



41P11SE0012 63.5019 MACMURCHY

010

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS  
AND DIAMOND DRILLING  
TRITON PROPERTY OF NU-DAWN RESOURCES INC.  
  
DECEMBER, 1986 - FEBRUARY, 1987  
MACMURCHY TOWNSHIP, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION  
  
BY  
  
GREATER TEMAGAMI MINES LTD.

S.A. Scott  
August, 1987

OM86-6-P-199

## SUMMARY

Magnetometer, VLF-EM and AC Resistivity surveys were conducted over a grid with 40-metre-spaced lines on the Triton property of Nu-Dawn Resources Inc., in the Shingtree area of Ontario. The surveys were completed in December, 1986, with the object of delineating drill targets.

Six holes totalling 862 metres were drilled in January-February, 1987. Three holes (T-1, T-2, T-3) investigated the Kingston Vein and its possible extensions near the old shaft, which dates from 1935. The other three, drilled to the east of the shaft area, investigated coincident VLF conductors and resistivity lows.

The anomalous VLF zones, which also tend to be low, swampy areas, are interpreted to be interflow tuff units within more resistant basalt flows. The tuff units are thought to localize shearing and accompanying gold mineralization in the conformable northwesterly direction. The highest gold grades are reported to occur at the intersections of these conformable veins with veins occupying northeast-trending cross fractures.

Drillhole T-2 encountered a high grade portion of the Kingston Vein (90.5 g/tonne Au across 0.3 metres) at a vertical depth of 50 metres. Drillhole T-1 intersected 1000 ppb Au across 1.0 metre at a vertical depth of 75 metres, also possibly representing the Kingston Vein.

Drillhole T-4 also encountered quartz veining in interflow tuff at a depth of 40 metres. This zone averaged 1750 ppb Au across 2.5 metres, and suggests a possible parallel vein zone to the Kingston Vein.

Anomalous gold values of 230 ppb across 2 metres were noted in DDH T-6, in a fracture zone near the bottom of the hole. Unfortunately, DDH T-3 and T-5 were in diabase for a considerable part of their length.

Drilling has confirmed the presence of the Kingston vein and a possible extension to the southwest. Results have not determined whether the source of the electrical geophysical response is stratigraphic conductors or overburden; the latter is more probable.

Detailed geological mapping over the entire property is recommended prior to further diamond drilling. Core from this drill programme should be re-logged in greater detail.



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the winter of 1986-87 geophysical surveys consisting of Magnetometer, VLF-EM and AC Resistivity techniques were carried out on the Triton Property of Nu-Dawn Resources Inc., Macmurchy Township, in the Shiningtree area of Larder Lake Mining Division. The objective of the surveys was to delineate targets for a preliminary diamond drill programme of six holes (862 metres).

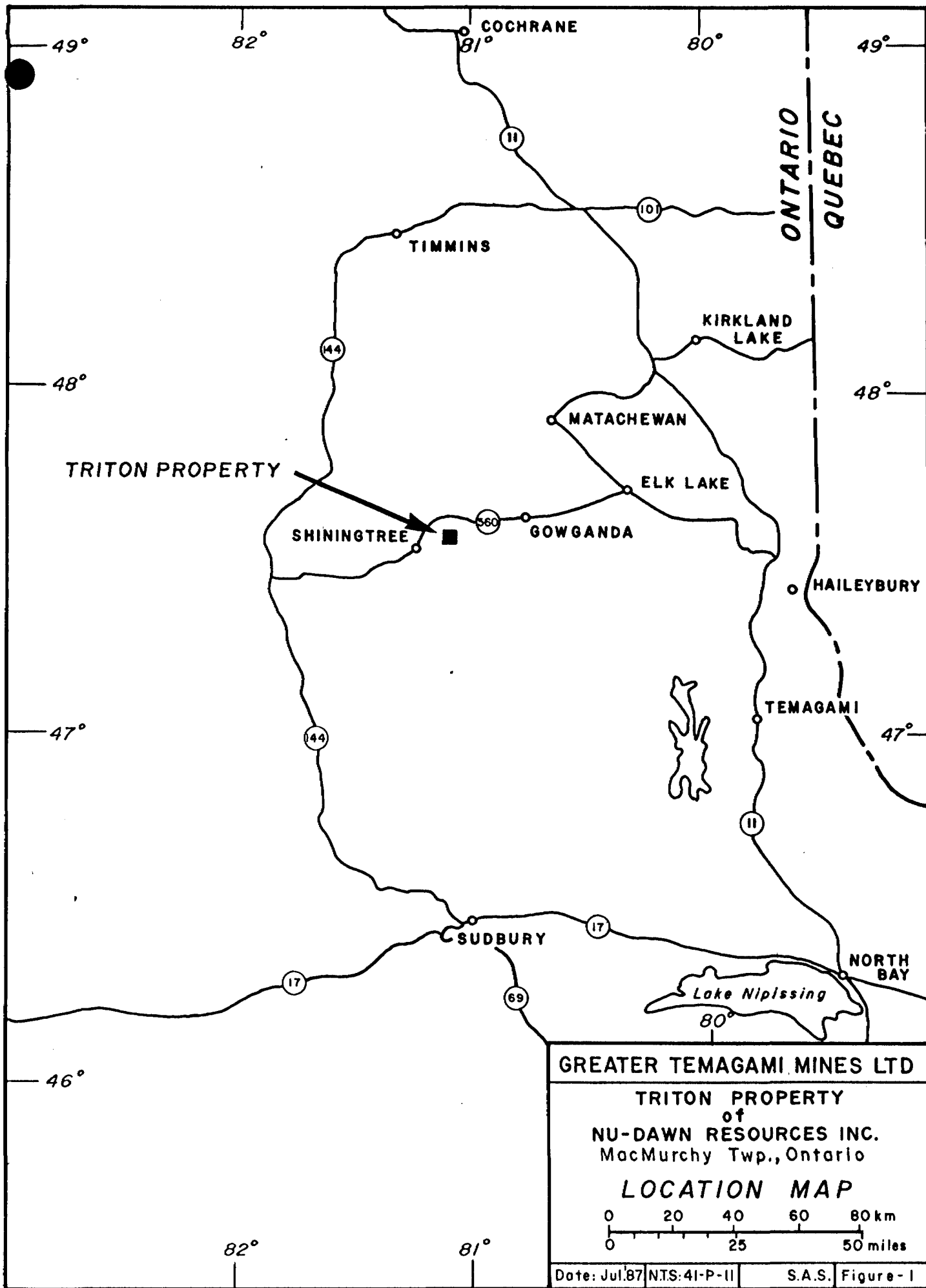
Three of the holes tested the Kingston Vein and its extensions to the northeast and southwest. The objectives of the other three were resistivity lows coincident with VLF-EM conductors.

The Triton Property is held by Greater Temagami Mines Limited; funds for this programme were provided by Nu-Dawn Resources Inc. The work was directed by Greater Temagami Mines Ltd.

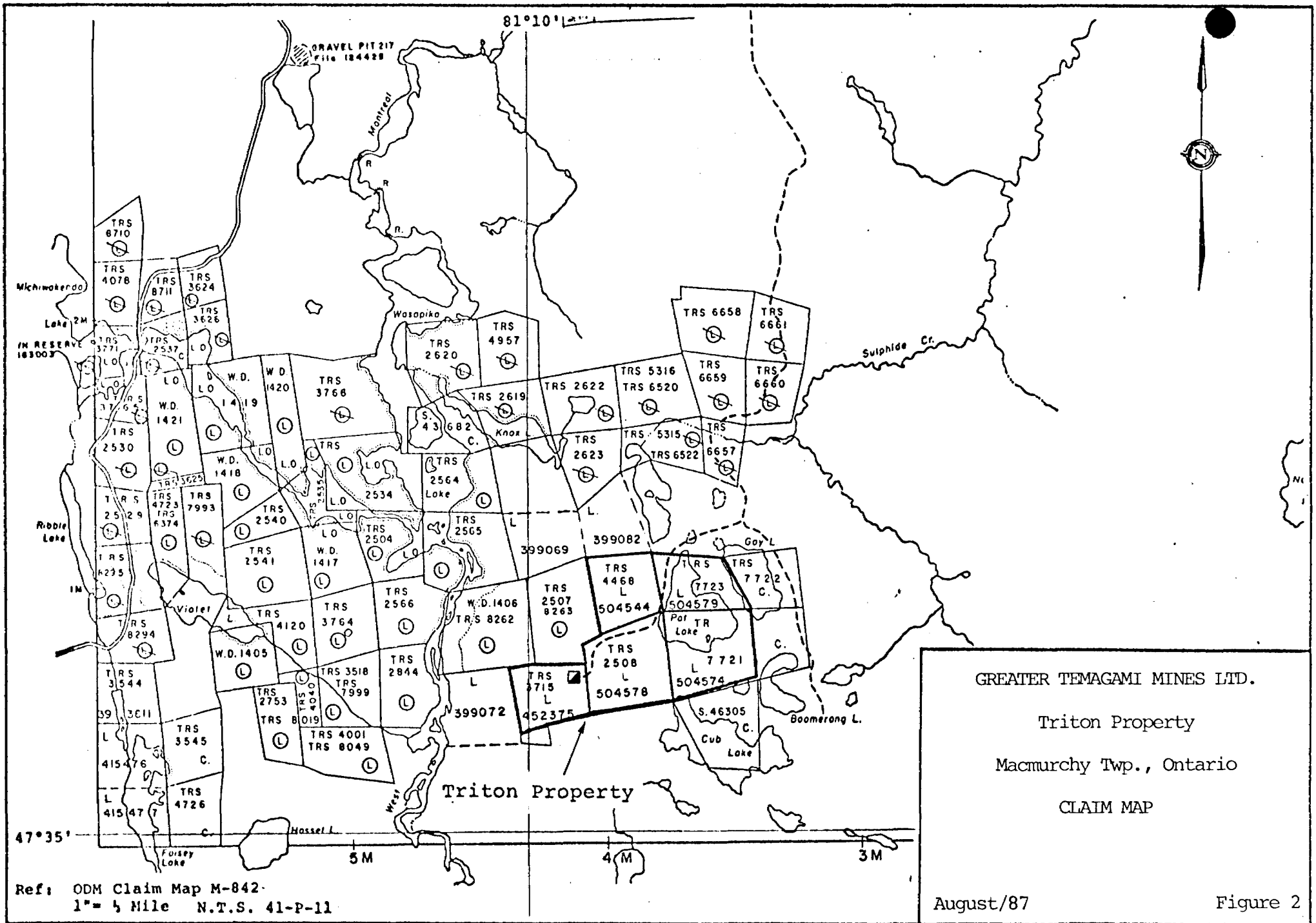
## 2.0 PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of 5 unsurveyed mining claims in the Larder Lake Mining Division (L452375, L504544, L504574, L504578-79). The claims are located in Macmurchy Township, approximately 30 kilometres west of Gowganda (Fig. 1,2).

The Triton property is accessible from both the east (New Liskeard, Elk Lake and Gowganda) and from the west (Sudbury, Gogama) via Highway 560. A gravel road connects the property to the highway, a distance of 6 kilometres.



