REPORT ON THE PROSPECTING, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYING PROGRAM BY HARRY FERDERBER ON THE PROPERTY OF TRINITY EXPLORATIONS CHURCHILL TOWNSHIP, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO.

September 16, 1992
Val d'Or, Quebec

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INTRODUCTION

Between May 26 and July 26, 1992, Harry Ferderber completed an OPAP grant, comprised of grid establishment, prospecting, geophysical surveying (VLF-EM, horizontal loop-electromagnetics and total field magnetic), and geological mapping and sampling on the Trinity Explorations Property in Churchill Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario.

The property lies in a geological-geophysical environment that may host base and precious metals, like the recent Fort Knox - Inco base metal discoveries 4.5 to 6 miles to the south-southeast, and similar to the Herrick Au Prospect, the past produced Ronda Gold and Silver Mine, and numerous gold occurrences, 2 to 4 miles south of the property. Outcrop exposure and mineralization was delineated through prospecting, followed by detailed mapping and sampling and ground geophysics.

The mapping and sampling program will outline any precious/base metal mineralization or deformation zones in outcrops while the ground magnetic, VLF-electromagnetic and horizontal loop-electromagnetic surveys are designed to help trace the continuity of the geology and deformation between outcrops, in areas of overburden cover.

PROJECT LOCATION, ACCESS AND DESCRIPTION

The Trinity Explorations Property is located in northeastern Churchill Township (G3210), Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario. The project is comprised of a 16 unit claim 1185808, covering 256 hectares at an approximate latitude of 47 degrees 39' and longitude

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of 81 degrees 13' in the Shining Tree area, NTS 41P/11. The claim is registered at the Office of the Mining Recorder at Kirkland Lake.

The claim is situated approximately 6 miles north of the village of Shining Tree. Highway 560 north and northeast from Shining Tree passes within 1.5 miles of the southeastern corner of the property and the Grassy River road, north from the highway lies 0.2 miles northeast of the northeastern corner of the claim.

Michiwakenda Lake bisects the property in an north-northwest direction. Access to the lake is best obtained from a logging road that crosses a creek flowing into the north end of the lake, 1.5 miles north of the claim.

Approximately 40% of the property is water covered by Michiwakenda Lake and two small lakes in the eastern part of the claim. These lakes are connected by small creeks. The remaining 60% of the property is mostly forest covered with small black spruce. The bush is generally bad with numerous deadfalls making travelling difficult. There are a few small cedar and alder swamps. The topographical relief on the property is moderate with hills and cliffs of over 100 feet lying along the shores of Michiwakenda Lake. Outcrop exposure along these hills and cliffs is good.

Supplies, services and qualified manpower are available in the Shining Tree area.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The rocks underlying the Shining Tree area are mostly Early Precambrian, comprised of an interlayed metavolcanic-metasedimentary sequence, mafic and felsic intrusive rocks and diabase dikes intruded by Middle Precambrian Nipissing type diabase sills. Early to Late Precambrian dykes cut the above-mentioned rocks. A doubly-plunging synclinorium, surrounded by

secondary folds and numerous north striking fault zones cross the Shining Tree area.

The geology underlying the property and surrounding area is shown on O.D.M. Maps 1931a, 2205, 2414 and 2510 (see References) and the geology and mineralization is discussed in O.G.S. Report 240 and Mineral Deposits Circular 18. The geology maps show that the property is underlain by southeast to east trending Early Precambrian metavolcanics and metasediments, intruded by Middle Precambrian Nipissing-Type diabase sills. The Michiwakenda Fault Zone bisects the property, striking south-southeast through Michiwakenda Lake, displacing the rock units on either side. East of the lake the northern two-thirds of the property is underlain by felsic metavolcanic aphanitic and porphyritic flows separated by a narrow unit of intermediate metavolcanics. To the south, east of the lake, most of the rocks are intermediate metavolcanics containing two narrow bands of pillowed mafic metavolcanic flows. The intermediate metavolcanics are comprised of porphyritic flows and tuffs.

West of the fault, the property is underlain by sequences of southeast to east striking units of intermediate tuff and clastic metasediments, mainly argillite. The general trend of these rocks is contorted with a minor syncline and anticline lying within the metavolcanic-metasedimentary rocks. The axis of a major syncline strikes southeast across the southwestern boundary.

Middle Precambrian diabase sills intrude the Early Precambrian rocks in the northeast, central and southwestern parts of the property.

The claim lies 6 miles north-northwest of the 1991 Fort Knox Gold Resources base metal discovery. Fort Knox reported drill intersections of 1.03% Ni and 0.43% Cu over 110 ft., 31 ft of 1.07% Ni and 0.5% Cu and 48.5 ft of 1.12% Ni and 0.4% Cu, 1 mile east of Michiwakenda Fault Zone.

Gold and silver has been discovered 2 to 4 miles south to southeast of the property in Churchill and MacMurchy Townships. Generally the precious metals were in quartz veins or shear zones in metavolcanic rocks. In 1934 the Ronda Mine, 3 miles south-southeast of the property, produced 2,727 and 4,830 oz of Au and Ag, respectively, at a recovered Au grade of 0.11 oz/ton. Gold occurred in the north striking Ribble Vein in mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks.

Visible gold has been discovered at four gold prospects, Herrick, Churchill, Lake Caswell (Johnson and Johnson) and Bilmac, 1.7 to 2.8 miles south to south-southeast of the claim. At the closest prospect to the property, the Herrick Prospect, visible gold occurs in the 1000 foot north striking Kingsley vein, averaging 0.77 oz/ton Au over 1.5 feet in channel samples, within felsic lavas, pyroclastic rocks and sediments. The Churchill Prospect, 1 mile south of the Herrick Prospect, contains gold averaging 0.86 and 0.80 oz per ton over 4 feet in 2-3 foot wide, N65-70 degrees east striking quartz veins. These veins have been traced for 350 feet in rusty pillow lava schists. In MacMurchy Twp., the Lake Caswell (Johnson and Johnson) Prospect gold has been discovered in quartz veins in shear zones, cutting metavolcanic rocks and slaty bands. The N 60 degrees W striking Saville and Evelyn Veins are exposed for 1000 and 1200 feet, respectively, 2.8 miles south of the property. They contain reserves of 250,000 tons grading 0.34 oz/ton Au. The quartz veins at the Lake Caswell are irregular and lenticular and samples across the shaft averaged 0.4 oz/ton Au.

Also in the Churchill-Asquith-MacMurchy area, within 5 miles of the claim, numerous precious metal showings: Gold Corona, Gosselin (Noranda), Triton (Cochrane), Foisey (Moore), Mayflower, McIntyre-McDonald and Miller-Adair, have been delineated. Au-Zn-Pb and Au-Cu mineralization occurs at the Kingston and Pariseau occurrences in southwestern MacMurchy Township.

WORK PERFORMED AND METHODS USED

Prospecting Program

The prospecting was completed between May 26-29 and July 10-15, 1992. This program was completed to define the position and extent of any outcrop exposure and to map topographical features such as roads, trails, lakes, ponds, creeks, hills, valleys tree types etc. with respect to the claim posts.

