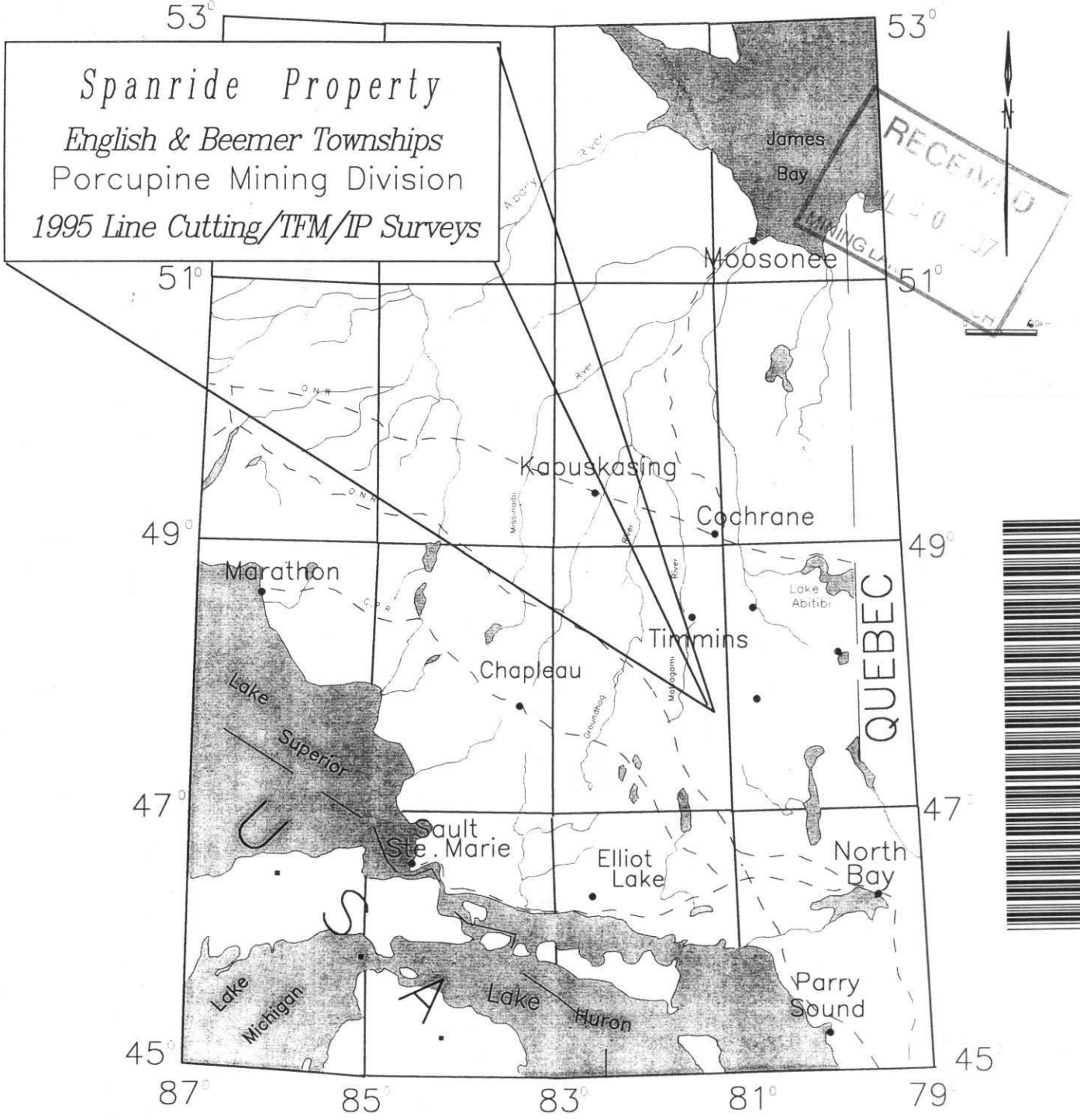
Report of Work

for

Driver Resources Ltd

2.17532



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R J Daigle *April 1997*

1.0 Summary

Driver Resources Ltd., of Vancouver, BC, contracted M C Exploration Services Inc., of South Porcupine, ON, to do exploration on their Spanride Property. The work which was done in 1995 was comprised of line cutting, total field magnetics, and induced polarization surveys. The results of the 1995 geophysical surveys in conjunction with a favourable geological setting and several gold occurrences on the property encourages additional exploration.

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List Of Plan Maps & Sections

1.0 Introduction

Driver Resources Ltd., of Vancouver, BC, explored their **Spanride Property** in 1995 with line cutting, total field magnetics, and time domain induced polarization surveys. The property is comprised of seventeen (17) contiguous claims (96 units) in Beemer and English Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, northeastern Ontario. The property is roughly fifty kilometers south of Timmins, ON, in the Peterlong Lake area. The property situated within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt in the Peterlong Assemblage is a good prospect for base metals and precious metals. The Perterlong Assemblage is said to be dominantly magnesium-rich tholeiitic metavolcanic rocks (Pyke 1978, Geology of Ontario, OGS Vol4, part 1, 1991). There are several gold showings on the property and one copper showing (Peterlong Lake, Geological Map 2345, Pyke 1972, OGS) which encourages exploration. The 1995 work initiated by Driver Resources was done by M C Exploration Services Inc., of South Porcupine, ON. A 137 km Grid was cut over 90% of the claims. A Total field magnetic survey read the entire grid and a 5km time domain induced polarization survey read line 0+00 and part of line 200N. This report will summarize the work completed in 1995 by Driver Resources. Several OGS Publications[1] and a report by the ODM were used for references by the author. No research has been done on past exploration by mining companies which may be found in the Resident Geologist Office, Timmins, ON.

OGS Publications[1] Geology of Ontario, OGS Special Volume 4, part 2. 1991.
Geology of the Peterlong Lake Area, D R Pyke, 1978.
Summary of Field Work, 1972. Geological Branch, ODM.

2.0 Geology

2.1 General Geology

Early Precambrian (Archean) metavolcanics and plutonic rocks underlie most of the area. Two cycles of volcanism have been recognized each consisting of a lower unit of ultramafic metavolcanics, an overlying unit of mafic metavolcanics, and an upper unit of intermediate to felsic metavolcanics. The composite thickness of the two volcanic cycles is estimated to be in the order of 12000 to 15800 meters. A pretectonic, layered gabbroic sill, with a maximum thickness of 1500 meters intrudes the lower sequence of metavolcanics. Minor felsic epizonal intrusions, probably subvolcanic, are largely confined to the lower metavolcanic cycle. Late tectonic stocks of granodiorite and monzonite were emplaced within the confines of the metavolcanic-metasedimentary succession. Middle Precambrian sedimentary rocks of the Cobalt Group unconformably overlie the Early Precambrian rocks east of the Spanride Property. Diabase dykes intrude all of the above rocks and are of Middle to Late Precambrian in age. Numerous major north-trending faults traverse the area. (D R Pyke, 1978).

2.2 Economic Geology

Gold: Gold mineralization in the area is generally associated with quartz veins and feldspar porphyry dykes occupying shear zones or fractures within the metavolcanics or epizonal intrusions. Associated minor pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite and galena are common. In the 1930's gold was discovered on the Nelson claims (now the Boychuck property). The showing which is now on present claim 1207466 mineralization is found in quartz stringers and lenses occupying part of a wide (up to 25m), east-northeast-striking shear zone in intermediate to felsic metavolcanics.

