



42A04NW0130 2.8437 KENOGAMING

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REPORT
ON
A PROGRAM OF BACKHOE TRENCHING,
SAMPLING AND GEOLOGICAL MAPPING
ON
THE KENOGAMING TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO
GOLD PROSPECT
OF
CARL CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
1985

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MINING LANDS SECTION

Toronto, Ontario
September, 1985

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J. Webster, B.Sc.
MPH Consulting Limited

SUMMARY

A program of backhoe trenching, sampling and geological mapping has been completed on the Kenogaming Township gold prospect of Carl Creek Resources Ltd.

The mapping program has successfully defined the overall geological setting of the Carl Creek property. This is seen to consist of a thick sequence of mainly intermediate, steeply dipping, east-southeast trending pyroclastic rocks encompassing ash tuff through lapilli tuff to tuff-breccia varieties.

The backhoe trenching work on previously defined IP anomalies did not locate any mineralization of significance. IP effects are due to disseminated pyrite in shear zones and magnetite in serpentinite rocks.

Prospecting work in the east side of Akweskwa Lake located some old pits and trenches previously reported to contain gold values. A sample, from a narrow conformable seam of massive pyrite returned 0.157 Au/ton. This zone is considered to represent the extension of the known Dunvegan gold-zinc zone on claim 652692 some 600-700 m to the west-northwest.

The above stratigraphic trend is concluded to be the key exploration feature in the property. Further work is recommended to carefully explore the balance of this zone for its gold potential. This is to take the form initially of detailed IP surveying at a cost of \$23,000 followed by diamond drilling as warranted.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Exploration interest in the stratiform, pyritic, felsic volcanoclastic-sedimentary hosted type of gold deposit has intensified in recent years following the development of relatively large deposits in northwestern Quebec (e.g. Mine Doyon-Lac Minerals) and more recent discoveries in the Hemlo area of Ontario.

This report discusses the results of a field program on a property in the Swayze gold area of northeastern Ontario with potential to host a deposit of this type. The work consisted of geological mapping, backhoe stripping and trenching, blasting and sampling accompanied by selective geochemical sampling and detailed geological investigations of mineralized areas.

The work was completed on behalf of Carl Creek Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. during July, 1985 by MPH Consulting Limited of Toronto, Ontario.

This report is based on the results of the exploration program completed in July of this year. The exploration approach is described, results are presented and recommendations are made to further explore the property, all in a framework of the geology and previous exploration on the property.

Technical data statements related to the field work are presented in Appendix I to this report.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The property is centred 60 km southwest of Timmins in Kenogaming Township, northeastern Ontario (Figure 1).

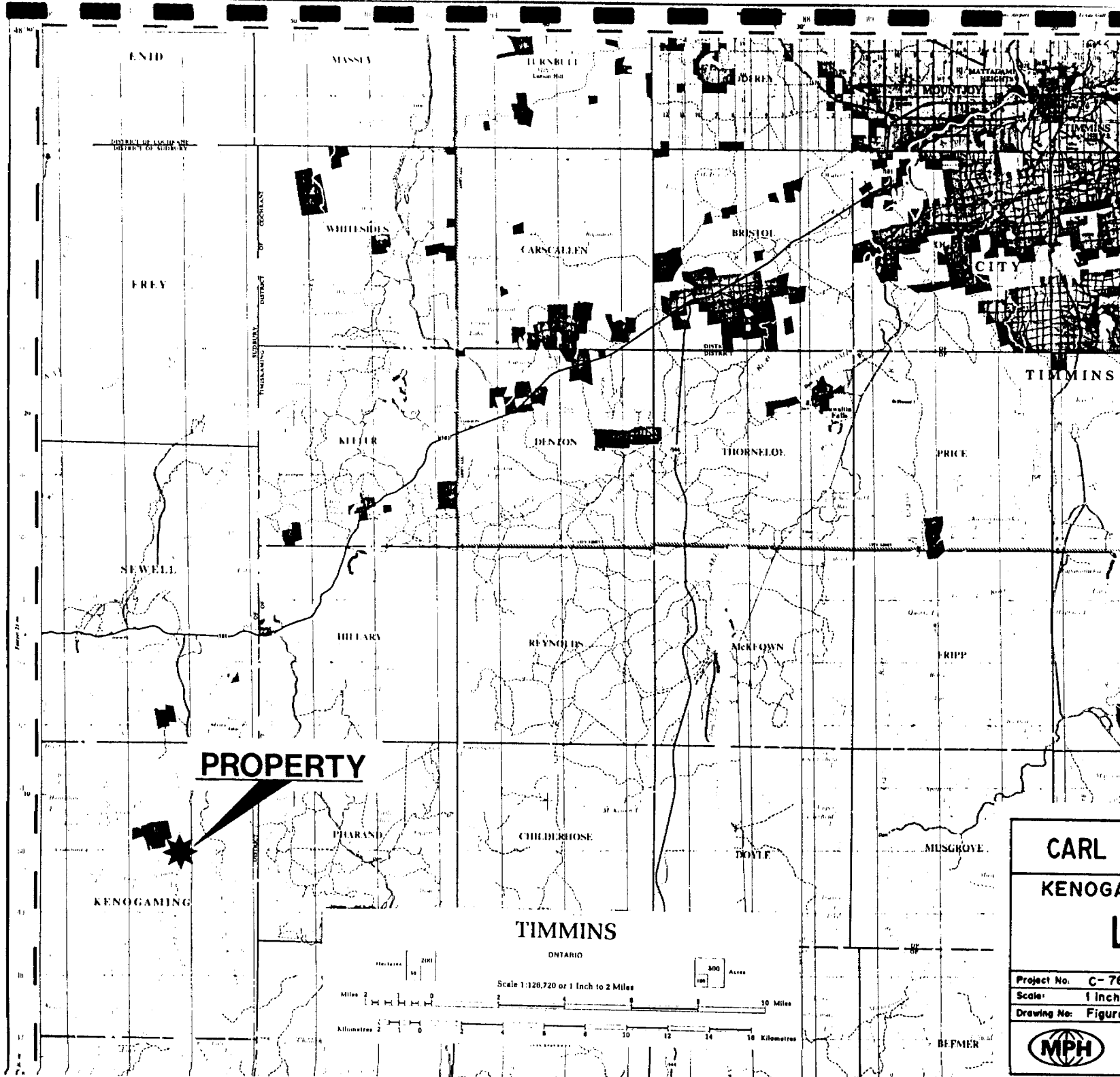
Access to the property is relatively good. New, good quality gravel roads lead from Highway 101 to the south through the general Kenogaming-Penhorwood area. Numerous subsidiary logging roads extend off these main access roads. One of these leads directly past the main Au-Zn showing on the Carl Creek claims approximately 13 km from the highway. Map 1 at rear shows the network of old roads on the property.


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

The main line of the Canadian National Railway passes 12 km southwest of the property.

The main centre of service and supply in the area 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, accommodation 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.



CARL CREEK RESOURCES	
KENO GAMING TWP. PROPERTY	
LOCATION	
Project No. C-760	By: W.E. Brereton
Scale: 1 inch = 2 Miles	Drawn:
Drawing No: Figure 1	Date: July, 1985
 MPH Consulting Limited	

3.0 PROPERTY

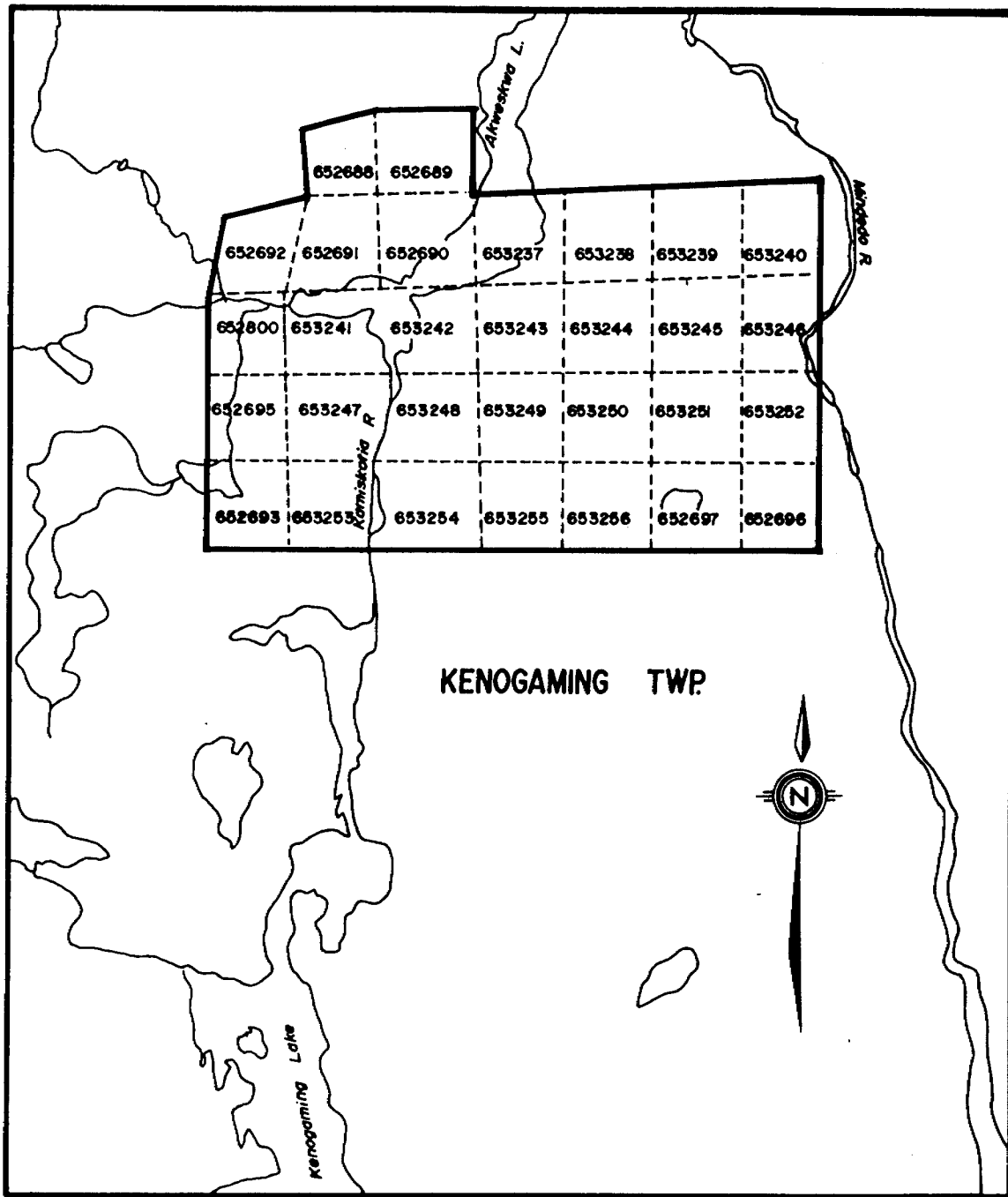
The Carl Creek property comprises 30 claims totalling 1,200 acres more or less in the Porcupine Mining Division of Ontario as follows:

<u>Claim No.</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>
P652688-692	July 16, 1982
P652693	August 13, 1982
P652695-697	August 13, 1982
P652800	August 13, 1982
P653237-256	August 13, 1982

The property, with the exception of claims 652688-692, will be in good standing upon delivery and approval of this report by the Ministry of Natural Resources until August 13, 1986 at which time a further 40 days of assessment credits per claim is due. The above 5 claims encompassing the key showing area will be due July 16, 1987 at which time a further 60 days credit per claim, more or less, is required.


