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A Report on the Teck Township
property of EDEN ROC MINERAL
CORPORATION, Larder Lake
Mining Division, Ontario

For

EDEN ROC MINERAL CORPORATION

Prepared by

A.C.A. HOWE INTERNATIONAL LTD.

January 12, 1983

Suite 801
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APPENDIX I

Agreement between Eden Roc Mineral Corp.
and Carl Forbes et al.

MAPS:

Location Map
 Claims Map - Teck Township
 Composite Level Plan - Hunton Workings
 Surface Plan Showing Diamond Drill Hole Locations
 Geological Compilation of Property.

SUMMARY

Eden Roc Mineral Corporation controls 28 unsurveyed mining claims located in Teck Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario. The claim group is situated within the town limits of Kirkland Lake, lies immediately south of the community of Chaput Hughes, and adjoins the Macassa Mine which lies to the north of the property. The property originally consisting of several properties, including the former Florena, Hunton Gold Mines and Amalgamated Kirkland Gold Mines properties has had a history of exploration dating back to the early 1900's.

As a result of work programmes carried out by these former owners which included surface trenching, pitting, surface diamond drilling and underground exploration, several gold intersections were discovered and investigated. However, no ore bodies were identified and mined by the former owners.

Within the Kirkland camp in general, production from within the former and currently producing mines has collectively averaged on a recovered grade basis, 0.499 ounce of gold and 0.087 ounce of silver per ton of ore milled.

On the Eden Roc Property, diamond drill intersections occurring on several areas of the property have returned values ranging from 0.50 oz gold over 2.4 feet in hole A8, on claim 500057 to a sludge intersection of 0.067 ounce of gold over 26 feet in hole A5 on claim 491650. Reports on the former Hunton property state that three gold bearing shoots were identified in underground workings which were not developed in favor of further exploration. These three structures ranging from 30-75 feet long were considered to be ore grade at the prevailing price of \$20.00 per ounce of gold.

Also on the Hunton, P. E. Hopkins reports visible gold occurring to a depth of 30 feet in the original discovery pit. This mineralization was subsequently traced for 300 feet on surface and drill indicated to a depth of 254 feet. Approximately 25 feet north of the Hunton shaft a 2 inch vein in porphyry carried rich gold showings, with the gold possessing a very fine habit and occurring as a yellow stain throughout the quartz.

Elsewhere on the Hunton claims, a March 13, 1926 excerpt from the Northern Miner reports diamond drill hole 5 returning \$163.00 a ton over 30 inches, \$58.00 over the adjoining 24 inches and \$13.70 over the next 17 inches. There was two feet of core lost on this intersection, felt to be where the drill bit cut a mud seam. This intersection seems to correlate with the No. 4 vein. The same article reports value of \$23.00 per ton obtained from a porphyry located about 500 feet south of the winze on the 375 foot level. All dollar value quotes are at \$20.00 gold.

On claims 1354 and 1355 holes A6 and A5 located 590 feet apart, give respectively intersections of 0.12 ounce gold over 5 feet in A6 and 0.15 ounces of gold over 6 feet in A5, which have been reported at drill depths of 530 and 800 feet respectively. Should these two intersections occur on the same structure, then a geologically inferred tonnage of 149,000 tons at a grade of 0.136 oz. gold per ton is available from surface to-500 assuming continuity of values in the structure. There is a possibility that this mineralization is an extension of the values found in the porphyry material on the 375 foot level of the Hunton property.

Seven holes drilled across a northeasterly trending structure on claim 5687 returned gold bearing intersections. This structure displays approximately 1400 feet of strike length on the Eden Roc property before passing into adjacent claims. Gold intersections have been reported on the structure, to the northeast and southwest of the Eden Roc ground.

Due to the widespread nature of gold mineralization on the property of Eden Roc Mineral Corp., the favourable nature of rock types occurring on the property, and the presence of pre-ore fault and shear structures crossing the property, a programme of work is merited on the property.

This work shall consist of surface stripping, geological mapping and sampling, surface geophysics and diamond drilling of favourable areas on the property indicated by previous workers. Those areas previously showing gold values should be re-evaluated initially.

The former Hunton claims should be re-examined as previous exploration work had located three ore shoots which were not followed up. At the time of discovery the nature of the wall rock sediments within which these ore shoots are located were not considered favourable for the development of extensive ore zones; however, it is felt that should the structures persist and intersect more favourable rock type, there is a possibility of the development of larger ore zones. This possibility, in conjunction with other reported gold occurrences on the Hunton claims warrant investigation, initially by surface methods followed by diamond drilling.

The mineralized zone intersected in holes A5 and A6 should

be investigated by a combination of surface geophysics and diamond drilling to establish the continuity of structure, extent of mineralization and relationship, if present, to the mineralized porphyry on the 375 foot level of the Hunton workings.

The area of the property located in the northern portion of the claim 5687 is readily accessible from surface and has returned several shallow gold intersections from previous drilling. As a consequence, this area should be investigated by a bulk sampling programme to determine overall width and grade of the mineralization zone. This work can be carried out either through surface trenching or by underground exploration methods.

For the immediately recommended programme, it is estimated that a total of approximately \$650,000.00 should be set aside to carry out the work.

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared at the request of Mr. R.W. Lawrence, President of Eden Roc Mineral Corporation. The report summarizes the property status and exploration work previously carried out on the Company's mining claims located in Teck Township, Larder Lake Mining Division.

The property consists of 28 unsurveyed mining claims comprising approximately 1,040 acres. Prior work carried out on the property dates back to the early 1900's paralleling development of the main properties in the Kirkland Lake Mining Camp. The most extensive work appears to have been carried out on the Company's property from approximately 1933 to 1941 when work ceased due to war efforts. Activities during that period consisted of surface stripping, trenching, diamond drilling, shaft sinking and underground lateral development. No mining of ore zones appears to have been undertaken.