The results of the prospecting program provided information which helped define the location to cut the grid. Map PRO-1 contains the data collected by the prospecting program, including traverses, claim posts, outcrops, topographical features and tree types at a scale of 1 inch equals 200 feet. The traverses were run north-south and east-west in the eastern part of the claim, along the shores of Michiwakenda Lake, along the grid lines and along the trend of outcrop exposures.

Grid Establishment

In July 1992, a 4.94 mile grid was cut west of Michiwakenda Lake and east of the lake in the north-central part of the property. Because of the outcrop trend and strike of the airborne magnetic signature, east-west cross lines were cut along north-south base lines and tie lines. The cross lines were cut at 400 foot intervals and all lines were chained and picketed at 100 foot intervals.

Magnetometer Survey

A total field magnetic survey was performed on the cross lines. A total of 3.8 miles was surveyed at 250 stations. These stations were established at 100 foot intervals, except in areas of high magnetic relief where station density was increased to every 50 feet.

A GEM Systems GSM-8 proton precession magnetometer, with a sensitivity and repeatability of 1 gamma or better, was used. The

GSM-8 magnetometer measures the total field intensity of the earth's total field in gammas. Base stations for determining the magnetic diurnal variations were established at various locations along the lake shore. The total field readings, corrected for diurnal variations, were plotted on Map MAG-1. The data was contoured at 50 and 100 gamma intervals.

VLF-Electromagnetic Survey

A total of 3.8 miles of VLF-electromagnetic data was collected at 250 stations. A Geonics EM-16 unit was used to obtain readings at 100 foot intervals along the cross lines. The EM-16 has a sensitivity and repeatability of 1%. The VLF-electromagnetic survey uses powerful radio transmitters set-up in different parts of the world for military communications. Relative to frequencies generally used in geophysical exploration, this frequency is considered high. These powerful waves induce electrical currents in conductive bodies thousand of miles away. The induced currents then produce secondary magnetic fields which are detected at surface through deviations of the normal VLF field. This secondary field from the conductor is added to the primary field vector, so that the resultant field is tilted up on one side of the field vector and down on the other side. The VLF receiver measures the field tilt with the in-phase and quadrature components of the vertical magnetic field as a percentage of the horizontal primary field (i.e. the tangent of the tilt angle and elipticity).

Because of the trend of the underlying geology and structures, the survey was completed using the transmitting station at Annapolis, Maryland (NAA), frequency 21.4 kHz. Readings were collected facing 070 degrees.

Interpretation of the results is quite simple. The conductor is located at the inflection point marked by the crossover from positive tilt to negative tilt. The main advantage of the VLF method is that it responds well to poor conductors and

has proved a reliable tool in mapping faults-shear zones, conductive mineralization and rock contacts. The major disadvantage is that because of the high frequency of the transmitted wave a multitude of anomalies from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creeks and topographic highs may be delineated. So some amount of care must be taken in interpreting the results in certain areas displaying these topographical features.

The data collected by the VLF-EM survey was plotted on Map VLF-1 at a scale of 1 inch equals 200 feet. These values were then profiled at a scale of 1 inch equals 40% using the AGI computer, Houston Instruments Plotter and Geosoft software. The axes of the conductors were defined and labelled A, B, C etc. No priority was attached to the lettering system.

Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic Survey

Horizontal loop-electromagnetic readings were taken at 100 foot intervals along the cross lines. Over anomalies the density was increased to every 50 feet. An Apex Parametrics MaxMin II unit was used with a transmitter-receiver coil separation of 300 feet and frequencies of 888 and 1777 Hz. This unit has a repeatability and sensitivity of 1%.

The MaxMin II is designed for measuring the induced secondary electromagnetic field from a conductive body, that is a structure which conducts electricity better than barren rocks. This particular instrument has the advantage of flexibility over most other EM units in that it can operate with different frequencies as well as having a variety of distances between the transmitter and receiver. Five frequencies can be used (222, 444, 888, 1777 and 3555 Hz) and with different coil separations.

By analysing the characteristics of the curves and comparing the in-phase-quadrature ratios, one can estimate width, dip, depth of burial and conductivity thickness of a particular conductor. A

good conductor such as a massive sulphide or graphitic horizons will produce a curve going from positive through zero to negative and back again to positive. Both the in-phase and quadrature will show greater deviation in the out-of-phase component while a body exhibiting better conductivity will have a greater deviation in the in-phase component.

The results of the HLEM survey are plotted on 2 maps, HLEM-1 (1777 Hz) and HELM-2 (888 Hz). The maps are plotted at a scale of 1 inch equals 200 feet, and profiled at a scale of one inch equals 10%. The conductor axes were determined, classified according to type of response, and labelled A, B, C etc. The labels are applied for identification purposes only.

Geological Mapping and Sampling Program

All outcrop exposure found on the property was mapped and any mineralization-alteration was sampled. A total of 18 samples were assayed for gold and one for gold and copper. Sample descriptions and assay results are presented in Appendices 1 and 2.

The results of the mapping and sampling program are shown on Map GEO-1, at a scale of 1 inch equals 200 feet.

SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Magnetometer Survey

The data collected by the ground magnetic survey produced south to south-southeast sets of isogams. The most prominent magnetic features are sets of magnetic highs forming five narrow zones in the northeastern, northwestern and southern parts of the surveyed grid. The two northeastern zones strike south-southeast with the trend of the southern-most 1600 foot zone bent and distorted near L12S. These highs are caused by rocks of high magnetic susceptibility such as metamorphosed mafic intrusive sills as indicated in the geological survey.

In the southern part of the grid, west of Lake Michiwakenda, the magnetic values of the south to south-southeast trending zone of highs, are indicative of underlying mafic intrusive rocks, possibly Nipissing type diabase sills. North of these highs, also in the western part of the grid, a similar trending zone of highs was delineated. These highs could also be caused by underlying a diabase sill, but the results of the geological survey show that this region is underlain by chemical metasedimentary rocks, containing magnetite mineralization.

West of Lake Michiwakenda Lake, except for the above-mentioned highs, the magnetic relief is low. These areas are underlain by rocks containing a relatively constant magnetite content, probably clastic metasedimentary and intermediate metavolcanic rocks. The narrow linear lows, west of the highs could outline the locations of narrow bands of felsic metavolcanics or quartz rich metasediments.

Most of the gridded area east of Michiwakenda Lake is defined by broad magnetic lows, with values 50-75 gammas lower than those west of the lake. These lows are caused by felsic metavolcanic rocks, containing little or no magnetite. The high on line 4S on the lake shore suggests that this area is underlain by a unit of mafic metavolcanics. The weaker high to the east could define the location of a narrow intermediate metavolcanics or metasediments, intercalated with the surrounding felsic metavolcanics.

