THE MUNRO PROSPECT

MUNRO TOWNSHIP (N.T.S. 42A/09), ONTARIO

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL (MAX-MIN) SURVEYS

POWER STRIPPING PROGRAM

Glenn J. Mullan
#76 - First Street
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 1N3

(705) 567-3896

K-20,009

October 31st, 1991

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MUNRO PROSPECT - FINAL O.P.A.P. REPORT

1.0) INTRODUCTION

The following report describes a work program completed in the fall of 1991 on the Munro Prospect. Funding for the program was provided by two sources:

- Incentives Office (M.N.D.M. - Sudbury)
- Trinity Explorations

Reference is directed to the original project proposal forwarded to the incentives office on March 19, 1991.

The 1991 survey work consisted of two portions:

- geological mapping
- geophysical (max-min) survey

Survey work was performed in September, 1991 by Randon Ferderber (Val d'Or, Quebec) and assisted by Glenn J. Mullan (Kirkland Lake, Ontario). Power stripping & wajaxing were performed by Harry Ferderber, Daniel St.-Pierre, and Randon Ferderber between October 22 - 26, 1991.

2.0) LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of 17 unpatented mining claims (1 unit, or 16 hectares each) located in east central Munro Township, Ontario.

See Figure #1 - Location Sketch - Claim Map.
See Figure #2 - Location/Compilation Sketch

The area is approximately 23 km northeast of Matheson or 50 km NNW of Kirkland Lake. The east boundary of the group is located 400 metres west of Munro Lake.

As Munro is a surveyed township, the specific legal descriptions follow:

- Lot 5, Concession 4, East Half (NE & SE 1/4's of N 1/2; NE & SE 1/4's of S 1/2)
- Lot 4, Concession 4, N 1/2, NW & SW & SE 1/4's
  S 1/2, NW & NE & SE & SW 1/4's
- Lot 3, Concession 4, N 1/2, SW & SE 1/4's
  S 1/2, NW & NE & SW & SE 1/4's

Geographic coordinates are 80.11' west & 48.30' north.

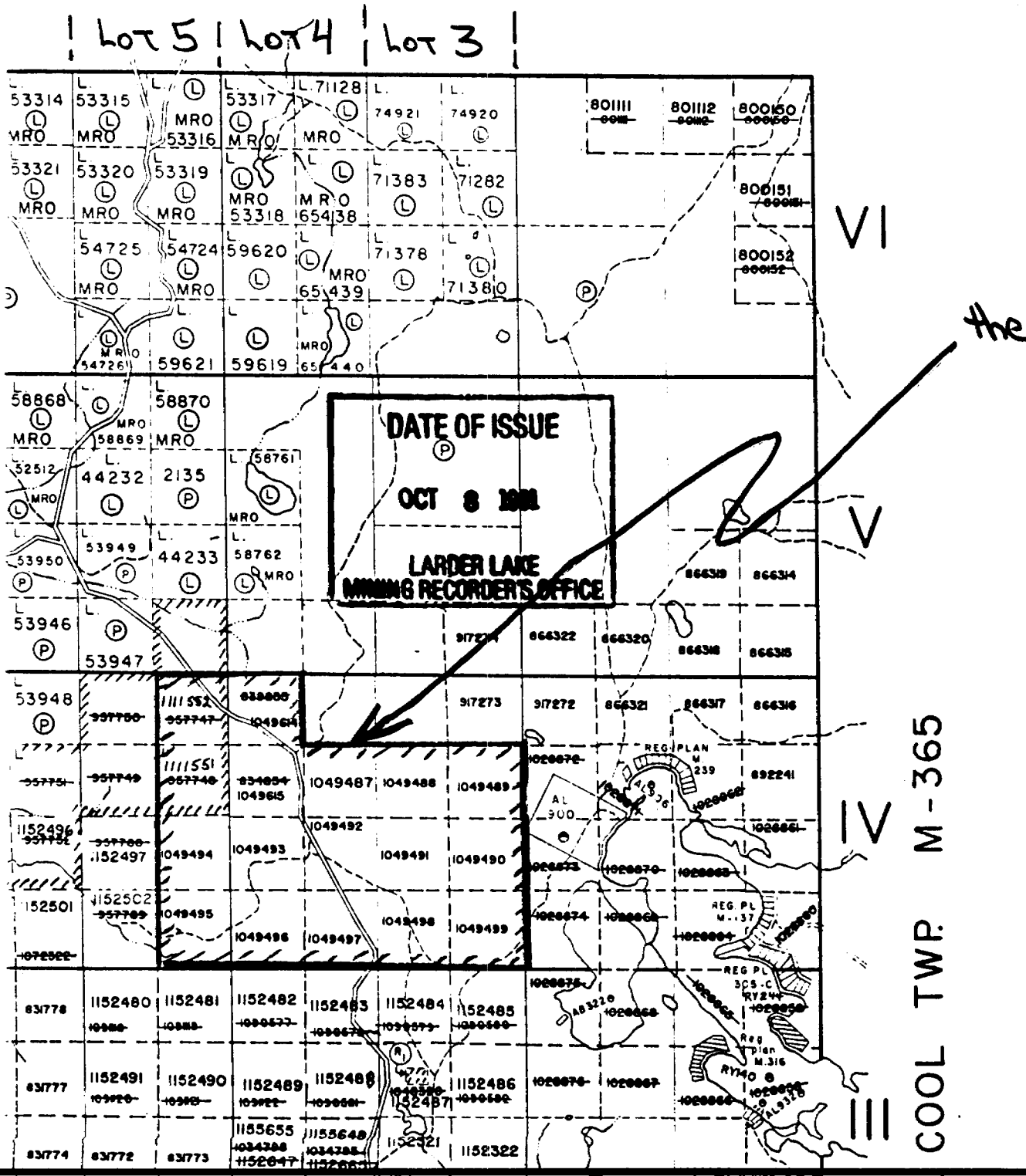
Access to the claims is excellent via the maintained Hedman Mine (5 km north) road. Secondary trails provide direct access to 12 of the claims and could easily be improved as required (esker country).

Figure 1
Location Sketch
2 - Claim Map

MUNRO TOWNSHIP
Claim Map
October 9, 1991

TOWNSHIP SUBJECT
TO
FORESTRY OPERATIONS

M - 397



PATENTED LAI
CROWN LAND
LEASES
LOCATED LANI
LICENSE OF O
MINING RIGHT
SURFACE RIGH
ROADS
IMPROVED RO
KING'S HIGHW
RAILWAYS
POWER LINES
MARSH OR MU
MINES
CANCELLED
PATENTED S.

400' Surface
shores of a

3.0) TOPOGRAPHY & QUATERNARY GEOLOGY

Topography within the township reflects the Pleistocene deposits (lacustrine clays and esker sands) of glacial Lakes Ojibway & Barlow.

Map sheet #P. 2735 ("Quaternary Geology of the Matheson Area") indicates the claim group is underlain by two deposit types:

- glaciolacustrine offshore coarse-grained deposits (sand & minor gravel)

- glaciofluvial ice-contact deposits (sand, gravel, cobbles, boulders)

Several kettle lakes and esker ridges are observed both throughout the township and within the claim group (ie: kettle lake @ northeastern corner).

Recent work (1985: B.R.I.M. Program - Maps #P. 2735, P. 3136 (Sonic Drilling), Map 80853 (Sonic Drill Hole 85-10)) has indicated that the last ice mass having affected the area was of Late Wisconsinian age. Directional features (striae, etc.) indicate a general flow direction to the southeast (165 azimuth).

Most of the esker and delta deposits were left by the retreating ice fronts some 10,000 years B.P. Five main esker systems are observed in the Matheson area with the Munro Esker being the most extensive (Michaud Twp to the south to Knox Twp. to the north). Relief along the esker in excess of 40m is seen with kettle and crest topography yielding a gentle rolling appearance through most of the area.

In the map area, the Munro Esker is flanked by coarse grained glaciolacustrine deposits. Most of these consist of sands and gravels, fining away from the esker.

In 1985, as part of the B.R.I.M. program, a single overburden sonic drill hole (#85-10) was completed within the present claim group along the Hedman Mine access road. The general overburden stratigraphy was described as 41.1m of sand & silt overlying 0.3m of poorly sorted, gritty, silty sand on bedrock (pyroxenite).

Elevated values in Cu, Cr, & Co were observed in all three fractions ("H" {-10 mesh non-magnetic heavy minerals}, "G" {-250 mesh}, & "T" {-10 mesh}). These anomalous values may be related to the underlying bedrock (1986: O.G.S., Sonic Drill Hole #85-10, Map 80 853).

Several small beaver ponds and creeks were mapped along the western and southwestern portion of the claim group.

4.0) PREVIOUS EXPLORATION SUMMARY

Four files on record at the office of the Resident Geologist in Kirkland Lake describe work within the present claim group with several other files describing work on contiguous claims.

A) Previous Work Within the MUNRO Prospect:

File #KL-0566 Cons. Ranwick Uranium Mines Ltd
Munro, McCool, Michaud, & Guibord Twp's

KL-1931 Mullan, Glenn
Munro Twp.

KL-2730 Tundra Gold Mines Ltd. - "Munro Prospect"
Munro Township

KL-2748 Union Carbide Exploration Ltd.
Munro Twp.

4.1) File #KL-0566 Cons. Ranwick Uranium Mines Ltd
Munro, McCool, Michaud, & Guibord Twp's

1954 airborne work (radem & mag) concentrated along a large north-trending property of which only a single claim is included in the MUNRO Prospect (SE claim in Lot 3, Con. 4, S 1/2, SE 1/4). File consists of maps only, no report. Extreme mag high identified in claim of interest.

4.2) File #KL-1931 Mullan, Glenn
Munro Twp.

1985 A.E.M. (VLF - Seattle, Wa.;) report over the MUNRO Prospect (then consisted of 15 claims).

Mag portion shows general distribution of peridotite cumulate sequence (NE half of group) and volcanics to SW. Several anomalies were briefly described as representing possible bedrock sources:

- #3 (trending off northern boundary to NW), follows mag low
- #4W, #4S, #4E (central portion of claims) correspond to oval mag high representing cumulate sequence

Most of the other conductive sources are isolated. However, the ground surveys (NAA & NSS) completed in 1989 showed good correlation.

Strike of all conductors is WNW to NNW, conformable to regional geological strike.

Figure #2
General location Sketch
Recent Compilation
April; 1991

The MUNRO PROSPECT

MUNRO TOWNSHIP
KIRKLAND LAKE AREA
ONTARIO

Scale
0.5 0 0.5 1.0 km.
0.5 0 0.5 1.0 mi.

WARDEN TWP.
POTTER / DOAL MINE
P Cu, Zn, Ag, Au
J Asb.
T Asb.
L Asb.
D Asb
F Cu, Zn, Ag, Ni, Au
POTTER MINE
(Centre Hill Mine)
V Au
CENTRE HILL FAULT
O
M1
M2
M3
M4
M7
MUNRO LAKE
BLUEBERRY LAKE
McCOOL TWP.
BEATTY TWP.
PIPESTONE
(MUNRO)
FAULT ZONE
E Au
R Au
N Au
MUNRO MINE
M Asb.
S Au, Zn
H Au
K Au
CROESUS LAKE
CONTACT ZONE FAULT
C Au
S Au, Ag
CROESUS MINE
S Au
D Au
U Au, Pb, Zn
WHITE SUYATT MINE
A Au
THREE MILE LAKE
FADE LAKE
GUIBORD TWP.

LEGEND

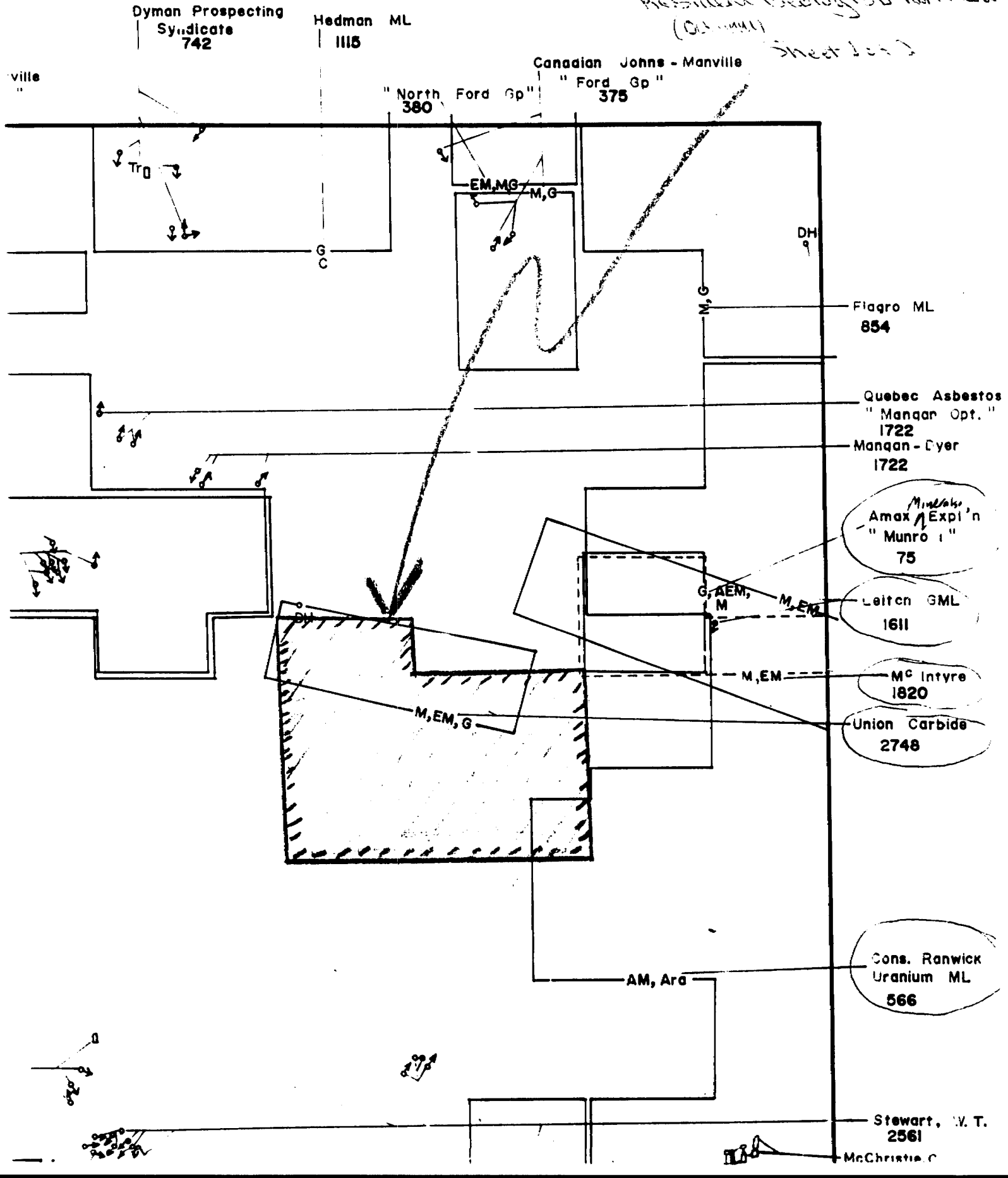
- Highway (101)
- Road
- Trail
- Open Pit
- Shear / Fault Zone
- Shaft
- Airborne EM Conductor
- Mineral Occurrence
  Reference: G.D.I.F. 361
  Munro Twp.
  Ontario Geological Survey
- V.L.F. Anomaly (NAA)
  (1989 Survey)

