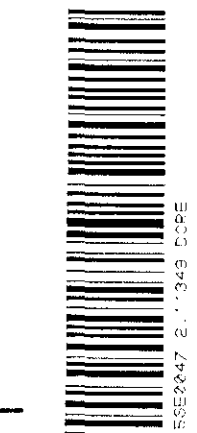
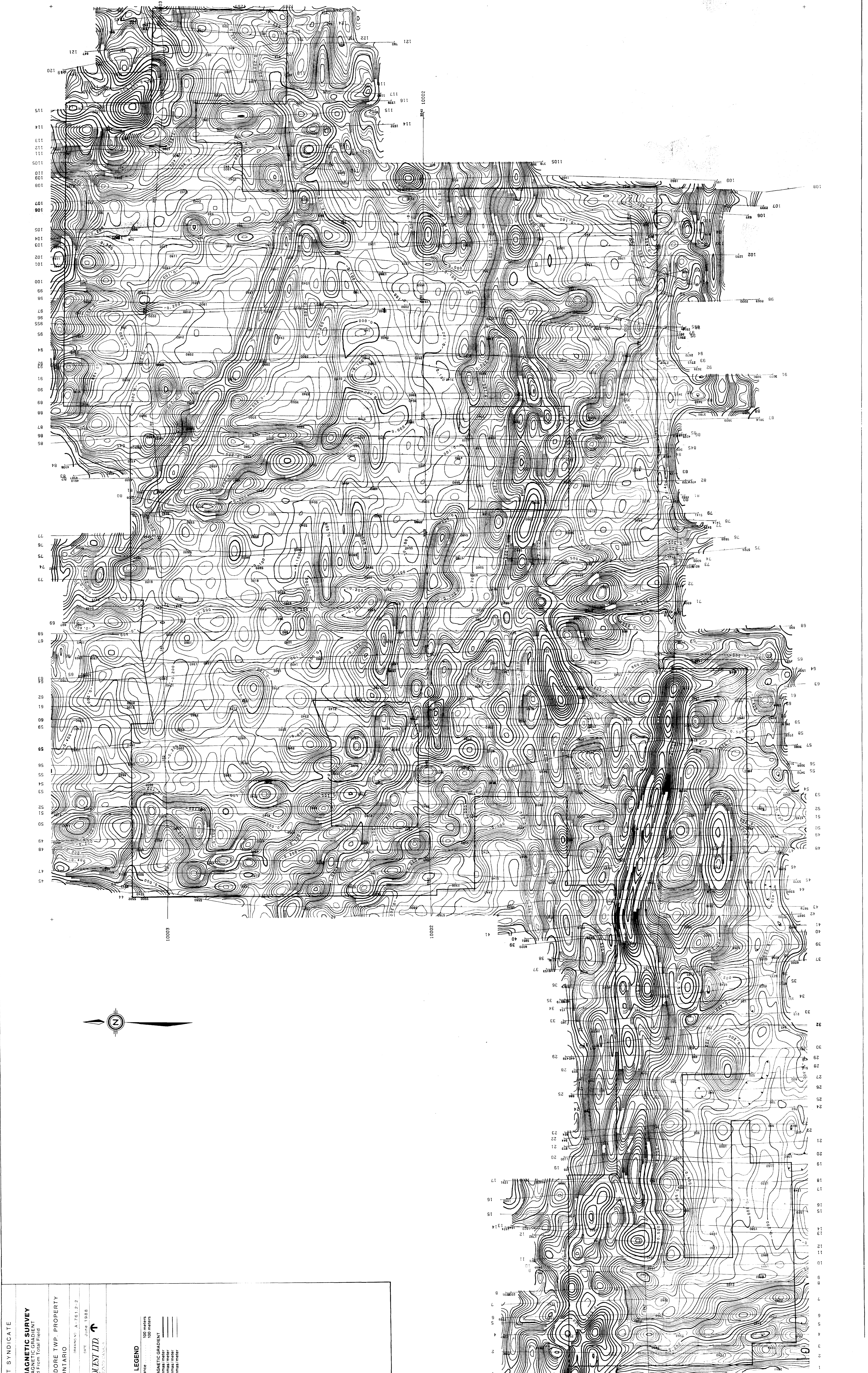
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DATE: JUNE 1988

