

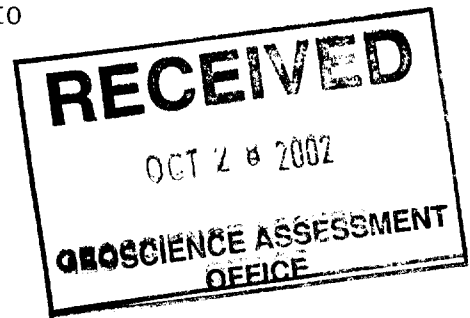
2002

ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT

A PROGRAM OF STRIPPING, WASHING & SAMPLING  
ON CLAIM 1212541, DUFFERIN TOWNSHIP

THE MCARA LAKE PROPERTY  
OF ROY ANNETT

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION  
SHINING TREE AREA, ONTARIO



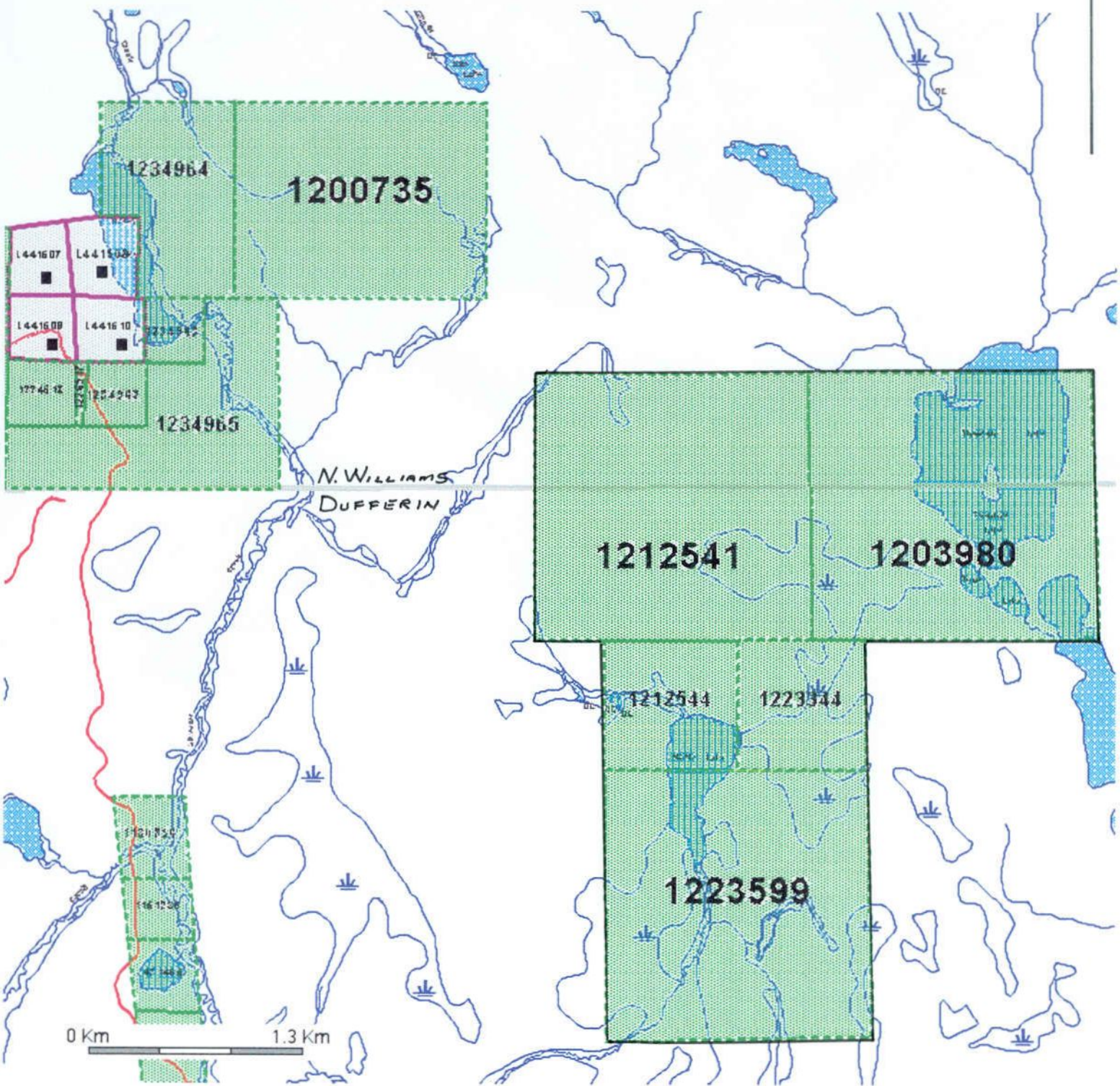
SEPTEMBER 15, 2002  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

J. L. TINDALE  
GEOLOGIST

LONGITUDE 80°58'      LATITUDE 47° 24'



41P07NW2009 2.24454 DUFFERIN



CLAIM MAP  
ROY ANNETT PROPERTY  
DUFFERIN TWP.  
LARGER LAKE M.D.  
SEPT. '02 J.L.T.

## INTRODUCTION

The following report describes a program of mechanical stripping, outcrop washing and sampling carried out on the property of Roy Annett near McAra Lake in Dufferin Township during July and August, 2002.

## PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of five unpatented contiguous mining claims located (Figure 2) mainly in north-central Dufferin Township and partially in south-central North Williams Township. The claims are registered to Roy Annett, a prospector residing in Shining Tree, Ontario.

<u>Claim No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Township</u>
1223344	4	Oct. 22, 1996	Dufferin
1212544	4	Sept. 15, 1997	Dufferin
1212541	16	Sept. 15, 1997	N. Williams
1203980	16	Sept. 15, 1997	N. Williams
1223599	16	Sept. 15, 1997	Dufferin

Access from Shining Tree is via Hwy. 560 for eight km. west to the Sandy Lake forestry access road which is then followed easterly for some 25 km. to the HEPC road at Norman Lake. The hydro-line road has been upgraded due to a barite mining operation at Tracey lake (Extender Minerals) about 15 km. south of Norman Lake. Three miles south of Tracey Lake a bush road constructed by Wallbridge Mining leads easterly for some 5 km. to McAra Lake.

The property is held jointly by Roy Annett, prospector, Larry Salo, prospector, Robin Lowe, entrepreneur, and Jack Tindale, geologist, each having an undivided 25% interest. Wallbridge Mining Co. Ltd., who held an option on the property until recently, holds a 1% NSR on the claims.

## HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

There is little recorded evidence of mineral exploration although it is known that a winter road existed, connecting Sudbury and Gowganda, about 1911, and that there has been considerable silver prospecting activity since then. In 1970, a copper-zinc sulphide showing in volcanic rocks was discovered

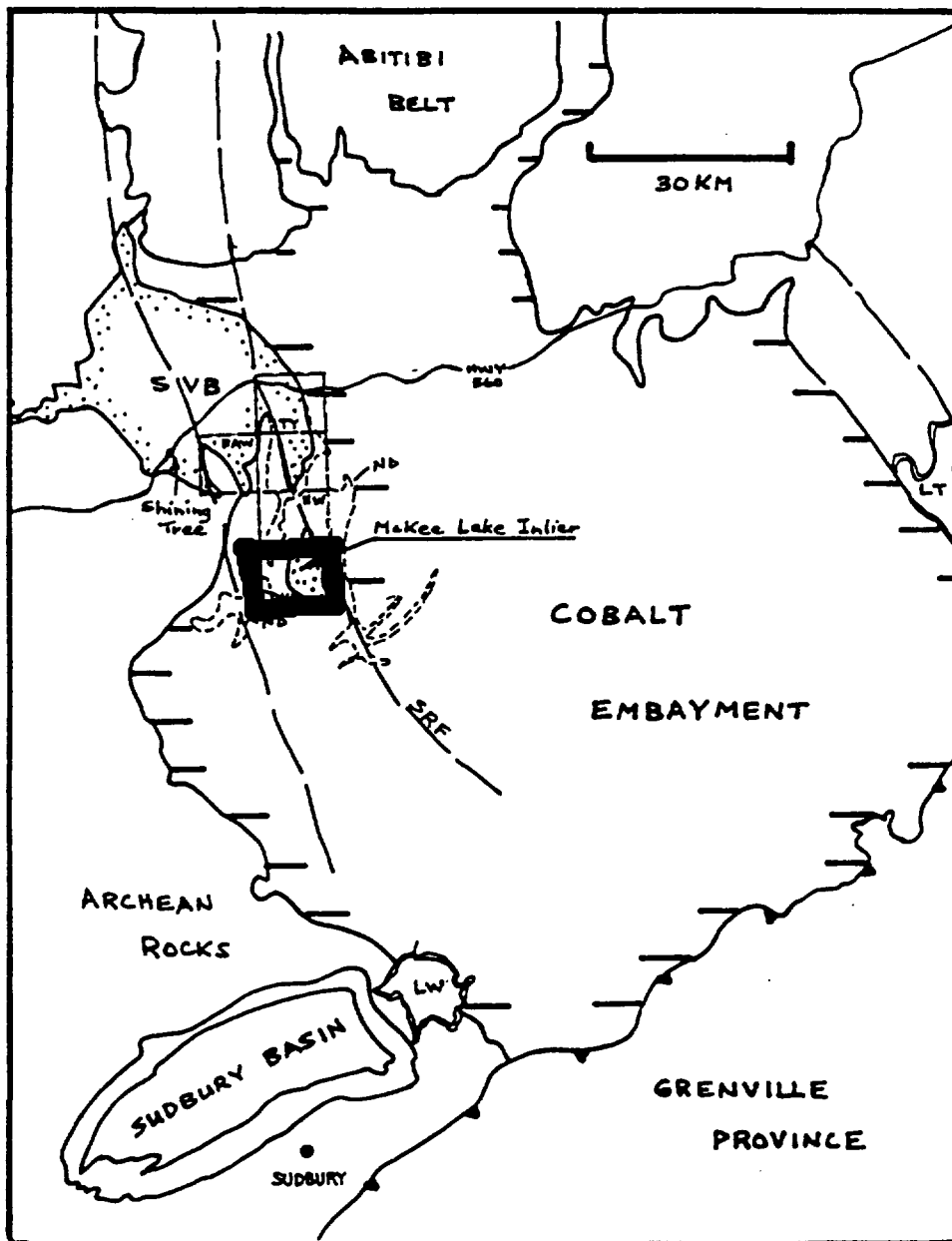


Figure 3: Regional geologic setting of the property in the Archean McKee Lake Inlier. Townships: FAW - Fawcett; TY - Tyrrell; NW - North Williams; DUF - Dufferin. SVB - Shining Tree Volcanic Belt. SRF - Sturgeon River Fault. Lakes: LW - Wanapitei; LT - Timiskaming.

by Metron Exploration Limited between Kite and Tracey Lakes in the southern part of North Williams Township. This mineralization is located on claim 1200735. Recent work here by Jack Tindale and Roy Annett reported as assessment work in 1996 and 1997, shows evidence of sulphides, as mapped by them sporadically over a distance of about 800 metres. This mineralization is extensive, occurring as fine grained disseminations of pyrite and chalcopyrite in dacitic outcrops, in old pits. It is also reported from the logging of diamond drill cores (EXT size) by geologist Jack Willars in 1971.

In 1996, prospector, Roy Annett of Shining Tree found some rusty zones in volcanic rocks at McAra Lake about 4 km. southeast of the previously described mineralization near Kite Lake. Subsequently, one of these rusty zones was opened up by blasting and was sampled by Wallbridge in July 1997. On analysis, these samples, from a pyrite-arsenopyrite zone in mafic volcanics, returned up to 1.48% zinc and 3.5 gm/t gold (Swastika Labs analyses). The same rocks also contain anomalous values of silver (4.0 gm/t) and copper (382 ppm). This mineralization represents a find in a part of the province that has seen essentially no advanced exploration.

#### REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

(after A. D. Hunter, 1998)

The regional geological setting of the Annett claims in North Williams and Dufferin Townships is shown in Figure 3, drawn from the OGS sheet - Bedrock Geology of Ontario (Map 2543, scale 1:1,000,000).

In this map presentation, the Shining Tree Archean volcanics and sediments form a terrain isolated from the rest of the Abitibi belt by Proterozoic sedimentary cover rocks comprising the Huronian Cobalt Group. The Cobalt plain, a vast physiographic feature extending eastward 100 km. to Lake Timiskaming largely obscures the older Archean geologic record beneath. West and south of Annett's Shining Tree property, the area is underlain by Archean, tonalite suite, basement gneisses and massive and foliated granitic batholiths. Regionally, a prominent feature of the geology is the Proterozoic Nipissing Diabase which forms extensive high ridges which intrude the sediments of the Cobalt Group (note outlined areas of ND in Fig. 3).

Metavolcanic rocks of the Shining Tree area vary from ultramafic-mafic to felsic and even alkalic in composition with both flows and pyroclastic rocks represented. In addition, metasedimentary rocks, such as argillite, iron formation and chert are salient and locally voluminous, for example in Kelvin and Natal Townships.