**GREATER TEMAGAMI MINES LTD**  
 TRITON PROPERTY  
 of  
 NU-DAWN RESOURCES INC.  
 MacMurchy Twp., Ontario  
**LOCATION MAP**  
 0 20 40 60 80 km  
 0 25 50 miles  
 Date: Jul.87 NTS:41-P-11 S.A.S. Figure-1



Ref: ODM Claim Map M-842  
 1" = 5 Mile N.T.S. 41-P-11

GREATER TEMAGAMI MINES LTD.  
 Triton Property  
 Macmurchy Twp., Ontario  
 CLAIM MAP  
 August/87  
 Figure 2

### 3.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY

The region is underlain mainly by basic to intermediate volcanic rocks which occur within a wide northwesterly-trending belt. A swarm of north-south diabase dykes occurs within the area. Although many of the outcrops on the property are basaltic flows, tuffs frequently were observed along the margin of the outcrops. Examination of scattered drill core near the Kingston shaft indicates that felsic tuff and bedded chert also occur.

The most recent government geological report (Carter, 1977) indicates a syncline in the central part of the property. The precise location is in doubt.

The main gold occurrence on the Triton property is the Kingston Vein. This has been explored by a shaft inclined southeast at approximately 75° and by drifting northeast and southwest of the shaft at the 29 metre (95-foot) level. Total length of vein in these drifts is approximately 50 metres (160 feet). The average grade is reported to be 12 g/tonne across 0.8 metres (0.34 oz/ton Au across 2.5 feet) (ODM Assessment files).

The average strike of the vein is approximately 50°. The vein in the drifts terminates at faults which strike northwest and dip steeply to the southwest. A northwest-trending fault with a dextral offset of about 5 metres occurs in the shaft about 3 metres above the level. The west drift follows the faulted segment of the vein.



Four diamond drill holes, completed in 1929, are indicated in longitudinal sections to occur below the level. The reported average grade and thickness are comparable to those shown on the level plan. The deepest intersection (24 g/tonne Au over 0.8 m) occurs at a vertical depth of 65 metres (ODM Assessment Files).

Several gold deposits within Shiningtree region have been explored by extensive underground workings. Those which occur along the strike of the volcanics to the northwest of Triton (Bilmac, Lake Caswell) explored two types of veins. The major veins apparently were conformable with the volcanic rocks, occurring within interflow tuff units which may have localized the shear stresses. A second class of vein occurs in northeast-trending cross fractures. (The Kingston vein is evidently a representative of this class of vein.) It is reported that the highest gold grades occurred at the intersections of veins of the two types.

#### 4.0 SURVEY PROCEDURES

Linecutting was carried out early in December. A baseline at 090° dating from 1978 was recovered and re-cut. Lines at 40-metre spacings were turned off and cut in a north-south direction. Pickets were set at 20-metre intervals. The grid covers a portion of claims L452375 and L504578. Statistics are detailed in Table 1.

All three geophysical surveys were carried out and data were plotted and contoured by Teck Explorations Ltd. of North Bay. Survey

TABLE 1

LINECUTTING AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY STATISTICS

	METRAGE (km)	CONTRACTOR	DATES	INSTRUMENT	OPERATOR
Linecutting	6.8	Fred Blake (Temagami)	Dec. 2-10, 1986	N/A	N/A
Magnetometer	12.4	Teck Explorations (North Bay)	Dec. 10-20, 1986	EDA Omni-IV Tie Line Magnetometer	F. Blake
VLF-EM	6.1	Teck Explorations	Dec. 10-20, 1986	Crone Radem VLF Unit	E. MacDonald
Resistivity	6.1	Teck Explorations	Dec. 10-20, 1986	Fluke 8060A True RMS Multimeter	W.R. Marion

ss-4(table)1/eh

statistics are detailed in Table 1, and instrument specifications are included in Appendix A.

Interpretation of all three surveys was carried out by W.R. Bergey of Teck Mining Group, Vancouver. Six diamond drill holes were proposed, based on this interpretation (Fig. 4). Drilling was then carried out between January 20 and February 4, 1987.

#### 4.1 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Measurements of the total magnetic field were made at intervals of 10 metres along both east-west and north-south directions. The east-west traverses were particularly important since they allow closer definition of the numerous north-trending diabase dikes, which thus can be avoided in the drilling.

Contoured magnetic data are presented as Figure 3(a).

The inclination of the VLF field was measured at intervals of 20 metres along the north-south grid lines. The data were Fraser filtered, and both sets of data were plotted. VLF conductors from raw data, and contours on filtered data are presented as Figure 3(b).

The AC Resistivity survey utilized a "gradient array" with fixed current electrodes spaced 1,200 metres apart (600 metres north and south of the center of the survey area). The potential electrodes, spaced 20 metres

apart, were moved along the north-south lines. The main purpose of the survey was to provide geological information through the overburden.

Contoured resistivity data are presented as Figure 3(c).

Figure 4 is a compilation of the features interpreted from geophysical surveys, and shows the diamond drill holes as they were originally spotted to test the various targets.

#### 4.2 Diamond Drilling

Six BQ wireline holes were drilled, totalling 862 metres. The contractor was Kit Enterprises of New Liskeard; the core was logged in the field by J.R. Goodwin, and is stored on site at BL/0 + 40 E. Table 2 details drill statistics.

The drill logs are included as Appendix B; diamond drill sections form Figures 6(a) to 6(f). Figure 5 is a plan showing interpreted geophysical features, actual hole locations, and projections of the holes to surface.

The objectives of each of the holes (all inclined at  $-50^{\circ}$ ) were as follows:

TABLE 2

DIAMOND DRILLING STATISTICS

DDH#	TOTAL DEPTH(M)	BRG	DIP (COLLAR)	GRID LOCATION
T-1	116.0	345°	-50°	1+22W/1+72S
T-2	107.0	320°	-50°	0+52W/1+36S
T-3	241.1	320°	-50°	0+14E/1+09S
T-4	122.2	345°	-50°	0+45E/0+90S
T-5	152.7	345°	-50°	1+78E/2+23S
T-6	123.0	345°	-50°	1+62E/1+00S

DDH T-1 (100m; Bearing 345°; Co-ordinates 1+60S/1+20W)

The hole was designed to intersect the extension of the Kingston vein 75 metres southwest of the shaft. At this point it was projected to be close to the weak conductor which may represent an interflow tuff horizon.

DDH T-2 (100 metres; Bearing 320°; Co-ordinates 1+40S/0+50W)

The hole was designed to intersect the Kingston vein at a depth of 50 metres at a point 12 metres west of a line through the shaft.

DDH T-3 (250 metres; Bearing 320°; Co-ordinates 1+15S/0+00W)

The hole was designed to intersect the Kingston vein at a depth of 60 metres at a point 40 metres northeast of a line through the shaft. The hole extends for a horizontal distance of 100 metres past this point to explore for veins parallel to the Kingston vein and to test the favourable zone indicated by coincident resistivity and VLF/EM features near the north boundary of the claim.

DDH T-4 (250 metres; Bearing 345°; Co-ordinates 0+90S/0+50E)

This hole was designed to test a broad resistivity low and VLF/EM anomaly along the northeastward projection of the Kingston vein.

DDH T-5 (120 metres; Bearing 180°; Co-ordinates 0+30S/1+60E)

This hole was designed to test the broad resistivity low and VLF/EM anomaly 120 metres east of T-4.

DDH T-6 (120 metres; Bearing 170°; Co-ordinates 1+40S/1+60E)

This hole was designed to test the strong resistivity anomaly and weak VLF/EM crossover along the south limb of the interpreted syncline.

Analyses of the core were carried out by Swastika Laboratories Limited. Analytical results are included as Appendix C.

Discussion of drill results and conclusions were written by W.R. Bergey.

## 5.0 DISCUSSION

### 5.1 Geophysical Surveys

Seventeen diabase dykes and dyke segments were interpreted from the magnetic data. The general trend is a few degrees west of north. the dykes tend to maintain a fairly constant width but do show frequent offsets. These "offsets" are interpreted to have occurred during intrusion. Typically, two dyke segments will overlap, but the total thickness of dyke material normal to the strike tends to remain constant.

The "offsets" may be significant features since they tend to occur at shear zones or other zones of weakness which may host gold mineralization.

A diabase dyke appears to project into the southwest drift of the mine. It is possible that the west-dipping fault shown in the level plan near the end of the west drift may be a dyke contact.

There are a number of magnetic features which are not related to the dykes. However, these are difficult to interpret since they are relatively discontinuous and since the strong magnetic property of the abundant dykes tends to distort the adjacent magnetic pattern.

An earlier VLF survey (1978), carried out by Teck Explorations, indicated several anomalous zones on the property. These were interpreted to be due to swamps. Since the zones tend to be conformable with the volcanic rocks, it is believed that the swamps follow zones of weakness which may be due to interflow tuff units, and that these zones are the weak conductors picked up by the electrical methods.

Within the area of the current survey VLF/EM anomalies are generally coincident with the areas of low resistivity. The interpretation of structurally weak conductive horizons on the limbs of a syncline receives some support from the VLF/EM data.

Since sulphide zones are not the target of these surveys, the magnitude of the anomalous features is not the first consideration, particularly since wet overburden will cause and enhance resistivity anomalies. This also holds true for the VLF/EM survey.



Two wide zones of low resistivity occur in the eastern part of the survey area. These are coincident in part with swampy areas and are due in part to the overburden. However, the swamps themselves probably reflect underlying zones of weakness and merely enhance the anomalous determinations.

Two continuous anomalous zones, much weaker and narrower than those described above, occur in the central part of the property, north and south of the shaft. These zones may be stratigraphic markers, possible interflow tuff units which localized shearing; they may be correlated with the anomalies in the eastern part of the area. The interpretation here is that these paired anomalies reflect a synclinal axis passing close to the shaft area. The nose of the fold appears to be close to the eastern boundary of the survey. The structural picture is greatly distorted by dyking, faulting and variation in thickness and character of the overburden.

## 5.2 Diamond Drilling

The diamond drilling program had as its main objectives sampling of the Kingston vein and its extensions, and testing of the interpretation that the coincident VLF/EM and resistivity anomalies represent zones of weakness, probably related to interflow tuffs. The latter are the hosts for important gold-bearing veins on nearby properties, particularly where they are intersected by cross-cutting veins.

The holes were spotted relative to the survey grid used in the geophysical surveys. Adjustments to the locations of the holes were made by the field engineer in some cases.

DDH T-1 (116.0 metres)

The hole was intended to intersect the extension of the Kingston vein 75 metres southwest of the shaft. A vein zone was encountered at a hole depth of 99 metres which may represent the Kingston vein. A one-metre section assayed 1,000 ppb Au (.03 oz/ton). The veining occurs in andesitic tuff. A gabbro dyke (?) occupies the interval of the previously projected intersection between the Kingston vein and the resistivity anomaly.

DDH T-2 (107.0 metres)

This hole was a test of the Kingston vein west of the shaft. A vein of white quartz carrying visible gold particles was intersected from 61.0 to 61/3 metres, close to the targeted projection of the Kingston vein. The vein assayed 90.5g/tonne across 0.3 m (2.64 oz/ton across 1 ft). The vein occurred in a thin tuff unit between massive flows.

DDH T-3 (241.1 metres)

The hole was intended both as a test of the Kingston vein west of the shaft and as a test of coincident resistivity and VLF/EM anomalies near the north

boundary of the property. Unfortunately, an unsuspected diabase dyke was intersected intermittently throughout most of the hole. Trace amounts of gold were detected in two thick cherty tuffaceous sedimentary units. The andesitic tuff which hosted the veins in DDH T-1 and T-2 was not encountered.

DDH T-4 (122.2 metres)

This hole was designed to test a broad resistivity "low" and VLF/EM anomaly along the northeastward projection of the Kingston vein. A veined zone was encountered in an interflow tuff unit at a depth of about 40 metres. The veined zone averaged 1.7 g/tonne across 2.5 m (0.05 oz/ton across 8.2 ft).

