



42A01NE2003 OM92-062 MORRISETTE

010

DRILLING REPORT ON ZONE A OF  
GOODFISH PROPERTY  
MORRISETTE AND BERNHARDT TOWNSHIPS  
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION  
ONTARIO

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Consulting Geologist and Engineer  
for  
Glencairn Explorations Ltd.

NTS: 32 D/4; 42 A/1  
Long: 80° 0'W  
Lat: 48° 10'N

## SUMMARY

The Goodfish Property lies 5 miles north of the centre of Kirkland Lake and is crossed by the airport access road. The property is underlain chiefly by Early Precambrian Keewatin Group tholeiitic mafic volcanic rocks which are intruded by sill-like bodies of quartz feldspar porphyry. These rocks are folded into a broad steeply westward plunging syncline on the property.

The property is developed by 5 shafts and significant underground development. The Number 1 shaft is developed to 600 feet by 4 levels and over 5000 feet of lateral workings. The Number 3 shaft is developed on 2 levels to 330 feet with over 1000 feet of lateral workings. This development was completed in the 1930's and the property was dormant from 1941 to 1988.

Drilling on the property totals 38 holes for 14,537 feet. The intensive exploration-development activity has been confined to 6 per cent of the property and the bulk of the work has been done on only 2 per cent of the property. Significant gold mineralization has been found along 055° trending quartz feldspar porphyry contacts, within brecciated and silicified, veined sections of broad 068° trending shear zones and within brecciated sections of volcanic units. The number of gold-bearing zones and the frequency of occurrence of potentially ore grade mineralization suggest a high potential for occurrence of a commercial gold deposit.

More detailed examination of available core should be conducted to fully evaluate the relationships between the gold mineralization, shear zones, quartz veins, porphyry contacts and crosscutting faults. This work would facilitate definition of permissive gold-bearing structures, possibly trace some gold-bearing shoots to depth, and locate high potential intersections of gold-bearing structures.

A budget of \$300,000 is suggested for the recommended exploration program covering the entire property which is to comprise linecutting of a 100m grid, geological mapping, magnetometer and VLFEM surveys, stripping, trenching, and core drilling of 10,000 feet



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## INTRODUCTION

The Goodfish Property comprises two parcels of contiguous claims. The claim group is situated in the Kirkland Lake Area of the Larder Lake Mining Division in northeastern Ontario.

The first parcel comprises sixteen (16) patented claims which lie in the southwest corner of Morrisette Township and adjoining Bernhardt Township as shown in Figures 1 and 2. The patented mineral rights to the first parcel are currently held by Glencairn Exploration Ltd. subject to a 1.0 to 2.5% royalty.

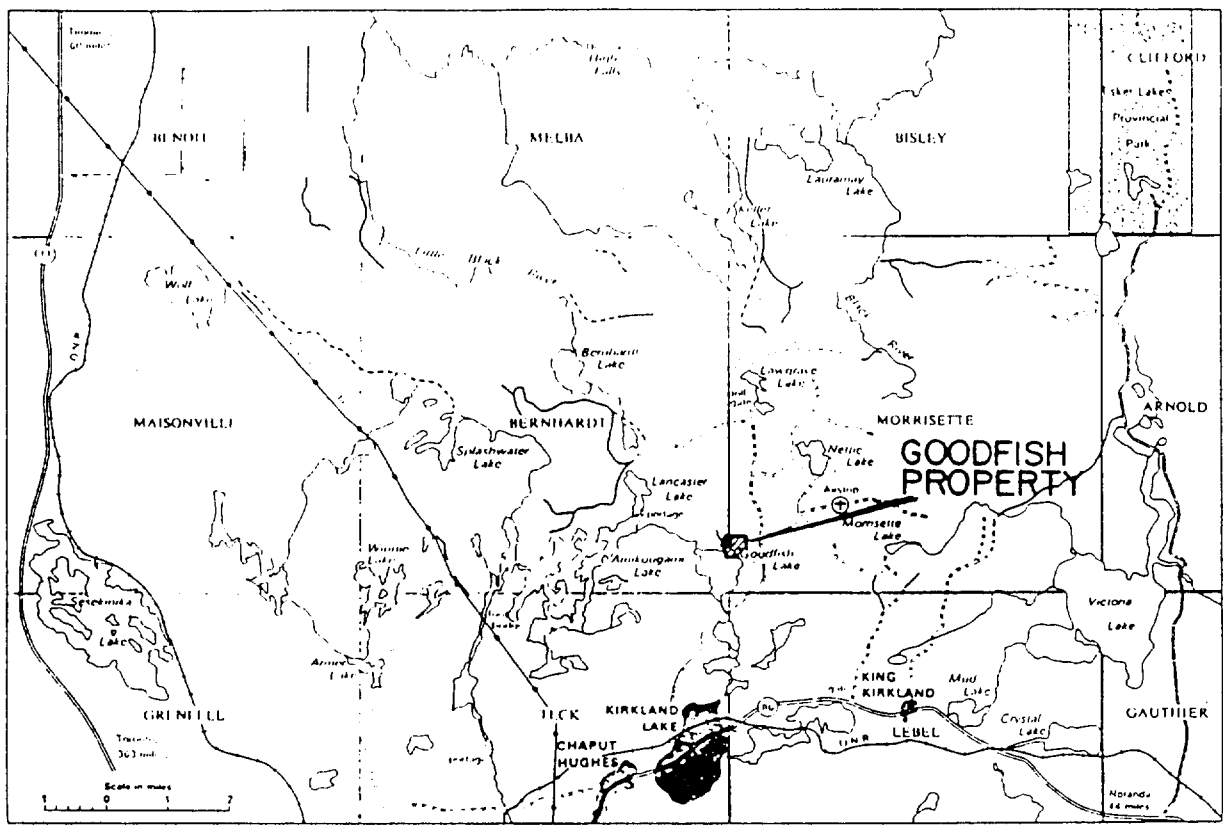
The claims specifically are the following (Figure 2):

L2038	L2202	L2625	L2793
L2184	L2232	L2632	L2794
L2194	L2571	L2758	L2795
L2195	L2603	L2760	L2814

The claims were originally staked in 1912 and since then the property has undergone several phases of surface and underground exploration. The surface rights to these claims are held by Cumabo Holdings Inc. which company has an approved plan of subdivision creating 60 building lots. Glencairn and Cumabo have entered an agreement giving Glencairn the right to access the property for the purpose of exploration and Cumabo the right to compensation for surface damage.

The second parcel comprises 9 staked mining claims in which Glencairn holds a 100% interest subject to an agreement in which "786322 Ontario Inc." holds an option to earn a 51% working interest. Under the recently revised Ontario statutes and Regulations the claims each have posted \$1,200 in assessment credit with an anniversary of May 14 each year. Although the claims are in good standing until 1996, the Company intends to file this report with the Assessment Office and use the resulting banked work credits on the following list of unpatented claims as needed:

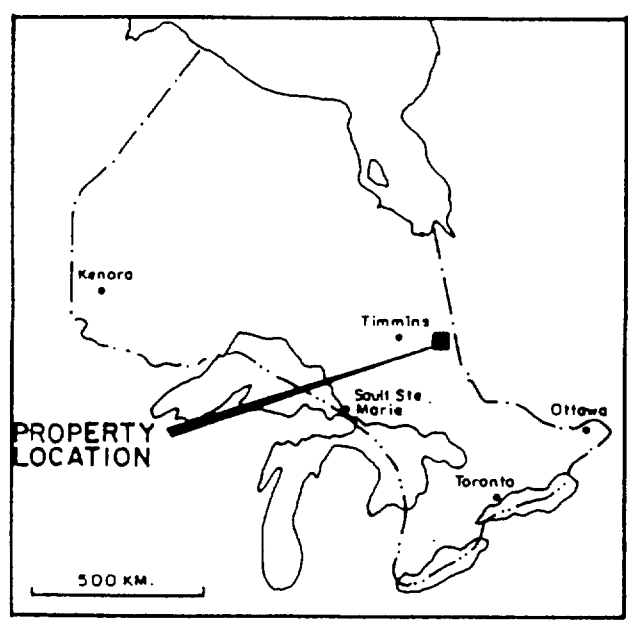
L799280	L799284
L799281	L799285
L799282	L799286
L799283	L799287
	L799288



O.D.M. 6206

- Paved provincial highway.
- Publicly maintained gravel-surfaced road. (Not necessarily maintained in winter).
- Gravel-surfaced or unimproved dry road. (Not recommended for low vehicles).
- Winter road.
- Foot trail or overgrown road.
- Residential area.

Access roads to Bernhardt and Morrisette Townships.



GLENCAIRN EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
<p>GOODFISH PROPERTY  <b>LOCATION MAP</b>                  BERNHARDT &amp; MORRISSETTE TWP.</p>	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JAN 1988
DRAWN BY .	FIGURE NO. 1

### **LOCATION AND ACCESS**

The property is located along the southern part of the north to south boundary between Morrisette and Bernhardt Townships, and is situated within the limits of the Town of Kirkland Lake. The paved access road to the Kirkland Lake Airport crosses the property from south to north. No part of the property is more than one mile from the road, and the main mineralized zones are within five hundred (500) feet of the road.

The property is bounded on the west by Goodfish Lake around which a number of permanent residences are developed. Access to these properties is across the Goodfish property. Cumabo Holdings of Kirkland Lake owns the surface rights, has an approved plan of subdivision covering a portion of the property, and intends to sell 60 large building lots.

Services such as water, power equipment, manpower and housing are readily available from the Town of Kirkland Lake.





## HISTORY

Gold was discovered on the property in 1912. The claims which now comprise the Goodfish Property were originally worked independently by several owners until 1927 when Goodfish Mines Limited amalgamated with Providence Gold Mines Ltd. and the sixteen claims came under one ownership.

Work at the Goodfish Property occurred in four periods:

- |    |           |             |  |
|----|-----------|-------------|--|
| 1: | Period 1. | 1912 - 1927 | erratic independent work   |
| 2: | Period 2. | 1927 - 1937 | Goodfish Mines Limited   |
| 3: | Period 3. | 1937 - 1941 | Miles-Martin Kirkland, Lake Mines & Kirkland-Hudson Bay Gold Mines |
| 4: | Period 4. | 1988 - 1992 | Glencairn Explorations, Lencourt Ltd. & International Platinum     |

- Period. 1: 1915: - Surface trenching on claims L2232 and L2603  
- Brennan Shaft (location unknown) sunk to a vertical depth of 26 feet  
- Two other shafts reported, but no details
- 1924: - Inclined shaft (No. 4?) sunk to 110 feet on claim 2758 or 2232  
- No. 5 shaft sunk to 60 feet at centre of claim 2632  
- 25-foot shaft sunk on Castello Vein Extension on claim 2795  
- Providence Gold Mines cleared 50 acres of land, sank 205 feet of shafts and opened seven different veins by 3000 feet of stripping and trenching
- 1936: - The Northern Miner reports some good assays in underground work and also that a part-carload of ore grading 1.25 oz/ton Au was shipped to Cobalt from a 30 foot pit between No. 3 and No. 4 shafts - (N. Miner Feb 13, 1936)

- Period 2: Work conducted by Goodfish Mines (1927 - 1936)
- 1927: - Power line constructed
- 1928: - No.1 shaft extended to 620 ft. and 3,331 ft of lateral development on 3 levels  
- Dewatering of No.3 shaft (200 ft. incline, 150 ft. winze)  
- Lateral development of No.3 shaft (300 ft.)  
- Diamond drilling, details unknown
- 1934: - No.3 shaft dewatered again with some drifting on 200 ft. level  
- No.1 shaft dewatered
- 1936: - 700 ft. of lateral work on No.3 shaft  
- Some work on No.1 shaft

- Sampling program on No.5 shaft
- 1937: - Property sold

Period 3: Work by Miles-Martin Kirkland Mines.

- 1937: - Workings dewatered
- 1938: - Northern Miner reports reserves at 30,000 tons grading \$12/ton Au.
- 1940: - Option to Kirkland - Hudson Bay Gold Mines
  - New surface showing discovered - Considerable trenching
- 1941: - Diamond drilling, 9 shallow holes totalling 1043 ft. Encouraging results reported (Table 1)

Period 4: Work by Lencourt Limited

- 1988: - 14 line kilometre picket line grid at 50 metre separation
  - magnetometer and VLF EM surveys
  - 5 lines of Induced Polarization
  - 10 drill holes for 3322 feet

Work by International Platinum Corporation

- 1990: - 15 drill holes for 7607 feet.

Work by Glencairn Explorations Ltd.

- 1992: - 4 drill holes for 2565 feet.

**TABLE 1**  
RESULTS OF DIAMOND DRILLING - 1941  
MILES - MARTIN KIRKLAND MINES LTD.

HOLE NO.	AZIMUTH	ANGLE	LENGTH	RESULTS
				inches - oz/ton Au
1	141°	-44°	201.0'	24" - 0.110
2	146°	-46°	140.5'	24" - 2.90
3	148°	-45°	125.0'	18" - 0.100
4	141°	-45°	93.5'	15" - 0.350
5	141°	-35°	92.5'	?
6	141°	?	84.3'	27" - 0.236
7	141°	-45°	112.0'	12" - 0.07
8	270°	-45°	92'10"	12" - 0.04
9	90°	-45°	102'	other showing results?

