WEN William E. MacRae Geological Services



424025#0001 2.10189 ARGYLE

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VLF-EM surveys

FOR

#### KASRAN RESOURCES LTD.

IN

#### ARGYLE TOWNSHIP

## LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

## DISTRICT OF TIMISKAMING

#### ONTARIO

Timmins, Ontario February 27, 1987 WEN William E. MacRae Geological Services

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#### INTRODUCTION

During January, 1987 line cutting and a two station VLF-EM survey was completed on Kasran Resources property located in Argyle Township, District of Timiskaming, Ontario (Figure 1). The property, consisting of 80 unpatented claims, contains gold and base metal showings first located in the 1920's.

The property is located in northeastern Argyle Township (Figure 2) approximately 40 miles southeast of the city of Timmins. Access is via gravel lumber roads west from Matachewan and south from Timmins to within two miles of the south boundary of the property.

There are two showings on the property. The north showing contains Au, Ni, Cu, Pt, and Pd in a shear zone trending northeast - southwest in mafic volcanics. Roughly 12 diamond drill holes have been drilled on this showing returning excellent assays.

The south showing contains gold mineralization in a sheared coarse grained granite. Trenching and sampling indicates anomalous gold mineralization associated with sulphides.

The VLF-EM survey located 21 anomalies indicating shearing but several anomalies may contain sulphides. Anomaly B appears to be related to the gold mineralization in the southern part of the claim group. In the northern part of the block anomalies K and L lie on either side of the known mineralization with anomaly K possibly containing sulphides.

It is recommended that a limited IP survey be completed over the known mineralization and attempt to trace the mineralization along strike. Following the IP a geological survey should be completed over the entire claim block. Back-hoe trenching can be completed in appropriate areas after the above surveys.

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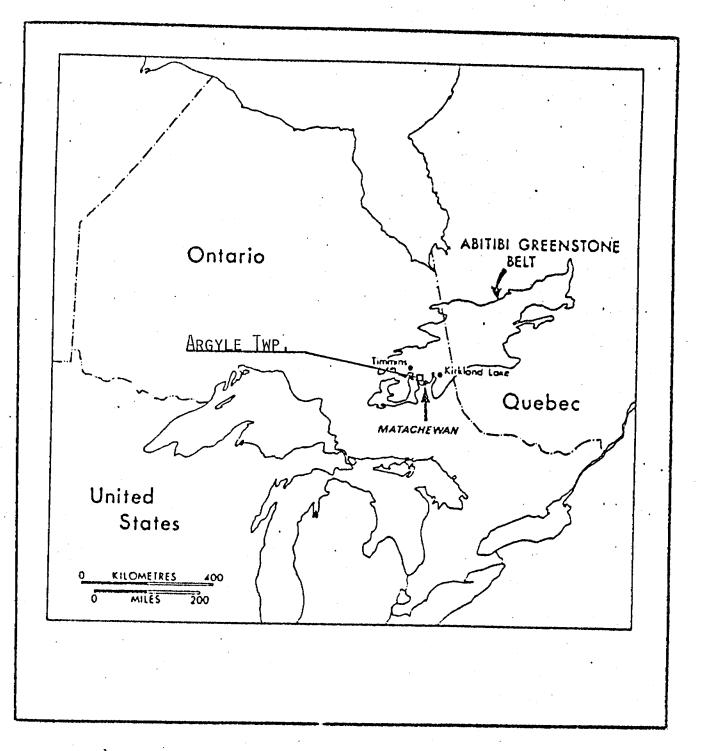


Figure 1. Location map, Argyle Township.

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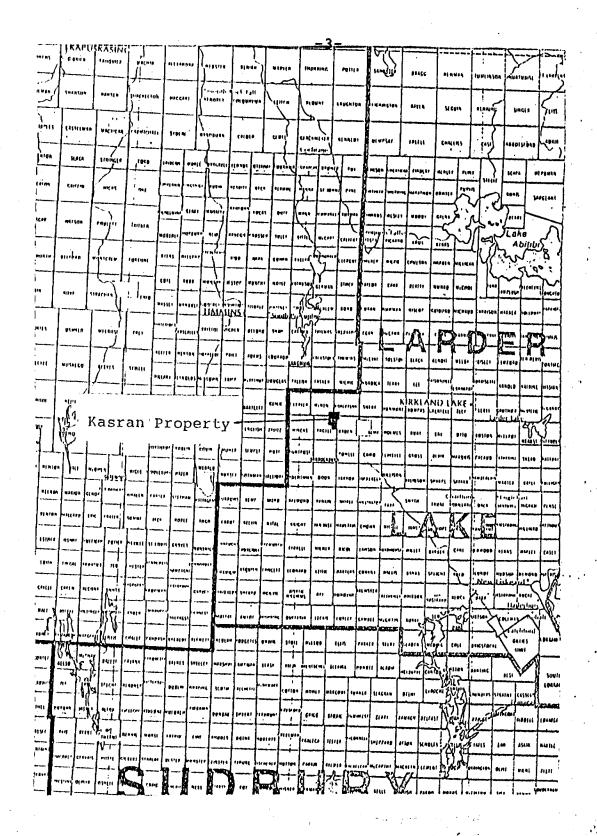


Figure 2. Property location map (1" = 25 miles).

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#### PROPERTY

The property consists of the 80 contiguous unpatented mining claims, Argyle Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, District of Timiskaming (Figure 3). Ten of the claims; L-724205 to 08 incl., L-751989 to 90 incl., L-751992 to 93 incl., and L-752017 to 18 incl. are covered under a License of Occupation. The remainder of the claims are;

> L-622988 to 622991 incl. L-724204 L-751991 L-924095 to 924109 incl. L-948809 to 948848 incl. L-945033 L-948355 to 948361 incl. L-950215

### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in northeastern Argyle Township approximately 11 miles northwest of the village of Matachewan and 40 miles southwest of the city of Timmins.

Highway 566 is 4 miles south of the property and from there a secondary road extends north to within 2 miles of the property.

#### HISTORY

Exploration in the area did not begin until 1930 following the discovery of the Ashley Vein in southwestern Argyle Township. This exploration produced several new gold showings, the most significant being the "Thompson Vein" which lies with-in the present property. In 1932 Rickaby reported that the vein was exposed for 300 feet with a width of 30 inches. A channel sample was reported to assay 0.23 o.p.t. Au over a 3 foot width and a grab sample ran 0.135 o.p.t. Au.

The earliest reported work completed on the property was from 1946 to 1950's when Hugh Kell found a showing on claim 12445 (now L-780574). The showing was examined by Noranda and Anglo-Huronian. In 1951 the showing was acquired by a

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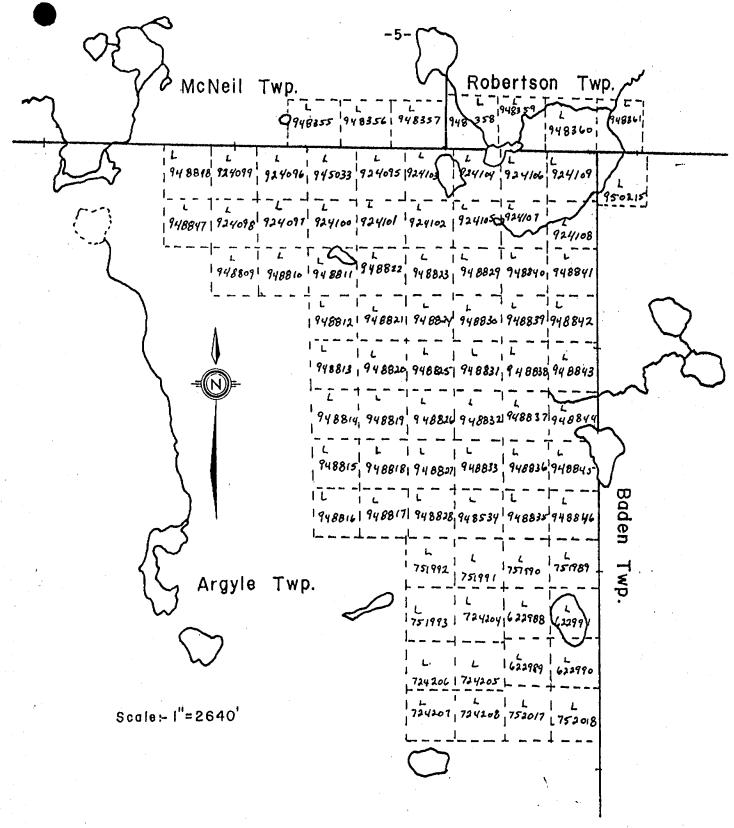


Figure 3. Claim location map, Kasran property, Argyle Township.

partnership of Lang, H. Kell, and S. Kell who completed magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. The Hoyle Mining Co. optioned the showing in October, 1951 and completed 5000 feet of diamond drilling.

Rich Ore Gold Mines Ltd. in 1966 held the area around the Thompson Vein which is now claim L-62291. Rich Ore may be responsible for many of the old trenches in this area.

New Kelore Mines Ltd. optioned the north showing in 1974 from J. A. Witherspoon and completed geological, geophysical, and geochemical surveys. New Kelore drilled 8 holes in 1974 and 4 holes in 1975.

In 1983 John Larche completed extensive trenching in the area of the Thompson Vein. Melrose Resources Ltd. optioned the property in 1984 and completed a magnetometer survey over the property.

#### REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Argyle Township was mapped in 1932 by Rickaby (Map 41a, Bannockburn Gold Area). The Township immediately to the east was reported on in 1967 by Lovell.

The area represents a small part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt which stretches from southwest of Timmins, Ont. to Chibougamau, Que.. The general geology of part of the belt is shown on the 1" to 4 miles compilation map, Timmins -Kirkland Lake Sheet (Map 2046) published by the Ontario Geological Survey, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

The oldest rocks in the area are gneisses of the Round Lake Batholith and similar basement complexes. The gneisses are unconformable overlain by metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of Archean age. Timiskaming sediments and trachytic volcanics were next laid down unconformable to the metavolcanics and metasediments. Cobalt Group sediments overlay the trachytic volcanics. The metavlocanic and metasedimentary rocks are intruded by felsic and mafic intrusives. The oldest mafic intrusives are part of the Matachewan Dyke swarm and the younger mafic intrusives are of the Nipissing Dyke swarm. The following table of formations is taken from Lovell, 1967:

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#### TABLE 1: Table of Formations

CENOZOIC

RECENT

Lake and stream deposits, vegetal deposits

PLEISTOCENE

Clay, varved clay, sand, gravel, silt

Unconformity

PRECAMBRIAN

PROTEROZOIC

Mafic Intrusive Rocks (Nipissing): Diabase

Intrusive Contact

HURONIAN

Cobalt Group (Gowganda Formation): Argillaceous and arkosic quartzite, conglomerate, argillite, arkose

Unconformity

ARCHEAN

Mafic Intrusive Rocks (Matachewan): Diabase, undifferentiated

Intrusive Contact

Silicic Intrusive Rocks (Algoman) Granite: granodiorite and granitic gneiss; syenite porphyry and coarse-grained syenite; syenite; mafic syenite, lamprophyre, quartz diorite and diorite

Intrusive Contact

Ultramafic and Mafic Intrusive Rocks (Haileyburian) Serpentinite, diorite

Intrusive Contact

Sedimentary Rocks (Timiskaming): Conglomerate; greywacke and interbedded argillite and guartzite; arkose ...8

#### Unconformity

Volcanic Rocks (Keewatin): Basalt and andesite; bleached, silicified, sericitized volcanic rocks; andesite porphyry, tuff (banded and massive types); agglomerate; rhyolite and dacite; carbonatized and amygdaloidal volcanic rocks; amphibolite

The bedrock exposures in Argyle Township are few and scattered. The Township is believed to be primarily underlain by mafic metavolcanics. Conglomerates and greywackes of the Cobalt Series are exposed in the south-central area of the township. There are small silicic intrusives scattered throughout the area.

A major synclinal fold in the volcanic rocks (Lovell, 1967) trends southeasterly across Argyle Township and is truncated by the north trending Mistinikon Lake Fault in Baden Township. The axial trace of this syncline would appear to cut across the Kasran property.

#### PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The main showing located in the southeastern part of the property was described by Rickaby (1932, p.18) as follows:

"The showing consists of a quartz vein occurring in a shear zone in a medium coarse grained hornblend granite (syenite?). The vein, which has been uncovered for a length of 30 feet, strikes N30W and stands perpendicular. A pit shows a width of 30 inches of quartz mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite. A channel sample across 3 feet, at the bottom of the pit, is reported to have assayed \$4.80 per ton in gold. A grab sample taken from the pit assayed \$2.80 per ton in gold. The country in the vicinity of the vein is heavily drift covered and neither the extension of the vein nor the limits of the granite are known." (Note: Gold at \$20.67 per ounce).

A report by D.W. Esson, November 1983, describes this showing as follows:

"underlain by coarse grained hornblend granite cut by a network of quartz veins varying from a few feet to a few inches in width. The individual veins appear to be discontinuous but the area of carbonate and chloritic

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alteration and quartz veining is extensive. Sulphide mineralization consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite, with scattered molybdenite and a little arsenopyrite.