Distortions and breaks in the magnetic contour pattern form two linear zones of distortions trending east-northeast across the central part of the grid (see map GEO-1). The northern most possible fault zone cuts off the southern extent of the chemical metasedimentary band, striking east-northeast across the lake and cutting the diorite sill. The parallel striking southern fault is situated at the northern end of the diabase sill and cuts the diorite sills in the vicinity of Line 12S.

VLF-Electromagnetic Survey

Two conductive zones were defined by the results of the VLF-electromagnetic survey. Conductive zone A trends south-southeast for 1600 feet along the top of a hill in the north and over a cliff on line 16S. The northern conductor and the northern end of the southern conductor are located in magnetic highs. On line 16S the conductor lies in a low. Zone A defines the location of a possible shear in a diorite sill or along the contact with felsic metavolcanics. Zone B is a one line conductor near a hill containing outcrop exposure. It lies west of a magnetic low and could be caused by a small shear in metasediments or intermediate metavolcanics.

Horizontal Loop-Electromagnetic Survey

The two frequency horizontal loop-electromagnetic survey produced 5, generally coincident conductive zones on each frequency. Descriptions and possible causes/environments of each zone are presented below.

Zone	Strength	Topography	Magnetics	Cause/ Environment
A	Weak on Lines 0, 4, moderate on Lines 8, 12	Along the edge of a hill.	Parallel to the contour pattern.	Shear in felsic metavolcanic rocks, containing possible sulphide mineralization on lines 8+12S.
B	Moderate	On a small hill.	Parallel to the contour pattern.	Possible water-filled shear in meta-sedimentary rocks.

C	(?) At the edge of surveyed area.			Possible sulphide bearing shear in meta-sedimentary rocks.
D	(?) At the edge of surveyed area.	Along the edge of a hill.	Between 2 weak highs.	Change in relief.
E	L32 - Weak L28+24 very weak.	On outcrop.	The southern conductor lies along the edge of a high.	The southern conductor outlines the position of a shear zone dipping steeply to the east, along a meta-sedimentary - Nipissing diabase contact. The northern conductor is caused by a possible water-filled shear in meta-sedimentary rocks.

Prospecting, Geological Mapping and Sampling Programs

The results of the prospecting, geological mapping and sampling programs are presented on Maps PRO-1 and GEO-1. In order to select an area with the best chance to host deformation zones or mineralization to cut a grid on, the eastern part of the property was prospected first. Outcrop exposure on the eastern part of the claim was poor to fair. Little or no sulphide mineralization and deformation was found in these areas so it was decided to cut the

grid west of Michiwakenda Lake and east of the lake in the northern part of the claim.

Much of the eastern part of the property exhibits low relief with small outcrops having local relief of 10 to 20 feet. Cliffs of up to 100 feet high were found at various locations along the lakeshore. South trending hills were found in the northern and southern parts of the grid, west of the lake, and in the eastern part of the grid east of the lake. Outcrop exposure was good along these hills and along the western shore of Michiwakenda Lake. Most of the claim is spruce covered, with cedars and poplar-birch found in the swampy and higher lying areas, respectively. Many of the older trees have fallen, making traversing very difficult. The overburden cover over most of the property appears to be thin. It is mainly fine grained clay and soil of the A and B soil horizons. Thicker organic layers underlie the swampy areas in the east and west-central parts of the claim.

The results of the geological mapping program show that the property is underlain by intercalated south-southeast trending bands of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks intruded by mafic and diabase sills. Mafic metavolcanic flows of dark green-black, fine-grained carbonate rich basalt outcrop near line 4S along the lake shore, in the northeast corner of the property, and near the lakes in the south east part of the claim. Most of the outcrops east of Lake Michiwakenda are of intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks. These intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks are flows of andesite, dacite and rhyolite. The andesite and dacite flows are light grey-green to dark grey in colour, generally aphanitic and locally carbonatized and baked. A contact with the basalts was mapped, striking 130 degrees, near the northeast corner of the property. Locally the rhyolite and dacite flows are brecciated, containing chert fragments of less than 1 cm. In the northeastern part of the claim they are intercalated with light grey-yellow, aphanitic, highly siliceous rhyolite flows. The

rhyolite flows are the most prominent rock type outlined on the grid east of Lake Michiwakenda. Outcrops of black, medium-grained, massive diorite were mapped along a hill trending south-southeast across the grid.

West of Lake Michiwakenda clastic metasediments rocks were the most abundant rock type mapped. The metasediments are mainly argillite, greywacke and siltstone. The argillite is black, massive, aphanitic and exhibits narrow banding, near contacts with the light grey-black greywacke. The medium to coarse grained crystalline greywacke and brown-grey, quartz-rich siltstone are also banded. Small outcrops of fine to medium-grained, light brown-grey, sandstone-quartzite were found on the western shore of the small lake in the southeastern corner of the claim and at two locations along the shore of Michiwakenda Lake. West of the lake in the northern part of the grid, andesite-dacite flows and tuffs trend south-southeast. The flows are similar to those east of the lake and the tuffs are yellow to grey-green in colour, carbonatized and contain lapillis of up to 6 mm in length. Small outcrops of felsic to intermediate tuff was mapped along the west shore of Lake Michiwakenda, between lines 24 and 32 S. These tuffs are locally brecciated near line 24S.

In the vicinity of the flows and tuffs in the northwestern corner of the claim chemical metasedimentary rocks outcrop along a south trending hill. Black, finely banded chert and baked magnetite rich, layered ironstone are surrounded by outcrops of metavolcanics and clastic metasediments.

Outcrops of fine-grained, black-green diabase form a south to south-southeast striking sill of Nipissing diabase, in contact with the clastic metasediments.

Most of the rocks on the property are fresh and relatively underformed. Where jointing and fractures were noted, two predominant strikes were mapped, 135 to 145 and 80 to 90 degrees. In felsic metavolcanics the fracture planes contain narrow iron

carbonate mineralization. Major shearing was found along the western shore of Michiwakenda Lake, near lines 24S, 32S and 36S. The shears strike 10 to 40 degrees and vary in widths from 2 to 20 feet. The shears are barren of sulphides in metasedimentary rocks. The 20 foot wide 035 degree striking and 085 degrees south dipping shear near line 24S was sampled (2898) and returned trace amounts of gold (see Appendices 2 and 3). A narrow 2 inch north striking shear in intermediate tuffs was mapped and sampled (3895) assaying trace Au.

Very little mineralization was found on the property. Where pyrite was outlined samples were collected. Most of the samples of sulphide mineralization contained less than 1% disseminated pyrite and trace amounts of gold (see Appendices 1 and 2) in metasediments, metavolcanics, diabase and diorite. An outcrop of siliceous rhyolite, located near the eastern end of line 16S, exhibited 5 to 10% fine-grained disseminated pyrite. A grab sample (24861) assayed 0.003 oz/ton gold.

