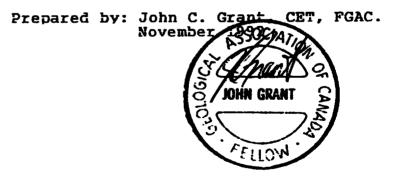


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GEOPHYSICAL REPORT FOR R. COLLINS EXPLORATION ON THE DELWOOD PROPERTY, DELORO TOWNSHIP PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION TIMMINS, ONTARIO





42406NE0018 OM92-070 DELORO

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## INTRODUCTION

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#### INTRODUCTION

The Delwood Property consists of three staked blocks which are located in the Northeast section of Deloro Township, Porcupine Mining Division, District of Cochrane, Ontario Canada. Refer to figures 1 and 2.

R. Collins retained the services of Exsics Exploration Limited to perform a geophysical program over the entire property. The intent of this program was to locate and outline structures which would be favourable for base metal and or gold description.

The property has a history of exploration work carried out from 1936 to 1981 by a number of Companies. Delwood Porcupine Mines was the first to work the property. They were successful in locating three auriferious lenses of iron formation. They proceded to trench and sink shafts on these zones to determine their mineral content. Drilling was carried out on the best iron formation which is located in the central section of the current property. Several interesting sections noted gold values ranging from \$12.00 to \$18.00 across 5 feet, based on 1936 gold prices. Also, a carbonate alteration zone was discovered by Delwood traversing the original claim P-7051, current claim 1182861, which was considered large enough to host potential ore grade material.

Since Delwood days, the property has had limited geophysics, prospecting and sampling done, all of which located the above zones as well as similar structures. However, the property has never been worked to its full potential.

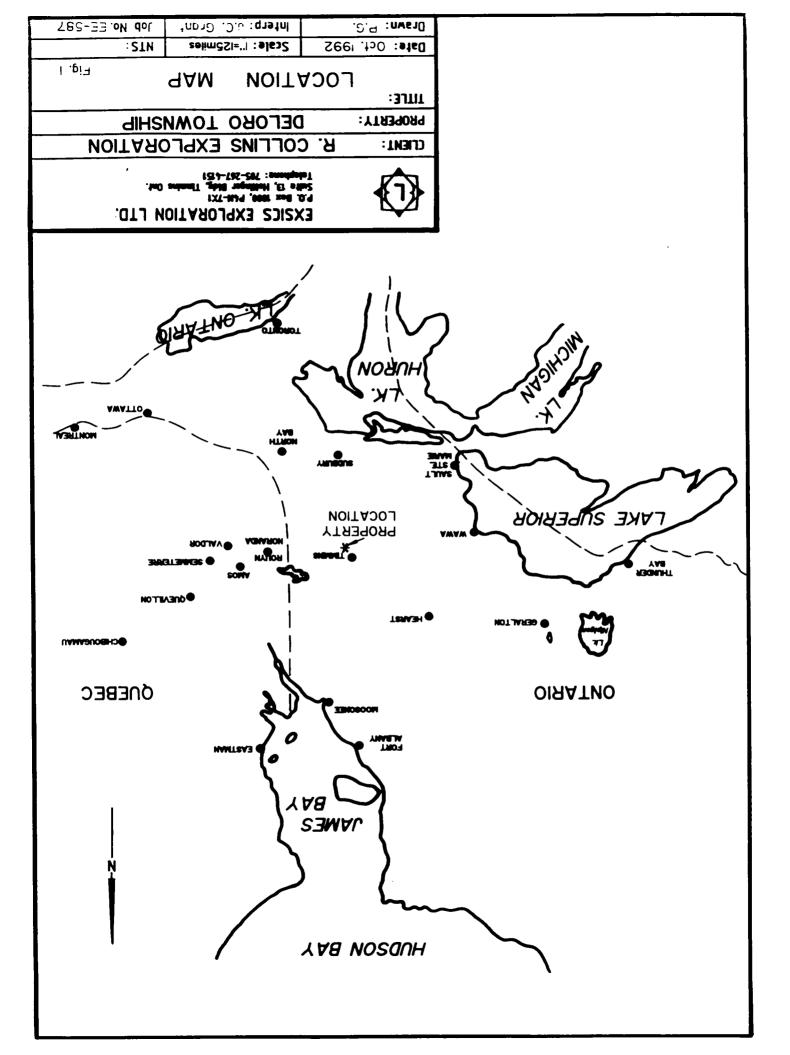
It was the intent of R. Collins Exploration to cover the property with a detailed geophysical program which would then be followed up by a major stripping, washing and sampling program. This would be the first time the property would be looked at thoroughly.

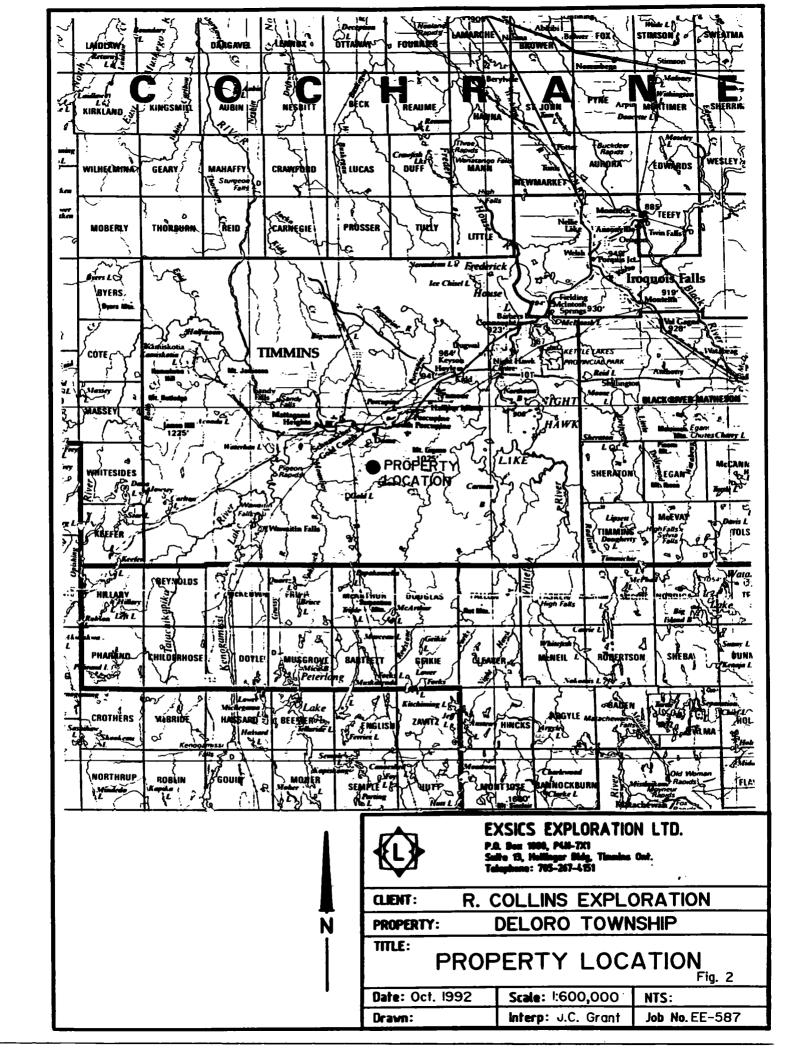
# PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

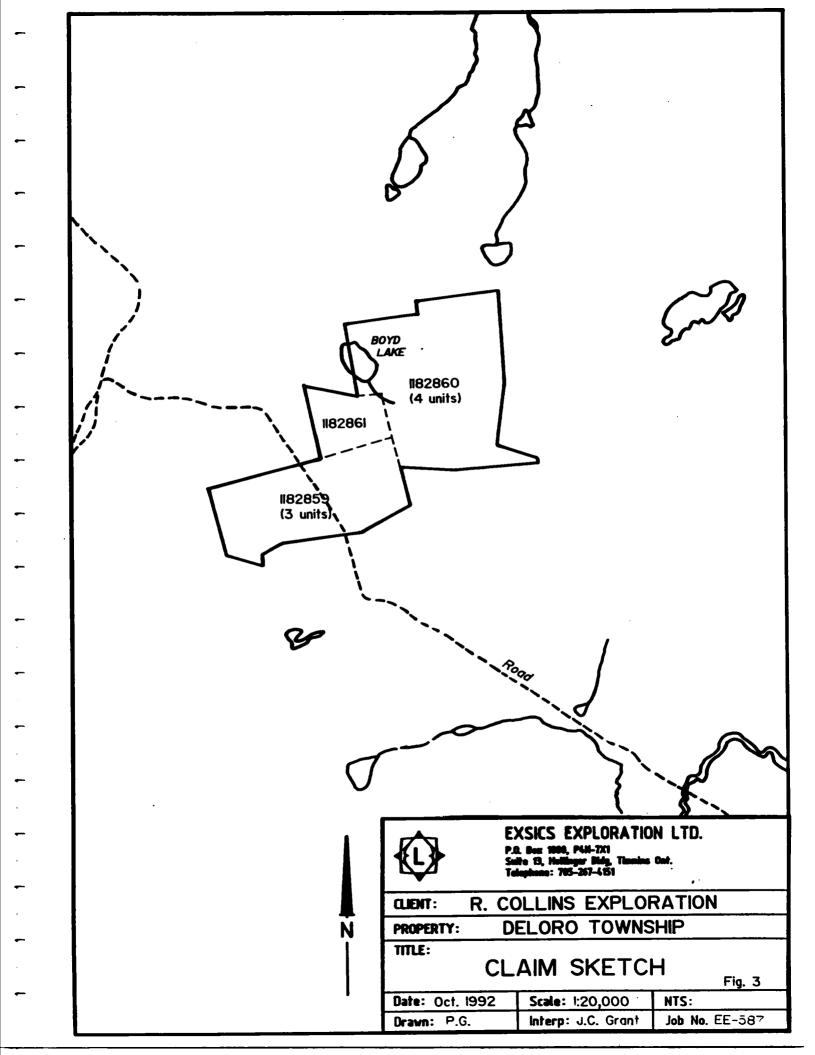
The Delwood property is comprised of 8 units which encompass approximately 320 acres of ground. The entire group is located in the northeast section of Delwood Township in the District of Cochrane, Porcupine Mining Division, Timmins, Ontario. Refer to figure 1 and 2.

#### ACCESS

Access to the property is by means of the Timmins, "Backroad" to the Buffalo-Ankerite headframe and townsite, then along a good gravel road, south for a distance of 3.5 kilometers. Claim units 1182859 and 1182861 lie along the ingress road to the old Faymar Minesite, approximately 400 meters to the east. Travelling time from Timmins to the property is approximately 25 minutes. Refer to figures 2 and 3.







#### OWNERSHIP

The property is presently owned 100% by R. Collins Exploration of Timmins, Ontario.

# CLAIM GROUP

The three units which make up the present property are as follows:

P-1182859	3 units
P-1182860	4 units
P-1182861	1 <u>units</u>

Total 8 units

Refer to figure 3, copied form Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Plan Map G-3993 Deloro Township; scale 1:20,000.

#### PERSONNEL

The people directly involved with the collection of all field data were all employed by Exsics Exploration Limited. All of the work was carried out under the direct supervision of J. C. Grant. All maps, plotting and computor manipulaton was done by P. Gauthier.

#### GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAM

This program consisted of a total Field magnetic survey done in conjunction with a very low frequency (VLF) electromagnetic survey. These two surveys were completed over the entire property generally as a reconnasince type survey.

The property was then covered by a horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) survey. This was done to follow up any and all anomalies which were noted by the VLF and magnetic surveys.

This HLEM survey is a good and effective follow up program to the VLF and Magnetics as it would varify any legitamate bedrock anomalies noted by the VLF.

This HLEM survey is a good and effective follow up program to the VLF and Magnetics as it would varify any legitimate bedrock anomalies noted by the VLF.

VLF surveys, on their own, are very susceptible to all types of geological noise such as buried creeks, streams, clay troughs and ridges, geological contacts, swamp to outcrop contacts as well as legitmate electrically charged units, ie, sulphides. Therefore, any HLEM conductors which correlate to VLF conductors would suggest the response is sulphide oriented.

#### SURVEY PARAMETERS

Total Field Magnetic Survey

This survey was completed using the EDA OMNI Plus and OMNI 1V system. Specifications for this system can be found as Appendix A of this report.

The following parameters were kept constant throughout the survey.

------

Field Unit	-EDA OMNI PLUS
Base Station Unit	-EDA OMNI IV
Base Station Recording Interval	-30 second
Reference Field	-58,500 qammas
Datum Substract	-57,500 gammas
Line Interval	-200 foot
Station Interval	-100 foot
Contour Interval	-50 qammas

The magnetic data was plotted onto a base map to a scale of 1" = 200' and is included in the back pocket of this report.

VLF EM Survey

This surey was also completed using the EDA OMNI Plus system: Refer to Appendix A

Field Unit	-EDA OMNI PLUS
Transmitting Station	-Cutler, Maine
Az to TX Station	-115 degrees
Transmitting Frequency	-24.0 KHZ
Shoulder Alignment	-Az 25 degrees
Parameters Measured	-1) Inphase and Quadrature
	-2) Total field strength
	-3) Dip Angle
	-4) Fraser Filter of Dip

Angle

Line Interval-200 feetStation interval-100 feetProfile scale-Dip Angle 1 cm= +/- 20%Contour interval-field strength +5 units-Fraser Filter +5 units

The data was then plotted onto base maps, 1 map each for Fraser Filter, Total Field strength and Dip Angle, at a scale of 1:200'. All of these maps are included in the back pocket of this report.

# AUTHORS NOTE

Fraser Filtering is a low pass filtering of the Dip anlge measurements which results in positioning a high positive value over shallow buried structure and a lower positive value over

deeper buried structure. It is a good interpretation method for determining strikes of the buried structures as well as enhancing weaker more subtle zones of continuity which may have been missed by the dip angle surveys.

#### HLEM SURVEY

This survey was completed using the Apex Max Min II system. Specifications for this system can be found as appendix B of this report.

The following Paramters were kept constant throughout the survey period.

Coil Seperation	-500 feet
Theoretical Depth Penetration	-250-350 feet
Side Seeking Ability	-250 feet
Frequencies High	-1777 HZ
Low	-444HZ
Line Interval	-200 feet
Station Interval	-100 feet
Profile Scale	-1 cm = +/- 20%

The frequency range of 1777 and 444 HZ was used for the following reasons. The 1777 Hz frequency is a good tool for locating weak near surface zones of conductivity but is less effective in conductive overburden areas.

The 444 Hz frequency is a good tool for deep buried zones below the conductive overburden layering. These two frequencies have proven to be very successful in this area from past surveys. The sideseeking ability of the unit results in blanket coverage of the grid.

The collected data for this survey was then plotted onto a base map, one map for each fequency, and then profiled accordingly. Both of these base maps are included in the back pocket of this report.

#### SURVEY RESULTS

The different survey procedures were successful in locating and outlining a number of conductive structures across the property. As was expected, the VLf survey noted a wide variety of zones across the grid.

On viewing the Fraser Filtered data, magnetic data and especially the HLEM data, a number of the VLF zones can be eliminated. However, there are still a number of targets worthy of more intense interpretaton and follow-up.

Each of these zones will be discussed seperately and in detail below.

#### CONDUCTIVE ZONES

#### Zone A:

This feature was noted by the VLF and HLEM Surveys. It strikes approximately east-west across lines 2000W to 800W at 1400S to 1300S. The depth to source appears to be 45-55 meters with weak to moderate conductivity of 4-5 MHOS.

There does not appear to be any direct magnetic correlation except that the feature lies along the north flank of a broad magnetic unit.

A follow-up program of mapping and trenching should be contemplated on the zone as it appears to be a legitimate, albeit weak bedrock zone. It may, in fact, be too deep for the HLEM Survey.

#### Zone B:

This feature is represented by a weak Maxmin, HLEM, response. It again strikes approximately 070 degrees across lines 800W/1450S to 0+00/1050S. The zone appears to be at a depth of 35-40 meteres with weak conductivity of 3 MHOS.

There does not appear to be any definite magnetic correlation with the zone.

The feature in fact may relate to some sort of geological noise such as a clay filled trough or ridge. The priority of this zone would be based on the results of follow-up work in Zone A. At this writing the zone would be considered as a low priority target.

#### Zone C:

This feature was noted by the VLF and HLEM Surveys. It appears to be deep at 50-60 meters but has good conductivity at 5-7 MHOS. The zone is situated on line 1000W at 1150S and may extend as far as 1600W/1200S. There is no magnetic correlation.

The feature should be included in the follow-up mapping and trenching of Zone A.

#### Zone D:

This feature strikes at 120 degrees across lines 0+00/150N to 200E/50S. It may in fact strikes as far as 600E. It also, most probably, strikes off of the grid to the west.

The zone is deep at 75-90 meters and has good strong conductivity at 15MHOS.

