



41P11NE0073 2.17004 TYRELL

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**A REPORT**  
**ON**  
**SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY**  
**AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS**  
**CONDUCTED IN**  
**THE SHINING TREE AREA,**  
**GOLDEYE / LACARTE PROPERTY**  
**DRILLHOLE GRID**  
**TYRRELL TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO**

**2.17004**

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**JVX Ltd.**

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AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS  
CONDUCTED IN  
THE SHINING TREE AREA,  
GOLDEYE / LACARTE PROPERTY  
DRILLHOLE GRID  
TYRRELL TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

JVX Ltd. conducted time-domain spectral induced polarization/resistivity (I.P.) and magnetometer surveys from February 2 to 18, 1995 on behalf of Haddington Resources Ltd. The surveys were located in the Shining Tree Area, Goldeye / LaCarte property (Figure 1) in Tyrrell Township, Ontario (N.T.S. 41 P/11).

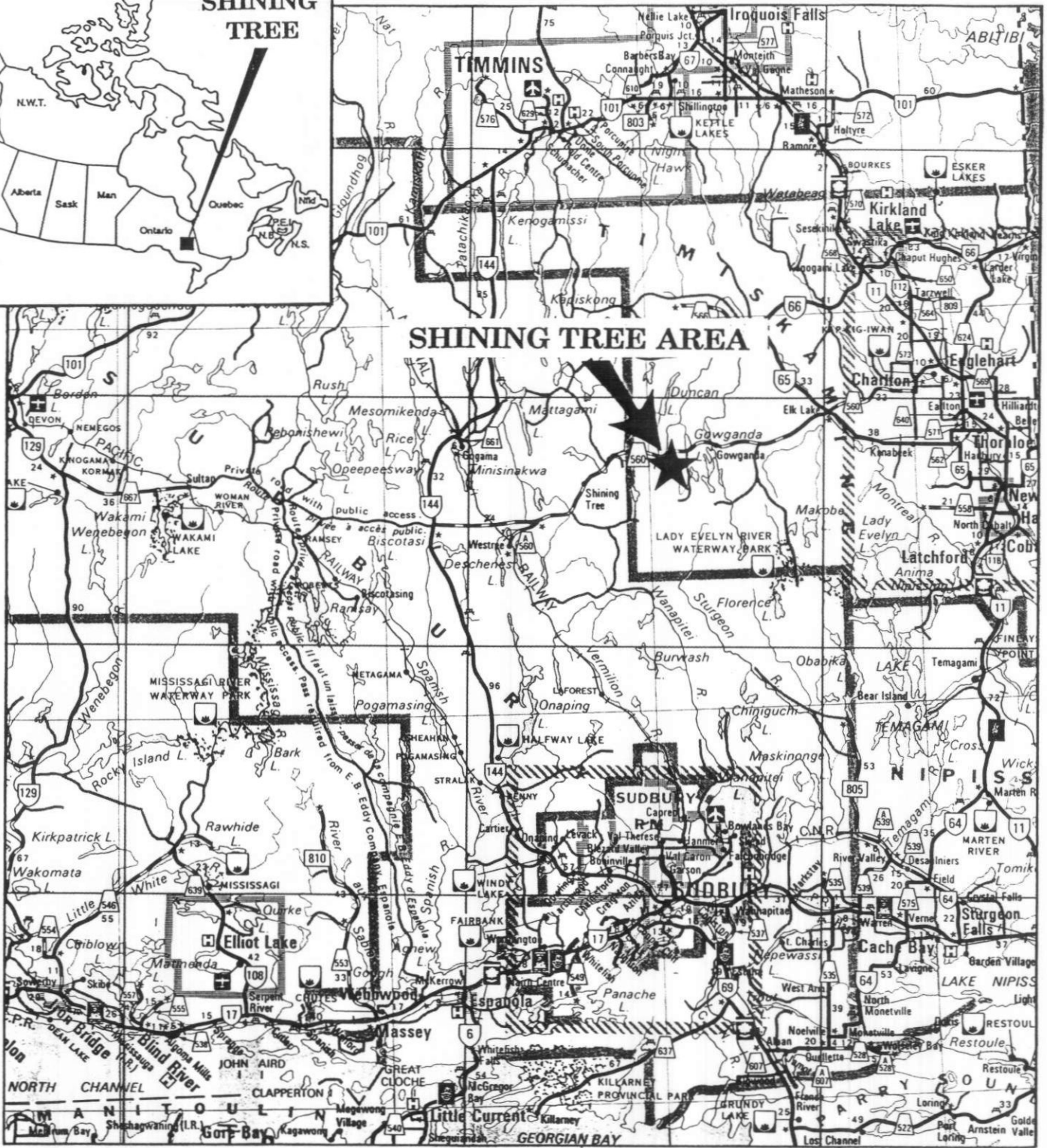
### 1.1 PURPOSE

Geophysical surveys were carried out over the *drillhole grid* (Figure 2) in order to guide drilling and aid geologic interpretation. The *drillhole grid* is oriented with survey lines perpendicular to a shear zone. The shear zone is thought to be related either directly or indirectly to gold mineralization. IP and magnetometer surveys were done to identify areas of disseminated metallic sulphides and determine their relationship with geologic structures defined by high and low resistivity and magnetic areas. An interpretation of these survey data would provide recommendations of exploration targets which are thought to be favourable sites for gold deposits.

## 2. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

I.P./Resistivity	
Transmitter	Scintrex IPC-7/2.5 kW
Receiver	Scintrex IPR-11
Array Type	Pole-Dipole
Transmit Cycle Time	2 sec
Receive Cycle Time	2 sec
Number of Potential Electrode Pairs	6
Electrode Spacing ( <i>a spacing</i> )	25 m
Number of Lines Surveyed	11 ( <i>a=25 m</i> )
Survey Coverage	7325 metres ( <i>a=25 m</i> )

Table 1A : Survey Specifications for the IP/Resistivity Survey

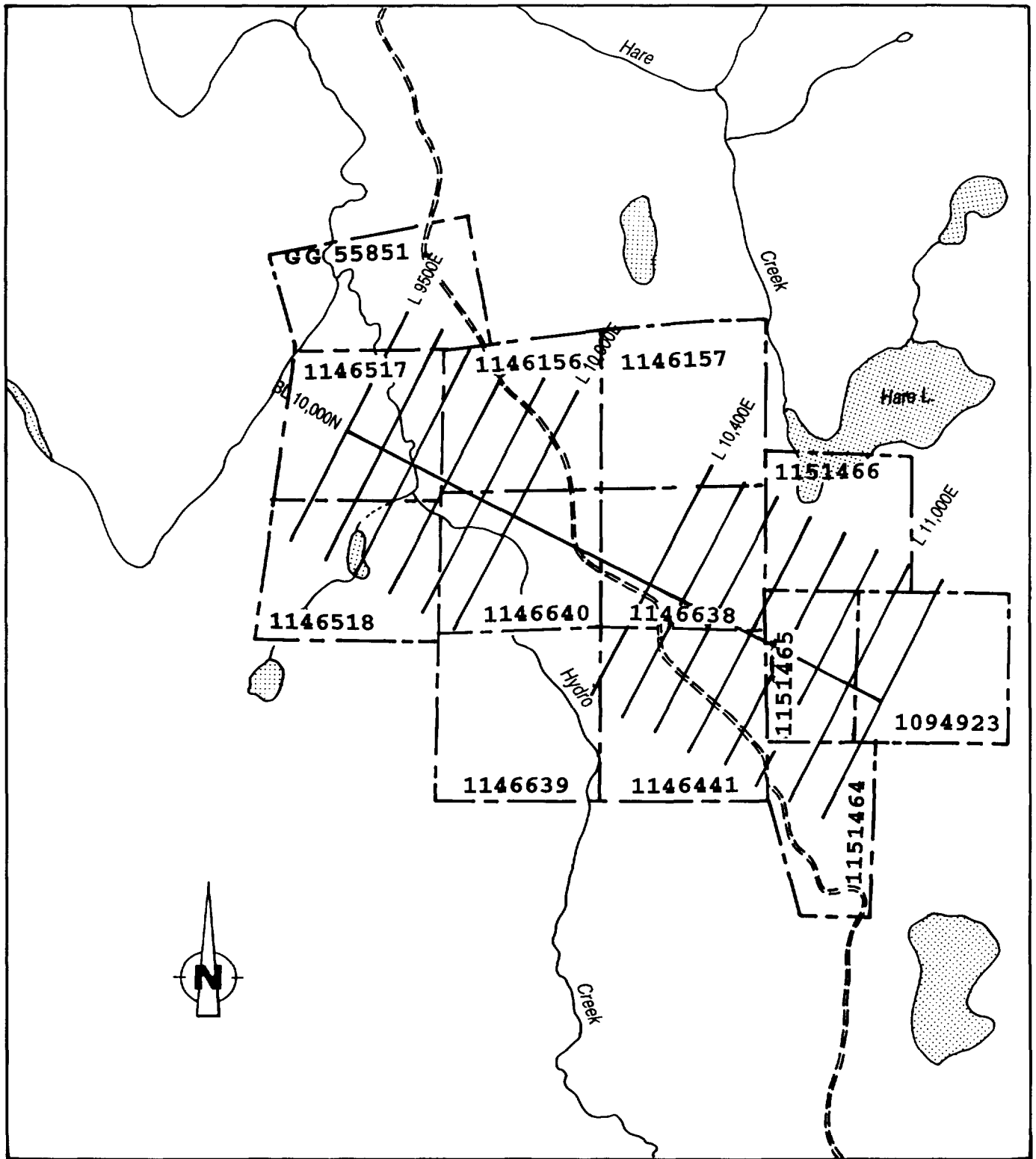


**LOCATION MAP**  
**HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD.**  
**SHINING TREE AREA**  
 Tyrrell Twp., Ontario  
**GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

Scale: 1 : 1,600,000

Surveyed by **JVX Ltd.**  
 Winter 1995

Figure 1



**GRID / CLAIM MAP**  
**HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD.**  
 SHINING TREE AREA  
 Tyrrell Twp., Ontario  
**GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**  
 Scale: 1 : 15,000 (approx.)

Surveyed by **JVX Ltd.**  
 Winter 1995

**Figure 2**



Total Magnetic Field	
Instrument	GSM-19, "Walking Magnetometer"
Sensor Type	Overhauser Magnetometer
Station Spacing	10 metres
Survey Coverage	14,825 metres

Table 1B : Survey Specifications for the Magnetometer Survey

### 3. PRODUCTION SUMMARY

The location of the survey grid is shown in Figure 1.

The total IP coverage was 7,325 metres. The total magnetometer coverage was 14,825 metres. The following tables list the survey coverage in detail.

Line	From Station	To Station	Distance (m)	No. of
				Readings
9500 E	9625 N	10350 N	725.00	668
9600 E	9600 N	10350 N	750.00	731
9700 E	9650 N	10350 N	700.00	691
9800 E	9650 N	10350 N	700.00	683
9900 E	9650 N	10350 N	700.00	680
10000 E	9625 N	10350 N	725.00	707
10400 E	9650 N	10350 N	700.00	684
10500 E	9625 N	10350 N	725.00	682
10600 E	9650 N	10350 N	700.00	682
10700 E	9650 N	10350 N	700.00	678
10800 E	9600 N	10350 N	750.00	738

10900 E	9650 N	10350 N	700.00	700
11000 E	9650 N	10350 N	700.00	698
11100 E	9650 N	10350 N	700.00	685
9900 N	9500 E	11200 E	1700.00	1674
10000 N	9500 E	11400 E	1900.00	1893
1000 N	0 E	625 E	625.00	532
1100 N	0 E	625 E	625.00	584
<b>Total</b>			<b>14825.00</b>	<b>14490</b>

Table 2A : Survey Summary for Magnetometer Survey

Line	From Station	To Station	Distance (m)	No. of
				Readings
11100 E	650 N	1350 N	700	27
11000 E	650 N	1350 N	700	27
10900 E	625 N	1350 N	725	28
10800 E	650 N	1325 N	675	21
10700 E	625 N	1350 N	725	28
10600 E	625 N	1350 N	725	28
10500 E	625 N	1350 N	725	28
10400 E	625 N	1350 N	725	28
10000 E	625 N	1350 N	725	28
9900 E	625 N	1350 N	725	28
9500 E	625 N	350 N	275	26
<b>Total</b>			<b>7325</b>	<b>297</b>

Table 2B : Survey Summary for IP/Resistivity Survey

## 4. PERSONNEL

### Graham Stone (Geophysical Party Chief):

Mr. Stone operated the Scintrex IPR-11 receiver, collected magnetometer data using the GSM-19 magnetometer and was responsible for data quality and the day to day operation and direction of the survey.