Nickel: A nickel deposit (Texmont Mines Ltd nickel property) which occurs near the base of a serpentinized ultramafic unit was found by Sheridan Geophysics Ltd in 1970 roughly 10 km northeast of the Spanride Property.

Copper: Minor amounts and trace amounts of copper are associated with the silicious sulphide-bearing Iron Formations throughout English Township.

Lead and Zinc: Lead and Zinc mineralization is associated with quartz-carbonate veining in felsic pyroclastic rocks.

Iron: Cherty, magnetite-rich Iron Formation is common as intercalations in the lower sequence of intermediate to felsic metavolcanics.

3.0 1997 Exploration

3.1 Line Cutting

Line Cutting crews started the grid in June, 1995, and completed the 137 km of survey lines in September, 1995. The 0+00/ 0+00 start point was established by measuring 180 meters north of a point along the north shore of Telluride Lake using an Azimuth of N30°T. The baseline was then cut 2200 meters north of the 0+00 point and southerly of Telluride Lake up to 2300 meters south. Nine tie lines were turned off of line 0+00 and are separated by 500 meter intervals. Cross-lines were then cut at a 100 meter interval with the exception of the northwest corner of the grid where 200 meter line spacings were used west of the baseline 0+00. The entire grid was picketed at a 25 meter interval. Refer to Plan 1, showing the lines cut and area covered.

3.2 Magnetic Survey

3.21 Procedure

Geophysical crews, Denis Crowley and Don Caron of Timmins, ON, read the Total Field Magnetic survey in September and October, 1995. The GSM-19 Overhauser precession magnetometers were used (with 0.02 nT precision) to read the grid at a 12.5 meter interval along all lines cut. A Similar GSM-19 magnetometer was used as base station which monitored the diurnal drift at a 30 second interval from line 500N at 750m West of the baseline. A 58100 nT reference field was used to smooth the data. A total of 11,019 stations were read with the total field ranging from 53606 nT to 71672 nT, having a mean of 58167 nT. The data was plotted using Geosoft and is presented on Plan 2 and Plan 3 (pocket).

3.22 Results

The results of the 1995 total field magnetic survey are posted and contoured on Plan Maps 2 & 3, at a 1: 5000 (metric) scale. The data is contoured at a 50 nanotesla interval.

Plan 1: A narrow near north-south trend of mag highs at the southwest limit of the grid delineates the presence of an underlying diabase dike. Other sporadic mag highs east of this feature is a probable indication of other diabase dikes in this vicinity. There is a near N30°T trend along the east limit of Plan 1 which occurs along a geological boundary (fault-contact) seen on map 2345, geology of the Peterlong Lake Area.

Plan2: The highest magnetic susceptibilities on the property are seen along and near tie-lines 1500E and 2000E. The mag highs reaching beyond 2000 nanotesla above background are believed to delineate the underlying magnetite rich ultrabasic rocks. Other mag highs occurring west of this broad feature are also believed to map smaller ultrabasic units. These other mag highs are sporadic and it is difficult to determine any geological trend associated with these anomalies. When producing shadow plots a lineament trends near and along line 200N (near N300°T) inferring that a fault occurs in this vicinity.

3.3 Induced Polarization Survey

3.31 Procedure

The selected time domain induced polarization survey was read in October, 1995, by Mr D Collins of Timmins, ON. The Pheonix IPT-1 (1.8KW) portable time domain transmitter in conjunction with the Androtex TDR-6 Receiver were used to read the Pole Dipole Array. Crews read n=1 to n=6 on both traverses with dipole spacing of 50 meters. A 80 millisecond delay was used on the receiver preceding a 1860 millisecond total integration time. Ten slices (windows) were stored for each n level (1 to 6 inclusively) at every station read. Line 0 was read easterly with the infinity electrode inducing current in the same direction. L 200N was read in the reverse order with the infinity electrode at the east limit.

3.32 Results

The data was plotted on 1:5000 sections using Geosoft. The top section labels and contours the chargeability in mV/V and the bottom section posts the apparent resistivities in ohm's per 50 meters.

Section L 0+00N shows several high resistivity anomalies originating at depth. There are also several resistivity highs which can be associated to high contact resistances mainly due to outcrop locations along this line. The observed high resistivities can only be attributed to highly altered rocks at this time, although it is suspect that the property has a predominant underlay of intrusive rocks. The narrow inclusions of resistivity lows can be related to possible faults bisecting this line. The chargeability section shows two most prominent IP effects at 100E and 1500E to 1700E. The first zone at 100E occurs just east of a stripped area where a gold showing is known to occur. The second prominent IP anomaly occurs in conjunction with a broad mag high. This anomaly occurs over an area of mapped ultramafic units (Pyke 1978). Iron Formation is suspect being the source of this anomaly. Three moderate IP effects seen at 600W to 500W, 500E to 600E, and 900E to 1100E show a source closer to surface and all favour a grid east dip. These anomalies also have associated magnetic aberrations. Another anomaly is seen at the east limit of this section at 2400E to 2500E inferring a surficial effect. Section L 200N shows similar apparent resistivities as line 0 in the same vicinity. Chargeability effects occur at each limit of this section leaving the anomalous response obscured.

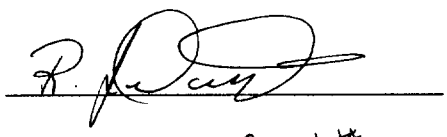
4.0 Conclusion

The 1995 geophysical surveys indicates that the property is underlain by a geology difficult to interpret. The apparent resistivities infer that intrusive units predominate, as seen along section 0+00. The concurring mag highs and chargeability highs infer that Iron Formations are present on the property. The magnetic survey suggest that there is a predominant underlay of homogeneous rocks at the northeast part of the survey area.

5.0 Recommendation

At this time the author suggests that a geological survey take place to help identify the significant geophysical responses. Additional limited IP traverses is also recommended to better understand the geological structures. The property should then be investigated with a limited drill program to help produce a geological section across the property.

Respectfully Submitted for Approval,



Richard J Daigle Qual # 2.15919

May 26, 1997

6.0 Certification

I, Richard J Daigle residing at 1115 Maclean Drive, Unit 15, in the city of Timmins, ON, certify;

1.0 This is my 17th year of practice in mining exploration.

2.0 I am registered with the Ontario Association of Certified Technologist.

3.0 I have been employed by MC Exploration Services Inc since 1992 and presently have the job title **Geophysical Evaluator/ Manager Of Operations.**

4.0 Accomplished geophysical contracts (IP, HLEM,TFM, SP) and property assessments in Eastern Canada, 1987 to 1992.

5.0 Accomplished geophysical contracts in northeastern ON, 1985-87.

6.0 Geophysicist Assistant/ Senior Technician for Kidd Creek Mines under the supervision of Mr D Londry, 1981- 85.

7.0 Experienced Max-Min (HLEM) surveys/ interpretations under the supervision of MR J Betz, 1979- 81.

8.0 Received Electronic Technologist Certificate in 1979.

9.0 **I have no direct interest in the property reported on.**

Date; May 26 96.

Timmins, ON.

Richard J Daigle

7.0 Equipment Specifications

GEM Systems Advanced Magnetometers GSM-19 V 4.0

GEM Systems Inc
52 West Beaver Creek Road, Unit 14
Richmond Hill, Ontario **Phone; (905) 764- 8008**
Canada, L4B-1L9 **Fax ; (905) 764- 9329**

1.0 Instrument Description

_The sensor is a dual coil type designed to reduce noise and improve gradient tolerance. The coils are electrostatically shielded and contain a proton rich liquid in a pyrex bottle, which also acts as an RF resonator.