Until 1936, the property existed as several separate entities, known as the Florena, the Hunton and the Highland Kirkland Mines, in addition to private owners of individual claims.

During 1936, all properties in the area were brought together under one ownership, and became the Amalgamated Kirkland Mining Company. This Company was financed by several mining houses, including Macassa, Hollinger and Ventures Mining Companies.

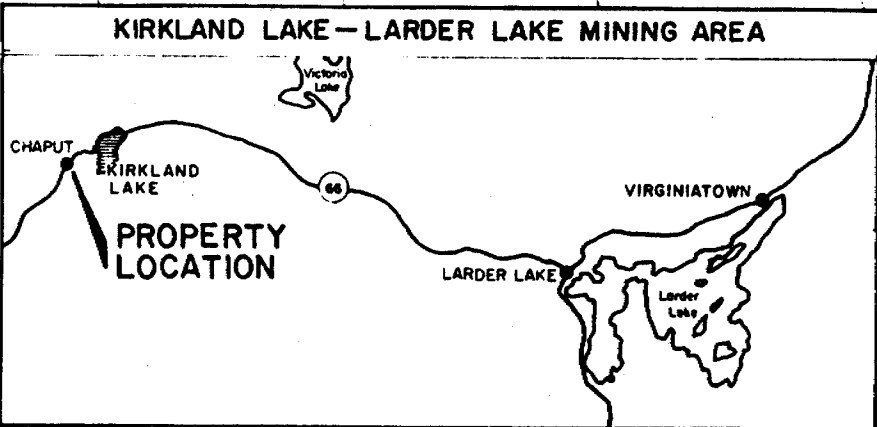
This report is based on available reports on the property, material contained in the libraries of the Northern Miner and data available from Company files and reports of the Ontario Department of Mines, specifically Thompson's report of 1948, and ODM report 1928, vol. 37, part 2.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

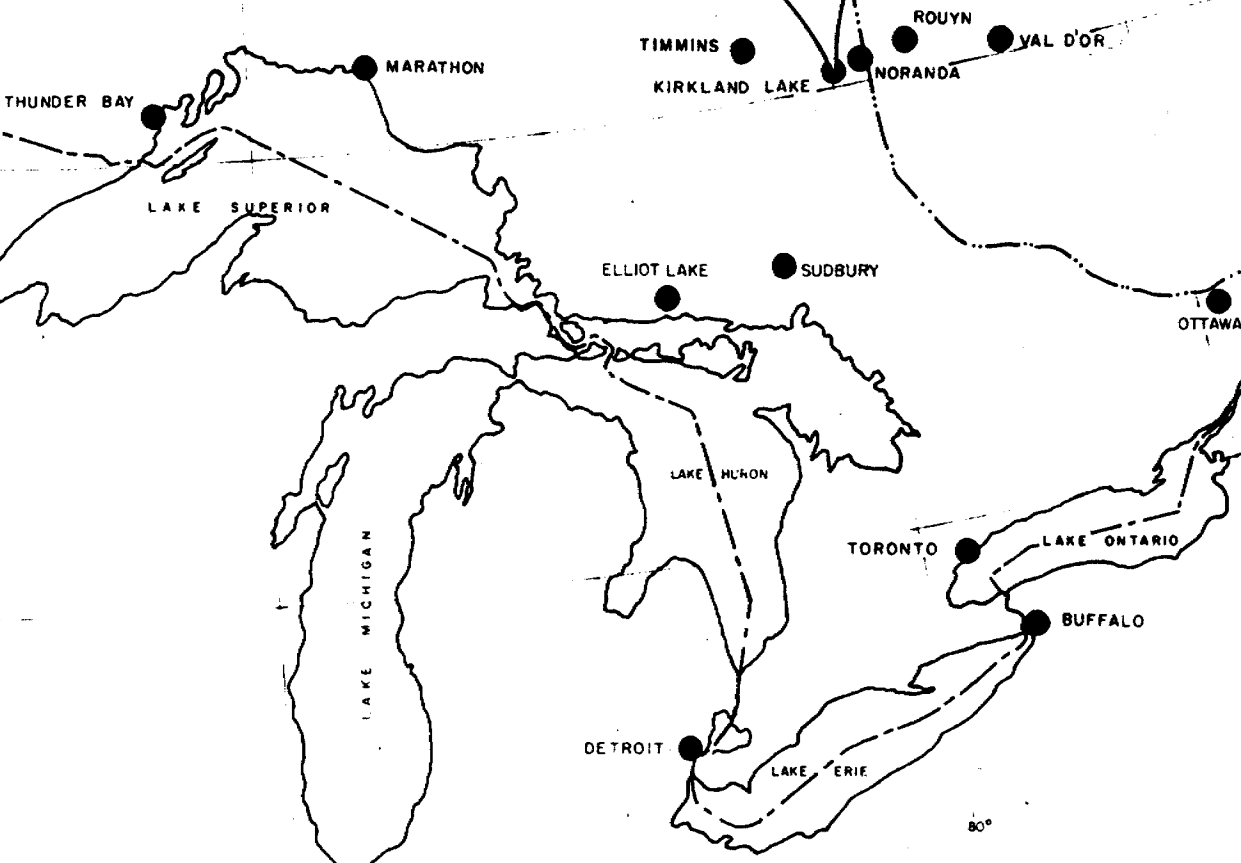
The 28 claim group of Eden Roc Mineral Corporation is located in the West Central portion of Teck Township, the Larder Lake Mining Division, District of Temiskaming.

The claim group is located within the Town limits of Kirkland Lake, lying immediately south of Chaput Hughes and adjoining the Macassa Mine to the North. Access to the locality from Toronto is via regularly scheduled Air Canada flight to North Bay and then Ontario Northland to Kirkland Lake. The property is readily accessible from the Town of Kirkland Lake by surface transportation.

