OPAP FINAL SUBMISSION
PROJECT OP99-164
REPORT ON THE GEOPHYSICS, GEOLOGY, SHOWINGS AND PROSPECTING OF THE KELL PROPERTY, CORKILL TOWNSHIP

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January 17, 2000

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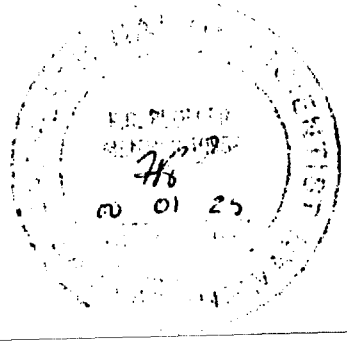

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Appendix 2: Report on the Geology and Showings of the Kell Property, Corkill Township; with accompanying Figures and Plan, by F. R. Ploeger.

Appendix 3: Prospecting Traverses

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OPAP PROJECT OP99-164: FINAL SUBMISSION

This report was prepared by F. R Ploeger Enterprises Inc. who were also retained to supervise the line cutting and geophysical surveys as well as conduct geological surveys and map the various showings in detail. This work was conducted as part of OPAP project OP-164.

Property and Ownership

The property comprises one seven unit unpatented mining claim, 1226888, covering approximately 84 ha which is recorded in the name of C. Jason Ploeger. It is located in the southwest corner of Corkill Township (figure 1 and figure 2) against a buffer zone surrounding Lady Evelyn Park Reserve within the Larder Lake Mining Division. The map reference is 41-P-10E.

The property is named after Hugh Kell, the original discoverer of the silver showing on the group in 1909. Subsequent to the discovery, there was extensive physical work conducted on the claims including the sinking of an inclined shaft, and adit, and several open cuts. The shaft is centered at about N47°50'30" and W80°64'30".

Access

Access is gained to the property from Hwy 560 west from the town of Elk Lake to the Beauty Lake Road and following the Beauty Lake Road south for approximately 15 km to a logging road. This road has an old gate which was used to restrict access to the minesite and to an old MNR bush airstrip. The road becomes passable to 4 wheel vehicles only for the last 0.5 km to the minesite. The west portion of the claim group is accessed by another old logging road heading south of about 1.5 km further west along the Beauty Lake Road.

Regional Geology

Charters and Corkill Townships were mapped by McIlwaine in 1971. Much of the area is covered by Pleistocene glacial moraine and sandy outwash deposits which obscures the bedrock geology.

The geology is fairly simple overall. It comprises a sequence of dominantly quartzite, feldspathic quartzite, and arkose of the Lorrain Formation and lesser

amounts of Firstbrook Formation siltstone, sandstone, greywacke, arkose and conglomerate. These are all members of the Cobalt Group of rocks.

Intruding this sequence are dikes and sills of Nipissing diabase. In places, silver bearing deposits are associated with the diabase and represent the main focus of economic activity in the area.

An inlier of Archean age appears to have formed a basement topographic high which has been exposed by erosion in northeast Lawson Township, adjacent to the property. According to old reports, it is composed of mafic to intermediate metavolcanics.

Property Geology - General

In general, the property is underlain by Lorrain quartzite which is intruded by a sill of Nipissing diabase. These units are exposed only in the southern end of the claim. The remainder of the property is obscured by glacial sand and outwash deposits. To date, the mineralization found on the group consists of silver and copper mineralization as well as accessory/ related minerals associated with calcite patches and veins cutting the Nipissing diabase.

Past Work

Silver was originally discovered on the property by Hugh Kell and associates in 1909. The Kell group, consisting of 5 claims, was subsequently optioned to J. G. Smith in 1919, who completed a 58° inclined shaft along the vein in 1920. The shaft measured 104 feet deep with 274 feet of development on the 54- foot level and 50 feet on the 100- foot level. A raise was driven to surface south of the shaft on the vein. Government reports indicate that at this time, a shipment of 1,584 pounds of ore yielded 1,620.9 ounces of silver.

In 1947, Silver Chest Mines Ltd acquired the property and constructed a camp on site. They built a headframe, dewatered the shaft, did about 900 feet of surface trenching and put down 3 diamond drill holes amounting to 120'.

Cobalt assessment files contain reports on the property from 1949-1957 at which time it was owned by George Pearson. The reports indicate that Pearson obtained $2000 worth of silver by hand cobbing vein material from the adit and pits. A bulk sample of 253 pounds assayed 1703.8 opt silver and yielded 180 pounds of cobalt.

Ourgold Mining Company Ltd optioned the claims in 1962. Newspaper clippings from Cobalt area assessment files indicate that they drilled at least four holes in 1965. These intersected mineralized zones including: hole 1 with 15 feet assaying 1.11% Cu, 0.56 opt Ag, and 0.07% Co; 11.8' of 5.3 % Cu, 1.2 opt Ag, and 0.9% Co; and, hole 2 with 25 feet averaging 2.23 % Cu and 1.18 opt Ag.

Plans were made to bring the property into production, however, they never materialized.

Following this work, the property fell under the influence of the Temagami Land Caution which caused all work and exploration to cease until the caution was recently lifted and the claims were staked by the current owner. As part of his OPAP program, Mr. Ploeger performed a number of geophysical surveys in addition to the work in this report.

Economic Geology

The main showing on the Kell property consists of a series of quartz calcite veinlets and veins containing native silver, argentite, smaltite, millerite and niccolite. Small amounts of specularite, magnetite and pyrrhotite indicating higher temperature of formation were also reported. The veins occur along the easterly face of a narrow diabase ridge.

The main showing on which the shaft was sunk, comprises a fracture system up to 18 inches in width that roughly parallels the ridge and also the contact between the diabase dike and the surrounding quartzite. The main fracture has been traced by open cuts and trenches for several 100 m to the north end of the ridge. The main fracture system strikes at approximately 330° and dips at 55-60°W. In addition to the main fracture, there are occasional parallel and diagonal (conjugate?) veins which also contain high grade silver.

Current OPAP Work Program

The writer met with Mr. Jason Ploeger, the property owner, on several occasions to discuss the proposed work programs and accompanied the owner to the claims for an orientation prior to the work being conducted. Arrangements were made in August for contracting the linecutting on the main/ northerly part of the property, and subsequently, in October for adding extensions to these lines to the south to cover the diabase. In the absence of Mr. J. Ploeger, all the work was supervised by the writer.

Geophysical surveys were carried out by Keith Allen and helpers under the direction of C. J. Ploeger, who is a graduate geophysicist, and by Doug Robinson Consulting. The interpretation was all done by Mr. Ploeger.

The geological work was completed by the writer, F. Ploeger (F. R. Ploeger Enterprises Inc). Following the grid mapping, traverses were made across the diabase to attempt to locate contacts with the quartzite. Subsequently, the pits and open cuts were examined and mapped, and, finally, the extended grid was mapped as best as possible under the circumstances of early snow.

The prospecting traverses were conducted by Mr. CJ Ploeger as an orientation prior to the commencement of the work and as a follow up to the geophysical surveys.

The work on this OPAP program resulted in the staking of additional claims in the adjacent townships.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

The following is a summary of the report on the geophysical surveys titled *Report on Magnetometer Survey, Scintillometer Survey, and MAX-MIN Survey on the Kell East Grid, Corkill Township, Larder Lake Mining Division* by C. Jason Ploeger which is appended to this OPAP report.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The purpose of the magnetometer survey was to trace the path of the Nipissing Diabase sill across the property through the glacial outwash cover. Another reason for the magnetometer survey was to determine the origin and validity of the OGS magnetic target as seen on the OGS aero-magnetic map 8435G.

The *Kell East Grid* was established during the 1999 summer field program. It consisted of 9.0 km of line and 323 stations, at a spacing of 25m. The survey conducted by Keith Allen with help from Matthew Allen, required two days for completion and was performed in conjunction with the Scintillometer Survey.

The instrument used was a Sharpe Instruments MF-1 Fluxgate Magnetometer. The fluxgate magnetometer measures the vertical field at that point. The flux gate was chosen over a proton-procession on this grid, due to the high gradients usually exhibited by Nipissing diabase.

To take into account the diurnal shift that occurs during the span of a day, a "base station" was used. This was done by repeating the L3+00S 0+00E reading at the beginning, middle and end of each survey day. This indicated a magnetic drift of 16000 gammas over the day of the survey. Using the base station readings the data was corrected for drift and was contoured at a 5000 gamma interval with a commercial software package. This contouring was then imported into AutoCAD, where it was superimposed over the base map.

Interpretation of Results

Three anomalies were detected by the survey.

Anomaly A is a linear magnetic anomaly that crosses the entire property at an azimuth of 345 degrees. It appears to coincide with the Nipissing Diabase sill outcrop and extends under the glacial outwash along strike. In the Northern portion of the claim, the anomaly widens from 100m to over 200m on line zero. This could indicate an increased depth of overburden, widening of the sill or another magnetic rock unit masking the Diabase signature or a larger, more structurally altered complex.

Anomaly B appears as a linear structure that runs parallel to the Nipissing diabase. It appears as a low saddle point on Line 7 south at approximately 3+50m east in an area of green yellowish quartzite with quartz veining. The anomaly may be associated with oxidized sulfides, related to possible faulting or a bulge/ change in dip in the underlying diabase. This would also account for the slightly increased magnetic signature to the west of the anomaly.

Anomaly C appears on line 2 south and is roughly centered at 10+00 east. This anomaly is an east west magnetic low that seems to crossed by the Nipissing Diabase. This might represent a pre intrusion healed fault structure.

SCINTILLOMETER SURVEY

The scintillometer was chosen as a geological mapping aid in hopes that areas of increased alteration in the quartzite would be more easily pinpointed. This survey was also conducted by Keith Allen with help from Mathew and was done in conjunction with the magnetometer survey. The instrument used was a Scintrex Model BGS-1S Scintillation Counter. It measures the amount of radiation emitted by an object or rock unit. The same base station at 0+00 on line 3 was used to calibrate the scintillometer. Each reading over the two days was 102 counts per second confirming the repeatability and accuracy of the data collected. The readings were contoured at 20 gamma intervals with a commercial software package. This contouring was then imported into AutoCAD, where it was superimposed over the base map.

Interpretation of Results

Anomaly D is a large anomaly covering the northern portion of the grid. This area represents clear cut jack pine forest, with next to no vegetation or soil on the glacial sand, therefore, this anomaly represents overburden and can be ignored.

Anomaly E appears as an east west structure on line 2 south coinciding with the magnetic anomaly C. Being a radiometric low, this may indicate a change in rock type possibly related to a healed fault structure. This area definitely merits follow up work.

Anomaly F is a broad NNW trending anomaly. It seems to follow the apparent strike of the Nipissing Diabase sill and therefore is thought to represent it.

MAX-MIN SURVEY

This type of electromagnetic survey was used to conduct an initial sweep of an area that had not previously been explored through geophysics. It was hoped that the mineralized structures in the Nipissing Diabase and quartzite could be traced with the Max-Min survey. It was run over lines L7S, L6S and L5S with L7S used as a control since it intersected the Nipissing Diabase ridge as well as an open cut on the main structure on the line at 5+25 east. In total, 2.325 km of max min surveying was performed by Doug Robinson Consulting. It was discontinued due to the lack of response.

The instrument used was a APEX MAXMIN I-9, with a coil spacing of 100m. The frequencies used were 3555Hz and 888Hz. The max-min operates by producing a primary electric field, which, when passed through a conducting body creates a secondary magnetic field. The magnetic field created can be measured as a percentage of the primary field

Interpretation of Results

There were no anomalies found over the surveyed area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations made by Mr. C. J. Ploeger in his geophysical report, include:

a) Further exploration directly to the north of this claim block. This would involve the staking of an additional two units and a east west grid being cut over them. A magnetometer survey should then be conducted over the two lines to determine the extent of anomaly A.

b) Anomaly C is presently the most intriguing one. This seems to predate the intrusive structure and may represent an expression of the basement greenstone similar to that found less than two miles away in Donovan Township. If this is true, it could lead to finding the source of the anomalous gold and base metal mineralization in the fractures of the Nipissing diabase. It is recommended that a north south line be cut and a max min or IP survey performed over this anomaly.

c) A separate, more closely spaced grid should be cut perpendicular to the structure in the Nipissing diabase to allow for a dipole dipole IP survey to be done. This would better pin point mineralized veining.

d) A diamond drill hole should also be collared on the sill and be drilled perpendicular to the dip, providing a good cross-sectional representation of the sill.

Mr. Ploeger summarizes by stating, "Interesting results have been recorded in the past. These are from bulk samples taken from the various surface pits on the property. The bulk samples of interest are a 1584 lbs sample producing 1620.9 ounces of silver and a 235 lbs sample producing 180 lbs of cobalt. The one intriguing assay comes from the Pearson Group, the north end of the property. This mentions a vein with high cobalt, native silver, native bismuth and one gold assay of .14 opt. In the trips made by myself to the site over the summer the shaft and adit were discovered, samples were also taken but not yet analyzed for any metals. One of the more interesting possibilities that will be examined in the future is the PGE content of the area. PGE's have been found in similar structures in the area east of Sudbury and might also be found on this property.

Even though the results of the geophysical surveys did not prove a larger deposit existed, it did not disprove it either. If anything the geophysics opened up many more questions that need to be answered."

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

The three phases of the current program are summarized in this report under the headings of: Property Geology; Examination of Shaft Area, Open Cuts and Adit; and, Mapping of Extended Grid. The complete report by the writer, F. Ploeger, titled *Report on the Geology and Showings of the Kell Property, Corkill Township* is appended to this OPAP report.

Property Geology

A grid consisting of 7.63 km of grid lines oriented east- west and a 700 m baseline oriented north south along the west boundary of the property was cut. Apart from a prominent ridge of diabase in the south central part and a few scattered exposures of quartzite in the west corner of the group, the property is covered with overburden. North of the creek in the north central part of the claims, the area is sand covered and has been clear cut.

Diabase

The diabase is in the form of an inclined sill which is reported to dip at 55W. Generally, the diabase ranges from fine to medium grained, medium to dark green grey, massive, equigranular and salt and pepper textured. In a few locations on the crest of the ridge and on the west slope, pieces of pink quartzite float were found but the contact with the diabase was not observed. The ridge normally begins on a talus slope with bluffs of outcrop exposed through the rubble.

The quartzite is poorly exposed in a few spots near the west boundary of the claim. It is generally medium to light orange pink in colour, fine grained,

equigranular and massive. Locally, it was greenish yellow coloured and contained a patch of streaky quartz vein material.

Examination of Shaft Area, Open Cuts and Adit

Shaft Area

A 58° inclined shaft measuring 104 feet deep with development on the 54- foot and 100- foot levels was sunk along the main fracture system in 1920. A raise was driven to surface approximately 15m southeast of the shaft on the same structure, which, at this point strikes at 340° and dips 50W. It contains spotty irregular and lensoid patches of fine to coarsely crystalline calcite. A sample (# Kell 5) from this vein material yielded 10.4 ppm silver and 1135 ppm copper.

A second slip parallels the primary vein approximately 1 meter below. In addition, a series of secondary or conjugate slips/ veinlets splay from the main sets at 240°, 60S. Assays (# Kell 4) from these conjugate veinlets returned 65.6 ppm silver and 1.26% copper. A sample from the shaft muck pile (# Kell 7) containing a flake of silver assayed 157.79 opt (5410 g/ tonne).

A 25 foot (8m) deep cut has been made into the diabase cliff approximately 150' (45 m) north of the shaft area on a nest of fractures and mineralized veinlets that appear to be on- strike extensions of the main fracture system at the shaft. A chip sample (# Kell 1) over 1.5' on the south wall returned only traces of silver, cobalt and copper. A composite chip sample (# Kell 2) across three sets of splays in the face (5') of the cut, which trend at about 070 and dip steeply north and south, yielded 0.6 ppm silver, 32 ppm cobalt and 181 ppm copper. The most northerly slip, which is covered with malachite, continues along the wall of the open cut for about 10'. A chip sample (# Kell 3) from the north wall near the start of the cut returned 79.6 ppm silver, 167 ppm cobalt and 3.05% copper.

A piece of heavy arsenide rich material from the muck pile (# Kell 6) of the open cut, returned 8.4 ppm silver, >10,000 ppm arsenic, 4722 ppm cobalt, 3424 ppm copper and 5293 ppm nickel.

The upper brow and walls of the cut were blasted, stripped and washed following the initial mapping. Due to the weather and snow cover, follow up mapping could not be conducted this season, however, it is highly recommended for next year's program.

Approximately 200' (60m) northwest of the shaft, an adit has been driven about 50' into the wall of the diabase ridge, presumably to locate the extension of the mineralized fractures. A set of weakly calcitic fractures trending at 320° with a dip of 60W were observed in the back of the adit. No conjugate fracture/ vein sets or mineralization was observed, and therefore, no samples were taken.

At line L7S @ 5+25E on the northerly tip of the diabase ridge, another cut has been made into the face. The cut appears to have been driven on a weak fracture set at about 310° dipping steeply at 75 west. Pieces of muck indicate that mineralization comprised a mix of calcite and quartz – calcite veinlets, meshed networks and gashes containing minor specks of pyrite and chalcopyrite.

MAPPING OF EXTENDED GRID

The main grid was extended southwards to cover the odd bulge which fits into the contour of the park boundary. This involved cutting a total of 1.38 line kilometers and 400 m of base line. Of the extra lines, only L8S extended west for 750 m to connect with the original baseline at 00. The remainder of the lines all stopped at the base of the massive diabase ridge to the west. Generally, the ridge begins on a talus slope with bluffs of outcrop exposed through the rubble. Although there was quartzite float observed on the backslope of the ridge, none was seen to be in place. Several small, poorly exposed outcrops of quartzite similar to that found as float occur around 1+60 to 2+00E on L8S

The north open cut was also reexamined following the stripping and attempts to remove the water from the face. The entrance to the cut had been stripped of the muck pile and overburden cover. There was, however, no evidence of the fracturing or veining seen in the face or previously observed in the broken muck.

Summary and Recommendations

The following is summarized from the report by the writer.

The property comprises one seven unit unpatented mining claim, 1226888, located in the southwest corner of Corkill Township against a buffer zone surrounding Lady Evelyn Park. The property is named after Hugh Kell, the original discoverer of the silver showing on the group in 1909. Subsequent to the discovery, there was extensive physical work conducted on the claims including the sinking of an inclined shaft, and adit, and several open cuts. F. R Ploeger Enterprises Inc. was retained to supervise all the work on the claims and to map the grids and the workings in detail.

The Kell property is underlain by Lorrain quartzite which is intruded by a sill of Nipissing diabase. These units are exposed only in the southern and western ends of the claim. The remainder of the property is obscured by glacial sand and outwash deposits.

The main showing on the Kell property, on which a 58° inclined shaft measuring 104 feet deep with development on 2 levels was sunk in 1920. It consists of a quartz calcite filled fracture system up to 18 inches in width containing native silver, argentite, smaltite, millerite and niccolite. The veins occur along the easterly face of a narrow diabase ridge. The main fracture, which strikes at approximately 330° and dips at 55-60°W, has been traced by open cuts, an adit

and trenches for several 100 m to the north end of the ridge. In addition to the main fracture, there are occasional parallel and diagonal (conjugate?) veins which also contain high grade silver.

Various samples from structure yielded the following results: # Kell 5) near the raise to surface, 10.4 ppm silver and 1135 ppm copper; # Kell 4) from a conjugate fracture set, 65.6 ppm silver and 1.26% copper; # Kell 7) from the muck pile containing a flake of silver assayed 157.79 opt (5410 g/ tonne); # Kell 1) a chip sample over 1.5' on the south wall of cut 1 returned only traces of silver, cobalt and copper; # Kell 2) a composite chip sample across three sets of splays in the face (5') of cut 1, 0.6 ppm silver, 32 ppm cobalt and 181 ppm copper; # Kell 3) a chip sample from the north wall of cut 1, 79.6 ppm silver, 167 ppm cobalt and 3.05% copper; # Kell 6) a piece of heavy arsenide rich material from the muck pile of open cut 1, 8.4 ppm silver, >10,000 ppm arsenic, 4722 ppm cobalt, 3424 ppm copper and 5293 ppm nickel.

Approximately 200' (60m) northwest of the shaft, an adit has been driven about 50' into the wall of the diabase on a set of weakly calcitic fractures trending at 320° with a dip of 60W were observed in the back of the adit.

On the northerly tip of the diabase ridge, another cut has been made into the face on a weak fracture set at about 310° dipping steeply at 75 west.

The main grid was extended southwards to cover the odd bulge which fits into the contour of the park boundary. This involved cutting a total of 1.38 line kilometers and 400 m of base line. Of the extra lines, only L8S extended west for 750 m to connect with the original baseline at 00. The remainder of the lines all stopped at the base of the massive diabase ridge to the west. Several small, poorly exposed outcrops of quartzite similar to that found as float occur around 1+60 to 2+00E on L8S

The north open cut was also reexamined following the stripping. There was no evidence of the fracturing or veining seen in the face.

Additional work is required to reexamine the recently stripped areas around the showings since the weather/ snow conditions did not allow for proper examination. Gold values have been reported from the stripping on the top of open cut 1. This area should be mapped and sampled in detail.

Geophysical surveys that were conducted in conjunction with the geological program outlined the continuation of the diabase sill under the glacial cover. This area should be prospected between the grid lines to determine if there are any additional diabase exposures that may contain an extension of the fracture system.

The quartzite on the hanging wall contact of the sill should be examined and sampled to check the possibility of the deposition of a hydrothermally generated alteration and/ or mineralized system.

Prospecting traverses should be conducted outside the property to locate extensions of the sill. There are reports of an Archean inlier to the south. This should be checked because it represents a "Cobalt- type" environment in which there is the mix of basement volcanics, Cobalt Group sediments and Nipissing diabase intrusives. This is a perfect setting for a silver- cobalt deposit.

Diamond drilling under the showings and along strike is certainly warranted to trace the fracture system at depth. Cobalt- type silver veins tend to pinch and swell both vertically and laterally. Therefore, there may be significantly higher grade zones of enrichment along strike or at depth.

PROSPECTING

The property owner Mr. C. J. Ploeger, conducted several prospecting traverses over the property and on adjacent lands which are summarized below. The plans of the traverse lines are appended to the report and the descriptions are summarized in the applicant's log. The days spent prospecting were June 14, 15, 16, 23, September 3, 9, November 30, December 1 and 2, 1999.

Several prospecting excursions were conducted in June prior to the commencement of the major OPAP work programs. These were orientation surveys to determine the best approach to the detailed work and to locate areas of interest. It was through these traverses that the shafts and open cuts were located and the general trend and distribution of the rock units determined. This data was subsequently used to orient the grid.

Later traverses in December were conducted as a follow up to the results of the geophysical surveys to try to locate extensions of the diabase and to find additional high potential areas outside the property. This has lead to additional staking in the adjacent townships (pers. comm., CJ Ploeger).

Respectfully Submitted,

F. R. Ploeger, B.Sc., P. Geo., FGAC, AGO

QUALIFICATIONS

I, Frank R. Ploeger, certify that:

1) I graduated from Queen's University with a BSc in Applied Science in 1973;
2) I completed 2 years of an MSc program at McMaster University in1982:
3) I have been practicing as a geologist since graduation;
4) I am a Fellow of the GAC;
5) I am a Registered Professional Geologist in Saskatchewan (APEGS);
6) I am member in good standing with the Association of Geoscientists of Ontario;
7) I currently reside at 59 Connell Ave., Suite 2, Virginiatown, ON, P0K 1X0I
8) I personally supervised or participated in all the work on the property.
9) I have no interest in the property.

Jan 23/2002

F. R. Ploeger, BSc, FGAC, P. Geol., AGO

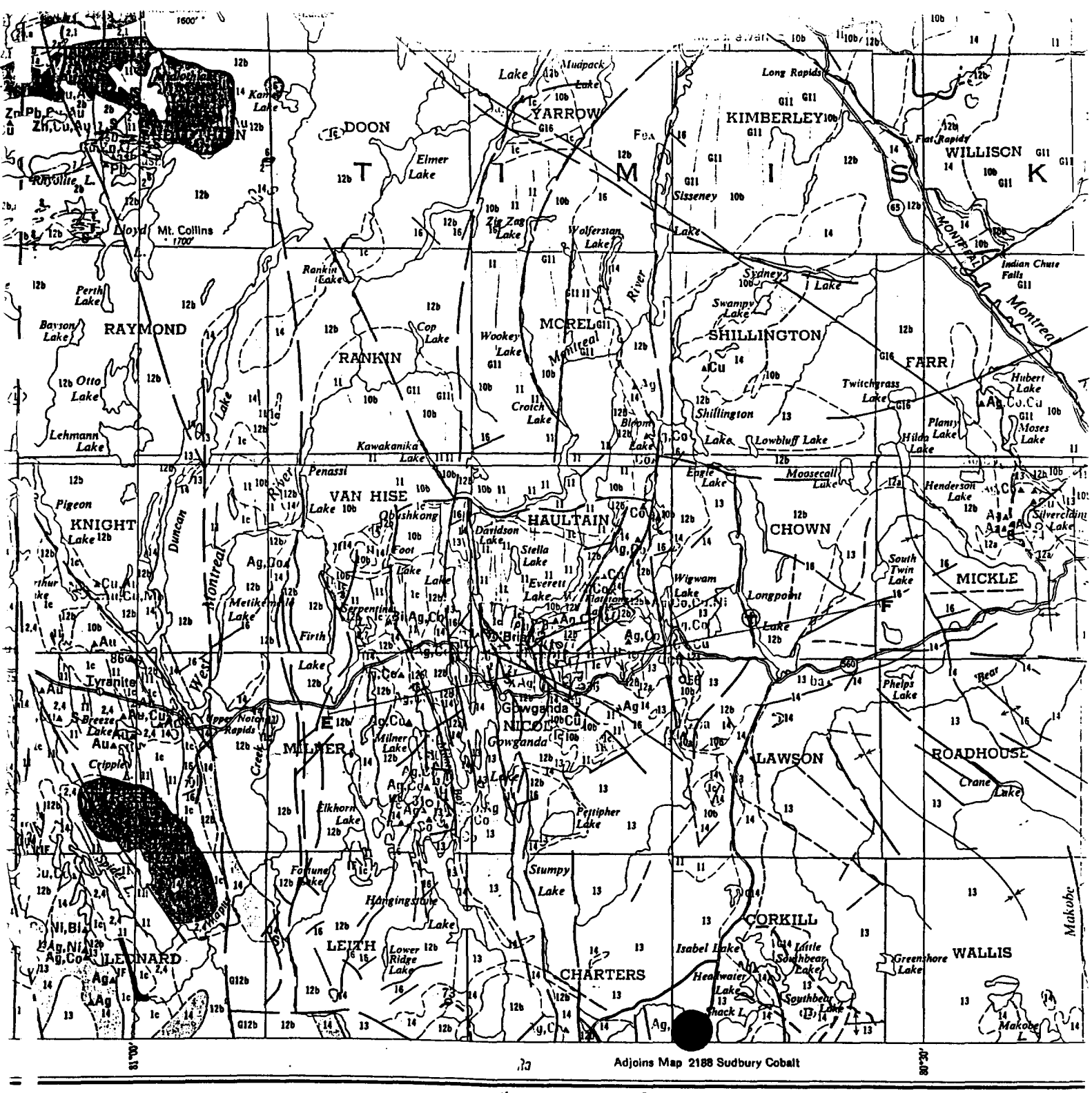

FIGURE 1: GENERAL LOCATION OF KELL CLAIM

Map 2205

TIMMINS-KIRKLAND LAKE

Geological Compilation Series

COCHRANE, SUDBURY AND TIMISKAMING DISTRICTS

Scale 1:253,440 or 1 Inch to 4 Miles

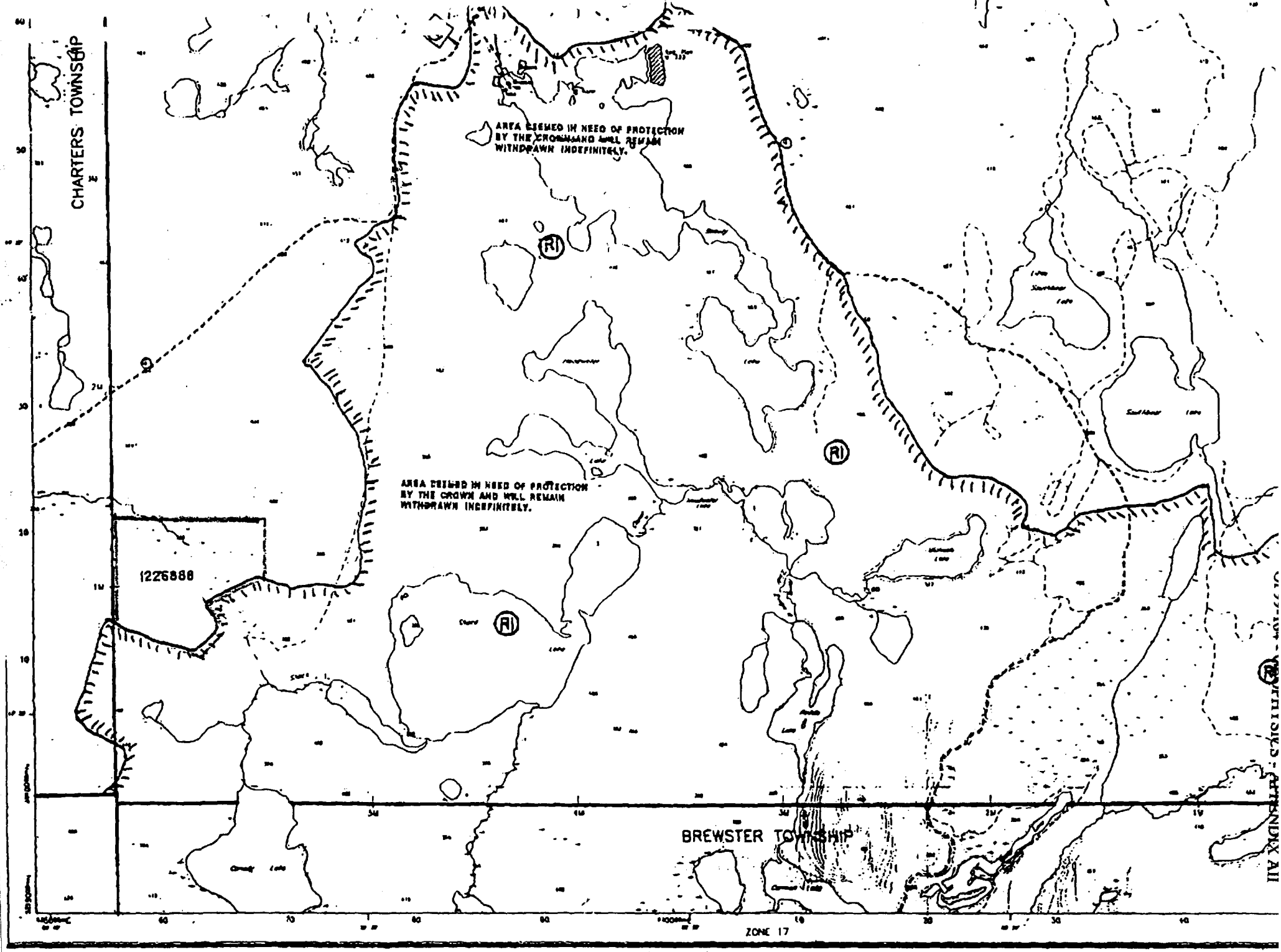

FIGURE 2: CLAIM MAP OF KELL CLAIM - NOT TO SCALE

REPORT ON

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY,
SCINTILLOMETER SURVEY,
AND
MAX-MIN SURVEY

ON THE KELL EAST GRID
CORKILL TOWNSHIP

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

C. Jason Ploeger, BSc
Geophysicist
January 8, 2000

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1	Magnetometer Map, *Kell East Grid*	1:2000	Map Pocket
2	Claim Map, Kell Tp. (M214)	1:2000	Map Pocket

LOCATION

The *Old Kell Mine Project* consists of one seven unit claim (1226888) which is approximately 84 ha in size. The property is located in the southwest corner of Corkill Township bordering the buffer zone surrounding the Lady Evelyn Park, within the Larder Lake Mining Division. The NTS map reference is 41-P-10E and the old workings are located approximately N47°50'300" and W80°64'300'.

LOCATION MAP

– see attached map from "Timmins-Kirkland Lake Geological Compilation Series Map 2205"

– appendix A1

ACCESS

The *Old Kell Mine Project* can easily be accessed by vehicle from Elk Lake by proceeding westward highway 560, until the Beauty Lake road. Then by traveling south on the Beauty Lake road for approximately nine miles. A smaller bush road then goes to the main showing at the south end; however the last 300m of the road is overgrown but can be easily cleared. Access to the north portion of the property can be achieved via logging road about a mile further along the Beauty Lake road.

