REPORT ON AN

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEY

CHESTER TOWNSHIP

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

for

SEAWAY BASE METALS LTD.

by: ***TERRAQUEST LTD.***
Toronto, Canada
July 6, 1988

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Introduction

This report describes the specifications and results of a geophysical survey carried out for Seaway Base Metals Ltd. of 20 Advance Blvd., Brampton, Ontario, L6T 4R7 by Terraquest Ltd., 240 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada. The field work was completed on April 25, 1988 and the data processing, interpretation and reporting from April 26 to July 7, 1988.

The purpose of a survey of this type is two-fold. First to prospect directly for anomalously conductive and magnetic areas in the earth's crust which may be caused by, or at least related to, mineral deposits. A second is to use the magnetic and conductivity patterns derived from the survey results to assist in mapping geology, and to indicate the presence of faults, shear zones, folding, alteration zones and other structures potentially favourable to the presence of gold and base-metal concentration. To achieve this purpose the survey area was systematically traversed by an aircraft carrying geophysical instruments along parallel flight lines spaced at even intervals, 100 metres above the terrain surface, and aligned so as to intersect the regional geology in a way to provide the optimum contour patterns of geophysical data.

2. The Property

The property is located in the northwest quadrant of Chester township, in the Porcupine Mining Division of Ontario about 115 kilometres southwest of the town of Timmins. The property can be reached from bush roads to the southeast.

The latitude and longitude are 47 degrees 35 minutes, and 81 degrees 55 minutes respectively, and the N.T.S. reference is 4P/12.

The claim numbers are shown in figure 2 and listed below:

P 980495-980497 (3)
980501-980524 (24)
881217-881230 (14)
Total of 41 claims

3. Geology

Map References

1. Map 2205: Timmins-Kirkland Lake, Geolog ical Compilation Series. Scale 1:253,440 O.D.M. 1973.
2. Map P2449: Chester and Yeo Townships and parts of Neville and Potier Townships Scale 1:15,840 O.G.S. 1981

The survey area is underlain by an east-west trending belt of mafic metavolcanic flows to the north, and intermediate pyroclastic metavolcanics to the south. Migmatitic rocks occur around the southern half of Bagsverd Lake and are composed primarily of hornblende diorite derived from the metamorphic recyrstallization of the metavolcanics. The metavolcanics are bounded to the north and south by massive granitic rocks of trondhjemitic to granodioritic composition. All rock types have been intruded by a swarm of northwest trending diabase dykes. Regional faults trend to the northwest parallel to the dykes.

Numerous sulphide showings occur within the batholithic intrusives to the south and within the intermediate pyroclastic metavolcanics beyond the property to the east.

4. Survey Specifications

4.1 Instruments

The survey was carried out using a Cessna 182 aircraft, registration C-FAKK, which carries a magnetometer and a VLF electromagnetic detector.

The magnetometer is a proton precession type based on the Overhauser effect. The Overhauser effect allows for polarization of a proton rich liquid of the sensor by adding a "free radical" to it and irradiating it by RF magnetic field. Strong precession signals are generated with modest RF power. The sensor element is mounted in an extension of the right wing tip. It's specifications are as follows:

Model:	GSM-9BA
Manufacturer:	GEM Systems Inc. 105 Scarsdale Road Don Mills, Ontario
Resolution:	0.5 gamma
Accuracy:	0.5 gamma
Cycle time:	0.5 second
Range:	20,000-100,000 gammas in 23 overlapping steps