The rocks exposed in the trench to the southeast, away from the main trench area, are primarily mafic metavolcanics with a prominent coarse breccia composed of angular granitic clasts in a chloritic groundmass."

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Assay values from this southern showing ranged from 0.032 to 0.279 o.p.t. Au, 1.2 to 6.0 ppm Ag, 18 to 96 ppm Cu, nil to 7781 ppm MoS<sub>2</sub> and nil to 68 ppm Cr. No diamond drilling has been reported for this area.

The northern showing, near the north claim boundary, consists of a sulphide lens in sheared mafic metavolcanics. The sulphides in this lens are chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pentlandite, and gersdorffite. Near this showing is a shear zone which is mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena. The sulphide lens is reported by New Kelore to assay: 7.6% Cu, 6.0% Ni, 0.23 o.p.t. Au, 7.31 o.p.t. Ag, 1.56 o.p.t. Pt, and 5.52 o.p.t. Pd. The shear zone was assayed by Hughes and yielded 0.14 o.p.t. Au, and 3.82 o.p.t. Ag.

In the northeastern portion of the claim group is reported trondhjemite, granodiorite, and/or quartz monzonite which is part of a batholith located in the southern part of Robertson Township and northern Baden Township.

#### Geophysical Survey

Introduction:

The line cutting was completed by David P. Larche Contractor Mining Exploration from January 5 to 25, 1987. The baseline was cut with a bearing of north - south and grid lines on a 400 foot spacing. Four tie lines were established parallel to the baseline. A total of 74.98 miles of grid was established and picketed at 100 foot intervals.

A two station VLF-EM survey was completed using two Geonics EM-16's. The specifications for the instruments are presented in Appendix I. A total of 3990 stations were recorded for Annapolis and 3819 stations for Cutler on a grid interval of 100 feet. The data was collected by Dave Larche and Mike Zenata from January 12 to 30, 1987. The drafting and fraser filtering was completed by Guy Thibault Exploration Services of Timmins in February, 1987. The interpretation of the data, accepted as accurate, was completed by William E. MacRae in February, 1987.

#### Procedures:

The field procedure for obtaining the field data is as follows. First orient the reference coil (in the lower end of the handle) along the magnetic lines. Swing the instrument horizontally back and forth for minimum sound intensity in the speaker. Use the volume control to set the sound for comfortable listening. Then use your left hand to adjust the guadrature component dial on the front left corner of the instrument to further minimize the sound. Secondally after finding the minimum signal strength on both adjustments, read the inclinometer by raising the instrument into a vertical position and looking into the small lens. Record both readings.

The lower end of the handle will as a rule, point towards the conductor. The instrument is so calibrated that when approaching the conductor, the angles are positive in the inphase component. Always face in the same direction when conducting a survey.

Interpretation:

The VLF-EM surveys were useful in locating and characterizing conductive shears and possible sulphide bearing zones. The survey using Annapolis will highlight north - south trending features and the survey using Cutler will emphasize east - west features.

The anomalies have been lettered on the compilation maps as follows:

<u>Anomaly</u>	Length	<u>Strength</u>	Probable Cause
A A'	3600' 3600'	strong strong	shearing shearing
В	3200'	moderate	sulphides/shearing
С	2000'	moderate	shearing
D	1100'	strong	shearing -
E	2000'	weak	shearing
F	1700'	weak	shearing
G	2600'	moderate	sulphides/shearing
G'	1000'	weak	shearing
Н	1800'	moderate	shearing

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Anomaly	<u>Length</u>	<u>Strength</u>	Probable Cause
I J J' K K' L M N O	700' 700' 2700' 1500' 3600' 5500' 3400' 3600' 2600'	moderate strong moderate strong strong strong moderate moderate strong	shearing shearing/sulphides shearing sulphides/shearing shearing shearing shearing shearing shearing shearing
01	1000'	moderate	shearing
			-

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Anomalies A, A', B, G, & G' are cut by numerous west and west-northwest trending faults. Anomaly F may be part of anomaly A and H may be part of G. Anomalies J, K, L, M, N, & O are broken-up by numerous east and east-northeast trending faults.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The VLF-EM surveys located 21 multiline anomalies and numerous 1 or 2 line anomalies. The majority of the lettered anomalies appear to be due to shearing with the possibility that some sulphides are present associated with several of the shear zones.

The south showing may be located on or near anomaly B which has been disrupted by numerous right hand faults. The north showing lies between anomalies K and L with anomaly K possibly containing sulphides.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The author recommends that a limited IP survey be carried out to see if the known mineralization can be extended. Geological mapping should be completed to check the reason for the VLF-EM anomalies if possible. A program of trenching and sampling should be undertaken after the geological mapping is completed.

Respectfully submitted

W. MACRAE

William E. MacRae Geological Services

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#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Rickaby, H. C.; 1932, Bannockburn Gold Area, O.D.M. Volume 41, Pt. 2.

Lovell, H. L.; 1967, Geology of the Matachewan Area, O.D.M. Geological Report 51. William E. MacRae Geological Services

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#### CERTIFICATE

With reference to my report on VLF-EM surveys for Kasran Resources dated February 27, 1987;

I, William E. MacRAE, of the city of Timmins, Ontario, do hereby certify and state that:

- I have graduated from Lakehead University with the degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours) in 1975 and have obtained the degree of Masters of Science from McMaster University in 1982;
- (2) I have practiced my profession continuously for the past seven years;
- (3) I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (President of the Porcupine Branch);
- (4) I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the mining claims comprising the properties described in this report nor do I expect to receive any; and
- (5) this report is based on assessment file information and data presented to me as accurate and properly collected.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1987 Timmins, Ontario.

11/ac.

W. MACRAE, M. Sc. Consulting Geologist

WEN William E. MacRae Geological Services

APPENDIX I



## EM16

One of the most popular and widely used electromagnetic instruments, the EM16 VLF receiver makes the ideal reconnaissance EM. This can be attributed to its field reliability, operational simplicity, compactness and mutual compatibility with other reconnaissance instruments such as portable magnetometers and radiometric detectors.

The VLF method of EM surveying, pioneered by Geonics, has proven to be a simple economical means of mapping geological structure and fault tracing. The applications are many and varied, ranging from direct detection of massive sulphide conductors to the indirect detection of precious metals and radioactive deposits.

#### FEATURES

- The EM16 is the only VLF instrument that measures the quad-phase as well as the in-phase secondary field. This has the advantage of providing an additional piece of data for a more comprehensive interpretation and also allows a more accurate determination of the till angle.
- The secondary fields are measured as a ratio to the primary field making the measurement independent of absolute field strength.
- The EM16 is the only VLF receiver that can be adapted to measure VLF resistivity.

# **Specifications**

MEASURED QUANTITY	In-phase and quad-phase components of vertical mag- netic field as a percentage of horizontal primary field. (i.e. tangent of the tilt angle and ellipticity)
SENSITIVITY	In-phase : ±150% Quad-phase : ± 40%
RESOLUTION	±1%
OUTPUT	Nulling by audio tone. In-phase indication from mechan- ical inclinometer and quad-phase from a graduated dial.
OPERATING FREQUENCY	15-25 kHz VLF Radio Band. Station selection done by means of plug-in units.
OPERATOR CONTROLS	On/Off switch, battery test push button, station selector switch, audio volume control, quadrature dial, inclino- meter.
POWER SUPPLY	6 disposable 'AA' cells
DIMENSIONS	42 x 14 x 9 cm
WEIGHT	Instrument : 1.6 kg Shipping : 4.5 kg

# VLF (PLANE WAVE

# **VLF RESISTIVITY METER**



# EM16R

A simple, button-on attachment to the EM16 converts it to a direct reading terrrain resistivity meter. The EM16R attachment interfaces a pair of potential electrodes to the EM16 enabling the measurement of the ratio of, and the phase angle between, the horizontal electric and magnetic fields of the plane wave propagated by distant VLF radio transmitters.

The EM16R is direct reading in ohm-meters of apparent ground resistivity. If the phase angle is 45°, the resistivity reading is the true value and the earth is uniform to the depth of exploration (i.e. a skin depth). Any departure from 45° of phase indicates a fayered earth. Two layer interpretation curves are supplied with each instrument to permit an interpretation based on a two layer earth model.

This highly portable resistivity meter makes an ideal tool for quick geological mapping and has been used successfully for a variety of applications.

- Detection of massive and disseminated sulphide deposits
- Overburden conductivity and thickness measurements
- Permafrost mapping
- Detection and delineation of industrial mineral deposits
- Aquifer mapping

# **Specifications**

MEASURED QUANTITY	<ul> <li>Apparent Resistivity of the ground in ohm-meters</li> <li>Phase angle between E<sub>X</sub> and H<sub>y</sub> in degrees</li> </ul>
RESISTIVITY RANGES	<ul> <li>10 - 300 ohm-meters</li> <li>100 - 3000 ohm-meters</li> <li>1000 - 30000 ohm-meters</li> </ul>
PHASE RANGE	0.90 degrees
RESOLUTION	Resistivity : ±2% full scale     Phase : ±0.5°
OUTPUT	Null by audio tone. Resistivity and phase angle read from graduated dials.
OPERATING FREQUENCY	15-25 kHz VLF Radio Band. Station selection by means of rotary switch.
INTERPROBE SPACING	10 meters
PROBE INPUT IMPEDANCE	100 M $\Omega$ in parallel with 0.5 picolarads
DIMENSIONS	19 x 11.5 x 10 cm. (attached to side of EM16)
WEIGHT	1.5 kg (including probes and cable)

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N vral	ort of Work Sphysical, Geological, chemical and Expendi	tures)	256
Cintano(	00256		411         1 <th1< th="">         1         <th1< th=""> <th1< th=""></th1<></th1<></th1<>
Type of Survey(s) VLF-F	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Township or Area Argyle, Baden, McNeil, Rc
Claim Holder(s)			Prospector's Licence No.
Address	sources Ltd.		T-4714
		Str	eet West, Toronto, Ont. M5H 125 Date of Survey (from & to) Total Miles of line Cu:
David P. Larche			12 01 87 30 01 87 74.98
Name and Address of Author (o W. MacRae, F		Tim	mins, Ont. P4N 7E3
Credits Requested per Each ( Special Provisions		ght Days per	Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)
For first survey:	Geophysical	Claim	Prefix Number Days Cr. Prefix Number Days Cr.
Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	- Electromagnetic	40	See Attached Schedule
mendues inte corring;	- Magnetometer		
For each additional survey: using the same grid:	- Radiometric - Other		ONIATU CEULOE CAL SURJEY
Enter 20 days (for each)	Geological		
	Geochemical		NOV 1 7 187
Man Days	Geophysical	Days per	
Complete reverse side	- Electromagnetic	Claim	RECEIVED
and enter total(s) here	- Magnetometer		
	- Radiometric		New State
	- Other		
	Geological	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	RECEIVED
	Geochemical		1 1 3 987
Airborne Credits		Days per Claim	
Note: Special provisions	Electromagnetic		MINING LANDS SECTION
credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Magnetometer		
	Radiometric		
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Instructions Total Days Credits may be ap	•		For Office Use Only
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Date 10 (0C (07	profect for for of Agents	ignature)	JUL 2 Dor no myh. Wellm
12/06/87 Certification Verifying Repo	U Pu	L	1 1981.09.18 Dry Markely
I hereby certify that I have a	personal and intimate kn		of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work
or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.           Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying			
W. MacRae,	P.O. Box 417	7, Til	
			Date Certified Certified of Starburger

# SCHEDULE A

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	<u>Claim</u> Number	Recording Date	<u>Claim</u> Number	Recording Date
	L-622988	April 14, 1982	L-948815	October 1, 1986
	L-622989	April 14, 1982	L-948816	October 1, 1986
	L-622990	April 14, 1982	L-948817	October 1, 1986
	L-622991	April 14, 1982	L-948818	October 1, 1986
	L-724204	October 4, 1983	L-948819	October 1, 1986
	L-751991	October 4, 1983	L-948820	October 1, 1986
	L-924095	July 10, 1986	L-948821	October 1, 1986
	L-924096	July 10, 1986	L-948822	October 1, 1986
	L-924097	July 10, 1986	L-948823	October 1, 1986
	L-924098	July 10, 1986	L-948824	October 1, 1986
	L-924099	July 10, 1986	L-948825	October 1, 1986
	L-924100	July 10, 1986	L-948826	October 1, 1986
	L-924101	July 10, 1986	L-948827	October 1, 1986
	L-924102	July 10, 1986	L-948828	October 1, 1986
	L-924103	July 10, 1986	L-948829	October 1, 1986
1. 1.	L-924104	July 10, 1986	L-948830	October 1, 1986
•	L-924105	÷ ·	L-948831	October 1, 1986
	L-924106		L-948832	October 1, 1986
	L-924107		L-948833	October 1, 1986
	L-924108		L-948834	October 1, 1986
	L-924109	July 10, 1986	L-948835	October 1, 1986
	L-945033	July 10, 1986	L-948836	October 1, 1986
0	L-948355	January 9, 1987	L-948837	October 1, 1986
No.	L-948356	January 9, 1987	L-948838	October 1, 1986
NN/	L-948357	January 9, 1987	L-948839	October 1, 1986
· · · · ·	L-948358	January 9, 1987	L-948840	October 1, 1986
S.	L-948359	January 9, 1987	L-948841	October 1, 1986
Î X	~L-948360	January 9, 1987	L-948842	October 1, 1986
Reserview	L-948361	January 9, 1987	L-948843	October 1, 1986
0°'	L-948809	October 10, 1986	L-948844	October 1, 1986
7	L-948810	October 10, 1986	L-948845	October 1, 1986
	L-948811	October 10, 1986	L-948846	October 1, 1986
ц. '	L-948812	October 10, 1986	L-948847	October 1, 1986
	L-948813	October 10, 1986	L-948848	October 1, 1986
	L-948814	October 10, 1986	L-950215	January 13,1987