The amount of assessment work credits claimed and copies of the appropriate forms can be found in Appendix I.

Figure 2 presents the disposition of the claim group.



KENOGAMING TWP



CARL CREEK RESOURCES	
KENOGAMING TWP PROPERTY	
PROPERTY	
Project No: C-780	By: J.Webster
Scale: 1:31,680	Drawn: MPH
Drawing No: Figure 2	Date: July, 1985
 MPH Consulting Limited	

4.0 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

4.1 General

Initial interest in the general Swayze 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 present 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 immediately to the north of Orofino triggering another staking rush in the northern portion of the Swayze metasedimentary-metavolcanic belt.

Approximately 980,000 tons of gold-silver ore have been mined to date from 7 deposits within the Swayze area (Joburke, Jerome, Tionaga, Kingbridge-Gomak, Halcrow Swayze, Young-Shannon and

Lawrence). Other substantial gold prospects under active exploration/development in addition to Orofino Mine include the Rockwell prospect of Kidd Resources Ltd. in Chester township, the Jerome Mine of Muscocho Explorations Ltd. in Osway township, the Rundle Mine of Sulpetro Minerals-Labrador Mining in Newton township and the Kenty Mine of Heron Resources Ltd. in Swayze township.

Figure 3 presents the generalized geology of, and gold occurrences in, the Swayze area.

4.2 Previous Work

The present property encompasses the old Dunvegan Mines-Jonsmith Mines gold + zinc occurrences.

The early history of the property is summarized by Darke (1983). The latter author reports that gold was first discovered in the area now encompassed by the present property in 1947 by a prospector working for Hoodoo Lake Mines. Subsequent prospecting, trenching and sampling was concentrated on five of their claims where gold discoveries had been made. The following quotes are excerpts taken from a report dated February 3, 1948 by G.W. Moore, Mining Engineer (Timmins Assessment Work File T-527):

"As a result of this work many small gold bearing shear zones were found but so far there is only one that shows values that have economic interest.

The main belt of tuff and agglomerate in which the gold-bearing zones occur strikes roughly at N55W and dips steeply to the northeast. The fragments in the agglomerates are elongated along the strike of foliation. This tuff and agglomerate is highly silicified throughout. The strike of the gold bearing shear zones seems to conform with the general strike length of the tuff.

The tuff and agglomerate are usually slightly mineralized with fine pyrite which become quite heavy in parts, especially in the narrow gold bearing shear zones and in trenches No. 7 to 12 in the area west of the main gold discovery. Considerable

PRECAMBRIAN^b

PROTEROZOIC

LATE MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- 10 Diabase, unsubdivided.
- 10a Olivine diabase (dikes) Abitibi-type.
- 9 Diabase, unsubdivided.
- 9a Quartz diabase (dikes).
- 9b Porphyritic 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 carbonized 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

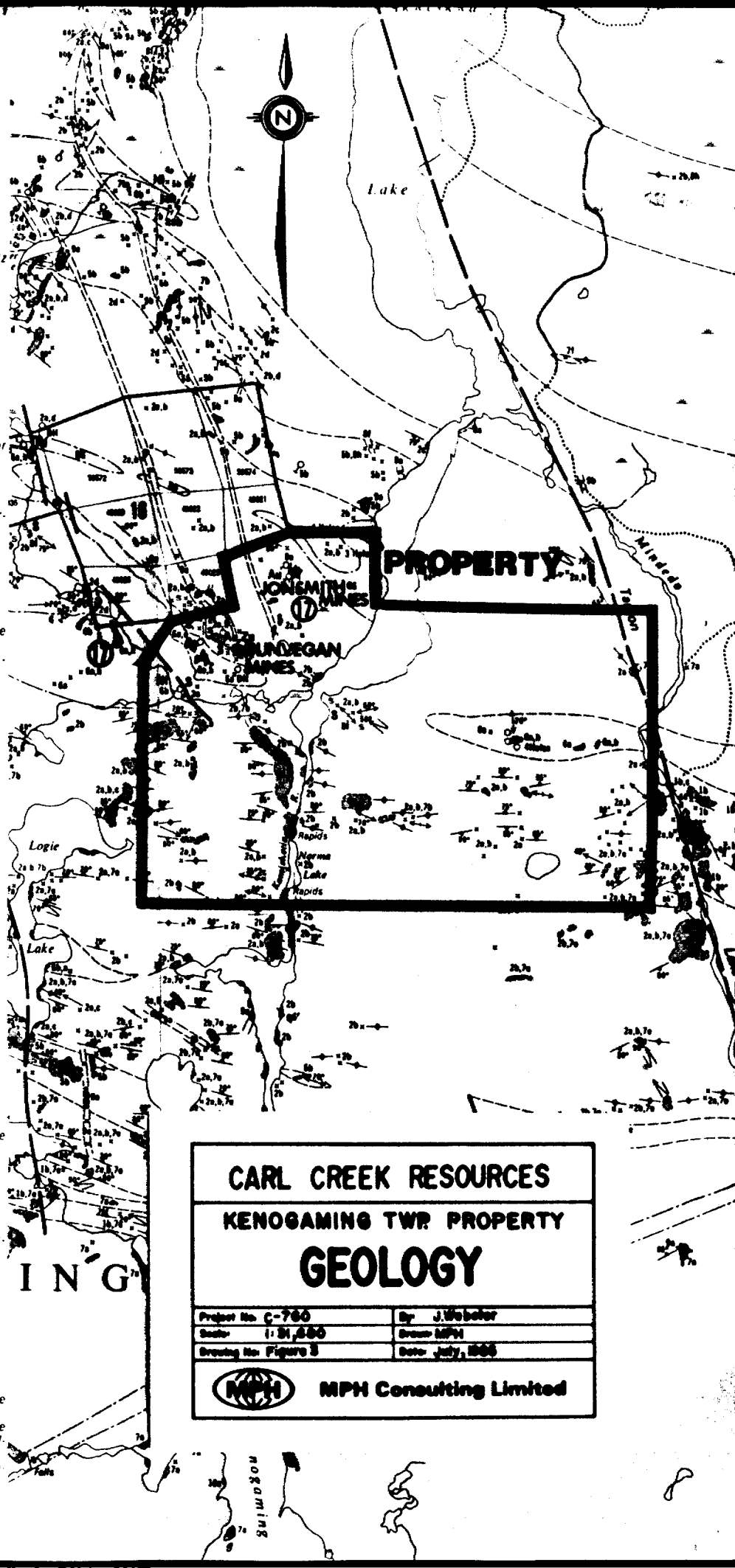
- 3 Unsubdivided.
- 3a Greywacke.
- 3b Conglomerate.
- 3c Slate, argillite.
- 3d Phyllite, sericite schist, chlorite schist.
- 3e Sandstone.

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.†



CARL CREEK RESOURCES
KENOGAMING TWP PROPERTY
GEOLOGY

Project No. C-760	By J. Webster
Scale: 1:25,000	Drawn MPH
Drawing No. Figure 3	Date: July, 1988

MPH **MPH Consulting Limited**

heavy pyrite also occurs in scattered bunches east of Akweskwa Lake.

A large quartz vein about 150 feet wide was examined. This occurs about 600 feet south of the gold-bearing belt of tuff and agglomerate and is close to the west shore of Akweskwa Lake. Although this vein is barren looking and a grab sample taken from it ran only 0.01 oz in gold, the vein is considered to be of interest from a structural standpoint. So far it has been difficult to trace the vein along its strike because of low swampy ground to the west and Akweskwa Lake to the east. The strike of the vein is apparently parallel to the general strike of the rocks.

The gold discoveries made to date have been confined to narrow, well pyritized shear zones in the tuff and agglomerate. Gold is readily panned from those shear zones, usually after burning pieces of the rock. In the case of the main gold discovery which is located on claim No. S-49029, heavy tails of gold have been panned from surface rust while high assays have also been obtained from channel samples in different places along the strike. The shear is about two feet wide and the rock section has been traced so far for about seventeen feet in length. Late this fall Elieff dug up some rich specimens of free gold out of this shear that further increased interest in it and in the property. Further trenching showed the presence of still more free gold. This seems to occur in concentrations along narrow seams in the shear zone. The high gold samples also carry considerable silver, about 25% as much as of gold.

The trenching done on the east side of Akweskwa Lake has uncovered still more narrow gold bearing shear zones with the gold content being generally a little higher than further west. That is with the exception of the main rich shear zone.

Geological conditions seem generally favourable to the deposition of the gold ore with the area on the east side of Akweskwa Lake showing the most signs on rock disturbance. Drag folds are more common here than further west."

Note: The main gold-zinc showing on former claim S-49029 referred to by Moore is located on claim 652692 of the present Carl Creek property.

In 1950 the name of Hoodoo Lake Mines was changed to Dunvegan Mines. During the summer of 1951, the Canadian Johns-Manville Company sent

a party of prospectors into the area to investigate a belt of serpentine rocks (magnetic highs) that extend in an east-west direction through Kenogaming Township and the present property. The possibility of finding asbestos led to renewed staking by Dunvegan, Canadian Johns-Manville, and others.

In 1951, old trenches in the Dunvegan gold-zinc showing area were deepened and new trenches excavated; all were sampled for zinc, gold and silver. Results were as follows (OMNR file T-527, Timmins): Sample locations are shown on Figure 4 in a previous MPH report on the property (Brereton, 1983).

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLING WIDTH IN FEET	AU IN OUNCES PER TON	AG IN OUNCES PER TON	ZN PERCENT
4081	12	0.01	N11	-
4082	25	N11	N11	0.17
4083	8	N11	N11	0.14
4084	15	N11	N11	0.14
4085	10	N11	0.16	0.42
4086	20	N11	0.20	0.19
4087	8	N11	N11	0.84
4088	10	N11	N11	0.24
4089	7	N11	N11	3.19
4090	1	N11	N11	0.21
4091	2	N11	N11	12.33
4092	10	N11	N11	0.79
4093	20	N11	0.40	0.39
4094	20	N11	N11	0.49
4095	5	N11	N11	0.54
4096	4	0.24	0.20	0.24
4097	6	0.02	N11	1.04
4098	5	N11	N11	0.34

In 1953, Norduna Mines (Falconbridge Nickel) optioned 135 claims from Dunvegan Mines and undertook an exploratory search for nickel deposits associated with the extensive belt of altered ultramafics (serpentinite). After completing approximately 5,000 ft of diamond drilling, Norduna patented nine claims covering the main nickel occurrences (disseminated pentlandite) and allowed the remainder to lapse.

Darke (1983) further reports that in 1957, Dunvegan re-staked some of the lapsed claims, and undertook additional exploration on two separate serpentinite zones. They drilled six holes in the area located a few hundred feet south of the original Hoodoo Lake Mines gold-zinc showing and four holes east of Akweskwa Lake on current Claim No. 653245. No commercial mineralization was encountered in the drill holes. Dunvegan subsequently became inactive in the area and their claims lapsed.

