

Report of Work

for

2.17754

Golden Knight Resources Inc

on

53°

53°

NIGHT HAWK PROJECT
Macklem Township, northeast ON
1996-97 Line Cutting/ TFM/ IP Surveys

51°

51°

49°

49°

Marathon

Kapuskasing

Cochrane

Chapleau

Timmins

QUEBEC

47°

47°

Lake Superior

Sault Ste. Marie

Elliot Lake

North Bay

Lake Michigan

Lake Huron

Parry Sound

45°

87°

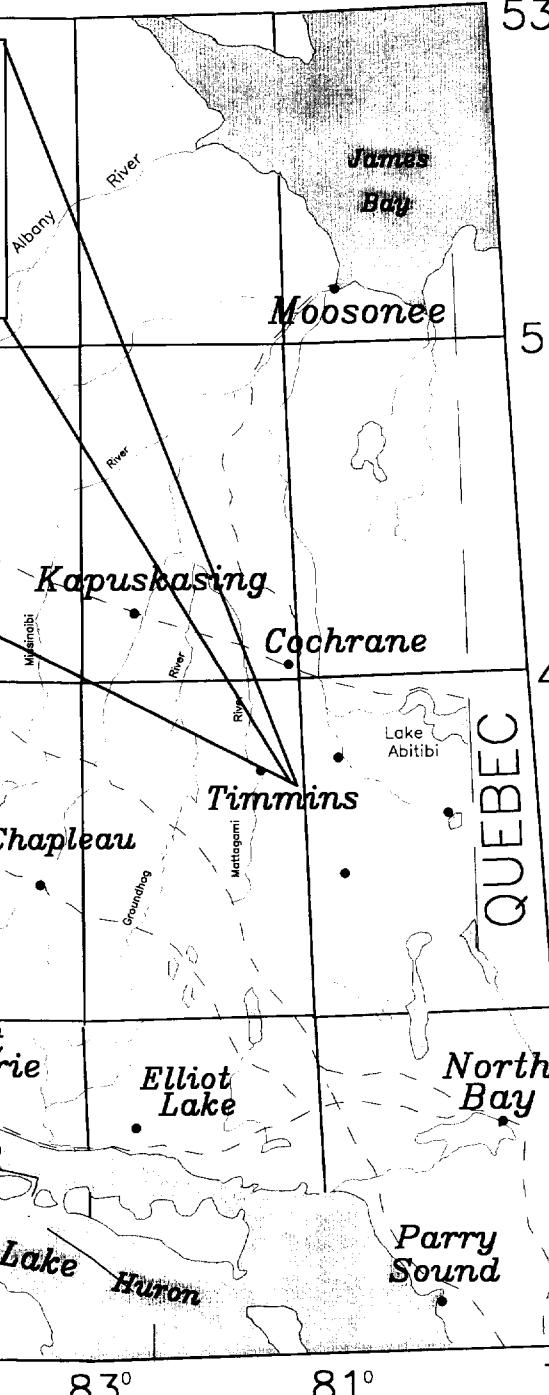
85°

83°

81°

45°

79°



010

42A07NW0017 2.17754 MACKLEM

R J Daigle

June 1997

1.0 Summary

Golden Knight Resources Inc., of Vancouver, BC., explored their Night Hawk Project in 1996 and 1997 with line cutting, TFM, and induced polarization surveys. The project covers six (6) claims near the Macklem-Thomas township line. The property is accessible by using the Gibson Lake road, roughly 40 km east of Timmins, ON. The geophysical surveys are somewhat obscured due to overburden effects and perhaps poor grid orientation. Since the property is in a favourable gold environment, additional work is warranted.

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Sections

Sixteen (16), 1:5000 IP Sections

(i)



42A07NW0017 2.17754 MACKLEM

010C

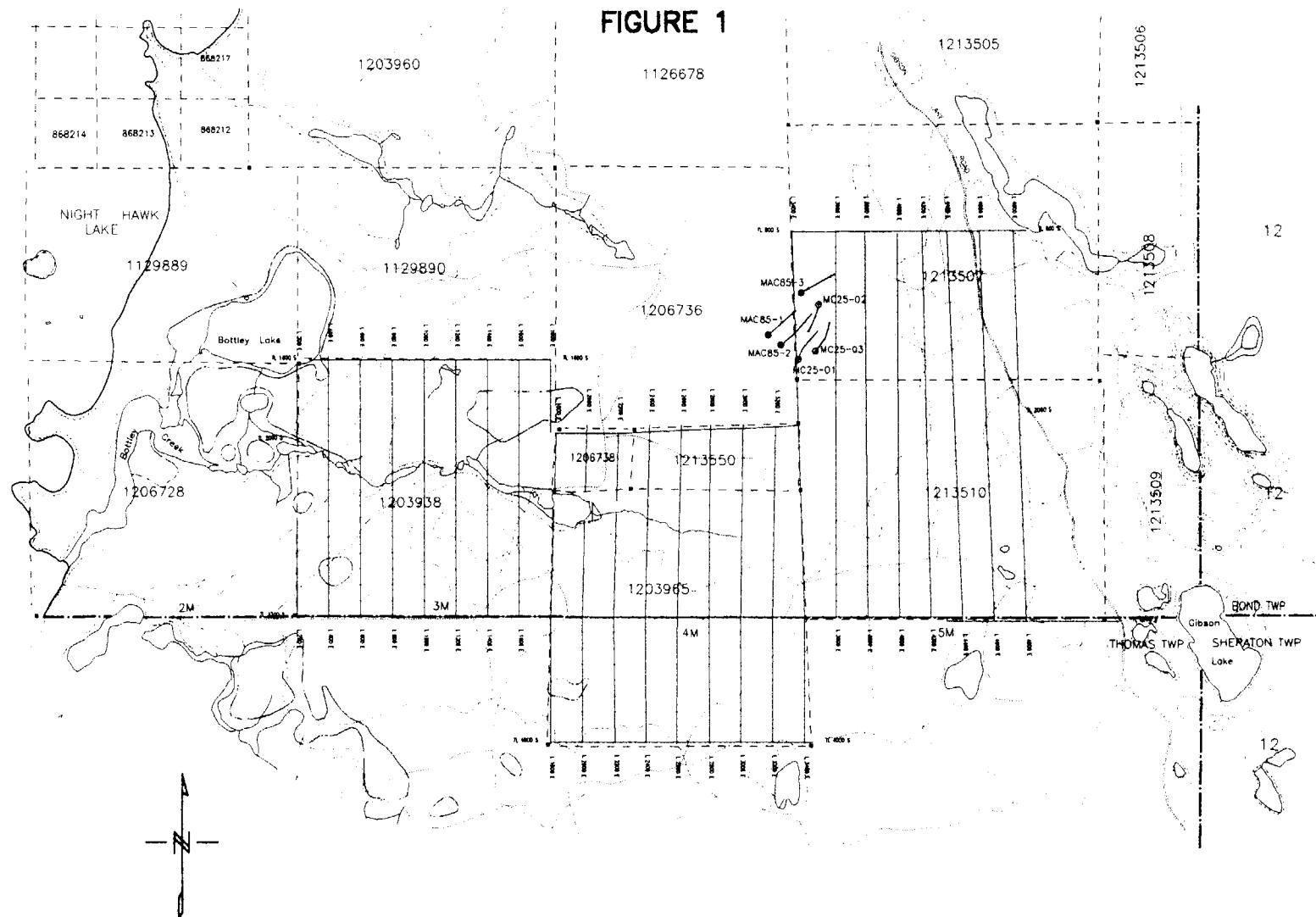
2.0 Introduction

Golden Knight Resources Inc. of Vancouver, BC, explored six (6) claims (approximately 59 units) in Macklem Twp. and a small portion of Thomas Twp., northeastern Ontario. The six claim property referred to as the **Night Hawk Property** is found west of Gibson Lake along the Gibson Lake road and east of Night Hawk Lake. The property is roughly 30 km south of east from Timmins, ON, and is accessible by the Gibson Lake road from HWY 101E. The work was performed by M. C. Exploration Services Inc., of South Porcupine, ON, and was completed in two phases. **Phase I** comprises a **43.53 km** grid over claims 1206738, 1213550, 1213507, 1213510 in Macklem Twp., and claim 1203965 which covers an area in Macklem and Thomas Twp's. This work started in the summer of 1996 and was geophysically read in August 1996 using magnetics and induced polarization survey methods.

Phase II which covers claim 1203938 in Macklem Twp., comprises a westerly extension of the 1996 grid. The **15.75 km** of survey lines added were then read using magnetics. The objective of this investigation is primarily the detection of structures favourable for gold occurrences. The area has been subjected to observation for gold sporadically for nearly a century. The area covered is in south central Macklem and along the northern boundary of Thomas Twp. The abundance of stratified locustrine clays with possible lenses of thin gravels is the predominant feature above the bedrock. This obscures the IP survey and affects the magnetics as well. The voluminous quantity of clay represents deposits in the deeper portions of glacial Lake Ojibway Barlow of which Lake Abitibi is a vestigial remnant. Thus the weak chargeability anomalies presented here in are misleading. There is widespread sporadic outcrop beneath the grid according to ODM Map 2222, Night Hawk Lake area (E.J. Leahy, 1964-68). Other sources of information used to write the report are; 1) United Kingdom Energy Inc, 1985 Diamond Drill Logs, 2) Kidd Creek Mines, 1987 Diamond Drill Logs. This past work was done near and on the present claim 1213507 and was primarily focused on gold. This report is only intended to be a summary of the 1996-97 exploration.

(2)

FIGURE 1



Scale 1:40000
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000
(meters)

PAST EXPLORATION

- 1985 UNITED KINGDOM ENERGY INC
- 1987 KIDD CREEK MINES LTD

Golden Knight Resources Ltd

NIGHT HAWK PROJECT

Macklem-1-96 & 2-97 Grids

3.0 1996-97 Exploration

3.1 Line Cutting

M. C. Exploration Services Inc., line cutting crews established the start point of the grid coordinate **5400E/3200S**, by locating the east west township line separating Macklem and Thomas Townships along the Gibson Lake road. This location can be referenced with UTM coordinate 513336 (easting), and 5366173 (northing). Later work located the true line thus there is a slight divergence (27 meters north) in the baseline originally established. The start point was an attempt to keep a similar reference system as past exploration (United Kingdom Energy Inc., 1985). The line cutting for Phase I started in **June, 1996** and was completed in early July 1996. Crews cut the TL3200S westerly, just beyond 200E where water coverage prevented further work. Lines were then turned at 90° of the east- west tie line at a 200 meter interval. There are seven (7) lines cut northerly, from 3600E to 4800E which end at tie line 2000S. Nine (9) additional lines were cut north and south of tie line 3200S from 1800E to 3400E. All of these lines with the exception of line 3400E extend southerly to tie line 4000S and northerly to tie line 1600S. This first phase of line cutting comprises 43.53 km of survey lines which have been chained and picketed at a 25 meter interval. **Phase II**, which began in January 1997 is comprised of an additional 15.75 km of grid lines. The original grid was extended westerly from line 1800E to line 200E. All of these lines were cut northerly from tie line 3200S up to tie line 1600S, line 3400E extends northerly to tie line 2000S. The Macklem grid is now comprised of 59.25 km of survey lines with twenty five (25) cross-lines and five (5) tie-lines.

3.2 TFM Survey

3.2.1 Procedure

Geophysical crews, Don Caron and Clayton Morgan read the original Phase I grid in August 1996. The Phase II west extension was read by Don Caron and Jeff Ryan in January 1997. Crews used the TerraPlus GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometers to read the Total Field. Readings were taken at a 12.5 meter interval on all lines for a total of 4770 stations read (Phase I and II inclusive). The total field ranges from 57428 to 58955 nanoteslas. The data was smoothed with a similar GSM-19 base station located at grid coordinate 3200S/5375E (near the Gibson Lake road). A reference field of 57900 nanotesla was used.

3.2.2 Results

The magnetic survey results for the Macklem Thomas survey area is plotted on a single map (Plan 1) posted

with a 58000 nT base subtracted. An anomalous grouping of contours is centered in the area of tie-line 3200S on L22+00E and 24E and 28+00E.

This gathering of contours obviously detects the presence of underlying diabase dykes. Such dykes are ubiquitous throughout the area, are thin and generally north trending. Contouring has produced a group of ellipsoidal somewhat bulbous anomalies. These egg shaped anomalies result from too great a spacing between traverse lines and a further influence of registering readings below a variable yet thick mantle of near impenetrable clay. A series of elongate lows flank the dykes to the west and this has been found to be present in similar areas of survey and to be due to an easterly dip of dykes which registers as a low beyond the west edge of the slightly high registers of the dyke proper.

A thick pile of massive and pillow andesites and basalts with some interbedded tuff and agglomerate underlies the survey area. There is no range of detectable difference in broad magnetic intensity between the predominant rock types, and considering the corresponding similarity, this is not unusual. They register an intensity below the mean total field. A slight divergence and disruption of the magnetic contours along the margin of L22E, 24E, 26E, in Macklem Township and of 28E in Thomas Township suggests a break in continuity. A small rivulet trending east-west in the area lends credence to this possibility.

3.3 IP Survey

3.3.1 Procedure

Crews read a total 33.55 kilometers of N.S. traverses with the Time Domain Induced Polarization method in June and July 1996. The Androtex TDR-6 Receiver in conjunction with the fixed Scintrex TSQ-3 Transmitter were used to read the selected pole dipole array with 50 meter dipole separation. Two infinity electrode positions induced current northerly. Infinity I was located at 2400E and 4800S and read six (6) lines L18 to L28E. Infinity II located at 34+00E and 4600S read lines 30 to 46E. A third infinity engaged southerly from a location at L4800E and 6500S; a reversal of the other two (2)infinities. The operator read $n=1$ ton=6 at each station. The reader should refer to the addendum for equipment specifications and survey theory. Four of the sections were bound northerly by the creek which flows westerly into Bottley Lake. These sections are; 1800E, 2000E, 2200E, and 2400E.