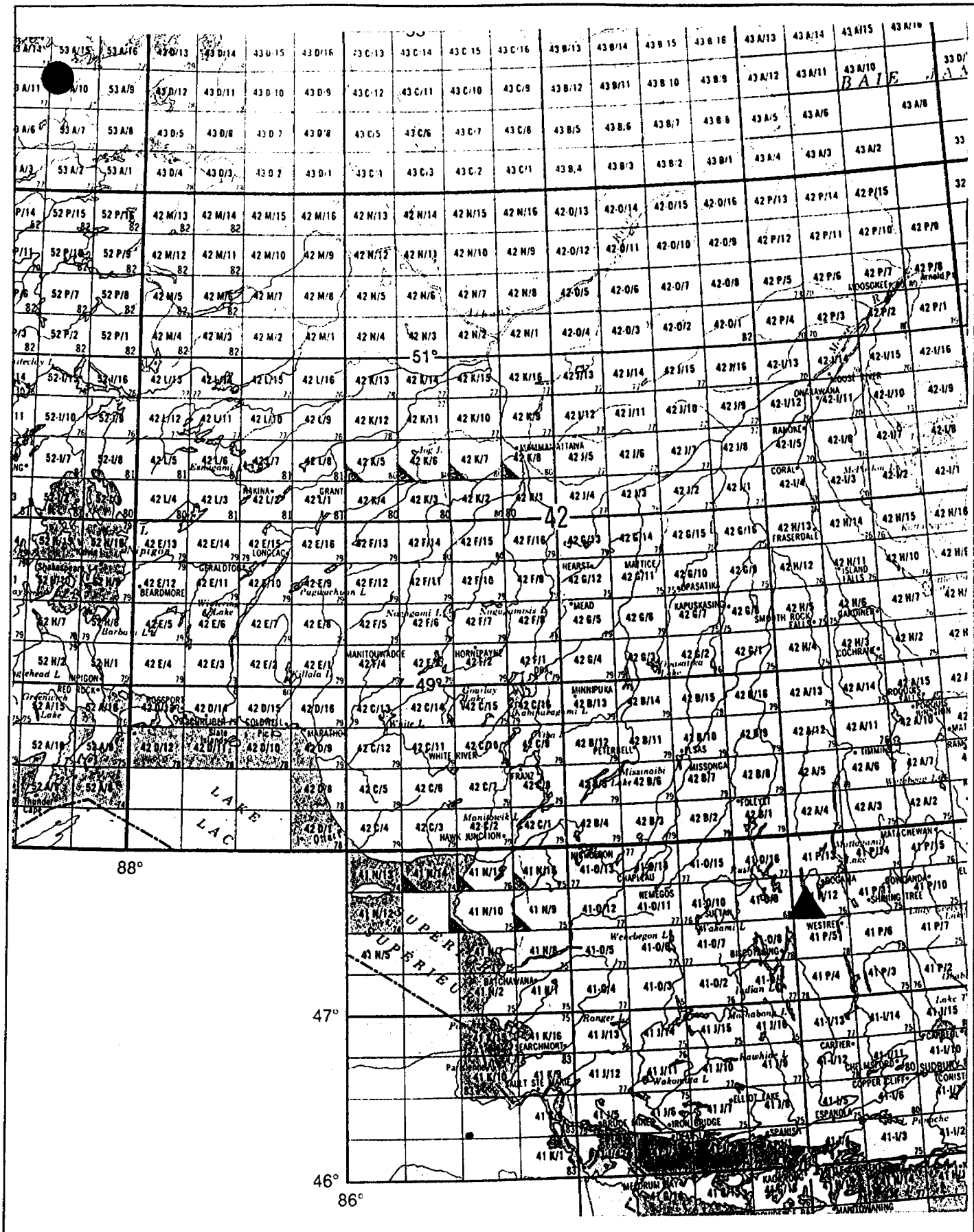

FIGURE 1. General Location

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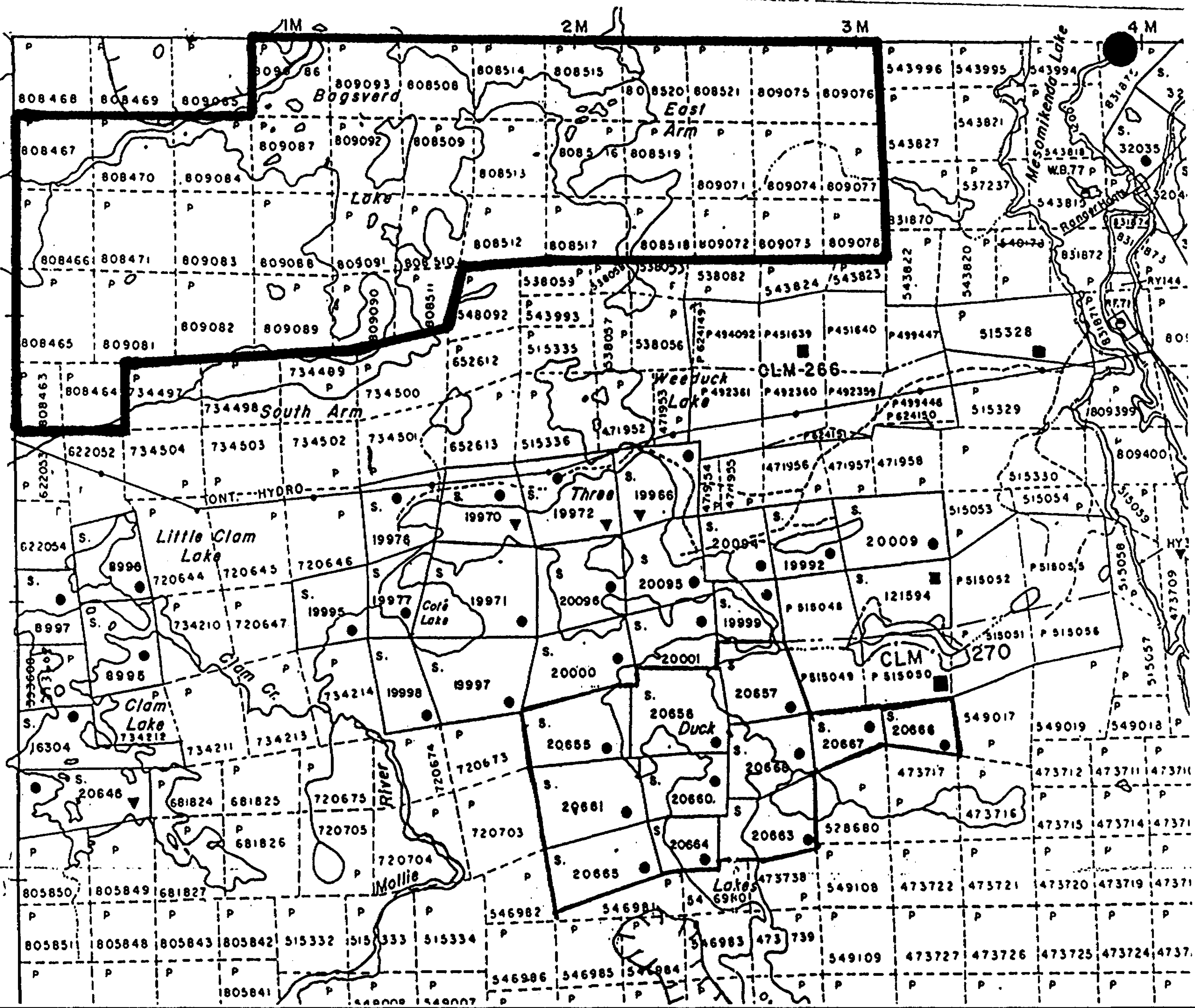

FIGURE 2.

Claim Location Map
(exact locations not certified)

240 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada M5H 1W7, Telephone (416) 971-5400, Fax (416) 971-6449

Gradient tolerance: Up to 5,000 gammas/m

The VLF-EM unit uses three orthogonal detector coils to measure (a) the total field strength of the time-varying EM field and (b) the phase between the vertical coil and both the "along line" coil (LINE) and the "cross-line" coil (ORTHO). The LINE coil is tuned to a transmitter station (Channel 1) that is ideally positioned at right angles to the flight lines, while the ORTHO coil transmitter (Channel 2) should be in line with the flight lines. It's specifications are:

Model:	TOTEM 2A
Manufacturer:	Herz Industries Toronto, Canada
Accuracy:	1%
Reading interval:	0.5 second

The VLF sensor is mounted in the left wing tip extension.

Other instruments are:

- King KRA-10A radar altimeter
- PDAS-1100 data acquisition system with two 3.5" floppy disk drives manufactured by Picodas Group Inc., Richmond Hill, Ontario
- Geocam video camera and recorder for flight path recovery, manufactured by Geotech Ltd., Markham, Ontario.
- PBAS-9000 portable field base station with a 3.5" floppy disk drive and an analog print out manufactured by Picodas Group Inc., Richmond Hill, Ontario, coupled with a GSM-8 proton magnetometer manufactured by Gem Systems Inc., Toronto, Ontario.

4.2 Lines and Data

Line spacing:	100 metres
Line direction:	360 degrees
Terrain clearance:	100 m
Average ground speed:	156 km/hr
Data point interval:	
Magnetic:	27 metres
VLF-EM:	27 metres
Tie Line interval:	2 km
Channel 1 (LINE):	NAA Cutler, 24.0 kHz
Channel 2 (ORTHO):	NSS Annapolis, 21.4 kHz
Line km over total survey area including overrun:	135 line km
Line km over claim groups:	
Magnetic survey totals:	82 line km
VLF-EM survey totals:	82 line km

4.3 Tolerances

Line spacing: Any gaps wider than twice the line spacing and longer than 10 times the line spacing were filled in by a new line.

Terrain clearance: Portions of line which were flown above 125 metres for more than one km were reflown if safety considerations were acceptable.

Diurnal magnetic variation: Less than twenty gammas deviation from a smooth background over a period of two minutes or less as seen on the base station analogue record.

Manoeuvre noise: Approximately +/- 5 gammas.

4.4 Photomosaics

For navigating the aircraft and recovering the flight path, semi-controlled mosaics of aerial photographs were made from existing air photos. Each photograph forming the mosaic was adjusted to conform to the NTS map system before the mosaic was assembled.

5. Data Processing

Flight path recovery was carried out in the field using a video tape viewer to observe the flight path as recorded by the Geocam video camera system. The flight path recovery was completed daily to enable reflights to be selected where needed for the following day.

