SUMMARY REPORT OF THE GEOPHYSICAL,GEOLOGICAL,STRIPPING, WASHING PROGRAM FOR JOHN GRANT/YVON COLLIN ON THE TOWNSHIP LINE PROPERTY DELORO/SHAW TOWNSHIPS PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION TIMMINS, ONTARIO OP95-18, OP95-17

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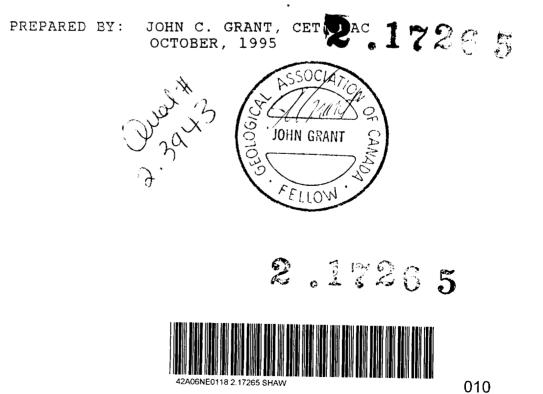


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PROPERTY:

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Township line property is comprised of 3 unpatented mining claims located in the west central boundary of Shaw Township and the east central boundary of Deloro Township of the Porcupine Mining Division in the District of Cochrane in Northeastern Ontario. Figure 1 and 2.

CLAIM GROUP

The claim numbers which make up the Township line property are as follows:

Claim Number	<pre># of units</pre>	Acres,{approx.}
P-1198908	2	80
P-1198909	1	50
P-1198910	1	35

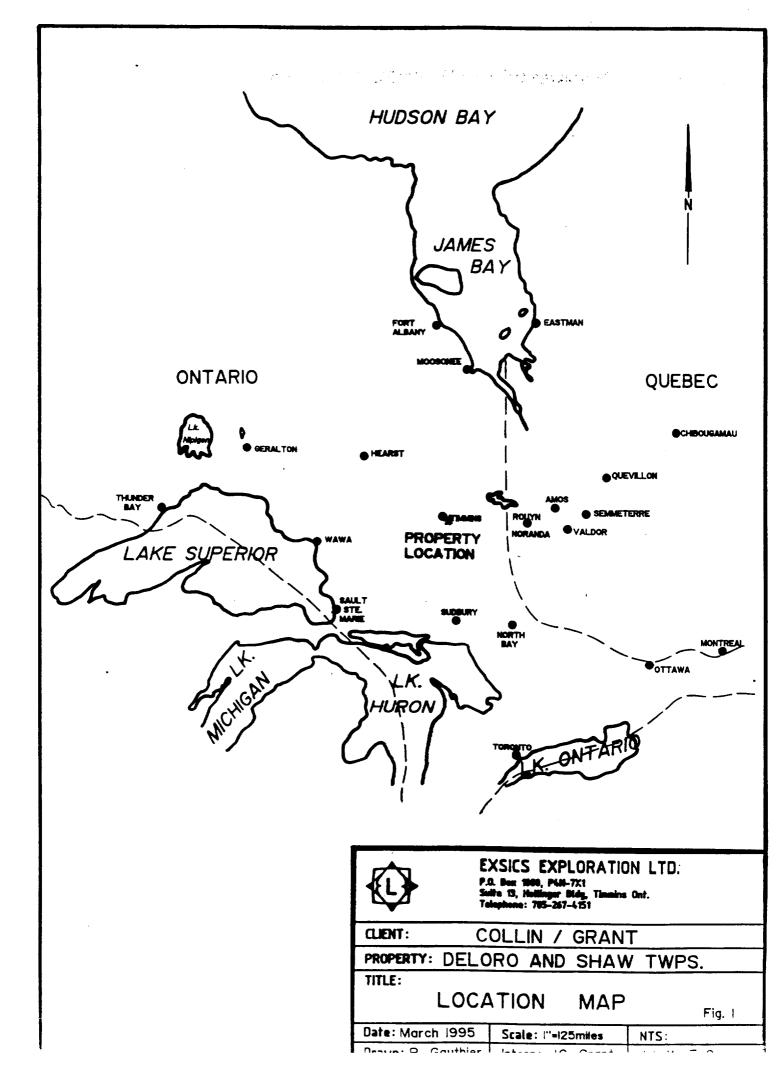
Refer to figure 3 copied from MNDM Plan maps of Shaw and Deloro Townships, G-3993 and G-3999.

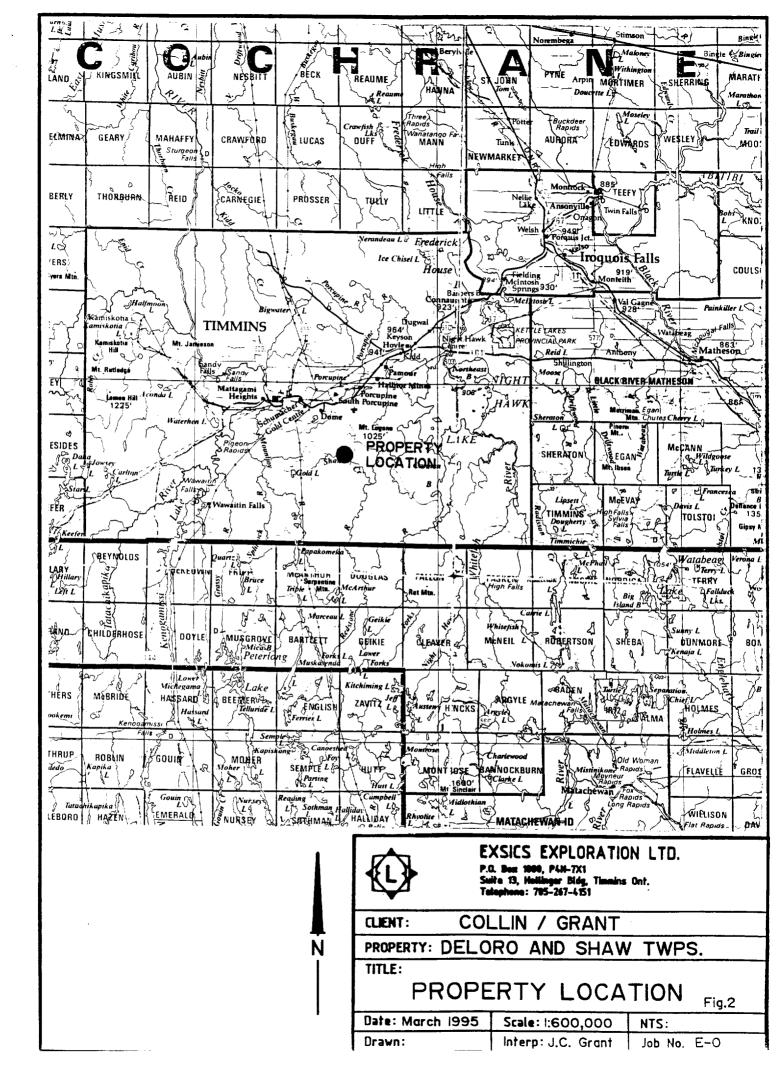
ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES

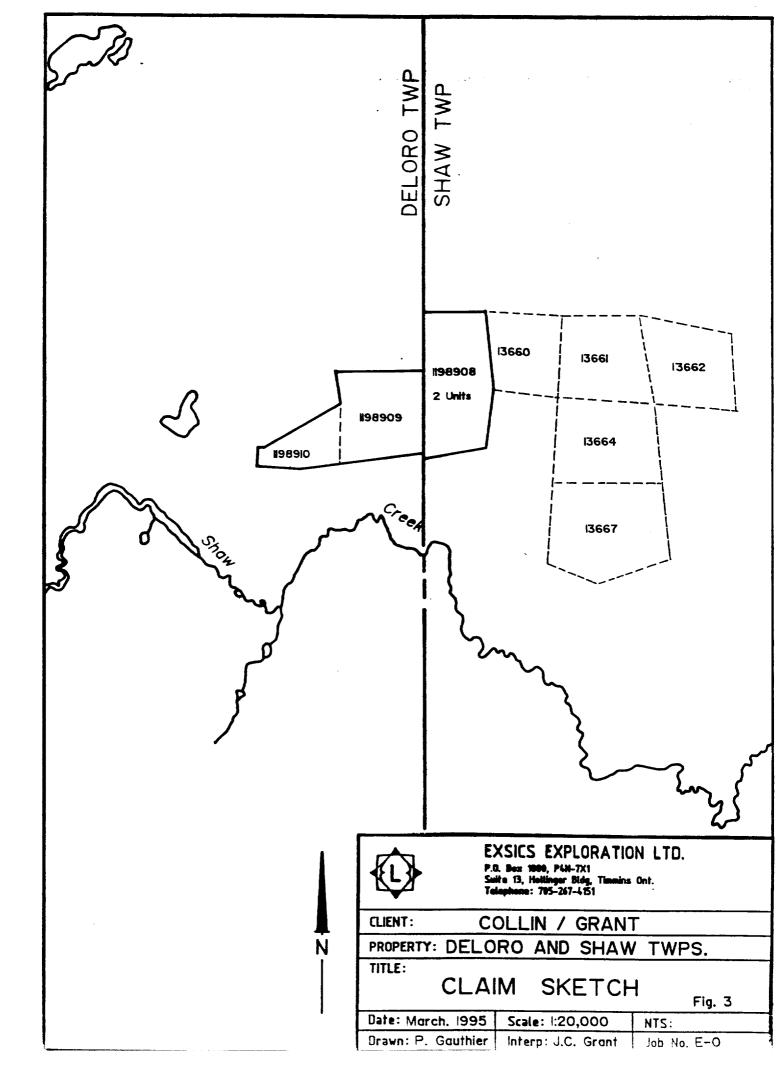
The access to the property was ideal. Current logging operations in the central east portion of Deloro Township has resulted in good gravel roads being established throughout the area as well as the east and south section of the grid. The newly constructed roads are accessed off of the Langmuir road which generally travels south out of the Town of South Porcupine. Figure 2.