3.3.2 Results

The results plotted on sixteen (16) sections registers the apparent IP effects in mV/V and the apparent resistivities in ohms/50 meters. The 16 lines read total 33.55 kilometers. The most prominent anomalies are due to the varying thickness of the blanket of varved clay causing much of the area surveyed and thus bedrock responses are obscured. There is clustered sporadic outcrop in the area which are mostly reflected upon the resistivity sections. There are thin diabase dykes trending crudely north south and these assisted in acting as a buttress, inhibiting the scouring effect of advancing ice during the glacial period thus bedrock surface is variable beneath a generally uniform layered clay mantle. Thus the occurrence of scattered outcrop in the dyke locale.

- 1) Sections 1800E, 2000E, 2200E, and 2400E reflect an area with abundant outcrop predominantly carbonated basic volcanic rock with high resistivity and moderately weak chargeability effects.
- 2) Certain zones on sections 2800E (south limit) trending onto sections 2600E and 2400E east reflect the course of a sinuous thin diabase.
- 3) Sections 3000E and 3200E show the proximity of a thin strand of diabase (see geological map). Section 3000E shows noise on the IP section where the creek bisects the line.
- 4) From section 3400E eastward, multiple lines show negligible response e.g. L34E shows a broad vague outline with near nil response.
- 5) Sections 36-38-40 thru 48 show no significance of any feature with resistance or chargeability. The homogeneous response postulates a large intrusive mass with negligible IP effects.

4.0 Conclusion

The contention which may be valid, is that horizontal clay layers are so dry there is perhaps no ionic diffusion and therefore, refuses to transfer the current. There is a possibility that a high powered transmitter could succeed in better bedrock response. It would perhaps be beneficial to change the survey orientation (eg. line traverse with N45° azimuth). Since the property is in an area favourable for gold exploration, additional work is still warranted.

Respectfully submitted for approval,

June 12, 1997.

DATE

R. Daigle

RICHARD DAIGLE

5.0 CERTIFICATION

I **Richard Daigle** residing at 40 Crawford, Apt.6 in the city of Timmins, ON, Certify;

1. I have received an Electronic Technologist Certificate in 1979 from Radio College of Canada, Toronto, ON.
2. I have been computer literate and utilized geophysical equipment for fifteen years.
3. Experienced Max-Min (HLEM) interpretations along with field operations under the supervision of John Betz, 1979- 81.
4. Geophysicist Assistant for Kidd Creek Mines under the supervision of Mr. Doug Londry, 1981- 85.
5. Fulfilled geophysical contracts in NE Ontario, 1985-87.
6. Fulfilled geophysical contracts (IP, HLEM, MAG, SP) along with property assessments in Eastern Canada, 1987- 92.
7. I have been employed by M.C. Exploration Services Inc as Geophysical Evaluator for the past four years.
8. I have no direct interest in the property reported upon.

DATE: June 12, 1994
Timmins, ON



R. J. Daigle

GEM Systems Advanced Magnetometers

V 4.0

GSM-19

GEM Systems Inc
52 West Beaver Creek Road, Unit 14
Richmond Hill, Ontario
Canada, L4B-1L9

Phone; (905) 764- 8008
Fax ; (905) 764- 9329

1.0 Instrument Description

- The sensor is a dual coil type designed to reduce noise and improve gradient tolerance. The coils are electrostatically shielded and contain a proton rich liquid in a pyrex bottle, which also acts as an RF resonator.
- The sensor cable is coaxial, typically RG-58/U, up to 100m long.
- The staff is made of strong aluminum tubing sections. This construction allows for a selection of sensor elevations above the ground during surveys. For best precision the full staff length should be used. Recommended sensor separation in gradiometer mode is one staff section, although two or three section separations are sometimes used for maximum sensitivity.
- The console contains all the electronic circuitry. It has a sixteen key keyboard, a 4x20 character alphanumeric display, and sensor and power input/ output connectors. The keyboard also serves as an ON-OFF switch.
- The power input/output connector also serves as a RS232 input/output and optionally as analog output and contact closure triggering input.
- The keyboard front panel, and connectors are sealed (can operate under rainy conditions)
- The charger has two levels of charging, full and trickle, switching automatically from one to another. Input is normally 110V 50/60Hz. Optionally, 12V DC can be provided.
- The all-metal housing of the console guarantees excellent EM protection.

2.0 Instrument Specifications

Resolution	0.01 nT, magnetic field and gradient	
Accuracy	0.20 nT over operating range	
Range	20,000 to 120,000 nT automatic tuning, requiring initial	setup
Gradient Tolerance	over 10,000 nT/m	
Operating Interval	3 seconds minimum, faster optional. Reading initiated	from keyboard,
	external trigger, or carriage return via	RS-232
Input/Output	6 pin weatherproof connectors	
Power Requirements	12V, 200mA peak, 30mA standby, 300mA peak with Gradiometer	
Power Source	Internal 12V, 1.9Ah sealed lead-acid battery standard,	external source
optional.		
Battery Charger	Input; 110/ 220VAC, 50/60Hz and/or 12VDC Output; 12V dual level charging	
Operating Ranges	Temperatures; -40°C to +60°C Battery Voltages; 10.0 V min to 15.0V max Humidity; up to 90% relative, non condensing	
Storage Temperature	-50°C to +65°C	
Dimensions	Console; 223 X 69 X 240 cm Sensor Staff; 4 x 450mm sections Sensor; 170 x 71 mm diameter Weight; Console 2.1Kg Staff 0.9Kg Sensors; 1.1Kg	

Magnetic Survey

Theory;

The magnetic method is based on measuring alteration in the shape and magnitude of the earth's naturally occurring magnetic field caused by changes in the magnetization of the rocks in the earth. These changes in magnetization are due mainly to the presence of the magnetic minerals, of which the most common is magnetite, and to a lesser extent ilmenite, pyrrhotite, and some less common minerals. Magnetic anomalies in the earth's field are caused by changes in two types of magnetization; (1) Induced, caused by the magnetic field being altered and enhanced by increases in the magnetic susceptibility of the rocks, which is a function of the concentration of the magnetic minerals. (2) Remanent magnetism is independent of the earth's magnetic field, and is the permanent magnetization of the magnetic particles (magnetite, etc..) in the rocks. This is created when these particles orient themselves parallel to the ambient field when cooling. This magnetization may not be in the same direction as the present earth's field, due to changes in the orientation of the rock or the field. The **unit** of measurement (variations in intensity) is commonly known as the Gamma which is equivalent to the nanotesla (nT).

Method;

The magnetometer, **GSM-19** with an Overhauser sensor measures the **Total Magnetic Field (TFM)** perpendicular to the earth's field (horizontal position in the polar region). The unit has no moving parts, produces an absolute and relatively high resolution measurement of the field and displays the measurement on a digital lighted display and is recorded (to memory). Initially, the tuning of the instrument should agree with the nominal value of the magnetic field for each particular area. The Overhauser procession magnetometer collected the data with a **0.2 nanoTesla accuracy**. The operator read each and every line at a **12.5 m interval** with the sensor attached to the top of three (56cm) aluminum tubing sections. The readings were corrected for changes in the earth's magnetic field (diurnal drift) with a similar **GSM-19** magnetometer, >>base station<< which automatically read and stored the readings at every 30 seconds. The data from both units was then downloaded to PC and base corrected values were computed.

Induced Polarization

Androtex TDR-6; The TDR-6 induced polarization receiver is a highly cost-effective instrument for the detailed measurements of IP effects and apparent resistivity phenomenon. Up to six dipoles can be measured simultaneously, thus increasing production. A wide input voltage range, up to 30V, simplifies surveys over the narrow shallow conductors of large resistivity contrast. Input signal indicators are provided for each dipole. All data are displayed on a 2x16 character display LCD module and any selected parameters can be monitored on a separate analogue meter for noise evaluation during the stacking/averaging. Although the TDR-6 receiver is automatic it allows full control and communications with the operator at all times during measurements. Since the input signal synchronizes the receiver at each cycle, the transmitter timing stability is not critical and any standard time domain transmitter can be used. Data are stored in the internal memory with a capacity of up to 2700 readings (450 stations). The data format is directly compatible with Geosoft without the necessity of an instrument conversion program.

Features

- Wide input signal range •Automatic self-potential cancellation
- Stacking/averaging of Vp and M for high measurement accuracy in noisy environments
- High rejection of power line interference •Continuity resistance test •Switch selectable delay and integration time •Multiwindow chargeability measurements
- Digital output for data logger •Six channel input provided •Compatible with standard time domain transmitters •Alpha-numeric LCD display •Audio indicator for automatic SP compensation •Portable

Specifications

•Dipole	n1 to n6 simultaneously
•Input Impedance	10 megohm
•Input Voltage (Vp)	range:100µV to 30 Volts (automatic), accuracy:.25%, resolution:10µV.
•Self Potential (SP)	range: \pm 2V,accuracy:1%,Automatic compensation \pm 1
•Chargeability (M)	range:300mV/V,accuracy:.25%,resolution:.1mV/V
•Automatic Stacking	2 to 32 cycles
•Delay Time	programmable
•Integration Time	programmable for each gate (10 gates)
•Total Chargeability Time	During integration time of all gates
•Synchronization Signal	programmable from channel 1 to 6
•Filtering	power lines:dual notch 60/180Hz or 50/150Hz, 100dB, other:Anti-alias, RF and spike rejection.
•Internal Test	Vp=1V,M=30mV/V
•Ground resistance test	0 to 200 Kohm
•Transmitting Time	1,2,4 and 8 sec pulse duration, ON/OFF.
•Digital Display	Two line 16 alphanumeric LCD.
•Analogue Meters	Six-monitoring input signal and course resistance testing.
•Controls	Push button reset, toggle start-stop, rotary Rs-in-test, rotary (data scroll) display, rotary (data scroll) Dipole, keypad 16 key 4x4.
•Memory Capacity	2700 readings, 450 stations (n1 to n6).
•Data Output	serial I/O RS-232 (programmable baud rate), Geosoft compatible output format.
•Temperature Range	Operating:-30° to +50°C, storage -40° to +60°C.
•Power Supply	Four 1.5V D cells.
•Dimensions	31x16x29 cm
•Weight	6.5 kg (14.3lbs)

Scintrex TSQ-3; The Motor-Generator set consists of a reliable Briggs and Stratton four stroke engine, coupled to a brushless permanent magnet alternator. The transmitter design employs solid-state components both for power switching and control circuits. Output waveforms and frequencies are selectable; square wave continuous for frequency domain and square wave interrupted for time domain. The programmer is crystal controlled for high stability. While care still must be taken when working with high voltages, the TSQ-3 features overload, underload and thermal protection for maximum safety. Stabilization circuitry ensures that the output current (I_g) is automatically controlled to within $\pm 1\%$ for up to 20% external load or $\pm 10\%$ input voltage variations. Voltage, current and circuit resistance are presented on a LED digital display. The system functions as follows; The motor turns the generator (alternator) which produces 800Hz, three phase, 230VAC. This energy is transformed upwards according to a front panel voltage setting in a large transformer housed in the TSQ-3. The resulting AC is then rectified in a rectifier bridge. Commutator switches then control the DC voltage output according to the waveform and frequency selected.

Specifications

•Output Power	3000 VA maximum
•Output Voltages	300, 400, 500, 600, 750, 900, 1050, 1200, 1350 & 1500V
•Output Current	10 amperes maximum
•Output Current Stability	Automatic controlled to within $\pm 1\%$ for up to 20% external load variation or up to $\pm 10\%$ input voltage variation.
•Stabilization Protection	(Over-range) High Voltage shuts off automatically if the control range exceeds 20%.
•Digital Display	Light emitting diodes permit display up to 1999 with variable decimal point; switch selectable to read input voltage, output current, external circuit resistance, dual current range, switch selectable.
•Current Reading Resolution	10mA on coarse range (1-10A) and 1mA on fine range (0-2A).
•Time Domain Cycle	t:t:t:t; ON:OFF:ON:OFF:automatic
•Polarity Change	Each 2t, automatic.
•Pulse Duration	Standard t=1, 2,, 4, 8, 16 and 32 seconds, optional
•Stability	Crystal controlled to better than .1% with external clock option better than 20ppm over operating temperature range.
•Efficiency	.78
•Operating Temperature	Range; -30°C to +50°C
•Overload Protection	Automatic shut-off at 3000VA.
•Underload Protection	Automatic shut-off at current below 85mA.
•Thermal Protection	Automatic shut-off at internal temp. of 85°C.
•Dimensions	350cm x 530cm x 320cm (transmitter).
•Motor	Briggs and Stratton, four stroke 8HP.
•Alternator	Permanent magnet type, 800Hz, three phase 230VAC at full load.
•Output Power	3000 VA maximum.
•Dimensions	520cm x 715cm x 560cm (generator assembly).
•Weight	Transmitter; 25.0kg, Generator Assembly 72.5kg.

Output DC interrupted squarewave used for survey.



$t = 2$ seconds, ON & OFF time. Total duty Cycle Used; 8 seconds.