A provincial highway passes through the extreme northwestern claim on the property. Ontario Hydro transmission lines cross the norther portion of the property.



● RED LAKE



LOCATION MAP
KIRKLAND HUNTON GOLD MINE
KIRKLAND LAKE PROPERTY
 FOR
EDEN ROC MINERAL CORP.

BY



PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property of Eden Roc Mineral Corp. consists of 27 contiguous mining claims with one additional claim located to the east. The claims are located in Teck Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, District of Temiskaming, Ontario and the claim group is approximately 1,040 acres in size.

The claims are held under an Option Agreement entered into during August, 1982. This agreement is presented in Appendix 1.

The claim group is more particularly described as follows:

	<u>Claim Number</u>	
447912	491663	495361
447913	500057	495362
477299	495227	495363
477300	495228	495364
477419	495229	531085
491182	500059	531770
491183	500061	524843
491650	500058	571358
491651	495238	
491662	495358	

A claim map and history of claim status is included in Appendix 11.

The author has not verified the legal title to claims as Eden Roc has retained separate legal counsel for that purpose.

HISTORY OF THE KIRKLAND LAKE AREA

Gold was discovered at Kirkland Lake by W.H. Wright in 1911 on a claim which subsequently became part of the Wright Hargreaves Mine. In 1912 gold was found on the Teck - Hughes claim which resulted in a prospecting rush into the area beginning in 1913; the location of several properties subsequently to become mines in the Kirkland Lake mining camp resulted from this rush.

By 1921 production had begun at the more well known mines in Kirkland Lake, including the Teck-Hughes, Lakeshore, Kirkland Lake and Wright Hargreaves properties, with the Sylvanite and Macassa Mines reaching production by 1927 and 1933 respectively. All mines continued to produce until the commencement of the Second World War, at which time activity decreased considerably, due to shortage of labour and increased operating costs. However, by the year 1939, the combined output of 7 mines in the Kirkland Lake camp amounted to \$32,742,000.00 with approximately \$16,000,000.00 paid out in dividends with gold at \$20-35.00 per ounce.

The known vein systems which eventually became the basis for the mines in the Kirkland Lake camp were exposed in very few circumstances on surface; however, where exposed high grade values occurred. In fact most of the mines in the Kirkland Lake area attained success, only after considerable discouragement, and early exploration disappointment. Frequently the first years of underground work were also disappointing, and it was only after arduous struggles that success was obtained in the mines.

After these mines did reach production and underground exploration was extended throughout the camp, an understanding of the ore zones developed. The main ore bodies, particularly in the west end of the camp, tended to be located along a strong fault zone having great lateral and vertical continuity. This fault zone was named the Kirkland Lake Fault or the Main Break locally; in the western part of the camp individual subsidiary veins occur along the hanging wall of this Fault, which occasionally became important as ore producers. Whereas at the east end of the camp a broad zone of mineralized veins tended to be developed in the vicinity of the fault.

Within the camp fissures cross all rock units and tend to be mineralized independent of rock type, with the exception of late diabase dikes. Within the camp, ore zones tend to exhibit strong continuity, with individual stopes reaching lengths of 2,000 feet and depths well over a mile.

PREVIOUS HISTORY WORK OF THE PROPERTY

Parallel to and lying south of the Kirkland Lake Main Break, is the Amalgamated Kirkland Fault (locally termed South Break). This Break has not to date had any major ore bodies developed on it, but diamond drill intersections bearing gold mineralization have been returned intermittently along the structure. It is over a portion of the South Break that Eden Roc has acquired their claims.

Previous efforts on these claims includes the work carried out by Florena (subsequently Highland Kirkland), Hunton Kirkland, Canadian Kirkland and Amalgamated Kirkland Gold Mines.

The earliest work on the property was carried out by Florena Gold Mines on that portion of the property encompassing claims 477299, 477300, 500058 - 500061, 495361 - 495364, and 495358, 495227, 495228, 495229, and 531770, 531085. T.B. Tyrrell in his report of June 27, 1911, briefly described the geology and recommended a programme of surface stripping, trenching and sampling of quartz veins located on these claims. Mr. Summerhayes in his report of 1911 (subsequent to Tyrrell) described a sampling programme resulting in several auriferous vein discoveries. A further work programme of stripping, trenching, and sampling was recommended.

No further work was carried out until 1920 when \$100,000.00 was raised to carry out a diamond drilling and stripping programme. During 1922-1923 the Company carried out a 3,200 foot diamond drilling programme which intersected gold

mineralization. An inclined shaft was subsequently sunk to 100 feet with 60 feet of cross cutting on the first level.

A magnetic survey was carried out over all the claims in 1936-1937, along with a diamond drilling programme totalling 7,860 feet. Several intersections in the order of 0.07 ounce of gold/ton over 30-50 feet were picked up in this drilling. One section in Highland, hole number 2 - assayed 0.13 ounce of gold/ton over 20 feet. No further work appears to have been carried out on the Florena property until 1978, when Newmont Mining undertook a 6,237 foot drilling programme across the southern carbonate rocks. Newmont did not renew their option subsequent to this drilling activity.

The former Hunton Kirkland Mine occurs on claims 571358 and 500057. An extensive amount of work was carried out on the Hunton Kirkland property during the mid 1920's. Spectacular free gold was found in a surface pit which originally was developed to the depth of 22 feet below surface. Subsequently a shaft was sunk on the showing, which reached an eventual depth of 500 feet with stations established at the 40, 125, 375 and 500 foot levels, with lateral development occurring at each station.