CURRENT CLAIM MAP

– see attached map

– appendix A2

PROSPECTING TARGETS AND PROPERTY POTENTIAL

The main showing is located on a ridge of north striking Nipissing diabase. The deposit is located in the footwall and consists of fractures of highgrade native silver (2000 opt) with

mineralization including smaltite, millerite, niccolite, magnetite, specularite and pyrrhotite. The diabase protrudes through the Huronian, which at this point is quartzite.

The quartzite which it protrudes through has an interesting aspect also. The area directly east of the Nipissing diabase exihibits a magnetic high, on the OGS aero-magnetic map 8435G (appendix A3). This area would be considered the head wall being diresctly above the intrusion and therefore mat have undergone some alteration or the precipitation of metals during the Nipissing Sill intrusion.

This shows that the property not only exhibits excellent silver potential but also major potential for base metals. The other minor target is the possibility of PGE's, similar to those found in the Sudbury area.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the Charters and Corkill Townships, in the District of Timiskaming was covered extensively by McIlwaine (1971).

The oldest lithological unit is a intermediate to mafic metavolcanic (andesite, basalt, tuff, agglomererate, quartz sericite schist) of Archean age. These rock types have been identified in outcrop and represent a basement topographic high in the adjacent Lawson Township. An early mafic intrusive rocks (Matachewan-type diabase dikes) represent the last of the Archean activity in this area and therefore have not been found to intrude in to Huronian rock.

Eighty-five percent of both Charters and Corkill Townships are underlain by the Cobalt Group within the Huronian Supergroup, primarily the Lorrain (quartzite, feldspathic quartzite, arkose) and Gowganda (siltstone, sandstone, greywacke, arkose, conglomerate) Formations.

Intruding all of the above rock units is the Nipissing Diabase (quartz diabase, granophyre). (This is of main geological interest due to the association between the diabase and silver deposits.)

The Nipissing Diabase are emplaced within the Cobalt Group as both sills and dykes. The geomagnetic and diabase outcrop observations of the dyke systems have suggested an interpretation of a more north-south trend than east-west.

The townships were later (Pleistocene) covered with glacial moraine and out-wash deposits. This represents the majority of overburden that hinders the interpretation of the underlying rock units. The overburden has limited past prospecting activities to the few areas with thin drifts and high percentage of diabase exposure.

The regional mineralization of primary economic interest within both Charters and Corkill township is with in the Nipissing Diabase and/or alteration zone surrounding the mineralized veins. Although the bulk of the ore bearing veins have been found predominantly within the Nipissing diabase, some have been observed in the overlying sedimentary rocks.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by "multicolored" quartzite, ranging in colors from pink to grey, which is part of the Huronian Metasedimentary package. These have been intruded by a sill of Nipissing Diabase on which the main showing appears. The main mineralization, found to date, is exposed in quartz-calcite veins within the Nipissing Diabase.

The quartzite and Nipissing Diabase sill are exposed on the southern end of the claim. The Nipissing Diabase sill dips westerly at an angle of 55 degrees, underneath a quartzite on the western portion of the claim. The entire northern portion of the claim is covered by a glacial outwash of undetermined depth.

PROPERTY HISTORY

The previous work on this property is quite extensive, starting in 1909 and ending in 1968,

due to the land caution in the area. In 1909 an inclined shaft was sunk on a high grade silver vein. On four levels over 200 feet of lateral work was done. It was reported that one bulk sample was removed, the 1584 pound sample wielded 1621 ounces of silver.

In 1947 Silver Chest Mines Ltd acquired the property and constructed bunkhouses, headframe and a hoist was installed and the shaft dewatered. Following this they did over 900 feet of surface trenching and drilled three shallow diamond drill holes.

In 1966, Ourgold Mining Co Ltd, resumed drilling on the property, for a total of three more holes. This resulted in three press releases that mentioned sections including 15ft with assays of: 1.11% Cu; .56opt Ag; .07% Co. This was closely followed by another section of 11.8ft with 5.3% Cu; 1.2 opt Ag; .9% Co. The second drill hole had an intersection of 2.23% Cu and 1.18 opt Ag. In the later stages of exploration and development plans were introduced to bring the mine into production and for the construction of a mill on site; however, this area then became part of the Temagami Land Caution and had to be closed. This property then remained dormant until the caution was lifted and the present owner obtained the property, however none of the original plans, drill core or drill logs have been found.

REASON FOR EXPLORATION

This area hosts a known deposit with substantial assays as seen in the MDI # T0267. Since this area has been closed to staking and prospecting for twenty years it has never been looked at with geophysics. This combined with the inability of finding the original property information means that one must return and tackle this as a grass roots project. This means cutting of a grid, geological mapping, magnetometer and max-min surveys with stripping and trenching with possible IP and diamond drilling follow ups. This will give a better understanding of the area and its potential.

KELL EAST GRID

The *Kell East Grid* is the name given to the grid that was cut during the 1999 field season. It consists of approximately 9 km of cut and picketed line mostly on the north portion of the property. The south portion of the property as many lines as possible were cut, but due to the nature of the terrain (cliffs), linecutting and geophysics proved to be impossible.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY – *KELL EAST GRID*

Purpose

The purpose of this magnetometer survey was to conduct an initial sweep of the property. With a good portion of the *Kell East Grid* consisting of glacial outwash a magnetometer survey would prove to be an important tool in tracing the path of the Nipissing Diabase sill across the property. Another reason for the magnetometer survey was to determine the origin and validity of the OGS magnetic target as seen on the OGS aero-magnetic map 8435G (appendix AIII).

Scope

The *Kell East Grid* was established during the 1999 summer field program. It consisted of 9.0 km of line and 323 stations, at a spacing of 25m. The survey conducted by Keith Allen with help from Matthew Allen, required two days for completion and was performed in conjunction with the Scintillometer Survey.

Instrumentation and Method

The instrument used was a Sharpe Instruments MF-1 Fluxgate Magnetometer. This fluxgate magnetometer measures the vertical field at that point. The flux gate was chosen over a proton-procession on this grid, due to the high gradients usually exhibited by Nipissing Diadase.

Almost everything on the earth has some form of magnetization. It can be either measured

as a positive magnetization or negative magnetization. This can be carried over to the properties of rocks and other buried objects. The magnetometer measures the distortions in the natural earth magnetic field caused by these subsurface bodies.

To take into account the diurnal shift that occurs during the span of a day, a "base station" was used. This was done by repeating the L3+00S 0+00E reading at the beginning, middle and end of each survey day. This indicated a magnetic drift of 16000 gammas over the day of the survey.

Using the base station readings the data was corrected for drift and was contoured at a 5000 gamma interval with a commercial software package. This contouring was then imported into AutoCAD, where it was superimposed over the base map.

Interpretation of Results

Anomaly A

Is a linear magnetic anomaly that crosses the entire property at an azimuth of 345 degrees. It appears on line 7 south at station 5+50E which coincides with the Nipissing Diabase sill outcrop and extends under the glacial outwash along strike. The indicates the source of this anomaly to be the Nipissing Diabase sill. The interesting part of *Anomaly A* is located on the Northern portion of the claim, after crossing the entire property with a width of approximately 100m the anomaly widens to over 200m on line zero. This could indicate a increase depth of overburden, another magnetic rock unit masking the Diabase signature or a larger structurally altered complex.

Anomaly B

This anomaly appears also as a linear structure that runs parallel to the Nipissing diabase. It appears as a low saddle point on Line 7 south at approximately 3+50m east. Outcrops at this point are sharp vertical structures approximately 4 feet in height. They are a green yellowish quartzite with

quartz veining. The color indicates possible oxidized sulfides, however the terrain indicates the possibility of faulting. I think the west block was upthrust slightly at this point after the intrusion of the diabase. This would also account for the slightly increased magnetic signature to the west of the anomaly.

Anomaly C

This anomaly appears on line 2 south and is roughly centered at 10+00 east. This anomaly is a east west magnetic low that seems to crossed by the Nipissing Diabase. This might represent a pre intrusion healed fault structure.

j) SCINTILLOMETER – *KELL EAST GRID*

Purpose

The purpose of this magnetometer survey was to conduct an initial sweep of an area that has not previously been explored through geophysics. The scintillometer was chosen as a geological mapping aid in hopes that areas of increased alteration in the quartzite would be more easily pinpointed.

Scope

The *Kell East Grid* was established during the 1999 summer field program. It consisted of 9.0 km of line and 323 stations, at a spacing of 25m. The survey which was conducted by Keith Allen with help from Mathew Allen required two days for completion and was done in conjunction with the magnetometer survey.

Instrumentation and Method

The instrument used was a Scintrex Model BGS-1S Scintillation Counter. It measures the amount of radiation emitted by an object or rock unit.

Most objects in the universe have slight radioactivity, in the case of rock units each tends to have a unique radioactive signature. To carry this even further the alteration process tends to increase the radioactive signature of the unit. This was the process I hoped would help identify altered areas of the quartzite.

The radiometric signature of a area should stay static. This was proven at station 0+00 on line 3 south, each time the magnetometer was tied in a scintillometer reading was also taken. Each reading over the two days was 102 counts per second. This proves the repeatability and accuracy of the data collected.

Using the base station readings the data was corrected for drift and was contoured at a 20 gamma interval with a commercial software package. This contouring was then imported into AutoCAD, where it was superimposed over the base map.

Interpretation of Results

Anomaly D

This is a large anomaly covering the northern portion of the grid. This area represents a recently clear cut jack pine forest, with next to no vegetation or soil on the glacial sand. This leads me to believe that this anomaly represents overburden and therefore can be ignored.

Anomaly E

This anomaly appears as an east west structure on line 2 south coinciding with the magnetic anomaly C. Being a radiometric low, this may indicates a change in rock type most likely a healed fault structure. This area definitely merits follow up work.

Anomaly F

This is a broad NNW trending anomaly. It seems to follow the apparent strike of the

Nipissing Diabase sill and therefore is thought to represent it.

k) MAX-MIN – *KELL EAST GRID*

Purpose

The purpose of this max-min survey was to conduct an initial sweep of an area that has not previously been explored through geophysics. It was hoped that the mineralized portions of Nipissing Diabase and quartzite would be visible with the Max-Min.

Scope

The grid used was established during the exploration program of summer 1999 field season. The max-min was performed on 3 lines L7S, L6S and L5S. L7S was used as a control because it was the only one that exhibited a Nipissing Diabase outcrop in the grid area plus the existence of a mineralized pit on the line at 5+25 east. In total 2.325 km of max min surveying was performed, before it was discontinued due to the lack of response.

Instrumentation and Method

The instrument used was a APEX MAXMIN I-9, with a coil spacing of 100m. The frequencies used were 3555Hz and 888Hz.

The max-min operates by producing a primary electric field which when passed through a conducting body creates a secondary magnetic field. The magnetic field created can be measured as a percentage of the primary field. Due to the affect of elevation changes between the loops slope measurements have to be taken into account.

Interpretation of Results

There was no anomalies found over the surveyed area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend further exploration occur directly to the north of this claim block. This would involve the staking of an additional two units and a east west grid being cut over them. A magnetometer survey should then be conducted over the two lines to determine the extent of anomaly A.

Anomaly C is presently the most intriguing one. This seems to predate the intrusive structure. This may represent the basement greenstone that can be found less than two miles away in Donovan Township. If this is true, it could lead to finding the source of the anomalous gold and base metals found as a secondary replacement structure within the mineralization in the Nipissing Diabase. Over this anomaly a north south line should be cut with a max min or IP survey performed.

Over the Nipissing Diabase structure in the south, if possible lines should be cut crossing the structure to allow for a dipole dipole IP survey to be done. This would better pin point mineralized veining. A diamond drill hole should also be collared on the sill and be drilled perpendicular to the dip, providing a good cross-sectional representation of the sill.

CONCLUSIONS

Interesting results have been recorded in the past. These are from bulk samples taken from the various surface pits on the property. The bulk samples of interest are a 1584 lbs sample producing 1620.9 ounces of silver and a 235 lbs sample producing 180 lbs of cobalt. The one intriguing assay comes from the Pearson Group, the north end of the property. This mentions a vein with high cobalt, native silver, native bismuth and one gold assay of .14 opt.

In the trips made by myself to the site over the summer the shaft and adit were discovered, samples were also taken but not yet analyzed for any metals. One of the more interesting possibilities

that will be examined in the future is the PGE content of the area. PGE's have been found in similar structures in the area east of Sudbury and might also be found on this property.

Even though the results of the geophysical surveys did not prove a larger deposit existed, it did not disprove it either. If anything the geophysics opened up many more questions that need to be answered.

REFERENCES

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OGS 1971, GR 89, p44-46

OGS 1926, AR Vol 35, pt 3, p58-59

OGS 1921, AR Vol 30, pt 3, p44-46

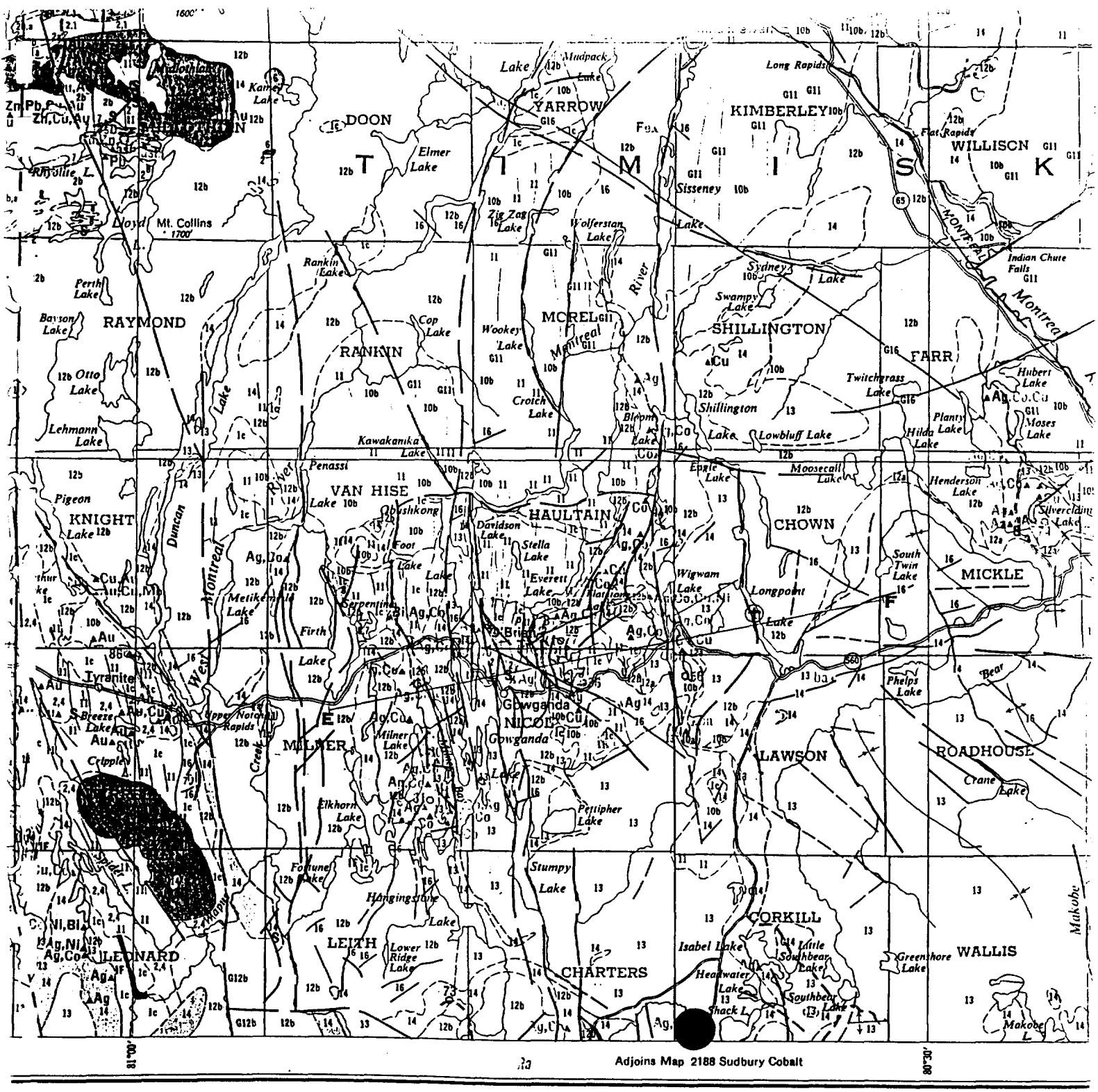
AFCO 1965, 67, Our Gold Mining Company

AFCO 1949-57, Pearson Group

AFCO ~1946, Silver Chest Mines Ltd

DEMR 1969, NMI 41P/10 AG10

OGS 1997, OFR 5962



PROPERTY LOCATION

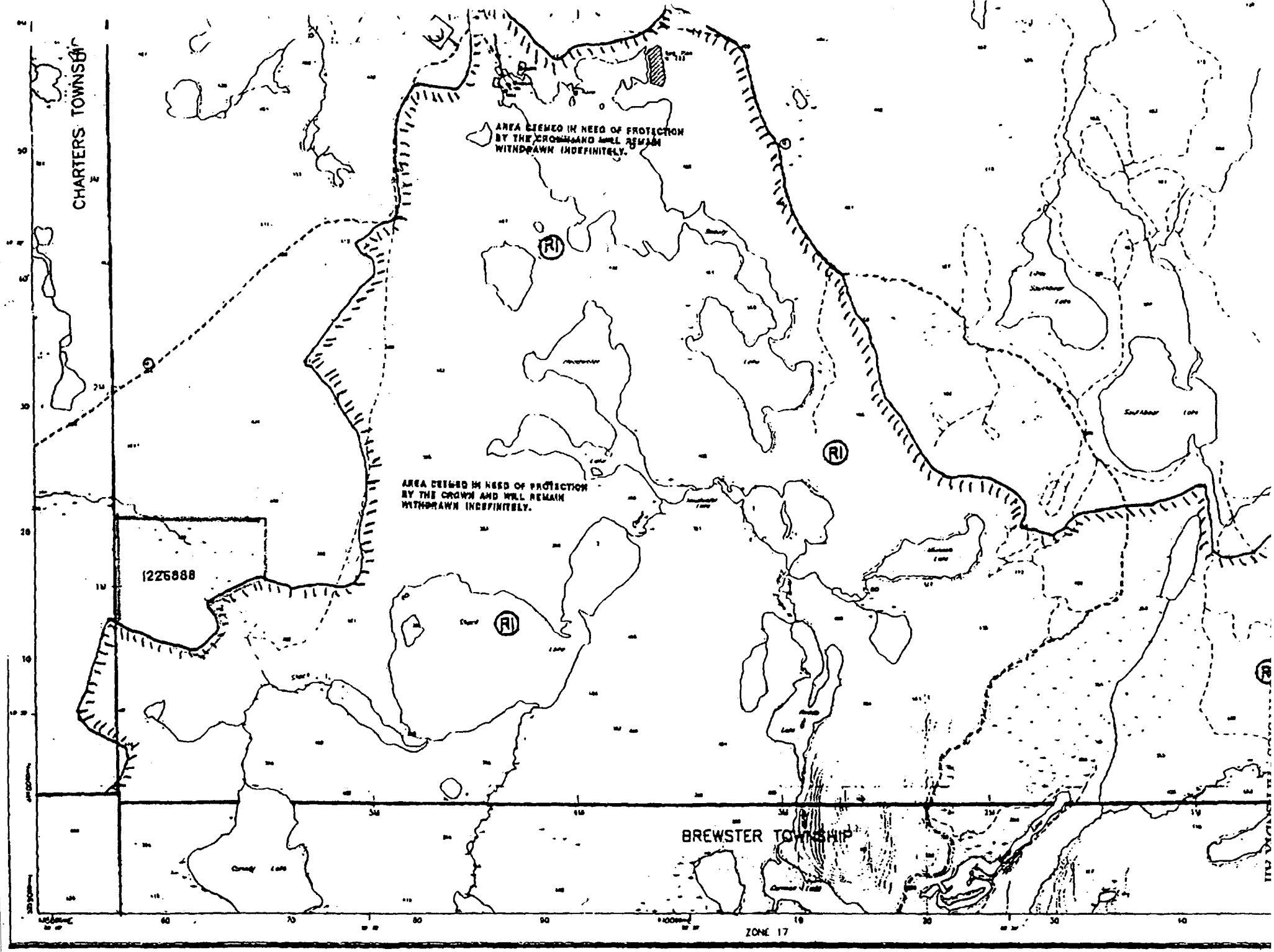
Map 2205

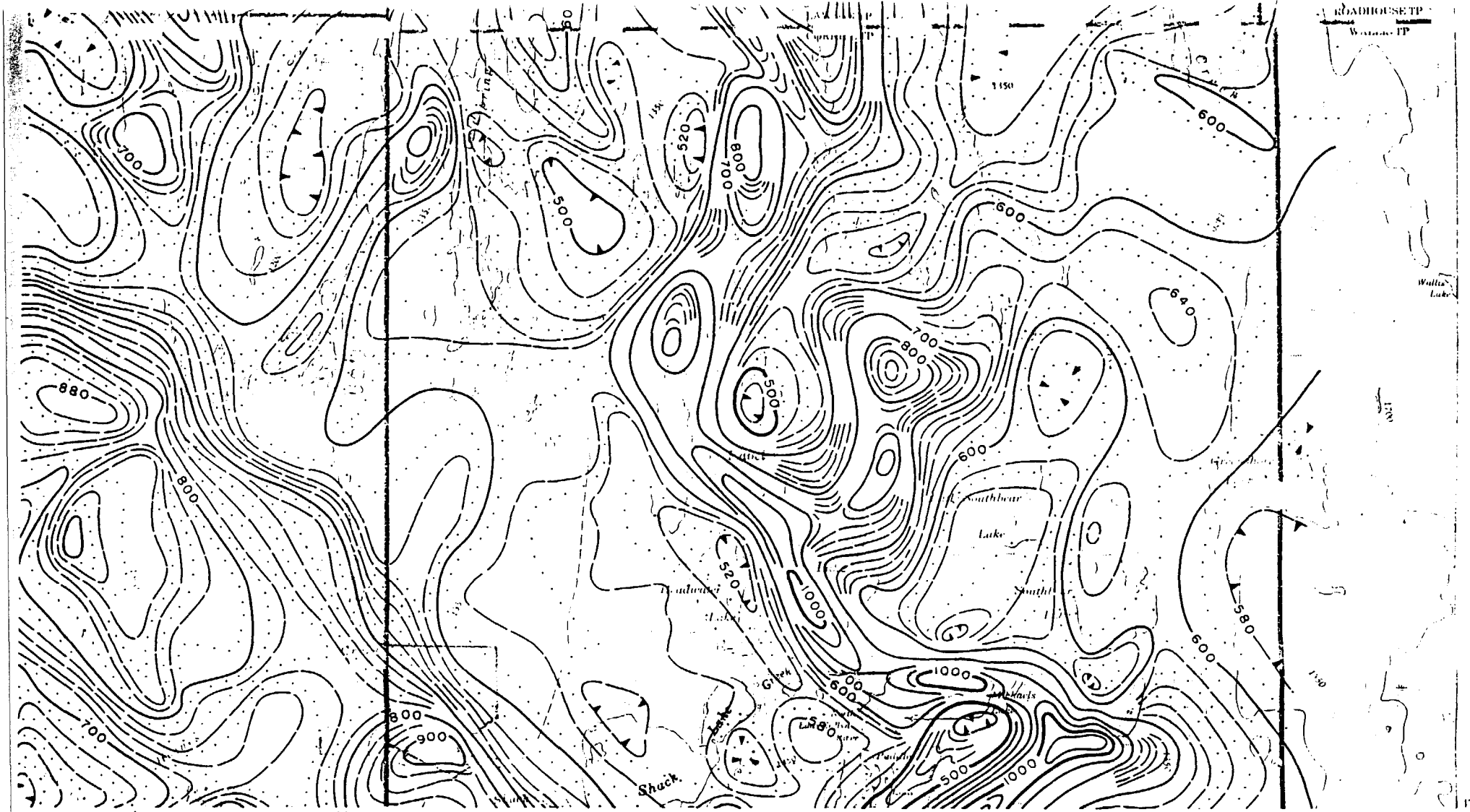
TIMMINS-KIRKLAND LAKE

Geological Compilation Series

COCHRANE, SUDBURY AND TIMISKAMING DISTRICTS

Scale 1:253,440 or 1 Inch to 4 Miles


CHARTERS TOWNSHIP
AREA DEEMED IN NEED OF PROTECTION BY THE CROWN AND WILL REMAIN WITHDRAWN INDEFINITELY.
AREA DEEMED IN NEED OF PROTECTION BY THE CROWN AND WILL REMAIN WITHDRAWN INDEFINITELY.
1226888
RI
BREWSTER TOWNSHIP
ZONE 17



Published, 1970

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources is indebted to the NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION CO. LTD. for permission to publish these data which were produced by the DOMINION GULF CO., TORONTO, from information recorded during the course of their surveys in 1947, 1948, and 1949.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

The topography for this map was reproduced from 1:50 000

The magnetic data on this map were compiled from information recorded along the flight lines shown. The anomalies expressed by the magnetic contours are dependent on the variable magnetic intensities of the underlying rocks, and may be due to conditions near, or at unknown depths below the surface. High magnetic anomalies normally indicate the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, or serpentinite, which have a relatively high iron content, but in special instances may be due, or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic minerals. By means of

Line	Station	Raw Mag	Raw Scint	Time	Diurnal Shifted Mag	Max Min Frequency 3555 Hz IP	Max Min Frequency 3555 Hz Quad	Max Min Frequency 888 Hz IP	Max Min Frequency 888 Hz Quad
0	0	94000	138	14.80	76920				
0	25	86000	138	14.83	68911				
0	50	84000	180	14.85	66906				
0	75	90000	162	14.87	72902				
0	100	92000	222	14.88	74897				
0	125	94000	210	14.92	76888				
0	150	86000	204	14.93	68883				
0	175	108000	186	14.95	90879				
0	200	102000	168	14.97	84874				
0	225	102000	216	15.00	84865				
0	250	102000	234	15.02	84860				
0	275	114000	222	15.03	96856				
0	300	120000	204	15.07	102847				
0	325	108000	216	15.08	90842				
0	350	102000	216	15.10	84838				
0	375	102000	228	15.12	84833				
0	400	102000	210	15.13	84828				
0	425	108000	222	15.17	90819				
0	450	78000	210	15.18	60815				
0	475	86000	216	15.20	68810				
0	500	92000	216	15.23	74801				
0	525	84000	234	15.25	66796				
0	550	80000	204	15.28	62787				
0	575	60000	270	15.32	42778				
0	600	68000	258	15.37	50764				
0	625	64000	246	15.38	46760				
0	650	66000	246	15.40	48755				
0	675	52000	294	15.43	34746				
0	700	52000	264	15.47	34737				
0	725	58000	252	15.48	40732				
0	750	64000	228	15.52	46723				
0	775	64000	234	15.53	46719				
0	800	64000	234	15.55	46714				
0	825	70000	240	15.58	52705				
0	850	50000	198	15.82	32641				
0	875	54000	180	15.83	36636				
0	900	64000	150	15.85	46632				
0	925	68000	126	15.98	50595				
0	950	54000	120	16.00	36590				
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-100	0	94000	144	14.72	76943				
-100	25	90000	126	14.68	72952				
-100	50	92000	120	14.65	74961				
-100	75								

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-100	800	62000	96	13.20	45359				
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-100	850	60000	96	13.17	43368				
-100	875	80000	114	13.13	63378				
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-100	1000	48000	84	13.02	31410				
-100	1025	58000	78	12.98	41419				
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-400	150	90000	84	16.67	70839				
-400	175	96000	96	16.57	77119				
-400	200	82000	102	16.53	63212				
-400	225	72000	96	16.50	53305				
-400	250	82000	132	16.47	63399				
-400	275	96000	102	16.43	77492				
-400	300	114000	78	16.40	95585				
-400	325	82000	72	16.37	63678				
-400	350	102000	66	16.33	83772				
-400	375	108000	90	16.32	89818				
-400	400	102000	90	16.28	83911				
-400	425	120000	90	16.27	101958				
-400	450	120000	90	16.25	102005				
-400	475	108000	96	16.22	90098				
-400	500	90000	84	16.05	72564				
-400	525	74000	60	15.98	56751				
-400	550	82000	90	15.95	64844				
-400	575	92000	84	15.93	74890				
-400	600	76000	60	15.90	58984				
-400	625	72000	90	15.88	55030				
-400	650	72000	84	15.85	55124				
-400	675	70000	96	15.82	53217				
-400	700	76000	96	15.78	59310				
-400	725	84000	96	15.75	67403				
-400	750	76000	96	15.72	59497				
-400	775	74000	132	15.68	57590				
-400	800	72000	114	15.65	55683				
-400	825	76000	132	15.58	59869				
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-400	875	76000	120	15.50	60103				
-400	900	70000	120	15.47	54196				
-400	925	72000	132	15.43	56289				
-400	950	80000	96	15.42	64336				
-400	975	54000	84	15.38	38429				
-400	1000	94000	138	15.35	78522				
-400	1025	70000	126	15.32	54615				
-400	1050	74000	90	15.28	58709				
-400	1075	74000	108	15.27	58755				
-400	1100	80000	144	15.25	64802				
-400	1125	70000	150	15.22	54895				
-400	1150	68000	150	15.18	52988				
-500	0	74000	72	13.30	64256				
-500	25	92000	102	13.33	82163				