IP Method

The phenomena of Induced Polarization (IP) was reported as early as 1920 by Schlumberger. The IP survey technique allows a variety of arrays (which all have advantages and disadvantages) and reads two separate elements; (1) The chargeability or IP effect (M) and Apparent Resistivity. The IP technique is useful for detecting sulphide bodies and is also useful as a structural mapping tool. The IP effect is the measurement of the residual voltage in rocks that remains after the interception of a primary voltage. It includes many types of dipolar charge distributions set up by the passage of current through consolidated or unconsolidated rocks. Among the causes are concentration polarization and electrokinetic effects in rocks containing electronic conductors such as metallic sulphides and graphite. The term overvoltage applies to secondary voltages set up by a current in the earth which decays when it is interrupted. These secondary effects are measured by a receiver via potential electrodes. The current flow is actually maintained by charged ions in the solutions. The IP effect is created when this ionic current flow is converted to electronic current flow at the surface of metallic minerals (or some clays, and platy silicates). The IP method is generally used for prospecting low grade (or disseminated) sulphide ores where metallic particles, sulfides in particular, give an anomalous response. Barren rock (with certain exceptions) gives a low response. In practice, IP is measured in one or two ways; (1) In a pure form, a steady current of some seconds (nominally 2 seconds) is passed and abruptly interrupted. The slowly decaying transient voltage existing in the ground are measured after interruption. This is known as the time domain method. The factor V_s / V_p is the integrated product for a specified time, and several readings are averaged (suppressing noise and coupling effects). The resultant chargeability, M is essentially an unitless value but it is usually represented in mV/V. The second method entails a comparison of the apparent resistivity using sinusoidal alternating currents of 2 frequencies within the normal range of 0.1 to 10.0 cps.. The factor used to represent the IP effect by this frequency domain method is the percent frequency effect (PFE) and is defined by $(R_1 - R_2) / R_1 \times 100\%$ where R_1 and R_2 are the apparent resistivities at the low and high frequencies.

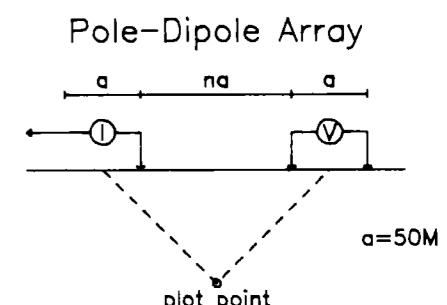
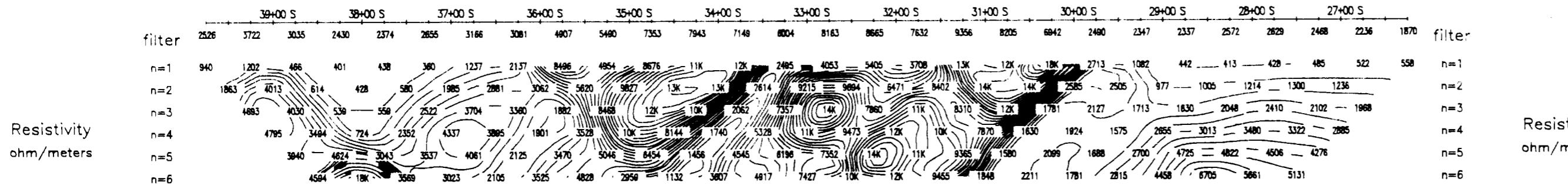
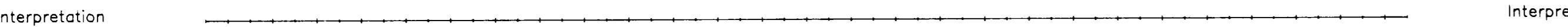
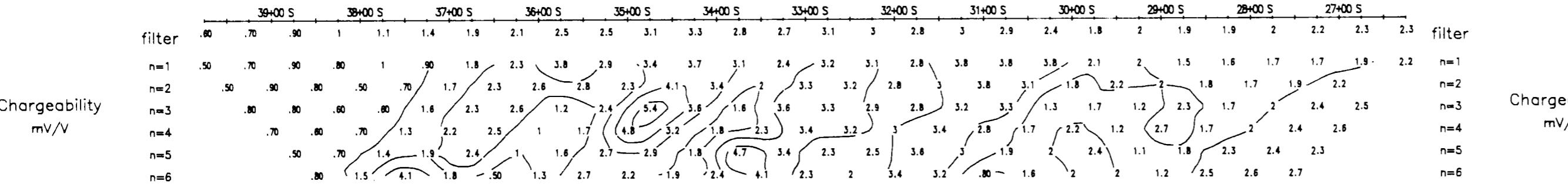
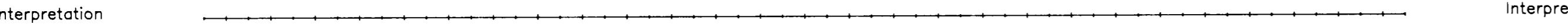
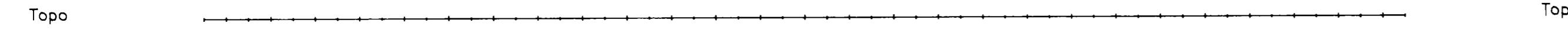
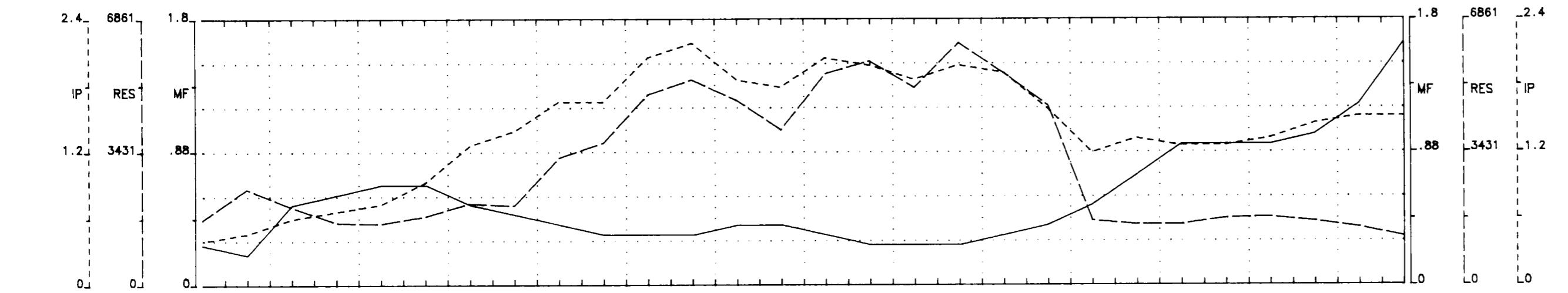
Use and Limitations

The effective depth of penetration of any IP survey is a function of the resistivity of the surface layer('s) with respect to the resistivity of the lower layer. All arrays have different effects from this resistivity contrast, some are less affected than others. When the surface layer is 0.01 of the lower layer, the effective penetration is very poor hence the term masking. Masking occurs most often in areas of thick clay cover. The size of the target therefore becomes important when detection is desirous under a conductive surface layer. The frequency domain methods are the most adversely affected by masking as inductive coupling can be much greater than the response.

Standard Definitions of Chargeability

The IP parameter, chargeability (M) varies with time. For practical reasons the entire decay curve is not sampled. Instead the secondary voltage is sampled one or more times at various intervals. Because the secondary voltage is received at extremely low levels in many prospecting situations, measurements of its amplitude at any given time is extremely susceptible to noise. Therefore, the secondary voltage is usually integrated for a period of time called a gate. Thus, if the noise has a zero mean, the integration will tend to cancel the noise. The Newmount M Factor is a standard time domain IP parameter. The gate delay, of 80 mSeconds (used by the TDR-6) was chosen to allow time for normal electromagnetic effects and capacitive coupling effects between the transmitter and receiver to attenuate so that the secondary voltage consists only of the IP decay voltage. The TDR-6 total integration time of 1580 milliSeconds (gate) is divided into ten individual gates. The time-constant of the IP dispersion curve, Cole-Cole dispersion (W H Pelton, 1977), obtained from the ten individual gates (windows) is directly related to the physical size of the metallic particles. This data is available at the clients request since all of the obtained field data is archived (downloaded) to computer.

L- 1800E



Filter

- *
- **
- ***
- ****

Cont. Intervals Profiles

Resistivity ; 500 ohm/meter ---

Chargeability ; 1.0 mV/V - - -

Metal Factor ; 1 % -----

INSTRUMENTS

Androtex TDR6, Time Domain Receiver
1760mSec Total Intergration Time, 80mS Delay.
 $MT = (80+80+80+160+160+320+320+320)$ mSec

Scintrex TSQ-3 Transmitter
8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

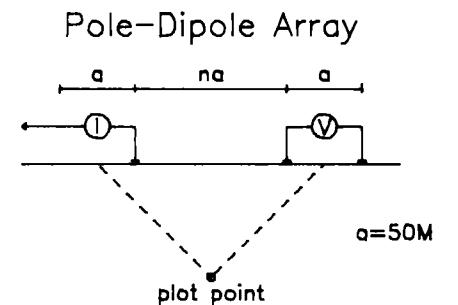
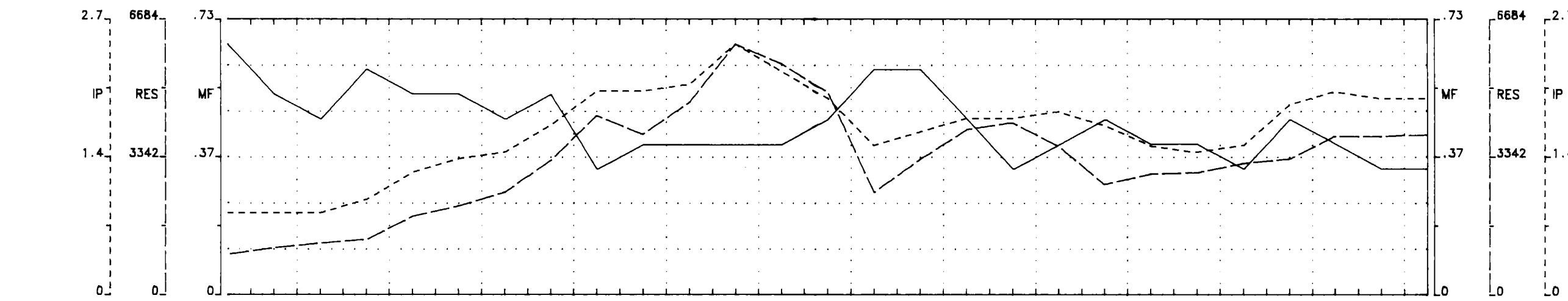
INTERPRETATION

- [Blank Box] Low Effect
Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect
Low Apparent Resistivity, rho
- [Blank Box] Moderately Low Effect
- [Blank Box] Moderately High Effect
- [Blank Box] High Effect
Good Chargeability mV/V, IP effect
High Apparent Resistivity, rho

Scale 1:5000
50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

Golden Knight Resources Ltd
Induced Polarization Survey
Macklem Grid
Macklem Township, NTS: 42- A/ SE
Porcupine Mining Division
M. C. Exploration Services Inc. June 1996.

L- 2000E



Topo

Topo

Interpretation

Interpretation

Chargeability
mV/V

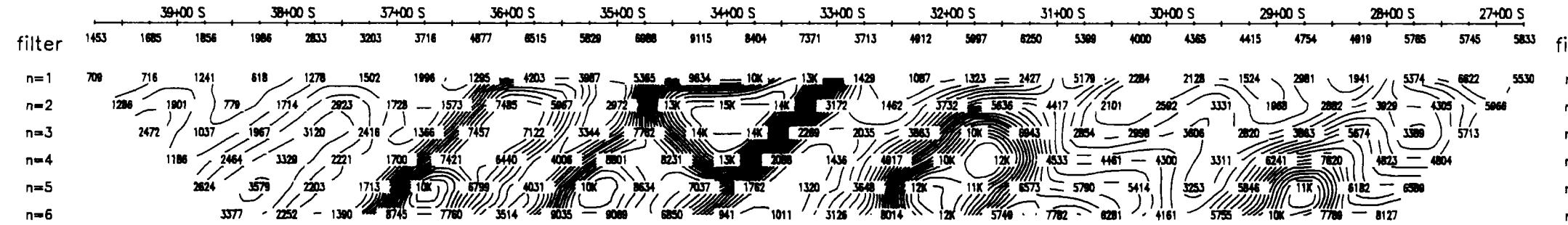
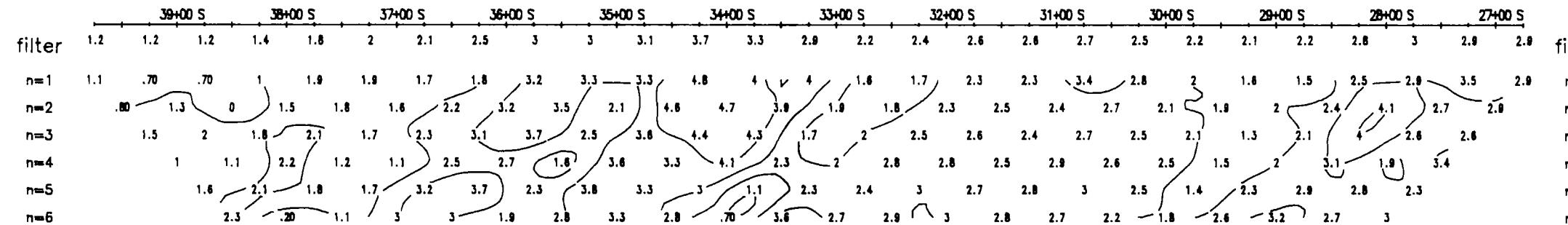
Chargeability
mV/V

Interpretation

Interpretation

Resistivity
ohm/meters

Resistivity
ohm/meters



Cont. Intervals Profiles
Resistivity ; 500 ohm/meter ---
Chargeability ; 1.0 mV/V - - -
Metal Factor ; 1 % -----