Small, narrow quartz veins, less than 2 inches wide, trend north-northeast to northeast parallel to the shearing in the western part of the claim. They are white bull quartz, barren of sulphides. Sample 2484 of three 1 inch quartz stringers in intermediate tuff contained trace amounts of gold. Two flat lying 2 to 4 foot wide, 2 to 4 inch thick north-northeast trending quartz veins were found in diabase near line 26S. They may be parts of the same vein system, 150 feet apart. Most of the vein system is white quartz, barren of sulphides, but a rose coloured section of vein contains up to 1% fine grained pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. A grab sample (2491) of the rose quartz assayed 0.003 oz/ton Au and 0.27% Cu while samples of the white quartz had only trace amounts of gold.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1992 exploration program was successful in outlining the geology and structures in areas of outcrop exposure and overburden cover even though no significant gold values or sulphide mineralization was discovered. The property is underlain by Early Precambrian bands of mafic to felsic metavolcanic rocks and clastic and chemical metasediments intruded by a metamorphosed mafic sill and a Middle Precambrian Nipissing type diabase sill. East of Lake Michiwakenda intermediate to felsic metavolcanic flows (andesite, dacite and rhyolite) strike south-southeast intercalated with flows of mafic metavolcanic (basalt) in the north and south part of the claim. West of the lake and the Michiwakenda Fault Zone, the southern part of the property is underlain by bands of clastic metasedimentary rocks, argillite, greywacke, siltstone and sandstone-quartzite. Small outcrops of argillite and sandstone were found east of the lake in the southern part of the claim. A south-southeast trending Nipissing diabase sill intrudes the metasediments 500 to 1000 feet west of the lake shore. The northwestern corner of the property contains intercalated intermediate flows and tuffs and bands of chert, ironstone, argillite and siltstone striking south-southeast.

The above-mentioned rock types are fairly fresh but have undergone some deformation, as seen by the southeast and east-northeast set of joints and fractures, and the north-northeast striking fault zones and the localized brecciated zones of metavolcanic rocks lying along the eastern shore of Michiwakenda Lake. Two potential east-northeast trending fault zones cut across the surveyed area. The shear and fault zones are probably splays of the major Michiwakenda Fault Zone.

Small barren white quartz veins and stringers were found in intermediate tuff, metasedimentary rocks and Nipissing diabase. A grab sample of a small flat rose quartz with 1% pyrite and trace chalcopyrite contained 0.003 oz/ton Au and 0.271% Cu. Sulphide

mineralization was low in the rocks on the property, except in a rhyolite unit in the southeastern part of the gridded area where a grab sample of 5-10% pyrite assayed 0.003 oz/ton Au.

The results of the VLF and horizontal loop-electromagnetic surveys suggest that shears lie along the felsic metavolcanic-diorite contact (VLF Zone A) in the east, along a metasedimentary-diabase contact in the west (HLEM Zone E) and along a diabase-intermediate tuff contact (VLF Zone B). Potential sulphide bearing shear zones (HLEM Zones A and C) lie in felsic metavolcanics and clastic metasediments.

Even though no significant gold values or sulphides mineralization was found during the 1992 exploration program the results from the mapping and geophysical surveys indicate that the property still has the potential to contain various types of mineralization at depth, including:

1) Au in shear zones and quartz veins in metavolcanic and sedimentary rocks - HLEM Zones A and C.

2) Pt-Pd in the mafic intrusive which was mapped as diorite, but might be altered gabbro - VLF Zone A.

3) Ag-Cu-Ni Cobalt type mineralization in fissure quartz-calcite veins in Nipissing diabase - VLF Zone B and HLEM Zone E (northern conductor).

The above-mentioned geophysical anomalies should be tested by a limited program of diamond drilling to determine if mineralization exists at depth.

Respectfully submitted,

September 24, 1992
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APPENDIX 1 - ASSAY CERTIFICATES

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N° 59973

VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) August 11 19 92

ANALYSES ASSAYS 19 Au, 1 Cu

Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Cu %
2168	Trace	
2484	Trace	
2485	Trace	
2486	Trace	
2487	Trace	
2488	Nil	
2489	Trace	
2490	Trace	
2491	0.003	0.271
2492	Trace	
2894	Trace	
2895	Trace	
2896	Trace	
2897	Trace	
2898	Trace	
7944	Trace	
24861	0.003	
24862	Trace	
24863	Trace	

APPENDIX 2 - SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample #	Descriptions	Assays
2168	Grab of quartz rich andesite flow with trace to 1% weathered pyrite.	Trace Au
2484	Grab sample of 3 quartz stringers in andesite.	Trace Au
2485	Grab sample of fine-grained diabase sill with trace pyrite.	Trace Au
2486	Grab sample of greywacke containing trace to 1% pyrite.	Trace Au
2487	Grab sample of argillite with trace pyrite, iron stained.	Trace Au
2488	Grab sample of an argillite-siltstone contact, iron stained and quartz-rich.	Nil Au
2489	Grab sample of flat 2 inch quartz vein in argillite.	Trace Au
2490	Grab sample of a white 2 inch thick, 2 to 4 foot wide, flat quartz vein in medium grained diabase. Up to 1% pyrite.	Trace Au
2491	Grab sample of rose quartz, in same vein as 2490, contains up to 1% pyrite and trace chalcopyrite.	0.003 oz/ton Au 0.271% Cu
2492	Grab sample of 2 inch iron stained quartz vein with trace pyrite in argillite.	Trace Au
2894	Grab of trace pyrite in intermediate tuff.	Trace Au
2895	Grab sample of a small 2 inch shear in intermediate metavolcanics.	Trace Au
2896	Grab sample of trace to 1% pyrite in diabase.	Trace Au
2897	Grab sample of gossened, non-magnetic greywacke.	Trace Au
2898	Grab sample of the southern side of a 20 foot wide shear zone in argillite.	Trace Au
7944	Grab sample of felsic metavolcanic, minor iron carbonate, 1% pyrite.	Trace Au

P.H. GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.
MINING, PETROLEUM AND EXPLORATION
855 A, HOSPITAL BLVD., VAL D'OR, QUEBEC, J9P 2N4
TEL.: (819) 825-9073 FAX: (819) 824-8460

Sample #	Descriptions	Assays
24861	Grab sample of highly siliceous rhyolite, light grey fresh surface, rusty weathered surface. 5-10% finely disseminated pyrite.	0.003 oz/ton Au
24862	Grab sample of diorite breccia, diorite matrix, trace <1% medium-finely disseminated pyrite, rhyolitic fragment with 1% finely disseminated pyrite.	Trace Au
24863	Grab sample of rhyolite, minor iron-carbonate, weakly sheared, trace pyrite.	Trace Au