-500	50	90000	102	13.37	80070	4.5	5	3.4	0.5
-500	75	84000	96	13.40	73977	5	5	3.5	0.5
-500	100	88000	108	13.43	77883	4.5	5	3	0.8
-500	125	92000	90	13.45	81837	3.9	5.5	2.3	0.6
-500	150	78000	90	13.48	67744	5	5.5	3.9	0.6
-500	175	84000	84	13.50	73697	3.6	6	1.8	0.8
-500	200	78000	84	13.53	67604	4.5	6	3.2	0.8
-500	225	82000	84	13.55	71557	4	6	2.8	0.9
-500	250	90000	90	13.57	79510	5	6	3.4	0.7
-500	275	92000	102	13.58	81464	4	4	2.8	0.3
-500	300	86000	84	13.62	75371	5	3	3.4	0
-500	325	84000	66	13.65	73277	4	2.5	2.5	0
-500	350	84000	96	13.68	73184	5	3.7	3.2	0.1
-500	375	76000	78	13.72	65091	4.5	5.5	2.5	0.7
-500	400	80000	78	13.73	69044	4	4.5	2	0.5
-500	425	94000	57	13.77	82951	6	3.4	3.8	0.2
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-500	575	70000	84	14.10	58019	5	3	2.8	0
-500	600	64000	84	14.17	51832	5	3.8	2.8	0.2
-500	625	68000	72	14.35	55319	5	3.4	3	0
-500	650	70000	72	14.38	57226	4.5	3.4	2.2	0.1
-500	675	74000	84	14.43	61086	4	3.4	2.2	0.2
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-500	725	74000	90	14.55	60760	5	4	3.4	0.3
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-500	800	60000	96	14.68	46387				
-600	0	98000	96	12.97	89189				
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-600	75	78000	102	12.83	69562	5.5	5	4	0.6
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-600	275	82000	84	12.50	74494	5	5.5	3	0.8
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-600	575	64000	60	11.80	58452	6	4	3.6	0.2
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-700	0	75000	120	10.02	74441				
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-700	75	70000	102	10.23	68834	5.5	5	4	0.5
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-700	175	70000	90	10.35	68508	5	4.6	4	0.5
-700	200	76000	108	10.38	74415	7	5	5.5	0.5
-700	225	64000	90	10.40	62368	5	5	3	0.5
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-700	275	66000	108	10.48	64135	5.5	5	4	0.5
-700	300	62000	108	10.53	59995	3	5	1.5	0.8
-700	325	62000	102	10.57	59902	6	6	4	1
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-700	450	72000	54	10.77	69343	3.5	4	1.4	0.3
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-700	525	132000	72	10.98	128737	7.5	8	5	1
-700	550	108000	90	11.25	103991	7.5	6.5	5	1
-700	575	30000	66	11.30	25851	7.5	5.5	4	0.5
-700	600	28000	48	11.33	23758	3.8	2.5	0.4	0
-700	625	28000	72	11.37	23664	4.5	4	1.6	0
-700	650	46000	60	11.40	41571	5	5.5	2.2	0.7
-700	675	46000	54	11.43	41478	5	4.5	2.6	0.5
-700	700	60000	60	11.47	55385	5	5	1.8	0.6
-700	725					5.5	6	2.2	0.9
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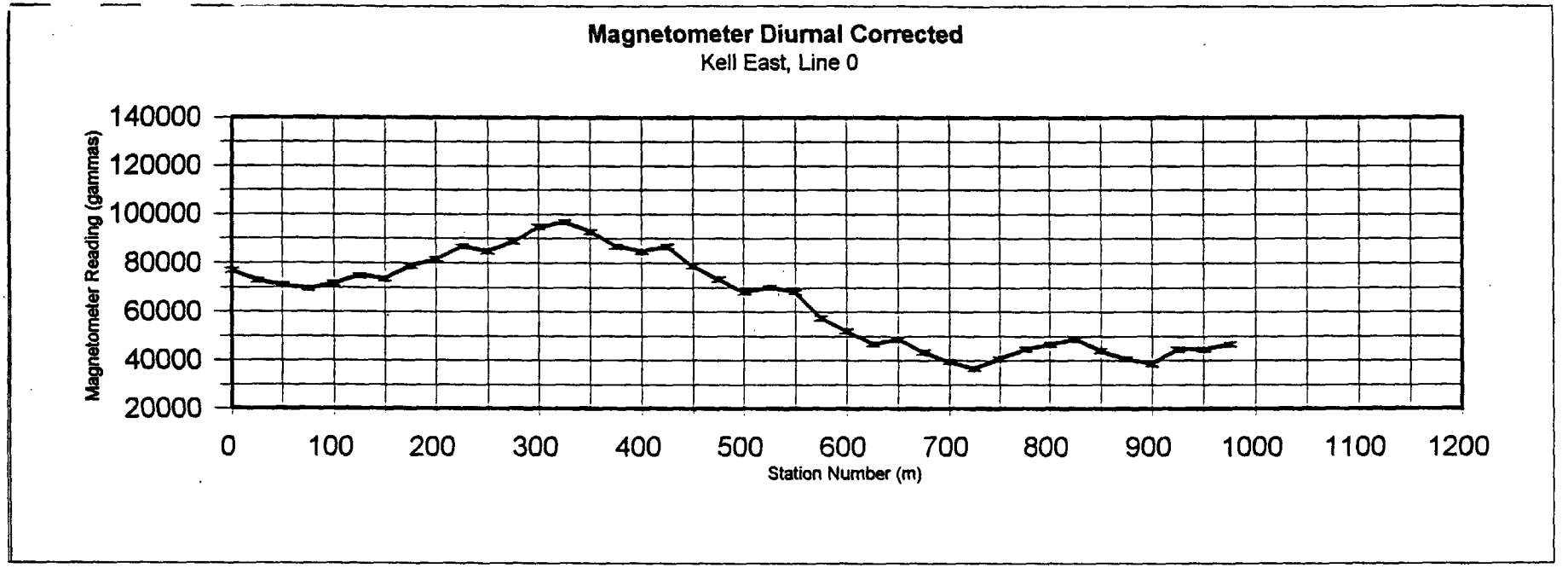
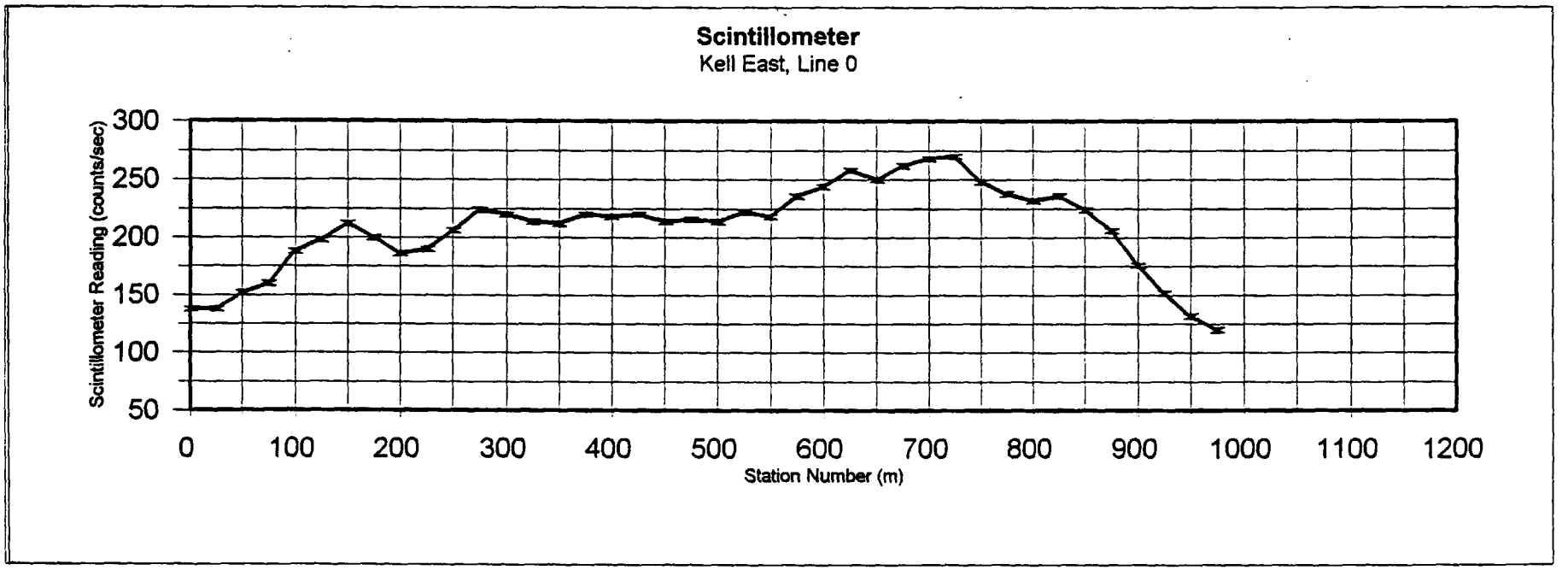
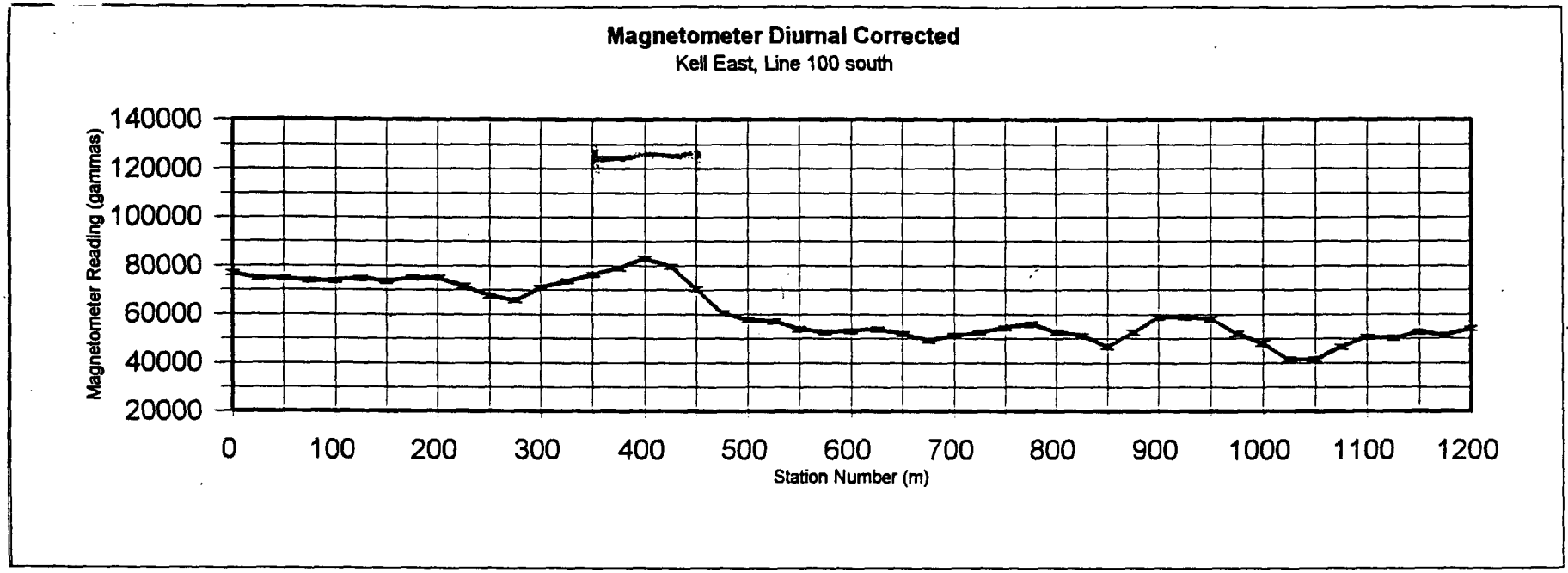
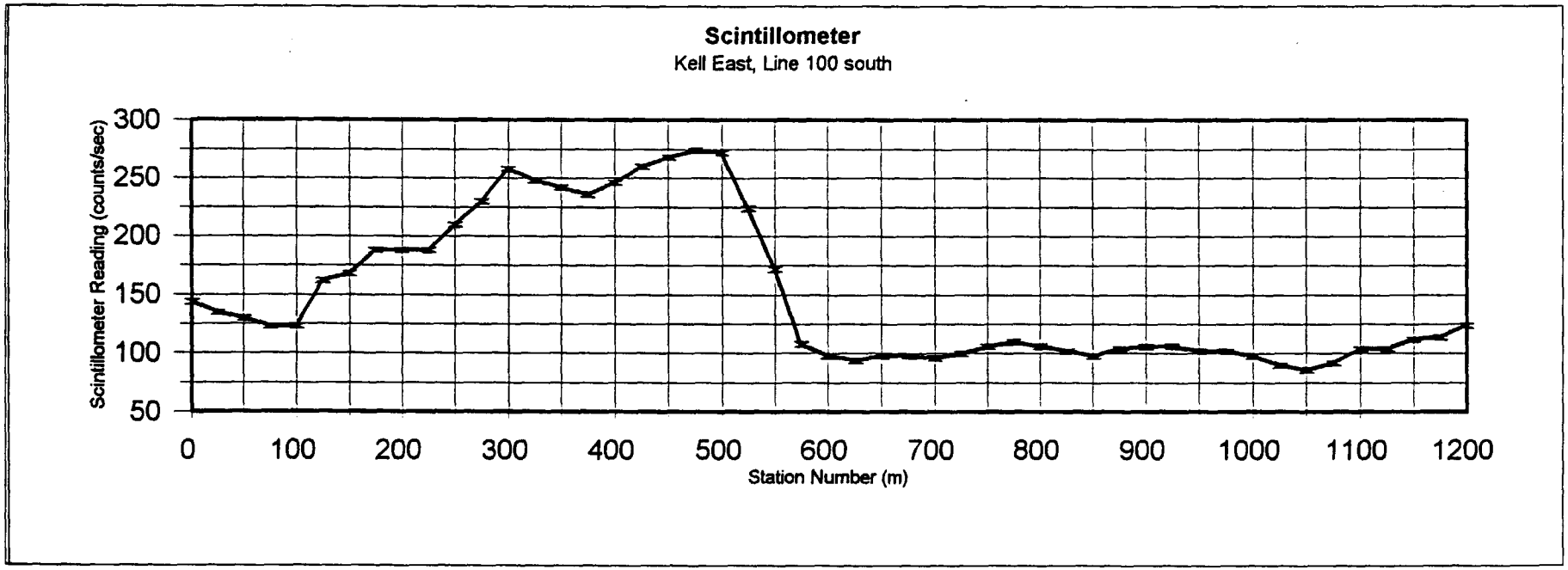
-700	775					6	5.5	3	0.7
-700	800								
-700	825								





NOTE: ALL GRAPHS NOT TO SCALE AND 3 POINT MOVING AVERAGE FILTERED





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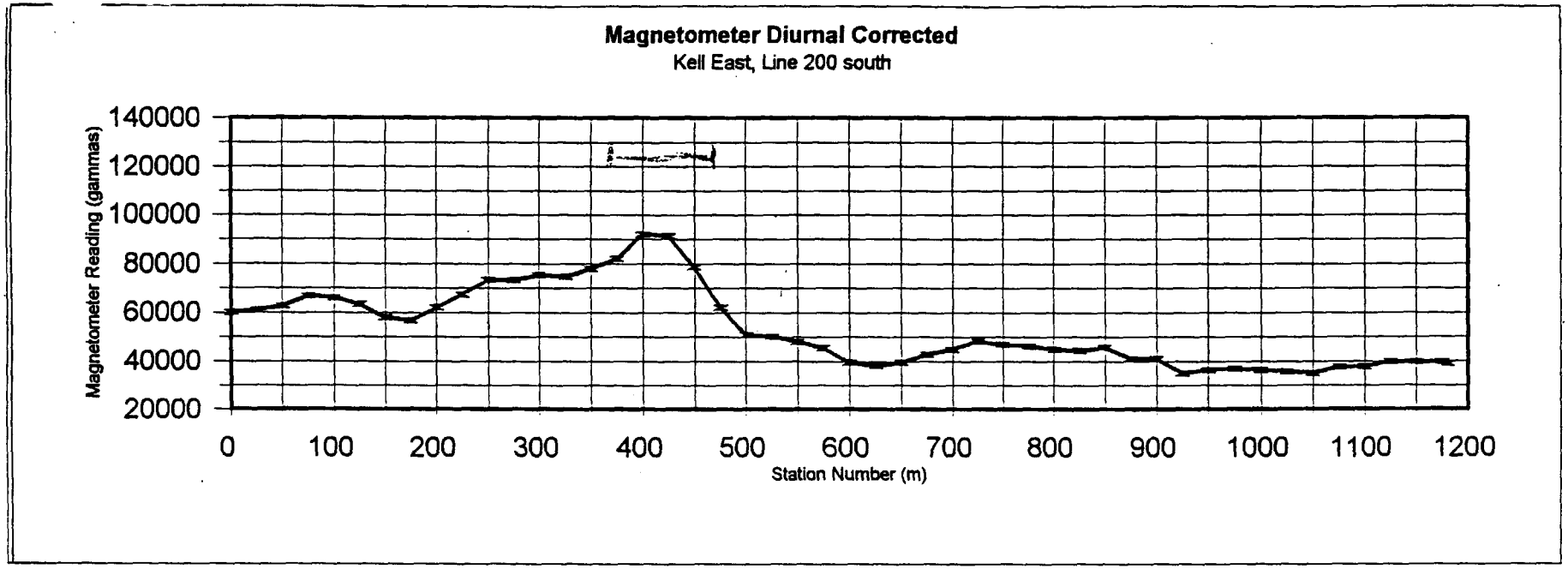

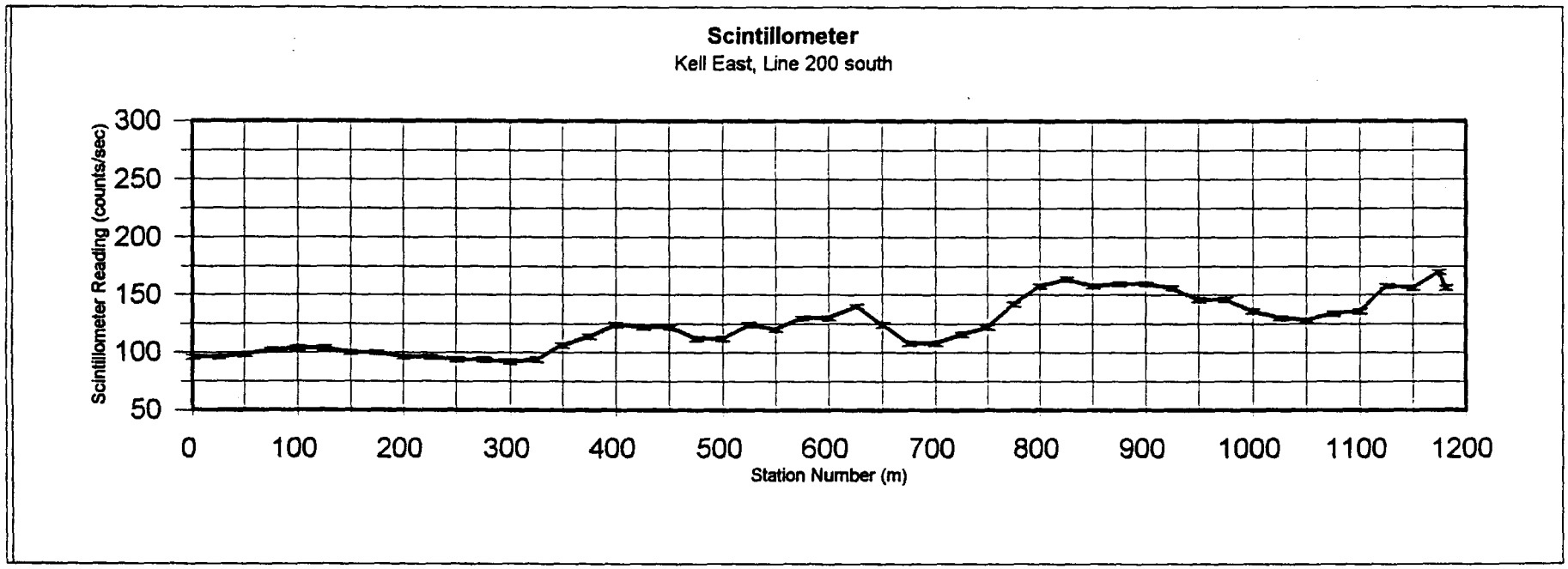

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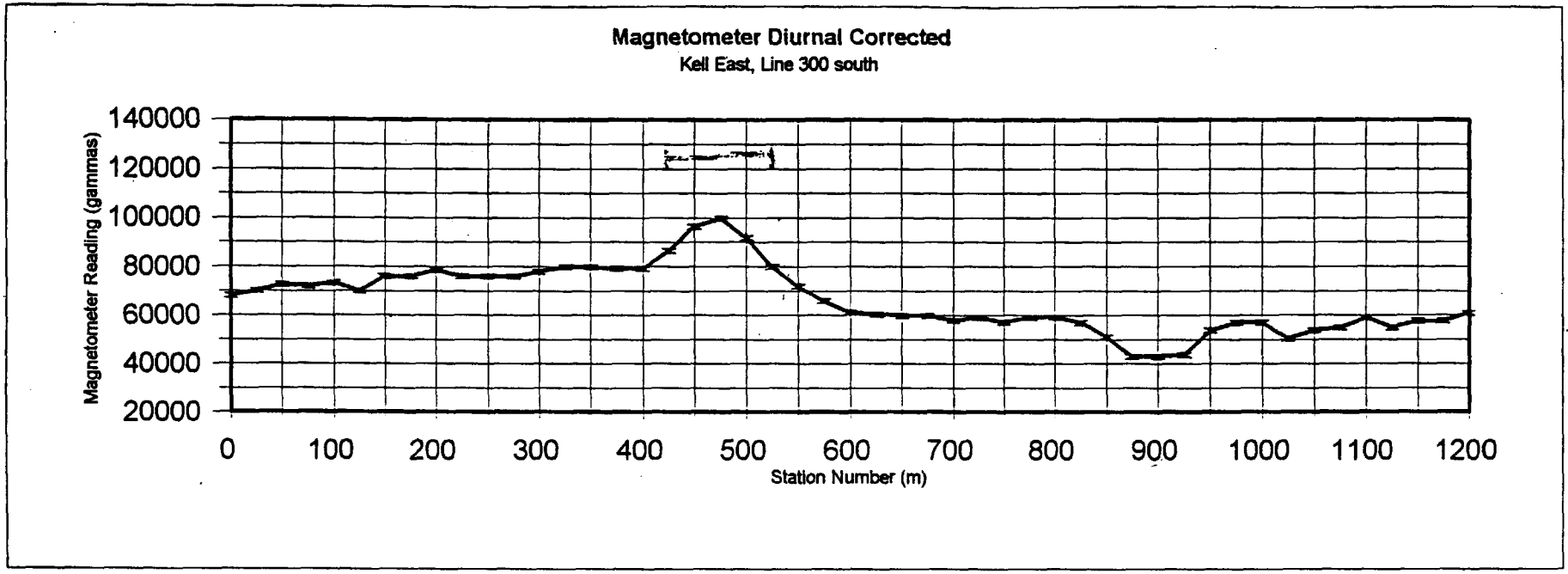

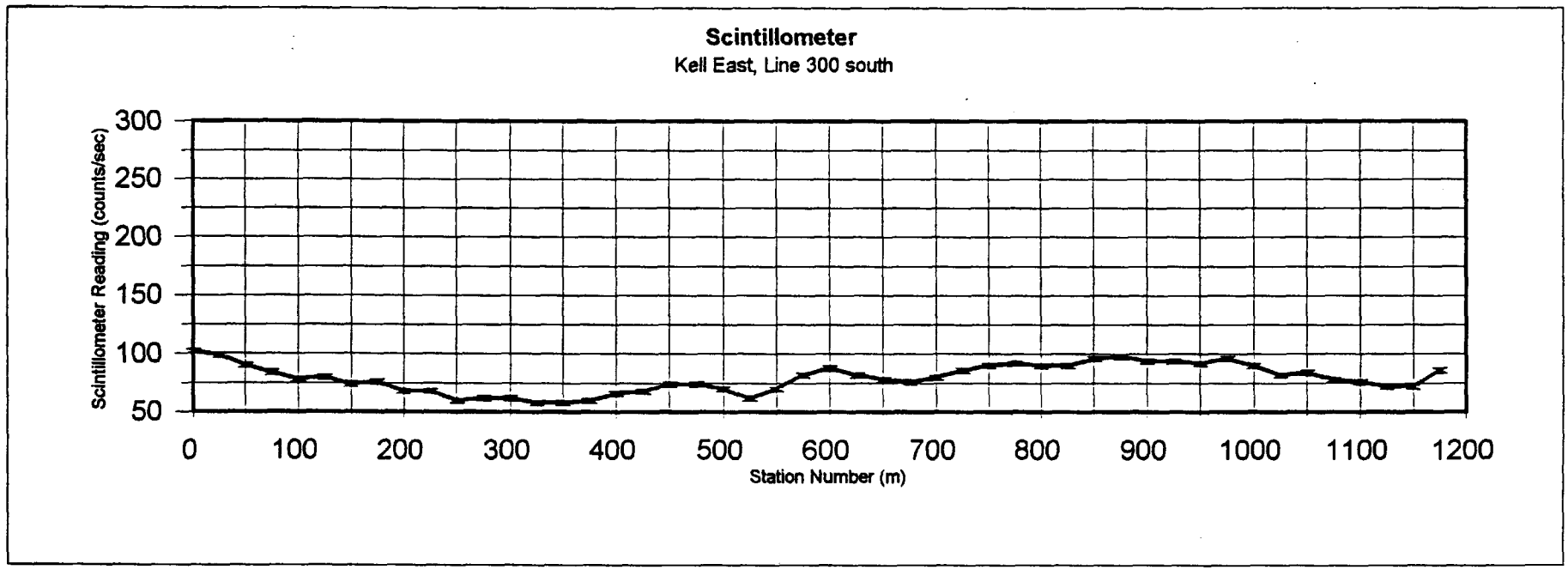

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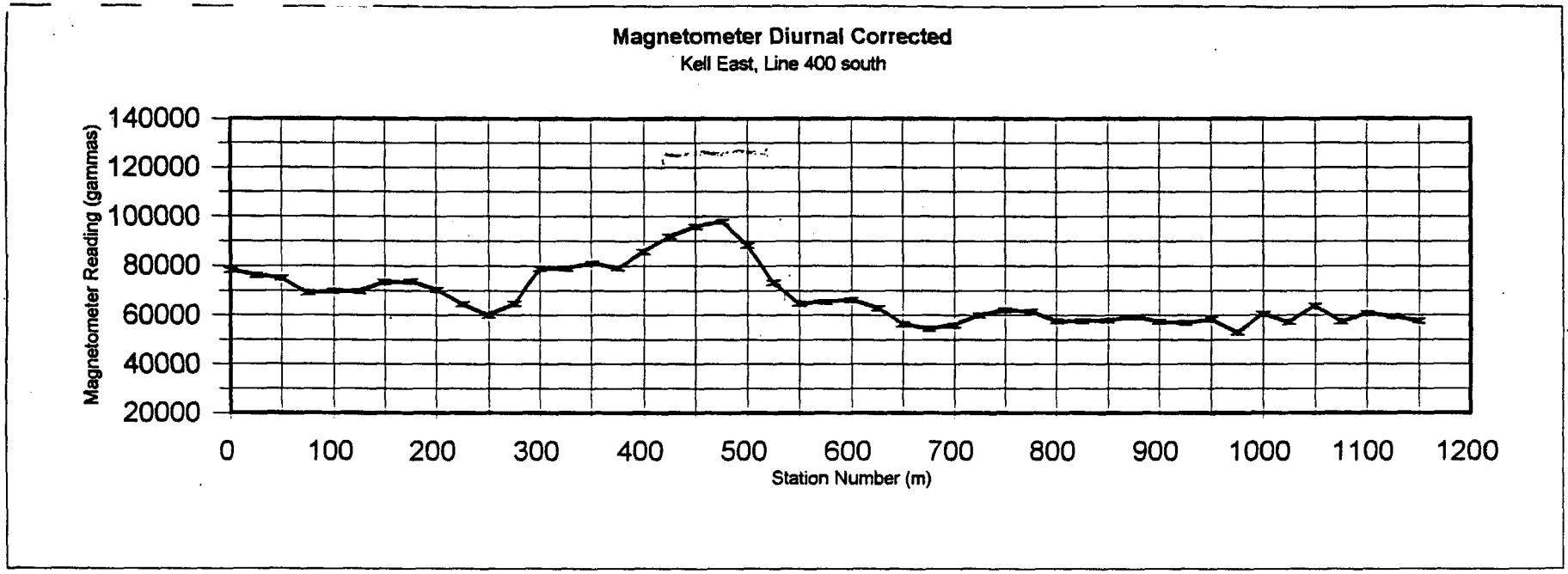

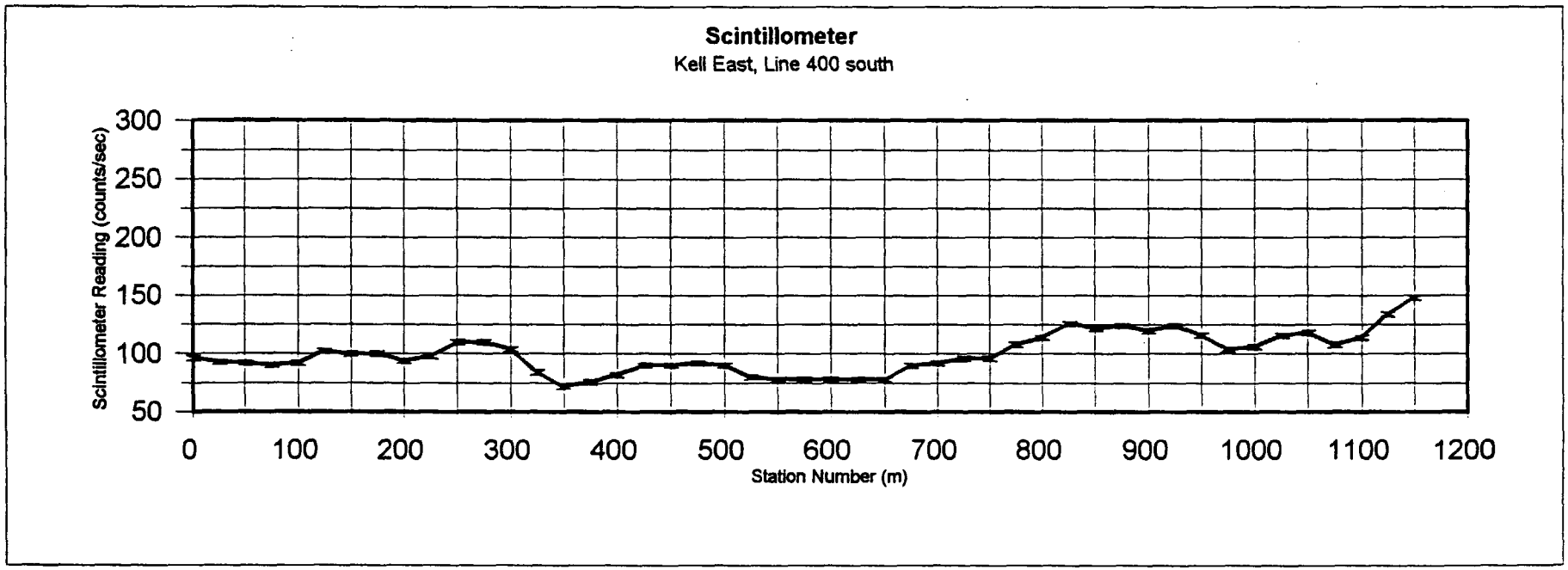

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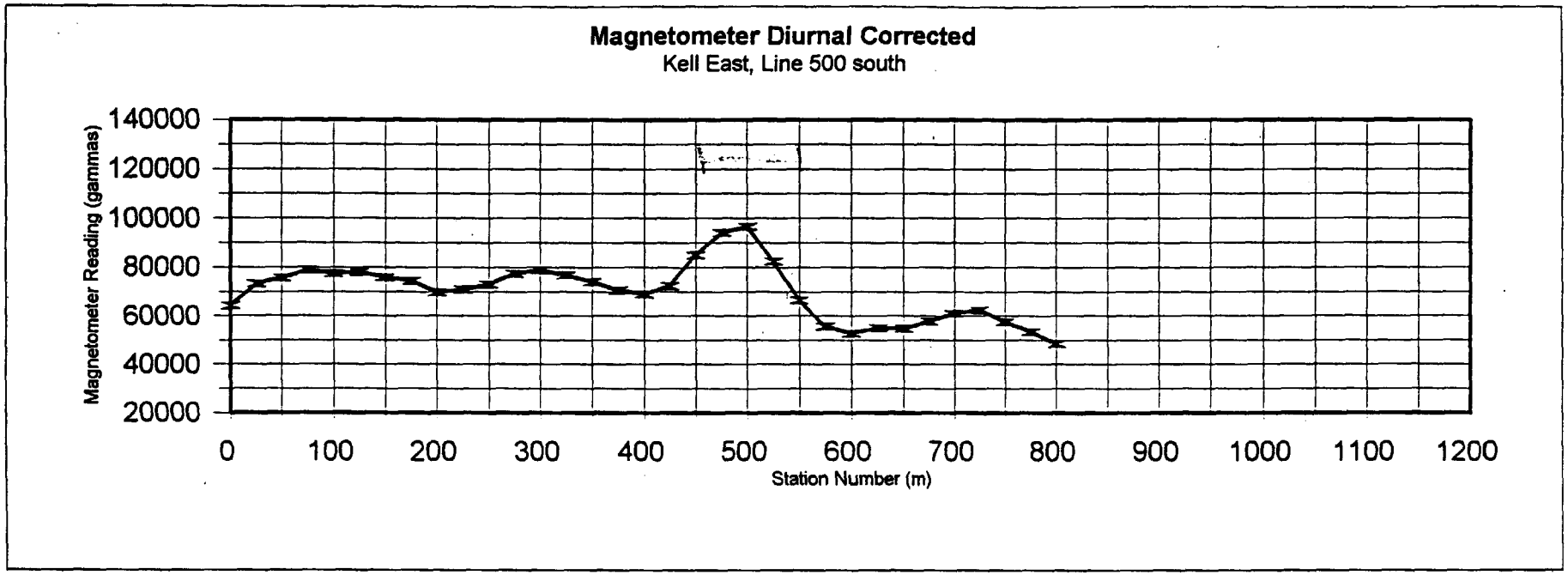