The zone cross cuts the northern tip of a good magnetic unit striking in from the southwest. In fact, on closer inspection of the magnetics, the zone has a weak magnetic low associate suggesting it may be a type of alteration zone within the host environment.

This feature represents a good legitimate bedrock zone of unknown composition. The weak magnetic correlation suggests the presence of a minor alteration zone which should be mapped and trenched.

### Zone E:

This feature is better defined by the VLF survey than the HLEM survey but the two correlate along the western tip. At best the zone is weak, however, filtered data may suggest it is deeper than the HLEM penetration capabilities.

The entire zone lies to the south of a magnetic unit and closely parllels the magnetic contours of the unit.

At this writing the zone would be considered as a low priority target.

#### Zone F:

This feature represents the best looking target on the grid. It was best recognized by the HLEM survey. It strikes east west across lines 1200E to 1800E at 1050N. The zone is deep at 75-85 meters with good conductivity of 10MHOS.

The feature has good strong mangetic correlation of 800 to 1000 gammas above the grid background.

The feature is a definite bedrock zone, most probably a sulphide rich iron formation.

A follow-up program of stripping, trenching and mapping is required to better define the zone. The interpreted depth of the zone may suggest the feture will have to be tested by diamond drilling.

On examining the magnetics of this feature, one would be drawn to the magnetic unit which strikes across lines 1800E and 2000E at 400N and 500N and the similar zone at line 2200E\250N and 2600E/550N. Both of these feature resemble the characteristics of Zone F as far as elevated background values and strike directions. Also, VLF zone H K and L appear to relate to sections of the magnetic unit.

Certainly, if Zone F returns good results from the follow-up program the VLF Zones H, K and L should be followed-up. Regardless of Zone F results, H, K and L should be mapped.

The filtered data for Zones F, H, K and L suggest that all of the structures are relatively shallow but with depth extent. Zone G:

This feature strikes across lines 1400E/1050N to 2200E/1950E. Again this feature is somewhat weak and questionable.

The magnetic surveys shows good correlation with the western portion of the zone but that there may be a north-south cross structure following line 1800E. The magnetic unit appears to run into a north-south cross structure following lines 1400 and 1600E.

The filtered data suggest that sections of Zone G may be within range for stripping and trenching.

Zone J:

This feature was noted by the VLF survey and it closely parallels Zone F. The zone strikes east-west across lines 1800E/1150N to 2600E/1050N.

The magnetic survey correlates with the western section of the zone and has the same elevated background as F.

This feature should be followed-up in the program layed out for Zone F.

The remaining VLF targets would be considered as low priority at this writing. Certainly several of the zones relate to geological noise as they were only detected by the VLF survey.

However, should any encouraging results be returned from the suggested follow-up areas, then each zone will have to be reexamined, especially if it lies along strike with priority target areas.

The magnetic survey was successful in highliting several of the more predominant structures.

Certainly the most interesting target is the magnetic units which correlate to Zone F, J, K, H, and L. Both of these magnetic units are similar in elevated background levels as well as strike directions and widths. If we use Zone F magnetics as a marker horizon then several other magnetic units become interesting.

These would be the magnetic units striking across 400W and 200W at 1600S and 200E and 300E at 1550 to 1600S.

Another magnetic unit of interest would be the structure striking across lines 1400W to 200W at 700S to 100S. This feature has pretty much the same signature as the magnetics of Zone F. In fact, if one examined the property as a whole, magnetically then it might be suggested that one major magnetic unit may lie between lines 1800W/400S to 3000E/1900N and that along this unit are heavier concentrations of sulphide rich materials.

It may also suggest that the feature is relatively shallow on its eastern and western ends and deeper in the middle section; that portion between, lines 0+00 and 800E. Also, a possible alteration zone may lie across lines 0+00 and 200E along the baseline which may have interupted the overall unit.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Certainly, the geophysical program was successful in outlining the known zones of interest which had been detected by the past programs. The detail work of this present program has outlined several new target areas as well as extending existing target areas.

This may be particularly true if one consideres the scenerio of one magnetic unit, which contains Zone F, J and several weak VLF targets to the southwest, all being one structural unit with areas of heavier sulphide concentrations.

Also, Zone A, C and D may be too deep for surface trenching and will have to be followed up by drilling.

The results of the present geophysical program has enhanced an area which has a history of moderate to good gold values. The program has outlined and traced several areas which should be followed up by a detailed stripping, trenching and mapping program. The detailed mapping program should help in eliminating a number of the questionable VLF responses.

Also, should trenching prove unsuccessful on Zones A, B, C and D then diamond drilling should be considered. The drilling should be followed up by a borehole survey to check each target for continuity.

John C. Grant, ELLON

### CERTIFICATE

I, John C. Grant, hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate geophysicist (1975) of the three year program in Geological Technology at Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology, Sudbury, Campus. I have worked subsequentely as an Exploration Geophysicist for Teck Exploration Limited (5 years), North Bay office, and as Exploration Manager and Geophysicist for Exsics Exploration Limited from 1980 to present.

2) I am a Member of the Certified Engineering Technologist Association since 1984.

3) I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada.

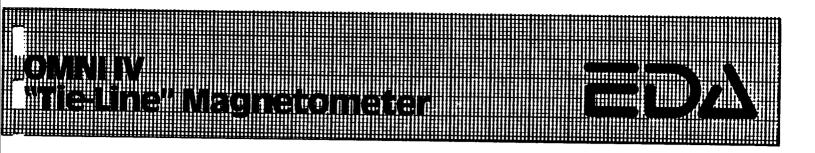
4) I have been actively engaged in my profession for the last seveenteen (17) years, including all aspects of exploration studies, surveys and interpretations.

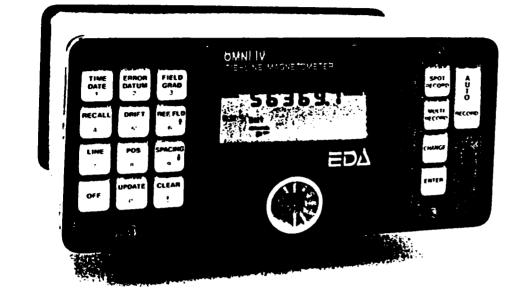
5) I have no specfic or special interest in the described property. I have been retained as a Consulting Geophysicist. for property appraisal.

John Charles Grant, CET, FO

S JOHN GRANT EFFOM

# APPENDIX A





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Four Magnetometers in One Self Correcting for Diurnal Variations Reduced Instrumentation Requirements 25% Weight Reduction User Friendly Keypad Operation Universal Computer Interface Comprehensive Software Packages

#### **Specifications** suppresses first significant digit upon exceeding 100,000 gammas. developed tuning algorithm value Absolute Accuracy ...... ± 1 gamma at 50,000 gammas at 23°C ± 2 gamma over total temperature range andard Memory Capacity Tie-Line Points ...... 100 data blocks or sets of readings splay ...... Custom-designed, ruggedized liquid crystal display with an operating temperature range from -40°C to +55°C. The display contains six numeric digits, decimal point, battery status monitor, signal decay rate and signal amplitude monitor and function descriptors. Test Mode ...... A. Diagnostic testing (data and programmable memory) **B. Self Test (hardware)** . Sor ..... Magnetic cleanliness is consistent with the specified absolute accuracy. gammas/meter. Optional 1.0 meter sensor separation available. Horizontal sensors optional. strain-relief connector cling Time (Base Station Mode) ..... Programmable from 5 seconds up to 60 minutes in 1 second increments Operating Environmental Range .....-40°C to +55°C; 0–100% relative humidity; weatherproof wer Supply cartridge or belt; rechargeable NiCad or Disposable battery cartridge or belt; or 12V DC power source option for base station operation. depending upon ambient temperature and rate of readings Weights and Dimensions minstrument Console Only 2.8 kg, 238 x 150 x 250mm NiCad or Alkaline Battery Cartridge . . . . . 1.2 kg, 235 x 105 x 90mm NiCad or Alkaline Battery Belt..... 1.2 kg, 540 x 100 x 40mm Lead-Acid Battery Cartridge ..... 1.8 kg, 235 x 105 x 90mm .ead-Acid Battery Belt...... 1.8 kg, 540 x 100 x 40mm **Gradient Sensor** (0.5 m separation - standard) ..... 2.1 kg, 56mm diameter x 790mm **Gradient Sensor** Standard System Complement ..... Instrument console; sensor; 3-meter cable, aluminum sectional sensor staff, power supply, harness assembly, operations manual. lase Station Option Gradiometer Option ..... Standard system plus 0.5 meter sensor

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# **Major Benefits of the OMNI PLUS**

 Combined VLF/Magnetometer/Gradiometer System

- No Orientation Required
- Three VLF Magnetic Parameters Recorded
- Automatic Calculation of Fraser Filter
- Calculation of Ellipticity
- Automatic Correction of Primary Field
   Variations
- Measurement of VLF Electric Field

Specifications*	
• requency Tuning Range	. 15 to 30 kHz, with bandwidth of 150 Hz; tuning range accommodates new Puerto Rico station at 28.5 kHz
ransmitting Stations Measured.	. Up to 3 stations can be automatically measured at any given grid location within frequency tuning range
Recorded VLF Magnetic – Parameters	. Total field strength, total dip, vertical quadrature (or alternately, horizontal amplitude)
fandard Memory Capacity	. 800 combined VLF magnetic and VLF electric measurements as well as gradiometer and magnetometer readings
<b>F</b> isplay	. Custom designed, ruggedized liquid crystal display with built-in heater and an operating temperature range from $-40^{\circ}$ C to $+55^{\circ}$ C. The display contains six numeric digits, decimal point, battery status monitor, signal strength status monitor and function descriptors.
-S232C Serial I/O Interface	. 2400 baud rate, 8 data bits, 2 stop bits, no parity
nest Mode	. A. Diagnostic Testing (data and programmable memory) B. Self Test (hardware)
Sensor Head	. Contains 3 orthogonally mounted coils with automatic tilt compensation
Jperating Environmental Range	. – 40°C to + 55°C; 0 – 100% relative humidity; Weatherproof
Power Supply	Non-magnetic rechargeable sealed lead-acid 18V DC battery cartridge or belt; 18V DC disposable battery belt; 12V DC external power source for base station operation only.
Veights and Dimensions Instrument Console Sensor Head VLF Electronics Module Lead Acid Battery Cartridge Lead Acid Battery Belt Disposable Battery Belt	. 2.1 kg, 130 dia. x 130 mm . 1.1 kg, 40 x 150 x 250 mm . 1.8 kg, 235 x 105 x 90 mm . 1.8 kg. 540 x 100 x 40 mm

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SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

# STRIPPING/WASHING/MAPPING PROGRAM

DELWOOD PROPERTY

DELORO TOWNSHIP

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

OMIP92-070



November 24, 1992



42A06NE0018 OM92-070 DELORO

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Figure 1: Location Map

Appendix I: Assay sheets

At the request of Mr. R. Collins this report was prepared for the purpose of:

- 1) Satisfying all OMIP regulations and requirements
- Highlighting the geological and historical setting of the claim group.
- Determining if the stripped areas are anomalous and worthy of further study.
- Determining if the property should be retained for further study.

Sources of information contained in this report were obtained from Ministry of Northern Development and Mines assessment files, consultants reports and supervision, mapping and sampling of the areas exposed in this study.

## PROPERTY: LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The property is comprised of 3 unpatented mining units located in the northeast quadrient of Deloro Township, Porcupine Mining Division, District of Cochrane, Ontario, Canada (figure 1).

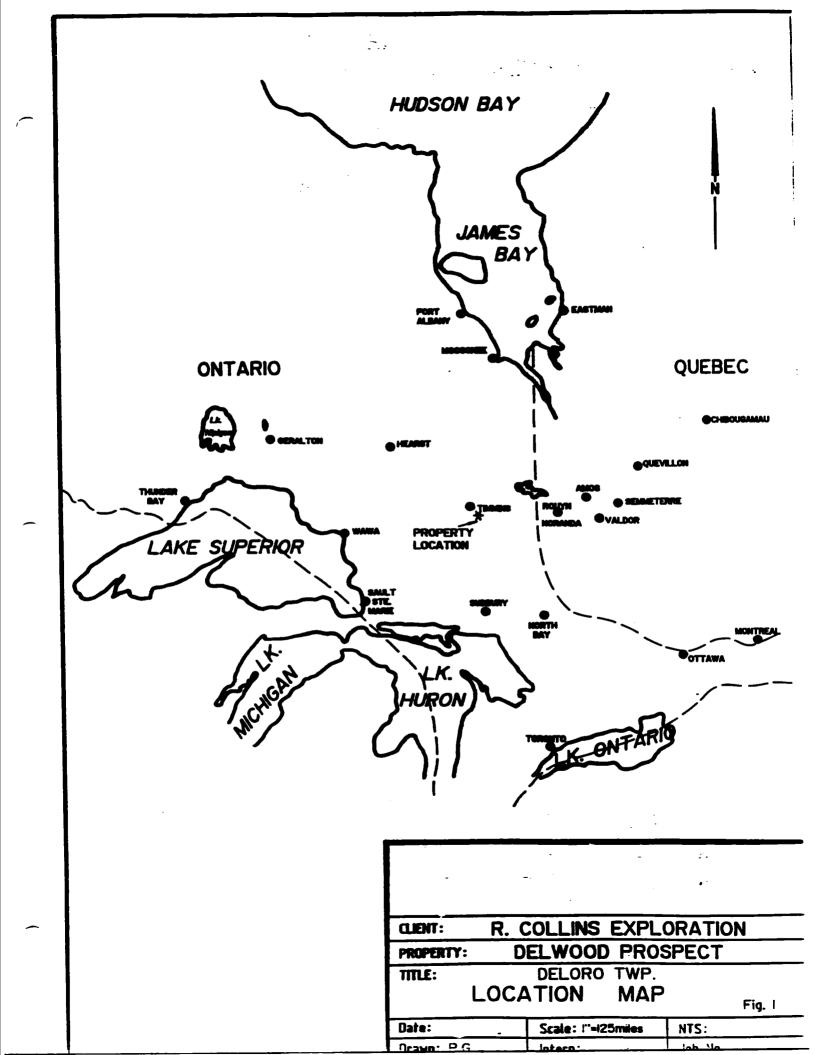
The claim numbers of the claim group are outlined below (figure 2).

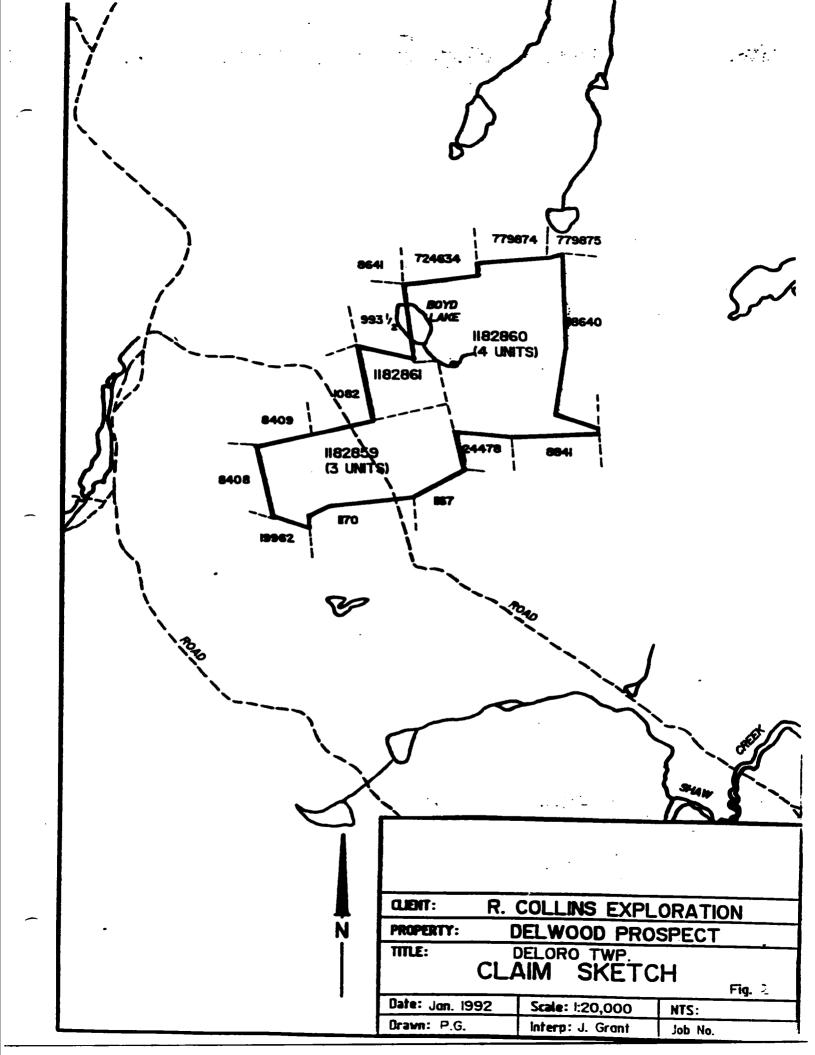
<u>Claim Number</u>	<u># of units</u>	<u>Acres(approx.)</u>
P.1182859	3	120
P.1182860	4	160
P.1182861	1	40