In 1960, Jonsmith Mines Ltd. staked 12 claims covering the Dunvegan gold-zinc showing and undertook exploration in this general area. They reportedly drilled three short holes (packsack drill) to test a gold occurrence located 1,800 ft northeast of the main gold-zinc showing. Each hole was just over 100 ft long and the total strike length of the tuffaceous zone tested was approximately 100 feet only. The principal rock intersected in the holes was sericitized tuff cut by thin veins of lightly pyritized quartz. Gold mineralization was reportedly associated with the heavier pyrite mineralization; the highest gold values were obtained where chalcopyrite and galena were present in addition to the pyrite. The best intersections were in drillhole No. 1 where a 5-foot intersection reportedly assayed 0.92 oz gold per ton followed by another 5-foot section that reportedly assayed 0.16 oz gold per ton. That is, the 10-foot section from 65-75 feet averaged 0.54 oz gold per ton. It appears as if the remainder of the hole from 75-102 ft was not assayed even though the drill log states that it intersected the same favourable

sericitized tuff host rock with scattered pyrite and some quartz vein material.

Two other sections intersected near the beginning of the hole are also reported to contain gold values, a 5-foot section assayed 0.06 oz Au/ton, and a 5.6 foot section assayed 0.04 oz Au/ton. Two holes drilled on either side of Hole No. 1 intersected only minor gold values with the best intersection being three feet that averaged 0.07 oz Au/ton. Because of their locations however, there is considerable doubt that these latter two short drillholes actually intersected any possible strike extension of the 10-foot goldbearing zone reported in Hole No. 1.

In 1966, Falconbridge Nickel Mines optioned part of the Jonsmith claim group including the area encompassing the Dunvegan 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. The location of these holes is presented in Figure 4 (Brereton, 1983).

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

In 1971, International Norvalie Mines Limited drilled 3 holes in the area of the reported Jonsmith gold occurrence (TMNR file 2.765). The Jonsmith values could not be repeated. Comments by M. Ogden, P.Eng. in the above file are as follows:

"Holes 3, 5 and 6

Were drilled to try and relocate the good gold intersection of old hole No. 1 which was drilled in September of 1960. An intersection of 0.92 ounces of gold was encountered at that time at 65 feet in the hole. Such values could not be repeated.

Holes 1 and 2 showed that the formations dip to the southwest and the geophysics showed a southeast strike. Hence, 3, 5 and 6 were drilled to the northeast to cut the strata at right angles. The holes were only 30 feet apart, yet it was very difficult to correlate one hole with the next. The black banding at 93 feet in No. 3 seems to be the same zone as at 15 feet in No. 6, but no quartz veining.

The gold seems to occur in an erratic manner within very short quartz veins. The most economical method of exploration is probably to bulldoze large areas of possible mineralization,, clear them of overburden, wash the rock clean, then map, sample and assay the veins."

Texasgulf Ltd. staked the gold-zinc zone in 1978 and carried out magnetic, VLF-EM and horizontal loop EM surveys on 100 metre, north-south lines. As established by the previous Falconbridge survey, there is no horizontal loop response over the main zones (OMNR File T-2000, Timmins). There is no record of any drilling by Texagulf.

Donit Exploration Services carried out a new VLF-EM survey over the 5 claims covering the known showings in July of 1983. The work outlined two relatively strong VLF responses (conductors "A" and "B") and numerous weaker responses. This is no obvious VLF response over the gold-zinc zone although the data are relatively active in the showing area and some conductive-like responses here may actually be representative of the pyrite mineralization or associated shearing. IP surveys were recommended by the author of the Donit report.

The Carl Creek Resources - Bearcat Explorations joint venture carried out a program of backhoe stripping, trenching, sampling and mapping on 5 claims in the Dunvegan-Jonsmith showing area in late 1983 (Brereton, 1983).

Extensive backhoe work and rock trenching in the area of the reported Jonsmith gold intersections failed to locate any surface expression of the gold zone although local Cu + Pb (+ quartz, epidote, potash, feldspar, calcite) vein and alteration zones were discovered in the indicated area.

Mapping, backhoe and rock trenching and sampling on the old Dunvegan Au-Zn showing area disclosed a corridor of sheared, sericitized, pyritized tuffaceous rocks containing numerous individual zones of siliceous pyrite mineralization up to 3 m in width. Values of up to 0.08 oz Au per ton were obtained in 1983 sampling. Local zones of stringer sphalerite mineralization were disclosed. The overall mineralized tuffaceous zone appeared to be at least 50 m in width and, if mineralization on the east side of Akweskwa Lake is correlative as was expected, may be in excess of 1,200 m in length. Although no "ore grade" assay results were obtained, several of the pyrite lenses were distinctly anomalous geochemically in gold. Also, some of the siliceous material within pyrite zones appeared to be of primary chert origin. In all, a favourable volcanogenic

environment for gold was indicated only a relatively small portion of which had ever been examined (e.g. Falconbridge drilling).

The joint venture subsequently carried out IP surveys in the showing area in the spring of 1984 (Hardy and Associates, April 1984) in which a number of IP anomalous zones were identified.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

5.1 Geology

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 "Kapuskasig High" structural-metamorphic zone.

Of interest, the Abitibi is probably the most prolific metal producer of any greenstone belt in the world.

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

The present property occurs within a discrete, lenticular pile of felsic metavolcanic 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) along with some flows and sediments. The volcanics are extensively intruded by mafic to ultramafic rocks, primarily amphibolites and serpentinites. A major sulphide-oxide iron formation extends virtually around the entire felsic pile and forms the contact with adjoining mafic metavolcanics. Granitic batholith complexes occur to the east and south.

Previous Figure 3 illustrates the geology of the immediate property area (ODM Map 2231).

5.2 Mineralization

Economic interest in the Swayze 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 to 1979. Asbestos and, lately, talc are produced at the Reeves Mine of Canadian Johns-Manville in Reeves Township 14 km northwest of the present property.

5.2.1 Types of Gold Occurrences

The most important types of gold occurrences to date in Swayze area may be classified as:

- (a) Auriferous quartz veins and zones ± py, cpy, po, etc. in mafic-intermediate intrusive rocks (Orofino Mine, Lefever Prospect).
- (b) Gold-bearing quartz stockworks, stringers and veins ± py, cpy, po in sheared, faulted and fractured zones in mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks (e.g. Joburke Mine).
- (c) Gold-bearing quartz veins ± py, po, cpy, gn, Mo, etc. associated with porphyry intrusives.
 - (i) in porphyry - Rundle No. 1 Mine, Hardiman Bay, Horwood Lake occurrences
 - (ii) at porphyry contacts (with sheared metasediments - Jerome Mine)

- (iii) cutting porphyry and mafic to felsic lavas -
Tionaga Mine, Kenty Mine

- (d) Green carbonate zones + quartz, fuschite, pyrite, gold
(Quinterra discovery, Greenlaw township).

- (e) Stratiform pyrite zones in sheared felsic pyroclastics
and volcanoclastics without significant quartz veining
(present property, Kenogaming township).

- (f) Quartz pods, veins and lenses with gold, py, cp, po in
sheared, sulphide-bearing mafic tuffs (Gifford Prospect
- Horwood Township).

6.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAM - 1985

6.1 Personnel

The following MPH Consulting Limited personnel were involved with the exploration program:

Geological Consultant	- W.E. Brereton, M.Sc.(A), P.Eng.
Chief Geologist	- J.L. Webster, B.Sc.
Prospector/Trenching technician	- G. Sinclair, B.A.

The exploration program was completed during the period July 9 to 21, 1985.

6.2 Field Operations

6.2.1 General

The field program consisted of reconnaissance geological mapping on 25 claims and backhoe stripping/trenching, blasting and sampling accompanied by detailed geology and selective geochemical sampling on the remaining 5 claims in the showing area.

The backhoe work was designed specifically to test a number of IP anomalies detected by the 1984 Hardy surveying. It was hoped that these might represent further mineralization of a similar nature to the Dunvegan occurrence.

6.2.2 Geological Mapping

The property was geologically and topographically mapped at a scale of 1:5,000 utilizing airphotos for control. The property was covered by east-west traverses at approximately 120 m intervals, as well as along any roads on the claims and by canoe along the shoreline of Akweskwa Lake. Predominant rock types in outcrop areas were recorded along with structural data in the form of strikes and dips etc.

The geological results and interpretation are presented on Map 1 at rear.

6.2.3 Geochemical Sampling

A total of 60 samples of "B" horizon soils was collected in the area of the old Jonsmith "showing" and across several of the IP anomalies. These were submitted to Swastika Laboratories Ltd. for Au analysis.

The soil profile was well to moderately developed. Samples were taken from the "B" horizon at an average of about 200 cm depth. Approximately 150 grams of material was collected at each 20 m station by grub hoe and scoop and transferred to kraft paper bags.

Laboratory preparation of the samples included oven drying of the collected material at 180°C followed by sieving of the material to -80 mesh.

Analyses for Au were performed by atomic absorption analysis after MIBK solvent extraction of 10 grams of sample material.

Certificates for all analyses are presented in Appendix II at the end of the report.

6.2.4 Backhoe Trenching and Sampling

The trenching and stripping was performed by Leo Alarie & Sons Ltd. of Timmins, Ontario utilizing a Cat 225 backhoe with a 1½ yard bucket.

All trenches were manually mucked and then washed down with a high pressure pump and fire hose after which the trenches were mapped in detail. Any mineralized zones so disclosed

were blasted and sampled.

6.2.5 Prospecting

Some time was spent by the field crew in prospecting for and sampling an old gold showing on claim 653242. Once found, the old pits and trenches were mapped in detail and sampled.

7.0 EXPLORATION RESULTS

7.1 Property Geology

7.1.1 General

The Carl Creek property is underlain by an east-west trending, steeply dipping sequence of interbedded pyroclastic rocks comprising ash tuffs, lapilli tuffs and tuff-breccias. Compositionally, the pyroclastics range from mafic to felsic varieties, however, the rocks are predominantly of intermediate composition.

An east-west shear foliation is pervasive throughout the property area, the most obvious manifestation being an elongation/alignment of fragments in the lapilli tuffs and tuff-breccias.

Intrusive into the pyroclastics are ultramafic-serpentinite bodies, granitic dykes and small plugs and diabase dykes.

7.1.2 Lithologies

The following rock types were recognized in the course of field work:

2. Intermediate-felsic pyroclastic rocks
 - (a) ash tuff, lapilli tuff
 - (b) tuff breccia - same mafic components
5. Amphibolite
6. Serpentinite
7. Feldspar ± quartz porphyry
8. Granodiorite
9. Diabase

Most of the property is underlain by intermediate to felsic pyroclastics. The finer ash tuff varieties have a greenish buff weathering surface and are often well laminated. They

are green to dark green, very fine-grained to fine-grained and are generally schistose and strongly chloritic.

The lapilli tuffs consist of buff felsic volcanic and feldspar porphyry fragments and green mafic fragments in a light green-grey, fine-grained chloritic matrix. Fragments range in size from 4 mm to 30 mm, and are typically elongate parallel to schistosity.