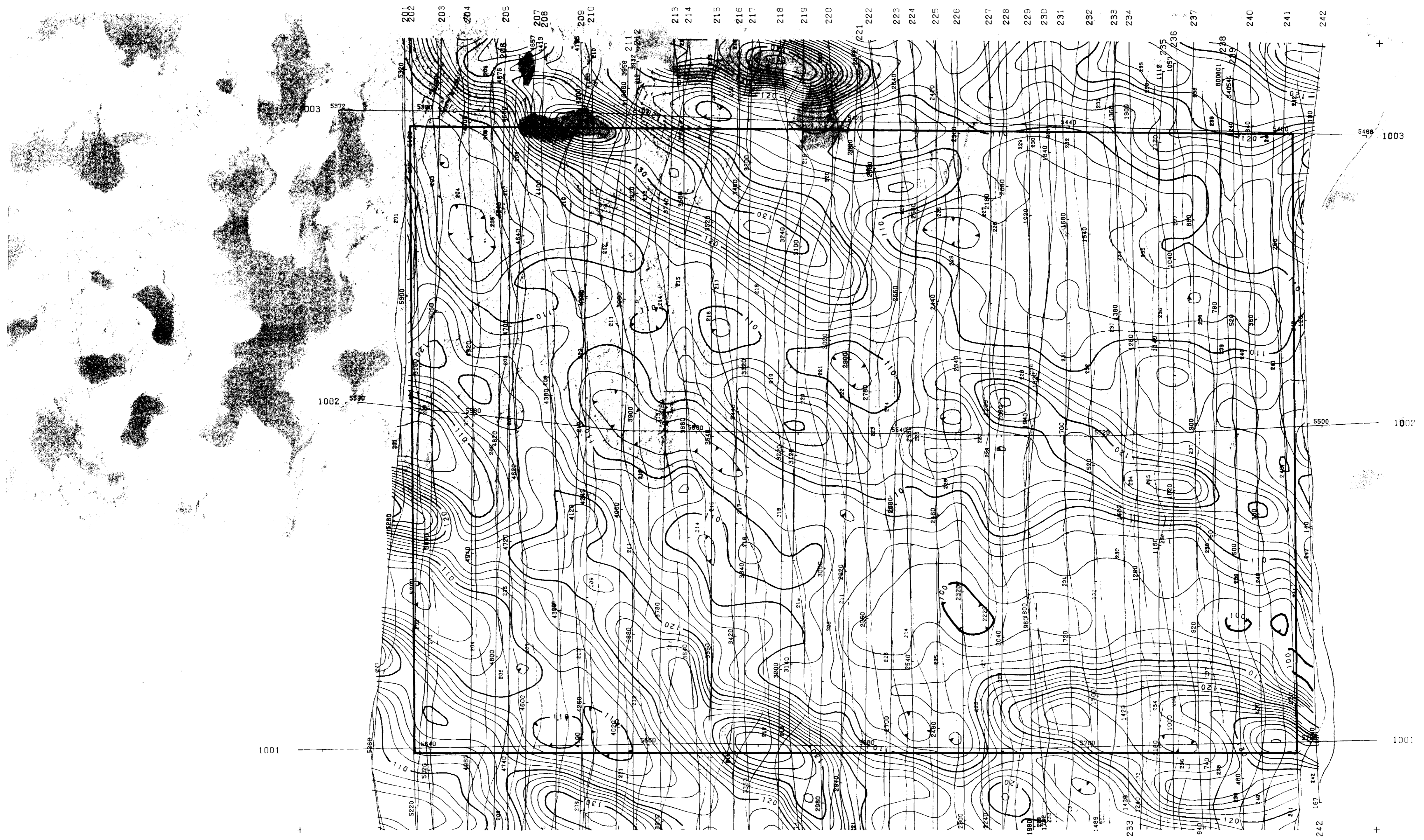


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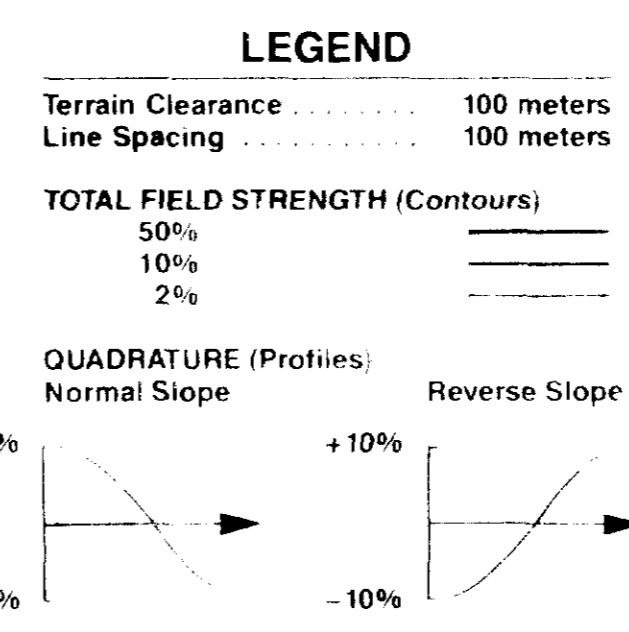
- Contour Interval: 100 meters
- Line Spacing: 100 meters
- Vertical Magnetic Gradient: 2 500 gammas/meter
- 100 gammas/meter
- 500 gammas/meter



2250



VLF Transmitter
 NAA Cutler, 24.0 kHz
 Azimuth 101



CHARET SYNDICATE

AIRBORNE VLF-EM SURVEY
 CONTOURS OF TOTAL FIELD STRENGTH
 PROFILES OF QUADRATURE

DORE TOWNSHIP PROPERTY
 ONTARIO

