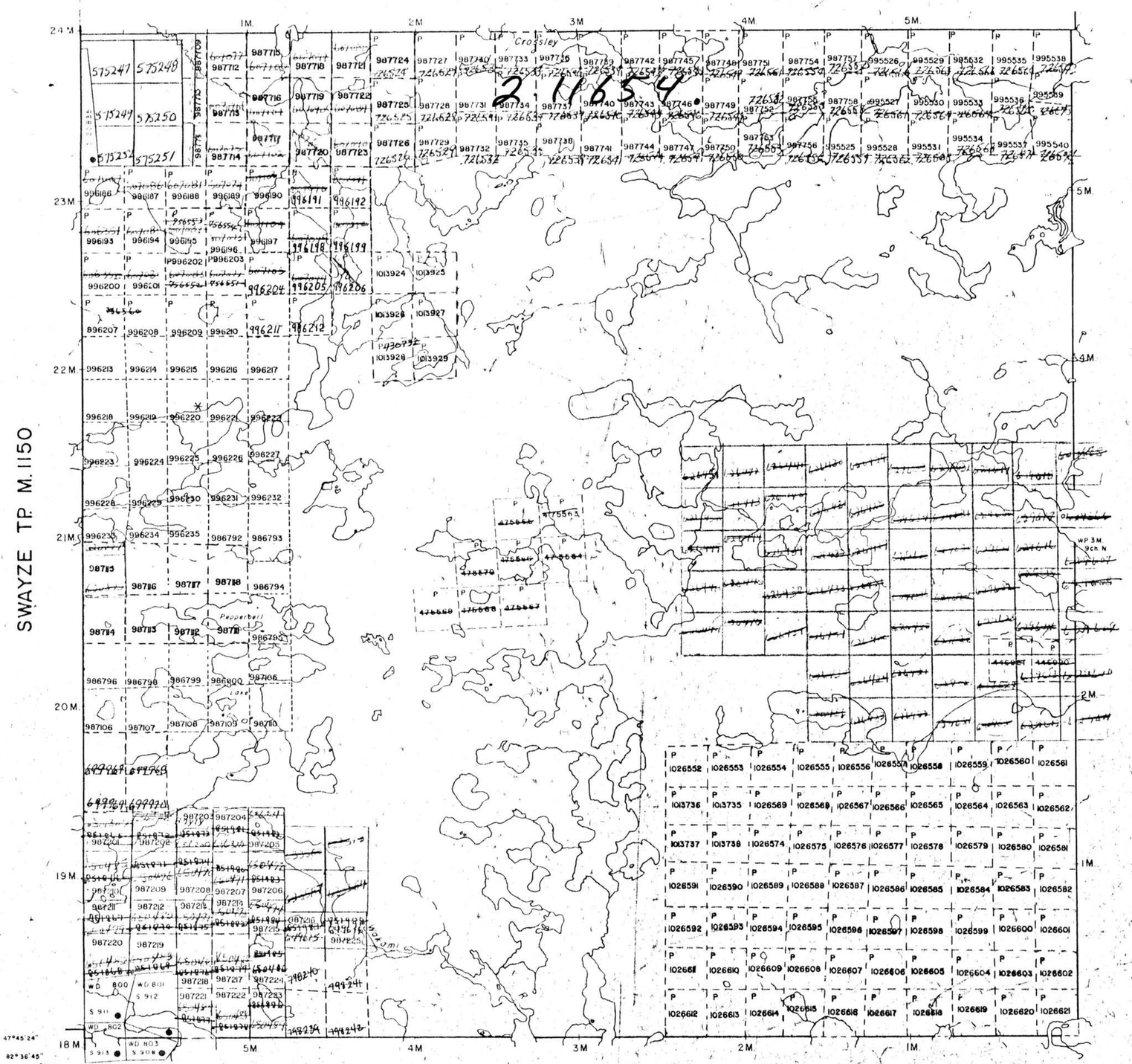
NOTES

400' surface rights reservation along the shores 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	R
CANCELLED	C
SAND & GRAVEL	G

* LAND USE PERMIT

Received Jan 7/80

SCALE : 1 INCH 40 CHAINS

FEET 0 500 1000 2000 4000 6000 8000

METRES 0 200 400 600 800 1 KM 2 KM

ACRES	HECTARES
40	16

TOWNSHIP

DORE

DISTRICT

SUDBURY

RECEIVED MAY 3 1988

MINING DIVISION

PORCUPINE

Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario Surveys and Mapping Branch

Date April 27th, 1973

Whitney Block
Queen's Park, Toronto

Plan No. M. 763

REPORT ON AN

DORE AND HEENAN TOWNSHIPS

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

for

MR. A. HOPKINS

by: ***TERRAQUEST LTD.***
Toronto, Canada
September 21, 1988

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF MAPS IN JACKET

Introduction

This report describes the specifications and results of a geophysical survey carried out for Mr. A. Hopkins of 810 Duplex Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M4R 1W7 by Terraquest Ltd., 240 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada. The field work was performed from June 30 to July 2, 1988 and the data processing, interpretation and reporting from July 3 to September 21, 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 property is located along the northern edges of Dore and Heenan townships, in the Porcupine Mining Division of Ontario about 110 kilometres southwest of the town of Timmins and 60 kilometres east of the town of Chapleau. The survey area is made up of a three-claim-deep block that stretches across most of Dore and half of Heenan townships and can be accessed by bush roads from the west.

