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REPORT

ON

THE SWAYZE TOWNSHIP PROPERTY

OF

TROUDOR RESOURCES INC.

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION

ONTARIO

by L. J. Cunningham, B.Sc., P. Eng., Mining Engineer dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario 25th November, 1982

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TROUDOR RESOURCES INC.
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
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INTRODUCTION

The property is a gold prospect recently acquired by staking. The mining claims cover several known gold occurrences which were discovered and investigated in the 1930's; re-investigated in 1962 and have been dormant since that time.

The revival of the gold mining industry in recent years has prompted considerable activity in the Swayze Area. Large claim blocks have been staked and a number of senior mining companies are active.

During the period 5th - 12th October, 1982, the writer mapped the property using flagged lines and during the period 1st - 12th October, 1982, most pits were cleaned out and resampled.

LOCATION & ACCESSIBILITY Figure 1

The claims are located in the southwest quarter of Swayze Township, District of Temiskaming, Porcupine Mining Division, Province of Ontario. The property overlies an island, a peninsula and considerable water in the central part of Cree Lake.

Swayze Township is not accessible by road, although it is surrounded by roads. Highway 144 lies to the east, Highway 101 to the north and west and an unnumbered secondary gravel road to the south. It is readily accessible by float planes based in Gogama (45 miles to the east on Highway 144) or in Chapleau (35 miles to the west on Highway 101). The station of Sultan on the C.P. Railway lies 14 miles south of the property. Tractor roads lead north from Sultan to Cree Lake.



DESCRIPTION

The claims are numbered as follows:

P.412388-89-90-91-92 P.412398-99 P.412400-01-02-03-04-05-06-07

HISTORY

Prospecting became active when a gold discovery was made in August 1931 on Brett Lake. It is known as the Kenty Mine. Although 2 shafts were sunk, no production resulted and it has been idle since 1949. Gold is associated with epigenetic quartz-carbonate veins in various host rocks. Mineralization is native gold associated with pyrite and minor base metal sulphides.

In 1933-34 surface work and some diamond drilling was done on a discovery on the east shore of Cree Lake by Buffalo Canadian Gold Mines. In 1961-62 re-sampling of old trenches and drilling of 34 short holes were completed by Flint Rock Mines Limited. This is the showing now held by Troudor Resources Inc.

Gold is associated with epigenetic quartz-carbonate veins conformable with the host sheared mafic volcanics. Gold is found in the native state associated with pyrite and tellurides.

During 1982 magnetometer/VLF EM surveys were completed over the claims.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Swayze Township was mapped by Furse (1932), Rickaby (1934) and Donovan (1965). A Regional Map and Report of the Chapleau Area (Thurston, Siragusa, Sage, 1977) including Swayze Township was prepared from helicopter supported field work and a reinterpretation of existing geological data.

Donovan (1965) (Plate 1) described the rocks of the immediate area "Acid volcanic rocks occupy the northern part of Dore township and the central part of Swayze township. Texturally the rocks range from fine-grained to porphyritic. Sedimentary rocks, predominantly conglomerate, quartzite, arkose, and tuffaceous sediments are found in small, isolated bodies within the acid volcanic rocks. These sedimentary rocks are spatially and possibly genetically associated with the acid volcanic rocks. Fine-grained, intermediate to basic volcanic rocks are the dominant rock type of the map-area. In the southern part of the area there are numerous, elongate lenses of acid volcanic rocks interbedded with the intermediate to basic volcanic rocks, as well as a few, narrow bands of iron formation enclosed within the intermediate to basic volcanic rocks.

Intrusions into the volcanic rocks are fine- to medium grained granite and medium-grained diorite. Some rocks exhibiting dioritic texture within the intermediate to basic volcanic rocks are probably coarse-grained equivalents of the volcanic rocks. The youngest Precambrian rocks of the area are diabase dikes, usually less than 50 feet thick, and generally striking northwest and vertically dipping."

