REPORT ON
THE GEOLOGY OF
DOMEGO RESOURCES LTD.'S
"BLACK RIVER" PROPERTY
BENOIT AND COOK TWPS
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION
DISTRICT OF COCHRANE
ONTARIO, CANADA

Toronto, Ontario
January 27, 1986

Michael J. Solski, BSc.
Consulting Geologist

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SUMMARY

The "Black River Property', acquired by Domego Resources Ltd. in early 1985, consists of 30 contiguous unpatented mining claims in Benoit and Cook Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division. The area mapped and sampled by the author in the fall of 1985 constitutes the core of the above group. The mapped area consists of 14 contiguous unpatented mining claims. The property lies about 3.5 km east of Highway 11, approximately 40 km north of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. At present, no orebody is known to exist on the property.

The property is underlain by an east trending, steeply folded sequence of intermediate and felsic metavolcanics, with related intrusives. These rocks make up part of the Kinojevis and Blake River Groups, Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The supracrustal rocks form part of the north limb of a regional syncline whose nose lies close to the west boundary of the mapped area.

The property has been prospected for some 50 years with encouraging economic results. Base and precious metals are found to occur on the property in interesting concentrations. Airborne and ground electromagnetic surveys have delineated a few distinct conductors on the property. Previous diamond drilling of the conductors was inadequate. Gold indicator minerals as well as anomalous Au and Zn were discovered in drift fractions of reverse circulation holes in the area. The author was commissioned to follow up these economic phenomena by geological mapping and sampling of interesting geological areas. It is concluded that the property is economically interesting and a program of future study is recommended.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, AND ACCESS

The area geologically mapped and sampled by the author consists of 14 contiguous unpatented mining claims that constitute the core of the area formally known as the "Black River" property. These 14 claims will be the subject of this report but constant reference will be made to the remaining part of the 30 contiguous claims that make up the "Black River" property. The claim group is currently held by Domego Resources Ltd. and is located in the Kirkland Lake area, District of Cochrane (see Figure 1). The mapped area straddles the Benoit-Cook Township boundary; six of the claims are located in Benoit Twp. and the other eight in Cook Twp., Larder Lake Mining Division. The other 16 claims that make up the "Black River" property are located in Cook Twp. The mapped area comprises approximately 560 acres centered at latitude 48°21'50' and longitude 80°10'30". This claim block lies in the northeastern and southeastern corners of Benoit and Cook Townships, respectively, and can be more precisely described as follows:

Claim	Description
L859693	SE¼, N½, Lot 5, Con. VI, Benoit Twp.
L859694	SW¼, N½, Lot 5, Con. VI, Benoit Twp.
L672260	NW¼, N½, Lot 4, Con. VI, Benoit Twp.
L672261	NE¼, N½, Lot 5, Con. VI, Benoit Twp.
L672262	NW¼, N½, Lot 5, Con. VI, Benoit Twp.
L672265	SW¼, N½, Lot 4, Con. VI, Benoit Twp.
L672256	SW¼, S½, Lot 5, Con. I, Cook Twp.
L672257	SE¼, S½, Lot 5, Con. I, Cook Twp.
L672258	SW¼, S½, Lot 4, Con. I, Cook Twp.
L672259	SE¼, S½, Lot 4, Con. I, Cook Twp.
L672278	NW¼, S½, Lot 5, Con. I, Cook Twp.
L672279	NE¼, S½, Lot 5, Con, I, Cook Twp.
L672280	NW¼, S½, Lot 4, Con. I, Cook Twp.
L672281	NE¼, S½, Lot 4, Con. I, Cook Twp.

The property can be best accessed via the extension of the Benoit-Cook boundary road. This road provides access to a few rural dwellings and is maintained in good condition all year round. The road branches off Highway 11 approximately 40 km north of the Highway 66 intersection, which lies 6 km west of Kirkland Lake. The extension of this road begins about 2.5 km east of Highway 11 and is accessible in summer only by all terrain vehicle and foot. This bush road extends the length of the property, virtually coinciding with the baseline throughout (see Figures 2 and 5). The mapped area's western boundary begins approximately one km east along the bush road. Various extensions of this road provide access to the north and south portions of the property.

The southern third of the mapped area is traversed by the Black River. The Ontario Northland Railway passes 2 km west of the claim block.