The climatic conditions are typical for this portion of Northeastern Ontario. The temperature can range from -40 degrees celcius to +35 degrees celcius.

Water resources are located just to the north of the claim group and represented by a large beaver pond ranging in depth from 3 to 8 feet.







REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The geology of the Timmins area consists predominantly of Precambrian metavolcanics and medasediments. The precambrian rocks were later covered partially by unconsolidated Cenozoic deposits. Figure 4. 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 the oldest to the 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 formation. The Tisdale group is a 14,000 foot thick sequence composed of basal ultramafic volcanics and komatiites followed by tholeiitic basalts and calcalkaline pyroclastic rocks. The Porcupine group is a 10,000 foot thich sequence composed of interlayered wacke, siltstone and conglomerate.

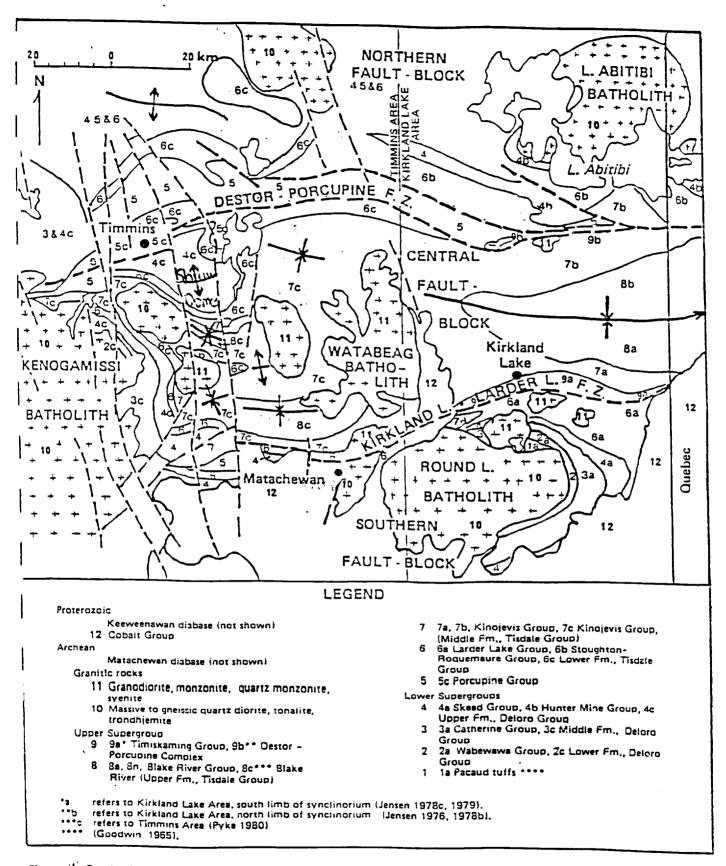
The rocks of the Timmins area were then intruded by sill-like bodies and dikes composed of felsic to mafic components,

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

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 northtrending series of folds were subsequently refolded about an east-northeast trending series of folds. South of the Destor-Porcupine Fault, an east-west trending series of folds produce a major strucrural domain known as the Shaw Dome.

LOCAL GEOLOGY:

The property is underlain by pillowed flows of mafic to intermediate metavolcanics. It also consists of oxide to sulphide rich iron formations. Quartz diabase and olivine diabase dikes cross cut the property and are well defined by the magnetics.



9.

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

On the south portion of claim 1198908, a previously mapped, 50 foot dike of fine grained feldspar porphyry was outlined in the early thirties. This dike was again outlined by the present program and was found to be traversed by a number of quartz stringers of varying widths which extend into the host rocks. These quartz stringer were found to be pyrite and chalcopyrite rich in some places.

The north-south trending Burrows Benedict fault runs across the claim unit 1198909 in Deloro Township and appears to have been outlined by the magnetics.

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

A history of that portion of the property which is situated in Shaw Township, claim P-1198908, will be described below. Claims P-1198909 and P-1198910, located in Deloro Township, do not have a history on file as they were Patented claims until staked by Grant and Collin.

In 1934, Mr. Brough and Mr. Lehman held several mining claims of which numbers ME27, ME28, 13660 and 13661 were part of. In the same year, Mr. W.R. Dunbar visited these claims and prospected them. In his report he states " On claim ME28, now covered by present claim P-1198908, there is a 50 foot dike of fine grained feldspar porphyry which is traversed by numerous quartz veins which extend into the host rock. These quartz veins in places are pyrite rich. Assays from this vein system returned gold valued at \$10.00 to \$40.00, gold was at \$20.67/ounce then. This represents 0.48 to 1.93 oz/ton."

In a follow up report dated June 1939, Mr W.F. Stewart outlines some of the same veins systems as follows:

" In the northern part of ME28,(1198908), a quartz vein was exposed in contact with the porphyry on the south side, the hanging wall being all porphyry. Assays from grab samples gave \$10.00 to \$40.20 in gold, the vein is about 7 feet wide." He further states that, "North of the porphyry several veins have been exposed. No. 1 vein on claim 13660 and 13661, figure 4, can be traced for 500 feet, is 8 feet wide and shows visible gold and assays from grab samples ran \$1.80,(0.0870z/ton), to \$41.50,(2.01 oz/ton). Three test pits were sunk to depths of 5 and 8 feet and exposed a well mineralized bluish quartz."

In August, 1939, Mr. H.T. Leslie states in another report, "The stockwork of quartz veinlets in the carbonate rocks and the quartz vein material carrying free gold along the footwall of the porphyry are important as well as the veinlets carrying free gold within the porphyry. He also states that, " the property has geological features and exposures of vein material that place it in the catagory of an excellent prospect for locating commercial gold deposits.

Sometime shortly after H.T.Leslie's report, 3 drill holes were done to test various quartz structures. Hole # 3 was done on one of the Brough claims, possibly ME28, to test the porphyry extent. Porphyry was cut at 152 feet to 207 feet which represents a width of 55 feet drilled at an angle of 60 degrees. Numerous quartz veins were intersected and at the time of the report, they were out for assay.

No further information was found on the drill results and no further assessment work was filed on the property. In 1995, the ground was restaked by Grant and Collin and is now covered by claims P 1198908, 1198909 and 1198910. Figure 3.

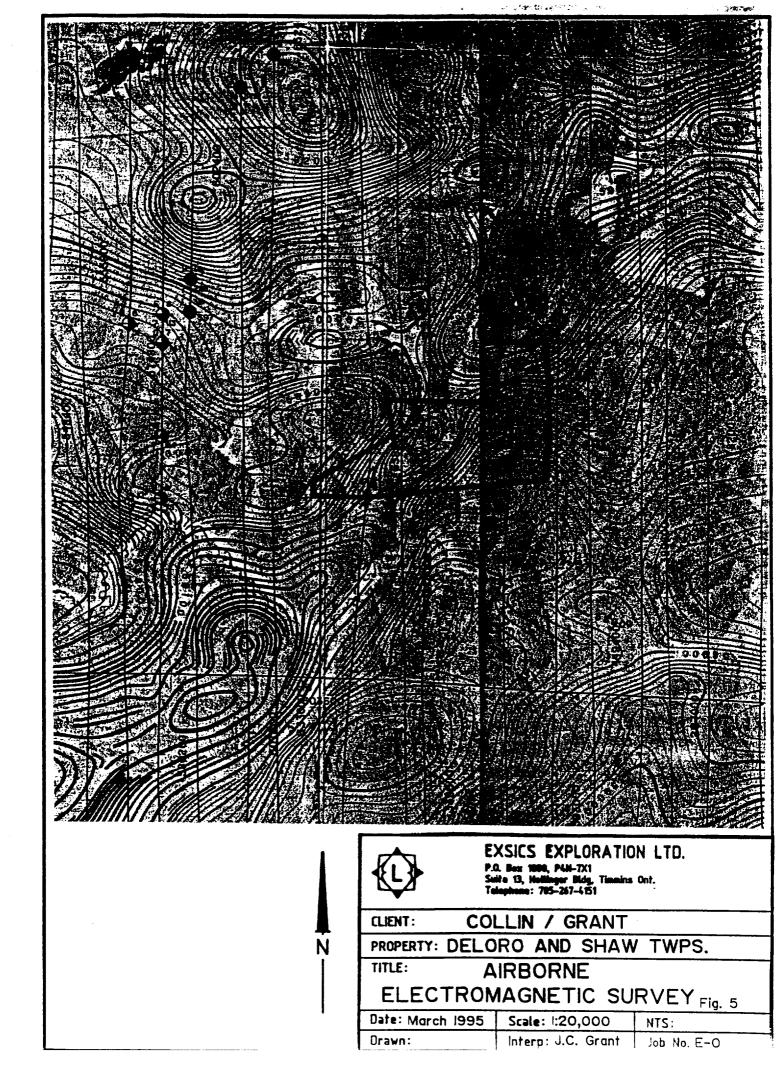
PURPOSE OF THE 1995 OPAP PROGRAM

The purpose of the 1995 program is to locate and outline the feldspar porphyry unit across the claims. The 1988 government airborne survey of Deloro and Shaw Townships covers our claims and on reviewing the results, a northeast-southwest trending magnetic unit crosses the two claims in Deloro Township. However, this unit seems to fold around a north northwest cross structure across the claims in Shaw. This may indicate the strike of the feldspar porphyry unit discussed by Stewart and Leslie. Refer to figure 5, copied from the government airborne magnetic survey.

