



42A04NW0129 2.8438 KENOGAMING

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REPORT
ON
A GEOLOGICAL MAPPING PROGRAM
KENOGAMING TOWNSHIP GOLD PROPERTY
FOR
REBA RESOURCES LTD.

RECEIVED

JUL 1 1985

MINING LANDS SECTION

Toronto, Ontario
July 1985

W.E. Brereton, P.Eng.
MPH CONSULTING LIMITED

SUMMARY

A geological mapping program on the 18 claim Reba Kenogaming gold property has established that the property is underlain by a thick sequence of easterly striking, steeply dipping, primarily mafic to intermediate pyroclastics.

It is concluded that the property is a good locational and geological bet relative to ongoing exploration work on a gold zone on the adjoining Carl Creek Resources property and that it be maintained in good standing.

Consideration should be given to a modest program of backhoe stripping and sampling on previously located IP/VLF targets at an estimated cost in the \$10,000 - \$15,000 range.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Interest in the northeast portion of the Swayze greenstone belt centers around the possibility of finding stratiform pyritic gold deposits in a felsic volcanoclastic-sedimentary center which is present here. Known showings such as the old Dunvegan prospect confirm the potential for the above style of mineralization.

This report describes the results of a geological mapping program on the 18 claim Reba property in Kenogaming township which adjoins the above prospect (now owned by Carl Creek Resources Ltd.) to the south.

The purpose of the work was to define the geological setting on the property in more detail to complement previously completed programs of airborne and ground geophysics (VLF, EM, IP). The mapping was also done with a view to locating any mineralized showings on the claims.

The exploration approach is described, exploration results are presented and recommendations are made to further explore the claims, all in a framework of the general geology and previous mining exploration in the area.

2.0 PROPERTY

The property consists of 18 unpatented mining claims in Kenogaming Township, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario.

The claims are numbered as follows:

<u>Claim Numbers</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>
P700048-053 inclusive	April 5, 1983
P700055-060 inclusive	April 5, 1983
P700298-301 inclusive	April 5, 1983
P700303	April 5, 1983
P699774	April 5, 1983

The property encompasses 720 acres more or less.

By virtue of 80 days of previously filed geophysical credits, the claims are in good standing until April 5, 1986 at which time 20 days of assessment credits per claim will be required. The work reported on herein will satisfy these requirements.

Appendix 1 presents Technical Data Statements in respect of this work.

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The property is centered approximately 75 km southwest of the town of Timmins in northeastern Ontario (Figure 1).

Access is relatively good. Highway 101 West passes 13 km to the north of the claim group.

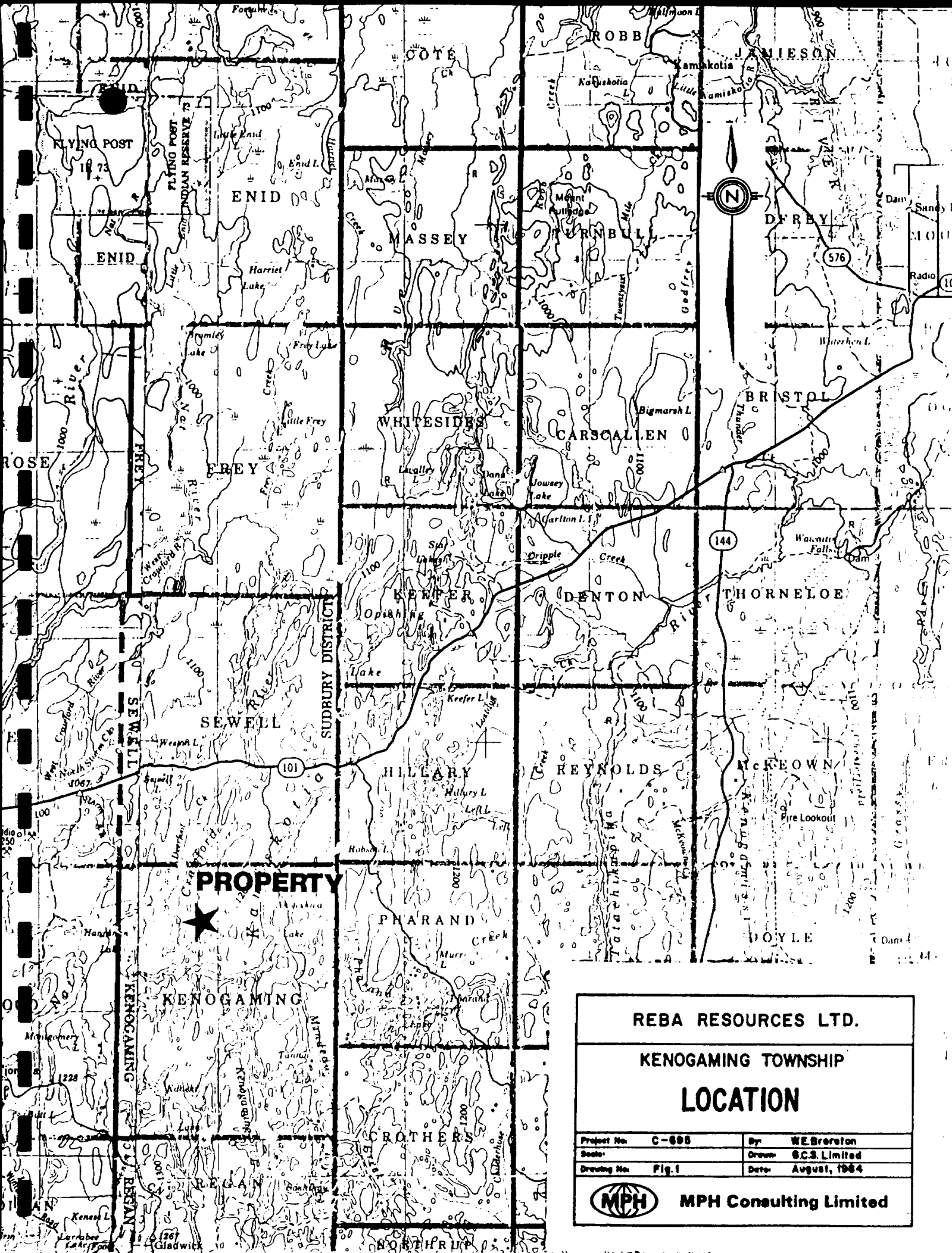
New, good quality gravel roads lead from Highway 101 to the south through the general Kenogaming-Penhorwood area. Numerous subsidiary logging roads extend off these main access roads. One of these leads directly through the Reba property as indicated on the accompanying geological maps.