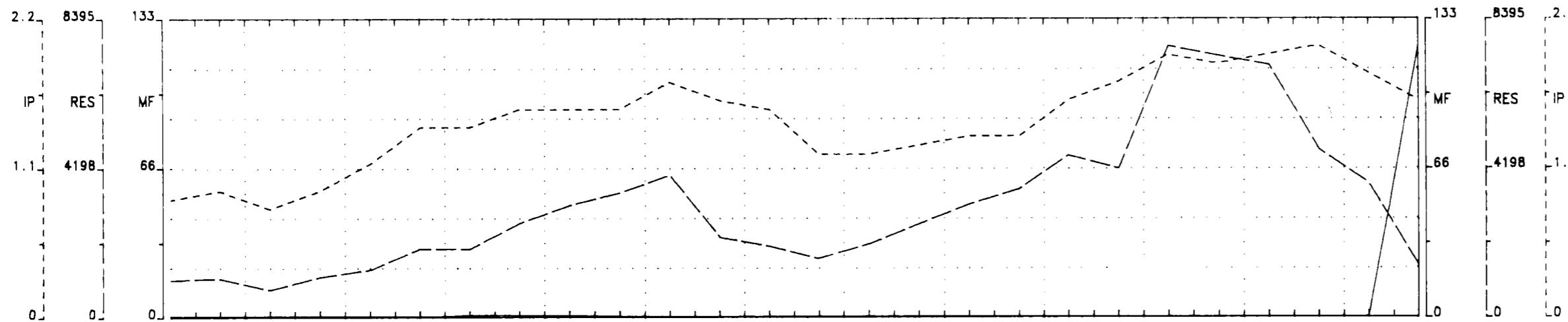
INSTRUMENTS
Androtex TDR6, Time Domain Receiver
1760mSec Total Intergration Time, 80mS Delay.
MT= (80+80+80+160+160+320+320) mSec
Scintrex TSQ-3 Transmitter
8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

INTERPRETATION

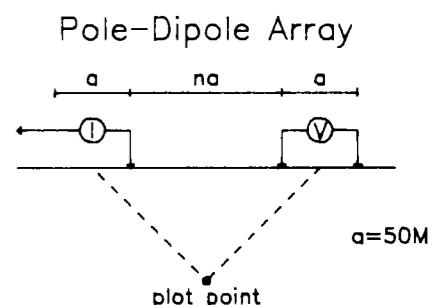
- Low Effect
Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect
Low Apparent Resistivity, rho
- Moderately Low Effect
- Moderately High Effect
- High Effect
Good Chargeability mV/V, IP effect
High Apparent Resistivity, rho

Scale 1:5000
50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

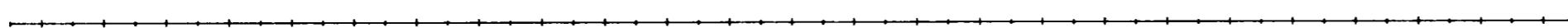
Golden Knight Resources Ltd
Induced Polarization Survey
Macklem Grid
Macklem Township, NTS: 42- A/ SE
Porcupine Mining Division
M. C. Exploration Services Inc. June 1996.



L- 2200E

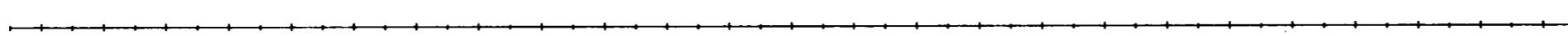


Topo



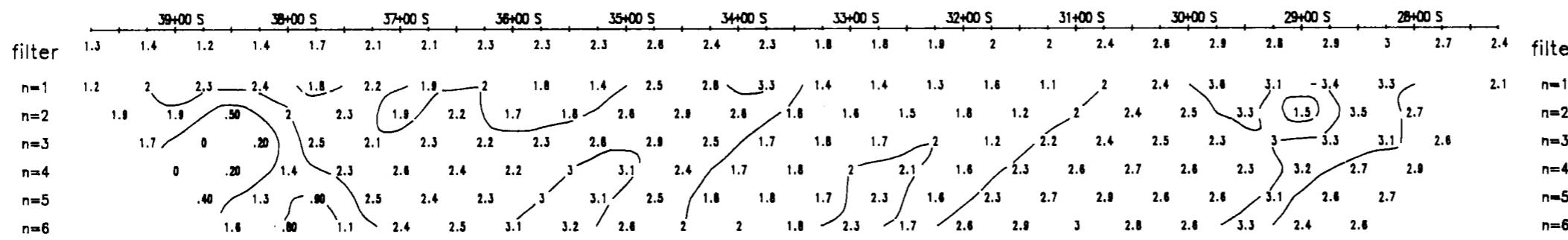
Topo

Interpretation



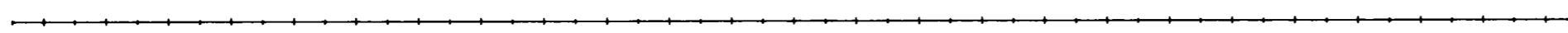
Interpretation

Chargeability mV/V



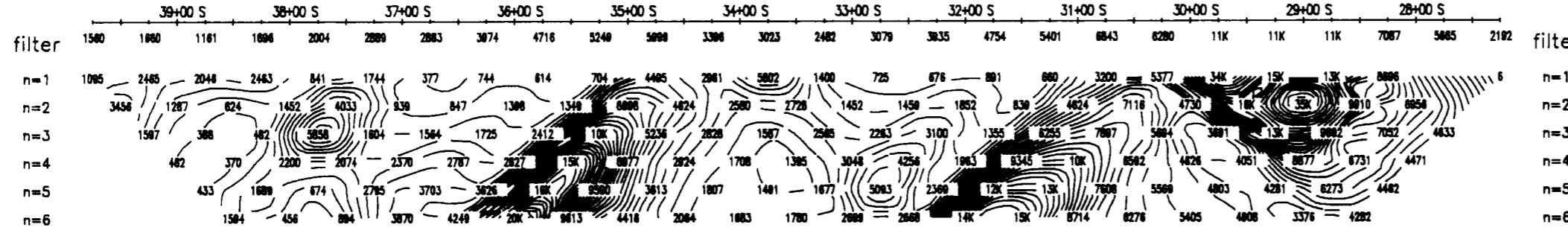
Chargeability
mV/V

Interpretation



Interpretation

Resistivity
ohm/meter



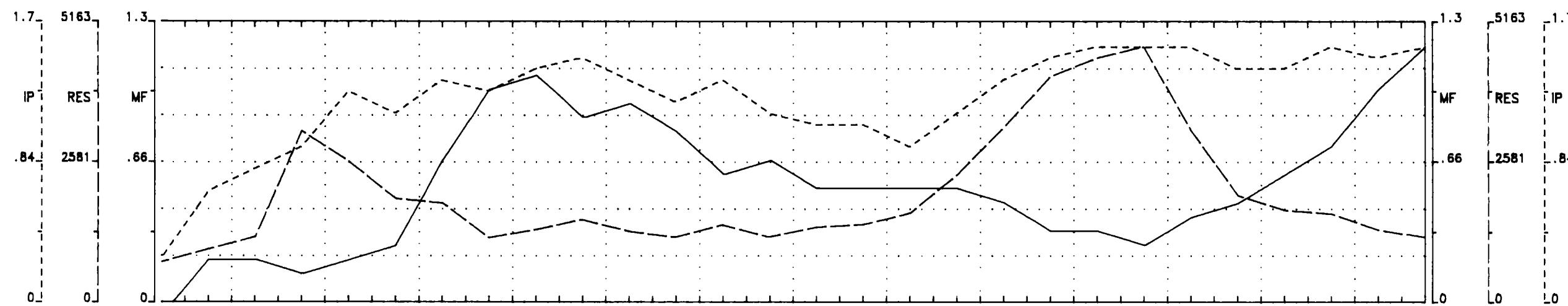
Resistivity
ohm/meter

Scale 1:5000

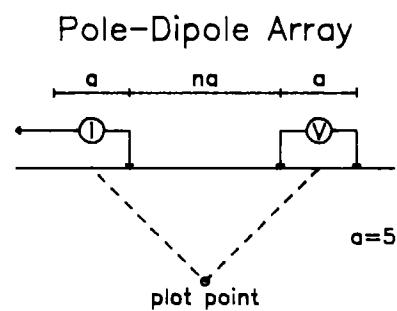
50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

Golden Knight Resources Ltd
Induced Polarization Survey
Macklem Grid
Macklem Township, NTS: 42- A/ SE

Porcupine Mining Division
M. C. Exploration Services Inc. June 1996.



L- 2400E



Topo

Topo

Interpretation

Interpretation

Chargeability
mV/V

Chargeability
mV/V

Interpretation

Interpretation

Resistivity
ohm/meters

Resistivity
ohm/meters

Cont. Intervals Profiles
Resistivity ; 500 ohm/meter --- - - -
Chargeability ; 1.0 mV/V - - - - -
Metal Factor ; 1 % - - - - -

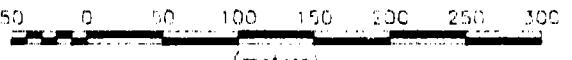
INSTRUMENTS

Androtex TDR6, Time Domain Receiver
1760mSec Total Integration Time, 80mS Delay.
MT= (80+80+80+80+160+160+320+320+320) mSec
Scintrex TSQ-3 Transmitter
8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

INTERPRETATION

- [Lightest Box] Low Effect
Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect
Low Apparent Resistivity, rho
- [Medium Box] Moderately Low Effect
- [Dark Box] Moderately High Effect
- [Darkest Box] High Effect
Good Chargeability mV/V, IP effect
High Apparent Resistivity, rho

Scale 1:5000



(meters)

Golden Knight Resources Ltd

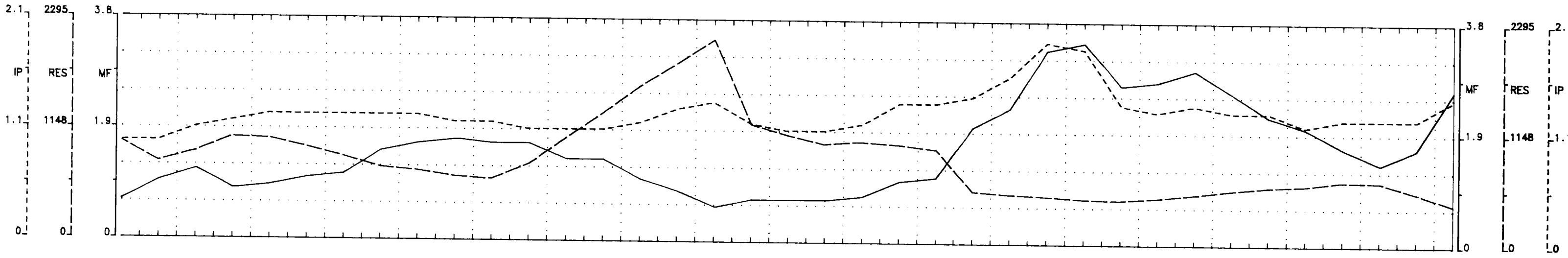
Induced Polarization Survey

Macklem Grid

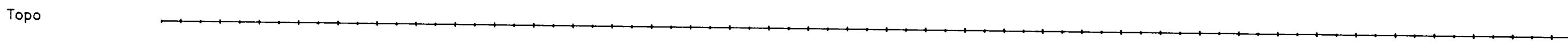
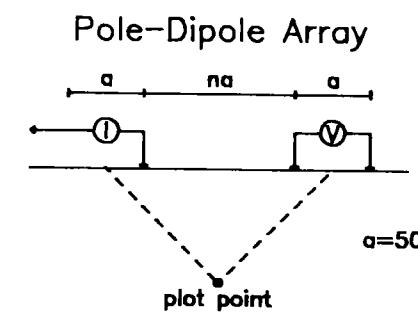
Macklem Township, NTS: 42-A/5E

Porcupine Mining Division

M. G. Exploration Services Inc June 1996.



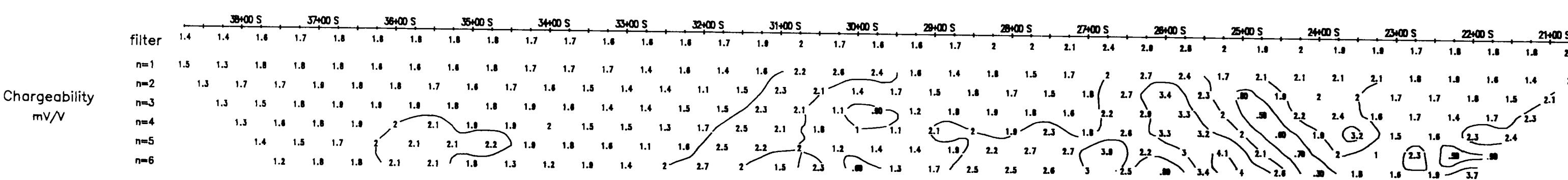
L- 2600E



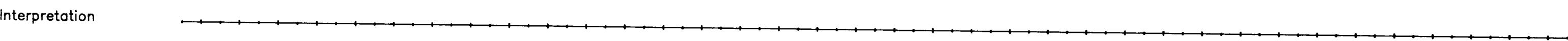
Topo



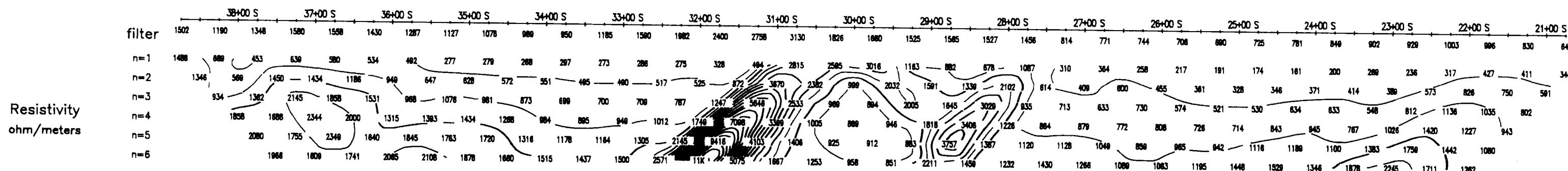
Interpretation



filter



Interpretation



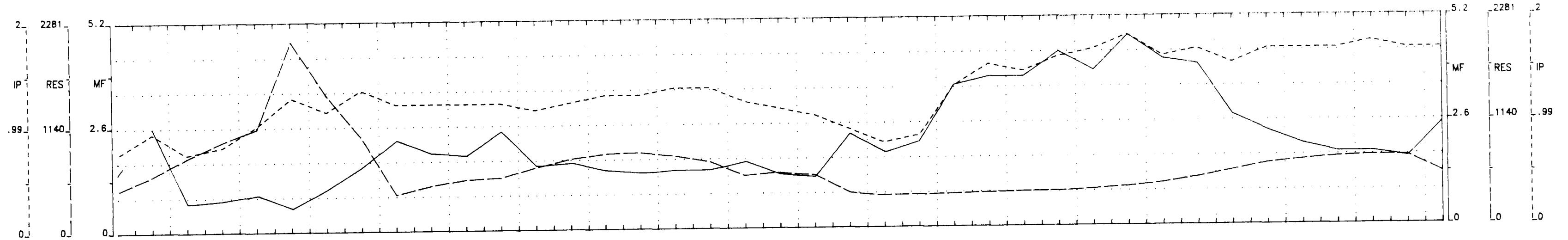
filter

- Low Effect
Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect
Low Apparent Resistivity, rho
- Moderately Low Effect
- Moderately High Effect
- High Effect
Good Chargeability mV/V, IP effect
High Apparent Resistivity, rho