(705) 567-3886
EXPLORATIONS
TRINITY

Figure 4-34

MUNRO PROJECT

Preliminary Geological Plan
(Claim)
Sheet 1 of 1



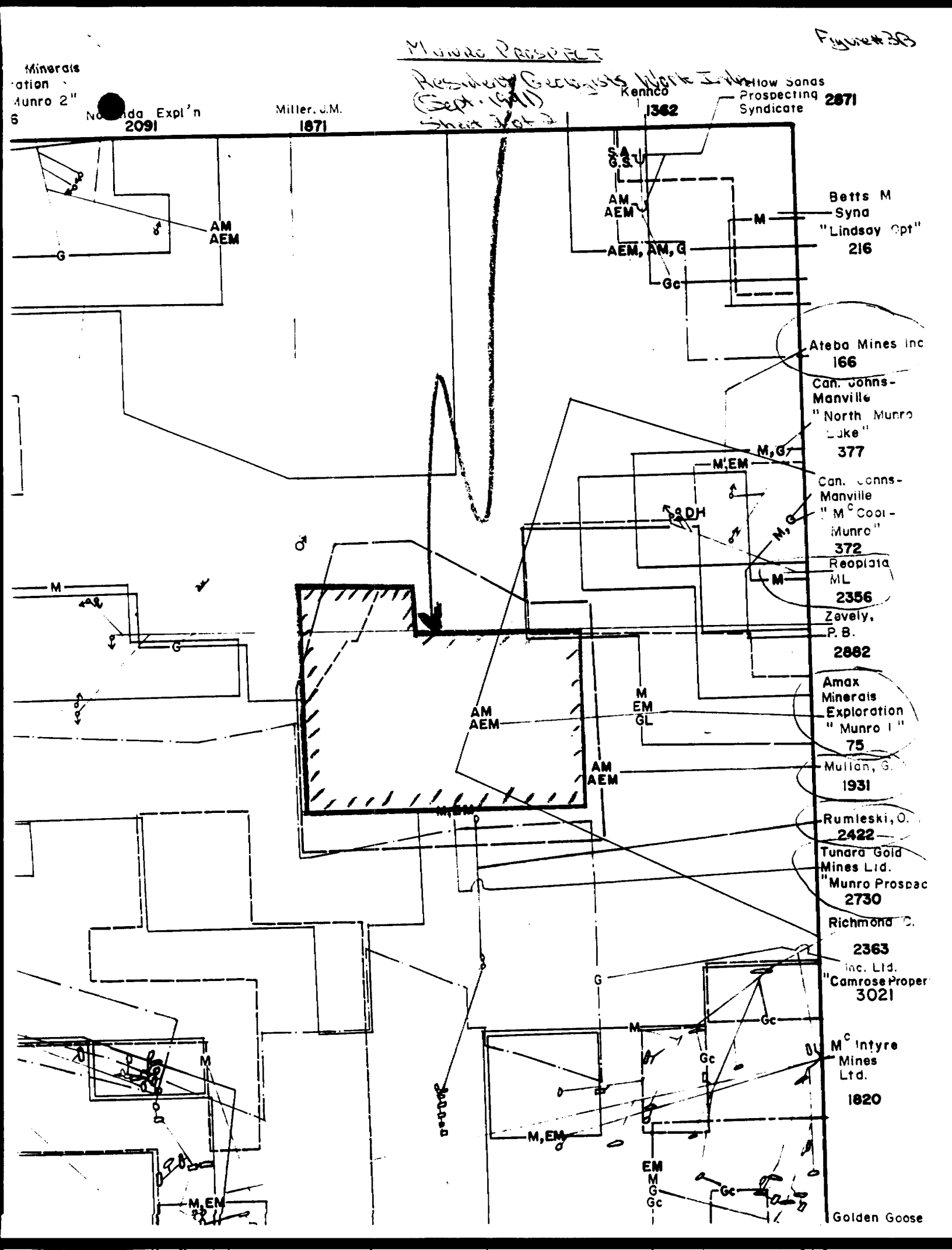


Figure #3
Munro Prospect
Minerals
ation
Munro 2"
6
Nor anda Expl'n
2091
Miller, J.M.
1871
Kennco
1362
Yellow Sands
Prospecting
Syndicate
2871
S.A.
G.S.
AM
AEM
AEM, AM, G
Gc
M
Betts M
Syna
"Lindsay Opt"
216
Ateba Mines Inc.
166
Can. Johns-
Manville
"North Munro
Lake"
377
M, G
M, EM
Can. Johns-
Manville
"M^c Cool-
Munro"
372
M, G
DH
Reoplata
ML
2356
Zevely,
P. B.
2882
Amax
Minerals
Exploration
"Munro I"
75
Mullan, G.
1931
Rumleski, O.
2422
Tunara Gold
Mines Ltd.
"Munro Prospac
2730
Richmond C.
2363
Inc. Ltd.
"Camrose Proper
3021
M^c Intyre
Mines
Ltd.
1820
M, EM
EM
M
G
Gc
Golden Goose

4.3) File #KL-2730 Tundra Gold Mines Ltd. "Munro Prospect"
Munro Twp.

In 1989, the MUNRO Prospect was one of 7 properties optioned by the author to Tundra Gold Mines Ltd. Following linecutting, magnetometer and VLF surveys (NAA) were completed. A second VLF (NSS) survey was contracted later in the year.

Principal targets were the Centre Hill Fault Zone (trending WNW across the centre of the claims) and a small isolated INPUT anomaly near the approximate centre of the property.

Both the mag (GSM-18, 50' readings) and VLF (both frequencies) appear to have mapped both of the targets, or possibly alternate structures in the same areas.

The mag survey outlined two features crossing the claims in a northwesterly direction. A north - south trending fault is indicated near the western boundary of the group (November, 1989: "Geophysical Report...." by Jens Hensen) and merits attention in two areas:

- claim L-1049615 where it intersects the assumed position of the Centre Hill Fault Zone

- near Lines 15+00 W and 18+00 W (stations 9+00 S & 12+00S) near the strong negative mag. anomalies

The VLF anomalies were described by J. Hensen as follows (using data from NAA):

M-1 = broad anomalies, coincident mag high (+1500 gammas)

M-2 & M-3 = coincident mag high, may correspond to INPUT shown on map 80586 (Munro Twp, A.E.M. sheet)
- sharp features on "M-2" may indicate shearing or faulting

M-4 = possibly caused by conductive material in Centre Hill Fault Zone

M-5 = weak & lower priority

M-6 = single line anomaly coincident with mag low located along north - south fault

M-7 = weak, without any magnetic signature

4.4) File #KL-2748 Union Carbide Exploration Ltd.
Munro Twp.

1965 mag and Turam (em) report by Huntec Ltd. Survey followed test over one of the known copper zones at Centre Hill Mines Ltd.

As the E.M. maps are missing from the report (along with the test data over the copper zone), little can be added to the authors comments. No follow up work was recommended.

B) Work on Contiguous Claim Blocks:

4.5) File #KL-0075 Amax Minerals Exploration "Munro-1"
- Munro Twp

The file is a record of work by McIntyre Mines (VEM = E.M.-17) in the mid-1970's and the subsequent follow up work by Amax-Canamax. The property lies directly north of Munro Lake. The program was designed to test the long conductors thought to represent similar targets to "Munro Copper" (past producer).

Work done included airborne e.m. & mag (regional followed up with helicopter) and geological mapping. The property was later expanded from 4 claims to 16 with additional geological mapping completed on all claims.

There is no record of drilling by the Canamax interests.

The two main conductors of interest correlate well with those subsequently identified in the 1984 Questor INPUT survey. Both of the conductors are located northwest of the MUNRO Prospect (approx. 900m and 1200m NW, respectively).

4.6) File #KL-0166 Ateba Mines Inc
Munro & McCool Twp.

Note: Ateba Mines was a junior company controlled by A.C.A. Howe interests of Toronto

1987 - 1988 program consisting of mag & VLF directed towards gold exploration over 52 claim property in McCool & Munro. This group is contiguous and north & northeast of the MUNRO Prospect. It lies on the mafic intrusive complex striking through McCool & Munro Twp's (Munro Lake Sill?).

Two overburden drill programs (17-ddh's in 1987; 18-ddh's in 1988) followed the reconnaisance geophysics.

In 1988, a small grid program of mag, VLF, & geology was completed over 6 of the claims in McCool Twp. with an HLEM (Max-Min) survey over the entire grid. The max-min survey located several areas of interest, grouped into 3 main conductive "zones" (= A, B, & C) all thought to be related to the Munro Lake Sill.

Zone C is of interest to the MUNRO Prospect as it was interpreted as related to the Centre Hill Fault zone.

Zone B, striking through the contiguous claims north of the MUNRO Prospect, is believed to represent the same conductors tested by Amax - Canamax in the 1970's. The conductors outlined (on VLF as well) correlate with the INPUT anomalies shown on the Munro Twp (1984: O.G.S. - B.R.I.M. Program) Map 80586.

Zone A was thought to represent the northern limb of the Munro Lake Sill with Zone C reflecting the southern limb.

4.7) File #KL-1611 Leitch Gold Mines Ltd
Munro & McCool Twp's

1963 - 1964 mag, e.m., gravity, & drill program (1 hole) to follow up conductors located in private airborne e.m. survey.

Drill hole cut 126' of sedimentary breccia & conglomerate interbedded with black shaly carbonaceous material, all of which were well mineralized with pyrite & pyrrhotite. Serpentinized peridotite & fine to medium grained diorite followed for 367'.

Claims located north of MUNRO Prospect (same horizon described above as Zone B by Ateba Mines & tested by Canamax in mid-1970's).

4.8) File #KL-1820 McIntyre MInes Ltd
Munro Twp.

1974 - 1975 program of EM-17 (Geonics), mag & VLF on claims located north of MUNRO Prospect. Purpose was to conduct additional work along the main conductor first outlined by the Leitch program (see File KL-1611, Section 4.7).

A long conductive source with a flanking mag high was outlined and targeted for follow-up work. See Section 4.5, file #KL-0075 (Amax - Canamax who subsequently acquired this property).

4.9) File #KL-2356 Reoplata Mines Ltd
Munro Twp.

Program conducted in early to mid-1950's directed towards placer gold deposits in Munro Lake area (NE, E, & SE of MUNRO Prospect).

A fairly large scale operation was designed & implemented (200' mechanical sluice box, etc.) the chief weakness of which was a generally poor sampling program (the large property {103 claims, 69 in Munro} was never systematically explored).

At a later date, Cons. Ranwick Uranium optioned the property & examined the esker for uranium. Reoplata later conducted mag surveys and 3 short ddh's to examine the property's asbestos possibilities (in light of the nearby Can. Johns-Manville operation).

A letter in the above file from a Mr. Garry Colautti in 1979 indicates that an attempt was made to reaquire the property (leases having expired). No further information is on file.

4.10) File #KL-2422 Rumelski, O.
Munro twp.

Brief file (1987) containing location sketches of pits & trenches south of **MUNRO Prospect**. Nearest trench is immediately south of south boundary.

C) Significant Occurrences, Deposits, Past Producers:

Several other significant properties have been developed in the Munro Township area for gold (ie: Croesus), copper (ie: Potter Mine {Centre Hill or Munro Copper}), copper-zinc (ie: Potter-Doal) and asbestos (Munro Mine, and the still producing Hedman Mine {lizardite/"hedmanite"} in adjacent Warden Township).

Brief descriptions (1990: O.F.R. 5735 "Mineral Occurrences, Deposits, & Mines of the Black River-Matheson Area" by O.G.S.) of the most significant occurrences follow:

4.11) Potter Mine (Lot 7, Concession 5, S 1/2)

Originally discovered in 1952 and developed by Centre Hill Mines Ltd (through 1966) and Munro Copper Mines Ltd (through 1968). Renamed Potter Mine by Patrick Harrison Compnay Ltd. (owners) who continued mining through 1972.

Reported development includes a 1,272' shaft with 9 levels @ 200', 350', 476', 602', 725' 850', 976', 1102', 1228'. Total tonnage milled reported to be 477,575 tons with an average grade of 1.63% Cu & 1.5% Zn.

Host rocks are ultramafic to felsic volcanics & volcaniclastics as well as mafic intrusives of the Centre Hill Complex, all included in the Stoughton-Roquemaure Group. The mine area stratigraphy is controlled by the McCool Hill Syncline, a regional scale southeast striking and northwest plunging fold. The mine is located along a portion of the south limb.

Volcanic stratigraphy in the mine area strikes southeast and dips steeply to the north, and faces north. In addition to the layered mafic intrusive complex, a granitic (dioritic?) body occupies part of the area south of Centre Hill Complex (also seen in the NW corner of **the MUNRO Prospect**).

The Centre Hill Fault occurs south of the Centre Hill Complex and continues southeast into McCool Township. It is parallel to other faults in the Porcupine-Destor Fault system.

Sulphide minerals are hosted by rocks stratigraphically overlying the Centre Hill Complex, a portion of the Munro Lake Sill. The Munro Lake Sill is a 400m - 600m thick ultramafic to mafic layered sill extending southeast from the Centre Hill area through the closure of the McCool Hill Syncline (central McCool Twp.) and back through Munro into Warden Twp. to the northwest, a total distance of some 20 km. The sill is interpreted to have intruded the Stoughton-Roquemaure volcanics.

Ore at the Potter was hosted in thin carbonaceous horizons of Mg-tholeiitic basalt fragmentals +/- hyaloclasites +/- thin dacite ash/tuffs, all overlying the Centre Hill complex and underlying the intercalated tholeiitic and komatiitic volcanic flows.

The fragmentals were reported to be in sheared but conformable contact with the underlying uppermost gabbroic phase of the Centre Hill Complex and overlying mafic and ultramafic volcanics.

The ore consisted of sulphides within a fragmental breccia matrix and as fine-grained, finely-laminated (ie: bedded?) massive sulphides atop the fragmental horizon and/or within the dacitic ash horizon. The ore shoots had considerable down dip extent but were limited to approx. 1m thickness and 15m - 30m width in the horizontal dimension.

Metal zoning was displayed with copper-rich bases and zinc-rich tops. Origin of the Potter Mine sulphides was considered by Paul Coad to indicate replacement and subaqueous exhalitive origin.