The magnetic data was levelled in the standard manner by tying survey lines to the tie lines. The IGRF has not been removed. The total field was contoured by computer using a program provided by Dataplotting Services Inc. To do this the final levelled data set is gridded at a grid cell spacing of 1/10th of an inch at map scale.

The vertical magnetic gradient is computed from the total field data using a method of transforming the data set into the frequency domain, applying a

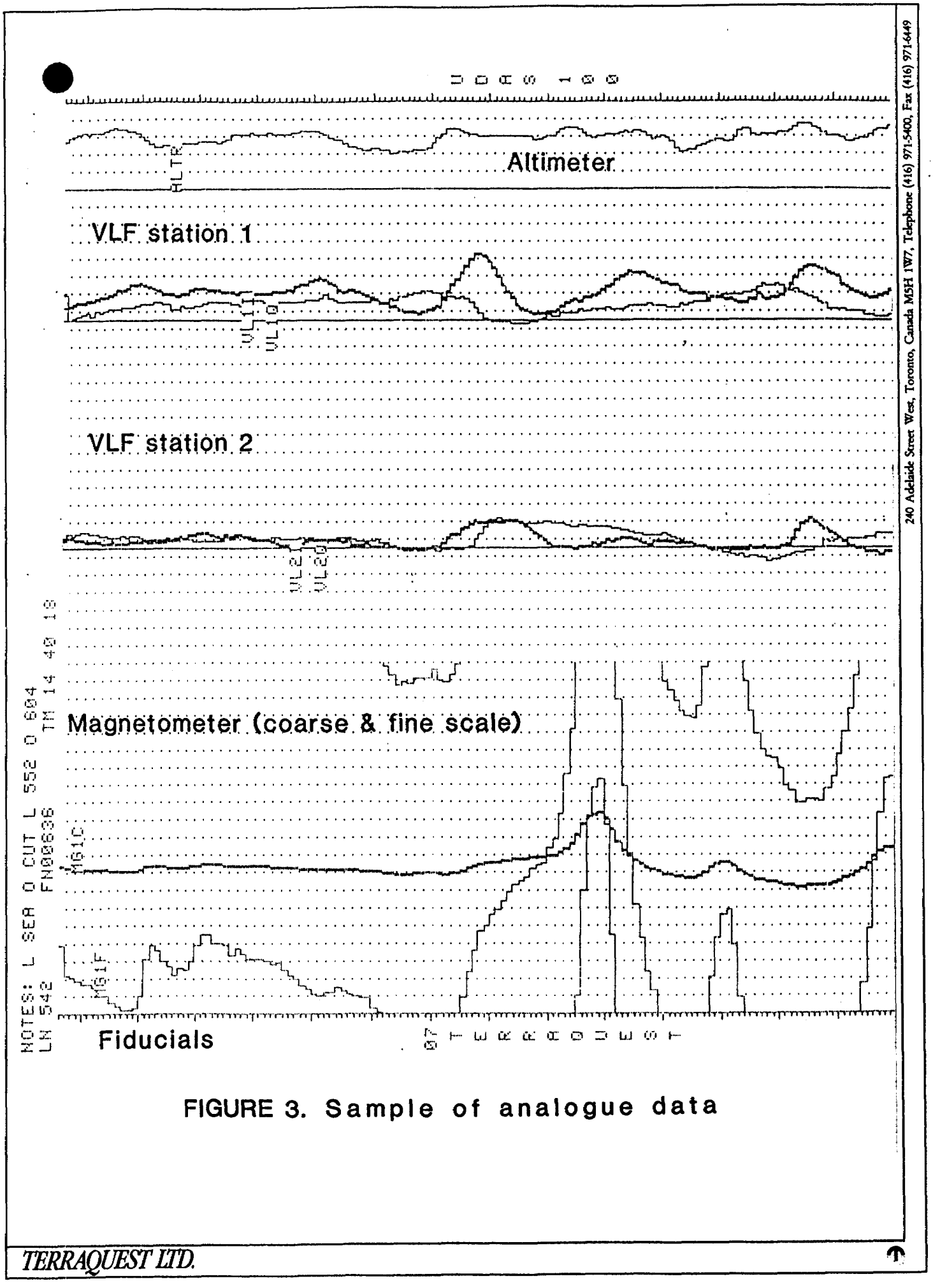

FIGURE 3. Sample of analogue data

nsfer function to calculate the gradient, and then transforming back into the spatial domain. The method is described by a number of authors including Grant, 1972 and Spector, 1968. The computer program for this purpose is provided by Paterson, Grant and Watson Ltd. of Toronto.

The VLF data was treated automatically so as to normalize the non conductive background areas to 100 (total field strength) and zero (quadrature). The algorithms to do this were developed by Terraquest and will be provided to anyone interested by application to the company.

All of these dataprocessing calculations and map contouring were carried out by Dataplotting Services Inc. of Toronto.

Grant, F.S. and Spector A., 1970: Statistical Models for Interpreting Aeromagnetic Data; Geophysics, Vol 35

Grant, F.S., 1972: Review of Data Processing and Interpretation Methods in Gravity and Magnetics; Geophysics Vol 37-4

Spector, A., 1968: Spectral Analysis of Aeromagnetic maps; unpublished thesis; University of Toronto.

6. Interpretation

6.1 General Approach

To satisfy the purpose of the survey as stated in the introduction, the interpretation procedure was carried out on both the magnetic and VLF data. On a local scale the magnetic gradient contour patterns were used to outline geological units which have different magnetic intensity and patterns or "signatures". Where possible these are related to existing geology to provide a geological identity to the units. On a regional scale the total field contour patterns were used in the same way.

Faults and shear zones are interpreted mainly from lateral displacements of otherwise linear magnetic anomalies but also from long narrow "lows". The direction of regional faulting in the general area is taken into account when selecting faults. Folding is usually seen as curved regional patterns. Alteration zones can show up as anomalously quiet areas, often adjacent to strong, circular anomalies that represent intrusives. Magnetic anomalies that are caused by iron deposits of ore quality are usually obvious owing to their high amplitude, often in tens of thousands of gammas.

VLF anomalies are categorized according to whether the phase response is normal, reverse, or no phase at all. The significance of the differing phase responses is not completely understood although in general reverse phase indicates either overburden as the source or a conductor with considerable depth extent, or both. Normal phase response is theoretically caused by surface conductors with limited depth extent. In some cases, a change in the orientation of the conductor appears to affect the sense of the phase response.

Areas showing a smooth VLF-EM response somewhat above background (ie. 110 or so) are likely caused by overburden which is thick enough and conductive enough to saturate at these frequencies. In this case no response from bedrock is seen.

The VLF-EM conductor axes have been identified and evaluated according to the Terraquest classification system (Figure 4). This system correlates the nature and orientation of the conductor axes with stratigraphic, structural and topographic features to obtain an association from which one or more origins may be selected. Alternate associations are indicated in parentheses.