The history of the property dates back to 1934 at which time proven assays returned gold values from 0.087 to 2.01 ounces to the ton from grab samples across the property. On present claim p-1198908 past work has returned encouraging gold results from a quartz rich porphyry dike of considerable widths. It also appears that the original claims were never covered by any sort of geophysical program. At least there is no evidence of surveys on file with the assessment office in Timmins.

In February, 1995, Grant and Collin staked the claims with the intent of applying for an OPAP grant to follow up the initial work done in the early 1934 to 1937 years.

The intent of the 1995 OPAP grant is to concentrate on that portion of the block situated on and around the Township line for the initial stripping portion of the program. During the staking of the claims, a deep old trench was observed.



While the initial trenching was being done at the above note site, the entire property was to be covered by a ground geophysical program consisting of total field magnetic survey, VLF survey as well as a detailed geological survey. We felt that these two types of geophysical survey methods would lend themselves well to outlining the porphyry dike as both surveys are good geological type surveys. We aslo felt that the dike intusion would represent a good structural target. Once the surveys were completed, we would move the backhoe to other target areas.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property has been detailed mapped by the applicants, using a 100 meter flagged grid with 25 meter station intervals. The northwest section of claim 1198908 as well as most of claim 1198909 is covered by small poplar ranging in diameter from 4 inches to 9 inches and averaging 8 to 14 feet. Intermixed with the poplar is abundant growths of tag alders and moose maple generally in quite wet conditions. Claims 1198909 and 1190910 are in a topographical low area and has a number of open water swampy areas. An old grassy, extremly wet, field covers most of line 500MW and is host to a small stagnent stream. Recent logging operations have clearcut the south boundary of the claim block as well as the northwest corner of the property. The north half of line 300MW is generally covered by cedar swamp. A small stagnent pond is situated on the north of line 200MW.

The remainder of the property is covered by abundant outcrop which is lightly covered by moss. In between the outcrop ridges are areas of jackpine regrowth as well as several isolated stands of mature jack pine and poplar. A well used ATV trail generally parallels line 200MW and provides foot access to the tranched areas. On the north section of line 0+00 and 100MW abundant outcrop was observed and generally is comprised of intermediate to mafic volcanics comprised of massive basalts. One old trench was observed in the area of line 100MW/275MS but was very non descript as it appeared to be done on a minor shear zone with several short narrow quartz veins. On examining the pit, no visible sulphides were observed.

The southeast section of lines 0+00 and 100MW again had abundant outcroppings of massive basalts with some rusty staining on surface. In this area the quartz veining was heavier and generally striking east-west. Another old pit was observed on line 0+00 at 700MS which was done on a quartz vein. On examining the pit, little evidence of sulphides was opbserved. On crossing over to line 100MW on the south end a more gabbroic outcrop was observed with heavier rusty staining and more quartz veining. A number of old trenches were observed on the south end of line 100MW just outside of the claim group. These trenches were much richer in quartz veins ranging in widths of 1 to 4 inches with visible sulphides comprised of pyrite and graphite. The vein system appeared to strike roughly east-west. The current logging operations to the south of the claim block generally resulted in these old trenches caving in or being filled with wood and muck debris.

The most interesting geology on the new grid is covering much of the central and south sections of lines 100, 200 and 300MW, between stations 400MS and 700MS. Several areas of old heavy trenching was observed on line 100MW at 450MS and was done on a number of good rusty quartz veins as well as what we believed was the start of the prophyry dike exposure. The trenches generally strike east-west with one striking northwest. On examining the trenches, numerous quartz veins were seen along with the prophyry dike material. The host rock still appears to be massive mafic to intermediate volcanics. On following this structure from line 100MW to 200MW at 500MS, a number of large deep trenches were encountered again in the mafic volcanics. However, numerous blocks of quartz were observed on surface as well as several 6 to 8 inch quartz veins striking east-west. Also observed was what we now know is to be the porphyry dike area. The dike is quite massive and has widths of 5 to 6 feet. Numerous quartz veins cross cut the dike however, the more defined veins follow the strike of the dike and may represent the contact between the dike and the host rock. There also appears to be abundant carbonate rocks with numerous quartz veinlets. These vein systems both on the footwall of the porphyry as well as within the porphyry have, in the past returned encouraging gold values. We now believe that this system is the system discussed by Leslie and Stewart in their 1939 reports. The quartz veins encountered in the old trenches are in excess of 5 feet and lie on the north side of the fine grained porphyry dike. They veins carry abundant sulphides which are generally pyrites and chalcopyrites.

On following this westerly trend over to line 300MW, a shallow pit was encountered just to the east of station 325MS/300MW. A drill casing was observed sticking out of the north end of the pit and was drilled north. We believe this hole was done in an attempt to test the west and down dip extension of the porphyry dike exposed on line 200MW. The trench did not encounter any evident bedrock nor could we find any information on the drill hole results.

Minor trenching was encountered on the south end of line 300MW but was non descript. It may have been done to test the dike extension to the southwest.

Author's Note:

On prospecting the ground around line 200MW and on strike with the porphyry dike, a wooden lined shaft of approximately 7 to 9 feet was encountered. The shaft at first was not recognizable because it was covered first with timber and then with a layer of clay. This shaft area was to be opened later by the backhoe.

The prospecting survey located three possible trench sites. Certainly the massive quartz veins and dike material on line 200MW/500MS will be trenched as well as an area between lines 200 and 300MW at 650MS to test the strike extent and direction of the dike. Also, line 0+50MW/325MS will be trenched to test a VLF conductor as well as a mag high area. A test trench will be done to open up the old shaft site.

TRENCH GEOLOGY

The trench geology was completed by the applicants, Grant and Collin. The following is the geological report prepared by Grant.

Four trenches were completed on the property. Refer to the enclosed trench location map for their positioning. Each trench will be discussed seperately and in detail below.

<u>Trench #1:</u>

This trench is located 50 meters west of line 0+00/312MS and was done to test a weak VLF conductor as well as a magnetic structure striking north. Mapping of the trench resulted in these shear zones located striking generally east-west. All of the zones are heavily sheared but lacking in sulphide content. Two of the shear zones cut across the north section of the trench and are surrounded by mafic volcanics to the north and south. The volcanics are quite massive. Minor quartz blebs were noted just to the south of the second shear zone but are non descript. A third shear zone cuts through the mafic volcanics in the central south section of the trench. Again this zone is highly sheared but lacking in sulphide content.

The south end of the trench did have several quartz smear sections as well as a north striking quartz vein of 1 to 2 inches in width. This vein did contain minor sulphide blebs and specs which appeared to by pyrite. The vien seemed to represent the eastern contact between the mafics to the east and a dike like structure to the west. In fact, the dike probably explains the north-south magnetic high unit. It would be also safe to assume that the VLF conductors relate to the shear zones.

The average depth of the trench is 3 to 5 feet, it is approximately 135 feet long and is about 10 to 18 feet wide from the north to the south. It's strike is at an azimuth of 010 degrees.

Trench #2:

This trench is located approximately 42 meters west of line 200MW/632MS. It was done to test a VLF conductor situated between line 200 and 300MW as well as a significant magnetic low unit.

Detailed mapping of the tranch outlined a large semi massive to massive shear zone striking past-west across the center of the trench. To the north and south of the shear, the host rock is a mafic to intermediate metavolculic which in places is cross cut by a number of narrow north striking quartz stringers. The shear zone itself is dipping to the north. Within the shear there is a heavily brocken rubbled area which contains massive sulphides. A sample was taken from this sulphide contains and accayed for gold, copper and nickel. The best result was approximately 300PPM copper.

taken from this sulphide dection and according for gold, copper and nickel. The best result was approximately 300PPM copper. An old trench was approximately in the new stripping striking east into the trench approximately 70 south from the top. This old trench seemed to have to told the couthern extension of the shear zone we were tracing. A heavy global zone was encounterd on the southern contact of the coutle if as some and the mafic host rock. This gossan was quite such and appeared to contain abundant sulphides. However, the accept results were very non descript. The south section of the instance was comprised of the mafic unit with a number of narrow resets were which were word of the section of the results were were which were word of the mafic

The south section of the boundh was comprised of the mafic unit with a number of narrow points veins which were void of sulphides. The trench did appear to explain the VLF conductor as being the sulphide rich shear come. The magnetic low signature may represent the contact of the bar to the mafics.

Trench #3:

This trench represents the most interesting structure of the property. It was done in an area of numerous deep old trenching and pitting which the applicants assumed was the area discussed by the Leslie and Stewart reports. The trench was successful in locating the quartz feldspar porphyry dike as well as the main quartz vein system which was discussed in past reports.