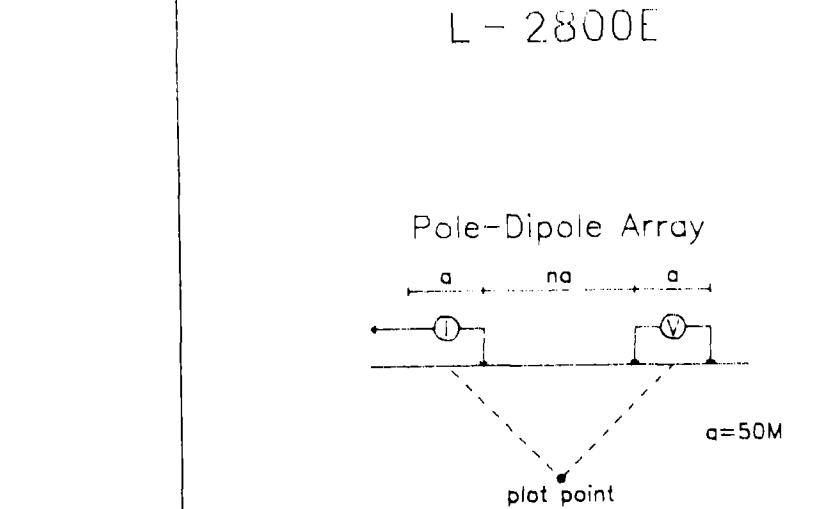
Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

Golden Knight Resources Ltd
Induced Polarization Survey
Macklem Grid
Macklem Township, NTS: 42-A/SE
Porcupine Mining Division
M. C. Exploration Services Inc. June 1996.



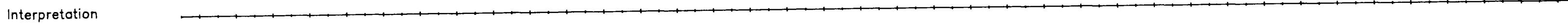
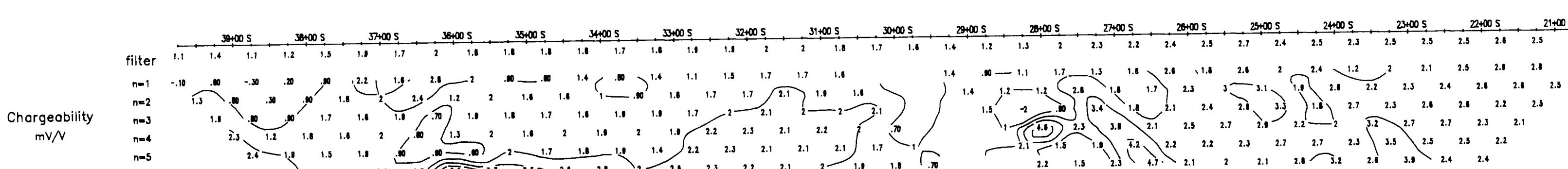
Topo



Interpretation

Filter

- *
- **
- ***
- ****



Interpretation

filter

n=1

n=2

n=3

n=4

n=5

n=6

Chargeability mV/V

filter

n=1

n=2

n=3

n=4

n=5

n=6

Interpretation

filter

n=1

n=2

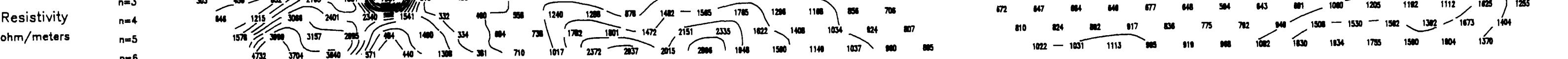
n=3

n=4

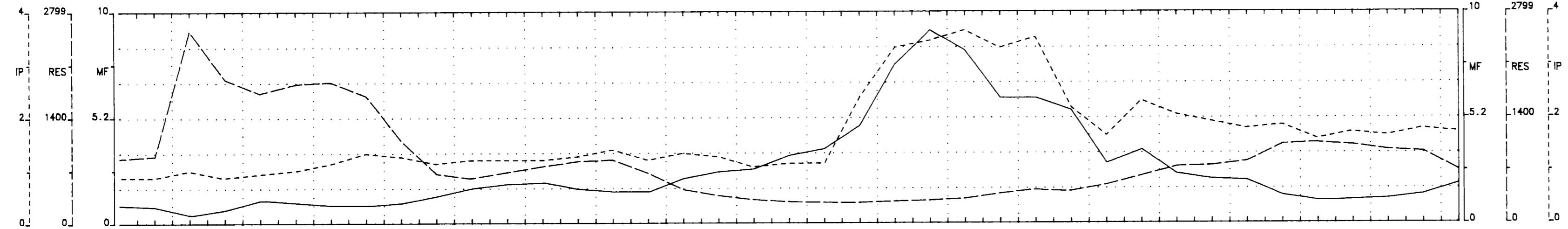
n=5

n=6

Resistivity ohm/meters



Golden Knight Resources Ltd
Induced Polarization Survey
Macklem Grid
Macklem Township, NTS: 42-A/SE
Porcupine Mining Division
M. C. Exploration Services Inc. June 1996.



Topo

Topo

Interpretation

Interpretation

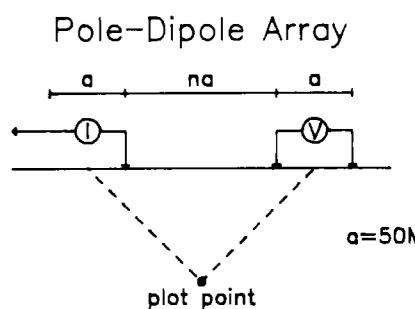
Chargeability
mV/VChargeability
mV/V

Interpretation

Interpretation

Resistivity
ohm/metersResistivity
ohm/meters

L- 3000E



Filter
*
* *
* * *
* * * *

Cont. Intervals Profiles
Resistivity ; 500 ohm/meter --- - - -
Chargeability ; 1.0 mV/V - - - - -
Metal Factor ; 1 % - - - - -

INSTRUMENTS
Androtex TDR6, Time Domain Receiver
1760mSec Total Intergration Time, 80mS Delay.
MT= (80+80+80+160+160+160+320+320+320) mSec
Scintrex TSQ-3 Transmitter
8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

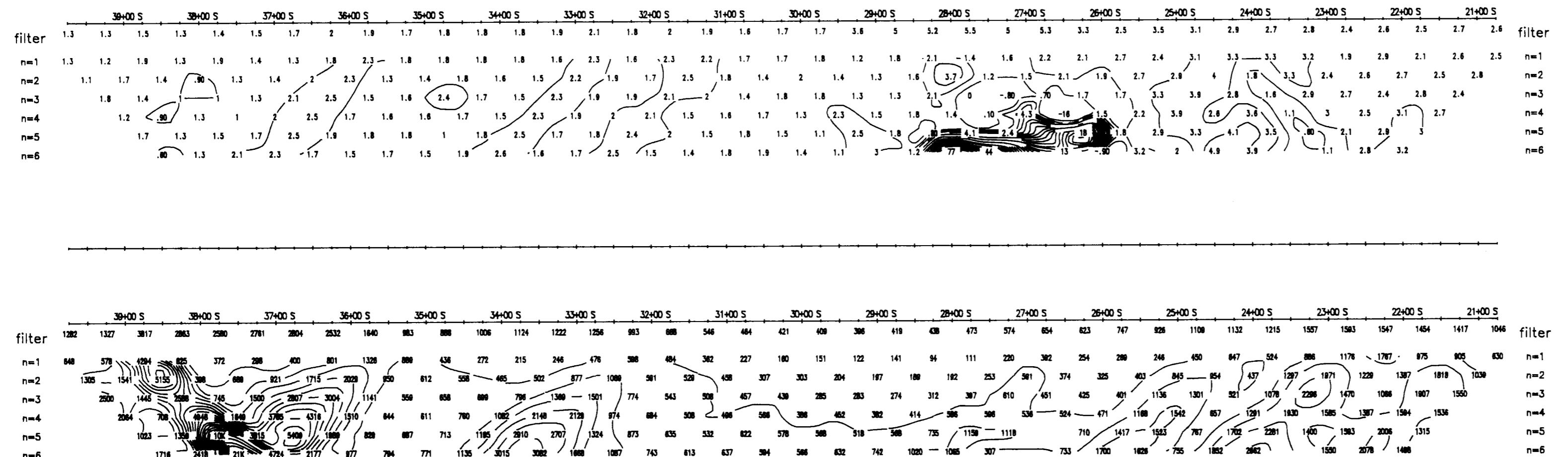
INTERPRETATION

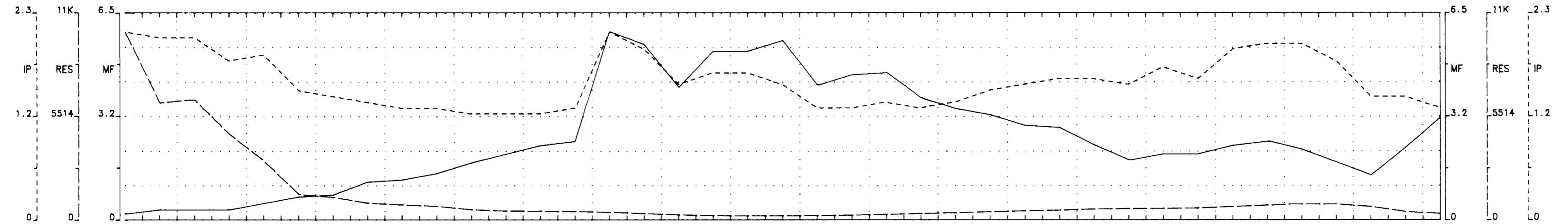
	Low Effect Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect Low Apparent Resistivity, rho
	Moderately Low Effect
	Moderately High Effect
	High Effect Good Chargeability mV/V, IP effect High Apparent Resistivity, rho

Scale 1:5000
50 0 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

Golden Knight Resources Ltd
Induced Polarization Survey
Macklem Grid
Macklem Township, NTS: 42- A/ SE

Porcupine Mining Division
M. C. Exploration Services Inc. June 1996.

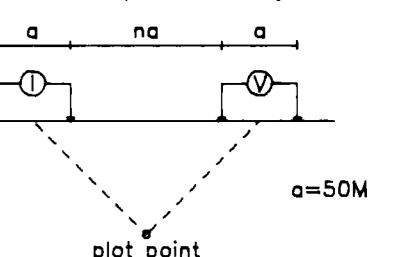




Topo

L- 3200E

Pole-Dipole Array



Filter

*

**

Interpretation

Topo

Cont. Intervals

Profiles

Resistivity ; 500 ohm/meter

Chargeability ; 1.0 mV/V

Metal Factor ; 1 %

filter 39+00 S 38+00 S 37+00 S 36+00 S 35+00 S 34+00 S 33+00 S 32+00 S 31+00 S 30+00 S 29+00 S 28+00 S 27+00 S 26+00 S 25+00 S 24+00 S 23+00 S 22+00 S 21+00 S filter

Chargeability
mV/V

Interpretation

INSTRUMENTS

Androtex TDR6, Time Domain Receiver

1760mSec Total Integration Time, 80mS Delay.