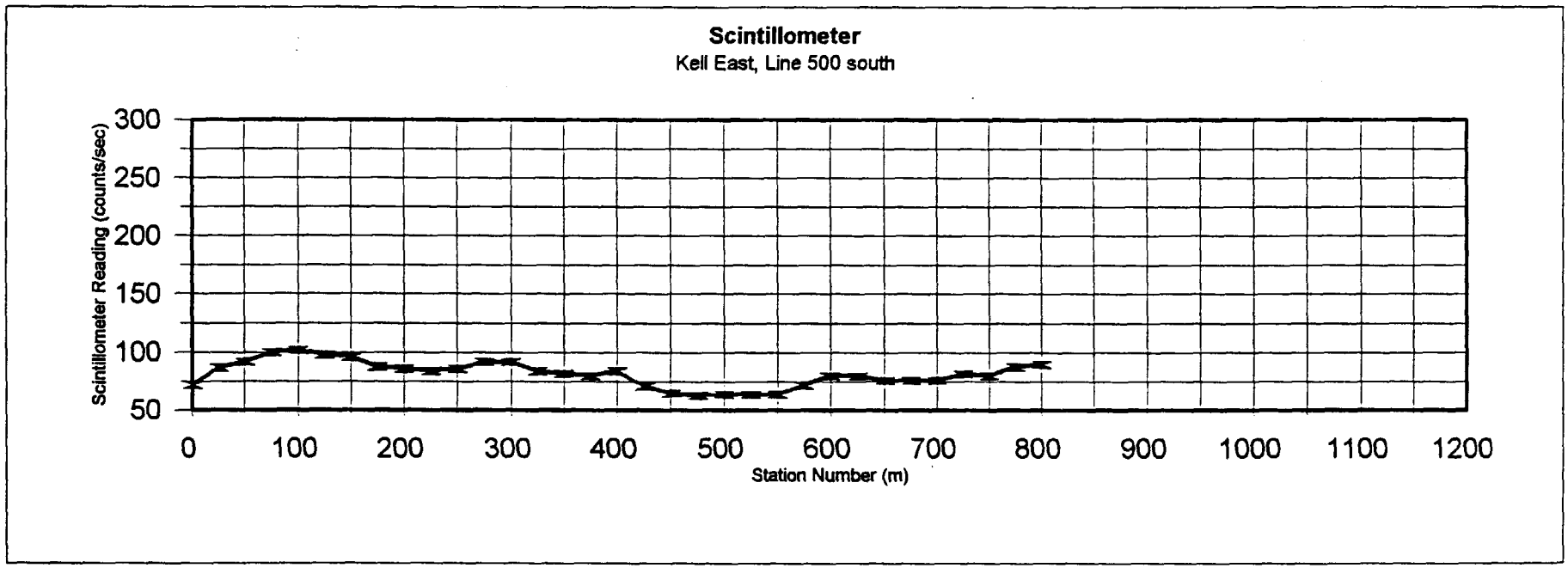

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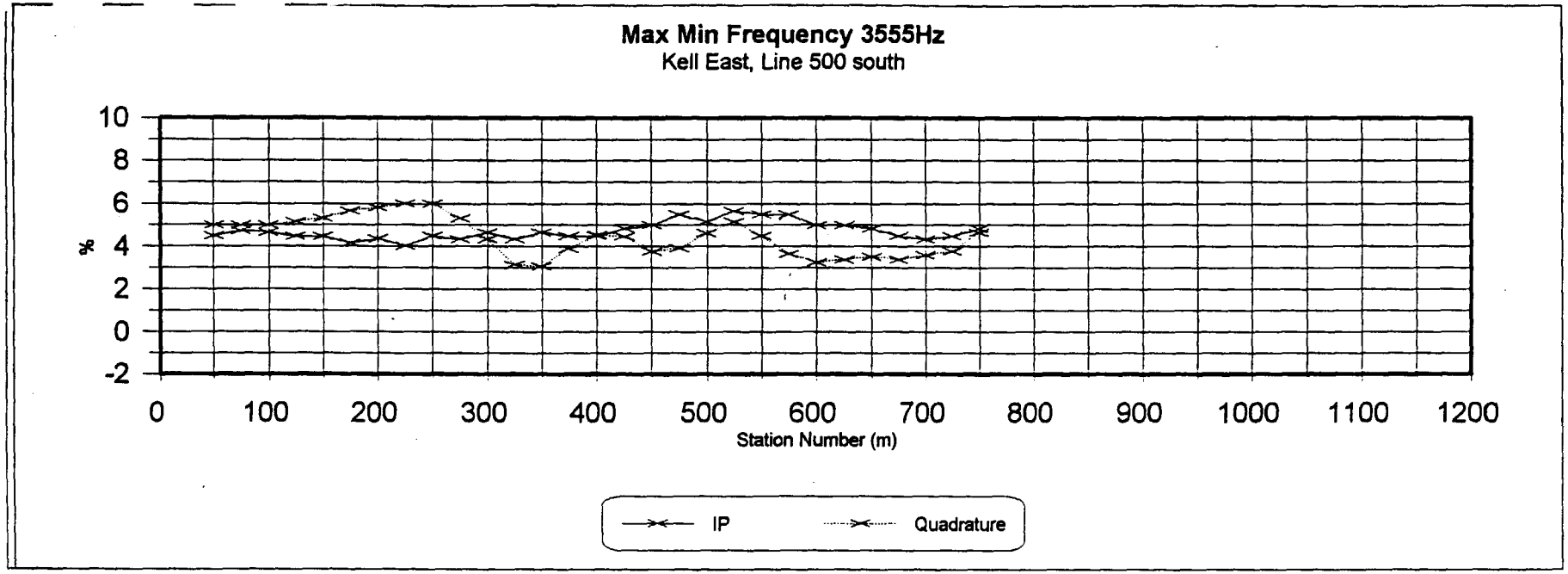

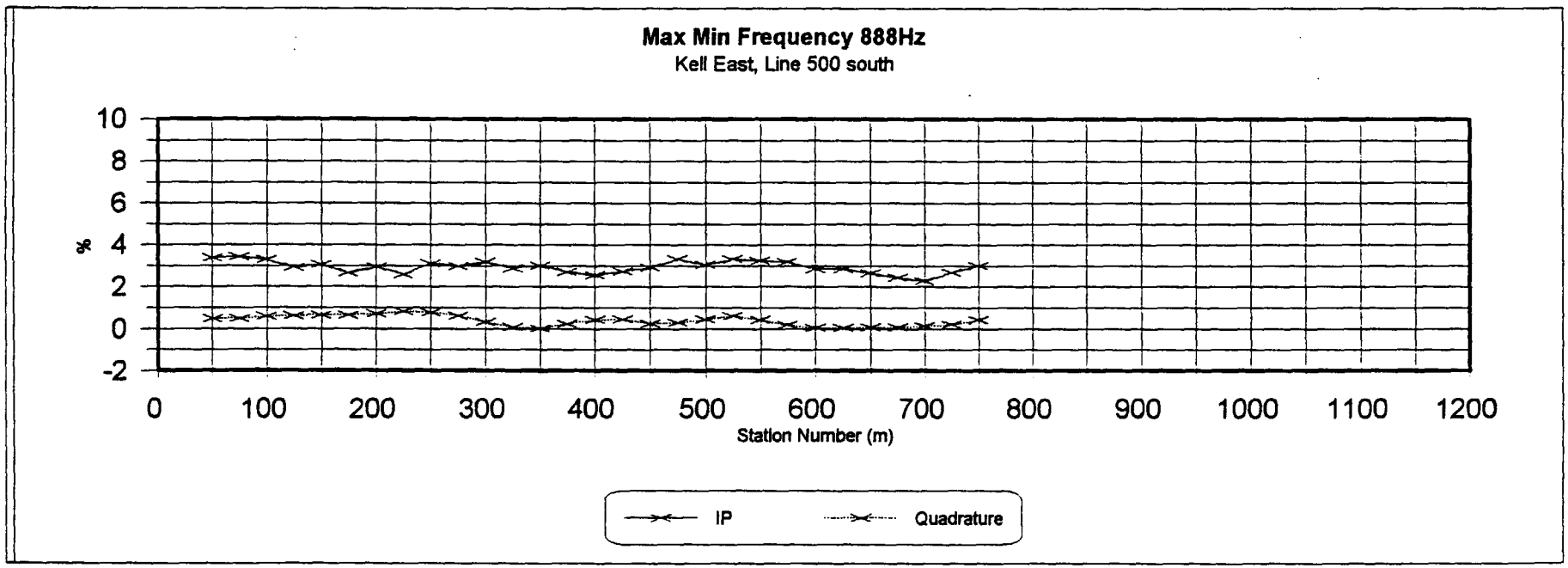

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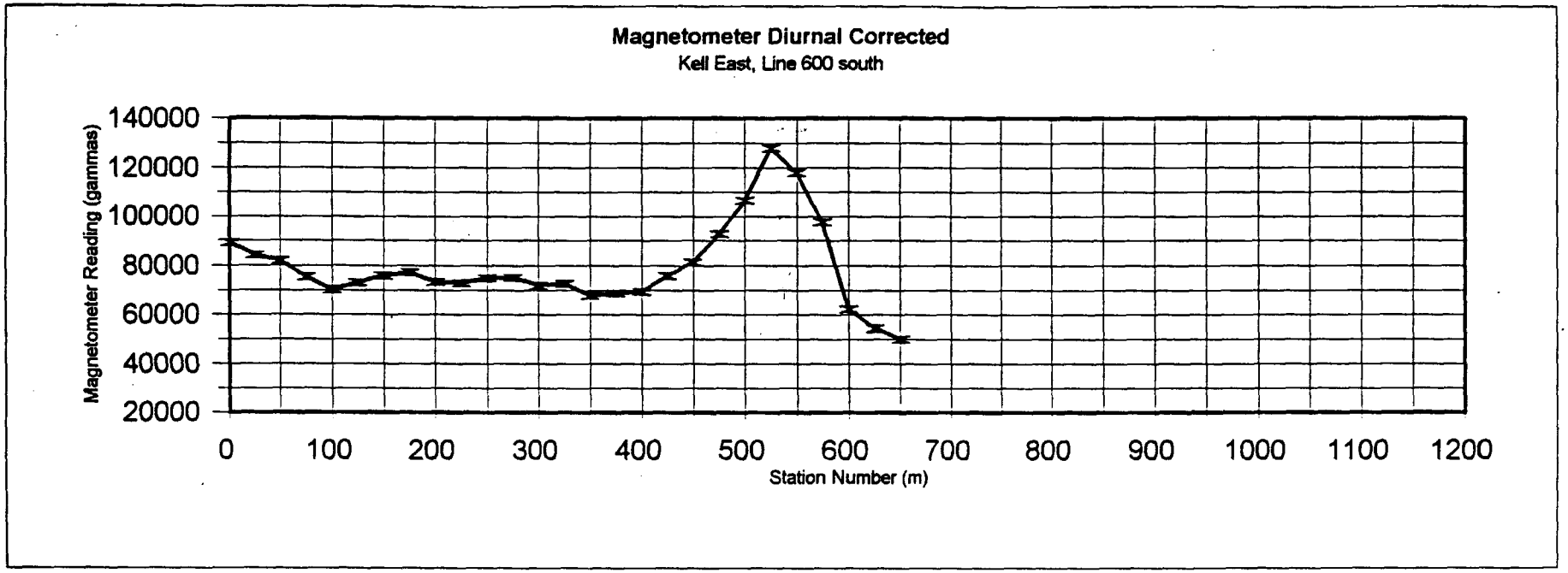

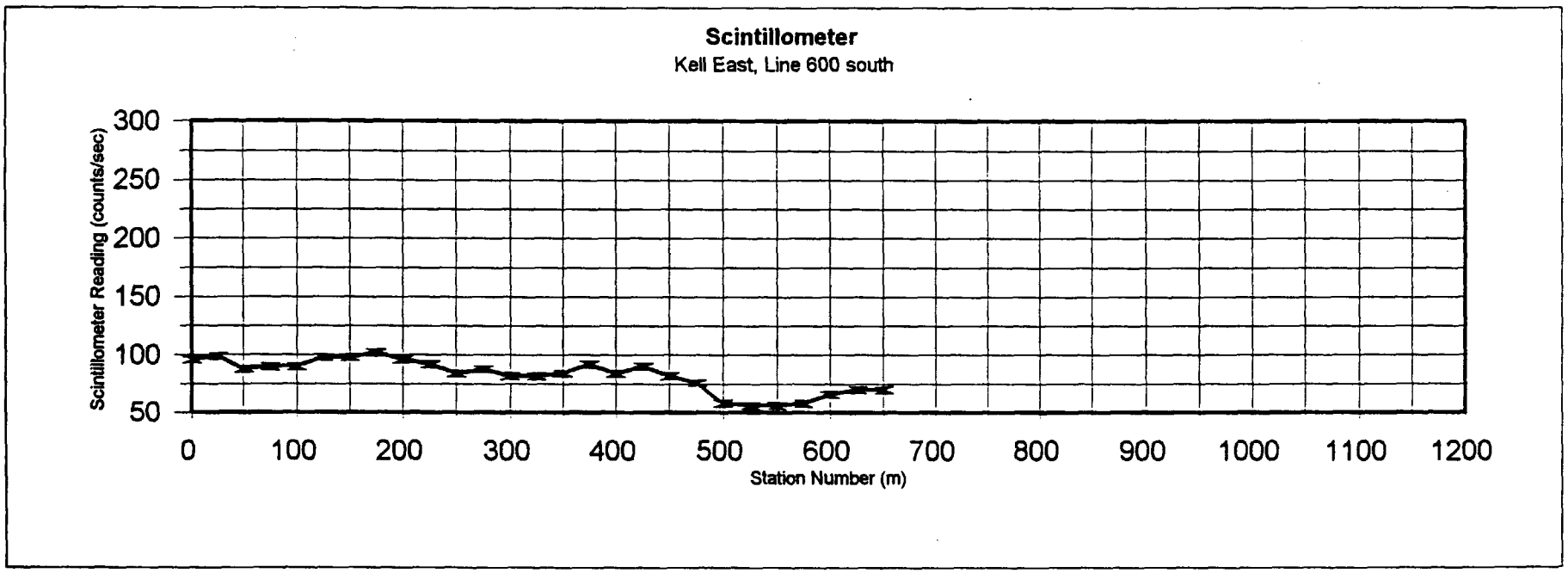

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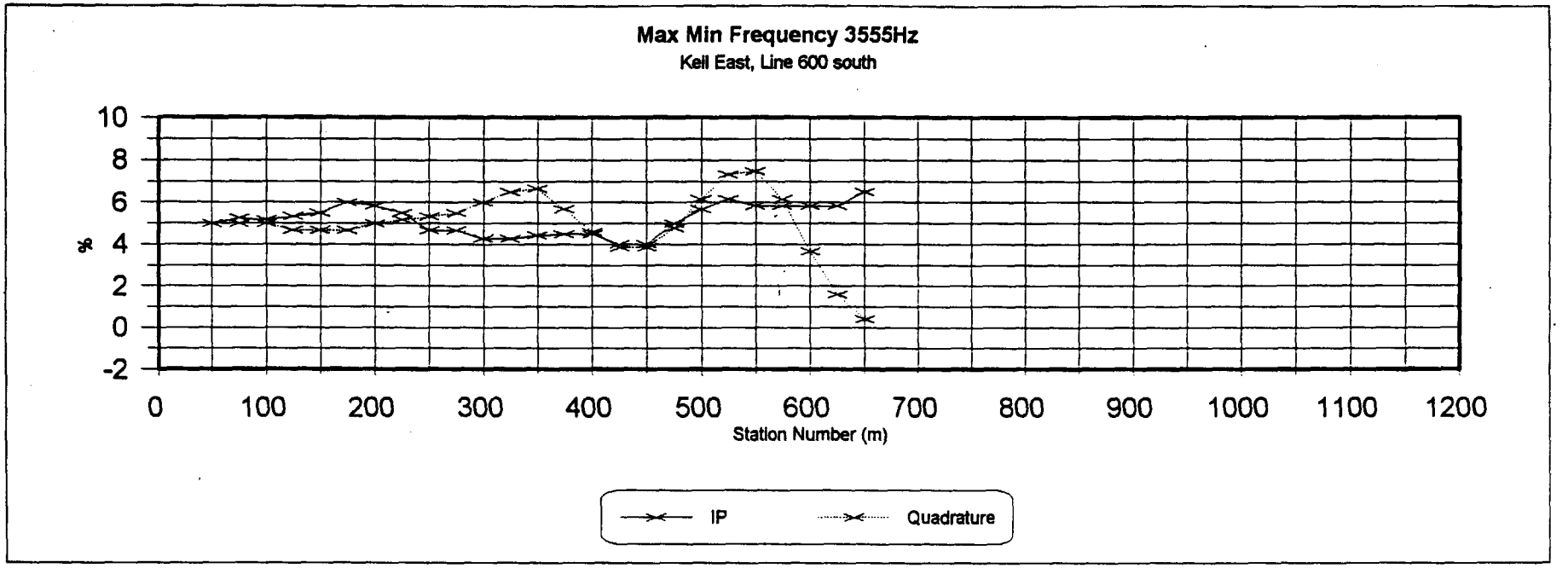

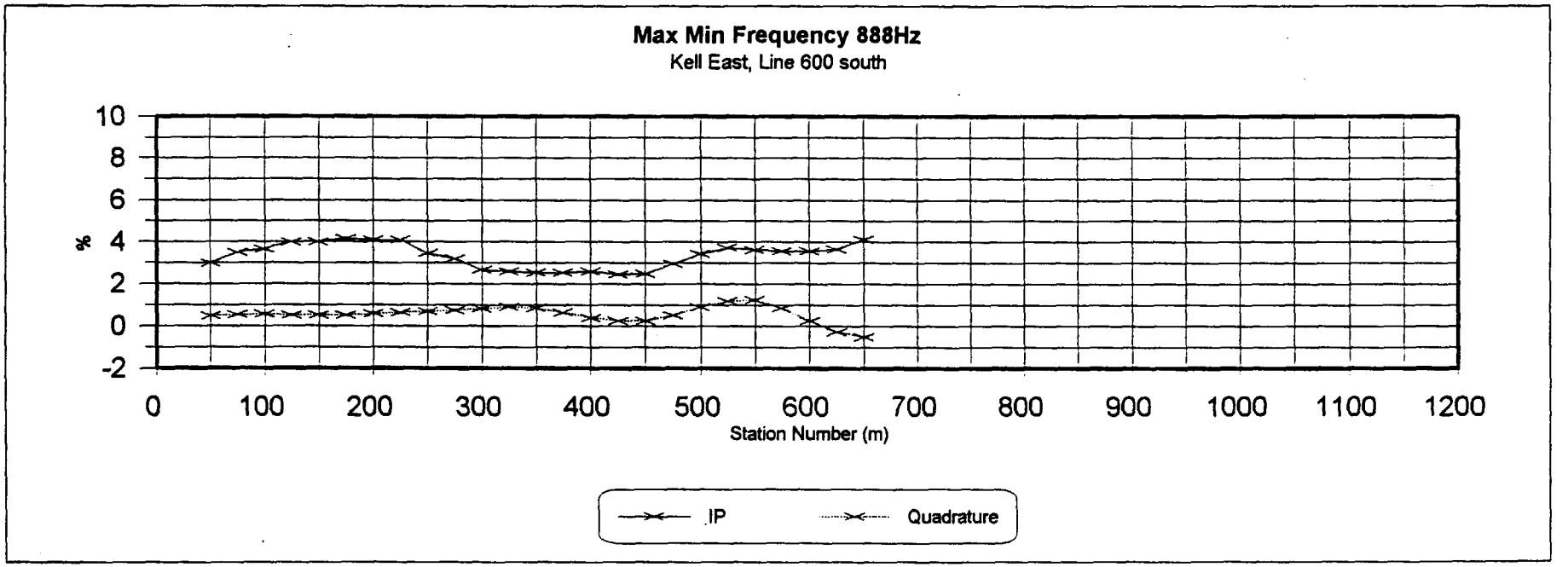

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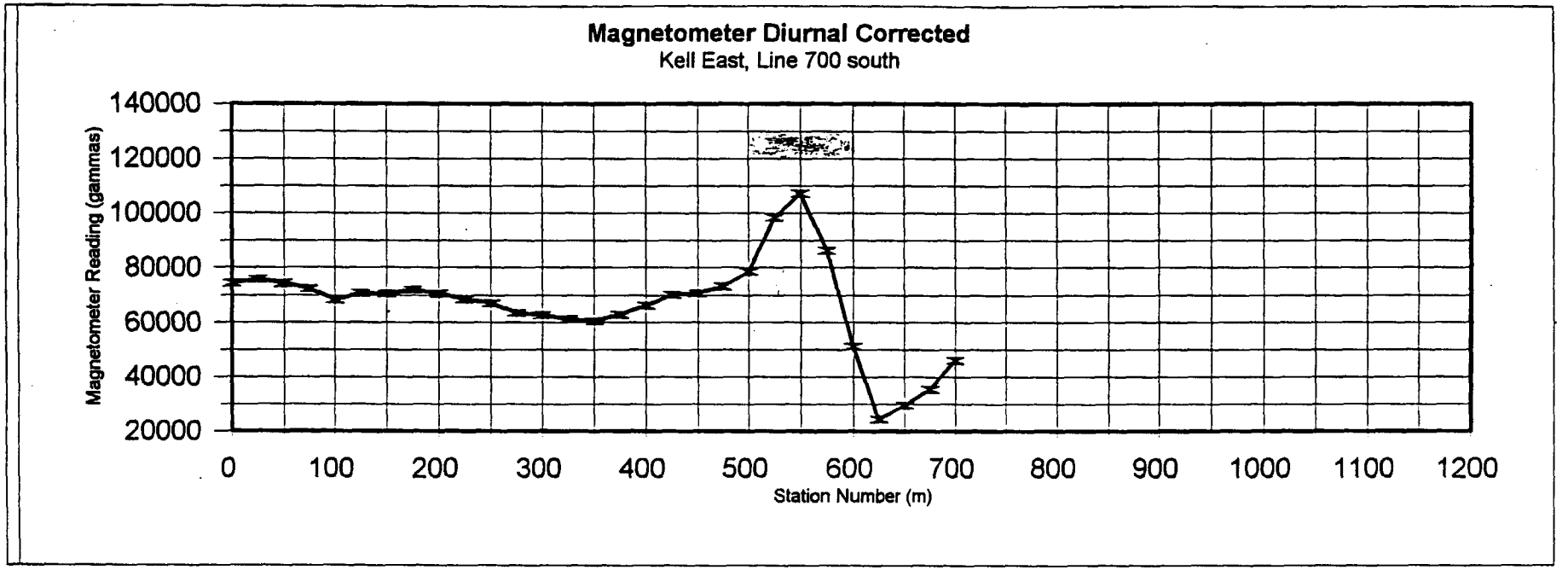

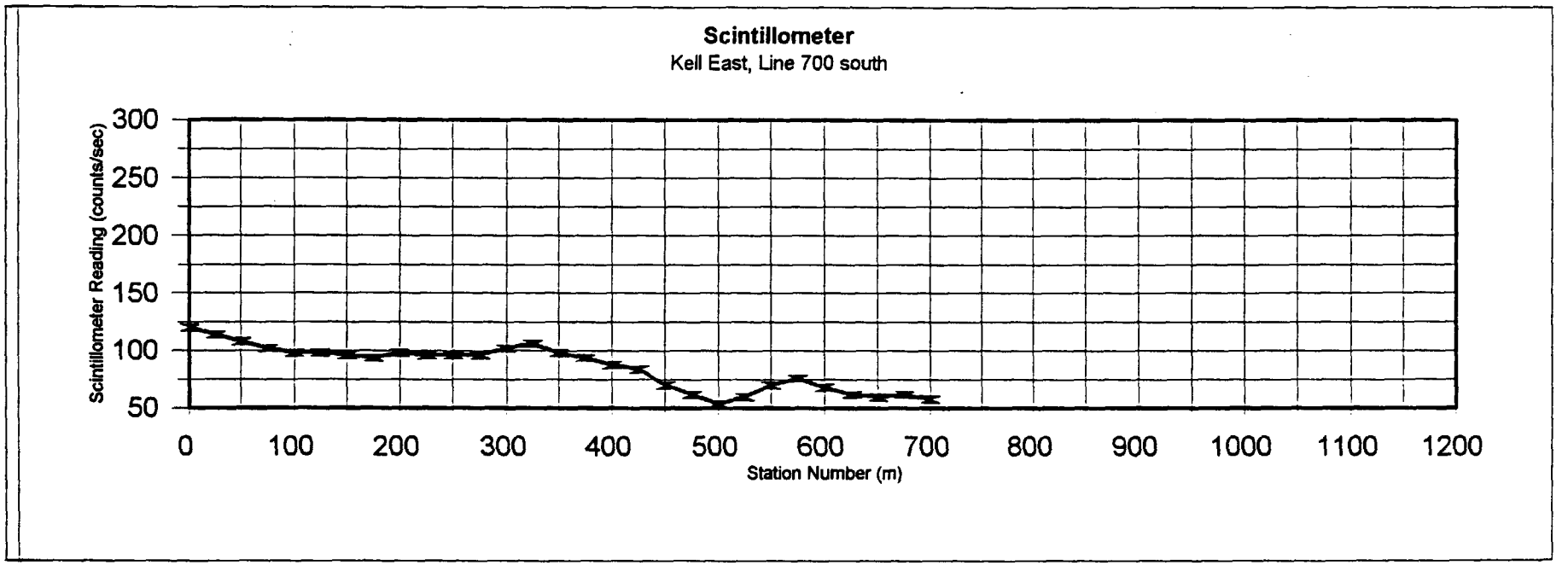

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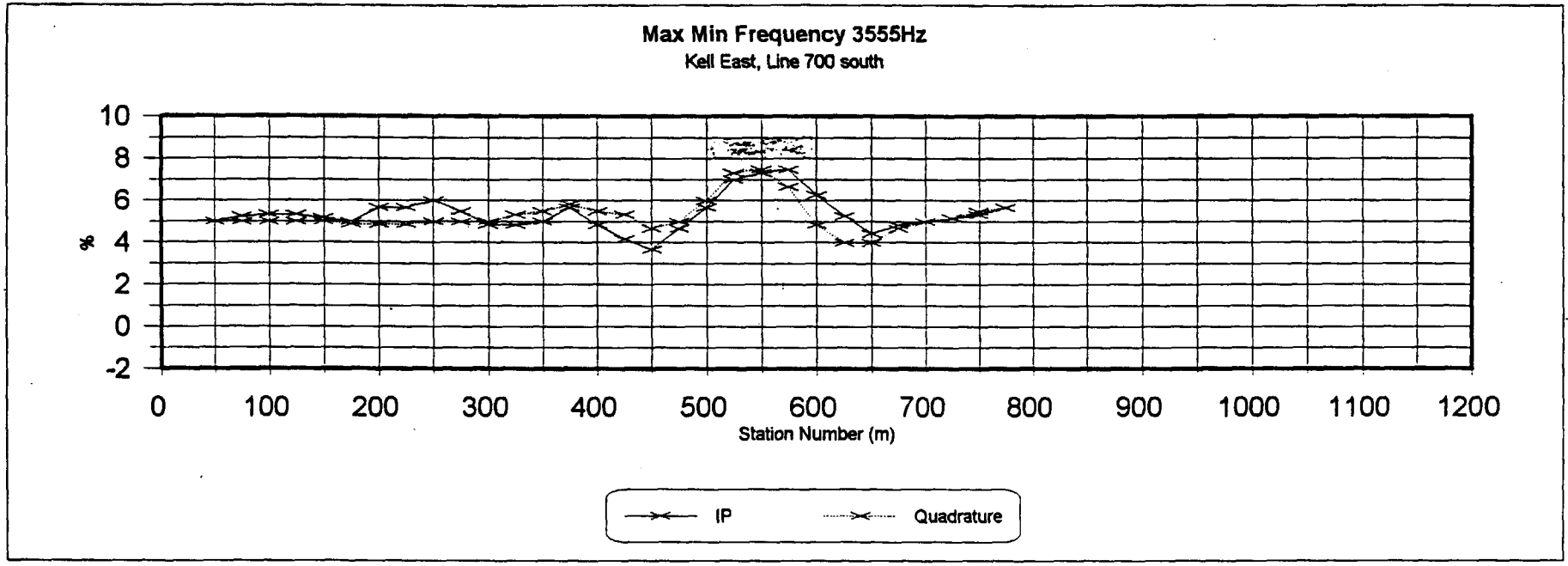

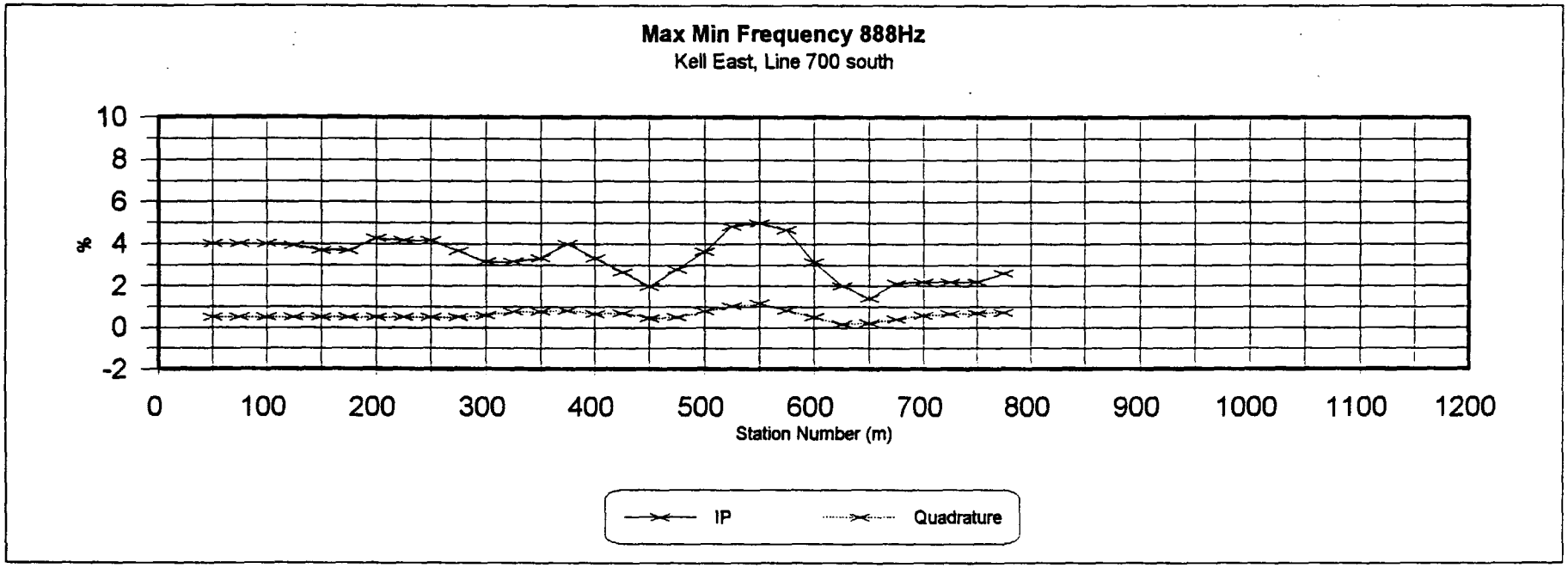

NOTE: ALL GRAPHS NOT TO SCALE AND 3 POINT MOVING AVERAGE FILTERED

MAXMIN I-9 SPECIFICATIONS:

Frequencies: 110, 220, 440, 880, 1760, 3520, 7040 and 14080 Hz, plus 50/60 Hz powerline frequency (receiver only).

Modes: MAX 1: Horizontal loop mode (Transmitter and receiver coil planes horizontal and coplanar).

MAX 2: Vertical coplanar loop mode (Transmitter and receiver coil planes vertical and coplanar).

MAX 3: Vertical coaxial loop mode (Transmitter and receiver coil planes vertical and coaxial).

MIN 1: Perpendicular loop mode 1 (Transmitter coil plane horizontal and receiver coil plane vertical).

MIN 2: Perpendicular loop mode 2 (Transmitter coil plane vertical and receiver coil plane horizontal).

Coil separations: 12.5, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250, 300, & 400 metres (standard).

10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 160, 200, 240 & 320 metres (selected with grid switch inside of receiver).

50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, 1000, 1200 & 1600 feet (selected with grid switch inside of receiver).

Parameters measured: In-Phase and quadrature components of the secondary magnetic field, in % of primary (transmitted) field.

Field amplitude and/or tilt of 50/60 Hz powerline field.

Readouts: Analog direct readouts on edgewise panel meters for in-phase, quadrature and tilt, and for 50/60Hz amplitude. (Additional digital readouts when using the DAC, for which interfacing and controls are provided for plug-in).

Ranges of readouts: Analog in-phase and quadrature scales: 0±4%, 0±20%, 0±100%, switch activated. Analog tilt scale: 0±75% grade. (Digital in-phase and quad. 0±102.4%).

Readability: Analog in-phase and quadrature 0.05% to 0.5%, analog tilt 1% grade. (Digital in-phase and quadrature 0.1%).

Repeatability: ±0.05% to ±1% normally, depending on frequency, coil separation & conditions.

Signal filtering: Powerline comb filter, continuous spherics noise clipping, autoadjusting time constant and other filtering.

Warning lights: Receiver signal and reference warning lights to indicate potential errors.

Depth: From surface down to 1.5 times coil separation used.

Transmitter power:

110 Hz: 220 Atm²	1760 Hz: 160 Atm²
220 Hz: 215 Atm²	3520 Hz: 80 Atm²
440 Hz: 210 Atm²	7040 Hz: 40 Atm²
880 Hz: 200 Atm²	14080 Hz: 20 Atm²

Transmitter cable: Light weight unshielded 4/2 conductor teflon cable for maximum temperature range and for minimum friction. Please specify cable lengths required.

Intercom: Voice communication link provided for operators via the reference cable.

Transmitter power supply: Four standard 9V batteries (0.5Ah, alkaline). Life 30 hrs continuous duty, less in cold weather. Rechargeable battery and charger option available.