Pyroclastic fragments in tuff-breccias range up to coarse blocks averaging 15 cm or more. The larger fragments are typically felsic in composition weathering a characteristic bone white colour. Finer fragments are green to dark green and have a more mafic composition. Both fragment types exhibit a pronounced elongation parallel to the prominent foliation and are set in any combination of mafic to felsic matrix. There appears to have been some flowage of tuffaceous matrix around fragments during development of regional foliation.

The coarser pyroclastics occasionally occur intimately intermixed with the ash and lapilli tuffs within the same outcrop. Both varieties are often cut by fine quartz (+ carbonate) stringers occasionally containing 1-2% disseminated pyrite.

A large intrusive body of serpentinite, elongate parallel to regional foliation, is exposed in the east-central portion of the property. The rock is generally non-foliated, well jointed and has a characteristic greenish-brown weathering surface. The fresh colour of serpentinite ranges from black to light grey-green. It may be fine to medium-grained and generally has an equigranular or honeycomb texture. A disseminated magnetite content gives rise to airborne magnetic

and ground IP chargeability anomalies.

Siliceous intrusive rocks are common in the felsic-intermediate pyroclastics. These include feldspar + quartz porphyry and granodiorite varieties generally occurring as intrusive dykes with a pink to light grey weathering surface. On a fresh surface the rock is light green-grey to pink in colour, medium-grained with either a crystalline or porphyritic texture.

Late diabase dykes often containing 1-2 cm epidote clots cross cut all other rock types.

7.1.3 Structure

Rock units on the property are generally east-west striking and dip steeply to the north. There is no evidence of major fold closures on the property, however, some small scale drag folds plunging 45° to the northwest were mapped.

The rocks in general are well foliated to schistose, locally strongly sheared and/or intensely deformed. Small scale deformations, possibly reflecting regional trends, are best illustrated by quartz stringers, that have been folded, fractured, boudinaged and crenulated during shear deformations in the area.

There is a pronounced north-northwest fault set on the property offsetting earlier east-west shearing. One such fault trends along the Mindedo River (Tanton Lake Fault) on the east side of the property.

7.2 Trenching, Mineralization and Sampling

7.2.1 General

Work consisted of extensive backhoe stripping, washing, blasting and sampling in an attempt to locate the surface expression of several IP chargeability targets outlined by Hardy & Associates in April of 1984. An old gold showing on the east shore of Akweskwa Lake on trend with the main Dunvegan showing was also located, sampled and mapped in detail.

The following is a summary of the July 1985 trenching/sampling program.

7.2.2 Trench No. 1, IP Anomaly 3

A 10 m wide, 65 m long trench was excavated coincident with IP chargeability anomaly No. 3. Bedrock was encountered approximately 3 m below surface.

Some mineralization was encountered during trenching which was blasted and sampled. This consisted predominantly of 2-7% pyrite, as fine-grained disseminations and small blebs, and minor amounts of chalcopyrite in sheared intermediate tuff-breccia. Mineralization is associated with altered shear zones containing quartz + carbonate stringers, epidote, hematite, sericite and chlorite.

Sampling locations and analytical values are shown on Map 3 along with the trenching patterns and geological information.

Samples taken across the mineralized shear zones returned nil gold values.

The observed disseminated sulphide is sufficient to account for the IP effect here.

7.2.3 Trench No. 2, IP Anomaly 5

An 8 m wide, 35 m long trench was excavated at the western extremity of IP chargeability anomaly No. 5. Test pits attempted on the IP zone proper had to be abandoned due to overburden conditions in this water-saturated swampy area. Minor rock was obtained from one pit immediately east of the road before the pit filled in with water.

Sampling locations and analytical values are shown on Map 4 along with the trenching patterns and geological information.

No mineralization of any significance was encountered in the intermediate pyroclastics uncovered in the west trench. Some mineralization, similar to that sampled in trench No. 1, was uncovered in the pit just east of the road. This consisted of 2-3% pyrite associated with a silicified shear zone containing quartz \pm carbonate stringers, hematite and chlorite in an intermediate tuff-breccia.

A grab sample of the mineralization returned nil gold values.

It was not possible to thoroughly evaluate this IP zone although what work was carried out was not encouraging.

7.2.4 Trench No. 3, IP Anomaly 6A

A 15 m wide, 125 m long trench was excavated over IP chargeability anomaly No. 6A.

Sampling locations and analytical values are shown on Map 5 along with the trenching pattern and geological information.

Mineralization was encountered in a variety of lithological

environments, the most predominant being a fine-grained massive serpentinite body. Strong northwest shearing was present throughout the trench as were fine quartz ± carbonate stringers.

Mineralization in the serpentinite consisted of 1-2% sporadic pyrite associated with rusty shear zones and 2-5% fine-grained magnetite disseminations resulting in the anomalous chargeability zone.

Some mineralization was also encountered and sampled in both intermediate tuff-breccia and granodiorite. This consists of 2-3% py as fine-grained disseminations and small blebs associated with shearing, quartz ± carbonate stringers, hematite and chlorite.

Grab samples of interesting mineralization returned nil gold values in all cases.

7.2.5 Pit No. 1

A sparsely mineralized, north-striking quartz vein 10-20 cm wide cutting a small granodiorite outcrop at 7+50E, 5+40N was mechanically stripped and sampled for gold.

Mineralization consisted of sporadic pyrite blebs in the quartz vein-breccia with minor amounts of chalcopyrite. The granodiorite was also mineralized with 2-3% medium-grained pyrite disseminations.

Both the quartz vein-breccia material and the granodiorite were sampled with each returned nil gold values (Map 6).

7.2.6 Lake Showing, Claim 653242

Prospecting efforts uncovered an old showing on the east side of Akweskwa Lake inferred to be within the east-southeast continuation of the Dunvegan trend. A pit and two trenches, all variably filled in and old packsack drill core were discovered at the site.

The best mineralization encountered consisted of a stratiform, 5 cm thick massive pyrite seam within silicified intermediate lapilli tuff and tuff-breccia. The host rocks are also mineralized with up to 5% pyrite disseminations and small blebs. The rocks have been intensely deformed, sheared and drag folding with the latter plunging 45° to the northwest.

A grab sample taken of the pyrite seam returned 0.157 oz Au/ton. Samples taken of the surrounding wall rock assayed trace gold.

Sampling locations and analytical values are shown on Map 7 along with detail geological information.

7.2.7 Soil Geochemistry

There were no values of any interest in the soil geochemical results.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The geological mapping and prospecting and additional detailed trenching and sampling work in the northwest portion of the property has re-affirmed that the Main or Dunvegan gold-zinc trend remains the key exploration feature on the property. There has been no encouragement at all in the area of the reported Jonsmith gold occurrence and no further efforts are warranted here.

The value of 0.157 oz Au/ton from the narrow massive pyrite seam on the east shore of Akweskwa Lake is inferred to be from the east-southeast continuation of the surface Dunvegan zone on claim 652692. This is very significant in that it confirms the gold-enriched nature of this overall stratigraphic trend. It also suggests that the balance of the zone has good exploration potential and should be subjected to further detailed investigations.

A program of detailed Induced Polarization surveying should be carried out to carefully map the Dunvegan gold-zinc trend on claims 652691, 652692, 653241 and 653242.

The IP surveying should be done with a dipole-dipole array utilizing an "a" spacing of 40 m and reading n=1 through 4. Minor detailed surveying at a = 20 m might be advisable on some lines to better define anomalies of interest.

Recommended IP coverage totals approximately 8 km as follows:

<u>Line</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
3+00E	3+40N	3+40S
4+00E	2+80N	3+40S
5+00E	2+80N	4+40S

<u>Line</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
*6+00E	1+80N	7+40S
*7+00E	1+40N	7+40S
8+00E	1+40N	7+80S
9+00E	1+40N	7+40S
10+00E	2+40N	7+40S
11+00E	0+00	7+40S
12+00E	0+00	7+80S

* Will also investigate large quartz vein zone on claim 653241.

Approximately 10 km of additional linecutting will have to be carried out to effect this coverage.

The proposed budget for this work is as follows:

Linecutting	10 km @ \$210	\$ 2,100
IP surveying and detailing (including mob-demob)		15,000
Reporting, drafting, reproduction, government filings		4,000
Contingency		<u>1,900</u>
	TOTAL	\$23,000

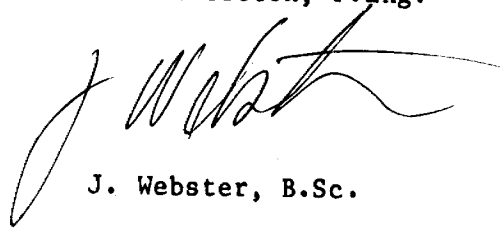
The IP surveying will have to be carried out in the winter given the presence of Akweskwa Lake in the middle of the survey area.

Further recommendations in the form of diamond drilling will be contingent on the results of the above work relative to our exploration models for the property.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'W.E. Brereton', written in black ink.

W.E. Brereton, P.Eng.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'J. Webster', written in black ink.

J. Webster, B.Sc.

REFERENCES

Breaks, F.W.; 1978

Geology of the Horwood Lake Area, Ont. Geol. Surv. Report 169

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Report on a Program of Backhoe Trenching, Sampling and Geological Mapping on the Kenogaming Township, Ontario Gold Prospect of the Carl Creek Resources-Bearcat Explorations joint venture.

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Geology of the Kukatush - Sewell Lake Area, Ont. Div. Mines Geol. Report 97.

APPENDIX I

Technical Data Statement



GEOPHYSICAL - GEOLOGICAL - GEOCHEMICAL
TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) Geology
Township or Area Kenogaming Twp.
Claim Holder(s) Ingamar Explorations Ltd.
Cedar Hill, Ontario
Survey Company MPH Consulting Limited
Author of Report W.E. Brereton
Address of Author 2406-120 Adelaide St. W, Toronto M5H 1T1
Covering Dates of Survey 09/07/85 to 21/07/85
(linecutting to office)
Total Miles of Line Cut Nil

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

P (prefix)	652693 (number)
.....	652695
.....	652696
.....	652697
.....	652800
.....	653237
.....	653238
.....	653239
.....	653240
.....	653241
.....	653242
.....	653243
.....	653244
.....	653245
.....	653246
.....	653247
.....	653248
.....	653249
.....	653250
.....	653251
.....	653252
.....	653253

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED

ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

Geophysical	DAYS per claim
-Electromagnetic _____	
-Magnetometer _____	
-Radiometric _____	
-Other _____	
Geological <u>20</u>	
Geochemical _____	

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer Electromagnetic Radiometric
(enter days per claim)

DATE: Sept. 6, 1985 SIGNATURE: [Signature]
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 21310

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

TOTAL CLAIMS 22 (cont'd)

If space insufficient, attach list

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
(continued)

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Number</u>
P	653254
P	653255
P	653256
<hr/>	
Subtotal	3
<hr/>	
TOTAL CLAIMS	25

APPENDIX II

Analytical Results



SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

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

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 60607

Date: July 24, 1985

Received July 22, 1985 16 Samples of ore

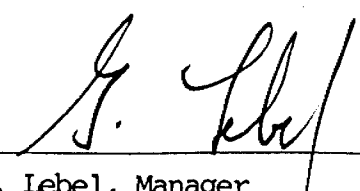
Submitted by M.P.H. Consulting Ltd., Toronto, Ontario

proj#C-760

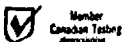
Att: W. Brereton

per: G. Sinclair

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB
OC-85-26A	Nil
26B	Nil
26C	Nil
30	Nil
31A	5970 6170
second pulp	4870 4590
31B	30
31C	30
32A	60
32B	40
33	Nil
36A	Nil
36B	Nil
38	Nil
39	Nil
40	Nil-Nil
41	Nil

