



42A06NW0033 OP92-165 DELORO

010

**EXPLORATION REPORT
ON THE
HUNTER PROPERTY**

**BY
SYNDICATE 92**

**DAVE SKELTON
AND
JEFF WARD**

SEPTEMBER 30, 1992

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Exploration Program on the Hunter Property 1992

Introduction

The history of the Hunter Property began in 1936 when field work commenced on a gold showing in Deloro Township, south of Timmins. Work continued until 1941 and was then suspended due to a lack of capital. No further work was done until 1981 when Pamour Porcupine Mines Ltd. evaluated the property. The geologist recommended acquiring the claim group at this time but Pamour declined. The property owners from 1936 to present include: Porcupine-Triumph Mines Ltd. (1936-1938), Jodelo Gold Mines Ltd. (1938-1944), Minrock Mines Ltd. (1944-1946), Shaftore Porcupine Mines Ltd. (1946-1965), and Odyssey Explorations with Harold Fishleigh and John Cragg (1965-1992).

The property had reached the development stage and by 1941 an inclined shaft was sunk to a depth of 350 feet. Drifting on the 100 foot level totalled 250 feet and a 400 ton bulk sample had been removed. A number of diamond drill holes were reported to have been drilled both on surface and underground. A thorough literature search revealed only sparse information on the underground workings and nothing on the diamond drill holes.

In 1992, Jeff Ward and Dave Skelton formed Syndicate 92 and submitted an OPAP proposal to evaluate the Hunter Property. The program was designed to gather detailed surface information on the geology and structure of the gold occurrence. This information, along with geophysical data and assay results, could then be used to better interpret the old reports so that a decision could be made as to how to proceed with the development of the property. The OPAP proposal was accepted and the program was completed between June 29 and August 6.

Location and Access

The property consists of four patented claims located within the city limits of Timmins, Ontario in Deloro Township. The claims, numbered P8115, P8125, P8126, and P24570 are in the Porcupine Mining Division (see drawing 1). Access to the property is by paved road to the Buffalo Ankerite townsite (located 5 kilometres south of Timmins) then by a well travelled secondary road for a distance of approximately 9 kilometres (to McKay Lake).

Program Summary

The 1992 summer exploration program, which was completed by Jeff Ward and Dave Skelton using OPAP financing, consisted of the following activities:

Linecutting	5.3 Miles
Magnetometer Survey	5.3 Miles
VLF Survey	5.3 Miles
Geological Mapping and Prospecting	143 Samples
Stripping	3.5 Days

Geophysical Survey Results

Magnetometer Survey

A magnetometer survey was performed using a Scintrex fluxgate magnetometer MP-2 with a sensitivity of 1 gamma and a scale constant set at 58000 gammas. A grid consisting of 5.3 miles of line was surveyed for a total of 310 stations. Line spacing was 200 feet and readings were taken every 100 feet. Lines were completed in a figure eight pattern to allow for base station readings and corrected using the formula:

$$\text{correction for station } x = (B2 - B1 / N_{\text{tot}}) * N_x$$

where x = the number of station in loop
 $B1$ = the first base station reading
 $B2$ = the second base station reading
 N_{tot} = the total number of stations in loop
 N_x = the station number x

The resulting data were contoured and can be found on drawing 3.

The survey was greatly influenced by the magnetite rich ultramafic intrusive on the eastern side of the property. The ultramafic/volcanic contact is well defined by the magnetics and a large diabase dyke can be observed as a low crosscutting the ultramafics. On line 4 a spot magnetic high remains unexplained

due to lack of outcrop. This feature may represent the same type of small pyroxenite unit that is seen on line 22 as a spot high.

VLF Survey

A VLF survey was performed using a Pheonix VLF-2 unit. A grid consisting of 5.3 miles of line was surveyed for a total of 310 stations. Line spacing was 200 feet and readings were taken every 100 feet. The transmitting station used was Cutler, Maine and readings were taken facing north. The dip and field strength were recorded at each station and the data was then profiled (see drawing 3).

Seven northwesterly trending conductors were defined on the property (numbered 1 to 7 on drawing 3) as well as a few isolated crossovers. Conductors 1 and 2 are located in areas with no outcrop. Conductor 1 corresponds to a topographic lineament and is probably related to the McKay Lake fault. There is presently no explanation for conductor 2. Conductors 3 to 5 strike in the same general direction as the shear zone and may represent a north extension. An offset is present at the midpoint of the conductors which may be explained by the presence of a diabase dyke. Conductor 6 defines the edge of a large diabase dyke and probably represents mineralization similar to that found in samples 135 to 138. Conductor 7 is located in the ultramafic unit and separates a magnetic depression from a magnetic high. This could reflect compositional variations in the ultramafic unit since no evidence of faulting was observed in outcrop.

Local Geology

The rocks underlying the property belong to the Deloro Group, part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The Deloro Group consists of mafic calc-alkaline metavolcanic rocks. The mafic volcanics on the eastern side of the property have been intruded by an ultramafic complex of varying composition. A number of later felsic and mafic intrusives were also observed. The four main rock types which occur in the claim group are: Andesite, Serpentinized Peridotite/Pyroxenite, Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry, and Diabase (see drawing 4).