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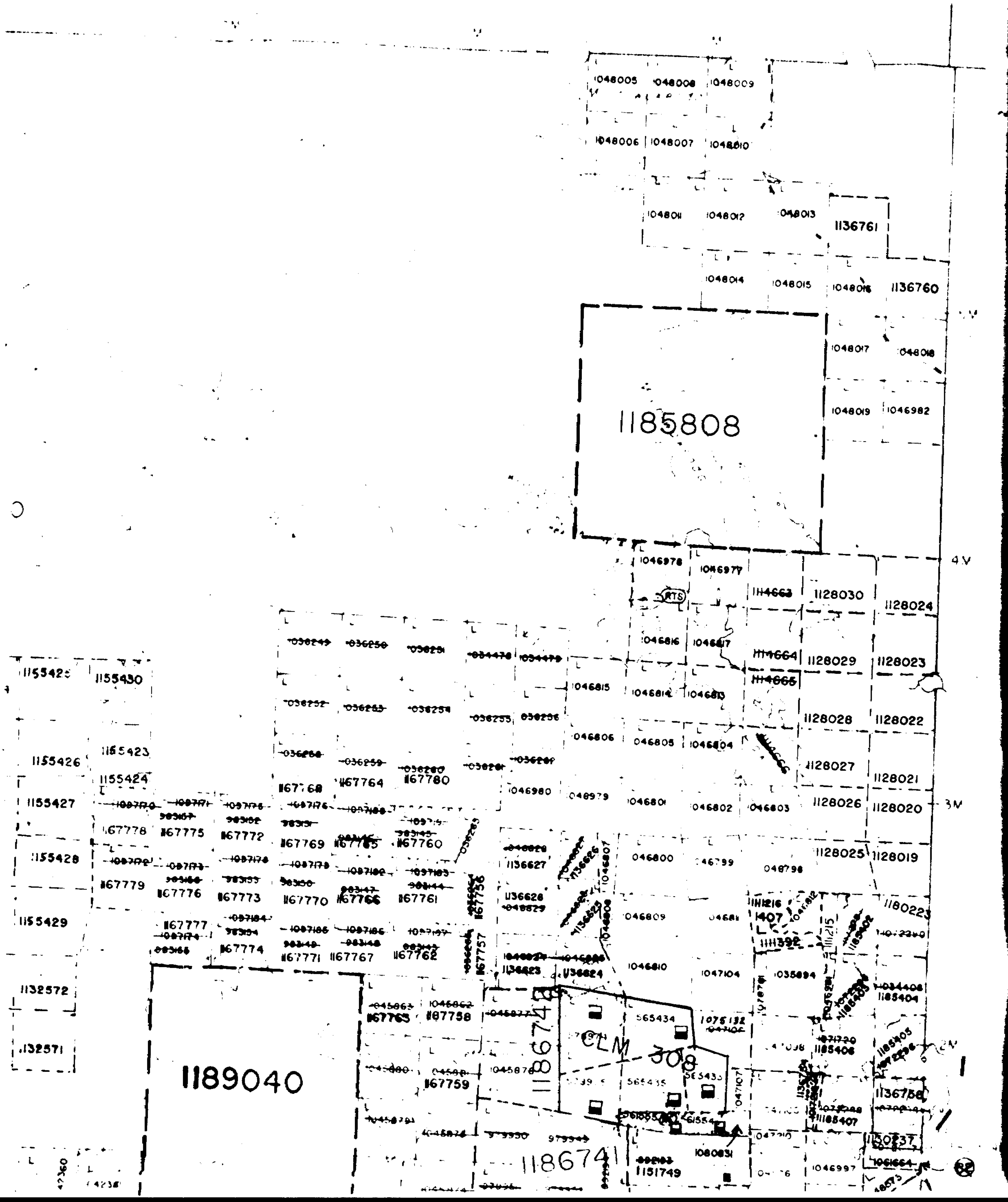
855 A, HOSPITAL BLVD., VAL D'OR, QUEBEC, J9P 2N4
TEL.: (819) 825-9073 FAX: (819) 824-8460

GEOLOCY REFRENCE COBALT
RESIDENT GEOLOGIST

Kelvin Twp



Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines

Mining Lands Branch
Geoscience Approvals Section
933 Ramsey Lake Road
6th Floor
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 6B5

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

February 17, 1993

Our File: 2.14780
Transaction #W9280.00210

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern Development
and Mines
4 Government Road East
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P4N 1A2

Dear Sir/Madam:

Subject: APPROVAL OF NOTICE OF REDUCTION ISSUED FOR ASSESSMENT WORK REPORTED ON MINING CLAIM L.1185808 IN CHURCHILL TOWNSHIP

The assessment work credits as outlined in the Notice of Reduction dated December 24, 1992 have been approved as of February 9, 1993. Please see the attached assessment credit form.

Please indicate this approval on your records.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence contact Ted Anderson of the Mining Lands Branch at (705) 670-5856.

Yours sincerely,

Mark Hall
(Acting) Senior Manager, Mining Lands
Mines and Minerals Division

TAA/jl
Enclosures:

cc: Resident Geologist
Cobalt, Ontario

Assessment Files Library
Toronto, Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

Report of Work Conducted After Recording Claim

Mining Act

Transaction Number: W9280.00210

Mag, VLF, Max-Min, Geology & Prospecting

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of the Mining Act. This information will be used for correspondence. Questions about collection should be directed to the Provincial Manager, Mining Lands, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Fourth Floor, 159 Cedar Street, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 6A5, telephone (705) 670-7264.

2.14780

Instructions:
- Please type or print and submit in duplicate.
- Refer to the Mining Act and Regulations for requirements of filing assessment work or consult the Mining Recorder.
- A separate copy of this form must be completed for each Work Group.
- Technical reports and maps must accompany this form in duplicate.
- A sketch, showing the claims the work is assigned to, must accompany this form.

Recorded Holder(s)		Client No.
Glenn J. Mullen		173700
Address		Telephone No.
2130 ave. St-Philippe, Dubuisson (Quebec) J9P 4N7		(819) 738-4082
Mining Division	Township/Area	M or G Plan No.
Larder Lake	Churchill	G-3310

Work Performed From: May 26, 1992 To: July 26 (Field Work); September 16, 1992 (Report)

Work Performed (Check One Work Group Only)

Work Group	Type
Geotechnical Survey	Mag, VLF-em, Max-Min (em), geological mapping & prospecting
Physical Work, Including Drilling	
Rehabilitation	
Other Authorized Work	
Assays	
Assignment from Reserve	

RECEIVED
NOV 4 1992
MINING LANDS BRANCH

Assessment Work Claimed on the Attached Statement of Costs $ 19,818.00

The Minister may reject for assessment work credit all or part of the assessment work submitted if the recorded holder cannot verify expenditures claimed in the statement of costs within 30 days of a request for verification.

Persons and Survey Company Who Performed the Work (Give Name and Address of Author of Report)

Name	Address
Mary Fenderson	c/o 169 ave. Perreault, Val d'Or, Quebec J9P 4N7
Janet Campbell	" " " "
Jodi Henrickson	" " " " *
Rex Hawley	855-A Hospital Blvd., Val d'Or, Quebec J9P 2N4

(Attach a schedule if necessary)

* moved, November 1992

Certification of Beneficial Interest * See Note No. 1 on reverse side

I certify that at the time the work was performed, the claims covered in this work were recorded in the current holder's name or held under a beneficial interest in the current recorded holder.	Date: November 5, 1992	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature):

Certification of Work Report

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

Name and Address of Person Certifying		
Glenn J. Mullen		
Tel. No.	Date	Certified by (Signature)
738-4082	November 5, 1992	

Office Use Only

Value Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder	Received Stamp
19,818.	Nov 2/92		LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION 92 NOV 2 PM 4 07 RECEIVED
	Deemed Approval Date: Jan. 31/93	Date Approved	
	Date Notice for Amendments Sent		

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

Report of Work Conducted After Recording Claim

Mining Act

Transaction Number: W9280.00210

Mag, VLF, Max-Min, Geology & Prospecting

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2.14780

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- A sketch, showing the claims the work is assigned to, must accompany this form.