### Claudia Wilck (Geophysical Technician):

Ms. Wilck operated the IP transmitter and collected the magnetometer data.

### Michael Fecteau (Geophysical Technician):

Mr. Fecteau operated the IP transmitter and collected the magnetometer data.

Three field assistants were also engaged by JVX.

### Aleksandra Savic (Geophysicist):

Ms. Savic processed the data, prepared the plots, and is responsible for the data storage.

### Dagmar Piska (Draftsperson):

Ms. Piska did manual drafting, prepared the compilation map, and assembled and bound the report.

### Joe Mihelcic (Geophysicist):

Mr. Mihelcic interpreted the data and wrote this report.

### Blaine Webster (President, JVX Ltd.):

Mr. Webster provided overall supervision of the survey, the interpretation of the data and writing of the report.

## 5. FIELD INSTRUMENTATION

JVX supplied the following geophysical instruments. Additional information about the geophysical methods can be found in Appendix A.

### 5.1 IP Transmitter

The *Scintrex IPC-7/2.5 kW Time Domain Transmitter* powered by an eight horsepower motor generator was used. The transmitter generates square wave current output with a period of 4, 8, or 16 seconds. A digital multimeter in series with the transmitter is used to measure the magnitude of the current output.

## 5.2 IP Receiver

The *Scintrex IPR-11 Time Domain Receiver* was used. This unit samples the voltage decay curve as measured by the potential electrodes at ten points in time. Readings are repeated until they converge to within a tolerance level, and the data are stored in solid-state memory.

## 5.3 Magnetometer

The *GSM-19 Overhauser Proton Magnetometer* system (a "walking magnetometer") was used to measure the total magnetic field over the grid. A second base magnetometer monitored the background magnetic field at a location off of the survey grid. These base station data were used to make the diurnal correction.

After being transferred to a field computer at the end of each survey day, the data are examined, corrected, and organised by the instrument operator. The results are plotted on the following printers:

- STAR NX-80 colour dot-matrix printer
- EPSON FX-80 dot-matrix printer

These plots are used to monitor progress and data quality, and to make an initial interpretation. Thus the survey parameters and design can be altered if necessary.

The data are sent by courier to the head office of JVX in Richmond Hill, Ontario. They are processed and results are plotted on the following printers as necessary:

- NICOLET ZETA 36 inch pen plotter
- TEKTRONIX COLORQUICK ink jet printer
- FUJITSU DL2400 colour dot-matrix printer
- TEXAS INSTRUMENTS MicroLaser Pro 600 Laser printer

The processing procedure is outlined below.

## 6. DATA PROCESSING

### 6.1 I.P. and Resistivity Survey

Steps 1) and 2) are performed both in the field and in the head office. Steps 3) and 4) are performed at the head office.

- 1) The **GEOPAK IPSECT Package** is used to generate colour pseudosections of chargeability and resistivity data.

- 2) The in-house **JVX SOFT II Package** is used to perform spectral analysis of the time-domain data. This step is crucial to maximising the information which can be obtained from I.P. data. This software analyses the shape of the I.P. decay curve, giving information about:
  - (a) the grain size (indicated by the parameter  $\tau$ ),
  - (b) the uniformity of the grain size (indicated by  $c$ ), and
  - (c) the magnitude of the chargeable source (indicated by  $M-IP$ ).(Please see Appendix A for more information about spectral analysis.)
- 3) The pseudosections from 2) above are aligned in the **AUTOCAD** computer-aided drafting package, then plotted.
- 4) Contoured plan maps of both chargeability and resistivity data from one dipole are produced using **JVX** in-house software and the **GEOPAK Line Processing Package**. Additional drafting on these maps is done through **AUTOCAD**.

## 6.2 Magnetism Survey

- 1) A contour map and profile plots of the magnetic data, and profile plots of the VLF data are generated both in the field and in the head office using the **GEOPAK Line Processing** package.
- 2) At the head office, the **AUTOCAD** computer-aided drafting package is used to add any necessary features (e.g. title block, north arrow).

JVX uses its many years of experience in geophysical interpretation to extract the most accurate information from the data. The procedures involved are simplified for the sake of clarity.

## 7. INTERPRETATION METHODOLOGY

### 7.1 I.P. and Resistivity Survey

The I.P. and resistivity data are interpreted using the following procedure:

- 1) Chargeability anomalies are picked on the pseudosections and classified using the following scheme as a guide:

—————	<i>Very Strong</i> (> 30 mV/V) and well-defined
—————	<i>Strong</i> (20 to 30 mV/V) and well-defined
— — —	<i>Moderate</i> (10 to 20 mV/V) and well-defined
- - -	<i>Weak</i> (5 to 10 mV/V) and well-defined
. . . . .	<i>Very Weak</i> (3 to 5 mV/V) and poorly defined
x x x x x	<i>Extremely Weak</i> (<3 mV/V) and very poorly defined

The peak of the anomaly gives a qualitative indication of the depth to the top of the anomalous source and the location of the centre of the body. Where possible, the location and dipole number of the peak is written beside the anomaly bar.

- 2) The spectral characteristics of the anomalies are examined. The peak value of *M-IP* is noted, and  $\tau$  is classified according to the following scheme:

<b>L</b>	<i>Long</i> (> 10.0 sec)
<b>M</b>	<i>Medium</i> (1.0 to 10.0 sec)
<b>S</b>	<i>Short</i> (< 1.0 sec)

- 3) Resistivity anomalies are picked on the pseudosections and classified using the following scheme as a guide:

**VH(n)** *Very High* (> 25 000 Wm)  $\frac{3}{4}$  highly silicified

**H(n)** *High* (> 10 000 Wm)  $\frac{3}{4}$  probably silicified

**WH(n)** *Weak High* (< 10 000 Wm)  $\frac{3}{4}$  relative increase compared to surrounding material

**SL(n)** *Strong Low*  $\frac{3}{4}$  strong decrease in resistivity

**ML(n)** *Medium Low*  $\frac{3}{4}$  medium decrease in resistivity

**WL(n)** *Weak Low*  $\frac{3}{4}$  slight resistivity decrease relative to surrounding material

where *n* is the dipole number at which the anomaly peak is located.

- 4) The anomalies from steps 1) to 3) are marked on the compilation map.
- 5) Resistivity anomalies on the compilation map are joined into conductive and resistive zones.
- 6) Zones of high chargeability are interpreted based on spectral, resistivity, and geometric information.
- 7) The anomalies are rated according to JVX' past experience. The following are some of the characteristics which may be indicative of economic mineralisation:
- A moderate to high chargeability anomaly flanked by a narrow finger-shaped resistivity high.

- High *M-IP* values (> 300 mV/V) which are not associated with a resistivity low, indicating a large quantity of metallic sulphides).
- Low  $\tau$  values (short time constant), which indicate that the chargeable source is disseminated and fine-grained. Gold mineralisation is generally associated with fine-grained sulphides. However, in environments where the sulphides have been remobilised, gold mineralisation may be associated with coarse-grained sulphides (long time constant).
- In particular, very high *M-IP* values (> 900 mV/V) with short  $\tau$  are typically the most favourable spectral I.P. targets.

## 7.2 Magnetism Survey

The total field magnetic data are studied for lateral changes of the strength of the magnetic field. Magnetic lows associated with chargeability responses may indicate a hydrothermal alteration zone which are important exploration targets. The representative contours are chosen to best express both anomalous bodies and lithological contacts.

## 8. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The interpretation of the geophysical data was compiled in a single map (Compilation Map, Plate 9) included in Appendix B. The Compilation Map includes the chargeability, resistivity, magnetic anomaly zones and recommended drillhole targets.

I.P./resistivity and magnetometer anomalies have been grouped into several major zones. These are shown on the compilation map. I.P. zones in particular have been labelled **A** through **D**. A brief discussion of the I.P. zones along with resistivity and magnetics data follows:

**A zone:** This well defined chargeability zone runs sub-parallel to a magnetometer high zone likely attributable to a diabase dyke (see Compilation Map, Plate 10). It also correlates well with a resistivity high zone. Spectral parameters for the **A** zone range from *M-IP*=133 units /  $\tau$ =short in the southeast to *M-IP*=453 units /  $\tau$ =long over short in the central part of the grid. These parameters are typical of fine-grained sulphide mineralization, possibly within or adjacent to silicified rock.

**A1 & A2 zone:** These zones appear to extend northwards from the **A** zone previously described. Unlike the **A** zone, there does not appear to be a direct relationship with magnetic and apparent resistivity high zones. Spectral parameters suggests fine-grained sulphides. *M-IP* values are significantly higher for both branches - as high as 528 units at **A1**. The lack of sub-parallel resistivity high zones suggests that the sulphides are not related to rock which may be silicified.

*B zone:* This zone is similar to the *A* zone since it also runs sub-parallel to magnetometer and apparent resistivity high zones. Spectral M-IP values are between 237 units and 630 units. Spectral  $\tau$  are short. These parameters are also typical of fine-grained sulphide mineralization.

*C, C1, & C2 zone:* These chargeability zones exist at the northeast survey boundary. *C1* and *C2* appear to be related to magnetic and apparent resistivity high zones. This is uncertain for *C* due to the survey limits.

*D zone:* This zone is quite similar to *A1* and *A2* zones as they do not appear to be related to magnetic and apparent resistivity high zones. Spectral M-IP values are significantly lower - less than 302 units. Spectral  $\tau$  indicates fine-grained sulphide mineralization.

Anomalous zones could not be identified west of L10400E because coverage is sparse.



## 8.1 Recommendations for Additional Work

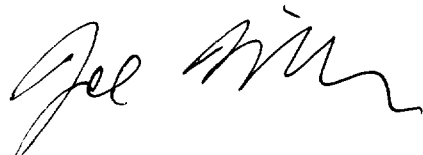
Several target areas have been identified on the Compilation Map (see Plate 9). They have been prioritized from *High* to *Low* based on factors including chargeability, apparent resistivity, magnetics, and the proximity of each of these with each other. Targets which have not yet been drilled are generally given a higher priority.

All of the targets recommended by JVX should be field checked geologically and geochemically. Some reverse circulation drilling work may be helpful in further prioritizing the geophysical anomalies. At least one target has been identified for each of the anomalous chargeability zones discussed earlier. If favourable results are acquired, these zones should be further investigated along their trend. Targets identified in the western portion of the grid (i.e., west of L10400E) should also be tested. If favourable results are acquired in these areas, additional induced polarization is recommended to further delineate their extent.

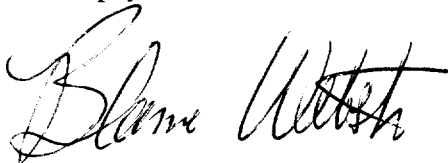
If there are any questions with regard to the conducting of the surveys or the interpretation of the data, please do not hesitate to call the undersigned at JVX Ltd.

Respectfully submitted,

***JVX Ltd.***



Joe Mihelcic, B.Sc., P.Eng., M.B.A.  
Geophysicist



Blaine Webster, B.Sc.  
President

# **APPENDIX A**

**Background**

**to the**

**Geophysical Methods**

# INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY

## 1 THE IP EFFECT

The induced polarization (IP) phenomenon is primarily caused by:

- 1) electrical polarization at the boundary between the rock or soil and the pore fluids, and
- 2) electrical polarization at the boundary between metallic minerals (particularly sulphides) within pores and the pore fluids.

This polarization occurs when a current is applied across these boundaries. Its magnitude can be measured in two ways:

- 1) in the frequency domain (also known as phase IP), in which the applied current is sinusoidal, or
- 2) in the time domain, in which the applied current is a modified square wave.

JVX conducts IP surveys in the time domain because spectral analysis, a powerful interpretive tool, can only be performed in the time domain.