The general area is under active development by a local lumber company (Malette Lumber) which should ensure continued year round access.

The main line of the Canadian National Railway passes to the southwest of the property.

The main center of service and supply in the region is Timmins with a population of 45,000. All manner of mining equipment, contract services, exploration services, etc. are available here along with a skilled and stable mining work force. The smaller, nearby hamlet of Foleyet offers some food, accomodation and supply services.

Of interest, Orofino Resources Ltd. ultimately plan to construct a mill on their Silk township gold property which might be available to handle ore from other deposits in the immediate area. This is a very attractive consideration for further gold exploration in the north Swayze area. The presence of a nearby custom mill could greatly increase the economic viability of a smaller, otherwise non-economic deposit. The closest custom mills at present are those of Pamour Porcupine Mines Ltd. at Schumacher and Pamour, approximately 85 miles by truck to the east.



REBA RESOURCES LTD.	
KENOGAMING TOWNSHIP	
LOCATION	
Project No. C-698	By: W.E. Breton
Scale:	Drawn: S.C.S. Limited
Drawing No. Fig. 1	Date: August, 1964



MPH Consulting Limited

4.0 PREVIOUS WORK AND EXPLORATION HISTROY OF THE AREA

There is no record of any recent mining exploration on the Reba claims.

In an historical context, gold was first discovered in the area in 1947 by a prospector working for Hoodoo Lake Mines. Subsequent prospecting, trenching and sampling were concentrated on five of their claims where the gold discoveries had been made. This is now the property of Carl Creek Resources Ltd. and is tied on to the north of the Reba claims ("Dunvegan Mines" - Figure 2).

In 1950 the name of Hoodoo Lake Mines was changed to Dunvegan Mines. In 1951, the old Hoodoo lake trenches were deepened and new trenches excavated. All were sampled for zinc, gold and silver. Up to 0.24 oz Au/ton over 4 ft. and 12.33% Zn over 2 ft. were recorded by this work (OMNR file T-527, Timmins).

In 1966, Falconbridge Nickel Mines optioned part of the claim group including the area encompassing the original Hoodoo Lake Mines' gold-zinc showing. Falconbridge drilled eight holes to test this zone along an 800-foot strike length. Thin sphalerite stringers were cut in hole No's 3, 7 and 8 and disseminated pyrite sections in all holes. In DDH #7, one 3.7-ft. section assayed 1.21% Zn, 0.51 oz Ag and 0.03 oz Au per ton; and another 5.2 ft. section assayed 1.03% Zn, 0.55 oz Ag and 0.01 oz Au per ton. The best gold assay was a 3.3 ft. section near the bottom of hole 4 which returned 0.08 oz Au per ton.

Falconbridge also completed ground magnetic, horizontal loop electromagnetic, and self-potential sureys over six of the claims as well as their own adjacent claims. No worthwhile electromagnetic anomalies were detected. The magnetometer survey clearly outlines the ultramafic intrusive bodies as areas of magnetic highs. Falconbridge subsequently drilled a number of holes at scattered points throughout the claim group

PROTEROZOIC

LATE MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- 10 Diabase, unsubdivided.
- 10a Olivine diabase (dikes) Abitibi-type.

- 9 Diabase, unsubdivided.
- 9a Olivine diabase (dikes).
- 9b Magnetitic quartz diabase (dikes).

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

ARCHEAN

LATE FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- 8 Granitic rocks.
- 8a Biotite-hornblende granodiorite.
- 8b Biotite granodiorite, biotite quartz monzonite.
- 8c Xenolithic granodiorite.
- 8d Diorite, hybrid diorite, syenite.
- 8e Muscovite-albite trondhjemite.
- 8f Leucocratic trondhjemite.
- 8g Pegmatite.
- 8h Migmatite.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

EARLY FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- 7 Granitic rocks.
- 7a Biotite trondhjemite gneiss.
- 7b Feldspar porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry.
- 7c Quartz porphyry.
- 7d Hybrid granodiorite gneiss.
- 7e Migmatite.
- 7f Hornblende-chlorite-feldspar porphyry.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- 6 Unsubdivided.
- 6a Grey to green-grey serpentinite.
- 6b Dark grey to black serpentinite.
- 6c Coarse blade textured serpentinite (chicken track rock).
- 6d Mineralogically layered serpentinite.
- 6e Sheared serpentinite.
- 6f Asbestos-bearing serpentinite.
- 6g Chloritic tremolitic serpentinite.†
- 6h Talcose serpentinite.
- 6k Rusty carbonatized serpentinite.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

EARLY MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- 5 Unsubdivided.
- 5a Tremolitic actinolitic amphibolite.
- 5b Actinolitic hornblende amphibolite.
- 5c Sheared amphibolite.
- 5d Porphyritic amphibolite.
- 5e Garnet amphibolite.
- 5f Dioritic amphibolite.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

IRON FORMATION

- 4 Unsubdivided.
- 4a Magnetite-chert iron formation.
- 4b Carbonate-chert iron formation.
- 4c Amphibole-chert iron formation.
- 4d Garnet-magnetite amphibolite.
- 4e Chert.
- 4f Pyritic slate, graphitic slate.