Recorded Holder(s)		Client No.
Glenn J. Mullen		173700
Address		Telephone No.
2130 ave. St-Philippe, Dubuisson (Quebec) J9P 4N7		(819) 738-4083
Mining Division	Township/Area	M or G Plan No.
Larder Lake	Churchill	G-3310

Ties Work Performed — From: May 26, 1992 To: July 26 (Field Work); September 16, 1992 (Report)

Work Performed (Check One Work Group Only)

Work Group	Type
Geotechnical Survey	Mag, VLF-em, Max-Min (em), Geological mapping, & prospecting
Physical Work, Including Drilling	
Rehabilitation	
Other Authorized Work	
Assays	
Assignment from Reserve	

RECEIVED
NOV 4 1992
MINING LANDS BRANCH

Assessment Work Claimed on the Attached Statement of Costs $ 19,818.00

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ons and Survey Company Who Performed the Work (Give Name and Address of Author of Report)

Name	Address
[illegible] Fenderson	c/o 164 ave. Perreault, Val d'Or, Quebec J9P 4N7
[illegible] Campbell	" " " " *
[illegible] Henricksen	" " " " *
Lee Hawley	855-A Hospital Blvd., Val d'Or, Quebec J9P 2N4

n a schedule if necessary)

* Moved, November 1992

ication of Beneficial Interest * See Note No. 1 on reverse side

	Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
fy that at the time the work was performed, the claims covered in this work were recorded in the current holder's name or held under a beneficial interest current recorded holder.	November 5, 1992	

cation of Work Report

y that I have a personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this Work report, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after npletion and annexed report is true.

d Address of Person Certifying

Glenn J. Mullen

e No.	Date	Certified By (Signature)
1738-4083	November 5, 1992	

ffice Use Only

Value Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder	Received Stamp
19,818.	Nov 2/92		LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION 92 NOV 2 PM 4 07 RECEIVED
	Deemed Approval Date: Jan. 31/93	Date Approved	
	Date Notice for Amendments Sent		

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

Report of Work Conducted After Recording Claim

Mining Act

Transaction Number: W9280.00210

Mag, VLF, Max-Min, Geology & Prospecting

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2.14780

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Glenn J. Mullen		173700
Address		Telephone No.
2130 ave. St-Philippe, Dubuisson (Quebec) J9P 4N7		(819) 738-4082
Mining Division: Larder Lake	Township/Area: Churchill	M or G Plan No.: G-3310

Work Performed — From: May 26, 1992 To: July 26 (Field Work), September 16, 1992 (Report)

Work Performed (Check One Work Group Only)

Work Group	Type
Geotechnical Survey	Mag, VLF-em, Max-Min (em), geological mapping, & prospecting
Physical Work, Including Drilling	
Rehabilitation	
Other Authorized Work	
Assays	
Assignment from Reserve	

RECEIVED
NOV 4 1992
MINING LANDS BRANCH

Assessment Work Claimed on the Attached Statement of Costs $ 19,818.50

The Minister may reject for assessment work credit all or part of the assessment work submitted if the recorded holder cannot verify expenditures claimed in the statement of costs within 30 days of a request for verification.

Persons and Survey Company Who Performed the Work (Give Name and Address of Author of Report)

Name	Address
Gary Fenbenbes	c/o 169 ave. Perreault, Val d'Or, Quebec J9P 4N7
Robert Campbell	" " " "
Rick Henricksen	" " " " *
Rees Hawley	855-A Hospital Blvd., Val d'Or, Quebec J9P 2N4

(Attach a schedule if necessary)

* Moved, November 1992

Certification of Beneficial Interest * See Note No. 1 on reverse side

I certify that at the time the work was performed, the claims covered in this work were recorded in the current holder's name or held under a beneficial interest of the current recorded holder.	Date: November 5, 1992	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)

Certification of Work Report

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

Name and Address of Person Certifying: Glenn J. Mullen

Name No.	Date	Certified By (Signature)
738-4082	November 5, 1992	

Office Use Only

Value Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder	Received Stamp
19,818.	Nov 2 92		LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION 92 NOV 2 PM 1 07 RECEIVED
	Deemed Approval Date: Jan. 31/93	Date Approved	
	Date Notice for Amendments Sent		

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

Report of Work Conducted After Recording Claim

Mining Act

Michiwakenda Fourth Prop.

Transaction Number: W9280.00210

Mag, VLF, Mag-Min, Geology + Prospecting

2.14280

Instructions:
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Recorded Holder(s)		Client No.
Glenn J. Mullen		173700
Address		Telephone No.
2130 ave. St-Philippe Dubuisson (Quebec) J9P 4N7		(819) 738-4087
Mining Division	Township/Area	M or G Plan No.
Larder Lake	Churchill	G-3310

Work Performed From: May 26, 1992 To: July 26 (Field Work), September 16, 1992 (Report)

Work Performed (Check One Work Group Only)

Work Group	Type
Geotechnical Survey	Mag, VLF-em, Mag-Min (em), geological mapping & prospecting
Physical Work, Including Drilling	
Rehabilitation	
Other Authorized Work	
Assays	
Assignment from Reserve	

RECEIVED
NOV 4 1992
MINING LANDS BRANCH

Assessment Work Claimed on the Attached Statement of Costs $ 19,818.00

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Lee Hawley	855-A Hospital Blvd., Val d'Or, Quebec J9P 3N4

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* Moved, November 1992

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d Address of Person Certifying

Glenn J. Mullen

No.	Date	Certified By (Signature)
738-4087	November 5, 1992	

fice Use Only

Value Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder	Received Stamp
19,818.	Nov 2 92		LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION 92 NOV 2 PM 4 07 RECEIVED
	Deemed Approval Date: jan. 31/93	Date Approved	
	Date Notice for Amendments Sent		

GEOLOGY REFRENCE COBALT
RESIDENT GEOLOGIST

Kelvin Twp.

Connaught Twp.

Macmurchy Twp.

Asquith Twp.

2M780
VLF
HLEM
Geol.
Prosp.