(for locations, see Figure 4)

**TABLE 2**  
**RESULTS OF DRILLING 1988 LENCOURT LTD.**

Hole No.	Azimuth	Angle	Length	Coordinates	Results Au oz/ton/ft
KL88-1	41°	45°	317'	0+95S 1+40E	0.13/5.6'
KL88-2	91°	46°	377'	0+909 1+45E	0.15/1.2' 0.06/2.3' 0.03/3.0'
KL88-3	91°	65°	397'	0+90S 1+45E	0.134/2.2' 0.20/0.5'
KL88-4	113°	45°	321'	1+10S 1+20E	0.10/1.3' 0.146/7.7' incl 0.36/2.6'
KL88-5	113°	55°	377'	1+10S 1+20E	0.067/2.0'
KL88-6	130°	45°	388'	0+50S 0+35W	0.01/7.5'
KL88-7	101°	44°	313'	0+50S 0+35W	
KL88-8	130°	45°	273'	1+55N 0+45E	0.48/10.5' 0.08/2.6'
KL88-9	153°	45°	403'	1+55N 0+45E	0.095/5.3' 0.125/6.3'
KL88-10	104°-30'	45°	433'	3+00N 0+75E	0.022/4.3'

**TABLE 3**  
**RESULTS OF DRILLING FEBRUARY 1990**  
**INTERNATIONAL PLATINUM CORPORATION**

Hole No.	Azimuth	Angle	Length	Coordinates	Results Au oz./ton/ft
GF90-01	135°	45°	617'	1+70N 0+00E	0.08/4'
GF90-02	130°	45°	347'	0+65N 0+65E	0.192/.5'
GF90-03	135°	60°	400'	1+07S 1+22E	0.112/2.5'
GF90-04	220°	60°	625'	4+10S 2+50E and including including	0.386/2.0' 0.495/41.5' 1.715/5.0' 5.08/2.0'
GF90-05	135°	45°	350'	1+50S 1+17E	trace
GF90-06	135°	45°	317'	2+05N 0+38E	0.014/8.3'
GF90-07	135°	45°	354'	0+14N 1+35E	0.016/2'

**TABLE 4**  
**RESULTS OF DRILLING AUGUST - OCTOBER, 1990**  
**INTERNATIONAL PLATINUM CORPORATION**

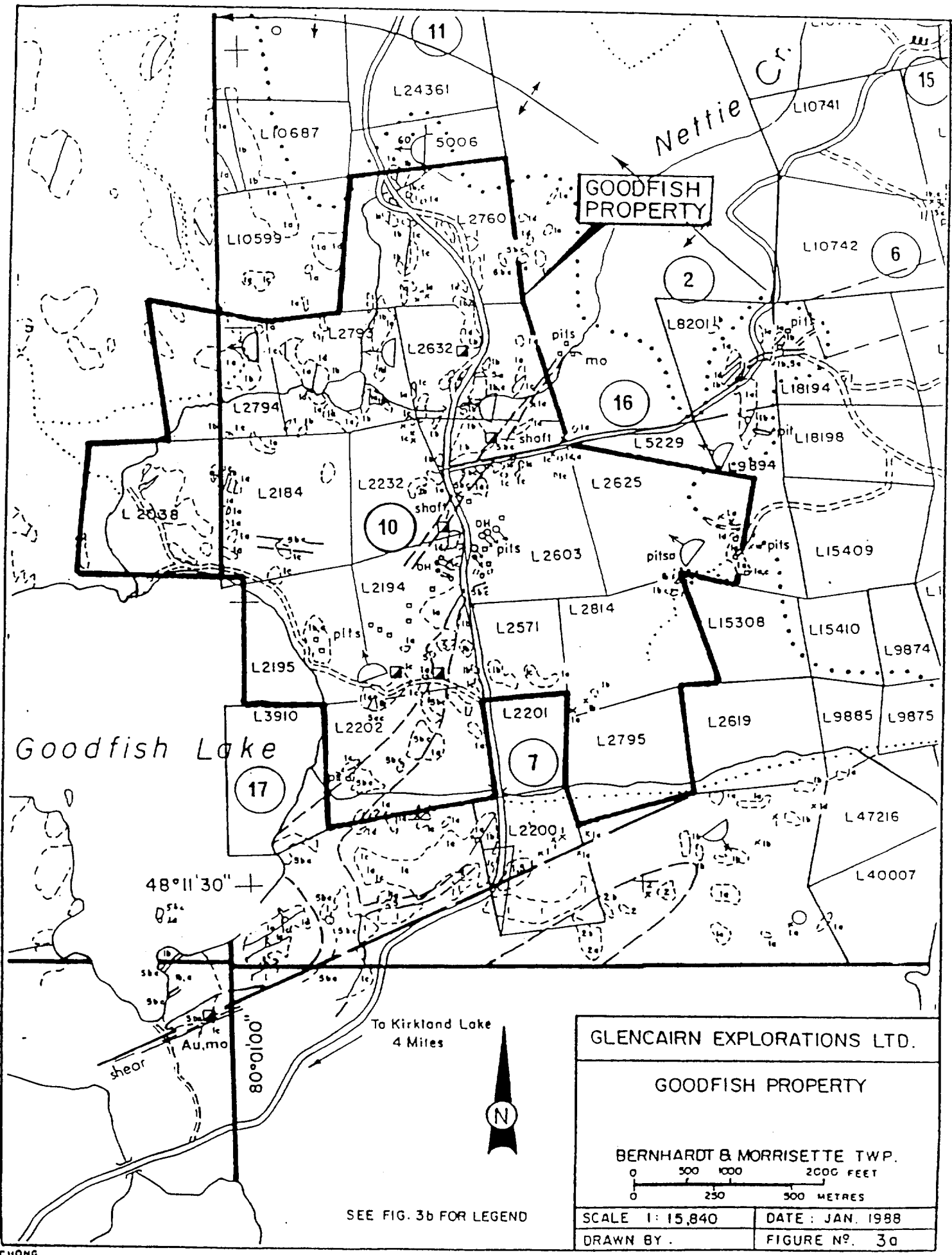
Hole No.	Azimuth	Angle	Length	Coordinates (from shaft in feet)*1	Zone	Results Au-ounces/ per ton/ft
GF90-8	003°	62°	530'	71E 75S	A-2	0.104/3.45
					A-2	0.10/3.6
					A-1	0.16/5.2
GF90-9	350°	60°	533'	71E 75S	A-2	0.146/3.2
GF90-11	030°	62°	393'	71E 75S	A-2	0.08/3.1
					A-2	0.05/4.0
GF90-12	044°	61°	596'	165W 6N	A-3	0.45/4.0
					A-2	0.103/5.0
GF90-13	057°	62.5°	716'	165W 6N	A-1	0.042/39.2'
GF90-14	222°	62.5°	876'	298E 290N	A-4	0.215/11.2'
					A-2	0.157/5.1'
GF90-15	208.5°	66.5°	606'	298E 290N	new	0.184/1.2'
					A-2	0.131/4.0

\* measurement in feet based on astronomic north direction

**TABLE 5**  
**RESULTS OF DRILLING JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1992**  
**GLENCAIRN EXPLORATIONS LTD.**

Hole No.	Azimuth	Angle	Length	Coordinates (from shaft in feet)*1	Zone	Results Au-ounces per ton/ft
GF92-16	197°	73°	648'	298E 290N	new	0.10/1.5'
GF92-17	188°	77.5°	802'	298E 290N	A-2	0.136/25.0'
					incl	0.404/5.0
GF92-18	200°	67.5°	582'	298E 290N	A-1	0.181/2.1'
					A-2	0.067/5.0'
GF92-19	204.75°	58.5°	533'	298E 290N	A-1	0.10/4.3'
					A-2	0.113/5.5'
					combined	0.059/25.3'

\* measurement in feet based on astronomic north direction



GLENCAIRN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GOODFISH PROPERTY

BERNHARDT & MORRISSETTE TWP.

0 500 1000 2000 FEET

0 250 300 METRES

SCALE 1: 15,840	DATE: JAN. 1988
DRAWN BY .	FIGURE N <sup>o</sup> . 30

SEE FIG. 3b FOR LEGEND

## GENERAL GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by Keewatin tholeiitic metavolcanics of intermediate to mafic composition. These consist of massive flows, pillowed flows and occasional interflow breccias. A large body of quartz-feldspar porphyry of indeterminate age traverses the approximate middle of the property in a N/E-S/W direction with an average thickness of several hundred feet. This rock anastomoses or swarms near the southern boundary of the property. All of these rocks are metamorphosed from lower to middle greenschist facies.

Associated with the body or bodies of porphyry are parallel or sub-parallel fault or shear structures especially evidenced at the volcanic porphyry contact zones. In a few locations, these faults tend to display only minor ductile shear and appear to be mainly dilatant breccias; however, in the main area of intensive exploration, strong ductile shearing is at least spatially associated with these contacts.

The property lies on the nose of a west plunging east-west trending syncline and much of the rock has undergone very little strain. However, a shear zone was revealed in the recent drill program within the workings of the No.1 shaft. This fault trending at 078° is believed to roughly parallel the trend of the major gold-bearing structures in Kirkland Lake, but the feature dips steeply to the north. The main Kirkland Lake gold deposits occur within Temiskaming Group rocks higher in the stratigraphic section.

N.T.S. References: J2 D/4W, J2 D/5W, 42 A/8E, 42 A/1E  
 C.S.C. Aeronagnetic Maps: 47C, 46C, 295C, 298C

**LEGEND**

**BERNHARDT AND MORRISETTE TOWNSHIPS**

**CENOZOIC**  
**PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**  
 Sand, gravel, and clay

UNCONFORMITY

**PRECAMBRIAN**  
**ARCHEAN**

**MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS (MATACHEWAN)**

6 6 Utlabase (dikes)

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

**FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS (ALGOMAN AND KEEWATIN)**

5 5 Undifferentiated felsic intrusive rocks  
 5a Syenite  
 5b Granite  
 5c Porphyritic felsic intrusive rocks  
 5bc Altered quartz-albite porphyry (probably Kewatin)

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

**MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS (HAILEYBURIAN? AND KEWATIN)**

4 4a Diorite  
 4b Lamprophyre  
 4c Gabbro  
 4d Pale anorthositic gabbro  
 4e Peridotite

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

**METASEDIMENTS (TERRASQUAN? AND KEEWATIN)**

3 3a Limy sandstone, quartzite, and quartzitic conglomerate  
 3b Meta-arkose and arkosic conglomerate  
 3c Lithic polymictic pebble conglomerate and breccia  
 3d Mudstone, slate, and chloritic conglomerate

EROSIONAL DISCONFORMITY

**FELSIC METAVOLCANICS (KEEWATIN)**

2 2 Undifferentiated dacite and andesite  
 2a Massive granular dacite and andesite (includes some diorite)  
 2b Pillowed dacite and andesite  
 2c Agglomeratic dacite and andesite  
 2d Dacitic or andesitic breccia  
 2f Dacitic or andesitic tuff and ash  
 2g Porphyritic dacite or andesite

**MAFIC METAVOLCANICS (KEEWATIN)**

1 1 Undifferentiated basalt and andesite  
 1a Massive granular basalt and andesite (includes some gabbro)  
 1b Pillowed basalt and andesite  
 1c Agglomeratic basalt and andesite  
 1d Basaltic or andesitic breccia  
 1g Porphyritic basalt or andesite

**GEOLOGICAL AND MINING SYMBOLS FOR P.446 AND P.447**

- |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | Glacial striae.  |  | Geological boundary, position interpreted.   |
|  | Glacial fluting, Drumlin.                              |  | Fault: (observed, assumed). Spot indicates down throw side. Arrows indicate horizontal movement. |
|  | Small bedrock outcrop.                                 |  | Lineament.   |
|  | Area of bedrock outcrop.                               |  | Jointing: (horizontal, inclined, vertical).  |
|  | Bedding, top unknown: (inclined, vertical).            |  | Drag folds with plunge.  |
|  | Lava flow; top (arrow) from pillows shape and packing. |  | Anticline, syncline, with plunge.  |
|  | Lava flow; top in direction of arrow.                  |  | Drill hole: (vertical, inclined).  |
|  | Schistosity: (horizontal, inclined, vertical).         |  | Shaft: depth in feet.  |
|  | Lineation with plunge.                                 |  | Magnetic attraction.   |
|  | Geological boundary, observed.                         |  |  |

**LIST OF PROPERTIES**

1. Airport Reserve
2. Ashley, E.
3. Botsford, J.M.
4. Bourdon, Mrs. I.
5. Debye, E.L.
6. Gauthier, M.
7. Gordon, U.A. (Kirena Fault Extension)
8. Hallard Lake Gold Mines Ltd. (circa 1935)
9. Mayday Mines Ltd.
10. Murray, C.L. (Goodfish mine)
11. Plamondon, M.
12. Rathwell, J.J.
13. Royal Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd.
14. Strong, M.F.
15. Violette, B.R.
16. Walsh, T.J.
17. Wood, A.
18. Wright-Hargreaves Mines Ltd.



GLENCAIRN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GOODFISH PROPERTY  
 LEGEND FOR  
 PROPERTY GEOLOGY  
 BERNHARDT & MORRISETTE T.W.P.

SCALE	DATE: JAN. 1988
DRAWN BY .	FIGURE No. 3b

## ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Quartz-carbonate and quartz-calcite veins occurring in zones of weakness such as shears, strained contacts and other permeable structures (eg. flow top breccias, sedimentary-tectonic breccias and hyaloclastites) are all potentially permissive to economic grades of gold mineralization on the property. Associated mineralization in gold-bearing zones consists of lenticular stringers of quartz, carbonate, calcite, pyrite, specularite, minor chalcopyrite, molybdenite, and graphite. Tellurides have also been reported. Alteration assemblages occur around all gold-bearing zones, but the alteration varies in different occurrences. Silicification is the most closely associated alteration or replacement in gold-rich zones. Carbonates, sericite, and epidote are also prominently associated. However, Zone A-4 is typified by the absence of silicification and veining and the presence of very subtle hematite-graphite addition with modest amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization. Chlorite and epidote alteration are also distinctive features of Zone A-4.

The gold-bearing zones are spatially associated with sheared and altered porphyries and metavolcanics which occupy a small zone extending over 4,000 feet of strike northeast-southwest through the property. This zone may be an extension of the Lakeshore Fault which is further to the southwest in Teck Township. On the Goodfish property it reaches widths of 1,000 feet.

For purposes of discussion, the intensively explored areas of the property Fig. 4 may be referred to as Zones A, B, and C. The three zones comprise approximately 6 per cent of the property. Moreover, the bulk of recent work is confined to 2 per cent of the property. In Zone A the No.1 shaft was sunk to 620 feet with more than 5,000 feet of lateral development carried out on four levels. The best gold mineralization occurred on the 300-foot level with a 3-foot width grading 0.50 oz gold per ton. However, this mineralization was insufficiently supported on adjacent levels. On



the 100-foot level of the No.3 shaft an ore-shoot 86 feet long by 1.3 feet wide graded 0.25 oz gold per ton. On the 200-foot level a section 178 feet long of unspecified width is reported to grade 0.40 oz/ton. Adjoining this is a section 100 feet long by 2 feet wide grading 0.11 oz gold per ton.

The best grab sample from the No.4 shaft (B Zone) assayed 0.13 oz gold per ton. The No.5 shaft was dewatered in 1936 with the best assay being 0.08 oz gold per ton.

In 1940 a new surface discovery (the C Zone) was made east and north of the major workings in the No.1 shaft and extensive trenching was carried out. This exposed a vein of lenticular stringers carrying gold values over a length of 600 feet. The three most important sections shown by surface sampling gave 100 feet by 20 inches averaging 0.34 oz. gold per ton, 20 feet by 23 inches grading 1.00 oz. gold per ton, and 25 feet by 42 inches grading 0.17 oz. gold per ton. A diamond drilling program of 9 holes followed the surface trenching and sampling, and the best intersection was 2.90 oz. gold per ton over 24 inches. Seven of the nine holes reported continuation of the surface mineralization to a vertical depth of about 60 feet. Continuity of the zone northeast and southwest of the trenches was not tested.

Recent work by Lencourt Limited and International Platinum Corporation has identified additional zones of mineralization and clarified some of the associated potential. Several mineralized sections in the B and C zones occur along sheared contacts and shears oriented at 035° and dipping approximately 70°N. A rodding lineation and slickenside is developed in the shears trending at 320° and plunging at approximately 68°. It is inferred that this is the major axis of ductile shear and shoots of stronger gold mineralization in the B and C Zones. Several good intersections may be advantageously explored by attempting to follow the gold mineralization along this inferred linear trend.

Most recent exploration, however, has been conducted in Zone A. Exploration in August to October 1990 and again in 1992 was

directed to follow an intersection of 0.495/41.5' in hole GF90-4. Holes GF90-8 to GF90-15 and GF92-16 to GF92-19 comprising 7161 feet have tested four distinct gold occurrences - Zones A1, A2, A3 and A4 - the highlights of which are listed in Table 4 and illustrated on Figures 6 to 9 (the Longitudinal Sections) and Figure 5 (the Drill Hole Plan Zone A).