At the 375 foot level, a long cross cut was carried to the north for the purposes of exploring favourable ground laying near the Teck-Hughes boundary. An exploratory diamond drill hole in this area had returned spectacular gold results at the

625 foot level. This cross cut proceeded for a lateral distance of approximately 1,058 feet, at which point an internal winze was sunk down to a depth of 625 feet. At the bottom of this winze, lateral work again was carried out on a vein structure, "No. 4", vein picked up in the sinking; three small ore shoots were developed along this vein structure occurring in conglomerates which were considered to have commercial grades at \$20.00 gold. A fifty foot sub winze put down in the vicinity of one of these shoots ran values averaging 0.35 ounce of gold/ton through the 50 foot distance. One diamond drill intersection No. 5 (reported in Northern Miner March 13, 1926) crossed the southwest extremity of the No. 4 vein and returned 4.59 ounce of gold/ton (uncut) over 5.9 feet.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Teck Township is underlain by Precambrian rocks consisting of the following units:

The lowest and oldest rocks are Keewatin andesites and iron formation. These rocks are intermediate in composition and have been altered somewhat by later activity.

Keewatin volcanics are unconformably overlain by Temiskaming sediments consisting of conglomerate, greywacke, tuffs, and trachyte breccias.

This package was subsequently intruded by Algomian series rocks consisting of granite, syenite, hornblendite, basic syenite, quartz porphyry, quartz feldspar porphyry and syenite porphyry.

Occurring along with the Algomian sequence of rock types is a unit of highly carbonated rocks which in the past has been locally referred to as dolomite. This rock type appears to be an alteration product of previously existing volcanics.

Subsequent to the Algomian event, other intrusives consisting of diabase and lamprophyre have invaded the rock sequence. All rocks were then subsequently overlain, unconformably by Huronian rocks of the cobalt series consisting of conglomerate, greywacke and slate.

For a detailed description of rock type and geology, one is referred to the 57th annual report of the Ontario Department of Mines, Volume 57 part 5, 1948:

Within the Kirkland Lake Camp, gold deposits occur on a thrust fault known as the Kirkland Lake Fault (locally the Main Break). This fault cuts through all rock types including sedimentary and igneous intrusives. A number of bifurcating and parallel faults are associated with the main fault which is heavily mineralized in places. The ore bodies in the Kirkland Lake camp are mainly fissure veins, however stockworks, breccia veins and gash veins also occur.

The principal gangue mineral is quartz, however, in some instances, the ore shoots consist of silicified, mineralized mylonitized zones on fracture planes. Other gangue minerals include calcite, albite, orthoclase, ankerite, barite, tourmaline, graphite actinolite and minor apatite.

The metallic minerals are mainly pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, molybdenite, hematite, native gold and tellurides including altaite, coloradorite, calaverite, petzite and melonite.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The Keewatin series is separated from the Temiskaming group by a great unconformity. As a consequence both series are to be considered separate from a structural viewpoint, although those events affecting the Temiskaming rock would have also affected the pre-existing Keewatin.

In the northeastern portion of Teck Township, the Keewatin series is buckled into east west trending folds, whereas in the west, the folds gradually swing around and assume a north southerly direction consistently facing east and north east.

The overlying Temiskaming series represents the north limb of a syncline which has been cut off on the south margin by a regional fault. Only in Eby Township, Concession 7, has a portion of the south limb of this syncline been preserved.

Within these two structural units, extensive faulting has occurred and there appears to be two main sets of faults. The older sequence consists of east west trending shears which tend to be thrust faults, whereas the younger faults strike in a generally north south direction, or northeast - southwest direction and tend to be block faults.

In the vicinity of Kirkland Lake, the relationships between the various ages of faulting are very complex. In general the east west trending thrust faults tend to be pre-ore, and

were active during the ore forming events. These faults are thus frequently mineralized with gold and also appear to cross cut all rock types. The degree of mineralization appears to be controlled by competency of rock types through which the faults pass. A detailed description of the various fault type and styles is again presented in the Ontario Department of Mines Report previously referred to.

The folding and faulting occurring in the Kirkland Lake area appears to be related to a wide belt of crustal disturbance occurring over a length of 150 miles across Ontario and Quebec, and is felt to represent widespread tectonic activity, resulting in crustal shortening on a grand scale in a geosynclinal environment during mountain building processes. Within the Kirkland Lake area, the main thrust movements were developed along the Larder Lake Fault system which generally follows the south contact of the Temiskaming series. The north contact of the Temiskaming formed a stable buttress, against which intruding syenite masses thrust intervening rock, causing an overlapping series of thrust faults, with each successive block riding upwards over its immediate neighbour.

GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY

The Eden Roc property is underlain by Precambrian rocks which have been predominant hosts to the ore bodies in the Kirkland Lake camp. Rock types include syenite porphyry, Temiskaming sediments and post Temiskaming intrusives consisting of diabase and lamprophyre. In the the extreme southern portion of the property basic syenite and carbonate rock types are also present.

The northern portion of the property is crossed by a shear system designated as the Amalgamated Kirkland fault which generally parallels the Kirkland Lake Main Break. Previous work on this shear carried out during the 1930's and 1940's by Amalgamated Kirkland, indicated the presence of sporadic gold mineralization within the structure.

Work carried out in another portion of the property, previously known as the Hunton property has established the presence of spectacular gold mineralization associated with shear systems in syenite porphyry and in the Temiskaming sediments. Veins located in Temiskaming sediment have not been traced downward into underlying syenite. However, work was carried out from surface down to the 625 foot level, and three small ore sections were established at that time, these were not subsequently mined.

On the southern portion of the claim group which generally encompasses that property previously held by Highland Kirkland and subsequently named the Florena gold property, gold

occurrences have been found associated with vein type structures of which three have been identified, crossing the property in a northeast - southwesterly direction.

During the early days of work on this property, gold was also found to occur in the carbonate zone, which is rather extensively present in the southern and central portion of the property. Subsequently work has been done to follow up this occurrence without positive results. This carbonate zone is considered to be similar to the Larder Lake type carbonates and a possible extension. A large portion of the original zone has been incorporated in and subsequently digested by the northern portion of the Teck syenite which enters the southern portion of Teck Township.