The andesites are greyish in colour, fine to medium grained and vary from massive to weakly foliated in texture. Pillowed flows and tuffs were seen at a number of locations. In the shaft area the volcanics become chloritic and schistose.

The ultramafic units occurs as either peridotite or pyroxenite and usually exhibit a red to brown colour on weathered surfaces. They vary from fine to coarse grained in texture and are black to greenish black in colour. The peridotites have been serpentinized and contain serpentine filled fractures. Although both rock types are very magnetic, the pyroxenite usually contains a higher percentage of magnetite.

The quartz-feldspar porphyry units occur as small dykes and are very similar to the volcanics on weathered surfaces. On fresh

surfaces small phenocrysts (<0.5cm) of mainly feldspar are present in a dark coloured groundmass. Excellent chilled margins were observed on one dyke.

The entire rock package has been intruded by late diabase dykes. These dykes are fine to coarse grained and appear to have no local preferred orientation. The property has been faulted to the west by the McKay Lake fault. This is a northerly trending feature which extends for 5 kilometres.

Economic Geology

Gold values were obtained from a quartz vein in a northwesterly trending shear zone which extends for approximately 250 feet on surface. The shear was stripped and the old, water filled trenches adjacent to the shaft were pumped out to determine the nature of the shear and the controls of the gold mineralisation (see drawing 5). The subsequent sampling program yielded gold values of up to 0.112 oz/ton in the wallrock and 2.574 oz/ton in the vein on surface. Several samples taken from the mine dump showed multi-ounce gold values as high as 4.6 oz/ton.

The shear zone is located at an andesite/quartz feldspar contact and strikes at 120-122 degrees. The rock has undergone intense fracturing and brecciation in places and has been pervasively carbonatized. Three zones of deformation can be distinguished in the shear.

The zone of least deformation is characterised by thin discrete shears in an otherwise massive rock. A few barren quartz veins along these shears can be seen in the andesite on the northeast side of the main shear.

At the north end of the stripping the second type can be observed. This area of andesite has undergone tensional fracturing resulting in relatively undeformed gash veins. These milky white quartz veins are oriented at approximately 70 degrees and dip to the north between 40 and 80 degrees. They contain minor amounts of pyrite (up to 3%) and low gold values.

The highest gold values are associated with the most deformed zone. This zone penetrates both the andesite and the porphyry. The andesite has been altered to a chlorite-carbonate schist and is strongly sheared. The foliation direction is 110 degrees with a variable dip. Quartz-carbonate veins are very common and occur as irregular masses, stringers, stockwork veins and veins. Brecciated quartz-carbonate veins are most common in the porphyry unit. The brecciation and alteration is quite strong in some areas making differentiation between andesite and porphyry difficult. The quartz-carbonate veins vary in composition but are generally quartz-calcite-ankerite-chlorite and green carbonate. Mineralisation occurs in varying degrees throughout the zone. The veins contain pockets of massive and disseminated pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and galena. The wallrock contains disseminated pyrite up to 3% or 4%. The gold values are associated with the sulphides and are sporadic. They

do not appear to be linked to any specific mineral assemblage, such as the presence of chalcopyrite as was previously suspected, but do appear to be related to the sulphide content.

The most mineralized quartz-carbonate vein was observed in the deepest part of the trenching (on the western edge). Unfortunately, the vein could not be mapped in this region because it is well below the water table and adequate drainage could not be established. Samples were taken and values of up to 2.6 oz/ton were returned. This vein structure is the unit which is encountered underground and is reported to have an average width of nine feet. There are conflicting reports as to the attitude of this vein, however, it is agreed that the structure extends to at least 500 feet in depth. Surface mapping has indicated that the veins strike at approximately 110 degrees and dip at 70-75 degrees to the southwest. Since the shear zone strikes at 120 degrees, the "main vein" may be a series of closely spaced en echelon quartz-carbonate veins striking 110 degrees and extending along the shear strike.

To the southeast there are many old trenches across the shear. These trenches were resampled and no anomalous gold values were returned. The rock has been pervasively carbonatized and contains a high proportion of green carbonate.

Recommendations and Conclusions

The Hunter Property is a gold bearing quartz vein system in a shear zone. The shear zone strikes at approximately 120 degrees and is said in old reports to dip at 70-75 degrees to the southwest which is consistent with surface observations. Gold values as high as 4.6 oz/ton from vein material and 0.112 oz/ton from wallrock were returned.

The strike length of the shear zone and vein varies, according to different reports, from 600 to 1200 feet. To the southeast of the shaft the vein is reported to be present underground for over 100 feet. There is little surface expression of the vein although the shear zone persists into the ultramafics. Underground and surface work has delineated the vein for 150 feet in the northwesterly direction. The zone was reportedly drilled and extended for at least 600 feet to the northwest but this can not be substantiated on surface because of the lack of outcrop in the area. The presence of a VLF conductor paralleling strike is encouraging.