Zone A is underlain by massive to pillowed iron and magnesium tholeiites. These rocks are separated by a north dipping shear zone with shearing trending at 078° (however, a siliceous sedimentary-tectonic breccia unit is also present on this contact in some sections- inferring a south facing top to the iron tholeiite). Many narrow faults defined by fault gouge and confined shear zones were intersected in the drilling and are inferred to trend at approximately 025° and dip 60°S. The trend of the shear zone in the area of drilling is apparently 100° possibly due to displacement of the shear along these crosscutting faults. More detailed examination is required to resolve the possible relationships between these faults and the distribution of commercial grade gold mineralization. A series of anastomosing quartz feldspar porphyry dikes believed to trend at approximately 063° and dip 75°N are also spatially associated with the gold mineralization in Zone A.

Gold occurs both in quartz carbonate veins in the shear zone and in volcaniclastic and sedimentary breccias. The mineralization is spatially associated with the inferred top of the iron tholeiite unit within an east-west trending north dipping but south facing sequence of iron and magnesium tholeiites. The shear is sub-parallel in strike to the volcanic sequence but with a slightly gentler dip traverses the volcanic flows. For the purpose of map control the volcanic rocks in Zone A are subdivided on the basis of colour index and certain distinctive characteristics into:

Iron Tholeiite:

buff to dark greenish grey with a red to lavender tinge;  
fine grain to aphanitic massive flows frequently with

pervasive cooling fractures, zones with pillows and pillow breccias and hyaloclastis trending into multiple flow units with pillows and pillow breccias with hyaloclastic and partially sedimentary breccias.

Magnesium Tholeiite: (Leucoxene Rich)

Buff to medium greenish grey rock with buff to lavender speckles and blotches of leucoxene to 20%; generally fine to coarse grain, thick flow with lesser pillowed flows but some thinner units may be sills.

Magnesium Tholeiite: (Leucoxene Poor)

Buff to medium greenish grey rock generally fine grain with very fine grain leucoxene in rare cases; flows and pillowed flows.

Magnesium Tholeiite: (Amygdaloidal, fractured, box work calcite)

Light to dark greenish grey aphanitic to fine grain rock often with outstanding quench, chill and degassing textures; amygdules with sulphide, calcite, and/or chlorite filling up to 20% of rock; spherules to 30% especially at pillow tops and rims; wedge shaped and criss-crossed or box-work healed fractures containing calcite comprises up to 20% of rock; the unit comprises more massive rather than pillowed flows and is less amygdaloidal in Hole GF90-15 which is furthest to the east.

The mineralized zones have been explored in several drill holes as follows:

Zone A-1: The zone occurs on or near the stratigraphic top of the iron tholeiite unit and is characterized as a laminated iron enriched siliceous rock in holes 90-4 and 90-13 which are strongly mineralized to potentially commercial. Holes 90-8 and 90-9 intersected weaker mineralization slightly to the west in equivalent flow top breccias containing quartz-carbonate veining. The horizon is missing in holes further to the west or above these intersections. Holes 90-14 and 90-15 to the west and below appear to have missed the horizon completely. Hole GF92-16 intersected the workings at 600 feet where this zone projects. Holes GF92-18 and 19

intersected siliceous mineralization with associated molybdenite and graphite and hole GF92-17 intersected a strong mineralized zone at depth which may correlate with either Zones A-1 or A-2.

Zone A-2: Zone A-2 is a dark bluish grey molybdenum-chlorite-graphite-tourmaline bearing quartz breccia vein or veins within but not parallel to the main shear. Hole GF 90-4 intersected a 2.0 foot vein with coarse visible gold which returned an assay of 5.08 ounces Au/ton (the core angles on each side of the vein of 70° suggests that this vein is not parallel to the host shear or any other mapped planar features in the area of drilling) . Combined with a nearby veinlet the uncut average over 9.0 feet was 1.30 ounces of gold per ton. Hole 90-10 with a penetration point above 200 feet in depth was the only hole that did not intersect a vein in the 1990 program. The remaining holes intersected a vein with significant but subeconomic results. Hole 90-8 which intersected a 3.6 foot vein section with visible gold but averaging only 0.099 ounces of gold per ton immediately entered 7 feet of workings and it is conceivable that a full intersection here would have been more impressive. Hole 90-15 also intersected visible gold but only averaged 0.086 ounces of gold per ton over the 8.7 foot vein width. The distribution of values in holes about hole 90-4 gives the impression that the stronger mineralization is clustered about hole 90-4, however the three holes containing visible gold are roughly aligned in a southeasterly plunging direction correlating with rodding lineations mapped on surface.

Pulp and metallic assays used to check sample results on most intersections generally confirmed the original assays showing that, coarse gold is generally not present - except in hole 90-4 suggesting that the section of Zone A-2 containing the coarse gold must be intersected to obtain commercial results.

In the 1992 drill program, holes GF92-18 and 19 returned average values for the zone and hole GF92-17 intersected a five foot zone grading 0.404 ounces of gold per ton in a mineralized section with no quartz vein present.

This zone is bounded or transected in all case by fault gouge

on the southern portion of the intersection. The veins within this zone are bound up in the fault in all cases except in hole GF90-4 where sharp boundaries exist on the vein. Results of stereoscopic work are revealed in the Appendix, but the relationship of the mineralization to the various structures in core has not been resolved in detail.

Zone A-3: Zone A-3 was tested by holes 90-12, 90-13 and 90-14 returning results of 0.45 ounces of gold. per ton over 4.0 feet, trace over 9.6 feet and a nil intercept respectively. The zone occurs in the flow top of the amygdaloidal box-work calcite flow which comprises minor quartz carbonate veining with up to 1% molybdenite and 5-10% fine grain pyrite. This mineralization appears to correlate with reported high grade mineralization on the 450 foot level of the workings in the number 1 shaft.

The zone should be further tested with three holes in the vicinity of and to the west of the hole 90-12 intercept.

Zone A-4: This zone occurs within a broader 10 to 30 foot zone which is a very dark greenish mauve grey iron tholeiite. The broad zone is highly altered with chlorite and hematite, intensively fractured (cooling fractures which have all, healed) and contains 1-15% secondary sulfides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite. The gold enriched portion is visually indistinguishable from the rest of the zone at this time although it appears to have a much stronger magnetic attraction and a low sulfide content.

The zone was located in holes GF 90-4 and GF 90-14 with values of 0.386 ounces of gold per ton over two feet and 0.215 ounces of gold per ton over 11.2 feet respectively. The latter value includes an assay of 0.565 ounces of gold per ton over four feet. In these two holes the gold bearing zone is hosted within a profusely fractured pillow breccia within a generally massive flow.

The same flow unit occurs in holes 90-8, 90-9, 90-10, 90-12, and 90-15. Holes 90-9 and 90-10 intersected massive flows with no gold mineralization. Hole 90-8 intersected modest brecciation with low values and hole 90-12 intersected a 7.8 foot vein breccia with low values. Hole 90-15 intersected an intensively fractured pillow

breccia in the same flow but instead of having strong hematite and chlorite alteration the rock is epidotized and the flow is intruded by a quartz feldspar porphyry unit.

Holes GF92-16 to 19 failed to intersect significant gold values in this zone. However, analysis of quartz feldspar porphyry core angles suggests that the proximity to the intersection of the brecciated unit and a quartz feldspar porphyry dike may be a favourable locus for higher grade gold mineralization in this zone. Further analysis of core angles and three dimensional analysis may clarify the relationship.

### **DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

Gold mineralization occurs on the Goodfish property in three structures. The B and C Zones to the north trend northeast-southwest for about 2,500 feet on the property, over a width of perhaps 1000 feet. The first structure extends at least 225 feet southwest and more than 2000 feet northeast from the No.3 shaft. It is on the south wall of a quartz-feldspar porphyry dike; rocks from here are similar to the rocks on the No.1 shaft structure. Wright (1920) reported that both structures contain pyrite, lamellar gold and molybdenite. Other showings have been reported but are difficult to precisely locate and test due to poor condition of the trenches. Quite impressive, potentially commercial gold values and shoots have been located over a broad area on the property.

The A Zone is proximal to an anastomosing or swarmed quartz feldspar porphyry dike, extending about 450 feet westward from the No.1 shaft. Near the No. 1 shaft recent drilling has outlined four prospective east-west trending gold bearing zones within shear hosted quartz carbonate veins or volcanoclastic units.

Intensive exploration has only covered six per cent of the property. Significant gold mineralization has been found along 055° trending quartz feldspar porphyry dike contacts, within silicified and veined sections of broad 068° trending shear zones and within brecciated sections of volcanic formations.

More work with available core should be done to define the relationship between ore grade mineralization and various

structural features (especially the confined fault zones). This information could lead to further work in the area of intensive exploration in an effort to extend known potentially economic mineral values. It would also be hoped that this work would lead to more extensively directed exploration to test previously untested extensions to known gold bearing structure, zones where favourable structures are projected to converge and parallel but previously unexplored structures.

A two phase exploration program is recommended to resolve certain aspects of structural control, provide a broad data base for the property and examine on a preliminary basis some of the zones of higher potential.

**BUDGET**

Phase 1

Core reexamination and computer aided work	\$15,000
Linecutting 35 km- 100m grid	7,000
Geological Mapping	6,500
Magnetometer and VLFEM Surveys	5,250
Supervision and support	6,250
Overhead	<u>4,000</u>
Subtotal	\$44,000

Phase 2

Stripping and Trenching	\$23,000
Geological Mapping (trenches and struct work)	\$85,000
Drilling 10,000'@ \$20.00 all in	\$200,000
Administration and Overhead 10%	<u>23,000</u>
Subtotal	<u>\$256,000</u>
Total	\$300,000

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- a) Various published reports  
1925 - 1928  
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- c) Report by Mr. W.R. Sweet, Mine Superintendent to Mr. A.J. Perrou December 1, 1928.
- d) Reports by W.T. Robson for Sylvanite Gold Mines, January 1-6, 1941, January 20, 1941.
- e) Reports by E.J. Lees, mine manager at Goodfish.  
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Various plans and maps of the property.

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## APPENDIX

## STEREONET WORK

A Wulff Net was used to plot the possible poles of core angles to drill holes on the bottom hemisphere of the net. Each plot is the locus of possible pole solutions and forms an elliptical or hyperbolic saddle shaped trace on the planar projection of the hemisphere. When two such plots are made frequently two intersection points occur on each trace and each additional trace of poles can double the number of possible solutions.

This method of analysis is therefore guaranteed to produce more than 50 per cent spurious results since for each pair of intersections of correlative coplanar structures one of the solutions is erroneous. Despite this limitation the method still has value because in a statistical use the correct solution for coplanar elements tends to cluster and spurious results tend to be more random.

Core angles several structural elements were measured during the program including: natural and sheared contacts on the porphyries, fault gouge, shearing and quartz vein contacts. Some attempt was made to correlate these from area to area but many hundreds of plots resulted and it is suggested that the next effort should be made to directly correlate specific structures by comparison in core as the next step.

The results of the work done are summarized here:

### Fault gouge attitudes:

Azimuth	Dip	Proportion of Total Determinations
025°	60°S	35-40%
055°	56°N	15%
104°	81°N	15%
077°	52°N	10%
146°	75°N	5-10%

### Shearing in main shear:

The three prominent attitudes found in descending order are 078°dipping 50°N; 165°dipping 55°N; 026° dipping 24°N. These directions may reflect a z-sinusoidal resolution of the shear zone with the shear direction at 078° and a sinistral sense to the movement.

### Porphyry Contacts:

Insufficient data are available to properly resolve the attitude of the porphyry contacts in all cases. However from two good measurements an attitude of 063°dipping 75°N was determined for subsidiary porphyry dikes.

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42A01NE2003 0M92-062 MORRISETTE

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Hole No. **GF92-16**

Page No. **1**

Drilling Company <b>HEATH AND SHERWOOD D.O.</b>		Collar Elevation <b>+17.0' MET</b>	Bearing of hole from true North <b>197°</b>	Total Footage <b>648</b>	Dip of Hole at Collar <b>73</b>	Address/Location where core stored	Map Reference No. <b>32DA 41A/1</b>	Claim No. <b>2194</b>
Date Hole Started <b>JANUARY 24, 1992</b>	Date Completed <b>JANUARY 28, 1992</b>	Date Logged <b>Jan 25-28/92</b>	Logged by <b>J.R. Truster</b>	50 FL. <b>72</b>	500 FL. <b>70</b>		Location (Twp., Lot, Con. or Lat. and Long.) <b>4+75 S 2+71 E metric grid</b>	Property Name <b>GOODFISH LAKE</b>
Exploration Co., Owner or Optionee <b>Glencairn Explorations</b>		Date Submitted	Submitted by (Signature) <i>[Signature]</i>	648 FL. <b>64</b>	FL.			

Footage		Rock Type	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays †	
From	To						From	To		PPB	
0	12	OVER BURDEN									
12	256.3	QUARTZ-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY	Massive, mottled light grey to buff coarsely porphyritic rock with fine grain matrix; up to 50% euhedral to subhedral phenocrysts of feldspar and quartz; feldspar phenocrysts 1/8" to 1/4" diameter and quartz eyes are 1/4 to 1/8" in diameter; grain boundaries are diffuse in lighter coloured rocks and sharp in rocks containing a more mafic matrix; core is broken at lengths of 4" to 12"; hematite stains some feldspars; <1% leucosene; <1% pyrite. Feldspar phenocrysts are generally white and zoned, tourmaline in some slips; most fractures are slips								
	12-13		bleached leucosene bearing volcanic with spherules or amygdules	50	20'						
	32'		narrow kaolinite altered slip @ 10° to c.a.	35	30'						
	60.5-61.3		quartz veinlets and kaolinized section	45	40'	23501	60.5	61.3	0.2	3	
	66.5-70.7		sheared/fractured and kaolinized section	65	50'	23502	66.5	70.7	4.2	7	
	82.5		narrow kaolinite altered slip at low angle	40	60'						
	91.0, 92.0		kaolinite altered slips	40	70'						
	95.5-96.5		1.5cm thick quartz calcite veinlet	40	80'						
	108.0-108.6		broken ground with carbonate vein	40	90'						
	110.2-112.6		lost & broken core 80% core loss	50	100'						
	122-127.5		mafic pillow bx and hyaloclastite - contact at 5°-10° to c.a. with apophyses in interval	50	110'						
				30	120'						
				40	130'						
	186.5-194.3		mafic pillow lava with minor pillow bx aphanitic to fig. buff to dk greenish grey sulphides 1-10% mainly in selvages and matrix.	40	140'						
				45	150'						
				50	160'						
				30	170'						
	233.1-245.4		mafic pillow lava @ 35° to c.a. light to medium grey 1-5% py	35	180'						
				50	190'	23503	246.0	247.7	1.7	10	
	245.4-246.0		shear @ 20° to c.a.	60	200'	23504	247.7	248.7	1.0	1	
	246-251.3		apple green alteration of porphyry	45	210'	23505	248.7	251.3	2.6	27	