The average latitude and longitude are 47 degrees 50 minutes, and 82 degrees 30 minutes respectively, and the N.T.S. reference are 410/15 and /16.

The claim numbers are shown in figure 2 and listed below:

Dore Township
(Report of Work W8806-50049)

P	987709-987758	(50)
	995525-995540	(16)

Heenan Township
(Report of Work W8808-50048)

P	995541-995582	(42)
	Total of 108 claims	

3. Geology

Map References

1. Map 43B: Swayze Gold Area
   Scale 1:63,360
   O.D.M. 1934.
2. Map 2067: Heenan, Marianne & Northern Part of Genoa Townships
   Scale 1:31,680
   O.D.M. 1965.
3. Map 2070: Swayze and Dore Townships
   Scale 1:31,680
   O.D.M. 1965.
4. Map 2352: Chapleau
   Scale 1:250,000
   O.D.M. 1976.

The survey area is underlain by a belt of east to northeast trending metavolcanics. Mafic metavolcanics ranging from pillowed basalts to massive dioritic and gabbroic rocks occupy the eastern half of the survey area. Felsic metavolcanics, minor clastic metasediments and rare diorite occupy the western half of the survey area. A wedge of mafic metavolcanics crosses the western boundary and hosts several important gold showings to the west. Several regional faults trend to the northwest.

4. Survey Specifications

4.1 Instruments

The survey was carried out using a Cessna 206 aircraft, registration C-GGLS, which carries a magnetometer and a VLF electromagnetic detector.

The magnetometer is a high sensitivity, optically pumped cesium vapour magnetometer mounted in a stinger attached to the tail of the aircraft. It's specifications are as follows:

Working range:	20,000-100,000 gammas
Sensitivity:	0.001 gammas
Sampling rate:	0.2 seconds
Model:	BIW 2321H8
Manufacturer:	Scintrex, Concord Ontario.

