

**PROPECTORS ALLIANCE CORP.**  
Suite 1800, 95 Wellington Street West  
Toronto

**REPORT ON THE**  
**ALLERSTON PROJECT**  
**(PORTION OF THE ALLERSTON OPTION)**

**IN BRISTOL TOWNSHIP**  
**WEST TIMMINS AREA**

**1996 DECEMBER**

**by Julius Begauskas M. Sc.**

**and**

**Peter J. Vamos P. Eng.**

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## SUMMARY

The present report deals with the exploration program completed on two groups of claims in Bristol Township, west of the City of Timmins.

The first, and the larger of the two, was acquired by Prospectors Alliance Corp. 95 Wellington Street West, Toronto, from Mr. Ralph Allerston of Timmins. The second property consisting only of two mining claims, located within the northeast half of the Allerston claims, was staked for Prospectors, when these two formerly Patented Claims came open for staking. The following report applies to both properties. Several significant gold values were reported from the claims, as well as interesting gold values were located in several locations in the overburden approximately 20 years past.

Prospectors Alliance cut a large grid and completed a mapping program, prospected some of the old showings, as well as conducted magnetic and Induced Potential surveys. The geological mapping located the early discovery sites and confirmed the occurrences. A major zone of shearing reported earlier, was also re-located, during the fall of 1996.

The Induced Potential survey produced several anomalies, most of which were previously tested. Deep overburden conditions were confirmed on the south side of the grid, and recommendations are made to continue the geophysical approach over these areas using the latest deep penetration techniques.

The earlier reverse circulation project by Texas Gulf was reviewed, and a new approach for explaining high gold values is being introduced. Recommendations are made to continue the search for gold in the lesser explored, and the deep overburden areas as well as to investigate the feasibility to search for fossil gold placers.

Drilling is not recommended for the immediate future until the presently recommended work is completed and the remainder of the Allerston property is investigated. The deep penetration IP. work is estimated to cost \$15,000.00, while the and test for the fossil placers for 1997 are estimated to be \$.20,000.00

## INTRODUCTION

The property was acquired by Mr. L. Bonhomme from Mr. Ralph Allerston a local prospector, and later was turned over to Prospectors Alliance Corp. under the terms of the Bonhomme-Allerston agreement. The property has a long history of prospecting and hosts some of the historical showings of the area. Prior to the beginning of the field work two patented claims owned by others than Mr. Allerston came open and were staked for Prospectors Alliance.

The field work was started late in the summer of 1996. Line cutting and magnetic surveys were done by Exsics Exploration of Timmins, the geological mapping was done jointly by Mr. Julius Begauskas of Toronto and Mr. John Goodwin of Haileybury. An Induced Potential (Spectral) survey was completed over selected lines by JVX Limited of Richmond Hill, Ontario. Details of the results of both geophysical surveys is reported under separate cover. The field work was completed under the management by P. J. Vamos P. Eng..

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## PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Allerston Option consists of 44 mining claims totaling 64 units. The project area covers over 60% of the property.

The claim numbers are	P	363445	P	479504
	P	363447	P	479506
	P	363446	P	479505
	P	363448	P	479507
	P	413232	P	479508
	P	413423	P	479715
	P	413424	P	480315
	P	413425	P	480316
	P	451531	P	480317
	P	451532	P	525965
	P	451533	P	921756 *
	P	451541	P	921757 *
	P	451542	P	921758 *
	P	451543	P	949635 *
	P	451544	P	949636 *
	P	451545	P	949637 *
	P	451546	P	949638 *
	P	451547	P	1154744 *
	P	451548	P	1154745 *
	P	453999	P	1190579 *
	P	454000	P	1201315 *
	P	479503	P	1203999 *

The asterisks identify the "staked claims" requiring assessment work.

The claims making up the "PAL Island" property are numbered, as follows.

P	1207716*	P	1218645*
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## LOCATION AND ACCESS

to the project site in Bristol Township is via two possible routes. The very well maintained, gravel-bedded, eastern end of the Mallet Road (constructed, maintained and used by a local lumber company), heads northwest and then west from its intersection with Highway 101 some 10 km west of Timmins. Just before the 7 kilometer mark, a rough but driveable logging road heads southward. The northern boundary of the grid is some 2 km south. Alternatively the property can be reached from the south via an access road just east of Bristol Creek. A washed-out portion of this road occurs only 1/2 kilometer from the Highway, and ruts are quite deep for an ordinary truck, but access by foot is within 2 km.

## TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND DRAINAGE

The Allerston Option is located in an area of shallow relief, elevations range narrowly between 310 m and 335 m generally with slight slope eastwards. The southerly-draining Thunder Creek at the western end of the property is the major drainage feature. Larger areas of cedar/peat cover are extensive in the southeastern and north-central portions of the property, but

vegetated areas are more likely to be populated with scrub poplar, spruce and balsam. Wide, previously clear-cut, areas are interspersed with the scrubby stands. In places, poplar and alder can be extremely dense. Water for drilling and outcrop washing has been drawn from sumps, while elevated roadbed margins pond some drainage. The water table is shallow.

In the vicinity of McDonnell lake large boulders are part of a notable boulder ridge extending into Godfrey Township (Ferguson, 1957). Otherwise, overburden depths of 85, 132 and 127 feet are reported south of the main outcrop and structural trend. Varved clays, gravel and clay till, and silty clay till form a rough succession downwards and westwards. A regolith horizon has also been outlined. The reader is referred to the numerous logs of previous overburden drilling on the property (Texasgulf, 1979).

## PREVIOUS WORK

A.R. Hubert (1921-1945) acquired the initial claim (P8518) which over a period of time was assembled into a claim group south and east of current claim P1201315. Early work included pitting and trenching around a larger quartz vein (see Hogg, 1949 and Ferguson, 1957, below).

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. (1923-25) obtained samples from trenches in the main showings (east, McKinley-Daly claims/ later McKinley-Molesky claims). Two major zones delineated averaged \$7-\$8 per ton over four to eight feet. Channel samples of \$33.60 per short ton over 4 feet; \$19.20 over 4.5 feet were more exceptional. Three highest values were in grab samples (\$38.20, \$142.60, \$33.40, \$41.20 per short ton). Characteristically gold was found in or near irregular quartz stringers. The gold price for the time was \$20.00, or even lower. These were variously described as 2"-12" wide, slightly mineralized (with sulphide; as well as carbonate, sericite/chlorite, tourmaline) and hosted in basalt schists striking N65E.

Foley-O'Brien Limited (1926) drilled three holes in the main (eastern) showing area (former P8405). Two cut a volcanic described as sheared andesite. A third, drilled from north to south intersected diabase. Gold-bearing (visible and other), drag-folded quartz veins (on surface) are also described by Hawley, 1926 to be associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite (in veins and wallrock) as well as carbonates, tourmaline and dull-green chloritic mineral.

Frank Hendrickson (1927) reportedly sank a shaft in greenstone and exposed gold-bearing (visible and other), sulphide-bearing, drag-folded quartz veins in sericitic and chloritic schists (Hawley, 1927). Up to 0.82 ounces of gold per ton per foot is noted in Hawley's report.

Hubert (1934) sampled former two quartz veins in claim 8527 (No. 1, east margin, middle; No. 2 southwest quarter) south of the project area. Two pyritic, quartz veined, samples forwarded on March 1, 1934 to Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines reported \$1.80 and \$15.20 per short ton, respectively.

P.A. Kindree (Whitman, 1947; Hawley, 1926) drilled two holes on ground formerly held by Wright Development Company east of Thunder Creek. Hole 2 apparently missed the targeted N70E break (too far south), while Hole 1 encountered carbonatized, carbonate-quartz veined and locally sulphidic metavolcanics. Assays were not reported.