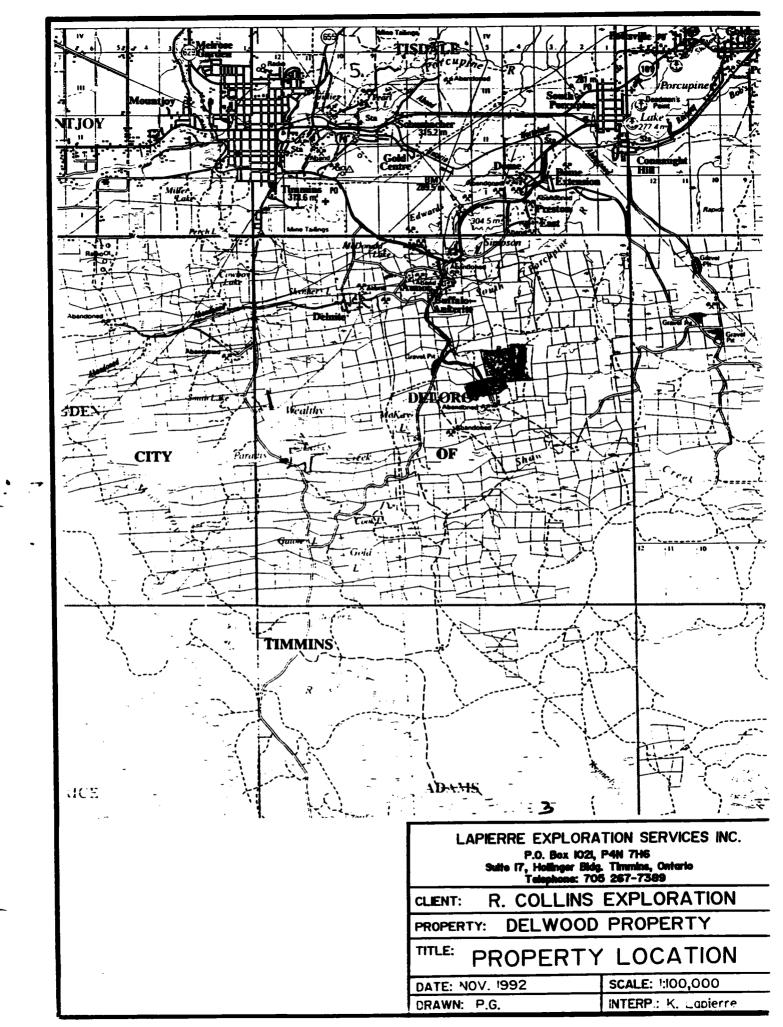
# ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES

Access to the property is by means of the Timmins backroad from either Timmins or South Porcupine to the Buffalo Ankerite Mine turnoff then south on the old "Mackay Lake gravel road for approximately 2-3/4 miles to the Faymar Mine road. At this point the road travels southeast for approximately 3/4 of a mile where it passes through claim P.1182859 (figure 3).

Climatic conditions are typical for this part of Northern Ontario. Temperatures range from -45 degress celsius to +35 degress celsius.





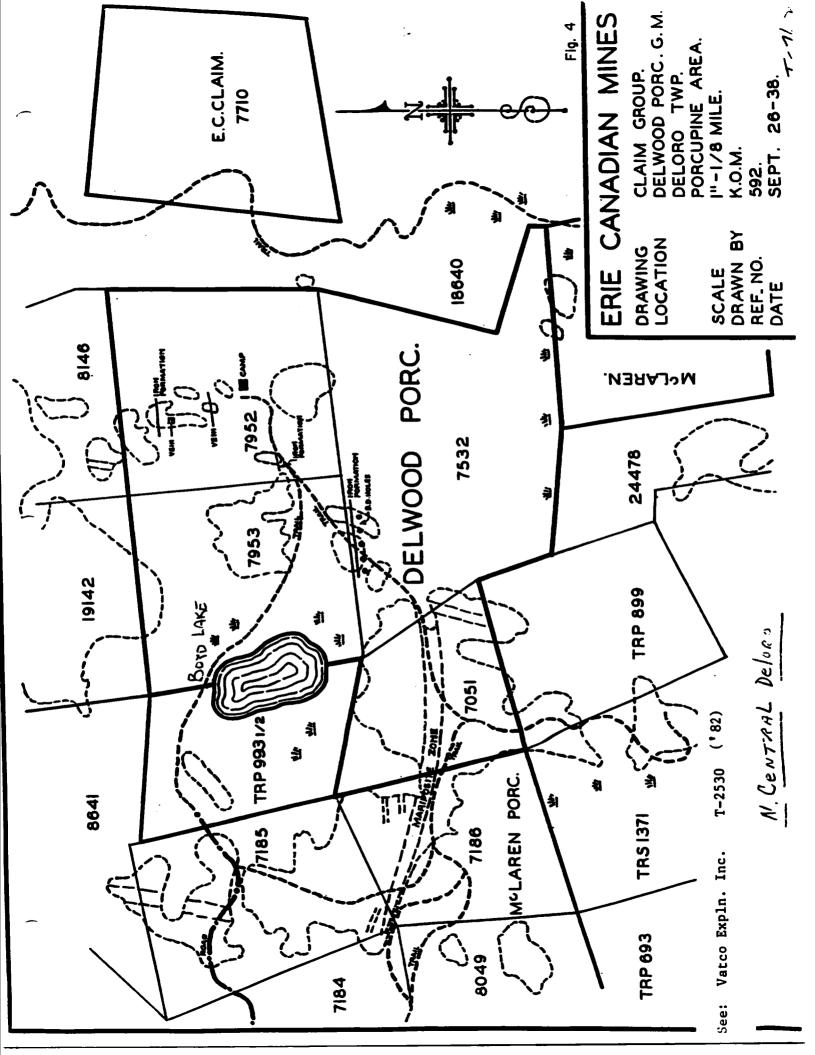


Availability of electrical power is located at Buffalo Ankerite. Water resources are located within the property. Mining supplies and manpower are located within Timmins and South Porcupine.

#### PREVIOUS WORK

The earliest recorded information on the present property was in 1936 by Delwood Porcupine Gold Mines Limited. In that year, the company's prospectus stated that a 20 foot deep pit, that was sunk on a well mineralized quartz breccia, yielded values up to \$30/ton. Several other other "promising looking" veins were also observed on the property. Furthermore, a large mineralized float was observed to contain "a plentiful scattering of visible gold" and was concluded to be close to its source of origin. The company was successful in raising the necesary funds to explore the property by means of prospecting, trenching, blasting, shaft sinking, diamond drilling and sampling (assessment file number T-2530). Eighteen of the twenty drill holes completed on the property tested an east-west trending, 400 foot long, 2 to 6 foot wide, lenticular body of iron formation located southeast of Boyd Lake (east of #1 claim post of the present claim P.1182861)(figure 4). Results from this drill program yielded values up to \$18/ton across 5 feet. Supplementary drilling on the iron formation failed to yield anomalous values. Other zones of interest yielded low anomalous results.

On September 12, 1938, a letter from Mr. M.E. Scott, M.D. to Mr. W.A. Walton; secretary of Sylvanite Gold Mines Ltd., reported that their engineer would show Sylvanite's



geologist "the exact spot where the free gold is showing, \$146.00 per ton and \$46.00, no free gold showing" (assessment file T-762). These samples were reported to be chipped off near the bunkhouse by Mr. H B. Hatch (letter to Mr. Hatch from Mr. Scott on September 12, 1938). No other correspondence with regards to this matter was ever recorded.

On September 24, 1938, Mr. G. L. Holbrooke; superindentent for Erie Canadian Mines Ltd., reported to his supervisor; Mr. M.V. Moot, that the only promise for the property was a "mariposite zone striking east-west across the southwest claim of the group and showing a length of over 1,000 feet and a width between 40 to 100 feet. He concluded that "the possibilities could be investigated by about 2,000 feet of diamond drilling". No systematic stripping/washing or drill program was ever recorded on this zone.

The next recorded work recorded on the property was by Vatco Exploration Incorporated (T-2535) and Legion Resources Ltd. (T-2647). Programs of prospecting, linecutting, blasting, geology, geophysics and geochemistry were completed between 1981 and 1984. Several geophysical anomalies were detected and prospecting and sampling Delwoods old trenches yielded values up to 0.09 ounces/ton. Further work was strongly recommended but never completed.

In the fall of 1991, Mr. R. Collins decided to undertake a staking program for property acquisition. The

purpose of this acquisition was to further evaluate the property's mine making potential as outlined by previous exploration studies completed by previous companies. Mr. Collins' success in obtaining OMIP approval enabled him to proceed with his exploration study and offset half of his exploration cost. The present OMIP program included linecutting, prospecting, geophysical, geological and stripping/washing/mapping/sampling surveys over the entire property. The program commenced on September 20, 1992 and was completed on November 24, 1992.

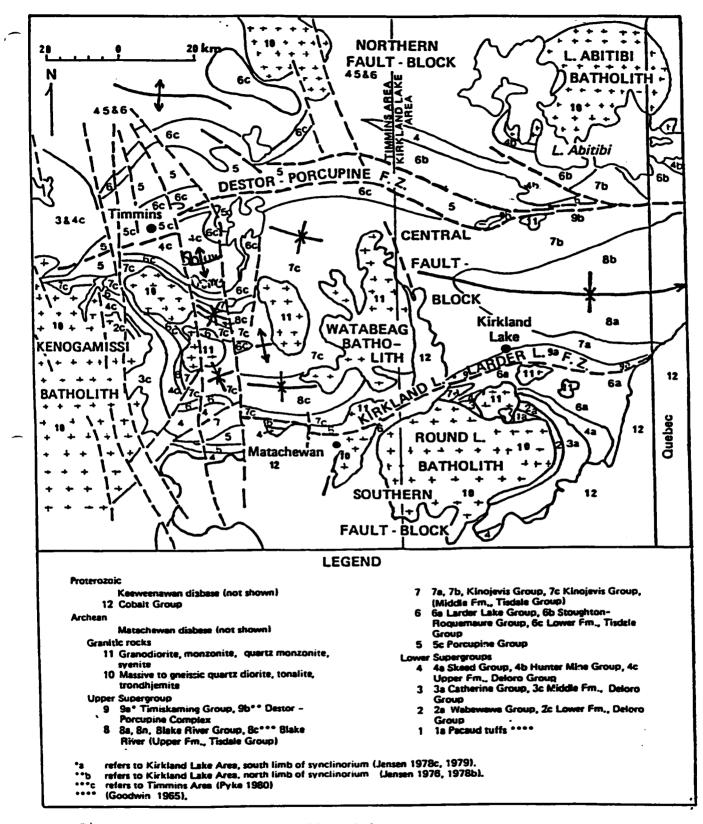
#### OMIP PROGRAM

### A) Regional Geology

The Geology of the Timmins area consists predominantly of Precambrian metavolcanics and metasediments. The precambrian rocks were later covered partially by unconsolidated Cenozoic deposits (figure 5). The precambrian rocks represent a 40,000 foot thick sequence of lower to middle greenschist facies volcanics and sediments that are divided into three groups. From oldest to youngest the three groups are known as the Deloro, Tisdale and Porcupine Groups. The Deloro Group is a 16,000 foot thick sequence composed of basal ultramafics, andesites and basalt flows followed by dacite flows, calc-alkaline rhyolites and dacite pyroclastic rocks and oxide to sulphide facies iron formations. The Tisdale Group is a 14,000 foot thick sequence composed of basal ultramafic volcanics and komatiites followed by tholeiitic basalts and calc-alkaline pyroclastic rocks. The Porcupine Group is a 10,000 foot thick sequence composed of interlayered wacke, silstone and conglomerate.

The rocks of the Timmins area were then intruded by sill-like bodies and dykes composed of felsic to mafic components.

Stratigraphic displacement of rock types range from tens of feet to thousands of feet. The most prominent and



12.

Figure 5 : Geological map of the Timmins - Kirkland Lake area.

prolific fault in the area is known as the Destor-Porcupine Fault. This major structural break trends generally northeast, dips steeply north and has a width in excess of 400 feet. Other younger fault systems traversing the area are known as the Montreal River Fault and the Burrows Benedict Fault Systems.

Structurally, the area lies within the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. North of the Destor-Porcupine Fault, 2 major series of deformational-metamorphic events altered the rocks in the region; initial north trending series of folds were subsequently refolded about an east-northeast trending series of folds (figure 6). South of the Destor-Porcupine Fault, an east-west trending series of folds produced a major structural domain known as the Shaw Dome.

## B) Local Geology (Pocket 1-Property Geology Map)

The geological survey completed on the property confirmed that the property is underlain by a major sequence of volcanics of the Upper Deloro Group. This sequence consists of a series a intermediate to ultramafic volcanics, quartz breccia, iron formation and carbonatized, fuchsitic volcanics. All rock units generally trend east-west and dip vertical or northward. Alteration products included talc, chlorite, carbonate, sericite and fuchsite in varying degrees. Local mineralization consisted of pyrite, magnetite,

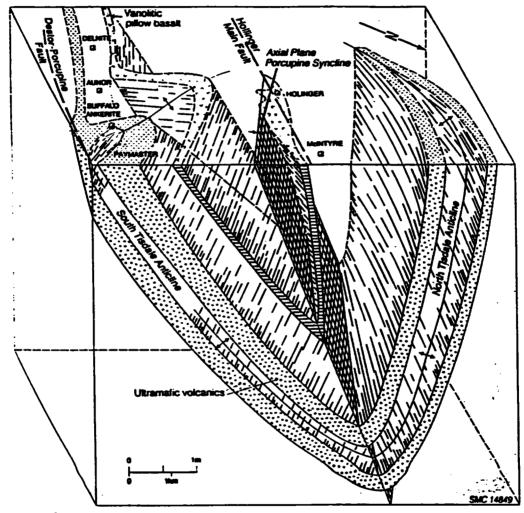


Figure 6 -Diagrammatic sketch showing interpretation of main part of the Timmins gold camp; illustrates the refolding of an anticlinal structure (now represented by the South and North Tisdale Anticlines) about the easterly trending Porcupine Syncline. For line of cross-section see Figure 15.

After D.R.Pyke, O.G.S. report # 219-Timmins Area

hematite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

The volcanic material of the claim group were then intruded by dykes of ultramafic composition. No major displacement was detected in the mapping program.

# C) Geophysics

Three detailed geophysical surveys carried out on the claim block consisted of a total field magnetic survey, a VLF electromagnetic survey and an horizontal loop electromagnetic survey. Please refer to Mr. John C. Grant's geophysical report dated November 1992.

Mr. Grant concluded the geophysical program was successful in outlining the known zones of interest as well as detecting several new target areas. Mr. Grant recommended that most of these zones, if possible, should be explored by overburden removal methods and detailed geological studies. Furthermore, he recommended diamond drilling the geophysical anomalies that could not be explained by the current program.

#### D) Stripping/Washing/Mapping/Sampling Program

Correlation of the geological stratigraphy with the geophysical surveys uncovered several important target areas that were deemed suitable for a program of overburden removal, detailed geological mapping and sampling. This program would expose and try to explain the underlying stratigraphy and corresponding geophysical anomaly. Assay Results:

A total of 157 samples were taken to two different laboratories. The methods both labs used in determining the metal content of each sample was the conventional fire assay technique using either a 1/2 assay or 1 assay ton weight. Refer to Appendix 1 for a complete list of assay results. Trench Map 1: Carbonate Zone

Refer to map pocket 2 for detailed information on map #1.

Geological surveys and historical documentation outlined an area that was known to contain a carbonate zone associated with mariposite or fuchsite mineralization. It was decided to expose this area by overburden removal methods so that a proper geological evaluation could determine the economic significance of the surface of this zone.

A large 100 foot wide, lenticular, fine grained, talcose, carbonated, siliceous, oxidized, sheared Carbonate Zone was

exposed in 6 trenches for a distance of over 1,100 feet. The zone striked east-west and dipped variably northward. Both footwall and hangingwall contacts were commonly foliated and were associated with a fuchsite rich, quartz stockwork environment.

Minor faulting occurred throughout the mapped area. Displacements were recorded up to 24 inches.

Mineralizaton within the carbonate zone was widespread throughout the zone. The higher values were concentrated at and proximal to both footwall and hangingwall contacts. All samples assayed returned anomalous values up to 1.25 grams/tonne gold.

#### Map 2: Daxl Float Zone

Refer to Map #2 located in pocket #2 at the back of the report for detailed information on this area.

During the property mapping program, Mr. Herman Daxl MSc., discovered a large angular float composed of a mineralized, brecciated, quartz rich, carbonated material. Samples removed from the "Daxl float" yielded gold values up to 6,030 ppb. Several other smaller floats, similar in composition, were observed dispersed in a north-south direction for a distance of over 1,100 feet (refer to the main geology map for exact locations). Samples removed from the smaller floats yielded gold values up to 1,205 ppb. It was decided to expose the bedrock near the Daxl float for the purpose of determining the geological stratigraphy surrounding the float.