1181419
1181418
1185640
1185808
1189040
1185813
1111335
1186724
1186725
1182013
1185719
1185878
1185879
1186740
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1186759
1186760
1186761

West
East

RTS

200

41P11NE8437 2.14780 CHURCHILL

COPY OF THIS MYLAR
ARCHIVED DEC 16/91

LEGEND

REMOTE TOURIST SETUPS (RTS)

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT — SYMBOL

DATE OF ISSUE
NOV. 8 1992
LARDER LAKE
MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

TOWNSHIP

CHURCHILL

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

GOGAMA

MINING DIVISION

LARDER LAKE

LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION

SUDBURY

Number

G-3210

LEGEND

- MEASUREMENT STATIONS ALONG PICKET LINES
- READINGS OF EARTH'S TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD
- RECORDED READINGS ARE 57000 PLUS PLOTTED VALUES
- FORCE OF THE EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD (IN GAMMAS)
- MAGNETIC CONTOURS
- BASE STATION
- ELECTRICAL CONDUCTOR
- INSTRUMENT USED : GEM SYSTEMS GSM-8

0 250 E 500 E 750 E 1000 E 1250 E 1500 E 1750 E 2000 E 2250 E 2500 E 2750 E 3000 E 3250 E 3500 E

0 250 S 500 S 750 S 1000 S 1250 S 1500 S 1750 S 2000 S 2250 S 2500 S 2750 S 3000 S 3250 S 3500 S 3750 S 4000 S 4250 S

P4-1185808

P2-1048014
P3-1048015

P1-1185808

P1-699576

TL 20E

MICHIWAKENDA LAKE

CLAIM-"1185808"

1200m S. of
P4-1185808

P3-1185808

P2-1185808

P1-1046977
P4-1114663

KELVIN TWP.

CHURCHILL TWP.

MACMURCHY TWP.

1185808

MICHIWAKENDA LAKE

SCALE: 1" = 1/2 MILE

1"=200'
Scale 1:2400

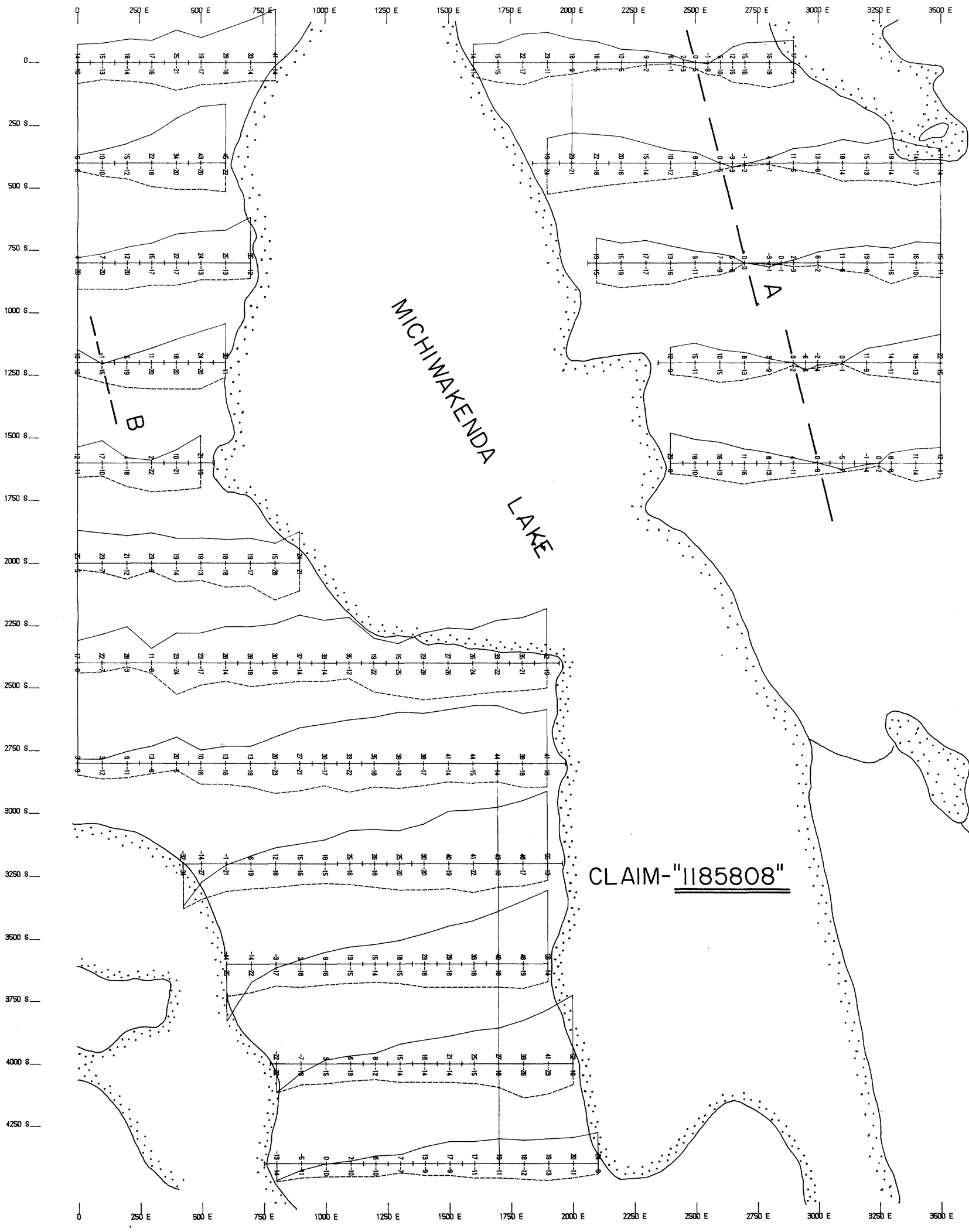
GEOLOGUE ✦ GEOLOGIST
APGGQ
PETER J. HAWLEY
Nº 843
QUEBEC ✦ CANADA

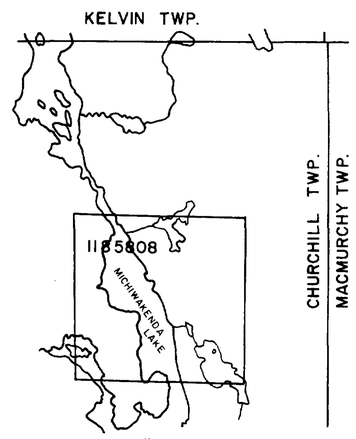
HARRY FERDERBER

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETOMETER SURVEY MAG-1

TRINITY EXPLORATIONS
CHURCHHILL TWP.
ONTARIO

CANADA





SCALE: 1" = 1/2 MILE

LEGEND

MEASUREMENT STATIONS ALONG PICKET LINES
—— IN-PHASE (%) PROFILE
– – QUADRATURE (%) PROFILE
PROFILE SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 %

I.P. + 1 QUAD − −1

ELECTRICAL CONDUCTOR

INSTRUMENT USED : GEONICS EM - 16

STATION USED : Annapolis, MD, U.S.A., 21.4 KHz.