NTS NO. 410/15,16	DRAWING NO. A-761.1-3
SCALE 1:10,000	DATE May 1988

TERRAQUEST LTD.
 TORONTO, CANADA



CHART SYNDICATE

AIRBORNE VLF-EM SURVEY
 CONTOURS OF TOTAL FIELD STRENGTH
 PROFILES OF QUADRATURE

SWAYZE AND DORE TWP. PROPERTY
 ONTARIO

N.T.S. NO. 410/16 DRAWING NO. A-281.2-3
 DATE 1-10-80 DATE JUNE 1988

TERRACONT LTD.
 TORONTO, CANADA

LEGEND

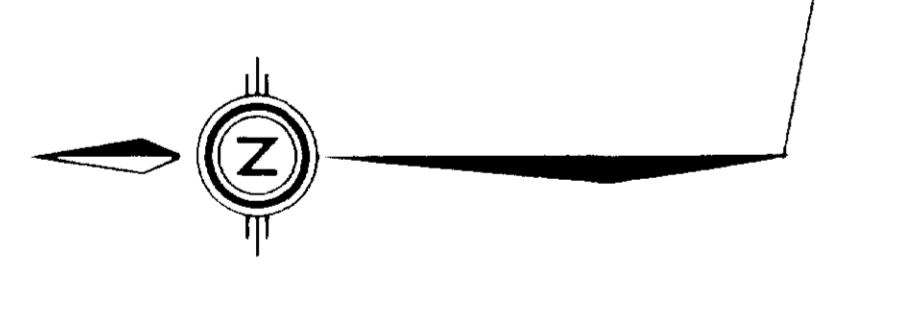
Terrain Clearance 100 meters
 Line Spacing 100 meters

TOTAL FIELD STRENGTH (Contours)