Receiver power supply: Rechargeable sealed gel type lead acid 12V-13Ah batteries (4x6V-6½Ah) in canvas belt. Optional 12V-8Ah light duty belt pack available.

Transmitter battery charger: For 110-120/220-240VAC, 50/60/400 Hz and 12-15VDC supply operation, automatic float charge mode, three charge status indicator lights. Output 14.4V-1.25A nominal.

Operating temp: −40 to + 60 degrees Celsius.

Receiver weight: 8 kg, including the two integral ferrite cored antennas (9 kg with data acq. computer).

Transmitter weight: 16 kg with standard 12V-13Ah battery pack.
14 kg with light duty 12V-8Ah pack.

Shipping weight: 60 kg plus weight of reference cables at 2.8 kg per 100 metres plus other optional items if any.

Standard spares: One spare transmitter battery pack, one spare transmitter battery charger, two spare transmitter retractile connecting cords, one spare set receiver batteries.

Specifications subject to change without notification.

APEX PARAMETRICS LIMITED

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P.O. Box 818, Uxbridge
Ontario, Canada L0C 1K0

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~~416-852~~-5875
905

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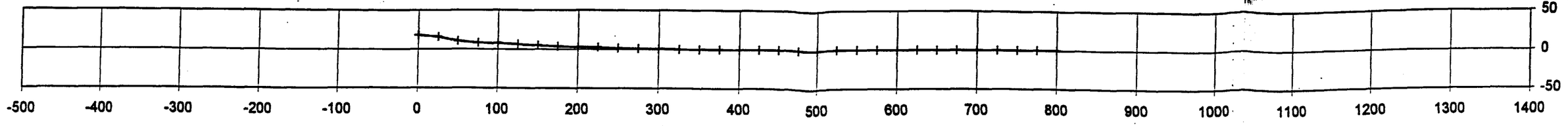
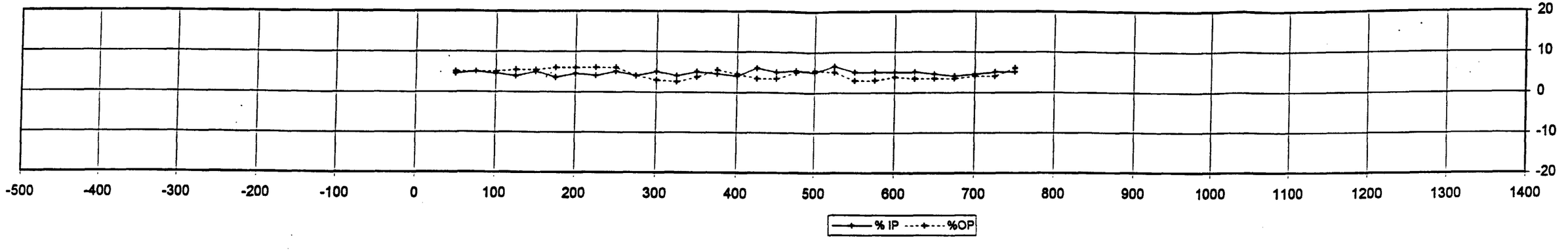
Fax: ~~416-852~~-9688

Telex: 06-966625 APEXPARA UXB
Cables: APEXPARA TORONTO

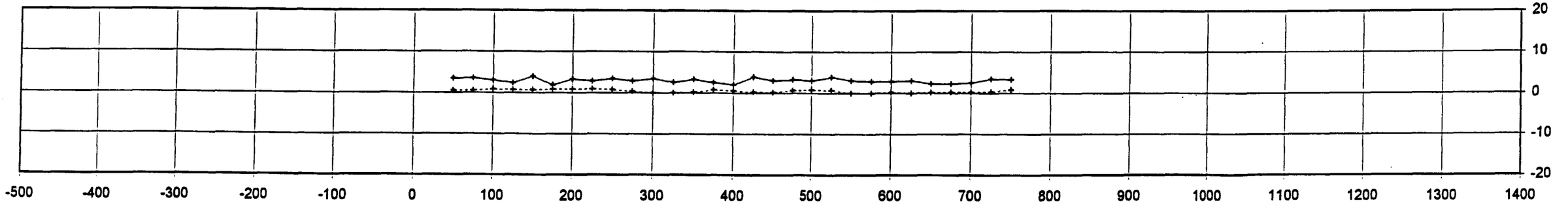
Topography



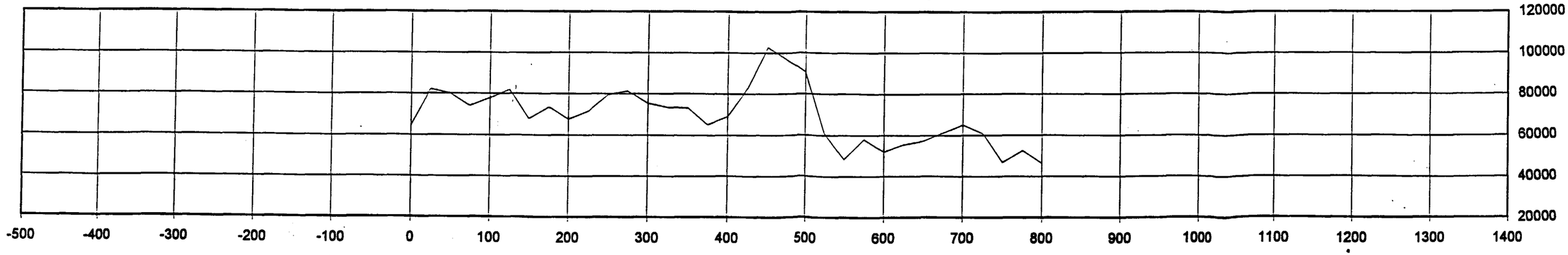
3555 Hz.



888 Hz.



Total Magnetic Field Strength (nT)



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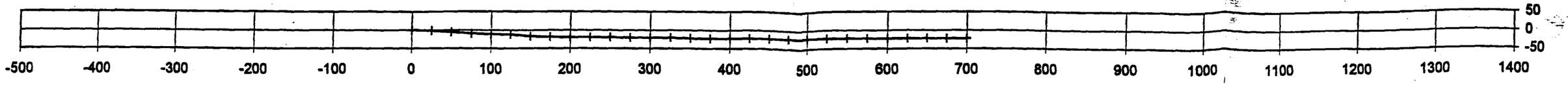
Magnetometer: Walkmag Mode (2 Seconds)

Grid: Kell East
Line: 5+00 S

Topography



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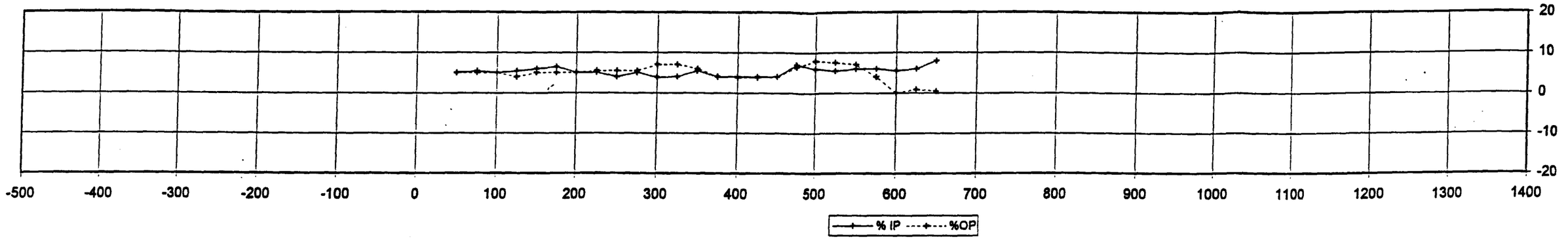

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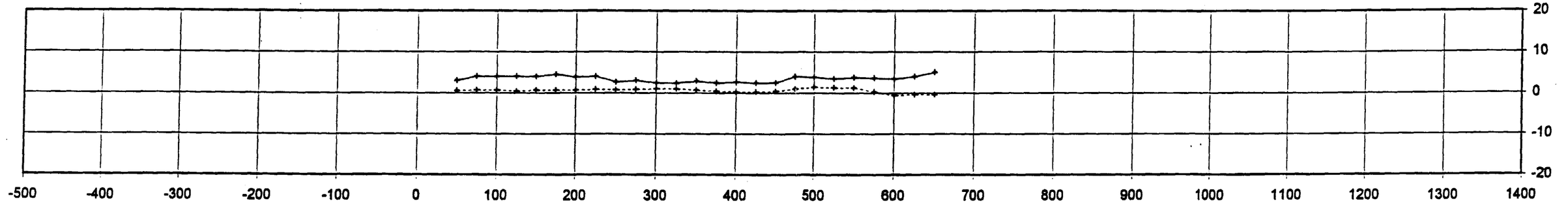

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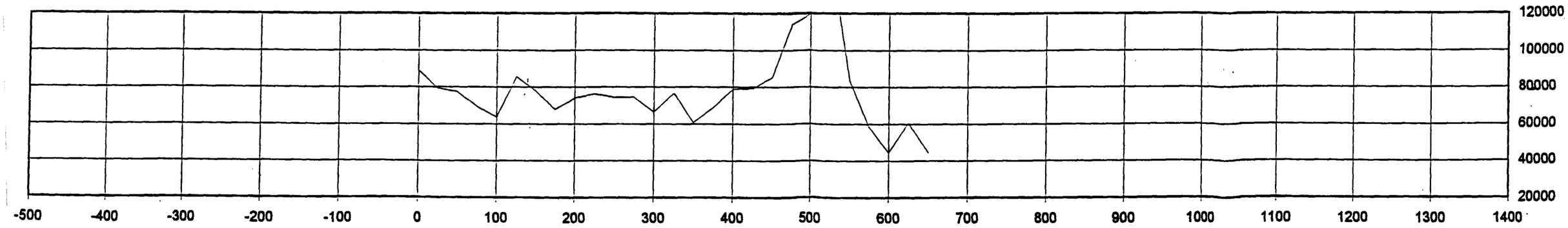

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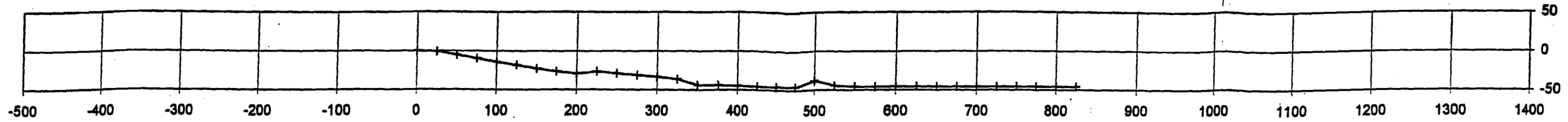
Grid: Kell East
Line: 6+00 S

Topography



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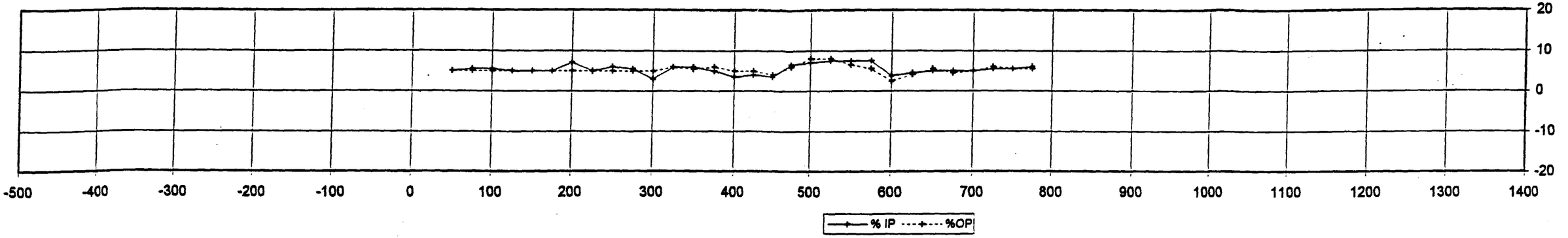

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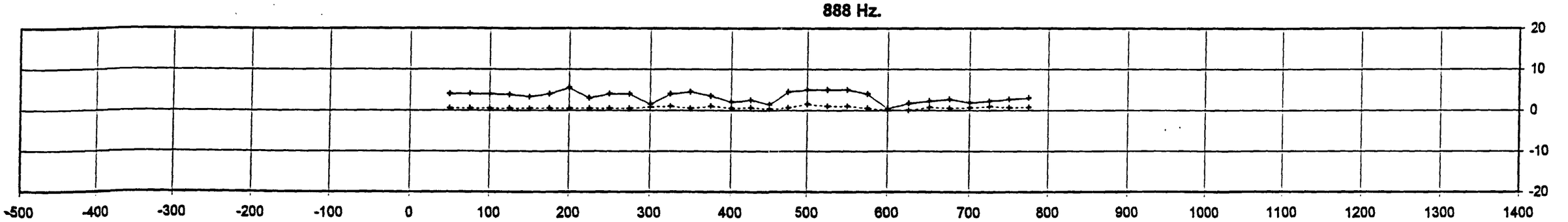

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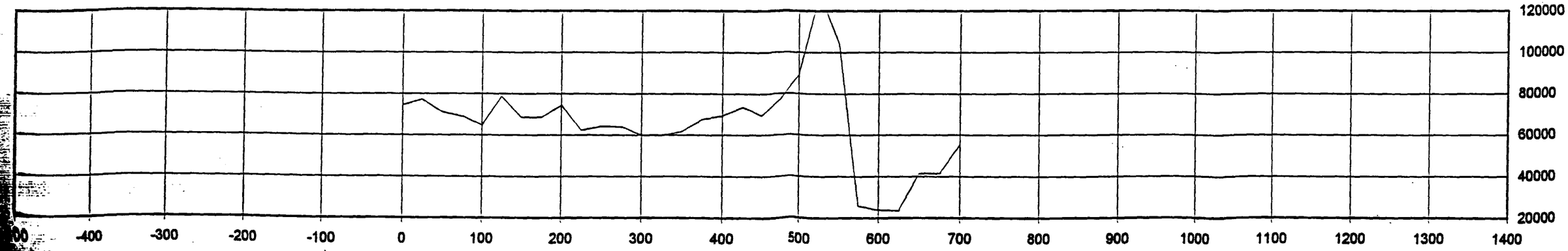

MaxMin: 100 m. Coil Seperation
Magnetometer: Walkmag Mode (2 Seconds)

Grid: Kell East
Line: 7+00 S

REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY AND SHOWINGS OF THE KELL PROPERTY, CORKILL TOWNSHIP

PREPARED BY: F. R. PLOEGER
F. R. PLOEGER ENTERPRISES INC.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES

January 7, 2000

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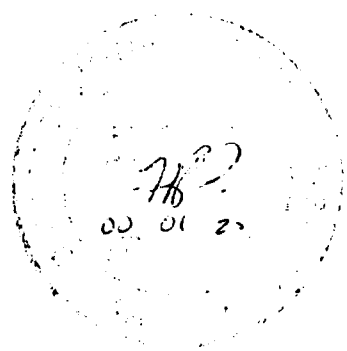

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Scope of Project

F. R Ploeger Enterprises Inc. was retained to supervise the line cutting and geophysical surveys as well as conduct geological surveys and map the various showings in detail. This work was conducted as part of an OPAP project.

Property and Ownership

The property comprises one seven unit unpatented mining claim, 1226888, covering approximately 84 ha which is recorded in the name of C. Jason Ploeger. It is located in the southwest corner of Corkill Township (figure 1 and figure 2) against a buffer zone surrounding Lady Evelyn Park Reserve within the Larder Lake Mining Division. The map reference is 41-P-10E.

The property is named after Hugh Kell, the original discoverer of the silver showing on the group in 1909. Subsequent to the discovery, there was extensive physical work conducted on the claims including the sinking of an inclined shaft, and adit, and several open cuts. The shaft is centered at about N47°50'30" and W80°64'30".

Access

Access is gained to the property from Hwy 560 west from the town of Elk Lake to the Beauty Lake Road and following the Beauty Lake Road south for approximately 15 km to a logging road. This road has an old gate which was used to restrict access to the minesite and to an old MNR bush airstrip. The road becomes passable to 4 wheel vehicles only for the last 0.5 km to the minesite. The west portion of the claim group is accessed by another old logging road heading south of about 1.5 km further west along the Beauty Lake Road.

Regional Geology

Charters and Corkill Townships were mapped by McIlwaine in 1971. Much of the area is covered by Pleistocene glacial moraine and sandy outwash deposits which obscures the bedrock geology.

The geology is fairly simple overall. It comprises a sequence of dominantly quartzite, feldspathic quartzite, and arkose of the Lorrain Formation and lesser amounts of Firstbrook Formation siltstone, sandstone, greywacke, arkose and conglomerate. These are all members of the Cobalt Group of rocks.

Intruding this sequence are dikes and sills of Nipissing diabase. In places, silver bearing deposits are associated with the diabase and represent the main focus of economic activity in the area.

An inlier of Archean age appears to have formed a basement topographic high which has been exposed by erosion in northeast Lawson Township, adjacent to the property. According to old reports, it is composed of mafic to intermediate metavolcanics.

Property Geology - General

In general, the property is underlain by Lorrain quartzite which is intruded by a sill of Nipissing diabase. These units are exposed only in the southern end of the claim. The remainder of the property is obscured by glacial sand and outwash deposits. To date, the mineralization found on the group consists of silver and copper mineralization as well as accessory/ related minerals associated with calcite patches and veins cutting the Nipissing diabase.

Past Work

Silver was originally discovered on the property by Hugh Kell and associates in 1909. The Kell group, consisting of 5 claims, was subsequently optioned to J. G. Smith in 1919, who completed a 58° inclined shaft along the vein in 1920. The shaft measured 104 feet deep with 274 feet of development on the 54- foot level and 50 feet on the 100- foot level. A raise was driven to surface south of the shaft on the vein. Government reports indicate that at this time, a shipment of 1,584 pounds of ore yielded 1,620.9 ounces of silver.

In 1947, Silver Chest Mines Ltd acquired the property and constructed a camp on site. They built a headframe, dewatered the shaft, did about 900 feet of surface trenching and put down 3 diamond drill holes amounting to 120'.

Cobalt assessment files contain reports on the property from 1949-1957 at which time it was owned by George Pearson. The reports indicate that Pearson obtained $2000 worth of silver by hand cobbing vein material from the adit and pits. A bulk sample of 253 pounds assayed 1703.8 opt silver and yielded 180 pounds of cobalt.

Ourgold Mining Company Ltd optioned the claims in 1962. Newspaper clippings from Cobalt area assessment files indicate that they drilled at least four holes in 1965. These intersected mineralized zones including: hole 1 with 15 feet assaying 1.11% Cu, 0.56 opt Ag, and 0.07% Co; 11.8' of 5.3 % Cu, 1.2 opt Ag, and 0.9% Co; and, hole 2 with 25 feet averaging 2.23 % Cu and 1.18 opt Ag. Plans were made to bring the property into production, however, they never materialized.

Following this work, the property fell under the influence of the Temagami Land Caution which caused all work and exploration to cease until the caution was recently lifted and the claims were staked by the current owner. As part of his OPAP program, Mr. Ploeger performed a number of geophysical surveys in addition to the work in this report.

Economic Geology

The main showing on the Kell property consists of a series of quartz calcite veinlets and veins containing native silver, argentite, smaltite, millerite and niccolite. Small amounts of specularite, magnetite and pyrrhotite indicating higher temperature of formation were also reported. The veins occur along the easterly face of a narrow diabase ridge.

The main showing on which the shaft was sunk, comprises a fracture system up to 18 inches in width that roughly parallels the ridge and also the contact between the diabase dike and the surrounding quartzite. The main fracture has been traced by open cuts and trenches for several 100 m to the north end of the ridge. The main fracture system strikes at approximately 330° and dips at 55-60°W. In addition to the main fracture, there are occasional parallel and diagonal (conjugate?) veins which also contain high grade silver.

Current Work

The writer met with Mr. Jason Ploeger, the property owner, on several occasions to discuss the proposed work programs and accompanied the owner to the claims for an orientation prior to the work being conducted. Arrangements were made in August for contracting the linecutting on the main/ northerly part of the property, and subsequently, in October for adding extensions to these lines to the south to cover the diabase. Following the grid mapping, traverses were made across the diabase to attempt to locate contacts with the quartzite. Subsequently, the pits and open cuts were examined and mapped, and, finally, the extended grid was mapped as best as possible under the circumstances of early snow. In the absence of Mr. J. Ploeger, all the work was supervised by the writer.

The three phases of the current program are covered in this report under the headings of: Property Geology; Examination of Shaft Area, Open Cuts and Adit; and, Mapping of Extended Grid.

<u>Property Geology</u>

A grid was cut on the north part of the property in early to mid August, 1999. It consisted of 7.63 km of grid lines oriented east- west and 700 m baseline oriented north south along the west boundary of the property. The 00S- 00E point of the grid originates a few meters south of the number 4 post of the claim.

Apart from a prominent ridge of diabase in the south central part and a few scattered exposures of quartzite in the west corner of the group, the property is covered with overburden. North and east of the diabase spine, the terrain is low and swampy with sphagnum grading into mainly black spruce and fine sand cover along the old access road. North of the creek in the north central part of the claims, the area is sand covered and has been clear cut.

Diabase

L7S intersects the northernmost end of the Nipissing diabase ridge at an old open cut. Several traverses were made across the ridge south of the grid in an attempt to observe the contact with the quartzite.

The diabase is in the form of an inclined sill rather then a dike. Although the contact with the quartzite was not directly observed, the sill is reported to dip at 55W. In places, the diabase was very fine grained indicating that the exposure was near a chilled contact zone. In a few locations on the crest of the ridge and on the west slope, pieces of pink quartzite float were observed, also indicating close proximity to the contact. Generally, the diabase ranges from fine to medium grained, medium to dark green grey, massive, equigranular and salt and pepper textured. It is moderately fractured and breaks easily into blocks. The ridge normally begins on a talus slope with bluffs of outcrop exposed through the rubble.

Quartzite

The quartzite is poorly exposed in a few spots near the west boundary of the claim along line 4S at about 0+50E and line 7S at 1+60E. The quartzite is generally medium to light orange pink in colour, fine grained, equigranular and massive.

On Line 7 south at approximately 3+50m east, outcrops occur as sharp vertical structures approximately 4 feet in height. They comprise greenish yellow quartzite with minor quartz veining. The color indicates possible oxidized sulfides, however the terrain indicates the possibility of faulting or possible alteration along slip planes in the hanging wall of the diabase.

Examination of Shaft Area, Open Cuts and Adit

Shaft Area

The shaft is located at the end of an old east- west access road that originated at the original mine townsite and compressor plant 300m to the east of the shaft. An old bush road and logging roads connect the old townsite with the Beauty Lake

Road. As part of the program, all the old roads were brushed out to allow access by 4 wheeler.

The shaft is situated on the east edge of a high northwest trending ridge of diabase. According to government publications and the MNDM assessment files, it was sunk on an 18 inch wide fracture system that strikes at approximately 330° and dips at 55-60°W. In addition to the main fracture, there are occasional parallel and diagonal (conjugate?) veins which also contain high grade silver. Smith completed the 58° inclined shaft along the vein in 1920. The shaft measured 104 feet deep with 274 feet of development on the 54- foot level and 50 feet on the 100- foot level. A raise was driven to surface south of the shaft on the vein.

The surface expression of this system was examined during the current program. Due to the steep cliffs surrounding the collar of the shaft, the vein could not be mapped in detail. However, the area where the old raise came to surface, approximately 15m southeast of the shaft was mapped and samples taken. The raise appears to have been driven up on the main vein which, at this point strikes at 340° and dips 50W. It contains spotty irregular and lensoid patches of fine to coarsely crystalline calcite. Although there was a green powdery stain on the rock which may have been malachite after chalcopyrite or oxidized niccolite, no native silver was observed in place. A sample (# Kell 5) from this vein material yielded 10.4 ppm silver and 1135 ppm copper. Locally, lacey calcite encompasses diabase fragments within the vein zone.

A second slip parallels the primary vein approximately 1 meter below. It is similar in appearance containing calcite infillings but is smaller in scope. In addition, a series of secondary or conjugate slips/ veinlets splay from the main sets at 240°, 60S. They occur as thin seams that contain chalcopyrite but little calcite gangue material. These may represent the silver bearing veinlets described in the old reports since assays (# Kell 4) from these conjugate veinlets returned 65.6 ppm silver and 1.26% copper.

Several samples containing native silver were observed on the muck pile below the shaft. The silver seems to occur as thin flakes and films on weak slips in the diabase host rock. There were no significant accessory metallic minerals or calcite gangue associated with the silver. A sample (# Kell 7) containing a flake of silver assayed 157.79 opt (5410 g/ tonne).

Open Cut 1

A 25 foot (8m) deep cut has been made into the diabase cliff approximately 150' (45 m) north of the shaft area. It was sunk on a nest of fractures and mineralized veinlets that appear to be on- strike extensions of the main fracture system at the shaft. The cut was mapped in detail (see accompanying sketch) and sampled.

The dominant vein/ fracture cuts through the cut near the face striking at 310-320° and dipping 60 - 75W. It contains weak cobalt bloom and narrow veinlets/ lenses of calcite. A chip sample (# Kell 1) over 1.5' on the south wall returned only traces of silver, cobalt and copper.

Several fractures parallel with the main set are evident in the face of the cut as are a number of cross fractures or conjugate splays. Three sets of splays in the face were found to trend at 070, 080 and 065° and corresponding dips of 80N, 75S and vertical as indicated on the plan sketch. Malachite staining with minor cobalt bloom are associated with the slips. A composite chip sample (# Kell 2) across the face (5') yielded 0.6 ppm silver, 32 ppm cobalt and 181 ppm copper. The most northerly slip, which is covered with malachite, continues along the wall of the open cut for about 10'. A chip sample (# Kell 3) from the north wall near the start of the cut returned 79.6 ppm silver, 167 ppm cobalt and 3.05% copper.

A piece of heavy arsenide rich material from the muck pile (# Kell 6) of the open cut, returned 8.4 ppm silver, >10,000 ppm arsenic, 4722 ppm cobalt, 3424 ppm copper and 5293 ppm nickel.

The upper brow and walls of the cut were blasted, stripped and washed following the initial mapping. Gold values were reported to have been associated with the fractures on the recently stripped upper brow of the cut. Due to the weather and snow cover, follow up mapping could not be conducted this season, however, it is highly recommended for next year's program.

Adit

Approximately 200' (60m) northwest of the shaft, an adit has been driven about 50' into the wall of the diabase ridge, presumably to locate the extension of the mineralized fractures. There is no record of this work in the assessment files. About 30 from the entrance, a set of weakly calcitic fractures trending at 320° with a dip of 60W were observed in the back of the adit. Both walls had been slashed to expose more of the on- strike extensions of the fractures. No conjugate fracture/ vein sets or mineralization was observed, and therefore, no samples were taken. There was no evidence of mineralization on the muck pile.

North Cut

At line L7S @ 5+25E on the northerly tip of the diabase ridge, another cut has been made into the face. The cut was filled with water at the time of the visit. This did not allow for detailed mapping of the face. The cut appears to have been driven on a weak fracture set at about 310° dipping steeply at 75 west. Pieces of muck indicate that mineralization comprised a mix of calcite and quartz – calcite veinlets, meshed networks and gashes containing minor specks of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The calcite was pale salmon pink and the quartz a glassy white

colour. This pit was subsequently cleaned up but weather/ snow did not allow for proper mapping.

Mapping of Extended Grid

The main grid was extended southwards to cover the odd bulge which fits into the contour of the proposed park boundary. This involved cutting a total of 1.38 line kilometers and 400 m of base line. Of the extra lines, only L8S extended west for 750 m to connect with the original baseline at 00. The remainder of the lines all stopped at the base of the massive diabase ridge to the west and were run up to about 100 m to the east into the swamp.

Base Line 2 intersects the diabase ridge at 9+20S and continues vertically/ steeply up about 80' to the crest of the ridge. It ends at L10S which also stops at the edge of the cliff (going down).

The ridge is comprised of typical Nipissing quartz diabase as described. It is fine to medium grained, medium to dark green grey, massive, equigranular and salt and pepper textured. Generally, the ridge begins on a talus slope with bluffs of outcrop exposed through the rubble. It is moderately fractured and breaks easily into blocks.

L8S intersects the diabase ridge at 6+45E and continues up and over the plateau to drop off the ridge at 4+95E. Although there was quartzite float observed on the backslope of the ridge, none was seen to be in place. The pieces of float were a medium to light orange pink colour, fine grained, equigranular and massive. Several small, poorly exposed outcrops of quartzite similar to that found as float occur around 1+60 to 2+00E on L8S. This series of exposures appears to align with those on the original L7E.

L9S terminates at the base of the Nipissing diabase cliff at 7+30E. As has been mentioned previously, the low swampy end of L10S ends at the base of the diabase and the plateau side runs from BL2 east to the top edge of the bluff.

The north open cut was also reexamined following the stripping and attempts to remove the water from the face. The face was still found to be inaccessible due to the ponded water. The entrance to the cut had been stripped of the muck pile and overburden cover. There was, however, no evidence of the fracturing or veining seen in the face or previously observed in the broken muck. The exposure consisted of fine to medium grained massive diabase.

Summary

The property comprises one seven unit unpatented mining claim, 1226888, located in the southwest corner of Corkill Township against a buffer zone surrounding Lady Evelyn Park. The property is named after Hugh Kell, the

original discoverer of the silver showing on the group in 1909. Subsequent to the discovery, there was extensive physical work conducted on the claims including the sinking of an inclined shaft, and adit, and several open cuts. F. R Ploeger Enterprises Inc. was retained to supervise all the work on the claims and to map the grids and the workings in detail.

The regional geology is fairly simple overall. It comprises a sequence of Cobalt Group quartzite and arkose of the Lorrain Formation and lesser amounts of Firstbrook Formation siltstone, sandstone, greywacke, arkose and conglomerate. Intruding this sequence are dikes and sills of Nipissing diabase. In places, silver bearing deposits are associated with the diabase and represent the main focus of economic activity in the area.

The Kell property is underlain by Lorrain quartzite which is intruded by a sill of Nipissing diabase. These units are exposed only in the southern end of the claim. The remainder of the property is obscured by glacial sand and outwash deposits.

The main showing on the Kell property consists of a quartz calcite filled fracture system up to 18 inches in width containing native silver, argentite, smaltite, millerite and niccolite. The veins occur along the easterly face of a narrow diabase ridge. The main fracture, which strikes at approximately 330° and dips at 55-60°W, has been traced by open cuts and trenches for several 100 m to the north end of the ridge. In addition to the main fracture, there are occasional parallel and diagonal (conjugate?) veins which also contain high grade silver.

Three phases of the current program were covered in this report under the headings of: Property Geology; Examination of Shaft Area, Open Cuts and Adit; and, Mapping of Extended Grid.

A grid was cut on the north part of the property in early to mid August, 1999. It consisted of 7.63 km of grid lines oriented east- west and 700 m of baseline. It was found that, apart from a prominent spine of diabase in the south central part and a few scattered exposures of quartzite in the west corner of the group, the property is covered with overburden.

A 58° inclined shaft measuring 104 feet deep with development on the 54- foot and 100- foot levels was sunk along the main fracture system in 1920. A raise was driven to surface approximately 15m southeast of the shaft on the same structure, which, at this point strikes at 340° and dips 50W. It contains spotty irregular and lensoid patches of fine to coarsely crystalline calcite. A sample (# Kell 5) from this vein material yielded 10.4 ppm silver and 1135 ppm copper.

A second slip parallels the primary vein approximately 1 meter below. In addition, a series of secondary or conjugate slips/ veinlets splay from the main sets at 240°, 60S. Assays (# Kell 4) from these conjugate veinlets returned 65.6 ppm

silver and 1.26% copper. A sample from the shaft muck pile (# Kell 7) containing a flake of silver assayed 157.79 opt (5410 g/ tonne).

A 25 foot (8m) deep cut has been made into the diabase cliff approximately 150' (45 m) north of the shaft area on a nest of fractures and mineralized veinlets that appear to be on- strike extensions of the main fracture system at the shaft. A chip sample (# Kell 1) over 1.5' on the south wall returned only traces of silver, cobalt and copper. A composite chip sample (# Kell 2) across three sets of splays in the face (5') of the cut, which trend at about 070 and dip steeply north and south, yielded 0.6 ppm silver, 32 ppm cobalt and 181 ppm copper. The most northerly slip, which is covered with malachite, continues along the wall of the open cut for about 10'. A chip sample (# Kell 3) from the north wall near the start of the cut returned 79.6 ppm silver, 167 ppm cobalt and 3.05% copper.

A piece of heavy arsenide rich material from the muck pile (# Kell 6) of the open cut, returned 8.4 ppm silver, >10,000 ppm arsenic, 4722 ppm cobalt, 3424 ppm copper and 5293 ppm nickel.