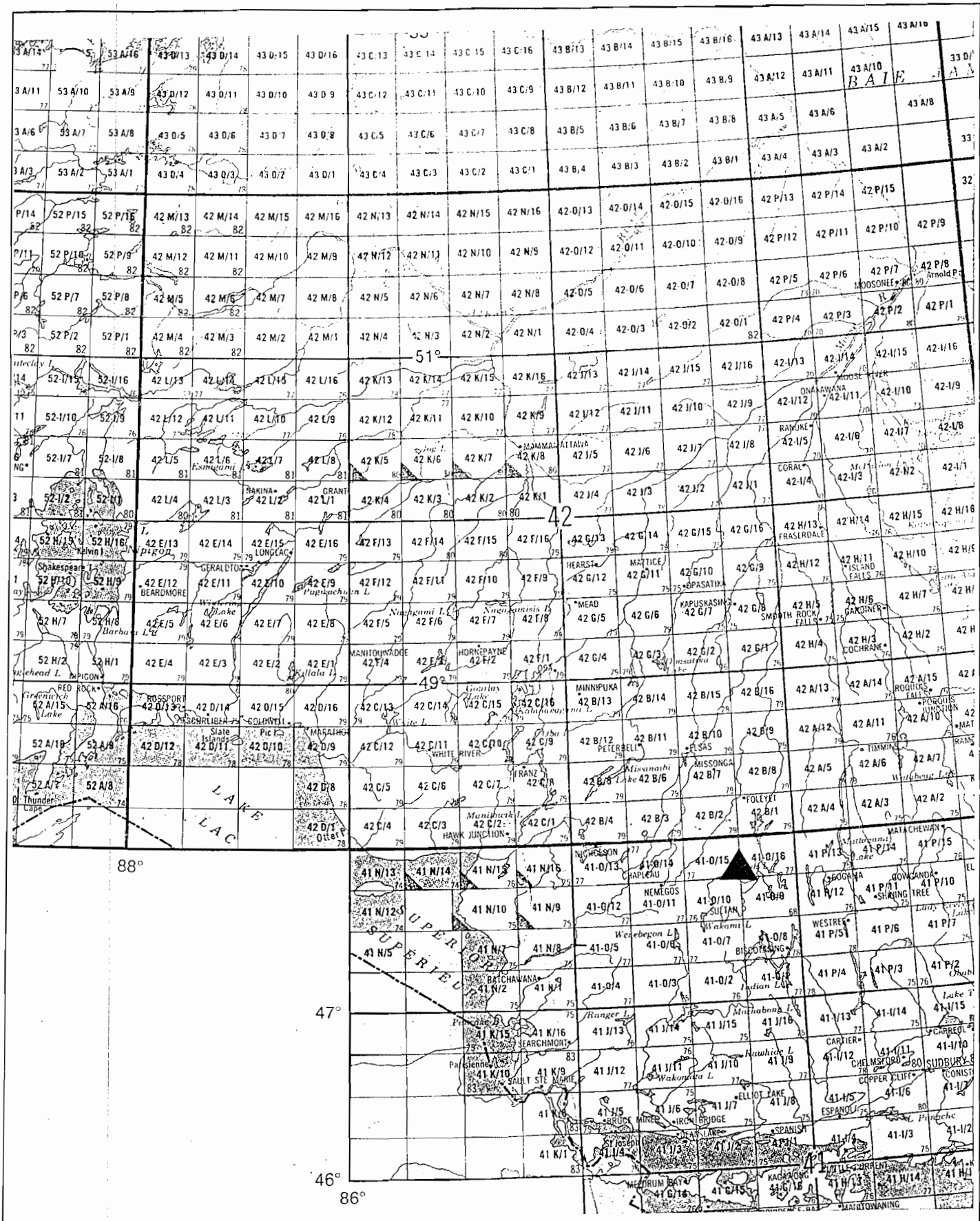


FIGURE 1. General Location

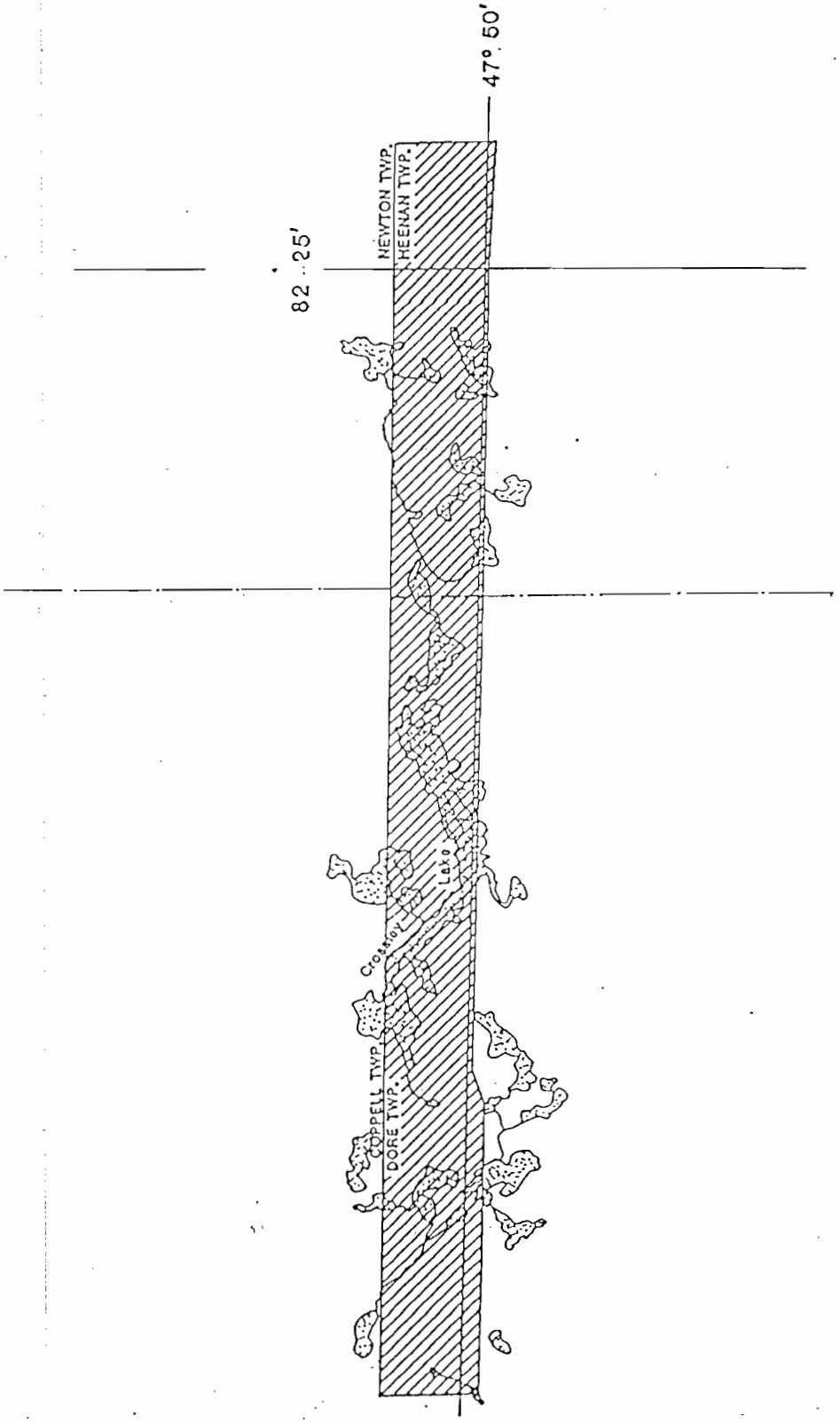


FIGURE 2. Survey Area Location

240 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada M5H 1W7, Telephone (416) 971-5400, Fax (416) 971-6499

magnetometer processor is a PMAG 3000 and the data acquisition system is a PDAS 1000, both manufactured by Picodas Group Inc.

The signal to noise ratio of the magnetic response is improved by a real time compensation technique provided by Picodas Limited. The sources of compensated noise are permanent, induced and petty current effects of the airframe and the heading effects. The system uses three fluxgate magnetometers to measure the aircraft attitude with respect for the earth magnetic field vector. A mathematical model is used to solve this interference effect.