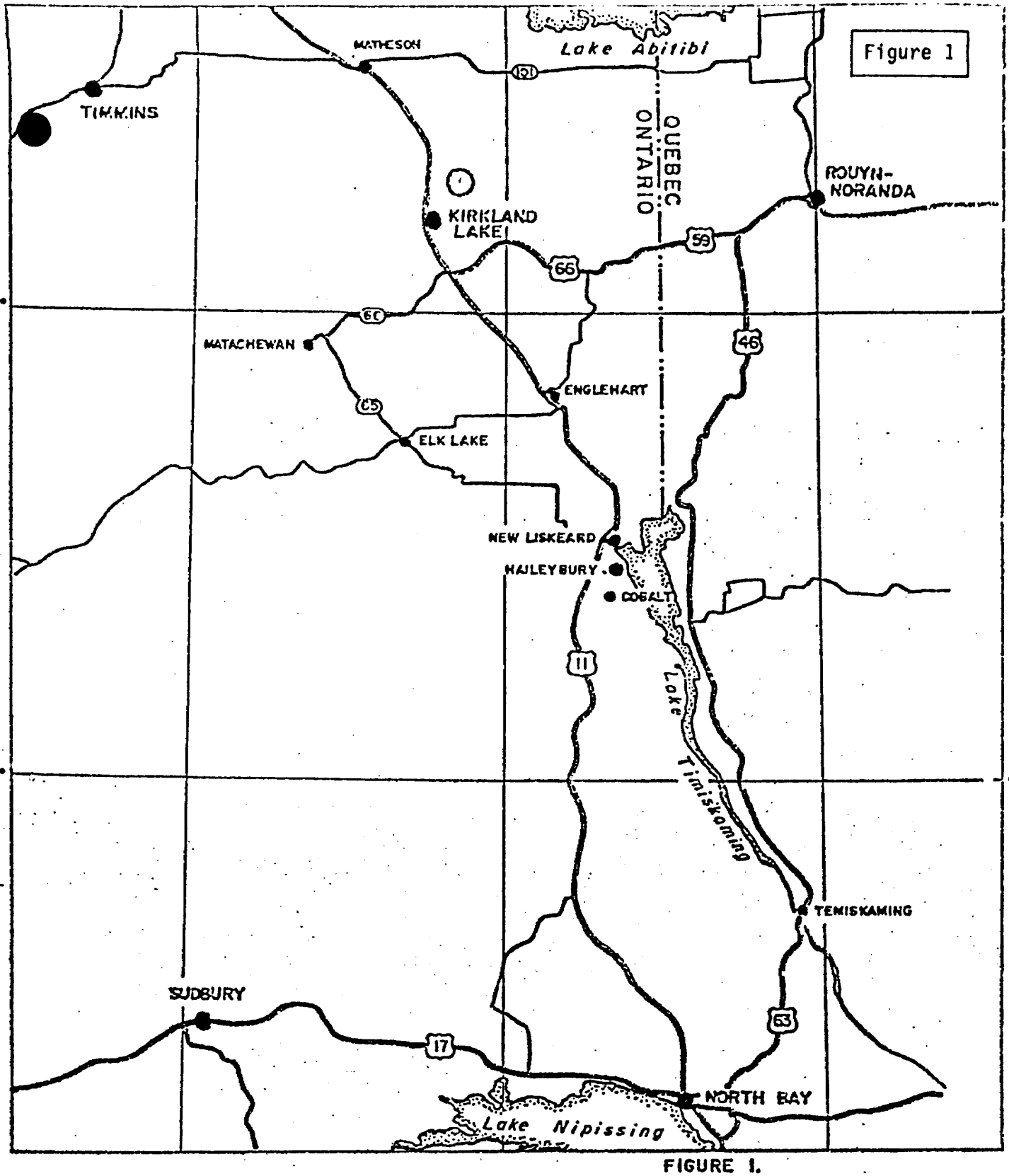


FIGURE 1.

DOMEGO RESOURCES LTD.

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

OF

MINING PROPERTIES

IN

○ "BLACK RIVER PROPERTY" COOK TWP., ONTARIO

SCALE : 1" = 20 MILES

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

During the 1930's, several pits were put down in claims L672258 and L672259 to test quartz-carbonate veins. No records of the results of this study exist. The lower two-thirds of the property were mapped by H.L. Lovell in 1965-66 and a subsequently published map 2215 accompanied ODMNA Geological Report 92 in 1971. In 1972 Noranda acquired a group of claims that cover the present claim block L672256 to L672265. Later that year Noranda completed ground magnetic and electromagnetic (VEM) surveys to test an airborne EM conductor, which was found in the area of felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks. The ground VEM survey outlined two long, parallel east-northeast trending conductors. The north conductor traverses claims L672256 and L672257 and was never followed up with any subsequent work. In 1973 Noranda tested the southern conductor by putting down a 303 foot diamond drill hole, B-73-1, near the centre of claim L672260. This conductor traverses claims L672260 to L672262, inclusive. The hole penetrated 182 feet of overburned before intersecting reported tri-cone chips of 90% graphite and minor pyrite, too soft and brittle for recovery. The core log reports intersecting dacitic breccia from 195 to 213 feet (165 feet vertical thickness). This core reportedly contained 2 inch fragments of 60% banded pyrite and some graphite. Other rock types intersected include a series of dacitic to andesitic flows and breccias. The core log also reports several intersections of quartz-carbonate and talc-carbonate veins, as well as mineralized fracture filings containing pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and graphite. Noranda explained the conductive zones by the presence of graphite and subsequently became discouraged and discontinued work on the property. However, the hole reportedly did not completely test the conductor, and significant traces of Zn were found in some core samples assayed.