A set of regional scale fault structures trending almost south to south southeast, can be traced through the Shining Tree area north to Timmins and south to Lake Wanapitei and the Sudbury Structure. The Annett claims partly straddle one of these structures, the Sturgeon River Fault, where it defines the eastern boundary of an inlier of Archean volcanic and plutonic rocks in the Cobalt Embayment. This window in the Proterozoic rocks, here assigned the McKee Lake Inlier, is comprised of mafic and felsic volcanic rocks which host volcanogenic base and precious metal mineralization. In addition, cobalt-type polymetallic veins were discovered at McAra Lake.

#### ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

(after A. D. Hunter, 1998)

Shining Tree is one of Ontario's original gold areas, first established in 1911. In recent years there has been a resurgence of exploration for this metal, particularly in Tyrrell Township. In 1991, a copper-nickel discovery was made in Fawcett Township which created considerable excitement in the exploration community. This is because the discovery, an example of the magmatic type, occurs close to Sudbury in an area not previously known for base metal occurrences, and thus not previously regarded as having high potential for these metals. At the same time, felsic volcanic rocks in Fawcett Township were found to be locally enriched in copper-zinc-lead-silver mineralization. Thus two distinct deposit settings had been recognized. This latter example, of the volcanogenic massive sulphide type, came to light only when there was road access, since the host rocks has been prospected for gold repeatedly many years before. The new logging roads, coupled with the results of a 1990 OGS funded airborne geophysical survey by Geoterrex, resulted in a general reappraisal of Shining Tree by the exploration community.

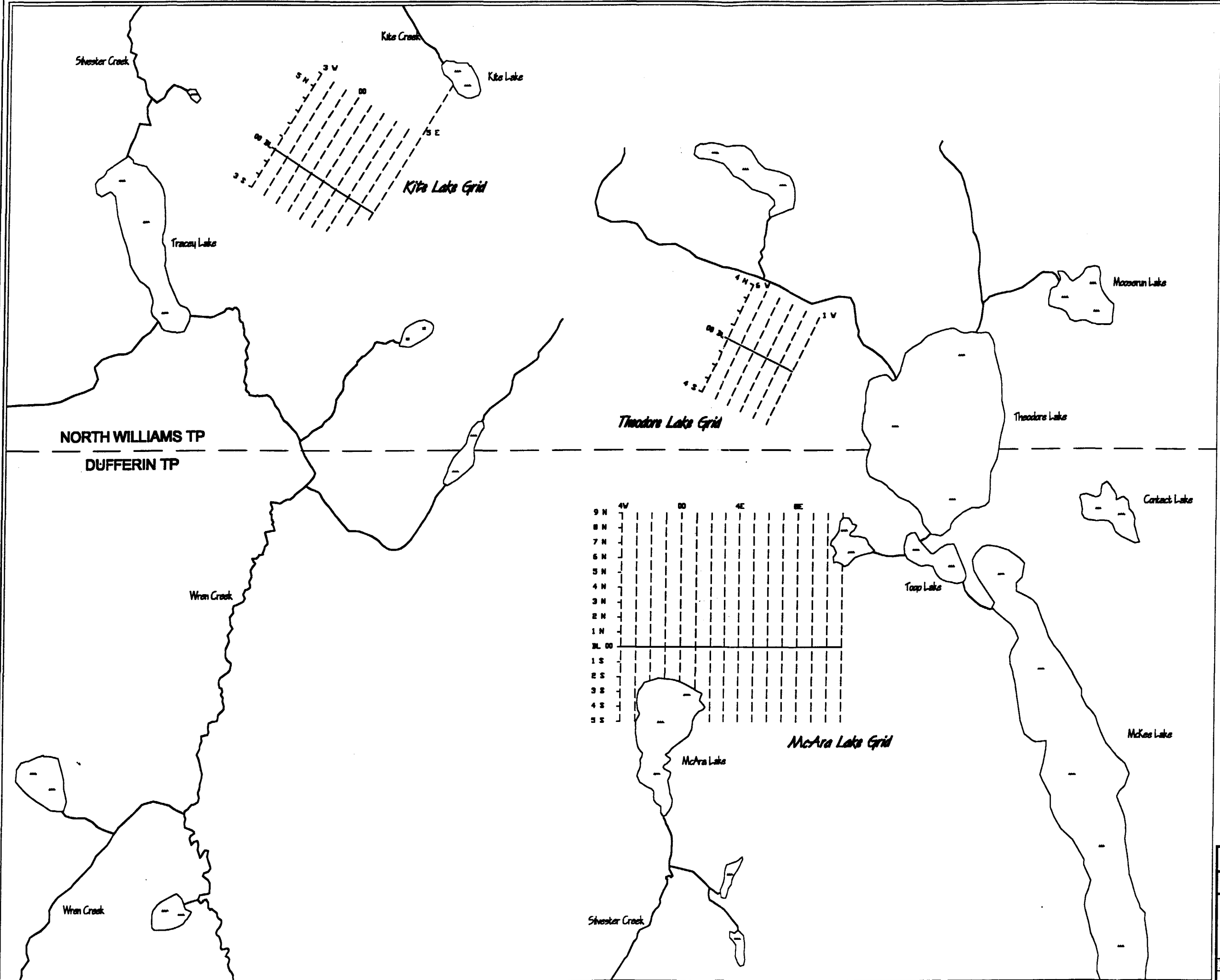
To date, two areas containing mineralized zones have been recognized on the Annett claim group. These occur near Kite Lake and about 4 km. south of this location at McAra Lake.

Sulphide showings at both the above mentioned locations occur in an Archean inlier composed of volcanic and granitic rocks. The setting represents a local window about 10 km. by 5 km. in the regionally extensive Huronian Cobalt Embayment. These younger cover rocks include intrusions of Nipissing Diabase, voluminous bodies of mid-Proterozoic age. The sulphide showings near Kite Lake location on claim 1200735 are associated with felsic tuffaceous rocks intercalated with mafic flows. Minor sedimentary rocks are also noted by J. Tindale, who mapped and prospected claim 1200735 in 1996 and 1997, and prepared two separate assessment reports. Mr. Tindale's geological map shows a section of volcanic rocks at least 600 m. thick which trends easterly and has a steep northerly dip. Mineralization - pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite - is associated with beige coloured dacitic tuffaceous rocks and reported graphitic interflow sediments. These rocks can be traced for about 800 m. in an east-west direction. Extremely fine grained sulphide with conspicuous base metal sulphide contains anomalously high contents of copper, zinc and lead.