The possibility that similar deposits might occur elsewhere along the Munro Lake Sill has not been investigated to any significant degree. It was in this context that the MUNRO Prospect was acquired.

4.12) Croesus Mine (Lot 10, Concession 1, NE 1/4 of N 1/2)

One of area's first discoveries (pre-1920's). Spectacular gold showings (5333 tons milled yielding 14,578 oz Au (2.7 oz/t)) resulted in rapid development of quartz vein (shear/fault controlled) occurrences throughout area (Munro, Beatty, Guibord, etc).

The mine area is located within the Stoughton-Roquemaure volcanics between two regional scale southeast striking shear/fault zones: the Contact Fault and the Munro Fault Zone (= Pipestone?).

Most of the ore mined came from a single 200 foot long quartz vein within a shoot located above the 200' level averaging 85' in length and 2.5' in width.

4.13) Munro Mine (Lots 10 & 11, Con. 2)

Ontario's largest asbestos mine (chrysotile) in the 1950's with production totalling approx. 7.7 million tons yielding some 356,000 tons of asbestos fibre (grade 4.61%) between 1949-1964. Open pit and underground development (1204' production shaft, 936' service shaft, etc.).

Serpentinized peridotite & dunite host chrysotile asbestos and intrude Stoughton-Roquemaure volcanics along the south limb of the SE striking McCool Hill Syncline. The ore bodies are hosted in layered mafic to ultramafic sill-like bodies which are themselves SE striking & dipping steeply southwards.

Host sequence of peridotite-pyroxenite-dunite-gabbro has been traced along strike for approx. 5 1/2 km and averages 300m in width. "A"-orebody was 500m long, 260m wide, & extended to several hundred metres depth.

Host was initially thought to be a differentiated sill but more recent work has been directed towards idea that the mass is complex with both intrusive & extrusive portions along strike with several semi-discordant peridotite-dunite bodies intruding.

4.14) Potter-Doal Mine (Lot 7, Con. 6, N 1/2)

Cu-Zn sulphides discovered in 1926 and initially developed by 120' inclined shaft and 200' vertical shaft. Limited production (several thousand tons?) grading up to 15% Cu, 4% Zn, .045 oz/t Au.

Stoughton-Roquemaure mafic to ultramafic volcanics & intrusives strike east to southeast, dip near vertically, and occupy part of north limb of the SE striking, NW plunging McCool Hill Syncline.

Fine to medium grained Cp-Po-Sph are observed at the contact of the ultramafic - mafic flows as discontinuous lenses. Sulphide lenses reported to be dipping northward in contrast to host volcanics (discordant).

Speculated to be of volcanogenic (exhalitive-type) origin. Stringer mineralization & chloritic alteration reported to be north of (stratigraphically beneath) sulphide lenses.

Alex Bath (B.R.I.M. Geologist from 1984 - 1990) noted from assessment files that the Potter-Doal and Potter (Centre Hill) Mines appear to represent similar stratigraphic horizons within the Stoughton-Roquemaure Group. He also suggested exploration in the area should focus on the tholeiitic portion of the Stoughton-Roquemaure Group, in particular along the same stratigraphic horizons hosting the two main deposits (Potter-Doal & Potter), and where underlain by larger comagmatic mafic to to ultramafic intrusives.

4.15) White-Guyatt Mine (Lot 11, Con. 1)

Gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins are hosted in Porcupine Group sediments (turbidites). In the showing area, the sediments face north, are steeply south dipping (overturned) and southeast striking. The veins appear to be spatially associated with the Stoughton-Roquemaure (volcanics) - Porcupine Group (sediments) contact.

No. 1 vein was tested along 1600' of strike to the 500' level. The veins are hosted by sericitized and iron dolomitized bedded turbidites and appear to be controlled by faults and shears.

Vein widths to 47' were reported. Underground development via two small shafts (90' & 60'?) & limited drifting. Reports of a 31" wide & 110' long section of #1 vein averaging .31 oz/t Au near the west shaft (above 250' level).

Recent work in 1987 appears to have been directed by Lac Minerals who now control the company.

4.16) Placer Dome - Belore Mines Ltd. Joint Venture

The following is excerpted from private files:

52 ddh's following reverse circulation drilling & VLF-em surveys determined that a shear/fault structure - the "Centre Hill Fault" - controls high-grade gold mineralization near the north contact of a syenite plug.

Work to 1988 indicated a "mineral inventory" of approx. 50,000 tons @ 11 gm/tn Au.

The significance of the occurrence is that it is the first reported gold mineralization within the "Centre Hill Fault" deformation zone. As most of the area is overlain by thick glacial drift of the Munro Esker, the results of the program demonstrate the value of electromagnetic surveys towards delineation of structures believed to control gold mineralization in the area.

4.17) Mickle Occurrence (Lot 12, Con. 3 - Munro Twp)
(Lot 1, Con. 3 - Beatty Twp.)

Work (pits, trenches) dating back to 1915 on "veins" of massive pyrrhotite reported to be up to 5' wide in outcrop. Described as similar to Alexo deposit (Dundonald Twp.)

Host rocks are ultramafic to felsic suites of the Stoughton-Roquemaure Group. Showing area lithologies are SE striking & steeply dipping, north facing and occupy part of the south limb of the McCool Hill Syncline. A regional scale NW-SE striking fault zone (Munro Fault zone) is several hundred metres to the NE.

Mineralization is composed of matrix-sulphide type with subordinate massive sulphides. The main lens in outcrop was described as 5m long and 1m wide. The sulphides consisted of pentlandite, chalcopyrite, violarite, chromite & magnetite.

Sulphides were deposited in a "paleodepression" along the contact between underlying (south) komatiites and an overlying (north) thick mafic to ultramafic unit variously described as komatiite flows (120m thick) or a sill.

The geological reports of the area by J. Satterly (Beatty: A.R. 56-7, Munro: A.R. 60-8, etc.) remain among the most detailed accounts of the early production and development history.

Recent work (1984 - 1990) by the O.G.S. (B.R.I.M. Program) has included detailed mapping of the Munro Lake Sill, remapping of Munro (O.F.M. #159) & Beatty (O.F.M. #158) Townships, overburden (sonic) drilling, etc.

5.0) REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Kirkland Lake - Matheson Area)

The MUNRO Prospect is located in the central portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The greenstone belt is itself located within the Superior Province (Abitibi Subprovince) of the Canadian Shield.

The Abitibi Greenstone Belt extends in an east - west general direction ("S"-shape) for over 800 km from Chibougamou, Quebec (northeast) to the Wawa area in Ontario (west) making it the largest greenstone belt in the world. The belt is bounded to the south by the Southern Province and Pontiac Subprovince, to the west by the Kapuskasing Structural Zone, and to the north by the Opatica Subprovince.

The Timmins-Kirkland Lake-Rouyn/Noranda area forms a large east trending synclinorium ("Blake River Synclinorium"; 1985: L. Jensen, in Geology and Petrogenesis of the Archean Abitibi Belt in the Kirkland Lake Area, Ontario, M.P. #123) extending between the Lake Abitibi and Round Lake batholiths. Both limbs of the synclinorium are cut by major geological structures, the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone (north) and Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake Fault Zone (south).

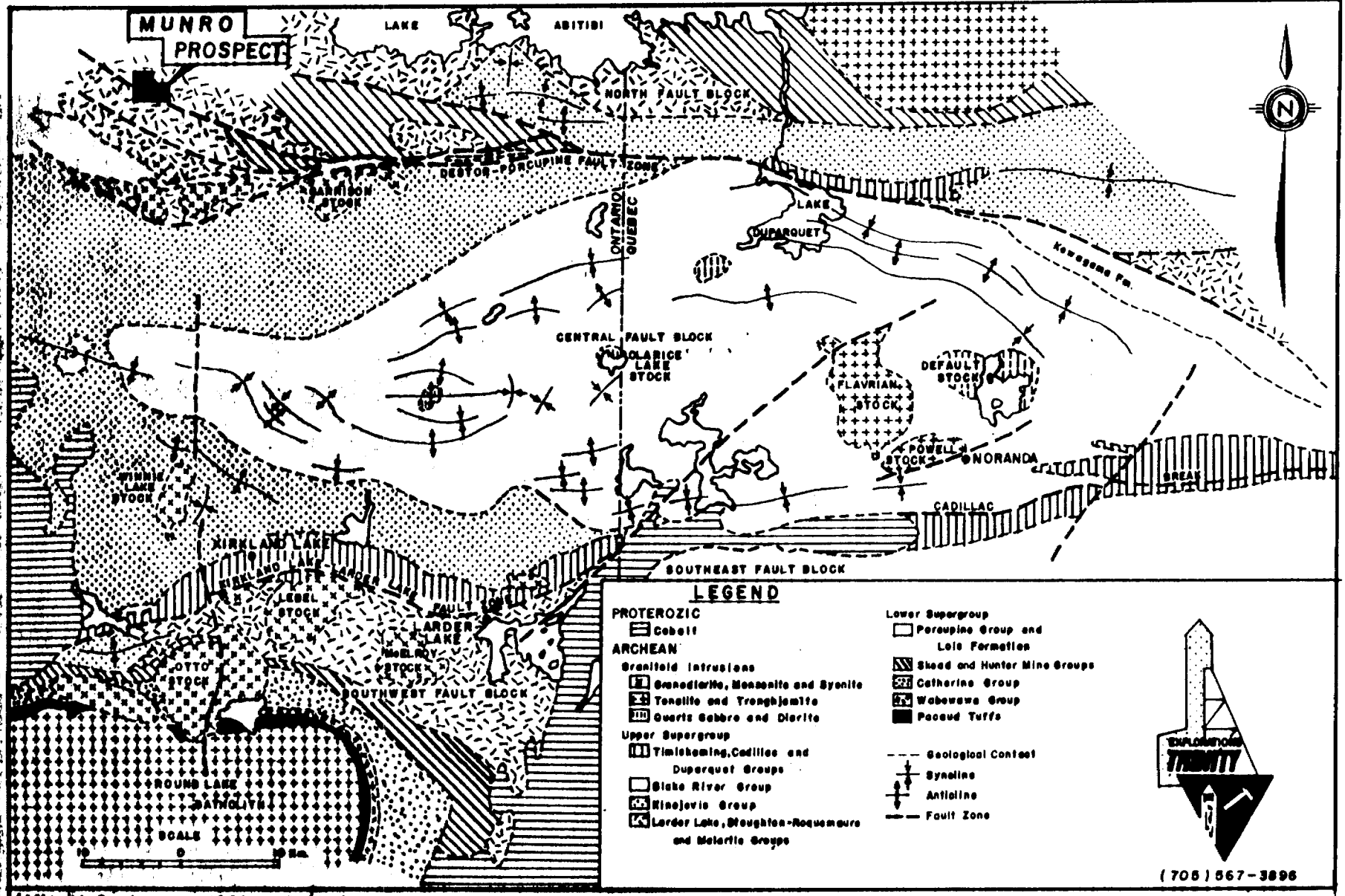
See Figure #4 - General Geological Sketch: Kirkland Lake-Rouyn-Noranda Area.

The property area is located along the north limb of the synclinorium in the Stoughton-Roquemaure Group ("SRG") north of the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone. The ultramafic komatiites exposed in Munro Township lie at the base of the "Upper (younger) Supergroup" and correlate with the Tisdale Group (Lower Formation) ultramafic komatiites seen in the Timmins area (1986: J.A. Fyon in Excursion Guidebook to Gold `86, page 44).

The SRG is separated from the calc-alkaline Blake River Group by the tholeites of the Kinojevis Group. These Groups have been traced around the nose of the Blake River Synclinorium where they are also observed on the south limb (SRG = Larder Lake Group).

The Munro Lake Sill (largest in the area) is a peridotite-pyroxenite gabbro body from which thick-layered Fe-rich tholeitic flows erupted (?). A belt of similar differentiated sills (cumulates?), peridotite-pyroxenite sills, and ultramafic bodies tend to parallel regional stratigraphy possibly representing a common rift-grabben structure active during formation of the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone (1986: Geology of the Northwestern B.R.I.M. Region, Ontario by R.M. Johnstone of O.G.S. in GOLD `86 - Poster Paper Abstracts, pp. 77-79).

The largest regional structure (apart from the DPFZ) is the McCool Hill Syncline. It is a tight, slightly overturned (north), southeast trending feature with a gentle plunge to the northwest.



(After C.S. Beaty, (1988) VOLCANOLOGY and MINERAL DEPOSITS, p 75)

Geological map of the Kirkland Lake - Noranda area.

Figure 4

Three branches of the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone (DPFZ) have been mapped within the area: the north branch (at the SRG - Hunter Mine Group contact), the well documented southern branch (extending from Quebec through to the Timmins area) and the middle branch (seen in the Munro area as the Munro Fault Zone {= "Pipestone"?}).

Both the middle and southern branches have associated fuchsite-enriched pods of locally intense carbonatization ("green carbonate" ie: Glimmer Property in Beatty Twp.). Gold bearing quartz and quartz-carbonate veins have been located within major fault zones and associated splays and cross faults.

The Kirkland Lake - Matheson area is situated near the widest section ("core") of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt such that only low to middle greenschist facies metamorphic effects are normally observed.

Age dating within the Stoughton-Roquemaure Group has determined ages of 2765 (+/- 42 Ma) for the komatiites in northern Munro Township and 2714 (+/- 14 Ma) for the calc-alkaline rhyolites in central Beatty township.

The north-south trending dykes ("Matachewan") post date (2633 +/- 93 Ma) all of the regional shear syestems.

All known economic massive (VMS) & base metal deposits of volcanic origin in the Timmins area are hosted by rocks younger than 2800 Ma. As well, most of the lode gold deposits in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt are spatially associated with regional ductile shear/fault zones (ie: Destor-Porcupine) which were active more recently in the tectonic history (<2690 Ma) of the region.