6.2 Interpretation

The magnetic and VLF-EM data are shown in contoured format on maps at a scale of 1:10,000 in the back pocket. An interpretation map is also provided. The following notes are intended to supplement these maps.

The total magnetic field has a relief of approximately 450 gammas and is dominated by narrow anomalies trending to the northwest and broad anomalies south of the property trending to the northeast. The vertical magnetic gradient data is particularly useful for the enhancement of the weaker magnetic trends across the central part of the survey area.

The strong magnetic responses to the south correlate with the batholithic intrusive (Unit 6). The strongest responses (Unit 6m) within this unit correlate with sulphide occurrences and therefore are probably related to increased concentrations of pyrrhotite or magnetite.

The narrow northwest trending magnetic anomalies are interpreted as diabase dykes (Unit 8).

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FIGURE 4

TERRAQUEST CLASSIFICATION OF VLF-EM CONDUCTOR AXES

SYMBOL	CORRELATION	ASSOCIATION: Possible Origins
a , A	Coincident with magnetic stratigraphy	Bedrock magnetic horizons: stratabound mineralogic origin or shear zone
b , B	Parallel to magnetic stratigraphy	Bedrock non-magnetic horizons: stratabound mineralogic origin or shear zone
c , C	No correlation with magnetic stratigraphy	Association not known: possible small scale stratabound mineralogic origin, fault or shear zone, overburden
d , D	Coincident with magnetic dyke	Dyke or possible fault: mineralogic or electrolytic
f , F	Coincident with topographic lineament or parallel to fault system	Fault zone: mineralogic or electrolytic
ob , OB	Contours of total field response conform to topographic depression	Most likely overburden: clayey sediments, swampy mud
cul , CUL	Coincident with cultural sources	Electrical, pipe or railway lines

NOTES

1 - Upper case symbols denote a relatively strong total field strength

2 - Underlined symbols denote a relatively strong quadrature response

3 - Mineralogic origins include sulphides, graphite, and in fault zones, gouge

4 - Electrolytic origins imply conductivity related to porosity or high moisture content

240 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada M5H 1W7, Telephone (416) 971-5400, Fax (416) 971-6449

There appear to be two generations of diabase dykes, one to the north-northwest and one to the northwest. The north-northwest set are more frequent and appear to be truncated by the northwest set.

Most of the remaining magnetic responses are interpreted to be derived from either the mafic metavolcanics (Unit 1) or the intermediate pyroclastic metavolcanics (Unit 2). The magnetic responses from these two units are very similar and it is difficult to discriminate between these two rock types, however the mafic metavolcanics to the north correlate with slightly stronger responses. Magnetic horizons within both of these units (Units 1m and 2m) may be related to increased concentrations of magnetic minerals such as magnetite or pyrrhotite, or possibly to more mafic compositions. The magnetic responses over the migmatitic rock (Unit 5) are similar to those of the metavolcanics.

Three fault or shear sets have been identified by the magnetic mapping. East-west faults occur to the north and south of the property and probably represent large scale regional features. Most of the interpreted structures trend to the northeast and are the easiest to detect because they cross-cut both the stratigraphy and the diabase dykes at high angles. A few structures trend to the northwest and appear to be the earliest faults displaced by the northeast trending faults.

The VLF-EM survey has identified numerous weak to strong total field strength conductor axes with moderate quadrature values. Conductive overburden is the probable cause of the conductivity where the contours of the total field strength conform with the lakes, swamps and river valleys and suggests that conductive overburden is restricted to topographic depressions.

Most of the remaining conductor axes are associated with structural sources, either faults or shear zones. This conductivity may originate from a) minerals such as sulphies, graphite or gouge along the structure, or b) an ionic effect created by water or porosity within the structure or to conductive overburden in an overlying topographic depression. Structures identified by VLF-EM or magnetic techniques should be investigated for potential epithermal type mineralization.

7. Summary

An airborne combined magnetic and VLF-EM survey has been done on the property at line intervals of 100 metres. The total field and vertical gradient magnetic data, VLF-EM data and interpretation maps are produced at a scale of 1:10,000.

The magnetic data has been used to modify and update the existing geology and has shown a number of new contacts and faults. A number of VLF-EM conductor axes were found most of which are associated with structural origins. These have been recommended for ground follow up for epithermal type mineralization.

TERRAQUEST LTD.

Charles Q. Barrie, M.Sc.
Geologist

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
CHARLES Q. BARRIE
FELLOW

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

DOCUMENT No. W 8806.50057

2.11643 Mining Act

41P12SW0032 2.11643 CHESTER

900

Type of Survey(s): AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL (EM + MAG)

Township or Area: CHESTER TWP

Claim Holder(s): SCAWAY BASE METALS LIMITED

Prospector's Licence No.: T4833

Address: 20 ADVANCE BLVD. BRAMPTON ONT.

Survey Company: TERRAQUEST LTD.

Date of Survey (from & to): 25 04 88 | 2 07 88

Total Miles of line Cut: 82 km.

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): CHARLET BARRIE. 240 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO M5H 1W7

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

		Days per Claim
Special Provisions: For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting) For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	Geophysical - Electromagnetic	
	Geophysical - Magnetometer	
	Geophysical - Radiometric	
	Geophysical - Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Man Days: Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical - Electromagnetic	
	Geophysical - Magnetometer	
	Geophysical - Radiometric	
	Geophysical - Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Airborne Credits: Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	40
	Magnetometer	40
	Radiometric	

RECORDED AUG 16 1988

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
P	881217	
	881218	
	881219	
	881220	
	881221	
	881222	
	881223	
	881224	
	881225	
	881226	
	881227	
	881228	
	881229	
	881230	
	980495	
	980496	
	980497	
	980501	
	980502	
	980503	
	980504	
P	980507	
	980508	
	980509	
	980510	
	980511	
	980512	
	980513	
	980514	
	980515	
	980516	
	980517	
	980518	
	980519	
	980520	
	980521	
	980522	
	980523	
	980524	

RECEIVED AUG 16 1988

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSESSMENT FILES OFFICE 780 32 E OCT 31 1988

RECEIVED OCT 24 1988 MINING LANDS SECTION

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 41

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits: Total Expenditures $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

Instructions: Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Date: Aug. 11/88. Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded: 328

Date Recorded: RECEIVED Aug 11/88

Mining Recorder: S. White

Date Approved as Recorded: 28 Oct 88 Branch Director: P.R. Catterson

Certification Verifying Report of Work

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

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying: NEIL D NOVAK. 20 ADVANCE BLVD. BRAMPTON ONT L6T 4L7

Date Certified: Aug 11/88

Certified by (Signature): NOVAK

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ontario

Geophysical-Geological-Geochemical Technical Data Statement

File _____

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF (EM)

Township or Area CHESTER TWP

Claim Holder(s) SEAWAY BASE METALS LIMITED.
Lic. # T4833

Survey Company TERRAQUEST LTD

Author of Report CHARLES Q. BARRIE.

Address of Author TORONTO ONTARIO (240 Adelaide St. W.)