Per 
G. Lebel, Manager

ESTABLISHED 1928





SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

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

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 60644


Date: July 31, 1985

Received July 22, 1985 60 Samples of soils

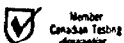
Submitted by M.P.H. Consulting Ltd., Toronto, Ontario per: G. Sinclair proj#C-760

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB
CC-S-1	5 15	CC-S-19	Nil	CC-S-40	Nil
2	Nil	20	Nil	41 *	Nil
3	Nil	21	5	41 *	Nil
4	Nil	22	Nil	43	Nil
5	Nil	23	Nil	44	Nil
6	Nil	24	Nil	45	Nil
7	Nil	25	Nil	46	Nil
8	5 Nil	26	Nil	47	Nil
9	Nil	27	Nil	48	Nil
10	Nil	28	Nil	49	10
11	Nil	29	5 20	50	Nil
12	Nil	30	Nil	51	Nil
13	Nil	31	Nil	52	Nil
14	Nil	32	Nil	53	Nil
15	Nil	33	Nil	54	Nil
16	15 5	34	Nil	55	10
17	10 20	35	Nil	56	Nil
18	Nil	36	Nil	57	Nil
		37	5	58	Nil
		38	Nil	59	Nil
		39	5 Nil	60	Nil

NOTE: *two numbers the same

Per 
G. Lebel, Manager

ESTABLISHED 1928



APPENDIX III

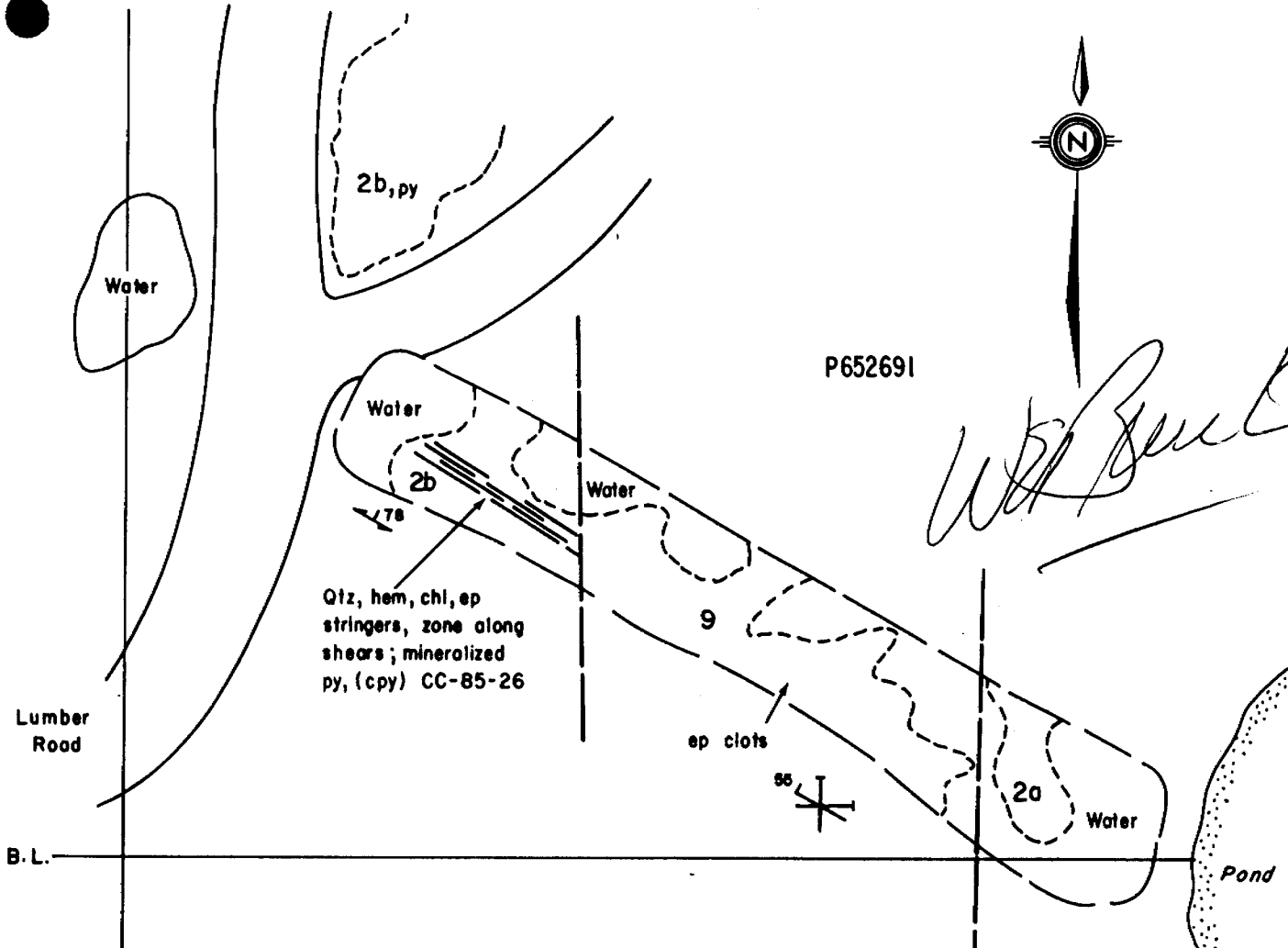
Maps

7+00E



P652691

W. J. Webster



LEGEND

- 9 **DIABASE**
- 2 **INTERMEDIATE TO FELSIC PYROCLASTICS**
 - 2a intermediate to felsic ash tuffs, lapilli tuff
 - 2b intermediate to felsic tuff - breccia - agglomerate, local mafic varieties

SYMBOLS

- Schistosity, strike and dip
- Jointing, strike and dip
- Geological contact
- Backhoe trench through overburden
- Bedrock (exposed in trench with hi-pressure hose)

METAL AND MINERAL ABBREVIATIONS

- qtz quartz
- hem hematite
- ep epidote
- chl chlorite
- py pyrite
- cpy chalcopyrite

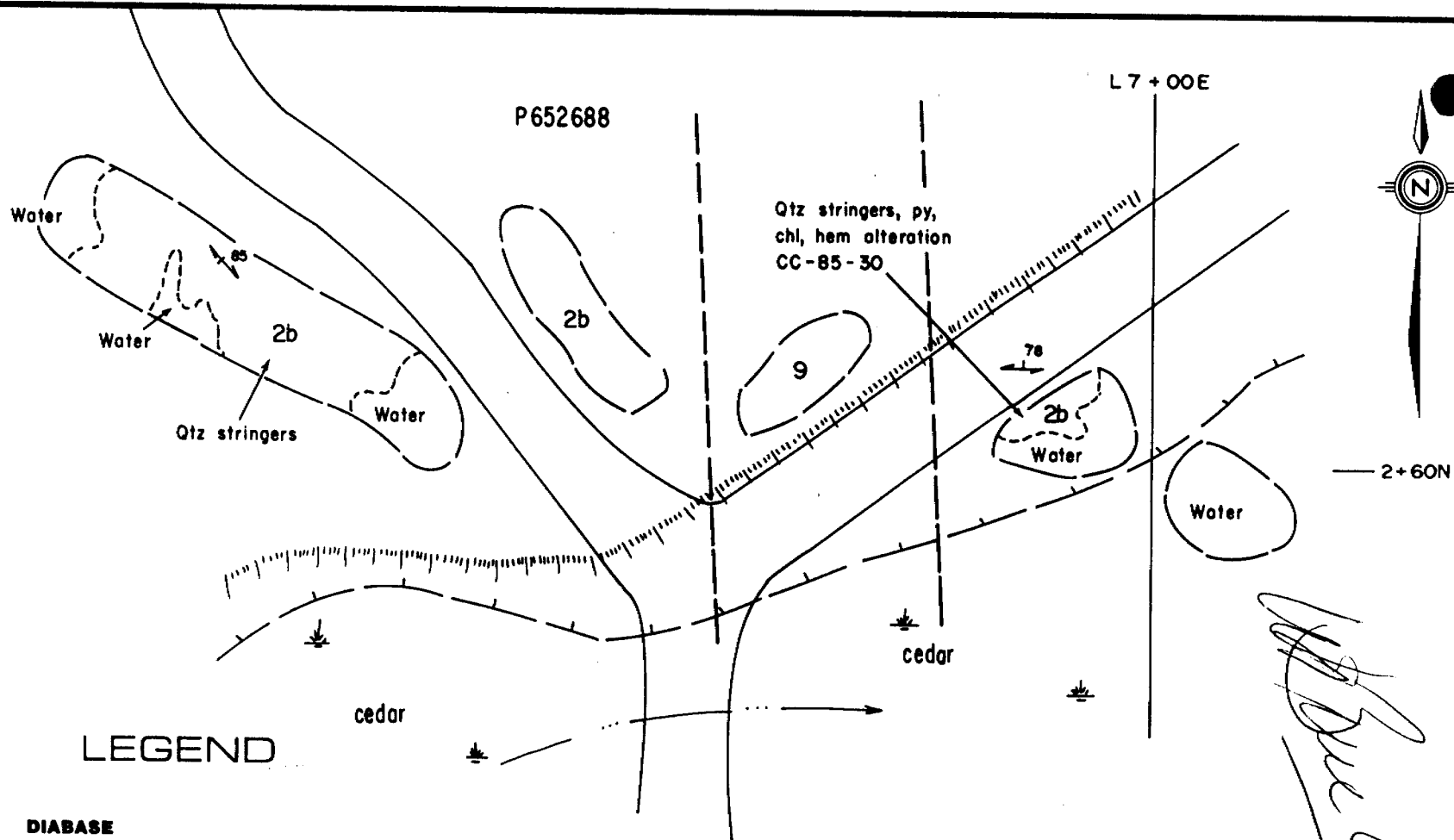
SAMPLING RESULTS			
SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH	Au	
		ppm	oz/t
CC-85-26a	grab	nil	
CC-85-26b	grab	nil	
CC-85-26c	grab	nil	

CARL CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

KENOGAMING TWP.
**DETAILED GEOLOGY
TRENCH N#1**

Project No. C-780	By: J.L. Webster
Scale: 1:500	Drawn: m.j. jomahodji
Drawing No. Map 3	Date: July 1985

MPH Consulting Limited



LEGEND

9
2

DIABASE

INTERMEDIATE TO FELSIC PYROCLASTICS

2b Intermediate to felsic tuff - breccia - agglomerate, local mafic varieties

SYMBOLS



Schistosity, strike and dip

Geological contact

Timbered area outside of hachure pattern

Backhoe trench through overburden

Bedrock (exposed in trench with hi-pressure hose)

METAL AND MINERAL ABBREVIATIONS

qtz quartz chl chlorite
py pyrite hem hematite

SAMPLING RESULTS

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH	Au ppm	oz/t
CC-85-30	grab	nil	