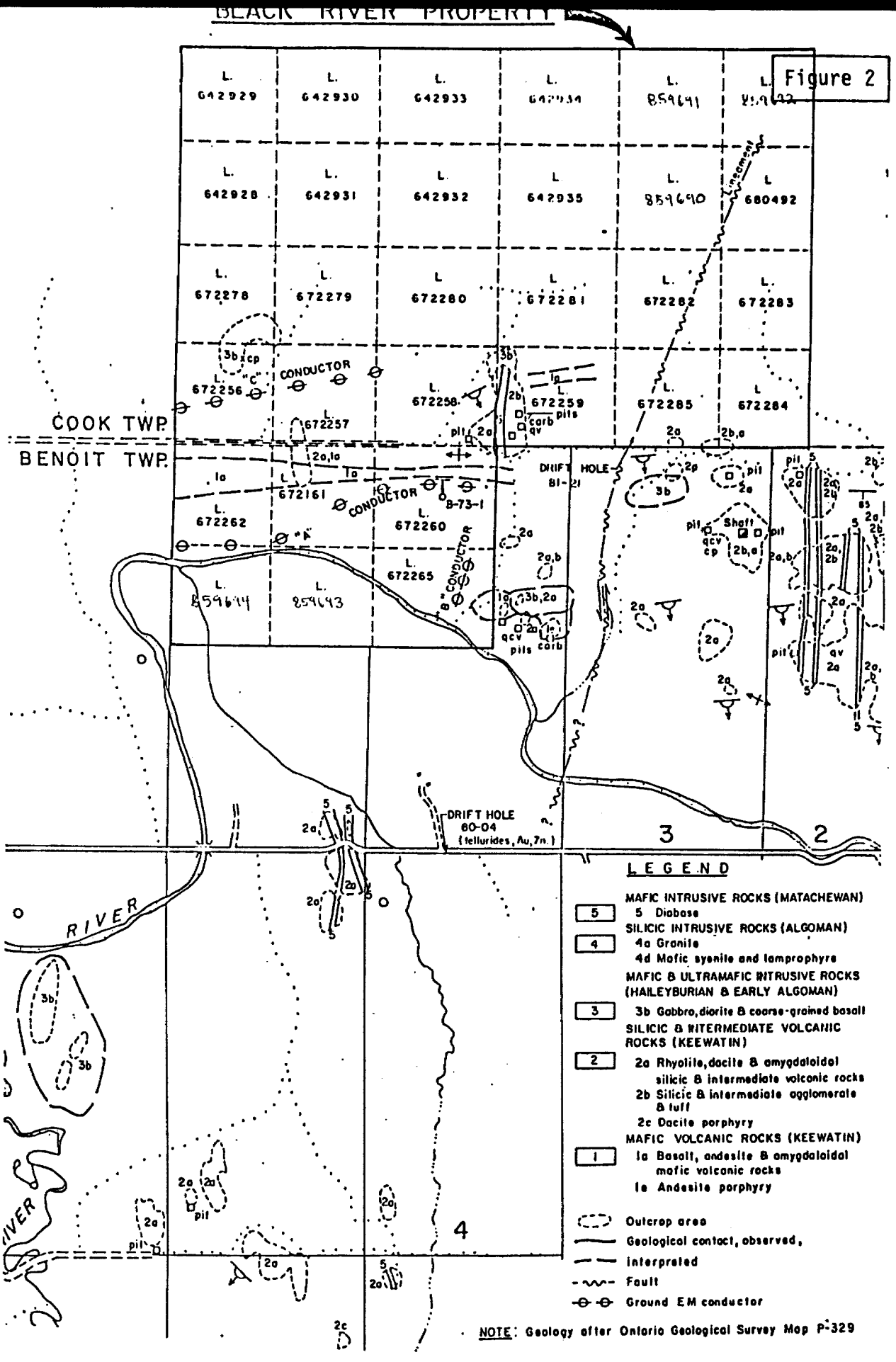
In 1974 L.S. Jensen and assistants geologically mapped the northern one third of the "Black River" property, just north of this report's subject area (the map was published in 1985 by the O.G.S.). In 1980 Lacana Mining Corporation staked a block of ground covering present claims L672260 to

L672265, inclusive, in response to the release of Input Map 2250, issued by the Ontario Geological Survey (O.G.S.) in 1979. The company subsequently completed ground magnetic and Max-Min II electromagnetic surveys which confirmed Noranda's southern conductor, or conductor "A", and outlined a new north trending conductor call conductor "B" (see Figure 2). Conductor "B" was considered a fault zone containing graphite mineralization. Consequently, Lacana decided not to drill and the claims lapsed.

In 1980 the O.G.S. began glacial drift studies in Benoit Township. This project included drilling two reverse circulation holes in the vicinity of the Noranda EM conductors. In 1982 the Ministry of Natural Resources published OFR 5395 which reported anomalous gold values in drift fractions of both holes. The southern hole, drift hole 80-04, lies on the boundary between concessions V and VI and also contains anomalous Zn values (see Figure 2). This hole is reportedly down-ice from the EM conductors. The northern hole, drift hole 81-21, is located on the Benoit-Cook township line, and contains all the good gold indicator minerals as well as some anomalous Au values (see Figure 2). It has been suggested that the source area may lie immediately north of drift hole 81-21 .

In 1983 Golden Cradle Resources Ltd. acquired the property and completed ground magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys. The results of the survey showed no major magnetic feature in the mapped area but defined a few relatively weak electromagnetic conductors. One such discontinuous conductor coincides with the aforementioned Lacana "A" conductor, while another coincides with a unit of intermediate metavolcanics. In early 1985 Domego Resources Ltd. acquired the property.

In the fall of 1985 the author was commissioned to geologically map the core of the property and sample any pits or geological favourable areas.



Location of claims, electromagnetic conductors and drift holes in the "Black River" property area.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