An induced polarization survey on the property is recommended to further define the possible extension of the shear zone which was indicated in the results of the VLF survey. A series of 4-300' diamond drill holes, for a total of 1200' would test the conductors and the vein at depth and give preliminary information on ore grade and tonnage. Drilling would also confirm the often vague and incomplete information on the underground workings found in the old reports. After evaluation of the first 4 holes, if warranted a systematic drill program should be conducted to define the deposit.

Most of the gold deposits in the Timmins area all have the same characteristics which include: pervasive carbonate alteration, the presence of ultramafics, a related felsic porphyry unit, shear-hosted quartz veins, and proximity to the Destror-Porcupine Fault. The Hunter Property exhibits all of these features. The information to date suggests the presence of a high grade/low tonnage deposit.

References

1. 1936-1962 Various press releases.
2. 1937 Crookston, J. Progress report for Porcupine Triumph Gold Mines.
3. 1940 Hatch H.B. Engineers' report - Shaftore Porcupine Mines Limited (2 communications).
4. 1941 Leslie H.T. Report on Jodelo Gold Mines Property.
5. 1981 Jensen, K.A. Report on Porcupine Triumph property for Pamour Porcupine Mines Limited.
6. 1982 Pyke, D.R. Timmins area, OGS map 2455.
7. 1986 Bradshaw, R.J. Report on the Hunter Property.

APPENDIX 1
HUNTER PROPERTY - SAMPLE LOG 1992

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	GOLD PPB	ASSAYS OZ/TON	SAMPLE TYPE
213001	Qtz-cb vein, minor green cb	394	0.011	C(2')
213002	Cb schist, very rotten in places	74		C(3')
213003	Same as 001	1334	0.039	C(3')
213004	Qtz-cb schist, lamminated, tr py	614	0.018	C(2')
213005	Same as 004	32		G
213006	Same as 006, 2% py	1772	0.052	G
213007	Qtz-cb vein material, tr py	262		G
213008	Bully qtz-cb vein, pu to 5% py, not a schist	1342	0.039	G
213009	1a, qtz-cb bx zone, 1-2% py, chl schist	5881	0.171	G
213010	Same as 009, tr gn	2871	0.084	G
213011	1a, grey strained qtz and white qtz, 5% py	327		G
213012	Same as 011, bx	1195	0.035	G
213013	1a, chl wallrock qtz stringers, 5-10% py	231		G
213014	Cb with qtz stringers, green and ank, 1% py	85		G
213015	Grey qtz/cb bx, 1-2% py in chl clots, tr cpy	11109	0.323	G
213016	Same as 015, tr gn, cpy, 5-10 %total sulphide	21099	0.614	G
213017	1a, small white qv, cb, 2-5% py	2267	0.066	G
213018	1a, white qvs and green cb, 5-10% py	10574	0.308	G
213019	Same as 018	2168	0.063	G
213020	1a, chl schist with cb, bully veins, 1-2% py	2554	0.074	G
213021	Qtz/cc bx, fine py in chl	1653	0.048	G
213022	Re-xtl qtz, green cb, sil, 5% py (dump)	2307	0.067	G
213023	Same as 022, tr gn, cpy	93762	2.729	G
213024	Qv, green cb chl, 1-2% py, tr cpy and gn	47		G
213025	Grey qv, green cb, 1% fine diss py	437	0.013	G
213026	Same as 025, tr gn and cpy	335		G
213027	Same as 025, 2-5% py, 1-2% gn	5347	0.156	G
213028	Cb/chl schist, tr py	26		C(4')
213029	Qtz/cb stringers in chl schist, 1% py	9		C(3')
213030	Cb alteration, chl, qtz stringers, 1-2% py	406	0.012	C(3')
213031	Cb/chl schist, 2-5% py	313		C(4')
213032	Qv and qtz/cb bx, grey and white, 1-2% py	49		G
213033	Qvs in cb/chl schist, cc and green cb, 1% py	106		G
213034	Massive cb, 10-15% diss py throughout	339		G
213035	Grey qv in cb/chl schist, 10% py, tr gn in qv	132		G
213036	Massive cb and qvs, 5% py	53		G
213037	Cb/chl schist with large py cubes, very fo	5		G
213038	Qtz stringers in chl schist, 1-2% py	10		G
213039	Grey/white qtz/cb zone, 10% py, 1% gn and cpy	338		G
213040	Same as 039, 1% py, tr gn and cpy	376	0.011	G
213041	Same as 039, 5% py, 1% gn and tr cpy	362	0.011	G
213042	Same as 039, 1-2% total sulphide, tr gn	8178	0.238	G
213043	Same as 039, 5% py	308		G
213044	Same as 039, 5-10% py, tr gn and cpy	1566	0.046	G
213045	Same as 039	401	0.012	G
213046	Green cb with 15%py, grey qtz strngers, tr gn	311		G
213047	Grey/white qv, green cb and 1-2% py	96		G
213101	Altered 2a,cb ,mica, tr diss py	6		G
213102	2 with cb net veinlets, very hard	23		G
213103	Slightly schistose altered 2a	5		G