_The sensor cable is coaxial, typically RG-58/U, up to 100m long.

_The staff is made of strong aluminum tubing sections. This construction allows for a selection of sensor elevations above the ground during surveys. For best precision the full staff length should be used. Recommended sensor separation in gradiometer mode is one staff section, although two or three section separations are sometimes used for maximum sensitivity.

_The console contains all the electronic circuitry. It has a sixteen key keyboard, a 4x20 character alphanumeric display, and sensor and power input/ output connectors. The keyboard also serves as an ON-OFF switch.

_The power input/output connector also serves as a RS232 input/output and optionally as analog output and contact closure triggering input.

_The keyboard front panel, and connectors are sealed (can operate under rainy conditions)

_The charger has two levels of charging, full and trickle, switching automatically from one to another. Input is normally 110V 50/60Hz. Optionally, 12V DC can be provided.

_The all-metal housing of the console guarantees excellent EM protection.

2.0 Instrument Specifications

Resolution	0.01 nT, magnetic field and gradient
Accuracy	0.20 nT over operating range
Range	20,000 to 120,000 nT automatic tuning, requiring initial setup
Gradient Tolerance	over 10,000 nT/m
Operating Interval	3 seconds minimum, faster optional. Reading initiated from keyboard, external trigger, or carriage return via RS-232
Input/Output	6 pin weatherproof connectors
Power Requirements	12V, 200mA peak, 30mA standby, 300mA peak with Gradiometer
Power Source	Internal 12V, 1.9Ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, external source optional.
Battery Charger	Input; 110/ 220VAC, 50/60Hz and/or 12VDC Output; 12V dual level charging
Operating Ranges	Temperatures; -40_C to +60_C Battery Voltages; 10.0 V min to 15.0V max Humidity; up to 90% relative, non condensing
Storage Temperature	-50_C to +65_C
Dimensions	Console; 223 X 69 X 240 cm Sensor Staff; 4 x 450mm sections Sensor; 170 x 71 mm diameter
Weight; Console 2.1Kg Staff 0.9Kg Sensors; 1.1Kg	

Induced Polarization

_Androtex TDR-6; The TDR-6 induced polarization receiver is a highly cost-effective instrument for the detailed measurements of IP effects and apparent resistivity phenomenon. Up to six dipoles can be measured simultaneously, thus increasing production. A wide input voltage range, up to 30V, simplifies surveys over the narrow shallow conductors of large resistivity contrast. Input signal indicators are provided for each dipole. All data are displayed on a 2x16 character display LCD module and any selected parameters con be monitored on a separate analogue meter for noise evaluation during the stacking/averaging. Although the TDR-6 receiver is automatic it allows full control and communications with the operator at all times during measurements. Since the input signal synchronizes the receiver at each cycle, the transmitter timing stability is not critical and any standard time domain transmitter can be used. Data are stored in the internal memory with a capacity of up to 2700 readings (450 stations). The data format is directly compatible with Geosoft without the necessity of an instrument conversion program.

Features

_Wide input signal range _Automatic self-potential cancellation
_Staking/averaging of Vp and M for high measurement accuracy in noisy environments _High rejection of power line interference _Continuity resistance test _Switch selectable delay and integration time _Multiwindow chargeability measurements _Digital output for data logger _Six channel input provided _Compatible with standard time domain transmitters _Alpha-numeric LCD display _Audio indicator for automatic SP compensation _Portable

Specifications

_Dipole	n1 to n6 simultaneously
_Input Impedance	10 megohm
_Input Voltage (Vp)	range:100_V to 30 Volts (automatic), accuracy:.25%, resolution:10_V.
_Self Potential (SP)	range:_2V,accuracy:1%,Automatic compensation _1
_Chargeability (M)	range:300mV/V,accuracy:.25%,resolution:.1mV/V
_Automatic Stacking	2 to 32 cycles
_Delay Time	programmable
_Integration Time	programmable for each gate (10 gates)
_Total Chargeability Time	During integration time of all gates
_Synchronization Signal	programmable from channel 1 to 6
_Filtering	power lines:dual notch 60/180Hz or 50/150Hz, 100dB, other:Anti-alias, RF and spike rejection.
_Internal Test	Vp=1V,M=30mV/V
_Ground resistance test	0 to 200 Kohm
_Transmitting Time	1,2,4 and 8 sec pulse duration, ON/OFF.
_Digital Display	Two line 16 alphanumeric LCD.
_Analogue Meters	Six-monitoring input signal and course resistance testing.
_Controls	Push button reset, toggle start-stop, rotary Rs-in-test, rotary (data scroll) display, rotary (data scroll) Dipole, keypad 16 key 4x4.
_Memory Capacity	2700 readings, 450 stations (n1 to n6).
_Data Output	serial I/O RS-232 (programmable baud rate), Geosoft compatible output format.
_Temperature Range	Operating:-30_to +50_C,storage -40_ to +60_C.
_Power Supply	Four 1.5V D cells.
_Dimensions	31x16x29 cm
_Weight	6.5 kg (14.3lbs)

Scintrex TSQ-3;The Motor-Generator set consists of a reliable Briggs and Stratton four stroke engine, coupled to a brushless permanent magnet alternator. The transmitter design employs solid-state components both for power switching and control circuits. Output waveforms and frequencies are selectable; square wave continuous for frequency domain and square wave interrupted for time domain. The programmer is crystal controlled for high stability. While care still must be taken when working with high voltages, the TSQ-3 features overload, underload and thermal protection for maximum safety. Stabilization circuitry ensures that the output current (Ig) is automatically controlled to within _.1% for up to 20% external load or _10% input voltage variations. Voltage, current and circuit resistance are presented on a LED digital display. The system functions as follows; The motor turn turns the generator (alternator) which produces 800Hz, three phase, 230VAC. This energy is transformed upwards according to a front panel voltage setting in a large transformer housed in the TSQ-3. The resulting AC is then rectified is a rectifier bridge. Commutator switches then control the DC voltage output according to the waveform and frequency selected.

Specifications

_Output Power	3000 VA maximum
_Output Voltages	300,400,500,600,750,900,1050,1200,1350 & 1500V
_Output Current	10 amperes maximum
	Output Current Stability Automatic controlled to within _.1% for up to 20% external load variation or up to _10% input voltage variation.
_Stabilization Protection	(Over-range) High Voltage shuts off automatically if the control range exceeds 20%.
_Digital Display	Light emitting diodes permit display up to 1999 with variable decimal point; switch selectable to read input voltage, output current, external circuit resistance, dual current range, switch selectable.
_Current Rdg Resolution	10mA on coarse range (1-10A) and 1mA on fine range (0-2A).
Time Domain Cycle	t:t:t:t; ON:OFF:ON:OFF:automatic
_Polarity Change	Each 2t, automatic.
_Pulse Duration	Standard t=1,2,,4,8,16 and 32 seconds, optional
_Stability	Crystal controlled to better than .1% with external clock option better than 20ppm over operating temperature range.
_Efficiency	.78
_Operating Temperature	Range; -30_C to +50_C
_Overload Protection	Automatic shut-off at 3000VA.
_Underload Protection	Automatic shut-off at current below 85mA.
_Thermal Protection	Automatic shut-off at internal temp. of 85_C.
_Dimensions	350cm x 530cm x 320cm (transmitter).
_Motor	Briggs and Stratton, four stroke 8HP.
_Alternator	Permanent magnet type, 800Hz, three phase 230VAC at full load.
_Output Power	3000 VA maximum.
_Dimensions	520cm x 715cm x 560cm (generator assembly).
_Weight	Transmitter;25.0kg, Generator Assembly 72.5kg.