Generally, the current is transmitted as a modified square wave with a period of eight seconds (two seconds positive, two seconds off, two seconds negative, two seconds off). The voltage measured in the ground will have the form shown in figure IP-1. The IP effect is manifested as a roughly exponential voltage decay after the current is turned off, similar to the relaxation effect of a discharging capacitor. The IP receiver samples this voltage decay curve at a number of points.

The **SCINTREX IPR-11** receiver repeats and averages the following measurements until they converge:

$V_p$             The primary voltage (the steady-state amplitude of the voltage while the current is being transmitted).

SP            The self-potential (the steady state voltage when no current is being transmitted).

m0 to m9    The chargeabilities (measures of the IP effect at different times along the decay voltage curve  $V_s(t)$  ).

Each chargeability value (m0 to m9) is the ratio of the average secondary voltage over a time window to the primary voltage. Mathematically, this is given by:

$$m = \frac{1000}{V_p(t_2-t_1)} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} V_s(t) dt$$

where

- m = chargeability (in mV/V)
- $V_s(t)$  = secondary voltage (i.e. the voltage decay)
- $V_p$  = primary voltage
- $t_1$  = beginning of time window
- $t_2$  = end of time window

The IPR-11 uses the ten time windows, also known as time slices, listed in table IP-1 and shown in figure IP-2. Unless otherwise stated, the term chargeability refers to the eighth time window (m7).

IP-3

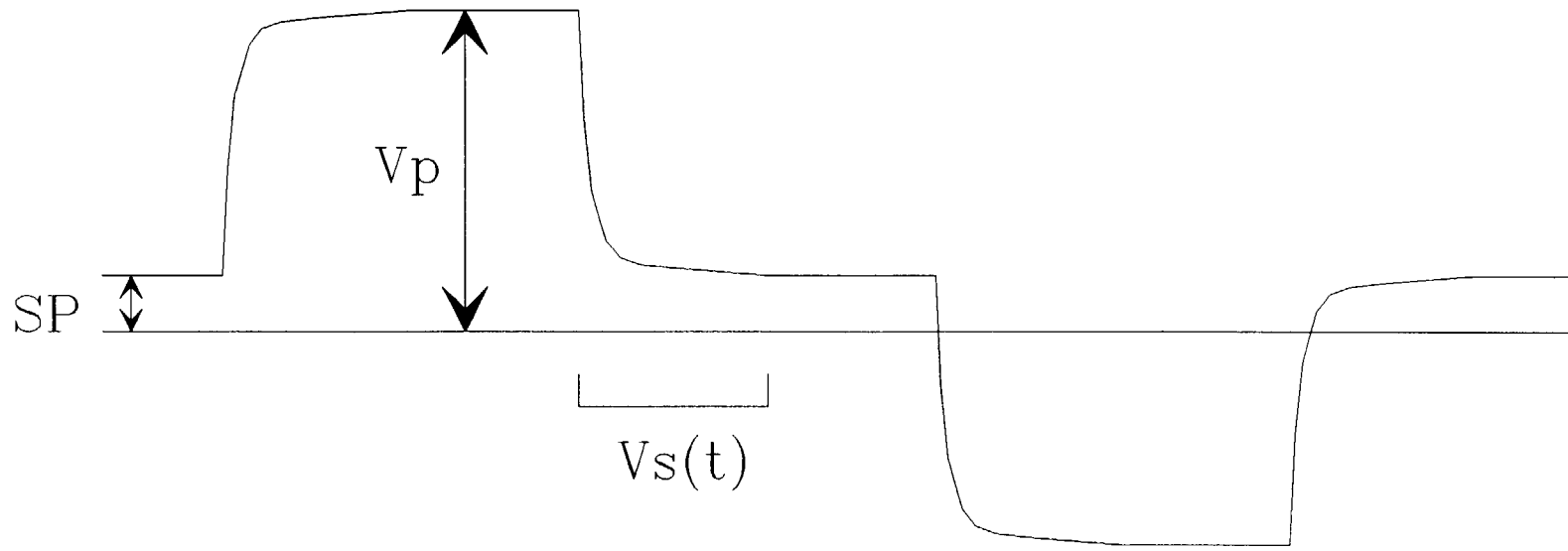
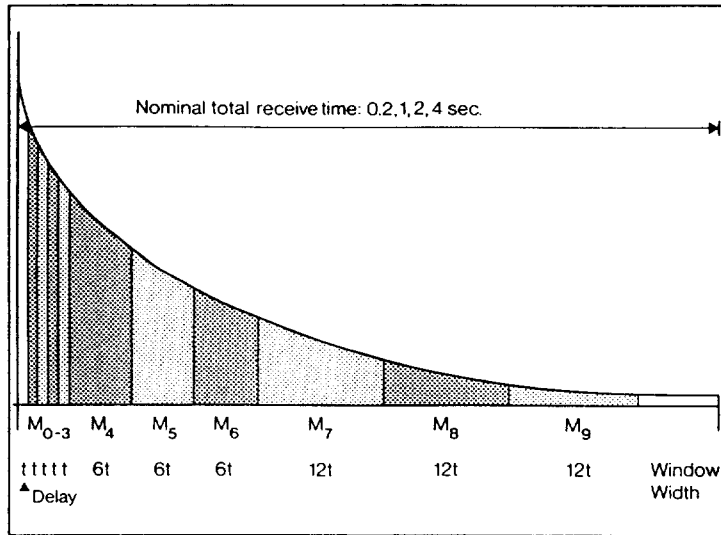


Figure IP-1 : The I.P. Waveform

SLICE	DURATION (msec)	FROM (msec)	TO (msec)	MIDPOINT (msec)
m0	30	30	60	45
m1	30	60	90	75
m2	30	90	120	105
m3	30	120	150	135
m4	180	150	330	240
m5	180	330	510	420
m6	180	510	690	600
<b>m7</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>870</b>
m8	360	1050	1410	1230
m9	360	1410	1770	1590

Table IP-1 : Time slices recorded by the IPR-11 receiver



IPR-11 Transient Windows

Figure IP-2 : IP effect decay curve with IPR-11 time slices

## 2 SPECTRAL ANALYSIS

With the ability to sample the decay curve at a number of points, the shape of the decay curve can be analysed. This gives important information about the characteristics of the source.

Spectral analysis utilises the Cole-Cole model of the IP effect (Pelton et al., 1978). This model uses the following four parameters (described in Johnson, 1984) to calculate a theoretical IP decay curve:

$\rho_a$      **Resistivity** ( $\Omega\text{m}$ )

This quantity is described in detail later in this appendix.

*M-IP*    **Chargeability Amplitude** (mV/V)

This quantity is related to the volume percent of the chargeable source, although there is no simple quantitative relationship.

$\tau$         **Time Constant** (seconds)

The time constant is related to the grain size of the source. A short time constant (0.01 to 0.3 s) indicates a fine-grained source. A long time constant (30 to 100 s) indicates a coarse-grained, interconnected, or massive source.

*c*         **Exponent** (dimensionless)

A high value (e.g. 0.5) indicates that the grain size is uniform. A low value (e.g. 0.1) indicates that there is a mixture of grain sizes.

Conventional chargeability is a combination of these spectral parameters. A change in any one parameter will produce a change in the apparent chargeability. *In the absence of spectral analysis, such changes are always ascribed to a change in the volume percent of the chargeable source, even though the cause may be a shift from fine-grained to coarse-grained material.*

JVX has developed a software package called **SOFT II** which determines the spectral parameters by comparing the measured decay curve with a library of model curves. The quality of the fit is given as a root-mean-square difference (expressed as a percentage). A low value (e.g. 1 %) indicates high quality data of medium to high amplitude. A high value (e.g. greater than 10 %) indicates poor quality or low amplitude data. If the fit is greater than 5 %, the spectral parameters are considered to be of poor quality, and therefore are usually discarded.

### 3 ARRAY CONFIGURATION

As mentioned above, a current must be flowing through the ground in order for the IP effect to occur. This current is applied using two electrodes, which are called C1 and C2, and the voltage decay is measured using two potential electrodes, P1 and P2. The distance separating P1 and P2 is known as the *a-spacing*, or  $a$ , and generally remains constant during the survey.

The three most common electrode array configurations are:

**1) Gradient**

C1 and C2 are located at an “infinite” distance (i.e. very far) from the grid, with one on each side. The potential electrodes move throughout the grid.

**2) Dipole-Dipole**

C1 and C2 are separated by a distance of  $a$ , and move along with the potential electrodes.

**3) Pole-Dipole**

C2 is located at “infinity”. C1 moves along with the potential electrodes throughout the grid.

The gradient array allows for fast reconnaissance surveys. However, no depth information is obtained (described below), and the resolution is much lower because all of the ground between C1 and C2 is energised. Furthermore, the current will be channelled through conductive zones, which could result in inaccurate chargeability and resistivity values. Thus, great care must be used when using a gradient array.

In JVX' experience, the pole-dipole array is superior to the dipole-dipole array. Since C2 is located at an infinite distance, a greater volume of ground is energised. This results in better depth penetration (i.e. higher quality data), and is particularly important in the presence of thick and/or conductive overburden. However, the pole-dipole array does not have the disadvantages of the gradient array. Since C1 is located near the potential electrodes, depth information is obtained (see below), and resolution is high.

### 4 A-SPACING AND NUMBER OF DIPOLES

The resolution of the data depends on  $a$ , the electrode spacing. The smaller  $a$  is, the greater the resolution. However, the depth of penetration is also smaller. A larger  $a$  results in greater depth, but less resolution. Thus, both factors must be considered when selecting the electrode spacing.

The standard pole-dipole array is shown in figure IP-2. Seven potential electrodes are used to measure the voltage simultaneously across six electrode pairs (P1-P2, P2-P3, P3-



P4, etc.). Each pair is labelled using an integer,  $n$ , where  $na$  is the distance between the first potential electrode and the nearest current electrode.

The depth of investigation is greater when the potential electrode pair is farther from the current electrode (i.e. larger  $n$ ). However, a greater separation distance also results in greater signal attenuation, limiting the number of dipoles which could be used effectively.

## 5 RESISTIVITY

The DC apparent resistivity ( $\rho_a$ ) is a measure of the bulk electrical resistivity of the subsurface. Electricity flows primarily through the groundwater within fractures and pore spaces. Therefore, fault zones can be detected as low resistivity zones. However, sulphide minerals, some oxides, and graphite are also good conductors and so produce low resistivity zones. The current flow is electronic in these minerals rather than electrolytic as it is in groundwater. Sometimes, the geometry of the low resistivity zone can distinguish between a fault zone and a mineral source. In other cases, additional geological information is needed. Silicates, the most common rock forming minerals, are very poor conductors of electricity, producing high resistivity zones.

The resistivity is measured simultaneously with the IP data. For a homogeneous and isotropic subsurface, it is given by the following formula:

$$\rho_a = \frac{k V_p}{I}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_a &= \text{apparent resistivity } (\Omega\text{m}) \\ V_p &= \text{primary voltage (measured while current is on) (mV)} \\ k &= \text{k-factor (m)} \end{aligned}$$

The  $k$ -factor is an array-dependant component. For a pole-dipole array, it is given by:

$$k = 2\pi n(n+1)a$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \text{dipole multiple (dimensionless)} \\ a &= \text{electrode separation (m)} \end{aligned}$$

Although the assumption of a homogeneous and isotropic earth is unrealistic, the calculated value of  $\rho_a$  can be used qualitatively to map changes in rock type (even to identify the rock type in some cases), and to map low resistivity fault zones.

### References

- Johnson, I.M. Spectral I.P. Parameters as Determined through Time Domain Measurements, pp. 1993-2003 *Geophysics* **49**, 1984
- Johnson, I.M., B. Webster, R. Mathews, and S. McMullan Time Domain Spectral IP Results from Three Gold Deposits in Northern Saskatchewan, *The Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin*, Feb. 1989
- Pelton, W.H., S.H. Ward, P.G. Hallof, W.P. Sill, P.H. Nelson Mineral Discrimination and Removal of Inductive Coupling with Multifrequency IP, pp. 588-609, *Geophysics* **43**, 1978

## MAGNETIC METHOD

The magnetic field measured at any point on or above the earth's surface is a combination of:

- 1) the earth's magnetic field,
- 2) the induced magnetization of near-surface material, and
- 3) the remanent magnetization of near-surface material.