Another base and precious metal occurrence was located at McAra Lake during the summer of 1997 by Roy Annett and Larry Salo. In low ground about 300 m. northeast of McAra Lake, there are two rusty zones separated by over 100 m. of spruce swamp. The easterly showing (Annett #1) on the edge of a 20 m. long outcrop was opened up by blasting and sampled. This outcrop is pillowed mafic volcanic and sediment containing disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite and the freshly blasted rock had locally conspicuous reddish-brown coloured sphalerite. Fine-grained arsenopyrite is also conspicuous and one analysis gave 7.49 weight percent arsenic. Of 12 samples taken 9 are anomalously high in precious metals with values up to 3.5 gm/t gold and 4.0 gm/t silver. One sphalerite-pyrite-rich sample returned on analysis 1.48% zinc and 382 ppm copper. A few samples from another rusty zone to the west across the swampy ground (Annett #2) initially sampled in October 1996, were found to contain anomalously high values of arsenic. Subsequent work by Wallbridge during the summer of 1998 opened up both of these occurrences for sampling and mapping. The #2 showing carries some impressive base metal sulphides and highly anomalous silver.

The sulphide mineralization at McAra Lake originally was viewed to be of the volcanogenic type with gold, silver, lead and zinc being associated with disseminated sulphides in the host basalt. The following description and discussion of the geology and mineralization is based on the results of an explora-





**McARA LAKE PROJECT**  
 Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd.  
**GRID LOCATION MAP**  
 NTS 41-P-07

Drawn by: Wallbridge Date: 01/09/1998  
 Scale: 1 : 25000 File: McAra Lake Project.DWG



tion program by Wallbridge Mining initiated with an airborne MAG-EM survey in January 1998. In February, both IP and HLEM surveying was conducted on grids cut on three targets selected from results of the airborne survey. Two of the EM targets are associated with mineralization previously known, the Kite Lake and McAra Lake anomalies. These have received most of the attention up to now, while the other, the Theodore anomaly, which remains unexplained, has only seen a preliminary field check. General location of these areas are shown on the Wallbridge grid map as Figure 4.

The IP survey conducted at McAra Lake resulted in the outlining of a broad zone of chargeability which has a strike length of 600 m. This became Wallbridge's focus and main target for diamond drilling, with a total of 13 holes being completed (2,250 m.) by early April 1998. About 200 m. of core was systematically analysed for the elements gold, silver, arsenic, copper, lead and zinc. Additionally, some core was analysed for cobalt and nickel where sulpharsenide veins were recognized in drill cores.

#### GEOLOGY OF THE MCARA LAKE AREA

(after A. D. Hunter 1998)

##### i) Introduction

The polymetallic sulphide showings in the McKee Lake Inlier represent the first indications of gold with associated silver-lead-zinc-copper-arsenic mineralization ever reported in this area. Geological mapping and prospecting by Wallbridge Mining at McAra Lake focused on the area of the original showing found by Roy Annett in 1996. A grid with lines spaced at 100 m. intervals was the control for this work, undertaken between May and August 1998. Earlier surveys completed on the same grid during the winter of 1998 included IP, Magnetism and several test lines of HLEM (Max-Min).

Physiographically, the terrain north of McAra Lake, where the grid is located, is high and rolling with distinct northerly trending ridges composed of rock, mantled with sand and with intervening sand filled valleys. Between these ridges are areas of wetland comprised mainly of black spruce and Labrador Tea bog. These areas can be extensive as evidenced just east of the camp where part of the wetland forms an elongate topographic depression about 1 km. in length. The north and northeasterly surficial grain of the landscape reflects

glacial transport as evidenced by measured striations on polished rock faces and by pronounced fluting structures which are a salient feature of 1:20,000 scale air photos (1986). This glacial fluting is particularly well developed in the Huronian sediments nearby, in the high ground east of McKee and Theodore Lakes.

The area around McAra Lake is underlain by Archean mafic metavolcanic and granitic rocks. The granitic rocks really comprise a suite of massive and gneissic rocks and migmatite which has never been studied in detail. This outcrops west and south of the lake while the area north and east of the lake is underlain primarily by basaltic flows with minor sediments, argillite and chert conspicuously associated with polymetallic sulphide and arsenide mineralization in the central part of the cut survey grid.

ii) Lithologies

The exposed rocks of interest are basaltic in composition. These are generally fine grained and medium grey green in colour with pillowed structure commonly well developed. Locally intercalated with the flows are sulphidic sediments, argillite and chert, which although poorly represented in outcrop, were intersected in all the Wallbridge diamond drill holes which are located between L 2+00E and L 6+75E (actual grid). The geological map by A. D. Hunter which accompanies this report shows several bands of sediment extending from about grid 7+00N to 3+50S, a distance of over 1 km. A coarse grained unit interpreted to be gabbro probably diluted with volcanic-sedimentary setting during its intrusion so that distinct mappable lithologies such as those hosting polymetallic sulphide mineralization (Au, Ag, As, An, Pb, Cu) at both the Annett #1 and #2 showings may in fact represent the same horizon. Similarly, the cupriferous cherty exhalite and auriferous massive pyrite intersected in drill hole WM-1 may have the same origin and now occurs isolated on the west margin of the gabbro appearing as a separate stratigraphic interval.

The volcanic and sedimentary rocks are cut by at least two generations of mafic dikes. The earliest dikes are massive, post dating locally well developed shearing in the basalt flows. They are pale brown to dun weathering and grey green to olive coloured on fresh surfaces. A good example of these dikes was intersected in drill holes WM-2 and WM-8 on L 4+00E (drill Section 1400E). They are non-magnetic which also serves to distinguish them from two sets of later diabase dikes which are much fresher looking and dark green to almost black in core. An important feature of the geophysical survey of the grid, a

west northwest trending diabase dike, is strongly magnetic in contrast to the weakly magnetic north northeasterly trending diabase dikes mapped in the eastern part of the cut grid.

A small plug-like body of granite with its associated dikes was intersected in drill hole WM-1. This is pink to salmon coloured, and locally foliated with some grey quartz stringers. There is very little granite exposed on the grid although just west of McAra Lake there is a large area underlain by both gneissic and massive granitic rock units.

iii) Structure

Both foliation and bedding are observable and the geological map accompanying this report shows that primary bedding attitudes were measured in a relatively small area where interflow sediments are exposed. On the other hand, foliation is well developed in the fine grained basalt flow rocks. This may best be described as platey or tectonic banding in certain zones as in the immediate footwall to the mineralized interflow sediments, a zone which extends about 1 km. in a northwest to southeast direction and may be up to 100 m. in width. Outside this belt, in the central part of the grid, rock exposures may be weakly foliated to massive. Both mappable lithological units and foliation and shearing strike from east to southeast and dip steeply to moderately towards the south and southwest at from 45 to 70 degrees. Linear structural elements including minor folds in the sediments, bedding/cleavage intersections and mineral elongation all exhibit a consistent southwesterly plunge direction.

iv) Alteration

Basalt flows, particularly pillowed units, display a mottled alteration which appears as an irregular bleaching (silicification) due to the development of quartz-epidote-garnet. This is interpreted to represent seafloor hydrothermal alteration, which is present in the deeper, footwall to mineralization, portions of most of the Wallbridge drill holes. This is a widespread and unfocused type of alteration. Interflow argillite units appear cherty-silicified, and sericite is conspicuous in portion of drill holes WM-4, WM-6 and WM-11 where it is associated with gold values ranging from several hundreds to 3686 PPB (3.67 gm/t). There is also minor biotitic alteration which imparts a distinct reddish brown colour to the core.