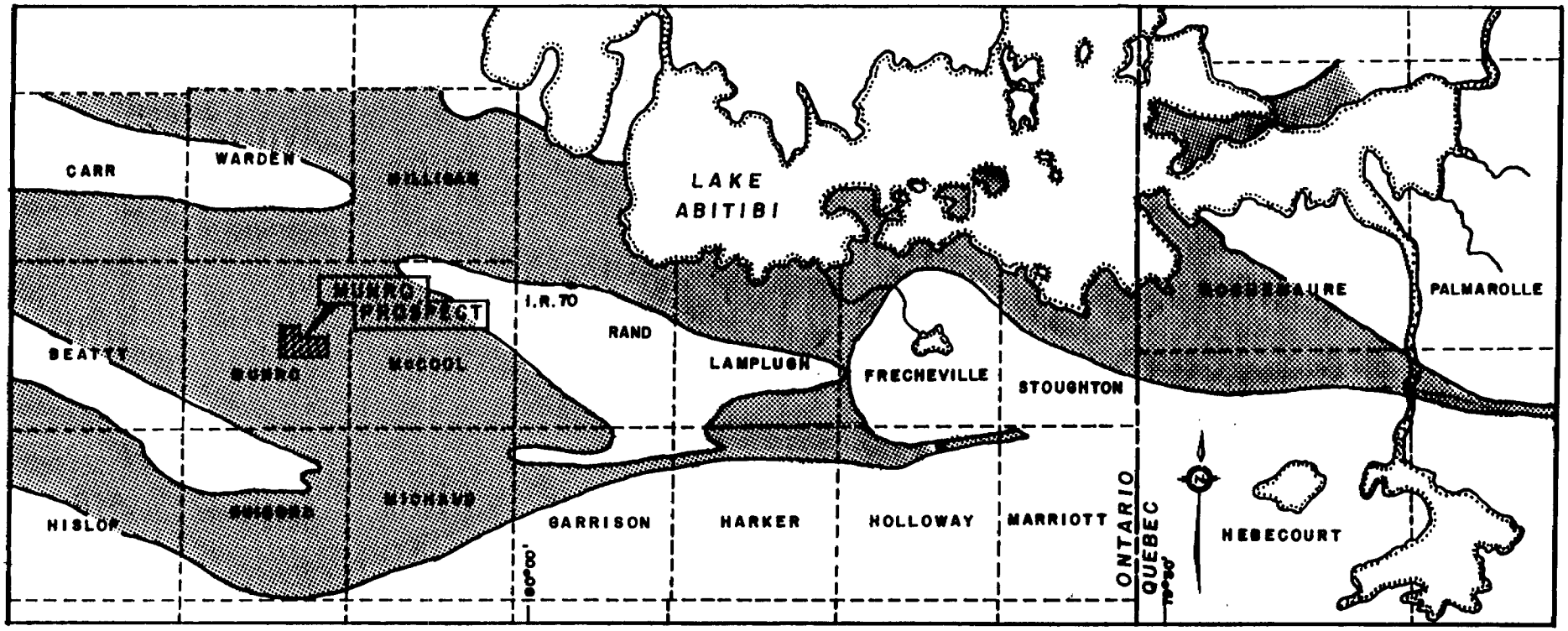
5.1) GENERAL GEOLOGY (Munro Township Area)

The township has been mapped by the Ontario Department of Mines (1951: Munro Township; J. Satterly; A.R. #60-8) and more recently as part of the regional B.R.I.M. program (1984-1990) by the Ontario Geological Survey (ie - 1985: M.P. #123; 1986: M.P. #129; 1988: M.P. #141, O.F.R. #5785, etc).

O.F.R. (Open File Report) #5785, "The Geology of the Northwestern Black River-Matheson Area, District of Cochrane" by R.M. Johnstone (1991) details the local and regional geological features of the area.

Historically, most of the past exploration in the immediate map area (north 1/2 of Munro Township) has been for asbestos and/or base metals. Much of the recent work by the O.G.S. has emphasized the regions' gold potential (in terms of structures within the Stoughton-Roquemaure Group).

Economic implications regarding mineral exploration are clear (1986: L.S. Jensen, Volcanology and Mineral Deposits, Ch. 5, pp. 69 - 87) as specific volcanic suites have been demonstrated to be favourable hosts for various deposit-types:



(After R.M. Johnstone, 1991 | O.F.R. 5785 (p.17)

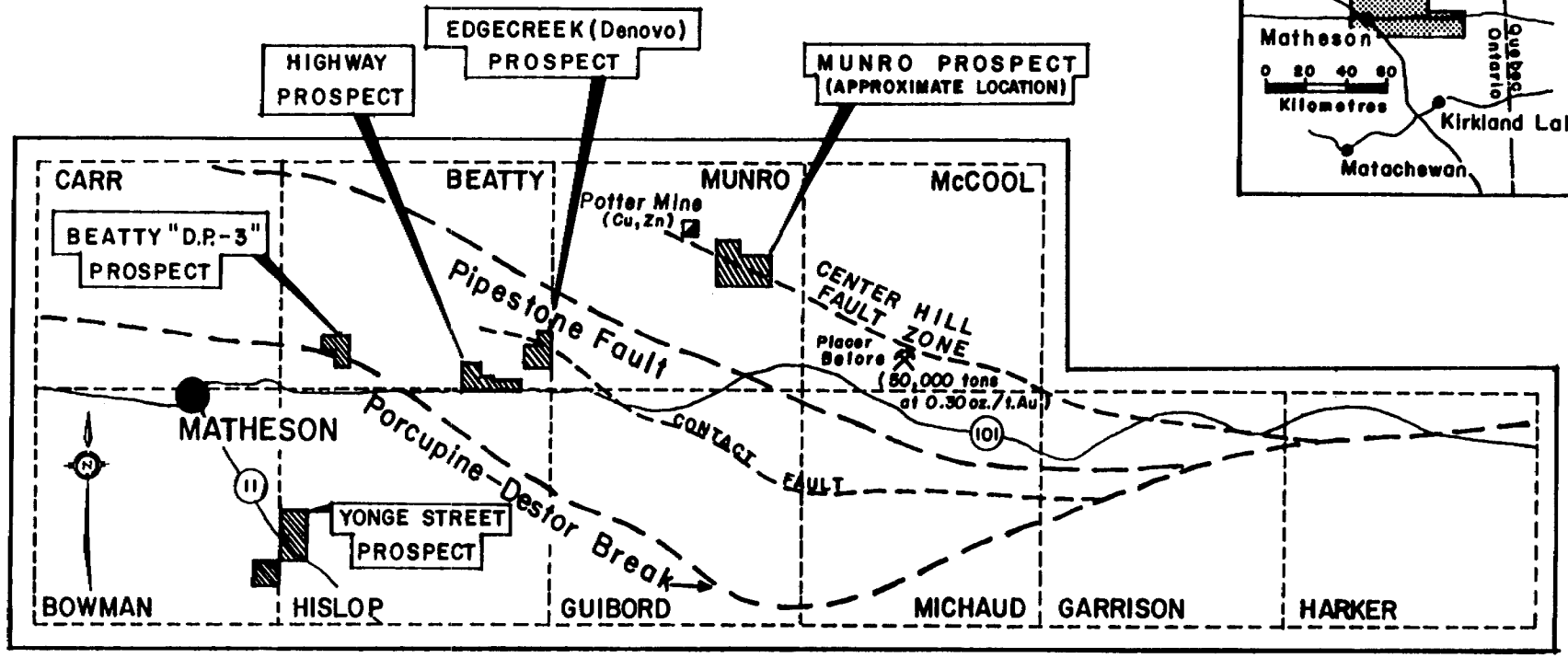
General distribution of Stoughton - Roquemaure Group
(Matheson - Lake Abitibi Area)

STOUGHTON – ROQUEMAURE GROUP

THOLEIITIC and KOMATIITIC BASALTS

0 4 8 MILES
0 5 10 KILOMETRE

(705) 567 - 3896
EXPLORATIONS
TRINITY



(After 1991: O.G.S.: O.F.R. 5789)

0 10
Kilometres

The Porcupine - Destor break in the Matheson area.

EXPLORATIONS TRINITY

(705) 567 - 3896

- calc-alkaline suites = stratiform gold deposits, iron formations, massive Cu-Zn-Pb deposits

- komatiitic suites = magnesite, talc, asbestos, nickel +/- P.G.M.'s

- late alkalic felsic volcanism and intrusives
= lode gold deposits

The oldest rocks in the area (Hunter Mine Group) are exposed in northeastern McCool Township. The north branch of the DPFZ truncates the lower portion of the volcanic pile where it is in disconformable contact with the (overlying) Stoughton-Roquemaure Group. The Porcupine Group (sediments) - SRG contact is seen on the south limb of the McCool Hill Syncline in southwestern Munro Twp.

In terms of general lithologies within the map area, the SRG is composed of tholeitic basalts with subordinate komatiitic lavas. In the Munro area, these rocks consist of peridotitic and basaltic komatiite, Mg- /Fe-rich tholeites, finely layered cherts &/ felsic tuffs all interlayered with coarse grained mafic to ultramafic bodies variously interpreted as intrusives (gabbro, peridotite, dunite) or tabular flows (1990: Geology & Ore Deposits of the Timmins District, Ontario in Open File #2161, G.S.C.).

Peridotite sills and dykes, peridotite-pyroxenite sills, and large layered peridotite-pyroxenite-gabbro sills have intruded the volcanics throughout the map area. Most of the sills are high level intrusions which have variously erupted laterally as flows (ie: Munro Lake Sill grades westward into "Theo's Flow", a differentiated tholeitic flow).

The Munro Lake sill has been described as a crudely layered intrusion exposed in three areas: Centre Hill, McCool Hill and an area near the north boundary of township. Airborne and ground magnetic surveys indicate the intrusion to be continuous. The sill is approximately 11 km long by 500 - 1000 metres wide. It is folded along the McCool Hill syncline and interrupted by both longitudinal and cross-faults.

The McCool Hill Syncline defines most of the structure in the area with fold axes @ approx. 120 Az. The syncline is upright, slightly overturned to the north and tightly folded. Both limbs of the syncline appear to be defined by branches of the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone.

Major faults in the area are either vertical or dipping steeply northwards. Normal faults include the DPFZ-Middle Branch (= Munro Fault), Contact Fault (Porcupine Group - SRG contact), and the DPFZ-North Branch (SRG - Hunter Mine Group contact). The Centre Hill Fault (within the MUNRO Prospect) is a strike slip fault.

The following table of formations (after 1991: O.F.R. 5785, page 8 {L. Jensen}) defines the general stratigraphic succession in the Kirkland Lake (Munro Township) area. Units marked with an asterix (**) are observed along the north limb of the Blake River Synclinorium in the map area.

Table of Formations

Cenozoic

**	Recent & Pleistocene:	=	Sands, gravels, clays
			Unconformity

Precambrian

Proterozoic:

	"Keeweenawan"	=	Diabase Dykes (NE series)
			Intrusive Contact

Archean:

**	"Matachewan"	=	Diabase Dykes (NS series)
	Granitic Intrusives	=	Granodiorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite, syenite
**			Massive to gneissic quartz diorite, tonalite, trondhjemite

Upper Supergroup

Temiskaming Group & Destor-Porcupine Complex
Blake River Group
Kinojevis Group
** Larder Lake Group & Stoughton - Roquemaure Group
** Porcupine Group

Lower Supergroup

Skead Group & Hunter Mine Group
Catherine Group
Wawbewawa Group
Pacaud Tuffs

See Figures #4, #5

** = Represented in the Munro Township area.

5.20) GEOLOGY OF The MUNRO Prospect

Mapping was conducted over the group in two stages.

In 1989, a reconnaisance prospecting program was completed for Tundra Gold Mines Ltd by Dave Gliddon who compiled a base map indicating traverses and outcrop areas. Magnetic, and VLF-E.M. (NAA & NSS) surveys were also completed.

In September of 1991, full grid mapping was completed by Glenn Mullan and Randon Ferderber. Four rock samples (RF-91-01 to 04) were selected as type specimens. None were submitted for analysis. 10 days (September 14 - 23) were spent in the field mapping and sampling with one geologist and one prospector (20 man-days). Several of the showings described in Section 4.0 were examined as were outcrop areas shown on J. Satterly's map (1951-5).

In July of 1991, the O.G.S. released Open File Report #5785 covering Munro, Beatty, and portions of other townships in the area. The Munro geological map included (O.F.M. #159) was consulted regularly during compilation of our final base map. The 1989 (Tundra) magnetic survey defined several units which were not observed in the field (ie: V13 = komatiite) and are indicated as such on the final draft.

Purpose of the program was to determine the potential (& location) of the INPUT anomaly first identified in the 1984 A.E.M. survey (map 80586) and thought to have been picked up in the 1989 VLF surveys (anomaly "M-VA#2" on geological map).

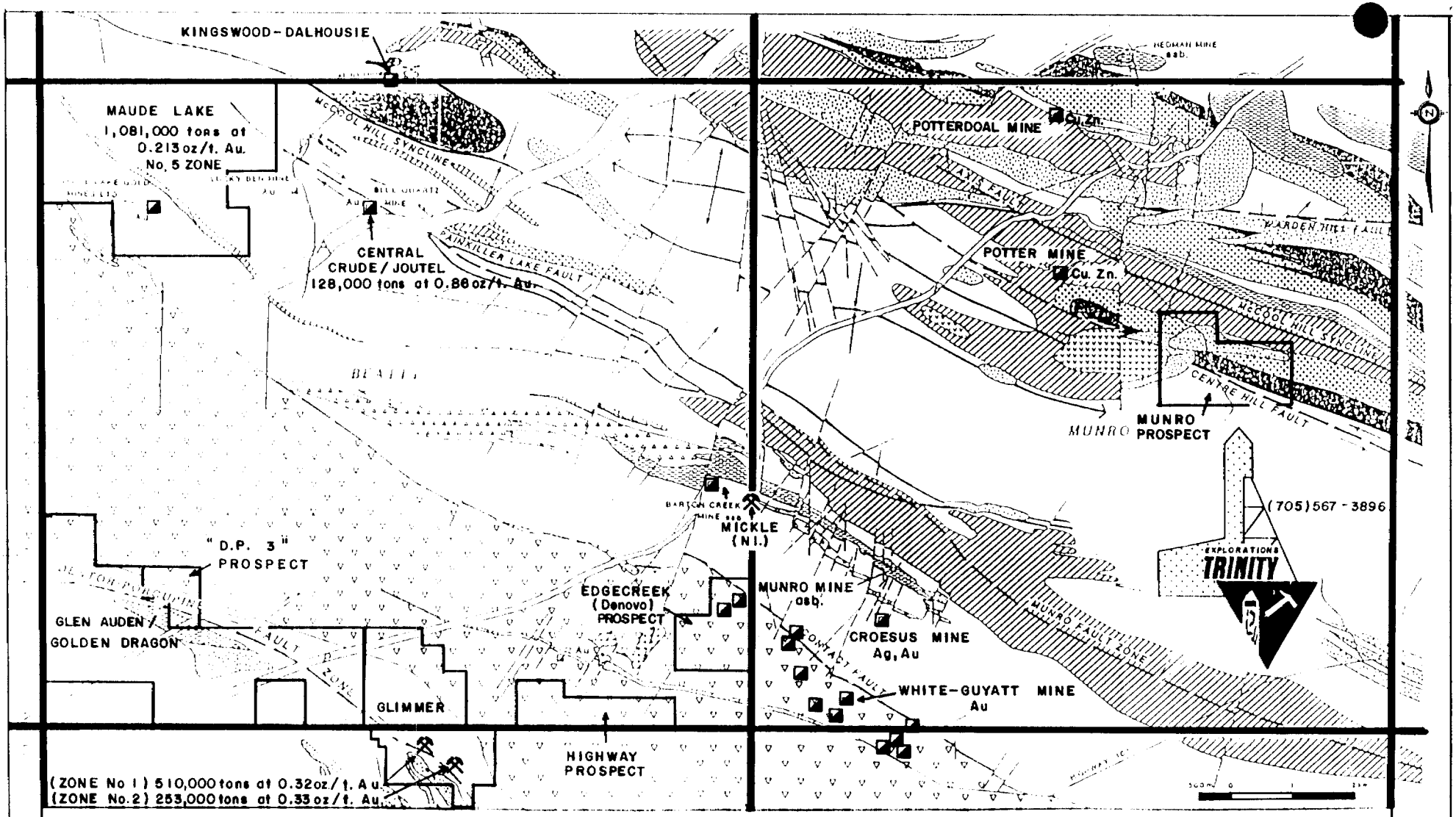
Another objective was to find direct field evidence of the Centre Hill Fault Zone, considered to be an attractive target for gold mineralization similar to the Placer Dome - Belore project in neighbouring McCool Township.