ORE RESERVES

There are no proven ore reserves on Eden Roc's property located in Teck Township. However, diamond drilling carried out along the Amalgamated Kirkland Fault and other portions of the property in the late 1920's and mid 1930's revealed several mineralized intersections which returned gold values of interest as follows:

- Hole A9 returned an intersection of 0.07 ounce of gold over 8.37 feet within which .17 feet ran 0.42 ounce of gold.
- Hole A12 located 50 east feet of A9 returned an intersection of 0.32 ounce of gold across 12 feet of core and 0.27 ounce of gold over 20 feet was returned from sludge, at a depth of 90 feet.
- Hole A10 returned a core intersection of .04 ounce of gold over 10 feet at a depth of 72 feet. Sludge intersection from 60 to 100 feet averaged .037 ounce gold per ton.
- Hole A13 returned an intersection of 0.07 ounce of gold per ton over 3.2 feet at a depth of 52 feet.
- Hole A11 an intersection of 0.05 ounce of gold over 2.7 feet plus 0.06 ounce of gold over 1.7 feet between 90-100 feet.
- Hole A19 which was collared north of the south break intersected 0.07 ounce of gold across 13 feet at a depth of 431 feet.

In addition to these drill intersections which are all picked up on a north easterly trending shear system known as a south break, the original discovery consisted of a surface trench which returned 0.238 ounce of gold across 2.56 feet through a distance of 40 feet. Holes A9 and A12 were drilled under this trench. Elsewhere on the property, Hole A5 returned a sludge

intersection of 0.067 ounce of gold through 26 feet at a drill depth of 800 feet this corresponded to a core intersection of 0.15 ounce of gold over 6 feet. Approximately 600 feet to the east, Hole A6 returned an intersection of 0.12 ounce of gold across 5 feet in the core and 0.07 ounce of gold across 20 feet from the sludge. This intersection occurred at a drill depth of 530 feet. A hole drilled immediately to the west of A6, number A35, returned an intersection of 0.06 ounce of gold over 2.5 feet at a drill depth of 300 feet.

The only intersection picked up on the Hunton property at this time were returned from A8 which intersected 0.50 ounce of gold over 2.4 feet at a drill depth of 817 feet, and holes A30 and A41. Hole A30 returned 0.06 ounce of gold across 3 feet at a depth of 74 feet and Hole A41 returned .05 ounce of gold across 16 feet from sludge at a drill depth of 207 feet. A previous hole drilled in the 1920's and reported in the March 13, 1926, issue of the Northern Miner showed an uncut intersection of 4.54 ounce of gold per ton over 5.9 feet in D.D.H. No. 5.

Several other holes have been drilled on the property. However, intersections were not forthcoming from these. One hole put out by Macassa during 1940 from the end of the 3,000 foot level, intersected the Amalgamated Kirkland property on its northwestern quadrant. This hole returned several intersections ranging from 0.06 ounce of gold to 0.08 ounce of gold across several different 20 foot sections from sludge. Although none of these intersections can be construed as revealing an ore body at the present time, they are indicative of the general widespread

Presence of gold mineralization on the property. For instance, should the intersections in Holes A5 and A6 hold up to further drilling, a geologically inferred tonnage of 149,000 tons at a grade of 0.136 ounce of gold per ton is available in that area, which requires additional investigation.

CONCLUSIONS

The Amalgamated Kirkland property under the control of Eden Roc Mineral Corp. has been largely dormant since the early 40's. This circumstance plus the general history of deep exploration requirements partially explains the poor development of this region of Kirkland Lake which seems to show all the favorable characteristics for mineralized deposits. Because of this, the numerous indications of gold which are present within the property boundaries and due to a revival of interest in exploring and developing gold projects, the property under the control of Eden Roc Mineral Resources, merits further work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following programme is recommended for Eden Roc Mineral Corp.'s property located in Teck Township.


- (a) That known geology, all diamond drill intersections, shafts and openings currently known in the property be placed on a three-dimensional scale model to facilitate geological understanding. When field conditions permit all trenches, pits and showings should be thoroughly cleared of debris, mapped, and correlated with emphasis on determining continuity of geological relationships. A programme of geophysics including magnetometer, VLF, and max min surveys should be carried out over the claim group.
- (b) Previous work carried out in the Hunton property has indicated the presence of gold mineralization on all levels and also on the 625 foot level, three short ore zones were revealed which at the time were not of sufficient size to constitute mineable reserves. These should be followed up and in a mature programme, the Hunton shaft should be dewatered and this area re-examined and resampled concurrently with a deep drilling programme to test the extension of the known ore shoots. Within the camp, structures which are narrow and inconsistently mineralized in sediments have frequently become persistent, wide and well mineralized structures on entering more favourable rock types such as porphyry.

- (c) The area of mineralization revealed in diamond drill holes A5 and A6 offers a potential for the occurrence of substantial tonnage. For this reason that area should be drilled in some concentration to establish the nature and extent of mineralization. It is suggested that a programme of 5,000 feet of diamond drilling be carried out in this area along with limited geophysics to trace structure.
- (d) One of the more promising areas of the property for initial exploration occurs on the northwestern portion of claim number 491182. In this area, several known gold intersections have been revealed by previous drilling and trenching activities. It is anticipated that a limited surface bulk sampling programme in this region of the property would return favourable results and would provide sufficient material to establish grade and infer tonnage. Such a programme should be preceded by several short diamond drill holes to guide exploration.
- (e) Several low grade intersections containing gold mineralization have been reported in previous drilling of the Florena (Highland Kirkland) property. These occurrences warrant followup work; initial mapping and sampling activity can be carried out concurrently with recommendation (a).