v) Mineralization

The base metal sulphides, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite, occur primarily within interflow sediments which contain up to 50% pyrite and in one geophysical target (AEM) area, tested by drill hole WM-3, the dominant mineral is pyrrhotite. The sediments are grey to brown coloured and fine grained, consisting of wacke/siltstone, argillite (locally graphitic), chert and biotitic/chloritic garnetiferous mafic sediments. The thickness of the sedimentary package varies from a few metres as in hole WM-5 to up to about 70 m. where it is intersected in drill hole WM-3. In the immediate area of this latter hole, there appears to be several horizons over about a 300 m. stratigraphic interval; however, due to the presence of a gabbro sill here, there is thought to be some repetition of the sediments (due to dilation). The primary sulphides constitute entire beds, which may display tectonic brecciation in the more cherty or silicified sections, or commonly occur as very fine grained disseminations in more massive argillaceous beds. In some parts of the main mineralized zone, some of this sulphide is arsenopyrite which is reflected in the high arsenic content. Where arsenic is enriched in the sediment there is often geochemically high gold, as more than 500 analyses of core and surface samples demonstrate. Although there is a positive correlation between these two elements, gold enrichment is also evident without arsenic. This is the case in the cherty exhalative unit intersected in drill hole WM-1. Also, although highly anomalous zinc and copper are frequently associated with high golds, some of the highest gold numbers occur without appreciable base metals. The geochemical data together with field observations point to a complex, metal rich system, which is poorly understood. In terms of primary, syngenetic mineralization, a geologic analog could be a Besshi-Type system.

Although most of the metal is sediment hosted, another salient feature or aspect of the economic geology at McAra Lake is the widespread occurrence of shear zone and fracture controlled sulphides and gold-silver mineralization. This is found in all rock types including gabbro and manifests itself in several ways; as 1) ubiquitous, tiny fracture fillings of reddish coloured sphalerite, galena, calcite +/- quartz and arsenic bearing minerals; 2) silver, bismuth and nickel-rich cobaltite veins usually containing other base metal sulphides and some gold. These veins were intersected in drill holes WM-2, WM-3 and WM-10. The vein cut in hole WM-10 is high grade and polymetallic. Vein intersection widths seen up to now in drill core range from 0.3 to about 1.0 m. Although

these sulpharsenide veins have not been observed on surface, their relative locations from drill hole to drill hole, coupled with the observed orientation (040-080 degrees/steep dip) of other veins (type 1 as described above) suggest a northeasterly strike direction. These late veins resemble those mined at Cobalt, Ontario. The geologic setting at McAra Lake is similar, since Huronian sediments and Nipissing Diabase are both important elements of the geology.

Another type of polymetallic occurrence is exemplified by zones of shearing in basalt as intersected also in drill hole WM-10 at 223.3 m. depth, near the foot of the hole. A 2 m. section here contains up to 2.45 gm/t gold in a siliceous zone containing reddish coloured sphalerite and coarsegrained disseminated arsenopyrite. This style of mineralization is exposed on surface near drill section 1200E (at about 1600N).

#### STRIPPING, WASHING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM 2002

Early in 2002 Wallbridge Mining gave the prospectors notice of their intention to drop the McAra Lake - Kite Lake Properties and subsequently transferred the claims back to Roy Annett. The owners, upon a review of all data generated by the Wallbridge programs, were of the opinion that the drilling of the mineralized argillite zone was poorly situated to cross the targeted horizon. Many of the holes were oblique to the strike of the sulphide zone and some were parallel to the strike. With this in mind it was decided to try and expose the mineralized zone on surface across its entire width in order to determine the true strike and width of the zone and allow for detailed mapping and sampling of the exposure.

A JSW BH8011 excavator and a D-4 John Deere bulldozer owned by Larry Salo of Connaught, Ontario, was used to carry out a rather extensive earth moving operation at a location near Wallbridge DDH WM-02 as depicted on the enclosed geological plan prepared by A. D. Hunter of Wallbridge in 1998. A small exposure of sulphidic argillite had been uncovered and trenched by Wallbridge previously and the 2002 plan was to extend this exposure easterly across the strike so that both the hangingwall and footwall of the zone could be exposed. This work was partially successful in that the hangingwall and approximately 26 m. of the zone across the strike was exposed but the footwall could not be reached due to heavy overburden cover and an influx of water at the edge of

an extensive swamp as work progressed to the east.

Stripping and washing operations were carried out by Larry Salo and Roy Annett between July 25 and August 9, 2002. Two trenches were also blasted across portions of the mineralized zone with a short trench at the north end of the stripping created by drilling and blasting 8, 2 foot holes and a more extensive trench near the southend of the stripping created by drilling and blasting 16, 2 foot holes opening up a trench approximately 10 m. long by 1 m. wide. The writer journeyed to the property on August 21, 2002 and mapped the stripping and sampled portions of the new outcroppings. This mapping with sample locations are depicted as an inset to the 1:2500 scale geological plan of A. D. Hunter (Map No. 1 with this report). The stripping was mapped at a scale of 1:200. Sample descriptions and assay results by Swastika Labs are appended to this report (Appendix A).

#### COMMENTS ON THE 2002 PROGRAM

The 2002 stripping program has partially exposed a wide zone of argillaceous sedimentary rock which is mineralized with disseminated to massive sulphide beds often accompanied by graphite. While the sulphide is mainly pyrite in both cubic and massive form some beds are rich in pyrrhotite often with increased silicification. Chalcopyrite splashes, blebs, veinlets and grains are common, up to 10% in selective areas. Reddish-brown sphalerite is common as grains and blebs throughout the zones. Galena is often in disseminated form but also as stringers and blebby concentrations around quartz boudin inclusions.

The sediment, probably a wide interflow band, appears to be capped by silicified, bleached mafic volcanic on the hanging wall which is intruded by gabbro a short distance to the west. The interflow itself intensifies in crenulated bedding, graphitic content, chert beds and sulphide contact away from the immediate hangingwall zone. Sulphide content, as exposed, is increasing towards the footwall.

Bedding is well preserved and obvious in the thinly banded sediments and is often highly folded and contorted, especially in the more graphitic and cherty members. Tight little Z-folds are noticeable in many of the beds.