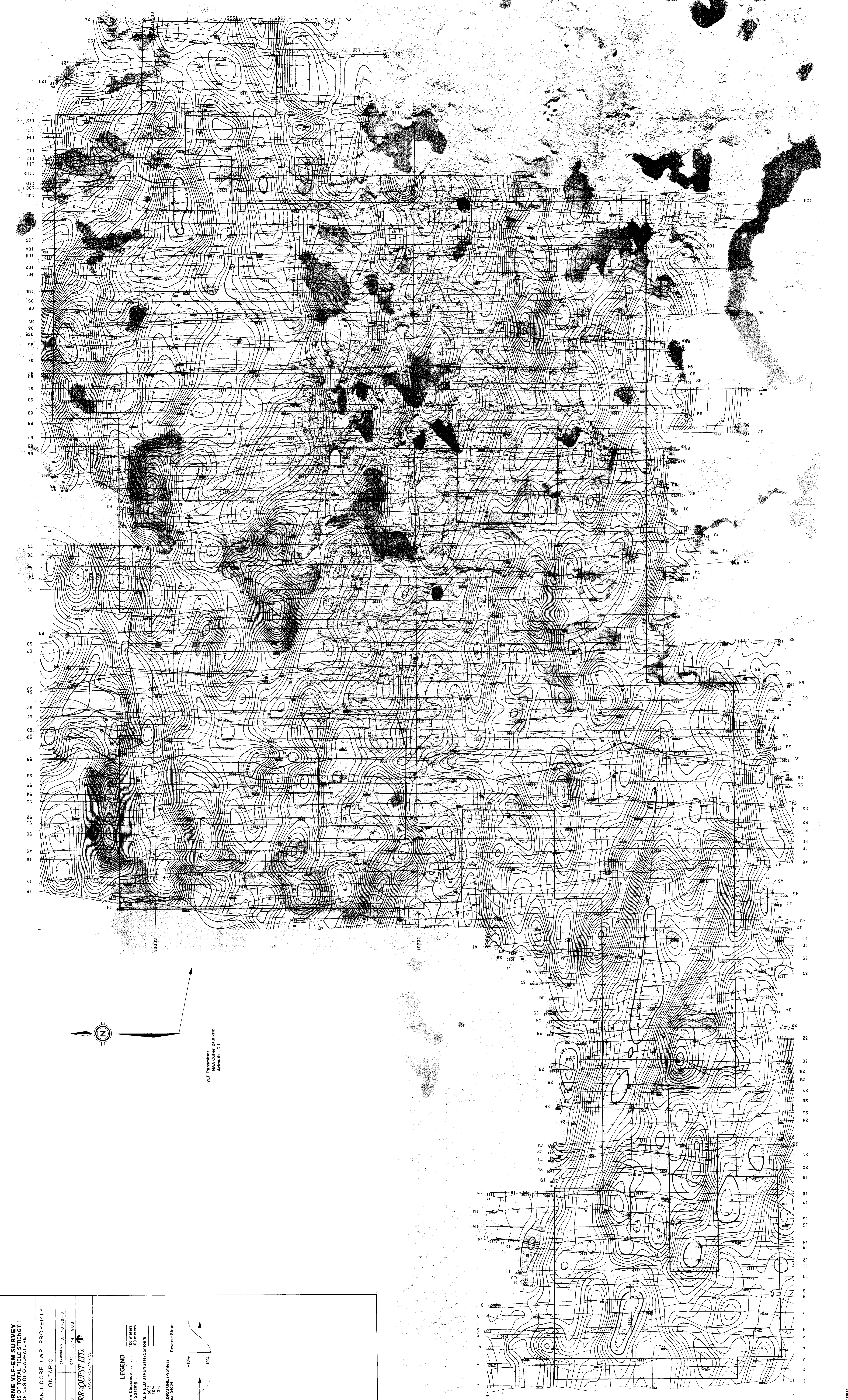
10%
 2%

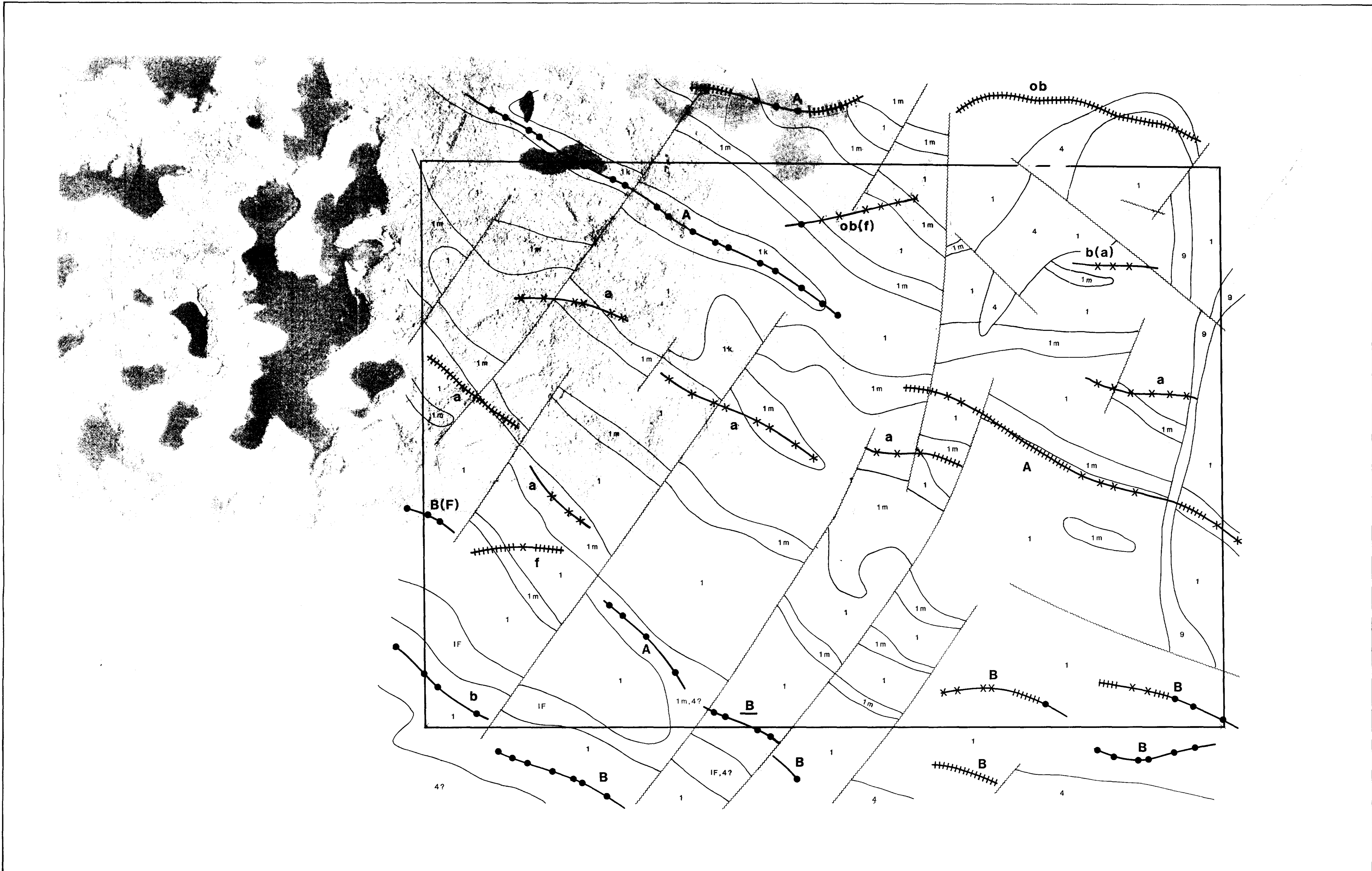
QUADRATURE (Profiles)
 Normal Slope Reverse Slope

+10%
 -10%



VLF Transmitter
 100 kHz
 24.6 kHz
 1000 W





VLF Transmitter
 NAA Cutler, 24.0 kHz
 Azimuth 101

- LITHOLOGY**
- 9 Diabase Dyke
 - 4 Mafic Intrusives
 - 1k Komatiites
 - 1m Magnetic Unit Within 1
 - 1 Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanics
 - IF Iron Formation

- LEGEND**
- Terrain Clearance 100 meters
 - Line Spacing 100 meters
- INTERPRETATION**
- Contact
 - - - Fault
 - Property Boundary
- VLF-EM Conductor Axes**
- normal quadrature
 - ×—× reverse quadrature
 - +—+ total field only
- See text for classification of VLF-EM conductor axes

CHARET SYNDICATE

INTERPRETATION

DORE TOWNSHIP PROPERTY
 ONTARIO

N.T.S. NO: 410/15,16 DRAWING NO: A-761.1-4