# SCHEDULE A

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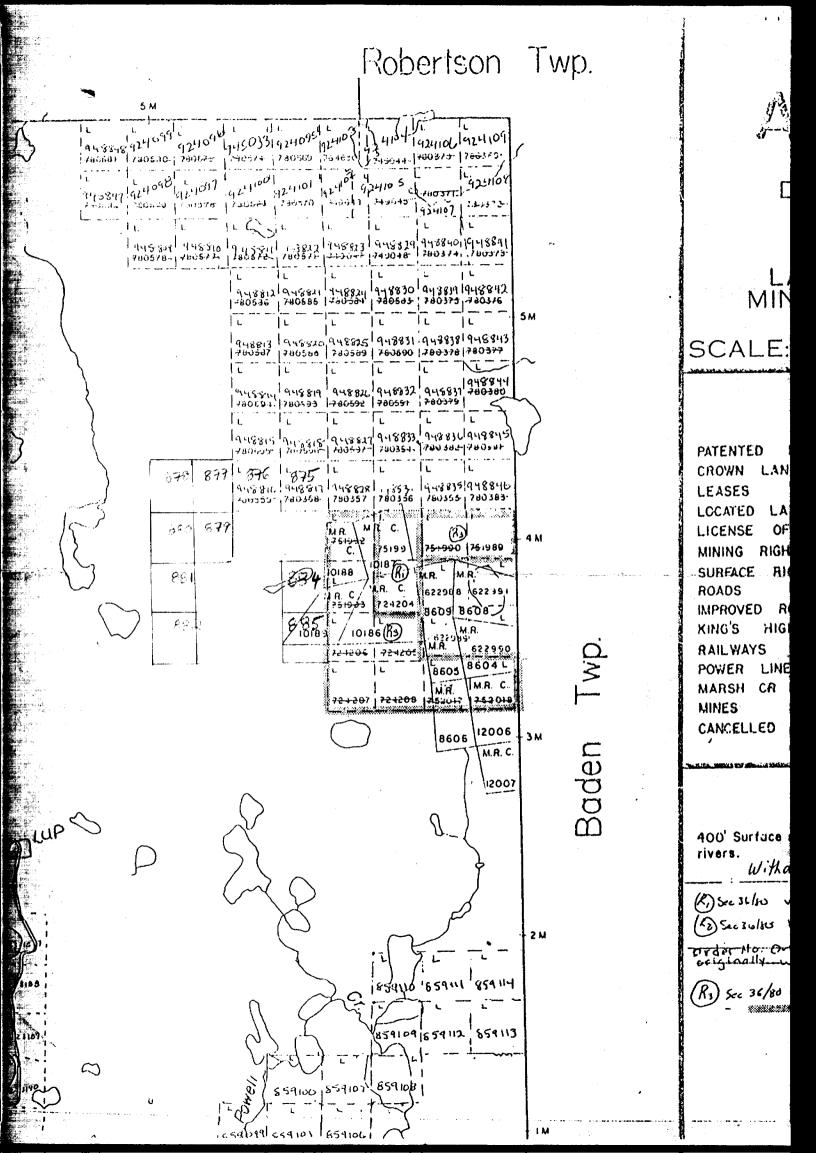
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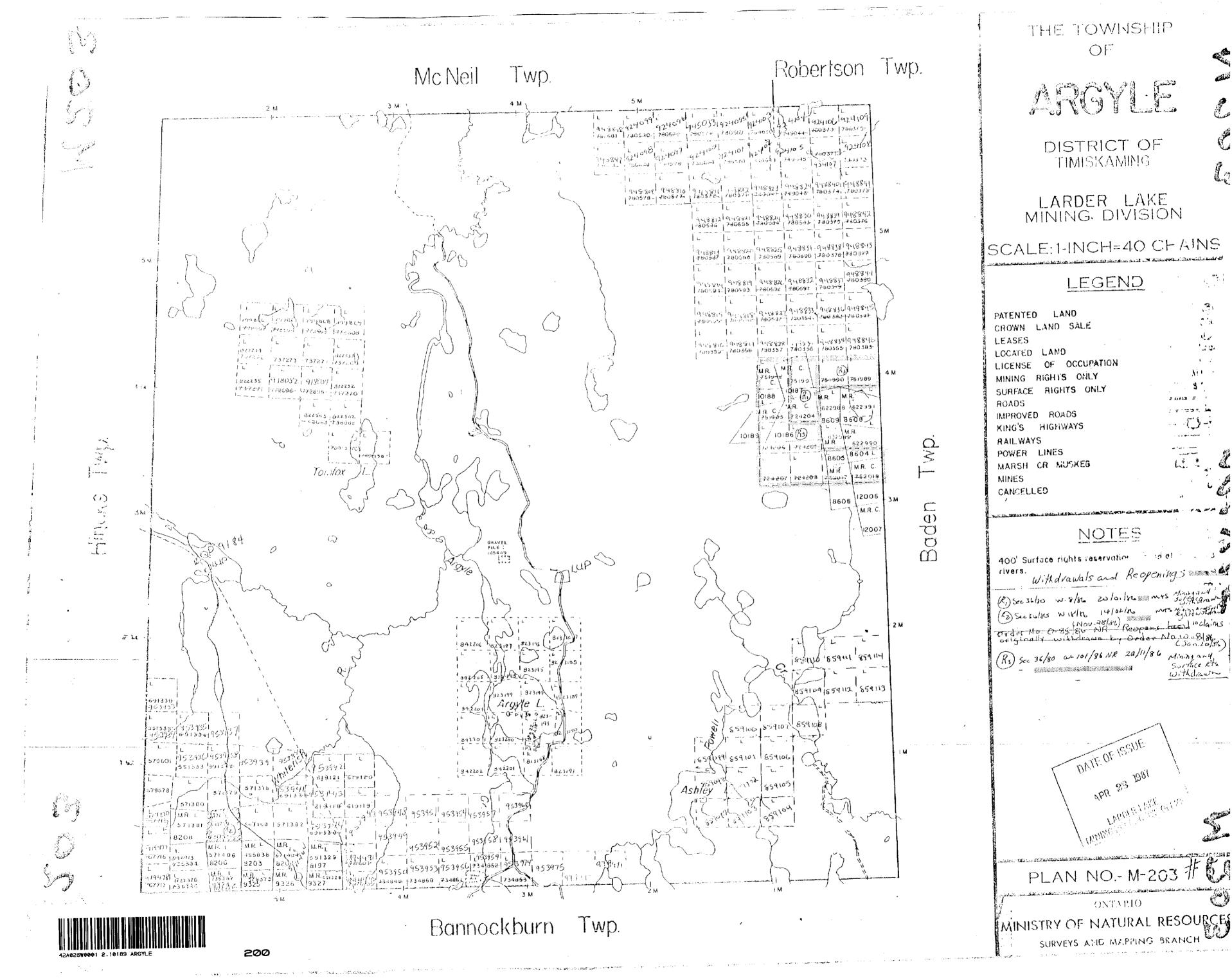
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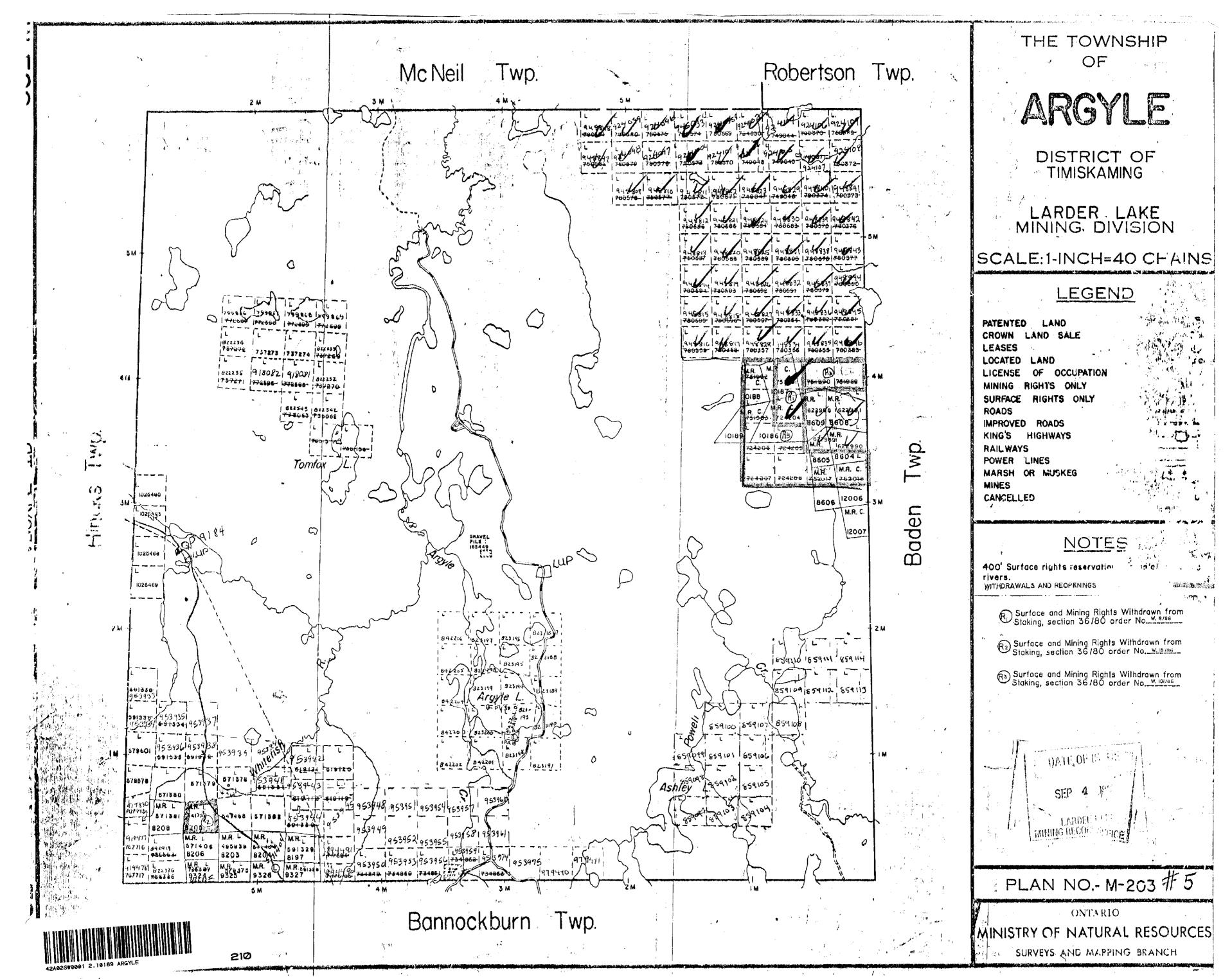
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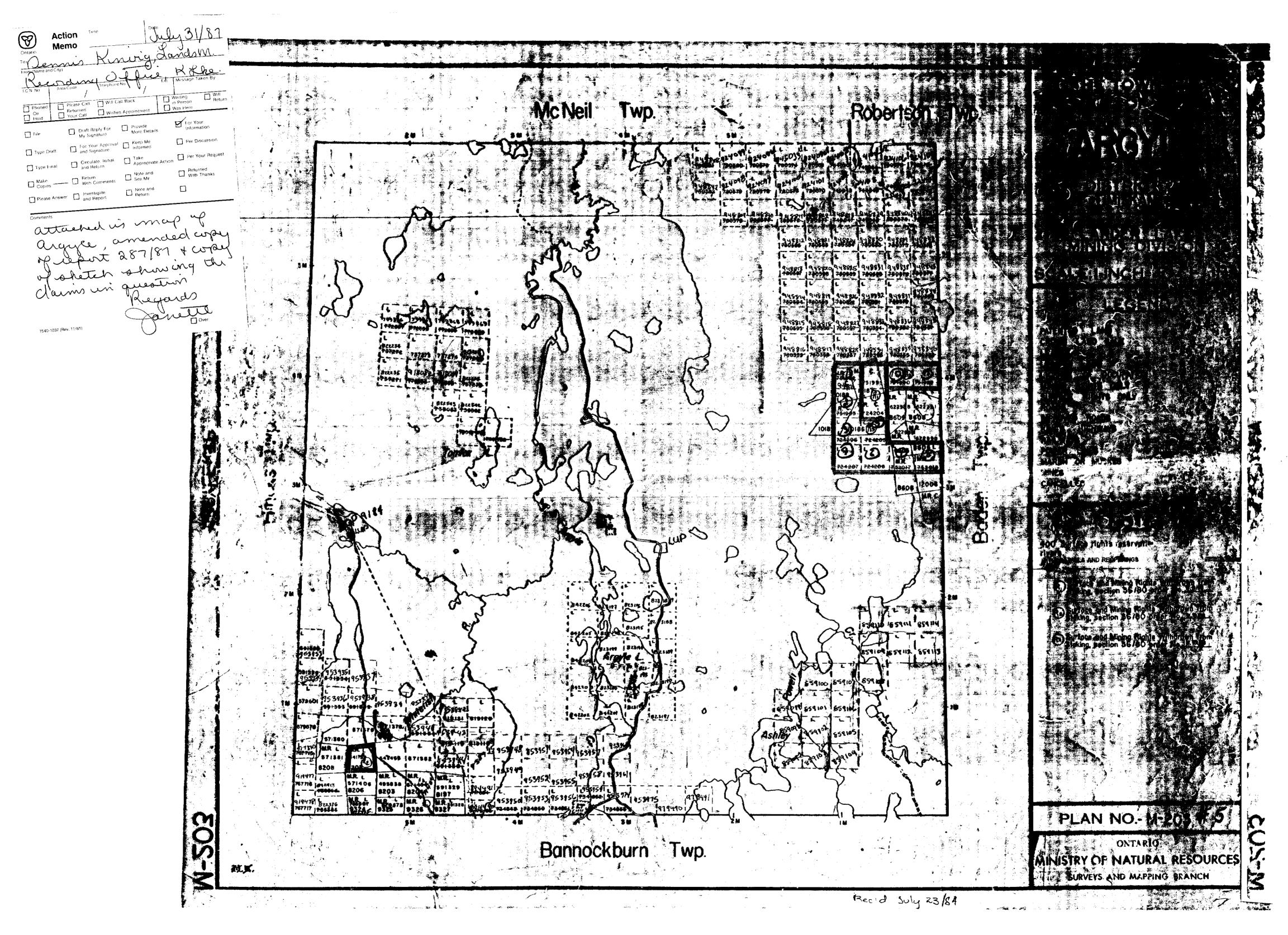
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Number L-622988 L-622989 L-622990 L-622990 L-724204 L-751991 L-924095 L-924095 L-924097 L-924098 L-924098 L-924098 L-924098 L-924100 L-924100 L-924102 L-924103 L-924104 L-924105 L-924105 L-924105 L-924106 L-924107 L-924107 L-924108 L-924108 L-924108 L-924108 L-924108 L-948356 L-948356 L-948357 L-948358 L-948360 L-948810 L-948812 L-948813 L-948813	Date April 14, 1982 April 14, 1982 April 14, 1982 April 14, 1982 April 14, 1982 October 4, 1983 October 4, 1983 July 10, 1986 July 10, 1986	Number         L-948815         L-948816         L-948817         L-948818         L-948819         L-948819         L-948820         L-948820         L-948820         L-948820         L-948821         L-948822         L-948823         L-948824         L-948825         L-948826         L-948827         L-948828         L-948827         L-948828         L-948827         L-948828         L-948827         L-948828         L-948827         L-948827         L-948830         L-948831         L-948832         L-948833         L-948833         L-948834         L-948835         L-948837         L-948838         L-948838         L-948838         L-948840         L-948843         L-948843         L-948843         L-948845         L-948845         L-948845         L-948845         L-948846	
	1900	L-950215	January 13,1987