DDH T-5 (152.7 metres)

This hole was designed as T-6 in the drilling proposal. It was designed to test a strong resistivity anomaly along the south limb of an interpreted syncline. The upper part of the hole encountered massive andesitic flows without significant veining or mineralization. At 56.5 metres a diabase dyke was intersected and the hole remained in this rock almost to the bottom. This could be accounted for either by a dip to the east of the middle segment of the dyke or by a shallow north plunge to the southern segment.

DDH T-6 (123.0 metres)

Previously designated as DDH T-5, this hole was intended to test the broad resistivity "low" and VLF/EM anomaly 120 metres east of DDH T-4. It was not possible to locate the hole as planned and as a result the southern portion of the anomalous zone was not tested. In any event, the hole remained in massive flow material for almost its entire length. Anomalous gold values (230 ppb over 2 metres) were noted in a fracture zone near the bottom of the hole.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A high-grade 0.3 metre portion of the Kingston Vein was encountered in DDH T-2 at a vertical depth of about 50 metres. Investigation of the continuity of the vein along strike (DDH T-1 and T-3) was hampered by the presence of mafic dykes.

The intersection in DDH T-4 (1.7 g/tonne Au across 2.5 metres) is highly encouraging. It may represent the northeasterly extension of the Kingston Vein, but more probably is a new zone. DDH T-6 may have been collared too far north to test the extension of this zone to the east.

The abundant diabase dykes caused considerable difficulty even though the detailed magnetic survey was mainly intended to define these dykes. An additional unexpected problem was caused by the gabbro, which was encountered in two holes.

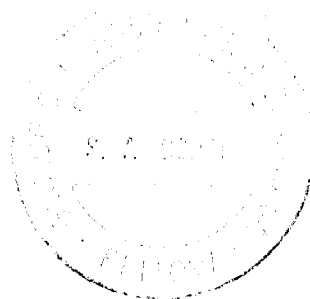
The results of the drilling failed to determine whether the electrical-geophysical response was due to stratigraphic conductors or to overburden. The latter appears probable.

It is recommended that detailed geological mapping be carried out over the entire property prior to making recommendations for further diamond drilling. This work should include re-logging of the core from the recent drilling.

Respectfully submitted,



S.A. Scott  
M.Sc. FGAC, P.Geol.(Alberta)



7.0 REFERENCES

Carter, M.W., 1977: Geology of Macmurchy and Tyrrell Townships, Districts of Sudbury and Timiskaming; Ontario Division of Mines Geoscience Report 152; Map 2365, Scale 1:31680.

Laird, H.C., 1935: Recent developments in the Swayze and West Shiningtree Areas; Ontario Department of Mines Vol. 44, pt 7, p. 38-47.

Ontario Department of Mines: Assessment Files.

Surface

T-4

- DIABASE (MATACHEWAN)
- MAFIC DYKE
- GABBRO
- CHERTY SEDIMENTS
- TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENTS
- ASH TUFF
- ANDESITE TUFF
- ANDESITE / BASALT FLOW

.096 oz/T - 1.0 m  
 920 ppb - 0.5 m  
 610 ppb - 1.0 m

0.05 oz/T Au - 2.5 m

Nil

Nil

100

122.2m

GREATER TEMAGAMI MINES LTD.  
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 TRITON PROPERTY

63.5019  
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CROSS SECTION









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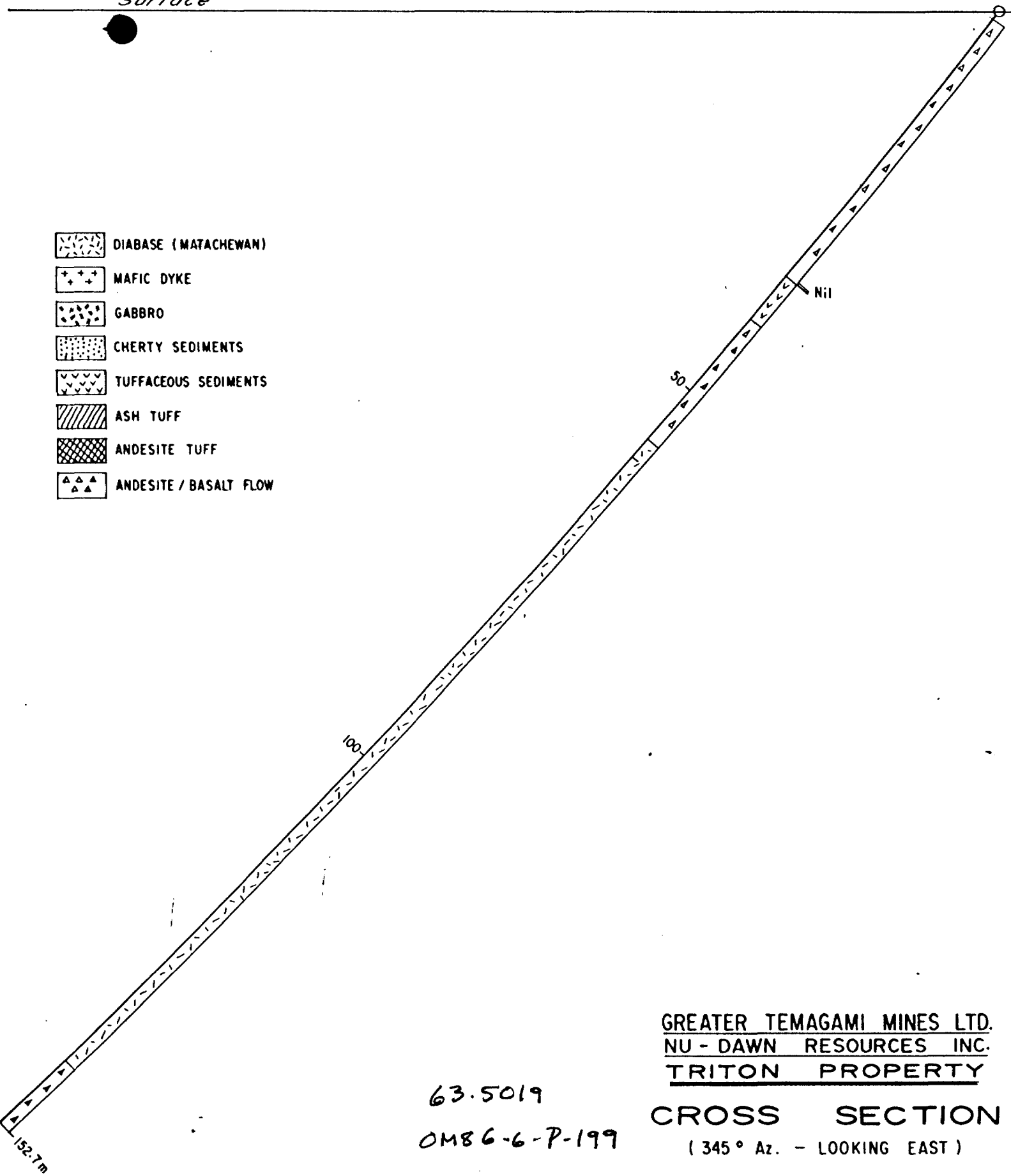


Figure 6d

T-5

Surface

-  DIABASE (MATACHEWAN)
-  MAFIC DYKE
-  GABBRO
-  CHERTY SEDIMENTS
-  TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENTS
-  ASH TUFF
-  ANDESITE TUFF
-  ANDESITE / BASALT FLOW



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 NU - DAWN RESOURCES INC.  
TRITON PROPERTY

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**CROSS SECTION**

( 345° Az. - LOOKING EAST )











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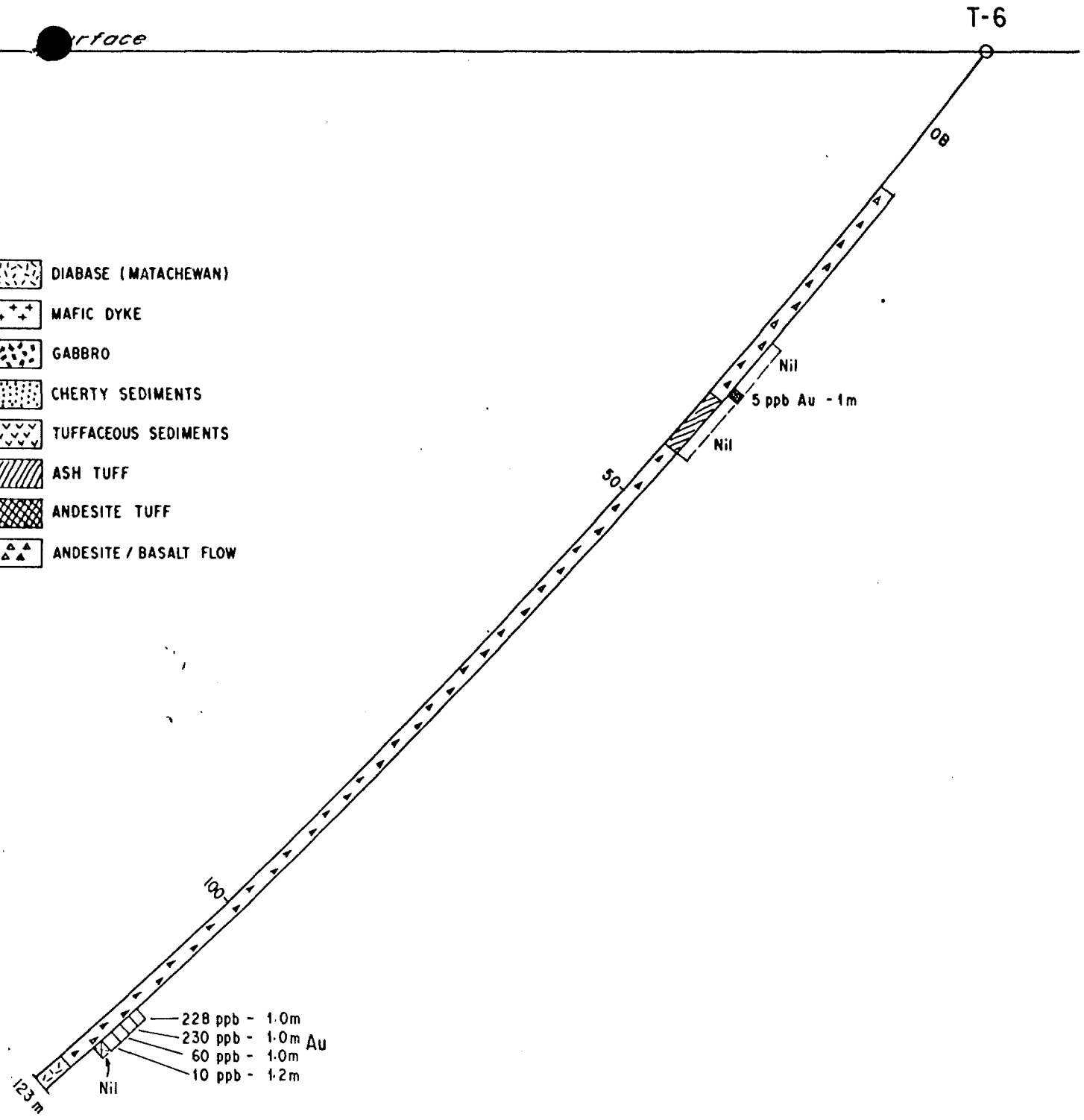
Figure 6e



Surface

T-6

-  DIABASE (MATACHEWAN)
-  MAFIC DYKE
-  GABBRO
-  CHERTY SEDIMENTS
-  TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENTS
-  ASH TUFF
-  ANDESITE TUFF
-  ANDESITE / BASALT FLOW



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CROSS SECTION

( 345° Az. - LOOKING EAST )



Figure 6f

APPENDIX B









APPENDIX C

GREATER TEMAGAMI LTD.