It is estimated that recommendations (a) and (c) would cost \$150,000.00 and \$125,000.00 respectively; recommendation (b) as it entails underground exploration should be delayed until other portions of the programme are completed thus permitting more knowledgeable approach. Due to the unknown factors involved in re-entering old shafts and rehabilitating workings no estimates of costs will be presented for recommendation (b); recommendation (d) estimated to cost \$250,000.00, recommendation (e) is estimated to require approximately 5,000 feet of drilling for a cost of \$125,000.00, however this drilling should be contingent on surface results.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A.C.A. HOWE INTERNATIONAL LTD.



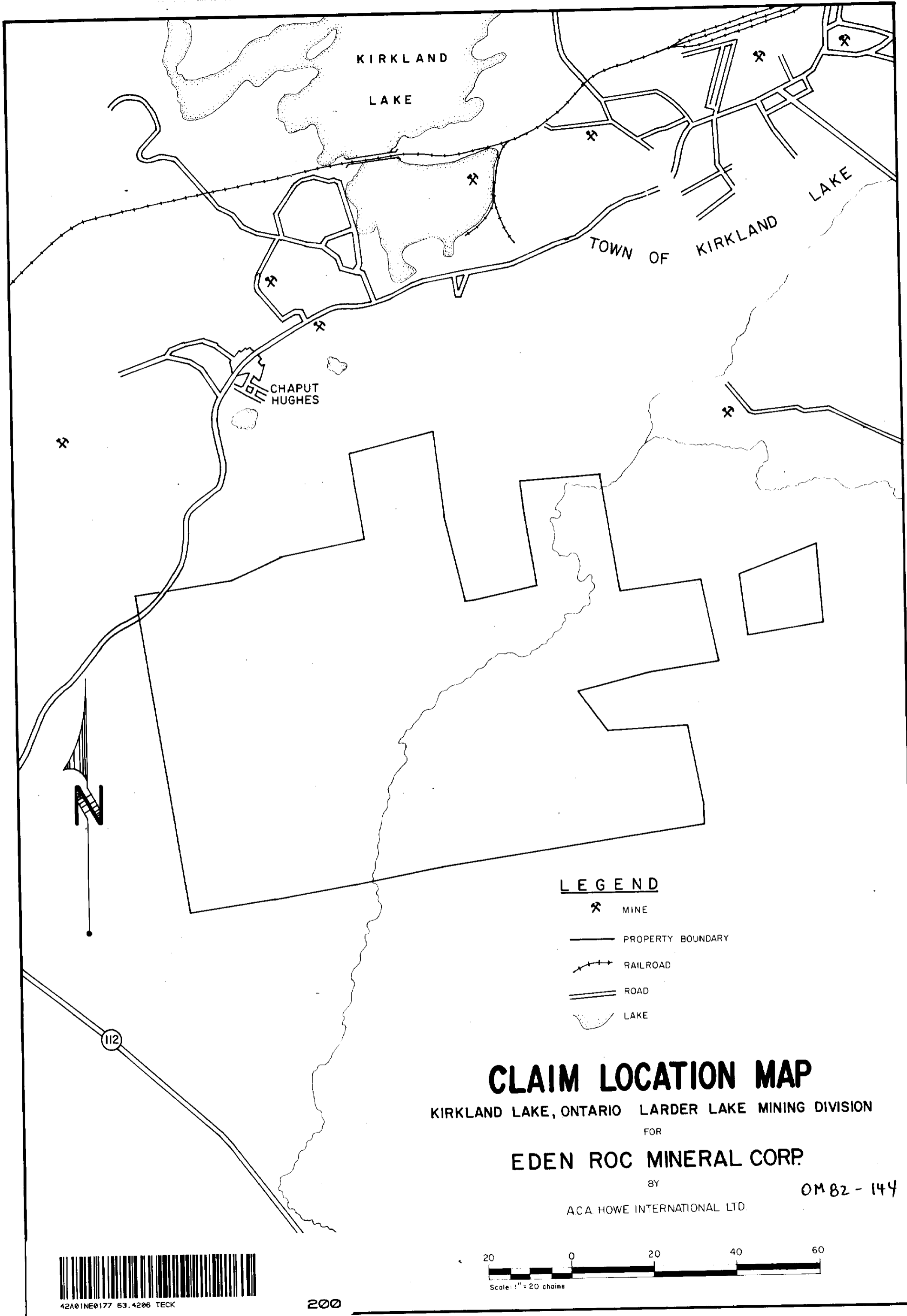
G.A. TREMBLAY P. Eng.



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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):

- ① DIAMOND DRILL HOLE #1 ⇒ TECK TWP. DRILL REPORT #17
⇒ MINING RECORDER, REPORT OF WORK FOR 1983, #11



LEGEND

- X MINE
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- + -+ RAILROAD
- == ROAD
- ~ LAKE

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIO LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION
FOR

