



41016SE0007 2.10672 MARION

010

GEOLOGICAL APPRAISAL
OF THE
BLUE FALCON MINES LTD. PROPERTY
(COLRAY RESOURCES OPTION)
IN
MARION TOWNSHIP
ONTARIO

By: Neil D. Novak, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.
October 30, 1987



41016SE0007 2.10672 MARION

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INTRODUCTION

The following is a geological appraisal of a group of claims located within the western extension of the Swayze synclinorium of the Abitibi greenstone belt. This property is located approximately 50 kilometres west-northwest of the village of Gogama, Ontario, in the township of Marion. The registered owner of these claims is Blue Falcon Mines Ltd. of 20 Advance Blvd., Brampton, Ontario L6T 4R7.

The Blue Falcon Mines Claims were acquired in late April, 1984, to cover a region of favourable geology for the location of economic grade gold and base metal deposits.

This report is resultant from a compilation of regional mapping and airborne geophysical surveys by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, and by Terraquest Ltd., as well as assessment file searches on record at the O.M.N.R. Assessment Library, several old press releases, and personal knowledge of the area as obtained by previous geological mapping and site visits to various locations within and around the same general area as this property by this author.

In the summer of 1987 two geologists in the employ of Blue Falcon Mines Ltd., under the auspices of this author performed detailed geological mapping of the properties on cutlines with 400' centres. This work was performed on behalf of Colray Resources Inc., of Saskatoon in their effort to spend \$150,000 to acquire a 25% interest in the properties. A list of pertinent references is included at the end of this report.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND FACILITIES

This property is located at the southwest corner of Rush Lake, in Marion Township, 50 kilometres west-northwest of the village of Gogama, Ontario. This town is located approximately 186 kilometres north of the city of Sudbury, via the King's highway number 144.

Access to the property is gained by travelling south from Gogama approximately 20 kilometres along highway 144, then west along an Eddy Forest Products service road to the train stop of Ramsay, then north along this road to the intersection of the Jerome mine road and the Rush Lake access road. The Rush Lake road swings due north past Opeepeesway Lake and into Mallard Township, from this point on, an off-road vehicle or a rugged truck is required to get to the southwest bay on Rush Lake, via old lumbering roads. When on Rush Lake the property is accessible by boat via the Rush River, which passes through the centre of the property. Access to this property may also be gained by Helicopters based in Timmins, or by float planes based in Gogama.

There are no facilities within the limits of the claim group, but the Canadian Pacific Railway system passes some 25 kilometres to the southwest of the property accessible at Ramsay Station.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

This property is located in Mrion Township in the Porcupine Mining Division of the Province of Ontario. The Property consists of 19 claims all contiguous as indicated on the accompanying claim sheet (Fig.1) The following is a breakdown of these claims by claim numbers and expiry date.

Blue Falcon Mines Ltd.

794906 - 794909	(4)	under extension until November 16/87
794912 - 794918	(7)	under extension until November 16/87
794920 - 794927	(8)	under extension until November 16/87

These claims have been staked and recorded in compliance with the Ontario Mining Act, and this report is being submitted to the appropriate branch of the Ontario Government for the applicable work credits regarding assessment reporting.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

The Swayze syncline has undergone intermittent exploration since the early 1900's, when Mr. P. Moore in 1912 reported the first gold showing near Moore Lake in Yeo Township some 30 kilometres to the southeast. In 1927, another showing was encountered on the east shore of Clam Lake in Chester Township, just east of the Moore Lake discovery. This showing became known as the Chester-Shannon prospect, initiating a small staking rush in this new gold belt. Several other prospects were discovered in the early 1930's in the same general area of Clam Lake, Three Duck Lake and Schist Lake all situated in Chester and Yeo Townships, causing a scattering of old exploratory shafts and pits throughout the area.

In 1938, Mr. B. Jerome, while prospecting in Osway Township, located 20 kilometres to the south, encountered a significant gold occurrence on the south shore of Opeepeesway Lake including what is now called the Jerome Mine. This mine went into production in 1939 and sustained production until 1945. The records of production were as follows: ("1939 to 1945: Three compartment vertical shaft to 1138 feet with levels at 200, 350, 500, 650, 800, and 1100 feet. Underground development amounted to 21,000 feet of drifting, 3,155 feet of cross-cutting, and 3,402 feet of raising. Surface and underground diamond drilling totalled 38,149 feet and 47,293 feet respectively. A 500 ton mill operated from 1941 to 1943, but all equipment was sold when production was halted".) Production from this mill from 1941 to 1943 was 56,789 ounces of gold, and 15,105 ounces of silver, in 335,060 tons of ore yielding a recovered grade of 0.17 ounces of gold per ton. At the time of closure the ore reserves were estimated at 344,000 tons averaging 0.19 ounces of gold per ton.

This discovery and subsequent development sparked further interest in this portion of the Swayze syncline resulting in the discovery of several prospects including the Bi-Ore, Cipway, and Skye all in the same general area, of Opeepeesway Lake. As prospectors moved further north along the Opeepeesway water system into Mallard, Marion and Heenan Townships, they came up with several other notable occurrences including the Hermiston and Ferland, Gauldie and Mogridge occurrences in central Mallard Township, as well as the Amarado and Burke occurrences in Heenan Township and the Derrrough occurrence in Marion Township, and more recently (early 1970's) the Texore occurrence near Rush Lake in southeastern Marion Township.

Renewed activity has been monitored in the vicinity of the Derrrough and Burke occurrences in eastern Heenan Township and western Marion Township.

Blue Falcon Mines Ltd. maintains a very strategic land position with respect to the activities in this portion of the Swayze belt.

Colray Resources Inc., entered into an option arrangement with Blue Falcon Mines Ltd. to spend \$150,000 to gain a 25% interest in the properties.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
(after Siragusa and Goodwin)

This property lies within the Superior Geological Province of the Precambrian Shield of Northern Ontario. The area underlying this property is a typical greenstone belt in that it contains numerous metavolcanic and metasedimentary units in a linear synclinal belt. This particular belt has been termed the Swayze syncline of the Abitibi greenstone belt.