TRITON GROUP

MACMURCHY TWP.

<u>SAMPLE #</u>	<u>HOLE #</u>	<u>INTERVAL in meters</u>
K 7543	T-2	59.0 - 60.0 Au
44	T-2	61.0 - 61.3 Q.V., Au
45	T-2	63.0 - 63.5 Au
46	T-2	64.8 - 65.0 Au
47	T-1	98.5 - 99.5 Au
48	T-1	101.2 - 101.7 Au
49	T-1	101.7 - 101.8 Au
50	T-1	101.8 - 102.3 Au
51	T-1	98.0 - 98.6 Au
52	T-3	65.0 - 66.0 Au, Ag
53	T-3	66.0 - 67.0 Au, Ag
54	T-3	67.0 - 68.0 Au, Ag
55	T-3	68.0 - 69.0 Au, Ag
56	T-3	69.0 - 70.0 Au, Ag
57	T-3	70.0 - 71.0 Au, Ag
58	T-3	71.0 - 72.0 Au, Ag
59	T-3	72.0 - 73.0 Au, Ag
60	T-3	104.0 - 105.0 Au
61	T-3	105.0 - 106.0 Au
62	T-3	106.0 - 107.0 Au
63	T-3	9.0 - 10.0 Au, Ag
64	T-3	10.0 - 11.0 Au, Ag
65	T-3	11.0 - 12.0 Au, Ag
66	T-3	12.0 - 13.0 Au, Ag
67	T-4	42.0 - 43.0 Au, Ag
68	T-4	43.0 - 43.5 Au, Ag
69	T-4	43.5 - 44.5 Au, Ag
70	T-4	44.5 - 46.0 Au, Ag
71	T-6	31.8 - 32.8 Au
72	T-6	32.8 - 33.8 Q.V., Au
73	T-6	33.8 - 34.8 80% Qtz Au
74	T-6	34.8 - 35.8 Au
75	T-6	35.8 - 36.8 Au
76	T-6	36.8 - 37.8 Au
77	T-6	37.8 - 38.5 Au
78	T-6	38.5 - 39.5 Au
79	T-6	39.5 - 40.5 Au
80	T-6	40.5 - 41.5 Au
81	T-6	41.5 - 42.5 Au



SUITE 7000  
1 FIRST CANADIAN PLACE  
TORONTO, CANADA M5X 1G9

P.O. BOX 170  
TEL.: 416-862-7102

TRITON GROUP

MACMURCHY TWP.

<u>SAMPLE #</u>	<u>HOLE #</u>	<u>INTERVAL in meters</u>
K 7582	T-6	42.5 - 43.5 Au
83	T-6	43.5 - 44.5 Au
84	T-6	112.3 - 113.3 Au, Ag
85	T-6	113.3 - 114.3 Au, Ag
86	T-6	114.3 - 115.3 Au, Ag
87	T-6	115.3 - 116.5 Au, Ag
88	T-6	116.5 - 117.5 Au, Ag

tp/2

The following sections of drill core from Shiningtree (Triton Group) were split:

<u>SAMPLE</u>	<u>HOLE #</u>	<u>INTERVAL</u>	
7589	T-4	27.6 - 28.5	epidote alt.
90	T-3	203.0 - 204.0	host rx
91	T-3	204.0 - 205.0	host rx
92	T-2	103.5 - 104.5	host rx
93	T-2	79.8 - 80.8	qtz vein + host
94	T-2	80.8 - 81.8	+ V.G.?
95	T-2	81.8 - 83.0	g/z" vein + host rx
96	T-2	60.0 - 61.0	host rx
97	T-2	61.3 - 62.0	host rx
98	T-2	62.0 - 63.0	host rx
99	T-2	63.5 - 64.8	host rx
7600	T-5	34.5 - 34.7	qtz/carb/calcite

tp-1/misc.3



# SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0

TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

## Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 65503

Date: January 30th, 1987

Received Jan. 28th, 1987 5 Samples of Split Core

Submitted by Greater Temagami Mines c/o Teck Explorations Ltd., Toronto, Ontario

Samples Per: Mr. J. Goodwin

SAMPLE NO.

GOLD  
PPB

K-7543

190

7544

97780/106970

Second Pulp

86400/71310

> Av 90615 ppb  
or 90.6 g/t

7545

30

7546

1570/1710

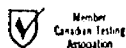
Av 1640 ppb.

7547

1000

Per

G. Lebel - Manager



ESTABLISHED 1928



# SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0

TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

## Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 65592

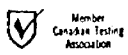
Date: February 10, 1987

Received Feb. 3, 1987 23 Samples of Split Core

Submitted by Greater Temagami Mines, c/o Teck Explorations Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.  
Att'n: T.Patrick

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB	SILVER PPM
K-7548	Nil	
7549	Nil	Nil
7550	Nil	
7551	Nil	
7552	Nil	Nil
7553	70/70	0.2
7554	Nil	Nil
7555	Nil	Nil
7556	Nil	Nil
7557	30	0.2
7558	Nil	Nil
7559	30/30	0.2
7560	Nil	
7561	10	
7562	Nil	
7563	Nil	Nil
7564	Nil	0.2
7565	Nil	Nil
7566	Nil	0.3
7567	3440/3090	0.5
Second Pulp	3770/2880 <i>3295</i>	
7568	1020/820 <i>920</i>	Nil
7569	610	0.3
7570	Nil	Nil

Per   
G. Lebel - Manager





# SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0  
TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244  
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

## Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 65660

Date: February 18, 1987

Received Feb. 5, 1987 18 Samples of Split Core

Submitted by Greater Temagami Mines, c/o Teck Explorations Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

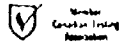
Attention: Mr. Terry Patrick

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB	SILVER PPM
K-7571	N11	
7572	N11	
7573	N11	
7574	N11	
7575	N11	
7576	10/N11	
7577	N11	
7578	10	
7579	N11	
7580	N11	
7581	N11	
7582	N11	
7583	N11	
7584	420/205/60	N11
7585	230	N11
7586	60	N11
7587	10	N11
7588	N11	N11

7230

NOTE: The variations in the results of sample #7584 are probably caused by presence of coarse gold.

Per G. Lebel  
G. Lebel - Manager



ESTABLISHED 1928



# SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0  
TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244  
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

## Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 66122

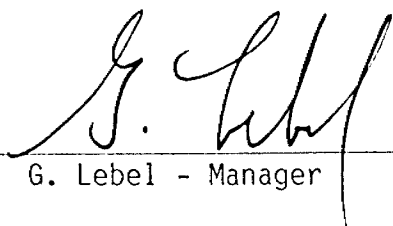
Date: March 26, 1987

Received March 23, 1987 12 Samples of Split Core

Submitted by Greater Temagami Mines c/o Teck Explorations Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

Samples per J. Goodwin

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB
K-7589	Nil
7590	Nil
7591	Nil
7592	Nil
7593	Nil
7594	Nil
7595	Nil
7596	60/50
7597	50/60
7598	Nil
7599	Nil
7600	Nil


Per   
G. Lebel - Manager

APPENDIX D

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Susan Anne Scott of the City of Calgary, Province of Alberta, do hereby certify

- 1) That I am a consultant geologist and reside at 1950-13th Street SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2T 3P6.
- 2) That I graduated from the University of Toronto in 1965 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology, and from McGill University in 1969 with the degree of Master of Science in Geology (Geochemistry).
- 3) That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, and a Professional Geologist in the Province of Alberta.
- 4) That I have been practising my profession for a period of 15 years.
- 5) That I have no direct or indirect interest nor do I expect to receive any interest in the property or securities of Greater Temagami Mines Ltd. or of Nu-Dawn Resources Inc.
- 6) That this report is based on:
  - i) observation and interpretation of the geophysical data,
  - ii) personal examination of the drill core,
  - iii) knowledge of the property gained through the references and visits to the property,
  - iv) internal company reports by W.R. Bergey.

  
Susan A. Scott, M.Sc., FGAC,  
P.Geol.(Alberta)

August, 1987





41P11SE0012 63.5019 MACMURCHY

900

#63. 5019

OM86-6-P-199

THIS SUBMITTAL CONSISTED OF VARIOUS REPORTS, SOME OF WHICH HAVE BEEN CULLED FROM THIS FILE. THE CULLED MATERIAL HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING RECORD SERIES (THE DOCUMENTS CAN BE VIEWED IN THESE SERIES):

DDH no.