The upper brow and walls of the cut were blasted, stripped and washed following the initial mapping. Due to the weather and snow cover, follow up mapping could not be conducted this season, however, it is highly recommended for next year's program.

Approximately 200' (60m) northwest of the shaft, an adit has been driven about 50' into the wall of the diabase ridge, presumably to locate the extension of the mineralized fractures. A set of weakly calcitic fractures trending at 320° with a dip of 60W were observed in the back of the adit. No conjugate fracture/ vein sets or mineralization was observed, and therefore, no samples were taken.

At line L7S @ 5+25E on the northerly tip of the diabase ridge, another cut has been made into the face. The cut appears to have been driven on a weak fracture set at about 310° dipping steeply at 75 west. Pieces of muck indicate that mineralization comprised a mix of calcite and quartz – calcite veinlets, meshed networks and gashes containing minor specks of pyrite and chalcopyrite.

The main grid was extended southwards to cover the odd bulge which fits into the contour of the park boundary. This involved cutting a total of 1.38 line kilometers and 400 m of base line. Of the extra lines, only L8S extended west for 750 m to connect with the original baseline at 00. The remainder of the lines all stopped at the base of the massive diabase ridge to the west. Generally, the ridge begins on a talus slope with bluffs of outcrop exposed through the rubble. Although there was quartzite float observed on the backslope of the ridge, none was seen to be in place. Several small, poorly exposed outcrops of quartzite similar to that found as float occur around 1+60 to 2+00E on L8S

The north open cut was also reexamined following the stripping and attempts to remove the water from the face. The entrance to the cut had been stripped of the muck pile and overburden cover. There was, however, no evidence of the fracturing or veining seen in the face or previously observed in the broken muck.

Recommendations

As has been stated in several instances, additional work is required to reexamine the recently stripped areas around the showings since the weather/ snow conditions did not allow for proper examination. Gold values have been reported from the stripping on the top of open cut 1. This area should be mapped and sampled in detail.

Geophysical surveys that were conducted in conjunction with the geological program outlined the continuation of the diabase sill under the glacial cover. This area should be prospected between the grid lines to determine if there are any additional diabase exposures that may contain an extension of the fracture system.

The quartzite on the hanging wall contact of the sill should be examined and sampled to check the possibility of the deposition of a hydrothermally generated alteration and/ or mineralized system.

Prospecting traverses should be conducted outside the property to locate extensions of the sill. There are reports of an Archean inlier to the south. This should be checked because it represents a "Cobalt- type" environment in which there is the mix of basement volcanics, Cobalt Group sediments and Nipissing diabase intrusives. This is a perfect setting for a silver- cobalt deposit.

Diamond drilling under the showings and along strike is certainly warranted to trace the fracture system at depth. Cobalt- type silver veins tend to pinch and swell both vertically and laterally. Therefore, there may be significantly higher grade zones of enrichment along strike or at depth.

Respectfully Submitted,

F. R. Ploeger, B.Sc., P. Geo., FGAC, AGO

QUALIFICATIONS

I, Frank R. Ploeger, certify that:

1) I graduated from Queen's University with a BSc in Applied Science in 1973;
2) I completed 2 years of an MSc program at McMaster University in1982:
3) I have been practicing as a geologist since graduation;
4) I am a Fellow of the GAC;
5) I am a Registered Professional Geologist in Saskatchewan (APEGS);
6) I am member in good standing with the Association of Geoscientists of Ontario;
7) I currently reside at 59 Connell Ave., Suite 2, Virginiatown, ON, P0K 1X0I
8) I personally supervised or participated in all the work on the property.
9) I have no interest in the property.

Jan 23/2000

F. R. Ploeger, BSc, FGAC, P. Geol., AGO

00 01 25

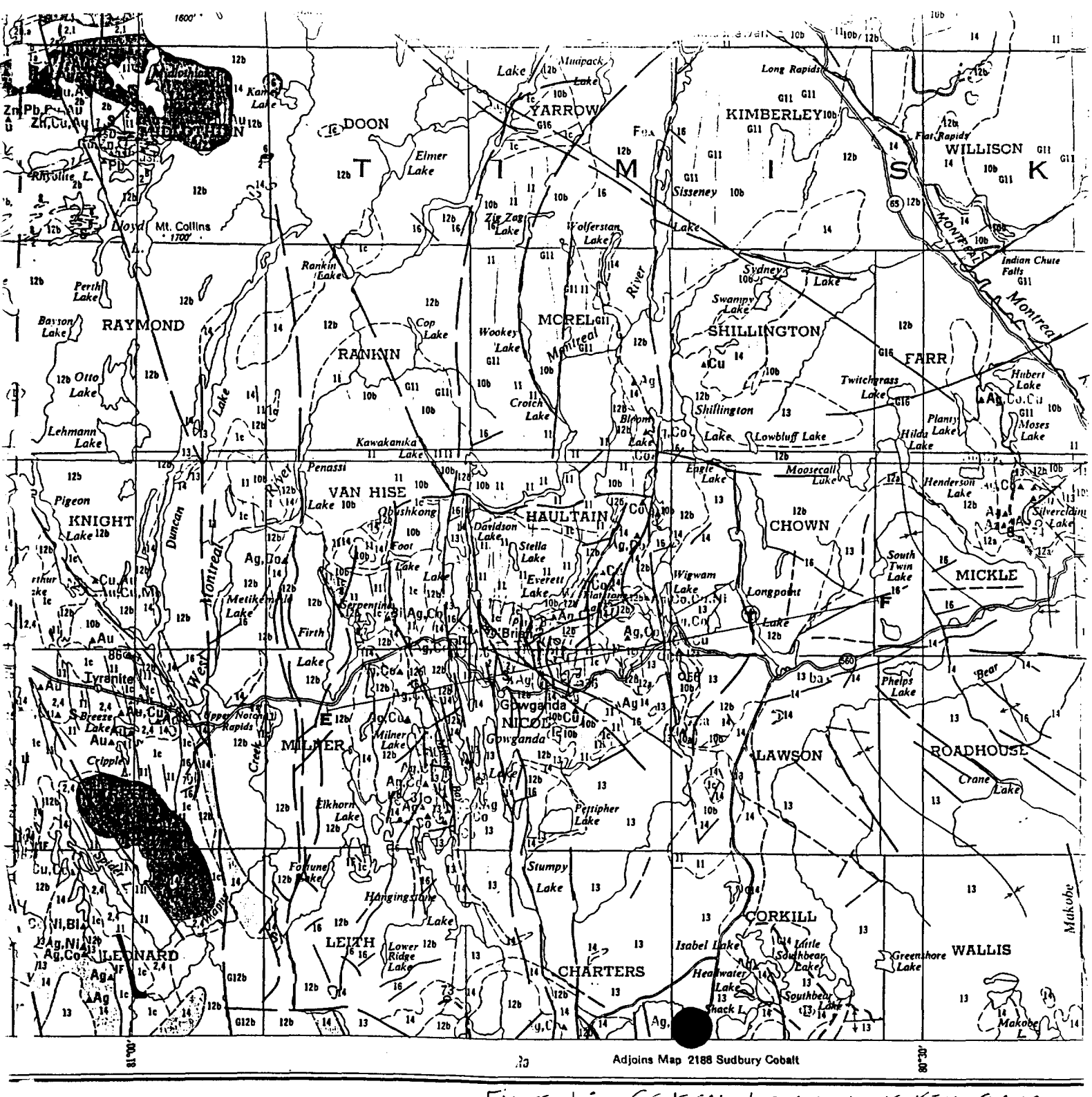


FIGURE 1 : GENERAL LOCATION OF KEL CLAIM

Map 2205

TIMMINS-KIRKLAND LAKE

Geological Compilation Series

COCHRANE, SUDBURY AND TIMISKAMING DISTRICTS

Scale 1:253,440 or 1 Inch to 4 Miles

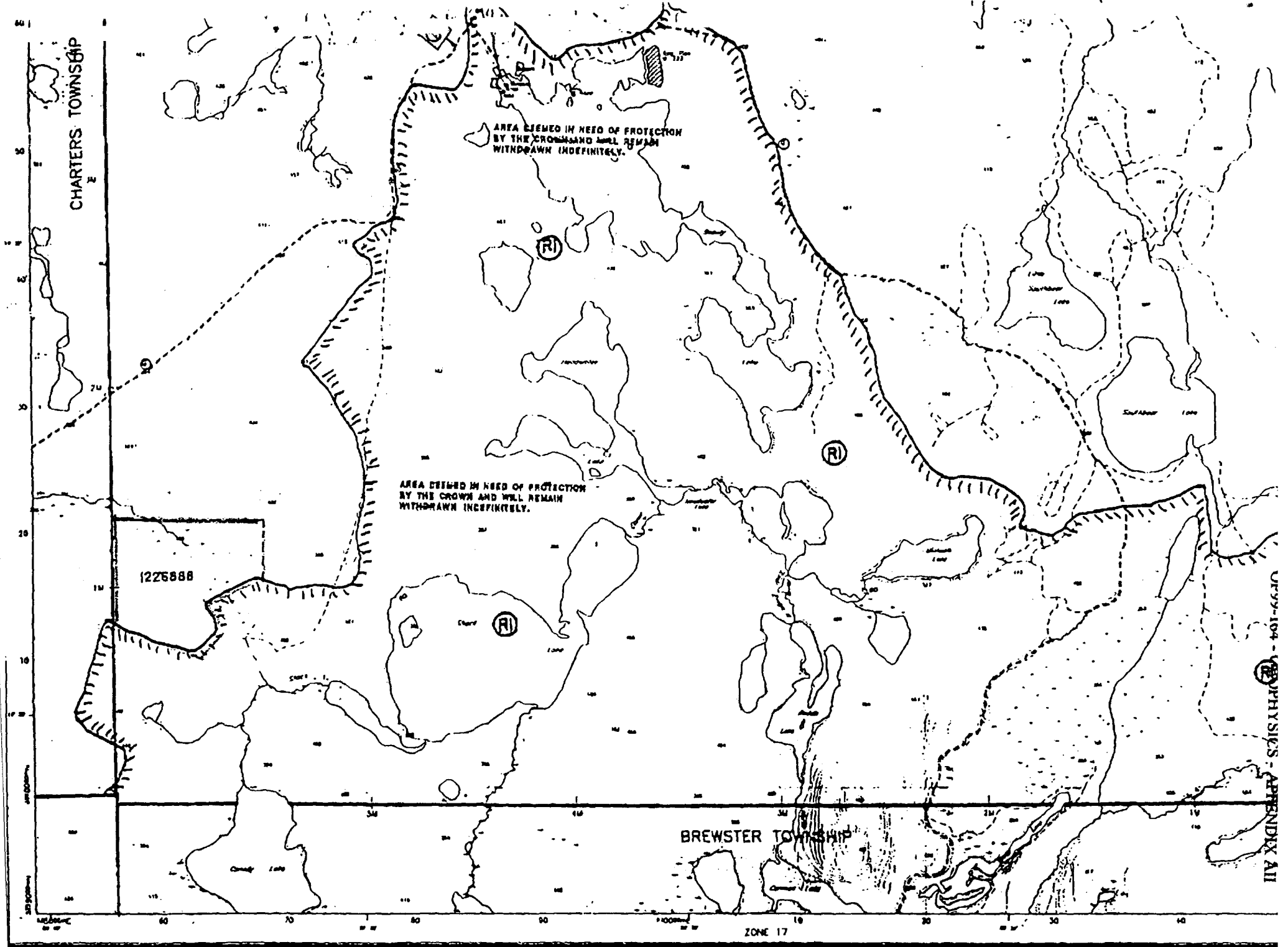


FIGURE 2: CLAIM MAP OF KEL CLAIM - NOT TO SCALE

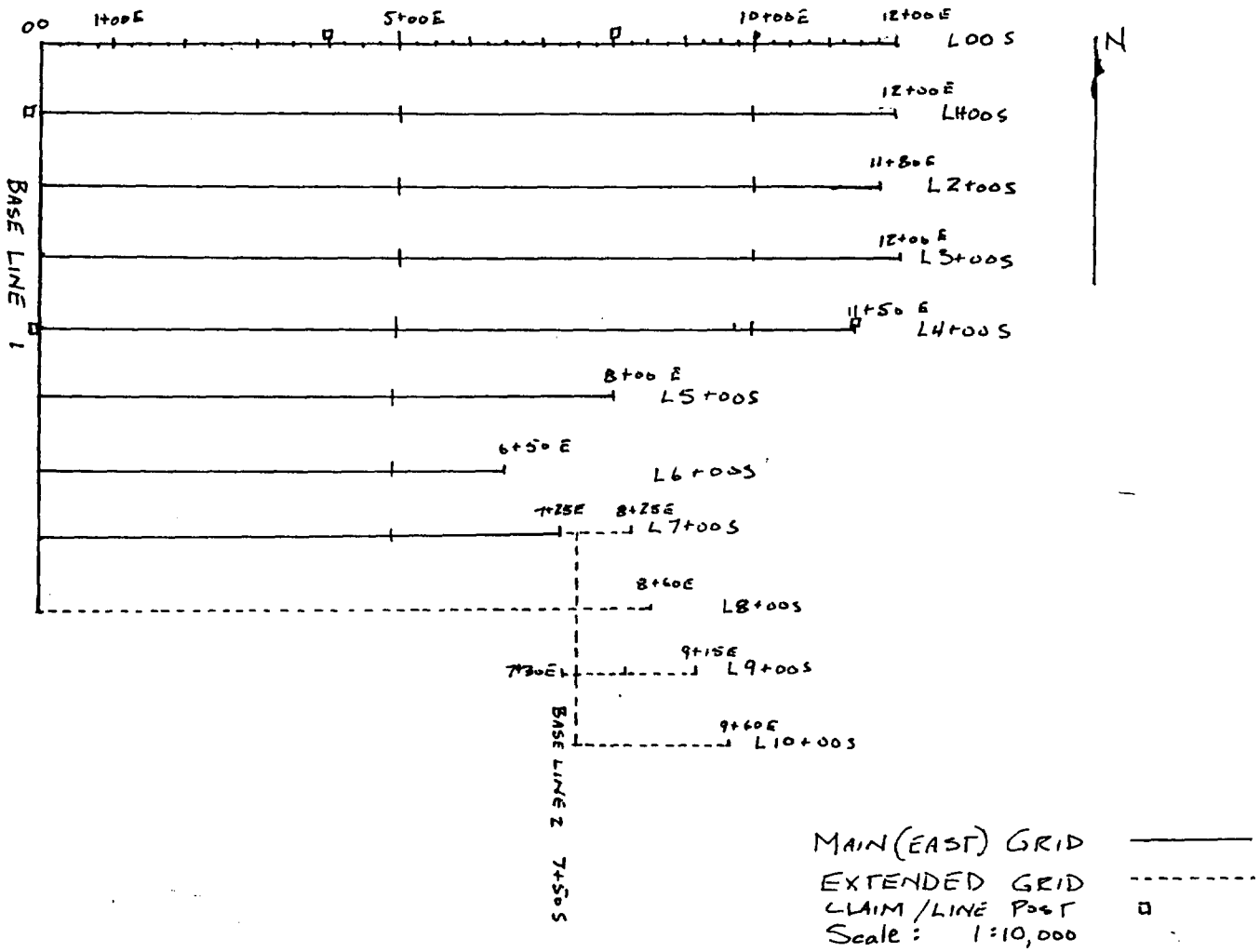


FIGURE 3: SKETCH SHOWING KELL GRIDS

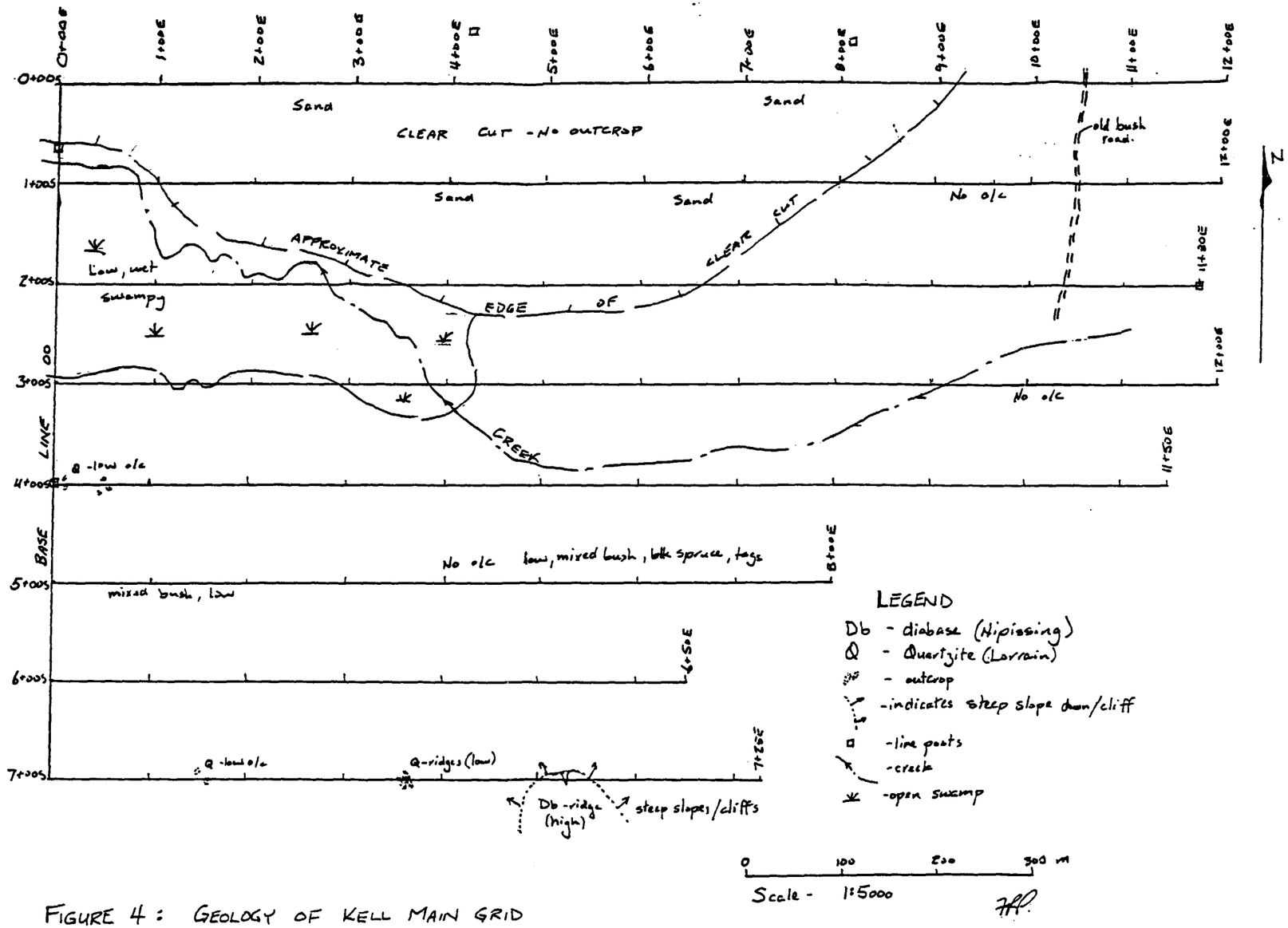


FIGURE 4 : GEOLOGY OF KELL MAIN GRID

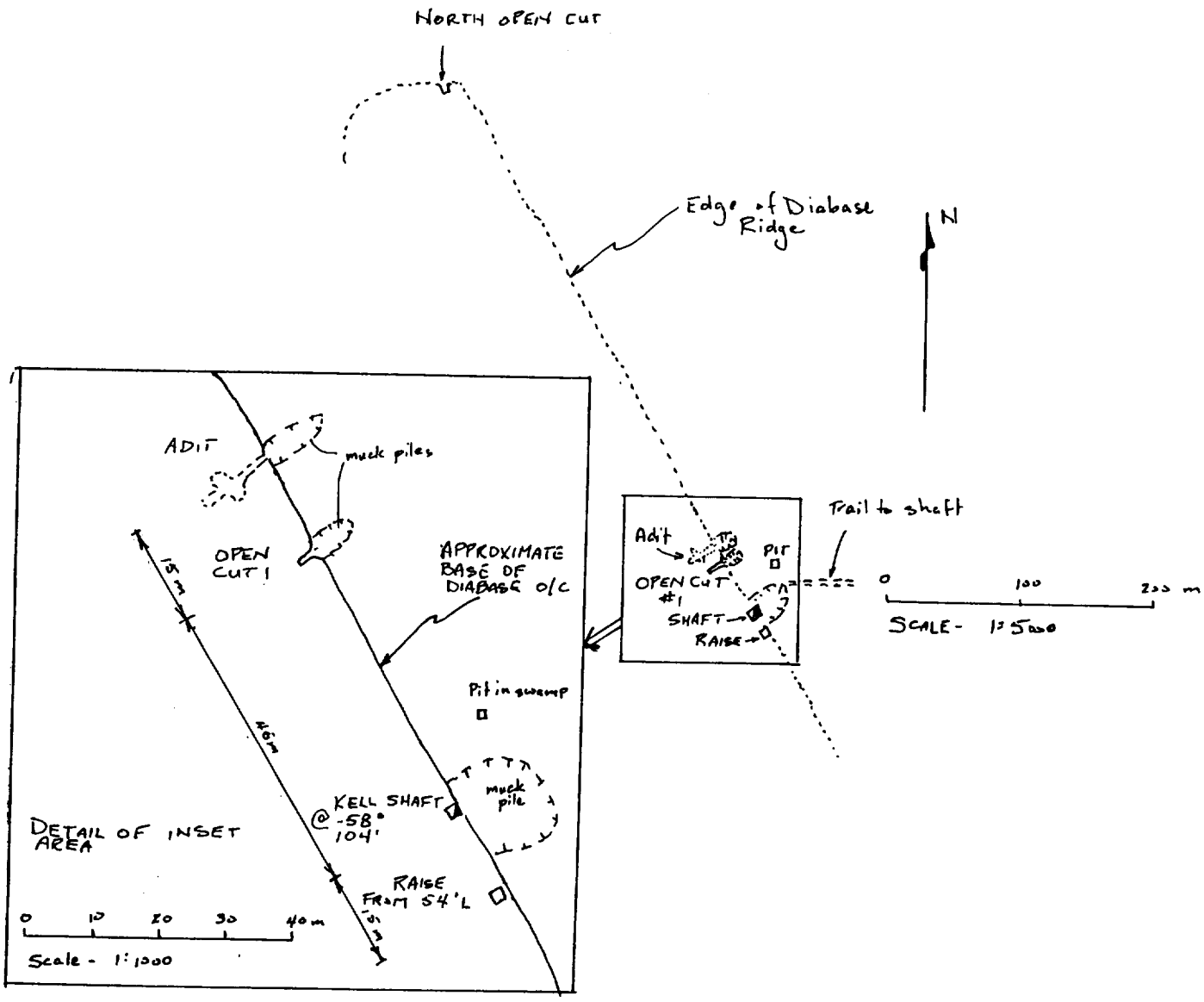


FIGURE 5 : LOCATION OF SHAFT & OTHER SHOWINGS

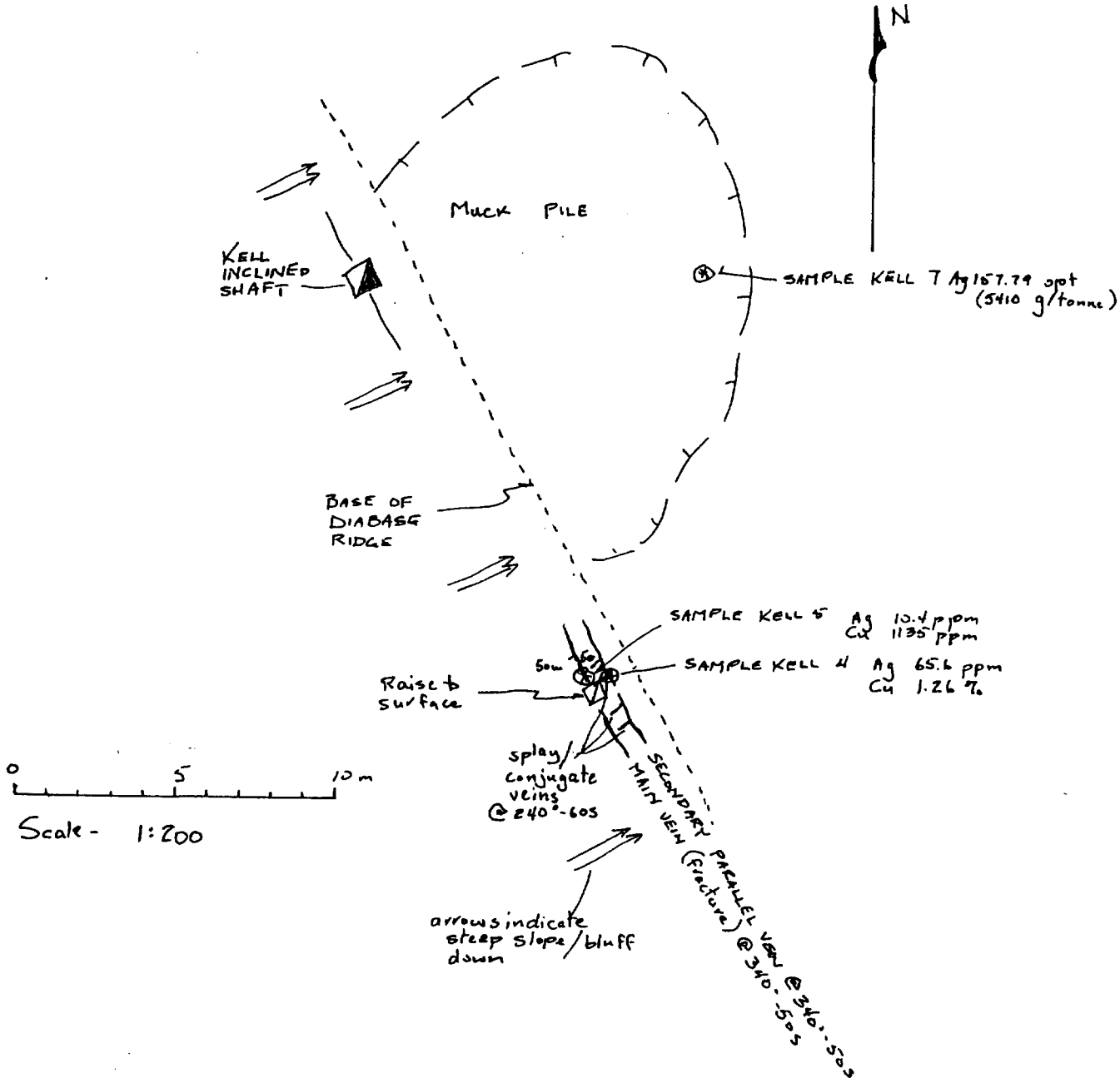


FIGURE 6 : DETAILED SKETCH OF SHAFT & RAISE AREA

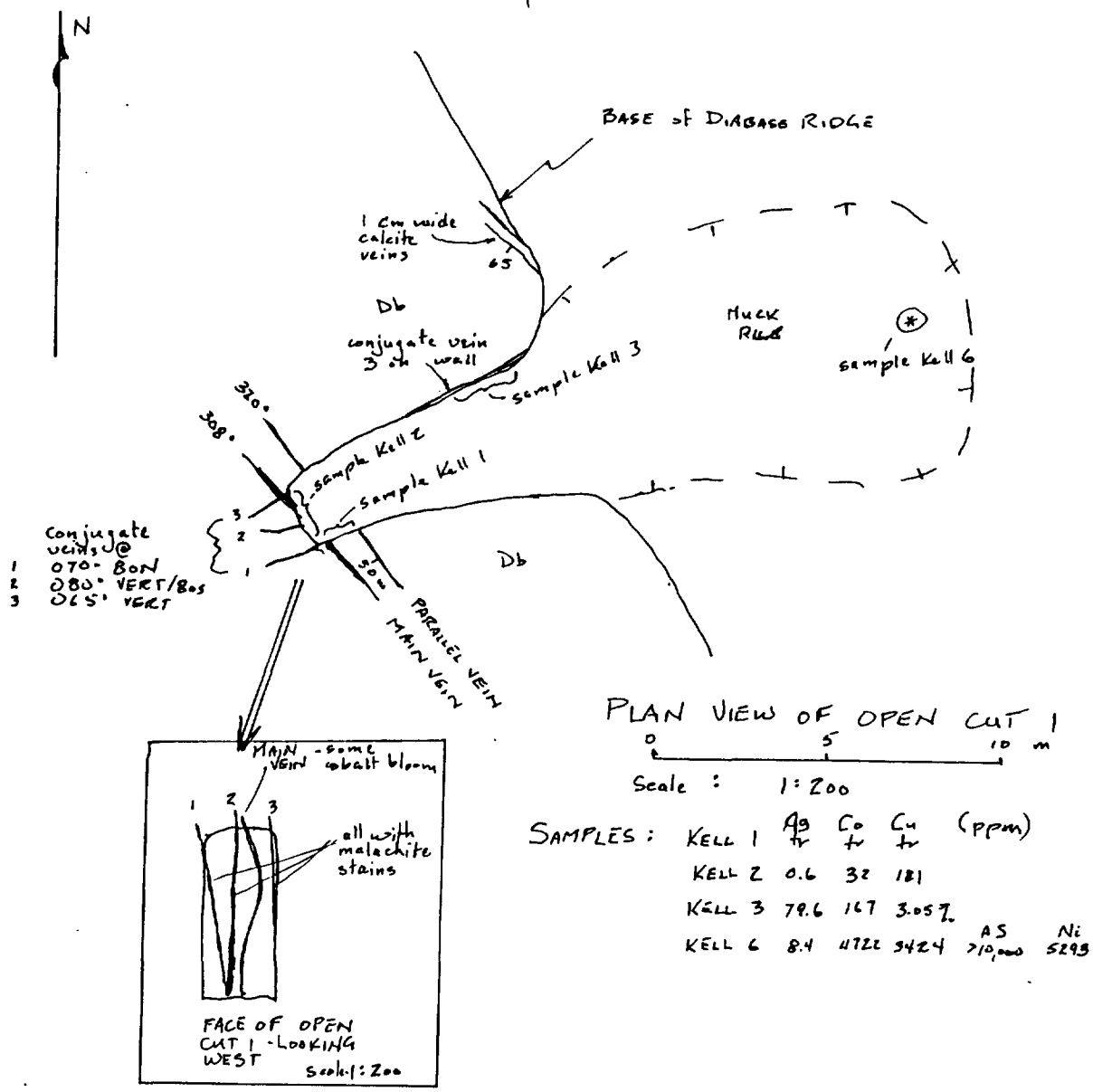


Figure 7: DETAILED SKETCH OF OPEN CUT 1 AREA

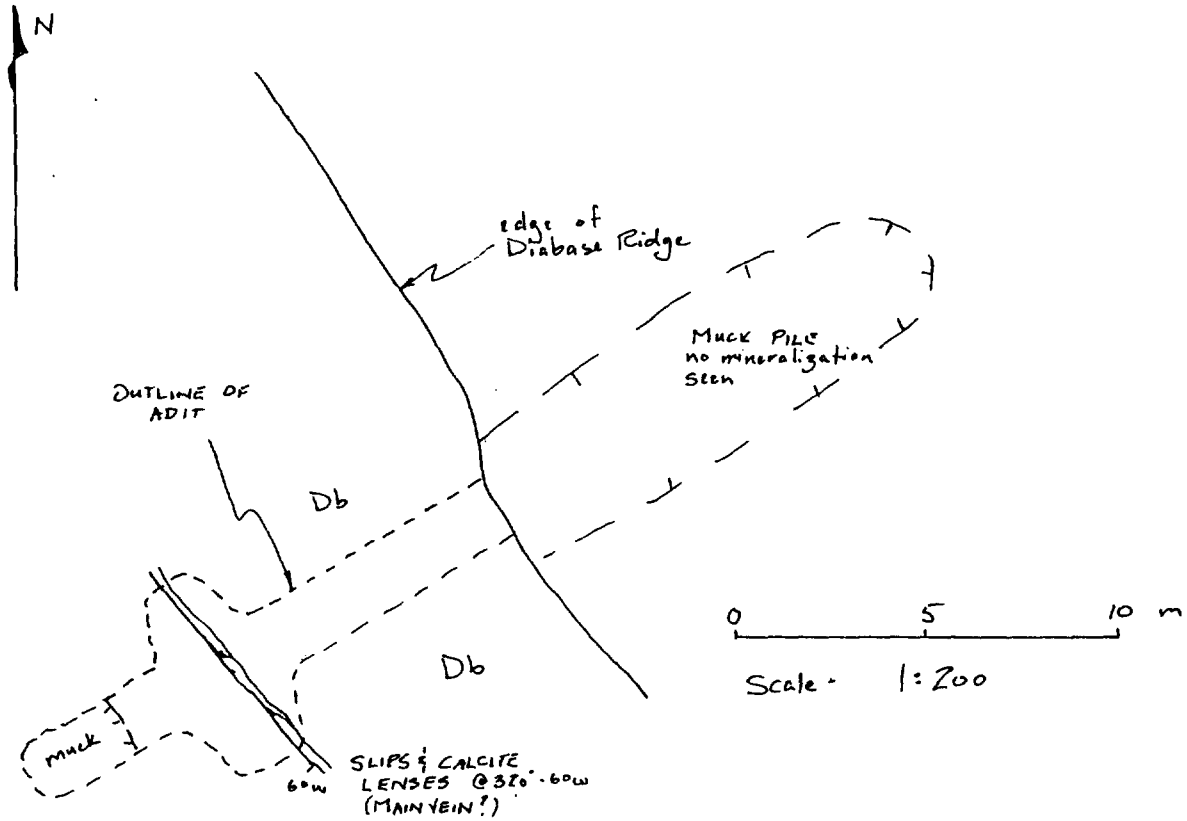
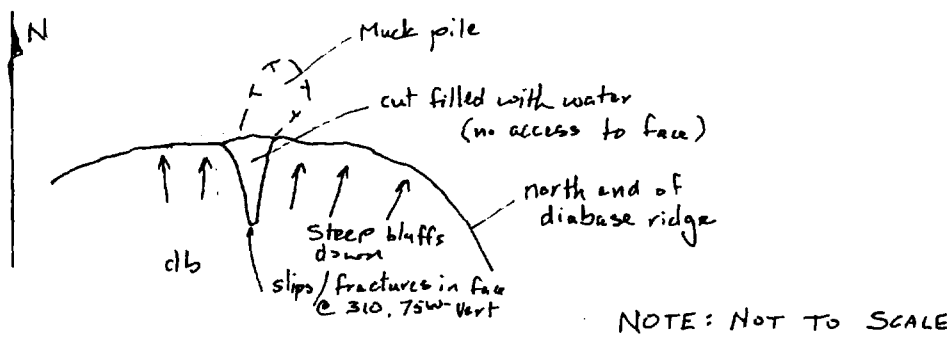