DETRITAL METASEDIMENTS

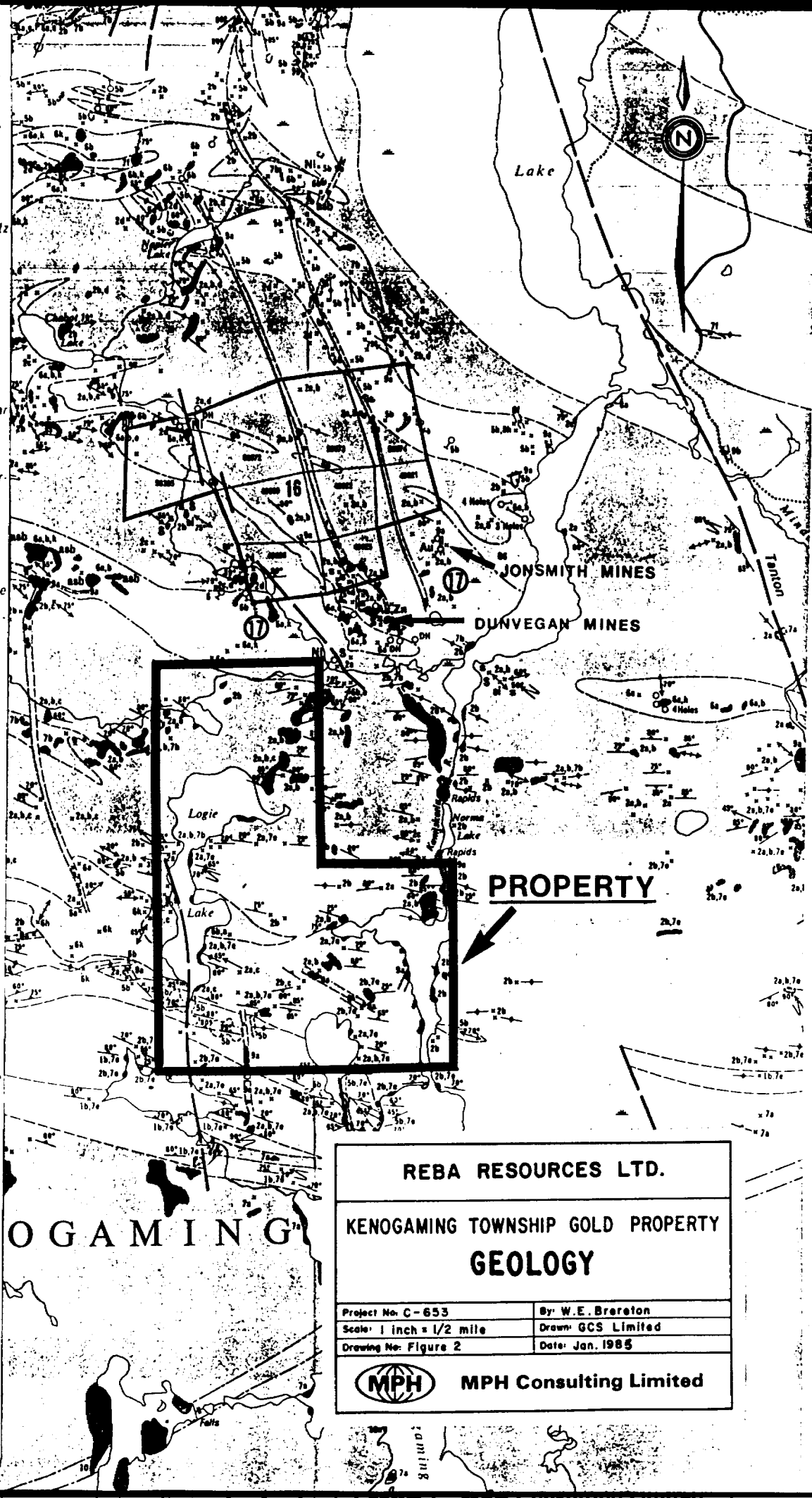
- 3 Unsubdivided.
- 3a Greywacke.
- 3b Conglomerate.
- 3c Slate, argillite.
- 3d Phyllite, sericite schist, chlorite schist.
- 3e Sandstone.

FELSIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS^c

- 2 Unsubdivided.
- 2a Felsic agglomerate, mafic agglomerate.
- 2b Felsic tuff, felsic lapilli tuff.
- 2c Mafic tuff, mafic lapilli tuff.
- 2d Felsic flows.
- 2e Felsic flow breccia.†
- 2f Garnet amphibolite.

MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS^c

- 1 Unsubdivided.
- 1a Light coloured chlorite-tremolite metavolcanics.
- 1b Dark coloured actinolite-hornblende schistose and gneissose metavolcanics.
- 1c Chloritic metavolcanic schist, sericite-carbonate metavolcanic schist.
- 1d Pillowed metavolcanics.
- 1e Epidolized metavolcanics.†



REBA RESOURCES LTD.

KENOGAMING TOWNSHIP GOLD PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Project No: C-653

By: W.E. Brereton

Scale: 1 inch = 1/2 mile

Drawn: GCS Limited

Drawing No: Figure 2

Date: Jan. 1985



MPH Consulting Limited

to test magnetic highs associated with ultramafic intrusives. Disseminated sulphide zones with associated nickel values were found at a number of locations; however, no economic deposits were found.

The specific felsic volcanoclastics that host the Dunvegan mineralization do not trend onto the Reba claims, the latter property being located to the west and south across local east-west geological strikes. The Reba property, however, encompasses an identical geological setting and it is reasonable to expect that there is potential for similar mineralization on the present claims.

There is evidence of old work by prospectors on the Reba claims in the form of old trenches and pits. These have variably grown in and filled in over the years. For example, the large quartz vein on the east property boundary has been deeply trenched as has a pyritic tuff zone in the southwest portion of the claims. Neither of these zones yielded any gold values when sampled by this author.

The most recent work prior to that described herein consisted of airborne geophysical surveys (Dighem EM, VLF, magnetics) completed in the fall of 1983 followed by ground VLF and Induced Polarization surveys and some prospecting and geophysical evaluations in 1984 (Brereton, 1984, 1985).

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS - NORTH SWAYZE GOLD AREA

5.1 General

The property is located in the northeastern extremity of the Swayze Gold Belt. The Swayze Gold Belt is located southwest of and in rocks grossly equivalent to the Timmins-Porcupine Gold Camp. The Porcupine Camp is located in the west portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt of the Canadian Shield. It is the largest gold-producing camp in Canada and one of the largest in the world. During the past seventy years, more than 56.3 million troy ounces of gold have been produced from 18 properties in the area.

The Swayze area contains four past-producing gold mines (Joburke, Tionaga, Halcrow-Swayze and Jerome). Other substantial gold prospects under active exploration/development in addition to Orofino include the Rundle Mine (Sulpetro-Hollinger) in Newton Township, the Kenty Mine in Swayze Township (Cumo Resources-Heron Resources) and the Jerome Mine in Osway Township (Osway Resources).

5.2 History of Exploration and Development

Initial interest in the general region was stimulated by the discovery of two major iron formation bands along the Groundhog River and Woman River in the early 1900's. Following a general waning of interest in iron deposits, gold became the principal metal sought.

Earliest gold discoveries date back to 1909 as prospectors worked westward from the Porcupine Camp which had been discovered that same year.

The first significant gold discovery in the area and subsequent staking rush was made in 1918 on the east shore of Horwood Lake. This became the property of Groundhog Gold Mines Limited in 1934.

Visible gold was discovered on what is now the property of Orofino Resources Limited in the early 1930's. This precipitated another small rush into the region.