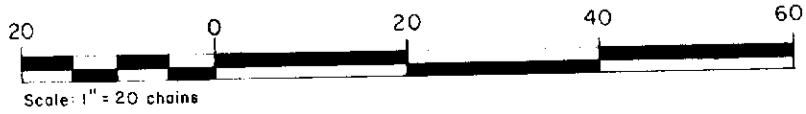
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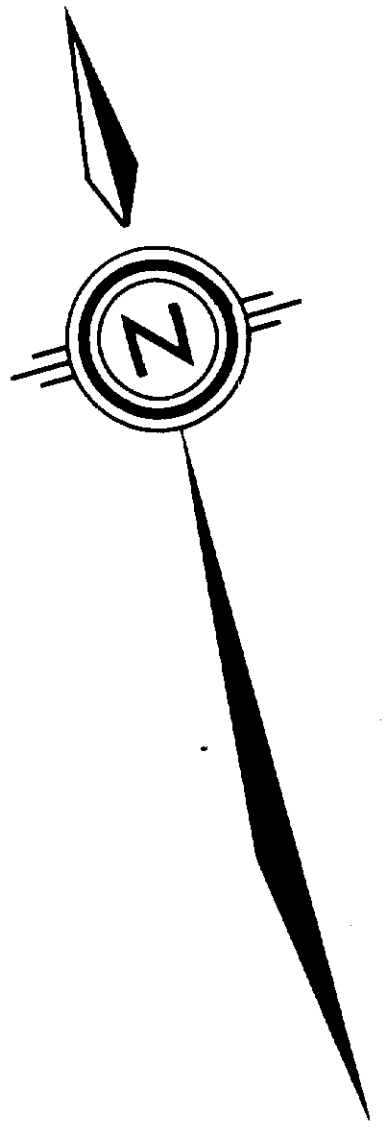
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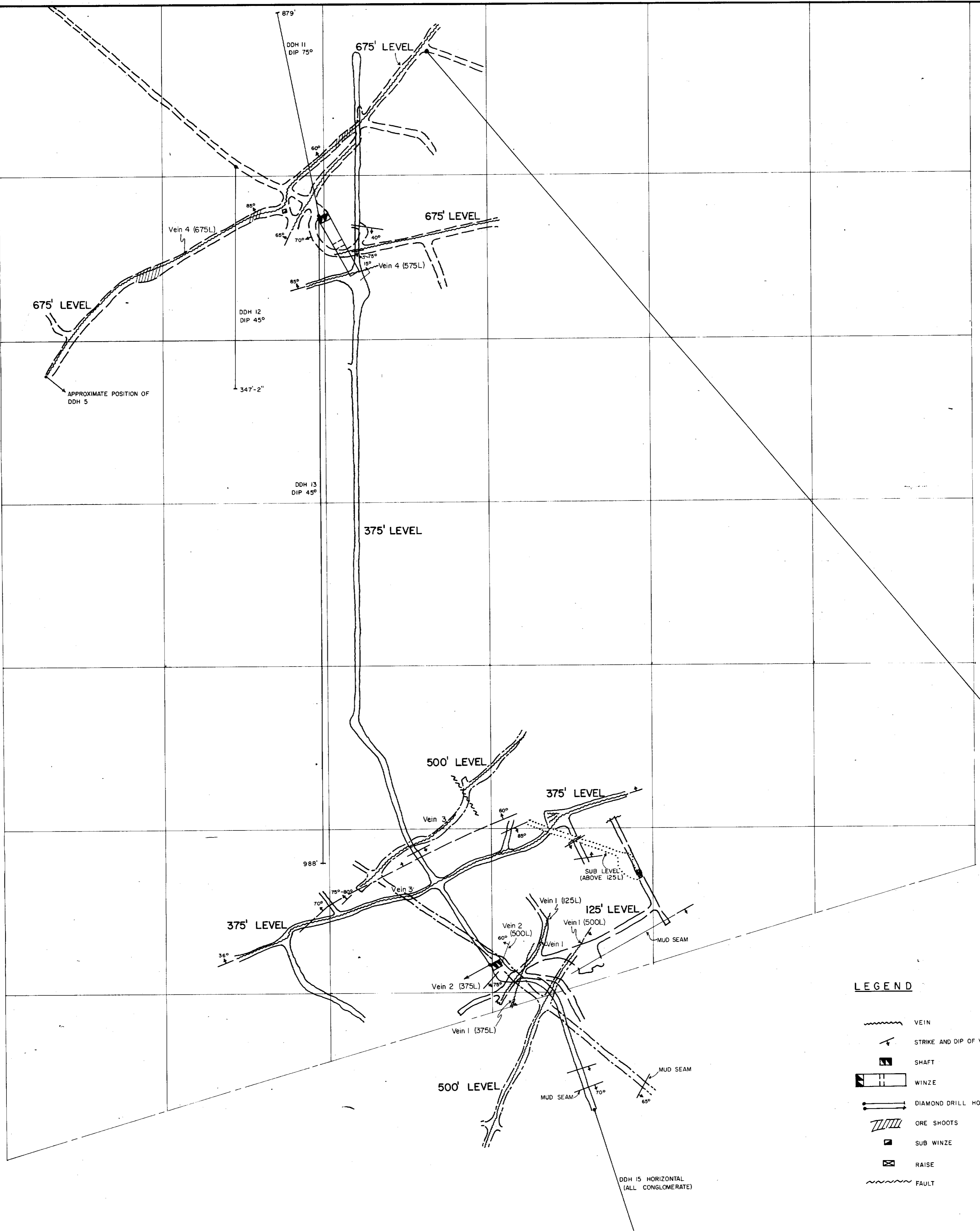
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LEGEND

- VEIN
- STRIKE AND DIP OF VEIN
- SHAFT
- WINZE
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- ORE SHOOTS
- SUB WINZE
- RAISE
- FAULT