Footage		Rock Type	Hole No. GF92-16	Page No. 3	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle °	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays †	
From	To								From	To		Au	Cu
					Fillings also evident in some sections primary py. and secondary cpy (with chlorite) from 407.5-507.0 rock darkens with more hematite and chalcopyrite approx 15' in from porphyry contact								
					407.5 - 408.0 quartz vein			23510	407.5	408.0	0.6	10	171
					408.0 - 410.1 21% cpy in hem pillowed flow			23511	408.0	410.1	2.1	10	192
					410.1 - 410.5 37% cpy in selvedge zone			23512	410.1	410.5	0.4	17	383
					410.5 - 412.6 21% cpy in hem pillowed flow			23513	410.5	412.6	2.1	7	117
					412.6 - 462 m. quartz to dk. grn pillows with hematite imp								
					462 - 492 - pillows with bleaching and carbonate veining								
					492 - 497.5 gr. & old porphyry at 0.17% sa with 2.5" width section of included volcanic material	17°	492						
					497.5 - 536.3 pillowed to massive flow	25	500						
					buff to m. green to purple cast on grey and green sections	40	510						
					with coarse gr. alteration more frequent; profuse chlorite filled fractures; quartz carbonate seams and veinlets to 5/8"	50	520						
					536.3 - 544.4 quartz feldspar porphyry	30°	contact						
					buff to medium grey porphyritic rock with a healed brecciated section	50	530						
					possibly argillaceous breccia mild sericite alteration, profuse siliceous chlorite filled fractures < 1% sulfides	40	540						
					544.4 - 601 Mafic pillowed to massive flows	45	550						
					vfg to aphanitic; medium green	45	560						
					to medium grey with purplish cast and slight grey; profuse chlorite filled hydrofractures; calcite veinlets & gradually increase to between 5 and 10% of the block down the section; zone with purplish cast from 571 - 585.5	50	570						
					571.0 - 592.3 flow top with quartz-carbonate vein and 5-10% pyrite	40	590						
601	648	SHEAR ZONE			weak - to intense shearing and alteration including fault gouge, sedimentary-tectonic breccias, close-spaced fracturing, fine and coarse quartz carbonate veining, weak sulfide mineralization; carbonate zonation and sericite addition vary in intensity. - fault gouge near parallel to ca	40	600						
						~50	609-613						

Footage		Rock Type	Hole No.	Page No.	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Au ppb	Assays †
From	To								From	To			
		SHEAR ZONE	6F92-16	4									
			601-603		sedimentary tectonic breccia and pillow breccia intermixed 20-35% spherule light to dark grey sand to pebble sized fragments; minor sericite; broken ground	40	600						
			603-616		pillowed flow with hyaloclastic sections in some ledges; rock is intensely broken with moderate sericite alteration and kaolinite clips; carbonate veining 5%	45	610						
			616-635		mafic flow; massive (below) altered but not highly strained moderate to strong sericitic alteration ~ 30-40% of rock superimposed on columnar jointing; rock broken in lengths of 2" to 16"; leucoxene abundant but fine	30 60	620 630						
			635-648		intensely sheared and carbonatized section carbonate in veins and balls - some with ped in suitable coarseness; sericite - 40% carbonate 30% sulfides very fine and less than 1%	30	640	23535 23536 23537	634.8 640.0 644.6	640 644.6 648	5.2 4.6 3.4	483 55 55	
		Mine Working	648		- probable drift on 600' level; rods dropped about 5' but would not catch hold on rock face								
					End of Hole Sludge Sample Values								
									197	217	20	3	
									217	237	20	93	
									237	257	20	216	
									257	277	20	24	
									277	297	20	27	
									297	317	20	1	
									317	337	20	38	
									337	357	20	58	
									357	377	20	48	
									377	397	20	24	
									397	417	20	1	
									417	437	20	14	
									437	457	20	27	
									457	477	20	3	
									477	497	20	7	
									497	517	20	10	
									517	537	20	A	
									537	557	20	17	
									557	577	20	10	
									577	597	20	21	
									597	617	20	27	
									617	637	20	291	
									637	646	9	175	

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Hole No. GF92-17 Page No. 1

Drilling Company HEATH AND SHERWOOD D.D.		Collar Elevation +17.0	Bearing of hole from True North 188°	Total Footage 802	Dip of Hole at Collar 77.5°	Address/Location where core stored	Map Reference No. 32DA 41A/1	Claim No. 2194
Date Hole Started JAN 28, 1992	Date Completed FEB 2, 1992	Date Logged Feb 2/92	Logged by James R. Truster	50 Fl.   77	400 Fl.   76		Location (Twp., Lot, Con. or Lat. and Long.) 4+7.5 S 2+71 E (metric grid)	
Exploration Co., Owner or Optionee Glencairn Explorations Ltd.		Date Submitted Feb. 2/92	Submitted by (Signature)	750 Fl.   74	Fl.			
							Property Name GOODFISH LAKE	

Footage		Rock Type	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays ‡	
From	To						From	To		Au	
0	11	OVERBURDEN									
11	276.6	QUARTZ-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY	Massive, mottled buff to light and medium grey rock to buff with red speckles; coarsely porphyritic rock with generally distinct quartz boundaries, fine grain matrix; up to 50% euhedral to subhedral phenocrysts of feldspar and quartz; feldspar phenocrysts 1/8 to 1/2" diameter some times zoned; quartz eyes are 1/8 to 1/4" in diameter; grain boundaries are diffuse in lighter coloured rocks and sharp in rocks containing a more matrix; core is broken at lengths of 4" to 12"; hematite staining some feldspars and carries some zoned phenocrysts; leucoxene is prominent at top of section; some with sericite; tr. py.; tourmaline in some slips; most fractures are slip surfaces.	35	20						
				40	30						
				20	40						
				40	50						
				40	60						
				45	70						
				60	80						
				90	90						
				55	100						
				30	110						
				45	120						
				25	130						
				50	140						
				45	150						
				30	160						
				25	170						
				50	180						
				40	190						
				40	200						
				30	210						
				35	220	23514	126.0	130.8	7.8	nil	
				30	230						
				50	240						
				50	250						
				30	260						
				35	270						
276.6	709.0	MAFIC METAVOLCANIC	IRON TROILITE; light grey and light greenish grey near porphyry. Contact gradually increasing in darkness to a dark greenish grey rock with a massive to reddish tinge imparted by hematite; fine grained in general with some aphanitic sections.								

\* For features such as foliation, bedding, schistosity, measured from the long axis of the core

Footage		Rock Type	Hole No.	Page No.	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays †	
From	To								From	To		Fe	Cu
		MAFIC METAVOLCANIC (cont'd)	GF92-17	2	IRON TUFF (cont'd): fracturing on a 1" to 2' basin; weakly magnetic in chlorite altered sections but moderately magnetic in darker areas. Much to dark greenish grey siliceous chloritic stringers throughout which are generally magnetic and comprise 2-4% of the rock; weak to moderate foliation throughout with shearing in some interflow sections; rock comprises massive fractured flows, pillowed flows, pillow breccias, hyaloclastic and sedimentary breccias with outstanding quench textures and spherulites developed in pillow margins within and adjacent to breccia zones; calcite stringers form of the rock q-c stringers are rare; py to locally 5%; lamygadites occur locally.								
			276.8-278.2		Quartz-carbonate vein intruding sheared portion of pillowed flow.			23515	276.6	278.2	1.6	7	
			278.2-408.0		Pillowed mafic flow with selvages frequently brecciated and mineralized or quenched with chlorite development/ segregation - significant zones as follows:	25	280						
			347-347.5		classic quench	25	300						
			348.5-349		classic quench	25	310						
			350		classic quench	25	320						
			347-347.5, 348.5 to 349 and 350		classic quench textures, spherulites and concentric cracks in pillows	65	330						
			287.2		at 284, 287.5 (breccia-hyaloclastic)	20	340						
			288.5-289		hyaloclastic same as at 284, 291, 291.5-292	30	350						
			292.5-293, 297, 302-304, 307, 309-310			50	360						
			312.5-314		quench, 327, 329, 336.5, 339-340, 355	45	370						
			359, 367-368, 369-370, 371-372 (thin py), 374, 375, 378, 380, 382			30	380						
			300.6-301.6		bad ground, gouge	35	390						
			315.0-315.8		quartz-carbonate vein	40	400						
			328.8-331		quartz-carbonate vein in								
			338.6-3444		quartz carbonate vein in silicified pillowed flow py > 1% some brecciated selvages			23516	338.6	3444	5.8	17	
			382.9-383.9		healed mineralized shear (10% py 30% quartz)								
			386-388		pillow breccia - hyaloclastic								
			399.5-400		quenched selvage								
			408.0-475		Shear Zone weakly to intensely sheared mafic volcanics comprising pillowed flows and pillow breccias injected by locally up to 50% quartz carbonate veins with up to 1% py fault gouge in several sections; leucoxene upto 25% in one area in a more massive appearing pillowed rock sericite alteration upto 30% in more intensely sheared and injected sections 408-418 Sheared pillowed flow - light to medium	30	408	chlorite					



Footage		Rock Type	Hole No.	Page No.	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays †	
From	To								From	To			
			GF 92-17	3	408-418 (cont'd) greyish green with buff sericite and white quartz sections; regular - bearing with 1-2% sericite replacement of pillows and selvedges; 1-3% sinuous chlorite filled fractures cut and displace sheared volcanic, carbonate material including sericite in an irregular manner; up to 40% carbonate rhombs in selvedges; white quartz carbonate veins in upper 3" of section cut previous material; 17% pyrite in sericite.	50	410						
					418-423 sheared hyaloclastic and pillow breccia with 10% sericite	30	420						
					423-430 leucoxene speckled pillowed flow with massive looking foliated pillows; leucoxene 20% sericite 2% and restricted to certain sections	35	430						
					430-435.5 hyaloclastic and sedimentary breccia								
					435.5-439 strained pillowed flow blacked								
					439-447.3 pillow breccia with carbonate clasts - sheared with 20% sericite replacement; locally 3% chlorite in sinuous irregular fractures cutting previous structures 1 1/2" fg	35	440						
					447.3-465.8 sedimentary-tectonic breccia with fault gouge at 449' 30-40% carbonate fragments and stringers; 10-30% sericite of more than one generation; 1% quartz-tourmaline veins; 3% sinuous chlorite filled fractures which cut most other structures but are cut off and distorted or drawn out along the pale mauve sericite; py 1-2% in sericite	20	449						
					465.8-475 mixed hyaloclastic-sedimentary breccia highly strained with 10% carbonate and quartz carbonate fragments or veinlets; moderate to highly strained; fault gouge 469-470'; sericite 10-20% chlorite in sinuous fractures appears more strained; hematite stringers with chlorite evident in portions of section; 17% py trcpy with sericite rich hem stringers	25	470						
					475-709.0 pillowed flow; buff to light greyish green gradually becoming darker further from the shear with dark greenish black and mauve greenish black sections; chlorite and chlorite hematite stringers in some sections to 10% in sinuous fractures slightly strained; 1-2% pyrite chiefly associated with chlorite; 5-10% quartz carbonate stringers	25	470'						

Footage		Rock Type	Hole No.	Page No.	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays †
From	To								From	To		
			GF92-17	4	475-709.0 (cont'd)							
					475-499 - 1-5% amygdules with chl, carb and/or pyrite in pillows.	30	480					
					499-512 - pillow flow - gradational into more hematitic section	35	490					
					512 - shear with .5' quartz carbonate vein	65	500					
					512-709.0 medium greenish grey to dk green and mauve tinted dark green fine grained hematitic pillowed mafic flow; some sections with up to 10% chlorite in cooling fractures & other bleached and mildly strained sections with sericite and silica addition; sulfides 1-2% mauve staining generally in centre of pillows; tr to 1% leucoxene with chl-sil alteration	20	510					
					557-567 - mildly sheared and bleached section with some sericite addition, and minor hyaloclastic breccia	65°	550					
					570.5-594 - tr cpy in silica segregation up to 1 cm diam laminated and within profuse sinuous chlorite filled fractures	50°	560					
					641-652 - specular hematite no sulfides in siliceous selvages	40°	570					
					652-660 - v. gr leucoxene in iron hydroxide	55°	580					
					664.8-669.0 - tr cpy associated with chl hematite and chl spotting	25°	590					
					669-696.7 - rock gradually lightens in colour with more leucoxene, qtz-carb stringers, py less hem & cpy	30°	600					
					674 - fault gouge	60°	610					
					699.7-709.0 - sedimentary - tectonic and pillow breccia with sericite alteration - replacement gradually increasing to 80% of the rock; carbonate 1-20% in small fragments; sulfides < 1% py.	45°	620					
					702.5 - fault gouge - 1 1/2" thick trus	35°	630					
						55	640					
						60	650					
						55	660					
						35	670					
						55	680					
						60	690					
						55	700					
						40°	702.5					
709.0	786.0	SHEAR ZONE			moderate to intense shearing including fault gouge and tectonic breccia with fine quartz carbonate veining and replacement; fault gouge at end of zone; patch to locally strong sulfide mineralization from 5-20% (py.) carbonatization and sericite addition 10-30% vary in intensity; minor molybdenite; no quartz & feldspar porphyry is present.							

Footage		Rock Type	Hole No.	Page No.	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays †	
From	To								From	To			
		SHEAR ZONE	GF92-17	5	(cont'd)								
					709.0-710.3 lt greyish green with 20% ser	65	710	23517	709.0	710.3	1.3	62	
					710.3-712.8 20% fine py in qtz carb vein-replaced			23518	710.3	712.8	2.5	1073	
					712.8-714.6 5% fine py in more siliceous section			23519	712.8	714.6	1.8	1830	
					714.6-723.2 10% fine py ser. repl siliceous zone	55	720	23520	714.6	719.2	4.6	538	
					with carbonate			23521	719.2	723.2	4.0	521	
					723.2-724.1 15% py in siliceous zone with minor			23522	723.2	724.1	0.9	315	
					mbly bdenite								
					724.1-728.1 10% fine pyrite in qtz carb replacement			23523	724.1	728.1	4.0	1056	
					leucoxene in section as it becomes mgr.								
					728.1-737.8 10% fine pyrite in more massive mgr	50	730	23524	728.1	733.1	5.0	120	
					material which is sericitized to 20-30%			23525	733.1	737.8	4.7	158	
					leuc > 10% (start of mg tholeiite)								
					737.8-783.5 quartz - carb breccia and volcanic	40	740	23526	737.8	743.0	5.2	209	
					breccia with 5 to 20% leucocratic	55	750	23527	743.0	748.0	5.0	79	
					material 1-5% py 5-20% ser	20	760	23528	748.0	753.0	5.0	38	
					3-20% leucoxene	30	770	23529	753.0	758.0	5.0	13851	.404
					744 fault gouge @ 25° approx	55	780	23530	758.0	763.0	5.0	250	.007
					783.5-784 fault gouge 2" thick	35°	784	23531	763.0	768.0	5.0	2126	.062
786.0	802	MAFIC METAVOLCANIC	MAGNESIUM THOLEIITE		medium to coarse grained leucoxene			23532	768.0	773.0	5.0	5281	.152
					bearing flow or intrusive with 1% py.			23533	773.0	778.0	5.0	1872	.055
					qtz carb stringers 5%			23534	778.0	783.5	5.5	27	
802					END OF HOLE								
					Sludge Values								
					PPB								
197	217				14				617	637	NIL		
217	237				17				637	657	7		
237	257				21				657	677	10		
257	277				33				677	697	3		
277	297				3				697	717	187		
297	317				21				717	737	353		
317	337				12				737	750	192		
337	357				27				750	776	2571		
357	377				7				776	798	2126		
377	397				38								
397	417				33								
417	437				13								
437	457				14								
457	477				3								
477	497				3								
497	517				3								
517	537				3								
537	557				3								
557	577				10								
577	597				7								
597	617				NIL								

Glencairn Explorations Ltd.