213104	2a-b thin qtz filled fractures, tr py	7		G
213105	Cb schist with ankerite veins 2-5% py	5		G
213106	Same as 105 (1-2%py)	5		G
213107	Same as 105 (tr py)	5		G
213108	Pervasive grey cb and qtz alt, minor py	5		G
213109	Same as 108	8		G
213110	Same as 108	17		G
213111	Same as 108	5		G
213112	Same as 108	7		G
213113	Qv in sheared cb zone, minor py	6		G
213114	Same as 113	8		G
213115	Same as 113, lots of green cb	5		G
213116	Same as 113, lots of green cb	5		G
213117	Green cb with qtz/cc veins tr-1% py	5		G
213118	Massive gry/grn cb with qtz veinlets, tr-1%py	6		G
213119	Same as 117	8		G
213120	Same as 117	40		G
213121	Same as 115	25		G
213122	Same as 115	5		G
213123	Same as 115	17		G
213124	Massive grey cb with some qtz, 5-10% diss py	8		G
213125	Green cb with qtz/cc veins, tr-1% py	5		G
213126	Same as 125	7		G
213127	Very cb with veinlets of grey qtz, green cb	9		G
213128	Heavily gossaned 2a, epidote, 20%mag	20		G
213129	80% cpy in qtz-cb shear	3202	0.093	G
213130	Massive sulphide and qv, chl, cc, 20%py 1%cpy	158267	4.606	G
213131	Qv with ciss py, tr gn, cpy, 1% total	5		G
213132	4cm qv with minor py near dyke	1214	0.035	G
213133	Bully qtz with 1-3% py and cpy near dyke	332		G
213134	Same as 133, mostly wallrock less sulphides	674	0.020	G
213135	Qtz-cb-chl-py weins at edge of diabase	56		G
213136	Same as 135	13		G
213137	Qv, up to 10% py, diabase contact	29		G
213138	Same as 137	36		G
213139	Sil, cb with 5-10%py, tr cpy, gn	14455	0.421	G
213140	Qtz/cb vein in chl host, 1-2%py	94		G
213141	Sil, with green cb, 15-20% py	88465	2.574	G
213142	1a with qv, thin veins, 3% py	270		G
213143	1a with milky qtz/cb vein, py in wallrock	100		G
213144	Qtz-cb schist, chl, 2% py	78		
213145	1a, bully and white qv's, 3% py in chl	763	0.022	
213146	Qtz-cb vein, minor green cb and py	361	0.011	
213147	Same as 146, more green cb	485	0.014	
213148	Same as 145, 80% qtz	348	0.010	
213149	Milky, friable qv, chl, tr py	1188	0.035	
213150	Chl and qtz-cb banding, very hard, 5% py	392	0.011	
213251	Bully qtz-cb veins with green cb & chl, 2% py	150		C(2')
213252	Same as 251 with tr cpy and gn	33		G
213253	Same as 251 with more py in chl	18		C(3')
213254	Same as 251, qtz-cb is grey, schistose	86		G
213255	Same as 251	30		C(4')
213256	Qtz-cb in chl schist	55		G
213257	Chl schist with thin cb laminations, tr py	7		C(4')
213258	Bx sugary qtz-cb zone, tr py gn at contact	14554	0.424	G
213259	Qtz-cb zone, schist, chl & green cb, tr gn	1792	0.052	C(3')