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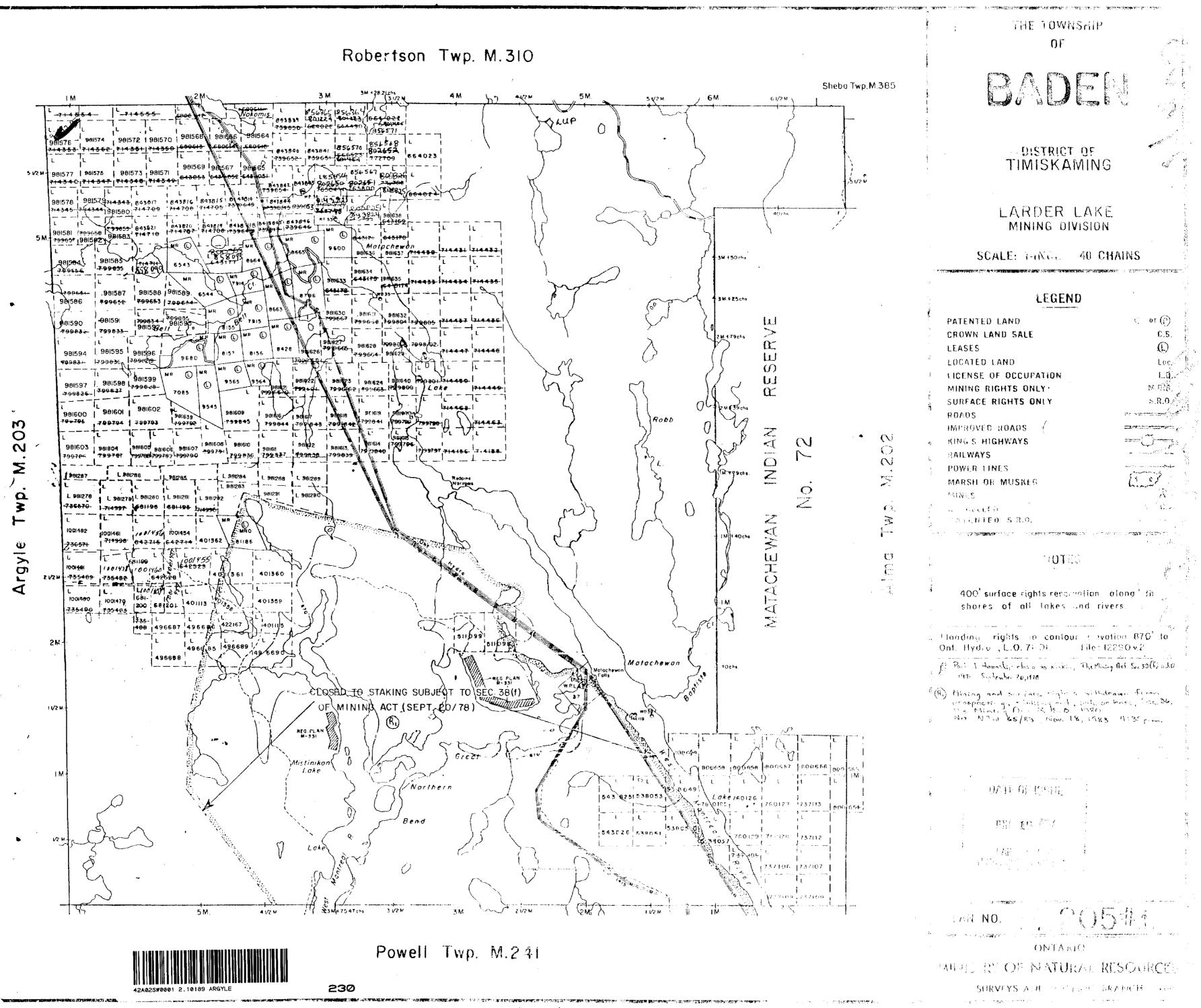