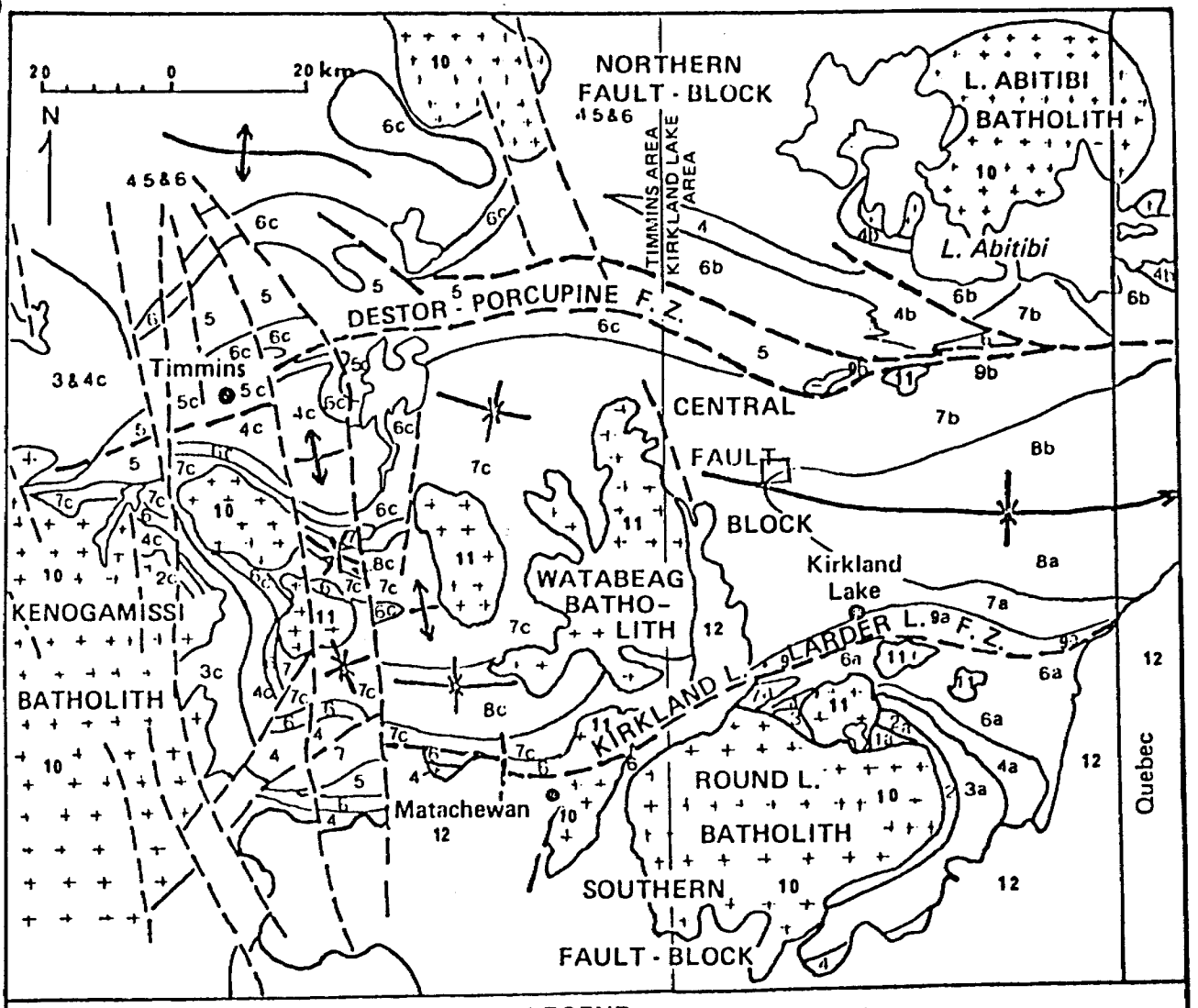
The "Black River" property is situated in the west central portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Superior Geological Province (see Figure 3). This part of the belt is underlain by an Archean east-west trending sequence of supracrustal rocks that stratigraphically belong to the Blake River and Kinojevis Groups. These rocks make up the core of a regional synclinorium termed the Central-Fault Block, which is located south of the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone and north of the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake Fault Zone. The property area lies completely within the north limb of this synclinorium, close to the contact between the aforementioned stratigraphic units and the synclinal axis (see Figure 4).

The "Black River" property contains supracrustal rocks from both the Blake River and Kinojevis Groups. Here the Kinojevis Group consists of alternating units of Mg-rich and Fe-rich tholeiitic basalts and pyroclastic rocks, as well as tholeiitic andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows and tuffs. These rocks form a steeply dipping, south facing, homoclinal sequence. Sedimentary rocks are restricted to thin interflow argillite and chert. Intrusive rocks are dominated by sills of Mg-rich and Fe-rich gabbro and diorite. The Blake River Group consists of calc-alkalic basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows and tuffs. The sedimentary rocks consist of volcaniclastic slump deposits, while the intrusive rocks range from gabbro to quartz diorite and subvolcanic rhyolite domes.

All the above rocks have been intruded by early peridotitic stocks and late granitoid stocks of variable composition. Diabase dikes cut all other rock types. Pleistocene deposits consist of till, sand, gravel and clay, while recent deposits include alluvium and peat.

The volcanic rocks have been affected by subgreenschist to lower greenschist metamorphism on a regional scale.

Figure 3



LEGEND

Proterozoic

Keeweenawan diabase (not shown)

12 Cobalt Group

Archean

Matachewan diabase (not shown)

Granitic rocks

11 Granodiorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite, syenite

10 Massive to gneissic quartz diorite, tonalite, trondhjemite

Upper Supergroup

9 9a* Timiskaming Group, 9b** Destor - Porcupine Complex

8 8a, 8n, Blake River Group, 8c*** Blake River (Upper Fm., Tisdale Group)

7 7a, 7b, Kinojevis Group, 7c Kinojevis Group, (Middle Fm., Tisdale Group)

6 6a Larder Lake Group, 6b Stoughton-Roquemaure Group, 6c Lower Fm., Tisdale Group