Flanking the synclinal supracrystals rocks to the north and south are the regional granites, which occupy much of the shield area. This group of rocks (unit 6) are of undetermined age, and consist of granites, trondhjemite, granodiorite, and quartz monzonite. The rocks are typically pegmatitic to batholithic in nature.

The syncline, as it is found is comprised of two roughly parallel belts of predominantly tholeiitic basalt (unit 5), which form the base of the syncline and trend in a west-northwesterly direction and dip subvertically. The rocks are essentially basaltic in composition but having undergone various levels of metamorphism, yielding gabbroic or even dioritic looking rocks which are essentially homogeneous recrystallized derivatives of the original basalt, and dominantly migmatitic.

The basaltic base was overlain by a series of calc-alkaline volcanics represented in the pile by pyroclastic metavolcanics of mafic (unit 1) to intermediate (unit 2) composition. These metavolcanics are locally interbedded with lenses and layers of the underlying basalt. The pyroclastic units are mostly aphanitic to tuffaceous, and contain lenses of granitoid and metasedimentary rocks. These granitoids are presumably fragments of older subvolcanic felsic intrusions which are present as dykelets of a coarse feldspar porphyry (unit 4) which appear to intrude the metavolcanic pile, displaying concordant to discordant relationships.

The metasediments (unit 3) are comprised of dominantly metamorphosed clastic (3a), and chemical (3b) sediments. The clastic portion consists of polymictic conglomerates, conglomeratic arenites, greywackey, and derived schists, while the chemical representatives are chert, cherty mudstone, ferruginous chert and ironstone (iron formation).

Transecting the area in a roughly north-northwesterly pattern is a series of dikes, diabasic in composition, typical of the Keeweenawan swarm (units 7 & 8).

TABLE OF FORMATIONS
(after G.M. Siragusa)

PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

Pleistocene, Recent

Fluvial, Lacustrine and swamp
deposits

GREAT UNCONFORMITY

PRECAMBRIAN

PROTEROZOIC

Mafic Intrusives
Diabase dikes (unit 8)
Lamprophyre dikes (unit 7)

ARCHEAN

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

Felsic Intrusives
Granites, Trondhjemite, Granodiorite,
Pegmatite and Quartz Monzonite
(unit 6)

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

Migmatitic Rocks
Diorite, Gabbro and Hornblendite
(unit 5)
Subvolcanic Felsic Intrusives
Porphyries, Derived schists (unit 4)

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

Metasediments
Clastic (unit 3a), Chemical (unit 3b)
Metavolcanics
Intermediate (unit 2), Mafic (unit 1)

WORK PROGRAM (1987)

During the summer of 1987 linecutters from Timmins, Ontario were employed to establish a grid co-ordinate system over the entire property. Base lines were established in an east-west direction, with the necessary perpendicular tie lines and alternate base lines required to gain position control in a property of this size. Offset lines were established every 400' along each base line with stations picketed every 100' along offsets. A total of 7.5 miles were covered during the course of this survey, along with 1.0 miles of shoreline coverage. Figure 2 indicates the suggested line coverage over the claim group, the actual lines are slightly different due to topographic discrepancies with published maps and other logistical problems encountered in the field. The geological compilation (Fig.3) is a more accurate portrayal of the actual lines. Two geologists: Mike Alexander and Lewis Bursey were employed by the contractor Blue Falcon Mines Ltd. to carry out the field work under the auspices of the author. Other men employed included Bob Leliever as expeditor/pro prospector and Mike Clarke as prospector. The grid area has been geologically examined and prospected resulting in a comprehensive geological interpretation and map at a scale of 1" to 400' indicating several sulphide showings, which will eventually be tested for their precious and base metal potential. The following discertation is based on the two geologists field observations and notes.

LOCAL GEOLOGY (Figure 3)

The rock units in the Rush Lake - Rush River (Marion Twp.) area have been broken down into three groups from east to west. Generalized contacts between the three groups trend 020 degrees (NNE) (See Figure 4).

The most easterly group (not found on the BFM property) is a large granite intrusive. This unit grades from east to west; from a very red-pink medium grained rock with abundant hornblende phenocrysts (grains) with localized hornblende enriched xenoliths of varying sizes 1" to 5', to a much coarser grained biotite granite. The coarser granite is poorly formed displaying corroded and embayed feldspar crystals, imparting a more pink than red tinge to the rock. This unit has several porphyritic areas or zonations as indicated by very coarse feldspar crystals. A few small fine-grained diorite intrusive bodies were noted around the western edge of the granitic unit.

The central unit, covering the eastern portion of this property, is collectively termed a granodiorite - diorite complex. The granodiorite is generally medium to coarse grained with an overall bleached (altered) white coloration. Field terminology for this rock type was loosely a white granite but for report purposes granodiorite would be the appropriate rock classification. The fine to medium grained diorite is intruded into the granodiorite as dikes and tongue-like large irregular masses. Contacts are generally quite sharp and show no signs of assimilation, although they occasionally display a slight chill margin in the diorite. The diorite itself usually displays distinct feldspar laths and in rare cases has porphyritic feldspar phenocrysts. Shearing and alteration has in some instances destroyed these primary textures and have made the diorite appear like a medium grained intermediate volcanic, similar to the western belt of volcanics. This complex is cut by numerous dike-like intrusions of quartz-feldspar porphyry, feldspar porphyry and a fine felsic intrusive which appears to be tuffaceous, due to its altered state. These intrusives are commonly found intruding the contacts between the granodiorite and diorites at an azimuth of 140 degrees.