The detailed geology of the trench was mapped from the northtip to the south and is as follows. The porphyry dike has been exposed in the northern section of the trench and appears to be in excess of the 30 feet uncovered. The dike is croscut by several quartz veins ranging in widths of 2 to 8 inches. They appear to be quite carbonated and in places sulphide rich. The observed sulphides appear to be comprised of pyrites and chaclcopyrites in blebs, smears and lenses. The northtip of the trench exposed a rubble area of quartz boulders and porphyry material which may suggest that a contact is present to the north of the trench.

The applicants attempted to blast some fresh rock from the northern section of the trench in the hopes of exposing the contact between the porphyry and quartz vein. This was not successful due to excess rubble and loose muck.

The porphyry dike is fine grained, pinkish in colour and appears to dip to the south to vertical. It strikes at 075 degrees. There is also abundant sulphide specs throughout the dike. The quartz veins which cut the dike have shear zones on either side.

The souhtern section of the trench seems to be underlain by the mafic unit comprised of basalts or gabbros. Several quartz veins have cross cut the mafics but are usually quite lack luster in appearance.

The dimensions of the trench are as follows. The length is approximately 50 feet, the width is 10 to 12 feet and the depth ranges from 4 to 7 feet.

While trench #3 was being excavated, the applicant proceeded to the suspected site of the shaft which is approximately 5 meters west of the 500MS station on line 200MW. The site was cleared and flagged off in preparation for excavation. Upon completeion of trench #3, the backhoe moved to the shaft site and began to dig it out. A 2 foot layer of clay was removed from the top of the shaft and revealed a timbered covered cap. The timber was removed to expose an 8 foot by 8 foot timberlined shaft that was free of water and appeared to be 8 to 11 feet deep, partially caved in. The backhoe dug down as far as possible and eventually reached a flat lying bedrock which appeared to be grayish black or blue quartz rich in nature. The applicants were not able to sample the bottom of the shaft due to improper safety conditions and they were forced to cover up the shaft until it could be excavated properly.

It is assumed that the shaft was put down to test the extent of the dike and quartz vein system which were exposed in trench #3. On traversing to the northwest of the shaft site a second test pit was noted with a drill casing sticking out of the northend of it, and drilled to the north. It is believed that this was one of the old holes done to test the extent of the dike as well as the vein system. There is no mention of the shaft results or drill results on file in the assessment offices in Timmins.

A second test pit by the applicant was attempted on line 200MW at 125MS with the intent of reaching the suspected contact between the dike and the massive quartz vein discussed by Leslie and Stewart. The test pit was 6 feet by 6 feet and approximately 8 feet deep. No outcrep was encountered and the pit was abandoned.

Trench results:

The trench work was successful in exposing the geology of the property as well as to locate and outline the porphyry dike. The property does appear to be underlain by a mafic to intermediate metavolcanic which has been cross cut by a number of quartz veins of various sizes and lengths, most of which are carbonated and sulphide rich. Also there appears to be a major quartz feldspar porphyry dike cross cutting the property at approximately 075 degrees that has a number of quartz carbonate veins contained within it with sulphides. The like appears to be the same unit discussed by the reports of the 1900's and were found to contain visible gold in places. It is now assumed that the 1995 OPAP trenching program of trench #3 may have exposed the dike an not the quartz vein representing the factuall. It is assumed that the shaft to the northwest of this 'banch may have been sunk on the contact between the dike ar like great's vein. The old drill hole to the northwest of the 'banch may also have tested the north extension of the contact scne. UnSortunately, money was not available to excavate the shaft cone. UnSortunately, money was not available to excavate the shaft cone.

The samples taken from branches 2 and 3 were done on the more sulphide rich veins. Several of the samples were rich with carbonate as well as sulphides. The assay results for the trenches will be included in the arreadiates of this report.

GEOPHYCICAL PROGRAM

This program consisted of a total field magnetic survey as well as a VLF-EM survey. Both of the surveys were completed over the ontire property using a comparied paced and flagged grid which was established off of a good control line.

The geological survey was completed over the same flagged grid for control and correlation of surveys.

The magnetic survey and the VLF-EM survey was completed by using the BRGM OMNI Plus system as well as the OMNI IV system and the Crone Radem system. The Crone unit had to be used due to equipment problem and rental commitments. The entire magnetic survey was done using the OMNI systems. Secifications for the geophysical gear can be found as Appendix A of this report.

The following parameters were kept constant throughout the surveys:

Magnetic Survey:

Line spacing	100 meters
Station spacing	25 meters
Base station method	Loop method
Refernce field	59000 gammas
Datum Subtraction	57500 gammas
Contour interval	10 gammas
Accuracy	+/- 0.lgamma
Parameters measured	Earth's total magnetic field

VLF-EM Survey:

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Line spacing	100 meters
Station spacing	25 meters
Transmitter station	Cutler, Maine
Transmitter frequency	24.0Khz
Transmitter direction	az 115 degrees
Profile scale	lcm=+/- 20%
Filter method	Fraser, filtering
Contour interval	2 unit intervals.

The Fraser filtering method is a low pass filtering which is done to the dip angle values of the VLF survey to aid in the interpretation of the data. It results in placing a high positive value over shallow buried zones and a lesser positive value over deeper targets. It is also useful in outlining weaker conductive zones not readily apparent on the initial dip angle survey.

SURVEY RESULTS

The LF survey was successful in outlining several conductive zones across the grid. The zones have been labelled A through to D and will be discussed separately and in detail.

Zone A:

This target appears to represent the most consistent zone on the grid. It appears to be cross cut by a diabase dike following line 100MW. There is a spot mag high associated with the west central section of the zone which may be due to a concetration of iron rich sulphides. The zone was covered by trench #1 and appears to relate to a shear zone.

Zone B:

This target is a single line response which may be related to a contact zone. The magnetics show the zone lying on the north flank of a good mag high and on strike to the east of a magnetic low. Trench #3 may have tested the zone and it probably relates to a concentration of sulphides within the shear zone outlined in the trench.

Zone C:

This target is the strongest zone on the grid. It's eastern section appears to have been cross cut by the dike noted earlier. The zone lies along the north flank of a moderate magnetic low unit and has been explained as a contact shear zone sriking across the mafics.

Zone D:

At this writing, this zone appears to relate to a small creek or swamp area in proximity to a small lake to the northeast of the conductor. No further work is required on the target.

The magnetic survey was extremly successful in mapping the structure of the grid. The most evident units are the diabase dike paralleling line 100MW and the larger dike striking southwest to northeast across the west and northwest section of the grid. Both dike have the typical magnetic signature expected from such features.

The other obvious structure would by the moderate magnetic low structure cross cutting the south end of line 300MW and the central and northsection of line 400MW. This most probably relates to the location of the Burrows Benedict fault.

The magnetic high-low structure situated on line 300MW at 500MS may infact relate to the contact between the mafics and the quartz feldspar porphyry dike. If this is so, then a major stripping, blasting and washing program should be contemplated in the area.

At this writing the assay results were disappointing for gold values, however, we may still be on the hanging wall or within the dike and have not yet exposed the major quartz vein. Excavation of the shaft area and further stripping of the above mentioned magnetic unit may prove to be the source of Leslie's and Stewart's reports.

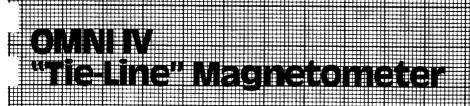
Respectfully submitted

John C. Grant, CET, FGAC November, 1995



APPENDIX A

.





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

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	18,000 to 110,000 gammas. Roll-over display feature suppresses first significant digit upon exceeding 100,000 gammas.
	Tuning value is calculated accurately utilizing a specially developed tuning algorithm
	\pm 15% relative to ambient field strength of last stored value
Display Resolution	
Processing Sensitivity	
Statistical Error Resolution	
Absolute Accuracy	± 1 gamma at 50,000 gammas at 23°C ± 2 gamma over total temperature range
Standard Memory Capacity	
Total Field or Gradient Tie-Line Points	1,200 data blocks or sets of readings
Base Station	5 000 data blocks or sets of readings
	Custom-designed, ruggedized liquid crystal display with an
	operating temperature range from -40° C to $+55^{\circ}$ C. The
	display contains six numeric digits, decimal point, battery
	status monitor, signal decay rate and signal amplitude monitor and function descriptors.
RS 232 Serial I/O Interface	2400 baud, 8 data bits, 2 stop bits, no parity
Gradient Tolerance	6,000 gammas per meter (field proven)
	A. Diagnostic testing (data and programmable memory) B. Self Test (hardware)
	Optimized miniature design. Magnetic cleanliness is consistent with the specified absolute accuracy.
Gradient Sensors	0.5 meter sensor separation (standard), normalized to gammas/meter. Optional 1.0 meter sensor separation
	available. Horizontal sensors optional.
	Remains flexible in temperature range specified, includes strain-relief connector
	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
Power Supply	Non-magnetic rechargeable sealed lead-acid battery cartridge or belt; rechargeable NiCad or Disposable battery cartridge or belt; or 12V DC power source option for base station operation.
Battery Cartridge/Belt Life	2,000 to 5,000 readings, for sealed lead acid power supply, depending upon ambient temperature and rate of readings
Weights and Dimensions	- cualings
Instrument Console Only	2 8 kg 238 x 150 x 250mm
NiCad or Alkaline Battery Cartridge	1 2 kg 235 x 105 x 200mm
NiCad or Alkaline Battery Belt	
Lead-Acid Battery Cartridge	1.8 kg, 235 x 105 x 90mm
Lead-Acid Battery Belt	1.8 kg, 540 x 100 x 40mm
Sensor	
Gradient Sensor (0.5 m separation - standard)	
Gradient Sensor (1.0 m separation - optional)	
	Instrument console; sensor; 3-meter cable, aluminum
	sectional sensor staff, power supply, harness assembly, operations manual.
Base Station Option	
Gradiometer Option	