Reference to the geological map (1" = 300'; in pocket) and Figure #7 (Munro Geological sketch) are suggested. The geological legend (Appendix B) used is that employed by the Ministere de l'Energie et Ressources (1984: M.E.R. - Quebec).

5.21) Lithology, Structure

A stratigraphic section across Munro Township (Column V in OFR #5785, pages 57-60) indicates the following sequence within the claims (south to north):

tholeitic mafic to intermediate volcanics (V5)
narrow peridotite - pyroxenite sill (4P)
komatiitic succession (V13)
intrusives (2D & 2T) along western boundary



Sketch map of the generalized geology of Beatty and Munro Townships.
After R.M. Johnstone, (O.G.S.), 1991: Open File Report No. 5785 (p. 34)

All outcrop is confined to a small area near the westernmost strip of claims representing approx. 5% of total surface area. The geophysical surveys (mag, VLF, Max-Min, and airborne) and recent work by the O.G.S. help resolve the wide overburden masked areas.

The tholeitic volcanics (V5) are observed in the southwestern portion of the claim group (L 12+00 NW @ 8+00 SW) and indicated by magnetic data (airborne & ground survey) to underlie most of the SW third of the claim group.

In general, outcrops weather to a dark grey and are a light to medium grey on fresh exposures. They are fine grained to aphanitic with ubiquitous (<1%) pyrite. Outcrops are clustered in the area near lines 9+00 NW to 12+00 NW (6+00 SW to 9+00 SW). The volcanics were also seen as thin beds within the gabbroic (3G) areas. The flows are massive in this area, although pillowed tholeites are reported from the adjacent Centre Hill area.

Mapping by R.M. Johnstone & J. Satterly on a more regional scale indicates the tholeites extend over a broad area covering the central third of the township.

Numerous outcrops of gabbro (3G), thought to represent portions of the Munro Lake Sill, were observed in the area immediately north of the tholeites and extend to the northern limit of the area of outcrop (L 18+00 NW @ 11+75 NE). The sill has been determined by Johnstone to be rhythmically layered (peridotite-pyroxenite-gabbro). The sill intrudes the komatiite flows near the core of the McCool Hill Synlcine.

Outcrops weather to a dull darker grey to black. They are equigranular ranging from medium to coarser grained with a general predominance of mafic minerals (pyroxene). Chloritic wisps parallel a weak foliation. Clasts of tholeites (V5) were observed near the baseline @ 9+00 NW.

The ground mag survey (1989: Tundra) indicates that two major northwest striking features underlie the eastern half of the claim group. The southern most is a linear unit (?) extending to the centre of the property most probably representing a portion of the Munro Lake Sill (peridotite-pyroxenite = 4P?).

The northern mag high is a broader, longer unit (?) which extends into the gabbroic area of outcrops near the west boundary. The mag is somewhat distorted near the west end possibly reflecting the diabase dykes in this area. This area is indicated by Johnstone to represent a discordant intrusive gabbro (3G).

The area of felsic intrusives indicated on both of the township scale geological maps (J. Satterly & R.M. Johnstone) is well exposed near the western boundary (L 15+00 NW to L 30+00 NW spanning approx. 600' on either side of the baseline). Outcrops of both diorite (2D) and quartz diorite (2T) are scattered along the area near the baseline.

The diorite (2D) has a medium green hue on fresh surfaces and weathers a light grey to buff. They are equigranular, medium grained and massive.

The quartz diorite (2T) is a light brown on weathered surfaces with a pale green on fresh exposures. They are medium grained and equigranular. Small angular gabbroic inclusions were observed in outcrop. Several of the exposures cross-cut the diorites (2D).

Several north trending ("Matachewan"?) diabase dykes (3D) are observed in the same area. They are moderately to strongly magnetic and weather to a dark reddish-brown. Grain size ranges from medium to coarse. The magnetic survey shows excellent correlation with diabase dykes seen in the field.

Although not outcropping, the komatiite unit (V13) is included across the northern map area based on magnetic data and recent work in the Centre Hill - Pyke's Hill area as well as past underground experiance at the Potter Mine. These units lie near the axis (core) of the McCool Hill Syncline.

Magnetic data suggest that a second broad band of tholeites (V5) extend across the claim group between the two linear northwest trending units described as peridotite (4P) and a discordant gabbro (3G) sill.

5.22) Structure

Two major structural features fall within the map area: the McCool Hill Syncline and the Centre Hill Fault.

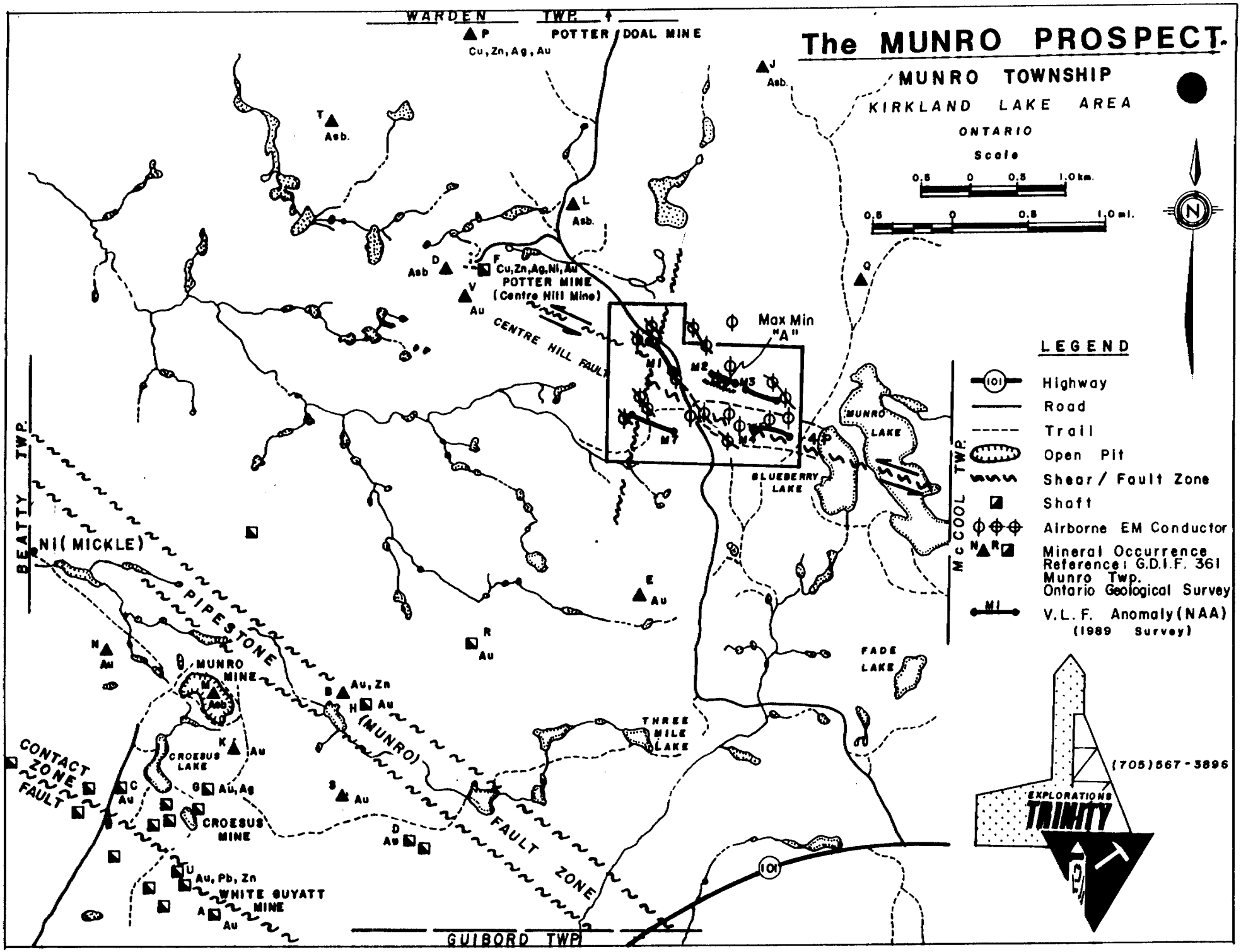
The MUNRO Prospect is situated near the core of the syncline along the southern limb. Due to the low percentage of outcrop within the claim group, little can be added to the detailed descriptions by Johnstone of the general area.

The Centre Hill Fault is described by Johnstone as a major sinistral strike-slip fault cutting across the top of the tholeites just beneath the Munro Lake Sill.

The only direct exposure was first mapped by Satterly behind (south of) Centre Hill where a narrow zone of sheared, steeply dipping mafic lavas is observed. The Placer Dome - Belore occurrence in McCool Township is similarly described as a deformation zone occuring at a contact between ultramafic and tholeitic lavas, near a syenite intrusive.

The Centre Hill Fault parallels other faults in the Destor-Porcupine complex (ie: DPFZ-south branch, Contact Fault, Munro Fault, etc.).

The mag survey appears to have outlined the Centre Hill Fault with a fair degree of precision (narrow mag low extending some 1500' north of the baseline) up to the diorite intrusive near the western boundary.


The MUNRO PROSPECT
MUNRO TOWNSHIP
KIRKLAND LAKE AREA
ONTARIO
Scale
0.5 0 0.5 1.0 km.
0.5 0 0.5 1.0 mi.
WARDEN TWP.
POTTER / DOAL MINE
P Cu, Zn, Ag, Au
J Asb.
T Asb.
L Asb.
D Asb
F Cu, Zn, Ag, Ni, Au
POTTER MINE
(Centre Hill Mine)
V Au
CENTRE HILL FAULT
Max Min "A"
M1
M2
M3
M4
Q
MUNRO LAKE
BLUEBERRY LAKE
McCOOL TWP.
BEATTY TWP.
Ni (MICKLE)
PIPESTONE
(MUNRO)
FAULT ZONE
E Au
R Au
N Au
MUNRO MINE
M Asb.
B Au, Zn
H Au
K Au
CROESUS LAKE
CONTACT ZONE FAULT
C Au
G Au, Ag
CROESUS MINE
S Au
D Au
U Au, Pb, Zn
WHITE GUYATT MINE
A Au
GUIBORD TWP.
THREE MILE LAKE
FADE LAKE
101
LEGEND
Highway
Road
Trail
Open Pit
Shear / Fault Zone
Shaft
Airborne EM Conductor
Mineral Occurrence
Reference: G.D.I.F. 361
Munro Twp.
Ontario Geological Survey
M1 V.L.F. Anomaly (NAA)
(1989 Survey)
(705) 567-3896
EXPLORATIONS
TRINITY

A reverse cross-fault (approx. 015 Azimuth) may have displaced the Centre Hill Fault some 500' to the north near the diorite contact (L 18+00 NW @ 10+50 NE).

5.23) Power Stripping & Wajax Program

Power stripping and outcrop washing were completed over a five day period in late October (Oct. 22 - 26), 1991.

Work was confined to two areas of outcrop - subcrop in the northwestern portion of the claims (claims #L-1049615 & #L-1111551).

Area #1 (see geological map) is thought to be cross-cut by the northwest (NNW) trending fault and portions of the Centre Hill Fault Zone. The felsic intrusive (2T, 2D) lies adjacent to the southwest.

Several northwest trending (20 - 30 Azimuth) fractures and or faults were uncovered in the stripping. Within the gabbroic (3G) units underlying much of the area, these are seen as 3 - 10 foot wide fracture zones dipping steeply to the southeast (70-85).

Areas of interest uncovered in the stripping include:

- a small area of quartz stringers, hosted by gabbro (3G), uncovered to the east (near 15+60 NW @ 11+25 NE)
- several large fragments (angular boulders?) of fine grained, mafic flow (V5?) mineralized with up to 2% fine pyrite (15+75 NW @ 11+10 NE)
- 3" quartz vein in 3' wide shear (N40E/80SE) near 16+20 NW @ 10+60 NE)
- 5'-wide fracture zone in gabbro uncovered near 17+75 NW extending across outcrop (S30W/65-75NW)
- cross-cutting fault structure trending N60W, displacing dykes

The Centre Hill Fault zone may be represented by the 5' fracture zone although more probably it lies to the north of the stripped area as indicated on the map. Overburden cover is at least 5 feet in this area and could not be moved with the bull-dozer. Three more small areas were cleared between lines 18+00 NW and 21+00 NW (between 9+00 NE & 11+25 NE). Only diabase & gabbro were observed in these trenches.

Area #2 is assumed to fall within the felsic intrusive immediately south of the Centre Hill Fault Zone. Three small areas were cleared with diorite (2D) exposed near 21+25 NW @ 4+75 NE, quartz diorite (2T) near 26+00 NW @ 1+00 NE. Bedrock was not reached in a 4 1/2' trench near 23+80 NW @ 4+00 NE.

A backhoe would be more efficient for future work due to the hummocky form of most outcrop, and variable overburden depth. Power stripping remains an effective exploration tool in the area.

6.0) Recommendations

Any evaluation of the MUNRO Prospect must accomodate the twin objectives established at the outset:

- the Centre Hill Fault Zone
- the INPUT Anomaly

Several primary targets have been outlined by the 1991 mapping and Max-Min program as well as the geophysical surveys (VLF & mag.) completed in 1989. These targets merit a significant drill program based on regional (ie: Stoughton-Roquemaure Group volcanics; Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone & splays) and local geological features (ie: stratigraphic horizon hosting the Potter & Potter-Doal Mines; Centre Hill Fault Zone). The Munro Esker and flanking glacial deposits make drilling the only effective advanced exploration tool over most of the area.

Targets located to date warrant follow-up by diamond drilling at the following general locations:

6.1) Centre Hill Fault Zone

This is considered to be the highest priority gold target. At least 5 drill holes would be required to adequately test this structure along strike.

Two ddh's would be established along the mag. low spanning across the group (1500' north of base line). It is thought that the underlying host is a tholeitic volcanic (V5) between two mafic intrusives (Munro Lake Sill & discordant gabbro sill).