Covering Dates of Survey April 25 – July 27 1988
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut 82 line kms. (flown)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED

ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

RECEIVED
SEP 22 1988
MINING LANDS SECTION

	DAYS per claim
Geophysical	
–Electromagnetic	40
–Magnetometer	40
–Radiometric	
–Other	
Geological	
Geochemical	

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer 40 Electromagnetic 40 Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: Sept 19/88 SIGNATURE: _____
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 2.8305

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
P-881217	P-980506
881218	980507
881219	980508
881220	980509
881221	980510
881222	980511
881223	980512
881224	980513
881225	980514
881226	980515
881227	980516
881228	980517
881229	980518
881230	980519
980495	980520
980496	980521
980497	980522
980501	980523
980502	980524
980503	
980504	
980505	

TOTAL CLAIMS 41

If space insufficient, attach list

OFFICE USE ONLY

837 (85/12)

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS – If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

Number of Stations _____ Number of Readings _____

Station interval _____ Line spacing _____

Profile scale _____

Contour interval _____

MAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Accuracy – Scale constant _____

Diurnal correction method _____

Base Station check-in interval (hours) _____

Base Station location and value _____

_____

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Coil configuration _____

Coil separation _____

Accuracy _____

Method: ☐ Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back ☐ In line ☐ Parallel line

Frequency _____
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured _____

GRAVITY

Instrument _____

Scale constant _____

Corrections made _____

_____

Base station value and location _____

_____

Elevation accuracy _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY

Instrument _____

Method ☐ Time Domain ☐ Frequency Domain

Parameters – On time _____ Frequency _____

– Off time _____ Range _____

– Delay time _____

– Integration time _____

Power _____

Electrode array _____

Electrode spacing _____

Type of electrode _____

SELF POTENTIAL

Instrument _____ Range _____

Survey Method _____

_____

Corrections made _____

_____

RADIOMETRIC

Instrument _____

Values measured _____

Energy windows (levels) _____

Height of instrument _____ Background Count _____

Size of detector _____

Overburden _____

(type, depth – include outcrop map)

OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGING ETC.)

Type of survey _____

Instrument _____

Accuracy _____

Parameters measured _____

_____

Additional information (for understanding results) _____

_____

_____

AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Type of survey(s) AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEY

Instrument(s) (MAG) GSM-9BA (VLF) TOTEM 2A

(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy (MAG) 0.5 gamma (VLF) 1%

(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used CESSNA 182 REGISTRATION C-FAKK

Sensor altitude 100m (on wingtips)

Navigation and flight path recovery method KING KRA-10A radar altimeter, PDAS-1100 data acquisition, Geocam video camera, PDAS 9000 portable field base station analog printer

Aircraft altitude 100m (average) Line Spacing 10 metres

Miles flown over total area 135 line km Over claims only 82 line km.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken _____

_____

_____

Total Number of Samples _____

Type of Sample _____
(Nature of Material)

Average Sample Weight _____

Method of Collection _____

_____

Soil Horizon Sampled _____

Horizon Development _____

Sample Depth _____

Terrain _____

_____

Drainage Development _____

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness _____

_____

_____

SAMPLE PREPARATION
(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis _____

_____

_____

_____

General _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Values expressed in: per cent ☐
p. p. m. ☐
p. p. b. ☐

Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Ag, Mo, As,-(circle)

Others _____

Field Analysis (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Field Laboratory Analysis

No. (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Commercial Laboratory (_____ tests)

Name of Laboratory _____

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

General _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

REFERENCES

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

M.R.O. – MINING RIGHTS ONLY
S.R.O. – SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY
M.+ S. – MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS

Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File
(R) SEC. 36/80		19/2/80	S.R.O.	171509

• SAND AND GRAVEL

(G) QUARRY PERMIT

(G1) M.T.C. PIT No 1349

(G2) M.T.C. GRAVEL PIT No 1649

(G3) M.T.C. GRAVEL PIT No 1385

NOTES

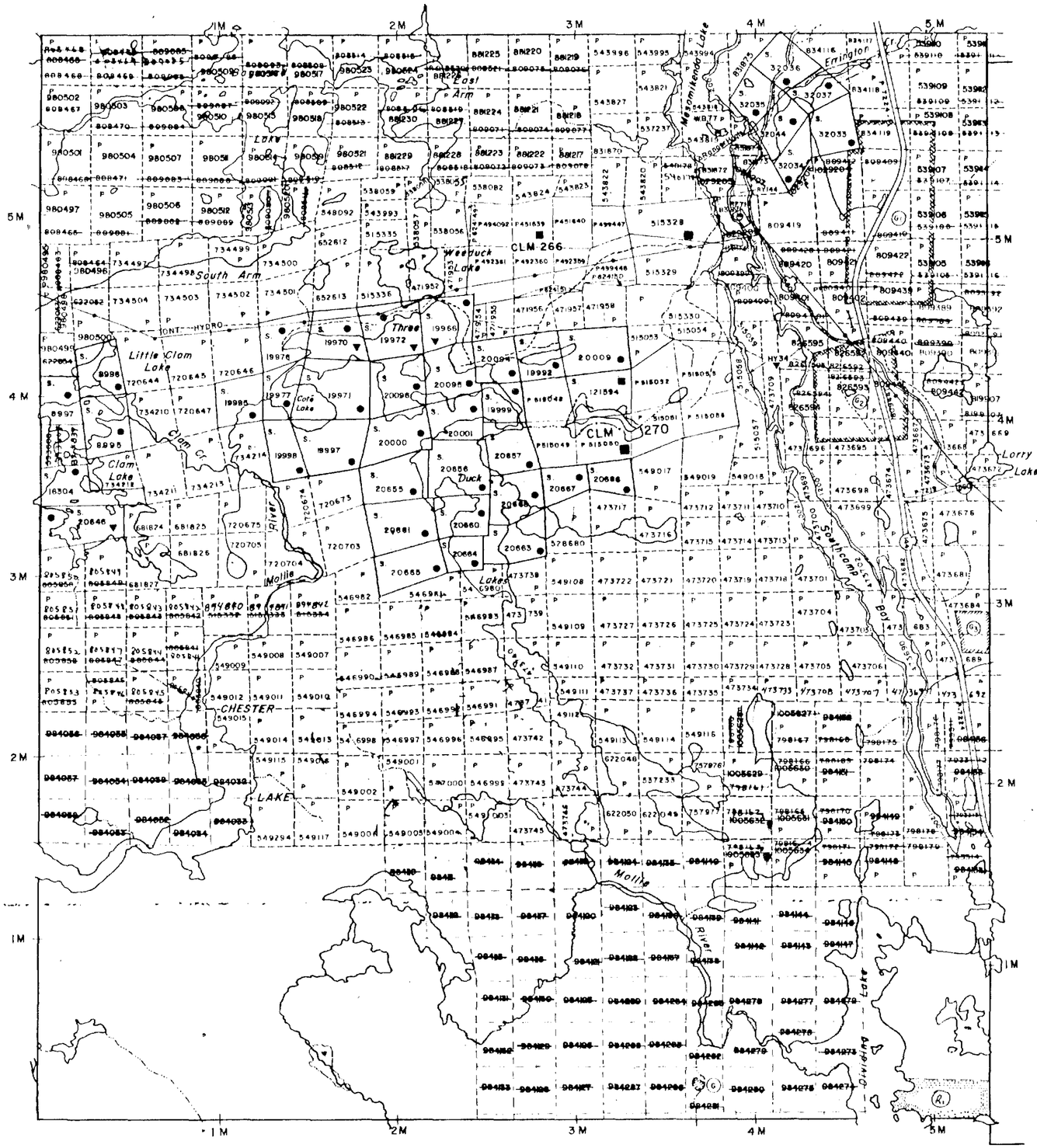
FLOODING RIGHTS TO CONTOUR 1200' RESERVED TO ONT. HYDRO, LOC. HY 36, L.O. 7543, FILE 10621.