see Toronto office

T-1 and T-2 on

file MacMurchy

Triton property,

DDR #21

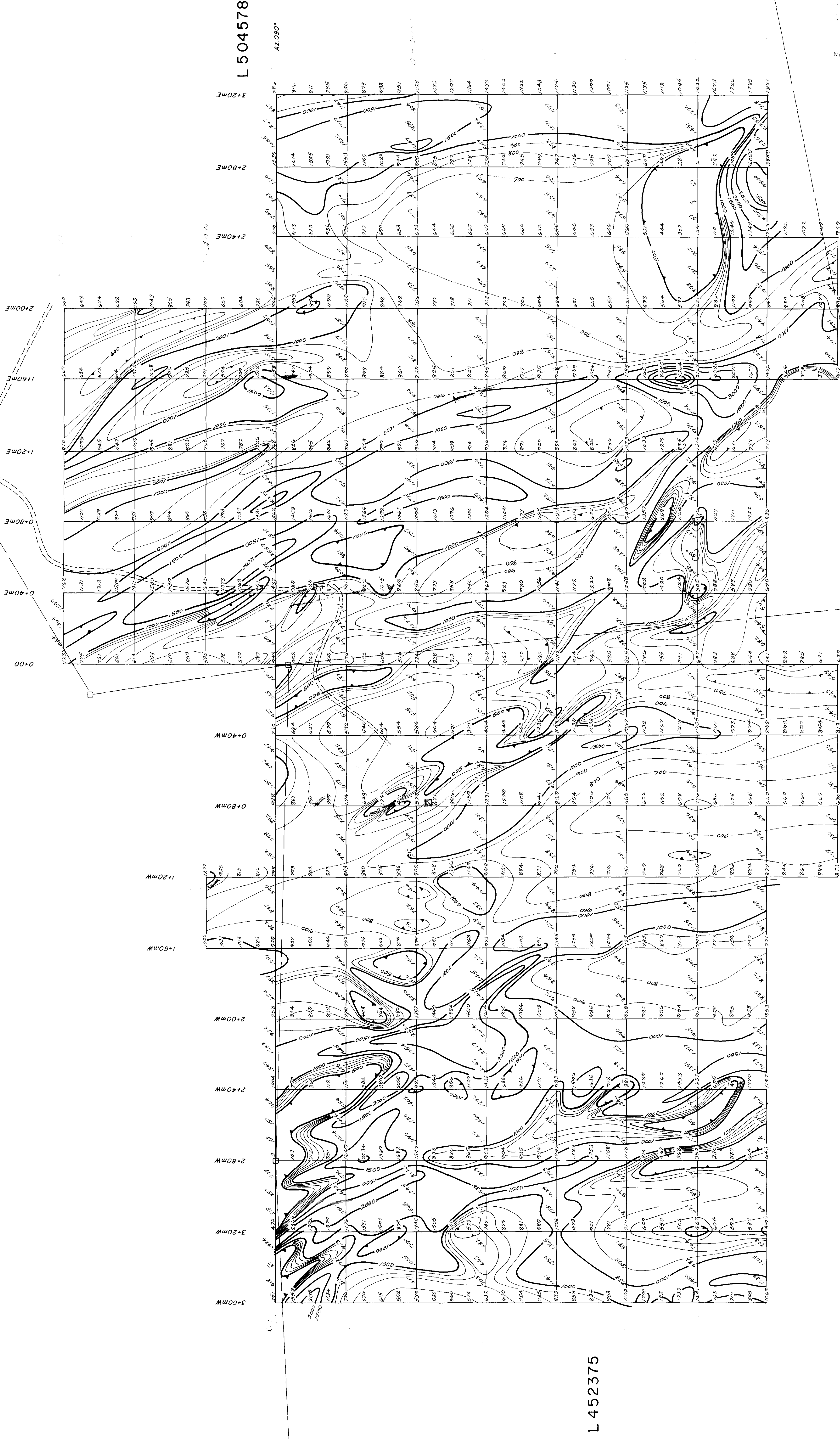
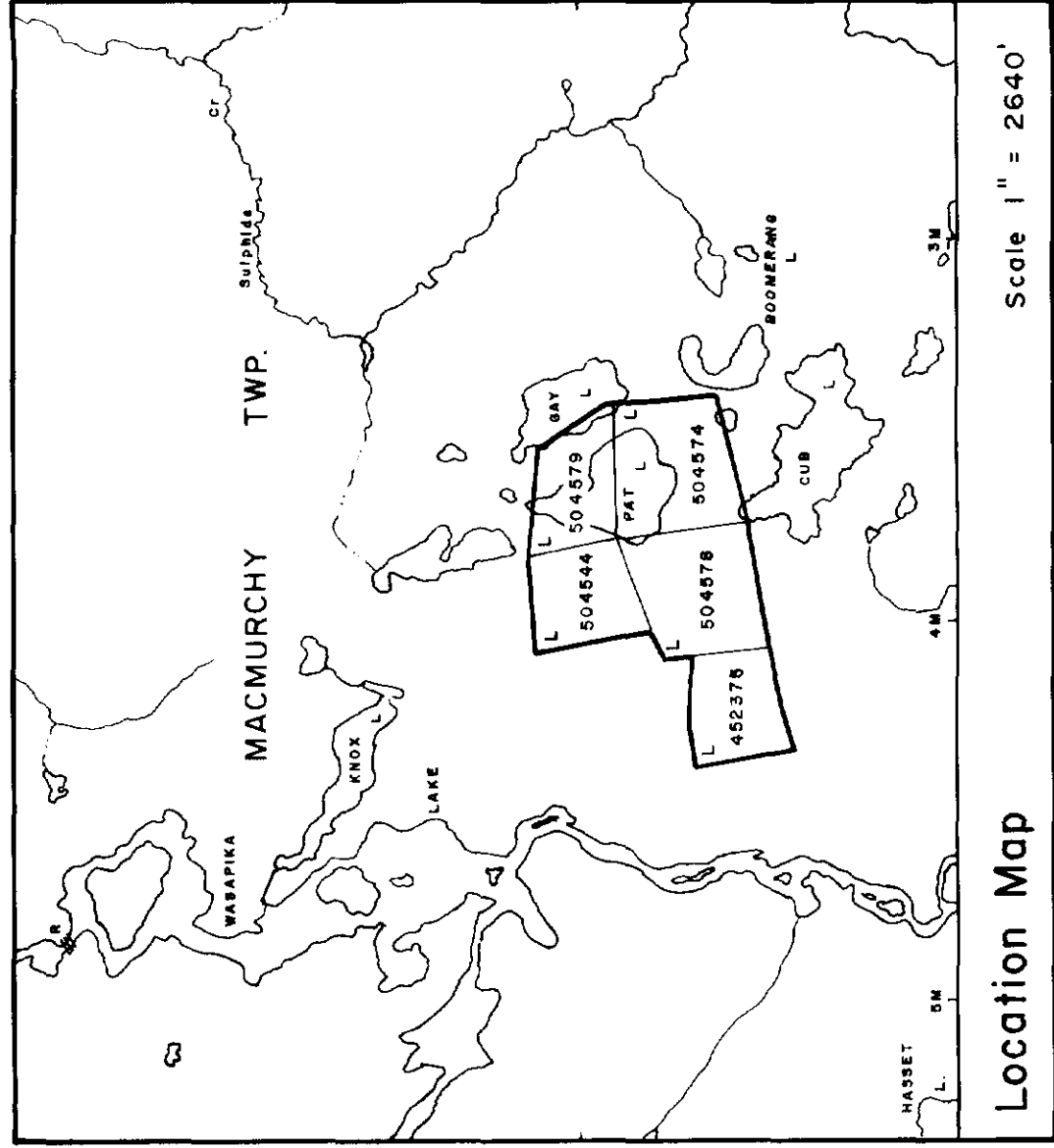
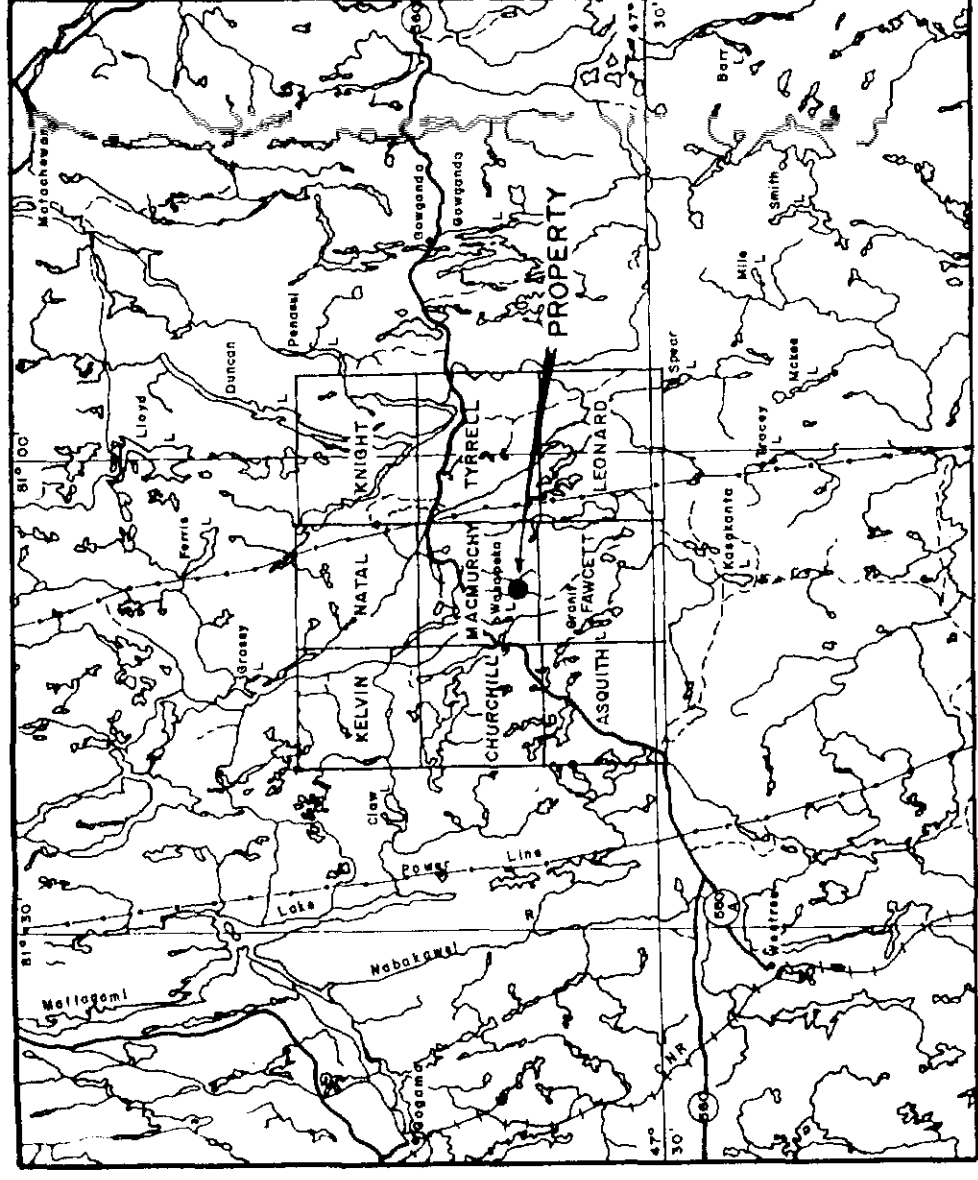
Nu-Dawn Resources,

R.O.W #4/5 for 1987

J.R. Goodwin, 1987



M A C M U R C H Y T W P



63.5019  
0M82-C-P-199

Teck Explorations Limited

**NU - DAWN RESOURCES INC.**  
TRITON GROUP  
MACMURCHY TWP. ONTARIO

**MAGNETICS**

Scale: 1:1000  
0 20 40 60 80 100 METERS

DATE: 41P/11  
JOB: 1482-5  
DRAWN BY: C.E.K.  
CHECKED BY: B.G.H.  
INSTRUMENTED BY: N.T.S.

DWG NO.: 5893a

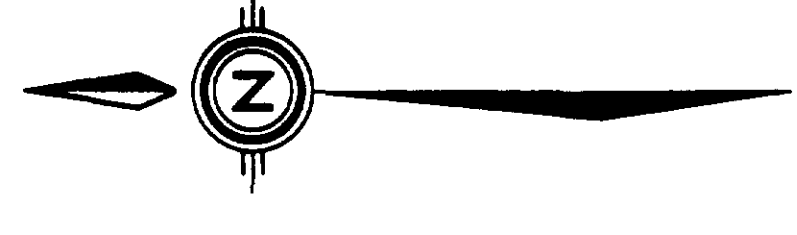
1107  
989  
860 in gammas  
604  
589  
499

All readings

Reference Field 58800 gammas  
Datum Subtracted 65300 gammas  
Contour Interval 100,500,1000 gammas  
Depressed Contour

INSTRUMENT: EDAX-IV Tie-Line Magnetometer (No. 255344)  
OPERATOR: TECK EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