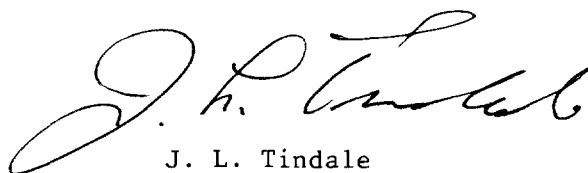
The sediments vary in colour from brown to grey brown. Recent attempts to extend the stripping towards the footwall have been thwarted by increased overburden and water in flow from the adjacent swamp under which the main portion of the zone probably resides. Likewise to extend the zone to the south along strike would immediately encounter swampy conditions.

Wallbridge's drilling in 1998 was a decidedly oblique angle to the strike of the mineralized argillite. Their holes were all drilled at 360° whereas the zone appears to strike at roughly 320° in the area of stripping. Therefore, while the Wallbridge holes sliced through the zone they did not get a true cross-section of the mineralized interval to determine if the section was zoned with higher grade portions traceable along strike or down dip, or if there is a structural plunge to the more heavily mineralized sections.

Further to the south, approximately 450 m., at the original discovery outcrop the footwall rocks are pillowed mafic volcanics with finely disseminated arsenopyrite accompanied by anomolous gold values. The outcrops' western edge contains a contact with sulphidic sediments similar to that exposed in the recent stripping. The exposure is small and on the edge of the same swamp that shut down our recent efforts. This original discovery is in all likelihood the footwall of the interflow zone recently stripped.

Therefore, it appears the sulphide-rich interflow band continues to the south for at least 450 m. and has been traced by drilling to the north for a similar length. It appears to be up to 100 m. wide. The base metal content while seemingly erratic and low grade in the Wallbridge holes, has not had a fair test. Holes across the strike and along the strike are required to allow for proper correlation of the higher grade beds from hole to hole. In this fashion it is possible a determination of the better grade intervals may lead to definition of a meaningful tonnage of base metal mineralization.

Further drilling is warrented and recommended.



J. L. Tindale  
Geologist

Toronto, Ontario

Sept. 2002



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- Long, D. G. F. and Colvine, A. C. Geology of the Huronian Strata in Part of the Northwestern Cobalt Plain; O.G.S. Map P3048, 1986 Scale 1:50000
- Geological Compilation Series OGS Map 2361; Sudbury-Cobalt 1975 Scale 1" = 4 miles
- Assessment Files North Williams Township; Resident Geologist's Office, Kirkland Lake, Ontario

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE LOG - MCARA LAKE STRIPPING

AUGUST 21, 2002

Samples taken along southern trench are essentially representative grabs over roughly 2 metre intervals. All show abundant sulphide mineralization from freshly broken rock in the walls and bottom of the trench.

Sample No. 55879            From southern end of stripping showing arsenic - argillite across approx. .5 m. chip as shown on map of stripping.  
Grey f.g. argillite (?), silicified, 3-5% finely disseminated arsenopyrite, minor blebs of pyrite along black fracture fillings.  
Assay: Au, As.

Sample No. 55880            From same location on 55879 above but slightly east.  
Grey, silic, f.g., argillite (?); diss. pyrrhotite throughout @ 3-5% with minor sphalerite, galena traces. ZnS is honey brown. Po finely diss. throughout.  
Assay au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni.

Note: following samples from trench starting in hangingwall of the mineralized zone and proceeding down section.

Sample No. 55881            Grey to bn. gy, fine to med grained cherty argillite, finely diss and streaks of Po along bedding planes; traces ZnS, PbS. Mere trace of py.  
Assay ICP.

Sample No. 55882            Black, contorted, possibly graphitic sediments, hvy sulphide mineralization - cpy as veinlets & fracture fillings, minor bornite; galena as cubes and smears; sphalerite as blebs and diss. flakes; pyrite as large cubes in folds; Po as diss. streaks.  
Assay Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Au.

- Sample No. 55883            Mixture of black graphitic sed. and well banded, contorted gy to dk. gy. cherty argillite; primary sulphide is pyrrhotite with pyrite  $\pm$  5%; Po is splashed thruout rock and along bedding planes; pyrite as smeared cubes and along bedding; trace ZnS, trace PbS.  
Assay: Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, ICP.  
Note: Pyrrhotite very pinkish coloured.
- Sample No. 55884            Mainly black graphitic cherts argillite, contorted, interbedded with gy to dk gry. sediments; cpy obvious as smears and streaks along with pyrite blebs and minor PbS infilling vugs; some ZnS smears and flakes.  
Assay: Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ni, As.



Established 1928

# Swastika Laboratories Ltd

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

## Assay Certificate

2W-2313-RA1

Company: **JACK TINDALE**  
Project: *MCARA LAKE*  
Attn: J. Tindale

Date: SEP-09-02

We hereby certify the following Assay of 6 Rock samples submitted AUG-26-02 by .

Sample Number	Au g/tonne	As %	Cu %	Ni %	Pb %	Zn %	Multi Element
55879	0.01	0.019	-	-	-	-	Results to follow
55880	0.01	-	0.020	0.006	0.027	0.149	
55881	-	-	-	-	-	-	
55882	0.04	-	1.04	0.015	1.98	1.84	
55883	0.02	-	0.042	0.013	0.012	0.072	
55884	0.02	0.003	0.046	0.011	0.006	0.51	

Certified by

1 Cameron Ave., P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0  
Telephone (705) 642-3244 Fax (705) 642-3300

# Assayers Canada

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6

Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Report No : 2W2313 RJ

Date : Sep-20-02

**JACK TINDALE**

Attention: J. Tindale

Project: *McAra Lake*

Sample: Rock

## MULTI-ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
55881	0.2	0.90	25	20	<0.5	<5	0.24	<1	29	129	94	4.00	0.14	0.50	360	<2	0.06	52	530	28	5	3	<10	<1	0.01	38	10	4	363	6
55883	0.6	1.89	30	20	<0.5	5	0.23	5	73	205	482	11.11	0.15	1.16	735	<2	0.06	119	430	90	5	13	<10	<1	0.04	126	100	5	5875	9

Up to 100 ppm Cr contamination due to sample grinding.

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO<sub>3</sub> at 95c for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml with D.I.H<sub>2</sub>O.



Date: 2003-JAN-20

GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE  
933 RAMSEY LAKE ROAD, 6th FLOOR  
SUDBURY, ONTARIO  
P3E 6B5

ROY ANNETT  
GENERAL DELIVERY  
SHININGTREE, ONTARIO  
P0M 2X0 CANADA

Tel: (888) 415-9845  
Fax: (877) 670-1555

**Submission Number:** 2.24454  
**Transaction Number(s):** W0280.01683

Dear Sir or Madam

**Subject: Approval of Assessment Work**

We have approved your Assessment Work Submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached Work Report Summary indicates the results of the approval.

At the discretion of the Ministry, the assessment work performed on the mining lands noted in this work report may be subject to inspection and/or investigation at any time.