NEVILLE TP.

YEO TP.

BENNEWEIS TP.

INVERGARRY TP.



LEGEND

HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.
OTHER ROADS
TRAILS
SURVEYED LINES:
TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC.
LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC.
UNSURVEYED LINES:
LOT LINES
PARCEL BOUNDARY
MINING CLAIMS ETC.
RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
UTILITY LINES
NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN
RESERVATIONS
ORIGINAL SHORELINE
MARSH OR MUSKEG
MINES
TRAVERSE MONUMENT

DISPOSITION OF CROWN

TYPE OF DOCUMENT

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
RESERVATION
CANCELLED
SAND & GRAVEL

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTE... 1913, VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTI... LANDS ACT, R.S.O. 1970, CHAP. 380.

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

FEET 0 1000 2000 4000
METRES 0 200 1000 (1 KM)

TOWNSHIP

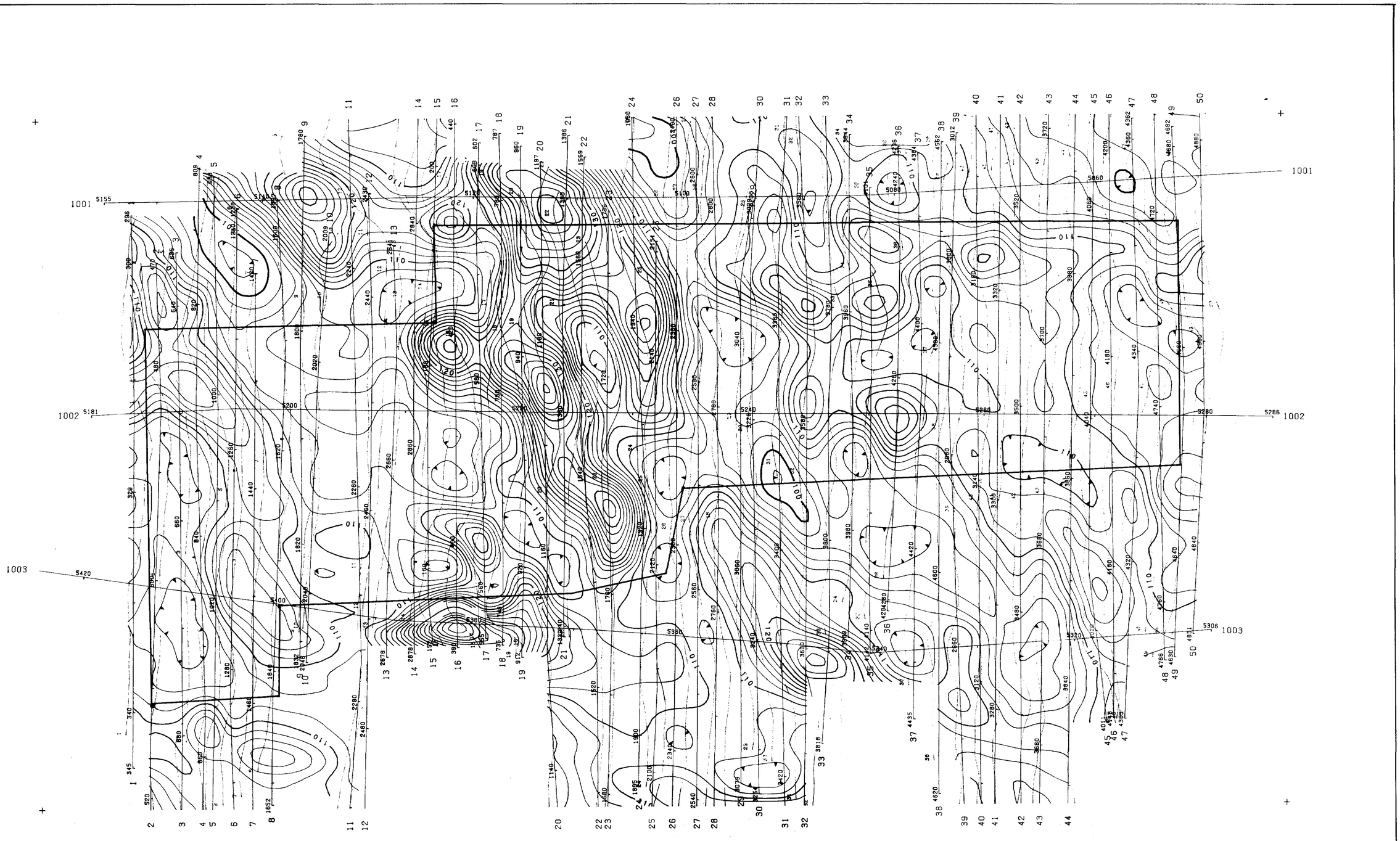
CHESTER

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRIC...
GOGAMA
MINING DIVISION
PORCUPINE
LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISI...
SUDBURY

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources — Land Manag... Branc...

Date MARCH, 1985
Rec'd Apr. 4/85 checked L.L.

Number G-...

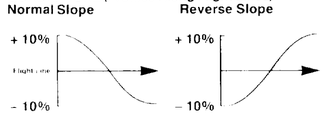


LEGEND

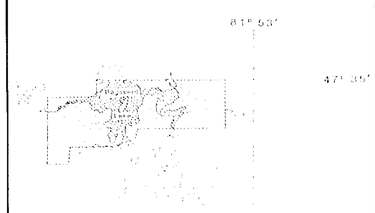
Terrain Clearance ..... 100 metres
Line Spacing ..... 100 metres
Property Boundary