The total measured field is equal to the vector sum of the magnetic field arising from all three factors.

### 1 THE EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD

The earth's magnetic field is similar in form to that of a bar magnet. The flux lines of the geomagnetic field are vertical at the north and south magnetic poles where the strength is approximately 60 000 nT (or gammas). In the equatorial region, the field is horizontal and its strength is approximately 30 000 nT. This field can be considered to be constant in space and time for exploration surveys.

### 2 INDUCED MAGNETIZATION

An external magnetic field (for example, the earth's) induces the magnetization of a ferrous body. This magnetized body then produces an additional magnetic field, known as the *induced field*, which is given by the following formula:

$$\mathbf{I} = k \mathbf{H}$$

where:

$\mathbf{I}$  = the induced magnetic field (nT) — a vector  
 $k$  = the volume magnetic susceptibility of the material  
 $\mathbf{H}$  = the external magnetic field (nT) — a vector

Thus, the strength of the induced magnetic field is a function of the susceptibility of the body. In turn, the susceptibility is a reflection of the content of ferrous minerals, most importantly magnetite. Note that the induced field is parallel to the external field.

### **3 REMANENT MAGNETIZATION**

The remanent magnetization of rocks depends both on their composition and their previous history. Whereas the induced magnetization is nearly always parallel to the direction of the geomagnetic field, the natural remanent magnetization may bear no relation to the present direction and intensity of the earth's field. The remanent magnetization is related to the direction of the earth's field at the time the rocks were last magnetized. Generally, one can assume that there is no significant remanent magnetization when interpreting magnetic data.

### **4 DIURNAL CORRECTION**

Although the earth's magnetic field is essentially constant, time-varying magnetic fields may result from atmospheric phenomena. Fields due to magnetic storms may vary by hundreds of nanoteslas in a few minutes. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor the background magnetic field constantly using a stationary base station magnetometer. The field measurements can then be corrected for the background magnetic variation. This process is known as diurnal correction.

### **5 INTERPRETATION**

Magnetic data are used to map regions of different magnetic susceptibilities (i.e. ferrous content). The magnetic method cannot detect gold directly, but it can map structures which can aid in locating areas of silicification and carbonization. When used in conjunction with geological and other geophysical data, magnetic data can help select targets which are favourable for economic mineralisation.

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Plates**



Declaration of Assessment Work Performed on Mining Land

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

Transaction Number (office use) W9680.00642 Assessment Files Research Imaging

2.17004

Personal information: Mining Act, the Information Act, the Access to Information Act, Questions about it 933 Ramsey Lake F



41P11NE0073 2.17004 TYRELL

900

id 66(3) of the Mining Act. Under section 8 of the Mining Act, the work and correspond with the mining land holder. Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 6th Floor,

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

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

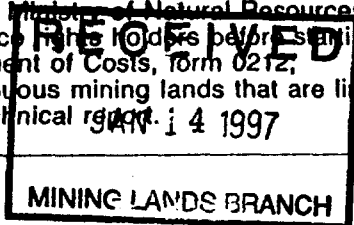
Form with fields for Name, Address, Client Number, Telephone Number, and Fax Number. Entries include HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD and GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

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

Geotechnical: prospecting, surveys, assays and work under section 18 (regs) [checked] Physical: drilling, stripping, trenching and associated assays [unchecked] Rehabilitation [unchecked]

Form with fields for Work Type, Office Use, Dates Work Performed, Global Positioning System Data, Township/Area, Mining Division, and Resident Geologist District.

Please remember to: - obtain a work permit from the Minister 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)

Form with fields for Name, Address, Telephone Number, and Fax Number. Entry includes J V X LTD.

DEC 31 1996

4. Certification by Recorded Holder or Agent

I, A.W. BLEECHAM, 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.

Form with fields for Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent, Date, Agent's Address, Telephone Number, and Fax Number.

Done and signed - Mr. A. W. Bleecham 31/97

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

2.17004

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
Tyr 1 ✓ 1151466	1	\$3132	N/A	\$2800	\$332
Mec Murchy 2 ✓ 1146646	1		400		
3 ✓ 1146647	1		400		
4 ✓ 1146648	1		400		
5 ✓ 1147074	1		400		
6 ✓ 1147075	1		400		
7 ✓ 1147076	1		400		
8 ✓ 1147077	1		400		
Tyr 9 ✓ 1151465	1	\$4726	400	\$4000	\$326
Mec Murchy 10 ✓ 1147104	1		400		
11 ✓ 1147105	1		400		
12 ✓ 1147106	1		400		
13 ✓ 1147107	1		400		
14 ✓ 1147114	1		400		
15 ✓ 1147115	1		400		
Column Totals					

I, A. W. BECHAM (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.

SH 1 of 3

Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent Authorized in Writing  
[Signature]

**RECEIVED**  
 JAN 14 1997  
 MINING LANDS BRANCH

Date 29/12/96

6. Instructions 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.

<b>For Office Use Only</b> Received Stamp REGISTERED LANDS DIVISION DEC 31 1996	Deemed Approved Date	Date Notification Sent
	Date Approved	Total Value of Credit Approved
	Approved for Recording by Mining Recorder (Signature)	

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

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.
				<b>2.17004</b>	
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
MacMurphy ✓ 1147,116	1		\$400		
" 2 ✓ 1147,117	1		400		
" 3 ✓ 1147,118	1		400		
" 4 ✓ 1147,124	1		400		
Tyrrell) 5 ✓ 1151464	1	\$2,117	400	\$1,600	\$117
MacMurphy ✓ 1147,125	1		400		
" 7 ✓ 1147,126	1		400		
" 8 ✓ 1147,127	1		400		
Tyrrell ✓ 9 1131,920	1		400		
✓ 10 1146,156	1	\$3,192	\$1,200		1,992
✓ 11 1146,441	1	6,497	\$1,200		5,297
✓ 12 1146,640	1	3,594	1,200		2,394
✓ 13 1146,638	1	6,216	1,200	3,200	1,816
✓ 14 1146,157	1		1,200		
✓ 15 1146,442	1		800		
✓ 1146,639	1		1,200		
<b>Column Totals</b>					

I, A.W. BEZCHAM (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. Sh. 2 of 3.

Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent Authorized in Writing  
[Signature]

**RECEIVED**  
 Agent  
 29/12/96  
 JAN 14 1997

**6. Instructions for cutting back credits that are not approved**

Some of the credits claimed in this declaration may be cut back. **MINING LANDS BRANCH** Fill 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.

<b>For Office Use Only</b>	
Received Stamp DEC 23 1996	Deemed Approved Date
	Date Notification Sent
	Date Approved
	Total Value of Credit Approved
Approved for Recording by Mining Recorder (Signature)	



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

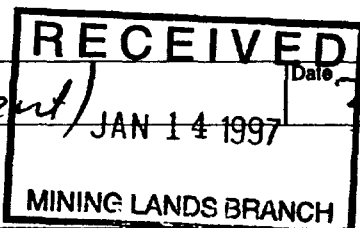
Mining Claim Number. Or if work was done on other eligible mining land, show in this column the location number indicated on the claim map.	Number of Claim Units. For other mining land, list hectares.	Value of work performed on this claim or other mining land.	Value of work applied to this claim.	Value 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
rel ✓ 1 1094923	1	\$3124	\$800	\$2000	\$324
" ✓ 2 1094761	1		400		
" ✓ 3 1094763	1		800		
" ✓ 4 1094764	1		800		
5					
✓ 6 1146517	1	\$1929	<del>\$400</del> <sup>800</sup>	<del>\$1600</del> <sup>800</sup>	<del>1129</del> <sup>1529</sup>
- 7 1146518	1	1928	<del>\$400</del> <sup>800</sup>	<del>800</del> <sup>400</sup>	<del>1128</del> <sup>1528</sup>
" ✓ 8 1146519	1		<del>\$400</del> <sup>800</sup>	<del>800</del> <sup>400</sup>	<del>1128</del> <sup>1528</sup>
9		10 claims			
10		10 Units			
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
Column Totals		\$36455	22,200	\$14,400	\$15255

I, A.W. BEECHAM (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

*[Handwritten Signature]*

(Agent)



Date 29/12/96

6. Instructions 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):

SH-3 of 3.

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
97 Mar 31	
Date Approved	Total Value of Credit Approved
Approved for Recording by Mining-Recorder (Signature)	
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	



2,17004

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of the Mining Act. This information will be used to maintain a record and ongoing status of the mining claim(s). Questions about this collection should be directed to the Provincial Manager, Minings Lands, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 4th Floor, 159 Cedar Street, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 6A5, telephone (705) 670-7264.

Les renseignements personnels contenus dans la présente formule sont recueillis en vertu de la Loi sur les mines et serviront à tenir à jour un registre des concessions minières. Adresser toute question sur la collecte de ces renseignements au chef provincial des terrains miniers, ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines, 159, rue Cedar, 4<sup>e</sup> étage, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 6A5, téléphone (705) 670-7264.

1. Direct Costs/Coûts directs

Type	Description	Amount Montant	Totals Total global
Wages Salaires	Labour Main-d'oeuvre		
	Field Supervision Supervision sur le terrain	1021	1021
Contractor's and Consultant's Fees Droits de l'entrepreneur et de l'expert- conseil	Type Line-Cutting	3500	
	Magnetometer Sur	2597	
	T.P. Survey	27,803	33900
Supplies Used Fournitures utilisées	Type		
Equipment Rental Location de matériel	Type		
Total Direct Costs Total des coûts directs			34,921

2. Indirect Costs/Coûts indirects

\*\* Note: When claiming Rehabilitation work Indirect costs are not allowable as assessment work.  
Pour le remboursement des travaux de réhabilitation, les coûts indirects ne sont pas admissibles en tant que travaux d'évaluation.

Type	Description	Amount Montant	Totals Total global
Transportation Transport	Type Included in Contractor's charges		
Food and Lodging Nourriture et hébergement		1534	1534
Mobilization and Demobilization Mobilisation et démobilisation			
Sub Total of Indirect Costs Total partiel des coûts indirects			1534
Amount Allowable (not greater than 20% of Direct Costs) Montant admissible (n'excédant pas 20 % des coûts directs)			1534
Total Value of Assessment Credit (Total of Direct and Allowable indirect costs)			36,455
Valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation (Total des coûts directs et indirects admissibles)			

Note: The recorded holder will be required to verify expenditures claimed in this statement of costs within 30 days of a request for verification. If verification is not made, the Minister may reject for assessment work all or part of the assessment work submitted.

Note: Le titulaire enregistré sera tenu de vérifier les dépenses demandées dans le présent état des coûts dans les 30 jours suivant une demande à cet effet. Si la vérification n'est pas effectuée, le ministre peut rejeter tout ou une partie des travaux d'évaluation présentés.

Filing Discounts

1. Work filed within two years of completion is claimed at 100% of the above Total Value of Assessment Credit.
2. Work filed three, four or five years after completion is claimed at 50% of the above Total Value of Assessment Credit. See calculations below:

Total Value of Assessment Credit	Total Assessment Claimed
	x 0.50 =

Remises pour dépôt

1. Les travaux déposés dans les deux ans suivant leur achèvement sont remboursés à 100 % de la valeur totale susmentionnée du crédit d'évaluation.
2. Les travaux déposés trois, quatre ou cinq ans après leur achèvement sont remboursés à 50 % de la valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation susmentionné. Voir les calculs ci-dessous.

Valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation	Evaluation totale demandée
	x 0,50 =

Certification Verifying Statement of Costs

I hereby certify:  
that the amounts shown are as accurate as possible and these costs were incurred while conducting assessment work on the lands shown on the accompanying Report of Work form.

that as Agent I am authorized  
(Recorded Holder, Agent, Position in Company)

to make this certification

Attestation de l'état des coûts

J'atteste par la présente :  
que les montants indiqués sont le plus exact possible et que ces dépenses ont été engagées pour effectuer les travaux d'évaluation sur les terrains indiqués dans la formule de rapport de travail ci-joint.

Et qu'à titre de \_\_\_\_\_ je suis autorisé  
(titulaire enregistré, représentant, poste occupé dans la compagnie)

à faire cette attestation.