CARL CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

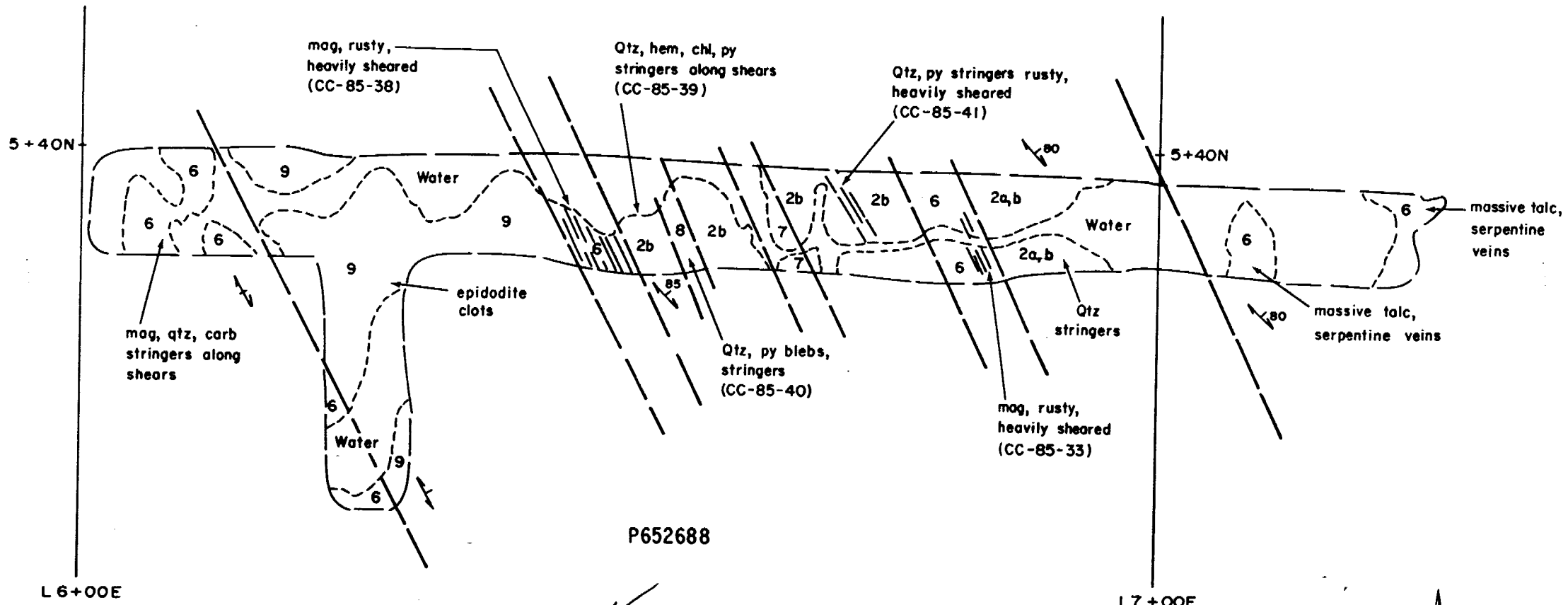
KENOGAMING TWP.
DETAILED GEOLOGY
TRENCH N^o 2

Project No. C-760	By: J.L. Webster
Scale: 1:500	Drawn: m j Jamshedji
Drawing No: Map 4	Date: July 1985



MPH Consulting Limited

Handwritten signature



LEGEND

W. J. Webster



- 9 **DIABASE**
- 8 **GRANODIORITE**
- 7 **FELDSPAR (QUARTZ) PORPHYRY**
- 6 **SERPENTINITE, PERIDOTITE**
- 2 **INTERMEDIATE TO FELSIC PYROCLASTICS**
- 2a intermediate to felsic ash tuffs, lapilli tuff
- 2b intermediate to felsic tuff - breccia - agglomerate, local mafic varieties

SYMBOLS

- Schistosity, strike and dip
- Geological contact
- Backhoe trench through overburden
- Bedrock (exposed in trench with hi-pressure hose)

METAL AND MINERAL ABBREVIATIONS

- qtz quartz
- hem hematite
- chl chlorite
- mag magnetite
- py pyrite

SAMPLING RESULTS		
SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH	Au ppm oz/t
CC-85-33	grab	nil
CC-85-38	grab	nil
CC-85-39	grab	nil
CC-85-40	grab	nil
CC-85-41	grab	nil

CARL CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

**KENOGAMING TWP.
DETAILED GEOLOGY
TRENCH N^o 3**

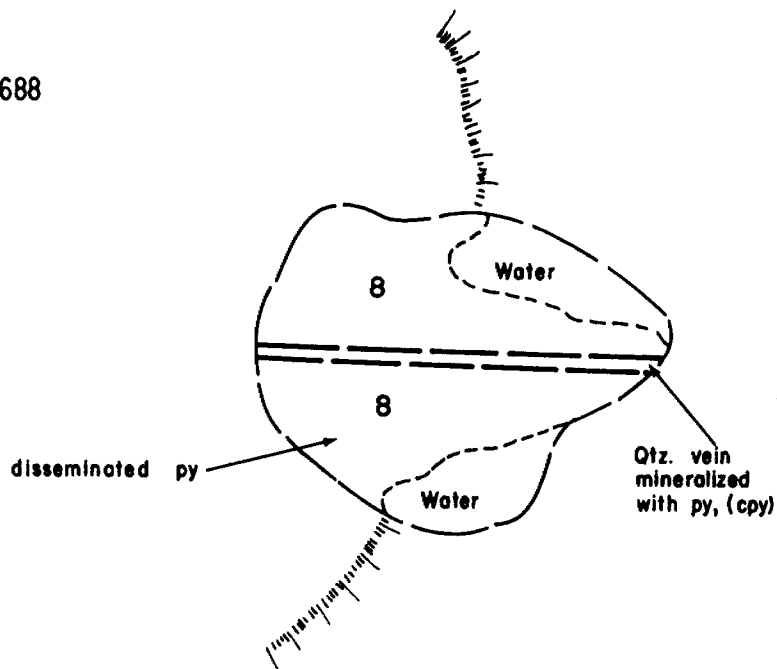
Project No. C-760	By J.L. Webster
Scale 1:500	Drawn mjj/amshd/jl
Drawing No. Map 5	Date July 1985

MPH Consulting Limited

L7+00E

P652688

5+40N



LEGEND

8

GRANODIORITE

SYMBOLS



Geological contact

Backhoe trench through overburden

Bedrock (exposed in trench with hi-pressure hose)

METAL AND MINERAL ABBREVIATIONS

qtz quartz cpy chalcopyrite
 py pyrite

SAMPLING RESULTS

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH	Au	
		ppm	oz/t
CC-85-38a	grab	nil	
CC-85-38b	grab	nil	

W. B. Blue

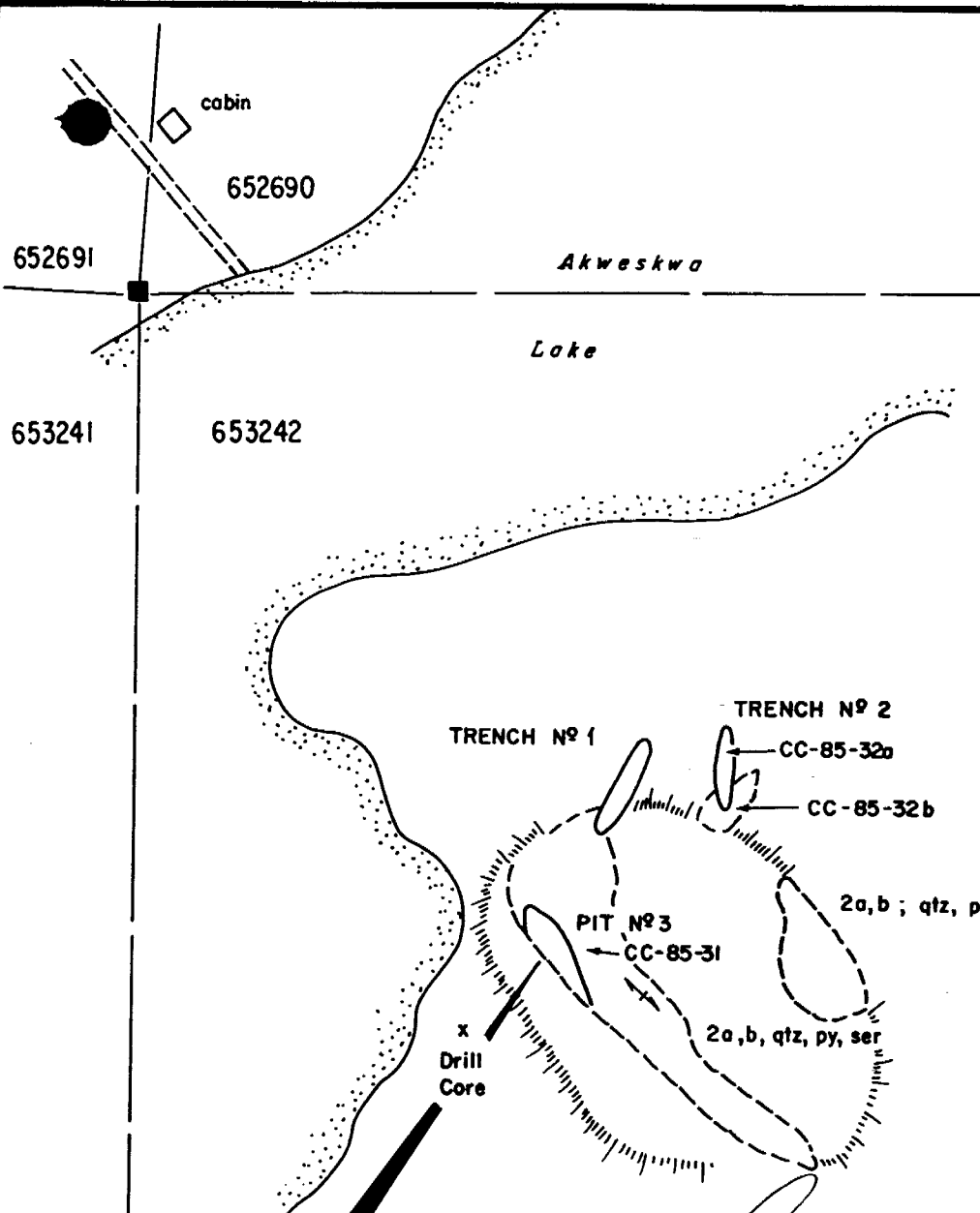
CARL CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

KENOGAMING TWP.
 DETAILED GEOLOGY
 PIT No 1

Project No. C-760	By: J. L. Webster
Scale: 1:500	Drawn: m j jomshedjl
Drawing No: Map 6	Date: July 1985



MPH Consulting Limited



LEGEND

2

INTERMEDIATE TO FELSIC PYROCLASTICS

- 2a intermediate to felsic ash tuffs, lapilli tuff
 2b intermediate to felsic tuff - breccia - agglomerate, local mafic varieties