FIGURE 8 : SKETCH OF ADIT AREA



NOTE: NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE 9 : SKETCH OF NORTH CUT AREA

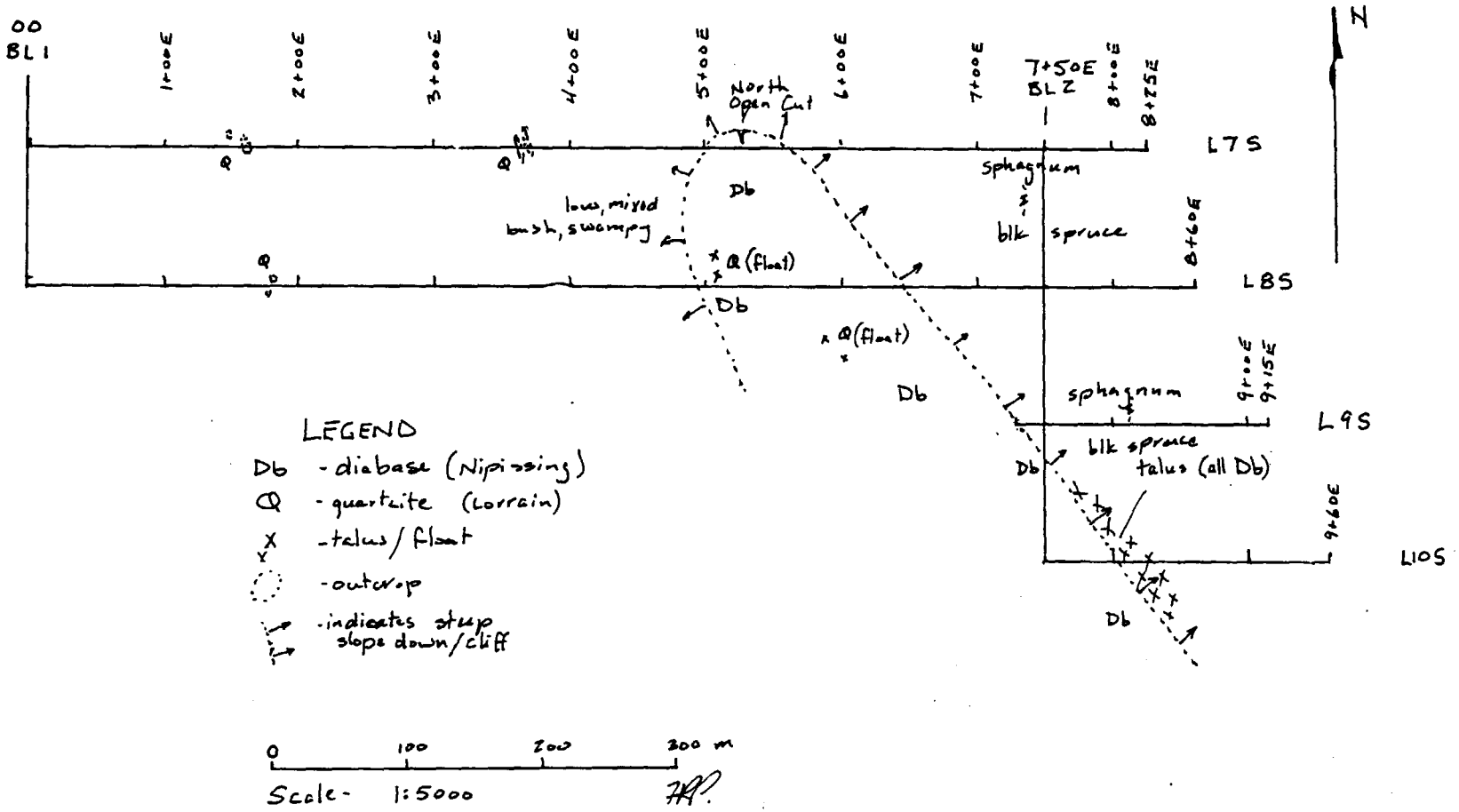


FIGURE 10: GEOLOGY OF EXTENDED GRID

9W3167-RJ1

F. PLOEGER
Attention: F. Ploeger
Project: Kell
Sample: Rock

TSL Assayers Swastika
1 Cameron Ave., Swastika, Ontario, P0K 1T0
Tel: (705) 642-3244 Fax: (705) 642-3300

Report No : 9W3167 RJ
Date : Nov-03-99

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
Kell-1	<0.2	0.36	<5	40	<0.5	<5	0.03	<1	1	396	13	0.55	0.29	0.01	40	4	0.01	11	40	2	5	<1	<10	4	<0.01	3	<10	1	<1	
Kell-2	0.6	1.61	<5	40	<0.5	<5	1.07	<1	32	78	181	6.36	0.18	1.87	455	<2	0.08	69	500	14	<5	7	<10	24	0.20	186	<10	9	83	2
Kell-3	79.6	3.30	15	10	0.5	<5	1.73	<1	167	91	>10000	9.01	0.04	4.02	1115	<2	0.06	163	930	52	5	19	<10	84	0.36	227	<10	11	87	3
Kell-4	65.6	3.01	210	20	1.5	<5	5.58	<1	114	93	>10000	8.73	0.12	1.47	2975	<2	0.09	84	670	36	5	23	<10	26	0.24	276	<10	15	66	3
Kell-5	10.4	1.30	405	10	1.0	<5	14.43	<1	263	131	1135	3.69	0.01	0.67	5930	4	0.02	79	250	28	5	14	<10	30	0.01	85	<10	10	30	1
Kell-6	8.4	3.12	>10000	10	2.5	65	9.69	<1	4722	52	3424	8.77	0.05	3.13	8125	18	0.03	5293	320	44	75	20	<10	34	0.01	155	<10	20	84	1
Kell-7	>100.0	3.46	890	10	0.5	<5	5.26	<1	271	112	801	8.43	0.08	1.56	2855	<2	0.06	404	580	14	10	20	<10	12	0.23	270	<10	13	72	2

A .5 gm sample is digested with 10 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95c for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml with D.I.H20.

Signed: G. Ploeger

Swastika Laboratories

A Division of Assayers Corporation Ltd.

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Established 1928

Assay Certificate

9W-3167-RA1

Company: **C. J. PLOEGER**
Project: Kell
Attn: C. J. PLOEGER

Date: NOV-30-99

We hereby certify the following Assay of 3 Pulp samples submitted OCT-20-99 by .

Sample Number	Ag g/tonne	Ag oz/ton	Cu %
Kell 3	-	-	3.05
Kell 4	-	-	1.26
Kell 7	5410.0	157.79	-

Certified by _____

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

Swastika Laboratories

A Division of Assayers Corporation Ltd.

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Established 1928

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9W-3167-RG1

Company: **F. PLOEGER**
Project: Kell
Attn: F. Ploeger

Date: OCT-26-99

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 7 Rock samples submitted OCT-20-99 by .

Sample Number	Pd PPB	Multi-Element
Kell-1	<5	Results
Kell-2	<5	to
Kell-3	<5	follow
Kell-4	<5	
Kell-5	<5	
Kell-6	<5	
Kell-7	-	

One assay ton portion used.

Certified by G. Ploeger

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

Applicants Log

June 14th, 1999 Prospecting
- helper (TC)
- found shaft, open cut, adit and mystery hole – marked with flagging and 'OPEN HOLE' signs supplied by MNDM
- followed Nipissing North on ridge and back at base of outcrop
- 2 lunches, 400 km

June 15th, 1999 Prospecting
- helper (TC)
- found logging road access to North portion of property
- found post #4 for L0S 0+00E landmark
- orientation over NW portion of claim, found quartzite
- 2 lunches, 400 km

June 16th, 1999 Prospecting
- helper (TC)
- orientation over NE portion of claim, found quartzite
- 2 lunches, 400 km

June 17th Supplies
- Canadian Tire 39.28
- Gullevin International 37.61
- 1 lunch, 50 km

June 18th – 19th, 1999 Line Cutting
- 1 helper (BM)
- began baseline and cut most of line 0
- chainsaw rental, chainsaw accessories
- camped (prospectors tent rental)
- 4 breakfast, 4 lunches, 4 suppers, 400 km

June 22nd, 1999 Line Cutter Foreman Orientaion
- showed North access and grid beginning
- showed South access, shaft, adit, open cut and mystery hole (raise???) - property hazards
- 2 breakfast, 2 lunches, 400 km

June 23rd, 1999 Prospecting
- 1 helper (TC)
- examination of Nipissing diabase for previous work
- majority of E side of Nip exhibits signs of old trenching, lots of large slough
- no indication of previous work noted on W side of Nip
- 2 lunches, 400 km

June 30, 1999 Supplies
- Giant Tiger 46.88
- 1 lunch, 50 km

September 3rd, 1999 Prospecting
- 1 helper (TC)
- checked with line cutter foreman on extent of grid and checked grid. Line 0, 1, 2, 3 completed and west baseline completed.
- Collected samples KELL 99-1 (veined quartzite), 2 (Nip), 3 (open cut)
- Looked for other geologists working in area (Clive Stephenson)
- 2 lunches, 400 km

September 8th, 1999 Geophysics Tech Orientation
- showed South access, shaft, adit, open cut and mystery hole (raise???) - property hazards
- found Native Silver samples in Muck Pile
- Rented Mag & Scint
- 2 breakfast, 2 lunches, 400 km

September 9th, 1999 Prospecting
- 1 helper (TC)
- examination of area NNW of claim to determine whether another outcropping of Nip exists
- none found
- 2 lunches, 400 km

September 14th, 1999 Recon Geology with Consultant
- Indicated locations of known workings and exposures
- Canadian Tire 29.30
- 2 lunches, 400 km

September 17th, 1999 Supplies
- Canadian Tire 65.35
- 1 lunch, 50 km

September 20th -21st, 1999 Mag/Scint Surveys
- Applicant not present but vehicle and lunches previously paid for
- 2 breakfast, 4 lunch, 2 supper, 800km

November 30th, 1999 Prospecting
- helper (TC)
- examine area W and SW of claim for Nip exposure (charters)
- 2 breakfast, 2 lunch, 2 supper, 400km

December 1st, 1999 Prospecting
- helper (TC)
- examine area W and SW of claim for Nip exposure (charters/donovan)
- 2 breakfast, 2 lunch, 2 supper, 400 km

December 2nd, 1999 Prospecting
- helper (TC)
- examine area SW of claim for Nip exposure (donovan)
- found Nip exposure with pits/trenches
- found greenstone with iron formation – as seen on compilation map
- 2 breakfast, 2 lunch, 2 supper, 400 km

December 3rd, 1999 Supplies
- Pauls New and Used 207.98
- 1 Lunch, 50 km

December 4th, 1999 Staking ← not counted for OPAP
- Staked area found prospecting December 2nd
- 2 claims 1239094, 1239096 total 8 units
- covers showing and greenstone

December 7th, 1999 Orientation and Supervision
- Brought Max-Min crew to grid and oversaw the survey
- 1 lunch, 400 km

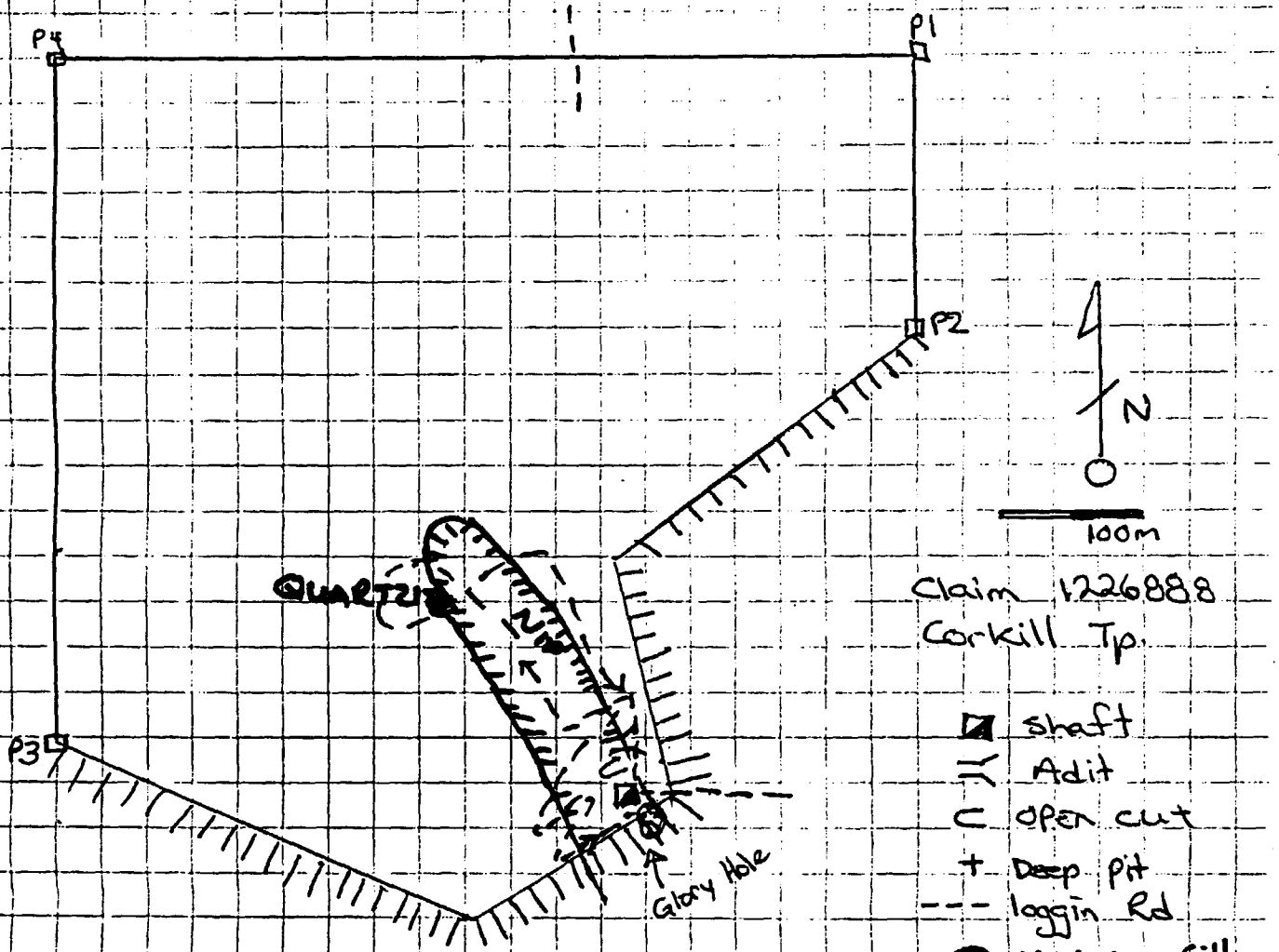
January 6th – 8th , 1999 Geophysics Report

- report writing and digitizing
- 1 ink cartridge
- 3 lunches, 50 km

January 9th, 1999 OPAP Report

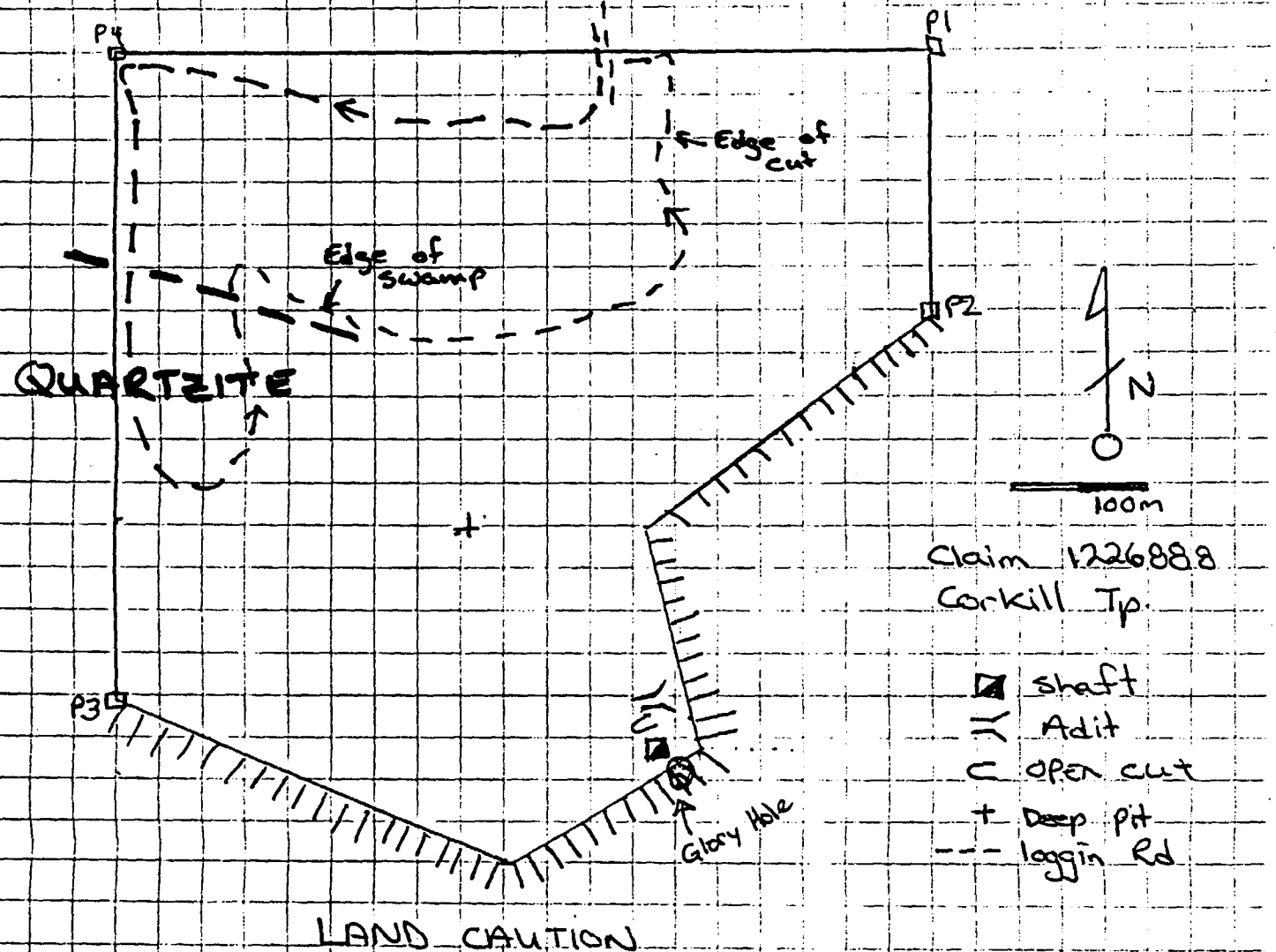
- compilation of work done and costs involved
- 1 lunch

PROSPECTING TRAVERSE
June 14/99

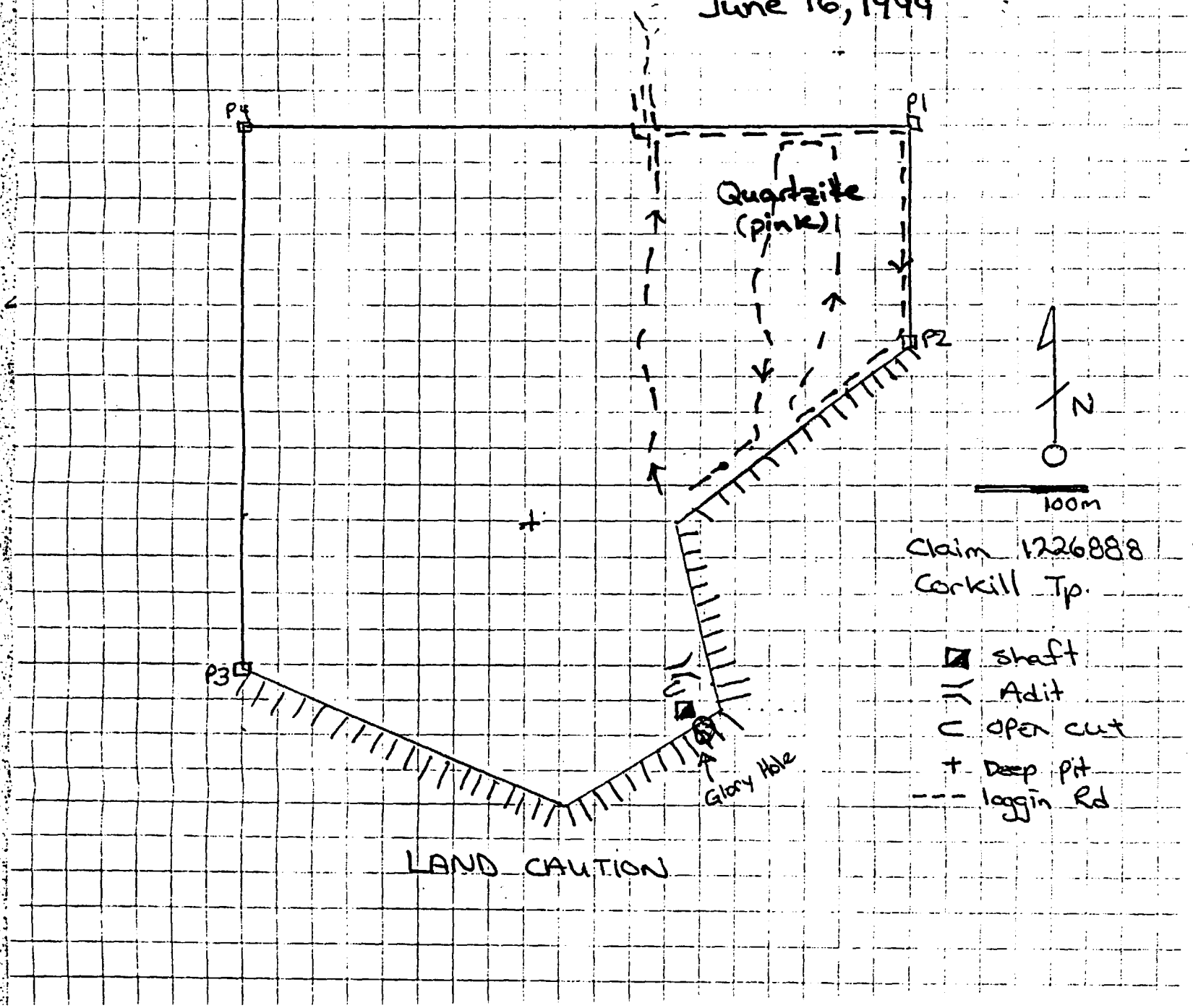


PROSPECTING TRAVERSE

June 15, 1999

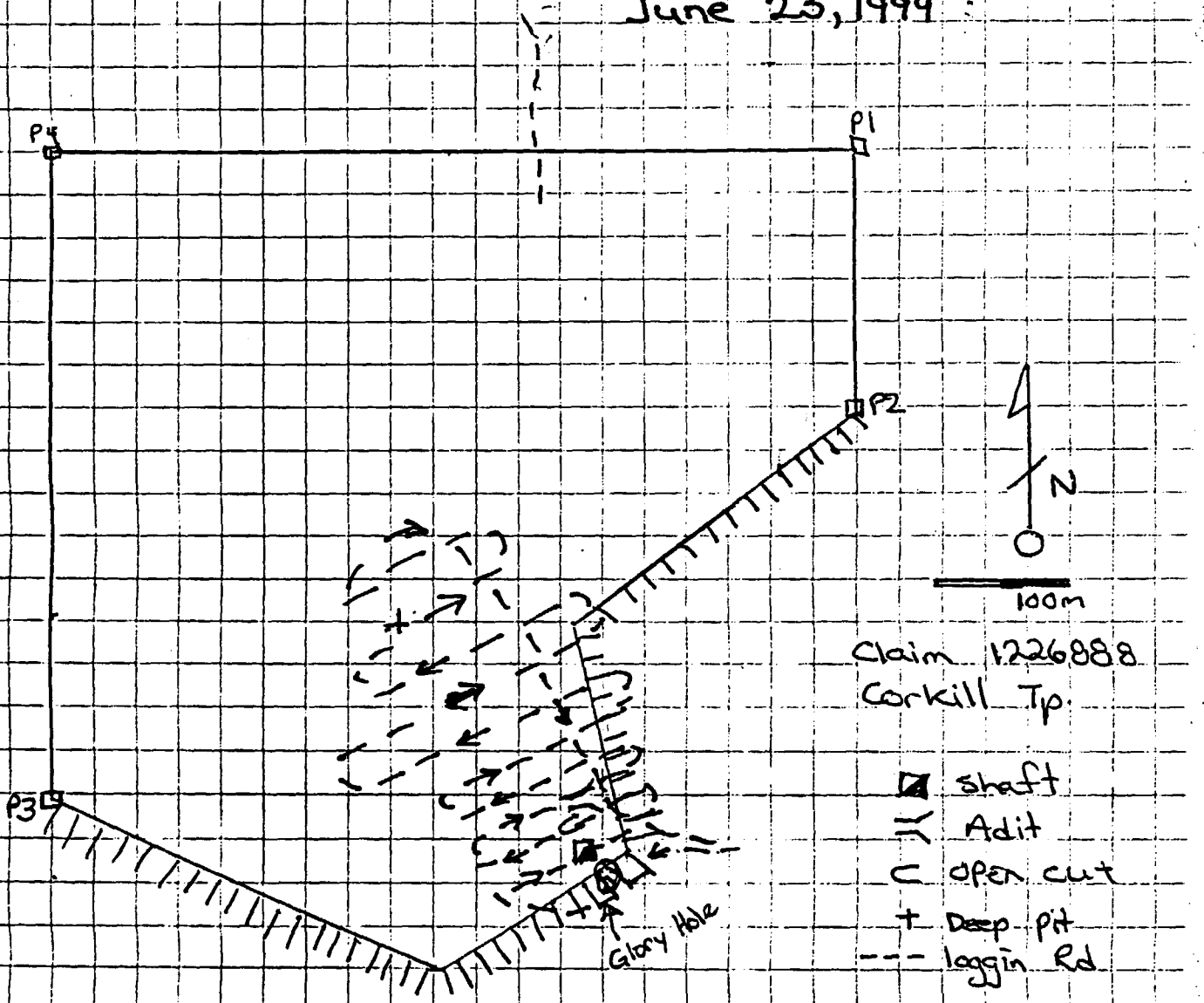


PROSPECTING TRAVERSE
June 16, 1999



PROSPECTING TRAVERSE

June 23, 1999

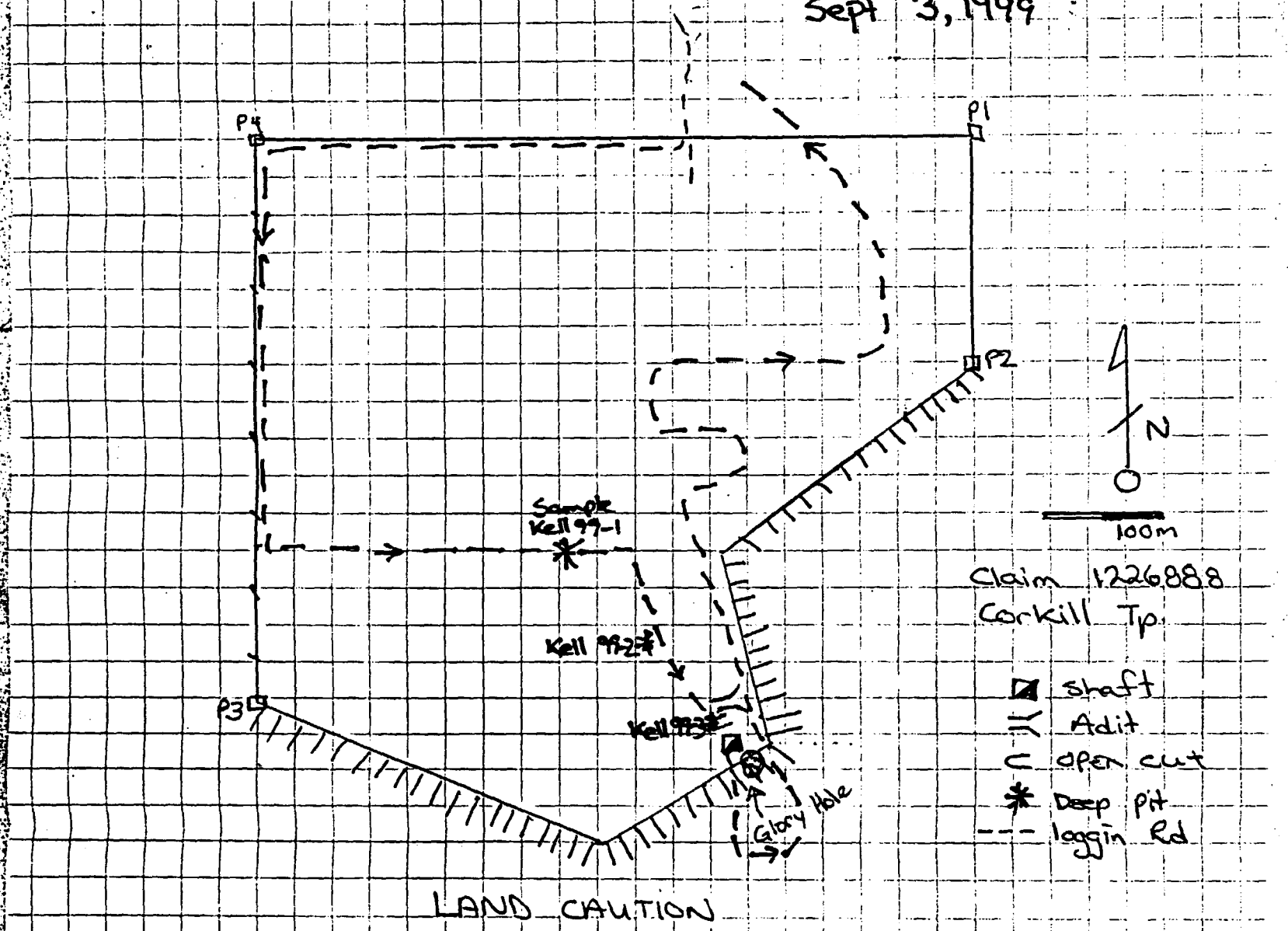


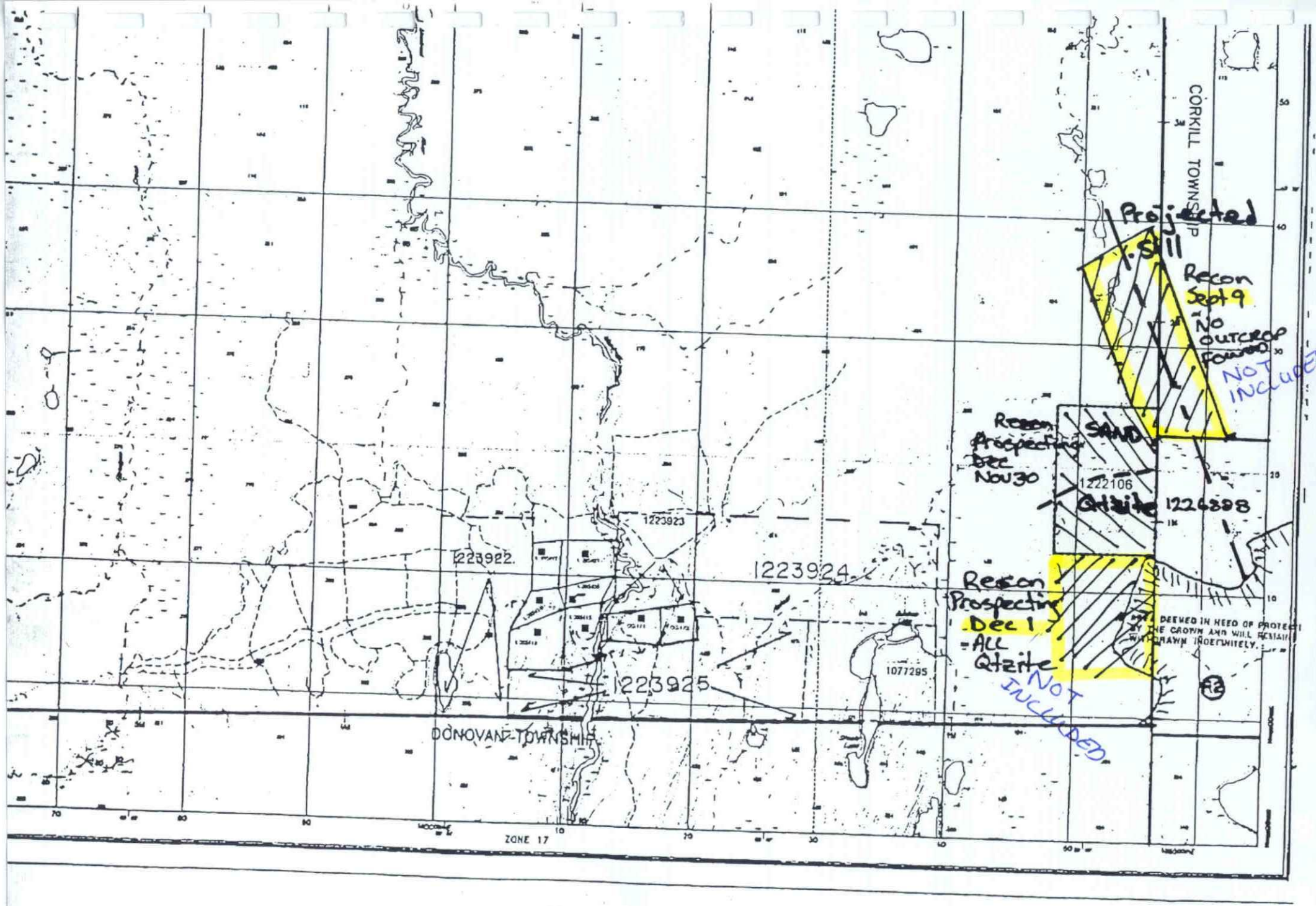
Claim 1226888
Corkill Tp.