MT= (80+80+80+160+160+160+320+320+320) mSec

Scintrex TSQ-3 Transmitter

8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

INTERPRETATION

Low Effect
Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect
Low Apparent Resistivity, rho

Moderately Low Effect

Moderately High Effect

High Effect
Good Chargeability mV/V, IP effect
High Apparent Resistivity, rho

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

Golden Knight Resources Ltd

Induced Polarization Survey

Macklem Grid

Macklem Township, NTS: 42-A/ SE

Porcupine Mining Division

M. C. Exploration Services Inc. June 1996.

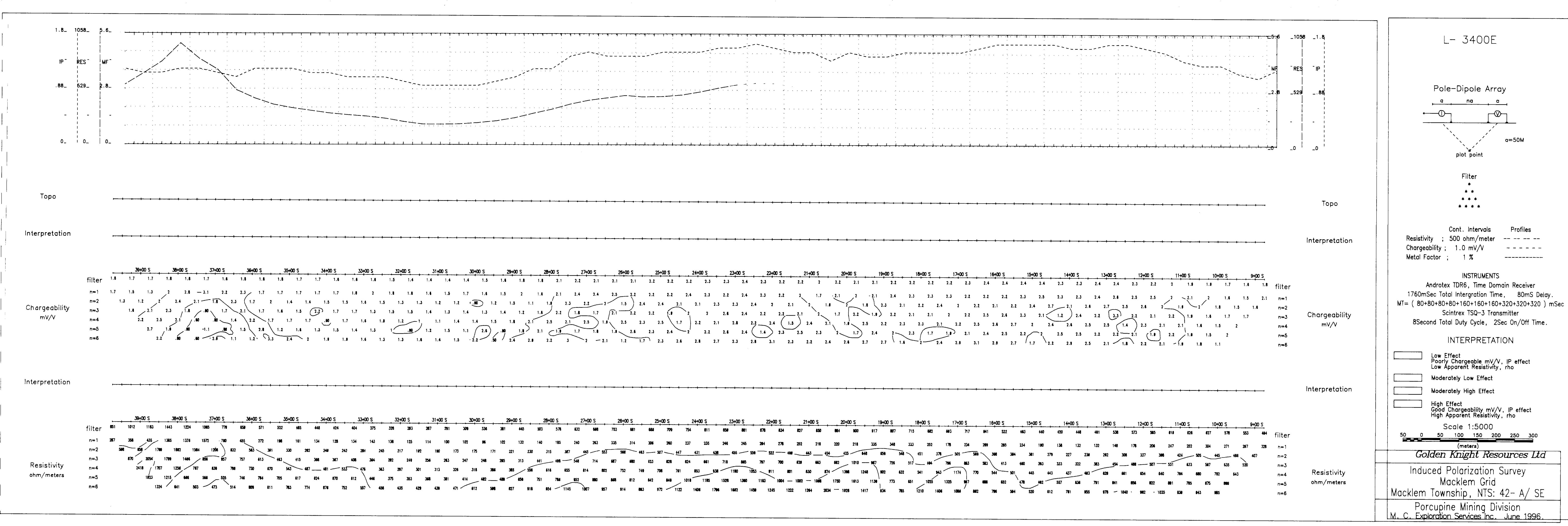
Interpretation

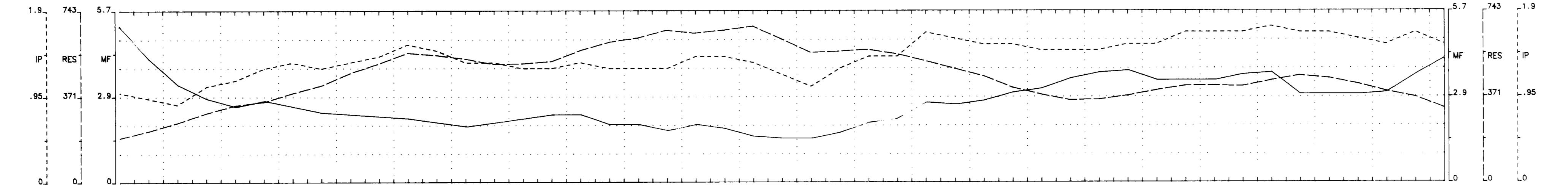
Interpretation

Resistivity
ohm/metersResistivity
ohm/meters

filter 39+00 S 38+00 S 37+00 S 36+00 S 35+00 S 34+00 S 33+00 S 32+00 S 31+00 S 30+00 S 29+00 S 28+00 S 27+00 S 26+00 S 25+00 S 24+00 S 23+00 S 22+00 S 21+00 S filter

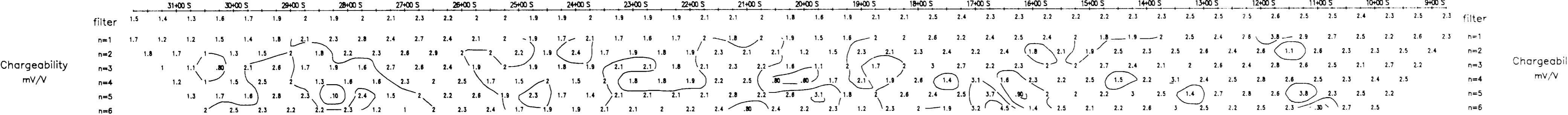
n=1	21K	11K	18K	10K	7003	1796	1636	527	448	474	333	268	217	238	201	154	147	103	90	85	111	140	200	260	255	346	385	480	423	380	303	364	513	686	421	279	n=1
n=2	18K	9466	13K	8196	2454	1987	1575	763	1058	611	405	383	466	444	347	298	286	201	174	165	155	186	248	306	403	575	708	788	600	620	525	718	1023	1055	616	458	n=2
n=3	11K	6781	13K	2885	2484	1486	1454	1471	1018	819	544	886	751	809	404	286	259	245	386	482	505	485	715	908	1025	729	682	667	1017	1588	1570	755	566	n=3			
n=4	10K	7028	6110	3320	2674	1788	1538	2398	1267	935	780	1021	1204	1108	874	621	500	502	372	368	341	334	417	524	843	707	595	1086	1208	1295	1251	2103	2138	1027	686	n=4	
n=5	8K	6017	6110	2801	1837	1801	2384	1737	1049	1052	1102	1204	1108	820	433	447	418	445	558	705	871	809	776	1208	1382	1043	980	873	1387	2482	2583	1305	853	n=5			
n=6	6K	1523	1429	1835	1889	2513	1800	1346	1082	1430	1198	926	701	884	484	889	1096	1116	916	1195	1293	1388	1087	1019	853	1478	2454	2731	1481	1037	1037	n=6					



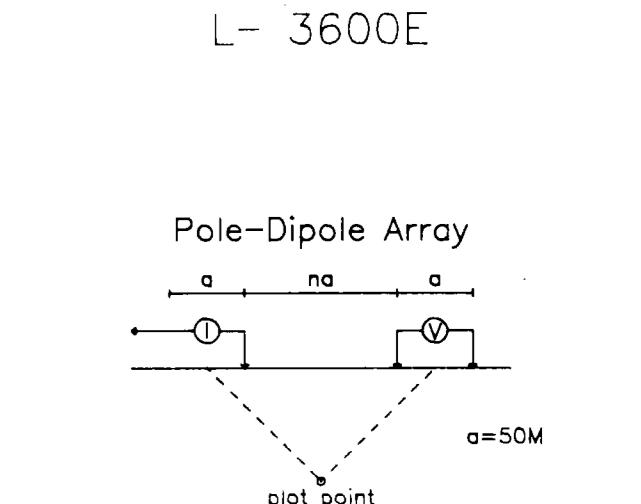
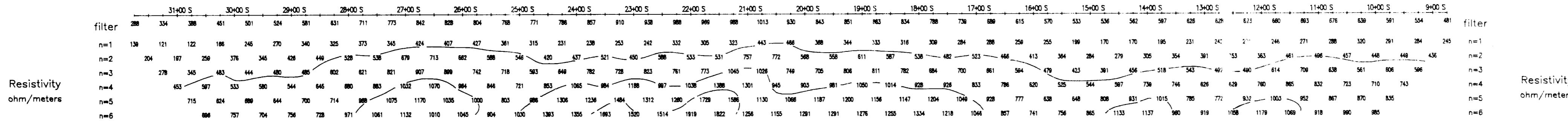


Topo Topo

Interpretation Interpretation



Interpretation Interpretation



Filter

- *
- **
- ***
- ****

Cont. Intervals Profiles

Resistivity ; 500 ohm/meter

Chargeability ; 1.0 mV/V

Metal Factor ; 1 %

INSTRUMENTS

Androtex TDR6, Time Domain Receiver

1760mSec Total Intergration Time, 80mS Delay.

MT= (80+80+80+160+160+320+320+320) mSec

Scintrex TSQ-3 Transmitter

8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

INTERPRETATION

Low Effect
Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect
Low Apparent Resistivity, rho

Moderately Low Effect

Moderately High Effect

High Effect
Good Chargeability mV/V, IP effect
High Apparent Resistivity, rho

Scale 1:5000

(meters)

Golden Knight Resources Ltd

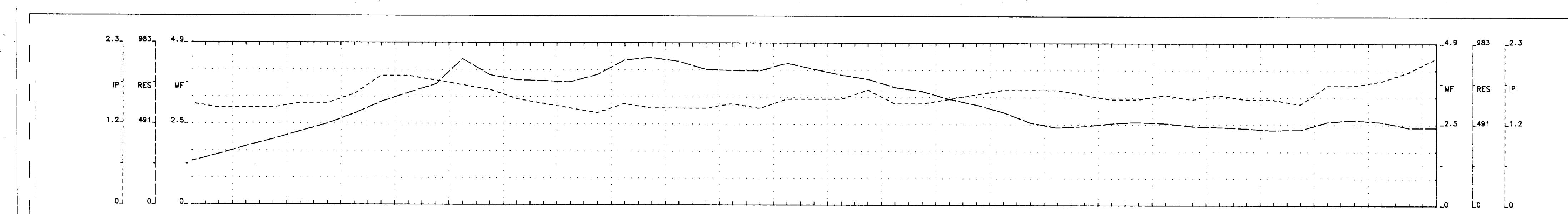
Induced Polarization Survey

Macklem Grid

Macklem Township, NTS: 42- A/ SE

Porcupine Mining Division

M. C. Exploration Services Inc June 1996



Topo

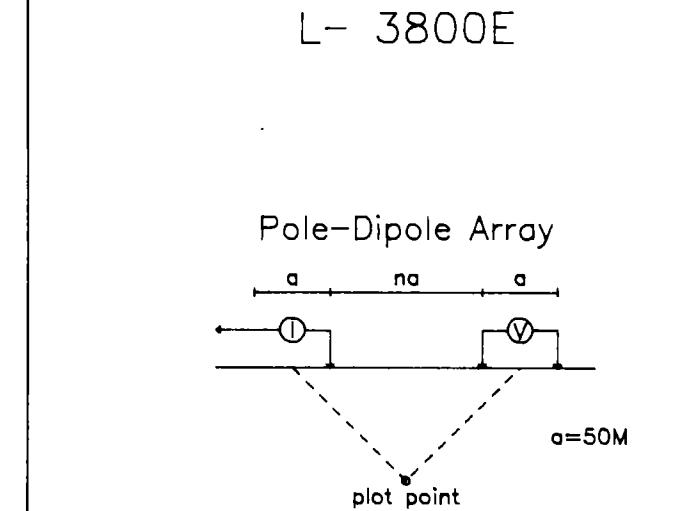
Interpretation

filter Chargeability mV/V

filter Chargeability mV/V

Interpretation

filter Resistivity ohm/meters



Filter

- *
- **
- ***
- ****

Cont. Intervals Profiles

Resistivity ; 500 ohm/meter -----

Chargeability ; 1.0 mV/V -----

Metal Factor ; 1 % -----

INSTRUMENTS

Androtex TDR6, Time Domain Receiver

1760mSec Total Intergration Time, 80mS Delay.

MT= (80+80+80+160+160+160+320+320+320) mSec

Scintrex TSQ-3 Transmitter

8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

INTERPRETATION

Low Effect
Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect
Low Apparent Resistivity, rho

Moderately Low Effect

Moderately High Effect

High Effect
Good Chargeability mV/V, IP effect
High Apparent Resistivity, rho

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

Golden Knight Resources Ltd

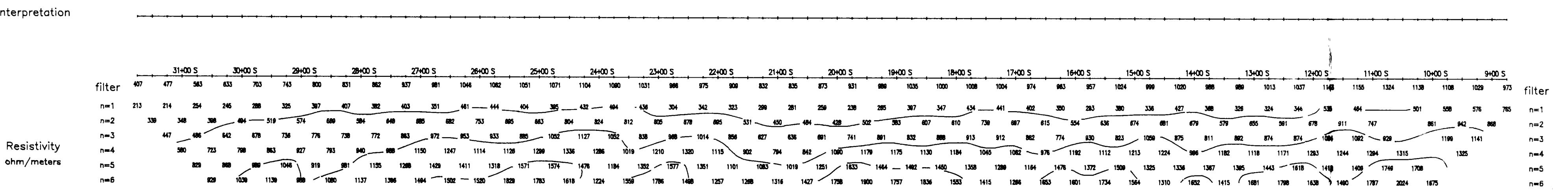
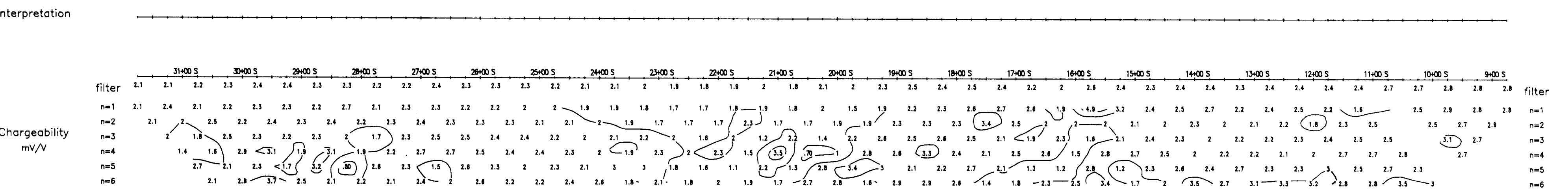
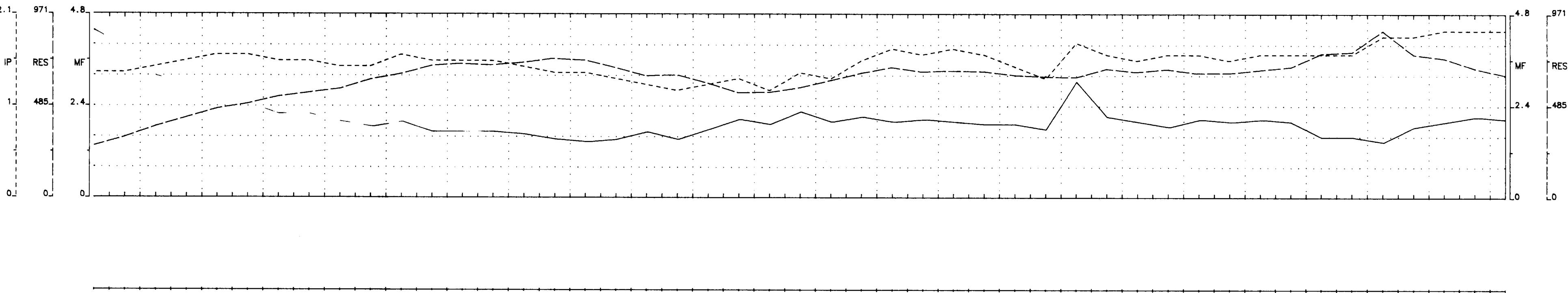
Induced Polarization Survey