The Troudor property lies entirely within intermediate to mafic rocks as mapped by Donovan. These rocks are consistently east trending, steeply dipping and tightly isoclinally folded. The property location is about midway between an anticlinal axis to the south and a synclinal axis to the north. The rocks are light to dark green in colour, fine grained, massive to schistose (east trending). Massive varieties predominant. Top determination from pillow structures indicates the flows face north in the vicinity of the property.

Mafic breccia is common in the vicinity of Cree Lake (Donovan 1965) but none is known on the Troudor property. Lensic bodies of felsic rocks, both flows and tuff breccia, are intercalated with the mafic rocks in the south part of Swayze Township but none are known on the Troudor property. Both Donovan (1965) and Thurston, et al, (1977) interpret the presence of these felsic units at different stratigraphic levels as evidence of cyclic volcanism.

Metasediments intercalated with the volcanics form a small Twp. probably less than 10% of the exposed area. The types found in order of abundance are greywacke, arkose, conglomerate, quartzite, argillite, chert and iron formation. A major occurrence of metasediments extending in a west northwesterly direction for over 50 miles crosses the south boundary of Swayze Township where the band is about 5,000 feet wide. Diamond drilling by Canico and mapping by Falconbridge Nickel near the south boundary of the Troudor property indicated greywacke, argillite, graphitic argillite, quartzite and iron formation (both oxide and sulphide facies) interbedded with mafic volcanics.

Donovan stressed the difficulty of distinguishing epiclastic (sedimentary) rocks from volcaniclastic (tuff & agglomerate) rocks and differed with Rickaby in that he identified most of the rocks, mapped by Rickaby as sediments, as volcaniclastic. Thurston, et al (1977) differ with Donovan and classify the units as sedimentary.

Drilling has indicated that narrow "porphyry" bodies exist on the property. Donovan shows a number of small granitic bodies in the immediate area with textures varying from fine grained to porphyritic. He assumes they are all intrusive. The writer therefore assumes that the porphyries intersected in drilling on the Troudor ground are probably intrusive and related to the granite.

GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY

No volcanic flows were recognized. The property is, with rare exception, underlain by mafic to intermediate, fine to coarse pyroclastics with the latter predominating. Intrusive rocks were seen at 2 locations - a 0.3M mafic dike was noted on line 700 E - 100 S and a 10 cm. wide grey feldspar porphyry dike was observed in a trench on the island near line 500 W - 350 N.

The topography of the property is marked by a series of parallel east/west ridges often with steep flanks bounded by long linear troughing of low swampy ground. This reflects the stratigraphy - the high ground generally consists of coarse, massive pyroclastic; the low ground, although poorly exposed, is thought to be underlain by ash/lapilli tuff. A prevailing but widely spaced, north/south, vertical fracturing pattern is evident in many areas of good exposure particularly along the shore line. It is the writer's opinion that the scattered, high, blocky islands and boxlike bays are the result of east/west shearing and north/south fracturing. The islands are of high relief with steep shorelines and are invariably coarse pyroclastics.

The classification of pyroclastic rock as adopted by Fisher (1966) is used in this report.

Table 2	CLASSIFICATION	ION OF PYROCLASTIC ROCKS (AFTER FISHER 1966).					
VOLCANIC EJECTA		SIZE	ROCKS				
Bombs		Larger than 64 mm	Agglomerate				
Lapilli		64 mm to 2 mm	Lapilli tuff				
Ash (vitric, crystal and lithic fragments) Dust		2 mm to 1/256 mm less than 1/256 mm	Tuffs				
Unsorted blocks, l	apilli, ash and dust	Larger than 64 mm to less than 1/256 mm	Tuff breccia				

R. V. Fisher (1966) G.S.A. Bulletin, Vol. 72

The area south of the base line, including the mainland and the islands, is predominantly agglomerate with minor lapilli tuff. The rocks are massive and consist of bomb-sized fragments set in a

tuffaceous matrix which forms usually more than 50% of the rock. The matrix is commonly dark, chloritic and soft; the fragments are usually more felsic, harder, more resistant and lighter coloured than the matrix.