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 that is ideally positioned at right angles to the flight lines, while the ORTHO coil transmitter should be in line with the flight lines. It's specifications are:

Accuracy:	1%
Reading Interval:	1/2 second
Model:	TOTEM 2A
Manufacturer:	Herz Industries, Toronto, Canada

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

Other instruments are:

- King KRA-10A radar altimeter
- UDAS-100 data processor with Digidata nine track tape recorder, manufatured by Urtec Ltd., Markham, Ontario.
- Geocam video camera and recorder for flight path recovery, manufactured by Geotech Ltd., Markham, Ontario.

4.2 Lines and Data

Line spacing:	100 metres
Line direction:	360 degrees
Terrain clearance:	100 m
Average ground speed:	193 km/hr
Data point interval:	
Magnetic:	11 metres
VLF-EM:	11 metres
Tie Line interval:	2 km
Channel 1 (LINE):	NAA Cutler, 24.0 kHz
Channel 2 (ORTHO):	NSS Annapolis, 21.4 kHz

Note: Cutler transmitter was not operational during the survey of Lines 127-142 inclusive, therefore responses from the Seattle transmitter were recorded.

Line km over total survey area:	280 line km
Line km over claim groups:	216 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 ten gammas deviation from a smooth background over a period of two minutes or less as seen on the base station analogue record.

Manoeuvre noise: nil

4.4 Photomosaics

For navigating the aircraft and recovering the flight path, semi-controled mosaics of aerial photographs were made from existing air photos. Each photograph forming the mosaic was adjusted to conform to the NTS map system before the mosaic was assembled.

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.

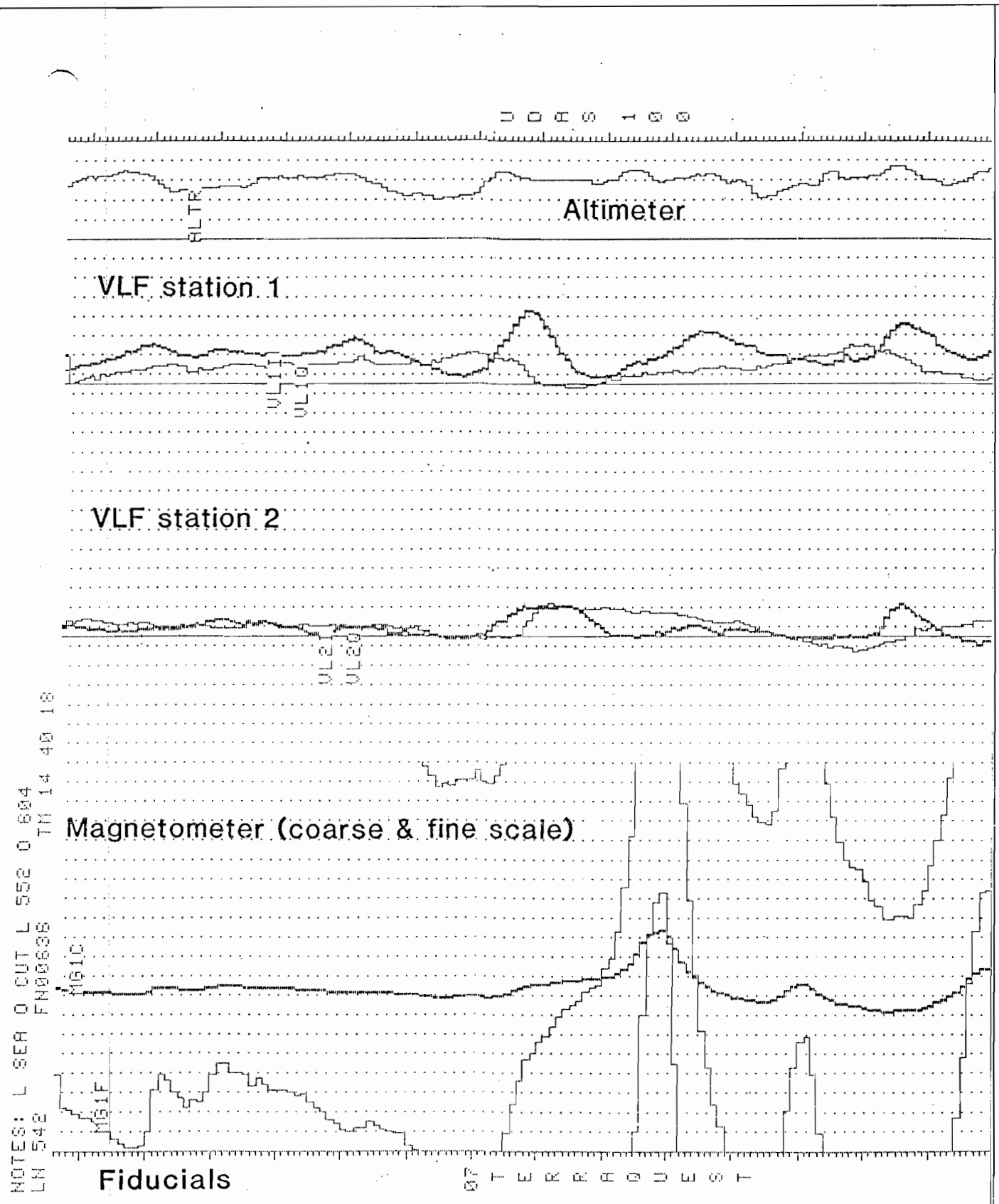


FIGURE 3. Sample of analogue data

e 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 Magnetics; 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 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 has a relief of approximately 1,400 gammas; the strongest responses have been observed along the western and eastern sides. Most of the magnetic trends are consistent with the geological maps except for several narrow northwest trending magnetic anomalies in Dore township. The vertical magnetic gradient improves the resolution of the magnetic trends, particularly the more subtle magnetic responses, and has been used to delineate the stratigraphy and structure.