The most westerly group of rocks is of a series of flows and tuffs. The boundary region between the dioritic complex to the east and these volcanics is very difficult to discern in the field due to the fact that most of the intermediate flows are quite massive and are heavily silicified to give them a dioritic texture. This and the fact that the quartz feldspar porphyritic units and other related felsic intrusives resemble the volcanics suggests that the diorite may have been derived from the assimilation and associated alteration brought on when the granite to granodiorite intrusive was introduced into the region. The volcanic sequence is composed of three basic rock types. Fine to medium grained intermediate flows which appear very similar to the diorite in places, with rare evidence of pillowing and flow top brecciation. In general these flows appear very massive resembling the diorites. The fine to aphanitic intermediate (rarely felsic) tuffs form the second volcanic rock type. These tuffs display a schistose to slaty cleavage (140 degrees to 0.90 degrees) with faint banding visible on weathered surfaces. Aphanitic to almost glassy intermediate to acid rhyolites make up the last rock type. These rocks typically display fine flow banding. The intermediate flows and tuffs dominate this group while the felsic flows (rhyolites) become more predominant in the western portion of the property, west of Puppet Lake, immediately north of this property. A tongue of highly altered diorite-quartz porphyry with numerous volcanic xenoliths juts into the volcanic pile in a northwest direction, associated with numerous small scale faults and sulphide accumulations.

MINERAL OCCURRENCES
(Heenan, Marion Townships)

This area saw an influx of activity in the late 1930's following the discovery of the Jerome Mine in 1938. Headlines in the Northern Miner on October 19, 1939 read "Claims staked for twelve miles in Heenan - Marion Gold Rush". This article went on to describe the flurry of activity related to the iron formation crossing the area. These include: Amorada Gold Mines "main showing is a wide zone heavily altered and carbonated. The walls on both sides are greenstone, the fine pyrite mineralization shows across a width of 75 feet. A number of showings of visible gold were found at one point in this trench.", and also the Burke Property "Gold has been found in a quartz vein close to the iron formation.... the vein strikes in a northwest-southeasterly direction, approximately at right angles to the iron formation which is striking in a northeast-southwesterly direction.... showings of visible gold have been found at three points in this section.... at the discovery point three grab samples gave assays between 0.068 o.p.t. Au and 1.98 o.p.t. Au, as well as the Derragh Group in west central Marion Township in which "A strong wide quartz vein has been traced in a northwest - southeasterly direction for a distance of 700 feet on the northwest claim.... the vein carries only slight mineralization of fine pyrite and some specks of chalcopyrite. A few colors of gold have shown up in panning.... some small quartz veins, carrying gold have been found within the intrusive mass." The area saw little exploration until the early 1970's when the Texore discovery was announced on the southwest shore of Rush Lake. This discovery consisted of a zone 300 feet by 100 feet which averaged 0.5 to 0.7 per cent Copper, a large grab sample yielded an assay of 3.356 per cent Copper, along with gold, silver, lead and zinc. Noranda was active in this Township during the mid to late 1970's outlining several areas of sulphide mineralization, as is indicated on the accompanying geologic compilation plan. Since this time the area has seen little if any exploration activity.

INTERPRETATION

From geological field evidence it is apparent that the old volcanics as exposed in the western portion of the property have been intruded by a very large granite-granodioritic multiphased intrusion. Assimilative contacts are gradational yielding a bleached - potassic altered dioritic looking area which is nearly 1 1/2 miles wide. This contact zone was subjected to late stage regional shearing (Rush Lake fault zone). The regional faulting introduced numerous splay faults into the adjacent rocks most of which have been quartz and quartz-carbonate filled, some with associated sulphides. Evaluating these veins will be of prime concern in the next phase of activity in this area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

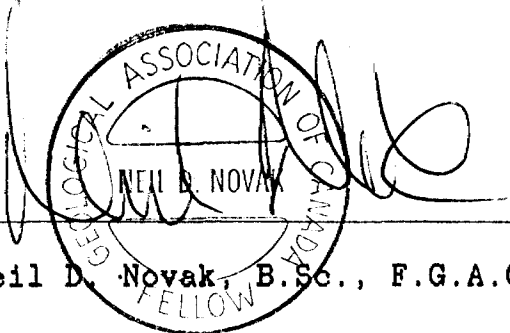
Numerous sulphide showings have been encountered in various geological settings throughout the current map area. Each showing should receive a further evaluation to ascertain its economic significance. The next phase (commencing immediately) will utilize ground geophysics VLF electromagnetic and magnetics to delineate the sulphide zone on the ground, under the overburden. Backhoe and powerstripping will follow to expose these zones followed by selective grab sampling and then eventually plugging and blasting for systematic channel sampling.

CLAIMS INSPECTION

During the course of the geological mapping the two field geologists located and inspected the quality of the staking. No major errors were reported by either geologist, in fact they commended the staking crew as to their blazing of boundary lines and ease of following the lines to each post. Numerous posts were observed during the course of the survey and have been plotted on the accompanying geological compilation Fig. 3.

SUBMISSION

This report is respectfully submitted this 30th day of October, 1987 to fulfill the requirements of the Ontario Mining Act Section.


Neil D. Novak, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

Dist 2.4227

LIST OF REFERENCES

Goodwin, A.M.

1961: Marion Township, District of Sudbury. Prelim. Geol. map # P.136.

Goodwin, A.M.

1962: Heenan, Marion and northern part of Genoa Townships, Sudbury District. map # 2067.

Gordon, J.G., Lovell, H.L., De Grijis, J., & Davie, R.F.

1979: Gold Deposits of Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey, Mineral Deposits Circular No. 18, pt. 2.

Ontario Geologic Survey

1982: Airborne Electromagnetic and Total Intensity Magnetic Survey, Swayze Area, by Questor Surveys Ltd., O.G.S. Map 80543, and 80548.

Siragusa, G.M.

1980: Mallard Township Area, District of Sudbury, O.G.S. Prelim. map # P 2342, Geol. Series.

Questor Surveys Limited

1981: Airborne Mark VI INPUT Survey, File Number 23006, (confidential file).

Northern Miner

October 19, 1939 issue pages 1, 5 and 17.