Hole No. **GF92-18** Page No. **1**

Drilling Company <b>HEATH AND SHERWOOD D.D.</b>		Collar Elevation <b>17.0+</b>	Bearing of hole from true North <b>200°</b>	Total Footage <b>582</b>	Dip of Hole at Collar <b>67.5</b>	Address/Location where core stored	Map Reference No. <b>32D/4, 41A/1</b>	Claim No. <b>2194</b>	
Date Hole Started <b>FEB 3 1992</b>	Date Completed <b>FEB 6, 1992</b>	Date Logged <b>FEB 6, 1992</b>	Logged by <b>James R. Trusler</b>		<b>50 FL   64</b>		Location (Twp., Lot, Con. or Lat. and Long.) <b>4+7.55 2+71E metric grid</b>		
Exploration Co., Owner or Optionee <b>GLENCAIRN EXPLORATIONS</b>		Date Submitted	Submitted by (Signature)		<b>250 FL   62</b>		Property Name <b>GOODFISH LAKE</b>		
					<b>450 FL   61</b>				
					<b>520 FL   60</b>				

Footage		Rock Type	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays ‡	
From	To						From	To		Au	PPb
0	12.5	OVERBURDEN									
12.5	190	QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY	Massive mottled light grey to buff coarsely porphyritic rock with fine grain matrix; up to 50% euhedral to subhedral phenocrysts of feldspar and quartz; feldspar phenocrysts 1/8 to 1/2" diameter and quartz eyes are 1/4 to 7/8" in diameter; grain boundaries are diffuse in lighter coloured rocks and sharp in rocks containing a more mafic matrix; core is broken at lengths of 4" to 12"; hematite stains some feldspars; <1% leucoxene; <1% pyrite feldspar phenocrysts are generally white and zoned; tourmaline in some slips; most fractures are slips. - more pronounced slips and broken ground at 21, 22.5, 52, 56.85, 97, 92, 94								
	12.5-23		buff matrix with angular to rounded quartz eyes with sharp boundaries and ivory subhedral feldspar phenocrysts with slightly diffuse grain boundaries; leucoxene - contact with next zone ->	35°	20						
	23-35		pale grey buff matrix with same constituents as above, but feldspar phenocryst grain boundaries are diffuse	35° 50°	30						
	35-40		medium grey matrix; phenocryst have distinct and even highlighted grain boundaries	40°	40						
	40-54.3		medium to dark grey matrix with distinct phenocryst grain boundaries; in darker grey matrix material pink to bright red hematite stain is scattered in several feldspar phenocrysts and completely enters the smaller ones; stained feldspars represent up to 5% of the unit	55°	50'						
	54.3-56.6		quartz veining in porphyry with buff-orange matrix			23538	54.3	56.6	2.3	nil	
	56.6-73		medium to dark grey matrix with quartz and	45°	60'						

\* For features such as foliation, bedding, schistosity, measured from the long axis of the core.

Footage		Rock Type	Hole No.	Page No.	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays †	
From	To		GF92-18	2		From	To						All
					feldspar phenocrysts and anhedral mafic phenocrysts (prob hornblende) feldspar grain boundaries slightly diffuse, hematite staining similar to below but ranges from 1-20%; leucoxene and possibly kaolinite alteration of specific minerals.	50°	70'						nil
					73-76.5 medium grey matrix with yellow-green tinge, and no hematite staining in phenocrysts								
					76.5-80.5 medium grey matrix with up to 10% rosy hematite stained phenocrysts, anhedral mafic phenocrysts and slightly diffuse boundaries on feldspar phenocrysts	40°	80'						
					80.5-94.5 tan to buff matrix with smaller phenocrysts and weathered section mafic phenocrysts	20°	90'						
					94.5-96.5 pale matrix								
					96.5-143 light to medium grey matrix with slightly diffuse to quite distinct phenocrysts of grain boundaries	70°	100'						
					143-181.2 mafic metavolcanic xenolith - fine grained bleached light to medium grey massive flow 5% carbonate stringers	45°	110'						
					177.5-181.2 quartz veining shearing and silicification on lower contact of 17. py	45°	120'						
					181.2-190 - light to medium grey matrix similar to 96.5-143 interval	35°	130'						
						30°	140'						
						40°	150'						
						35°	160'	23539	177.5	181.2	3.7	nil	
						30°	170'						
						70°	180'						
190	4730	MAFIC METAVOLCANIC			IRON TITHEITE - Light grey to medium grey rock gradually increasing in darkness to a dark greenish grey rock								
					fine grained in general with some aphanitic sections; fracturing on a 1" to 2' basis; weakly magnetic in chlorite altered areas but moderately magnetic in darker sections; black to dark grey sinuous chlorite filled fractures. In some cases opened up to let in chlorite and/or carbonate sedimentary material.								
					the rock comprises massive flows changing southward into more fractured flows, pillow flows, pillow breccias, hyaloclastite and sedimentary breccias with outstanding quartz lenses spherulites developed on pillow margins								

\* For features such as foliation, bedding, schistosity, measured from the long axis of the core.

Footage		Rock Type	Hole No.	Page No.	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays †	
From	To								From	To			
190	473.0	MAFIC META VOLCANIC (continued)	GF92-18	3	within and adjacent to the breccia zones; locally very sinuous box work carbonate veins are developed; the first hundred feet closest to the porphyry contact is more bleached than the adjacent holes							A4 ppb	
190 - 199		massive flow				50°	200	23540	199.0	201.2	2.2	151	
199 - 201.2		quenched and brecciated zone with av.				40°	210						
201.2 - 242		pillowed flow with many brecciated sections both from broken pillows and sediment in selvedges; py. 2% locally, quenching in selvedges; local box work calcite				55°	220						
						50°	230						
						35°	240						
242 - 245.4		hyaloclastic and sedimentary quartz carbonate breccia with up to 5% py											
245.4 - 248		pillow breccia				35°	250						
248 - 338.0		pillowed flow light to dark greyish green rock with many brecciated zones between pillows (often with carbonate sediment and pillow fragments and/or quench textures)				35°	260						
						40°	270						
						50°	280						
						50°	290						
262.3 - 264.0		quartz and sulfides in hyaloclastic breccia with hematite segregations				25°	300	23541	262.3	264.0	1.7	291	
						55°	310						
268.5 - 276.0		hyaloclastic breccia				30°	320	23542	334.2	338.0	3.8	10	
338.0 - 343.1		hyaloclastic breccia				35°	330	23543	338.0	343.1	5.1	12	
343.1 - 348.9		shear zone - moderately sheared section with sericite alteration and quartz veining 10-20% sulfides 1-2%				45°	340	23544	343.1	344.7	1.6	3	
								23545	344.7	348.7	2.0	3	
								23546	348.7	348.9	2.2	27	
348.9 - 473.0		pillowed flow becoming very dark green with mauve tinged hematitic sections; hematitic segregations; profuse sinuous chlorite filled pooling cracks within the pillows; epidote in fractures, veins selvedges; up to 20% pyrite in some selvedges or flow tops				60°	350						
						20°	360						
						45°	370						
						55°	380						
						60°	390						
						50°	400						
						55°	410						
						50°	420						
						30°	430						
						45°	440						
						45°	450						
						40°	460						
						45°	470						
461.6 - 463.6		mineralized flow top with up to 30% pyrite and pyrite amygdaloids contact						23554	461.6	463.6	2.0	Nil	
						30°							

Footage		Rock Type	Hole No.	Page No.	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays †	
From	To								From	To			
473.0	589	SHEAR ZONE	GF 92-18	4	Weak to moderately sheared rock with stretched and rolled carbonate aggr, a weak to moderate foliation and sericite alteration throughout; shearing increasing in intensity down the hole;								
473.0 - 483.5					Moderately foliated brecciated rock probably a pillow breccia and sedimentary tectonic breccia with angular and aggr shaped fragments to 2cm size; 20% sericite replacement; 10% aggr material; 2% py shearing at 25°.	40°	480	23547	473.0	478.0	5.0	157	
								23548	478.0	482.5	4.5	117	
483.5 - 507.0					quartz feldspar porphyry - mottled <sup>shiny</sup> rock with yellow-buff sericite dominant matrix <del>and</del> containing large angular to rounded phenocrysts and/or fragments of white fractured quartz, tourmaline in thin cross cutting fractures; rare green carbonate; py tr to 2%; orange specks at 499 could be scheelite shear headed contact	25°	482.5	23549	482.5	487.0	4.5	55	
								23550	487.0	492.0	5.0	14	
						55°	490	23551	492.0	497.0	5.0	27	
						35°	500	23552	497.0	502.0	5.0	17	
								23553	502.0	507.0	5.0	nil	
507.0 - 520.9					pillow breccia; medium to light grey rock with weak shearing and alteration 1-2% py ~10% sericite	20°	507.0						
					516.7 - 520.9 light grey altered 20-30% sericite, leucocratic in pink spots and contacted stringers	55°	510						
						30°	520	23555	507.0	512.0	5.0	21	
								23556	512.0	516.7	4.7	10	
								23557	516.7	520.9	4.2	14	
520.9 - 528.2					graphitic, quartz carbonate tectonic breccia; mottled and broken rock with 2-3cm fragments of carbonate and lesser quartz in sulfide sericite and some times graphitic matrices; pyrite 1-10% in very fine mineralization			23558	520.2	526.0	1.8	353	
								23559	522.0	526.1	4.1	130	
								23560	526.1	528.2	2.1	6202	.181
528.2 - 538.5					moderate to intensely sheared and altered brecciated volcanic rock fine grain buff to medium grey sericite 5-90% fine grain quartz carbonate veining to 10%; py 1-5%	35°	530	23561	528.2	533.5	5.3	27	
								23562	533.5	538.5	5.0	67	
538.5 - 547.5					Quartz Feldspar Porphyry intensely sheared rock with 1cm <sup>shear</sup> aggr quartz aggr; mottled with white quartz eyes in buff orange feldspar thin matrix and pale yellow sericite matrix, tourmaline in fractures	40°	540	23563	538.5	543.1	4.6	943	
						80°	538.5	23564	543.1	547.5	4.4	34	

Footage		Rock Type	Hole No. GF92-18	Page No. 5	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays †	
From	To								From	To		Au	
					543.1-546.4 gfp. intertongued with intensely sheared volcanic material -5% py								
					547.5-565.7 Tectonic breccia with quartz carbonate and volcanic fragments; volcanic fragments have leucocene and chlorite spots and are moderately to intensely sheared; quartz carbonate fragments segmented and rolled with sericite and chlorite tourmaline fracture healing py 1-5% rock is badly broken in several places fracturing blocky	40° 45°	550 560	23565 23566 23567 23568	542.5 552.0 558.0 561.0	553.0 558.0 561.0 565.7	5.5 5.0 3.0 4.7	86 2290 345 69	
					565.7-569. moderately foliated massive medium grained volcanic rock with leucocene and chlorite spots; medium greenish grey								
569	582	MAFIC METAVOLCANIC			MAGNESIUM THOLEIITE (leucocene rich) light to medium greyish green fine to medium grained rock with leucocene and chlorite spots; massive in appearance; quartz carbonate stringers	45° 50°	570 580						
582					End of hole Sludge Analyses								
		Au (ppb)											
197	217	165											
217	237	86											
237	257	62											
257	277	48											
277	297	46											
297	317	51											
317	337	21											
337	357	51											
357	377	151											
377	397	38											
397	417	24											
417	437	45											
437	457	41											
457	477	27											
477	497	41											
497	517	103											
517	537	178											
537	557	257											
557	577	518											





Footage		Rock Type	Hole No.	Page No.	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays †	
From	To								From	To		Au (ppb)	
			6F92-19	2	phenocryst grain boundaries - quartz, feldspar, hornblende; hematite staining similar to previous section but more pronounced; leucotene, kaolinite alteration								
			82.0 - 104.3		light to medium grey matrix with slightly diffuse to quite distinct phenocrysts grain boundaries	30° 35°	90' 100'						
104.3	397.0	MAFIC METAVOLCANIC			IRON TROILITE - Light to medium grey rock gradually increasing in darkness to a dark greenish grey rock; fine grained in general with some aphanitic sections; fracturing on a 1" to 2" basis; weakly magnetic in chlorite altered areas but moderately magnetic in darker sections; black to dark grey sinuous chlorite filled fractures in some cases opened up to let in chlorite and on carbonate sedimentary material; rock comprises pillowed flows often with fractured pillows; pillow breccias, hyaloclastic and sedimentary breccias with well preserved quench textures, spherulites on some pillow boundaries; sections will sinuous box-work carbonate str.								
			104.3 - 118		silicified pillowed flow - gradual silicification decreasing in intensity away from contact	55°	110'						
			118 - 251		pillowed flows with quenched and brecciated selvages, fractured pillows with chlorite spherules in some pillows; carbonate sediment in some thicker seldedge sections	60° 50° 55° 60° 50° 40°	120 130 140 150 160 170						
			188.0 - 189.1		mineralized selvedge	40°	180	23569	188.0	189.1	1.1	10	
			231.1 - 234.3		pillow breccia with minor quartz	25° 30°	190 200	23570	231.1	234.3	3.2	10	
			245.5 - 247.6		pillow breccia	40°	210						
			251 - 330.5		Shear zone moderate to strongly sheared pillow lava and pillow breccia of type F shear has laminated carbonate and chlorite, original burns drawn out on 2:1 to 4:1 strain ratio broad fractures with chlorite fillings opened in pillows;	22° 35° 25° 50° 45°	251 220 230 240 250						
			256 - 260		sheared selvedge and breccia with strong chlorite shear and broken core 258-260'	15°	260'						
			260 - 290		principally a pillow breccia with several pillows and 10% introduced silica and carbonate; py ~ 1%	25° 30°	270' 280'						
			290		chlorite and vein breccia sheared	30°	290'						
			290 - 296		mildly foliated massive mafic flow or intrusive	40°	290'	gauge					

Footage		Rock Type	Hole No.	Page No.	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle*	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.		Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays †	
From	To							From	To	From	To		Length	Assays †
			GF92-13	3	with 10-15% qtz - carb - chlorite veining 10-20% fine to medium leucocrone spots									
					296-300 strongly sheared pillowed flow with 25% qtz-carbonate addition; strongly banded shear bands	42°	298.5'	23571	296	300	4.0	10		
					300-311 pillows bleached with open fractures filled with carbonate, and/or carbonate 15% chl	30°	300'							
					20% qtz-carb filling sometimes in boxwork fashion	60°	310'							
					311-315 medium grey fractured pillow lava with mauve tinge very strong in some sections; quartz (carbonate) infilling 5-10% modest strain									
					315-323.8 weakly strained but bleached pillowed flow, fine grained with chlorite filling in various fractures,	30°	320							
					321-322 quartz-carbonate vein			23572	321.0	322.0	1.0	10		
					323.8-330.5 strongly sheared and contorted pillowed flow with high angle shearing superimposed on low angle shearing and a healed fault parallel to high angle shearing at 329'	70°	330							
					327.0-330.5 quartz vein and vein breccia	15°	329'	band shear fault zone						
					330.5-397.0 medium grey to dark grey pillowed flow with hematite tinge in some portions, polysutured with multiple chlorite filling of sinuous fractures	55°	329'	23573	327.0	330.5	3.5	25		
					330.5-368 - epidote carbonate fracture filling 5-10% and vugs with specular hematite - strongly magnetic	50°	340'							
					368-381 medium greyish green chlorite sutured with mauve tinge, highly magnetic	25°	350							
					381-397.0 light grey to buff progressively more altered towards sheared contact with down the hole unit. - weak to non magnetic	25°	360							
					381-397.0 light grey to buff progressively more altered towards sheared contact with down the hole unit. - weak to non magnetic	35°	370							
					397.0 shear at 45° truncates foliation at 40° imparting a lineation slightly to the left and down the plane of the shear	60°	380							
					397.0 shear at 45° truncates foliation at 40° imparting a lineation slightly to the left and down the plane of the shear	40°	390							
397.0	483.0	SHEAR ZONE			strongly deformed and altered rock containing quartz carbonate stringers with abundant sulfides including a mixture of graphite and molybdenite; pillowed flows and quartz feldspar porphyries appear to comprise the paleosome constituents; these have been stretched and their matrix material has been obliterated by sericite addition from 10% - 100%; locally some fault gouge both as healed and mud slips									