The mafic to intermediate metavolcanics correlate with weak to moderate magnetic responses (Unit 1) and very strong magnetic responses (Unit 1m). The strongest responses correlate with the wedge of an-

TERRAQUEST LTD.

FIGURE 4

TERRAQUEST CLASSIFICATION OF VLF-EM CONDUCTOR AXES

SYMBOL	CORRELATION	ASSOCIATION: Possible Origins
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

240 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada M5H 1W7, Telephone (416) 971-5400, Fax (416) 971-6449

itic rocks that cross the western boundary. It is speculated that in this locality the strongest responses may be related to an increase in pyrrhotite or magnetite within specific metavolcanic horizons. Note that the closest gold showing does not appear to be related to the magnetic horizons, but rather is situated between to 1m units. The shaft located a little further to the west correlates well with the centre of the entire magnetic trend, but it is difficult to ascertain whether or not it is associated the magnetic rocks or to relatively non-magnetic rocks that have been overwhelmed and dominated by the entire magnetic trend. The detailed magnetic interpretation suggests that this metavolcanic trend extends at least 6 claims along the southern edge of the property. At this point the metavolcanics appear to curve to the northeast accompanied by a decrease in the total magnetic field, and eventually leave across the north central part of the property.

The mafic to intermediate metavolcanics on the east part of the property correlate with a wider range of magnetic values. This is probably a function of the composition of the metavolcanics, ranging from andesites and basalts through to massive gabbroic and dioritic metavolcanics. The diorite (Unit 6) on the western half of the survey area correlates with moderately strong magnetic responses.

The narrow northwest trending magnetic units are probably derived from diabase dykes (Unit 7). These units are parallel to cross-cutting structures.

Most of the magnetically interpreted faults trend to the northwest showing considerable displacement of the metavolcanic horizons and are parallel to the diabase dykes. Several northeast trending faults or shear zones are interpreted to cut the diabase dykes and may occur throughout the entire survey area. East-west trending structures would be difficult to identify as they would be parallel to the general magnetic trends.

The VLF-EM survey has identified numerous weak to very strong conductor axes, some displaying prominent quadrature profiles. Most of the lakes and rivers correlate with conductive zones suggesting that conductive overburden is confined to topographic depressions.

Those conductor axes that cross magnetic stratigraphy and do not bear an obvious relationship with topography have been interpreted to be derived from structural sources, either faults or shear zones. This type of conductivity may be related to: (a) minerals such as sulphides, graphite or gouge along the structure, or (b) an ionic effect created by water or porosity within the structure or to conductive overburden along the top of the structure. Many of these corroborate the magnetically interpreted faults to the northwest and northeast while others suggest the possibility of regional east-west structures.

Those conductor axes that are parallel to or coincide with magnetic stratigraphy bear potential for bedrock stratabound origins such as graphite or sulphides. These should be followed up on the ground using EM or IP methods. Note that the conductor axes to the west associated with the mafic metavolcanics are characterized by very strong quadrature profiles which may be indicative of considerable depth extent.

7. Summary

An airborne combined magnetic and VLF-EM survey has been carried out at 100 metre line intervals with data reading stations at 11 metres along the flight lines. All data is produced on maps at a scale of 1:10,000.

The magnetic data has been used to modify and update the existing geology and has shown a number of new contacts and faults. The VLF-EM survey has identified numerous VLF-EM conductor axes that have been interpreted to be derived variously from overburden, structure and stratigraphic sources, the latter of which have been recommended for additional investigation.

TERRAQUEST LTD.

Charles Q. Barrie, M.Sc.

Geologist

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
CHARLES Q. BARRIE
FELLOW

SENT BY:MND&M M.R.-TIMMINS ; 9-29-88 12:04PM

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

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

DOCU W 88

41016SW0550 2.11654 NEWTON

900

W8808-50051

Mining Act

Do not use shaded areas below.

Type of Survey(s): AIRBORNE MAGNETIC + EM 2.11

Township or Area: HEENAN TWP

Claim Holder(s): MR. ALBERT HOPKINS

Prospector's Licence No.: E 12440

Address: 810 DUPLEX AVE TORONTO

Survey Company: TERRAQUEST LTD

Date of Survey (from & to): Day 2 Mo. 7 Yr. 88 — Day 2 Mo. 7 Yr. 88

Total Miles of line Cut:

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): CHARLES BARRIE 240 ADELAIDE ST W TORONTO M5H 1W7

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions — For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)

	Days per Claim
Geophysical	
- Electromagnetic	
- Magnetometer	
- Radiometric	
Geological	
Geochemical	

RECEIVED
SEP 29 1988
MINING LANDS SECTION

Man Days — Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here

	Days per Claim
Geophysical	
- Electromagnetic	
- Magnetometer	
- Radiometric	
- Other	
Geological	
Geochemical	

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
ASSESSMENT FILES OFFICE
NOV 7 1988
RECEIVED

Airborne Credits — Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.