Five trenches were completed in the area of the Dax1 float. Trench #7, located closest to the Dax1 float, exposed a dark green, moderately magnetic, fine grained, slightly mineralized, ultramafic volcanic. The trench did not reach bedrock beside the Dax1 float. Trenches #8 through to #11 were located south of trench #7. These trenches did not reach bedrock. The magnetic qualities of the underlying strata in the area of the Dax1 float is condusive to the moderately magnetic ultramfic rock that was exposed in trench #7. The magnetic qualities of the Dax1 float would, in all probability, be condusive to a magnetic low signature.

Of importance is the fact that the float dispersal area is located immediately above 2 geophysical zones; Zone A and Zone C. Both zones were noted by the VLF and HLEM surveys. They have weak to good conductivity and appear to be legitimate bedrock anomalies. Both zones are also associated with a magnetic low signature (Grant, 1992). Unfortunately, both zones are located in swampy terrain and overburden removal methods could not determine their source.

#### Map 3: Sulphide Rich Shear Zone

Refer to map pocket 2 for detailed information on Map #3.

The purpose of trench #12 and #13 was to expose several overgrown old trenches where previous owners exposed a sulphide rich zone. Uncovering and widening the old trench near the Faymar road exposed an east-west trending, northward dipping, mineralized, oxidized, foliated zone. Pyrite and pyrrhotite sulphide mineralization were associated within irregular trending quartz-rich material throughout the zone. Samples removed from the zone yielded gold values up to ??? ppb.

#### Map 4: Geophysical Zone 'D'

Refer to map pocket 2 for detailed information on Map #4.

The purpose of trench #14 was to explain the geophysical anomaly that cross cuts the northern tip of a good magnetic unit. Mr. Grant concluded that the anomaly represents a good bedrock zone that may be associated with some type of alteration zone.

Trench #14 exposed a carbonated intermediate volcanic. The geophysical anomaly could not be explained as the bedrock quickly `dropped off' in the direction of the anomaly. Swampy topographical conditions were located above the anomaly. The anomaly could not be explained by

overburden removal methods.

#### Map 5: Shaft Zone

Refer to map pocket 2 for detailed information on map #5.

The purpose of trench #15 was to expose the mineralization associated with a 30 foot deep 2-compartment shaft located proximal to a geophysical anomaly. Trench #15 exposed a narrow contorted sulphide rich iron formation. The nature and appearance of the iron formation suggested that the unit was drag folded and faulted northward. The iron formation north of the shaft apparently strikes east-west. The attitude of the formation would coincide with the attitude of geophysical anomaly; Zone G. Sample results from the iron formation returned gold values up to 40 ppb.

#### Map 6: Quartz/Carbonate Zone

Refer to map pocket 2 for detailed information on map #6.

The purpose of trench 16 was to explain the unidentified drill hole and to locate a previous gold value of 0.09 ounces/ton in one of several old trenches.

The stripping program exposed an east-west trending, north dipping quartz/carbonate zone for a distance of approximately 45 feet. The hangingwall contact was associated with a 7 foot wide, quartz vein. Alteration products within the vein include chlorite, sericite,

tourmaline and pyrite. Bedrock depth negated the exposure of the footwall contact. Sample results from the quartz vein yielded values up to 274 ppb gold. The unidentified drill hole and previous gold value was, in all probability, the result of the east-west trending quartz/carbonate zone.

South of the quartz/carbonate zone the stripping program exposed a narrow, isolated quartz veinlet associated within a intermediate volcanic. Sporadic chalcopyrite `patches' occurred at the quartz veinlet/intermediate volcanic contact. A quartz/chalcopyrite sample yielded a value of 1060 ppm copper.

#### E) Other Areas of Interest

Table 1 outlines other areas of interest within the property where swampy conditions hindered the overburden stripping program to reach bedrock conditions.

TABLE 1: Other Areas of Interest

#### Location Comments 1. 18E/6S to 30E/1S Geophysical Zone E: 2 test pits were unsuccessful in reaching bedrock. A weak zone was defined by the VLF and HLEM survey. The zone is defined as a low priority drill target. 14E/10N to 18E/10N 2. Geophysical Zone F: A strong HLEM target corresponded to a strong magnetic signature. The zone was exposed in 1936 by previous owners through a trenching, blasting, shaft sinking and diamond drilling

program. Conflicting drilling results yielded values up to \$18/ton over 5 feet. Surface sampling in the present study yielded values up to 38 ppb gold. The zone is interpreted to be a narrow, eastwest trending lenticular iron formation.

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#### CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

- Previous owners of the property identified several areas in need of further study.
- The present geological and geophysical program on the property outlined a number of anomalous stratigraphic signatures worthy of surface exposure by overburden removal methods.
- 3. The low priority target areas defined by the present program are:
  - a) Carbonate Zone
  - b) Sulphide Rich Shear Zone
  - c) Shaft Zone
  - d) Quartz Carbonate Zone
  - e) Geophysical Zone E & F
- 4. The high priority target areas defined by the present program are:
  - a) Geophysical Zone D:

This zone could not be explained by the present study. The zone is interpreted to be a legitimate bedrock zone associated with strong conductivity (15 MHOS) and minor alteration.

b) Daxl Float Zone:

Several pieces of quartz-rich carbonate float material yielded gold values up to 6,030 ppb. The float dispersal area striked approximately northsouth and was spread over a distance of 1,100 feet. This area overlaid 2 Geophysical Zones; Zone A & C. Correlation between the geophysical conductors and the carbonate float could not be explained as swampy terrain negated overburden removal methods.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the successful results of this OMIP study, the property should be retained and kept in good standing. A follow-up exploration program is justified and recommended. This program should pay special attention to the 2 high priority targets; the Geophysical Zone D and the Daxl Float Zone. Additional detailed geophysics would be necessary over these 2 areas. This would further delineate the exact location and depth of the conductors. Diamond drilling would then be necessary on both high priority areas for the purpose of determining the cause of the geophysical conductors.

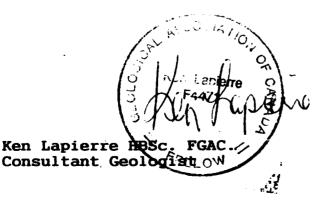
The successful completion of this diamond drilling program could enhance the property for further exploratory drilling.

#### DECLARATION

I, Kenneth Lapierre, of the city of Timmins, Province of Ontario, Cananda, do state:

- That I am a practising Consultant Geologist with an office at Suite 17-Hollinger Building, 637 Algonquin Blvd. E., Timmins, Ontario, and that my mailing address is P.O.Box 1021, Timmins, Ontario, P4N 7H6.
- 2) That I am a graduate with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Sciene majoring in Geology from the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.
- That I have practised my profession as Consultant Geologist since my graduation from The University of Western Ontario in 1983.
- 4) That I am a Fellow of The Geological Association of Canada, and member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.
- 5) That I am familiar with the material in this report, having examined the material myself.

Dated this 20th day of November 1992, Timmins, Ontario.



#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Assessment Office, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Timmins, Ontario Branch: T-762, T-2530, T-2539, T-2647,
- Grant, J., 1992: OMIP Summary Report On The Delwood Property Deloro Township Porcupine Mining Division Timmins, Ontario. Unpublished report. 7 p.

#### Grant, J.,

1992: Geophysical Report For R. Collins Exploration On The Delwood Property, Deloro Township Porcupine Mining Division Timmins, Ontario. Unpublished report.

#### Pyke, D.R.,

1982: Geology of the Timmins Area, District of Cochrane; Ontario Geological Survey Report 219, 141 p. Accompanied by Map 2455, Scale 1:50 000, 3 Charts, and 1 Sheet Microfishe.



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APPENDIX I ACCURASSAY LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF BARRINGER LABORATORIES LIMITED, REXDALE, ONTARIO BOX 426

KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA P2N 3J1 TEL.: (705) 567-3361

President: Dr. GEORGE DUNCAN, M.Sc., Ph. D., C. Chem (Ont.), C. Chem (U.K.), M.C.I.C., M.R.S.C., A.R.C.S.T.

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Page: 1

	apierre Exploration Box 1021	n Services		September 21	92
7 1		Work O Projec	rder # : 92Ø326 t :		
SAMPLE	NUMBERS	Gold	Gold		
Accurassay	Customer	ppb	Oz/T		
259660	HD 101	7	<0.001		
259661	HD 102	9	<0.001		
259662	HD 103	9	<0.001		
259662	HD 103	9	<0.001	Check	

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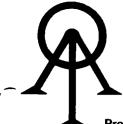
				Page	: 1
	Lapierre Exploration Box 1021	Services		September 24	92
	Timmins, Ontario P <b>4N 7H6</b>		Work O Projec	order # : 920332 t :	
SAMPL	E NUMBERS	Gold	Gold		
Accurassay	Customer	ppb	Oz/T		
259846	HD104	6	<0.001		
259846	HD1 <b>04</b>	9	<0.001	Check	

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Page #1

September 30, 1992

Work Order # 920332A

CYANIDE LEACH GOLD

SAMPLE NUMBERS	Sample Wt. (g)	Solution CN Leach Oz/T	Residue Oz/T	Total Assay Oz/T	% Recovery
HD 105	2418	<0.004	<0.002	<0.004	

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Page: 1

	Lapierre Exploration P.O. Box 1021 TIMMINS, Ontario P4N 7H6	Services	Work O Projec	October 14 Order # : 920 St :		92
SAMPLE	NUMBERS	Gold	Gold	Platinum Pa	lladium	
Accurassay	Customer	ppb	Oz/T	ppb	ppb	
260308	HD109	< 5	<0.001	<15	<10	
260308	HD109	1.5	<0.001	<15	<10	Check

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	Lapierre P.O. Box TIMMINS,		n Servic <b>es</b>		October 20		92
:	P4N 7H6			Work Or Project	der <b>#</b> : 9203 ; :	59	
SAMPLE Accurassay	NUMBERS Ci	istomer	Silver ppm	Copper ppm	Nickel ppm	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm
260308		HD109	2	36	30	76	80

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	Lapierre Exploration P.O. Box 1021 TIMMINS, Ontario	Services	October 6	92
	P4N 7H6		Work Order # : 920358 Project :	
SAMPLE	NUMBERS	Gold	Gold	
Accurassay	Customer	ppb	Oz/T	
260298	HD106	< 5	<0.001	
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260301	HD110	< 5	<0.001	
260302	HD111	< 5	<0.001	
260303	HD112	18	0.001	
260304	HD113	< 5	<0.001	
260305	HD114	< 5	<0.001	
260306	HD115	< 5	<0.001	
260307	HD116	< 5	<0.001	
260307	HD116	< 5	<0.001 Check	

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	Lapierre Exploration P.O. Box 1021 TIMMINS, Ontario	Services		October 13	92
	P4N 7H6			rder # : 920369	
			Projec	t:	
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260710	HD 139	< 5	<0.001		
260711	HD 140	20	0.001		
260712	HD 141	130	0.004		
260712	HD 141	67	0.002	Check	•

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	Lapierre Exp P.O. Box 102 TIMMINS, Ont P4N 7H6	1	Services	Work O Projec	October rder # : ? t :		92
SAMPL	E NUMBERS		Gold	Gold	Platinum	Palladium	
Accurassay	Custo	mer	ppb	Oz/T	ppb	ppb	
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260715	HD	142	< 5	<0.001	<15	11	
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260718	HD	145	3103	0.090	<15	<10	
0719	HD	146	5	<0.001	<15	<10	
260719	HD	146	< 5	<0.001	<15	<10	Check

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Page #1

November 16, 1992

Work Order #: 920370

SAMPLE NU Accurassay	MBERS Customer	Orig. Gold ppb	Reassay Orig. pulp Gold ppb	Reassay Reject Gold ppb
260718	HD 145	3103	1891 6030	220 247

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P4N 7H6 Work Order Project	# : 920384 :
SAMPLE NUMBERS Gold Gold	
curassay Customer ppb Oz/T	
<sup>,</sup> 0965 HD 147 10 <0.001	
-0966 HD 148 <5 <0.001	
10967 HD 149 178 0.005	
10968 HD 150 193 0.006	
HD 153 306 0.009	
-0970 HD 154 6 <0.001	
HD 155 32 0.001	
<sup>C</sup> 2 HD 156 <5 <0.001	
•0973 HD 157 <5 <0.001	
10974 HD 158 5 <0.001	
0974 HD 158 <5 <0.001 Chee	ck

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1	Lapierre P.O. Box TIMMINS,		Services		Octobe	r 28	92
1	P4N 7H6			Work O Projec	rder <b>#</b> : t :	920397	
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Accurassay	Cu	stomer	ppb	Oz/T			
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261064		HD-160	1205	0.035			
261065		HD-161	5	<0.001			
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261067		HD-163	24	0.001			
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261070		HD-166	< 5	<0.001			
261071		HD-167	< 5	<0.001			
261071		HD-167	< 5	<0.001	Check		

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	Lapierre Exploration P.O. Box 1021 TIMMINS, Ontario	Services		November 3	92
	P4N 7H6		Work Ord Project	er # : 920405 :	
SAMPLE	NUMBERS	Gold	Gold		
Accurassay	Customer	ppb	Oz/T		
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261179	HD-170	14	<0.001		
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_261181	HD-172	623	0.018		
61182	HD-173	< 5	<0.001		
261183	HD-174	< 5	<0.001		
261183	HD-174	< 5		heck	

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	Lapierre P.O. Box TIMMINS,	1021	on Services.		November 3	92
	P <b>4N 7H6</b>			Work O	rder # : 920406	
	•			Project	t :	
SAMPLE	NUMBERS		Gold	Gold		
Accurassay	Cu	istomer	ppb	Oz/T		
261184		HD-175	<5	<0.001		
261185		HD-176	<5	<0.001		
261186		HD-177	6	<0.001		
261187		HD-178	9	<0.001		
_261188		HD-179	27	0.001		
61188		HD-179 I	nsufficient	sample	Check	

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Lapierre P.O. Box	Exploration 1021	Services	Page #2	
TIMMINS, P4N 7H6	Ontario		November 4,	1992
			Work Order #:	920370

SAMPLE NUMBER	SiO2 %	A1203 %	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	CaO %
HD-142	44.53	5.45	12.40	23.98	6.13
SAMPLE NUMBER	Na20 %	K20 %	P205 %	TiO2 %	MnO %
← HD-142	0.15	0.01	0.180	0.406	0.128
SAMPLE NUMBER	BaO %	Cr2O3 %	SrO %	LOI %	TOTAL %
HD-142	0.006	0.519	0.001	5.8	99.7

Per: J. Mun

1



A DIVISION OF BARRINGER LABORATORIES LIMITED, REXDALE, ONTARIO

BOX 426 KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA P2N 3J1 TEL.: (705) 567-3361

President: Dr. GEORGE DUNCAN, M.Sc., Ph. D., C. Chem (Ont.), C. Chem (U.K.), M.C.I.C., M.R.S.C. A.R.C.S.T.

## **Certificate of Analysis**

Lapierre	Exploration	Services	Page #1	
P.O. Box				
TIMMINS,	Ontario		November 4,	1992
P4N 7H6				
			Work Order #:	920370

SAMPLE NUMBER	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm
HD-142	1	52	8	46	0.6	654
SAMPLE NUMBER	Co p <b>pm</b>	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	Au ppm	Hg ppm
HD-142	62	29 <b>9</b>	5.17	72	<3	<3
SAMPLE NUMBER	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb PPM	Bi ppm	V Ppm	Ca %
HD-142	3	<1	12	<3	80	0.20
SAMPLE NUMBER	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %
HD-142	0.02	<1	1099	5.65	23	0.02
SAMPLE NUMBER	A1 %	Na %	Si %	W PPM	Be ppm	
HD-142	2.34	0.01	<0.01	3	2	

J. Mu Per: \_

ORIGINAL

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A DIVISION OF BARRINGER LABORATORIES LIMITED, REXDALE, ONTARIO BOX 426

KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA P2N 3J1 TEL.: (705) 567-3361

President: Dr. GEORGE DUNCAN, M.Sc., Ph. D., C. Chem (Ont.), C. Chem (U.K.), M.C.I.C., M.R.S.C. A.R.C.S.T.