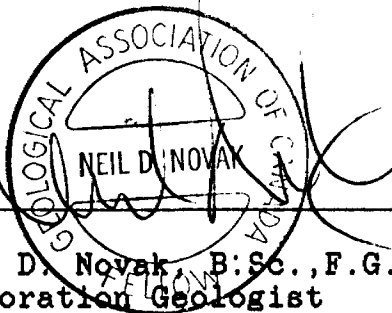
Ontario Mining Files

(Assessment Div.) including all reports on Mallard and Marion Townships available.

CERTIFICATE

I, NEIL D. NOVAK, do hereby certify:

- (1) that I am an exploration geologist residing at 1121-6599 Glenerin Dr., Mississauga, Ontario;
- (2) that I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, and hold a Bachelor of Science degree as an Earth Scientist date 1977;
- (3) that I am a fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada;
- (4) that I have been engaged in the practice of this profession since graduation;
- (5) that I have no interest, direct or indirect, nor do I expect to receive any such interest in the properties or securities of Blue Falcon Mines Ltd., or Colray Resources Inc.


Neil D. Novak, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.
Exploration Geologist

October 30, 1987

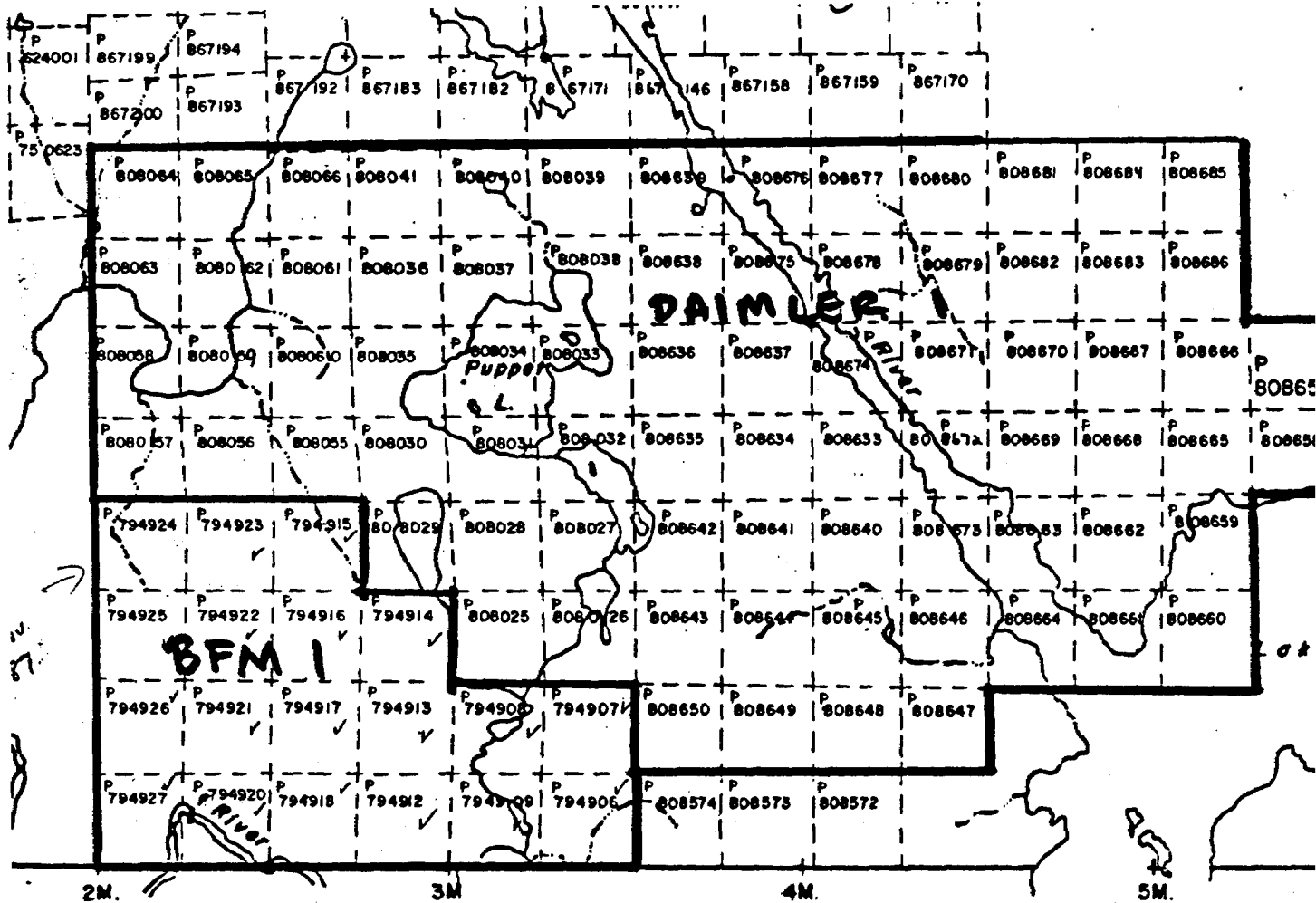


FIGURE 1
 PORTION OF MARION TWP.

ONTARIO

CLAIM MAP DAIMLER & BLUE FALCON MINES.

Scale 1" = 1/2 mile.