200

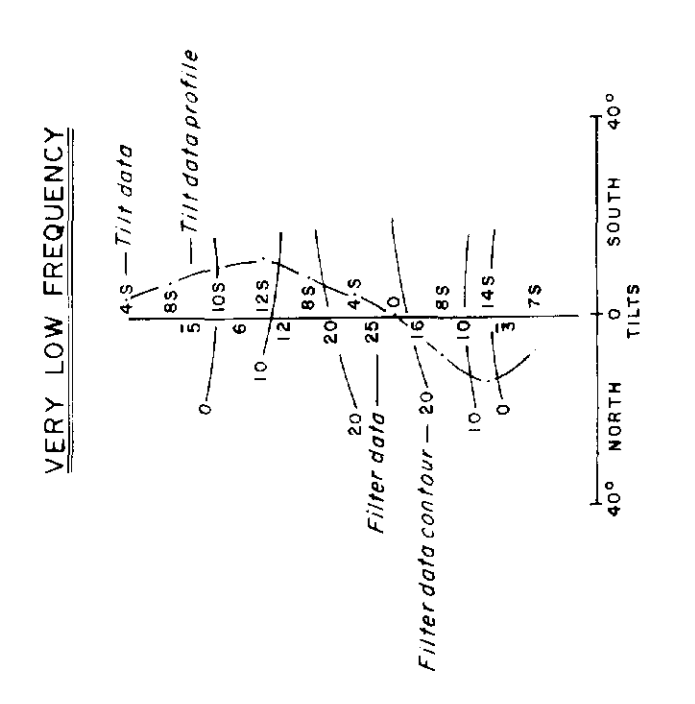
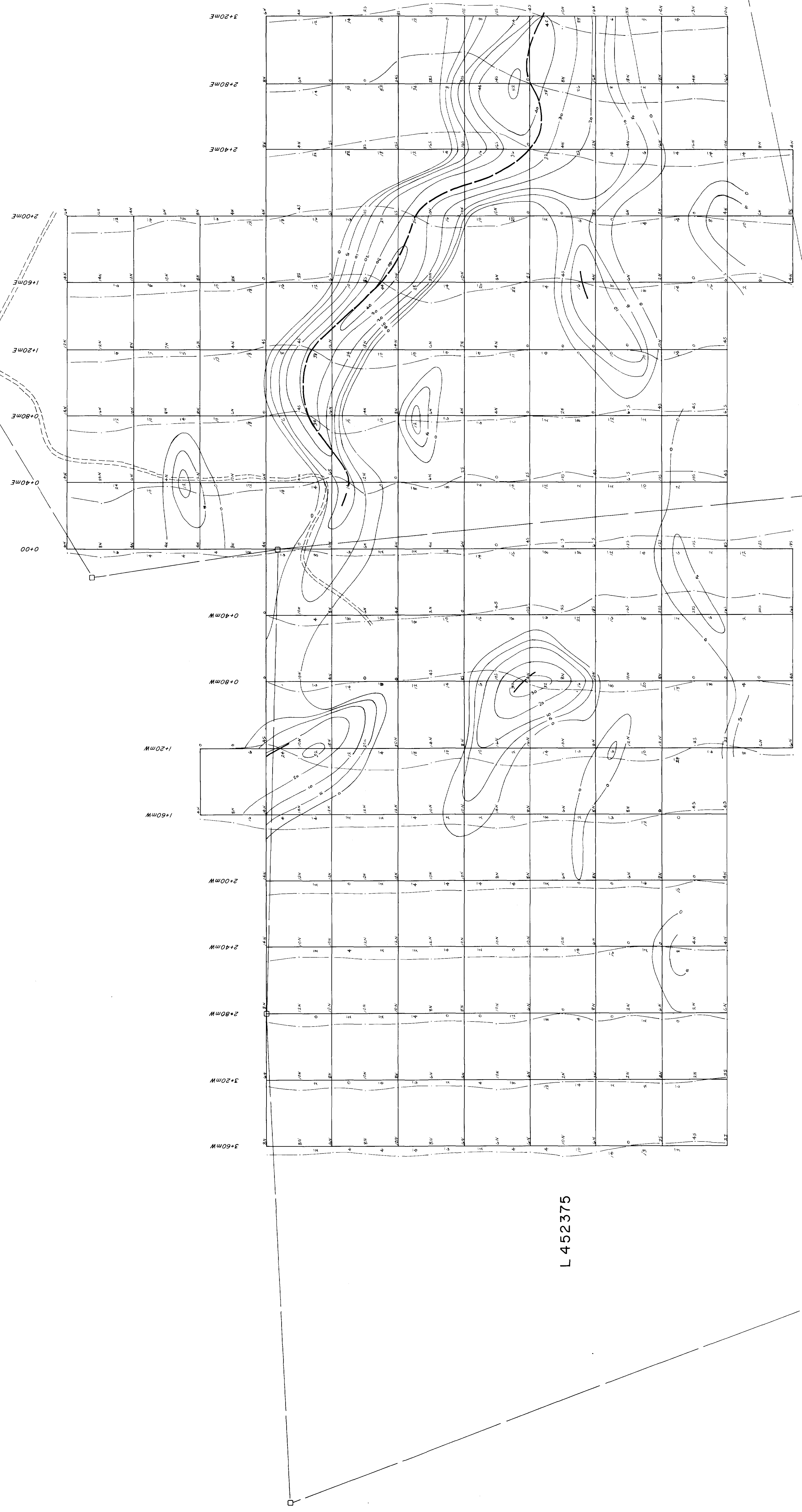
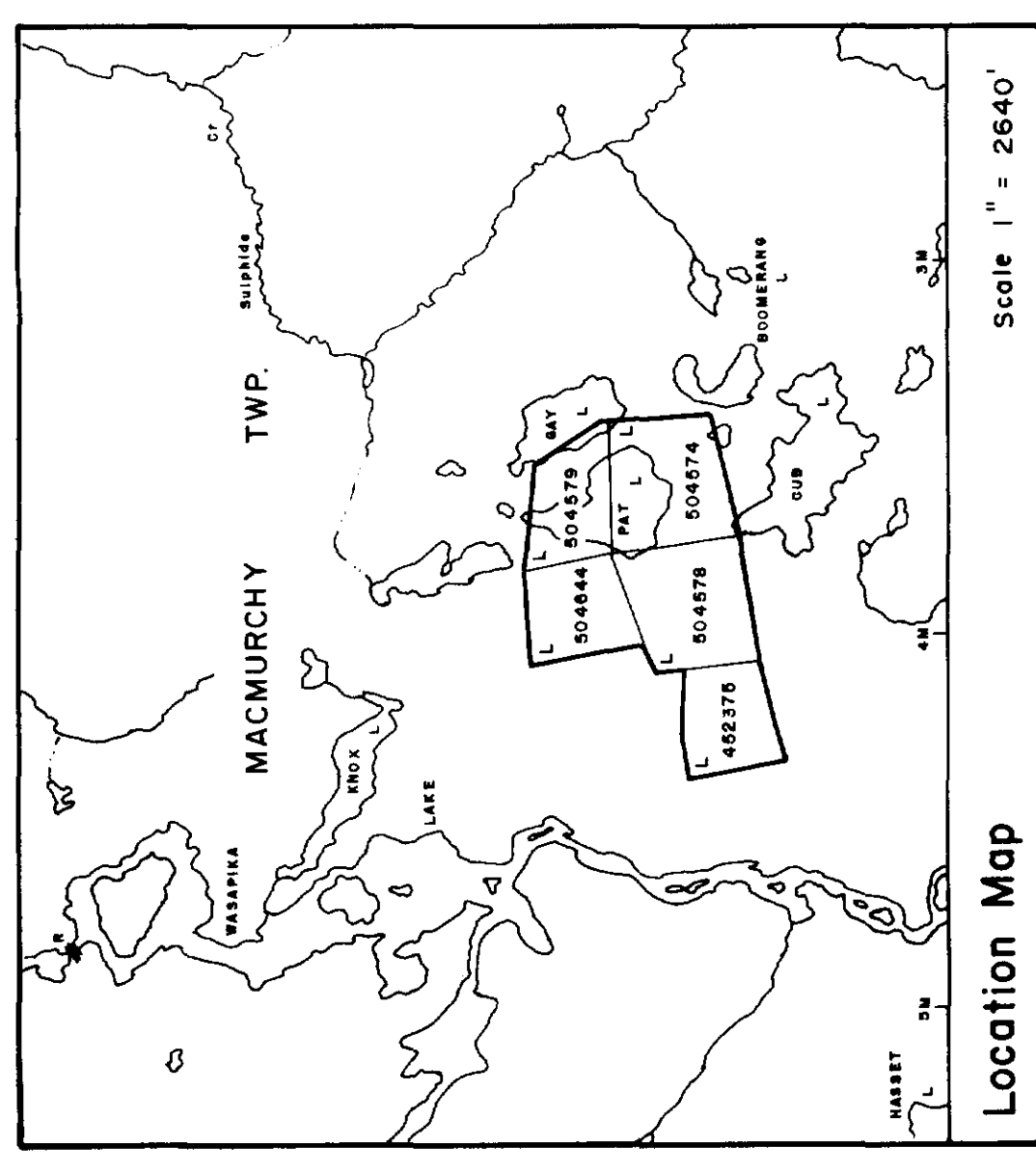
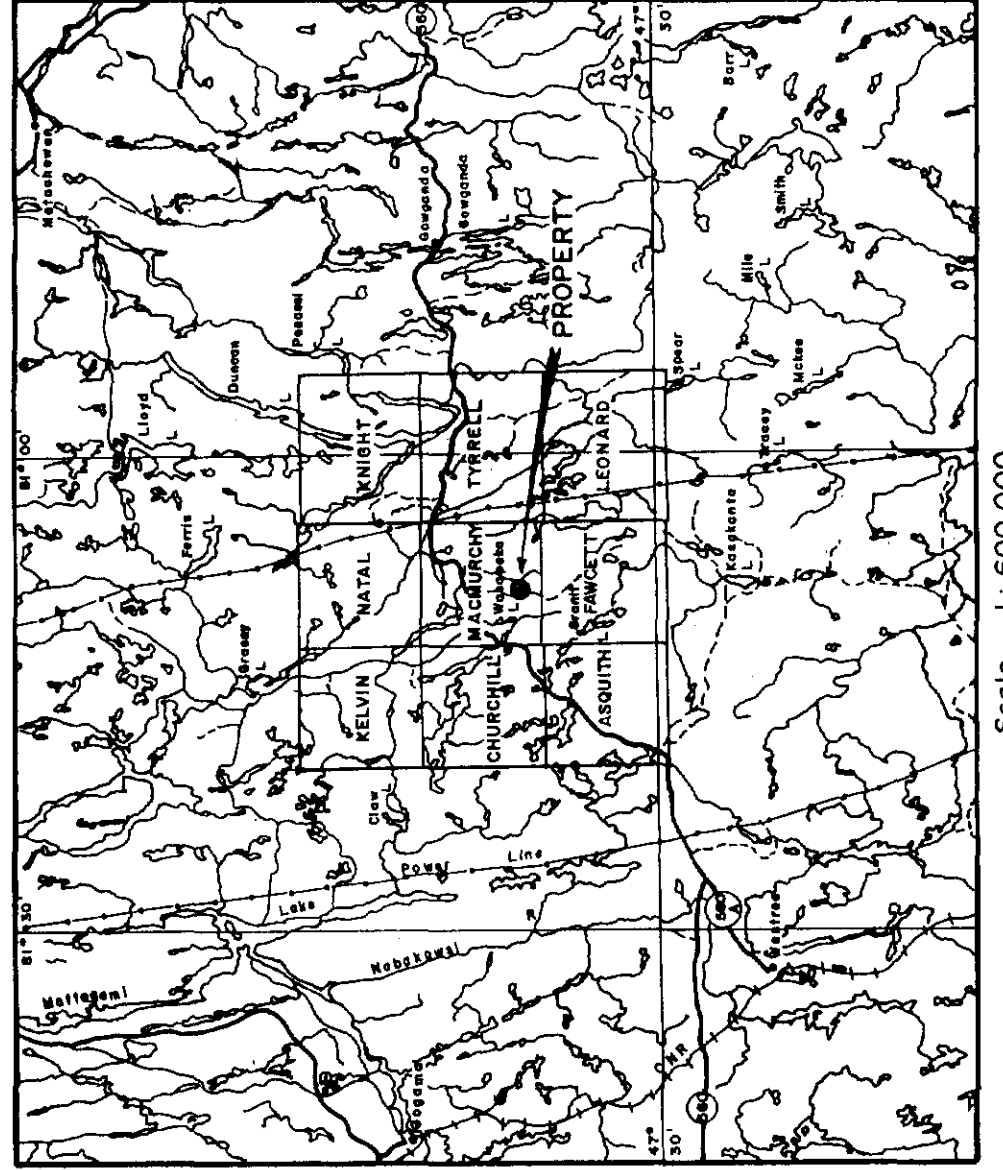


M A C M U R C H Y T W P

L 504578

42.000°

L 452375



INSTRUMENT: CRONE RADEN V.L.F. UNIT.  
STATION: ANNAPOLIS MARYLAND (NSS)  
FREQUENCY: 2.4 MHz.