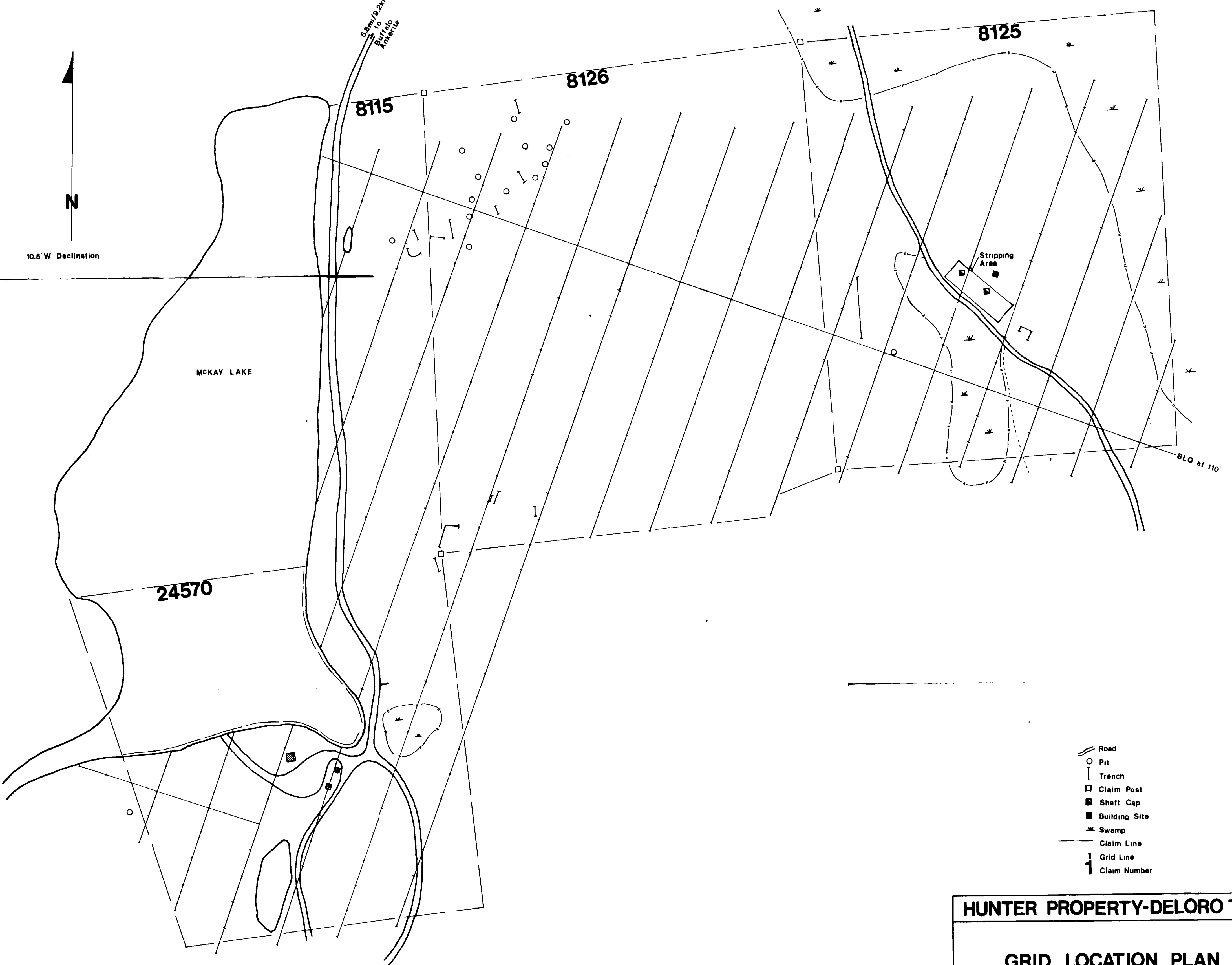
213260	Same as 259	287		C(2')
213261	Cb Qtz-feld porphyry with tr py	32		C(11')
213262	Feld porphyry dyke, chloritic	14		C(5')
213263	Cb porphyry, rotten with chl	14		C(3')
213264	Qtz-cb vein, bx, white/grey Qtz, 2% py clots	3337	0.097	C(2')
213265	Qtz-cb vein, bully and rextl	292		C(3.5')
213266	Bx Qtz-cb vein, bully, 2% py	913	0.027	G
213267	Cb and Qtz with chloritoid? minor py	93		G
213268	1a, cb with bully Qtz veins, tr py	135		C(5')
213269	1a with bully qv in shear, lots of chl, 1% py	430	0.013	C(4.5')
213270	Qtz vein, chl, 1-2% py	81		C(2.5')
213271	Same as 269	705	0.021	C(4')
213272	Same as 269	370	0.011	C(3')
213273	Same as 270	567	0.017	G
213274	Same as 269	83		C(3')
213275	3cm qv in cb 1a, 1-2% py cubes	201		G
213276	Same as 275	664	0.019	C(3')
213277	Thin qv in cb with laminated chl, 2% py	41		G
213278	Qtz-cb zone, green cb-chl, chl schist, 1% py	44		C(3')
213279	Same as 267	9		G
213280	Qv in chl matrix, bx, 3% py	97		G
213281	Bx chl schist, bully white Qtz, tr py	13		G
213282	Bx Qtz, cb stringer zone, tr-1% py	2990	0.087	C(3')
213283	Same as 282	286		C(3')
213284	Qtz-cb stringer zone, green cb, 1-2% py	15		C(3.5')
213285	Chl-cb schist with Qtz stringers, 5% py	1410	0.041	C(3')
213286	Qtz stringers, cb, 1-2% py	3832	0.112	C(5')
213287	Qtz-cb vein, 2-5% py	2970	0.086	G
213288	Same as 286	3218	0.094	C(3')
213289	Massive cb, 2-5% py	950	0.028	G
213290	Same as 285 with green cb	506	0.015	C(3')
213291	Bully Qtz vein, 1a. 1-2% py	783	0.023	G
213292	Qtz veins in 1a, 2% py	1990	0.058	G
213293	Same as 292	1960	0.057	G
213294	Same as 292	441	0.013	G

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28



10.5° W Declination

5.8 mi / 9.2 km
to
Buffalo
Aberle



- Road
- Pit
- Trench
- Claim Post
- Shaft Cap
- Building Site
- Swamp
- Claim Line
- Grid Line
- Claim Number

HUNTER PROPERTY-DELORO TWP.