Resident geologists. (Hogg, 1949; Ferguson, 1957) conducted a geological examination of Cortez Explorations (or subsidiary, Hubert Balboa Mines prior to 1954) claims south and east of current claim 1201315 (Hubert Claims prior to 1945), but most pits and trenches examined were south of the project area. An eight foot wide, pyritic, quartz vein (in a mafic metavolcanic-hosted,

18 foot-wide shear, N87°W/75°NE orientation, Burke, 1938) was exposed in a nine-foot deep pit in the centre of former Patent 8518. Sparsely disseminated pyrite but no significant gold (\$2.00 per short ton) was noted in this pit. Other pits were sunk to the west- assays are not on file. Quartz veins are otherwise generally barren. Drilling is indicated south of this zone (Burke, 1938) and south of the project area (Hogg, 1949). Ferguson indicates that the extended quartz vein of the main pit is cut by diabase.

Wolfram Kuehne (1970) stripped ten zones in the southwestern portion of the project area. No sample assays are given. One drill hole (75m) was reportedly drilled in 1970, four others are noted in 1965 (Moore, 1985).

Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited (Woodard, J.A., 1973) conducted ground EM and magnetometer surveys in claims adjacent to and south of the project area. No geologically significant conductors were identified. North-south striking diabase dykes appear to extend southward from the project area.

Ralph E. Allerston (McIntosh, 1974) stripped two zones and trenched one of these near the boundary between current claims 451544 and 52595. Assays are not reported. Allerston conducted further stripping (1974-1976) and trenching in claims 3634.

Ducanex Resources (Allen, 1974) drilled two holes in the western end of the project area. These intersected sericitic to chloritic pyroclastic metavolcanics (logged rhyodacite to andesite). Hole 74-1 cut chloritic to sericitic with localized pyritic seams, disseminations up to 4% over 3 feet with larger (34 foot, sericitic) intervals of 4% pyrite- quartz veining was unfortunately sparse. Hole 74-2 cut similar rock types with one 25 foot interval of 1-2% pyrite more conformable, quartz-carbonate (some tourmaline, epidote) veining/seams than in the first hole. Assays are not reported.

LP Industries (George, 1975) drilled three holes in the vicinity of the main showing (363445) and another to the south (363446). No assays are reported, but the northerly holes cut pyroclastic (tuffs and agglomerates, eg. cream to grey-green fragments with chloritic matrix) rock. Schisosity, quartz-carbonate, quartz veining (1/2"-3" to 10% over 29 feet in 75-3) and sulphides (1-2% pyrite, including minor chalcopyrite).

Canadian Nickel Company Limited (Webster, 1977) tested the grid around the eastern trenched zone with an induced polarization and magnetometer surveys (Perry, 1976; Webster, 1977). Chargeability data interpreted indicated only scattered, very weak or false responses (re-tested and negative). East-west striking zones of high apparent resistivity are interpreted to correlate with rhyolite-dacite. Magnetic trends outlined diabase dykes only, no east-west trends were detected. Detailed geological mapping and sampling reported mainly low values. Highest values returned were 1800 ppb, 1690 ppb and 1040 ppb Au- the first two occur in the main (east) showing, the last in an east-west stripped zone to the southwest of Post #1, P525965. Selected assays for Cu, Zn, Ni returned sub-ppm levels.

Cominco Ltd. conducted HLEM (horizontal loop electromagnetic survey) and magnetic surveys over the project area in 1979 (Hendry and Lortie). The magnetic survey outlined northerly-trending diabase dykes, while the HLEM survey reported no anomalies.

A three-phase (1979) program of overburden drilling, later mapping (Mullen and McVeigh, 1979-1980) and diamond drilling (Mullen and McVeigh, 1979-80) was undertaken by Texasgulf. Overburden drilling (43 holes, G.C. McLeod, 1979) was intended to assist targeting by a later diamond drilling phase but was not particularly helpful. Up-ice diamond drill targets were believed to be close to overburden anomalies- closer than the main break where gold is found in outcrop.

While several heavy mineral fractions reported significantly high values in gold, but subsequent efforts by Texas Gulf and others did not succeed in locating the source.

Mullen and McVeigh conclude that the source of the gold anomalies was indeed the main outcrop and subcrop ridge/break, further to the north, where gold is known to occur.

Diamond drilling cut low to insignificant gold values (0.07 oz/ton or 2.4 g/t Au over 5 feet in Hole 79-5, nine holes drilled). Altered (chloritic to sericitic to carbonatized), schistose (possibly pillowed and variolitic) fragmental mafic volcanic was the dominant lithology. Sericite-carbonate zones appeared to be more favourable than chlorite-carbonate zones. Mapping of main outcrop exposures at 1"=100' - 1"=200' identified a strongly sericitic schist zone in the area of the main, east showing. A gold assay of 0.24 oz. per ton over six feet was chip sampled in a siliceous, pyritic, sericite-carbonate schist. A grab sample of 0.95 oz. per ton is also noted in the same area.

In 1981 Texasgulf Canada Ltd. (W.A. Gasteiger, 1981) conducted EW and NS airborne EM and magnetic surveys at 1/8 mi. spacing over the project area and other properties. No obvious indication of a major EW geological break was detected. The magnetic pattern is dominated by north-south trending diabase dykes, but a relative low appears to be centred in the main (east) showing area.

Rio Algom Explorations Inc. (Benham and Blewett, 1984) drilled nine holes which targeted IP anomalies across the project area (and Holes 9, 10, east of the grid). Highlighting the program, Hole 7 intersected 1.13 oz/ton gold over a 0.5 m interval (Moore, 1987)- coarse 2-3 mm grains of visible gold were observed in a light grey, fractured, narrow quartz vein at 44 m (Benham, 1984). Hole 1 returned 0.19 oz./ton over 0.2 m in the carbonate shear just west of the main (east) showing area (Moore, 1987).

Westfield Minerals (1985) compiled geological and drilling information over the project area. Stripping and sampling of outcrop near the corner of P451541 and P451543 included one foot of banded pyritic schist with quartz veins and 1.039 oz./ton of gold, but other values were low. Magnetic, VLF-EM and humus sampling surveys are also reported (Moore, 1985).

Cominco Ltd. (operator on Lico Resources option, Moore, 1987) conducted VLF-EM, total field magnetic, geological and legal surveys; stripped 223 linear m from six trenches and channel sampled three of these; and diamond drilled 984 m in six holes. A modest amount of gold (0.025 oz/ton or 0.9 ppm over 1.4 m) was sampled in Hole BR-87-3, some 100 m east of RIO-7's 1.13 oz/ton, 0.5m intercept. Surface sampling obtained values of 4.5 ppm over 0.3 m in the vicinity of hole BR-87-4 and up to 11 ppm in the main (east) showing area. Magnetic surveys were useful to delineate diabase dykes, but expected subtle EW trends were not apparent. VLF-EM conductors were largely attributed to pyrite concentrations north and south of the main shear zone, but also to lithological contacts between intermediate, felsic volcanics and chlorite schists (Moore, 1987 and Hendry, 1987).

Two followup diamond drill holes by Cominco Ltd. (1988) again targeted the Rio's Hole 7, 1.13 oz./t intercept while another drilled the deformation trend to the south. Hole 88-12 had no significant values. Hole 88-11 cut 0.9 ppm gold over 1.9 m. On the other hand, a flattening Hole 88-13 to the south cut a 6.4 ppm gold interval of over 1.5 m close to, or at the main trend.

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

In the Timmins area, Archean metavolcanics and felsic to intermediate intrusives dominate the early lithology (Pyke, 1982). Metavolcanics are divided into the (stratigraphically

lower) Deloro and (stratigraphically higher) Tisdale Groups, which are structurally separated by the regionally significant Porcupine Destor Fault. The Deloro group mainly consists of lower andesitic and basaltic flows; dacitic flows; dacitic and rhyolitic pyroclastic rocks; and iron formations near the top of the Group. The basal portion of the Tisdale Group is dominated by ultramafic volcanic rocks and basaltic komatiites. Tholeiitic basalts and calc-alkaline (dacite) volcanics complete the volcanic supracrustal sequence.