NOMINEX

NOMINEX

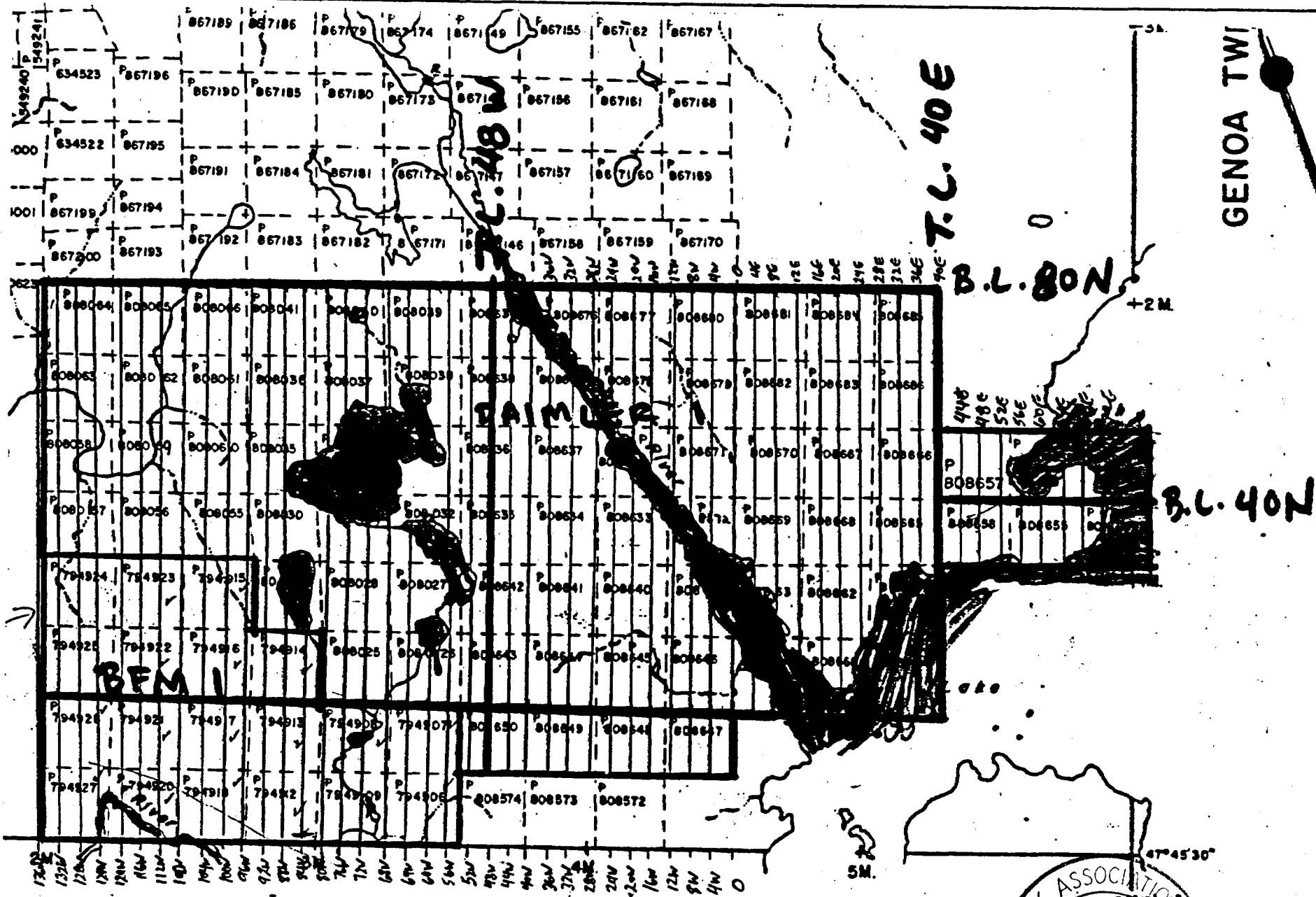
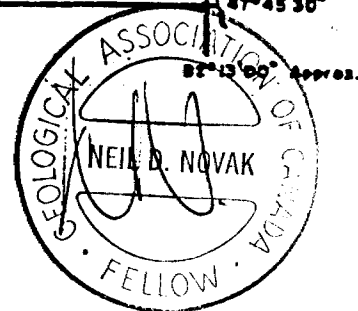


FIGURE 2 DAILNER RESOURCE AND BLUE FALLON MINES
LINECUTTING SKETCH (PRELIMINARY)

SCALE 1" = 1/2 mile



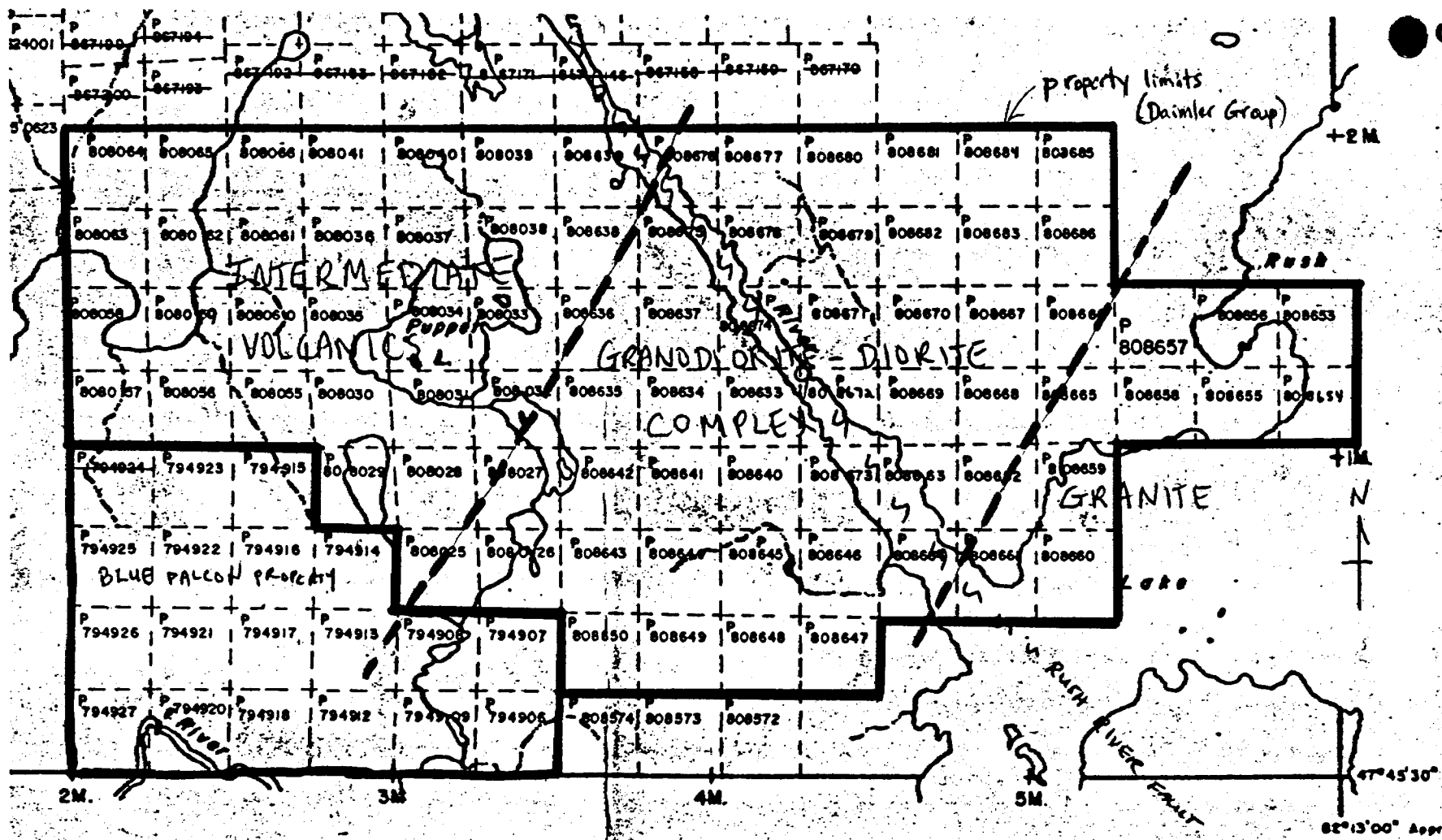
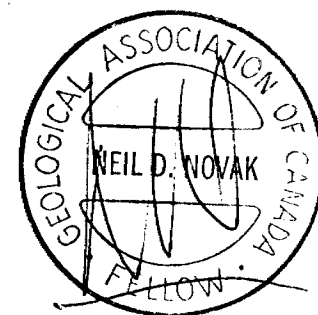