GRID LOCATION PLAN

WORK BY: SYNDICATE 92

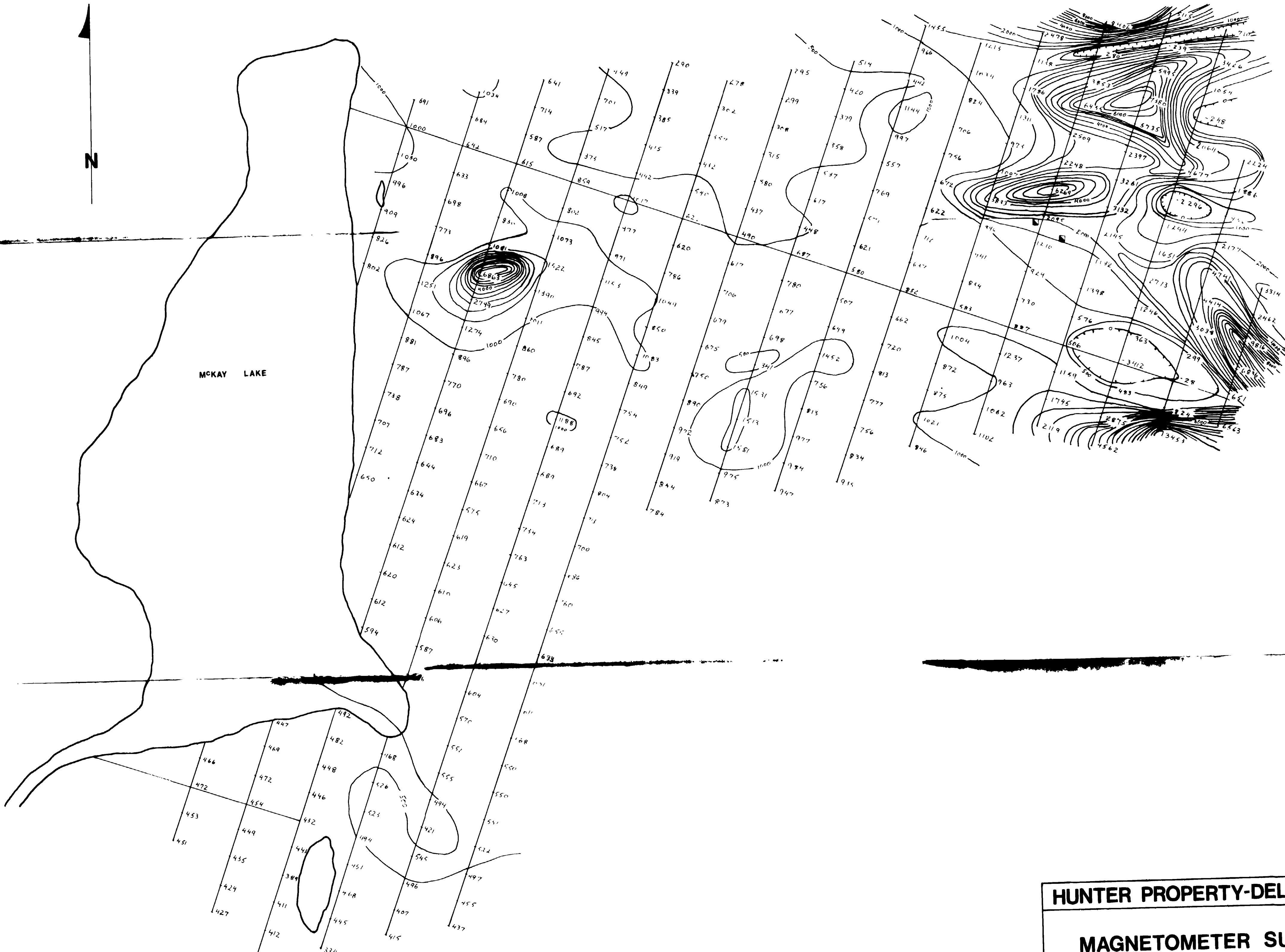
DRAWING 1 OF 5

DATE AUGUST 27/92

SCALE 1:2400

DRAWN BY DAVE SKELTON
JEFF WARD





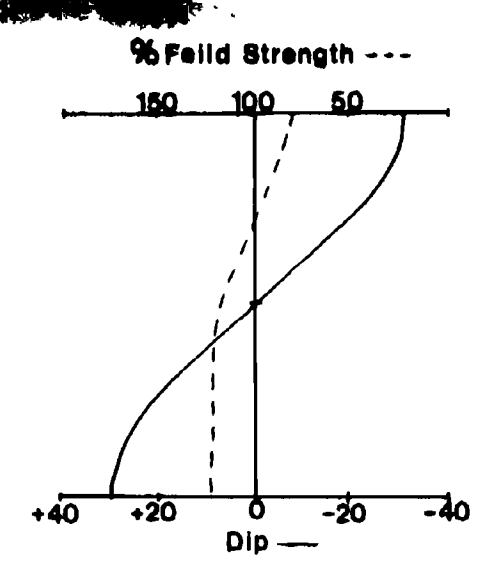
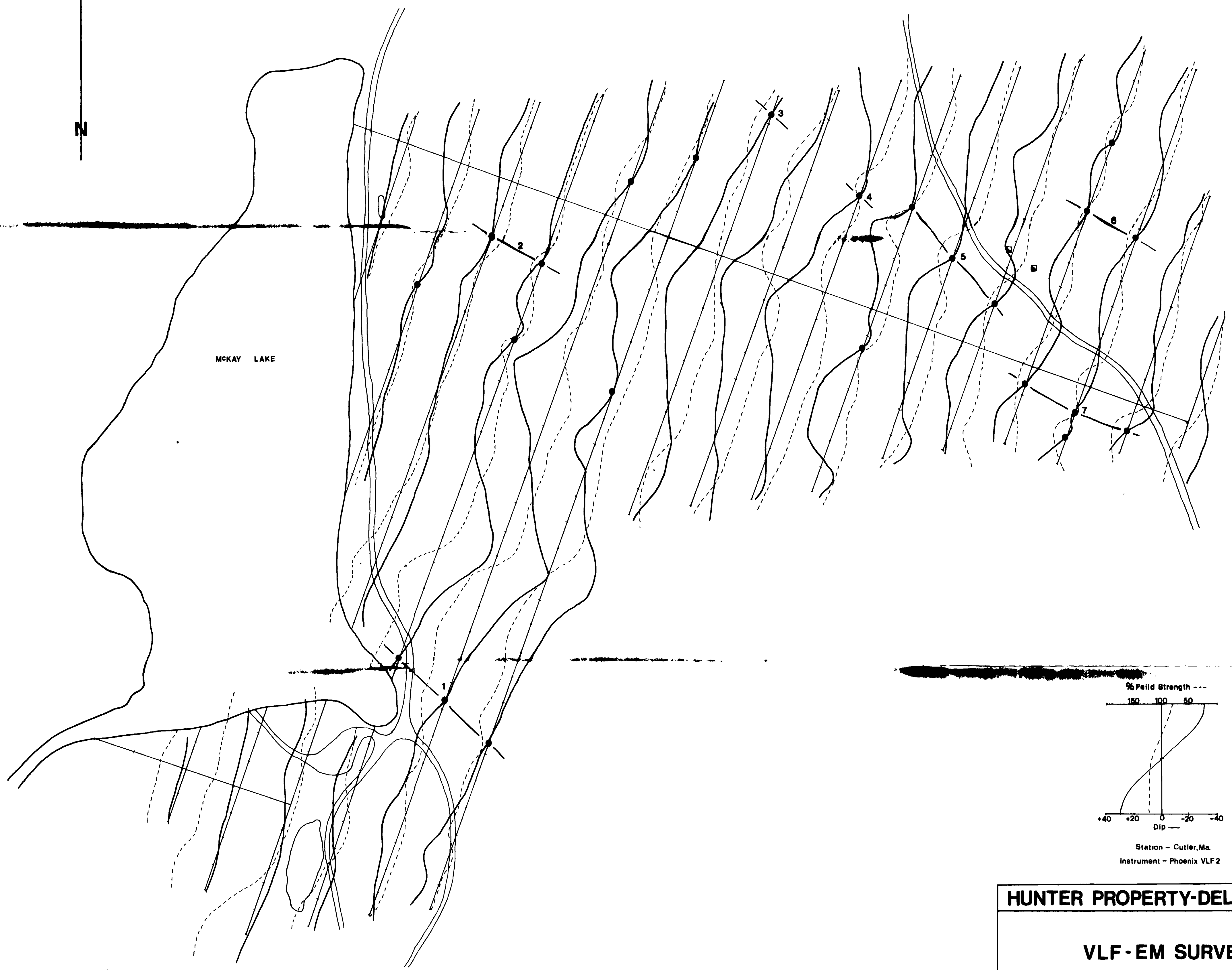
MCKAY LAKE

HUNTER PROPERTY-DELOORO TWP.		
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY		
CONTOUR INTERVAL : 500 GAMMAS		
WORK BY SYNDICATE 92	DRAWING 2 OF 5	
DATE: AUGUST 28/92	SCALE 1 2400	DRAWN BY: DAVE SKELTON JEFF WARD





0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28



Station - Cutler, Ma.
Instrument - Phoenix VLF 2

HUNTER PROPERTY-DELORO TWP.

VLF - EM SURVEY

WORK BY - SYNDICATE 92

DRAWING 3 OF 5

DATE AUGUST 29/92

SCALE 1 2400

DRAWN BY: DAVE SKELTON
JEFF WARD





0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28



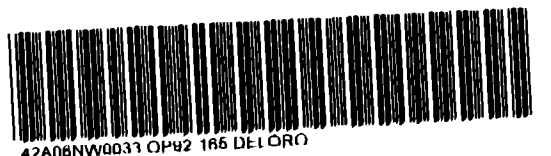
- LEGEND**
- 5 DIABASE
 - 4 QUARTZ and/or FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
 - 3 GABBRO
 - 2 a SERPENTINIZED PERIDOTITE
b PYROXENITE
 - 1 ANDESITE a MASSIVE
b PILLOWED
c TUFF

- SYMBOLS**
- BUILDING SITE
 - SHAFT CAP
 - PIT
 - ∩ TRENCH
 - CLAIM POST
 - ⊖ SWAMP
 - ⊕ DUMP
 - OUTCROP
 - 133● ROCK SAMPLE
 - 134▲ FLOAT
 - SHEARING
 - D.D.H
 - △ FLOW TOP
 - Au - GOLD py - PYRITE
cb - CARBONATE mag - MAGNETITE
cpy - CHALCOPYRITE gn - GALENA