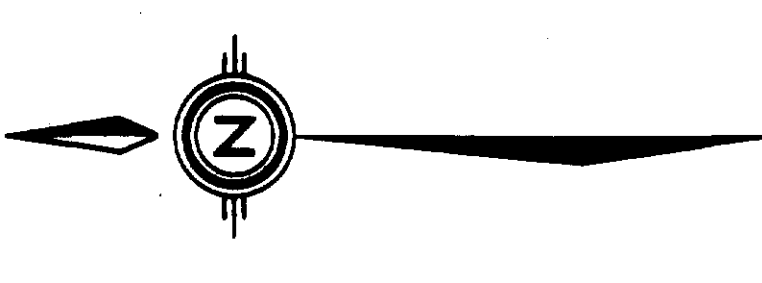
Teck Explorations Limited  
NU-DAWN RESOURCES INC.  
TRITON GROUP  
MACMURCHY TWP. ONTARIO  
V.L.F.-E.M. SURVEY

63.5019  
0482-6-P-177

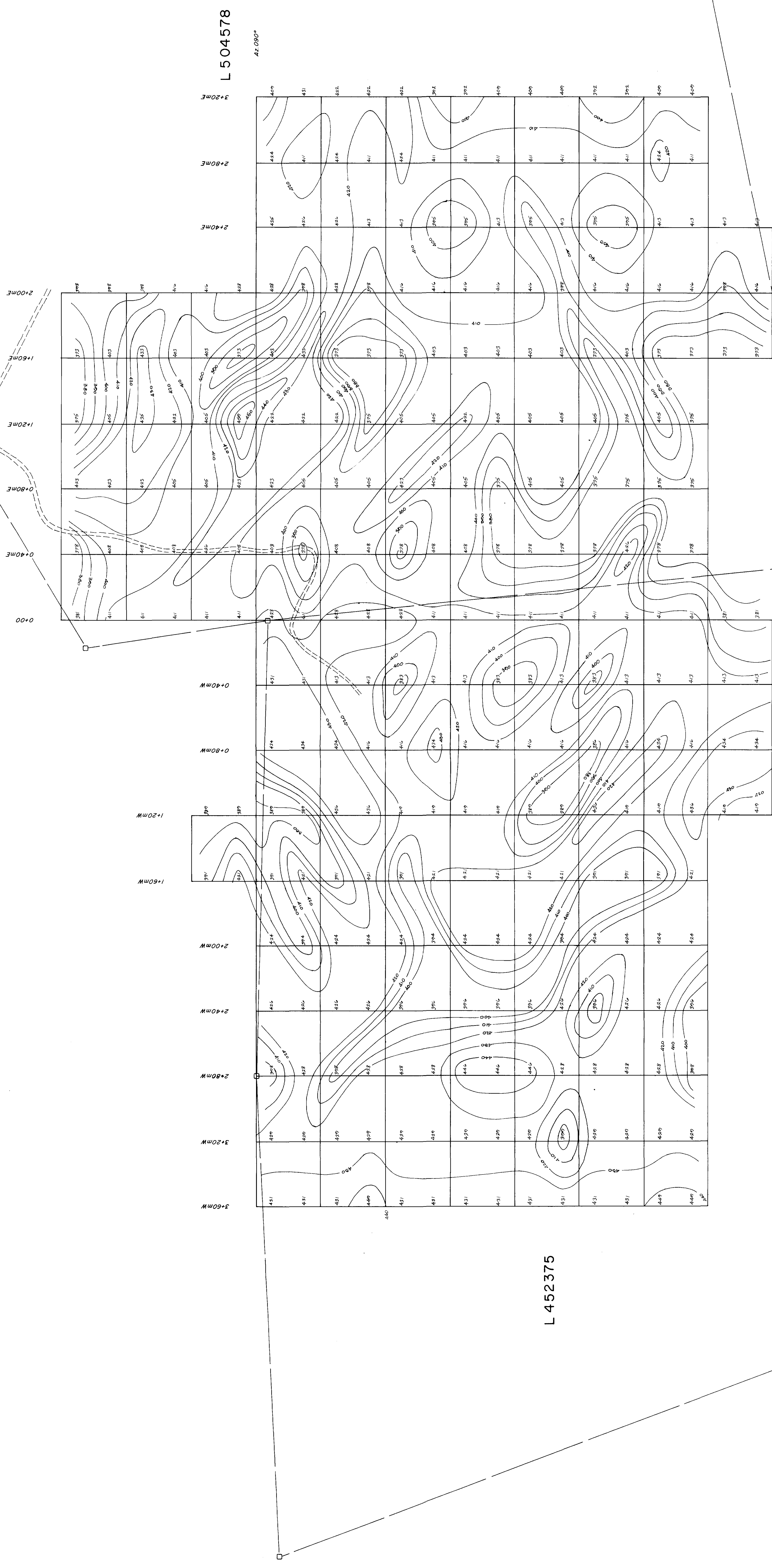
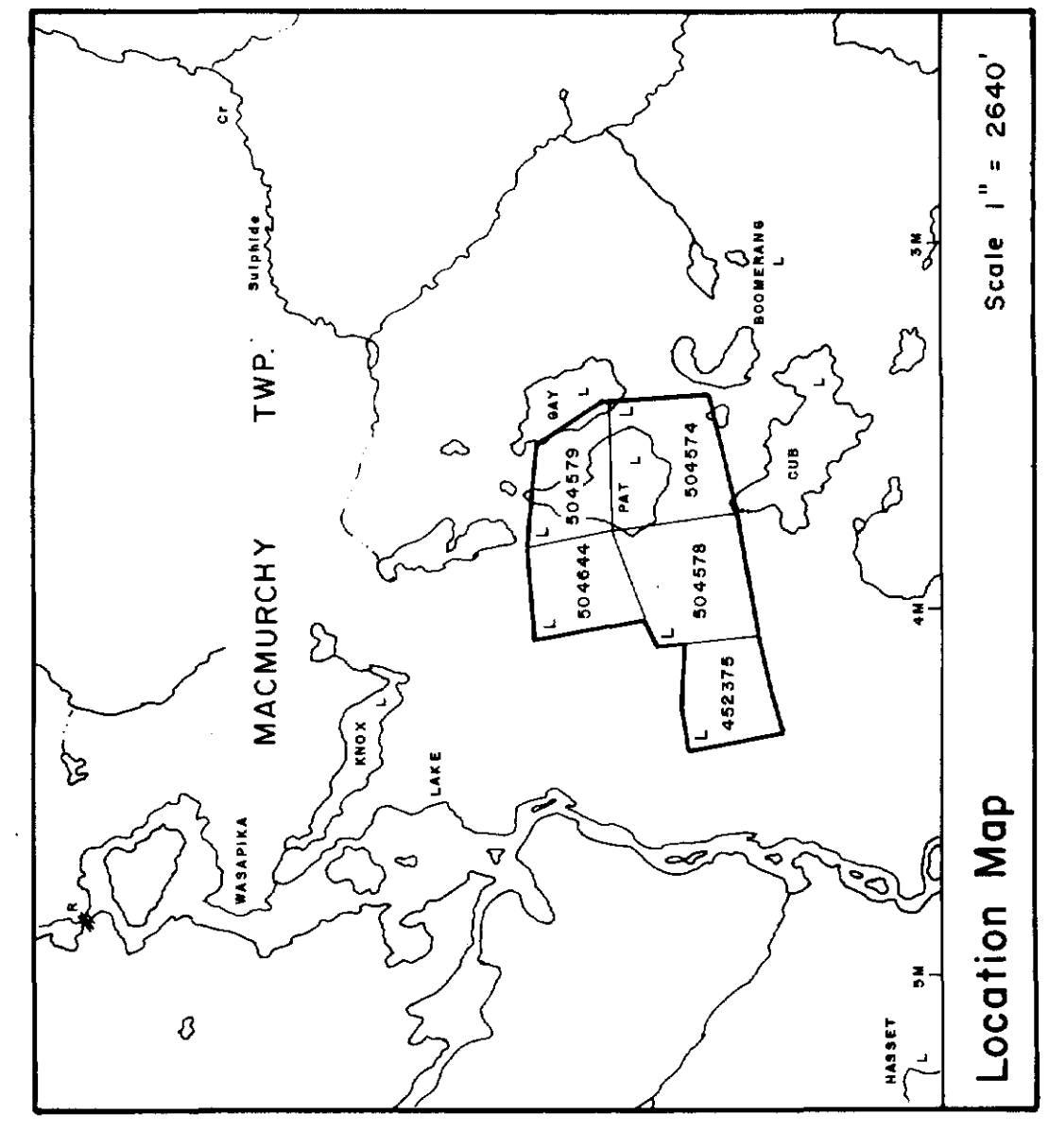
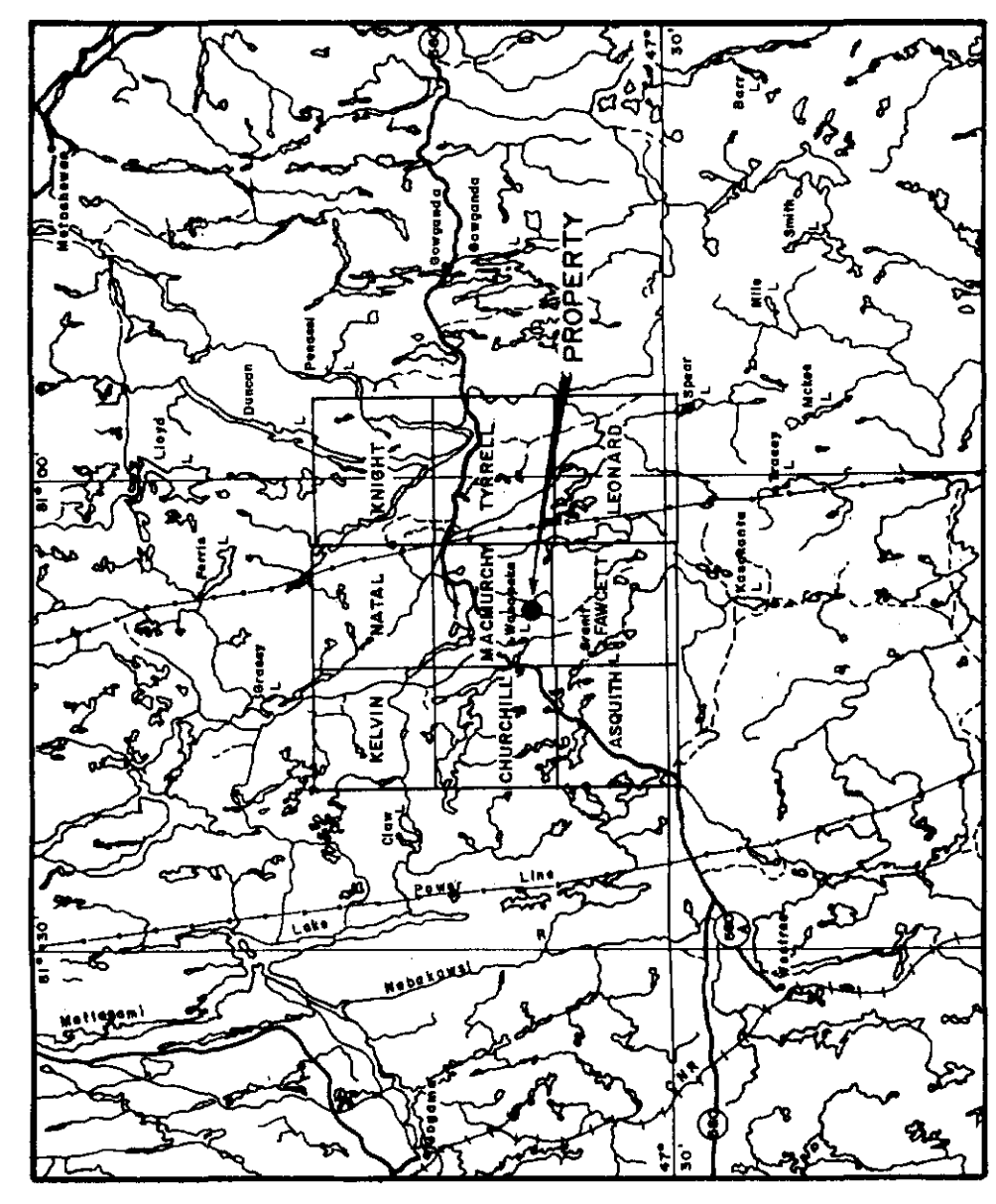
DATE: 11.5.86  
CONTOURS: B.G.H./D.C. 86  
SCALE: 1:1000  
GRAPH BY: C.E.K.  
PROJECT NO.: 41P/11  
JOB NO.: 1482-5  
SHEET NO.: 26  
TOTAL SHEETS: 36  
DRAWING NO.: 58933b