Footage		Rock Type	Hole No.	Page No.	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays †
From	To								From	To		
397.0	471.2	SHEAR ZONE	GF 92-19	4	Tectonic breccia; strongly foliated with 20-40% sericite overall; partially pillow breccia; minor sulfides < 1%	45°	900	23613	397.1	400	2.9	Aug 6 139
					400.0 - 429.9 Quartz-feldspar porphyry - intensely altered mottled buff grey rock with sericite replacement and minor xenoliths of volcanic material	30°	410					
					Shearing @ 22° to sec. @ 40t & nodding 50° plunge from cross axis line on shear with 50% sulfides incl py cp mo & tellurides contact in shear at top of section shear at 422' healed	34° 40°	400' 422'					
					shear healed at 429.9 but cannot read angle			23574	400.0	403.0	3.0	14
					400 - 407.8 porphyry with 70% sericite cp, py mo & tellurides? sulfides < 1%			23575	403.0	407.8	1.8	36
					407.8 - 406.3 quartz carbonate vein with 1% cp, metd.			23576	407.8	406.3	1.5	153
					406.3 - 407.8 relict porphyry 1% cp, mo tell.			23577	406.3	407.8	1.5	57
					407.8 - 411.0 80-80% sericite replacement in probable xenolith of volcanic material 1% py	250	411'	sericite, shear				
					411.0 - 420.0 quartz feldspar porphyry with minor inclusions of xenoliths; mo, cp py and possible tellurides			23578	407.8	411.0	3.2	34
					420.0 - 423.0 shears containing 10% py in of 11% bk			23579	411.0	414.0	3.0	53
					423.0 - 426.0 mixed zone of volcanic xenolith and quartz feldspar porphyry			23580	414.0	417.0	3.0	19
					426.0 - 429.9 quartz feldspar porphyry			23581	417.0	420.0	3.0	92
						55°	420	23582	420.0	423.0	3.0	267
								23583	423.0	426.0	3.0	61
					429.9 - 432.6 altered volcanic breccia with 30% sericite and tr py	40°	430	23584	426.0	429.9	3.9	57
					432.6 - 474.1 Mineralized zone intense and frequently pervasive replacement of all previous material by silica carbonate, sericite, fine pyrite and a graphite-molybdenite mixture; variegated banded or layered foliated appearance with white and medium grey sections, white and grey sections; these textures are also contorted and brecciated in some instances.	30° 30° 35° 25°	440 450 460 470					
					foliation averaging 50° with lineation @ 60° on foliation plane							
					432.6 - 434 sericite-silica replacement of volcanic cherty appearance 1% py			23585	429.9	432.6	2.7	21
					434.0 - 435.8 white quartz vein with 2% fine py, metd			23586	432.6	434.0	2.4	43
					435.8 - 437.3 laminated and brecciated white and medium grey cherty quartz carbonate with clusters of fine pyrite 5% mo. and graphite to cp.			23587	434.0	435.8	0.8	2846
					437.3 - 439.9 same as 435.8 - 437.3 but with whiter quartz			23588	435.8	437.3	1.5	6275
					439.3 - 442.4 brecciated quartz-carbonate sericite			23589	437.3	439.3	2.0	1509
								23590	439.3	442.4	3.1	531

0.10  
7.3  
1.05  
25.3

Footage		Rock Type	Hole No.	Page No.	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Au ppb	Assays †	
From	To								From	To				
			GF92-19	5	material									
					442.4-443.8 dark grey to black of-mapy mixtures in green sericite phyllite and white quartz carbonate intercalated and contorted tectonically with a strong linear tendency.	43°	443'	23591	442.4	443.8	1.4'	1886		
					443.8-445.2 as above			23592	443.8	445.2	1.4	1371		
					445.2-450.7 sericite and fragmental carbonate in light green bands, quartz carbonate in white bands and minor bands of grey quartz and sulfides all contorted completely such that the shear planes are folded sulfides to 2°			23593	445.2	447.7	2.5	322	0.059 25.3	
					450.7-452.6 pale sericite white quartz carbonate and medium grey sulfides more regularly laminated			23594	447.7	449.0	1.3	396		
					452.6-458.4 laminated and contorted white and medium grey rock with 1-10% sulfides and minor sericite in general; no gt mixture prominent			23595	449.0	450.7	1.7	1234		
					458.4-459.3 faulted and brecciated quartz sheared vein with fault gouge 1/2" thick py 70% broken core fault gouge	55°	458.4'	23603	457.4	458.4	1.0	1303	0.083 10.3	
					459.3-460.7 quartz vein with 2-3% py	25°	459.3'	23604	458.4	459.3	0.9	3138		
					460.7-462.0 faulted quartz vein with several fig. sections of fault gouge lost core	35°	460.7'	23605	459.3	460.7	1.7'	550		
					462.0-463.7 sheared q.c. breccia 1/2" fig.	30°	461.2'	23606	460.7	462.2	1.5	665		
					463.7-465.1 sheared and rusted quartz carbonate vein breccia with 3cm thick fault-gouge with quartz clasts.	5°	461.7'	23607	462.2	463.7	1.5'	418		
					465.1-467.0 sheared and rusted quartz carbonate vein breccia with 3cm thick fault-gouge with quartz clasts.			23608	463.7	465.1	1.4'	53		
					467.0-468.0 quartz vein with fine pyrite white and grey quartz			23609	465.1	467.0	1.9'	159		
					468.0-471.2 quartz carbonate breccia in mafic meta-volcanic with rusty sections	40-45°	466'	23610	467.0	468.0	1.0	1375		
471.2	533	MAFIC METAVOLCANIC	MAGNESIUM THOLEIITE		Light to dark greyish green rock fine to medium grain with up to 20% leucocratic flows and pillowed flows; profuse carbonate stringers towards end of hole; locally amygdaloidal with some silica replacement; also locally brecciated			23611	468.0	469.8	1.8	470		
					471.2-474.7 mineralized volcanics with sulfide bearing shear at 45°			23612	469.8	471.2	1.4	99		
					475-479 quartz feldspar porphyry sheared	43°	474'	23614	471.2	474.1	2.9	139		

Footage		Rock Type	Hole No.	Page No.	Description Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.	Planar Feature Angle *	Core Specimen Footage †	Your Sample No.	Sample Footage		Sample Length	Assays †
From	To								From	To		
			GF92-19	6	with sericite and chlorite alteration, replacement shear at top of section	35°	475'					
					Fault at bottom - broken core for 1'							
					479-491.1 mafic flow homogeneous, medium grained, medium greyish green with 20% medium leucoxene spots and irregular stringers of quartz and feldspar, shear banding at bottom of unit with qtz CO <sub>2</sub>	60°	480'					
						40°	490'					
					491.1-517.1 pillowed flow light to medium grey fine grained rock with frequent mix of textures in different pillows displaying hydrofracturing amygdules and spherules; minor leucoxene carbonate and chlorite in more sinuous fractures, quenching in some selvages; very fine leucoxene abundant; 5-20% sericite replacement	50°	491.0					
					517.1-528.2 sedimentary - tectonic and pillow breccia, dark grey to white mottled medium to dark grey sheared contorted fine grained rock with 5% pyrite	25°	500					
						25°	510					
					517.1-520.1 brecciated with mineralized fault gouge (healed) in several spots (fg)	30°	518	shear band				
					520.1-523.0 qtz carb sed breccia and pillow breccia with shear at 0°	0°	518-520	23615	517.1	520.1	3.0	111
					523.1-526.0 pillow breccia tectonic breccia with shearing in sericite bands	50°	520	23616	520.1	523.1	3.0	62
					526.0-528.8 pillow breccia and quartz carbonate breccia; shear banding			23617	523.1	526.0	2.9	27
					528.2-533 mafic flow - medium grain homogeneous medium to dark grey with thick carbonate fracture fillings (over) all 30% of rock	35°	523'					
						55°	528'	23618	526.0	528.2	2.2	22
						30°	530'					
533					End of hole							
					Sludge Values							
		Au ppb			From To Au Assay (ppb)							
207	227	89			467 487 778							
227	247	62			487 507 202							
247	267	99			507 527 103							
267	287	51										
287	307	41										
307	327	51										
327	347	27										
347	367	24										
367	387	48										
387	407	27										
407	427	62										
427	447	374										
447	467	1620										

**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

SAND and GRAVEL

MNR. GRAVEL RESERVE FILE 188522

PENDING APPLICATION (SURFACE RIGHTS) UNDER PUBLIC LANDS ACT

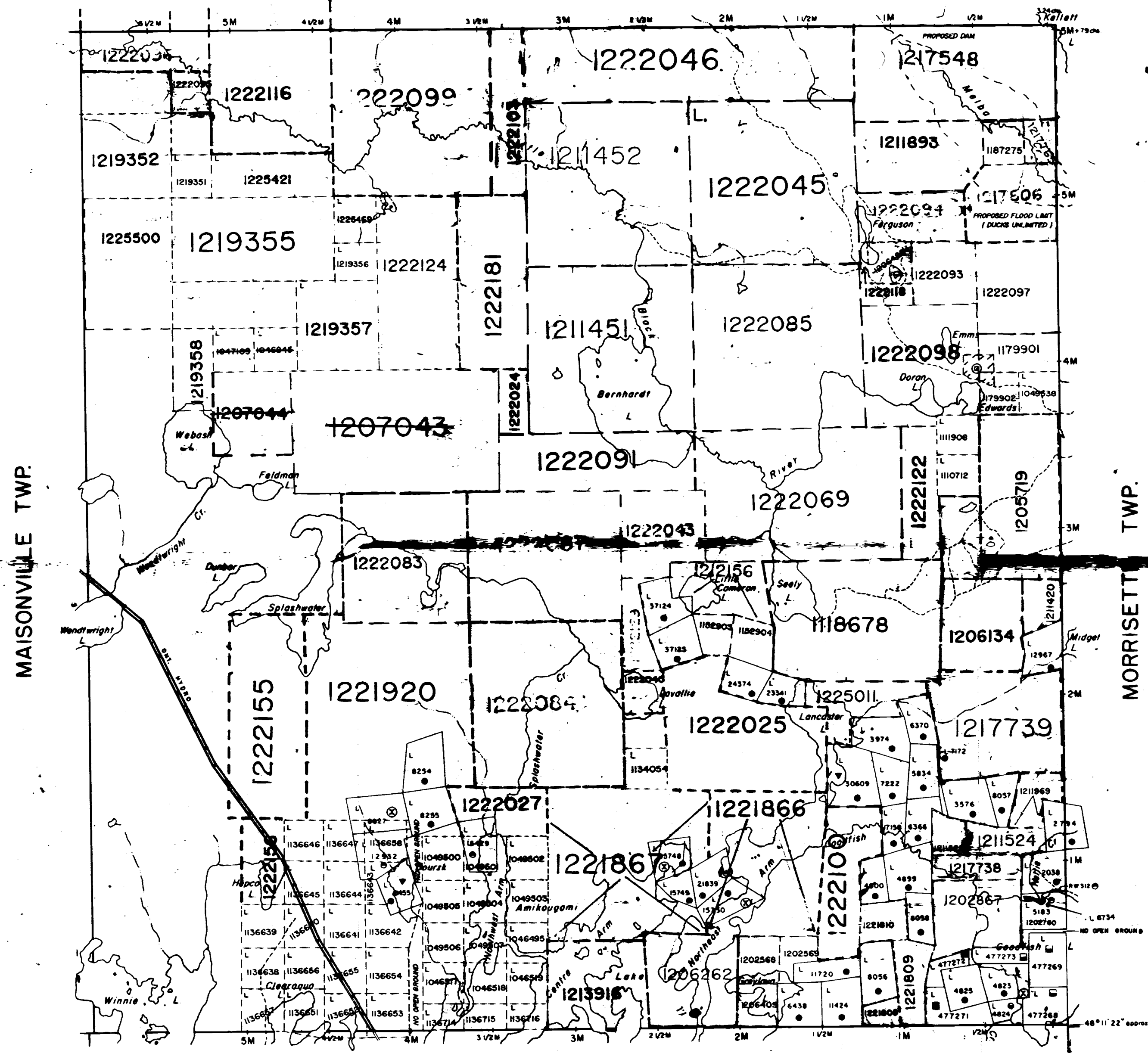
THE INFORMATION THAT APPEARS ON THIS MAP HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, AND ACCURACY IS NOT GUARANTEED. THOSE WISHING TO STAKE MINING CLAIMS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THE MINING RECORDER, MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE STATUS OF THE LANDS SHOWN HEREON.

**NOTICE OF FORESTRY ACTIVITY**

THIS TOWNSHIP / AREA FALLS WITHIN THE TIMISKAMING MANAGEMENT UNIT AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO FORESTRY OPERATIONS. THE MNR UNIT FORESTER FOR THIS AREA CAN BE CONTACTED AT: P.O. BOX 129 SWASTKA, ONT. POK ITO 705-642-3222

COPY OF THIS MYLAR ARCHIVED APR.22/92

**MELBA TWP.**



ARCHIVED MAY 02, 1994  
ARCHIVED OCTOBER 26/95  
ARCHIVED MAR. 3. 97

**LEGEND**

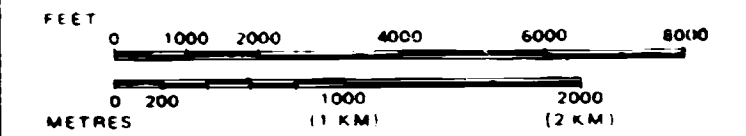
- HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.
- OTHER ROADS
- TRAILS
- SURVEYED LINES
- TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC.
- LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC.
- UNSURVEYED LINES
- LOT LINES
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- MINING CLAIMS ETC.
- RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
- UTILITY LINES
- NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
- FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
- SUBDIVISION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

**DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS**

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
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	OC
RESERVATION	⊙
CANCELLED	⊘
SAND & GRAVEL	⊚

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO MAY 6, 1913, VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEE BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R.S.O. 1970, CHAP. 380, SEC. 63, SUBSEC. 1.

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS



CIRCULATED FEB. 26, 1990

**DATE OF ISSUE**

JUN 09 1998

TOWNSHIP

PROVINCIAL RECORDING OFFICE - SUDBURY

**BERNHARDT**

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT  
KIRKLAND LAKE  
MINING DIVISION  
LARDER LAKE  
LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION  
TIMISKAMING



Ministry of Natural Resources  
Land Management Branch

Date: JANUARY 1985

Number

G-3207



42401NE2003 0M92-082 MORRISETTE

**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
Section 36/80	1	1979	SRAMR	160705
Section 36/80	NR W 56/80	3-30	M.R.O.	160705

SAND and GRAVEL

GRAVEL FILE 46122

THE INFORMATION THAT APPEARS ON THIS MAP HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, AND ACCURACY IS NOT GUARANTEED. THOSE WISHING TO STAKE MINING CLAIMS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THE MINING RECORDER, MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE STATUS OF THE LANDS SHOWN HEREON.