Output DC interrupted squarewave used for survey.

8.0 Survey Theories

IP Method

The phenomena of Induced Polarization (IP) was reported as early as 1920 by Schlumberger. The IP survey technique allows a variety of arrays (which all have advantages and disadvantages) and reads two separate elements;(1)The chargeability or IP effect (M) and Apparent Resistivity. The IP technique is useful for detecting sulphide bodies and is also useful as a structural mapping tool. The IP effect is the measurement of the residual voltage in rocks that remains after the interception of a primary voltage. It includes many types of dipolar charge distributions set up by the passage of current through consolidated or unconsolidated rocks. Among the causes are concentration polarization and electrokinetic effects in rocks containing electronic conductors such as metallic sulphides and graphite. The term overvoltage applies to secondary voltages set up by a current in the earth which decays when it is interrupted. These secondary effects are measure by a receiver via potential electrodes. The current flow is actually maintained by charged ions in the solutions. The IP effect is created when this ionic current flow is converted to electronic current flow at the surface of metallic minerals (or some clays, and platy silicates). The IP method is generally used for prospecting low grade (or disseminated) sulphide ores where metallic particles, sulfides in particular, give an anomalous response. Barren rock (with certain exceptions) gives a low response. In practice, IP is measured in one or two ways;(1) In a pure form, a steady current of some seconds (nominally 2 seconds) is passed and abruptly interrupted. The slowly decaying transient voltage existing in the ground are measured after interruption. This is known as the time domain method. The factor Vs/ Vp is the integrated product for a specified time, and several readings are averaged (suppressing noise and coupling effects). The resultant chargeability, M is essentially an unitless value but it is usually represented in mV/V. The second method entails a comparison of the apparent resistivity using sinusoidal alternating currents of 2 frequencies within the normal range of 0.1 to 10.0 cps.. The factor used to represent the IP effect by this frequency domain method is the percent frequency effect (PFE) and is defined by (R1-R2)/R1x100% where R1 and R2 are the apparent resistivities at the low and high frequencies.

Use and Limitations

The effective depth of penetration of any IP survey is a function of the resistivity of the surface layer('s) with respect to the resistivity of the lower layer. All arrays have different effects from this resistivity contrast, some are less affected than others. When the surface layer is 0.01 of the lower layer, the effective penetration is very poor hence the term masking. Masking occurs most often in areas of thick clay cover. The size of the target therefore becomes important when detection is desirous under a conductive surface layer. The frequency domain methods are the most adversely affected by masking as inductive coupling can be much greater than the response.

Standard Definitions of Chargeability

The IP parameter, chargeability (M) varies with time. For practical reasons the entire decay curve is not sampled. Instead the secondary voltage is sampled one or more times at various intervals. Because the secondary voltage is received at extremely low levels in many prospecting situations, measurements of its amplitude at any given time is extremely susceptible to noise. Therefore, the secondary voltage is usually integrated for a period of time called a gate. Thus, if the noise has a zero mean, the integration will tend to cancel the noise. The Newmount M Factor is a standard time domain IP parameter. The gate delay, of 80 mSeconds (used by the TDR-6) was chosen to allow time for normal electromagnetic effects and capacitive coupling effects between the transmitter and receiver to attenuate so that the secondary voltage consists only of the IP decay voltage.

The TDR-6 total integration time of 1580 milliSeconds (gate) is divided into ten individual gates. The time-constant of the IP dispersion curve, Cole-Cole dispersion (W H Pelton, 1977), obtained from the ten individual gates (windows) is directly related to the physical size of the metallic particles. This data is available at the clients request since all of the obtained field data is archived (downloaded) to computer.

Magnetic Survey

Theory;

The magnetic method is based on measuring alteration in the shape and magnitude of the earth's naturally occurring magnetic field caused by changes in the magnetization of the rocks in the earth. These changes in magnetization are due mainly to the presence of the magnetic minerals, of which the most common is magnetite, and to a lesser extent ilmenite, pyrrhotite, and some less common minerals. Magnetic anomalies in the earth's filed are caused by changes in two types of magnetization; (1) Induced, caused by the magnetic field being altered and enhanced by increases in the magnetic susceptibility of the rocks, which is a function of the concentration of the magnetic minerals. (2) Remanent magnetism is independent of the earth's magnetic field, and is the permanent magnetization of the magnetic particles (magnetite, etc..) in the rocks. This is created when these particles orient themselves parallel to the ambient field when cooling. This magnetization may not be in the same direction as the present earth's field, due to changes in the orientation of the rock or the field. The ***unit*** *of measurement (variations in intensity) is commonly known as the Gamma which is equivalent to the nanotesla (nT).*

Method;

The magnetometer, ***GSM-19*** *with an Overhauser sensor measures the* ***Total Magnetic Field*** *(TFM) perpendicular to the earth's field (horizontal position in the polar region). The unit has no moving parts, produces an absolute and relatively high resolution measurement of the field and displays the measurement on a digital lighted display and is recorded (to memory). Initially, the tuning of the instrument should agree with the nominal value of the magnetic field for each particular area. The Overhauser procession magnetometer collected the data with a* ***0.2 nanoTesla accuracy.*** *The operator read each and every line at a* ***12.5 m interval*** *with the sensor attached to the top of three (56cm) aluminum tubing sections. The readings were corrected for changes in the earth's magnetic field (diurnal drift) with a similar GSM-19 magnetometer, >>base station<< which automatically read and stored the readings at every 30 seconds. The data from both units was then downloaded to PC and base corrected values were computed.*

Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Declaration of Assessment Work Performed on Mining Land

Mining Act, Subsection 65(2) and 66(3), R.S.O. 1990

Transaction Number (office use): W9760.00176
Assessment Files Research Imaging

Personal information c… Mining Act, the informa… Questions about this … 933 Ramsey Lake Roa… …6(3) of the Mining Act. Under section 8 of the …rk and correspond with the mining land holder. …lorthern Development and Mines, 6th Floor,

42A03SW0002 2.17532 ENGLISH

900

Instructions: - For work performed on Crown Lands before recording a claim, use form 0240.
- Please type or print in ink.

2.17532

1. Recorded holder(s) (Attach a list if necessary)

Name	Client Number
DRIVER RESOURCES ~~LTD~~ INC.	# 300623
Address	Telephone Number
808 WEST HASTING STREET 11th FLOOR BOX 10	1-604-687-7463
VANCOUVER, B.C V6C-2X4	Fax Number
Name	Client Number
Address	Telephone Number
	Fax Number

2. Type of work performed: Check (✓) and report on only ONE of the following groups for this declaration.

☒ Geotechnical: prospecting, surveys, assays and work under section 18 (regs) ☐ Physical: drilling, stripping, trenching and associated assays ☐ Rehabilitation

Work Type	Office Use
LINECUTTING – MAG SURVEY – I.P SURVEY	Commodity
	Total $ Value of Work Claimed $64,253
Dates Work Performed From 10 (Day) 06 (Month) 95 (Year) To 26 (Day) 05 (Month) 97 (Year)	NTS Reference
Global Positioning System Data (if available) / Township/Area: BEEMAN / ENGLISH TWP.	Mining Division: Porcupine
M or G-Plan Number: M-0656 / G-3938	Resident Geologist District: Timmins

Please remember to: - obtain a work permit from the Ministry of Natural Resources as required;
- provide proper notice to surface rights holders before starting work;
- complete and attach a Statement of Costs, form 0212;
- provide a map showing contiguous mining lands that are linked for assigning work;
- include two copies of your technical report.