Numerous other properties were being actively explored and developed in the Horwood Lake area at this time. The only production during this period was in 1938-39 from the Smith-Thorne (Tionaga) Mine.

Gold was then discovered in 1946 on the Joburke property in Keith Township to the north of Orofino triggering another staking rush in the northern portion of Swayze metasedimentary- metavolcanic belt.

5.3 Geology

The swayze area has been the subject of numerous geological studies since the turn of the century. The most pertinent studies in the present area are those by Laird (1935), Harding (1937), Breaks (1978) and Milne (1972).

The Swayze area represents the western extremity of the Abitibi metasedimentary-metavolcanic ("greenstone") belt of Archean age which extends for several hundred miles east - northeast to the Grenville Front east of Chibougamau.

Swayze greenstone rocks are truncated to the west against the "Kapusking High" structural-metamorphic zone.

The present area of interest, the Kenogaming-Penhorwood area, encompasses the northeasternmost extremity of the Swayze greenstone sub-belt.

The present property is contained within a discrete, lenticular pile of felsic volcanoclastic rocks, approximately 13 km long in an east-

west direction by 6.5 km wide in the central portion of Kenogaming Township and east-central portion of Penhorwood Township (Ontario Department of Mines Map 2231). the main felsic pile is bounded to the east by the Tanton Lake Fault although a narrow wedge of felsic rocks does extend to the east into adjoining Pharand Township. Rock types include mainly felsic volcanoclastic rocks (tuffs, tuff-breccias, sediments) and some flows. The volcanics are extensively intruded by mafic to ultramafic rocks. A major oxide facies iron formation extends along the entire north boundary of the felsic pile and forms the contact with adjoining mafic metavolcanics. Granitic batholith complexes occur to the east and south.

Extensive areas of mafic-ultramafic intrusives crop out to the west of the property area. One of these hosts the Steetly talc/asbestos mine.

5.4 Mineral Deposits

Economic interest in the area has focussed on gold, silver, asbestos, talc, copper-nickel, iron, copper-zinc and barite deposits. There has been economic production of the first four of the above mineral commodities. Gold and silver have been won primarily from structurally-controlled, quartz vein-type deposits, e.g. Joburke mine, Keith Township which produced 66,500 ounces of gold from 1973-1979. Asbestos and, lately, talc are produced at the Steetly Talc Mine in Reeves Township to the northwest of th present property. The Orofino Mine, 40 km southwest of the property was actively explored in 1983-84 with a view to a production decision when gold prices improve. Drill indicated reserves are currently quoted in the range of 1,000,000 tons of 0.17 oz Au/ton.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING PROGRAM - 1985

6.1 Field Techniques

Mapping traverses were carried out along and between all picket lines, along the numerous roads on the claim and by canoe along the shorelines of lakes. A comment here is that the grid is becoming badly overgrown in some areas and it will be necessary to slash out and re-chain should it be necessary to do further work off this grid. Field work was carried out in May of 1985 by the author.

Two mineralized zones were found in the course of this work and were sampled for gold.

Results of the mapping program are presented on Map 1 at rear and are discussed following.

6.2 Property Geology

6.2.1 General

The Reba property is underlain virtually entirely by a thick succession of intermediate to mafic pyroclastic rocks with minor felsic components. These rocks encompass ash tuff, crystal tuff, abundant lapilli tuff and some coarse tuff-breccia.

Other than some distinctly bedded, waterlain tuffs, the units on the property display little or no internal organization or bedding and may be largely debris flow types of volcanic fragmental deposits.

A variably developed shear foliation is pervasive throughout the property area. The most obvious manifestation of this is a pronounced alignment/elongation of fragments in the lapilli tuffs. Local zones of more intense shearing were noted at several locations.

In terms of mineralization, a notable feature is the ubiquitous presence of white quartz in the rocks, generally as small, podiform, variably boudinaged, foliation-conformable lenses, pods, stringers, knots and veins of 5-10 cm width and a few meters or less in length.

6.2.2 Lithologies

The following rock types were recognized:

1. Mafic to Intermediate Pyroclastics
 - (a) ash tuff, lapilli tuff
 - (b) lapilli tuff, tuff-breccia
2. Intermediate to Felsic Pyroclastics
 - (a) ash tuff, lapilli tuff
 - (b) tuff-breccia
3. Serpentinite
4. Siliceous Dike Rocks
5. Diorite, Amphibolite
6. Diabase

Mafic to Intermediate Pyroclastics make up the bulk of the bedrock exposed on the claims. The finer ash and crystal tuff varieties are usually variably schistose, often highly chloritic and weather greenish to off-white in colour. These tuffs may be well laminated to, occasionally, well bedded (Plate 1). Some very chloritic varieties are highly sheared.

The lapilli tuffs consists of generally whitish volcanic and feldspar porphyry fragments in a greenish chloritic matrix (Plate 2). Fragments are typically stretched parallel to schistosity. The fragments are mainly of lapilli size although may locally be up to 0.5 m or more in length and this rock would more accurately be termed a tuff-breccia.

The coarsest pyroclastics observed on the property were on the road near 15+00W, 6+25N (Plate 3).

The inferred mafic-intermediate chemical composition of these rocks was not supported by chemical work although this would appear reasonable given the observed mineral components.

It was not possible to separate in detail the various tuff units as to "1a" and "1b" in that they are often intimately intermixed even at the outcrop scale. A preponderance of the more chloritic "1a" variety was observed in the west-central portion of the property east of Logie Lake while the coarser "1b" type often predominated in the south portion of the claims.

Rocks more accurately termed intermediate to felsic ash tuffs were observed only locally with the best exposure being in the northeast portion of the property near 9+60W, 7+50N. An orangish weathering colouration and a sub-conchoidal fracture were diagnostic.

Serpentinite is usually poorly exposed but is obvious from aeromagnetic patterns where it appears as elongate linear highs. The best exposures are along the east shore of Logie Lake in the vicinity of 14+00W, 2+50S. The rock here is a generally nonfoliated, well-jointed, medium crystalline rock with a characteristic green to brownish weathering. A disseminated magnetite content gives rise to airborne magnetic (and ground IP chargeability) anomalies. Shearing in and along the contacts of these apparently stratiform, sill-like bodies produces VLF-EM/IP resistivity effects.