5 5c Porcupine Group

Lower Supergroups

4 4a Skead Group, 4b Hunter Mine Group, 4c Upper Fm., Deloro Group

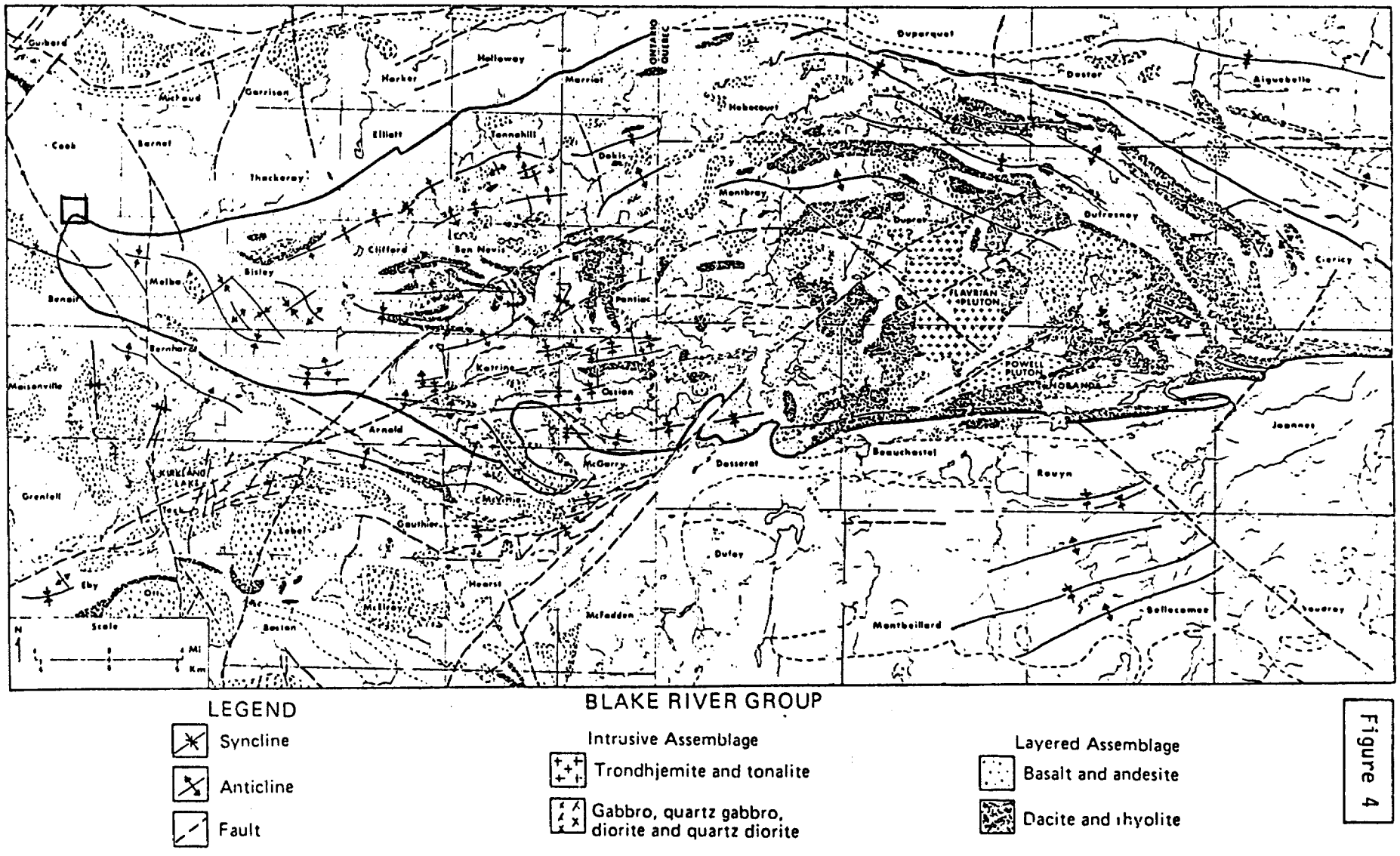
3 3a Catherine Group, 3c Middle Fm., Deloro Group

2 2a Wabewawa Group, 2c Lower Fm., Deloro Group

1 1a Pacaud tuffs ****

*a refers to Kirkland Lake Area, south limb of synclinorium (Jensen 1978c, 1979).
**b refers to Kirkland Lake Area, north limb of synclinorium (Jensen 1976, 1978b).
***c refers to Timmins Area (Pyke 1980)
**** (Goodwin 1965).

Regional Geology of the west half of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt.



Map of the Blake River Group in Ontario and Quebec (Quebec part of the Blake River Group after Grenier 1967). Note type section of the Blake River Group occurs in Cadillac Township, 20 km east of Joannes Township.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The mapped area is underlain by an Archean, steeply folded, east trending, south facing sequence of intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks. These rocks have been intruded by stocks of gabbro and diorite. All the above have been intruded by diabase. Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets intrude the sequence throughout. Overburden covers approximately 95% of the property and consists of glacial, swamp, and stream deposits. A thick layer of glacial debris covers parts of the claim group reaching depths upwards of 150 feet. The majority of the northern portion of the property is covered by a relatively thin layer of overburden. The detailed geology is shown on Figure 5, and Table I summarizes the lithologic units mapped.

i) Lithology

INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS

Intermediate metavolcanics underlie the northern portion of the property and are found sparsely interbedded with felsic metavolcanics throughout the supracrustal sequence. The rocks are dominantly tholeiitic andesites of the Kinojevis Group, consisting of massive, pillowed, and amygdaloidal flows. Other intermediate metavolcanics include scarce pyroclastic, porphyritic and spherulitic andesites. Intermediate and felsic metavolcanics are closely related and only distinguished in the field on the basis of colour and hardness.

The andesitic flows of the property are generally medium to fine grained, rusty brown on the weathered surface, and greenish grey on the fresh surface. The rock is often fissile and silicified containing numerous quartz-carbonate veinlets. A few isolated andesitic pillows located indicate an east stratigraphic trending direction. Preserved basal cusps or rounded tops could not be distinguished to reliably indicate a stratigraphic younging direction, but this direction is considered to be south.

TABLE I

TABLE OF LITHOLOGIC UNITS

	QUATERNARY
Recent	Lacustrine deposits
Pleistocene	Sand, clay, gravel
	Unconformity
	PRECAMBRIAN
Archean	Diabase
	Instrusive contact
	Mafic to Intermediate Intrusive Rocks: gabbro, diorite
	Intrusive contact
	Intermediate to Felsic Metavolcanics: massive andesite, dacite and rhyodacite, pillowed andesite and dacite, tuff, lapilli tuff, agglomerate, dacite breccia and porphyry, amygdaloidal andesite and dacite, spherulitic andesite and dacite

The intermediate pyroclastic rocks of the mapped area are restricted to scarce units interbedded with related felsic pyroclastic rocks. Interbedded with these rocks are andesitic flows containing round feldspar spherulites up to 3 mm in diameter. Some flows are porphyritic and others contain sparse feldspar and carbonate filled amygdules. The above rock types are often brecciated, riddled with quartz-carbonate veinlets, and contain disseminated sulphides.