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E D A Instruments Inc. 4 Thorncliffe Park Drive Toronto, Ontario Canada M4H 1H1 Telex: 06 23222 EDA TOR Cable: Instruments Toronto (416) 425 7800

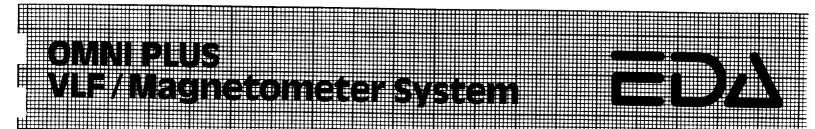
In U.S.A. E D A Instruments Inc. 5151 Ward Road Wheat Ridge, Colorado U.S.A. 80033 (303) 422 9112

Printed in Canada

APPENDIX B

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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

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	Specifications*	
	Frequency Tuning Range	. 15 to 30 kHz, with bandwidth of 150 Hz; tuning range accommodates new Puerto Rico station at 28.5 kHz
	Transmitting Stations Measured.	. Up to 3 stations can be automatically measured at any given grid location within frequency tuning range
I	Recorded VLF Magnetic	
	Parameters	. Total field strength, total dip, vertical quadrature (or alternately, horizontal amplitude)
	Standard Memory Capacity	. 800 combined VLF magnetic and VLF electric measurements as well as gradiometer and magnetometer readings
	Display	Custom designed, ruggedized liquid crystal display with built-in heater and an operating temperature range from 40°C to + 55°C. The display contains six numeric digits, decimal point, battery status monitor, signal strength status monitor and function descriptors.
	RS232C Serial I/O Interface	. 2400 baud rate, 8 data bits, 2 stop bits, no parity
	Test Mode	. A. Diagnostic Testing (data and programmable memory) B. Self Test (hardware)
	Sensor Head	. Contains 3 orthogonally mounted coils with automatic tilt compensation
	Operating 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.
	Weights 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

*Preliminary

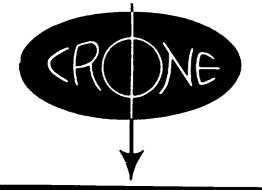
EDA Instruments Inc., 4 Thorncliffe Park Drive, Toronto, Ontario Canada M4H 1H1 Telex: 06 23222 EDA TOR, Cables: Instruments Toronto (416) 425-7800

In USA, EDA Instruments Inc., 5151 Ward Road, Wheat Ridge, Colorado U.S.A. 80033 (303) 422-9112

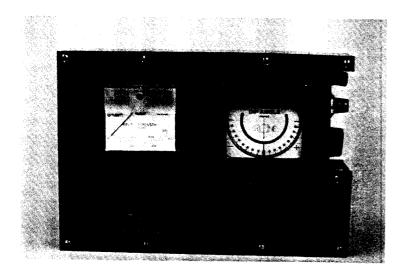
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APPENDIX C

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CRONE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED RADEM VLF EM RECEIVER



An EM receiver measuring the FIELD STRENGTH, DIP ANGLE and QUADRATURE components of the VLF communications stations.

This is a rugged, simple to operate, ONE MAN EM unit. It can be used without line cutting and is thus ideally suited for GROUND LOCATION OF AIRBORNE CONDUCTORS and RECONNAISANCE SURVEYS of MINERAL SHOWINGS. This instrument utilizes higher than normal EM frequencies and is capable of detecting poorly conductive sulphide deposits and fault zones. It accurately isolates BANDED CONDUCTORS and operates through areas of HIGH POWERLINE NOISE. The method is capable of deep penetration but due to the high frequency used its penetration is limited in areas of clay and conductive overburden.

The DIP ANGLE measurement detects a conductor from a considerable distance and is used primarily for locating conductors. The FIELD STRENGTH measurement is used to define the shape and attitude of the conductor.

- Instrument Sales, Rental and Repair Services
- Contract Survey Services
- Consulting Services
- Computer Plotting and Processing Services

HEAD OFFICE: 3607 Wolfedale Rd. MISSISSAUGA, Ontario CANADA L5C 1V8 PHONE: (416) 270-0096 TELEX: 06-961260

SPECIFICATIONS*

SOURCE OF PRIMARY FIELD: NUMBER OF STATIONS:

STATIONS AVAILABLE:

VLF Communications Stations 1 to 25 KHz

7 Switch Selectable

The Seven Stations May Be Selected From:

	CODE	STATION & LOCATION	CALL SIGN	FREQUENCY
Standard	СМ	Cutler, Maine	NAA	. 24.0 KHz
21	SW	Seattle, Washington	NLK	
"	AM	Annapolis, Maryland	NSS	
"	Н	Laulualei, Hawaii	NPM	
"	BOF	Bordeaux, Frace	NWU	
"	E	Rugby, England	GBR	
Optional	MS	Moscow, Russia	UMS	
- ,,	OD	Odessa (Black Sea)	EWB	
**	NC	Exmouth, Australia	NWC	
"	HN	Helgelend, Norway	JXZ	
"	YJ	Yosamai, Japan	NDT	
"	TJ	Tokyo, Japan	JG2AR.	
"	BA	Buenos Aires, Argentina		

CHECK THAT STATION IS TRANSMITTING: Audible signal from speaker.

PARAMETERS MEASURED:

- (1) DIP ANGLE in degrees of the magnetic field component, from the horizontal, of the major axis of the polarization ellipse. Detected by a minimum on the field strength meter and read from an inclinometer with a range of $\pm \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.
- (2) FIELD STRENGTH (total or horizontal) of the magnetic component of the VLF field, (amplitude of the major axis of the polarization ellipse). Measured as a percent of normal field strength established at a base station. Accuracy $\pm 2\%$ dependent on signal. Meter has two ranges: 0-300% and 0-600%.
- (3) QUADRATURE component of the magnetic field, perpendicular in direction to the resultant field, as a percent of the normal field strength, (amplitude of the minor axis of the polarization ellipse). This is the minimum reading of the Field Strength meter obtained when measuring the dip angle. Accuracy $\pm 2\%$.

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE:	-40° C to 50°C (-40° F to 120°F)
DIMENSIONS:	$9 \mathrm{cm} \mathrm{x} 19 \mathrm{cm} \mathrm{x} 27 \mathrm{cm} (3\frac{1}{2}'' \mathrm{x} 7\frac{1}{2}'' \mathrm{x} 10\frac{1}{2}'')$
SHIPPING DIMENSIONS:	30 cm x 14 cm x 36 cm (11% x 5% x 14%)
WEIGHT:	2.7 kg (6 lbs)
SHIPPING WEIGHT:	6.0 kg (13 lbs)
BATTERIES:	2 of 9 volt Average Life Expectancy 20 Hours for Continuous Operation

* Specifications subject to change without notice*

OPAP DAILY WORK LOG

DAY_	DATE	ACTIVITY PERFORMED
1	May 25	JC,YC, to property,day spent opening beaver dam to access
2	May 26	grid road flooded. JG,YC, flagging grid lines from control line.
3	May 27	JG,YC, flagging grid lines
4	May 29	JG,YC, flagging grid lines, west
F		section thick and wet.
5 5 7 0	May 30	JG,YC, mag and VLF survey
0 7	June 1	JG,YC, mag and VLF survey
1 •>	June 6 June 7	JG,YC, mag and VLF survey
0	June 7	JG,YC, prospecting property
9 10	June 9 June 15	JG,YC, prospecting property
11	June 15	JG,YC, prospecting property
12	June 16 June 17	JG,YC, prospecting property
13	June 22	JG,YC, Prospecting property
	0 un - 2 2	JG,YC, mucking out old trench on line 200MW,500MS.
14	June 23,	JG,YC, attempted to hand clear
± `	5 Arte 2.5 y	shaft site 15 meters west of L200MW
		500MS, area covered by too much clay.
15	June 26,	JG,YC, mucked out old trenches to the
		south of L1,2,300MW.
16	June 28,	JG,YC, cleared out ATV road, prep
		area for backhoe, clear turn around
		site.
17,18	June 29,30	JG,YC, cut and flag access route to
		trench #1, clear site of trench #1
19,20	July 3,4	JG,YC, cut and flag access route to
		trench #2,clear site of treach "C
21,22	July 5,6	JG,YC, cut and flag access rouse to
		trench #3, clear site of trench #3
20	July 7	JG,YC, flag and clear site of trench
A /		#4, brush out access to shaft site
24	July 17	JG,YC, clear site of shaft as well as
		shallow pit to the north with drill
<u>а</u> г		casing protruding.
25	July 18	JG,YC, clean and wash trench #1
26,27,28	July 19,20,21	JG,YC, detail map trench #1, sample
29	J. J. C. 77	rock types.
30,31	July 27	JG,YC, clean and wash trench #2
00 j 0 L	July 28,31	JG,YC, detail map trench #2 sample

Daily Log Continued

32733	Aug 1,2	JC,YC, clean and muck out trench #3 Trench was deep and full of rubble in
34,35,36	Aug. 3,4,5	north end. JG,YC, detail mapping of tranch #0 sample and bag same.
37,38	Aug 9,10	JG,YC, dig out shaft site and attempt
39,40,	Aug. 30,31	to reach outgrop, trench site #4 JG,YC, blast trench #3, northeal
43	Sept 5	<pre>sample same. JG,YC,cover up shaft site for saftey reasons, bury timered pieces, cover</pre>
42	Sept. 6	hole at site #4. JG,YC, flag all trench site, clean up debris, roll up hoses, move out backhoo.
43,44	Oct. 4,5	YC, mark and bag samples, deliver to
43,44,	Oct 19,20	labs for assay. JG office work, laying out plotting interpretingmag,vlf results, gooligy
45,46,47	Nov. 6,7,8	compilation, rough plots. JG, typing formal reports, printing binding,

Total days worked by applicants:

J.C.Grant.....47 days

Y.L.Collin....44 days

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Swastika Laboratories

A Division of TSL/Assayers Inc.