	Days per Claim
Electromagnetic	40
Magnetometer	40
Radiometric	

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

RECEIVED
JUL 11 1988
MINING LANDS SECTION

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures $ ÷ 16 = 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: July 6, 1988

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
P	995541	
	995542	
	995543	
	995544	
	995545	
	995546	
	995547	
	995548	
	995549	
	995550	
	995551	
	995552	
	995553	
	995554	
	995555	
	995556	
	995557	
	995558	
	995559	
	995560	
	995561	
	995562	
	995563	

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
P	995564	
	995565	
	995566	
	995567	
	995568	
	995569	
	995570	
	995571	
	995572	
	995573	
	995574	
	995575	
	995576	
	995577	
	995578	
	995579	
	995580	
	995581	
	995582	

RECORDED
JUL 11 1988

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 42

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded: 3360

Date Recorded: July 11/88

Date Approved as Recorded: July 14/88 R.M.

Mining Recorder: S. White

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: RUSSELL IMRIE 240 ADELAIDE ST W TORONTO M5H 1W7

Date Certified: July 6 1988

Certified by (Signature)

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

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

Mining Act

DOCUMENT No. W8808.50052

2.11634

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.

Type of Survey(s): AIRBORNE MAGNETIC + EM

Township or Area: DORE TWP.

Claim Holder(s): MR ALBERT HOAKINS

Prospector's Licence No.: E 12440

Address: 810 DUPLEX AVE, TORONTO

Survey Company: TERRAQUEST LTD

Date of Survey (from & to): 2 7 88 (Day Mo. Yr.) to 2 7 88

Total Miles of line Cut:

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): CHARLES BARAGE 240 ADELAIDE ST W TORONTO M5H 1W7

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions		Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	Geophysical - Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

RECEIVED
20 1988
MINING LANDS SECTION

Man Days		Days per Claim
Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical - Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

RECORDED
JUL 11 1988

Airborne Credits		Days per Claim
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	40
	Magnetometer	40
	Radiometric	

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
P	S 20835	Patented Mining Claim
	575247	*
	575248	*
	575249	*
	575250	*
	575251	*
	575252	*
	987709	
	987710	
	987711	
	987712	
	987713	
	987714	
	987715	
	987716	
	987717	
	987718	
	987719	
	987720	
	987721	
	987722	
	987723	
	987724	

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
P	987725	
	987726	
	987727	
	987728	
	987729	
	987730	
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	987734	
	987735	
	987736	
	987737	
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	987739	
	987740	
	987741	
	987742	
	987743	
	987744	
	987745	
	987746	
	987747	

* MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CREDIT ALREADY OBTAINED

See attached sheet

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 73

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

RECEIVED
JUL 11 1988
MINING LANDS SECTION

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.

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
5280	July 11/88	
	Date Approved as Recorded	Branch Director
	July 11/88 R.M.	

Date: July 6 1988

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): Russell Imrie

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: Russell Imrie 240 Adelaide St W Toronto M5H 1W7

Date Certified: July 6 1988

Certified by (Signature): Russell Imrie

1362 (85/12)

P 987748
987749
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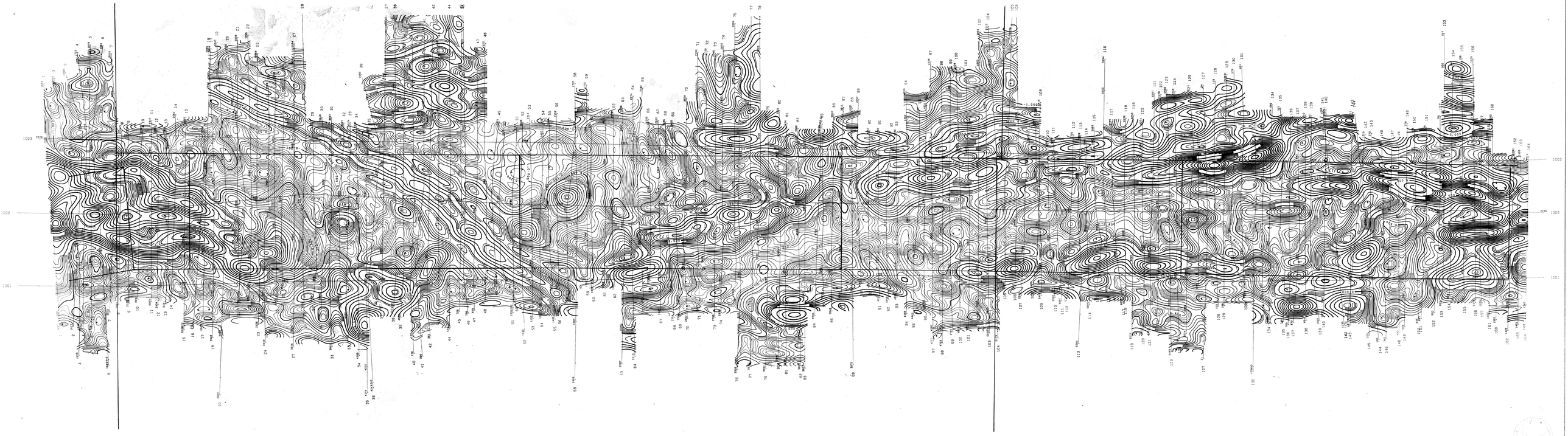