3. Person or companies who prepared the technical report (Attach a list if necessary)

Name	Telephone Number
M.I.C EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.	705-235-8660
Address	Fax Number
P.O BOX 362 PORCUPINE ON P0N 1C0	705-235-8038
Name	Telephone Number
Address	Fax Number
Name	Telephone Number
Address	Fax Number

Received in R.O. May 26/97.

RECEIVED MAY 30 1997 MINING LANDS BRANCH

4. Certification by Recorded Holder or Agent

I, MIKE CARON (Print Name), do hereby certify that I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this Declaration of Assessment Work having caused the work to be performed or witnessed the same during or after its completion and, to the best of my knowledge, the annexed report is true.

Signature of Recorded Holder or (Agent)		Date
		MAY 26/97
Agent's Address	Telephone Number	Fax Number
P.O BOX 362 PORCUPINE ON P0N 1C0	705-235-8660	

0241 (02/96)

Deemed Aug. 24/97

5. Work to be recorded and distributed. Work can only be assigned to claims that are contiguous (adjoining) to the mining land where work was performed, at the time work was performed. A map showing the contiguous link must accompany this form.

	Mining Claim Number. Or if work was done on other eligible mining land, show in this column the location number indicated on the claim map.	**Number of Claim Units.** For other mining land, list hectares.	**Value of work performed** on this claim or other mining land.	**Value of work applied** to this claim.	**Value of work assigned** to other mining claims.	**Bank.** Value of work to be distributed at a future date.
eg	TB 7827	16 ha	$26, 825	N/A	$24,000	$2,825
eg	1234567	12	0	$24,000	0	0
eg	1234568	2	$ 8, 892	$ 4,000	0	$4,892
1 ✓	1203991	16	$6,004.00	$6,400.00	0	0
2 ✓	1203992 ✓	16	$1,864.00	$6,400.00	0	0
3 ✓	1203993	12	0	$4,800.00	0	0
4 ✓	1203994	15	0	$6,000.00	0	0
5 ✓	1206699 ✓	15	$5,926.00	$6,000.00	0	0
6 ✓	1207466 ✓	15	$9,761.00	$6,000.00	$3,761.00	0
7 ✓	1207467 ✓	12	$9,089.00	$4,800.00	$4,289.00	0
8 ✓	1207468 ✓	9	$6,585.00	$3,600.00	$2,985.00	0
9 ✓	1207469 ✓	16	$12,595.00	$6,400.00	$6,195.00	0
10 ✓	1207493	12	$7,785.00	$4,800.00	$1,532 ~~$2,987.00~~	~~$1,493.00~~ (1,453)
11 ✓	1207494	3	$1,751.00	$1,200.00	$551.00	0
12 ✓	1207266 ✓	16	$2,893.00	$6,400.00	0	0
13						
14	2.17532					
15					19,313	
		Column Totals	$64,253.00	$62,800.00	$ ~~19,263.00~~	$1,493.00 (1,453)

I, MIKE CARON, do hereby certify that the above work credits are eligible under
(Print Full Name)
subsection 7 (1) of the Assessment Work Regulation 6/96 for assignment to contiguous claims or for application to the claim where the work was done.

Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent Authorized in Writing: [signature]   Date: MAY 26/97

6. Instructions for cutting back credits that are not approved.

Some of the credits claimed in this declaration may be cut back. Please check (✓) in the boxes below to show how you wish to prioritize the deletion of credits:

- [x] 1. Credits are to be cut back from the Bank first, followed by option 2 or 3 or 4 as indicated.
- [ ] 2. Credits are to be cut back starting with the claims listed last, working backwards; or
- [ ] 3. Credits are to be cut back equally over all claims listed in this declaration; or
- [ ] 4. Credits are to be cut back as prioritized on the attached appendix or as follows (describe):

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MINING LANDS BRANCH

Note: If you have not indicated how your credits are to be deleted, credits will be cut back from the Bank first, followed by option number 2 if necessary.

For Office Use Only

Received Stamp	Deemed Approved Date	Date Notification Sent
	Date Approved	Total Value of Credit Approved
	Approved for Recording by Mining Recorder (Signature)	

Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Statement of Costs for Assessment Credit

Transaction Number (office use): W.9760.00176

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of subsection 6(1) of the Assessment Work Regulation 6/96. Under section 8 of the Mining Act, the information is a public record. This information will be used to review the assessment work and correspond with the mining land holder. Questions about this collection should be directed to the Chief Mining Recorder, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 6th Floor, 933 Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 6B5.

Work Type	Units of Work Depending on the type of work, list the number of hours/days worked, metres of drilling, kilometres of grid line, number of samples, etc.	Cost Per Unit of work	Total Cost
LINECUTTING	139.15 Km	$300.00	$41,745.00
MAG SURVEY	139.15 Km	$120.00	$16,698.00
I.P SURVEY	5.0 Km	$1,300.00	$6,500.00
Associated Costs (e.g. supplies, mobilization and demobilization).			
		2.17532	
Transportation Costs			
Food and Lodging Costs			
		Total Value of Assessment Work	$64,943.00

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MINING LANDS BRANCH

Calculations of Filing Discounts:

1. Work filed within two years of performance is claimed at 100% of the above Total Value of Assessment Work.
2. If work is filed after two years and up to five years after performance, it can only be claimed at 50% of the Total Value of Assessment Work. If this situation applies to your claims, use the calculation below:

TOTAL VALUE OF ASSESSMENT WORK × 0.50 = Total $ value of worked claimed.

Note:
- Work older than 5 years is not eligible for credit.
- A recorded holder may be required to verify expenditures claimed in this statement of costs within 45 days of a request for verification and/or correction/clarification. If verification and/or correction/clarification is not made, the Minister may reject all or part of the assessment work submitted.

Certification verifying costs:

I, MIKE CAHON (please print full name), do hereby certify, that the amounts shown are as accurate as may reasonably be determined and the costs were incurred while conducting assessment work on the lands indicated on the accompanying Declaration of Work form as (recorded holder, agent, or state company position with signing authority) AGENT I am authorized to make this certification.

Signature	Date
	MAY 26/97

0212 (02/96)

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines

Ontario

Geoscience Assessment Office
933 Ramsey Lake Road
6th Floor
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 6B5

Telephone: (888) 415-9846
Fax: (705) 670-5863

August 20, 1997

DRIVER RESOURCES INC.
11TH FLOOR, 808 WEST HASTINGS STREET
BOX 10
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C-2X4

Dear Sir or Madam:

Submission Number: 2.17532

	Status
Subject: Transaction Number(s):	W9760.00176 Approval

We have reviewed your Assessment Work submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached summary page(s) indicate the results of the review. WE RECOMMEND YOU READ THIS SUMMARY FOR THE DETAILS PERTAINING TO YOUR ASSESSMENT WORK.

If the status for a transaction is a 45 Day Notice, the summary will outline the reasons for the notice, and any steps you can take to remedy deficiencies. The 90-day deemed approval provision, subsection 6(7) of the Assessment Work Regulation, will no longer be in effect for assessment work which has received a 45 Day Notice.