FELSIC METAVOLCANICS

Felsic metavolcanics underlie the southern three quarters of the mapped area. These rocks are considered by the author to be calc-alkalic dacites and rhyolites that belong to the Blake River Group. These rocks consist predominantly of massive, pillowed and amygdaloidal flows. Other felsic metavolcanic rocks include interbedded units of tuff, lapilli tuff, agglomerate, dacite breccia, as well as porphyritic and spherulitic dacites. The above rock types are frequently found brecciated and riddled with quartz-carbonate veinlets. These rocks tend toward a rhyodacitic composition in some areas but strict chemical classification was not attempted in the field.

The pillowed dacites dominate the centre portion of the mapped area. They are fine grained and very hard, which is partially due to pervasive silicate alteration. The rock is also pervasively carbonate altered, giving it a light brown colour on the weathered surface. On the fresh surface the rock is light grey in colour. The pillowed flows were generally well preserved with some stretching of individual pillows. The rocks strike east and in several localities well preserved basal cusps and rounded tops indicated a southerly stratigraphic-younging direction. The outcrops of pillowed dacite are often fissile or sheared and contain quartz-carbonate and epidote veins and veinlets, as well as disseminated pyrite.

Felsic pyroclastic rocks are restricted to the north-central portion of the mapped area. This rock group is dominated by lapilli tuff and associated interbedded tuffaceous and agglomeritic rocks. Angular felsic fragments

from 6 mm to 2.5 cm in size exist in a more mafic, fissile, chloritic matrix. Other areas of the pyroclastic sequence exhibit small agglomeritic bombs up to 10 cm wide. Tuffaceous rocks were identified by their bedded appearance and the presence of glass sheaths. This bedded appearance may in part be due to differential weathering of outcrops where frequent quartz veins fill parallel fractures. The rock fragments are light grey in colour and closely resemble massive dacite in appearance. The above rock types are often brecciated and sheared. Quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets fill all fracture surfaces and contain associated pyrite and epidote.

Interbedded units of massive dacite and dacite breccia are often found associated with felsic pyroclastic rocks. Some dacite breccia has fragments of lapilli size closely packed in a cherty-carbonaceous matrix. Some rocks mapped as lapilli tuff may in fact be brecciated massive dacite. Massive dacites are fine grained, silicified and light grey on the fresh surface. Dacite breccia contain talc-carbonate, quartz-carbonate, epidote and serpentine veins, as well as associated mineralization in the form of disseminated and banded sulphides. Found associated with these rock types are scarce interbedded units of porphyritic dacite.

Closely interbedded with intermediate and felsic pyroclastic rocks are dacite flows containing sparse carbonate and feldspar-filled amygdules and spherulites.

MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Gabbroic and dioritic stocks intrude the metavolcanic assemblage in the central and western portions of the mapped area. The stocks are generally circular, massive and medium grained with significantly silicified chill margins. Gabbro and diorite were distinguished in the field on the basis of colour and hardness, the latter being a lighter green on the fresh surface and somewhat harder. Both types are brownish green on the weathered surface. Some portions of outcrop and chill margins are fissile or sheared. These zones contain quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and minor disseminated pyrite.

DIABASE

North-northwest trending Matachewan diabase intrudes the metavolcanic assemblage in the east-central and west-central portions of the property. Weathered surfaces are rusty brown and fresh surfaces greyish black. Diabase is found to intrude all other rocks types in the mapped area. The rock is magnetic and exhibits a diabasic texture. Diabase intrusions are found to alter the country rock only for short distances from their contacts. These zones are silicified and carbonatized. The diabase found in the east-central portion of the property is thought to intrude a north-northwest trending fault plane.

ii) Structural Geology and Metamorphism

All pillowed metavolcanic rocks in the mapped area indicate a southerly stratigraphic younging direction. This corroborates the existence of a synclinal axis placed just south of the mapped area. The axis of the syncline plunges to the east, and the trends of foliation, and the elongation directions of pillows and pyroclastic fragments parallel the synclinal axis.

Shear zones up to one half meter are found in the metavolcanic, gabbroic and dioritic rocks of the mapped area. These shear zones are found to strike both parallel and contrary to the general stratigraphic trend. The latter occur at contacts with diabasic intrusives. These zones are usually silicified and carbonatized containing quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and stringers. These zones are often cherty and contain significant sulphide mineralization.

Evidence of a north trending fault exists in the western portion of the property. This fault is thought to transect intermediate and felsic metavolcanic assemblages and is filled by diabase across part of its length. The amount of displacement or the type of fault is not known.

The rocks of the mapped area have been subjected to subgreenschist regional metamorphism. This is suggested by the mineral assemblage chlorite-epidote-talc found in some rocks of the property.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Several rock samples were collected by the author from old pits and geologically favourable areas of the property. Eight such samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn by Assayers (Ont.) Ltd., 33 Chancey Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M8Z 2Z2. The analytical results can be found in Appendix I, and Figure 5 contains the sample locations.

Base metals, Au and Ag are present in economically interesting concentrations, both on this property and in the Black River area. Au is known to occur in grey and white quartz and quartz-carbonate veins. Other auriferous rock types include: alteration zones around felsic intrusives, pyritic interflow felsic tuffs, and carbonaceous sedimentary rocks. The "Black River" property lies east of Ross Mine and west of Buffonta and Garrison Mines which both contained significant concentrations of Au. It is generally thought that stratiform and hydrothermal Au mineralization may occur in the immediate area. Cu, Pb and Zn are known to occur in quartz-carbonate veins and altered zones in sheared volcanics and tuffs.

In the mapped area, fracture fillings in brecciated andesite and dacite are known to contain significant sulphide mineralization. These rocks are often sheared and contain quartz-carbonate and talc-carbonate stringers and veins. The metallic minerals present include up to 3% pyrrhotite, graphite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite. The sheared areas of brecciated andesite also contain sphalerite and traces of Au and Ag. Other shear zones, up to three-quarter meter wide, occur in diorite, pillowed dacite, dacite breccia and at contacts with diabasic intrusives. Most of the shear zones mentioned above were tested by pits in the 1930's. Resampling of the pits in pillowed dacite and dacite breccia returned values up to 0.001 oz/ton Au and 3.5 oz/ton Cu with anomalous values of Zn and trace Ag. The pit sampled that lies on a diabase-dacite breccia contact returned traces of Au, Ag and Cu. A shear zone in diorite was also sampled with no encouraging results. A pit close to a gabbro-dacite breccia contact returned significant Zn concentrations and traces of Au and Ag.