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

5W-4032-RG1

Company: J. GRANT / Y. COLLIN Project: E-O OP #95

Date: OCT-20-95

Attn: J. Grant / Y. Collin

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 8 Rock samples submitted OCT-13-95 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au Check PPB	Cu PPM	Ni PPM	
92388	3		50	61	
92389	Nil	-	298	30	
92390	Ni l	Ni l	28	782	
92391	Ni l	-	45	28	
92392	21	-	38	20	
92393	10		22	141	
92394	3	-	356	18	
92395	58	48	25	426	

Certified by

P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0 Telephone (705)642-3244 FAX (705)642-3300 Swastika Laboratories P.O. Box 10 Swastika, Ontario POK 1T0

INVOICE

NO: 00034714

DATE: 10/27/95

PAGE: 1

SOLD TO: COLLIN/GRANT PO BOX 1880 TIMMINS ONTARIO P4N 7X1,

Same

SHIP TO:

GST Number: R132862640

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Proj #/P.O. # E-O OP#95

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY 8 8 8 8 8 8	Au Cu Ni Sample Prep Cert #5W-4032-RG1 GST @ 7%	UNIT PRICE 8.00 2.50 1.25 3.50	AMOUNT 64.00 20.00 10.00 28.00 8.54
				Paice
COMMENTS: Net 30	Days		TOTAL 🖡	130.54

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Exploration

- On account with: J.Grant,Y.Collin P.O. Box 1880, Timmins, Ontario
- Re: Backhoe work, Township line property, Deloro, Shaw townships, Timmins, Ontario.

In Consideration for: 6 days of backhoe services to complete 5 site areas. July 17,18,19,20,21,26, 1995

At a rate of: \$1400.00/day includes, Operator, machine hoses, pump, mob and demob.

\$8400.00 Total: 1995 Not August 5,1995 Date:

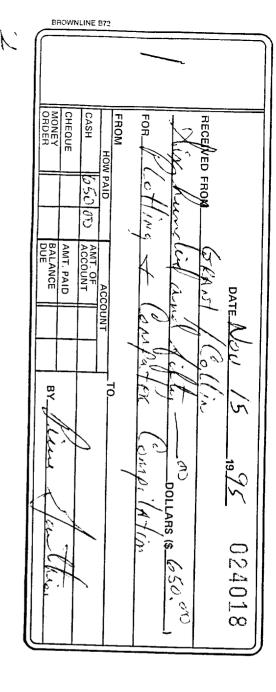
PRECE (SAUTHIER TIMMINS, CAR,

DRAFFING for GRANT / Collin Plotting + Computer Compilation July 1/95 5/25 July 2/95 6 Jahrs Septal95 6/2ho SEF 3/95 4 hrs CA 7/95 5hks

36hrs

Oct 21/95 5hrs

Nov 4/95 4/00



\$ 650.00 Raid in Full.



Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Declaration of Assessment Work Performed on Mining Land

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

Personal information collected (Mining Act, the information is a) Questions about this collectio 933 Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbi



f the Mining Act. Under section 8 of the

Tranşaction Number (office use)

W9760.00091 Assessment Files Research Imaging

I correspond with the mining land holder. n Development and Mines, 6th Floor,

900

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

2.17265

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

Name / / 1 C		Client Number
- to and (- lect Aats	50%	/38853
Address		Telephone Number
108 Kay Cr		767-4151
The start of		Fax Number
Tunining, Ont		264-5750
Name	3	Client Number
YUON Lollin	50 7:	119766
Addrose		Telephone Number
613 CALCACATICA	CR.	767-4151
	<u>^</u>	Fax Number
Timmints,	Unt.	264.5790
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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

Geotechnical: prospecting, surveys, assays and work under section 18 (regs)	ssociated assays
Work Type LINES, GETHAYSIES, GEV logy	Office Use
PROSPECTIVI, S. FMCPLING, ASSAYS	Commodity
	Total \$ Value of #17,014
Dates Work From Jar 0.5 95 To July Month Year Day Month Year	NTS Reference
Global Positioning System Data (if available) Township/Area	Mining Division PORCUPINE
$\frac{\text{M or G-Plan Number}}{(-3993, (-3999)}$	Resident Geologist District
Please remember to: - obtain a work permit from the Ministry of Natural F	Resources as required;
- provide proper notice to surface rights holders bei	ore starting work:
 complete and attach a Statement of Costs, form 0 provide a map showing contiguous mining lands the include two copies of your technical report. 	hat are linked for assigning work; - I V - D
 Include two copies of your technical report. 	MAY 1 4 1997
	······································
	MINING LANDS BRANCH
3. Person or companies who prepared the technical report (Attach	a list if necessary)
Name La Claster	Telephone Number
Address	767-715 (Fax Number
- ISEC (SPO Junin's Cont.	364-5790
Name	Telephone Number
Address	767- c/15 Fax Number
Box 1880, Vicander Vite	764-5790
Name	Telephone Number
Address	Fax Numbe
	FEB 14 1996
4 Cartification by Recorded Volder or Amont	ISS C AT I
4. Certification by Recorded Holder or Agent	PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
I,, do hereby certify that	I have personal knowledge of the facts set
forth in this Declaration of Assessment Work having caused the work to b	e performed or witnessed the same during
or after its completion and, to the best of my knowledge, the annexed rep	port is true.
Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent	D + MAY Date for files
Agent's Address	Fax Number

k wa ling l umn	Claim Number. Or if is done on other eligible and, show in this the location number d 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.
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g	1234568	2	\$ 8, 892	\$ 4,000	0	\$4,892
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natu	re of Recorded Holder or Ag		ing 1111	MAY 14 MINING LAND	Fe	F-14/97
In	structions for cutting	g back credits t	hat are not approv	Contractor of the local division of the loca		
me	of the credits claimed	in this declarat	ion may be cut bac	ck. Please check	(-) in the boxes t	below to show how

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

te: If you have not indicated how your credits are to be deleted, credits will be cut back from the Bank first, followed because a followed becaus

u wish to prioritize the deletion of credits:

Ived Stamp	Deemed Approved Date	Date Notification Sent
FEB 14 1998	MAY 15, 1997	Date Houndarion Sent
	Date Approved	Total Value of Credit Approved
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION		

1. Credits are to be cut back from the Bank first, followed by option 2 or 3 or 4 as indicated.

4. Credits are to be cut back as prioritized on the attached appendix or as follows (describe):

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



Ministry of Northern Bevelopment and Mines

PORCUPING PREMIS DIVISION

Statement of Costs for Assessment Credit

Transaction Number (office use) 19760.0009 (1

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.

		2	17265
Work Type	Units of Work Depending on the type of work, list the number of hours/days worked, metres of drilling, kilo- metres of grid line, number of samples, etc.	Cost Per Unit of work	Total Cost
JES, GERPAYSICS	6.55Km	Tolen XomEn	1400.00
ROSPECTING, GERLEGY	6.55 Km	8 deep x 2mEN	1600.00
RENE & MG BLAST of WASH	\sim	17 dugs X amen	3400.50.
AMOLE MAPPING.	>	9 Cup x med	1800-20
FFILE DAYS .		3/2 days MEN	700-00."
lot ting tosis		/	
sociated Costs (e.g. supplies,	mobilization and demobilization).		
			144.00
MOTTING COSTS	ATTACHEN Recept		650.00
A. Cellins Exp. L.			
Mahanial 1H		,	
NICA SENZER	(os: s. Su attachy	1400 dayxledy	Silie co
	ortation Costs		
26.00 Vm	6735 1 / Km.		
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0.11	nd Lodging Costs		
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	Total Value	of Asseminten Werk	ED 14.00
		MAY 14 19	97
alculations of Filing Discounts:			
If work is filed after two years a	performance is claimed at 100% of th and up to five years after performance his situation applies to your claims, u	s, it can only be claimed	at 00% of the rotal
TOTAL VALUE OF ASSESSME			ue of worked claimed.
ote: Work older than 5 years is not el A recorded holder may be requir quest for verification and/or corr inister may reject all or part of th	ed to verify expenditures claimed in t ection/clarification. If verification and/	his statement of costs w or correction/clarification	ithin 45 days of a is not made, the
ertification verifying costs:			
Inlease print full normal	, do hereby certify, that the	e amounts shown are a	s accurate as may
asonably be determined and the	costs were incurred while conducting	g assessment work on th	e lands indicated on
e accompanying pectaration of	Work form as (recorded holder, agent, or state	company position with signing au	l am authorized
make this pertificance. 14 199		, company promon with signing at	
	K	.,	

Signature

]///

Date

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

May 20, 1997

Garv White Mining Recorder Ontario Government Complex P.O. Bag 3060, Hwy 101 East South Porcupine, ON **PON 1H0**

Dear Sir or Madam:

Ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines



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

Telephone:	(705)	670-5853
Fax:	(705)	670-5863

Submission Number: 2.17265

			Status		
Subject:	Transaction	Number(s):	W9760.00091	Deemed Approval	

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

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

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

NOTE: This correspondence may affect the status of your mining lands. Please contact the Mining Recorder to determine the available options and the status of your claims.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please contact Lucille Jerome by e-mail at jerome_l@torv05.ndm.gov.on.ca or by telephone at (705) 670-5858.