Metasedimentary wackes, siltstones and minor conglomerates form a turbidite sequence—the Porcupine Group, which is contemporaneous with the Tisdale Group and the upper part of the Deloro Group.

Archean intrusive rocks include porphyritic monzonite, porphyritic granodiorite, diorite (hornblende- and quartz-diorites); trondhjemite; small stocks and dykes of felsic composition, and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes. Quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes are notably associated by some (eg. Karvinen, 1977) to carbonatization and gold mineralization. Archean volcanics and sediments are regionally metamorphosed to the lower or middle greenschist facies. Smaller sill-like bodies of dunite and lherzolite are nearly exclusively found within the Deloro Group. Some of these may show some differentiation to gabbro and pyroxenite near the sill roof. Gabbro, quartz gabbro and pegmatoidal gabbro may also be found in the Timmins area. Northeast-trending diabase dykes, quartz diabase and olivine diabase dykes span the ages from Early to Late Precambrian.

Overlying the Archean rocks are minor Middle Precambrian rocks of the Gowganda Formation, Cobalt Group, Huronian Supergroup (arkose, wacke, argillite, and conglomerate).

The west Timmins area includes much of the volcano-sedimentary belt extending west from the main Timmins gold camp into Bristol, Carscallen, Whitesides, Denton Townships- and parts of Keefer and Thorneloe Townships. Preliminary investigation suggests that the Tisdale group extends through to north-central Denton Township (to the southwest) and that the Upper Tisdale Group passes through west-central Bristol Township (Pyke, in prep.).

The Allerston Option is situated in an area which broadly features the contact of Porcupine Group metasediments (to the south) and a widely distributed sequence of felsic, calc-alkalic, (Kamiskotia) metavolcanics to the north and intervening mafic to ultramafic metavolcanics. The Kamiskotia metavolcanics are tentatively correlated with Tisdale Group volcanics in Timmins (Pyke, in prep.). The NNW-trending Mattagami River fault (which passes through the northeast corner of the township) and sediments obscure the exact extension of the westerly-trending, Porcupine-Destor Fault, but the Bristol Fault, a significant structure, is known to the south of the property. Similarly the precise correlation of these volcanics with the Tisdale or Deloro groups to the west is obscured. Other workers (Moore, 1987) believe that the property straddles a Deloro-Porcupine-Tisdale Group sequence.

PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Clay, sand, gravel, till

PRECAMBRIAN



MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN  
MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

11 Diabase

----intrusive contact----

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN (ARCHEAN)  
MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

9 Diabase

---intrusive contact---

FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

8 Unsubdivided

---intrusive contact---

METAMORPHOSED MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

7 Unsubdivided

---intrusive and gradational contact---

METAMORPHOSED ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

6 Unsubdivided

----intrusive contact----

METAVOLCANICS AND METASEDIMENTS  
METASEDIMENTS

5 Unsubdivided

FELSIC METAVOLCANICS (CALC-ALKALIC)

4 Unsubdivided

INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS (CALC-ALKALIC)

3 Unsubdivided

MAFIC METAVOLCANICS (THOLEIITIC)

2 Unsubdivided

## ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Pyke (1982) has summarized regional economic geology for the Timmins area as follows:

1. Copper-zinc deposits- within felsic calc-alkalic volcanic rocks in the iron-rich tholeiitic sequence (at the upper interface or just below the top of the Lower Supergroup) e.g., Kamiskotia, Kidd Creek deposits (iron formation appears to occupy the same stratigraphic position as Cu-Zn deposits north of the Porcupine-Destor Fault).
2. Nickel deposits- in peridotitic komatiites (base of the Upper Supergroup, Tisdale Group) e.g., the former Langmuir Deposit in Langmuir Township.
3. Asbestos deposits- within ultramafic intrusions (within komatiitic rocks at the base of the Lower Group e.g., the former Bowman Deposit in Deloro Township; magnesite and talc-magnesite deposits- in carbonatized dunitic intrusions (not flows) eg. the Canadian Magnesite property in Deloro Township.
4. Gold deposits- generally within 6 km of the Porcupine-Destor fault zone (in the base of the Upper Supergroup, Tisdale Group) or other major shear zones; possibly at the contact between the largely calc-alkalic, iron-formation-bearing, Lower Supergroup and the komatiitic, iron-tholeiitic, calc-alkalic succession of the Upper Supergroup; in association with quartz-feldspar porphyry; in extensively altered (carbonatized, sericitized) host rock.

A summary of the characteristics of Porcupine camp gold deposits is provided by A. Fyon in the Field Trip Guidebook, 8th IAGOD Symposium. The major features listed include

- 1) a spatial relationship with crudely linear corridors (breaks) of ductile to brittle-ductile shearing and associated brittle-ductile "splays"- the latter generally recognized as more productive. An asymmetric distribution of deposits (locally either north or south of such structures, but not both) is noted, but not fully understood as yet. Within these zones a complex or progressional deformation/alteration pattern is believed to be favourable- including a recognizable succession of quartz veining and even late shearing in felsic intrusives.
- 2) a spatial relationship with late, felsic intrusives (porphyries)
- 3) carbonate alteration (high CO<sub>2</sub> density 0.7-1.0 g/cm<sup>3</sup>); alkali alteration; sulphide mineralization associated with deformation; salinity < 6 wt% NaCl equivalent in trapped fluids
- 4) fracture controlled chlorite and sericite alteration in either sheared or unsheared rock

In 1996, much attention has been given by media to gold developments in Thornloe Township to the south. In winter/spring drilling Band-Ore identified higher-grade mineralization in pyritic-arsenopyritic, quartz-sericite schists and ankeritic alteration zones. Early drilling indicated a 6.5 metre intersection of greater than 4 g/t gold and another 18.3 metre intersection of 8.7 g/t. Further drilling 1.2 km west of the discovery zone (Golden River Zone) cut 3 metres with a grade of 8.2 g/t gold. The company was anticipating results from another hole with similar alteration and sulphide mineralization 1.2 km east of the discovery hole. Another zone was reported 1.2 km northwest of the early discovery. Grades from fill-in holes in the discovery zone area have been reported range of 3-12 g/t gold generally over intervals less than 6 m. More exceptional values and intervals have been cut. (Northern Miner- NM- May 6, 1996, p 14; June 10, 1996, p 1,14; June 17, 1996, p 1,2; Sept. 2, 1996, p1, 15).

Also in Thorneloe township, Black Pearl Minerals drill tested IP anomalies (disseminated sulphides with arsenopyrite) on three joint-venture properties (Comaplex Minerals, International Larder Minerals and Prospectors Alliance). An intersection of 7.7 g/t gold over 7.7 metres was reported early in September 1996 (NM Sept. 9, 1996, p 3).

## DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK PERFORMED

The base line was started east and just north of the bridge over Thunder Creek and was cut in an east west direction. Cross lines were cut at a 100m separation, and were chained and picketed at 20m intervals. The distances were marked with aluminum tags. The total length of the line grid, including an extension to the north, and another one to the east is 62.5 km

A magnetic survey was conducted over the grid, besides total magnetic field reading, the vertical gradients were read in some selected areas. The readings were plotted in both 1:5000, and 1:2500 scale. For a detailed account of the results the reader is referred to the geophysical report. Both the line cutting and the magnetic surveys were done by Exsics Exploration Limited of Timmins.

The geological mapping, detail mapping, and sampling was contracted to Mr. Julius Begauskas of Toronto, who was also responsible for compiling portions of this report. Induced Potential survey over selected portions of the grid area was conducted by JVX Ltd. of Richmond Hill Ontario. The results of the IP. survey are discussed in a separate geophysical report, compiled by JVX.