Please note any revisions must be submitted in DUPLICATE to the Geoscience Assessment Office, by the response date on the summary.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please contact Bruce Gates by e-mail at gates_b@torv05.ndm.gov.on.ca or by telephone at (705) 670-5856.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
Blair Kite
Supervisor, Geoscience Assessment Office
Mining Lands Section

Correspondence ID: 11225
Copy for: Assessment Library

Work Report Assessment Results

Submission Number: 2.17532

Date Correspondence Sent: August 20, 1997 **Assessor:** Bruce Gates

Transaction Number	First Claim Number	Township(s) / Area(s)	Status	Approval Date
W9760.00176	1203991	BEEMER, ENGLISH	Approval	August 19, 1997

Section:
14 Geophysical MAG
14 Geophysical IP

Correspondence to:

Resident Geologist
South Porcupine, ON

Assessment Files Library
Sudbury, ON

Recorded Holder(s) and/or Agent(s):

Mike Caron
PORCUPINE, ONTARIO

DRIVER RESOURCES INC.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Correspondence ID: 11225

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
(R1)	SEC.36/80	W. 18 / 77	28/02/77	S.R.O.	83582
(R2)	SEC.36/80	W.19/78	10/04/78	S.R.O	188543
(R3)	SEC.36/80	W.30/78	02/06/78	S.R.O	192219
(R4)	MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS WITHDRAWN FROM PROSPECTING, STAKING OUT, SALE OR LEASE UNDER SECTION 35 OF THE MINING ACT R.S.O. 1990 ORDER NO. W-P 43/94 NER DATED 94-MAY-02				

MINING AND SURF

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.

BARTLETT TOWNSHIP

BEEMER TOWNSHIP

ZAVITZ TOWNSHIP

SEMPLE TOWNSHIP

2.17532 MAG IP

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	(R)
CANCELLED	⊗
SAND & GRAVEL	(G)

(F2)

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

FEET 0 1000 2000 4000 6000 8000
METRES 0 200 1000 (1 KM) 2000 (2 KM)

F1 THIS TWP IS SUBJECT TO FOREST ACTIVITY IN 1994/95 FURTHER INFORMATION ON FILE. 10/5/96

TOWNSHIP

ENGLISH

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

TIMMINS

MINING DIVISION

PORCUPINE

LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION

SUDBURY

2.17532

RECEIVED JUN 30 1997 MINING LANDS BRANCH

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Date SEPTEMBER 1990

ACTIVATED : SEPT. 25/90 S.R.

Number G-3938

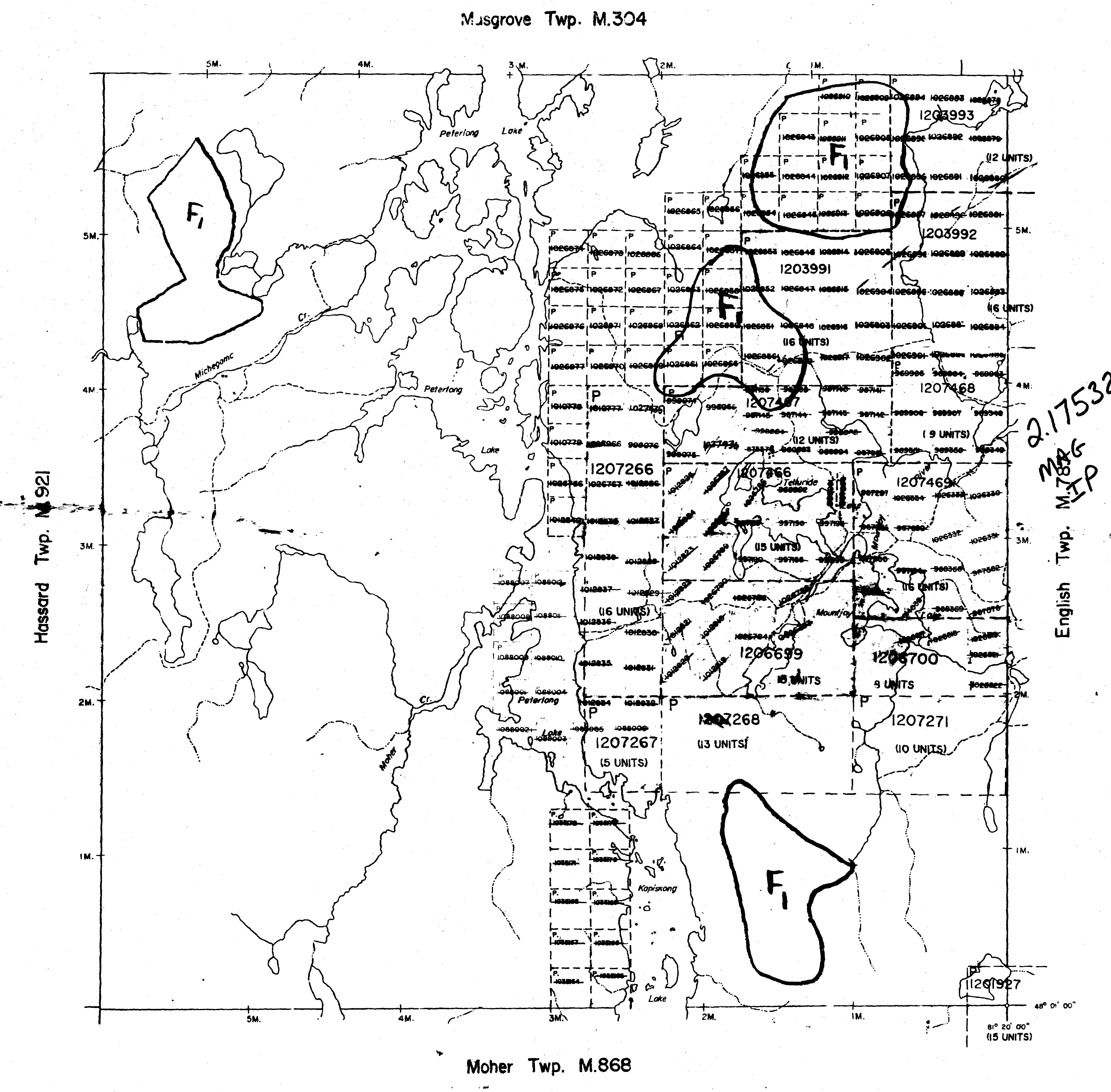
G-3938 ENGLISH TWP.

G-3938

200

4040S1W0002.2.17532.ENGLISH

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.



THE TOWNSHIP OF BEEMER

DISTRICT OF SUDBURY

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND — Ⓟ
CROWN LAND SALE — C.S.
LEASES — Ⓛ
LOCATED LAND — Loc.
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION — L.O.
MINING RIGHTS ONLY — M.R.O.
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY — S.R.O.
ROADS
IMPROVED ROADS
KING'S HIGHWAYS
RAILWAYS
POWER LINES
MARSH OR MUSKEG
MINES
CANCELLED — C
LAND USE PERMIT

NOTES

400' Surface Rights Reservation around all lakes and rivers.

Flooding Rights in Peterong and Kapiskong lakes assigned to H.E.P.C. L.O. 7191 File No. 162 Vol. 4

F1 THIS TWP. SUBJECT TO FOREST ACTIVITY IN 1994/95 1995/96 FURTHER INFORMATION ON FILE.