As most of the encouraging drill intercepts at the nearby Placer Dome - Belore property resulted from drilling VLF anomalies, at least two ddh's should be reserved for coincident anomalies "M-VA#4" & "M-VS#4" . These appear to be hosted within a portion of the linear mag high, possibly representing the peridotite-pyroxenite (4P) sill, or a mineralized portion of the Centre Hill Fault Zone.

A similar priority is attached to coincident VLF anomalies "M-VA#3" and "M-VS#3".

At least one ddh should be drilled in the area of the felsic intrusive near the northwestern corner of the property. This is also the area throught to be displaced by the north trending cross-cutting fault.

Total footage required would be approx. 2500'

6.2) "INPUT Anomaly Area"

This is considered to be the primary target for base metals. First indicated in the 1984 A.E.M. Questor survey, it was also outlined by the VLF survey ("M-VA#2") and the Max-Min survey (1777 Hz = Anomaly "A") completed in the present program.

Proximity to the linear mag high (part of the Munro Lake Sill?), the Centre Hill Fault Zone, and the key contact between the overlying komatiites (V13) & mafic tholeites and underlying gabbroic phases of the Munro Lake Sill (ie: Centre Hill Complex) make this a high priority target in the context of the Potter Mine & Potter-Doal Mine both within similar stratigraphic environments (see Sections 4.11 & 4.14).

A minimum 1500' is required to test the target in this area.

6.3) Alternate Targets

Lower priority targets include the remaining VLF anomalies, the area near the diorite intrusive, and the area mentioned by Jens Hensen (1989: Tundra mag. survey) at the junction of the north trending cross-structure and strong mag. low (SW area).

A stripping and wajax program would be of assistance in resolving the northwestern outcrop area (Centre Hill Fault Zone, north trending cross-faults, diorite and quartz diorite intrusives, Munro Lake Sill, etc.

Lower priority would be additional E.M. surveys (ie: max-min using a wider cable spacing and lower frequenices; UTEM or geoprobe near the "INPUT anomaly") or possibly the "beep mat" (in outcrop areas) as these could enhance the targets already outlined and possibly locate additional areas of interest.

An Induced Polarization survey would be of assistance here and could locate areas of disseminated sulphides not detectable by other techniques.

Little previous work in the area has been directed towards platinum group minerals in the layered Munro Lake Sill although certain elements indicate a general potential in this regard. Zones of magma mixing (leucogabbro-gabbro), pegmatitic patches, and pyrite-rich sediments within the gabbros (ie: see Section 4.7 - File #KL-1611 "Leitch Gold Mines") were all considered by R.M. Johnstone (1991; O.F.R. #5785; page 250) to indicate a favourable potential.

The komatiite suites represented in the Munro Township area are an optimum environment for nickel mineralization ("Kambalda"-type) and have hardly been explored in this context. Eight of the nine known nickel deposits in the Timmins area are hosted by peridotitic komatiites including the Alexo, Redstone, & Langmuir. See "Komatiite-Associated Ni-Cu-PGE Mineralization" in Geology & Ore Deposits of the Timmins District, Ontario (1991: G.S.C.).

Geophysics Appendix

Horizontal Loop Survey
For Trinity Explorations

Index.

Introduction.

In September of 1991 Trinity Explorations Ltd. carried out a horizontal loop survey on seventeen unpatented mining claims in Munro Township, Ontario. The claim numbers follow:

L 1049487	L 1049488	L 1049489
L 1049490	L 1049491	L 1049492
L 1049493	L 1049494	L 1049495
L 1049496	L 1049497	L 1049498
L 1049499	L 1049614	L 1049615
L 1111551	L 1111552	

Survey methodology.

The survey instrument was an Apex Parametrics Max-Min II, using a frequency of 1777 Hz and a transmitter-receiver separation of 300 feet. Readings were taken every 100 feet (occasional 50 foot readings were made) along cut lines oriented 025° Az and spaced 300 feet apart.

The data obtained (in-phase and out-of-phase values expressed in percentages of the primary EM field) have been plotted as profiles on the accompanying map (scale: 1 inch to 300 feet; 1 inch to 30%).

Results.

One single-line conductive anomaly was detected, and is labeled **A** on the map. Its parameters are listed below.

Location:	L 6+00 SE, 18+50 NE
Depth to top:	80 feet
Length:	200 to 300 feet
Width:	≤15 feet
Strike:	Roughly perpendicular to line
Dip:	≥75° to N
Conductivity-thickness:	7 mhos

A profile of the Max-Min response of conductor **A**, together with magnetic total field is shown in Figure 1. Other anomalous readings, mostly erratic positive in-phase values, are instrument noise.

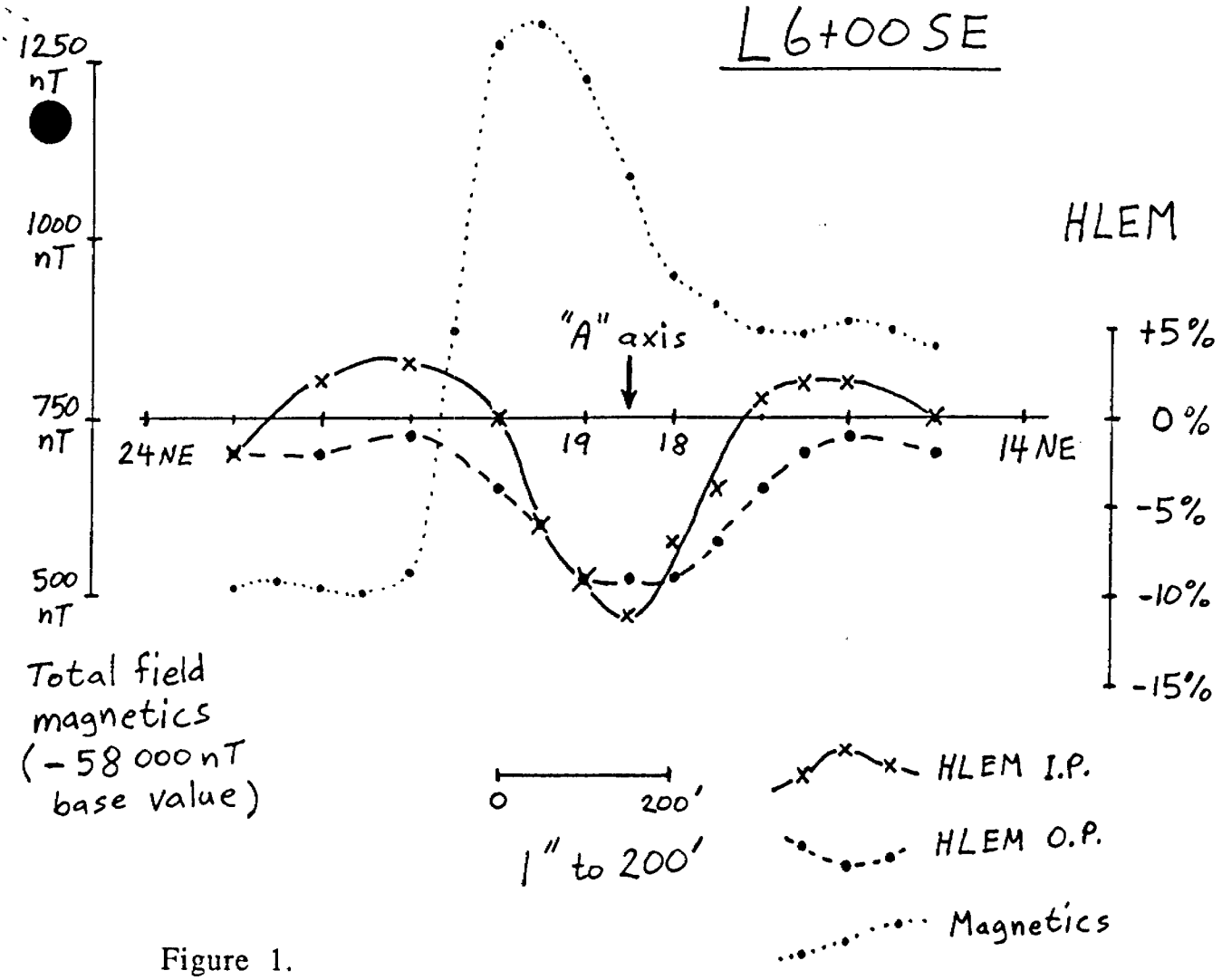


Figure 1.

Conductor A corresponds to anomaly M2 from an earlier VLF survey of the property (J. Hansen, 1989), although M2 was plotted as being 800 feet long and 50 feet south of A.

A also corresponds closely in location and conductivity to a single-line (actually two superimposed flight lines) Input anomaly on the airborne geophysics map of Munro Township (O.G.S., 1984). The apparent conductivity-thickness of the Input conductor was 10 siemens (=10 mhos), while that of Max-Min conductor A is 7 mhos.

Conclusions and recommendations.

Because of the lack of outcrop over much of this claim group geophysical anomalies rank relatively high as potential drill targets. Conductor A is about 150 feet south of a faulted (?) E-W contact between two rock units of differing magnetic susceptibility (partial re-interpretation by this author of magnetic survey map, J. Hansen, 1989).

It is not possible to tell from geophysical results alone what conductive mineral(s) make up conductor A. If the operating budget permits, A should be drilled. Suggested DDH set-up is:

Collar location:	L 6+00 SE, 20+00 NE
Orientation:	-45° to 205° Az (grid South)
DDH length:	300 feet
Approximate overburden:	110 ± 20 feet
Conductor intersection at:	215 ± 25 feet

A second recommendation is to replot the magnetic data from 1989, either as a color map or in monochrome with appropriate sun illumination angle. There appear to be several faults in the NW and SW corners of the claim block that may be revealed more clearly by replotting.

References.

J. E. Hansen, Geotest Corporation, VLF and magnetic survey report for Tundra Gold Mines and Trinity Explorations, 1989. In assessment files, Kirkland Lake.

Ontario Geological Survey, Geophysical/Geochemical Series Map 80586, Munro Township Airborne Electromagnetic Survey, 1984.

Statement of qualifications.

I, Mark Shore, residing at #9-184 Laval Street, Vanier, Ontario:

Graduated in May 1987 from Concordia University with a B.Sc. in Geology-Physics Specialization;

Have worked since that time in the field of exploration geology and geophysics and am currently a graduate student at the Department of Geology, University of Ottawa;

Hold no financial interest in the property treated in this report.

Mark Shore

October 1, 1991

Appendix "B"
Geological Legend

Gouvernement du Québec
Ministère de l'Energie et des Ressources
Secteur des mines

LÉGENDE DE LA COMPILATION GÉOSCIENTIFIQUE

(2e édition, 1984)

SYMBOLES D'ANOMALIES GÉOCHIMIQUES ET SYMBOLES D'ANOMALIES MINERALOGIQUES DES ALLUVIONS

SR — *SEDIMENTS DE RUISSEAU*

SL — *SEDIMENTS DE FOND DE LAC*

SO — *SOLS*

EZ — *EAUX SOUTERRAINES*

ES — *EAUX DE SURFACE*

VG — *VEGETAUX*

R — *ROCHES*

ML — *MINERAUX LOURDS (BATTEE)*

FA — *FORAGE ALLUVIONNAIRE*

Les zones de fortes teneurs géochimiques sont délimitées par une ligne de contour renfermant l'identification du genre de levé et interrompue par le symbole des éléments d'intérêt.

ECHANTILLONNAGE ISOLE

ECHANTILLONNAGE DE BLOC ERRATIQUE

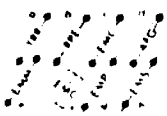
SONDAGE ALLUVIONNAIRE (avec profondeur en mètres à gauche). On remarque que les sondages alluvionnaires sont reportés sur la carte par [illegible]

SYMBOLES DES ANOMALIES GEOPHYSIQUES

LEVE DE RESISTIVITE: (a) axe de hautes valeurs (b) axe de basses valeurs

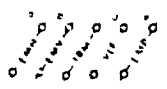
LEVE DE POLARISATION PROVOQUEE axe de hautes valeurs

LEVES DE POTENTIEL SPONTANE



LEVES ELECTROMAGNETIQUES AERIENS (a) TURAIR (b) radiophase, E-phase (c) systèmes conventionnels (d) AFMAG (e) systèmes multifréquences (excluant l'INPUT) (f) largeur d'anomalie rapportée, le pointillé indique la direction du levé (g) systèmes en mode pulsatoire (h) autres systèmes semi-aéroportés

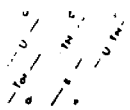
LEVE ELECTROMAGNETIQUE AERIEN SYSTEME INPUT: (a) 2 canaux (avec produit conductivité - épaisseur, mhos) (b) 3 canaux (c) 4 canaux (d) 5 canaux (e) 6 canaux (f) anomalie magnétique coïncidente (g) anomalie magnétique juxtaposée



LEVES ELECTROMAGNETIQUES AU SOL. (a) systèmes à cadres horizontaux (avec produit conductivité-épaisseur, mhos) (b) systèmes à cadres verticaux (c) systèmes TURAM (d) systèmes à très basse fréquence (e) systèmes en mode pulsatoire

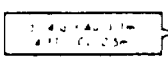
LEVES MAGNETIQUES (AXES DE HAUTES VALEURS): (a) aériens (b) au sol

LEVE GRAVIMETRIQUE (a) haut gravimétrique (b) bas gravimétrique

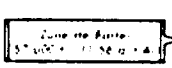


LEVE RADIOMETRIQUE OU DE SPECTOMETRIE DES RAYONS GAMMA: (a) uranium (b) thorium (c) rapport uranium/thorium (d) total (e) potassium

SYMBOLES DES INTERSECTIONS ET ZONES MINERALISEES



INTERSECTION MINERALISEE
Identification de la [illegible] (a) indique la [illegible] (b) indique [illegible]

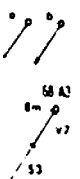


ZONE MINERALISEE
Nom de la zone s'il y en a une, identification de la substance et réserves connues et/ou probables

SYMBOLES DE SONDAGES

SONDAGE VERTICAL
La première couche lithologique rencontrée y est indiquée à droite et le numéro d'identification du sondage au dessus du symbole si un journal de sondage existe dans les dossiers consultés

SONDAGE POUR ALIMENTATION EN EAU
La première couche lithologique rencontrée y est indiquée à droite et le numéro d'identification du sondage au dessus du symbole si un journal de sondage existe dans les dossiers consultés



SONDAGE INCLINE AVEC PROJECTION HORIZONTALE
(a) profondeur connue (b) profondeur inconnue
Sondage incliné avec projection horizontale de la lithologie rencontrée. La profondeur verticale du mort terrain y est indiquée en mètres à gauche et le numéro d'identification du sondage au dessus ou à droite. Ce numéro d'identification correspond exactement à celui donné dans les dossiers de travaux statutaires consultés et ne figure sur la carte de compilation que lorsque les journaux de sondage sont disponibles.