A line grid was cut on the two properties covering, the following claims:

Allerston Option:	P	363445	P	363446
	P	363447	P	363448
	P	413232	P	413423
	P	413424	P	413425
	P	451541	P	541543
	P	451542	P	451545
	P	451544	P	451547
	P	451546	P	453999
	P	451548	P	479503
	P	454000	P	479506
	P	525965	P	921758
	P	949635	P	949636
	P	949637	P	949638
	P	1154745	P	1190579
	P	1201315		
PAL. claims:	P	1207716	P	1218645

## PROPERTY GEOLOGY

A thick sequence of pyroclastic rhyolites to massive, porphyritic rhyolite flows dominate the northwestern portion the Allerston Option. Quartz phenocrysts are distinct in many of these rocks, but the matrix may vary. In some fresh varieties, the weathered surface is bleached nearly

point. Altered varieties are commonly tinged with a yellowish colour- a feature related to higher sericite content. Chloritic alteration of this unit is not significant.

Below this unit is an altered, sheared and mineralized, tuffaceous to fragmental mafic unit. Bleached greenish-white varieties of these rocks more chloritic, while carbonatized and sericitic varieties tend toward a buff colour. Fine, tuffaceous layering may sometimes be recognizable by very fine, slightly more chloritic, flaky lineations in a more sericitic matrix. Stretched ivory or buff fragments are very noticeable in fragmental units and can have long axes of ten centimetres. Their ellipsoidal shape has led some to speculate that these may be varioles, but varioles found in pillowed Fe-tholeiites in the Timmins district range from 2 mm to 3 cm in diameter (round) and average less than 1 cm. Compositionally these varioles are close to that of the pillow itself (Pyke, 1982). Strong carbonate alteration and shearing is usually present in the Allerston units. This might suggest an alteration-related origin for any softer, bleached and well-rounded varieties especially near carbonate-chlorite and carbonate-sericite transitions.

Narrower units of dacite, dacite agglomerate, andesite porphyry and even thin, sedimentary units are indicated below the mafic pyroclastic unit, but outcrop was not found. Interpretations of unit distributions are based on previous drilling and drift evidence. Much further to the south more sheared, mafic pyroclastics (tuffs and agglomerates) were found in an area of large outcrops. Carbonate alteration, on the other hand is subdued.

Sulphides (usually pyrite) can be found in small (1% or less), disseminated amounts in the described units. On the other hand sheared, carbonatized and silicic zones are more consistently mineralized.

A zone of strong shearing was noted and mapped by earlier workers. It was confirmed by the work performed by Prospectors Alliance. The shear was first noted at the east side of the line grid at lines 22, 23, and 24 E, about 4-500m north of the baseline, striking about 20 degrees south of west. The width of the shear zone is indicated to be at least 100m. The shear zone itself as well as the areas extending 2-300m north of the shear were extensively explored by a variety of explorers operators. South of this zone a general deepening of the overburden is responsible for poor geophysical response and consequently a significant drop in past exploration activity.

The Induced Potential survey conducted for Prospectors suggests that the deep overburden is at least 4-500m wide. It continues both to the south, and to the west as well, up to the boundary of the claims. A positive IP response is indicated just north of the east side of the south boundary of the claims indicating the location of the south shoreline. Previous drilling confirms also the deep overburden just south of the shear zone. The overburden drilling by Texasgulf resulted in several high concentrates of gold, such as 130000PPB, 170000 PPB, 81000 and 110000 PPB

It also appears that some of the drill holes intersected more than a single zone of gold enrichment located above of the one at the basal till. Also it became apparent that, mostly these "basal tills" are not on bedrock but on the top of another underlying layer of fluvio-glacial sediments. This lower layer was referred to as a regolith in some of the later diamond drill holes.

It is our belief that the buried valley is an ancient river bed likely dating back to the last, or possibly more interglacials, while the gold located by reverse circulation drilling represents a series of fossil placers, derived from high grade gold deposits, loosened up by ice and transported by a river during the retreat of the glaciers.

## DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

Indicators observed on the property do not appear to suggest mineralization potential other than gold. Although the assays above are only indicative, the general observation is with respect to the diversity of characteristics for better samples- an episodic deformation/alteration/mineralization appears to be favourable for the concentration of gold. This is consistent with general observations of gold deposits, as discussed previously. This implies that conformable or shear-hosted veining has better potential for re-working/mineralization. So too are broader indicators such as carbonate-sericite-chlorite alteration in a sheared host. The deformation and alteration trend is now relatively well-defined (and partly drilled). Some analysis of potential along strike and at depth follows:

To the east of the main showing, the lack of outcrop presents an interpretation problem. An airborne-magnetometer survey suggests the presence of a relative magnetic low at the west boundary of P363445 (L24E vicinity and showing vicinity, but was not obvious to Gasteiger, 1981); corroborating evidence suggests that the alteration/deformation trend becomes subdued between L26E and L27E (dominantly chloritic, calcite-altered but foliated float). Texasgulf Hole 79-4 (collar location estimated from remaining fence) cut a 510 ppm section in the 320-325 foot interval. Foliation, at 50° to the core axis is likely conformable and close to the projected trend; pyrite (5%) quartz, carbonate, tourmaline veining and sericite-carbonate alteration (footwall side-chlorite) are present. Width and grade at depth and some 100 m to the east are not significantly greater.

A short, 100m west of the main showing, close to trend and at depth is Rio Exploration's Hole 1. Assays are not published but the hole apparently cut 0.19 oz./ton (6 g/t) over 0.2 m in the carbonate shear. This was probably near the end of the hole (86-103 m) in quartz-veined, chlorite-sericite schists (veining at 45-55° to core axis is probably conformable). Width and grade at depth and some 100 m west are not significantly greater. Cominco's 88-13 hole cut an intercept close to trend, some 300 m west. A 1.5 m interval of 6.4 g/t gold was intercepted in a flattened hole (30° at this interval?), but observed foliation is likely conformable to that expected (63° to core axis). Pyrite (3-5%, 5-7%), sericite-chlorite-carbonate, siliceous ribbons and quartz veins also accompany the occurrence. On balance, these holes are not significantly enriched over a greater width.

Cutting below the main showing, Texasgulf Hole 79-5 intersected 0.07 oz/ton or 2.4 g/t Au over 5 feet- the best intersection of the drill program. At a depth between 145-150 feet, fuchsite, pyrite and tourmaline were notable as were carbonate seams. At 150 feet schistosity was at significantly at 50° to the core axis or likely conformable. Width and grade below the main showing are not significantly greater.

Although grades and widths are not significantly greater in various directions, neither are they erratic. The consistency of accompanying structure and alteration in the (400 m) interval from L20E to L24E (and beyond) is interesting. Whether this is due to a mineralization system with higher potential at much greater depth or whether the potential of the system is uniformly low to any depth is left to interpretation of a vertical gradient IP array which was conducted in the vicinity. In any case, this very consistency weighs against any possibility that higher concentrations of gold will be found to the depths already tested by previous drilling.

Gold is present in significant values, but these were all found over narrow widths. Trench 6075, CH082 reported 0.7 ppm over 2 m while CH6088 reported 2.9 ppm over 2m. Grab samples and narrower intervals with certain characteristics report higher amounts which may be indicative for further exploration work. The highest grabs and short intervals reported 21 ppm, 9 ppm, 5 ppm, 5 ppm and 4 ppm gold (6070, 6089, 6084, 6076, 6073, respectively). The composite picture

of their characteristics includes quartz-veining (fine conformable or flat; white/vitreous; with pyritic margins; with tourmaline, sericite-chlorite, calcite partings); pyritic and arsenic sulphides (2-4%) in foliated ankerite-sericite-chlorite rock.

A detailed review of the overburden drilling program between 1979 and 1981 and the following diamond drilling by Texasgulf and others, as well as a brief discussion with Beth McClenaghan M. Sc. Quaternary Geologist Natural Resources Canada presented the author with facts not available in 1979.

According to more current studies the ice direction in the area has an other vector much more prominent than the previously accepted ice direction due South. This new and believed to be predominant ice direction is 20 degrees South of West which is also believed to be strike of the stratigraphy as well as the Allerston Shear. Should the above be true, than all the follow up diamond drilling done in the early eighties was not aimed at the target.