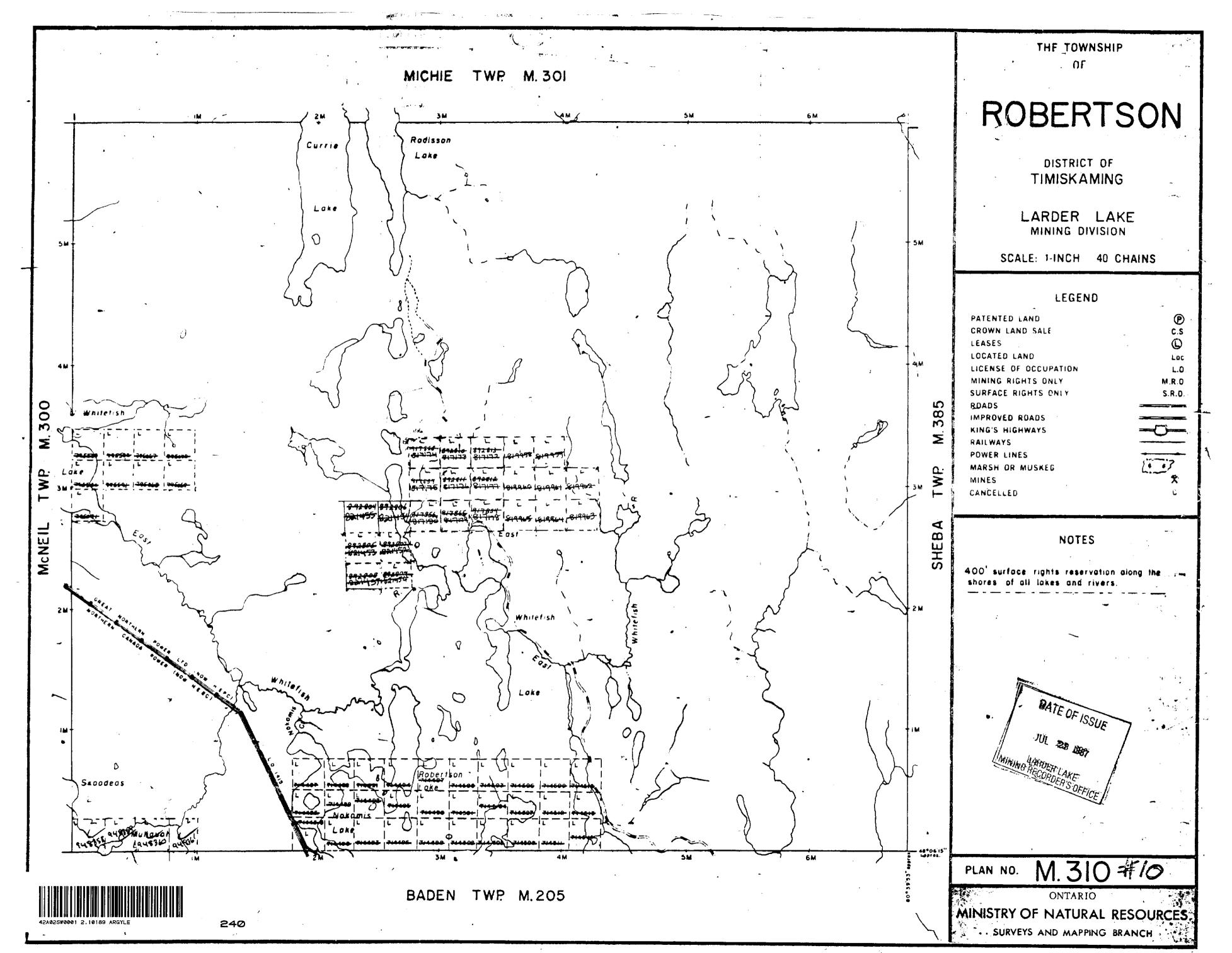




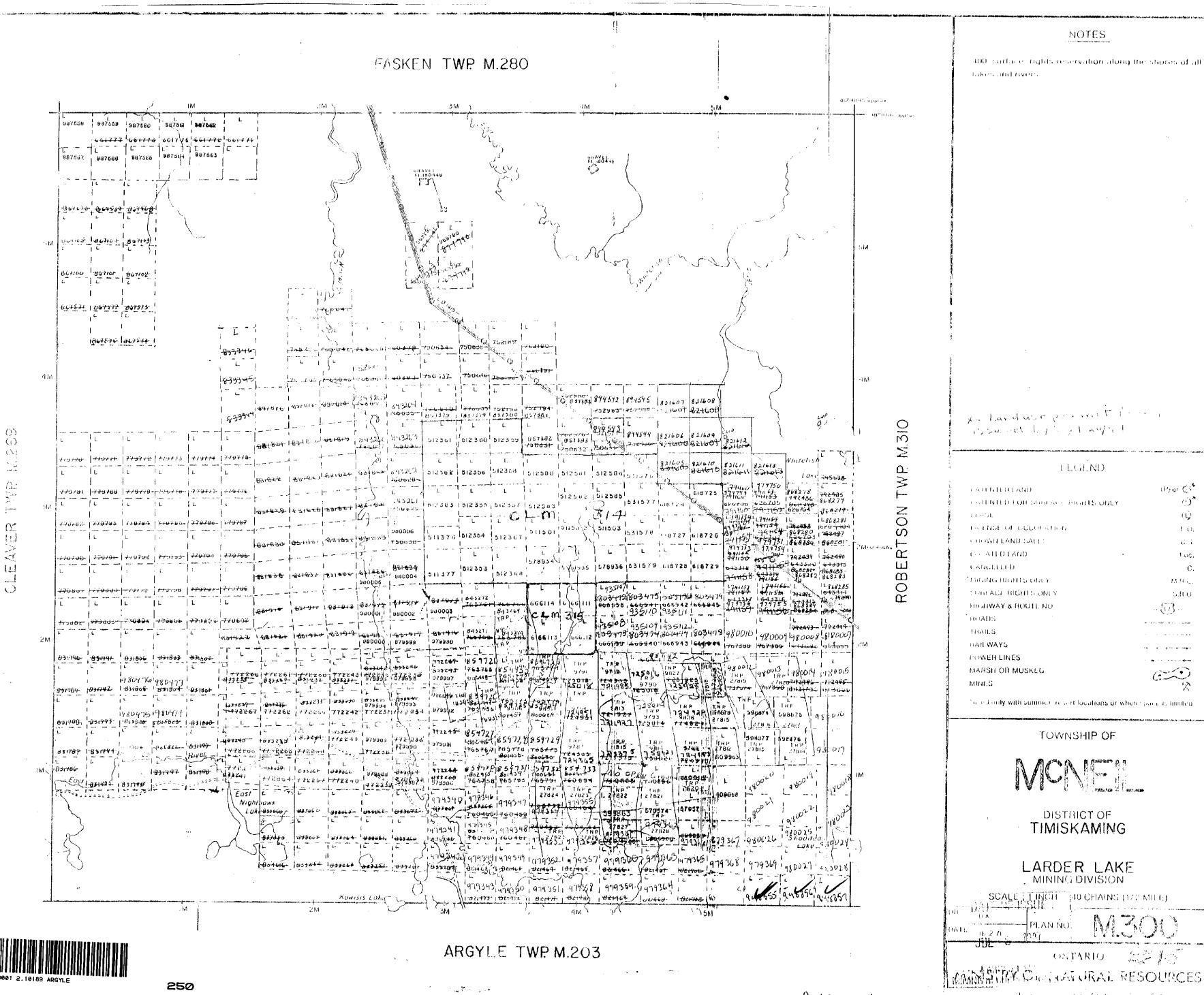
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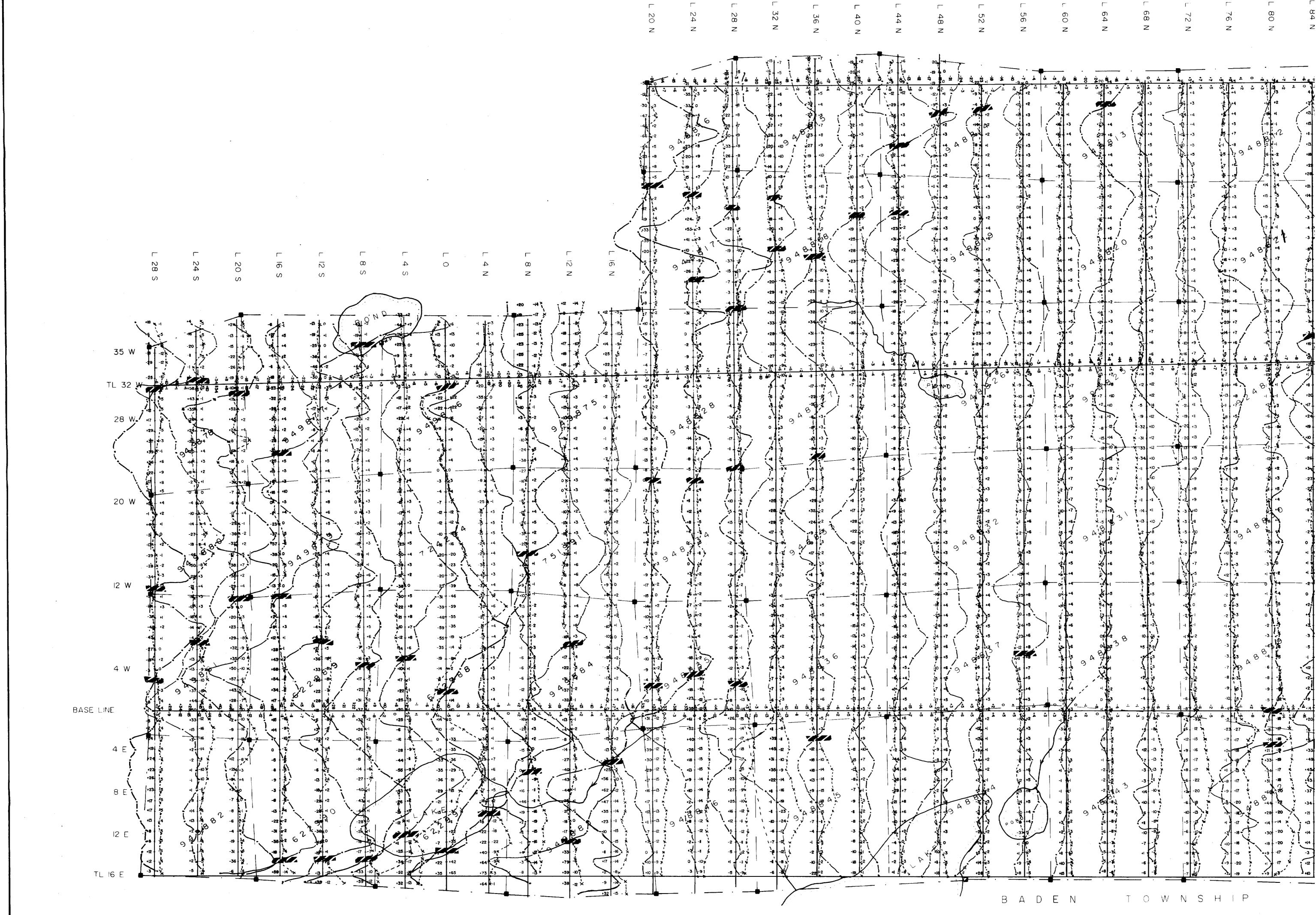
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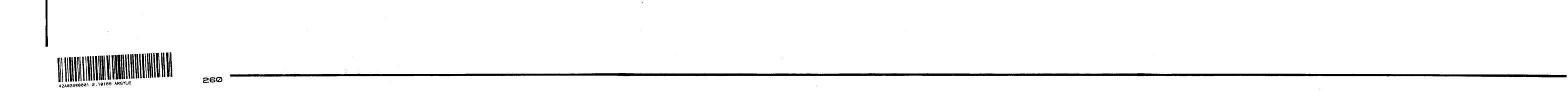
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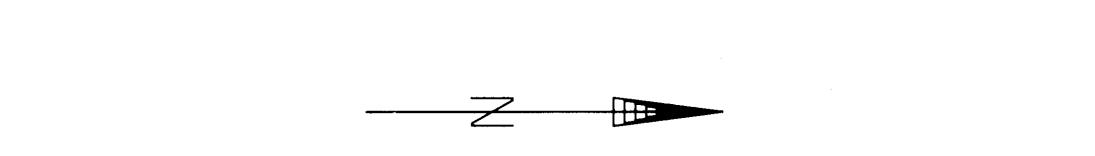
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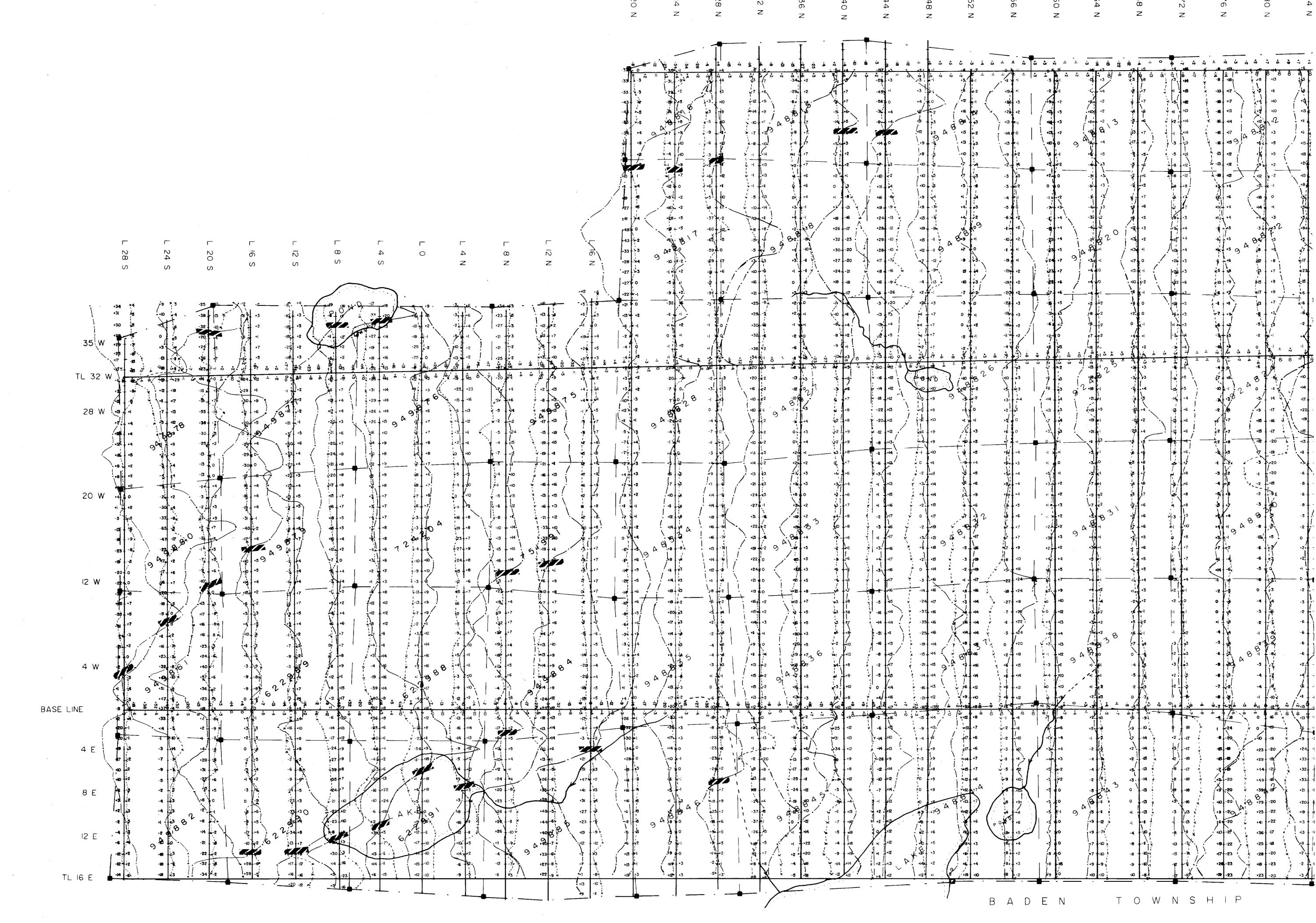
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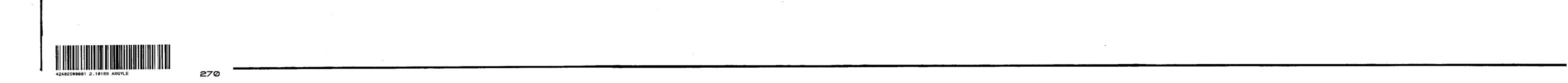