SYMBOLES LITHOLOGIQUES

ROCHES VOLCANIQUES ARCHEENNES

V	*Roches volcaniques indeterminees*
V1	*Roches volcaniques felsiques ou intermediaires*
V2	Rhyolite
V3	*Trachyte*
V4	*Dacite*
V5	*Roches volcaniques intermediaires ou mafiques*
V6	*Andesite*
V7	*Basalte*
V8	*Roches pyroclastiques indeterminees*
V9	*Tuf*
V10	*Agglomerat*
V13	*Roches volcaniques ultramafiques*

ROCHES SEDIMENTAIRES ARCHEENNES

S	*Roches sedimentaires indeterminees*
S1	*Conglomerat*
S2	*Arkose*
S3	*Grauwacke*
S4	*Argilite, shale, ardoise, phyllade*
S5	*Quartzite*

FORMATIONS DE FER ARCHEENNES

F1	*Formation de fer indeterminee*
F2	*Formation de fer sulfuree*
F3	*Formation de fer oxydee*
F4	*Formation de fer carbonatee*

ROCHES SEDIMENTAIRES PROTEROZOIQUES

P	*Roches sedimentaires indeterminees*
P1	*Conglomerat*
P2	*Arkose*
P3	*Grauwacke*
P4	*Quartzite et gres*
P5	*Argilite, shale, ardoise et phyllade*
P6	*Formation de fer*
P7	*Dolomie et autres roches à carbonates*
P8	*Tillite*

ROCHES SEDIMENTAIRES PALEOZOIQUES

P1	*Calcaire*

ROCHES METAMORPHIQUES

M	*Roches metamorphiques indeterminees*
M1	Schiste
M3	*Roches hybrides*
M5	*Migmatite*
M7	*Gneiss*
M8	*Amphibolite*
M9	*Granulite*
M10	*Mylonite*
M11	*Quartzite*
M12	*Marbre*

ROCHES INTRUSIVES

1	*Roches intrusives felsiques indeterminees*
1S	*Syénite*
1Q	*Syénite quartzique*
1F	*Syenite à feldspath alcalin*
1E	*Syénite quartzique à feldspath alcalin*
1G	*Granite*
1C	*Granite à feldspath alcalin*
1A	*Monzonite quartzique*
1M	*Monzonite*
1N	*Monzodiorite quartzique*
1T	*Tonalite*
1D	*Granodiorite*
1P	*Pegmatite*
1B	*Albitite*
1X	*Aplite*
1Z	*Granophyre*
1R	*Rhyolite et felsite intrusive*
2	*Roches intrusives intermediaires indeterminees*
2T	*Diorite quartzique*
2M	*Monzodiorite*
2D	*Diorite*
2L	*Lamprophyre intermediaire*
3	*Roches intrusives mafiques indeterminees*
3G	*Gabbro*
3N	*Norite*
3R	*Anorthosite*
3L	*Lamprophyre mafique ou indetermine*
3D	*Diabase*
4	*Roches intrusives ultramafiques*
4P	*Peridotite*
4H	*Hornblendite*
4S	*Serpentinite*

SUFFIXES POUR LES MINERAUX DES ROCHES

b	biotite	l	carbonate	s	staurotide
c	chlorite	k	sericite paragonite	t	trémolite actinote
d	disthene	m	muscovite	u	amphibole (indeterminee)
e	epidote	n	nepheline	v	**veine de
f	feldspath (indeterminee)	o	feldspath potassique	w	tourmaline
g	grenat	p	plagioclase	x	sillimanite
h	hornblende	q	quartz	y	pyroxene
i	talc	r	chloritoide	z	zeolite

*** A utiliser avec un autre suffixe de mineral (eg veine de quartz)*

SUFFIXES POUR COMPOSITION, ORIGINE ET ALTERATION

	COMPOSITION		ALTERATION		
α	felsique	ω	amphibolitisee	λ	sericitisee
β	mafique	σ	silicifiee	η	carbonatisee
γ	ultramafique	μ	albitisee	λ	serpentinisee
	ORIGINE	π	pyritisee	κ	alteration potassique
δ	sedimentaire	ϵ	epidotisee	τ	alteration indeterminee
ν	volcanique	θ	porphyritisee	ζ	skarn
ψ	intrusive	ϕ	chloritisee	ξ	corneenne

SUFFIXES POUR LES SUBSTANCES D'INTERET ECONOMIQUE
MINERAUX ET ROCHES

Am	amiante	Fp	feldspath	Pn	pentlandite
Ay	anthophyllite	Fl	fluorine	Pc	pierre de construction
Ap	apatite			Pm	pierre ornementale
Asp	arsenopyrite	Gn	galène	Py	pyrite
		Gp	graphite	Pl	pyrophyllite
Ba	barytine			Po	pyrrhotine
Be	beryl	Hem	hématite		
Bs	bismuth			Ra	mineraux radioactifs
Bo	bornite	Ilm	ilmenite		
				Sh	scheelite
Cp	chalcopyrite	Mt	magnetite	Sd	siderose
Cn	chalcosine	Mc	malachite	Si	silice
Ch	chert, jaspe	Ma	marcasite	Sp	sphalérine
Cr	chromite	Mi	mica	Sm	spodumene
Ct	cordierite	Md	mineraux decoratifs	Su	sulfures (indetermines)
Cor	corindon	Mo	molybdenite		
Cv	covelline			Ta	tantalite
Fu	Fuchsite	Ol	olivine		

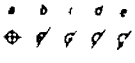
SUFFIXES POUR STRUCTURES PETROGRAPHIQUES ET TEXTURES CARACTERISTIQUES

▯	porphyre *(plus de 50% de phenocristaux)*	—	turbidites
□	porphyrique *(10% a 50% de phenocristaux)*	△	brechiforme
•	variolitique, spherulitique	▲	breche tectonique
⊕	coussinee	◮	breche intrusive
o	amygdalaire	◭	breche pyroclastique
✳	a spinifex	◬	breche explosive
++	rubanee	△	breche de coulee
‡	cisaillee	◬	hyaloclastique

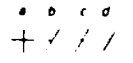
SYMBOLES STRUCTURAUX

AFFLEUREMENTS (a) isole (b) aire d'affleurements

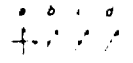
CONTOURS GEOLOGIQUES (a) connu (b) probable ou presume, (c) d'apres leves geophysiques (AIR SOL)



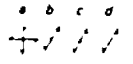
STRATIFICATION SOMMET DETERMINE (a) horizontale (b) inclinee (c) verticale (d) pendage non determine (e) renversee



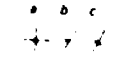
STRATIFICATION SOMMET NON DETERMINE (a) horizontale (b) inclinee (c) verticale (d) pendage non determine



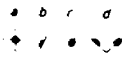
SCHISTOSITE OU CLIVAGE OU FOLIATION (Plan S1) (a) horizontal (b) incline (c) vertical (d) pendage non determine



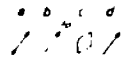
SCHISTOSITE OU CLIVAGE OU FOLIATION (Plan S2) (a) horizontal, (b) incline (c) vertical (d) pendage non determine



GNEISSOSITE (a) horizontale (b) inclinee, (c) verticale



DIACLASES (a) horizontales, (b) inclinees, (c) verticales (d) systemes multiples



LINEATION (a) horizontale (b) inclinee, (c) verticale, (d) plongee non determinee

CONTACT DE COULEES

ISOGRADE DE METAMORPHISME Le sommet des pointes indique le sens croissant du grade de metamorphisme Le nom du(des) mineral(aux) indicateur(s) est(sont) inscrit(s) en toute lettre sur le cote de l'isograde ou d'(ils) est(sont) present(s)

LINEAMENT (obtenu par photo interpretation)

PLIS

ANTIFORMES (a) plan axial determine (b) presume

ANTIFORMES DEVERSES (a) plan axial determine, (b) presume

SYNFORMES (a) plan axial determine (b) presume

SYNFORMES DEVERSES (a) plan axial determine, (b) presume

PLIS D'ENTRAINEMENT (a) dextre (b) senestre (utilise avec ou sans plongee et pendage)

AXE DE PLISSEMENT AVEC PLONGEE

FAILLES, ZONES DE CISAILLEMENT (a) connue, (b) presumee, (c) d'apres leves geophysiques, (d) inclinee, (e) avec sens de deplacement, (f) avec affaissement (le cercle plein indique le côte affaisse), (g) faille de charriage (les pointes sont sur le côte releve), (h) faille de charriage presumee

SYMBOLES GÉOMORPHOLOGIQUES

STRIES GLACIAIRES (a) sens du mouvement connu, (b) inconnu

MORAINE FRONTALE

ESKERS (a) sens d'ecoulement connu, (b) inconnu

LIMITES DE TRANSGRESSION MARINE OU DE SUBMERGENCE LACUSTRE (a) connue, (b) presumee

SYMBOLES DES GÎTES MINERAUX

STOCKWORK

FILON (en vraies forme et dimension)

FILON (ne pouvant être présenté en vraie dimension à l'échelle de la carte)

AMAS MINERALISE (en vraies forme et dimension)

AMAS MINERALISÉ (ne pouvant être présenté en vraie dimension à l'échelle de la carte)

INDICE OU POINT MINERALISE

INTERSECTION MINÉRALISÉE DANS UN SONDAGE

SYMBOLES DES INSTALLATIONS MINIÈRES

PUITS DE MINE (AVEC CHEVALEMENT) (a) vertical, (b) incline

PUITS D'EXPLORATION (SANS CHEVALEMENT) (a) vertical (b) incline

PUITS ABANDONNES

TRANCHEE

GRAVIERES OU SABLIERES (a) en exploitation, (b) abandonnee

MINE A CIEL OUVERT

GALERIES D'EXPLORATION A FLANC DE COTEAU (ADIT) (a) en usage, (b) abandonnee

GALERIES DE PRODUCTION A FLANC DE COTEAU (a) en usage, (b) abandonnee

CHANTIERS SOUTERRAINS profondeur en metres

BÂTIMENTS

HALDE DE MINERAI

PARC A DECHETS

Ontario

42A09SE0087 2.14467 MUNRO

900

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines

Mining Lands Branch
Geoscience Approvals Section
159 Cedar Street
4th Floor
SUDBURY, Ontario
P3E 6A5

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern
Development and Mines
4 Government Road East
KIRKLAND LAKE, Ontario
P2N 1A2

Toll Free: 1-800-465-3880
Telephone: (705) 670-7264
Fax: (705) 670-7262

Our File: 2.14467
Your File: W9280.00009

April 10, 1992

Dear Sir

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF ASSESSMENT WORK SUBMITTED ON MINING CLAIMS L 1049487 ET AL., MUNRO TWP..

The assessment work credit for Report of Work W9280.00009, submitted February 6, 1992, has been approved as of March 25, 1992. The work has been credited under Sections 12 and 14, Mining Act Regulations.

Please indicate this on your records.

Please find enclosed the geology plan from Report of Work W9280.00010. Please have Frances take the appropriate steps to return this plan to its rightful place, and ensure that Report of Work W9280.00009 remains complete. This may require making an additional copy of the map.

Yours sincerely,

Ron C. Gashinski
Senior Manager, Mining Lands Branch
Mines and Minerals Division

LJ/jl
Enclosures:

cc: Assessment Files Office
Toronto, Ontario

Resident Geologist
Cobalt, Ontario

G.A.S.

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

Report of Work Conducted After Recording Claim

Mining Act

* Revised *

Munro-Geological + Geophysical

Transaction Number
W 9280 00009

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of the Mining Act. This information will be used for correspondence. Questions about this collection should be directed to the Provincial Manager, Mining Lands, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Fourth Floor, 159 Cedar Street, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 6A5, telephone (705) 670-7264.

Instructions:
- Please type or print and submit in duplicate.
- Refer to the Mining Act and Regulations for requirements of filing assessment work or consult the Mining Recorder.
- A separate copy of this form must be completed for each Work Group.
- Technical reports and maps must accompany this form in duplicate.
- A sketch, showing the claims the work is assigned to, must accompany this form.

Recorded Holder(s): Glen J Mullen		Client No.: 173 700
Address: 76-First Street, Kirkland Lake, Ont. P2N 1N3		Telephone No.: (705) 567-3896
Mining Division: Larder Lake	Township/Area: Munro	M or G Plan No.: M-376
Dates Work Performed: From: Sept. 1, 1991	To: October 31, 1991	

Work Performed (Check One Work Group Only)

	Work Group	Type
✓	Geotechnical Survey	Geological & Geophysical
	Physical Work, Including Drilling	
	Rehabilitation	
	Other Authorized Work	
	Assays	
	Assignment from Reserve	

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1992
MINING LANDS BRANCH

Total Assessment Work Claimed on the Attached Statement of Costs $ $14,491 Rounded up to 14501.

Note: The Minister may reject for assessment work credit all or part of the assessment work submitted if the recorded holder cannot verify expenditures claimed in the statement of costs within 30 days of a request for verification.

Persons and Survey Company Who Performed the Work (Give Name and Address of Author of Report)

Name	Address
Trinity Explorations (G. Mullen)	as above
Rondon Fenderbos	#14-169A Avenue Perreault, Val d'Or, Quebec J9P 3N4

(attach a schedule if necessary)

Certification of Beneficial Interest * See Note No. 1 on reverse side

I certify that at the time the work was performed, the claims covered in this work report were recorded in the current holder's name or held under a beneficial interest by the current recorded holder.

Date: Nov. 5, 1991

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)

* Revised Feb. 5, 1992 *

Certification of Work Report

I certify that I have a personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this Work report, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and annexed report is true.

Name and Address of Person Certifying: Glenn J. Mullen (as above)

Telepone No.

Date: Feb. 5, 1992

Certified By (Signature)

For Office Use Only

Total Value Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder	Received Stamp
$ 14501.	February 6/92		FEB 6 AM 11
	Deemed Approval Date: May 6, 1992	Date Approved	
	Date Notice for Amendments Sent		

0241 (03/91)

Work Report Number for Applying Reserve	Claim Number (see Note 2)	Number of Claim Units	Value of Assessment Work Done on this Claim	Value Applied to this Claim	Value Assigned from this Claim	Reserve: Work to be Claimed at a Future Date
	1-1049487	1	$852.42 (853.) Rounded Up	$852.42 (853.)		
	1049488					
	1049489					
	1049490					
	1049491					
	1049492					
	1049493					
	1049494					
	1049495					
	1049496					
	1049497					
	1049498					
	1049499					
	1049614					
	1049615					
	111551					
	111553	1	$852.42 (853.)	$852.42 (853.)		
	17		$14,491. (14501.)	$14,491. (14501.) Rounded UP		
	Total Number of Claims		Total Value Work Done	Total Value Work Applied	Total Assigned From	Total Reserve

Credits you are claiming in this report may be cut back. In order to minimize the adverse effects of such deletions, please indicate from which claims you wish to priorize the deletion of credits. Please mark (✓) one of the following:

1. ☐ Credits are to be cut back starting with the claim listed last, working backwards.
2. ☑ Credits are to be cut back equally over all claims contained in this report of work.
3. ☐ Credits are to be cut back as priorized on the attached appendix.