NOTE: When submitting Physical Work under Section 10 of the Assessment Work Regulation, a detailed map of all areas worked must be provided in order to meet the requirements including the areas trenched. In future physical work submissions, please include detailed maps of the trenched areas as well as the stripped areas. The costs for ATV rentals seem high especially if you own the vehicles.

If you have any question regarding this correspondence, please contact LUCILLE JEROME by email at [lucille.jerome@ndm.gov.on.ca](mailto:lucille.jerome@ndm.gov.on.ca) or by phone at (705) 670-5858.

Yours Sincerely,



Ron Gashinski  
Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

**Cc:** Resident Geologist

Roy Annett  
(Assessment Office)

Assessment File Library

Mustang Minerals Corp.  
(Claim Holder)



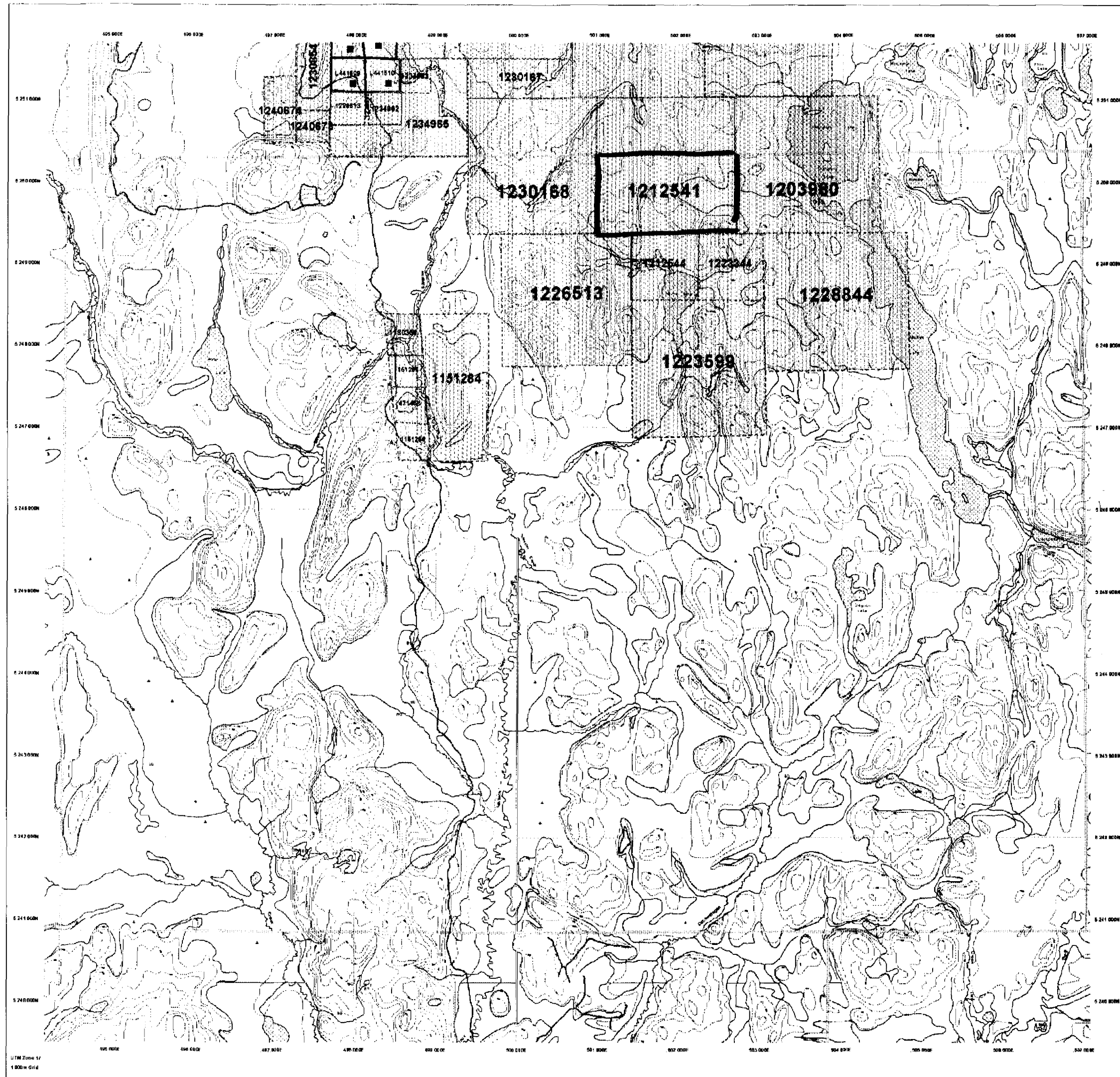


MINING LAND TENURE MAP

Date / Time of Issue Sep 17 2001 09:52h Eastern

TOWNSHIP / AREA DUFFERIN PLAN G-3629

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS Mining Division Larder Lake Land Titles/Registry Division TIMISKAMING Ministry of Natural Resources District KIRKLAND LAKE



TOPOGRAPHIC and LAND TENURE legend. Includes symbols for Administrative Boundaries, Contour, Concession Lot, and various Land Tenure types like Surface Mining Rights, Surface Rights Day, and Mining Rights Day. Also includes LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS and IMPORTANT NOTICES.



LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS table with columns: Identifier, Type, Date, Description. Includes entries for WLL C1590 and WLL C1598.

IMPORTANT NOTICES: Areas under which special regulations, prohibitions or conditions have been imposed or are being imposed in relation to development activities.