Macklem Grid

Macklem Township, NTS: 42-- A/ SE

Porcupine Mining Division

M. C. Exploration Services Inc. June 1996.



L - 4200E

Pole-Dipole Array

$a = 50M$

Filter

- *
- **
- ***
- ****

Cont. Intervals Profiles

- Resistivity ; 500 ohm/meter
- Chargeability ; 1.0 mV/V
- Metal Factor ; 1 %

INSTRUMENTS

- Androtex TDR6, Time Domain Receiver
- 1760mSec Total Intergration Time, 80mS Delay.
- MT = (80+80+80+160+160+320+320) mSec
- Scintrex TSQ-3 Transmitter
- 8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

INTERPRETATION

Low Effect Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect Low Apparent Resistivity, rho
Moderately Low Effect
Moderately High Effect
High Effect Good Chargeability mV/V, IP effect High Apparent Resistivity, rho

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 (meters)

Golden Knight Resources Ltd

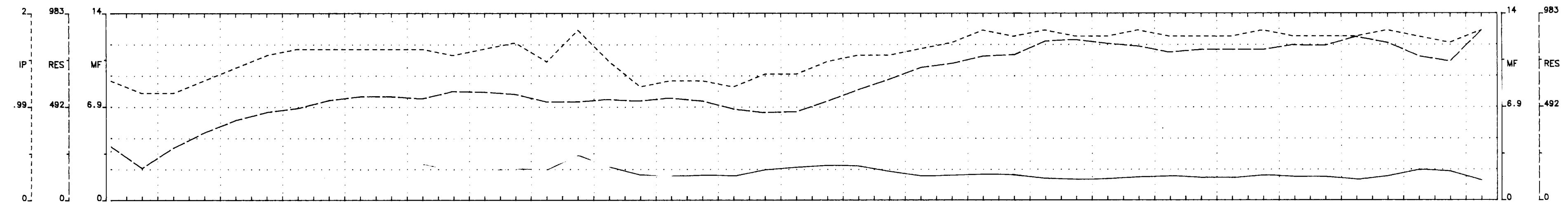
Induced Polarization Survey

Macklem Grid

Macklem Township, NTS: 42- A/ SE

Porcupine Mining Division

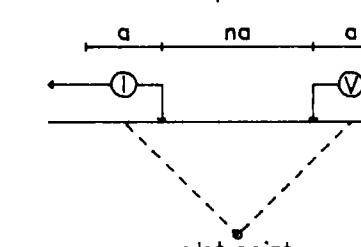
M. C. Exploration Services Inc. June 1996.



Topo

L - 4400E

Pole-Dipole Array



Filter

- *
- * *
- * * *
- * * *

Interpretation

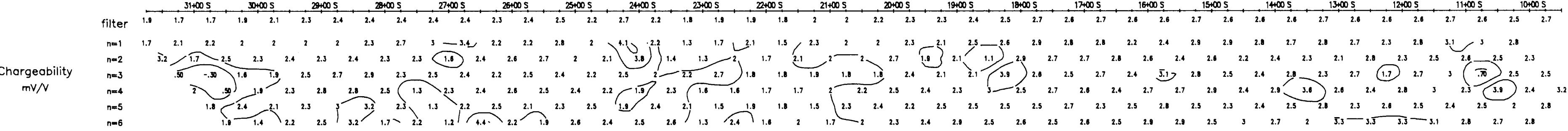
Topo

Cont. Intervals Profiles

Resistivity ; 500 ohm/meter

Chargeability ; 1.0 mV/V

Metal Factor ; 1 %



filter

filter

Chargeability

mV/V

n=1

n=2

n=3

n=4

n=5

n=6

Interpretation

Interpretation

INSTRUMENTS

Androtex TDR6, Time Domain Receiver

1760mSec Total Intergration Time, 80mS Delay.

MT = (80+80+80+160+160+160+320+320) mSec

Scintrex TSQ-3 Transmitter

8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

INTERPRETATION

Low Effect
Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect
Low Apparent Resistivity, rho

Moderately Low Effect

Moderately High Effect

High Effect
Good Chargeability mV/V, IP effect
High Apparent Resistivity, rho

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

Golden Knight Resources Ltd

Induced Polarization Survey

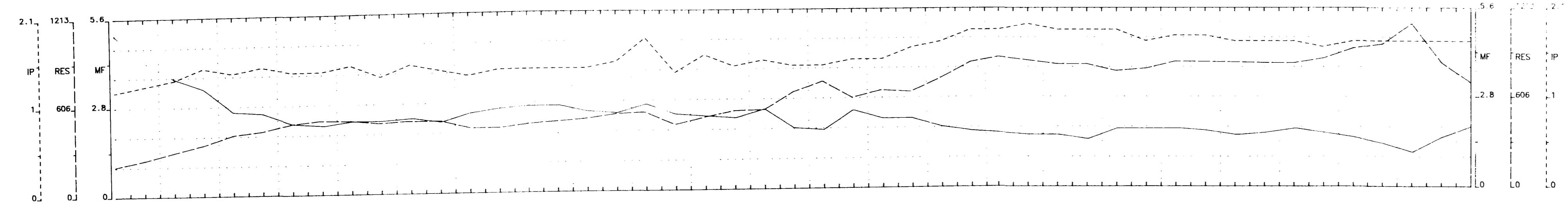
Macklem Grid

Macklem Township, NTS: 42-A/SE

Porcupine Mining Division

M. C. Exploration Services Inc. June 1996.

filter



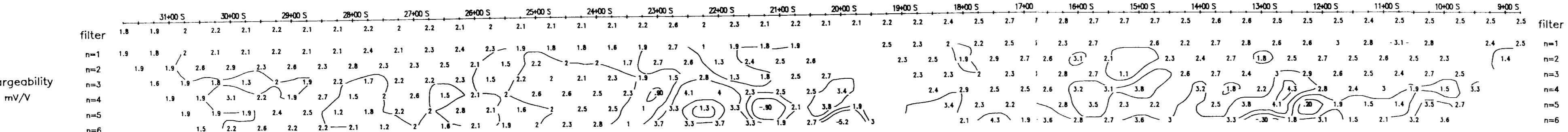
T

1

T

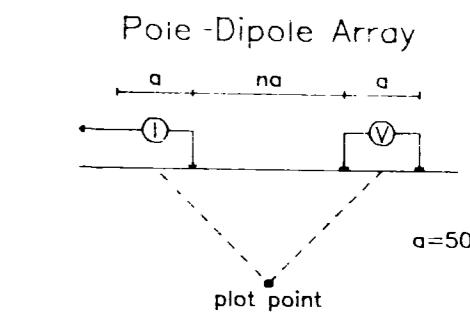
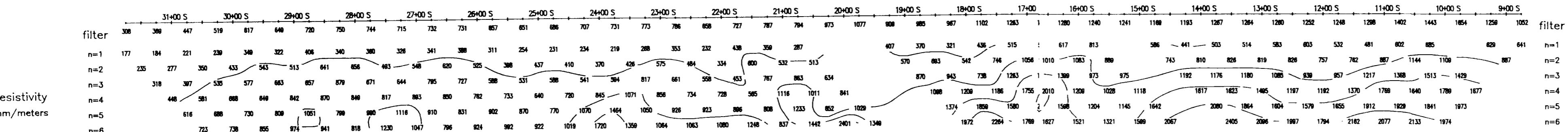
Interpretation

Interpretation



Interpretation

Interpretation



Filter

Cont. Intervals Profiles
 Resistivity ; 500 ohm/meter ---
 Chargeability ; 1.0 mV/V - - -
 Metal Factor ; 1 % -----

INSTRUMENTS

Scintrex TSQ-3 Transmitter
8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

INTERPRETATION
 y Effect
 Only Chargeable mV/V, IP effect
 y Apparent Resistivity, rho
 derately Low Effect
 derately High Effect
 h Effect
 od Chargeability mV/V, IP effect
 h Apparent Resistivity, rho

Scale 1:5000

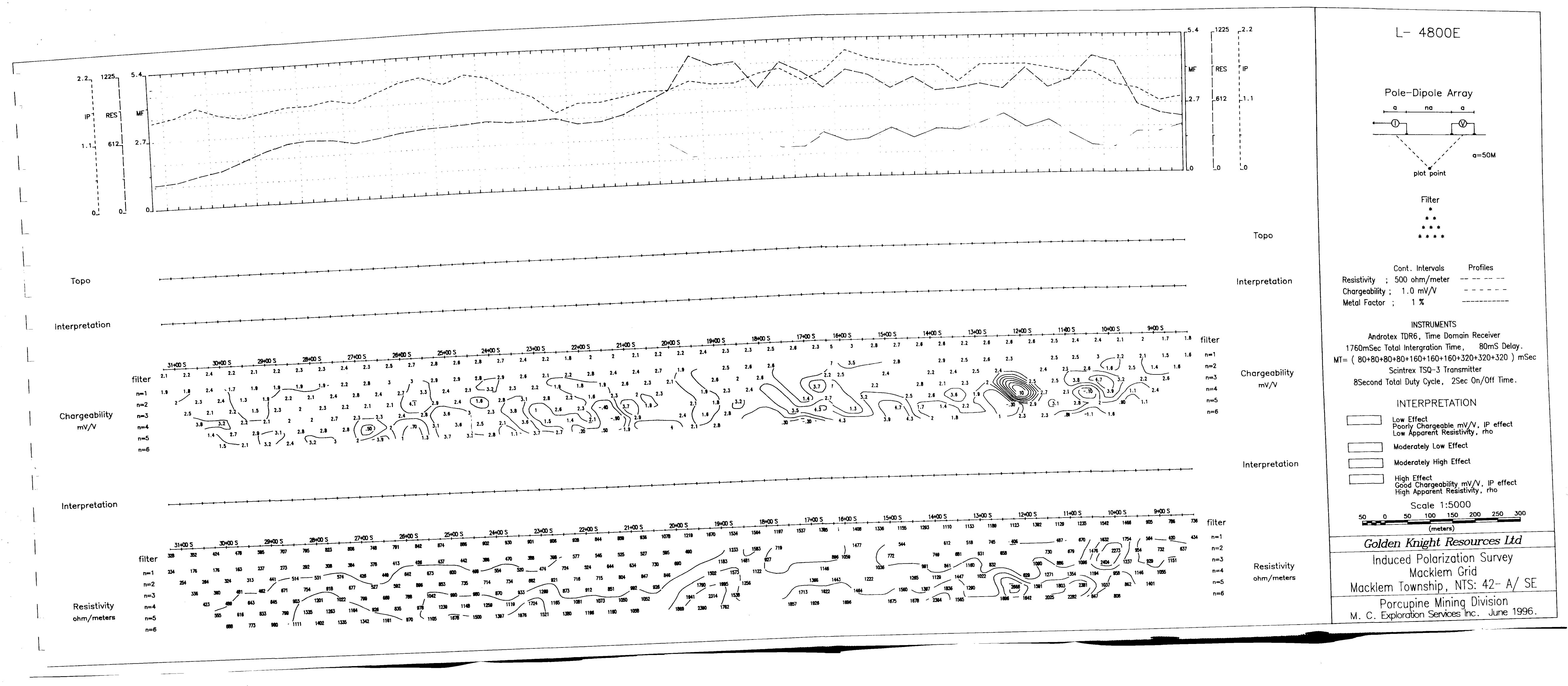
A horizontal scale bar with numerical markings at 0, 100, 150, 200, 250, and 300. The bar is divided into six equal segments by vertical tick marks.

(meters)

Golden Knight Resources Ltd

Induced Polarization Survey
Macklem Grid
Macklem Township NTS: 42- A / SE

Porcupine Mining Division
C. Exploration Services Inc. June 1996





Declaration of Assessment Work Performed on Mining Land

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

Transaction Number (office use)

W9760 00533

Assessment Files Research Imaging

Personal information collected under the
Mining Act, the information
Questions about this declaration
933 Ramsey Lake Road,



42A07NW0017 2.17754 MACKLEM

3) of the Mining Act. Under section 8 of the
and correspond with the mining land holder.
Northern Development and Mines, 6th Floor,

900

Instructions:

- For a claim, use form 0240.
- Please type or print in ink.