In the event that you have not specified your choice of priority, option one will be implemented.

Note 1: Examples of beneficial interest are unrecorded transfers, option agreements, memorandum of agreements, etc., with respect to the mining claims.

Note 2: If work has been performed on patented or leased land, please complete the following:

I certify that the recorded holder had a beneficial interest in the patented or leased land at the time the work was performed.

Signature

Date

0241 (03/91)

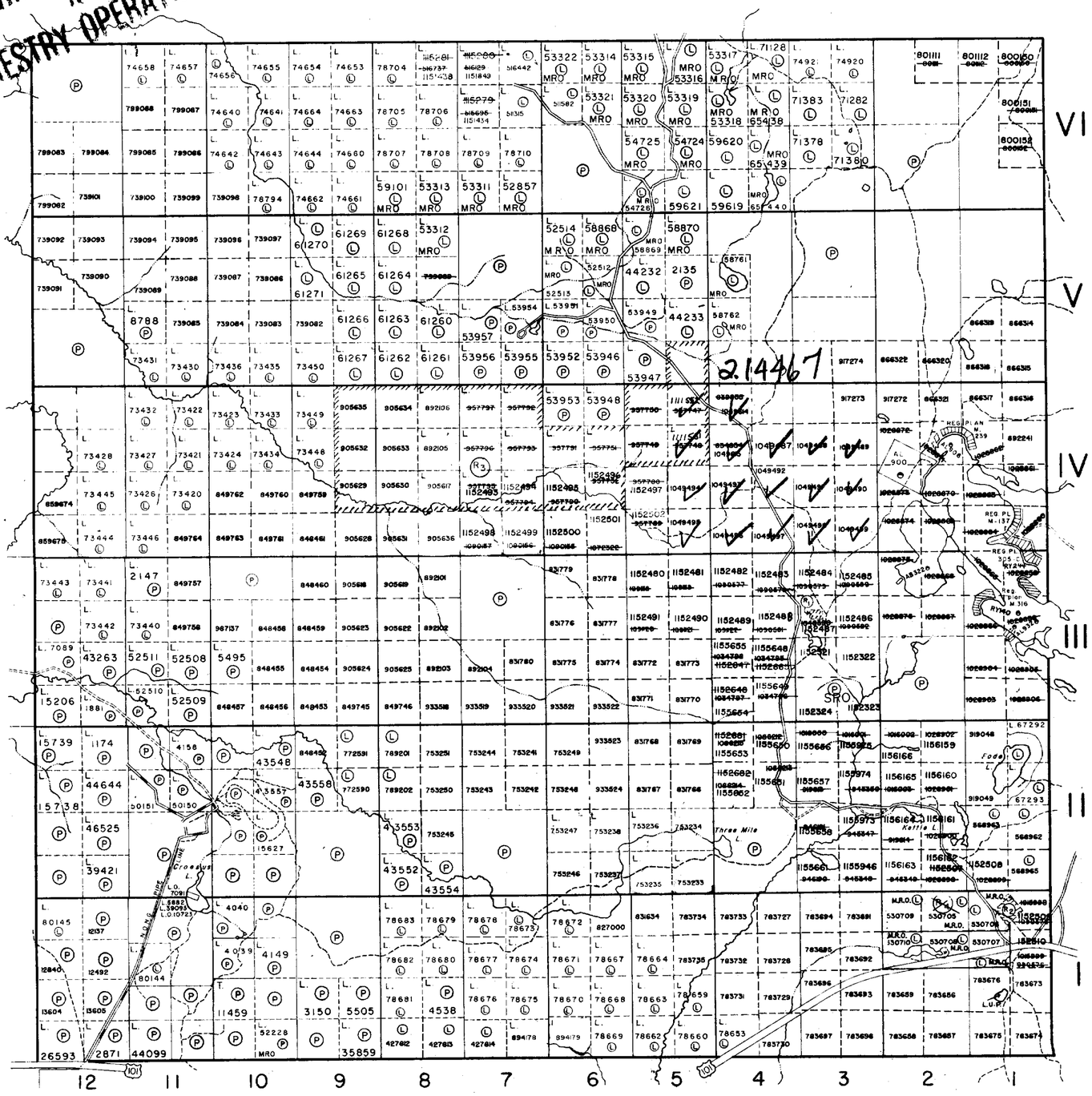
TOWNSHIP SUBJECT TO FORESTRY OPERATIONS

WARDEN TWP. M-397

BEATTY TWP. M-324

Mc COOL TWP. M-365

GUIBORD TWP. M-352



THE TOWNSHIP OF

MUNRO

DISTRICT OF COCHRANE

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	● or (P)
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S.
LEASES	(L)
LOCATED LAND	Loc.
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L.O.
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M.R.O.
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O.
ROADS	
IMPROVED ROADS	
KING'S HIGHWAYS	
RAILWAYS	
POWER LINES	
MARSH OR MUSKEG	
MINES	
CANCELLED	C.
PATENTED S.R.O.	

NOTES

400' Surface rights reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

Areas withdrawn from staking

(R1) SURFACE RIGHTS WITHDRAWN FROM STAKING, SECTION 164386, 9/11/69

(R2) SURFACE RIGHTS WITHDRAWN FROM STAKING, SECTION 188522, W. 14/77, 10/2/77

(R3) SURFACE RIGHTS WITHDRAWN FROM STAKING, SECTION 188525 N.R.W. 15/83, 21/3/83

(R4) ~~SURFACE AND MINING RIGHTS WITHDRAWN FROM STAKING, N.R.W. 87/86, 29/10/86~~

O-08/88L OPENS PART OF NRW87/86

2.14467

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 WITH THE MINING RECORDER, MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE STATUS OF THE LANDS SHOWN HEREON.

NOTICE OF FORESTRY ACTIVITY

THIS TOWNSHIP / AREA FALS WITHIN THE WATABEAG MANAGEMENT UNIT

AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO FORESTRY OPERATIONS THE MNR UNIT FORESTER FOR THIS AREA CAN BE CONTACTED AT P.O. BOX 129
SWASTIKA, ONT.
POK 1TO
705-642-3222

PLAN NO. M-376

MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES

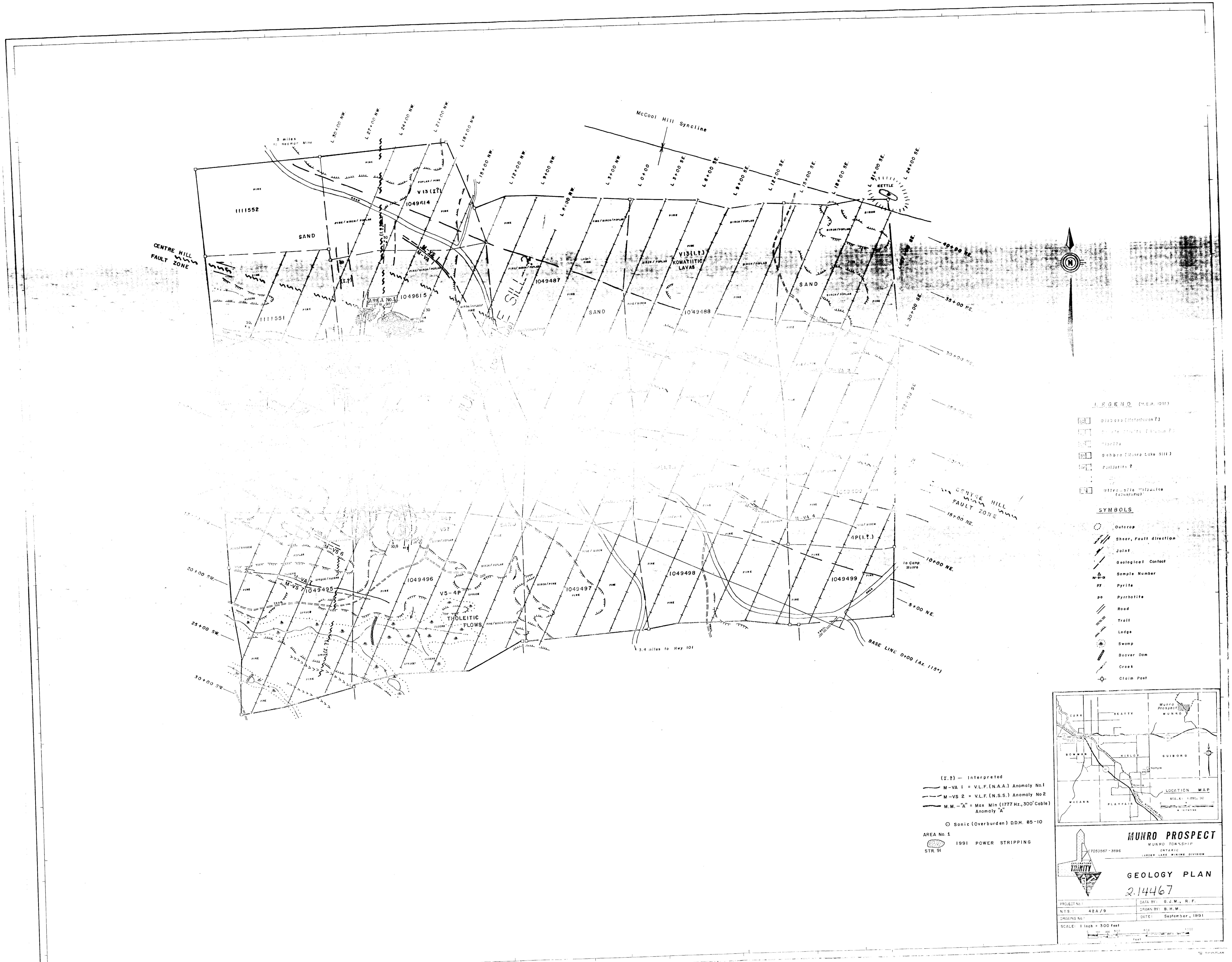
DATE OF ISSUE FEB 6 19..
LARDER LAKE MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

M-376

Received Jan 27/89

42A09SE0087 2.14467 MUNRO

200 TRIM LINE


McCool Hill Syncline
CENTRE HILL FAULT ZONE
3 miles to Hedman Mine
KETTLE
SAND
V13 (I.?)
KOMATIITIC LAVAS
SILL
THOLEIITIC FLOWS
V5-4P
4P(I.?)
M-VS
M-VA
M-VS 6
M-VA 7
M-VS 7
M-VA 4
AREA No. 1 STR. 91
1111552
1111551
1049614
1049615
1049487
1049488
1049496
1049495
1049497
1049498
1049499
L 30+00 NW.
L 27+00 NW.
L 24+00 NW.
L 21+00 NW.
L 18+00 NW.
L 15+00 NW.
L 12+00 NW.
L 9+00 NW.
L 6+00 NW.
L 3+00 NW.
L 0+00
L 3+00 SE.
L 6+00 SE.
L 9+00 SE.
L 12+00 SE.
L 15+00 SE.
L 18+00 SE.
L 21+00 SE.
L 24+00 SE.
L 30+00 SE.
40+00 NE.
35+00 NE.
15+00 NE.
10+00 NE.
5+00 NE.
20+00 SW.
25+00 SW.
30+00 SW.
BASE LINE 0+00 (Az. 115°)
to Camp Munro
3.4 miles to Hwy. 101
PINE
BIRCH/POPLAR
PINE/BIRCH/POPLAR
SPRUCE
ALDERS
ROAD
TRAIL
SYMBOLS
Outcrop
Shear, Fault direction
Joint
Geological Contact
Sample Number
Pyrite
Pyrrhotite
Road
Trail
Ledge
Swamp
Beaver Dam
Creek
Claim Post
(I.?) — Interpreted
M-VA 1 = V.L.F. (N.A.A.) Anomaly No.1
M-VS 2 = V.L.F. (N.S.S.) Anomaly No 2
M.M.-"A" = Max Min (1777 Hz., 300' Cable) Anomaly "A"
Sonic (Overburden) D.D.H. 85-10
AREA No. 1
STR. 91
1991 POWER STRIPPING
LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1:250, 00
BEATTY
MUNRO
Munro Prospect
GUIBORD
BOWMAN
HISLOP
CARR
McCANN
PLAYFAIR
Holtyre
ONTARIO NORTHLAND RAIL
MUNRO PROSPECT
MUNRO TOWNSHIP
ONTARIO
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION
(705) 567-3896
TRINITY EXPLORATIONS
GEOLOGY PLAN
2.14467
PROJECT No.:
N.T.S.: 42A/9
DRAWING No.:
DATA BY: G.J.M., R.F.
DRAWN BY: B.H.M.
DATE: September, 1991
SCALE: 1 inch = 300 feet
METERS
FEET

210

33+00W 30+00W 27+00W 24+00W 21+00W 18+00W 15+00W 12+00W 9+00W 6+00W 3+00W Baseline 3+00E 6+00E 9+00E 12+00E 15+00E 18+00E 21+00E 24+00E 27+00E 30+00E 33+00E 36+00E 39+00E 42+00E 45+00E 48+00E 51+00E 54+00E

39+00N 36+00N 33+00N 30+00N 27+00N 24+00N 21+00N 18+00N 15+00N 12+00N 9+00N 6+00N 3+00N Baseline 3+00S 6+00S 9+00S 12+00S 15+00S 18+00S 21+00S 24+00S 27+00S 30+00S

ASTRONOMIC NORTH

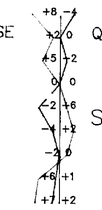
L-1111552
L-1111551
L-1049614
L-1049615
L-1049487
L-1049488
L-1049489
L-1049490
L-1049491
L-1049492
L-1049493
L-1049494
L-1049495
L-1049496
L-1049497
L-1049498
L-1049499

3.4 miles to Hwy. 101

LEGEND

\+ −

IN PHASE QUADRATURE



Scale: 1"=20%

Cable Separation = 300 Ft.

SYMBOLS

- Claim Line
- Claim Post
- Road
- Trail
- A — Max Min Anomaly
- Creek
- ① VLF–EM Anomaly (Cultler, Maine)
- ② VLF–EM Anomaly (Annapolis, Maryland)

BASELINE 0+00
AZIMUTH 115°

SCALE 1"=400'

400 0 400 800 1200

FEET

(705) 567-3896
EXPLORATIONS TRINITY

MUNRO PROSPECT

MAX–MIN II PROFILES
1777 Hz.

MUNRO TOWNSHIP
DISTRICT OF COCHRANE, ONT.
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

Project No.	Data by: R.F.& G.M.	Revised: Date: Sept., 1991
NTS 42 A/9	Scale: 1"=400 ft.	Drawing No. 1