LEGEND

Terrain Clearance	100 metres
Line Spacing	100 metres
Property Boundary	

VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT

2.500 gammas/metre	
0.500 gammas/metre	
0.100 gammas/metre	
0.025 gammas/metre	

MR. A. HOPKINS

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

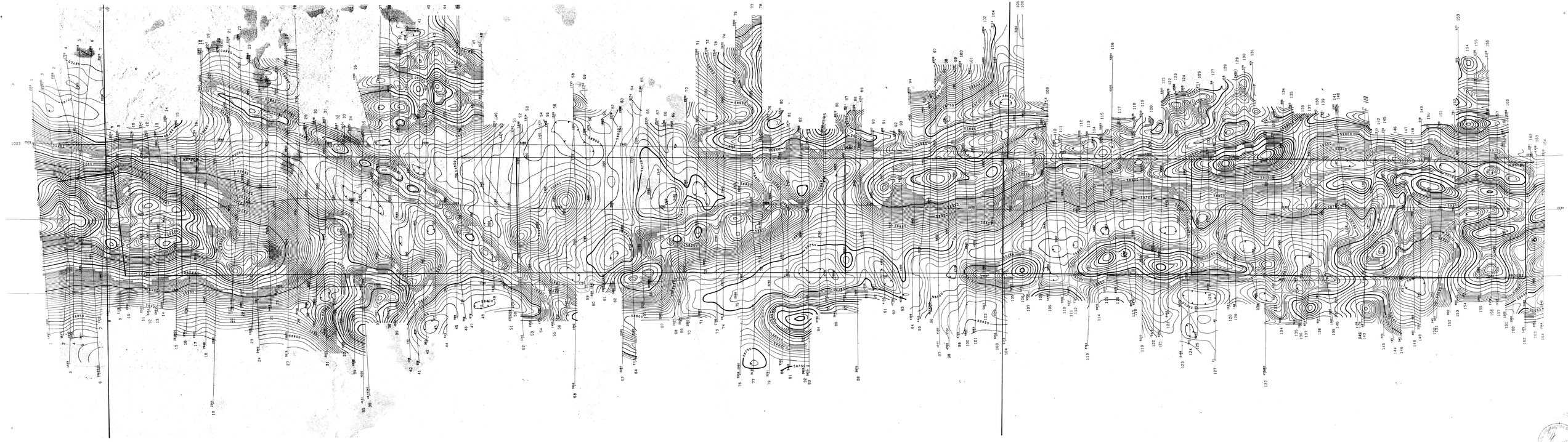
VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT
Calculated From Total Field

DORE & HEENAN TWP.
NORTH SWAYZE GOLD BELT, ONTARIO

NTS # 41O/11, 14 | DRAWING NO. A-784-2

SCALE 1:10,000 | DATE September 1988

TERRAQUEST LTD.



LEGEND

Terrain Clearance	100 metres
Line Spacing	100 metres
Property Boundary	
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD	
1000 gammas	
250 gammas	
50 gammas	
10 gammas	

MR. A. HOPKINS

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

DORE & HEENAN TWP.
NORTH SWAYZE GOLD BELT, ONTARIO

N.T.S. NO. 41O/15,16	DRAWING NO. A-784-1
SCALE 1:10,000	DATE September 1988

TERRAQUEST LTD.
TORONTO CANADA

NEWTON TWP.

DORE TWP. M-763

MARION TWP. M-853

BENTON TWP. M-659

W.S. 8

W.S. 9

W.S. 10

W.S. 11

W.S. 12

Lake

October Lake

47° 45' 30" Approx

82° 20' 45"

THE TOWNSHIP
OF

HEENAN

DISTRICT OF
SUDBURY

PORCUPINE
MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH 40 CHAINS

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1988
M.N.R.

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	
MARSH OR MUSKEG	
MINES	
CANCELLED	C

NOTES

400' Surface rights reservation around the shores of all lakes and rivers.

The Mining and Surface Rights of the former Mining Claims P-554702, P-554703, P-554704 are withdrawn from staking by ORDER NRW 5/87