SYMBOLS



Schistosity, strike, dip



Drag folds with plunge



Outcrop

METAL AND MINERAL ABBREVIATIONS

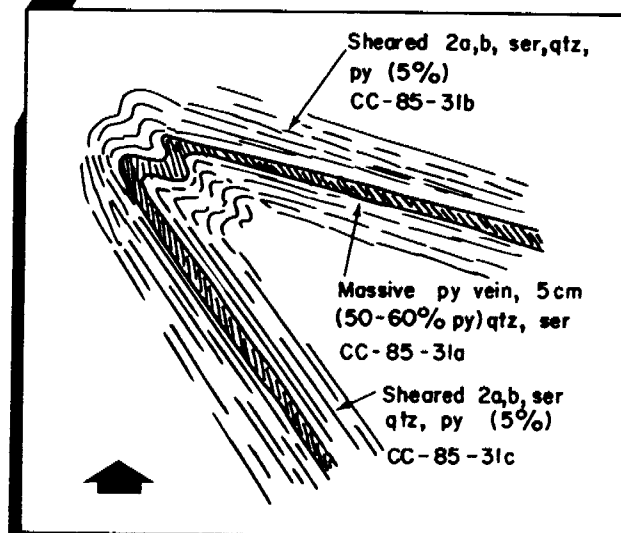
qtz quartz

py pyrite

ser sericite

SAMPLING RESULTS

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH	Au	
		ppm	oz/t
CC-85-31a	grab	6170	0.157
CC-85-31b	grab	30	trace
CC-85-31c	grab	30	trace
CC-85-32a	grab	60	0.002
CC-85-32b	grab	40	trace



CARL CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

KENOGAMING TWP.
 DETAILED GEOLOGY
 LAKE SHOWING

Project No: C-760 By: J. L. Webster
 Scale: 1:2000 Drawn: m j jamshedji
 Drawing No: Map 7 Date: July 1985



MPH Consulting Limited



W8506.249

The Mi

42A04NW0130 2.8437 KENOGAMING

900

Type of Survey(s): **Geology** Township or Area: **Kenogaming Twp.**

Claim Holder(s): **Ingamar Explorations Ltd.** Prospector's Licence No.: **T-836**

Address: **Cedar Hill, Ontario**

Survey Company: **MPH Consulting Limited** Date of Survey (from & to): **9 7 85 21 7 85** Total Miles of line Cut: **X NIL**

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): **W.E. Brereton, 2406-120 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 1T1**

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions	Geophysical	Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	20
	Geochemical	
Man Days Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	Days per Claim
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Airborne Credits Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	Days per Claim
	Magnetometer	
	Radiometric	

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim			Mining Claim		
Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.
P	652693			653255	
	652695			653256	
	652696				
	652697				
	652800				
	653237				
	653238				
	653239				
	653240				
	653241				
	653242				
	653243				
	653244				
	653245				
	653246				
	653247				
	653248				
	653249				
	653250				
	653251				
	653252				
	653253				
	653254				

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1985
MINING LANDS SECTION

RECEIVED
AUG - 6 1985
PROCURING MINING DIVISION

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed: **RECORDED**

Performed on Claim(s): **AUG - 6 1985**

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures: \$ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits:

Instructions: Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work. **25**

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded: **500** Date Recorded: **Aug 1/85**

Date Approved as Recorded: **85-10-1**

Date: **July 31/85** Recorded by Agent (Signature): *[Signature]*

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge 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.E. Brereton, 2406-120 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5H 1T1**

Date Certified: **July 31/85** Certified by (Signature): *[Signature]*



Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological,
Geochemical and Expenditures)

W8506-260

The Mining Act

Instructions: - Please type or print. *Sept 25th*
- If number of mining claims traversed exceeds space on this form, attach a list.
Note: - Only days credits calculated in the "Expenditures" section may be entered in the "Expend. Days Cr." columns.
- Do not use shaded areas below.

#260/85
28437

Type of Survey(s) Detailed Geology		Township or Area Kenogaming Twp.	
Claim Holder(s) Ingamar Explorations Ltd.		Prospector's Licence No. T-836	
Address Cedar Hill, Ontario			
Survey Company MPH Consulting Limited		Date of Survey (from 8 to 10) 9 7 85 21 7 85 Day Mo. Yr. Day Mo. Yr.	Total Miles of line Cut X NIL
Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report) W.E. Brereton, 2406-120 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5H 1T1			

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions	Geophysical	Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	Geochemical	
	Geophysical	
	Geological	10
Man Days Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
Airborne Credits Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim		Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim		Expend. Days Cr.
Prefix	Number		Prefix	Number	
P	652688				
	652689				
	652690				
	652691				

RECORDED
AUG - 6 1985

RECEIVED
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
AUG - 6 1985

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures \$ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

Instructions
Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Date: *July 31/85* Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): *W.E. Brereton*

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded: 40 Date Recorded: *Aug 6/85* Mining Registrar: *[Signature]*

Date Approved or Recorded: *85-10-1* Director: *[Signature]*

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge 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.E. Brereton, 2406-120 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 1T1

Date Certified: *July 31/85* Certified by (Signature): *W.E. Brereton*

Mining Lands Section

File No 28437

Control Sheet

TYPE OF SURVEY GEOPHYSICAL
 GEOLOGICAL
 GEOCHEMICAL
 EXPENDITURE

MINING LANDS COMMENTS:

L.D.