 SCALE: 1:10,000 DATE: May 1988

TERRAQUEST LTD. ↑
 TORONTO, CANADA



INTERPRETATION

SWAYZE AND DORE TWP. PROPERTY

ONTARIO

N.T.S. 410/15 DRAWING: A-26.1,2-4
 DATE: JUNE 1988
 SCALE: 1:10,000

TERRAQUEL LTD.

LEGEND

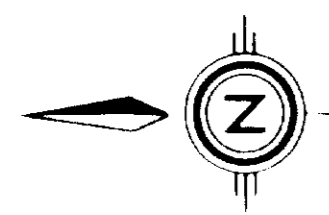
Termin. Clearance 100 meters
 Interpretation 100 meters
 Interpretation 500 meters

INTERPRETATION

Contact
 Fault
 Boundary
 normal
 VLFEM conductor Area
 normal quadrature
 reverse quadrature
 total field only
 See text for classification of
 VLFEM conductor areas

LITHOLOGY

- 9 Diabase Dyke
- 5 Granitic Rocks
- 4 Mafic and Ultramafic Intrusives
- 3 Metasediments
- 1K Felsic Metavolcanics
- 2 Komatiites
- 1M Magnetic Unit Within 1
- 1 Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanics



VLF Transmitter
 NAA CURR: 24.0 MHz
 Antenna H: 10.1