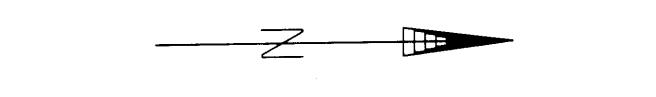




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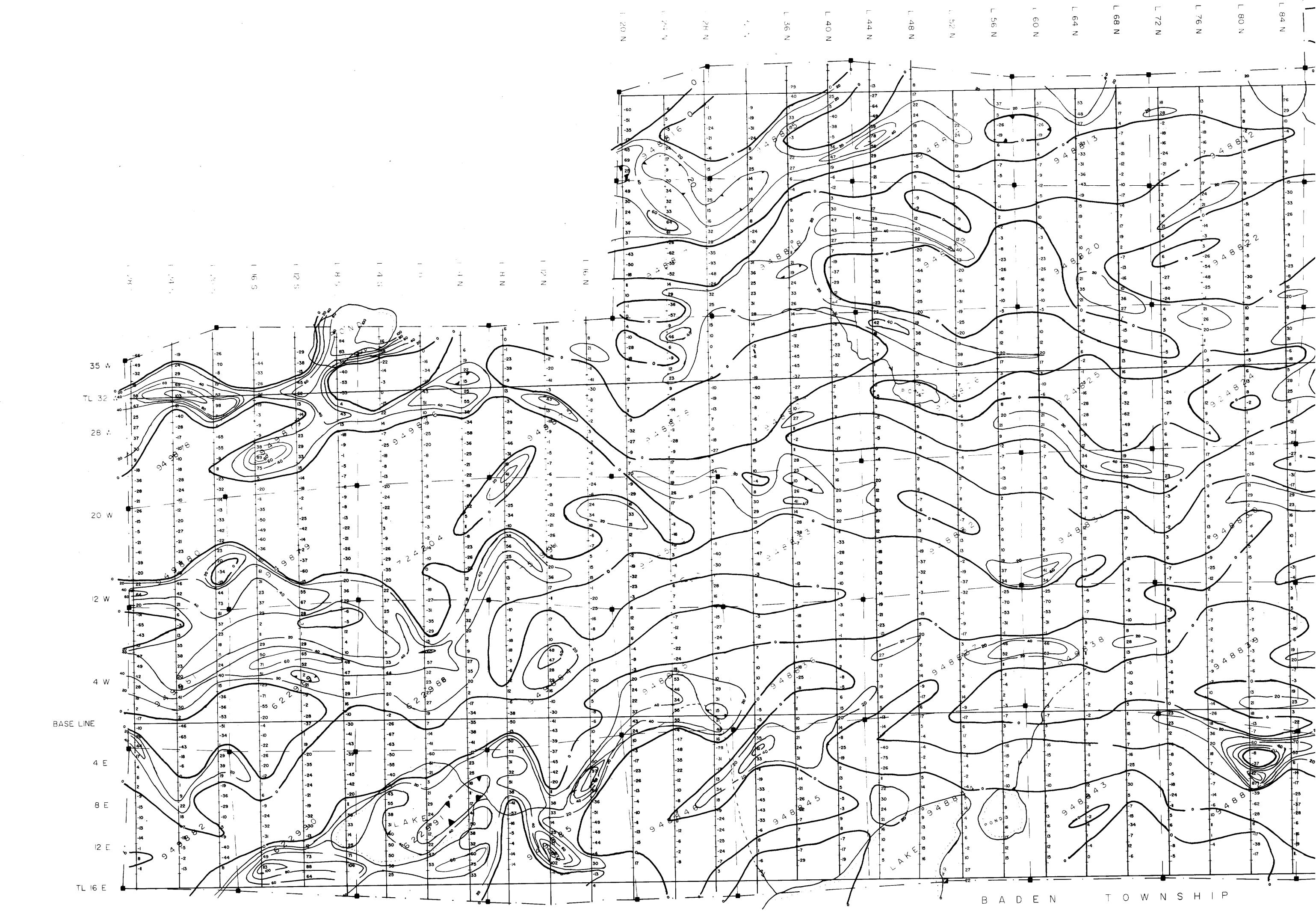
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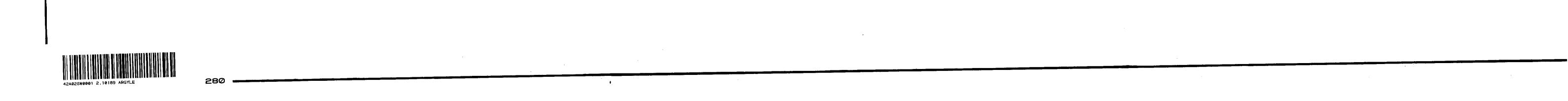
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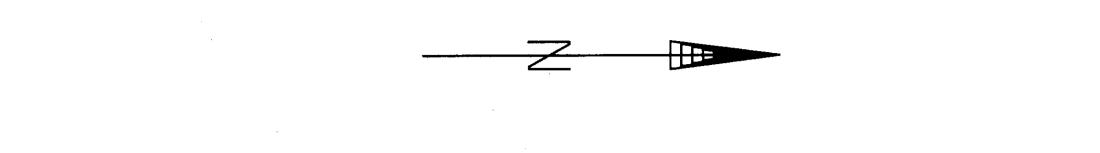


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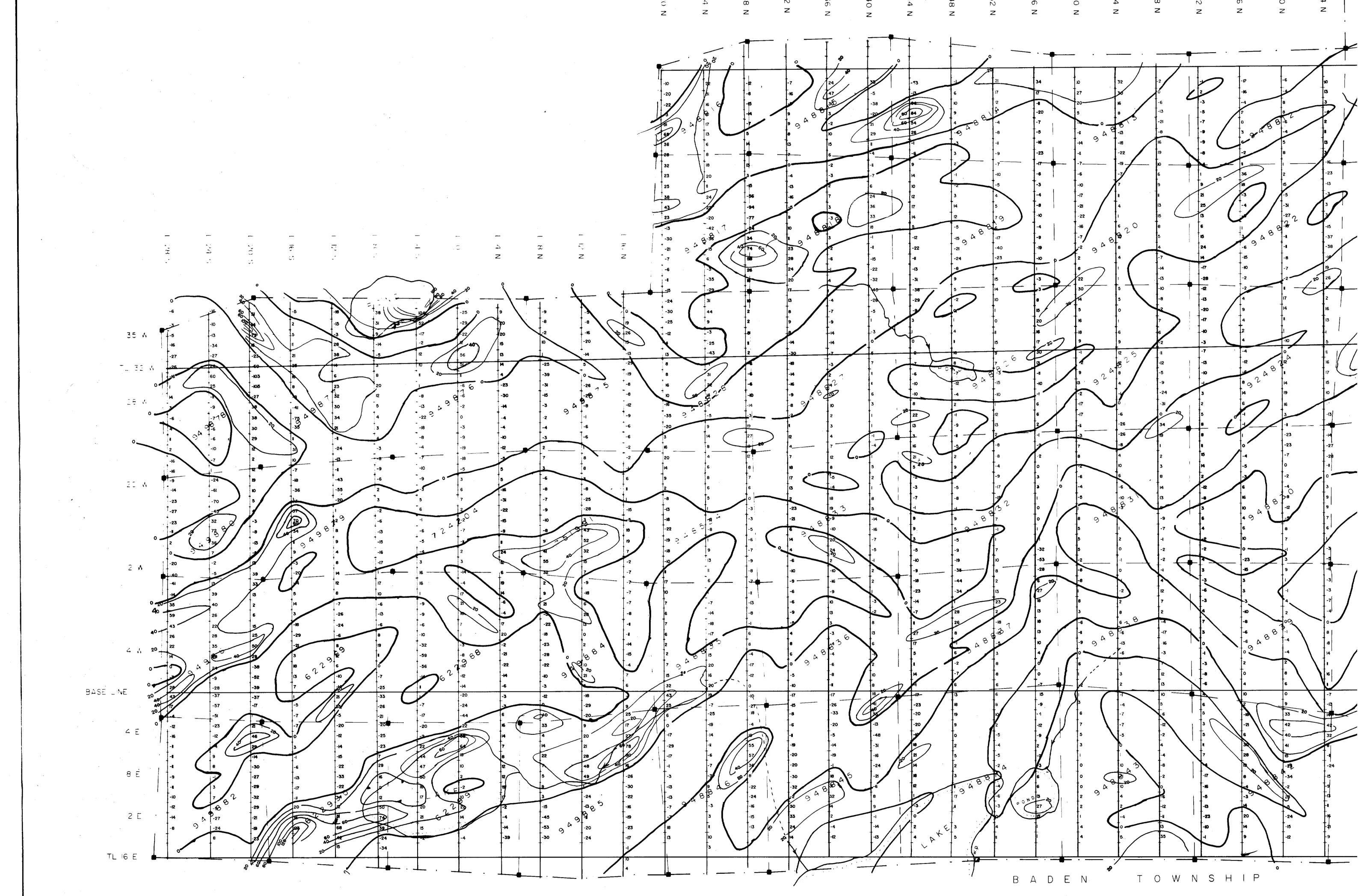
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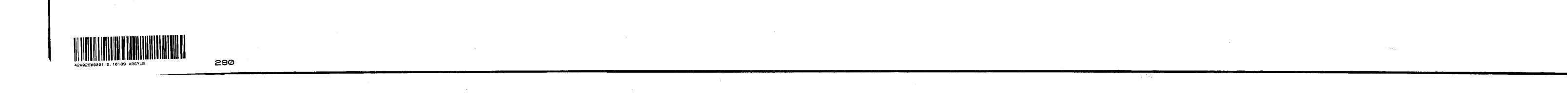