Signature Archie L Date 30/12/96



Addendum to Report of Work  
Recorded Claim Holders

2.17004

Hydro Creek Group

	Claim #
<u>Recorded Claim Holder:</u>	1146156
Mr A.A. Lacarte	1146157
1 Lake St. GOWGANDA, ON	1146441
POJ 1J0	1146442
Tel: 705 624 2300	1146638
Client # 155166	1146639
	1146640

Hare Lake Group

	Claim #
<u>Recorded Claim Holder:</u>	1094763
R. G. Komarechka	1094764
573 Haig St. Apt #1	1094921
SUDBURY, ON; P3C 4N3	1094922
Tel: 705 673 0873	1094923
Client #: 153168	1094924
	1098984
	1098985
<u>Recorded Claim Holders:</u>	
Mr. A. A. Lacarte	1167805
Address above, &	
Mr. R. MacCallum	1167806
6 Queen St. Box 754	1186282
ENGLEHART, ONT, POJ 1H0	
Tel: 705 544 8406; Client # 161860	

Recorded Claim Holder:

Haddington Resources Ltd.  
11th Floor - 808 West Hastings St.  
VANCOUVER, BC  
V6C 2X4  
Tel: 604 687 7463  
Fax: 604 681 2578  
Client # 300638

## Claim #

1198620 Tyrrell Tp

Recorded Claim Holder

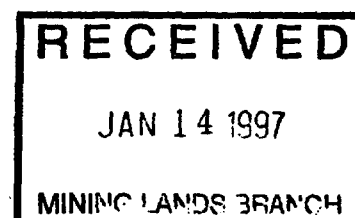
BHP Minerals Canada Ltd.  
33 Yonge St. Ste 610,  
Toronto, ON. MSE 1G4  
Tel: 416 368 3884  
Fax: 416 365 0763  
Client No. 108137

## Claim #

1146517 Tyrrell Tp

1146518 Tyrrell Tp

1146519 Tyrrell Tp





April 28, 1997

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

Roy Spooner  
Mining Recorder  
4 Government Road East  
Kirkland Lake, ON  
P2N 1A2

Telephone: (705) 670-5853  
Fax: (705) 670-5863

Dear Sir or Madam:

Submission Number: 2.17004

**Status**

**Subject: Transaction Number(s):** W9680.00642 Approval After Notice

---

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.

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

NOTE: This correspondence may affect the status of your mining lands. Please contact the Mining Recorder to determine the available options and the status of your claims.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please contact Bruce Gates by e-mail at [gates\\_b@torv05.ndm.gov.on.ca](mailto:gates_b@torv05.ndm.gov.on.ca) or by telephone at (705) 670-5856.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron C. Gashinski".

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY  
Ron C. Gashinski  
Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section  
Mines and Minerals Division

## Work Report Assessment Results

---

**Submission Number:** 2.17004

**Date Correspondence Sent:** April 28, 1997

**Assessor:** Bruce Gates

---

<b>Transaction Number</b>	<b>First Claim Number</b>	<b>Township(s) / Area(s)</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Approval Date</b>
W9680.00642	1151466	TYRRELL	Approval After Notice	April 19, 1997

**Section:**

14 Geophysical IP

14 Geophysical MAG

The 45 days outlined in the Notice dated March 5, 1997 have passed.

Assessment work credit has been approved as outlined on the attached Distribution of Assessment Work Credit sheet.

## Work Report Assessment Results

---

**Submission Number:** 2.17004

**Correspondence to:**

Mining Recorder  
Kirkland Lake, ON

Resident Geologist  
Cobalt, ON

Assessment Files Library  
Sudbury, ON

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

A. W. Beecham  
HAILEYBURY, ONTARIO, CANADA

ARCHIE ALBANY LACARTE  
GOWGANDA, Ontario

ROBERT GERALD KOMARECHKA  
SUDBURY, Ontario

ROBERT MACCALLUM  
ENGLEHART, Ontario

HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

BHP MINERALS CANADA LTD.  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

---

## Distribution of Assessment Work Credit

The following credit distribution reflects the value of assessment work performed on the mining land(s). Please contact the Mining Recorder to determine if this affects the status of your claims.

**Date:** April 28, 1997

**Submission Number:** 2.17004

---

**Transaction Number:** W9680.00642

<u>Claim Number</u>	<u>Value Of Work Performed</u>
1151466	1,755.00
1151465	2,650.00
1151464	1,187.00
1146156	1,790.00
1146441	3,643.00
1146640	2,015.00
1146638	3,485.00
1094923	1,752.00
1146517	1,082.00
1146518	1,080.00
	<hr/>
<b>Total: \$</b>	<b>20,439.00</b>

---



INDEX TO LAND DISPOSITION

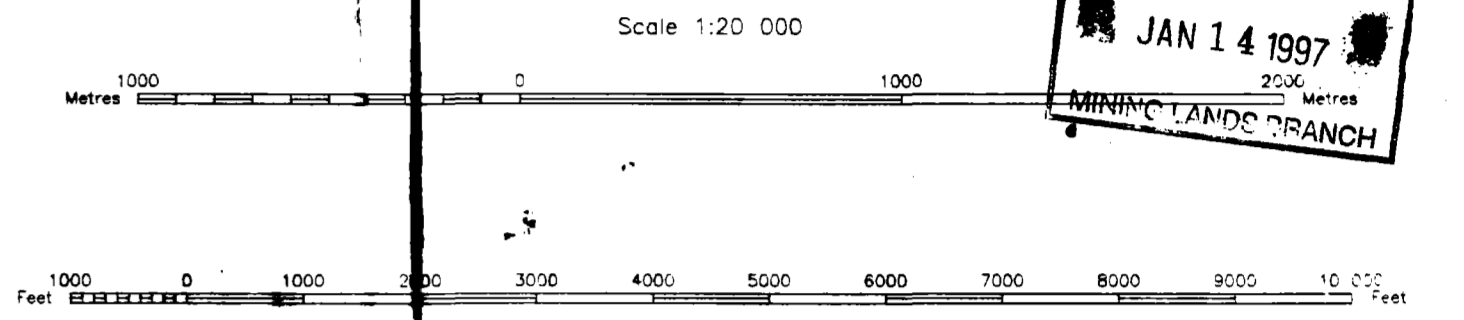
M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

2.17004 KIRKLAND LAKE

PLAN #253 G-3725 TOWNSHIP TYRRELL

DATE OF PLAN JAN 20 1997  
MINING DIVISION LARDER LAKE  
LAND TITLES/REGISTRY DIVISION TIMISKAMING

RECEIVED  
JAN 14 1997  
MINING LANDS BRANCH



AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION  
MRO - Mining Rights Only  
SRO - Surface Rights Only  
M&S - Mining and Surface Rights

W-L-58/96 NER SEPT 17/96 SRO

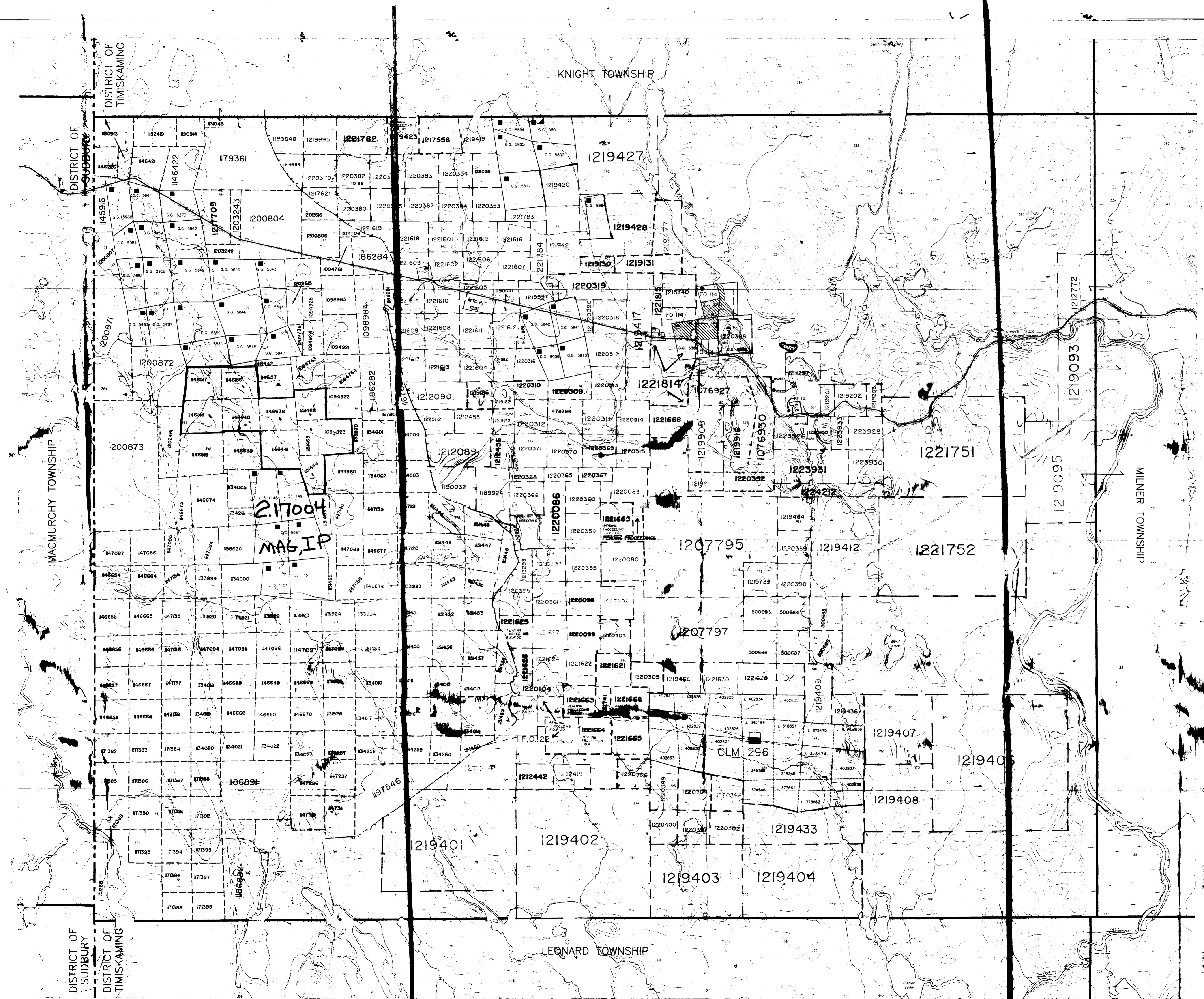
SYMBOLS

- 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
- Depression
- Centre point (horizontal)
- Flooded land
- Mine shaft
- Pipeline (above ground)
- Railway, single track
- double track
- abandoned
- River/Stream/Creek
- intermittent
- Road, highway, county, town
- access
- trail, bush
- power line (original)
- Transmission line
- Wooded area