North of the base line, on the peninsula, the pyroclastics are finer grained, lapilli to ash size. Locally an accumulation of felsic fragments created lenses of felsic lapilli tuff; these are narrow, 0.5 metres in width, and apparently are only a few metres in length. Four such occurrences were noted - 3 on the peninsula and 1 on the island. They appear more plentiful in the northeast quarter of the property in the vicinity of the principal showing.

North of the main showing, on claim 412389, the rocks again become predominantly agglomeratic.

On the main island (claim 412392) agglomerates, similar in appearance, occur to the north and south of the fine grained tuffs which host the known gold occurences.

A band or several bands of fine grained, dark green, weakly sheared mafic tuff are host to the gold-bearing horizon which consists of zones of shearing, 0.5M in width, containing lenses of quartz to 10 cm. width with quartz-carbonate stringers and veinlets in the wall rocks over 0.25M. The maximum length of quartz vein observed was about 15 metres.

Narrow porphyry dikes occur in the vein zone. They are reported in many drill holes but only one was observed. On the island near line L 500 W - 300 N, a 10 cm. dike with prominent whitish feldspar phenocrysts in a dark matrix was noted in a conformable position within the narrow shear zone. A similar porphyry is reported in drill holes 3, 4 and 5. Hole No. 6 drilled to the south cut a narrow porphyry dike (1 metre) which would appear to be a separate occurrence.

On the west side of the island only one hole, No. 9, encountered feldspar porphyry - two intersections, 4 M and 2 M in width, are reported.

Holes 11, 12 and 12a indicate a dike 2 to 4 metres in width with easterly strike over a length of 150 metres.

Drilling at Location A revealed several narrow dikes with the widest being 5 M in width over a strike length of 30 metres at the east end. Quartzite was logged in a number of holes which the writer postulates may be a felsic, possibly crystal, tuff.

One narrow, 10-50 cm., fine grained mafic dike with chilled edges and conformable to stratigraphy was noted on Line 700 E - 100 S.

Four samples were taken at Location A. Two samples in the main pit on the quartz lense which showed 5-10 cm. quartz with 2-3% pyrite and a small amount of a dark glossy mineral thought to be a telluride ran 0.22 and 0.33 oz. gold per ton over 0.5 M. Two samples from the schist material in the westerly pits (no quartz evident) ran 0.002 and 0.005 oz. gold per ton over 0.5 M. In the easterly pits the shear zone could not be reached for sampling.

5 samples, 3 at Location B and 2 at Location D, failed to return values greater than 0.02 oz. gold per ton.

9 VLF EM conductors were identified and described by Macquarrie, D.R. and Sheldrake, R.F. (1982) (Appendix I). With the exception of No. 2, it is the writer's opinion that they can reasonably be explained as being caused by bedrock topography. Conductor No. 2 is more difficult to explain but the writer doubts it's validity.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

The property is underlain by pyroclastics. Coarse, massive mafic agglomerates occupy the high ground and are interlayered with mafic tuff which is softer and more schistose and occupies the low ground. Strikes are east/west, dips are near vertical. Minor lenses of felsic, possibly crystal tuff, are interlayered with the tuff and agglomerate. At least 4 narrow, 3-5 M, conformable dikes of feldspar porphyry have been identified, one was observed at surface, the remaining in drilling.

A fine grained mafic dike with chilled edges was observed at one location.

Gold mineralization associated with quartz lenses in narrow shear zones in mafic tuff has been investigated at 3 locations by trenching and drilling to reveal erratic values over narrow widths and short lengths.

The locations of 8 VLF EM conductors suggest that they are caused by overburden conditions. The remaining conductor, No. 2, is indicated as crosscutting the stratigraphy and is suspect. The writer believes it may represent a series of isolated conductors caused by east/west topographical features.