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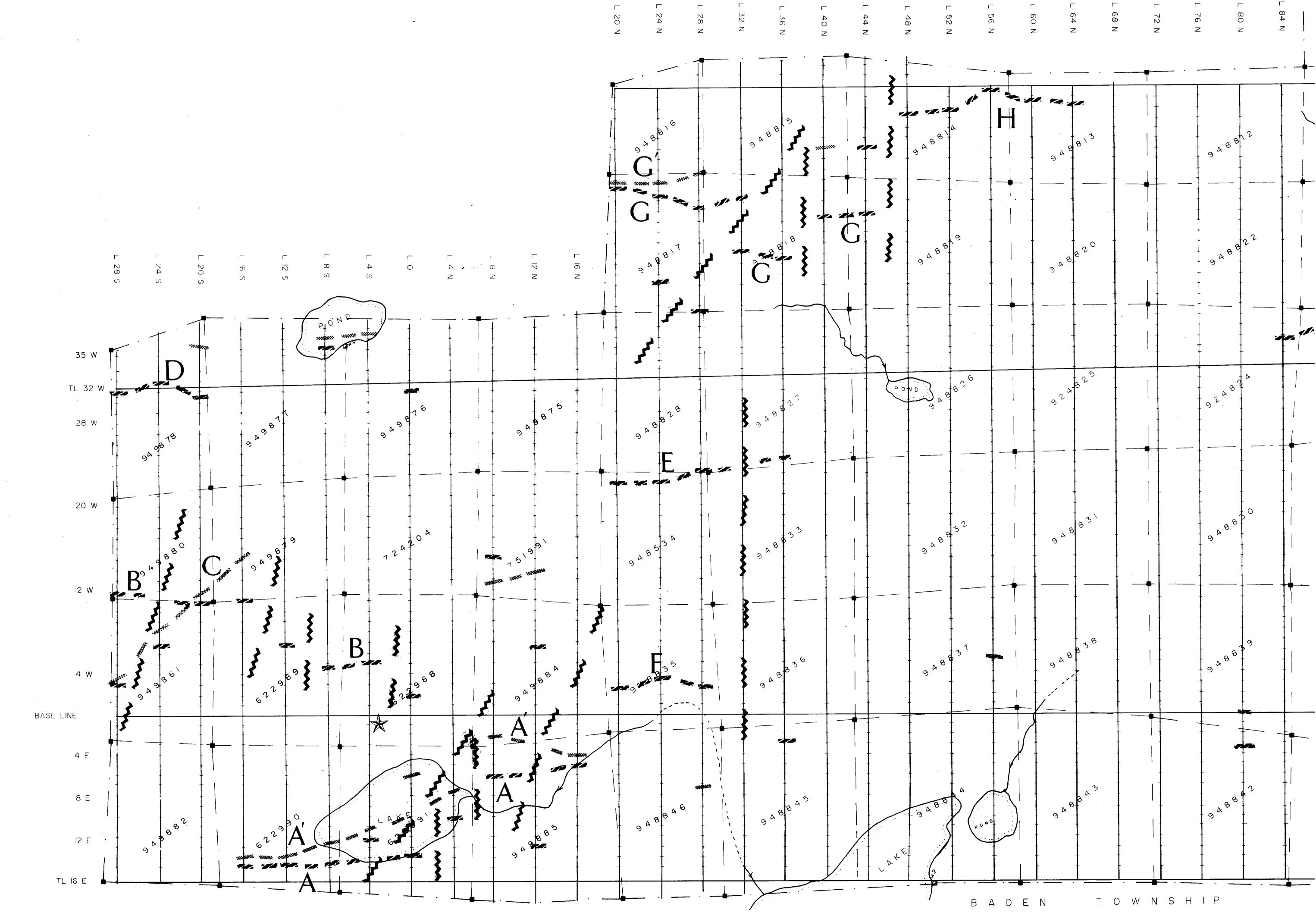
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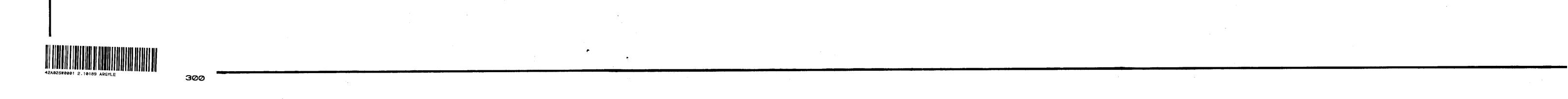
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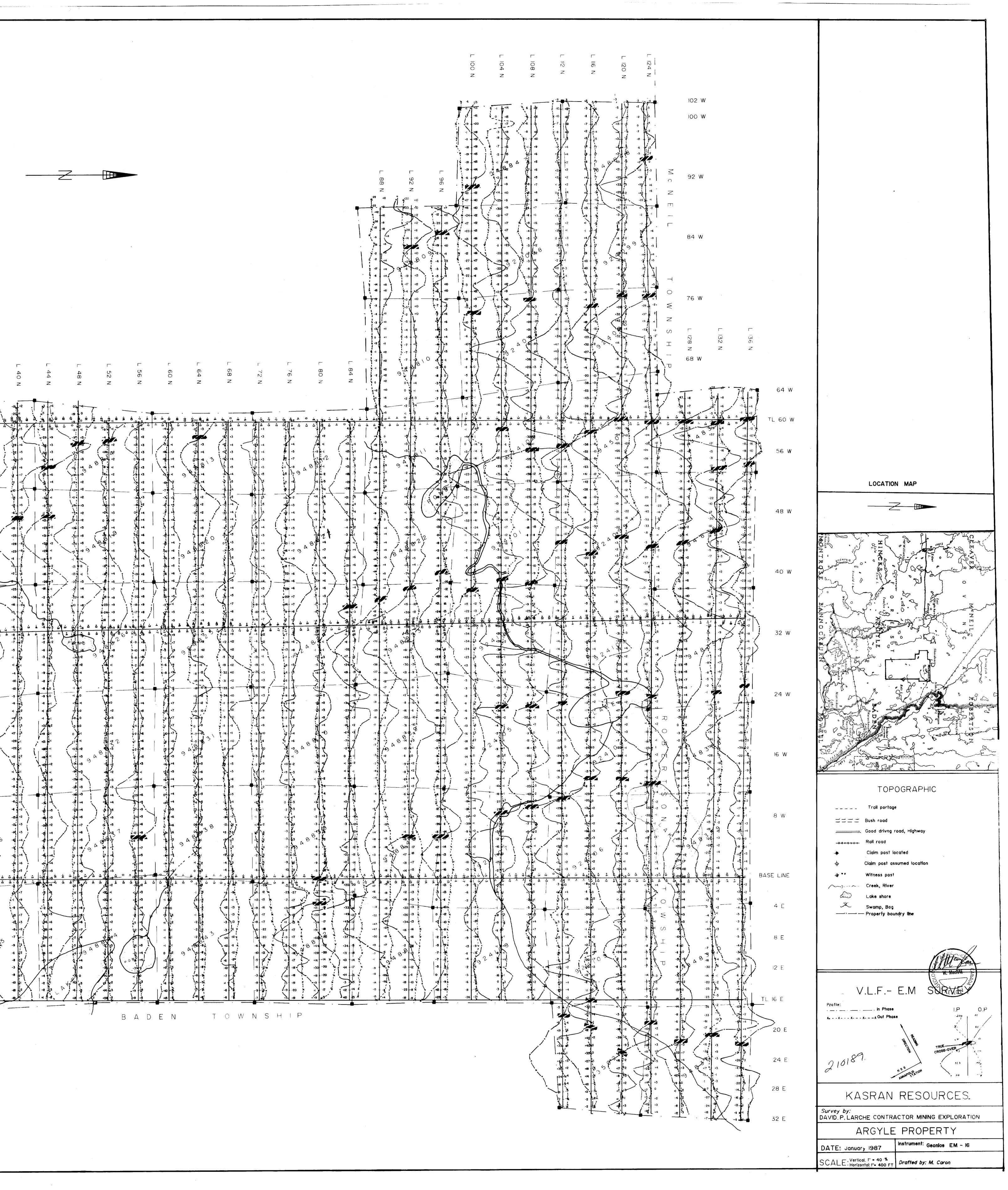
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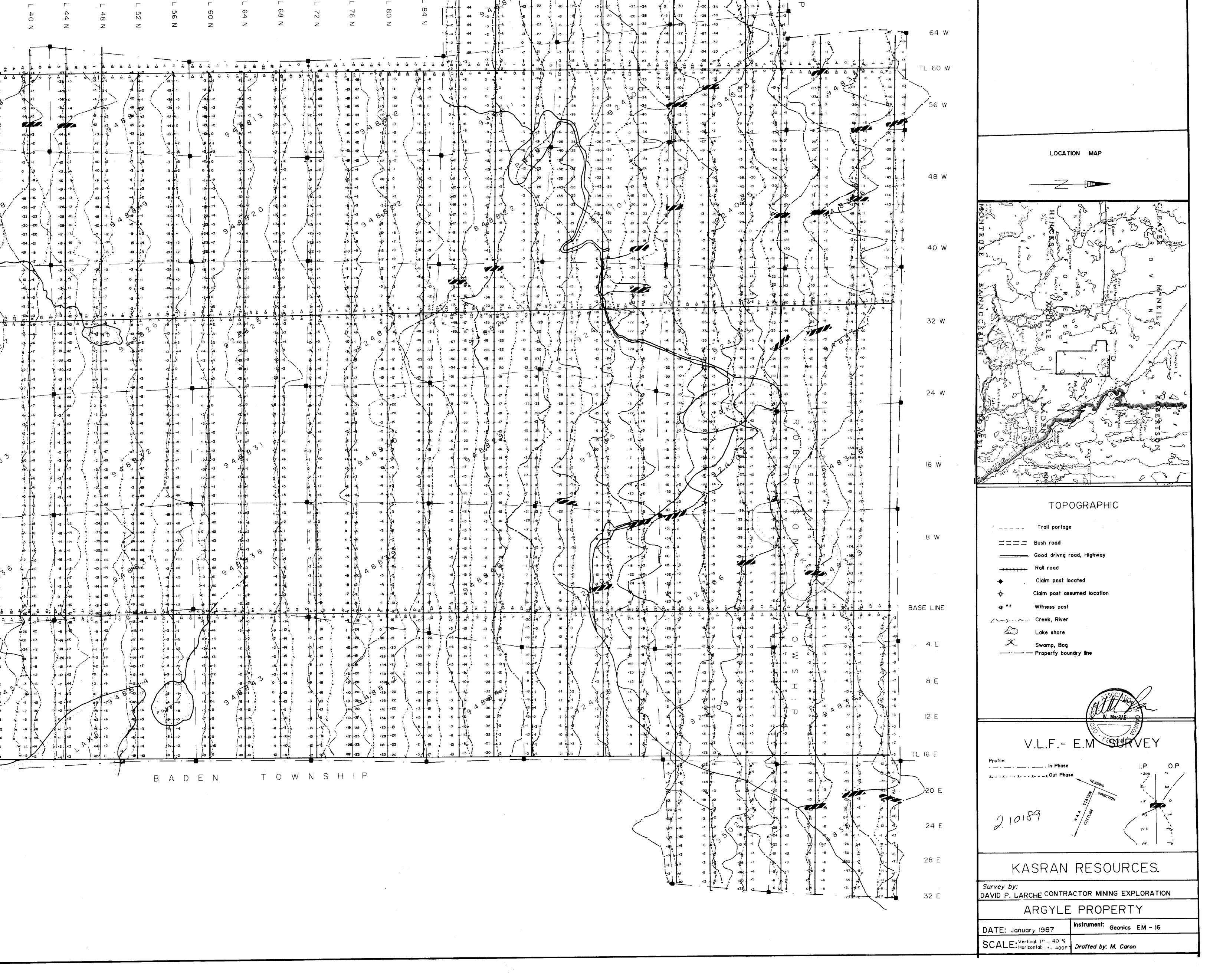
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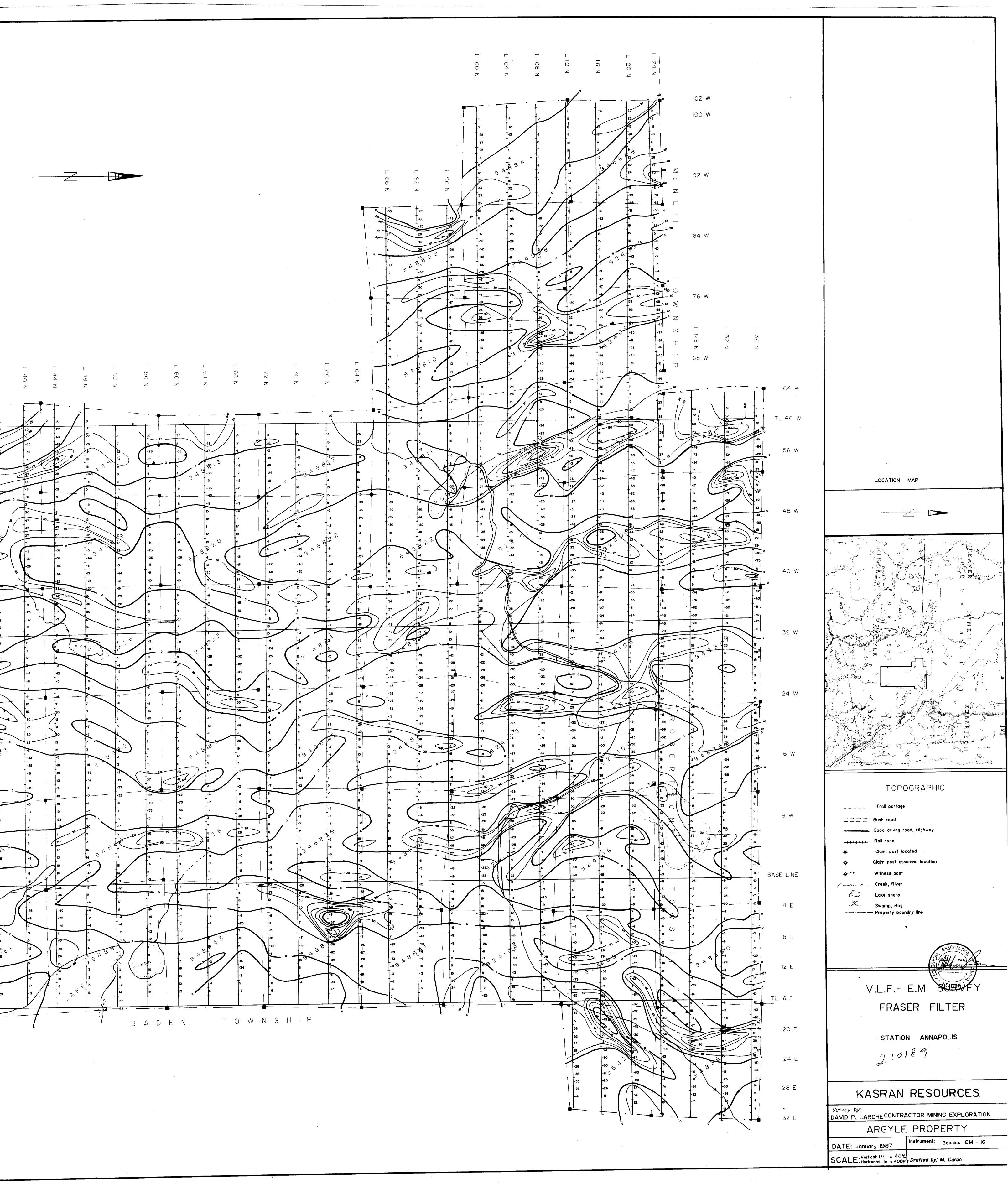


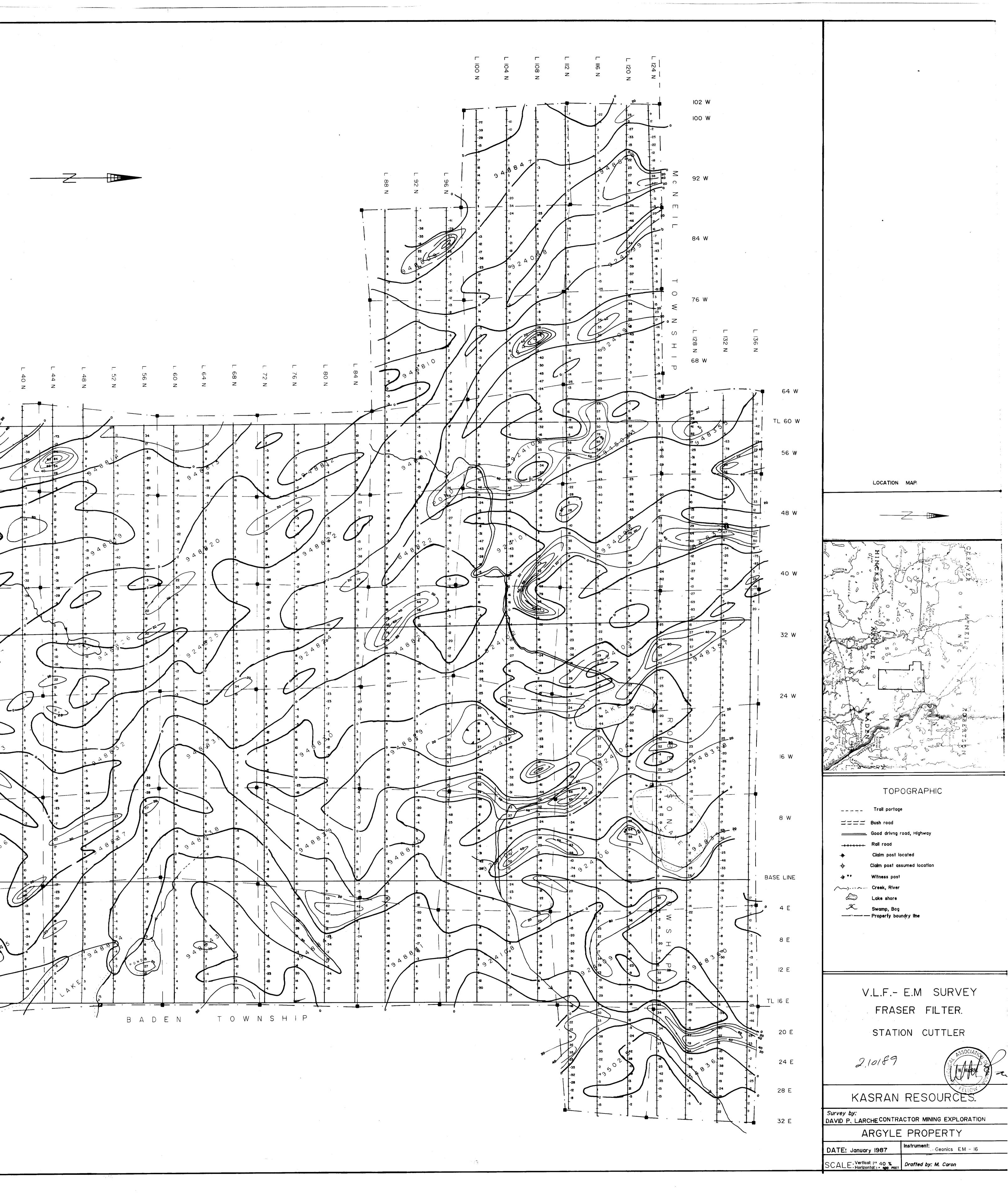


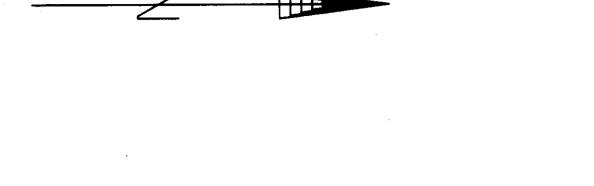


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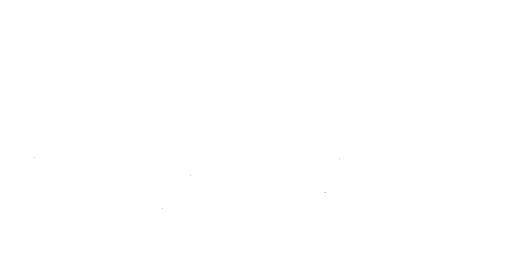