COMPOSITE LEVEL PLAN

KIRKLAND HUNTON GOLD MINE

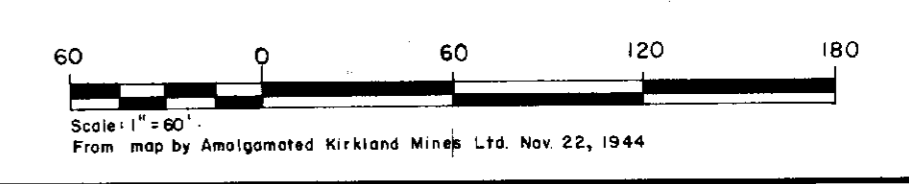
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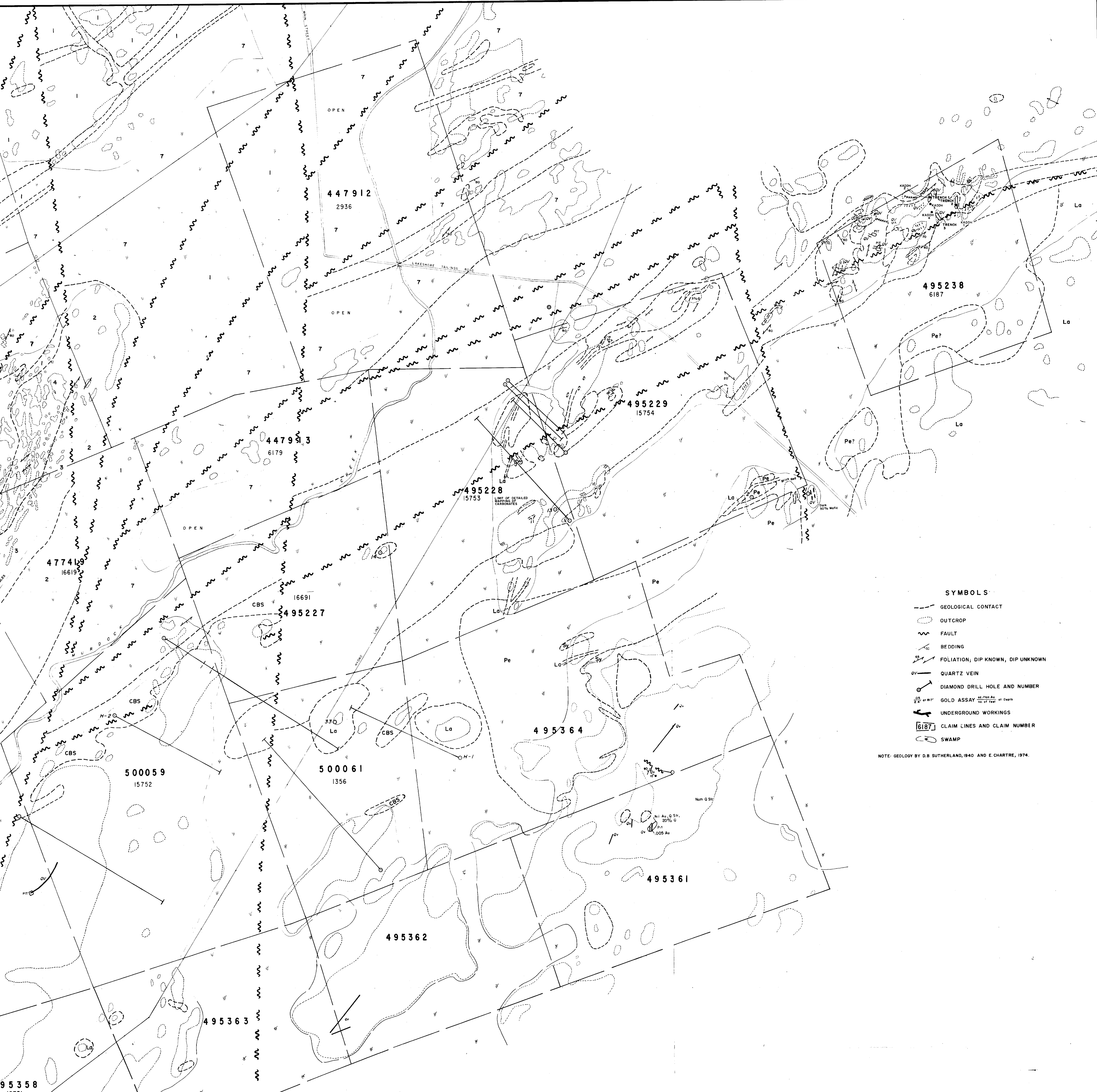
EDEN ROC MINERAL CORP.

BY

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- SYMBOLS**
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
 - OUTCROP
 - ~ FAULT
 - BEDDING
 - ↗ FOLIATION; DIP KNOWN, DIP UNKNOWN
 - QUARTZ VEIN
 - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE AND NUMBER
 - GOLD ASSAY $\frac{oz}{ton Au}$ at Depth $\frac{ft}{of Reef}$
 - UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
 - 6187 CLAIM LINES AND CLAIM NUMBER
 - ☞ SWAMP

NOTE: GEOLOGY BY D.B. SUTHERLAND, 1940 AND E. CHARTRE, 1974.

LEGEND
G E O L O G Y

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sy "TECK SYENITE STOCK" □ DIABASE SyPor SYENITE PORPHYRY □ "OLDER PORPHYRY" La LAMPROPHYRE Pe PERIDOTITE 1 GREYWACKE - QUARTZOSE AND ARKOSIC 2 TUFFACEOUS GREYWACKE, GRIT, AGGLOMERATE, ARKOSE, CONGL. WITH SOME JASPER 3 CONGLOMERATE WITH JASPER, INCL. PEBBLY GREYWACKE AND ARKOSE 4 TUFF AND AGGLOMERATE, INCLUDES SOME ARKOSE AND GRIT - USUALLY BEDED OR BANDED 5 GREYWACKE, INCLUDES SOME RED GRIT QUARTZOSE GREYWACKE, ARKOSE 6 RED GRIT AND ARKOSE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 CONGLOMERATE WITH JASPER 7 TUFF AND AGGLOMERATE, INCLUDES SOME GRIT, ARKOSE, OCCASIONAL PEBBLES 8 GREYWACKE, SOFT, LIGHT GREY, TUFFACEOUS 9 TUFF, MASSIVE AND BEDED □ TUFF AND AGGLOMERATE GW GREYWACKE AND CONGLOMERATE } FROM O.D.M. MAP NO. 1945-1 IRON FORMATION □ VOLCANICS Tc TALC CHLORITE Va ANDESITE CBS CARBONATED ROCK gncb GREEN CARBONATE gycb GREY CARBONATE cbs CARBONATE SCHIST |
|--|---|

SCALE 1:2,400 1 INCH=200 FEET

GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION
 AMALGAMATED KIRKLAND PROPERTY
 KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIO LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION
 FOR
EDEN ROC MINERAL CORP.
 0M82-6-C-144