## **Certificate of Analysis**

Lappirre Exploration Servic P.O. Box 1021 TIMMINS, Ontario P4N 7H6

November 2, 1992 Work Order # : 920358

SAMPLE N	UMBERS	SiO2 %	A1203 %	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	CaO %
Accurassay	Customer	-	•	•		~
260299	HD 107	61.12	2.19	5.13	5.35	11.11
260306	HD 115	48.93	12.51	10.91	10.80	4.35
		Na2O	K20	P205	TiO2	MnO
SAMPLE N	UMBERS	8	8	8	 %	8
Accurassay	Customer			•	•	
<u>~ 260299</u>	HD 107	0.09	0.61	0.130	0.076	0.124
260306	HD 115	1.25	0.38	0.140	0.118	0.009
		BaO	Cr203	SrO	LOI	TOTAL
SAMPLE N	UMBERS	*	8	8	8	8
Accurassay	Customer	-	-	-•		~
260299	HD 107	0.012	0.058	0.008	6.3	92.3
260306	HD 115	0.009	0.156	0.004	8.7	98.7

J. Chun Per:

ORIGINAL

LABORATOIRES/LABORATORIES DIVISION DE/OF ASSAYERS CORPORATION LTD. 780, AV. DU CUIVRE, C.P. 665, ROUYN-NORANDA (QUÉBEC) J9X 5C6 TÉL.: (819) 797-4653 FAX: (819) 797-4501

### Certificat/Certificate

ASSAYERS

2R-1806-RA1

Comp: KEN LAPIERRE Proj: DELWOOD Attn:

Date: OCT-26-92

.

Nombre D'Echantillons/No. of Samples: Soumis le/Submitted: OCT-20-92

1

No. D'Echantillon Sample Number	AU PPB	au ch'ks ppb	AU CH'KS PPB	AU g/tonne	AU CH'KS g/tonne	AU CH'KS g/tonne
# 1	274					
# 2	445					
# 3	411					
# 4	103					
# 5	206					
# 6	274					
# 7	149					
# 8	206					
# 9	240					
# 10	171					
# 11	34					
# 12	480					
# 13	274					
# 14	*			1.03	1.03	1.03
# 15	*			0.62		
# 16	309	294	323			
# 17	274					
# 18	516					
# 19	309					
# 20	96					
# 21	*			0.58		
# 22	121					

Í Certifie par/Certified by J.J. Landers

LABORATOIRES/LABORATORIES DIVISION DE/OF ASSAYERS CORPORATION LTD.

#### 780, AV. DU CUIVRE, C.P. 665, ROUYN-NORANDA (QUÉBEC) J9X 5C6 TÉL.: (819) 797-4653 FAX: (819) 797-4501

### Certificat/Certificate

ASSAYERS

2R-1806-RA2

Comp: KEN LAPIERRE Proj: DELWOOD Attn:

Date: OCT-26-92

Nombre D'Echantillons/No. of Samples: Soumis le/Submitted: OCT-20-92

No. D'Echantillon Sample Number	AU PPB	AU CH'KS PPB	AU CH'KS PPB	AU G/TONNE	AU CH'KS G/TONNE	AU CH'KS G/TONNE
# 23	222					
# 24	301					
# 25	359	350	367			
# 26	341					
# 27	203					
# 28	99					
# 29	321					
# 30	549					
# 31	153					
# 32	191					
# 33	234					
# 34	309					
# 35	86					
# 36	*			1.25	1.23	1.27
# 37	207					
# 38	446					
# 39	83					
# 40	299					
# 41	243					
# 42	151					
# 43	200					
# 44	327					

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### Certificat/Certificate

2R-1806-RA3

6

Comp:	KEN LAPIERRE
Proj:	DELWOOD
Attn:	

Date: OCT-26-92

Nombre D'Echantillons/No. of Samples: Soumis le/Submitted: OCT-20-92

No. D'Echantillon	AU	
Sample Number	PPB	
# 45	36	
# 46	82	
# 47	160	
# 48	95	
# 49	255	
# 50	225	
# 51	530	
# 52	487	
# 53	50	
# 54	253	
# 55	99	
# 56	10	
# 57	8	
# 58	16	
# 59	72	
# 60	42	
# 61	38	
# 62	42	
# 63	40	

Certifie par/Certified by J.J. Landers

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### Certificat/Certificate

2R-1842-RA1

Date: OCT-27-92

Comp: KEN LAPIERRE

Proj:

Attn:

Nombre D'Echantillons/No. of Samples: Soumis le/Submitted: OCT-26-92

No. D'Echantillon Sample Number	AU G/TONNE	
# 64	0.89	
# 65	0.45	
# 66	0.55	
# 67	1.23	

Certifie par/Certified by

J.J. Landers



ASSAYERS LABORATOIRES/LABORATORIES DIVISION DE/OF ASSAYERS CORPORATION LTD. 780, AV. DU CUIVRE, C.P. 665, ROUYN-NORANDA (QUÉBEC) J9X 5C6 TÉL.: (819) 797-4653 FAX: (819) 797-4501

### Certificat/Certificate

### 2R-1842-RA1

Date: OCT-27-92

.

Comp: KEN LAPIERRE Proj:

Attn:

Nombre D'Echantillons/No. of Samples: Soumis le/Submitted: OCT-26-92

No. D'Echantillon Sample Number	AU G/TONNE	
# 64	0.89	
# 65	0.45	
# 66	0.55	
# 67	1.23	

Certifie par/Certified by J.J. Landers



### INT BY: XEROX Telecopier 7017;11-26-92 ; 3:12PM ;

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Certificat/Certificate

2R-1997-RG1

KEN LAPIERRE Course: Proj: Atta:

NOV-26-92 Ð

Nombre D'Echantillons/No. of Samples: Soumis le/Submitted: NUV-19-92

No. D'Echantillon Sample Number	AU PPB	AG PPM	CU PFM	
68	41		**********	***************************************
69	40			
_ 70	26			
71	104			
72	24			
73	100	0.3	1060	
74	118			
75	274			
76	49			
77	40			
78	22			
<b>79</b> ·	23			
80	16			

30+00N-----LEGEND 28+00N----ROCK UNITS 26+00N-----Medium – green volcanic (Andesite??) Pale - white volcanic (Dacite ?) D Medium - gray volcanic (Basalt ?) B Gabbro (green and pale-white grains < 2mm) G 24+00N-----Carbonitized (ochre crust) Magnetic Μ Brecciated (mostly crackled) Quartz veins or stockwork 0 22+00N-----Fuchsite - mariposite (?) streaks Dunite (dark aphanitic) DU Pyroxenite (gray, medium grained) P Ultramafic rock (gray, chilled ?) 20+00N----U TU Very talcose ultramafic (non-magnetic) SYMBOLS 18+00N -----Coniferous forest (flat) **\$ \$ ?** Mixed forest Swamp with cedar and larch ₩\$ 16+00N -----Alders (flat) Swamp without trees  $\bigcirc$ Open waters Vegetation or swamp boundaries -----Geological contact (abrupt, probable, assumed) 14+00N -----<u>==</u> Slope down, degrees or drop in meters 10. Cliff (2-5m) عسر Outcrop 1. 2 Stripped 1992 (see detail maps) 3 12+00N -----Old trench ( < Im deep, or as noted)  $\rightarrow$ Billin Old shaft (estimated depth) Store Old drill hole casing, diameter and plungers Old grid picket Claim Post and claim line (C.L.) 10+00N --------Trail ----Gravel road ····· Shear zone (strike, dip) Cleavage -8+00N -----Map #1 SAMPLES (HD IOI to 178, all 30g F.A. for gold) 6+00N -----1205 Au ppb gold(noted only if >10ppb, 16 of 76) ×160.b.CXD Sample HD 160, location and details Sample HD 166, of trench or shaft rubble Boulder b 4+00N — TRAIL Fuchsite – mariposite (?) streaks Quartz vein including <25% wall rock .0 .q(c) Quartz (carbonate) veinlets Pyrite .py 2+00N ----Magnetite .mt Chalcopyrite .cp Hematite .hm Sphalerite .sl 0+00 — I-182859-800 mE OLD. I-1075390 OLD: 4-1075389 Map #2 2+005 -----.W 143 ISpop 4-182859 OLD: 4-1075380 OLD: 4-783899 4+00S ----MOU **~**~ 4 306 AU-165. 10% Q 6+00S -----₩ 4 P Q MAR D-IX OV 8+005 ----1182859 **\***\*\* ¥\$ 10+00S ----BL 105 ₩\$ 12+005 ----B \$9 ¥ \*\* Ю\* 14+00S -----195 Au-150.b. CX. 50% Q. trpy 175 Au-149.b. CX. 5% Q. -. contact A 1255 Au-160.b. CXD. % py 16+00S -----11 OLD. 2-783299 OLD. 3-1075389 OLD: 2-1075390 3-182859 OLD: 3-1075390 OLD: 3-783299 OLD: 2-354948 3-182859-18+00S -----Δ 🕚 19 A 20+00S -----NOO 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 Ô Ó 20 N <u>0</u> Ø 200