CONCLUSIONS

The economic mineral potential of this property has not been satisfactorily evaluated. The property contains areas geologically favourable for regional type base and precious metal deposits. Shear zones and brecciated dacite act as conduits for mineralizing hydrothermal fluids. The extent of these relatively isolated phenomena on the property have not been thoroughly examined. Evidence exists for favourable geochemical alteration in the above areas as well as the Black River area as a whole. This evidence is in the form of rock samples assayed, drift fractions from reverse circulation holes, geophysical conductors, and pervasive silicate and carbonate alteration. Although significant graphite has been previously detected on the property, also present are banded and disseminated sulphides with Au, Ag, Cu and Zn present in economically interesting concentrations. Therefore, it seems obvious that some mineral concentrating phenomena has been at work on the property. Future study of the property, as suggested in recommendations, should help to define any significant economic zones.

It has also been concluded that a north trending fault transects the mapped area from the north-east to the south-east corners. This fault is a southern extension of a previously mapped fault, delineated by the O.G.S. just north of the mapped area. The fault also coincides with the aforementioned Lacana "B" conductor (see Figure 2) and may continue south through this area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

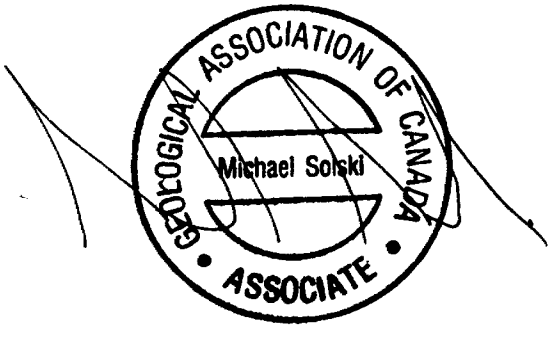
It is recommended that Domego Resources Ltd. provide adequate funds to complete the following program of exploration on its "Black River" property.

Geologically map the rest of the 30 contiguous claim block to the north and east where significant amounts of outcrop are known to exist.

Collect soil samples over the grid on the central and northern parts of the property where an adequate "B" soil horizon has developed. Sample any new geologically favourable areas of outcrop. All the above samples should be assayed for Au, Ag, Cu and Zn.

A Max-Min II electromagnetic survey could be run to redefine the Noranda-Lacana conductors, followed up by subsequent diamond drilling if the above results are encouraging. A reverse circulation program could be attempted to locate the source of the down glacial drift fraction anomalies.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your information and consideration.



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Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Assessment Work Files, Toronto and Kirkland Lake.

CERTIFICATE

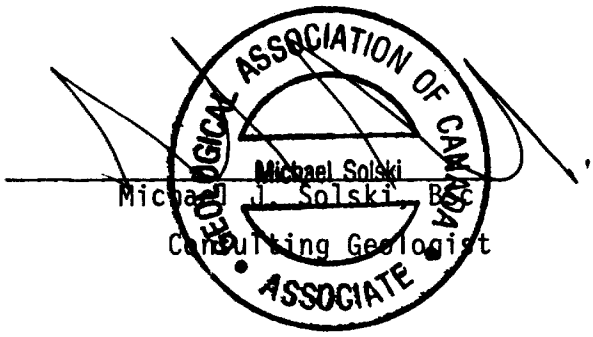
I, Michael J. Solski, of 187 Bartley Bull Pkwy., Brampton, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of Western Ontario with a Bachelor of Science degree in Honours Geology, 1985.

2. I am an associate member of the Geological Association of Canada.

3. My report is based on detailed geological mapping during a visit to the "Black River" property, Benoit Twp., and on research of published and unpublished information on the property and surrounding area.

4. I have no personal interest, direct or indirect, in the "Black River" or any adjacent property, and I have written this report as a totally independent consultant.



Toronto, Canada
January 27, 1986

Michael J. Solski, B.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

APPENDIX I

Assay Results
from
Rock Samples
"Black River" Property
Benoit and Cook Townships

ASSAYERS (ONTARIO) LIMITED
33 CHAUNCEY AVENUE TORONTO, ONTARIO M8Z 2Z2 · TELEPHONE (416) 239-3527

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. MI-1031/ #4627 Date: January 7, 1986

Received Dec. 20/85 14 Samples of Rock

Submitted by Domego Resources Ltd. Att'n: Mr. M.J. Solski
c.c. Mr. J. Tindale

Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
B - 1	24	.7	104	13	13	23
B - 2	38	5.2	1130	175	48	
B - 3	41	.3	157	15	25	
B - 5	24	.7	50	18	28	
B - 7	30	.3	86	14	10	32
B - 8	33	.5	27	11	24	
BR- 1	<5	.5	-	-	-	
BR- 2	<5	.7	88	15	47	
BR- 3	33	.6	77	13	53	
BR- 4	22	.3	92	12	24	
BR- 5	14	1.3	115	15	13	
BR- 6	19	1.0	115	14	43	
BR- 7	19	1.4	35	19	32	
BR- 8	24	1.6	16	22	103	

ASSAYERS (ONTARIO) LIMITED

Per _____

J. van Engelen Mgr.

L-12E
L-16E
L-20E
L-24E
L-28E
L-32E
L-36E
L-40E
L-44E
L-48E

L672279
L672280
L672281
L672257
L672258
L672259
L672261
L672260
L672265
L859693

Jackpine Block Spruce Stand
Black Spruce, Jackpine Stand
Poplar Birch Stand
Poplar Jackpine Stand
Black River

DOMEGO RESOURCES LTD.