Signed,

L. J. Cunningham, B.Sc., P.Eng., Mining Engineer

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario 25th November, 1982 VLF EM/MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS CREE LAKE PROSPECT TROUDOR RESOURCES INC.

by
D.R. Macquarrie
R.F. Sheldrake

Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd. 5 May, 1982

Ground Geophysics

The VLF-EM Profile Map, Plate 1 contains numerous cross overs with peak to peak in-phase responses of greater than 100%. Most of these responses are believed caused by bedrock topography changes along the shoreline of the mainland and the islands. However, the conductors labelled 1 through 8, may be caused by conducting shear zones which could contain mineralization. A detailed discussion of each of these zones follows.

Anomaly 1 - is located between 50 and 75 metres north of the baseline, from L 600 to L 200 east. The source appears to be a poor conductor, possibly a shear zone. It overlies a magnetic gradient area which may represent a transition zone from more Felsic volcanics on the south to more mafic volcanics to the north. It approximately correlates with the South Interflow Horizon postulated by Cunningham. Trenching and/or induced polarization surveys are recommended.

Anomaly 2 - crosses L 800 E at 0 + 40 north. It has an apparent strike of N30° West and is continuous from L 800 to L 500 East. It is a poor conductor but it correlates in position and strike with the regional

magnetic linear previously mentioned. For these reasons, and its near vicinity to mineral showing 'A', this anomaly should be investigated by further trenching and/or I.P. surveys.

Anomaly 3 - is essentially a one station anomaly located at 1 + 35 N on L 400 E. It overlies an east-west trending magentic gradient area, which may represent another flow boundary.

Anomaly 4 - exhibits both an in-phase and quadrature EM response. It is located at approximately 1 + 75 S on L 600 to L 800 E, and correlates with a distinct, wide, 50 gamma magnetic low. This anomaly is probably caused by a sudden change in bedrock topography. However, other interpretations are possible, therefore, a test line of I.P. and resistivity sounding is recommended.

Anomaly 5 - has a weak VLF response located between L 400 and L 700 E at 0 + 75 to 1 + 00 metres south of the baseline. It is adjacent to a magnetic gradient area and again may represent an interflow boundary or a change in bedrock topography. Again, I.P. - resistivity test lines are recommended.

Anomaly 6 - is located at approximately station 4 + 00 N between L 500 and L 200 W. The anomaly appears to be related to changes in bedrock topography, however, it does correlate with a magnetic gradient feature that is coincident with mineral showings 'B' and 'D'.

i

Anomaly 7 - represents a change in conductivity, subparallel to anomaly 6 located at 2 + 50 N on L 500 W. It is coincident with a magnetic gradient area that appears to be related to showing B. Trenching or detailed I.P. surveys are suggested.

Anomaly 8 - is located at 2 + 00 S on L 100 E to L 200 E. It is coincident with east west trending magnetic linears and gradients. This zone should also be tested with an I.P. test line.

No responses by the VLF-EM system are noted along the south part of the survey. This suggests that the source of the input airborne anomalies shown on Map 80 541 are probably located deeper than the detection limit of the VLF technique.

The other un-numbered anomalies shown on Plate 1 are believed caused solely by bedrock topography changes.

REFERENCES

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Donovan, J.F. (1965)	Swayze & Dore Townships O.G.S. G.R. No. 33
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Report of Work (Geophysical, Geochemical and Expenditures)





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Geotechnical Report Approval

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1982 12 13 2.5263

Mining Recorder
Ministey of Natural Resources
60 Wilson Avenue
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 2S7

Dear Sir:

We have received reports and maps for a Geological Survey submitted under Special Provisions (credit for Performance and Coverage) on Mining Claims P 412388 et al in the Township of Swayze.

This material will be examined and assessed and a statement of assessment work credits will be issued.

Yours very truly,

E.F. Anderson Director Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6450 Queen's Park Toronto, Ontario M7A 1W3 Phone: 416/965-1380

DW:sc

cc: Trouder Resources Inc Vancouver. B.C.

cc: L.J. Cunningham
Kirkland Lake, Ontario

1983 08 24

2.5263

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
60 Wilson Avenue
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 2S7

Dear Sir:

RE:

Geological Survey on Mining Claims P 412388 et al in the Township of Swayze.