Yours sincerely,

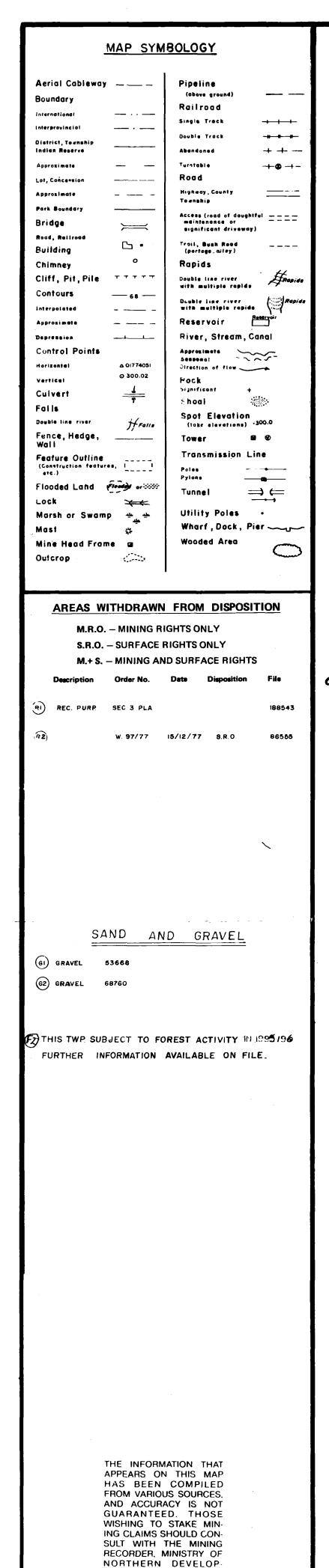
Paccal.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY Ron C. Gashinski Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section Mines and Minerals Division

Correspondence ID: 10843 Copy for: Assessment Library

Work Report Assessment Results

Submission Nu	imber: 2.17265				
Date Correspondence Sent: May 20, 1997		Assessor: Lucille Jero	ome		
Transaction Number	First Claim Number	Township(s) / Area(s)	Status	Approval Date	
W9760.00091	1198908	SHAW	Deemed Approval	May 15, 1997	
Section: 12 Geological GEO 14 Geophysical M/ 14 Geophysical VL 10 Physical PMAN	AG _F				
Correspondence	e to:		Recorded Holder(s)) and/or Agent(s):	
Mining Recorder			John C. Grant		
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			Timmins, Ontario		
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Assessment Files Sudbury, ON	Library				



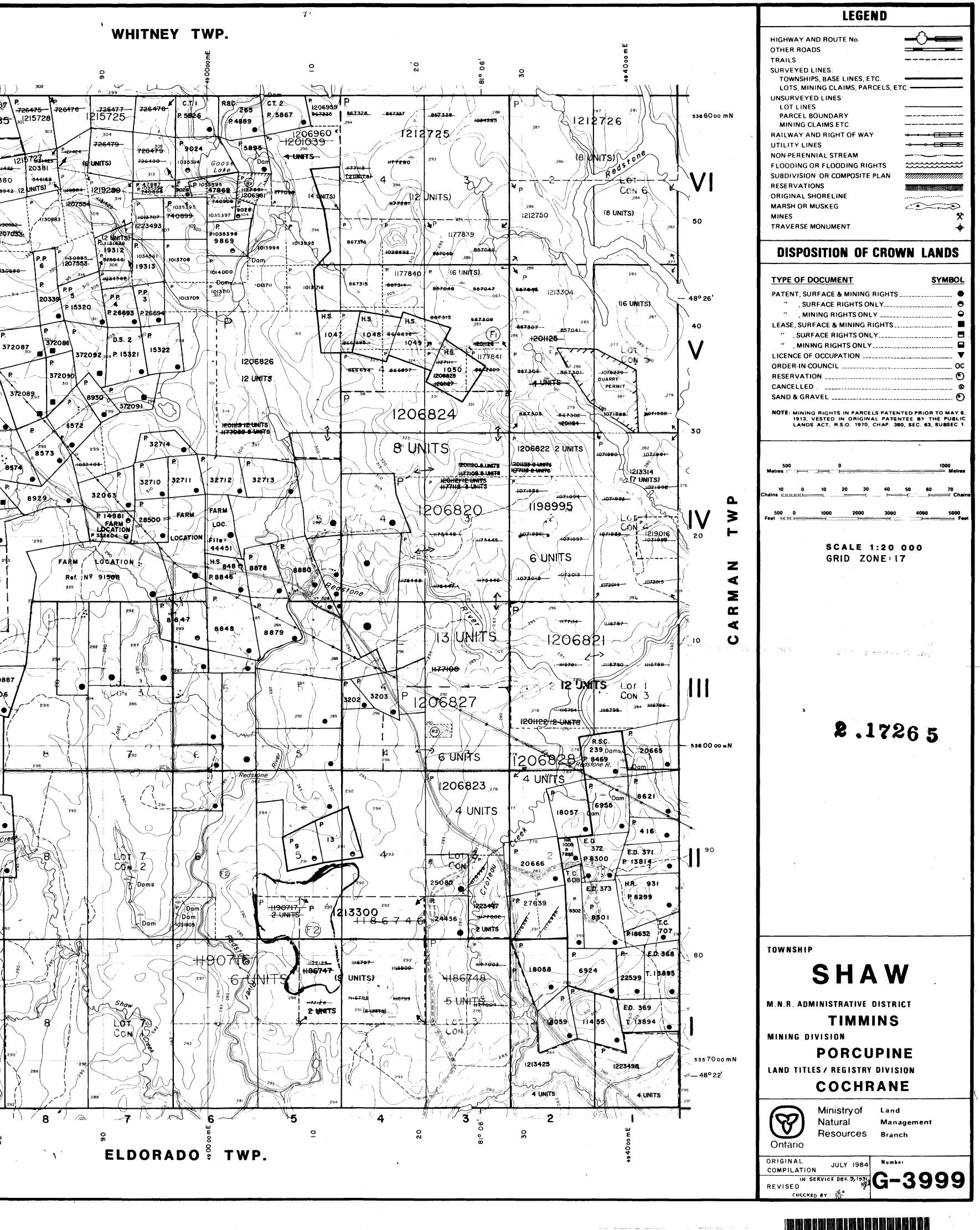
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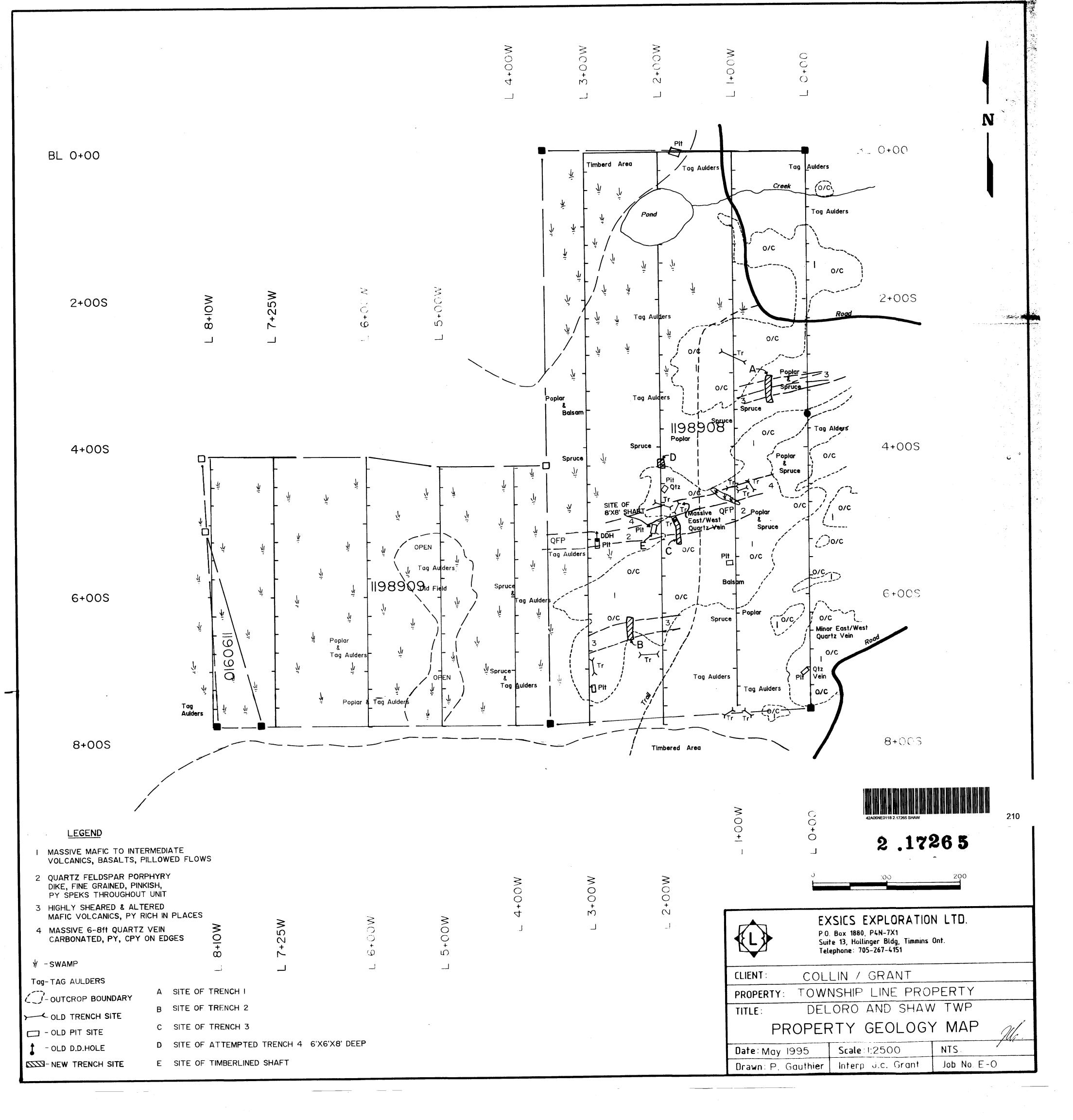
DITIONAL INFORMATION