S. Hurst

Signature of Assessor

Sept 30/85

Date

2.8437

652688

✓

652693

✓

653244

✓

89

✓

95

✓

45

✓

90

✓

96

✓

46

✓

91

✓

97

✓

47

✓

800

✓

48

✓

653237

✓

49

✓

38

✓

50

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39

✓

51

✓

40

✓

52

✓

41

✓

53

✓

42

✓

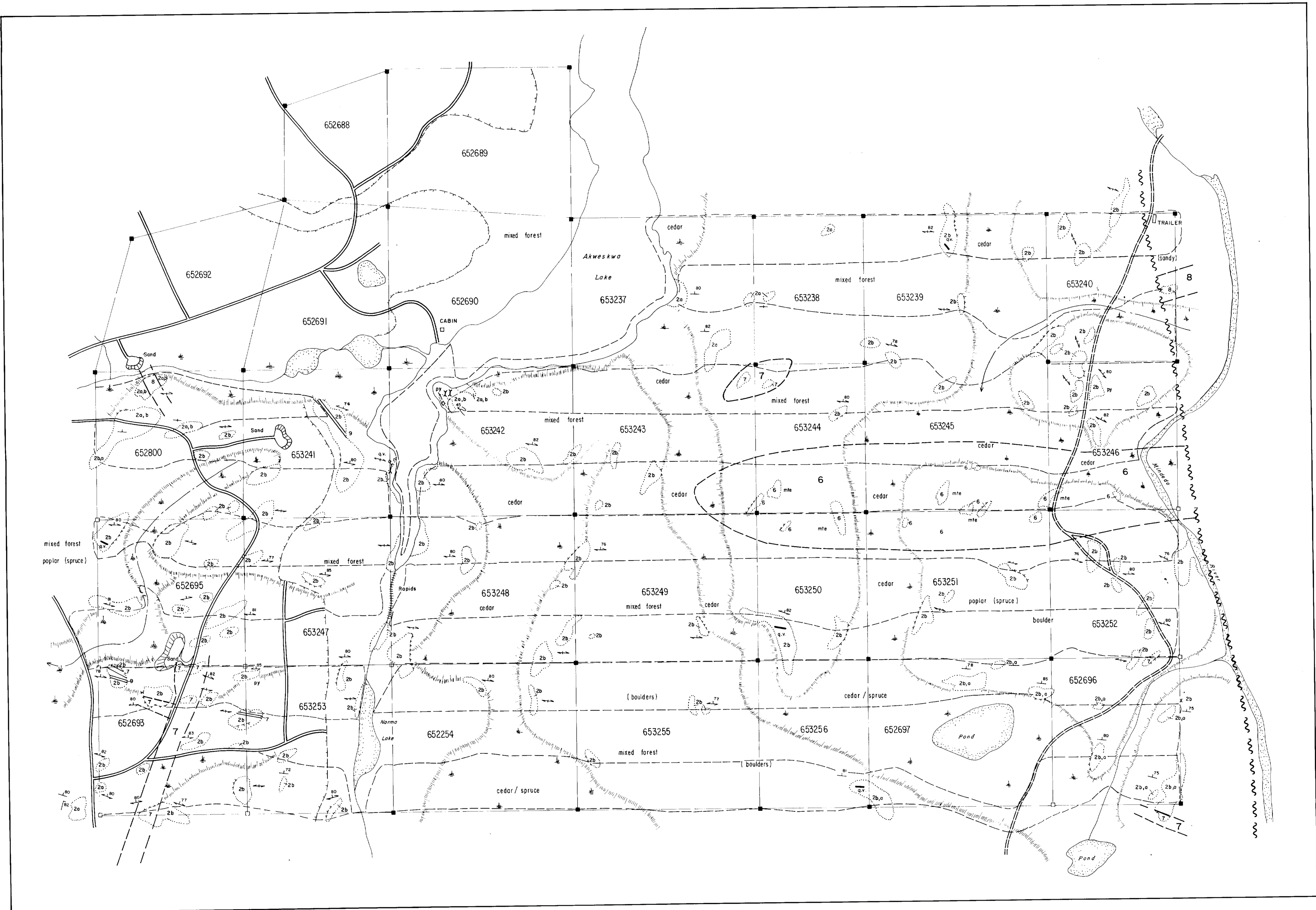
54

✓

43

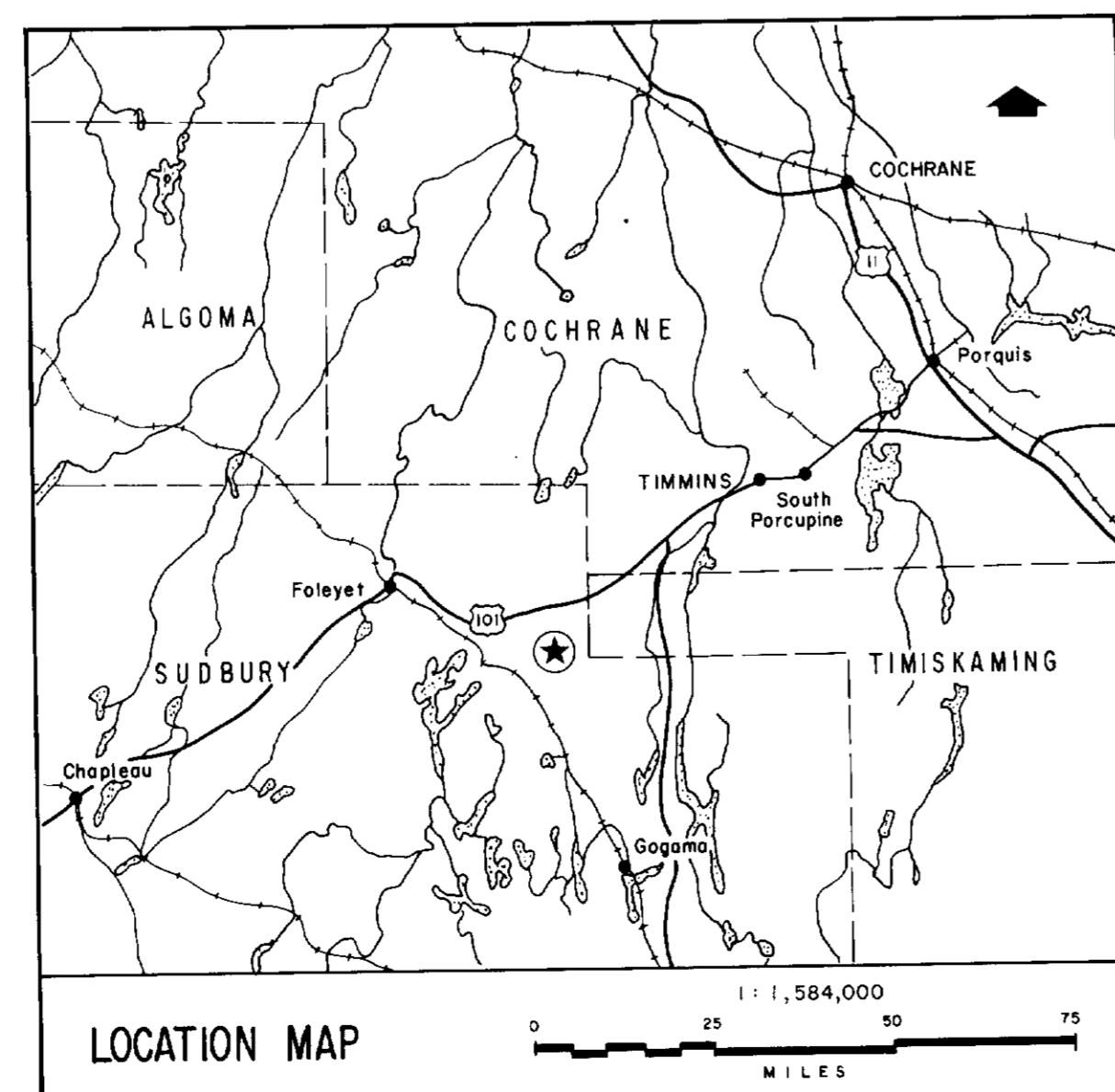
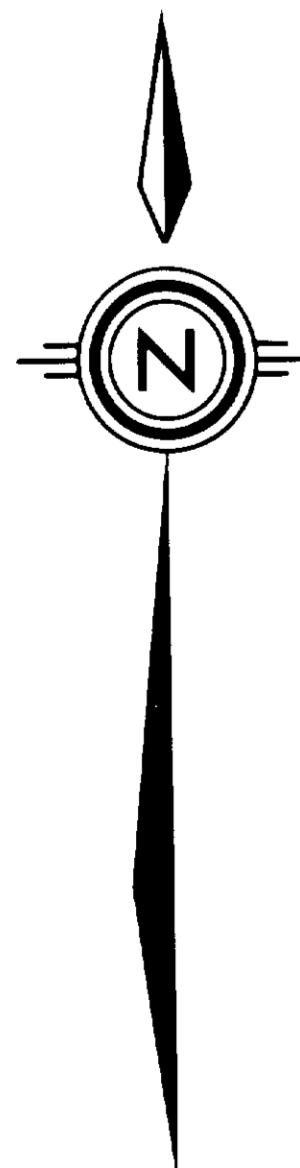
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2.



LEGEND

- LITHOLOGIES**
- 9 DIABASE
 - 8 GRANODIORITE
 - 7 FELDSPAR (=QUARTZ) PORPHYRY
 - 6 SERPENTINITE, PERIDOTITE
 - 5 AMPHIBOLITE, variably sheared
 - 2 INTERMEDIATE TO FELSIC PYROCLASTICS
 - 2a intermediate to felsic ash tuffs, lapilli tuff, may include some delicately laminated chemical sedimentary component
 - 2b intermediate to felsic tuff - breccia - agglomerate, local mafic varieties
- SYMBOLS**
- 80 Prominent planar foliation (often compositional), strike and dip
 - 80 Schistosity, strike and dip
 - Geological contact (defined, assumed)
 - Fault
 - Claim posts located, inferred
 - Pit, trench
 - Lumber road
 - Road
 - Timbered area, outside of hachure pattern
 - Higher ground
 - Outcrop
 - Geological traverses
 - Claim line
 - q.v.
 - Swamp
- METAL AND MINERAL ABBREVIATIONS**
- mte magnetite
 - py pyrite
 - q.v. quartz vein



W. B. ...

28437



CARL CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

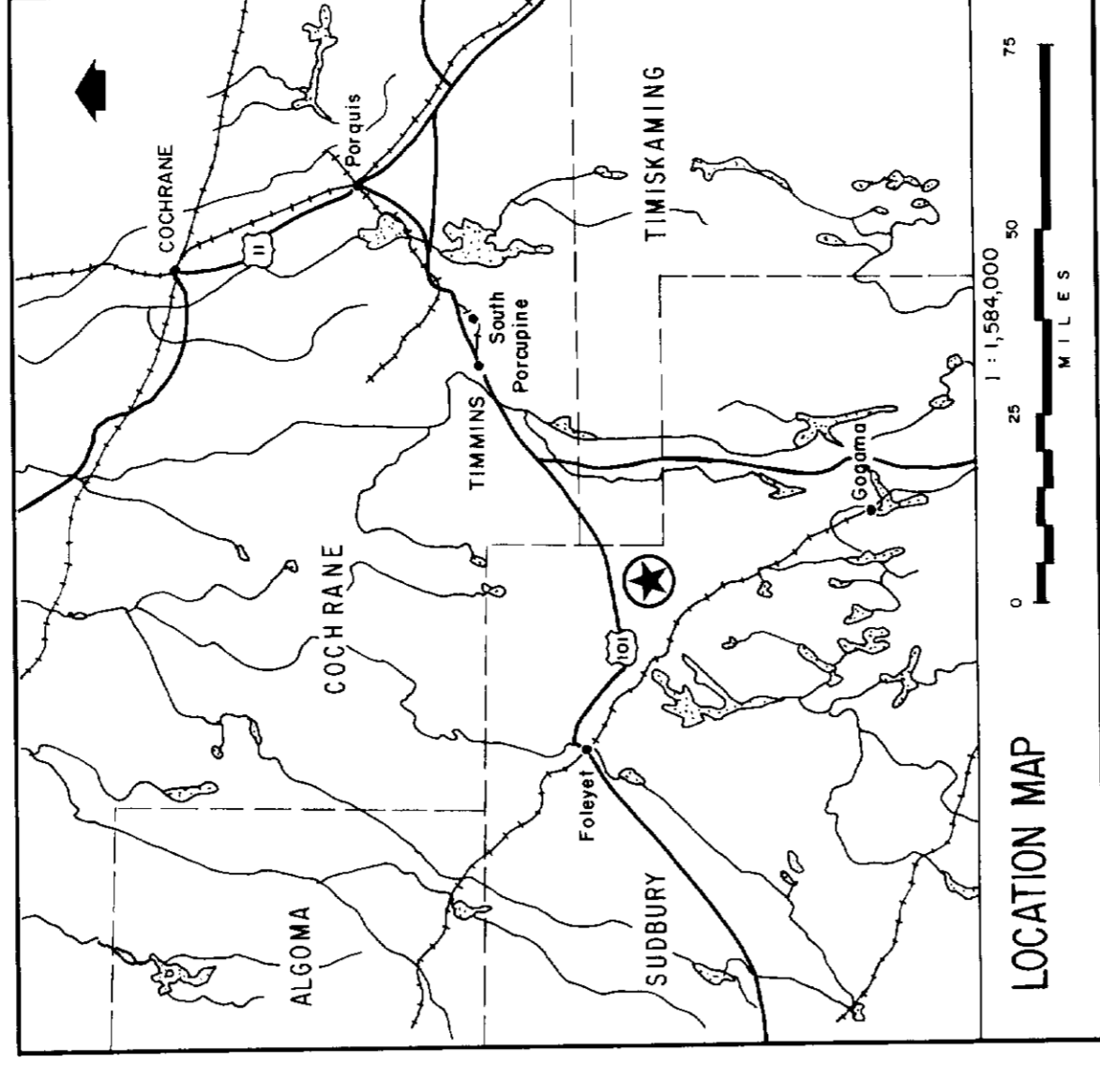
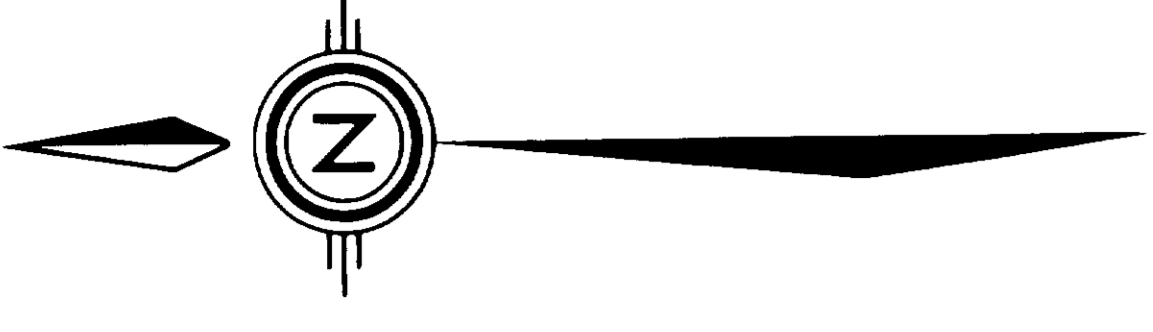
KENOGAMING TWP. GOLD PROPERTY

GEOLOGY

Project No:	C-760	By:	J. L. Webster
Scale:	1 : 5,000	Drawn:	m. j. jamshedji
Drawing No:	Map 1	Date:	July 1985

MPH Consulting Limited





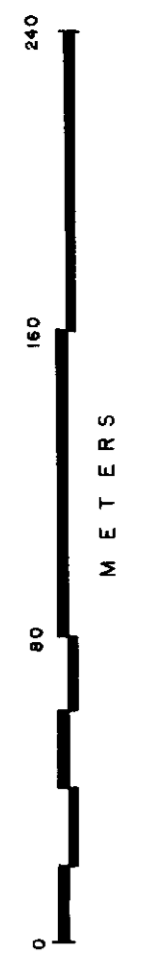
LEGEND

LITHOLOGIES	
9	DIABASE
8	GRANODIORITE
7	FELDSPAR (QUARTZ) PORPHYRY
6	SERPENTINITE
5	AMPHIBOLITE
4	INTERMEDIATE-FELSIC PYROCLASTICS

SYMBOLS	
[Symbol]	Timbered area outside of highway address
[Symbol]	Higher ground
[Symbol]	Lumber road
[Symbol]	Trench, pit
[Symbol]	Chain posts located, inferred
[Symbol]	Chain line
[Symbol]	Swamp
[Symbol]	Spot sample location and path Au
[Symbol]	U-Pb age locality and sample Au

METAL AND MINERAL ABBREVIATIONS	
Ag	SILVER
As	ARSENIC
Au	GOLD
Cu	COPPER
Co	COBALT
Cr	CHROMIUM
Fe	IRON
Ge	GERMANIUM
Pb	LEAD
Se	SELENIUM
Si	SILICON
Sr	STRONTIUM
Tl	THALLIUM
Zn	ZINC

Blue 28437



CARL CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
 TRENCHING & GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING
 MAIN SHOWING AREA

Project No.	C-760	By:	J. L. Webster
Scale	1:2,000	Drawn:	M. J. Jamshidi
Drawing No.	MSP.2	Date:	July 1985

MPH MPH Consulting Limited