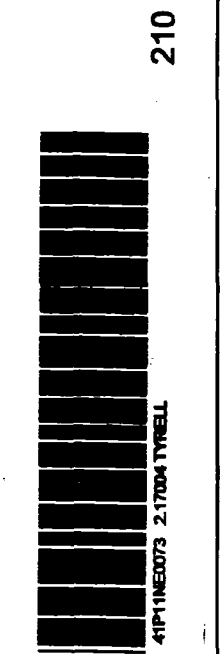
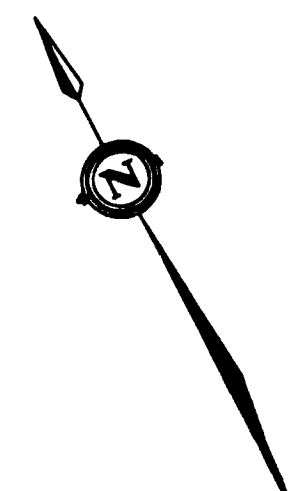
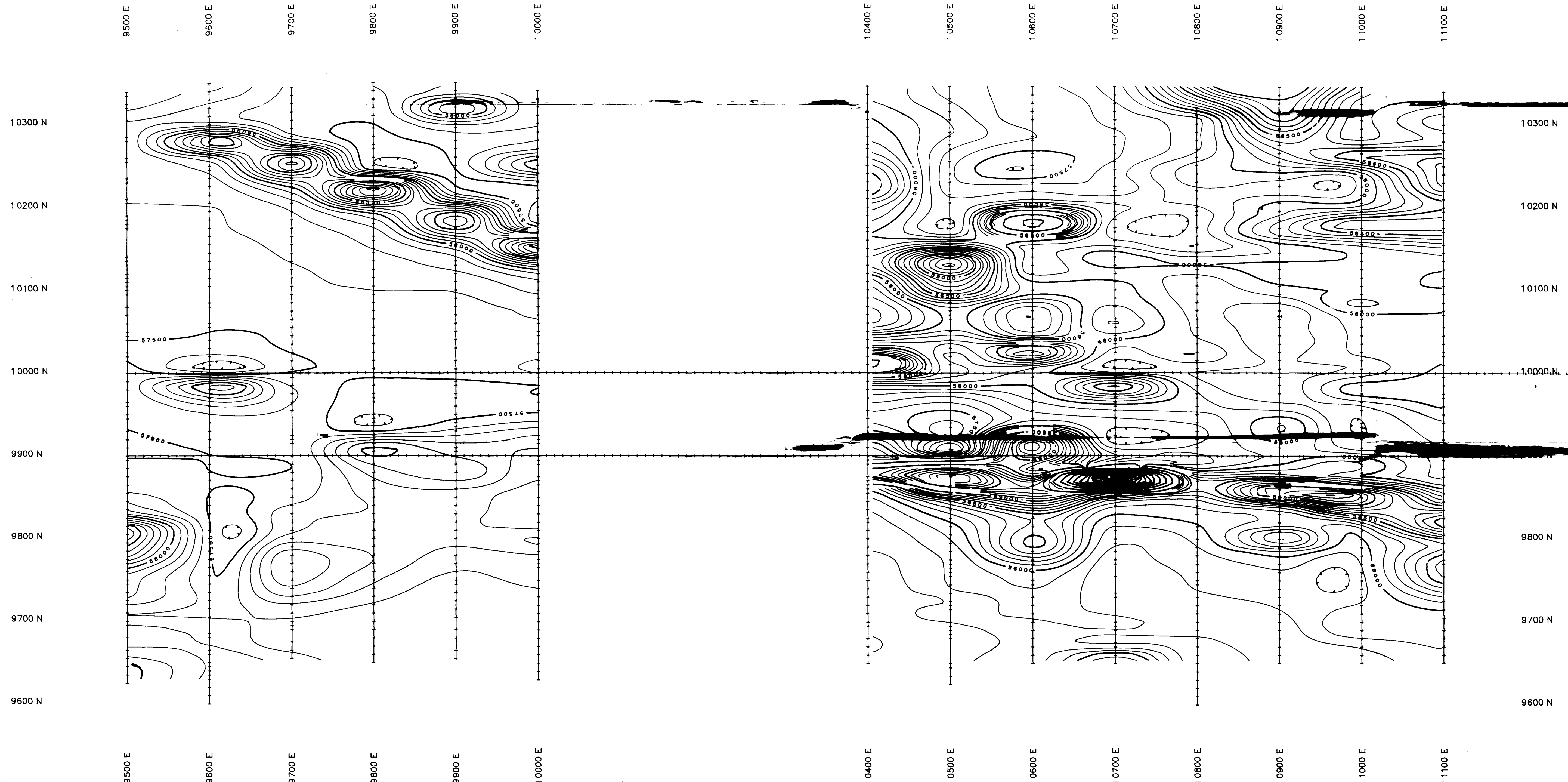
DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

- 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

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 HEREIN.





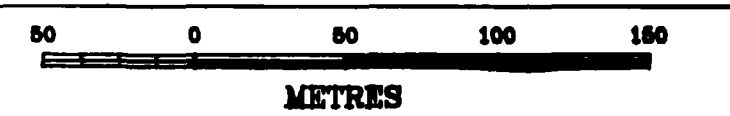


210

8.14004

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JAN 14 1997  
MINING LANDS BRANCH

HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD.  
SHINING TREE AREA - DRILLHOLE GRID  
TYRRELL TWP., ONT.  
N.T.S. 41 P/11  
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS  
CONTOUR INTERVALS: 100 & 500 nT  
REL. LOW: v REL. HIGH: \*  
BASE LEVEL: 58 000 nT

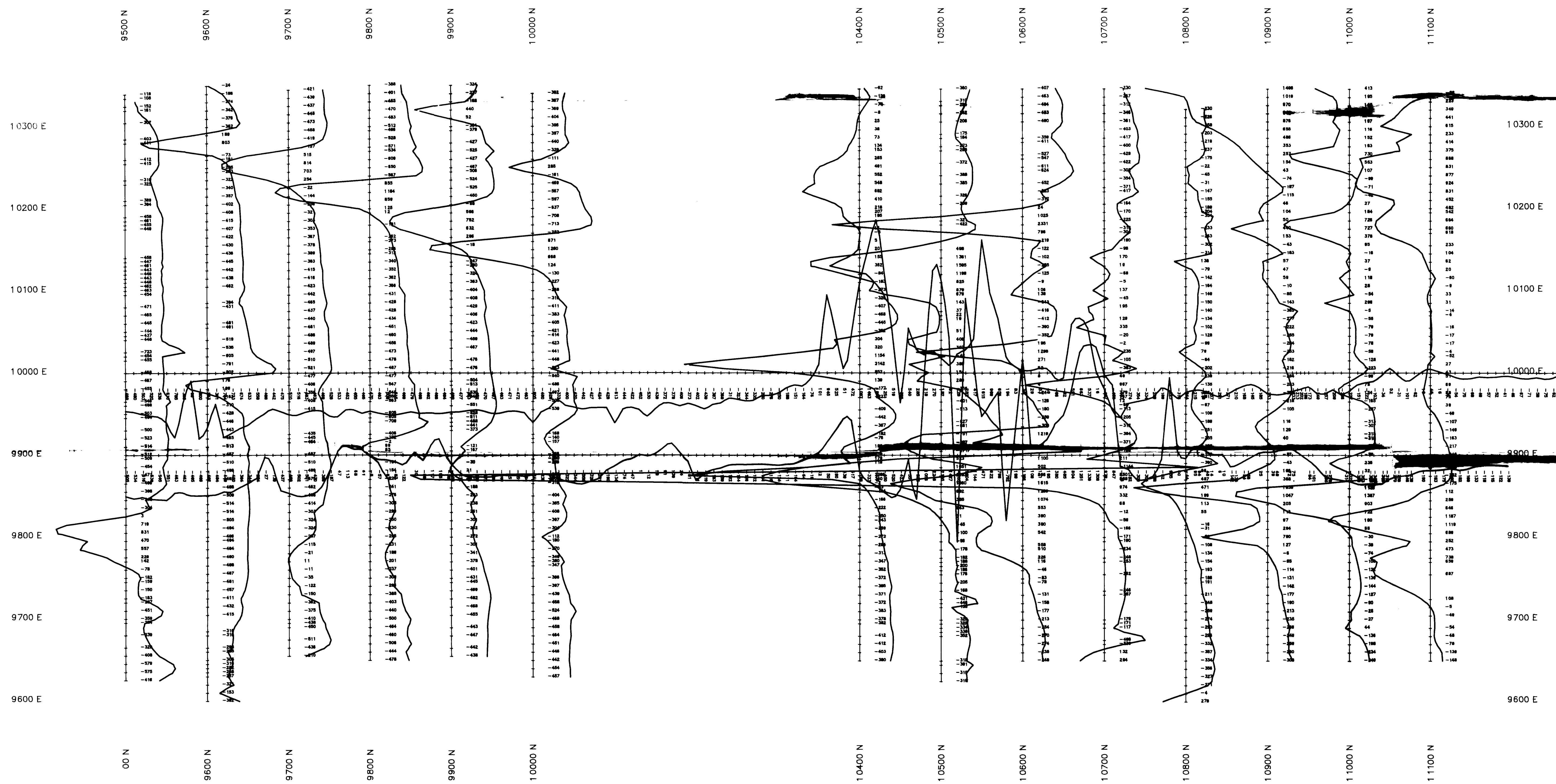


SURVEYED BY JVK LTD. USING  
SCINTREX IGS-2/MP-4 MAGNETOMETER  
WINTER 1995

PLOTTED BY  
A.S.  
JULY 1995

SCALE 1:2500

PLATE 1



RECEIVED  
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 MINING LANDS BRANCH

2.17004



220

**HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD.**  
**SHINING TREE AREA - DRILLHOLE GRID**  
 TYRELL TWP., ONT.  
 N.T.S. 41 P/11

**TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PROFILES**  
 PROFILE SCALE : 1 cm rep. 250 nT  
 POSITIVE WESTWARDS  
 BASE LEVEL : 58 000 nT

SURVEYED BY JVK LTD. USING  
 SCINTREX IGS-2/MP-4 MAGNETOMETER  
 WINTER 1995



PLOTTED BY  
 A.S.  
 JULY 1995

SCALE 1:2500

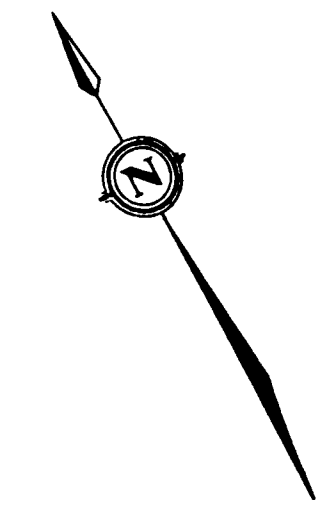
PLATE 2

9500 E  
1300 N  
1200 N  
1100 N  
1000 N  
900 N  
800 N  
700 N  
600 N  
9500 E

9900 E  
10000 E  
9900 E  
10000 E

10400 E  
10500 E  
10600 E  
10700 E  
10800 E  
10900 E  
11000 E  
11100 E  
10400 E  
10500 E  
10600 E  
10700 E  
10800 E  
10900 E  
11000 E  
11100 E

1300 N  
1200 N  
1100 N  
1000 N  
800 N  
700 N  
600 N



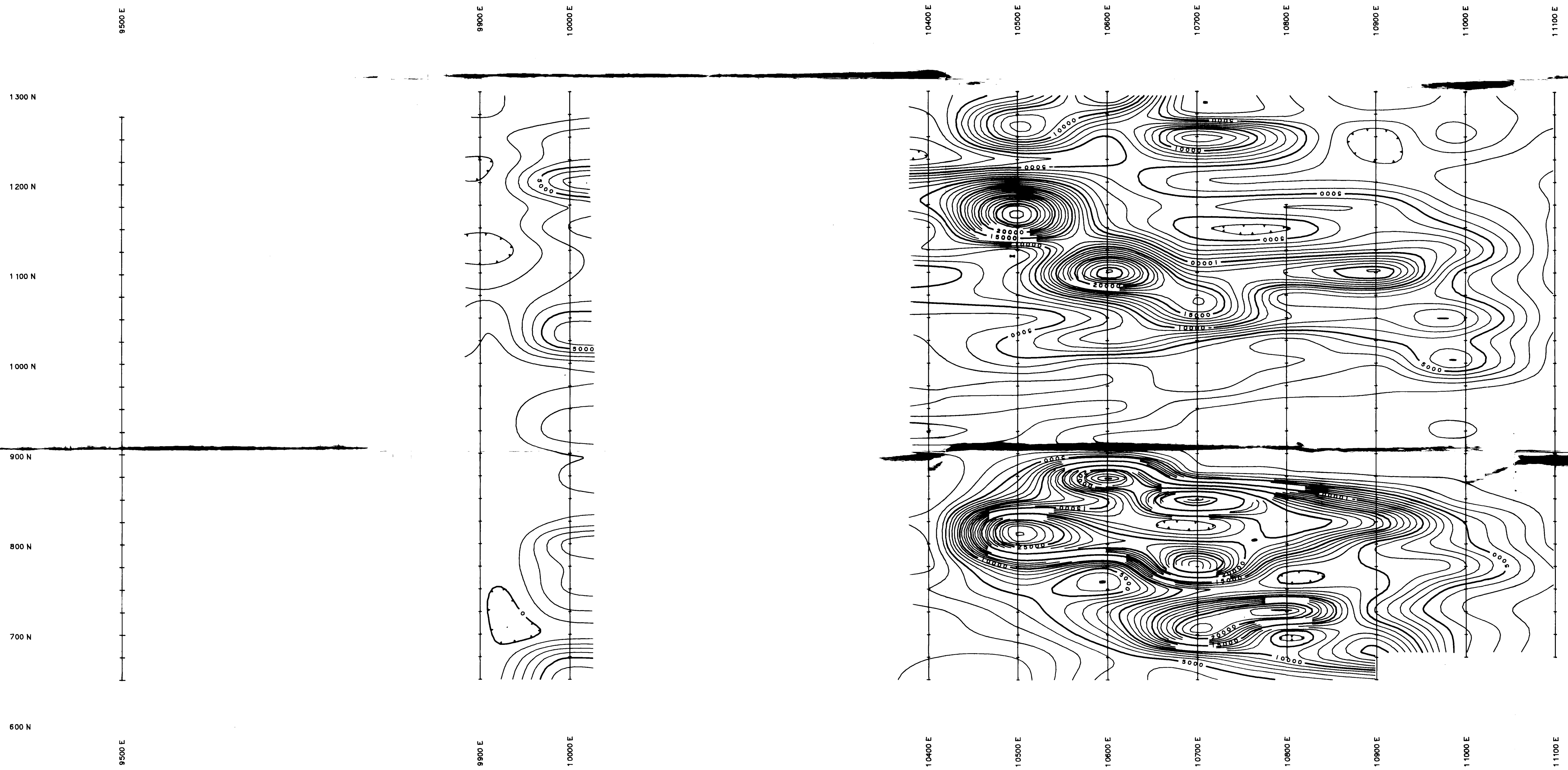
17004



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JAN 14 1997  
MINING LANDS BRANCH