**NOTES**

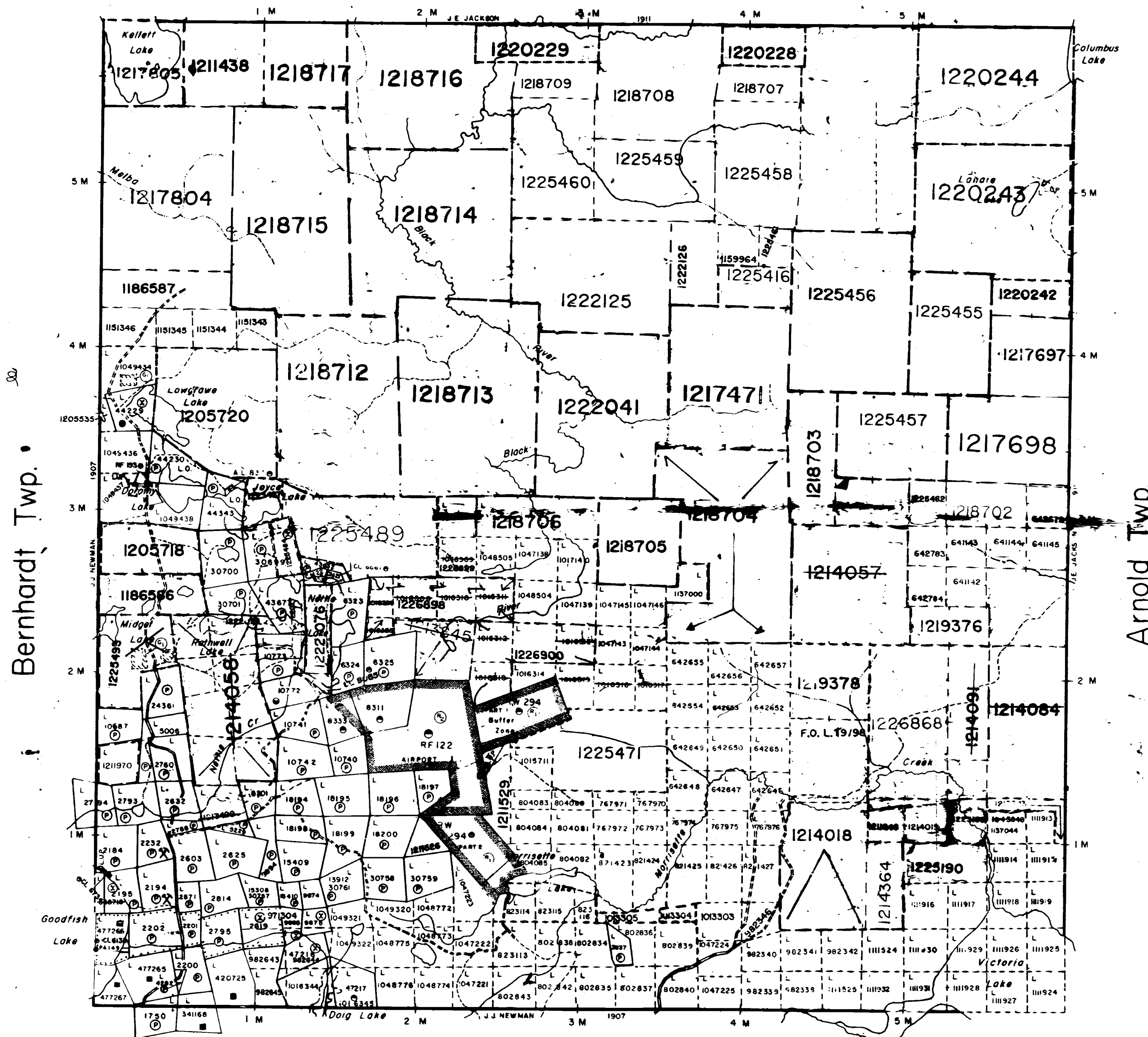
Surface rights on Mining Claim L 10772 temporarily withdrawn. File: 43155

Mining Claims outlined thus are subject to rights and privileges granted by Mining Court Order April 1, 1946. File: 19697.

**NOTICE OF FORESTRY ACTIVITY**

THIS TOWNSHIP / AREA FALLS WITHIN THE TIMISKAMING MANAGEMENT UNIT AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO FORESTRY OPERATIONS. THE MNR UNIT FORESTER FOR THIS AREA CAN BE CONTACTED AT: P.O. BOX 129 SWASTKA, ONT. POK ITO 705-642-3222

**Bisley Twp.**



Bernhardt Twp.

Arnold Twp.

**Lebel Twp.**

**LEGEND**

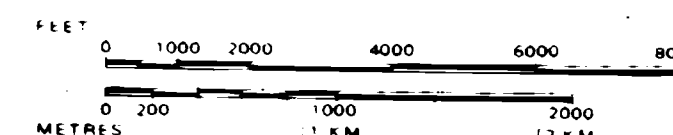
- HIGHWAY AND ROUTE NO.
- OTHER ROADS
- TRAILS
- SURVEYED LINES
- TOWNSHIPS BASE LINES ETC.
- LOTS, MINING CLAIMS PARCELS ETC.
- UNSURVEYED LINES
- LOT LINES
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- MINING CLAIMS ETC.
- RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
- UTILITY LINES
- NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
- FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
- SUBDIVISION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

**DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS**

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
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 PATENTED PRIOR TO MAY 6 1912 VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEES BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT R.S.O. 1910 CHAP 300 SEC 63 SUBSEC 1

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS



TOWNSHIP

**MORRISETTE**

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

KIRKLAND LAKE

MINING DIVISION

LARDER LAKE

LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION PROVINCIAL RECORDING OFFICE - SUDBURY



Ministry of Natural Resources Land Management Branch

Date JANUARY 1985

Number

**G-3217**

CIRCULATED FEB. 26, 1990

COPY OF THIS MYLAR ARCHIVED MAY 04/92  
ARCHIVED MAY 31, 1994  
ARCHIVED MAY 29/96

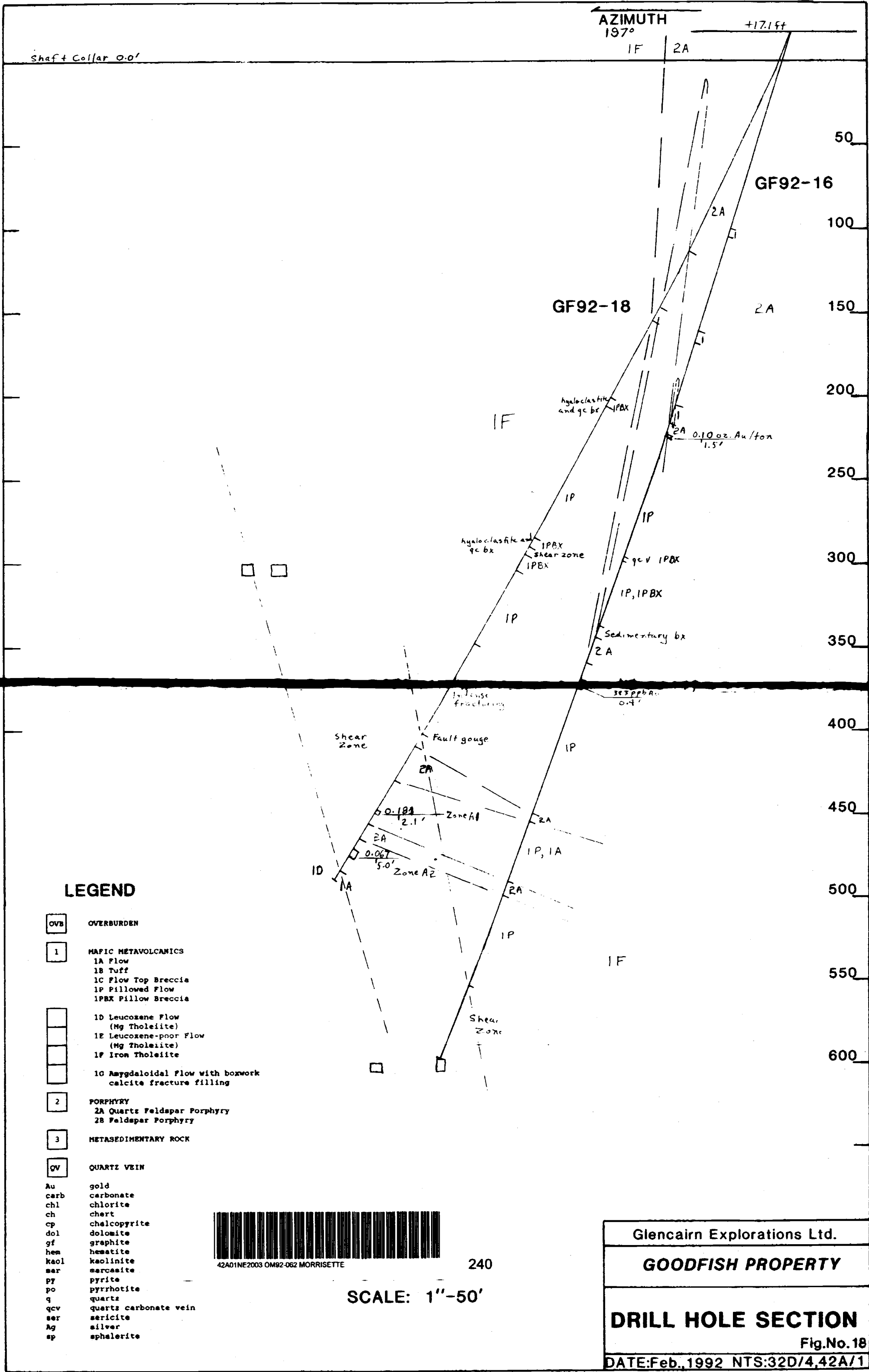


42A01NE2003 0M92-052 MORRISETTE









AZIMUTH  
197°

Shaft Collar 0.0'

50  
100  
150  
200  
250  
300  
350  
400  
450  
500  
550  
600

GF92-18

GF92-16

**LEGEND**

- OVB OVERBURDEN
  - 1 MAFIC METAVOLCANICS
    - 1A Flow
    - 1B Tuff
    - 1C Flow Top Breccia
    - 1P Pillowed Flow
    - 1PBX Pillow Breccia
  - 1D Leucoxene Flow (Mg Tholeiite)
  - 1E Leucoxene-poor Flow (Mg Tholeiite)
  - 1F Iron Tholeiite
  - 1G Amygdaloidal Flow with boxwork calcite fracture filling
  - 2 PORPHYRY
    - 2A Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
    - 2B Feldspar Porphyry
  - 3 METASEDIMENTARY ROCK
  - QV QUARTZ VEIN
- Au gold  
carb carbonate  
chl chlorite  
ch chert  
cp chalcopyrite  
dol dolomite  
gf graphite  
hem hematite  
kaol kaolinite  
mar marcasite  
py pyrite  
po pyrrhotite  
q quartz  
qcv quartz carbonate vein  
ser sericite  
Ag silver  
sp sphalerite



42A01NE2003 0M92-062 MORRISSETTE

240

SCALE: 1"=50'

Glencairn Explorations Ltd.
<b>GOODFISH PROPERTY</b>
<b>DRILL HOLE SECTION</b>
Fig.No.18
DATE:Feb.1992 NTS:32D/4,42A/1

Shaft Collar 0.0'

AZIMUTH 188° 17.1ft.

GF92-17

50  
100  
150  
200  
250  
300  
350  
400  
450  
500  
550  
600

2A

fault gouge

2A

1

2A

IP carb, ser

qcv

2A

IP

IPBX  
IDP  
SER BX  
IPBX  
Shear Zone  
fault gouge @ 20° to c.a.  
SED TECTONIC BX  
Hydroclastic  
& Sed BX

IF

IP

tr apg Zone A4?

fault gouge @ 40° to c.a.  
IP

Sed tec Bx

Shear zone spyl. ser.  
fault gouge @ 25°  
qcv  
& breccias

0.904  
0.136  
25'  
fault gouge

ID, A  
802'



42A01NE2003 0MR2-062 MORRISETTE

250

### LEGEND

- OVB OVERBURDEN
- 1 MAFIC METAVOLCANICS
  - 1A Flow
  - 1B Tuff
  - 1C Flow Top Breccia
  - 1P Pillowed Flow
  - 1PBX Pillow Breccia
- 1D 1D Leucoxene Flow (Mg Tholeiite)
- 1E 1E Leucoxene-poor Flow (Mg Tholeiite)
- 1F 1F Iron Tholeiite
- 1G 1G Amygdaloidal Flow with boxwork calcite fracture filling
- 2 PORPHYRY
  - 2A Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
  - 2B Feldspar Porphyry
- 3 METASEDIMENTARY ROCK
- QV QUARTZ VEIN
  - Au gold
  - carb carbonate
  - chl chlorite
  - ch chert
  - cp chalcopyrite
  - dol dolomite
  - gf graphite
  - hem hematite
  - kaol kaolinite
  - mar marcasite
  - py pyrite
  - po pyrrhotite
  - q quartz
  - qcv quartz carbonate vein
  - ser sericite
  - Ag silver
  - sp sphalerite

SCALE: 1"=50'

Glencairn Explorations Ltd.