Siliceous intrusive rocks are very common in the pyroclastics. These encompass feldspar porphyry, aplitic, granitic,

dioritic and lamprophyre varieties. These rocks virtually always appear as foliation-parallel sills and rarely exceed 1 m in width. They appear to be post-main shearing in that they are relatively massive. The predominantly siliceous varieties characteristically weather light and may stand out in slight relief on outcrop surfaces.

A very distinctive amphibolite rock forms a large outcrop area off the southeast end of Logie Lake. The rock has a well developed foliation with slabby white feldspathic schlieren in a green-black chlorite-amphibolite matrix.

Late diabase dikes crosscut all other rock types.

6.2.3 Structure

Rock units on the property generally strike slightly south of east and dip steeply north to vertically.

There is no evidence of major fold closures on the claims nor is there any clearcut evidence of younging directions. The latter is generally assumed to be to the south based on regional considerations.

There has been extensive, generally bedding-parallel shearing in the area. Larger, more intense zones of shearing form VLF conductors and typically underly long linear valleys.

The rocks in general are well foliated to schistose to locally highly sheared and have undergone intense small-scale deformation (Plate 4). The less competent chloritic tuffs are often the most intensely deformed (Plate 5).

Small scale deformation is often best displayed by the quartz vein material. Along with the enclosing rocks, this quartz

has often been intensively folded, fractured, boudinaged and crenulated during shear deformation in the area. In extreme cases, fragments of brittle, fractured quartz can be seen "floating" in ductile, sheared mafic tuffs. Small-scale structures such as fold axes, long axes of quartz rods, etc. plunge very steeply to the west in the infrequent cases where this determination can be made. This might be expected to mimic the plunge of larger scale fold structures in the immediate region.

There is a pronounced north-south late brittle fault set on the property which offsets earlier east-west shearing. One of these trends along Logie Lake. This faulting is often manifested on the outcrop scale by numerous small brittle fractures with individual displacements on the order of cm's (Plate 6).

Narrow north-trending kink bands were also observed in some outcrops.

6.2.4 Mineralization

Barren white quartz is ubiquitous within the volcanics as pods, lenses, stringers, fragments, boudinaged veins, etc. These typically are a few cm to 10 cm in width and less than a meter to a few meters long. This quartz was emplaced prior to shearing in the area and often has the appearance of metamorphic "sweats". In other cases, a minor feldspar association may indicate a granitic source. Trace amounts of pyrite were occasionally observed.

One impressive stratiform quartz vein occurs on claim 700058 on the east shore of the lake here. This is 2 meters or more in width and has been deeply trenched by previous workers.

Sample REB-85-1 collected from the vein by the author returned nil gold (Appendix 2).

Sample REB-85-2 collected from a 5 inch quartz pod with trace pyrite in the northwest corner of claim 700051 likewise returned nil gold.

There was only one sulphide concentration of note found on the claims. This is at 6+00S between line 9+60W and 10+80W and consists of a stratiform zone of strongly sheared mafic tuffs approximately 2.5 m wide containing pyrite as coarse cubic disseminations (3-5% py) and with narrow (10-30 cm), more concentrated rusty pyrite bands with 20-30% py. A boudinaged quartz vein is also present in the outcrop (Plate 7). This occurrence has also been blasted upon by unknown previous workers. Sampling of both the quartz and the pyrite in 1984 did not yield any gold values of interest.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A program of geological mapping has been successful in defining geological relationships on the 18 claim Reba Kenogaming property. The work has indicated the claims to be underlain primarily by a thick sequence of mafic to intermediate to locally felsic pyroclastics.

No mineral occurrences of note were found in the course of field work.

This property is a good locational and geological belt relative to ongoing exploration on a gold zone on the adjoining Carl Creek claims and should be maintained in good standing.

Serious consideration should be given to implementing previous recommendations for a limited program of backhoe trenching primarily on IP anomaly "A" (Brereton, 1985). It might be advisable to expand the scope somewhat of the above program to include trenching of additional of the VLF/IP features at a total cost in the \$10-15,000 range.

Respectfully submitted,

W.E. Brereton, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William E. Brereton, of Toronto, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 120 Adelaide Street West, Suite 2406, Toronto, Ontario M5H 1T1, Canada.
2. I obtained an Honours B.Sc. degree in Geology and Physics from Queen's University in 1971 and an M.Sc.(A) in Mineral Exploration from McGill University in 1977.
3. I have practised my profession continuously since graduation and have been in private independent practice since 1977.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the province of Ontario.
5. Exploration work described herein was carried out by myself in the month of May 1985.
6. I have no interest in Reba Resources Ltd. or the Kenogaming property, nor do I expect to receive or acquire any such interest.

Toronto, Ontario
July 1985

William E. Brereton, P.Eng.
MPH Consulting Limited
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 2



SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0
TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 60215

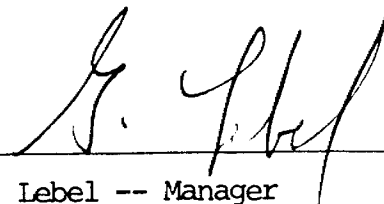
Date: June 12 1985

Received June 7/85 2 Samples of rock

Submitted by MPH Consulting Ltd., Toronto, Ontario Att'n: Mr. W. Brereton

Proj. #C653

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz./ton
REB-85-1	Nil
REB-85-2	Nil

Per 
G. Lebel -- Manager

ESTABLISHED 1928

APPENDIX 3









42A04NW0129 2.8438 KENOGAMING

900

Mining Lands Section

File No 28438

Control Sheet

TYPE OF SURVEY GEOPHYSICAL
 GEOLOGICAL
 GEOCHEMICAL
 EXPENDITURE

MINING LANDS COMMENTS:

< Kenogaming >

*See
H.S.*

[Signature]

 Signature of Assessor

200. 15/85

 Date



1985 12 13

Our File: 2.8438

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
60 Wilson Avenue
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 2S7


Dear Sir:

RE: Approval for a Geological Survey submitted
on Mining Claims P 699774, et al, in Kenogaming
Township

The assessment work credits, as listed on the enclosed
technical statement form, have been approved as of the
above date.

Please inform the claim holder that these credits are
available if he/she elects to file a new Report of
Work.

Yours sincerely,



S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone: (416)965-4888

DK/mc

cc: R.J. Sheppard
1333 Kilner Road
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7K 1R3

R.J. Sheppard
555 North Road
Coquitlam, B.C.

MPH Consulting Limited
Suite 2406
120 Adelaide Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 1T1

Resident Geologist
Timmins, Ontario

Encl.