The Geological Survey assessment work credits as listed with my Notice of Intent dated July 28, 1983 have been approved as of the above date.

Please inform the recorded holder of these mining claims and so indicate on your records.

Yours very truly,

E.F. Anderson Director Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6450 Queen's Park Toronto, Ontario M7A 1W3 Phone: 416/965-1380

R. Pichette:sc

cc: Troudor Resources Inc Suite 404 850 West Hastings Vancouver, B.C.

cc: Resident Geologist Timmins, Ontario



aug 19/83

Your file:

1983 07 28

Our file: 2.5263

Mr. William L. Good Mining Recorder Ministry of Natural Resources 60 Wilson Avenue Timmins, Ontario P4N 2S7

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are two copies of a Notice of Intent with statements listing a reduced rate of assessment work credits to be allowed for a technical survey. Please forward one copy to the recorded holder of the claims and retain the other. In approximately fifteen days from the above date, a final letter of approval of these credits will be sent to you. On receipt of the approval letter, you may then change the work entries on the claim record sheets.

For further information, if required, please contact Mr. F.W. Matthews at 416/965-1380.

Yours very truly,

E.F. Anderson Director Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6450 Queen's Park Toronto, Ontario M7A 1W3

Phone: 416/965-1316

R. Pichette:mc

cc: Troudor Resources Inc.
Suite 404
850 West Hastings
Vancouver, B.C.

cc: Mr. G.H. Ferguson
Mining & Lands Commissioner
Toronto, Ontario

Encls:



Notice of Intent for Technical Reports

1983 07 28 2.5263

An examination of your survey report indicates that the requirements of The Ontario Mining Act have not been fully met to warrant maximum assessment work credits. This notice is merely a warning that you will not be allowed the number of assessment work days credits that you expected and also that in approximately 15 days from the above date, the mining recorder will be authorized to change the entries on his record sheets to agree with the enclosed statement. Please note that until such time as the recorder actually changes the entry on the record sheet, the status of the claim remains unchanged.

If you are of the opinion that these changes by the mining recorder will jeopardize your claims, you may during the next fifteen days apply to the Mining and Lands Commissioner for an extension of time. Abstracts should be sent with your application.

If the reduced rate of credits does not jeopardize the status of the claims then you need not seek relief from the Mining and Lands Commissioner and this Notice of Intent may be disregarded.

If your survey was submitted and assessed under the "Special Provision-Performance and Coverage" method and you are of the opinion that a re-appraisal under the "Man-days" method would result in the approval of a greater number of days credit per claim, you may, within the said fifteen day period, submit assessment work breakdowns listing the employees names, addresses and the dates and hours they worked. The new work breakdowns should be submitted direct to the Lands Management Branch, Toronto. The report will be re-assessed and a new statement of credits based on actual days worked will be issued.