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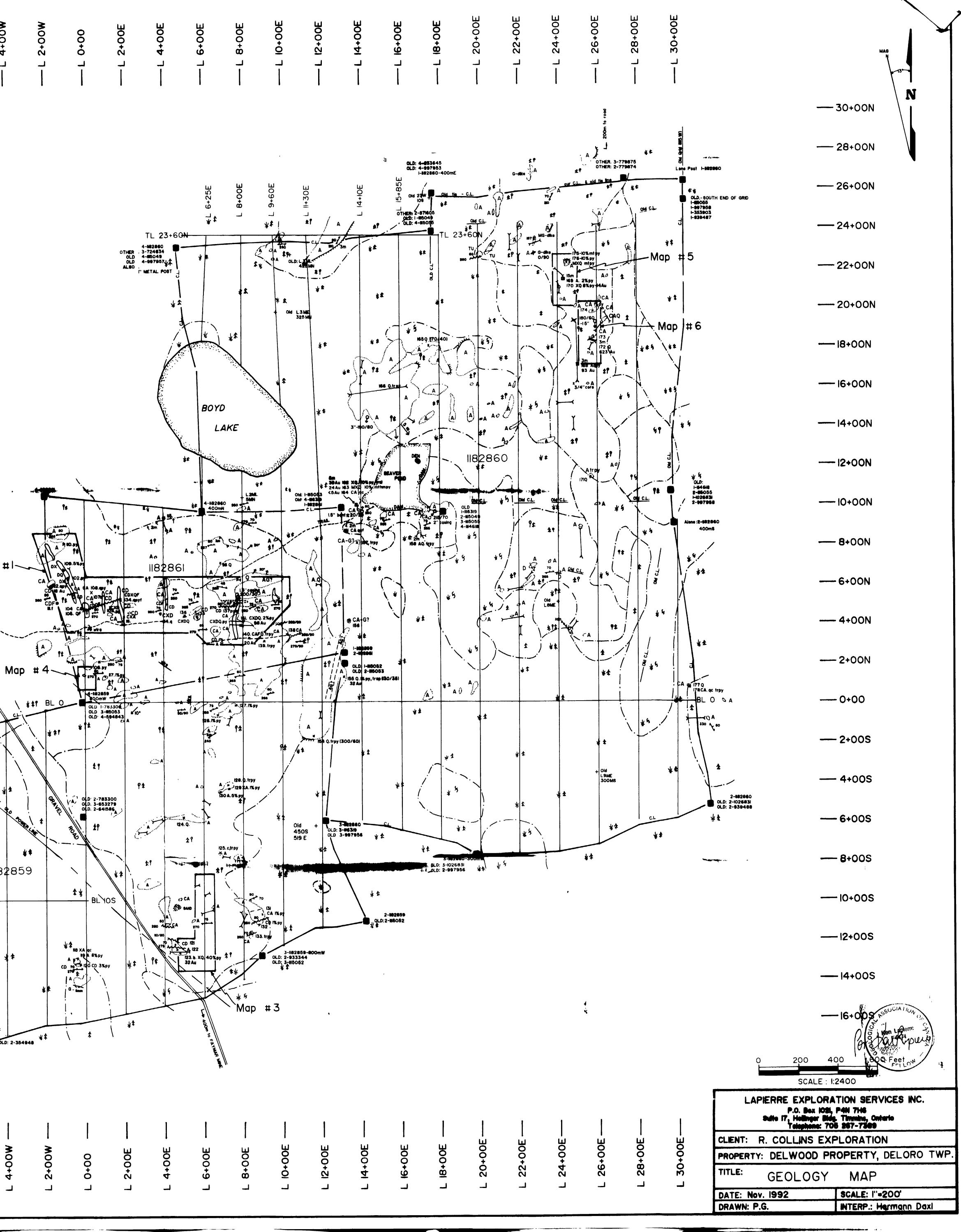
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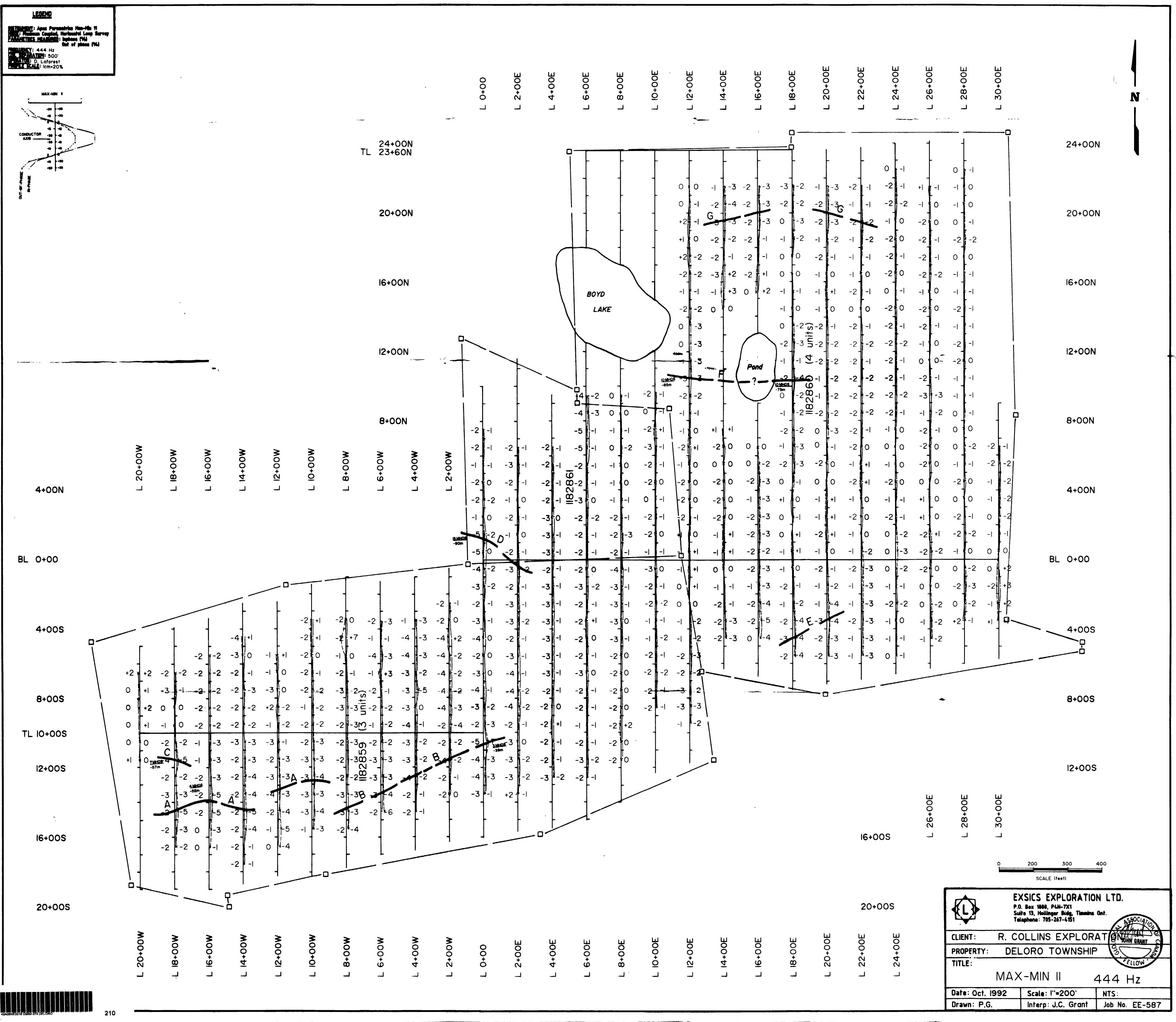
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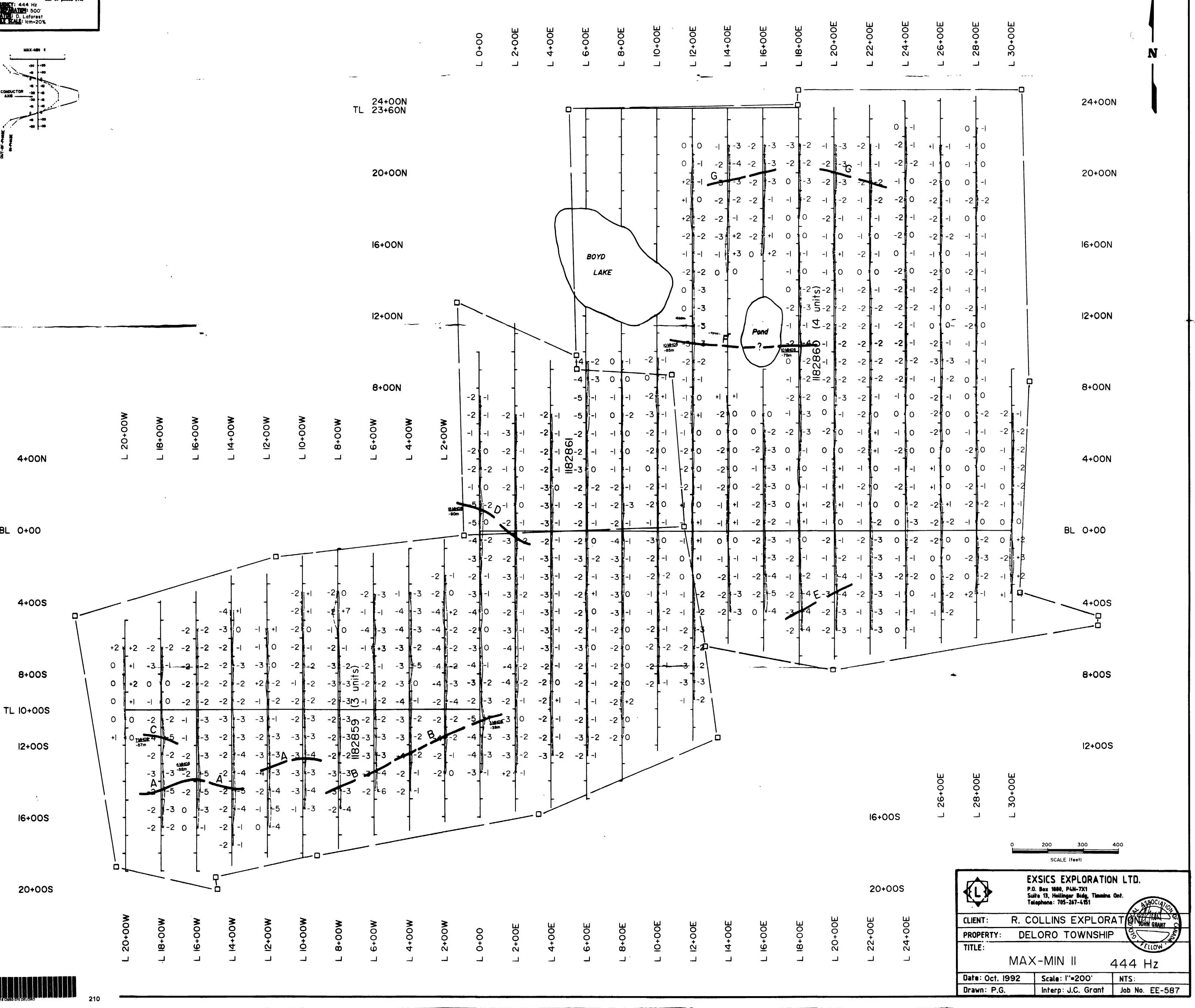
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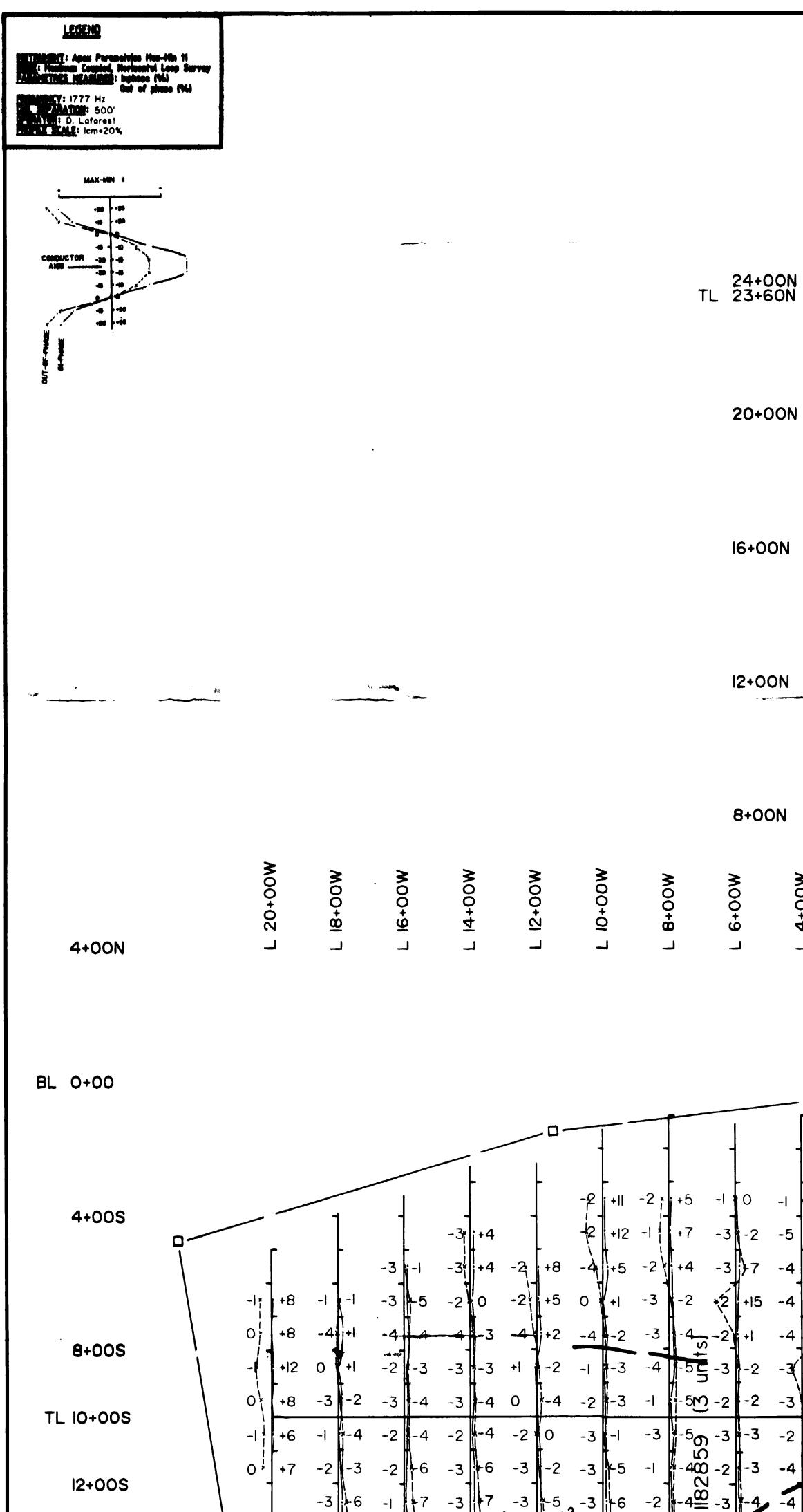
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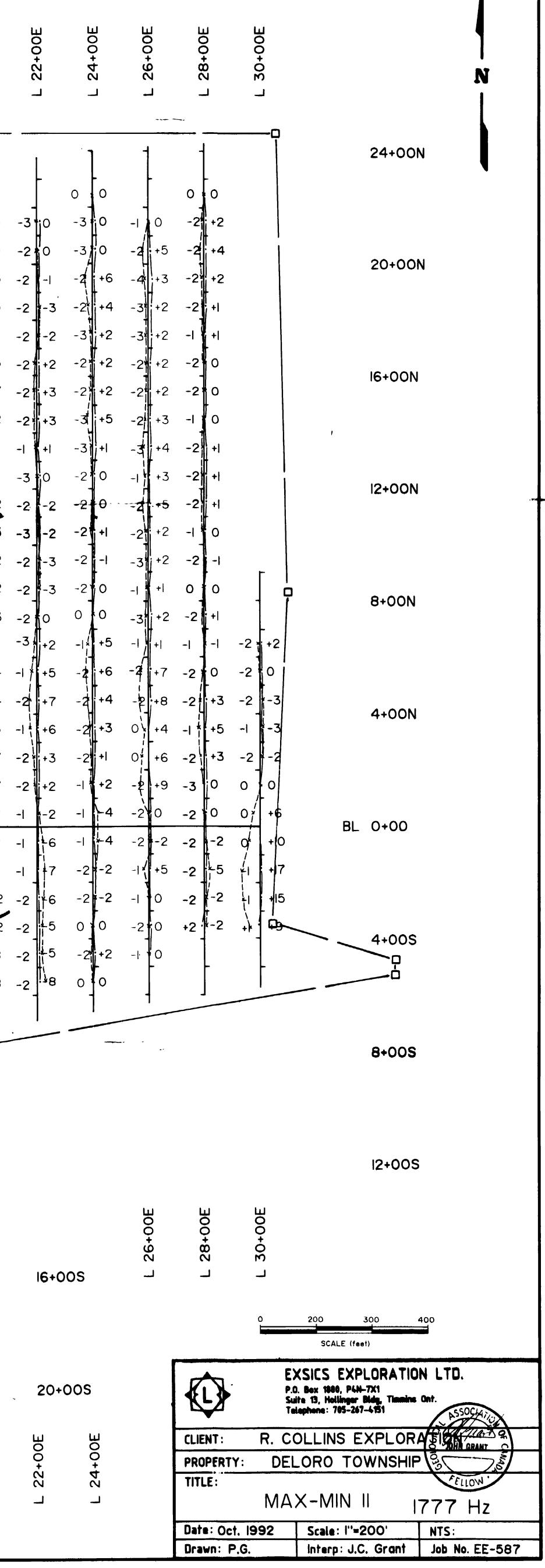
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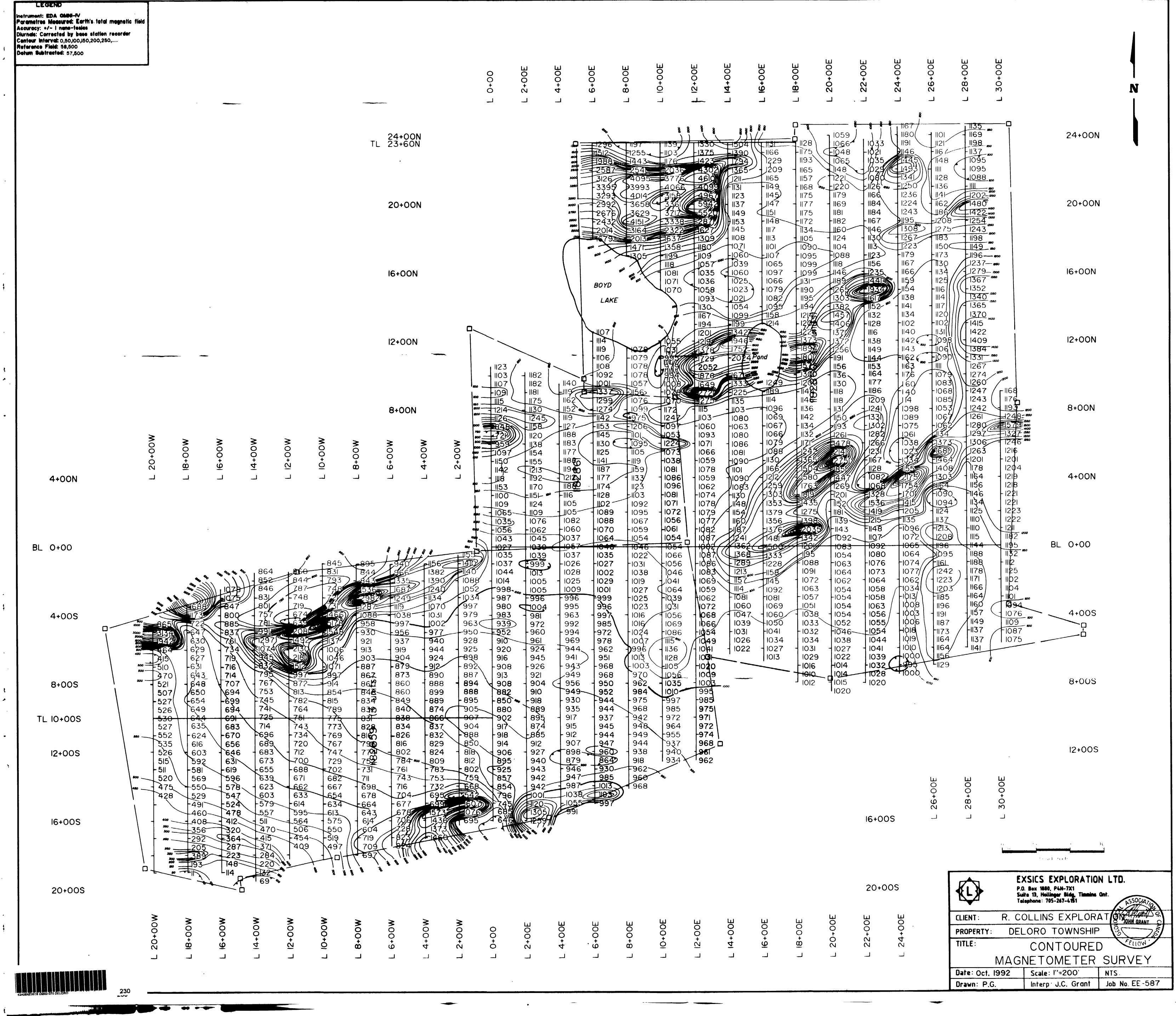
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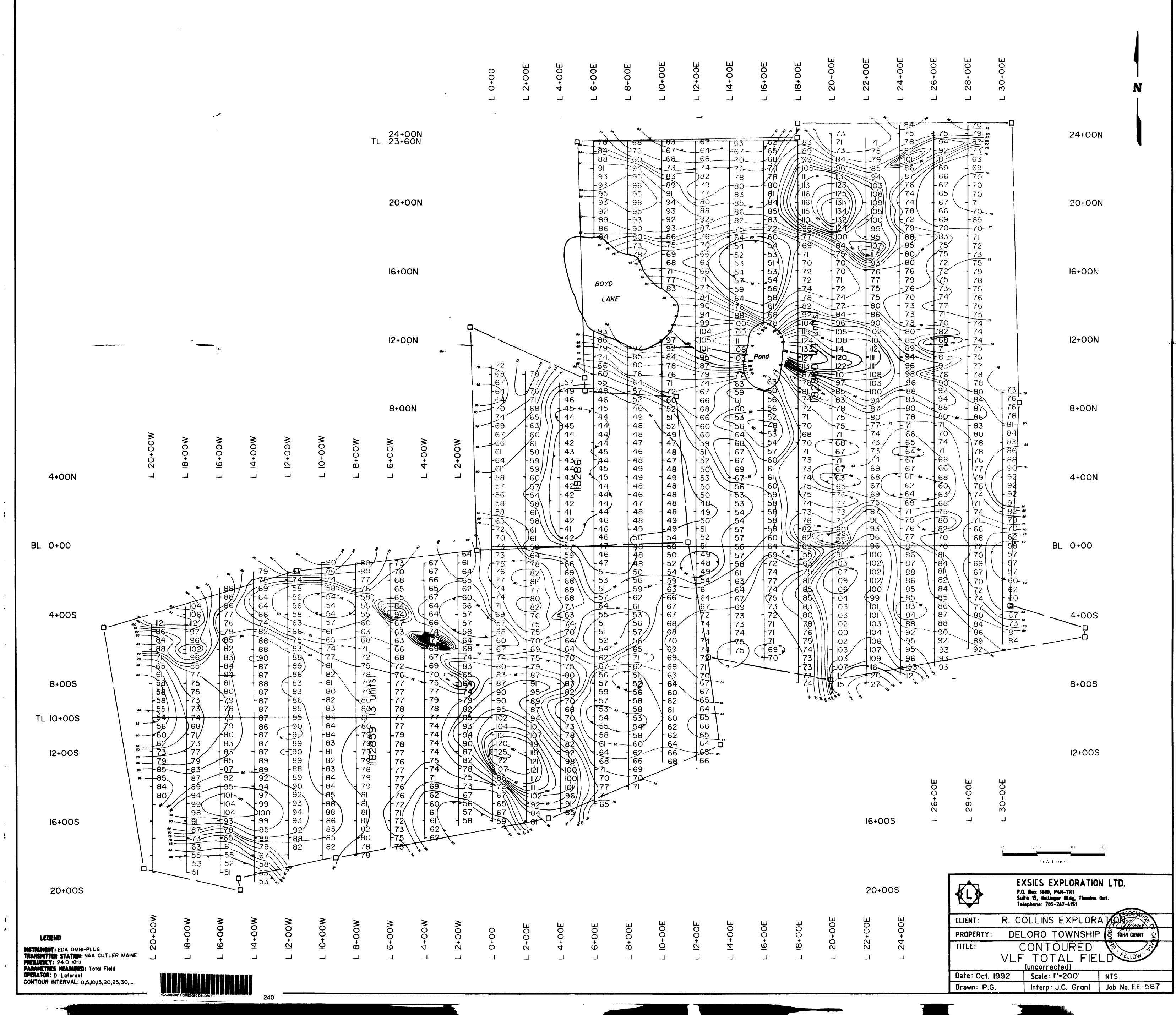
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			L 0+00	L 2+00E	L 4+00E	L 6+00E	L 8+00E	L 10+00E	L 12+00E	L 14+00E	L 16+00E	L 18+00E	L 20+00E
24+0 FL 23+6	ON				ſ			-	0 1 +1	-2 11-5	-3 11-7	-2 17-5	-3 1-3
20+0	ON							-	0 -1 +2 -2 0 0	G <sup>-4</sup> -7 -4-5 -3-3	-2 -2 -2 -2 -2	-2 -5 -2 -5 -2 -3	-2 -5 -3 -6 -2 -3
16+00	N					BO	YD LAKE	ł	+2:-  -3:0 -2:0 -  -3	-2/ +3 +4 +16 +2 +15 0 +5	-2 +2 -2 +9 0 0	-2 +2 -2 +7 -2 +7 -2 +7 -2 +3	-4 0 -1 +5 -2 +7 0 +2
12+00	DN 								-2 -6 -1 -6 1 -6 -2 -5		Pand ,	-1 -4 -2 -3	<b>J</b> -3 -2 <b>D</b> -2 -3
8+00 M00+9 _	L 4+00W NC	L 2+00W	-2 -1 -3 -1 -2 0 -2 +1 -1 +2	-3  +  -4  +  -2  +  -1 +2		-4 +2 -4 +2 -5 +2 -2 +1 -3 +2 -3 +2 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3	+2i + 1 $-2xi + 3i +$	£87	I HI	-1 +3	-2 -5	-1 0 -2 -1 -2 -1 -2 -5 -2 -3 -2 +2 0 +6	0 -4
		-2 +1	-2 +1 -4 0 -4 0 -4 0 -4 -1 -3 0	-3 +2 -2 +2 -3 +1 -4 +1 -3 0 -3 0	-4 +2 -4 +1 -4 +1 -3 0 -4 +1 -2 +1	-3 +1 -2 +1 -3 +1 -2 +2 -3 0 -3 +1	-3 +2 -3 +2	-2++2 -5++2 -4+1 -5+1 -4+0	+3 +8 -2 +7 -2 +7 -2 +6 -2 +3	0 +7 -21 +4 0 +2 -2 -2	-2 -5 -1 -2 -1 -3 -2 -3 -1 -5 -3 +8	-1 +3 -2 +5 -2 +1 -2 +1 -2 +7 -2 +2 -2 +2 -2 -6	-3 +7 0 +2 -2 +2 -1 -2 -4 -2
-1 0 -3 -2 -3 -2 +15 -2 +1 -3 -2 -2 -2	-1 10 -5 6 -4 5 -4 6 -4 5 -4 5 -4 5 -4 7 -3 7	-2/+3 -4/+10 -4/-3 -4/0 -4/-3 -5/5 -3/7	-4 +2 -3 +2 -3 +4 -4 +3 -4 +3 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -3 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -3 -4 -3 -2 -2 -3	-4 +3 -4 +1 -3 +2 -3 +1	-3 0 -3 +2 -4 0 -4 0 -2 +2 -2 +2 -2 +2 -2 +2	-3 +2 -2 +1 -3 +2 -3 +2		-1 0 -2 0 -2 +1 -2 +2 +2 0 -3 +1	-1 0 -2 6 -3 -1 -2 5 -3 -5 -3 -5 -2 -4	-2 -5		-2 -17 -2 -18	E-2 - 2 -3 8 -4 8
	-2 -1		-3 -3	뷥	-3+4 -3+3 -4+1	-2 +2 -3 +4 -2 +1	-14 +6 -3 +5						
L										v			
L 6+00W	L 4+00W	L 2+00W	L 0+00	L 2+00E	L 4+00E	L 6+00E	L 8+00E	L 10+00E	L 12+00E	L 14+00E	L 16+00E	L 18+00E	L 20+00E