NO REPORT OF WORK FILED

Recorded Holder
ROBERT J. SHEPPARD

Township or Area
KENOGAMING

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical Electromagnetic _____ days Magnetometer _____ days Radiometric _____ days Induced polarization _____ days Other _____ days Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column Geological <u>40</u> days Geochemical _____ days Man days <input type="checkbox"/> Airborne <input type="checkbox"/> Special provision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims. <input type="checkbox"/> Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	P 699744 700048 to 53 inclusive 700055 to 60 inclusive 700298 to 301 inclusive 700303

Special credits under section 77 (16) for the following mining claims

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

not sufficiently covered by the survey insufficient technical data filed

The Mining Recorder may reduce the above credits if necessary in order that the total number of approved assessment days recorded on each claim does not exceed the maximum allowed as follows: Geophysical - 80; Geological - 40; Geochemical - 40; Section 77(19) - 60.

1985 12 13

Our File: 2.8438

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
60 Wilson Avenue
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 2S7

Dear Sir:

RE: Approval for a Geological Survey submitted
on Mining Claims P 699774, et al, in Kenogaming
Township

The assessment work credits, as listed on the enclosed
technical statement form, have been approved as of the
above date.

Please inform the claim holder that these credits are
available if he/she elects to file a new Report of
Work.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone:(416)965-4888

DK/mc

cc: R.J. Sheppard
1333 Kilner Road
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7K 1R3

R.J. Sheppard
555 North Road
Coquitlam, B.C.

MPH Consulting Limited
Suite 2406
120 Adelaide Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 1T1

Resident Geologist
Timmins, Ontario

Encl.

1985 09 20

File: 2.8438

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
60 Wilson Avenue
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 2S7

Dear Sir:

We received reports and maps on September 13, 1985 for Geological Survey submitted under Special Provisions (credit for Performance and Coverage) on Mining Claims P 699774, et al, in Kenogaming Township.

This material will be examined and assessed and a statement of assessment work credits will be issued.

We do not have a copy of the report of work which is normally filed with your office prior to the submission of this technical data. Please forward a copy as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone:(416)965-4888

A. Barr:mc

cc: Robert J. Sheppard
1335 Kilmer Road
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7R 1R3

MPH Consulting Limited
Suite 2406
120 Adelaide Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 1T1



September 11, 1985

Ministry of Natural Resources
Land Management Branch
Mining Lands Section
99 Wellesley St.W.
Whitney Block
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1N3

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed copies of reports for assessment credit on behalf
of Robert J. Sheppard and Ingamar Explorations Limited.

Yours very truly

MPH CONSULTING LIMITED

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W.E. Brereton', written over a horizontal line.

W.E. Brereton, P.Eng.
Vice President

WEB/mjw

Encs.

RECEIVED
1985
SEP 11 11:34

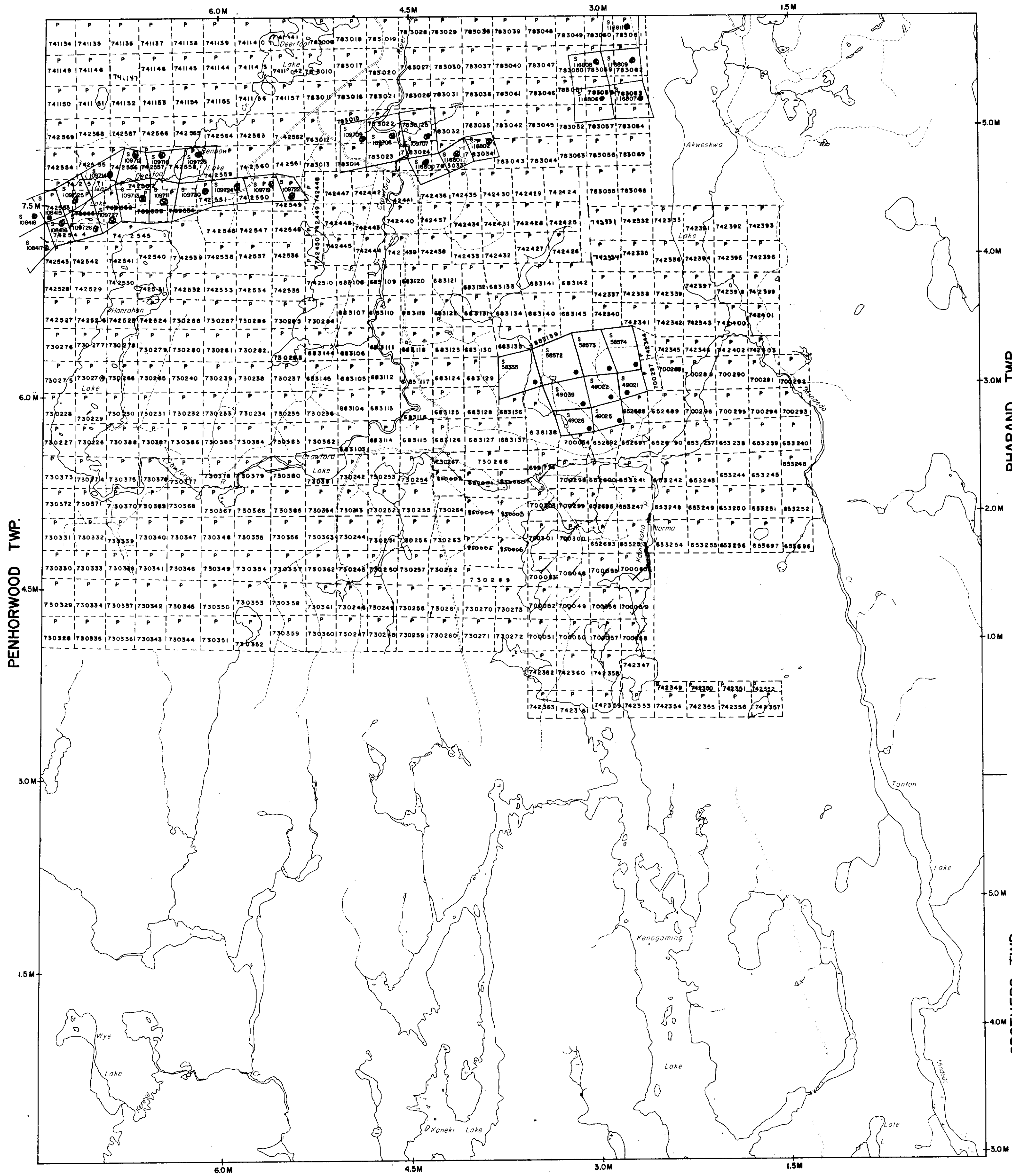
REFERENCE

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

SEWELL TWP.