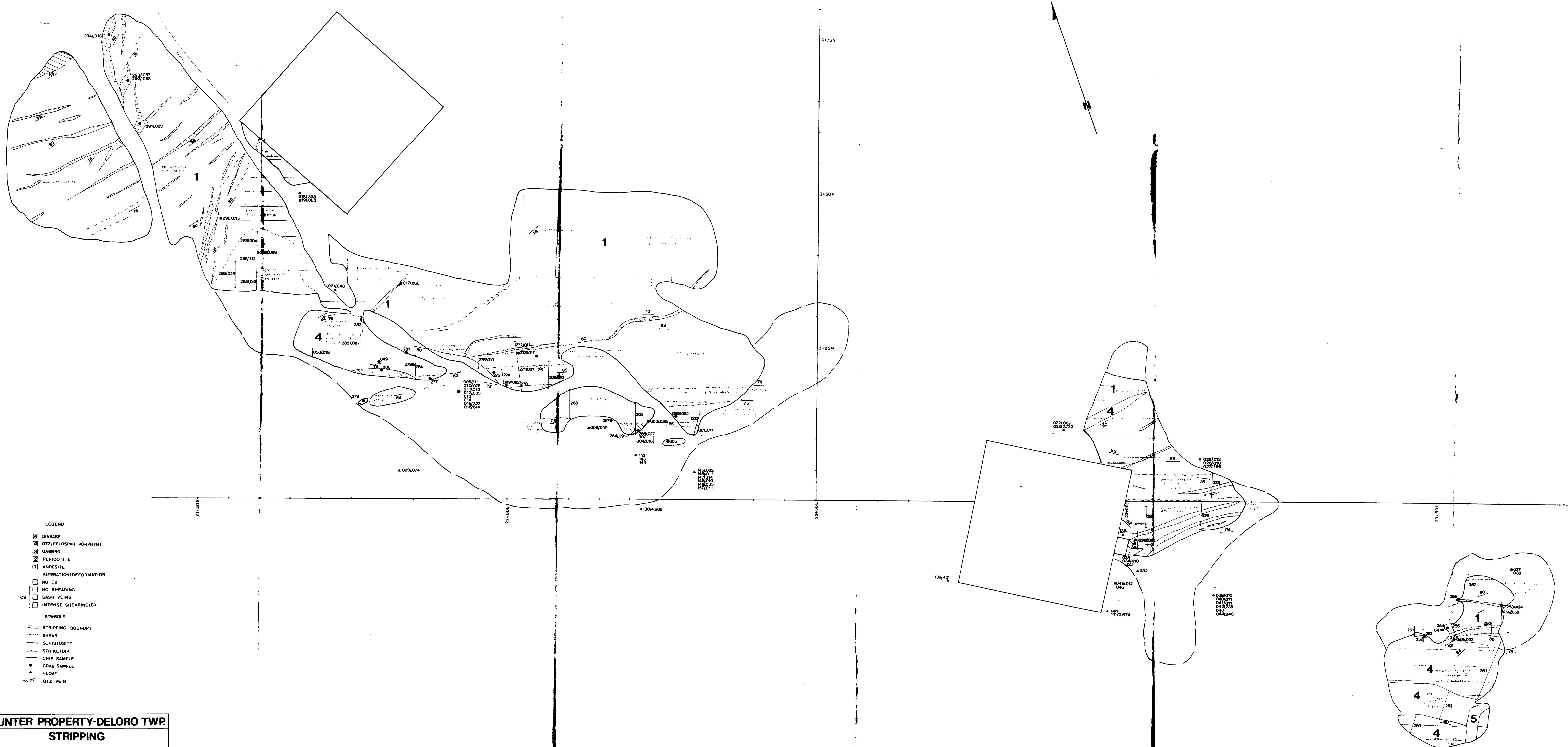
HUNTER PROPERTY-DELORO TWP.

GEOLOGY

WORK BY SYNDICATE 92	DRAWING 4 OF 5
DATE AUGUST 30/92	SCALE 1:2400
DRAWN BY DAVE SKELTON JEFF WARD	



▲ 131



- LEGEND
- 5 DIABASE
 - 4 QTZ/FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
 - 3 GABBRO
 - 2 PERIDOTITE
 - 1 ANDESITE
 - ALTERATION/DEFORMATION
 - NO CB
 - NO SHEARING
 - GASH VEINS
 - INTENSE SHEARING/BX
 - SYMBOLS
 - STRIPPING BOUNDARY
 - SHEAR
 - SCHISTOSITY
 - STRIKE/DIP
 - CHIP SAMPLE
 - GRAB SAMPLE
 - FLOAT
 - QTZ VEIN

HUNTER PROPERTY-DELOORO TWP.

STRIPPING

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

AND GEOLOGY

WORK BY SYNDICATE 92 DRAWING 5 OF 5

DATE SEPT 6/92 SCALE 1 60 DRAWN BY DAVE SKELTON

260