Scale 1:2400
100 0 100 200 300 400 500 (Feet)
1" = 200'

2.14780

GEOLOGUE ✦ GEOLOGIST
APGGQ
PETER J. HAWLEY
Nº 843
QUEBEC ✦ CANADA

HARRY FERDERBER
VLF-EM SURVEY VLF-1
TRINITY EXPLORATIONS CHURCHILL TWP. ONTARIO
CANADA

41P11NE8437 2.14780 CHURCHILL

CLAIM-"1185808"

MICHIWAKENDA LAKE

TL 20E

TL 35E

TL 16E

BL 0

1200m. S. of P4-1185808

P4-1185808

P1-1185808

P2-1048014
P3-1048015

P2-1185808

P3-1185808

P1-1046977
P4-1114663

P1-699576

2168,Tr Au

2484 Tr Au

2894,Tr Au

2895,Tr Au

2896,Tr Au

24863,Tr Au

24861,.003 OPT Au

24862,Tr Au

2898,Tr Au

2897,Tr Au

2485 Tr Au

2486 Tr Au

2487 Tr Au

2488 Nil

2488 Tr Au

2491,.003 OPT Au .27% Cu

2490 Tr Au

2492,Tr Au

7944 Tr Au

LEGEND

- 7 DIABASE DYKE
- 6 DIORITE
- 5 META SED CHEMICAL
  - 5a CHERT
  - 5b IRONSTONE
- 4 META SED CLASTIC
  - 4a ARGILLITE
  - 4b GREYWACKE
  - 4c SILTSTONE
  - 4d SANDSTONE-QUARTZITE
- 3 FELSIC METAVOLCANIC
  - 3a FLOWS
  - 3b TUFF
  - 3c BRECCIA
- 2 INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC
  - 2a FLOWS
  - 2b TUFF
  - 2c BRECCIA
- 1 MAFIC METAVOLCANIC
  - 1a FLOW
- QV
- JOINTING
- SHEAR
- CLIFF
- SAMPLE
- STRIKE + DIP
- CONTACT OBSERVED
- OUTCROP
- CLAIM POST
- POSSIBLE FAULT (from geophysics)

1"=200'
Scale 1:2400

GEOLOGUE ✦ GEOLOGIST
APGGQ
PETER J. HAWLEY
Nº 843
QUEBEC ✦ CANADA

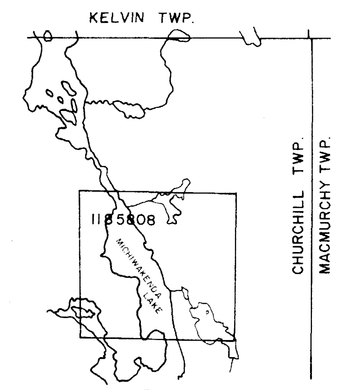
HARRY FERDERBER

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEO-1

TRINITY EXPLORATIONS
CHURCHILL TWP.
ONTARIO

CANADA

0 250 E 500 E 750 E 1000 E 1250 E 1500 E 1750 E 2000 E 2250 E 2500 E 2750 E 3000 E 3250 E 3500 E



LEGEND

- OUTCROP
- CLAIM POST
- CLAIM LINE
- TRAVERSE WITH DIRECTION
- CLIFF
- SWAMP
- SAMPLE LOCATION

GEOLOGUE ✦ GEOLOGIST
APGGQ
PETER J. HAWLEY
Nº 843
QUÉBEC ✦ CANADA

PROSPECTING
PRO-1

LEGEND

- MEASUREMENT STATIONS ALONG PICKET LINES
- ELECTROMAGNETIC READINGS - In Phase Component (%)
- ELECTROMAGNETIC READINGS - Out of Phase Component (%)
- PROFILE - In Phase Component (Scale 1" = 10 %)
- PROFILE - Out of Phase Component (Scale 1" = 10 %)
- COIL SEPARATION - 300 Feet
- INSTRUMENT - APEX PARAMETRICS MAX-MIN2
- ELECTRICAL CONDUCTOR — DEFINATE - - POSSIBLE
- FREQUENCY USED: 1777 Hz.

0 250 E 500 E 750 E 1000 E 1250 E 1500 E 1750 E 2000 E 2250 E 2500 E 2750 E 3000 E 3250 E 3500 E

P4-1185808 P2-1048014 P3-1048015 P1-1185808

0 250 S 500 S 750 S 1000 S 1250 S 1500 S 1750 S 2000 S 2250 S 2500 S 2750 S 3000 S 3250 S 3500 S 3750 S 4000 S 4250 S

TL 200E TL 394 TL 0 TL 391

A B C D E

MICHIWAKENDA LAKE

CLAIM- "1185808"

P1-699576

1200m.S. of P4-1185808

P3-1185808 P2-1185808 P1-1046977 P4-1114663

KELVIN TWP.

1185808

MICHIWAKENDA LAKE

CHURCHILL TWP. MACMURCHY TWP.

SCALE: 1" = 1/2 MILE

1" 200'
Scale 1:2400
(Feet)

GEOLOGUE + GEOLOGIST
APGGQ
PETER J. HAWLEY
Nº 843
QUEBEC CANADA

2.14780

HARRY FERDERBER

HORIZONTAL LOOP E.M. SURVEY

HLEM-1

TRINITY EXPLORATIONS
CHURCHILL TWP.
ONTARIO

CANADA

LEGEND

MEASUREMENT STATIONS ALONG PICKET LINES

ELECTROMAGNETIC READINGS - In Phase Component (%)

ELECTROMAGNETIC READINGS - Out of Phase Component (%)

PROFILE - In Phase Component (Scale 1" = 10 %)

PROFILE - Out of Phase Component (Scale 1" = 10 %)

COIL SEPARATION - 300 Feet

INSTRUMENT - APEX PARAMETRICS MAX-MIN 2

ELECTRICAL CONDUCTOR — DEFINATE — — POSSIBLE

FREQUENCY USED: 888 Hz.

0 250 E 500 E 750 E 1000 E 1250 E 1500 E 1750 E 2000 E 2250 E 2500 E 2750 E 3000 E 3250 E 3500 E

P4-1185808

P2-1048014
P3-1048015

P1-1185808

TL 20E

TL 35E

TL 16E

D

A

E

B

C

MICHIWAKENDA LAKE

CLAIM-"1185808"

PI-699576

1200m. S. of P4-1185808

BL. 0

P3-1185808

P2-1185808

P1-1046977
P4-1114663

0 250 S 500 S 750 S 1000 S 1250 S 1500 S 1750 S 2000 S 2250 S 2500 S 2750 S 3000 S 3250 S 3500 S 3750 S 4000 S 4250 S

KELVIN TWP.

CHURCHILL TWP.

MACMURCHY TWP.

1185808

MICHIWAKENDA LAKE

SCALE: 1" = 1/2 MILE

1":200'
Scale 1:2400
100 0 100 200 300 400 500
(Feet)

GEOLOGUE ✦ GEOLOGIST
APGGQ
PETER J. HAWLEY
Nº 843
QUÉBEC ✦ CANADA

2.14780

HARRY FERDERBER

HORIZONTAL LOOP E.M. SURVEY

HLEM-2

TRINITY EXPLORATIONS
CHURCHILL TWP.
ONTARIO

CANADA