Handwritten text: 2.24454 PSTRIP PTRNCH ASSAY

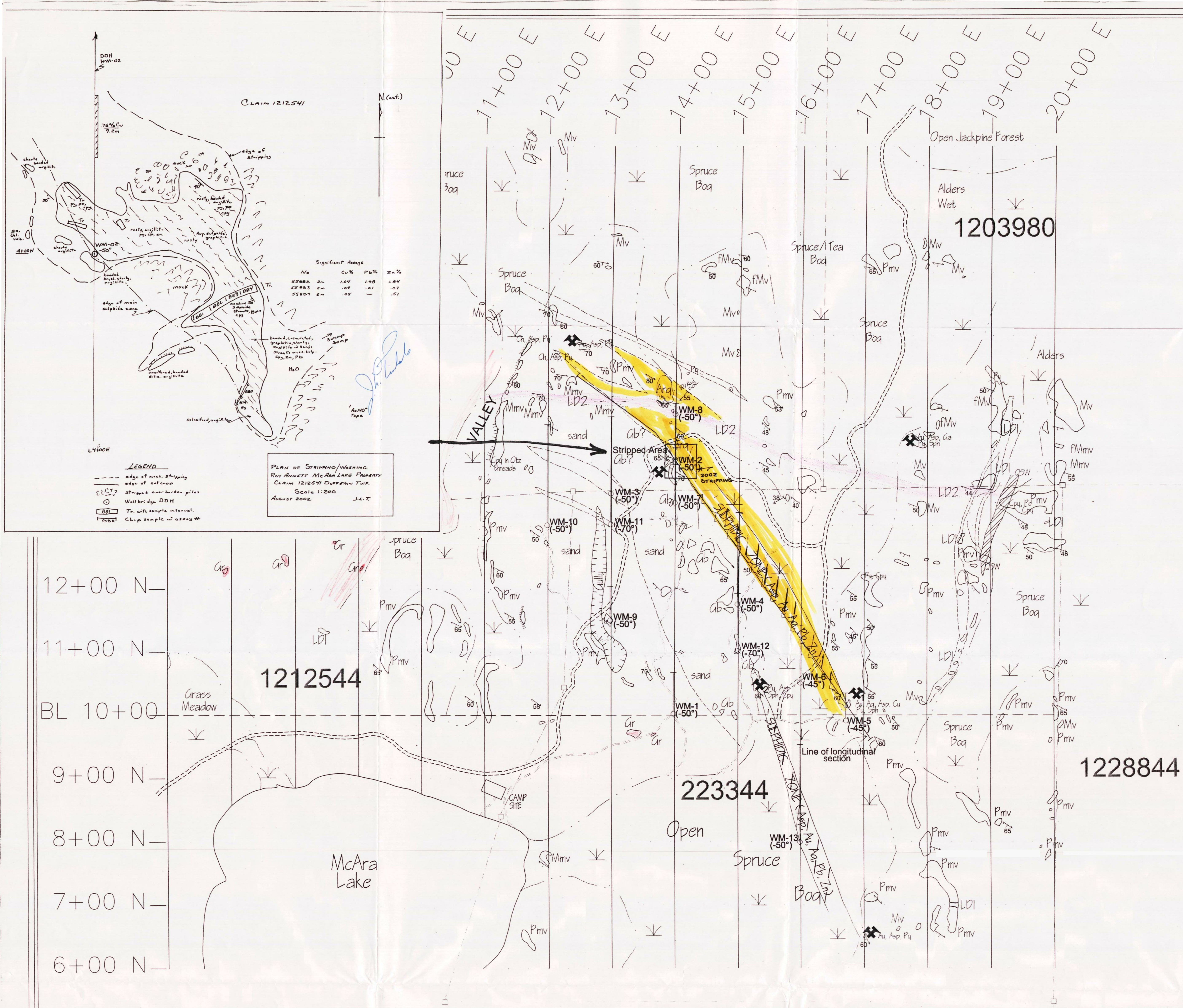


This map is a planning tool... It is not intended for legal purposes... Additional information may be obtained through the local Land Titles Registry Office...

General Information and Limitations: Contact Information: Provincial Mining Recorder's Office, 1000 rue... Topographic Data Source: 1:50,000 scale...

This map may not show... It is not intended for legal purposes... Additional information may be obtained through the local Land Titles Registry Office...



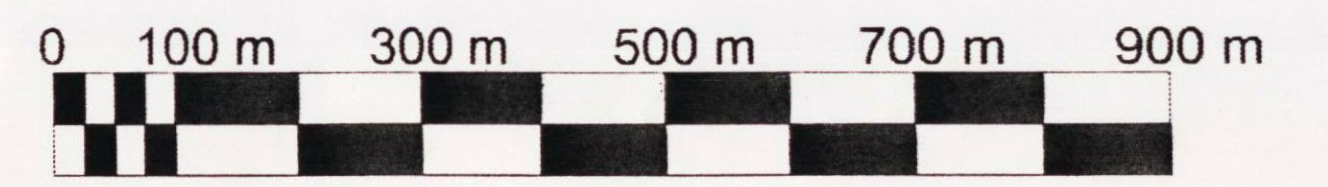


PLAN OF STRIPPING/WASHING  
 Rev ANNETT McARA LAKE PROPERTY  
 CLAIM 1212541 DUFFERIN TWP.  
 Scale: 1:200  
 August 2002 J.L.T.

**LEGEND**  
 --- edge of main stripping  
 --- edge of outcrop  
 --- strip and overburden piles  
 ○ Wallbridge DDH  
 ○ Tr. with sample interval  
 ○ Ch. p. sample w. assay

## LEGEND

- Proterozoic**  
 Late diabase dykes  
 LD1 - weakly magnetic  
 LD2 - strongly magnetic
- Archean**  
 Granitic Suite Rocks  
 Gr - Pink, medium to coarse grained granite / pegmatite
- Volcanic and Sedimentary Rocks**  
**Sedimentary Rocks**  
 Ch - chert  
 Arq - argillite  
 Grp - graphitic argillite  
 Tu - tuffaceous sediments  
 Ms - mafic sediments
- Mafic Volcanic Rocks**  
 Mv - undifferentiated  
 Mmv - massive fine grained lava  
 Pmv - pillowed lava  
 Mab - coarse gabbroic texture  
 \* prefix 'f' (e.g., fPmv) - strongly foliated, fissile to banded character
- Mafic Intrusive (Subvolcanic) Rocks**  
 Gb - Gabbro, possible coarse grained phase of flow  
 Md - fine grained, pale green to grey massive (post deformation) dike



SCALE : 1:2500

2.24454

To Accompany  
 Assessment Report  
 Revised: 15/02/02  
 J. P. [Signature]



## SYMBOLS

- Small outcrop, area of outcrop
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Geological boundary (gradational or inferred)
- + --- Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
- + --- Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
- + --- Foliation, schistosity, tectonic banding (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
- ↑ Lincation (inclined, inclined but plunge unknown)
- λ Minor fold (arrow indicates plunge)
- Lineament from air photographs
- Shearing
- Fault/ shear zone (direction of inclination)
- Borehole collar location
- Claim post
- Quartz vein stockwork
- Prominent joints (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
- Sulphide (Pu, Asp, Sph, Ga) prospect with gold, or base metal only
- Outline of low swampy ground; spruce bog or alder growth
- Road
- Trail
- Edge of steep rocky slope or cliff

## MINERALIZATION

- Pu - Pyrite
  - Cpy - Chalcopyrite
  - Asp - Arsenopyrite
  - Sph - Sphalerite
  - Ga - Galena
  - Po - Pyrrhotite
  - Cal - Calcite
  - Ep - Epidote
  - Gam - Garnet
  - Qtz - Quartz
- Veining**  
 CV - Calcite vein  
 QC - Quartz-calcite vein  
 QSW - Quartz stockwork

Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd.

Geological/Prospecting Map

McARA LAKE GRID

Dufferin Township, Shining Tree Area  
 N.T.S. 41P/7

Drawn by: Wallbridge Geology by A.D.H., R.A.

Scale: 1 : 2500 Date: 12/03/1998