Technical Assessment Work Credits

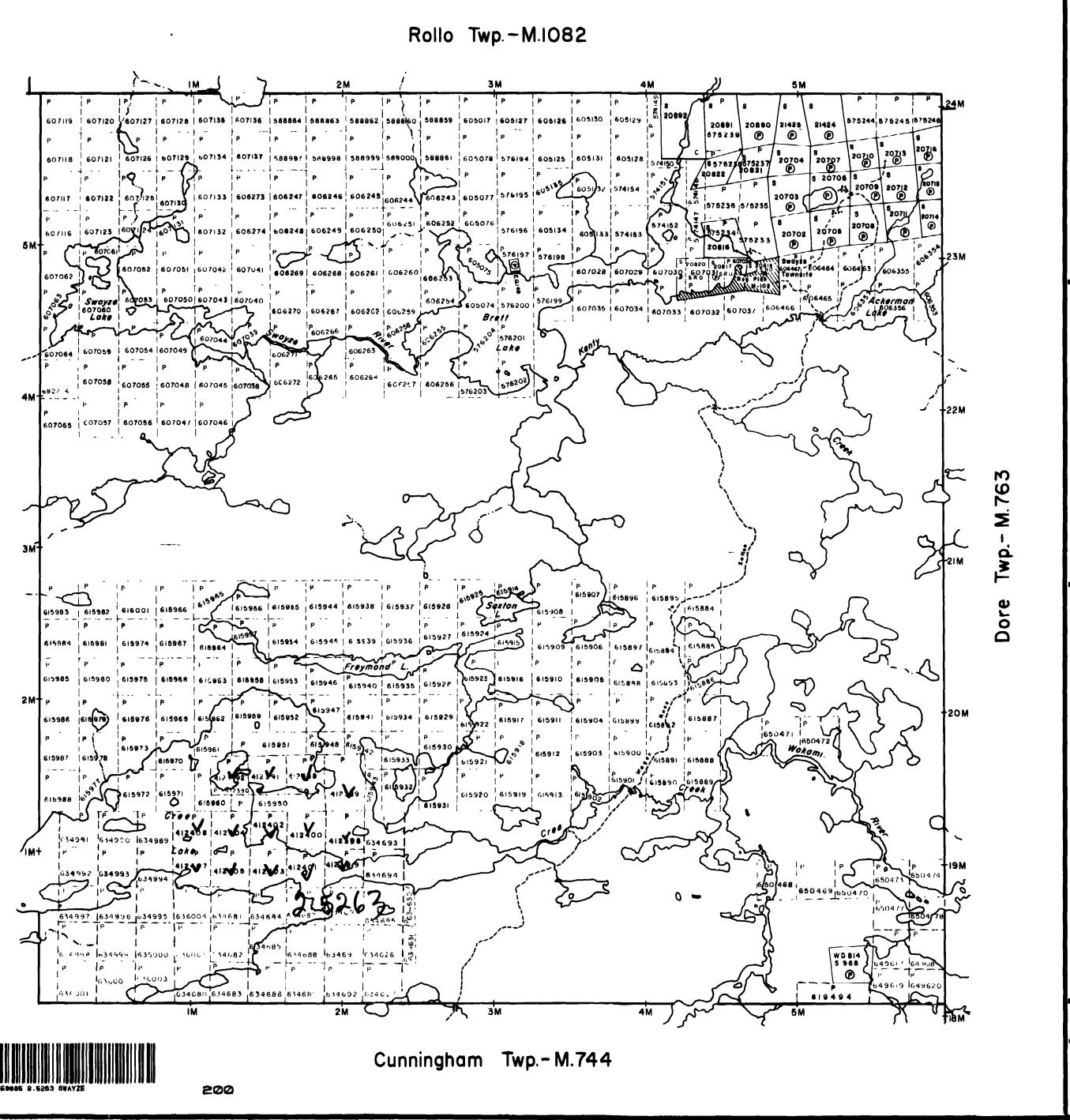
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1983 07 2	8 Work No. 450

Recorded Holder		
	TROUDOR RESOURCES INC.	
Township or Area	SWAYZE TOWNSHIP	

SWAYZE TOWNSHIP	
Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
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Electromagnetic	P 412388 to 90 inclusive 412392
Magnetometer	
Radiometric	1
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The Mining Recorder may reduce the above credits if necessary in order that the total number of approved assessment days recorded on each claim does not exceed the maximum allowed as follows: Geophysical — 80; Geological — 40; Geochemical — 40; Section 77 (19)—60: 828 (83/6)

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THE TOWNSHIP OF

SWAYZE

DISTRICT OF SUDBURY

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH=40 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	(P)
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S.
LEASES	(
LOCATED LAND	Loc.
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L.O.
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M.R.O.
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O.
ROADS	
IMPROVED ROADS	
KING'S HIGHWAYS	—
RAILWAYS	
POWER LINES	
Marsh or Muskeg	(* *)
MINES	*
CANCELLED	C.
	••

NOTES

400' Surface Rights Reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

DATE OF ISSUE

JUL 1 2 1983

Ministry of Natural Resources TORONTO

PLAN NO- M.1150

ONTARIO

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