FIGURE 4 GENERALIZED GEOLOGY MAP (MARION TWP.)

SCALE 1" to 1/2 mile



NOMINEX



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) GEOLOGICAL
Township or Area MARION TWP
Claim Holder(s) BLUE FALCON MINES LTD (T1141)

Survey Company BLUE FALCON MINES LTD
Author of Report NEIL NOJAK
Address of Author 20 ADVANCE BLVD BRAMPTON ONT
Covering Dates of Survey 25/07/87 to 15/09/87
(linecutting to office)
Total Miles of Line Cut 7.9

<u>SPECIAL PROVISIONS</u> <u>CREDITS REQUESTED</u>	Geophysical	DAYS per claim
ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.	-Electromagnetic _____	
ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.	-Magnetometer _____	
	-Radiometric _____	
	-Other _____	
	Geological <u>40</u>	
	Geochemical _____	

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

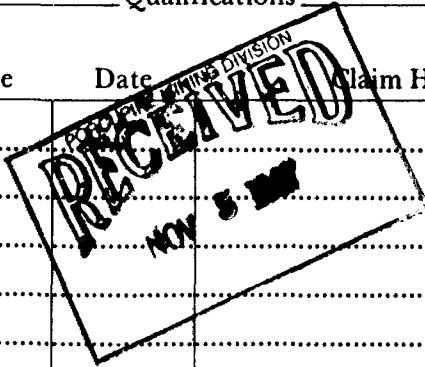
Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: _____ SIGNATURE: _____
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications _____

Previous Surveys
File No. Type Date Claim Holder

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder



MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED	
List numerically	
P	794906
	(prefix) (number)
	794907
	794908
	794909
	794912
	794913
	794914
	794915
	794916
	794917
	794918
	794920
	794921
	794922
	794923
	794924
	794925
	794926
	794927
TOTAL CLAIMS <u>19</u>	

If space insufficient, attach list

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) _____
Instrument(s) _____
(specify for each type of survey)
Accuracy _____
(specify for each type of survey)
Aircraft used _____
Sensor altitude _____
Navigation and flight path recovery method _____

Aircraft altitude _____ Line Spacing _____
Miles flown over total area _____ Over claims only _____

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 _____



Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

309/87

Instructions: - Please type or print.
- If number of mining claims traversed exceeds space on this form, attach a list.
Note: - Only days credits calculated in the "Expenditures" section may be entered in the "Expend. Days Cr." columns.
- Do not use shaded areas below.

2.10612
Mining Act

Type of Survey(s) GEOLOGICAL		Township or Area MARION. TWP.	
Claim Holder(s) BLUE FALCON MINES LTD.		Prospector's Licence No. T 1141	
Address 20 ADVANCE BLVD BRAMPTON. ONT			
Survey Company BLUE FALCON MINES LTD		Date of Survey (from & to) 25 07 87 15 09 87 Day Mo. Yr. Day Mo. Yr.	Total Miles of line Cut 7.9 miles
Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report) 20 ADVANCE BLVD BRAMPTON ONT, (NEIL NOJAK)			

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Special Provisions	Geophysical	Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	40
	Geochemical	
Man Days Complete reverse side 1987 and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	Days per Claim
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	40
	Geochemical	
Airborne Credits	Electromagnetic	Days per Claim
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Magnetometer	
	Radiometric	

Mining Claim		Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim		Expend. Days Cr.
Prefix	Number		Prefix	Number	
P	794906				
	794907				
	794908				
	794909				
	794912				
	794913				
	794914				
	794915				
	794916				
	794917				
	794918				
	794920				
	794921				
	794922				
	794923				
	794924				
	794925				
	794926				
	794927				

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures \$ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

Instructions
Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Date **Oct. 30/87** Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature) *[Signature]*

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded **760** Date Recorded **Nov. 5/87** Mining Recorder *[Signature]*

Date Approved as Recorded **Jan 88** Branch Director *[Signature]*

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying
NEIL NOJAK 20 ADVANCE BLVD BRAMPTON ONT L6G 1M7

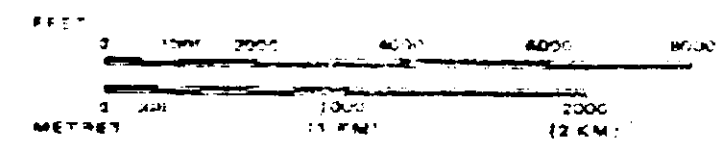
Date Certified **Oct 30/87** Certified by (Signature) *[Signature]*

DALE TWP.