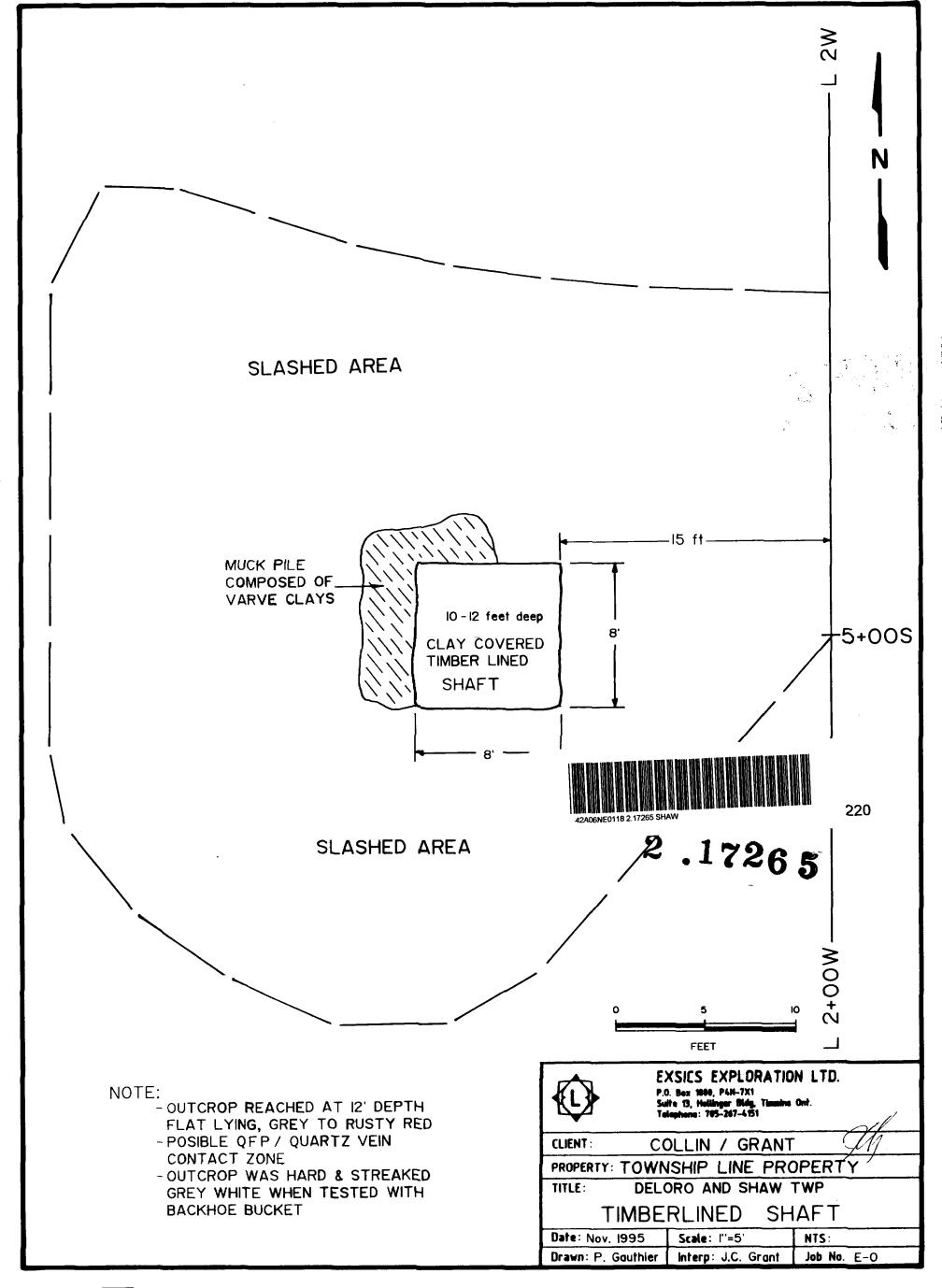
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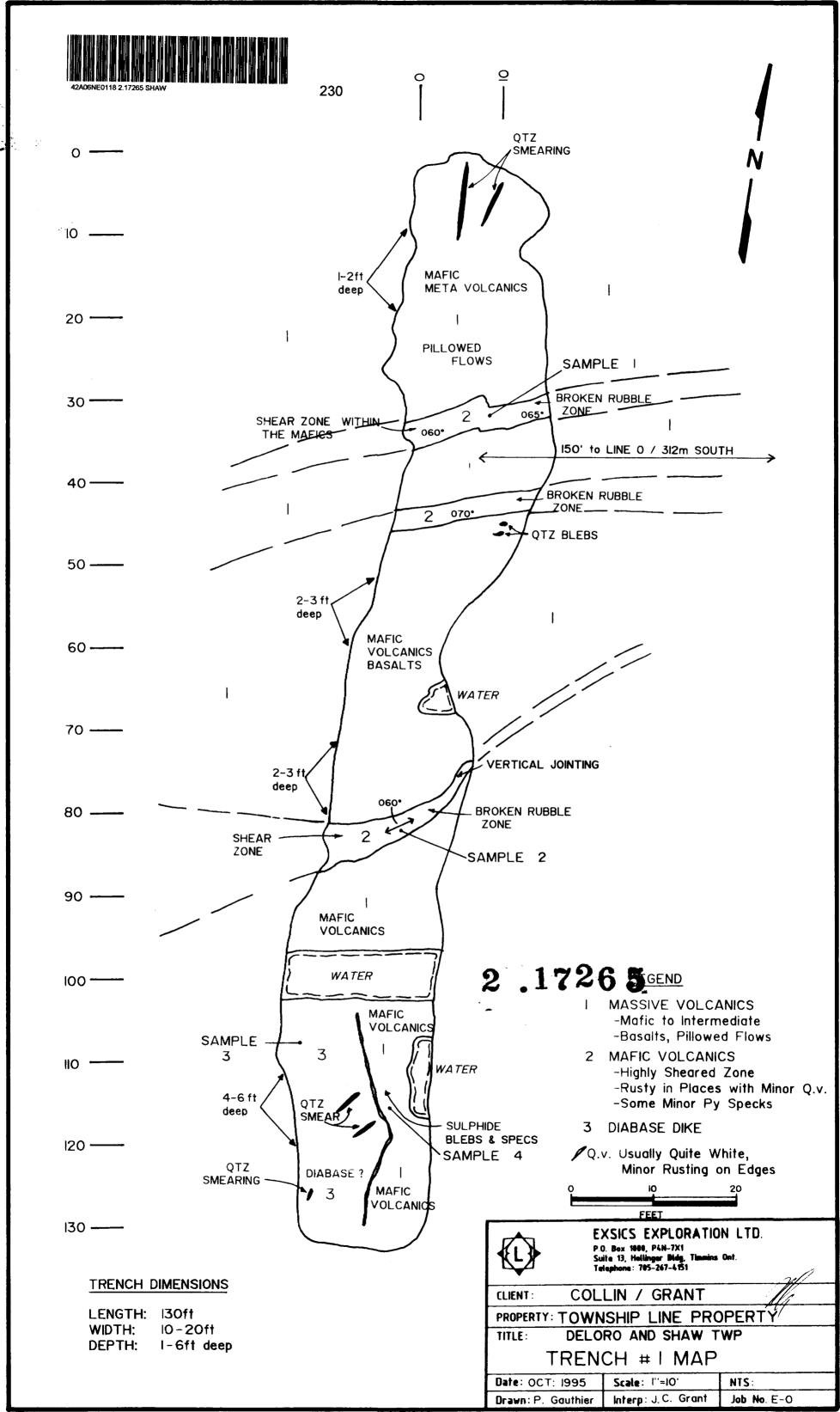
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