M A C M U R C H Y T W P



L 504578

Az. 090°

L 452375

6350/1  
0 M8C-6-P-133

Teck Explorations Limited

**NU-DAWN RESOURCES INC.**  
TRITON GROUP  
MACMURCHY TWP. ONTARIO

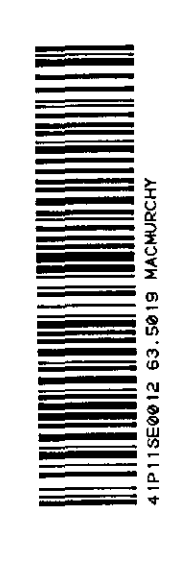
**RESISTIVITY SURVEY**

DATE: 41/11/11  
C.E.K.  
CONTINGENT: 583-5  
DRAWN BY: J.C.H.  
DATE: 41/11/11  
JOB: 1482-5  
DWG. NO.: 5893C

Scale: 1:1000  
0 20 40 60 80 100 meters

INSTRUMENT: FLUKE 8060A TRUE RMS MULTIMETER (S/N 3453743)  
OPERATOR: W.R. MARON

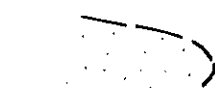


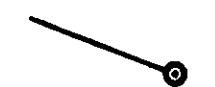
NOTE: VALUES ARE APPARENT AVERAGES  
RESISTIVITIES IN 100 L.O.D. @ 100 cm



250



**LEGEND**

-  Resistivity low
-  Interpreted diabase dyke
-  VLF/EM Crossover
-  Proposed drillhole showing bearing and length (All holes at -45°)

**GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION  
AND  
PROPOSED DIAMOND DRILLING**

TRITON PROPERTY, MacMURCHY TWP, ONTARIO

63-5019  
OM86-6-P-199

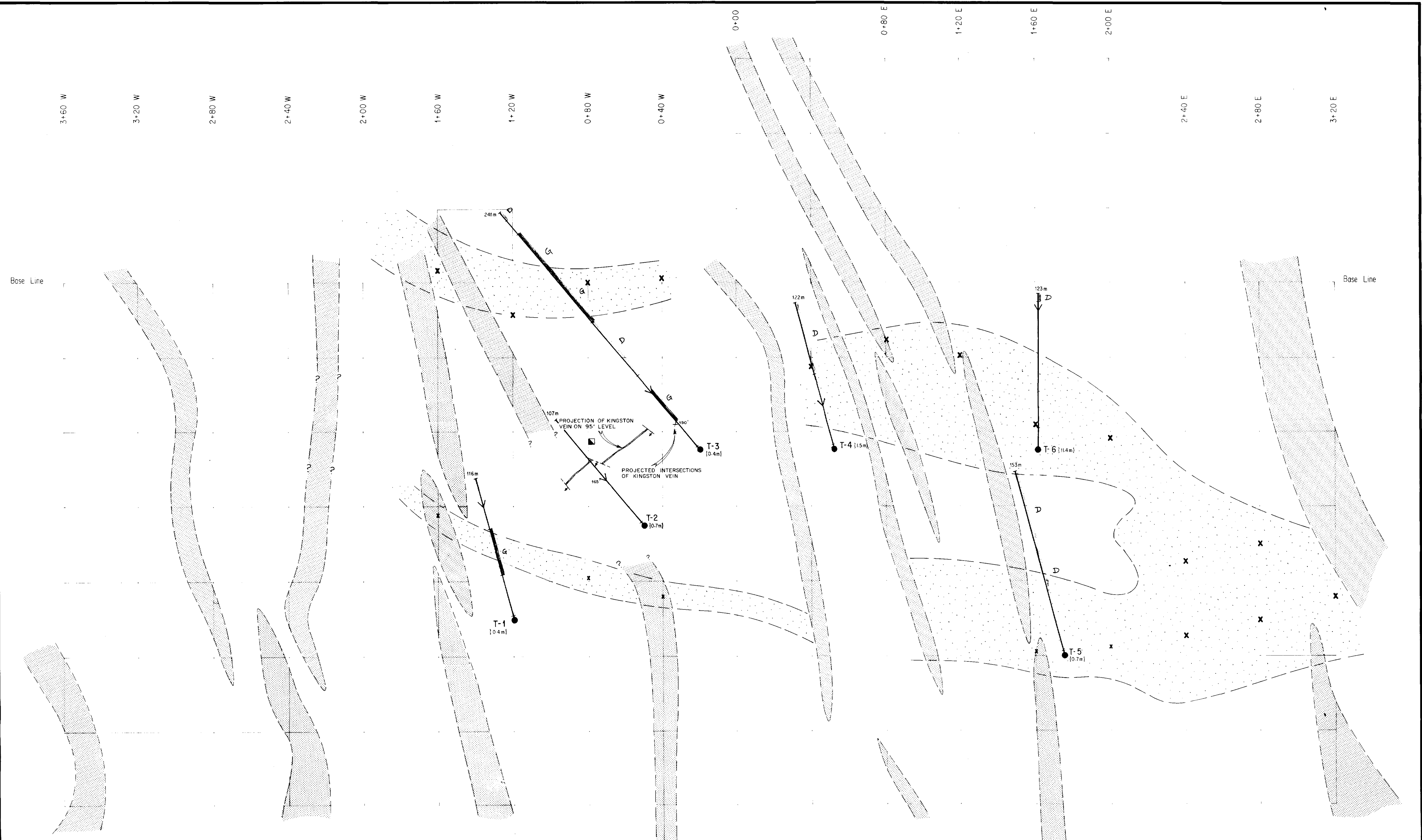
JANUARY 1987

SCALE: 1:1000

Figure 4







**LEGEND FOR DRILLHOLES**  
(VERTICAL PROJECTION)

- Depth of overburden
- Vein intersection
- Gabbro
- Diabase

**LEGEND**

- Resistivity low
- Interpreted diabase dyke
- VLF/EM Crossover

Actual location and depth of drillhole

**DIAMOND DRILLING**

TRITON PROPERTY, MacMURCHY TWP, ONTARIO

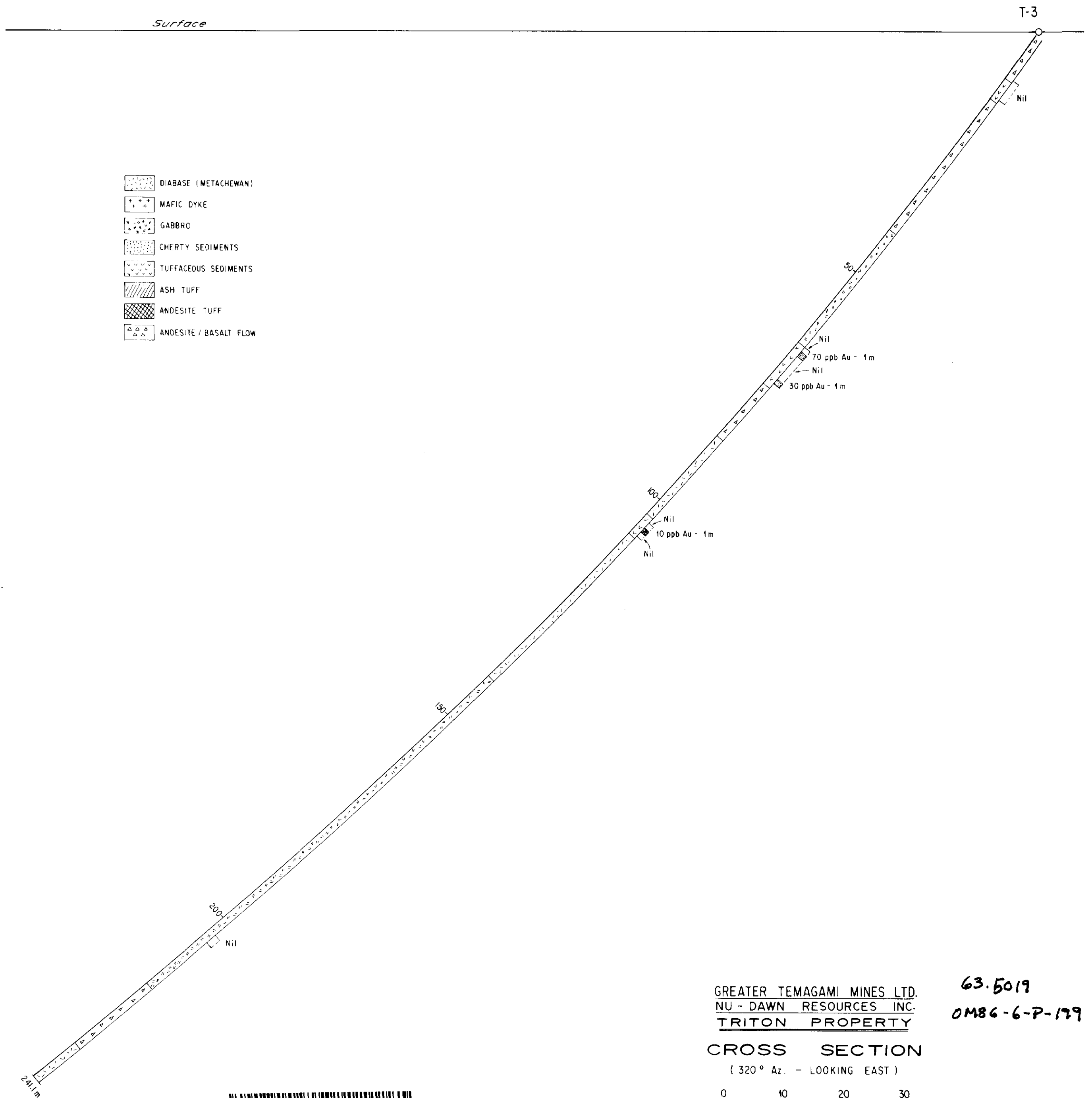
63.5019  
0M86-6-P-199

JANUARY 1987

SCALE: 1:1000

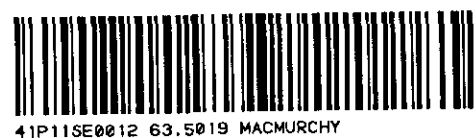
Figure 5





63.5019  
 0M86-6-P-179

Figure 6c



41P11SE0012 63.5019 MACMURCHY