TOTAL FIELD STRENGTH (Contours)
50%
10%
2%

QUADRATURE (Profiles Along Flight Lines)
Normal Slope Reverse Slope



VLF Transmitter
NAA Cutler, 24.0 kHz
Azimuth 101



SEAWAY BASE METALS LIMITED

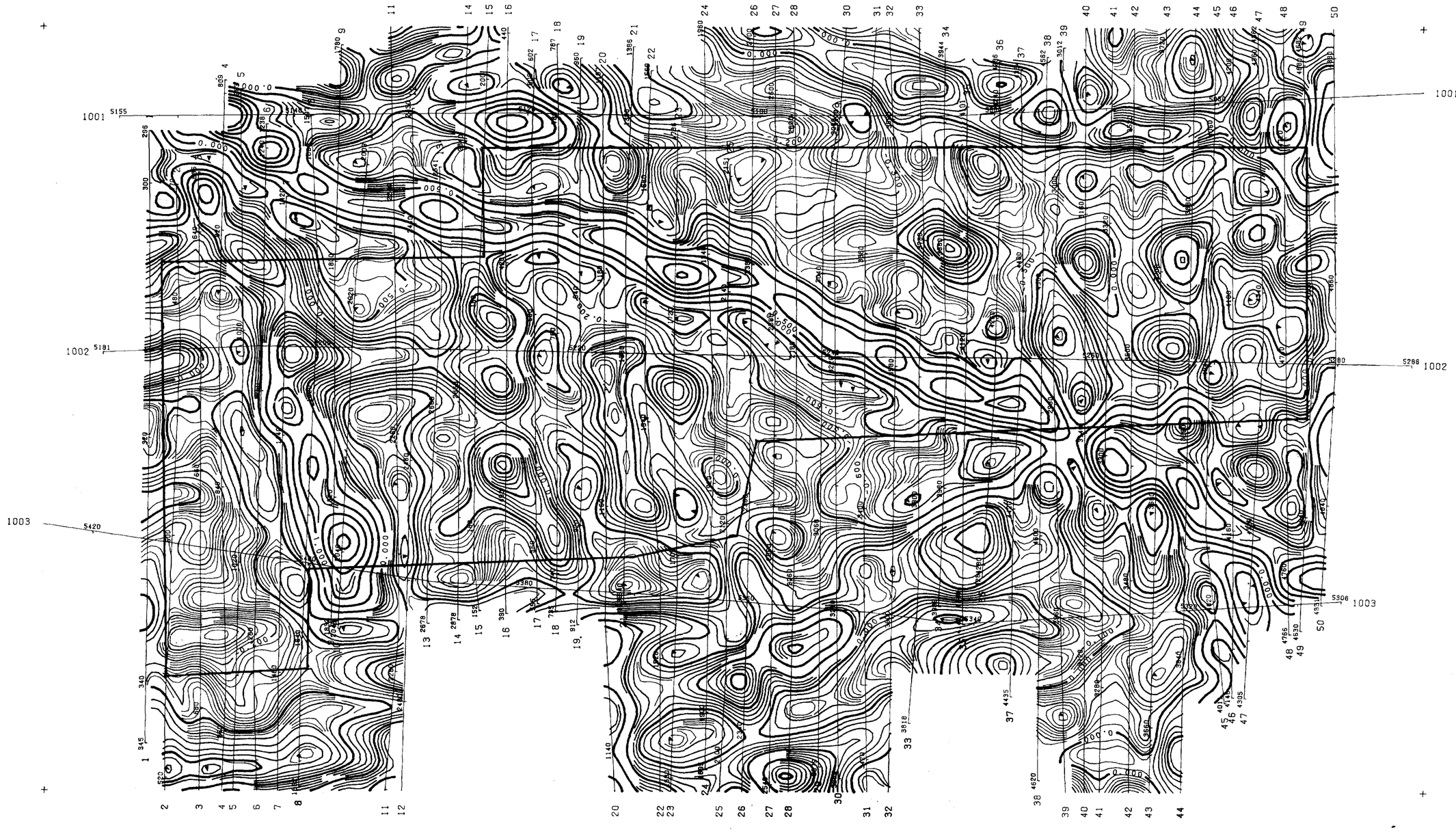
AIRBORNE VLF-EM SURVEY

CONTOURS OF TOTAL FIELD STRENGTH
PROFILES OF QUADRATURE

CHESTER TWP., ONTARIO

N.T.S. NO.	41P/12	DRAWING NO.	A-783-3
SCALE	1:10,000	DATE	July 1988

TERRAQUEST LTD.
TORONTO CANADA



LEGEND

Terrain Clearance ..... 100 metres
Line Spacing ..... 100 metres
Property Boundary

VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT
- 2.500 gammas/metre
- 0.500 gammas/metre
- 0.100 gammas/metre
- 0.025 gammas/metre

81° 53'
47° 35'

SEAWAY BASE METALS LIMITED

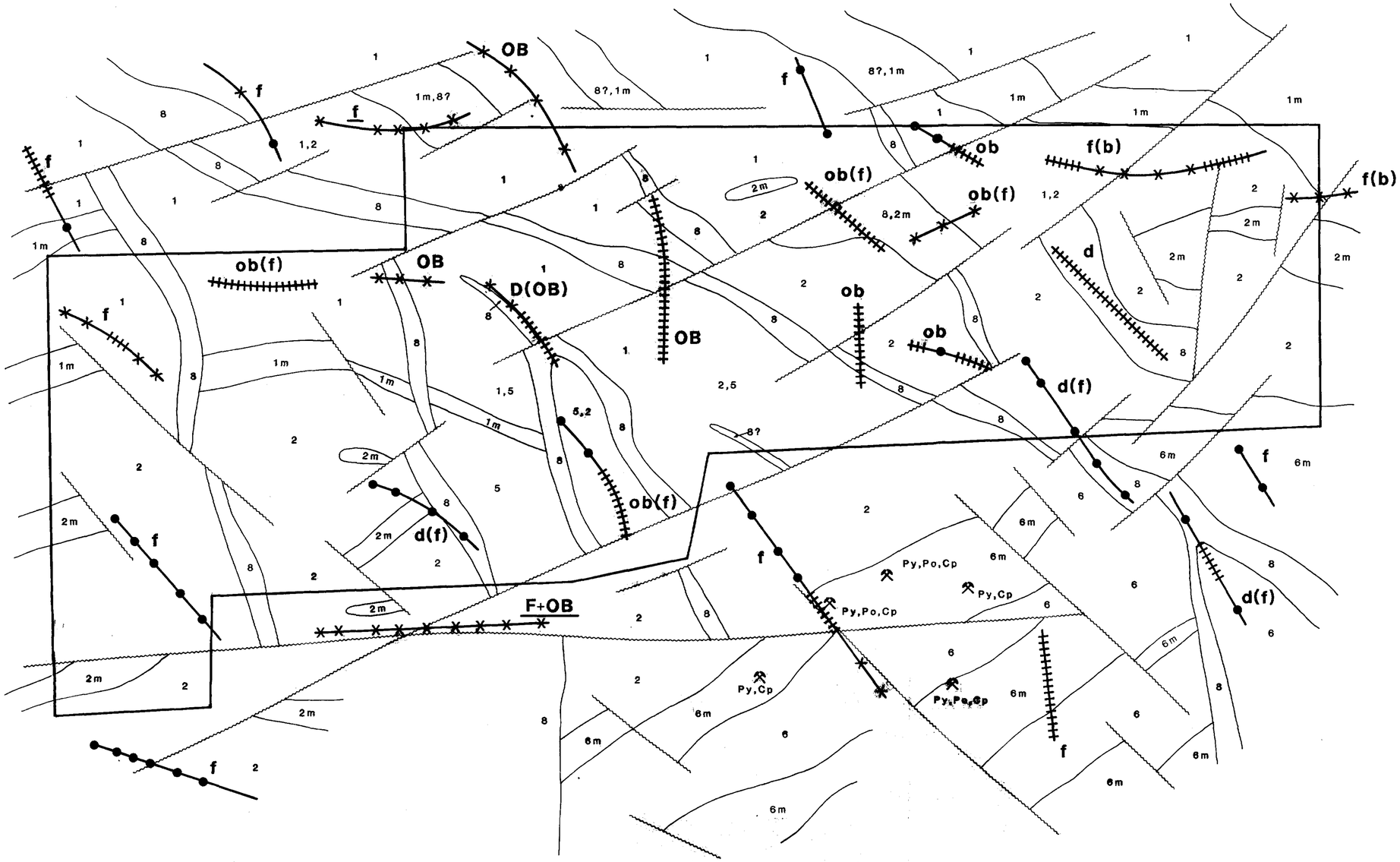
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT
Calculated From Total Field