Discussions with Mr. S. Averill indicated that gold anomalies found high above bedrock by several of the overburden drill holes presents a very unusual situation, suggesting that the gold may have been derived from flowing water, a placer, and was not transported by the ice flow.

## CONCLUSIONS

It is our opinion that no work is required at the central portion of the property up to about 4-500m north of the shear zone. Anything to the north requires basic grass roots type exploration, suggested to be done in the upcoming summer season.

Exploration on a more sophisticated level would be needed to

- ◆ Explore the area of deep overburden to look for any geophysical indications suggesting gold, or base metal mineralization under the deep overburden, assuming that it represents an area of structural weakness. This is the only, virtually unexplored area on the property.
- ◆ Define the depth of overburden and investigate the geological parameters of the overburden. Confirm the presence, and evaluate the economic potential of bedrock hosted gold deposits as well as establish technology and the methodology suitable for exploring fossil placer deposits.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

To pursue the above goals it is recommended that a deep penetration Induced Potential survey be completed on the east side of the property over an area bounded by lines 20+00E, and 27+00E. Aiming to derive the depth of the overburden and acquire as much information as possible using regarding the nature and structure of the overburden utilizing geophysical means. Continue exploring the area by penetrating below the overburden testing for lode type gold, and/or base metal deposits.

The writer contacted Quantec IP Incorporated using the most recent development of the Induced Potential surveys. We were informed that the method will provide us with the depth of the overburden, it has the capability to produce a section showing it, as well as having the ability to explore successfully for massive, or disseminated sulphide mineralization in excess of 400m depth presenting a true section like image of the geology.

In case of any success by the geophysical approach, or a positive assessment of the placer potential further recommendations will be made and cost estimates (phase 2) will be compiled. To check some of the highly anomalous gold values in the overburden using current technology, providing a complete and less disturbed sample a test drill program was discussed MPI Drilling using a track mounted sonic drill. The basic cost for the test was suggested as \$ 7,500.00 PALL costs may be twice of the drilling costs dependent on the ways the samples will be treated.

#### **COST ESTIMATE**

Quantec estimates the total cost for 7.8km survey to be at \$13,325.00 This amount includes the field work, materials, transportation, interpretation and a report. Incidentals, such as accommodations and meals are our responsibility.

IP Survey	\$ 13,325.00
Accom+meals \$ 400.00/ wk 2wks.	800.00
Sonic drilling	9,000.00
Assaying and supervision by PAL 20%	<u>15,000.00</u>
<b>Total for phase 1</b>	<b><u>\$ 38,125.00</u></b>

Respectfully submitted

Peter J. Vamos P. Eng.



Declaration of Assessment Work Performed on Mining Land

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

Transaction Number (office use) W9760.00374 Assessment Files Research Imaging

Personal information collected on Mining Act, Questic 933 Rai



ions 65(2) and 66(3) of the Mining Act. Under section 8 of the assessment work and correspond with the mining land holder. Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 6th Floor,

900

2.17697

Instruct

42A05NE0167 2.17697 BRISTOL

... Lands before recording a claim, use form 0240.

... type or print in ink.

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

Form with fields for Name, Address, Client Number, Telephone Number, Fax Number. Includes handwritten entries for John Peter Huot and Timmins Out. PAN 7H9.

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

Form with checkboxes for Geotechnical, Physical, and Rehabilitation work. Includes handwritten work type: Geological Mapping, Line cutting, Magnetic survey. Total \$ Value of Work Claimed: 38,852.

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

2.17697

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

Form with fields for Name, Address, Telephone Number, Fax Number. Includes handwritten entry for Peter J. Vamos P. Eng.

4. Certification by Recorded Holder or Agent

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

Form with fields for Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent, Agent's Address, Telephone Number, Fax Number, Date. Includes handwritten signature and date November 3/97.



FINAL AMENDED

	Claim number	Units	Work perf. \$	Work applied	Work assigned	Bank
1	P 363445 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
2	P 363446 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
3	P 363447 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
4	P 363448 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
5	P 413232 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
6	P 413423 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
7	P 413424 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
8	P 413425 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
9	P 451531	1				
10	P 451532	1				
11	P 451533	1				
12	P 451541 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
13	P 451542 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
14	P 451543 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
15	P 451544 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
16	P 451545 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
17	P 451546 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
18	P 451547 ✓	1	\$996.00		\$800.00	\$196.00 ✓
19	P 451548 ✓	1	\$996.00			\$996.00 ✓
20	P 453999 ✓	1	\$996.00			\$996.00 ✓
21	P 454000 ✓	1	\$996.00			\$996.00 ✓
22	P 479503 ✓	1	\$996.00			\$996.00 ✓
23	P 479504 ✓	1				
24	P 479505 ✓	1				
25	P 479506 ✓	1	\$996.00			\$996.00 ✓
26	P 479507 ✓	1				
27	P 479508 ✓	1				
28	P 479715 ✓	1				
29	P 480315 ✓	1				
30	P 480316 ✓	1				
31	P 480317 ✓	1				
32	P 525965 ✓	1	\$996.00			\$996.00 ✓
33	P 921756 ✓	1	\$996.00	\$400.00		\$596.00 ✓
34	P 921757 ✓	1	\$996.00	\$400.00		\$596.00 ✓
35	P 921758 ✓	1	\$996.00	\$400.00		\$596.00 ✓
36	P 949635 ✓	1	\$996.00	\$400.00		\$596.00 ✓
37	P 949636 ✓	1	\$996.00	\$400.00		\$596.00 ✓
38	P 949637 ✓	1	\$996.00	\$400.00		\$596.00 ✓
39	P 949638 ✓	1	\$996.00	\$400.00		\$596.00 ✓
40	P 1154744	2		\$800.00 ✓		
41	P 1154745	2	\$1,992.00	\$800.00 ✓		\$1,192.00 ✓
42	P 1190579	4	\$3,984.00	\$1,800.00 ✓		\$2,184.00 ✓
43	P 1201315	1	\$996.00	\$400.00 ✓		\$596.00 ✓
44	P 1203999	16		\$6,400.00 ✓		
45						
46						
47	PAL Claims					
48	P 1207716	1	\$996.00	\$400.00 ✓		\$596.00 ✓
49	P 1218645	1	\$996.00	\$400.00 ✓		\$596.00 ✓
50						
51						
52	PAL Carecallen					
53	P 1206610	12		\$4,800.00 ✓		
54						
55	Total		\$36,853.00	\$18,400.00	\$12,000.00	\$18,452.00

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600024

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 GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT  
 OFFICE

2012098

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

W9760.00374

Mining Claim Number. Or if work was done on other eligible mining land, show in this column the location number indicated on the claim map.	Number of Claim Units. For other mining land, list hectares.	Value of work performed on this claim or other mining land.	Value of work applied to this claim.	Value of work assigned to other mining claims.	Bank. Value of work to be distributed at a future date.
eg TB 7827	16 ha	\$26, 825	N/A	\$24,000	\$2,825
eg 1234567	12	0	\$24,000	0	0
eg 1234568	2	\$ 8, 892	\$ 4,000	0	\$4,892
1					
2					
3					
4					
5	See attached table				
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
Column Totals					

I, Peter J. James P. Eng, do hereby certify that the above work credits are eligible under subsection 7 (1) of the Assessment Work Regulation 6/96 for assignment to contiguous claims or for application to the claim where the work was done.

Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent Authorized in Writing Date 3 Aug 97

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

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

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

2. 17697

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

For Office Use Only

Received Stamp <b>RECEIVED</b> (c) AUG 5 1997 TB 12:30 PORCUPINE MINING DIVIS	Deemed Approved Date	Date Notification Sent
	Date Approved	Total Value of Credit Approved
	Approved for Recording by Mining Recorder (Signature)	

W9760.00374

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

Work Type	Units of Work <small>Depending on the type of work, list the number of hours/days worked, metres of drilling, kilometres of grid line, number of samples, etc.</small>	Cost Per Unit of work	Total Cost
Geological mapping + Report	day 50 av. 296.44	\$ 296.44	14,822.33
Dredging (GIS)			3,167.94
Line cutting	62 km	\$ 213.70	13,250.00
Magnetic survey	62 km	\$ 110.	6,870.00
<b>Associated Costs (e.g. supplies, mobilization and demobilization).</b>			
<b>Transportation Costs</b>			
<b>Food and Lodging Costs</b>			
Truck food - Lodging			741.42
<b>Total Value of Assessment Work</b>			<b>38,851.68</b>

2.17097

Calculations of Filing Discounts:

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

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

Note:

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

**RECEIVED**  
 (c)  
 AUG 6 1997  
 7B 9:35  
 PORCUP

Certification verifying costs:

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

Signature <u>Pat J. A.</u>	Date Aug 4/97
-------------------------------	------------------

February 3, 1998

JOHN PETER HUOT  
36 MAPLE STREET, SOUTH  
TIMMINS, ONTARIO  
P4N-7H9

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

Telephone: (888) 415-9846  
Fax: (705) 670-5881

Dear Sir or Madam:

**Submission Number: 2.17697**

**Status**

**Subject: Transaction Number(s):** W9760.00374 Approval After Notice

---

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

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

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

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please contact Bruce Gates by e-mail at gatesb2@epo.gov.on.ca or by telephone at (705) 670-5856.

Yours sincerely,



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

# Work Report Assessment Results

**Submission Number:** 2.17697

**Date Correspondence Sent:** February 03, 1998

**Assessor:** Bruce Gates

<b>Transaction Number</b>	<b>First Claim Number</b>	<b>Township(s) / Area(s)</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Approval Date</b>
W9760.00374	921756	BRISTOL	Approval After Notice	January 26, 1998

**Section:**

12 Geological GEOL

The revisions outlined in the Notice dated December 12, 1997, have been corrected. Assessment work credit has been redistributed, as outlined on the attached Distribution of Assessment Work Credit sheet.

The costs associated with the MAG survey have been removed and the Total Assessment Credit is \$31,982.

NOTE: We have calculated the final assessment credit based on the \$38,852 originally claimed on the Statement of Costs, although the amended amount reported on the claims was only \$36, 852.

**Correspondence to:**

Resident Geologist  
South Porcupine, ON

Assessment Files Library  
Sudbury, ON

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

Peter J. Vamos  
WATERDOWN, ON

JOHN PETER HUOT  
TIMMINS, ONTARIO

# Distribution of Assessment Work Credit

The following credit distribution reflects the value of assessment work performed on the mining land(s).

Date: February 03, 1998

Submission Number: 2.17697

---

Transaction Number: W9760.00374

<u>Claim Number</u>	<u>Value Of Work Performed</u>
CLM 286	3,458.00
CLM 324	11,237.00
921756	864.00
921757	864.00
921758	864.00
949635	864.00
949636	864.00
949637	864.00
949638	864.00
1154745	1,728.00
1190579	3,458.00
1201315	864.00
1207716	864.00
1218645	864.00
G600024	3,461.00
<b>Total: \$</b>	<b>31,982.00</b>

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MAP SYMBOLOLOGY

Aerial Cableway	Pipeline (above ground)
Boundary	Railroad
International	Single Track
Intrastate	Double Track
District, Township Indian Reserve	Abandoned
Approximate	Turntable
Lot, Concession	Road
Approximate	Municipal, County Township
Park Boundary	Access (road of doubtful maintenance or significant driveway)
Bridge	Trail, Bush Road (portage alley)
Road, Railroad	Rapids
Building	Double line river with multiple rapids
Chimney	Double line river with multiple rapids
Cliff, Pit, Pile	Reservoir
Contours	River, Stream, Canal
Interpreted	Approximate
Approximate	Sectional
Disturbance	fraction of flow
Control Points	Rock
Horizontal	Vertical
Vertical	Culvert
Culvert	Falls
Falls	Double line river
Double line river	Fence, Hedge, Wall
Fence, Hedge, Wall	Feature Outline (construction features, etc.)
Feature Outline (construction features, etc.)	Flooded Land
Flooded Land	Lock
Lock	Marsh or Swamp
Marsh or Swamp	Moist
Moist	Mine Head Frame
Mine Head Frame	Outcrop
Outcrop	

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
S.R.O.				

MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION UNDER SECTION 35 OF THE MINING ACT, R.S.O. 1990, ORDER NO. O.P. 22/92 NER DATED 30-AUG-92 (CLM NOS P-451541 TO P-451548 INCL. P-451549, P-451550, P-479504 TO P-479506 INCL. AND P-480315 TO P-480317 INCL.)

MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION UNDER SECTION 35 OF THE MINING ACT, R.S.O. 1990, ORDER NO. O.P. 22/92 NER DATED 30-AUG-92 (CLM NOS P-451541 TO P-451548 INCL. P-451549, P-451550, P-479504 TO P-479506 INCL. AND P-480315 TO P-480317 INCL.)

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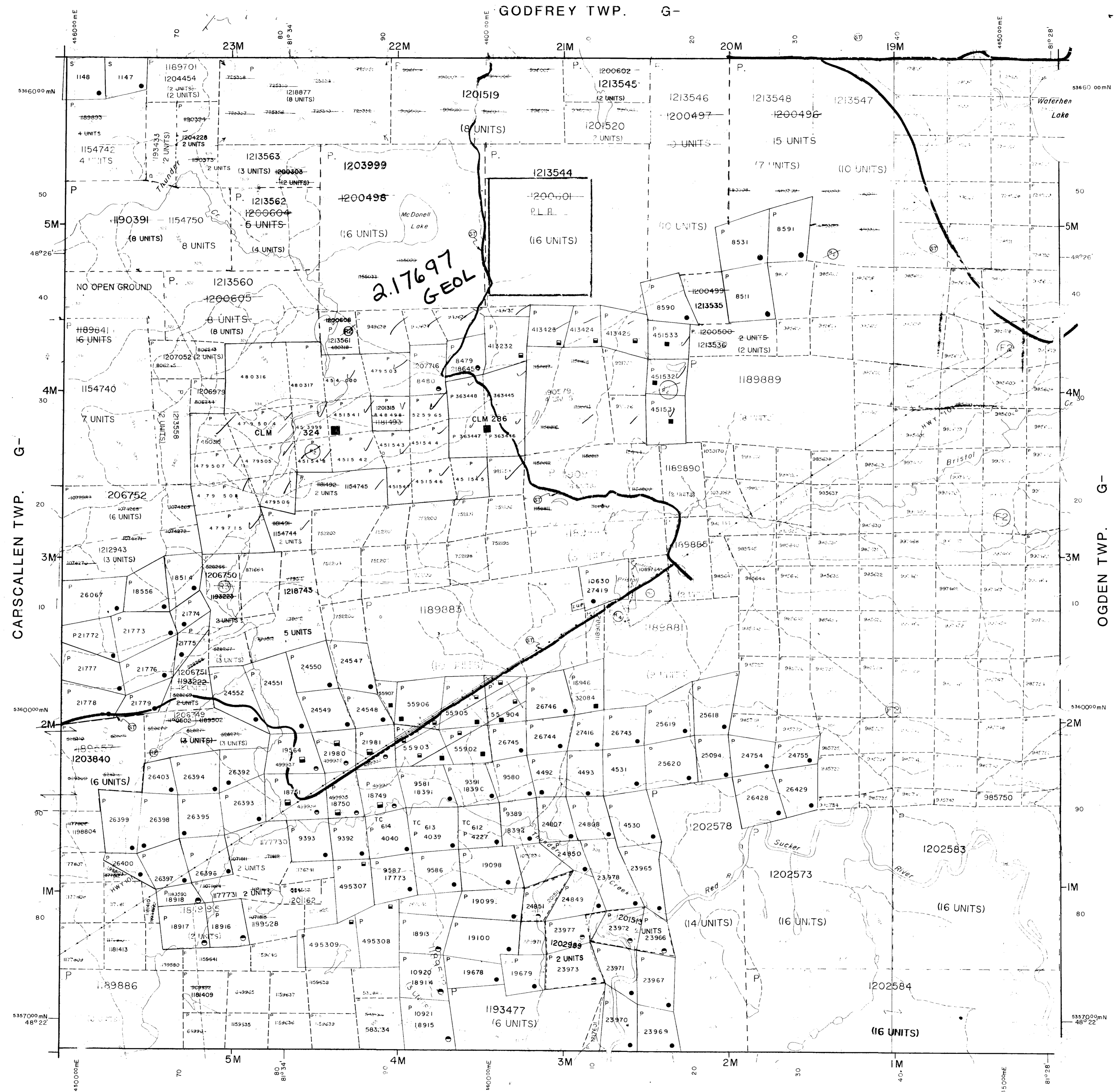
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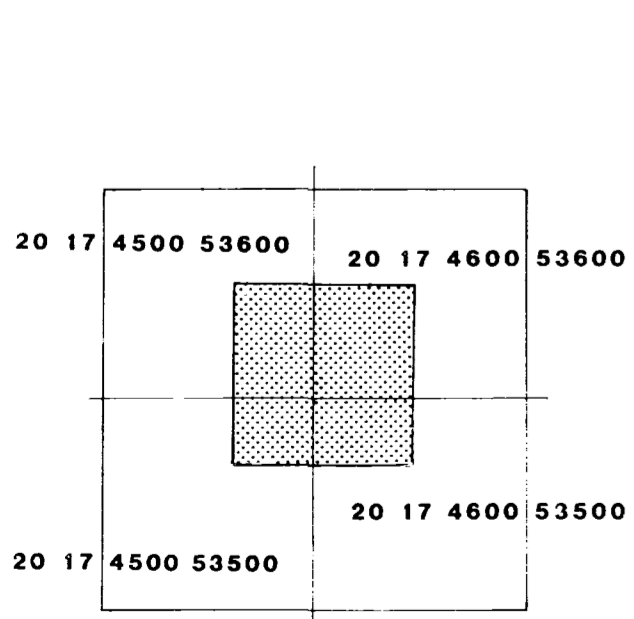
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GODFREY TWP. G-