LEGEND

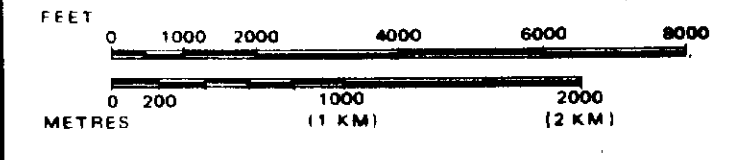
- HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.
- OTHER ROADS
- TRAILS
- SURVEYED LINES: TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC.
- LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC.
- UNSURVEYED LINES: LOT LINES
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- MINING CLAIMS ETC.
- RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
- UTILITY LINES
- NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
- FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
- SUBDIVISION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

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

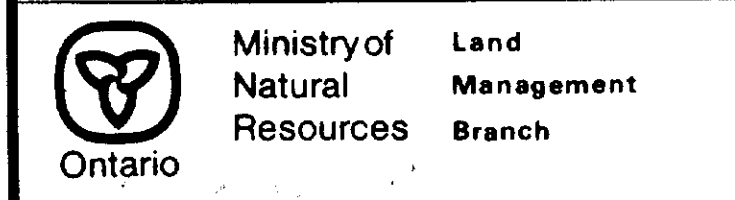
TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	●
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	○
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	○
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	■
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	■
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	■
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	▼
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	⊙
CANCELLED	⊙
SAND & GRAVEL	⊙

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



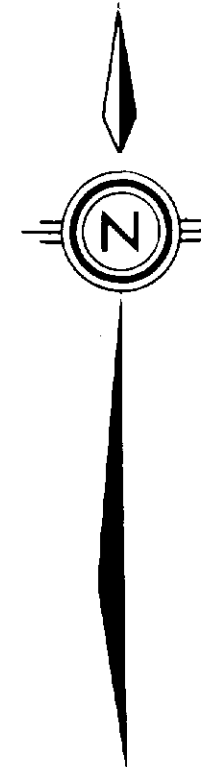
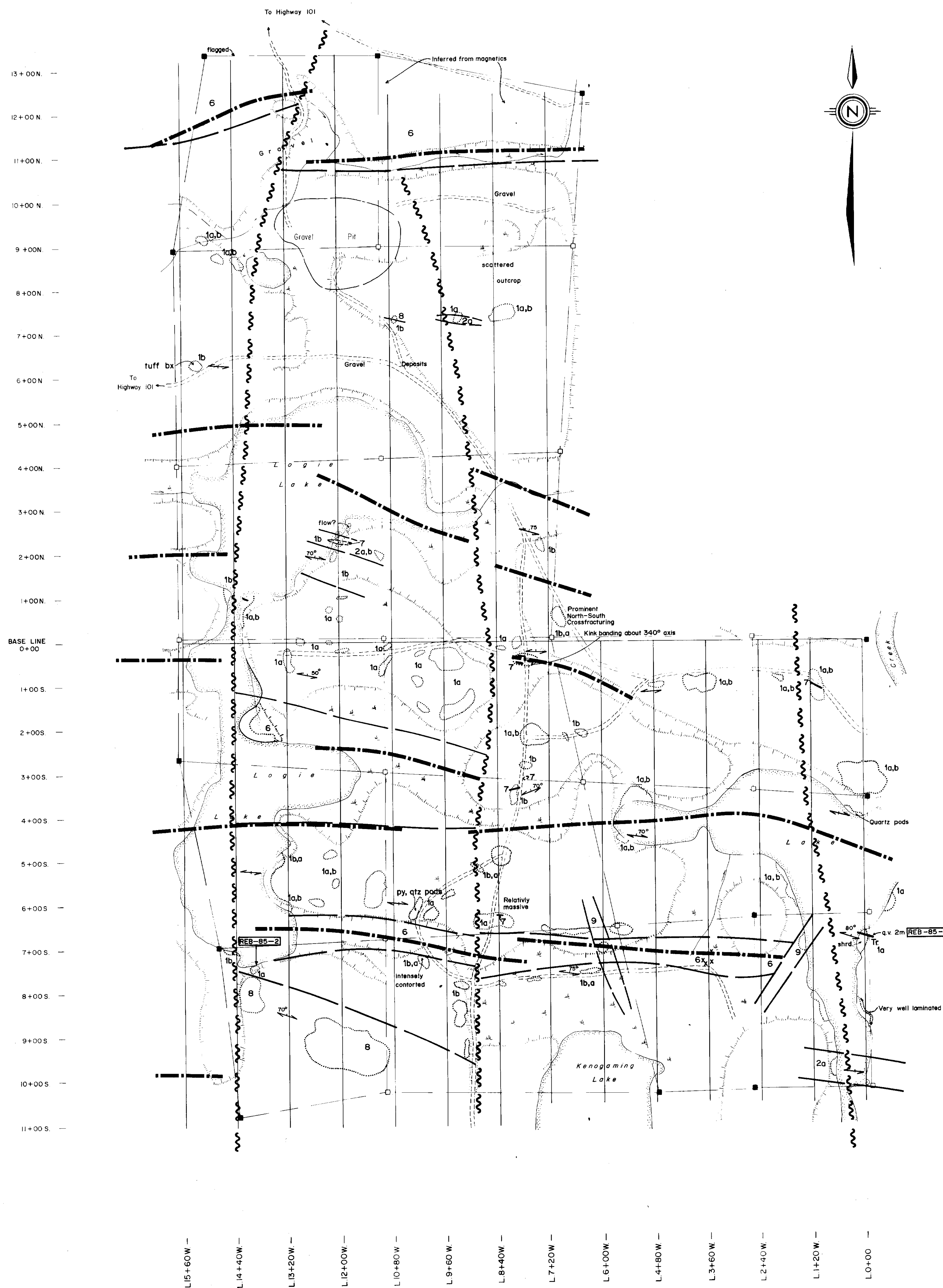
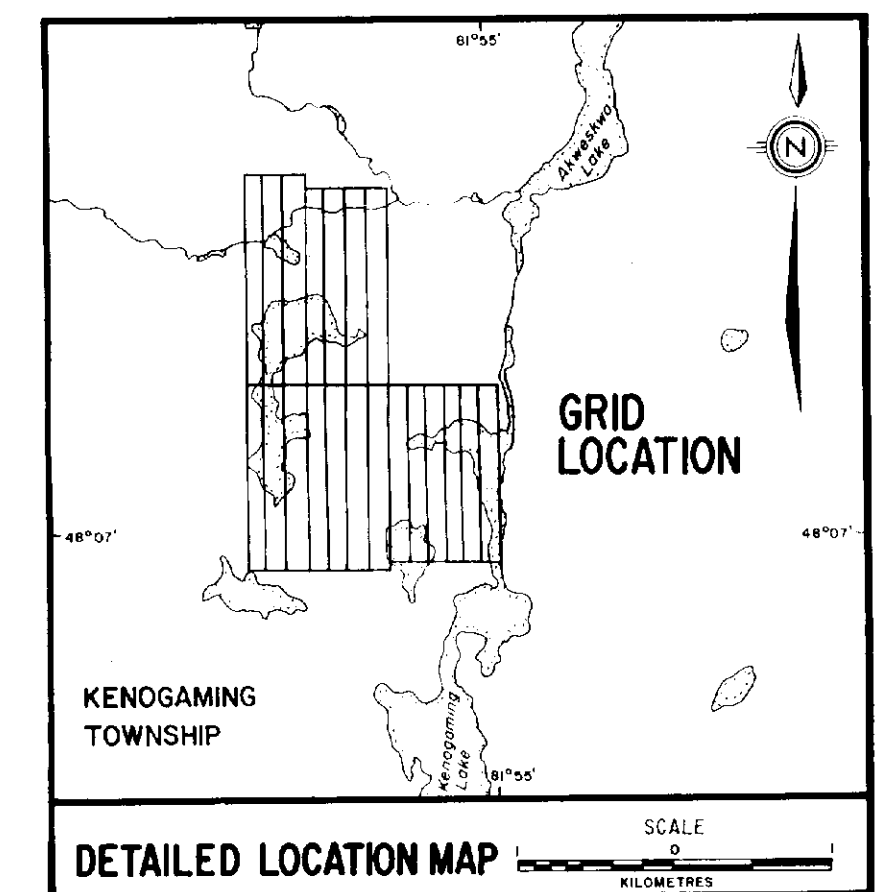
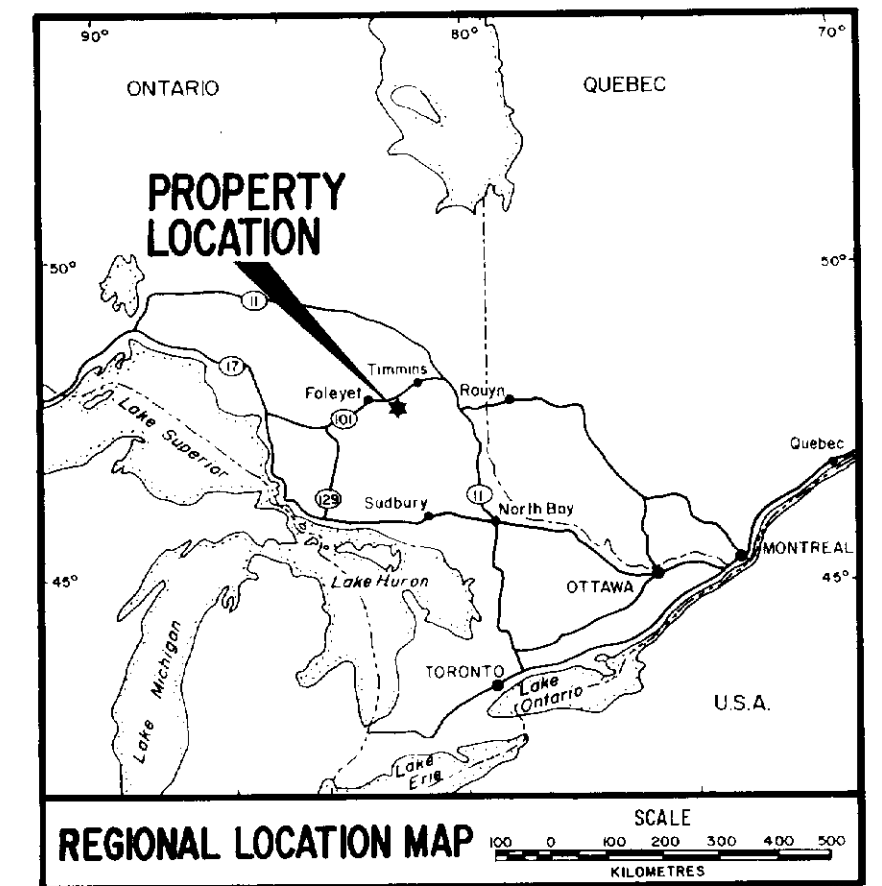
TOWNSHIP
KENOGAMING
 M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
TIMMINS
 MINING DIVISION
PORCUPINE
 LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
SUDBURY