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

Name	Client Number
CROSS LAKE MINERALS LTD.	122562
Address	Telephone Number
1018-475 HOWE STREET	(604) 688-5448
VANCOUVER B.C. V6C 2B3	Fax Number
VANCOUVER B.C. V6C 2B3	(604) 688-5448
Name	Client Number
Address	Telephone Number
	Fax Number

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) Physical: drilling, stripping, trenching and associated assays Rehabilitation

Work Type	Office Use
Linecutting, magnetometer and I.P. surveys	Commodity
	Total \$ Value of Work Claimed
Dates Work Performed	NTS Reference
From Day 06 Month 06 Year 96	To Day 12 Month 06 Year 97
Global Positioning System Data (if available)	Township/Area
	Macklem
	Mineral/G-Plan Number
	G-3997
	Resident Geologist District
	Porcupine Timmins

Please remember to: - obtain a work permit from the Ministry of Natural Resources as required;

- provide proper notice to surface rights holders before starting work;
- complete and attach a Statement of Costs, form 0212;
- provide a map showing contiguous mining lands that are linked for assigning work;
- include two copies of your technical report.

2 • 1 7 6 5 4

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

Name	Telephone Number
R.J. Daigle c/o M.C. Exploration Services Inc.	(705) 235-8660
Address	Fax Number
P.O. Box 362, Porcupine, Ontario P0N 1C0	(705) 235-8038
Name	Telephone Number
Address	Fax Number
Name	Telephone Number
Address	Fax Number

4. Certification by Recorded Holder or Agent

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

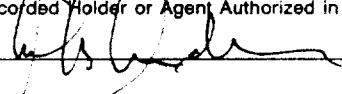
Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent	Vice President, Land Cross Lake Minerals Ltd.	Date
<u>Erik Andersen</u>	Telephone Number	JUN 23 1997
Agent's Address	Fax Number	
1018-475 Howe Street, Vancouver B.C. V6C 2B3	(604) 688-5448	(604) 688-5448

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

Mining Claim Number. Or if work was done on other eligible mining land, show in this column the location number indicated on the claim map.		Number of Claim Units. For other mining land, list hectares.	Value of work performed on this claim or other mining land.	Value of work applied to this claim.	Value of work assigned to other mining claims.	Bank. Value of work to be distributed at a future date.
eg	TB 7827	16 ha	\$26, 825	N/A	\$24,000	\$2,825
eg	1234567	12	0	\$24,000	0	0
eg	1234568	2	\$ 8, 892	\$ 4,000	0	\$4,892
1	P 1203938 ✓	16	\$ 6509 ✓	\$6400	109	0
2	P 1203965 ✓	16	18131 ✓	6400	11731	0
3	P 1213507 ✓	16	9541	6400 ✓	3141	0
4	P 1213510 ✓	16	14547	6400 ✓	8147	0
5	P 1213550 ✓	03	3231	1200 ✓	872	1159
6	P 1213505	16	0	6400 ✓	0	0
7	P 1213506	08	0	3200 ✓	0	0
8	P 1213508	08	0	3200 ✓	0	0
9	P 1213509	08	0	3200 ✓	0	0
10	P 1212672	04	0	1600 ✓	0	0
11	P 1212671	08	0	3200 ✓	0	0
12	P 1213512	08	0	3200 ✓	0	0
13						
14						
15						
Column Totals			\$ 51959	\$ 50800	\$ 24000	\$ 1159

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

Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent Authorized in Writing

 Vice President, Land

Date

JUN 23 1997

CROSS LAKE MINERALS LTD.

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

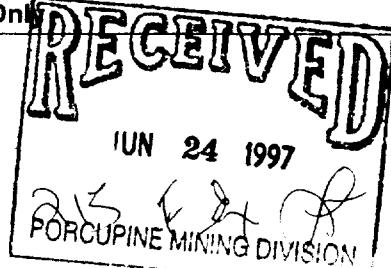
Some of the credits claimed in this declaration may be cut back. Please check (✓) in the boxes below to show how you wish to prioritize the deletion of credits:

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

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

For Office Use Only

Received Stamp



Deemed Approved Date	Date Notification Sent
Date Approved	Total Value of Credit Approved
Approved for Recording by Mining Recorder (Signature)	



Ontario

**Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines**

Statement of Costs for Assessment Credit

Transaction Number (office use)

W9760.00533

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

Work Type	Units of Work 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
Linecutting	59.28 km	\$267.50	\$15857.40
Magnetometer survey	59.28 km	\$107.00	\$ 6342.96
I.P. Survey	33.55 km	\$856.00	\$28718.80

Associated Costs (e.g. supplies, mobilization and demobilization).

2.17754

Calculations of Filing Discounts:

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

TOTAL VALUE OF ASSESSMENT WORK

$$\times 0.50 =$$

Total \$ value of worked claimed

Note:

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

Certification verifying costs:

I, Erik Andersen
(please print full name), do hereby certify, that the amounts shown are as accurate as may

reasonably be determined and the costs were incurred while conducting assessment work on the lands indicated on

... while conducting assessment work on the lands indicated on

the accompanying Declaration of Work form as Vice President, Land
Recorded holder, agent, trustee, etc.

Vice President, Land

CROSS LAKE MINERALS LTD.

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines



November 3, 1997

ERIK ANDERSEN
CROSS LAKE MINERALS LTD.
1018-475 Howe Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2B3

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

Telephone: (888) 415-9846
Fax: (705) 670-5863

Dear Sir or Madam:

Submission Number: 2.17754

Status

Subject: Transaction Number(s): W9760.00533 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.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Blair Kite".

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Blair Kite
Supervisor, Geoscience Assessment Office
Mining Lands Section

Work Report Assessment Results

Submission Number: 2.17754

Date Correspondence Sent: November 03, 1997

Assessor: Lucille Jerome

Transaction Number	First Claim Number	Township(s) / Area(s)	Status	Approval Date
W9760.00533	1203938	MACKLEM	Deemed Approval	September 22, 1997

Section:

14 Geophysical MAG

14 Geophysical IP

Correspondence to:

Resident Geologist
South Porcupine, ON

Assessment Files Library
Sudbury, ON

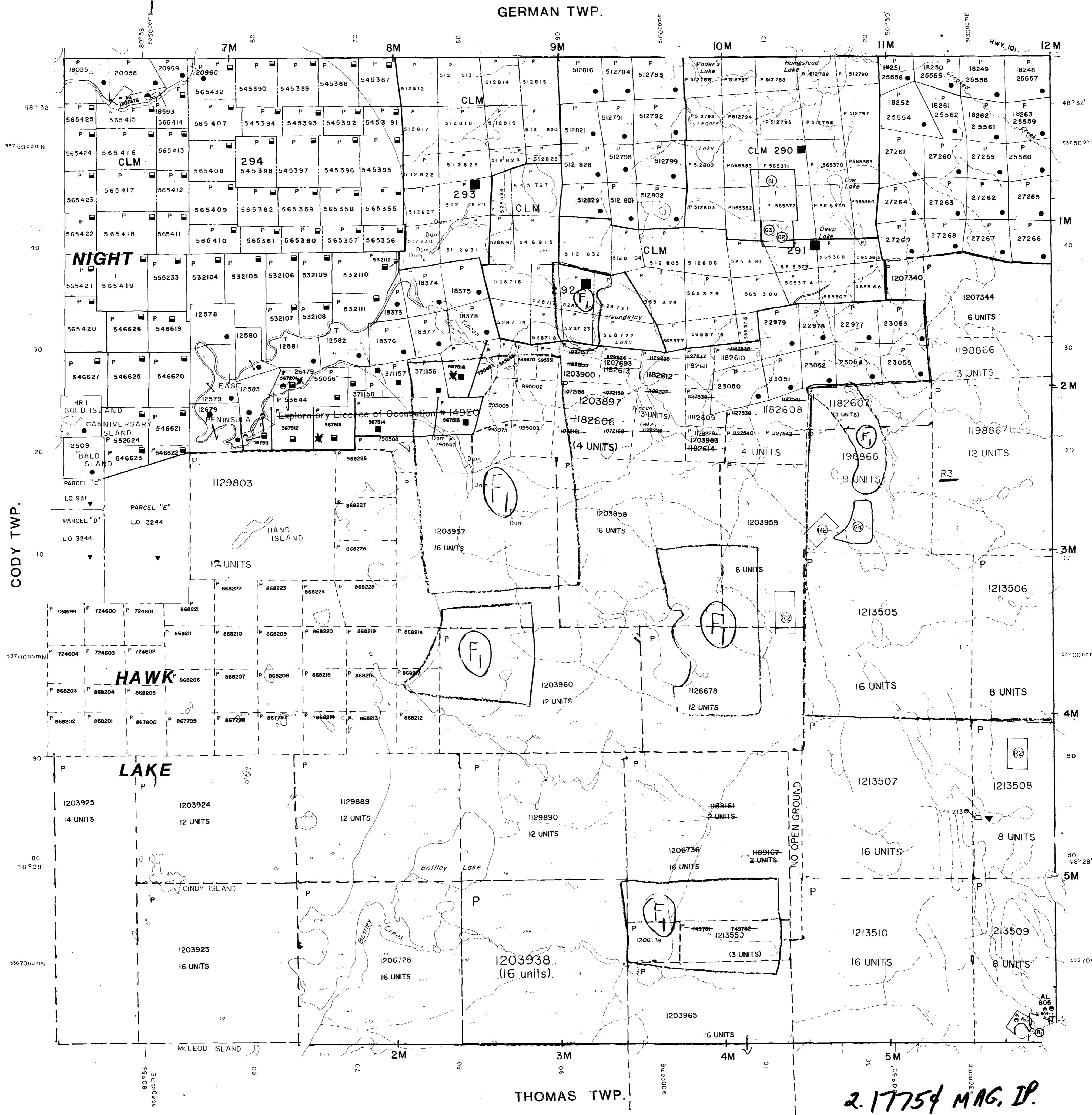
Recorded Holder(s) and/or Agent(s):

ERIK ANDERSEN
CROSS LAKE MINERALS LTD.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

MAP SYMBOLS

Aerial Cableway	- - -
Boundary	- - -
International	- - -
Interprovincial	- - -
District, Township	- - -
Indian Reserve	- - -
Approximate	- - -
Lot, Concession	- - -
Road	- - -
Hurley County	- - -
Township	- - -
Access road of doubtful	- - -
significance or significant driveway	- - -
Railroad	- - -
Single Track	- + -
Double Track	- + +
Abandoned	+ - -
Turntable	+ - +
Road	- - -
Highway County	- - -
Township	- - -
Access road of doubtful	- - -
significance or significant driveway	- - -
Road	- - -
Bridge	- - -
Road, Railroad	- - -
Building	- - -
Chimney	- - -
Cliff, Pit, Pile	- - -
Contours	- - -
Interpolated	- - -
Appurtenant	- - -
Reservoir	- - -
River, Stream, Canal	- - -
Approximate	- - -
Control Points	- - -
Horizontal	0.077405
Vertical	0.300.02
Culvert	- - -
Falls	- - -
Double line river	- - -
Fence, Hedge, Wall	- - -
Feature Outline	- - -
Construction features, etc.	- - -
Flooded Land	- - -
Clock	- - -
Marsh or Swamp	- - -
Mast	- - -
Mine Head Frame	- - -
Outcrop	- - -

GERMAN TWP.



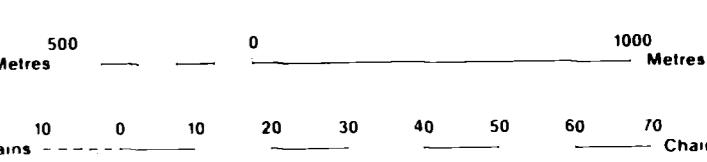
LEGEND

HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No	
OTHER ROADS	
TRAILS	
SURVEYED LINES	
TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES ETC	
LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC	
UNSURVEYED LINES	
LOT LINES	
PARCEL BOUNDARY	
MINING CLAIMS ETC	
RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY	
UTILITY LINES	
NON-PERENNIAL STREAM	
FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS	
SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN	
RESERVATIONS	
ORIGINAL SHORELINE	
MARSH OR MUSKEG	
MINES	
TRAVERSE MONUMENT	

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	●
“ SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	○
“ MINING RIGHTS ONLY	□
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	■
“ SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	△
“ MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◆
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	▼
ORDER IN COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	—
CANCELLED	○
SAND & GRAVEL	◎

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO MAY 6, 1913 VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEE BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R.S.O. 1970, CHAP. 380, SEC. 63, SUBSEC. 1



SCALE 1:20 000
GRID ZONE : 17

Reserve flooding rights on Night Hawk Lake to Ontario
Hydro to elevation 903.5', T.B.N.O.Ry. datum.

DATE OF ISSUE

NOV 03 1997

PROVINCIAL RECORDED
OFFICE - SUDEBAY

THE INFORMATION THAT APPEARS ON THIS MAP HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, AND ACCURACY IS NOT GUARANTEED. THOSE WISHING TO STAKE MINING CLAIMS SHOULD CONSULT THE RECORDING RECORDER, MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE STATUS OF THE LANDS SHOWN HEREON.

TOWNSHIP

MACKLEM

MNR ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

TIMMINS

MINING DIVISION

PORCUPINE


LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION

COCHRANE

Ministry of Natural Resources Ontario
Land Management Branch

ORIGINAL COMPILATION JULY 1984
REVISED ACTIVATED APRIL 13/93
BY D.C. Number G-3997





THOMAS TWP

LEGEND

Total Field Magnetics Plan
PLOT POINTS; 4770 Stations Read= 59.25 KM
DATA: 57428 TO 58955 NT Range, 57992 NT Mean
Contour Intervals

INSTRUMENTS

Golden Knight Resources Ltd
Night Hawk Property
Magnetic Survey