- shaft
- Adit
- open cut
- + Deep pit
- --- loggin Rd

East Side of Diabase Trenched most of length

PROSPECTING TRAVERSE
Sept 3, 1999




CORKILL TOWNSHIP
Projected
Recon
Sept 9
NO OUTCROP FOUND
NOT INCLUDED
Recon
Prospecting
Dec
Nov 30
SAND
1222106
Qtzite
1226398
1223923
1223922
1223924
Recon
Prospecting
Dec 1
-ALL
Qtzite
NOT INCLUDED
1077295
1223925
DONOVAN TOWNSHIP
ZONE 17

B. K. McCombe Mining Exploration December 3,1999

In account with: C. Jason Ploeger for work done on the Kell Property, Corkhill Twp. August 4 to November 20, 1999.

Brush out road to site to bring in equipment-			
	Cutter @ $100/ day	2 days	$200.00
	Helper @$75/ day	2 days	$150.00
Cut trails to open cuts, start site prep for blasting-			
	Cutter @ $100/ day	2.5 days	$250.00
	Helper @$75/ day	2.5 days	$187.50
Blasting-	Blaster @ $125/ day	2 days	$250.00
	Helper @ $100 / day	2 days	$200.00
Stripping, Washing, Cleaning Overburden-			
	Leader @ $100/ day	3.5 days	$350.00
	Helper @$75/ day	3.5 days	$262.50
Blasting Supplies-	1 case stick powder		$215.00
	Caps (Masterdet)		$157.00
	1 bag Amex		$27.00
Rentals-	Wajex pump, hoses, etc: 3 days @$60/ day		$180.00
	1 chainsaw: 2 days @$40/ day		$80.00
	1 plugger: 2 days @$100/ day		$200.00
	1 4-wheeler bike: 10 days @$50/ day		$500.00
Travel-	Gas and oil: 400 km return/ trip @$50.00/ trip 10 trips		$500.00
Total			$3,709.00
GST			$259.63
Total This Invoice			**$3968.63**

Barry McCombe

Paid
Barry McCombe.

F. R. PLOEGER ENTERPRISES INC.

59 CONNELL AVE., SUITE 2
P.O. BOX 313
VIRGINIATOWN, ON, P0K 1X0.
705-634-2457

In Account With:

C. Jason Ploeger
71 Ninth Ave
Larder Lake, ON, P0K 1L0

January 14, 2000

Dear Mr. Ploeger,

Summarized below is a detailed breakdown of the geological and supervisional consulting services rendered to you with respect to the OPAP project (OP99-164) on the Kell Group in Corkill Township. As discussed prior to beginning the project, my rates are $300.00/ day in the field in addition to a project supervision fee of $500.00 and reports (Geological and Summary for OPAP) at $300.00 each plus applicable expenses such as meals, supplies and return mileage to the site.

Supervision:	Meetings with Mr. J. Ploeger, Linecutters, Geophysical Operators (magnetometer, scintillometer and Max-Min surveys) and Instrument Rental Agents- Aug 3, Sept 14, 16, 17, Oct 4,18, 26, Dec 15, 1999, Jan 2, 5 & 8, 2000. (all part days)	**$500.00**
	Arrange for Linecutting and Surveys. (see above dates)	
	Initial Check for Access and Check Finished Grid- Aug 4 & 17, 1999. (2 days)	**$600.00**
Mapping:	Reconnaissance Geology with owner- Sept 14, 1999. (1 day)	**$300.00**
	Map Pits and Open Cuts- Oct 19, 1999. (1 day)	**$300.00**
	Map Extended Grid- Nov 24, 1999. (1 day)	**$300.00**
	Geological Report	**$300.00**
OPAP Report:		**$300.00**
Expenses:	Assistant- 4 days @ $100.00	**$400.00**
	Meals- @ $15.00/ day in the field (breakfast- $5.00 and lunch- $10.00) self- 5 days @ $15.00	**$75.00**
	assistant- 4 days @ $15.00	**$60.00**

Mileage- 400km (return) @ 0.30/ km x 5 trips	**$600.00**
Assays-	**$156.81**
Miscellaneous- flagging, photocopying, prints etc	**$100.00**
Subtotal	**$3991.81**
GST-	**$279.43**
Total this invoice	**$4271.24**

Respectfully Submitted,

F. R. Ploeger, BSc, P. Geol., FGAC, AGO

Swastika Laboratories
Div. of TSL/Assayers Inc.
P.O. Box 10
1 Cameron Avenue
Swastika, Ontario
P0K 1T0

Tel: (705) 642-3244

INVOICE

NO.: 00947561

DATE: 11/30/99

PAGE: 1

SOLD TO:

C.J. PLOEGER
71 9TH AVENUE
LARDER LAKE ONTARIO
P0K 1L0

SHIP TO: P147

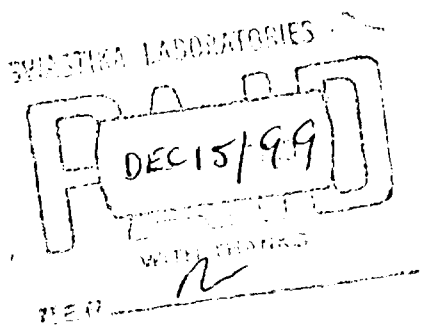
Same

GST Number: R132862640

Proj #/P.O. # Kell

NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	G	P	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
	1		Ag				7.25
	2		Cu				8.00
			Cert #9W-3167-RA1				
			GST @ 7%				1.07
						TOTAL	16.32

Net 30 Days



Swastika Laboratories

A Division of TSL/Assayers Inc.

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0

Telephone (705)642-3244 FAX (705)642-3300

Established 1928

CERTIFICATE #

Request for analyses

Certificate and Invoice to: Frank Ploeger

Box 313, Connell Ave #2

Virginiatown, On P0K 1X0

Phone: 705-567-4377 **Fax:** 705-567-4426 **Project:** Kell

Authorized by: _____ **Date:** Oct 20/99 **P.O.#** _____

Mail copy to: Jason Ploeger

71 9th Ave, Larder Lake, On, P0K1L0

Type of analysis:

- [ ] Regular Assay Methods: Au Ag oz./ton or g/tonne, Base Metal %
- [X] Geochem Assay Methods: Au PPB, Ag + Base metal in PPM
- [ ] Whole Rock Analysis
- [ ] Other

Disposal of unused materials:

REJECTS	PULPS
[ ] Discard	[ ] Discard
[X] Retain 90 days	[X] Retain 6 months
[ ] Retain > 90 days at cost	[ ] Retain > 6 months at cost
[ ] Return to _____	[ ] Return to _____

Type of Sample	Sample Numbers	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Co	Ni	Other
Rock	Kell-1		X	X	X	X	X	X	Pd + Multi
	Kell-2		X	X	X	X	X	X	Pd "
	Kell-3		X	X	X	X	X	X	Pd "
	Kell-4		X	X	X	X	X	X	Pd "
	Kell-5		X	X	X	X	X	X	Pd "
	Kell-6		X	X	X	X	X	X	Pd "
	Kell-7		X	X	X	X	X	X	Multi "
	7 prep at 3.50 = 24.50								
	6 Pd at 5.00 = 48.00								
	7 multi at 8.40 = 58.80								
	131.30								
	+ GST								
	$ 140.49								

Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Declaration of Assessment Work Performed on Mining Land

Mining Act, Subsection 65(2) and 66(3), R.S.O. 1990

Transaction Number (office use)
W0080.00193
Assessment Files Research Imaging

41P10SE2004 2.20275 CORKILL 900

of subsection 65(2) and 66(3) of the Mining Act. Under section 8 of the Mining assesment work and correspond with the mining land holder. Questions about Northern Development and Mines, 3rd Floor, 933 Ramsey Lake Road, Sudt

RECEIVED
LARDER LAKE
MINING DIVISION
9:15 am
APR 26 2000

Instructions: - For work performed on Crown Lands before **recording** a claim, use form 0240.
- Please type or print in ink.

2.20275

1. Recorded holder(s) (Attach a list if necessary)

Name C. Jason Ploeger	Client Number 301183
Address 71 9th AVE	Telephone Number 705-643-2511
LARDER LAKE ON	Fax Number
Name 1366402 Ontario ~~Corp~~ Inc	Client Number 392556
Address PO Box 385	Telephone Number 705-643-2345
Larder Lake, ON	Fax Number

2. Type of work performed: Check (✓) and report on only ONE of the following groups for this declaration.

X Geotechnical: prospecting, surveys, assays and work under section 18 (regs)

X Physical: drilling stripping, trenching and associated assays

Rehabilitation

Work Type	Office Use
Geophysics - mag, Scint, Mag-Min	Commodity
Geology Prospecting Stripping/Trenching ✓	Total $ Value of Work Claimed 19,613
Dates Work Performed From Day 14 Month June Year 1999 To Day 9 Month JAN Year 2000	NTS Reference
Global Positioning System Data (if available) N47° 50' 300" W80° 64' 300"	Township/Area CORKILL
	M or G-Plan Number M214
	Mining Division Larder Lake
	Resident Geologist District Kirkland Lake

Please remember to: - obtain a work permit from the Ministry of Natural Resources as required;
- provide proper notice to surface rights holders before starting work;
- complete and attach a Statement of Costs, form 0212;
- provide a map showing contiguous mining lands that are linked for assigning work;
- include two copies of your technical report.

3. Person or companies who prepared the technical report (Attach a list if necessary)

Name Jason Ploeger	Telephone Number 705-643-2511
Address 71 9th Ave, Larder Lake, ON	Fax Number
Name FR Ploeger Enterprises Inc.	Telephone Number
Address 59 Connell Ave. Suite2, Virginiatown, ON	Fax Number
Name	Telephone Number
Address	Fax Number

4. Certification by Recorded Holder or Agent

I, C. Jason Ploeger (Print Name), do hereby certify that I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this Declaration of Assessment Work having caused the work to be performed or witnessed the same during or after its completion and, to the best of my knowledge, the annexed report is true.

Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent		Date April 20, 2000
Agent's Address	Telephone Number 705-643-2511	Fax Number

0241 (03/97)

RECEIVED
APR 26 2000
GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE

Barry McCombe
84 McKelvie Ave.
Kirkland Lake, On
P2N 2K8

705-568-8502

Nicoli Garner
183 Walmer Grove
London, ON
N6G 4G8

519-657-9269

25
9:15 am

5. Work to be recorded and distributed. Work can only be assigned to claims that are contiguous (adjoining) to the minin land where work was performed, at the time work was performed. A map showing the contiguous link must accompany thi form.

WCR SC. 00193

	Mining Claim Number. Or if work was done on other eligible mining land, show in this column the location number indicated on the claim map.	**Number of Claim Units.** For other mining land, list hectares.	**Value of work performed** on this claim or other mining land.	**Value of work applied** to this claim.	**Value of work assigned** to other mining claims.	**Bank.** Value of work to be distributed at a future date
eg	TB 7827	16 ha	$26,825	N/A	$24,000	$2,825
eg	1234567	12	0	$24,000	0	0
eg	1234568	2	$ 8,892	$ 4,000	0	$4,892
1	1226888	7	19293	5600	2080	11613
2	1222106	6	320	2400	0	0
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
	Column Totals					

I, C. Jason Ploeger (Print Full Name), do hereby certify that the above work credits are eligible under subsection 7 (1) of the Assessment Work Regulation 6/96 for assignment to contiguous claims or for application to the claim where the work was done.

Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent Authorized in Writing	Date
	April 20, 2000

6. Instruction for cutting back credits that are not approved.

Some of the credits claimed in this declaration may be cut back. Please check (✓) in the boxes below to show how you wish to prioritize the deletion of credits:

- ☒ 1. Credits are to be cut back from the Bank first, followed by option 2 or 3 or 4 as indicated.
- ☐ 2. Credits are to be cut back starting with the claims listed last, working backwards; or
- ☐ 3. Credits are to be cut back equally over all claims listed in this declaration; or
- ☐ 4. Credits are to be cut back as prioritized on the attached appendix or as follows (describe):

Note: If you have not indicated how your credits are to be deleted, credits will be cut back from the Bank first, followed by option number 2 if necessary.

For Office Use Only

Received Stamp	Deemed Approved Date	Date Notification Sent
RECEIVED LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION 9:15 am/pm APR 26 2000	Date Approved	Total Value of Credit Approved
	Approved for Recording by Mining Recorder (Signature)	

0241 (03/97)

RECEIVED APR 26 2000 GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE

Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Statement of Costs for Assessment Credit

Transaction Number (office use)
W0980.00192.

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of subsection 6 (1) of the Assessment Work Regulation 6/96. Under section 8 of the Mining Act, this information is a public record. This information will be used to review the assessment work and correspond with the mining land holder. Questions about this collection should be directed to a Provincial Mining Recorder, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 3rd Floor, 933 Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 6B5.

Work Type	Units of work Depending on the type of work, list the number of hours/day worked, metres of drilling, kilometres of grid line, number of samples, etc.	Cost Per Unit of work	Total Cost
Line cutting	10.6 km	290	3074.00
Magnetometer Survey	9 km	90	810.00
Scintillometer Survey	9 km	90	810.00
Max/Min Survey	2.325 km	300	697.50
Geotech Contractor		Invoice	3968.63
Geological Contractor		Invoice	4271.34
Prospecting Applicant + Helper	6 days	200	1200.00
Associated Costs (e.g. supplies, mobilization and demobilization).			
Supplies			500.00
Assays			156.81
Report Prep	4 days	100	400
Property Visits, orientation(crew) and supply	6 days	200	1200.00
Transportation Costs			
TRAVEL (TRUCK)	6250 km	0.30	1875.00
Food and Lodging Costs			
Food			650.00
		Total Value of Assessment Work	19613.00

Calculations of Filing Discounts:

1. Work filed within two years of performance is claimed at 100% of the above Total Value of Assessment Work.
2. If work is filed after two years and up to five years after performance, it can only be claimed at 50% of the Total Value of Assessment Work. If this situation applies to your claims, use the calculation below:

TOTAL VALUE OF ASSESSMENT WORK x 0.50 = Total $ value of worked claimed.

Note:
- Work older than 5 years is not eligible for credit.
- A recorded holder may be required to verify expenditures claimed in this statement of costs within 45 days of a request for verification and/or correction/clarification. If verification and/or correction/clarification is not made, the Minister may reject all or part of the assessment work submitted.

Certification verifying costs:

I, C. Jason Ploeger (please print full name), do hereby certify, that the amounts shown are as accurate as may reasonably be determined and the costs were incurred while conducting assessment work on the lands indicated on the accompanying Declaration of Work form as Recorded Holder (recorded holder, agent, or state company position with signing authority) I am authorized to make this certification.

Signature: [signature] Date: Apr 22/2000

0212 (03/97)

RECEIVED
9:15 a.m.
APR 25 2000

RECEIVED
APP 26 2000
GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines

Ontario

Geoscience Assessment Office
933 Ramsey Lake Road
6th Floor
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 6B5

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

Visit our website at:
www.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/LANDS/mlsmnpge.htm

May 24, 2000

C. JASON PLOEGER
71 9TH AVENUE
LARDER LAKE, ONTARIO
P0K-1L0

Dear Sir or Madam:

Submission Number: 2.20275

Subject: Transaction Number(s):		**Status**
	W0080.00193	Approval

We have reviewed your Assessment Work submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached summary page(s) indicate the results of the review. WE RECOMMEND YOU READ THIS SUMMARY FOR THE DETAILS PERTAINING TO YOUR ASSESSMENT WORK.

If the status for a transaction is a 45 Day Notice, the summary will outline the reasons for the notice, and any steps you can take to remedy deficiencies. The 90-day deemed approval provision, subsection 6(7) of the Assessment Work Regulation, will no longer be in effect for assessment work which has received a 45 Day Notice. Allowable changes to your credit distribution can be made by contacting the Geoscience Assessment Office within this 45 Day period, otherwise assessment credit will be cut back and distributed as outlined in Section #6 of the Declaration of Assessment work form.

Please note any revisions must be submitted in DUPLICATE to the Geoscience Assessment Office, by the response date on the summary.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please contact JIM MCAULEY by e-mail at james.mcauley@ndm.gov.on.ca or by telephone at (705) 670-5880.

Yours sincerely,

Steven B. Beneteau

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
Steve B. Beneteau
Acting Supervisor, Geoscience Assessment Office
Mining Lands Section

Correspondence ID: 14896
Copy for: Assessment Library

Work Report Assessment Results

Submission Number: 2.20275

Date Correspondence Sent: May 24, 2000 **Assessor:** JIM MCAULEY

Transaction Number	First Claim Number	Township(s) / Area(s)	Status	Approval Date
W0080.00193	1226888	CORKILL	Approval	May 23, 2000

Section:
10 Physical PSTRIP
14 Geophysical EM
12 Geological GEOL
14 Geophysical MAG
9 Prospecting PROSP
14 Geophysical RAD

Correspondence to:

Resident Geologist
Kirkland Lake, ON

Assessment Files Library
Sudbury, ON

Recorded Holder(s) and/or Agent(s):

C. JASON PLOEGER
LARDER LAKE, ONTARIO

1366402 ONTARIO INC.
LARDER LAKE, ONTARIO

BARRY KEN MCCOMBE
KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIO

NICOLI A. GARNER
LONDON, ONTARIO

Correspondence ID: 14896

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

INDEX TO LAND DISPOSITION

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
KIRKLAND LAKE

PLAN
G – 3622

MINING DIVISION
LARDER LAKE

TOWNSHIP
CORKILL

LAND TITLES/REGISTRY DIVISION
TIMISKAMING

Scale 1:20 000

Contour Interval 10 Metres

LAWSON TOWNSHIP

CHARTERS TOWNSHIP

WALLIS TOWNSHIP

BREWSTER TOWNSHIP

AREA DEEMED IN NEED OF PROTECTION BY THE CROWN AND WILL REMAIN WITHDRAWN INDEFINITELY.

2.20275
PSTRIP

AREA DEEMED IN NEED OF PROTECTION BY THE CROWN AND WILL REMAIN WITHDRAWN INDEFINITELY.

EM
GEOL
MAG
PROSP
RAD

AREA DEEMED IN NEED OF PROTECTION BY THE CROWN AND WILL REMAIN WITHDRAWN INDEFINITELY.

1226888

ZONE 17

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

MRO – Mining Rights Only
SRO – Surface Rights Only
M+S – Mining and Surface Rights

Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File
(R) SEC 35/30 W-ONT-63/96 SEPT 17/96 MNR COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING COUNCIL				
(R) PUMP W-L-59/96 NER SEP17/96 MNR				

SYMBOLS

Boundary
- Administrative District
- Township, Meridian, Baseline
- Road allowance: surveyed / shoreline
- Lot/Concession: surveyed / unsurveyed
- Parcel: surveyed / unsurveyed
- Right-of-way: road / railway / utility
- Reservation
- Off. P.L. File
- Contour: interpolated / approximate / depression
- Control point (horizontal)
- Flooded land
- Mine shaft
- Pipeline (above ground)
- Railway: single track / double track / abandoned
- River/Stream/Creek: intermittent
- Road: highway, county, township / access / trail, bush
- Shoreline (original)
- Transmission line
- Wooded area

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

Patent
- Surface & Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Lease
- Surface & Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

- Licence of Occupation
- Order-in-Council
- Cancelled
- Reservation
- Sand & Gravel
- Land Use permit

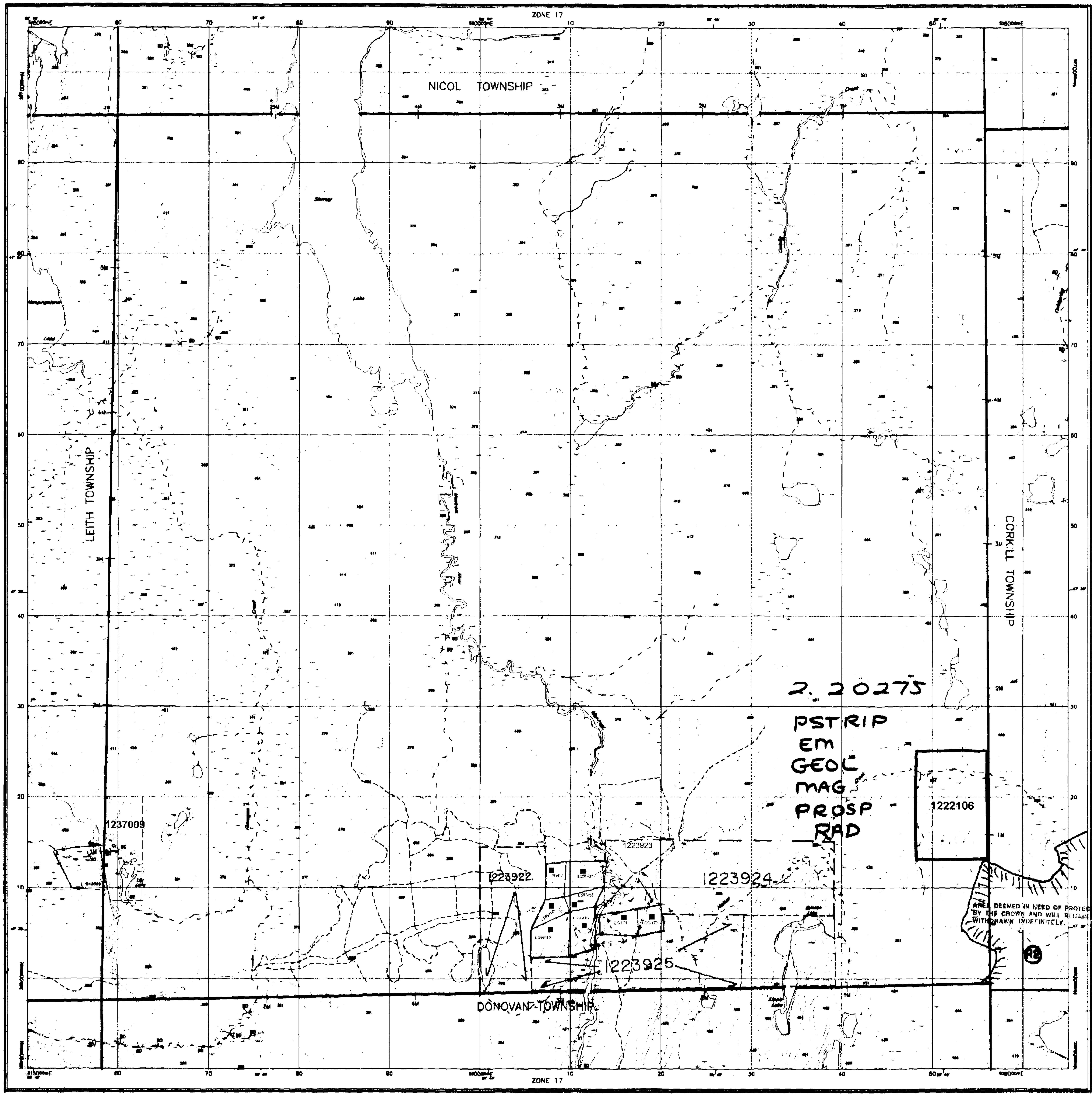
THIS TOWNSHIP FALLS WITHIN THE TEMAGAMI COMPREHENSIVE PLANING AREA. SPECIAL WORKING CONDITIONS MAY APPLY TO EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES. FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE CONTACT:
DISTRICT MANAGER,
NORTH BAY DISTRICT
MINISTRY, NATURAL RESOURCES

THE INFORMATION THAT APPEARS ON THIS MAP HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, AND ACCURACY IS NOT GUARANTEED. THOSE WISHING TO STAKE MINING CLAIMS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THE MINING RECORDER MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE STATUS OF THE LANDS SHOWN HEREON

CIRCULATED AUGUST 16/96

ARCHIVED SEPT. 17, 1996

41P10SE2004 2.20275 CORKILL 200



Ministry of Natural Resources

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ontario

INDEX TO LAND DISPOSITION

PLAN
G – 3617

TOWNSHIP
CHARTERS

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
KIRKLAND LAKE

MINING DIVISION
LARDER LAKE

LAND TITLES/REGISTRY DIVISION
TIMISKAMING

Scale 1:20 000

Contour Interval 10 Metres

SYMBOLS

Boundary
- Administrative District
- Township, Meridian, Baseline
- Road allowance: surveyed
- shoreline
- Lot/Concession: surveyed
- unsurveyed
- Parcel, surveyed
- unsurveyed
- Right-of-way: road
- railway
- utility
- Reservation

Cliff, Pit, Pile

Contour
- Interpolated
- Approximate
- Depression

Control point (horizontal)

Flooded land

Mine shaft

Pipeline (above ground)

Railway: single track
- double track
- abandoned

River/Stream/Creek
- Intermittent

Road, highway, county, township
- access
- trail, bush

Shoreline (original)

Transmission line

Wooded area

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

MRO – Mining Rights Only
SRO – Surface Rights Only
M+S – Mining and Surface Rights

SEC 35/80 W-ONT-63/96 SEPT 17/96 M+S COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING COUNCIL

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

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

Patent
- Surface & Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Lease
- Surface & Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Licence of Occupation

Order-in-Council

Cancelled

Reservation

Sand & Gravel

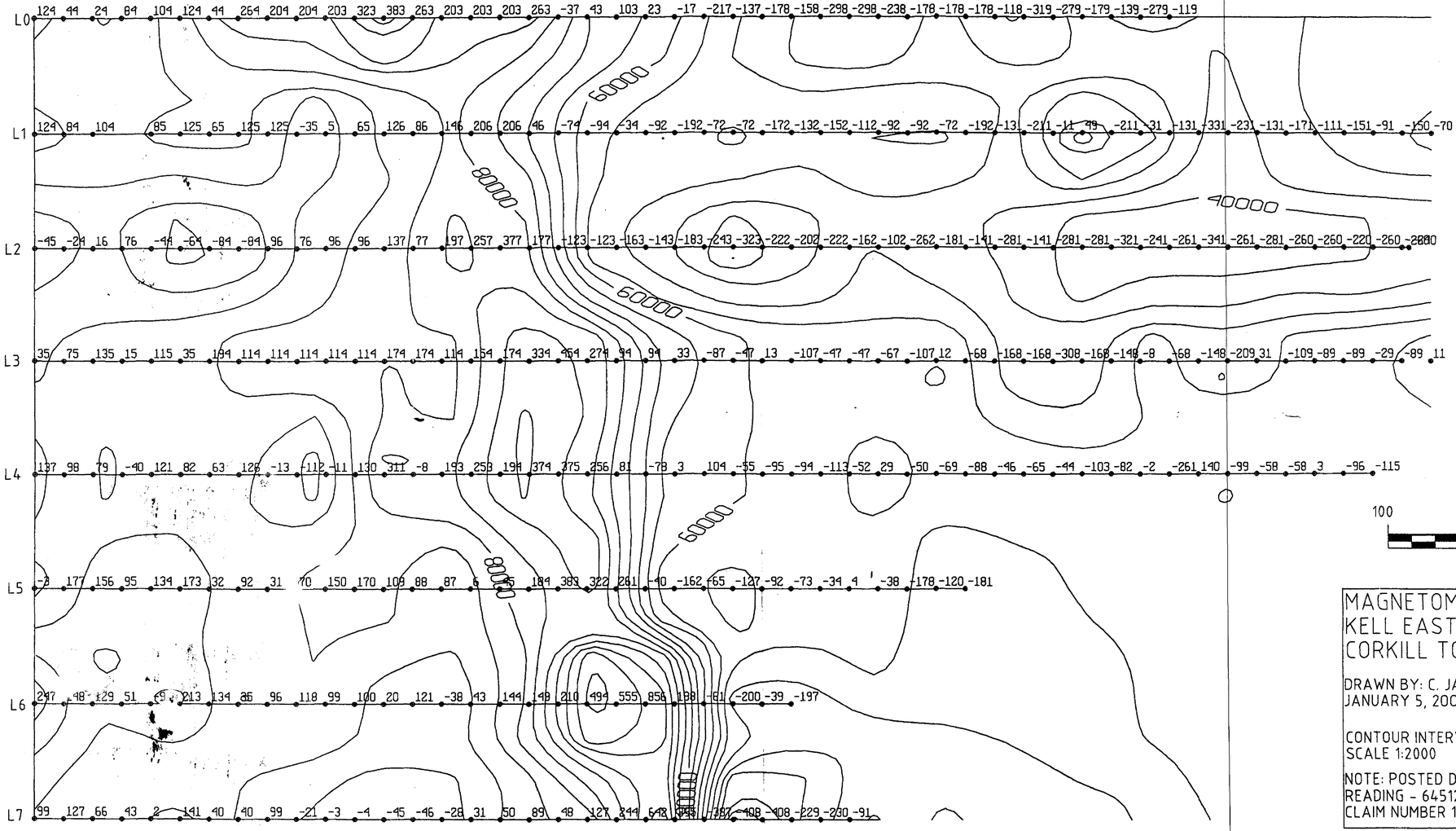
Land Use permit

CIRCULATED AUGUST 14, 1996

ARCHIVED SEPT. 16, 1985

THE INFORMATION THAT APPEARS ON THIS MAP HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, AND ACCURACY IS NOT GUARANTEED. THOSE WISHING TO STAKE MINING CLAIMS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THE MINING RECORDER MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE STATUS OF THE LANDS SHOWN HEREON.

41P10SE2004 2.20275 CORKILL 210



100 0 100

Metres

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
KELL EAST GRID
CORKILL TOWNSHIP

DRAWN BY: C. JASON PLOEGER
JANUARY 5, 2000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5000 GAMMAS
SCALE 1:2000

NOTE: POSTED DATA
READING - 64512 / 100
CLAIM NUMBER 1226888