Date APRIL 1985 Number
 Checked June 13/85
 I.P. J.H. **G-3239**

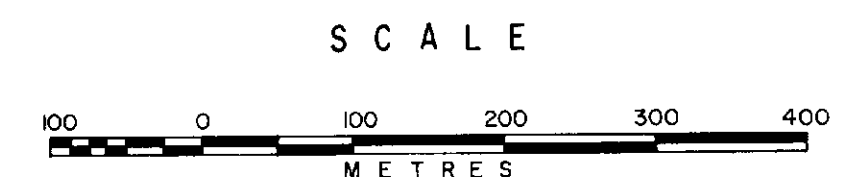


42A04W0129 2.6438 KENOGAMING



LEGEND

- 1 Intermediate Pyroclastics
 - 1a ash tuff, crystal tuff, some lapilli tuff
 - 1b lapilli tuff, tuff-breccia
- 2 Intermediate-Felsic Pyroclastics
 - 2a ash tuff
 - 2b lapilli tuff, tuff breccia
- 6 Serpentine
- 7 Siliceous dikes, quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes, feldspar porphyry dikes
- 8 Diorite, amphibolite
- 9 Diabase
- VLF anomaly axis
- Lake
- Creek
- ~ Swamp
- ▾ Slope
- Claim post, observed
- Claim post, assumed
- Claim line
- - - - - Dirt road



REBA RESOURCES LTD.

KENOGAMING TOWNSHIP PROJECT

GEOLOGY

Project No: C-653	By: W.E. Brereton
Scale: 1:5,000	Drawn: G.C.S. Limited
Drawing No: Map I	Date: June, 1985