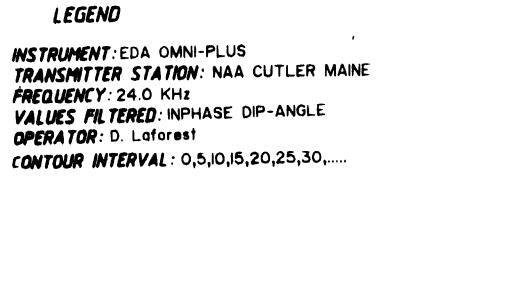


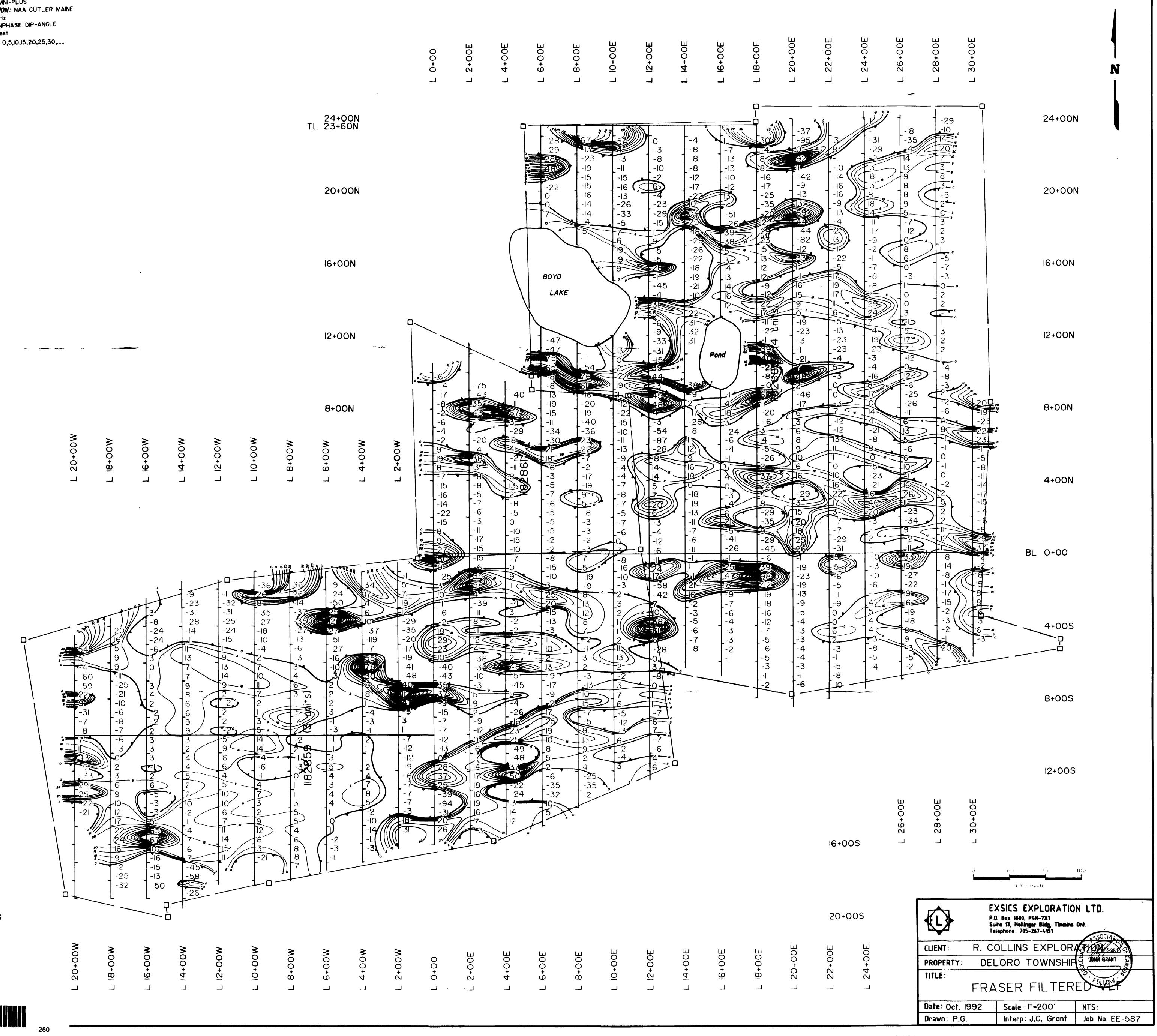


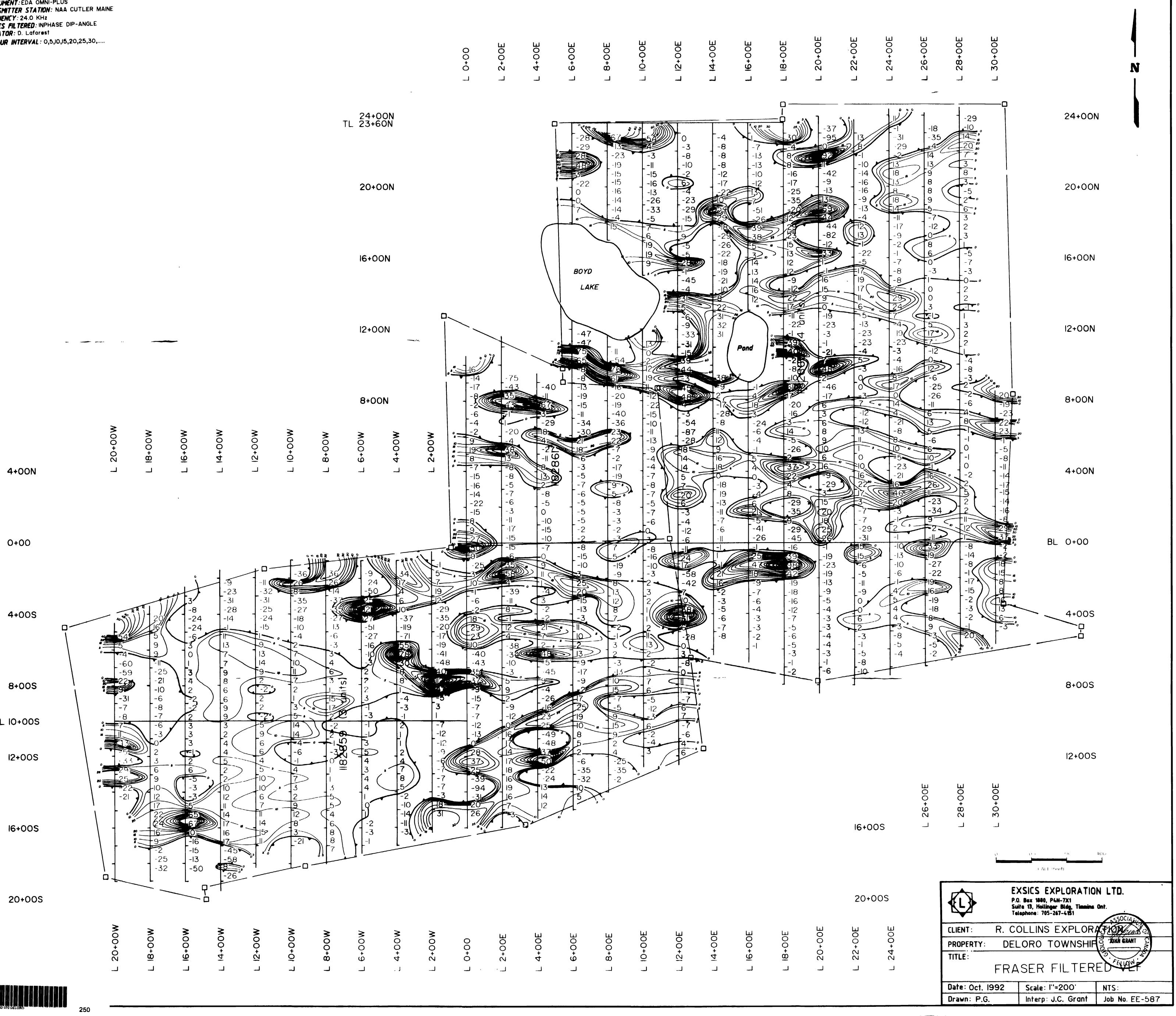
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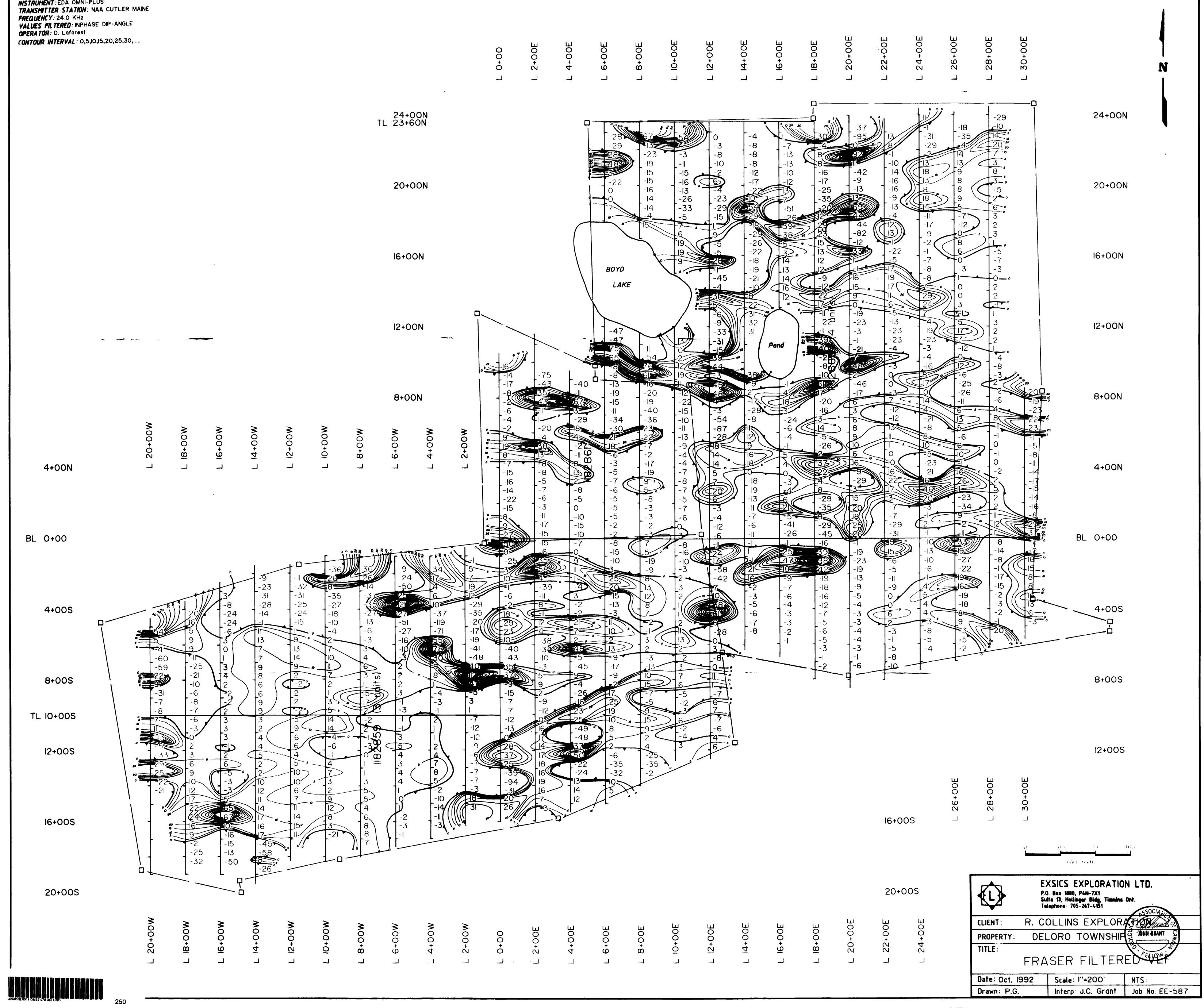