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

- W.F.O. - MINING RIGHTS ONLY
 - S.F.O. - SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY
 - M.S. - MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS
- | Disposition | Order No. | Date | Disposition | File |
|-------------|-----------|------|-------------|------|
| | | | | |

SCALE 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS



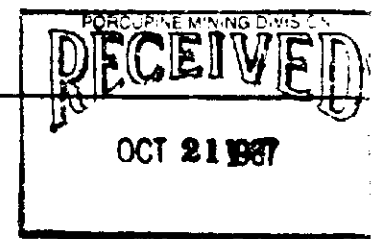
LEGEND

- PATENTED LAND (P)
- CROWN LAND SALE (C.S.)
- LEASES (L)
- 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
- MARS OF MUSKOG
- MINES
- CANCELLED
- PATENTED S.R.O.

NOTES

400 surface rights reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

The Mining and Surface Rights of the former Mining Claims P-550337, P-550338, P-550339 are withdrawn from staking by ORDER NRW 5/87

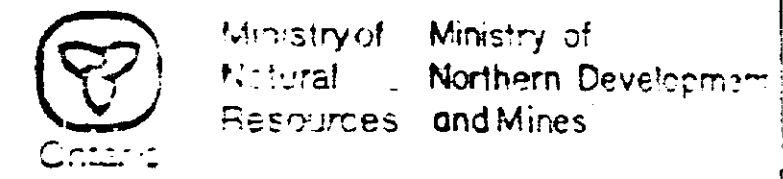


TOWNSHIP
MARION

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
 CHAPLEAU

MINING DIVISION
 PORCUPINE

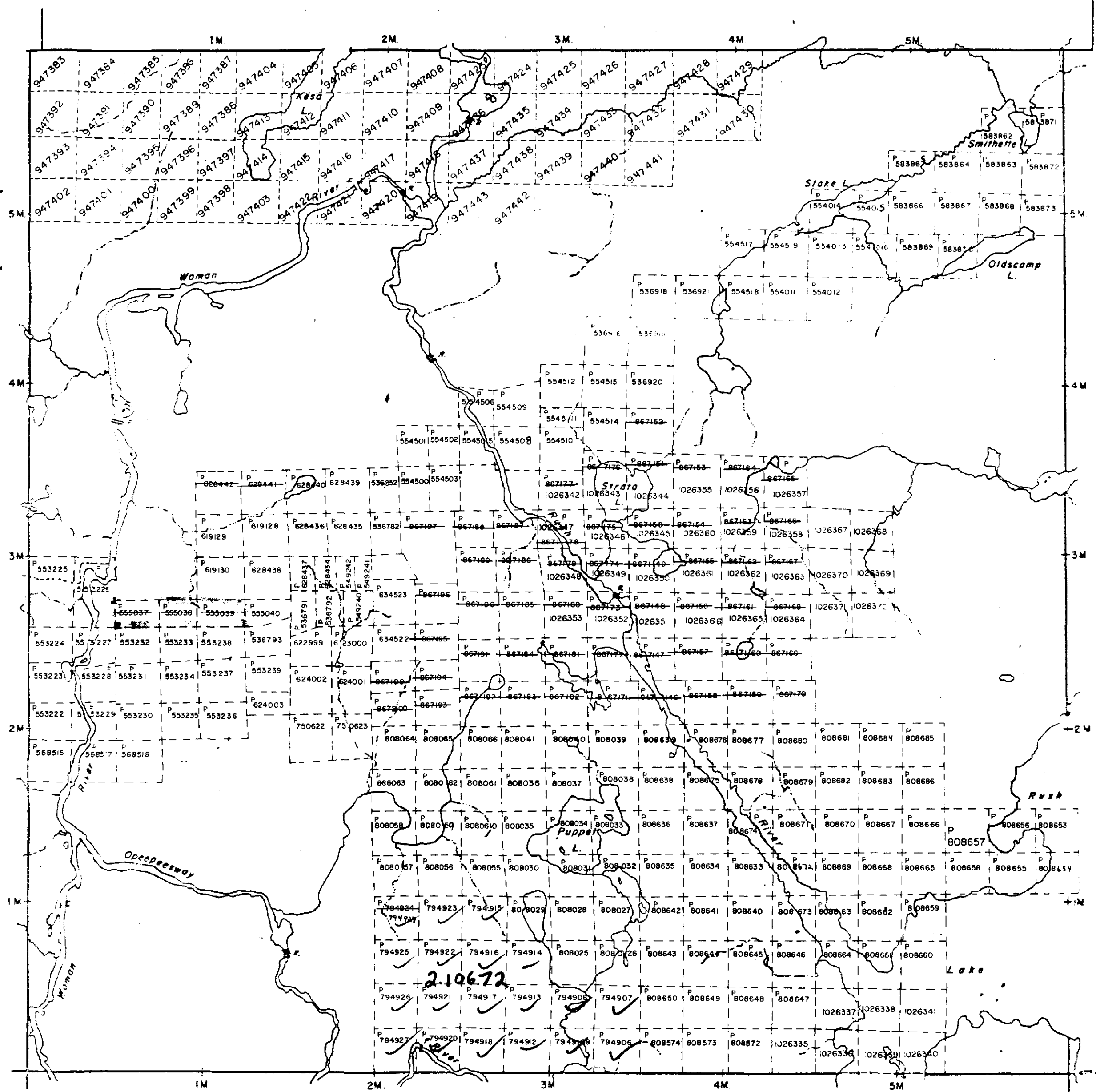
LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
 SUDBURY



Date: JULY 1986
 Number: G-1174

HEENAN TWP.

GENOA TWP.



LARD TWP.