CHESTER TWP., ONTARIO

N.T.S. NO	41P/12	DRAWING NO	A-783-2
SCALE	1:10,000	DATE	July 1988

TERRAQUEST LTD.
TORONTO CANADA



VLF *Transmitter*
NAA Cutler, 24.0 kHz
Azimuth 101

LITHOLOGY

8	Diabase Dyke
6m	Magnetic Unit Within 6
6	Felsic Intrusives
5	Migmatitic Rocks
2m	Magnetic Unit Within 2
2	Intermediate Pyroclastic Metavolcanics
1m	Magnetic Unit Within 1
1	Mafic Metavolcanics

LEGEND

Terrain Clearance ..... 100 metres
Line Spacing ..... 100 metres
Property Boundary

INTERPRETATION

Contact
Fault

VLF-EM Conductor Axes

Normal Quadrature
Reverse Quadrature
Total Field Only

See text for classification of VLF-EM conductor axes

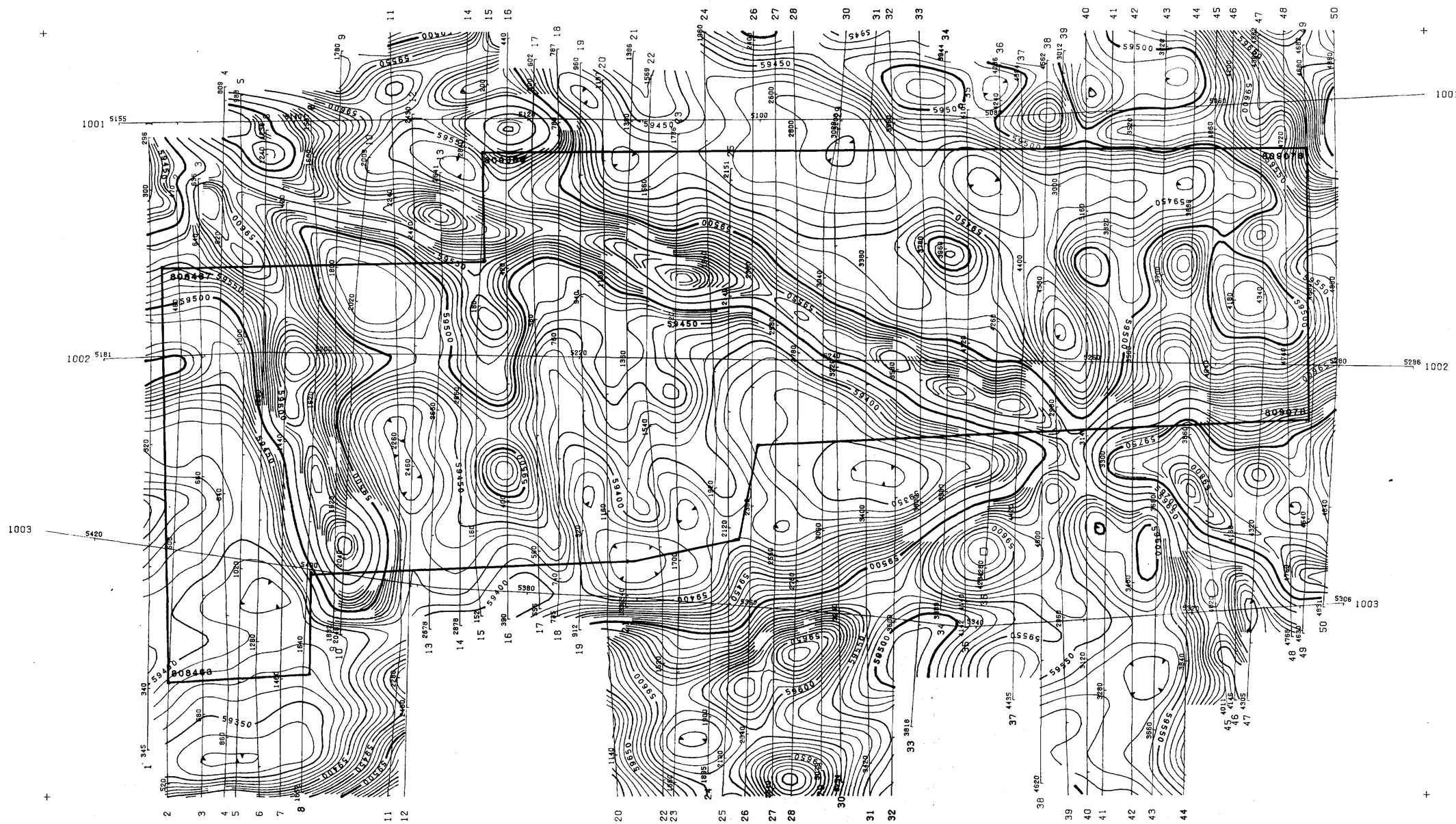
SEAWAY BASE METALS LIMITED

INTERPRETATION

CHESTER TWP., ONTARIO

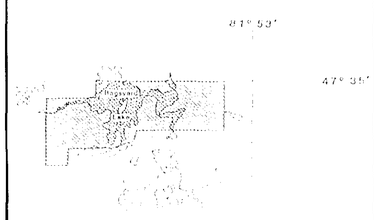
N.T.S. NO. 41P/12	DRAWING NO. A-783-4
SCALE 1:10,000	DATE July 1988

TERRAQUEST LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA



LEGEND

Terrain Clearance	100 metres
Line Spacing	100 metres
Property Boundary	
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD	
1000 gammas	
250 gammas	
50 gammas	
10 gammas	



SEAWAY BASE METALS LIMITED

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

CHESTER TWP., ONTARIO

N.T.S. NO.	41P/12	DRAWING NO.	A-783-1
SCALE	1:10,000	DATE:	July 1988

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TORONTO, CANADA