**GOODFISH PROPERTY**

**DRILL HOLE SECTION**

Fig.No. 19

DATE: Feb., 1992 NTS: 32D/4, 42A/1

Shaft Elevation 0.0'

AZIMUTH  
Casing 208°

+17.1ft

GF92-19

2A

50

fault gauge @ 050° 045°

sheared contact @ 035°

sil

100

IF

IP

150

200

IPBX

IA Shear Zone  
IPBX qv  
IP carb, chl

250

IP

IP

300

IP-Technic Bx  
Shear  
Zone

2A

IP

Zone A-1

Zone A-2?

gf. mo

0.059

25.3'

qv fault gauge

ID

2A

IA, P

400

450

500

### LEGEND

550

600

GF92-19

208°

SCALE: 1"-50'

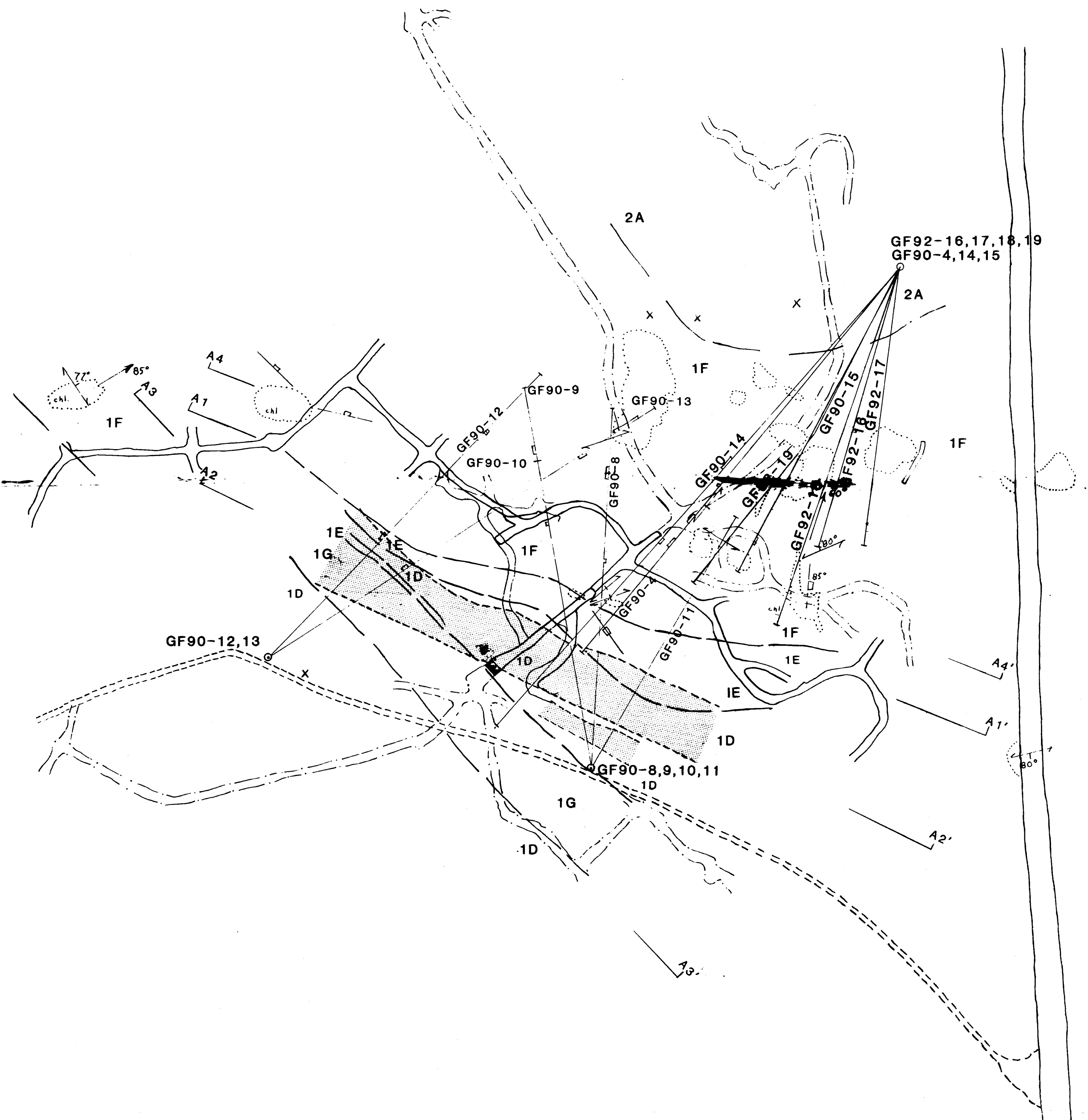
- OVB OVERBURDEN
  - 1 MAFIC METAVOLCANICS
    - 1A Flow
    - 1B Tuff
    - 1C Flow Top Breccia
    - 1P Pillowed Flow
    - 1PBX Pillow Breccia
  - 1D Leucosene Flow (Mg Tholeiite)
  - 1E Leucosene-poor Flow (Mg Tholeiite)
  - 1F Iron Tholeiite
  - 1G Amygdaloidal Flow with boxwork calcite fracture filling
  - 2 PORPHYRY
    - 2A Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
    - 2B Feldspar Porphyry
  - 3 METASEDIMENTARY ROCK
  - QV QUARTZ VEIN
- |      |                       |
|------|-----------------------|
| Au   | gold                  |
| carb | carbonate             |
| chl  | chlorite              |
| ch   | chert                 |
| cp   | chalcopyrite          |
| dol  | dolomite              |
| gf   | graphite              |
| hem  | hematite              |
| kaol | kaolinite             |
| mar  | marcasite             |
| py   | pyrite                |
| po   | pyrrhotite            |
| q    | quartz                |
| qcv  | quartz carbonate vein |
| ser  | sericite              |
| Ag   | silver                |
| sp   | sphalerite            |



42A01NE2003 0M92-062 MORRISETTE

260

Glencairn Explorations Ltd.
<b>GOODFISH PROPERTY</b>
<b>DRILL HOLE SECTION</b>
Fig.No. 20
DATE: Feb., 1992 NTS: 32D/4.42A/1

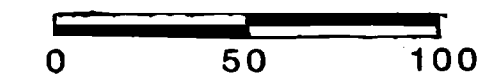


**LEGEND**

- 0VB** OVERBURDEN
  - 1** MAFIC METAVOLCANIC
    - 1D Leucoxene Flow
    - 1E Leucoxene-poor Flow
    - 1F Iron Tholeiite
    - 1G Amygdaloidal, box work calcite Flow
  - 2** PORPHYRY
    - 2A Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
    - 2B Feldspar Porphyry
  - 3** METASEDIMENTARY ROCK
  - SHEAR ZONE
- 
- 87° Foliation with dip
  - 30° Lineation with plunge
  - Micro jointing
  - Drillhole collar
  - Shaft collar
  - Outcrop
  - Mine Workings
    - 600 foot level
    - 450 foot level
    - 300 foot level
    - 150 foot level
  - All weather road
  - First Class Road
  - Geological Boundary
  - Mineralized Intersection

Note: Drill hole collars surveyed in with respect to pipe in Nal shaft

SCALE: 1"=50'



**GLENCAIRN EXPLORATIONS LTD.**

**GOODFISH PROPERTY**

**DRILL HOLE PLAN**

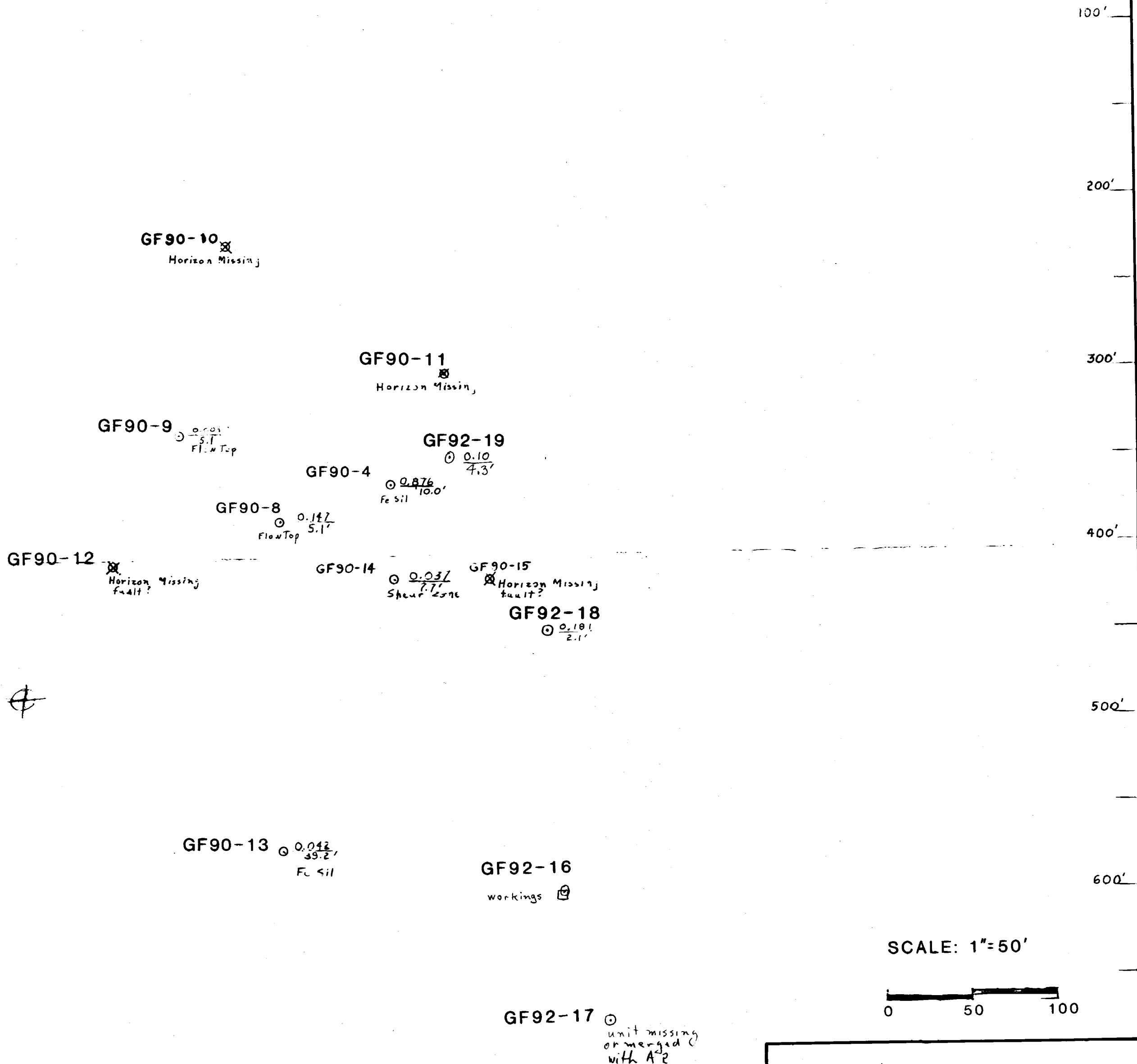
**ZONE A**

DATE: Feb., 1992 NTS: 32D/4,42A/1 Figure No.5

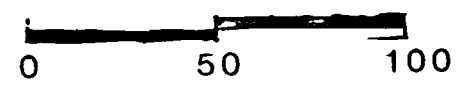


A1

A1'



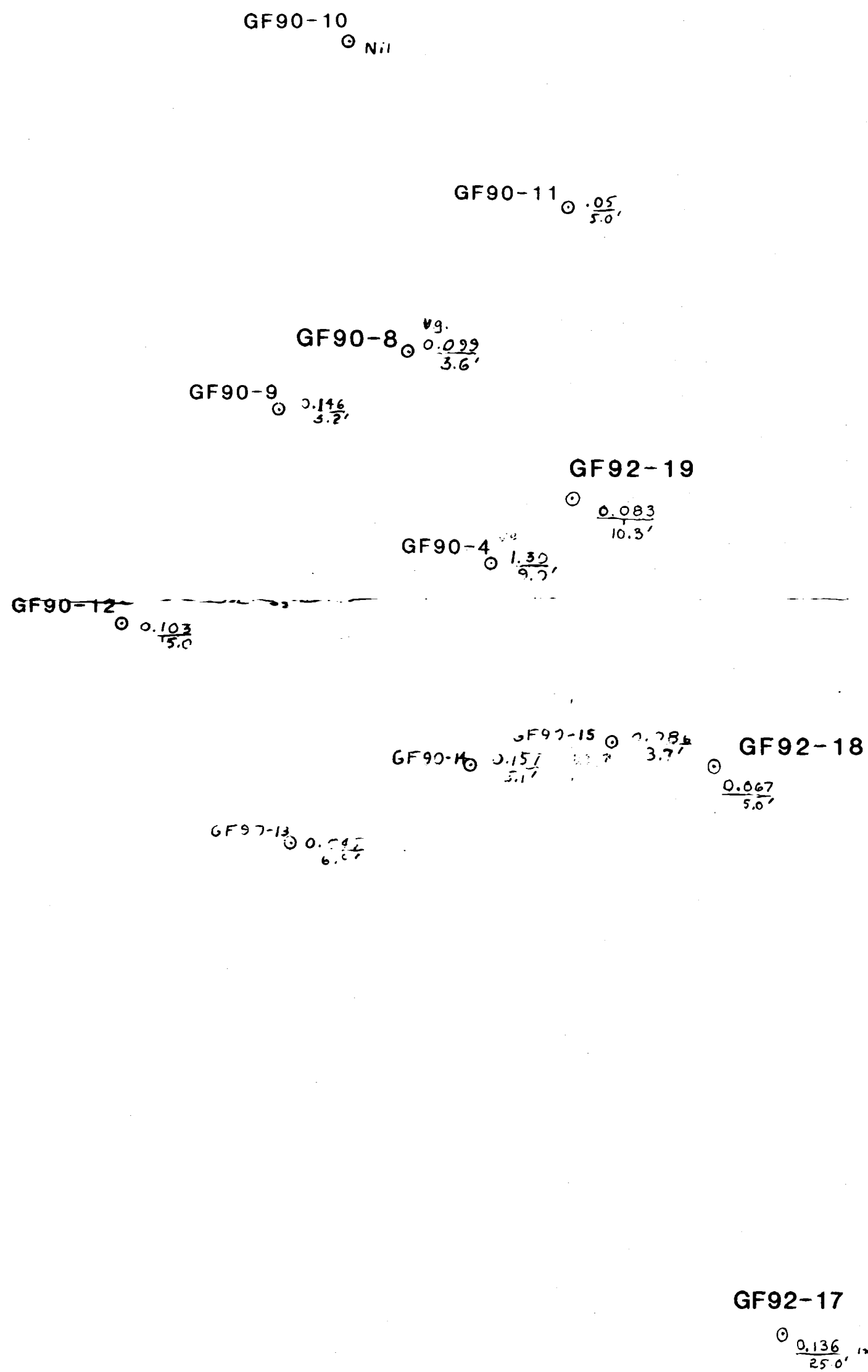
SCALE: 1"=50'



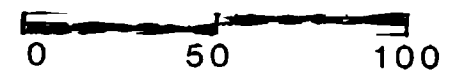
GLENCAIRN EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
<b>GOODFISH PROPERTY</b>	
<b>LONGITUDINAL SECTION</b>	
<b>ZONE A-1</b>	
DATE: Feb., 1992	Fig. No. 6
NTS: 32D/4,42A/1	



42AD1NE2003 0M92-062 MORRISSETTE



SCALE: 1"=50'



GLENCAIRN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

**GOODFISH PROPERTY**

LONGITUDINAL SECTION

ZONE A-2

DATE: Feb., 1992

Fig. No. 7

NTS:32D/4,42A/1





A3

A3'

100'

200'

300'

400'

500'

600'

GF90-12

0.45  
4.5'

GF90-13

1.0  
5.0'

Reported High grade

SCALE: 1" 50'

0 50 100

GF90-14  
Unit Missing

GLENCAIRN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GOODFISH PROPERTY

LONGITUDINAL SECTION

ZONE A-3

DATE: Feb., 1992

NTS: 32D/4,42A/1

Fig. No. 8



42A01NE2003 MORRISETTE OM92-062

A4

A4

GF90-10  
Massive Flow

Horizon  
Not Identified  
GF92-18

GF90-4  
7.532  
c.m.  
GF-92-19  
Nil-Horizon  
tr.

GF90-14  
0.215  
11.2'  
GF90-15  
Nil  
GF92-16  
tr.

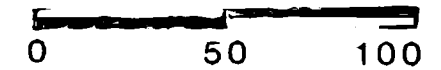
GF90-9  
Massive Flow

GF90-8  
0.21  
5.3'

GF90-16  
0.013  
7.8'  
vein breccia

GF92-17  
tr. cpy  
Nil assay

SCALE: 1" 50'



GLENCAIRN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

**GOODFISH PROPERTY**

LONGITUDINAL SECTION

ZONE A-4

DATE: Feb., 1992

Fig. No. 9

NTS:32D/4,42A/1



42A01NE2003 MORRISETTE 0M92-002