230

<b>HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD.</b>		
<b>SHINING TREE AREA - DRILLHOLE GRID</b> TYRELL TWP., ONT. N.T.S. 41 P/11		
<b>CHARGEABILITY (m<sup>2</sup>) CONTOURS (n=2)</b> CONTOUR INTERVALS : 1 & 5 mV/V REL. LOW: ▽ REL. HIGH: •		
SURVEYED BY JVK LTD. USING SCINTREX IPR-11 Rx ; IPC-7/2.5 kW Tx WINTER 1995		
PLOTTED BY A.S. JULY 1995	SCALE 1:2500	PLATE 3



**2.17004** RECEIVED  
 JAN 14 1997  
 MINING LANDS BRANCH



**HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD.**  
**SHINING TREE AREA -- DRILLHOLE GRID**  
 TYRELL TWP., ONT.  
 N.T.S. 41 P/11  
**RESISTIVITY CONTOURS (n=2)**  
 CONTOUR INTERVALS : 1000 & 5000 ohm m  
 REL. LOW: ▼ REL. HIGH: \*

SURVEYED BY JVK LTD. USING  
 SCINTREX IPR-11 Rx ; IPC-7/2.5 kW Tx  
 WINTER 1995

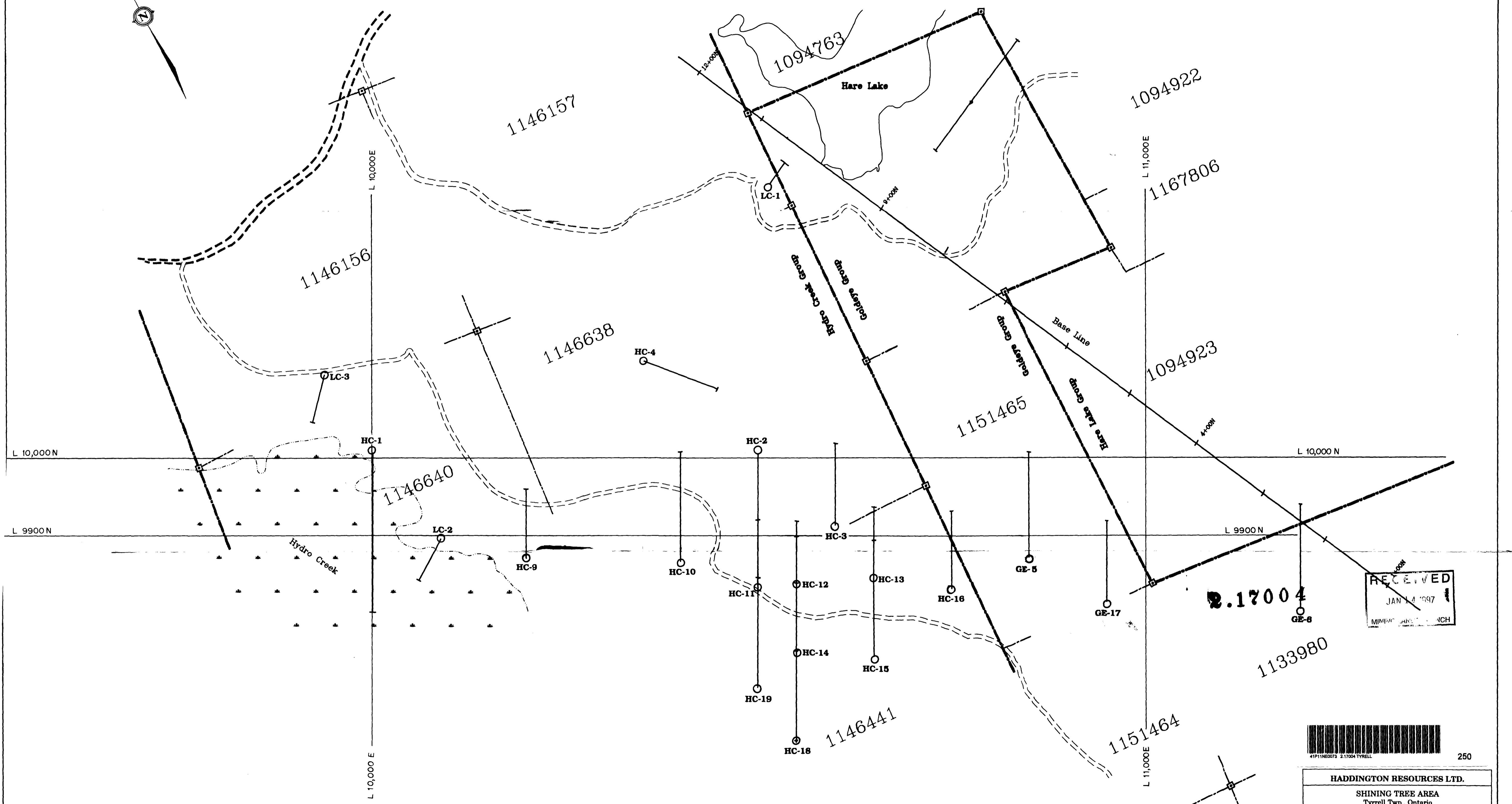
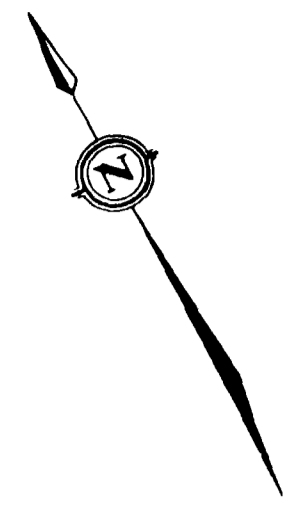


PLOTTED BY  
 A.S.  
 JULY 1995

**SCALE 1:2500**

**PLATE 4**





RECEIVED  
 JAN 14 1997  
 MINING DEPARTMENT

2.17004



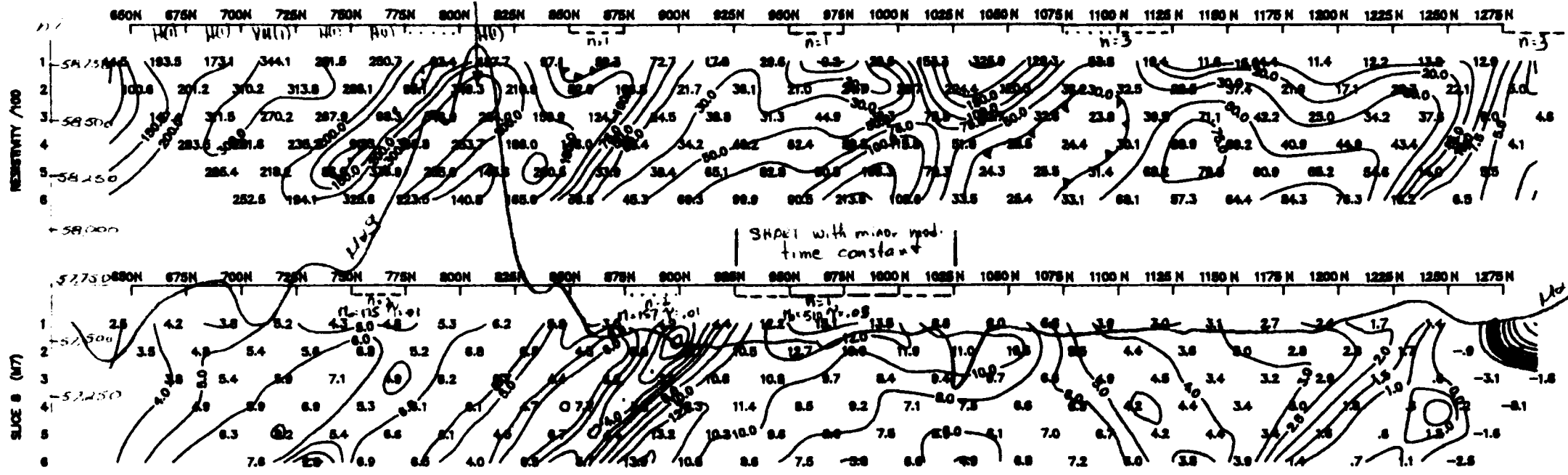
250

HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD.		
SHINING TREE AREA Tyrrell Twp., Ontario NTS 41P/11		
POSITION OF THE DRILLHOLE GRID ON TOP OF THE E-W GRID		
Surveyed by JVK Ltd. Winter 1995	Scale 1:2500	PLATE 5

Haddington Resources Ltd.

LINE NUMBER: 9500 EAST N-1 TO 6  
"A": 25.0 METRES

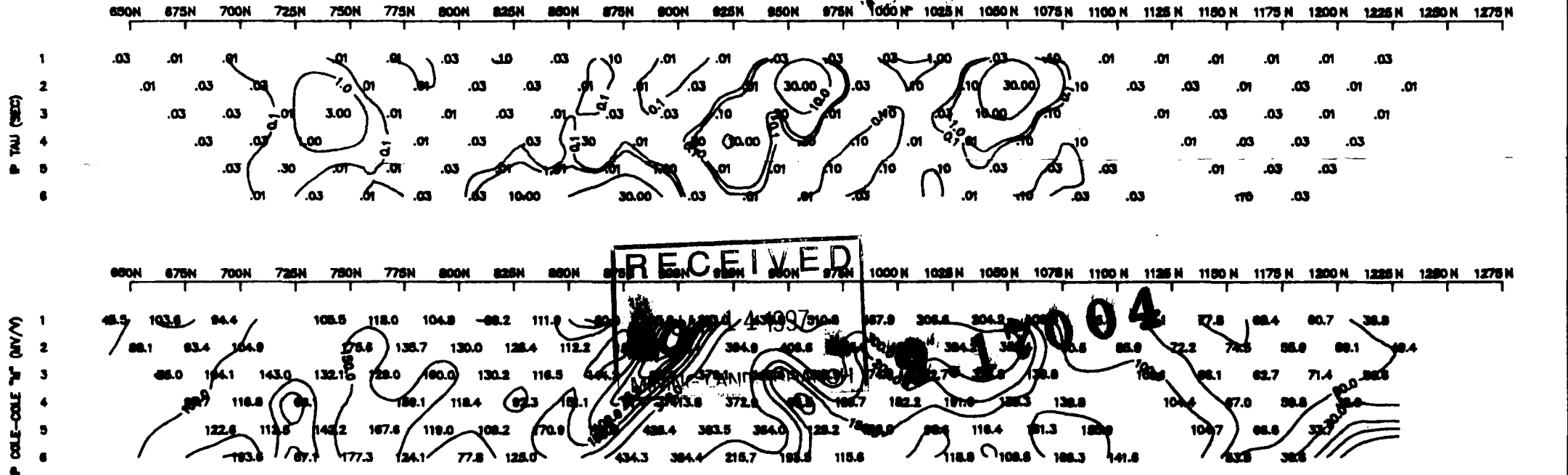
SCINTREX IPR-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC  
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC  
C1 POSITION: NORTH TRAILING  
TRAV. DIRECTION: NORTH  
SCALE 1: 2500



Haddington Resources Ltd.