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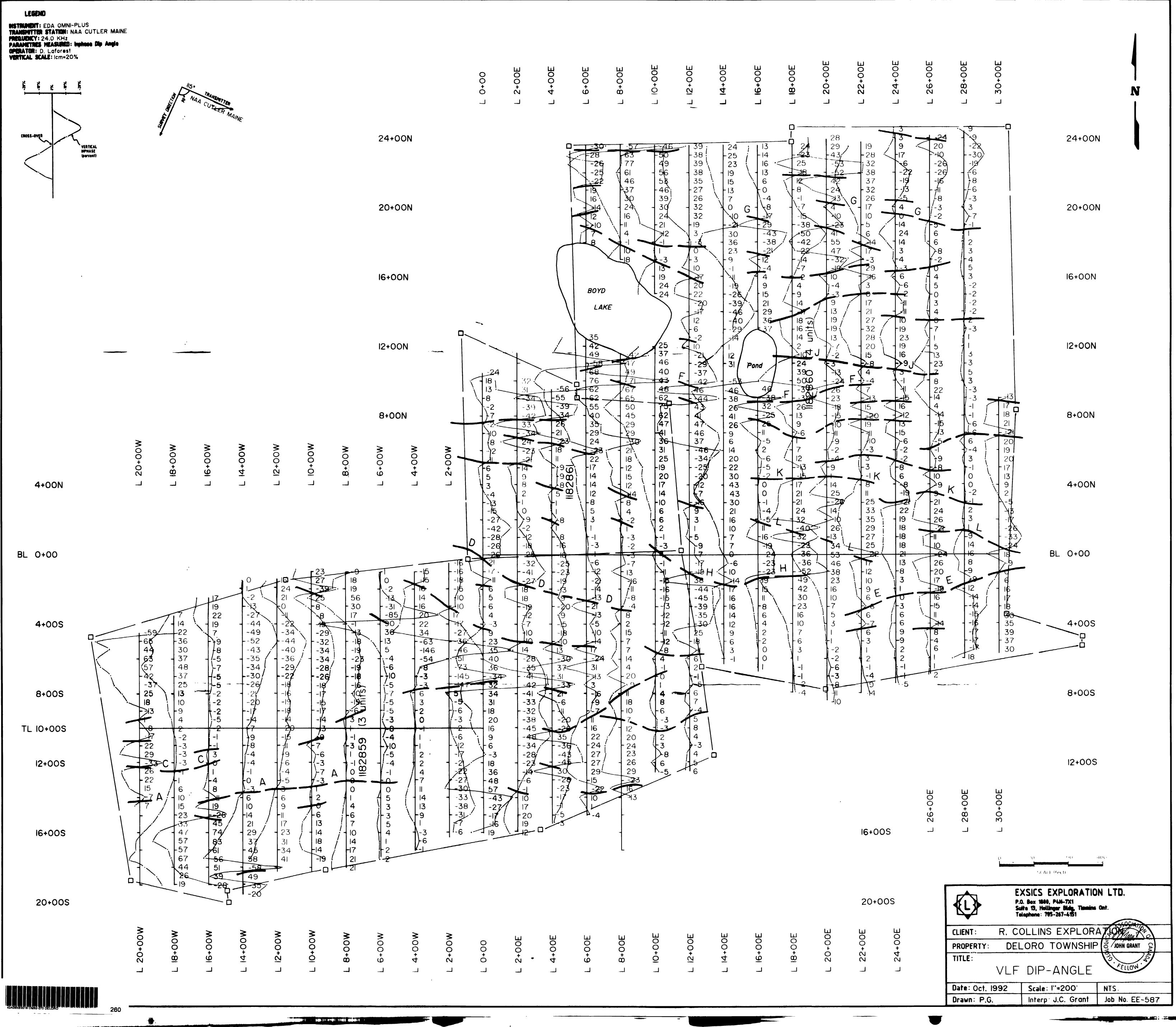


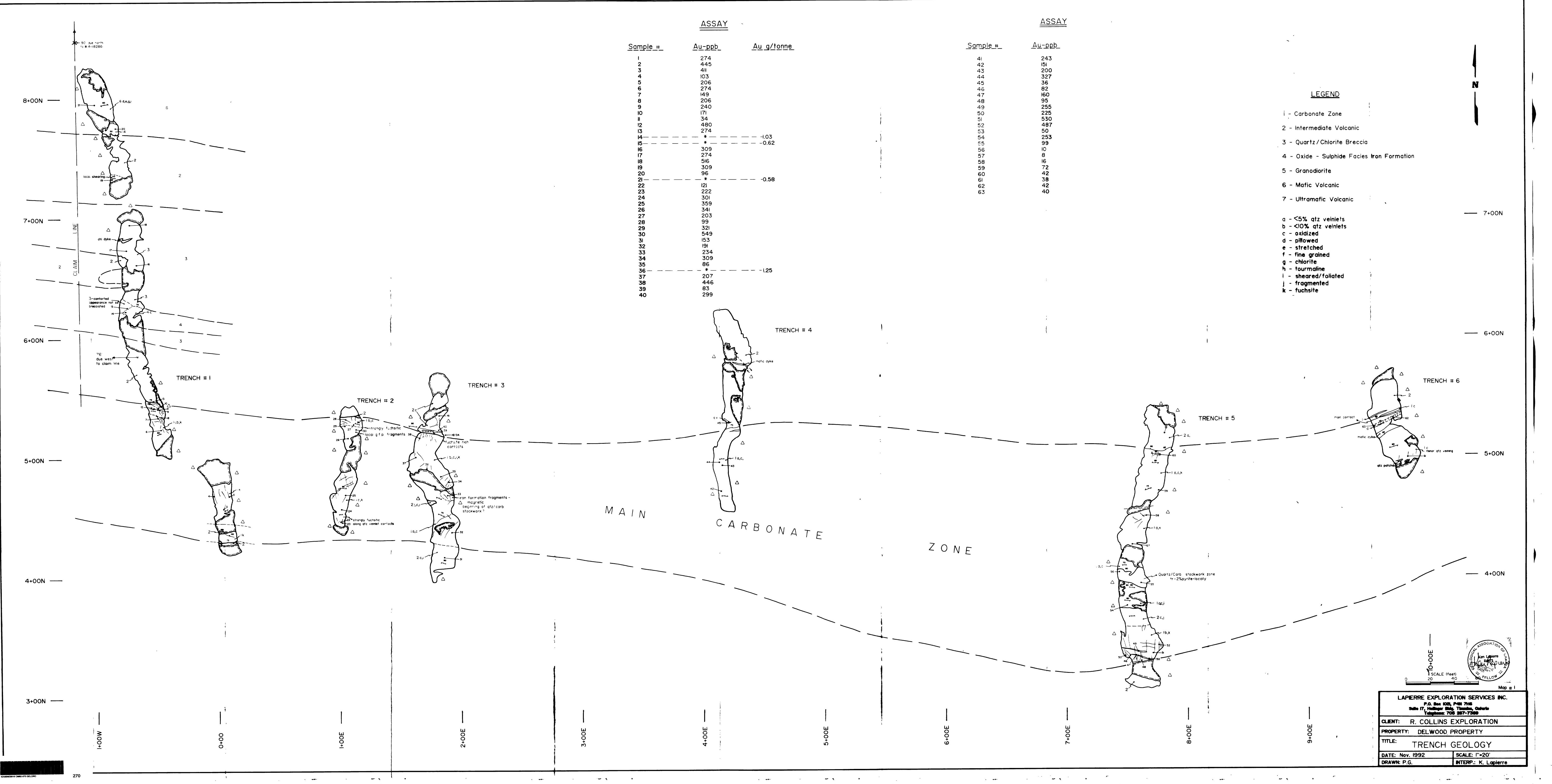


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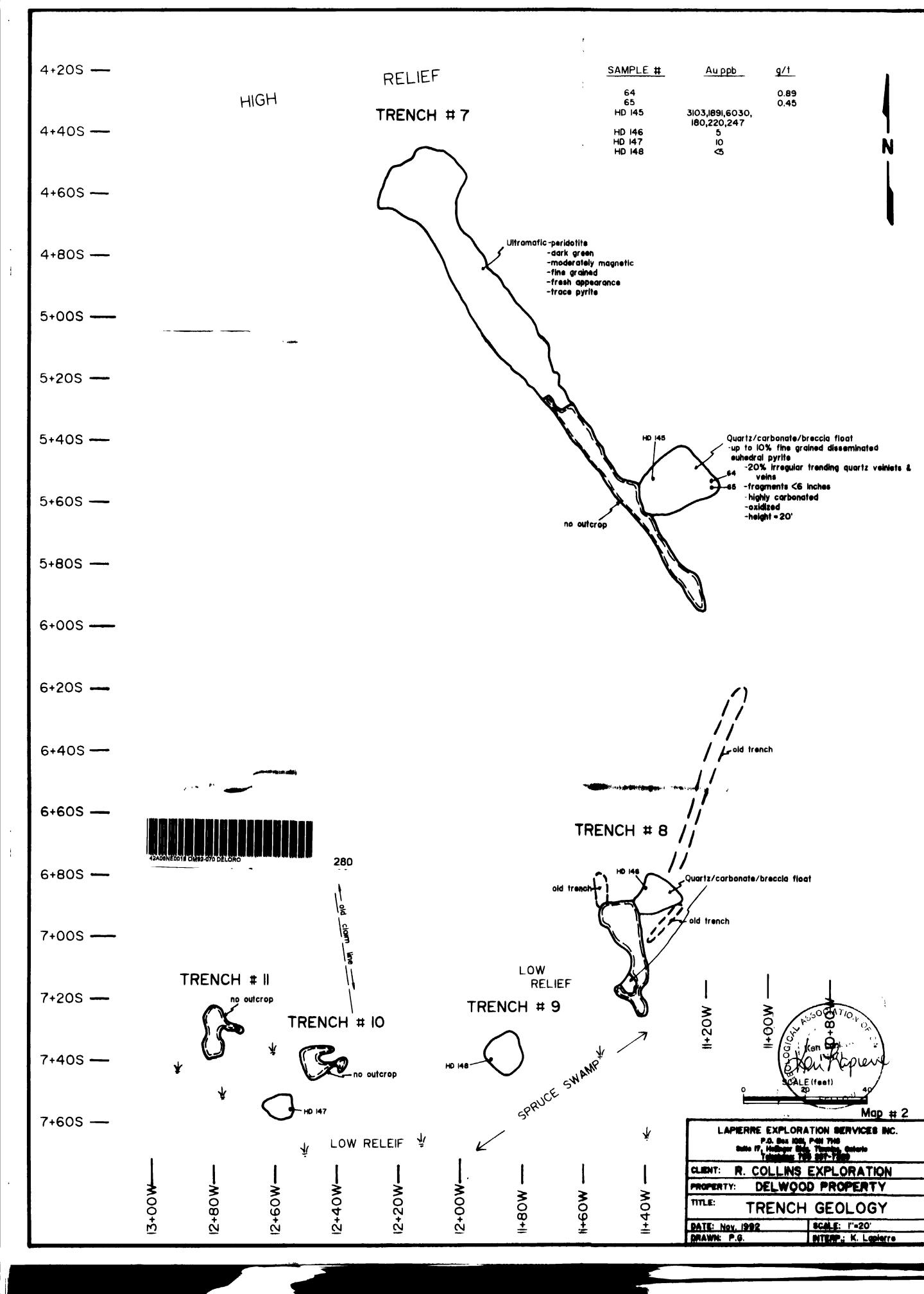
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	<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Au-ppb</u>
	41	243
	42	151
	43	200
	44	327
	45	36
	46	82
	47	160
	48	95
,	49	255
	50	225
1	51	530
1	52	487
	53	50
<u>}</u>	54	25 <b>3</b>
• 1	55	99
)	56	10
	57	8 16
1	58	16
ł	59	72
	60	42
4	61	3 <b>8</b>
	62	42
·	63	40

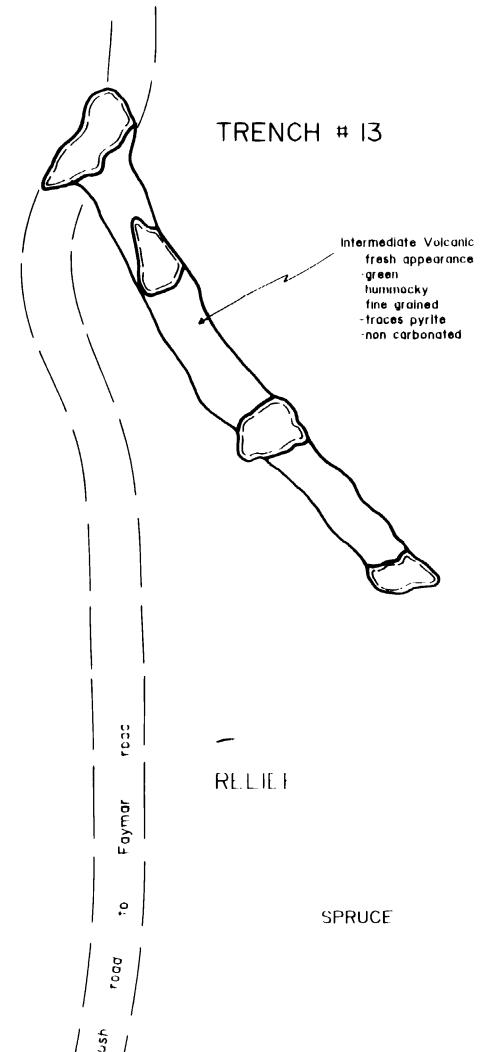
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ENCH # 4	;



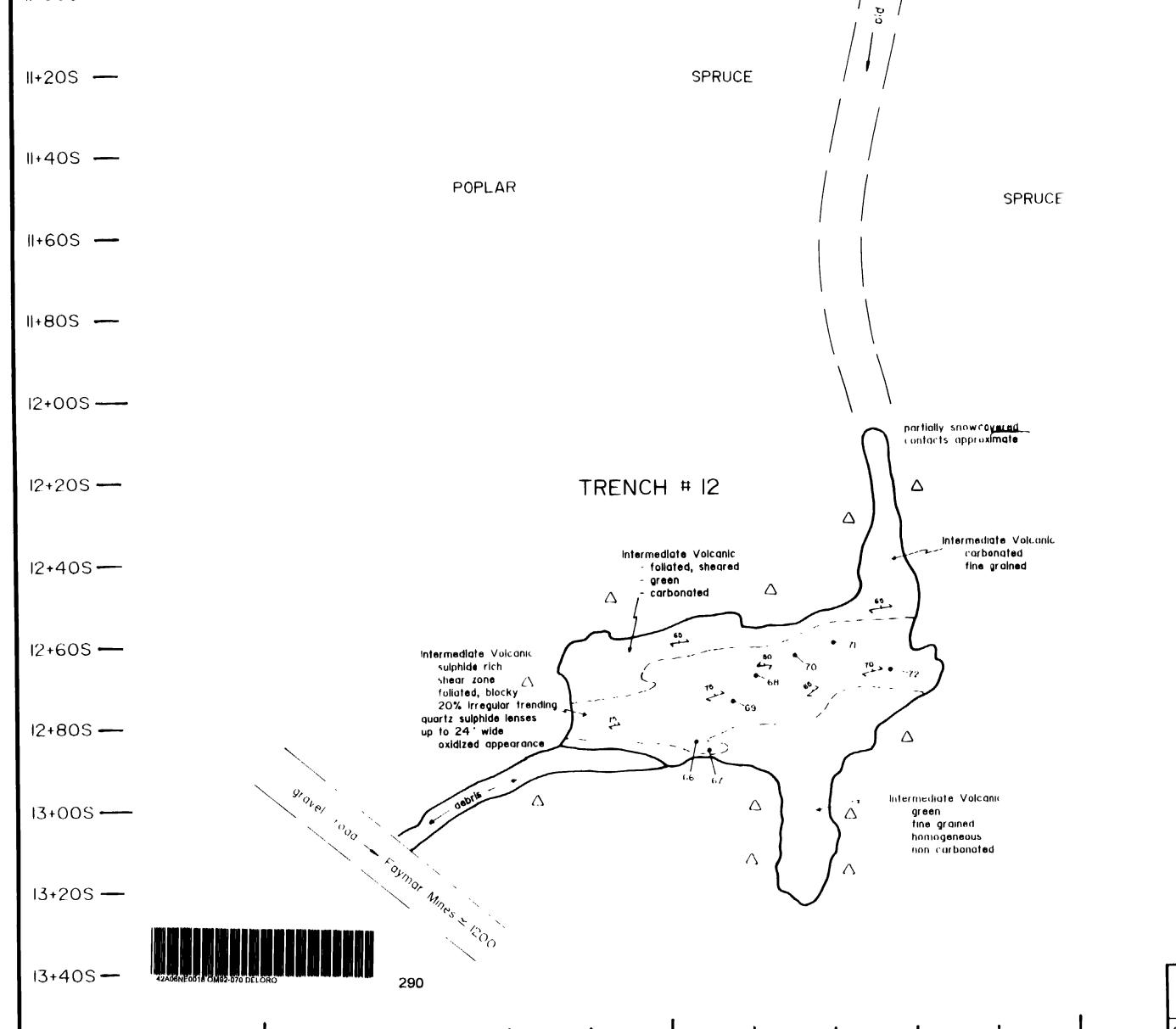
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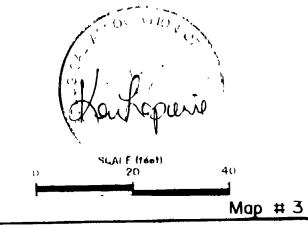
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9+205 —	ASS	SAY			
	Sample #	Au ppb	Au G/Tonne		
9+40S —	66 67 68 69 70	41 40 26 104	0 55 1 23		
9+605 —	71 72	24			
9+805 —					
10+00S					
10+205 <del></del>					
10+40S				MODERATE	Faymar
10+60S —				POPLAR	
10+805 <del></del>					Door
II+00S					



POPLAR





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LAPIERRE EXPLORATION SERVICES INC. PO Box 1021, P4N 7H6 Suite 17, Heitinger Bidg, Timmins, Onterto Talaphons: 708 267-7399