PLAN NO. M.656

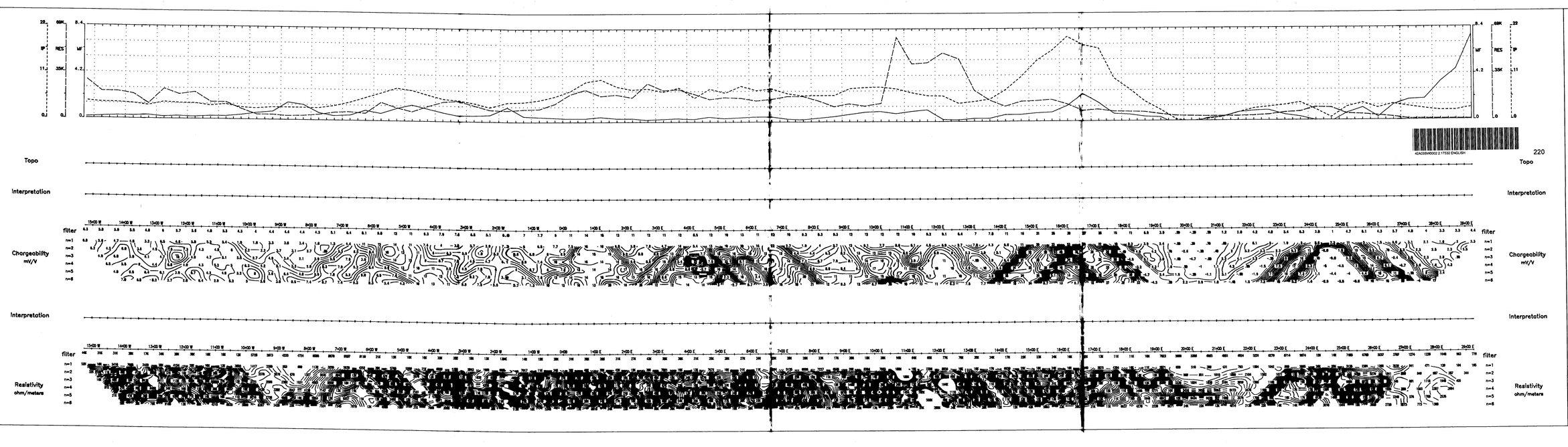
DEPARTMENT OF MINES
— ONTARIO —

RECEIVED JUL 30 1997 MINING LANDS BRANCH

210

2.17532

Beemer Twp.

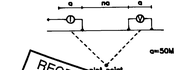


L- 0+00N

2.17532

Pole-Dipole Array

a na a



	Cont. Intervals	Profiles
Resistivity	500 ohm/meter	
Chargeability	1.0 mV/V	
Metal Factor	1 %	

INSTRUMENTS

Androtex TDR6, Time Domain Receiver
1760mSec Total Intergration Time, 80mS Delay.
MT= (80+80+80+80+160+160+160+320+320+320) mSec
Phoenix IPT1 Transmitter
8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

INTERPRETATION

- Low Effect
  Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect
  Low Apparent Resistivity, rho
- Moderately Low Effect
- Moderately High Effect
- High Effect
  Good Chargeability mV/V, IP effect
  High Apparent Resistivity, rho

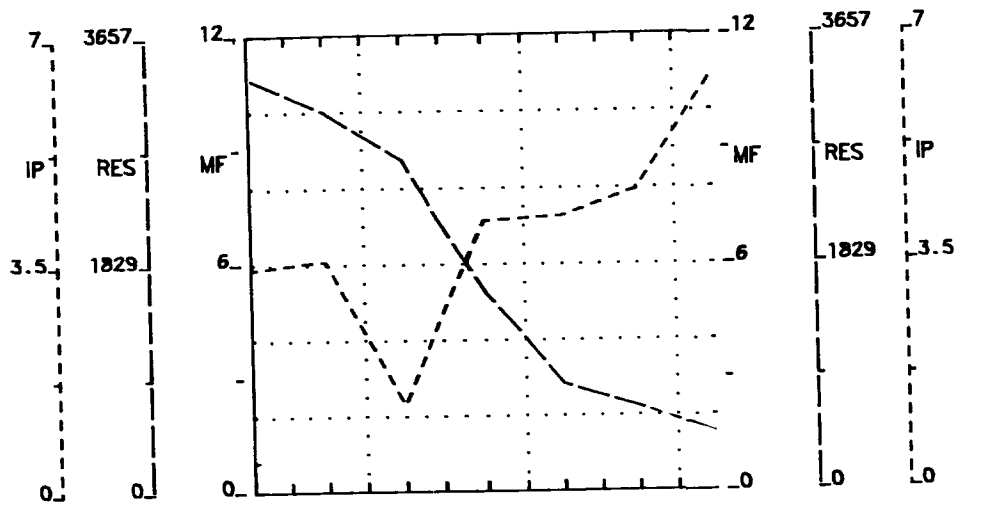
Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

Driver Resources Inc

Induced Polarization Survey
Spanride Grid
English & Beemer, NTS: 42- A/ SW

Porcupine Mining Division
M. C. Exploration Services Inc. May 1997.



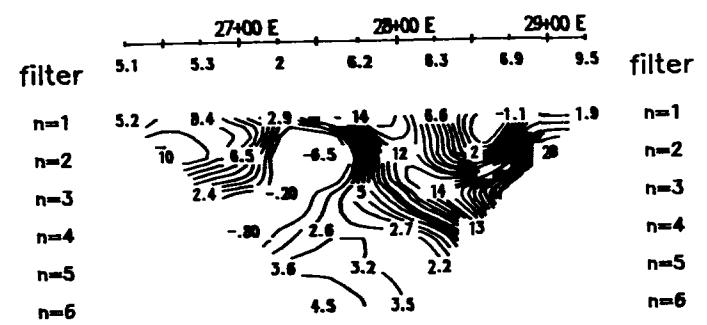
230

Topo

Topo

Interpretation

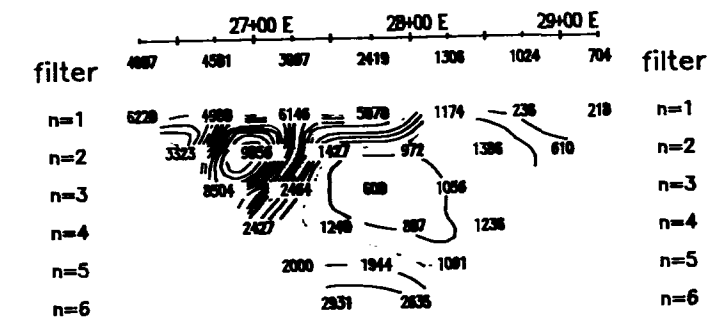
Interpretation



Chargeability
mV/V

Interpretation

Interpretation

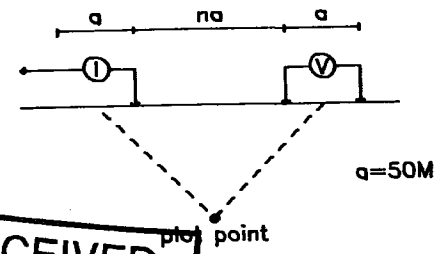


Resistivity
ohm/meters

L- 2+00N

2.17532

Pole-Dipole Array



Filter

n1
n2
n3
n4

	Cont. Intervals	Profiles
Resistivity	; 500 ohm/meter	-- -- -- --
Chargeability	; 1.0 mV/V	- - - - - -
Metal Factor	; 1 %	----------

INSTRUMENTS

Androtex TDR6, Time Domain Receiver
1760mSec Total Intergration Time, 80mS Delay.
MT= (80+80+80+80+160+160+160+320+320+320) mSec
Pheonix IPT1 Transmitter
8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

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Low Effect
Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect
Low Apparent Resistivity, rho

Moderately Low Effect

Moderately High Effect

High Effect
Good Chargeability mV/V, IP effect
High Apparent Resistivity, rho

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

Driver Resources Inc

Induced Polarization Survey
Spanride Grid
English & Beemer, NTS: 42- A/ SW

Porcupine Mining Division
M. C. Exploration Services Inc. May 1997.