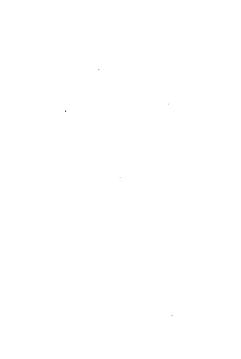


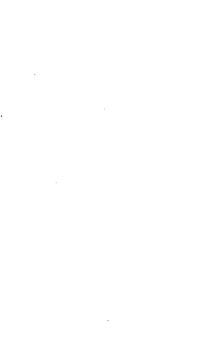


































































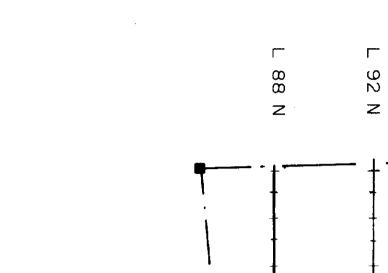


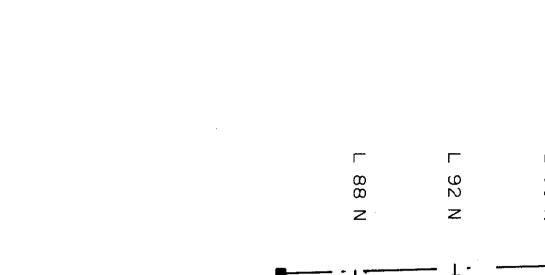


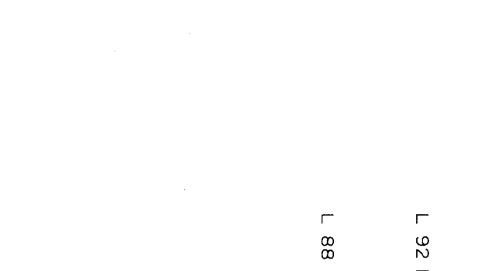


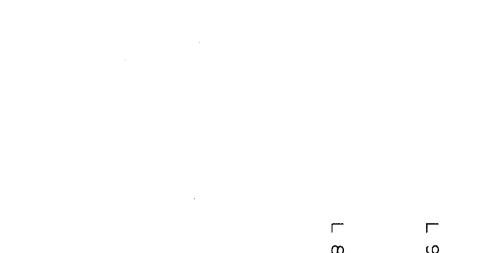






























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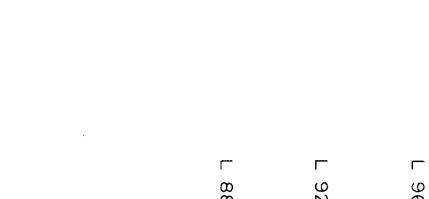
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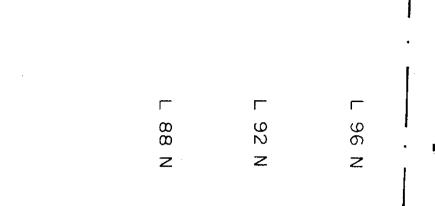
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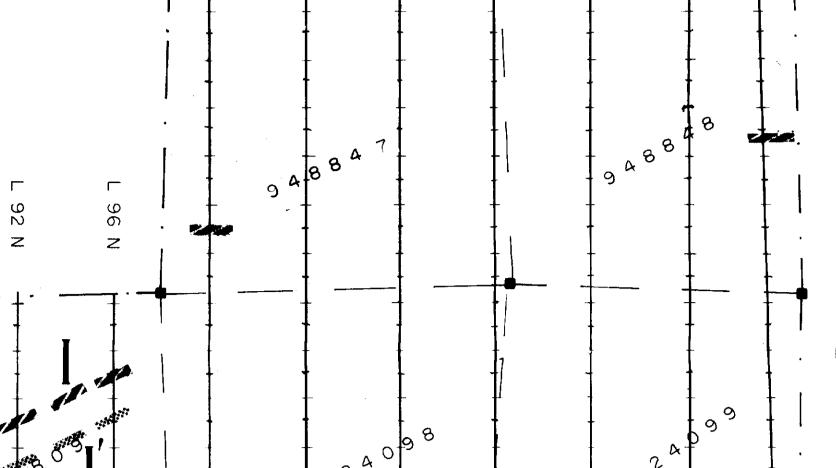


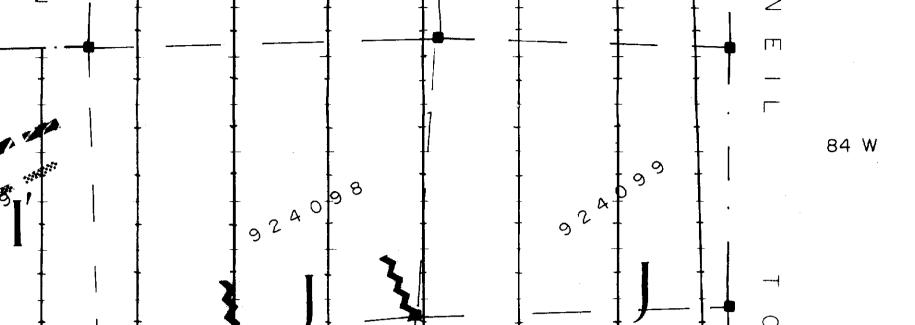






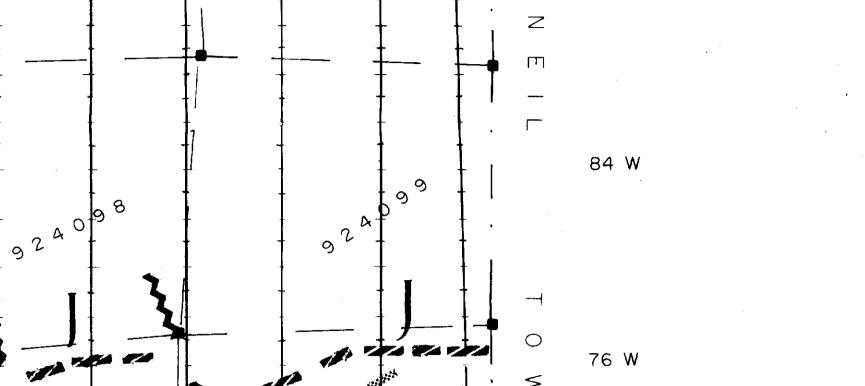






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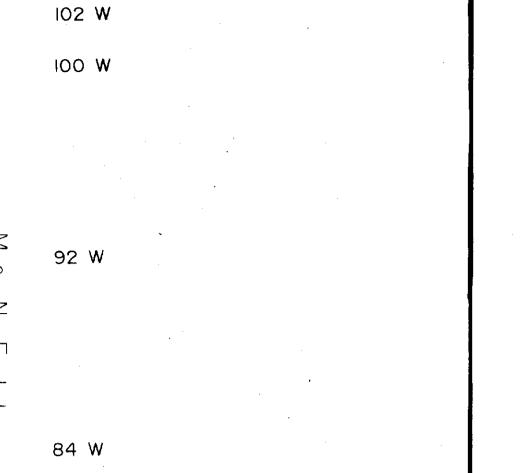


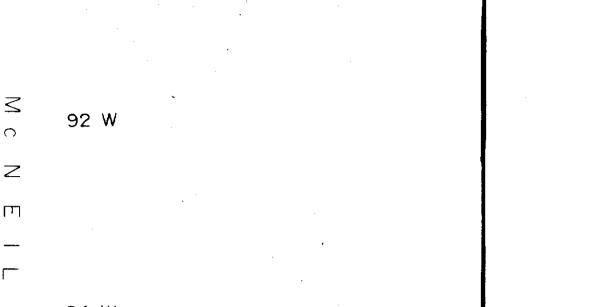
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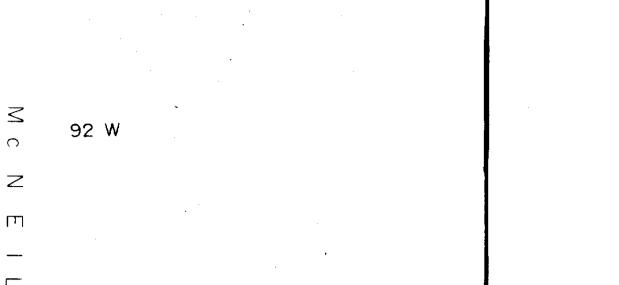
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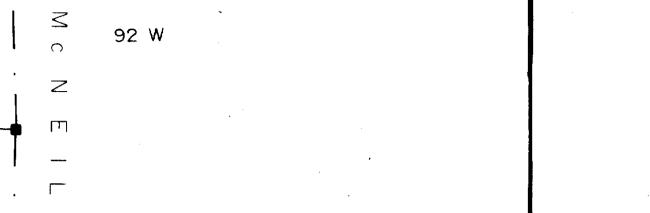
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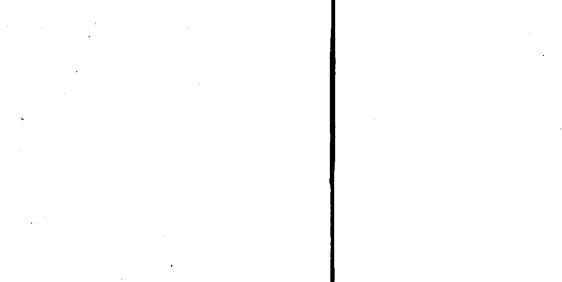


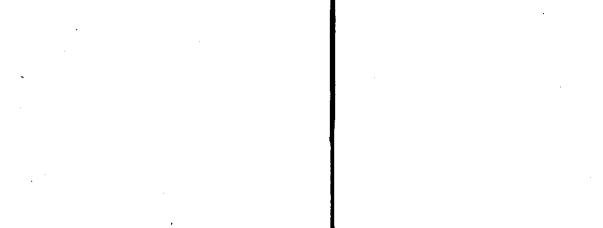


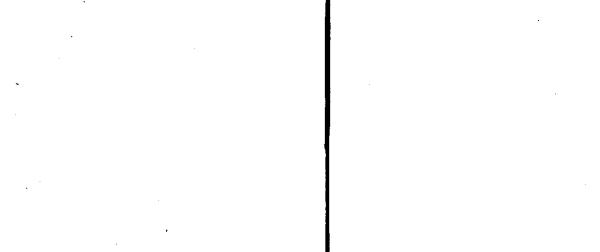


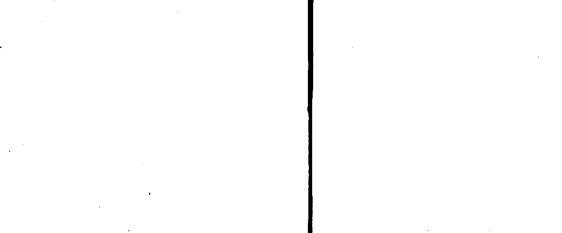


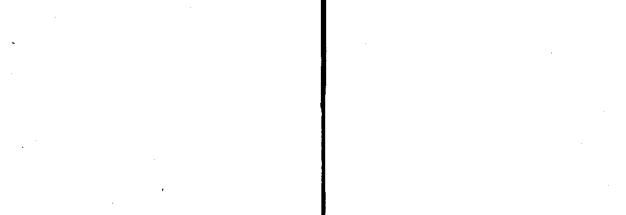


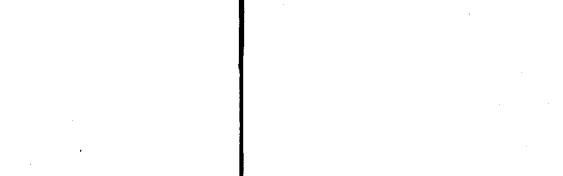


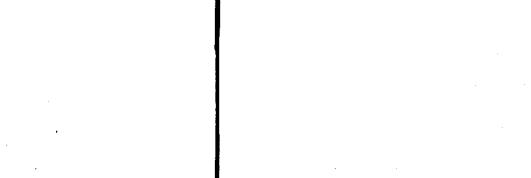
















× Known Gold Mineralization

Assumed Fault