KEY PLAN For O.B.M. Map



not to scale

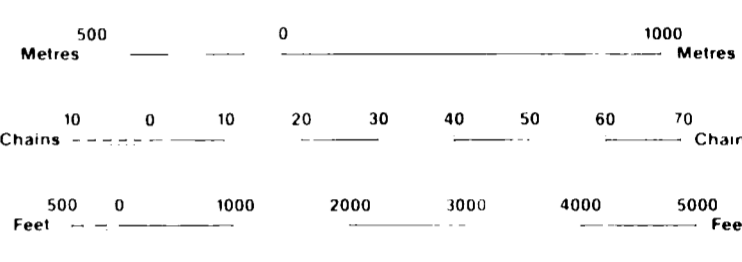
LEGEND

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	
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	
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. 1910, CHAP. 380, SEC. 63 SUBSEC. 1



SCALE 1:20 000 ZONE 17

APPLICATION PENDING UNDER THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT NOTICE RECEIVED 25-DEC-21 SNOWMOBILE TRAILS

APPLICATION FOR CROWN LAND UNDER THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT NOTICE RECEIVED 53-MAY-4 C&B EXCAVATION TOP SOIL HOLDING STORAGE ETC.

THIS TWP SUBJECT TO FOREST ACTIVITY IN 195/96 AREA DESIGNATED EXACTLY AS SUBMITTED BY MNR TIMMINS

TOWNSHIP  
**BRISTOL**  
 M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT  
**TIMMINS**  
 MINING DIVISION  
**PORCUPINE**  
 LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION  
**COCHRANE**

Ministry of Natural Resources  
 Land Management Branch  
 Ontario

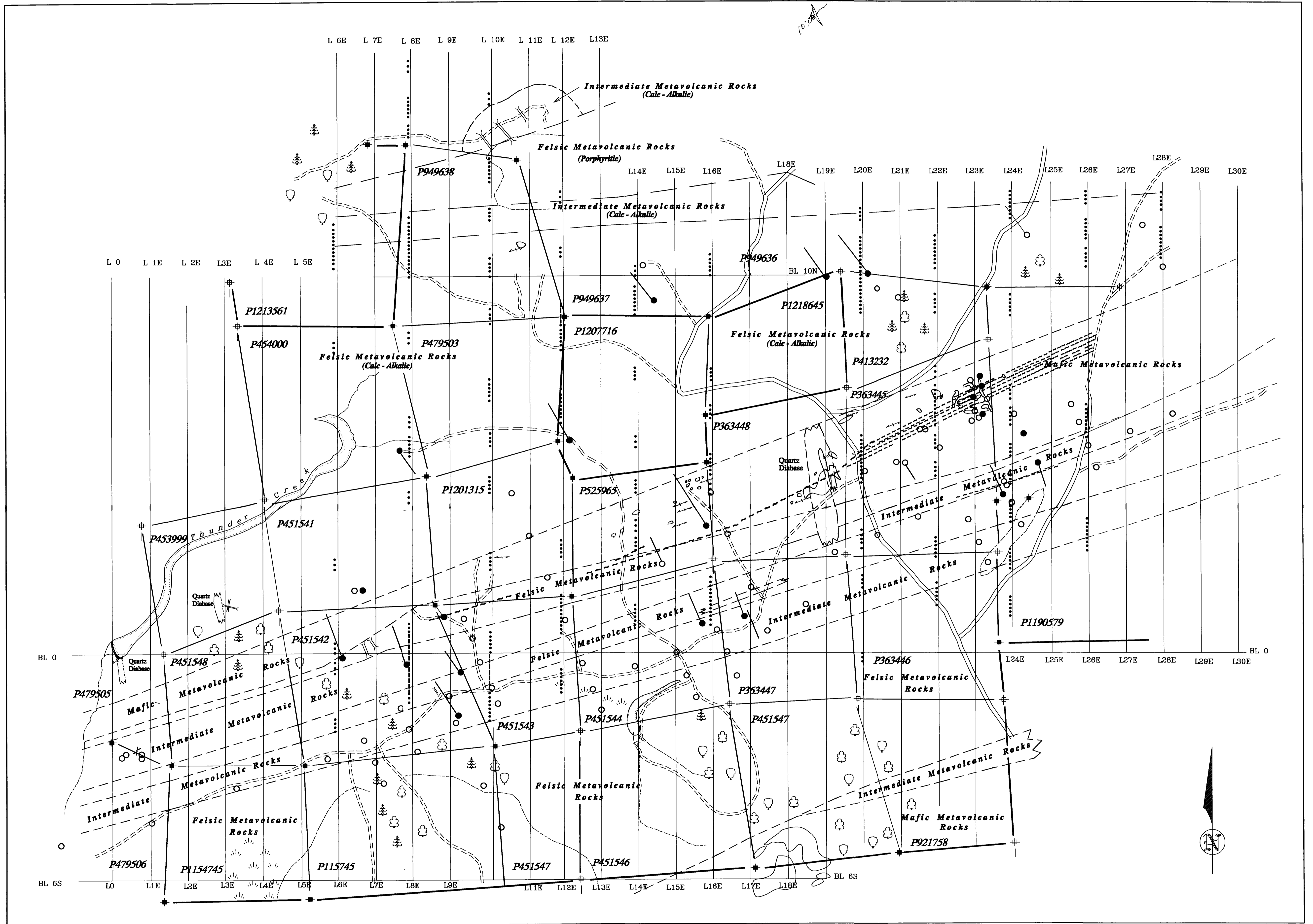
ORIGINAL COMPILATION JULY 1984  
 REVISED  
 Number  
**G-3998**