1203799

1203993

1203994

TL 1500W

L 2000 N

TL 1000W

flooded

TL 500W

1203992

BEEMER TWP

ENGLISH TWP

L 1600 N

BASELINE

TL 500E

L 1200 N

1203991

TL 1000E

L 800 N

L 400 N

L 2000 N

L 0

1207468

TL 1500E

L 400 S

1207467

1760

Pit

1600 N Muskasenda Lake

1207494

TL 2000E

L 800 S

1887

Mountjoy River

TL 2500E

L 1200 S

Telluride Lake

1207466

L 1200 N

1207266

TL 3000E

L 1600 S

1207469

1207493

L 2000 S

L 800 N

Mountjoy Lake

L 400 S

L 400 N

TL 1500W

TL 1000W

1206599

L 0

TL 500W

1206706

1207267

BASELINE

1207268

1207271

240

42A03SW0002 2.17532 ENGLISH

2.17532

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MINING LANDS BRANCH

PLAN 1

Scale 1:10000

200 0 200 400 600
(meters)

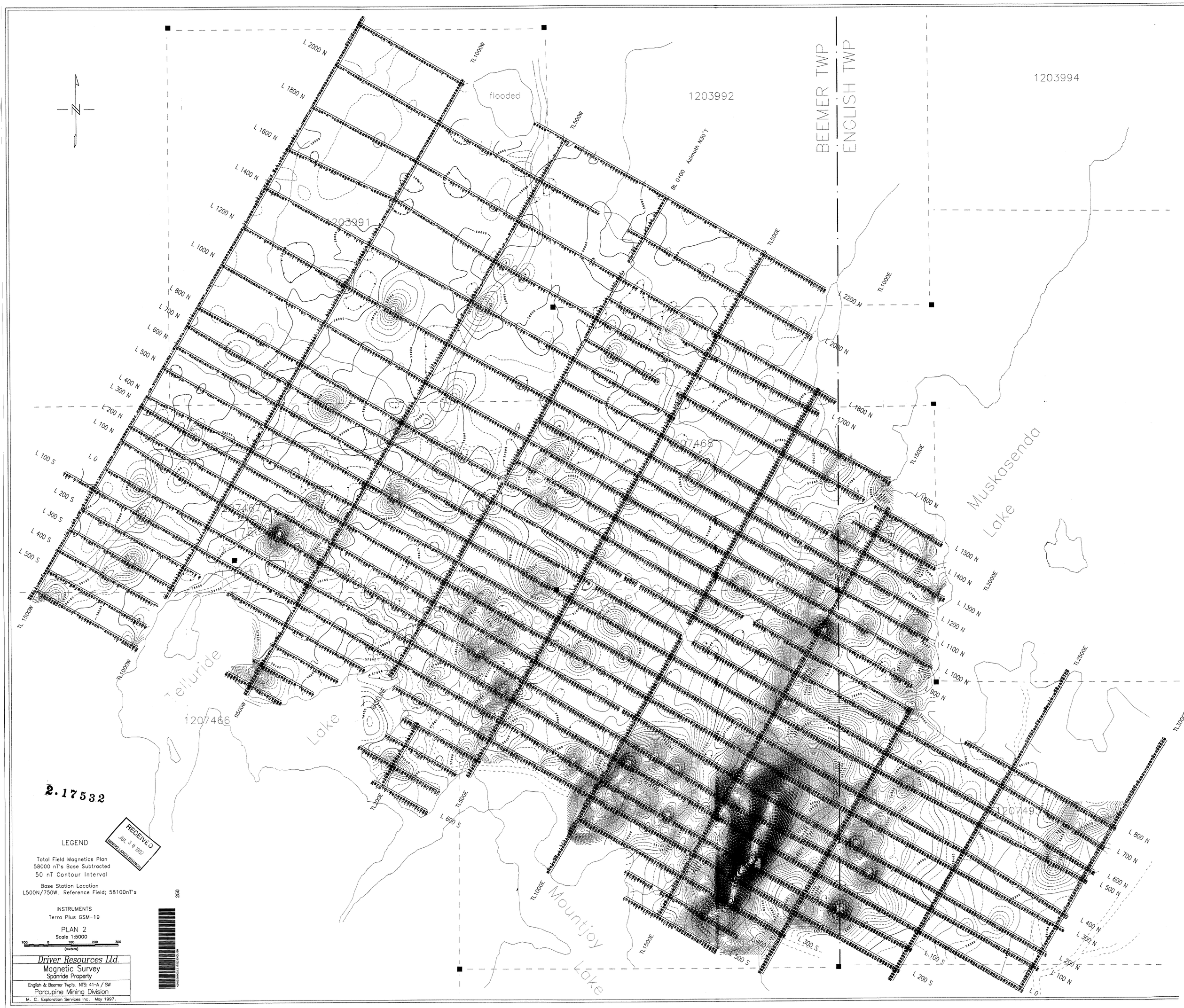
Driver Resources Ltd.

Base Map
Spanride Property

English & Beemer Twp's. NTS: 41-A / SW

Porcupine Mining Division

M. C. Exploration Services Inc. May 1997.



2.17532

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MINING LANDS BRANCH

LEGEND

Total Field Magnetics Plan
58000 nT's Base Subtracted
50 nT Contour Interval

Base Station Location
L500N/750W, Reference Field; 58100nT's

INSTRUMENTS
Terra Plus GSM-19

PLAN 2
Scale 1:5000
100 0 100 200 300
(meters)

250

Driver Resources Ltd.
Magnetic Survey
Spanride Property
English & Beemer Twp's. NTS: 41-A / SW
Porcupine Mining Division
M. C. Exploration Services Inc. May 1997.

1207467

1760

Pit

TL1000W

TL500W

Telluride

Lake

1207466

BASELINE 0+00

AZ. N30°T

TL500E

TL1500W

TL1000W

TL500W

1207469

1207468

L 300 S
L 400 S
L 500 S
L 600 S
L 700 S
L 800 S
L 900 S
L 1000 S
L 1100 S
L 1200 S
L 1300 S
L 1400 S
L 1500 S
L 1600 S
L 1700 S
L 1800 S
L 1900 S
L 2000 S
L 2100 S
L 2200 S
L 2300 S

2.17532

LEGEND

Total Field Magnetics Plan

58000 nT's Base Subtracted

50 nT Contour Interval

Base Station Location

L500N/750W, Reference Field; 58100nT's

INSTRUMENTS

Terra Plus GSM-19

PLAN 3

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300

(meters)

RECEIVED
JUL 30 1997
MINING LANDS BRANCH

260

42A03SW0002 2.17532 ENGLISH

Driver Resources Ltd.

Magnetic Survey
Spanride Property

English & Beemer Twp's. NTS: 41-A / SW
Porcupine Mining Division

M. C. Exploration Services Inc. May 1997.