GEOLOGICAL MAP

BLACK RIVER PROPERTY

COOK TOWNSHIP
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

SCALE : 1" = 200'

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
Michael Solski
ASSOCIATE

DATE: JANUARY 1986
BY: MICHAEL J. SOLSKI, BSc (HON)
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

FIGURE 5

SYMBOLS

brec	brecciated
carb	carbonate
chl	chlorite
cpy	chalcopyrite
epi	epidote
mag	magnetite
py	pyrite
qtz	quartz
sil	silicified
Tr	Trench
vein	veining (veins, veinlets)

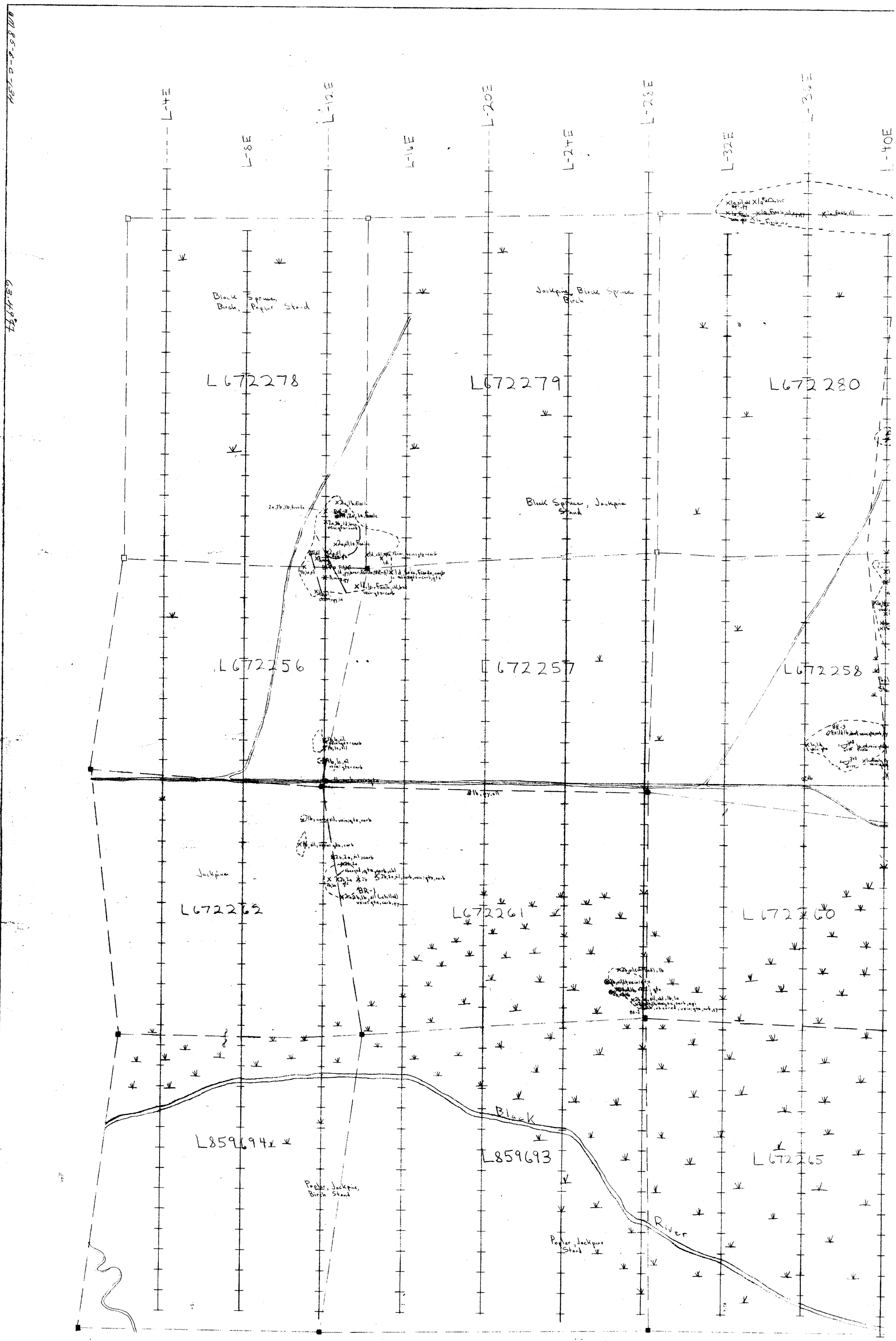
Float
Claim post, location verified, location unverified
Claim line
Creek
Fault
Geological boundary; observed, inferred
Pillows; tops unknown, tops known
Pit
River
Bush road
Shear
Swamp
Trail
Outcrop and point of inspection

grained

massive, fine grained
pillowed
lli tuff, agglomerate, breccinted dacite
orphyry, amygdaloidal, spherulitic

M.N. T.N.

Figure 5



LEGEND

- [3] Diabase
- [2] Mafic to intermediate Intrusives
  - 2a) Gabbro
  - 2b) Diorite
- [1] Intermediate to felsic Volcanics
  - 1a) Andesite, massive, fine grained
  - 1a)* Andesite, pillowed
  - 1b) Dacite to rhyodacite, massive, fine grained
  - 1c) Dacite to rhyodacite, pillowed
  - 1d) Pyroclastics - tuff, lapilli tuff, agglomerate, brecciated dacite
  - 1e) Andesite to dacite - porphyry, amygdaloidal, spherulitic

SYMBOLS

brec	brecciated
carb	carbonate
chl	chlorite
cpy	chalcopyrite
epi	epidote
mag	magnetite
py	pyrite
qtz	quartz
sil	silicified
Tr	trench
vein	veining (veinlets)

- ⊗ Float
- ■, □ Claim post, Claim line
- Creek
- Fault
- Geological
- Pillowed; to
- Pit
- River
- Bush road
- Shear
- Swamp
- Trail
- Outcrop and