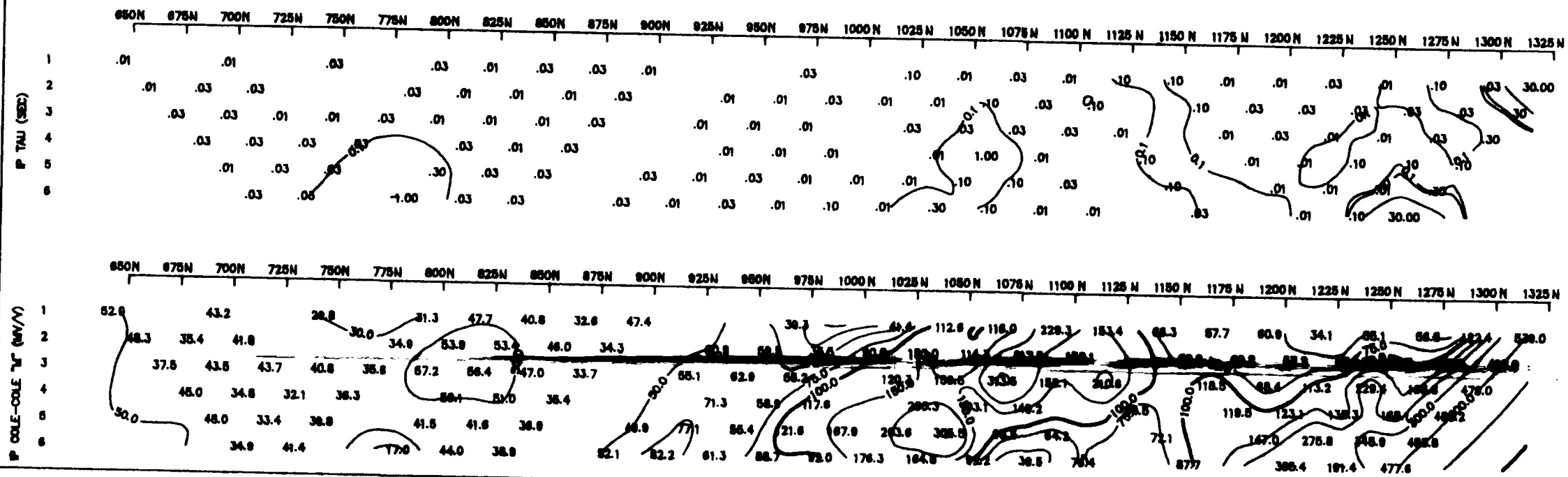
LINE NUMBER: 9500 EAST N-1 TO 6  
"A": 25.0 METRES

SCINTREX IPR-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC  
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC  
C1 POSITION: NORTH TRAILING  
TRAV. DIRECTION: NORTH  
SCALE 1: 2500



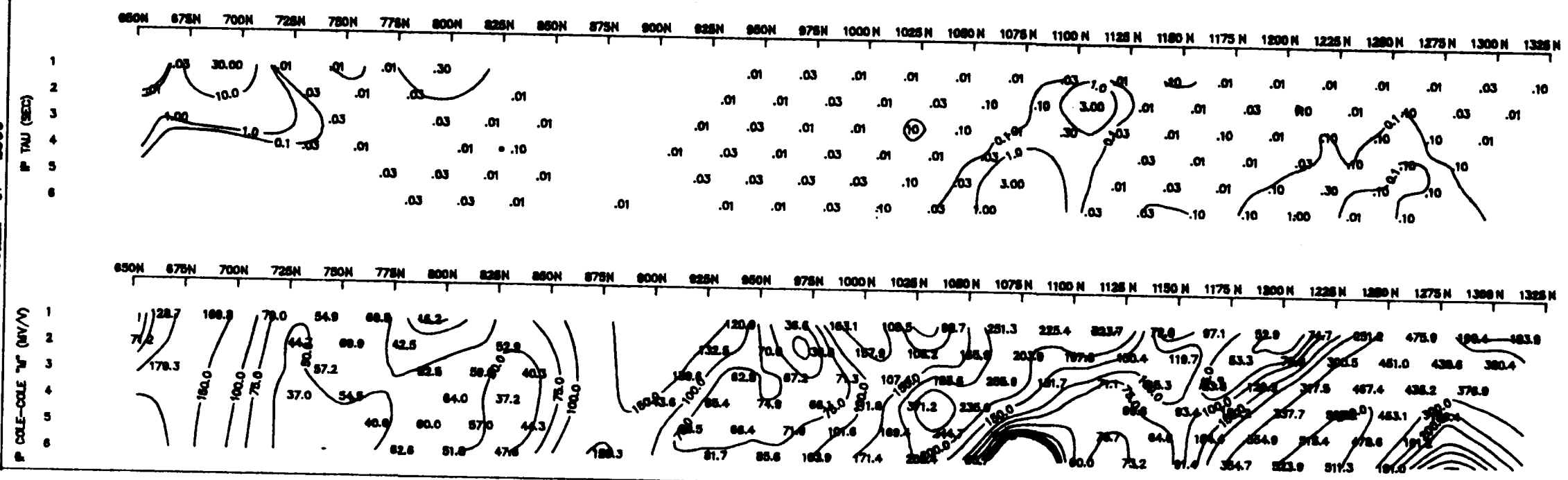
Haddington Resources Ltd.

LINE NUMBER: 9900 EAST N=1 TO 6  
"A": 25.0 METRES  
SCINTREX IPR-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC  
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC  
TRAV. DIRECTION: NORTH C1 POSITION: TRAILING  
SCALE: 1: 2500



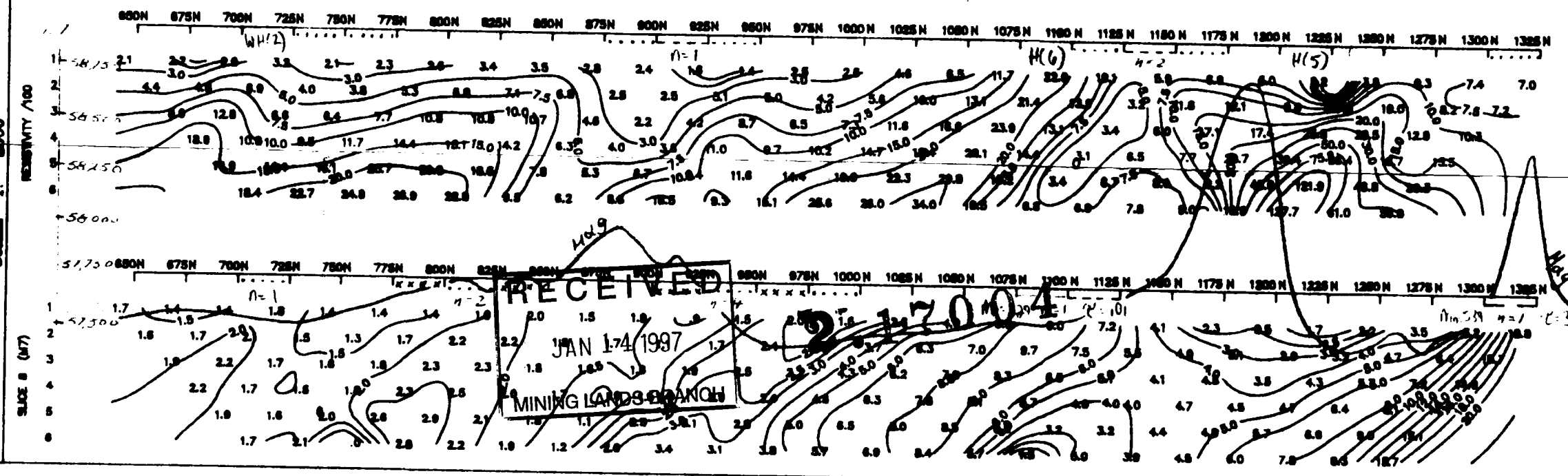
Haddington Resources Ltd.

Tyrrell Twp., Ont.  
LINE NUMBER: 9900 EAST N=1 TO 6  
"A": 25.0 METRES  
SCINTREX IPR-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC  
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC  
TRAV. DIRECTION: NORTH C1 POSITION: TRAILING  
SCALE: 1: 2500



Haddington Resources Ltd.

Tyrrell Twp., Ont.  
LINE NUMBER: 9900 EAST N=1 TO 6  
"A": 25.0 METRES  
SCINTREX IPR-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC  
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC  
TRAV. DIRECTION: NORTH C1 POSITION: TRAILING  
SCALE: 1: 2500



Haddington Resources Ltd.

Tyrrell Twp., Ont.  
LINE NUMBER: 10000 EAST N=1 TO 6  
"A": 25.0 METRES  
SCINTREX IPR-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC  
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC  
TRAV. DIRECTION: NORTH C1 POSITION: TRAILING  
SCALE: 1: 2500

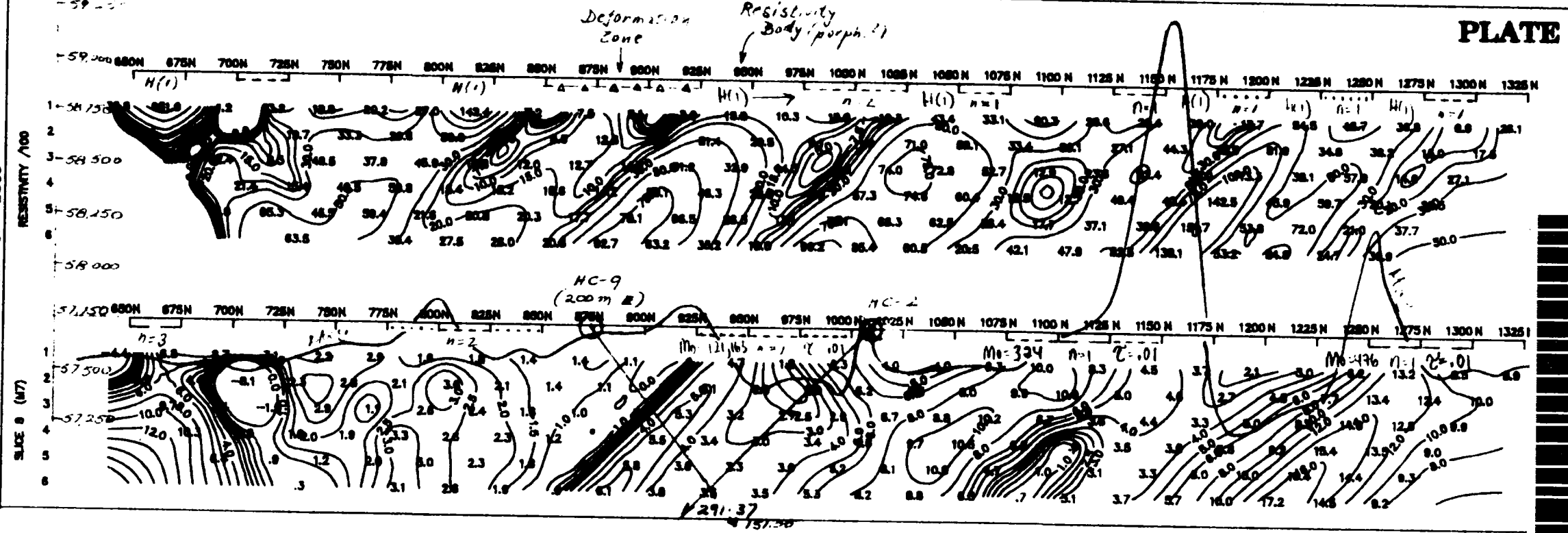


PLATE 7