LEGEND

PRECAMBRIAN LATE DIABASE INTRUSIONS

- 5 5a Diabase
- INTRUSIVE CONTACT

DIORITIC INTRUSIONS

- 4 4a Massive diorite
 - 4b Quartz feldspar porphyry
 - 4c Feldspar porphyry
 - 4d Felsic intrusive
 - 4e Hornblende
 - 4f With abundant quartz stringers
- INTRUSIVE CONTACT

ACID INTRUSIONS

- 3 3a Massive granite
 - 3b Massive granodiorite
 - 3c Porphyritic granite
 - 3d Aplitic granite
 - 3e With mafic rich xenoliths
 - 3f With abundant quartz stringers
 - 3g Quartzolite
- INTRUSIVE CONTACT

VOLCANIC-SEDIMENTARY ASSEMBLAGE INTERMEDIATE TO BASIC VOLCANIC ROCKS

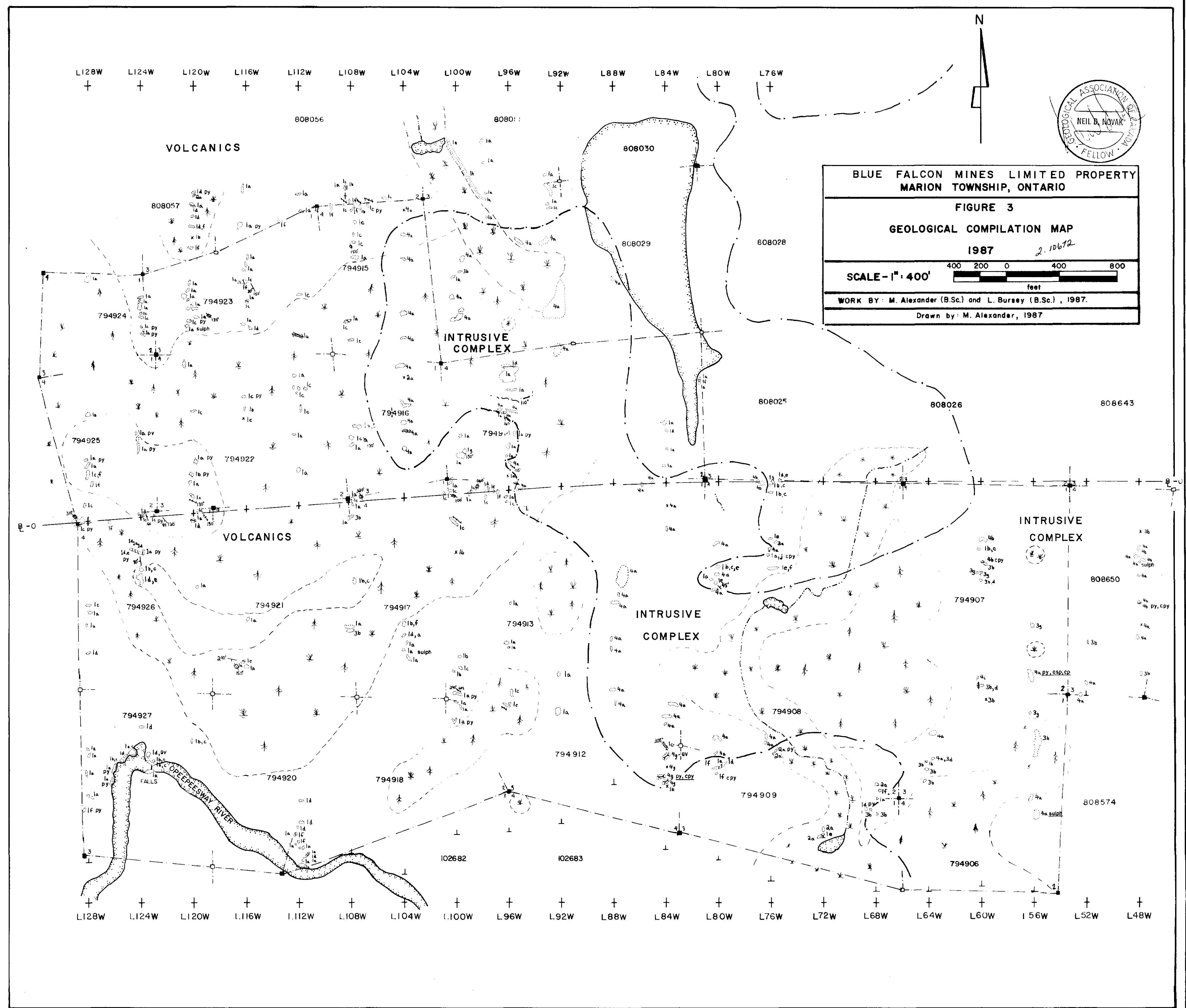
- 2 2a Massive lava
- 2b Pillowed lava
- 2c Chlorite-hornblende-biotite schist
- 2d Chlorite-hornblende-feldspar schist

ACID TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC ROCKS

- 1 1a Massive intermediate lava
- 1b Acid tuff
- 1c Intermediate tuff
- 1d Quartz feldspar lapilli tuff
- 1e Banded intermediate volcanic rocks
- 1f Rhyolites
- 1g Massive acid lava
- 1h Pillowed intermediate lava
- 1i Intermediate flow top breccia

- Bedding lineation
- Cleavage
- Foliation
- Sheared Zone
- Fault
- Inferred geological contact
- Outcrop area
- Old trench
- Open swamp
- Spruce bog
- Located claim post
- Claim number
- Unlocated claim post
- Lakeshore
- Creek
- Baseline
- Picketline
- Unsubdivided sulphide mineralization
- Pyrite
- Chalcopyrite
- Bornite
- Hematite

NOTE: Underlining denotes very strong mineralization



BLUE FALCON MINES LIMITED PROPERTY
MARION TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO
FIGURE 3
GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION MAP
1987 *2.10672*
SCALE - 1" = 400'
 400 200 0 400 800
 feet
WORK BY: M. Alexander (B.Sc.) and L. Bursey (B.Sc.), 1987.
Drawn by: M. Alexander, 1987