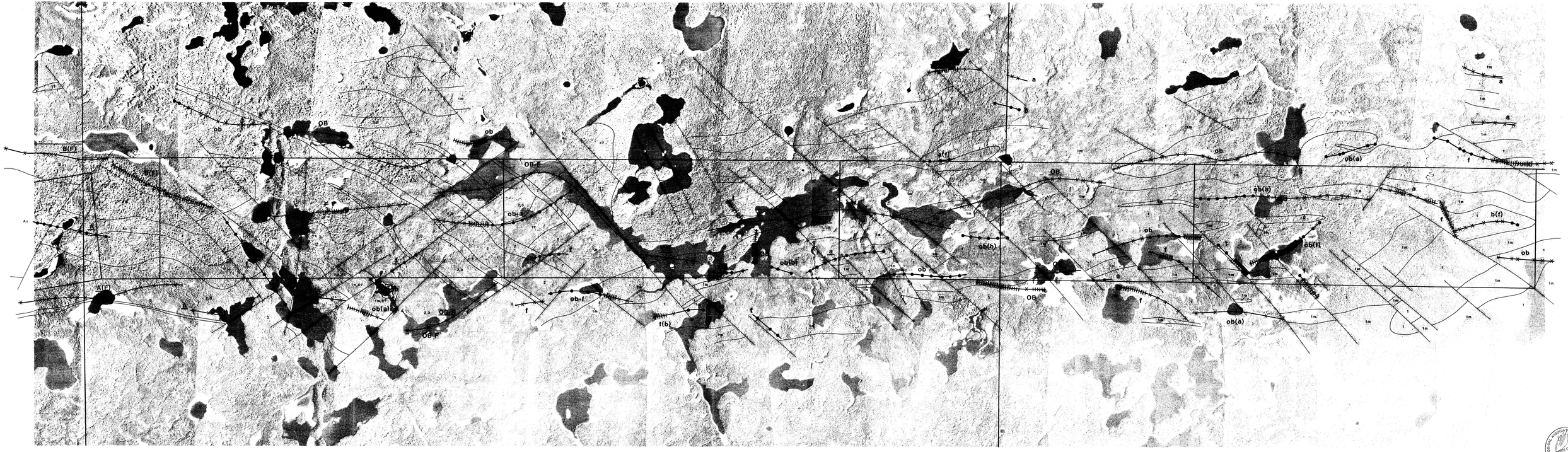
Rec. Feb 11/80

PLAN NO. M-925

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

41016SW0550 2.11654 NEWTON

200



2.11554

VLF Transmitter
NAA Cutler, 24.0 kHz
Azimuth 101

LITHOLOGY

7	Diabase Dyke
6	Gabbro, Diorite
3	Clastic Metasediments
2	Felsic Metavolcanics
1m	Magnetic Unit Within 1
1	Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanics

LEGEND

Terrain Clearance ..... 100 metres
Line Spacing ..... 100 metres
Property Boundary

INTERPRETATION
Contact
Fault

VLF-EM Conductor Axes
Normal Quadrature
Reverse Quadrature
Total Field Only

See text for classification of VLF-EM conductor axes

MR. A. HOPKINS

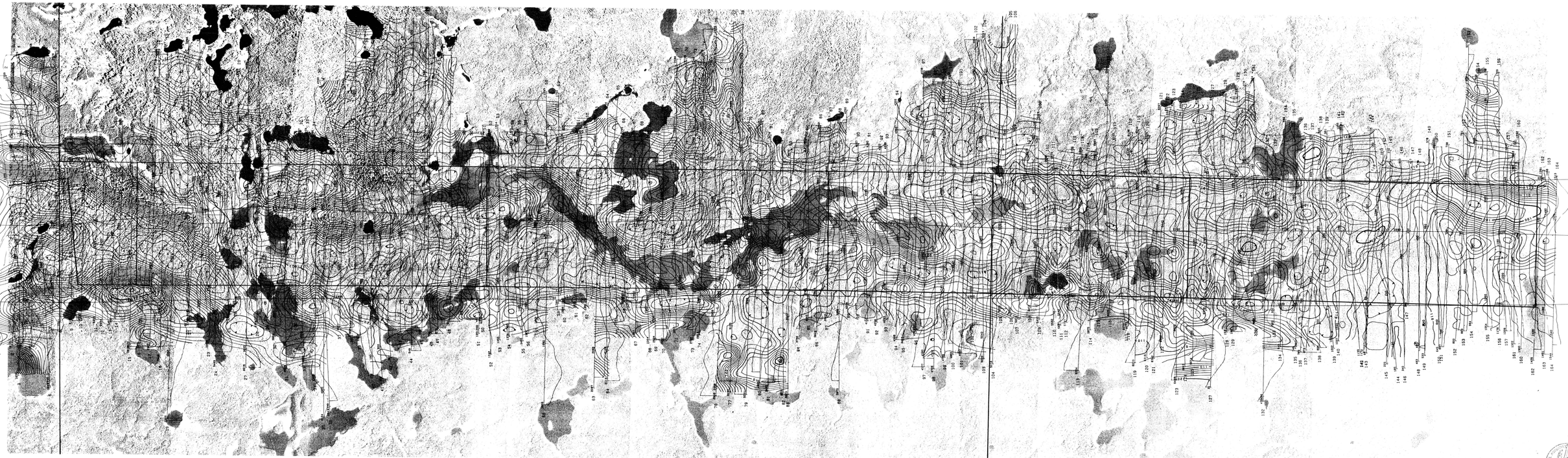
INTERPRETATION

DORE & HEENAN TWP.
NORTH SWAYZE GOLD BELT, ONTARIO

N.T.S. NO. 41O/15,16	DRAWING NO. A-784-4
SCALE: 1:10,000	DATE: September 1988

TERRAQUEST LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA

250



VLF Transmitter
NAA Cutler, 24.0 kHz
Azimuth 101

LEGEND

Terrain Clearance ..... 100 metres
Line Spacing ..... 100 metres
Property Boundary

TOTAL FIELD STRENGTH (Contours)
50%
10%
2%

QUADRATURE (Profiles Along Flight Lines)
Normal Slope — Reverse Slope
+ 10%
Flight Line
- 10%

MR. A. HOPKINS

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

DORE & HEENAN TWP.
NORTH SWAYZE GOLD BELT, ONTARIO

N.T.S. NO. 41O/15,16	DRAWING NO. A-784-3
SCALE 1:10,000	DATE September 1988

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TORONTO CANADA

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