# PROSPECTORS ALLIANCE CORPORATION

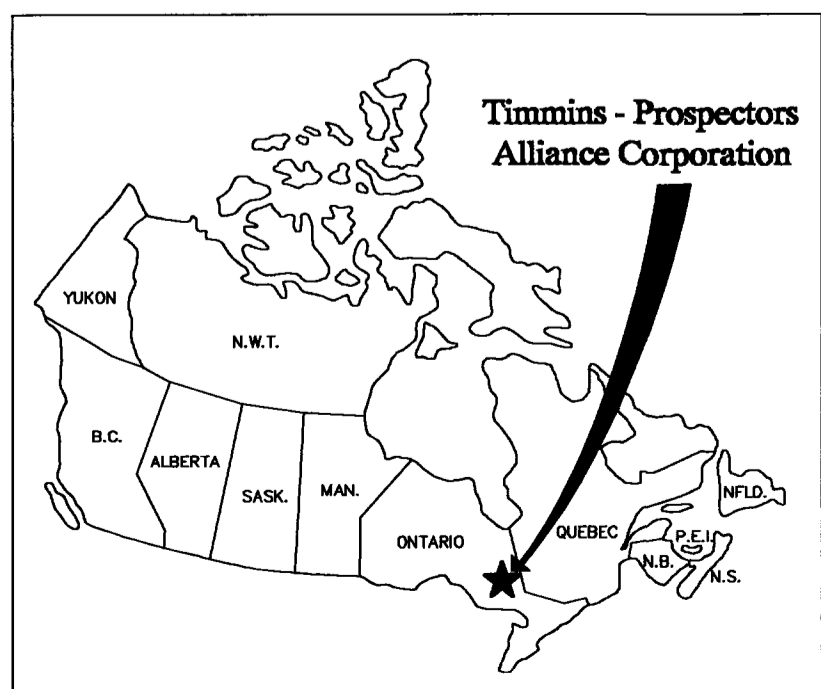
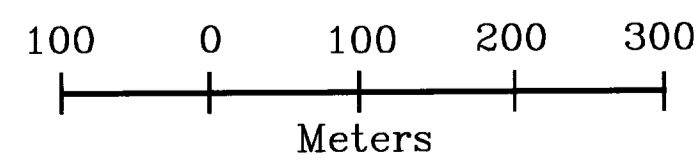


## BRISTOL TWP. - ALLERSTON OPTION Geology Map



### Legend

- Property Boundary
- Claim Boundaries
- ~ Roads
- Logging Roads and Trails
- Medium IP Anomalies
- ..... Weak IP Anomalies
- ~ ~ ~ Faults
- xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Beaver Dams
- ..... Clearcut
- Trench
- Lination, Foliation
- Outcrop
- ✦ Claim Post (found, not found)
- Diamond Drillhole
- Overburden Drillhole
- ☺ Trees and bushes
- ☼ Marsh, Wetland





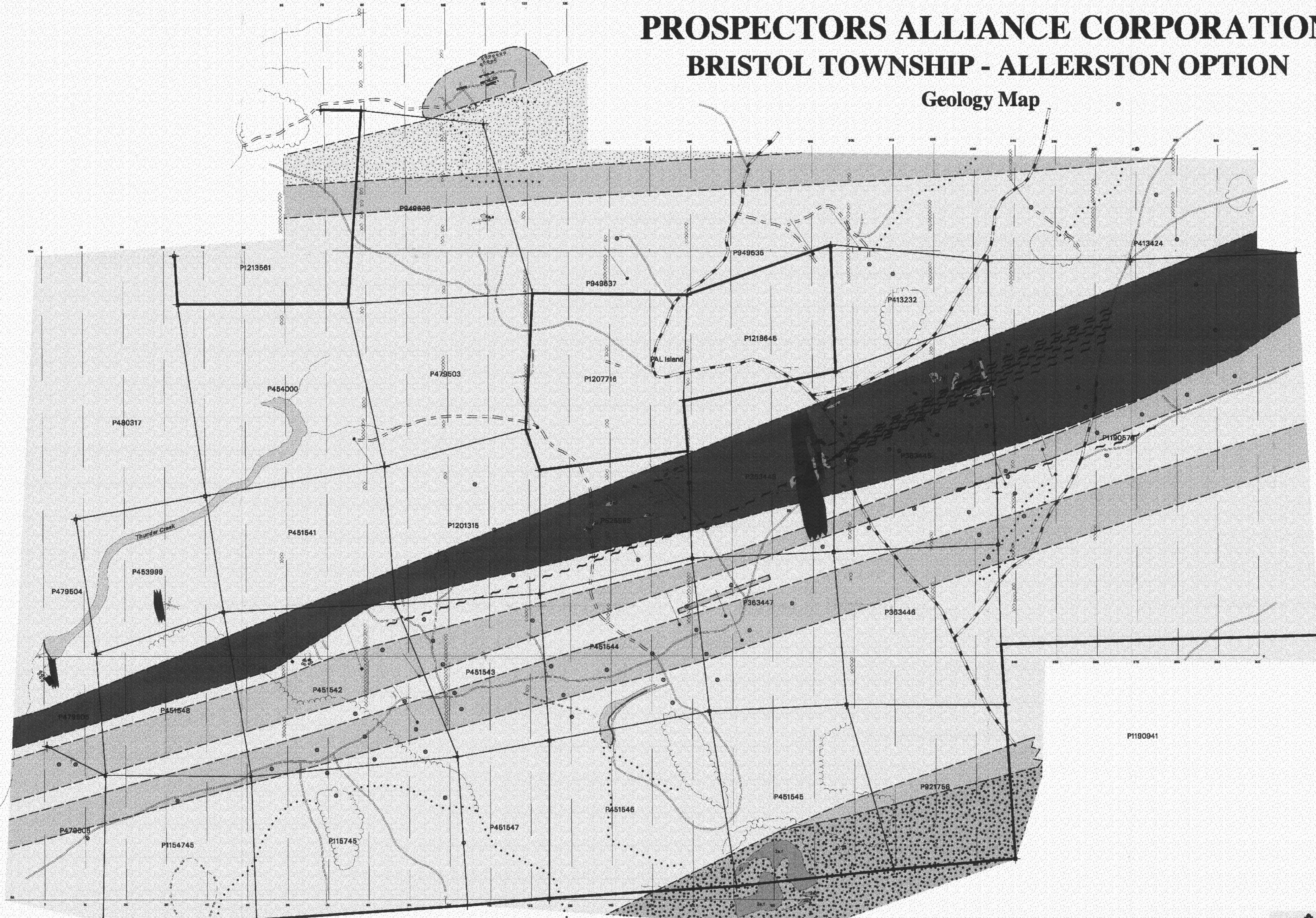


# PROSPECTORS ALLIANCE CORPORATION BRISTOL TOWNSHIP - ALLERSTON OPTION

## Geology Map

### LEGEND PRECAMBRIAN

- Mafic Intrusive Rocks**
- Quartz diabase
- Felsic Metavolcanic Rocks (Calc-Alkalic)**
- Unsubdivided
- Porphyritic
- Breccia
- Intermediate Metavolcanic Rocks (Calc-Alkalic)**
- Unsubdivided
- Mafic Metavolcanics (Tholeiitic)**
- Tuff, lapilli tuff
- Unsubdivided
- Property Boundary
- Claim Boundaries
- Faults
- IP Anomalies
- Marsh/Wetland
- Gravel Hills/Ridges
- Clearcut
- Trees/Bush
- Trench
- Drillhole
- Claim Post (found)
- Claim Post (not found)
- Pits and Quarries
- Inclined Foliation
- Vertical Foliation
- Inclined Joint
- Vertical Joint
- Inclined Strike and Dip
- Vertical Strike and Dip
- Glacial Striation
- Lakes and Rivers
- Water Bodies and Streams
- Beaver Dams
- Main Roads
- Minor Roads
- Logging Roads
- Trails
- Power Lines



Scale 1 : 5000  
200m 0m 200m 400m 600m 800m

2.17C97

