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MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

EXPLORATION REPORT

SALVE CLAIM GROUP - GROUP OF 14

BEATTY TOWNSHIP

**R.A. Bennett, MSc., PEng.
August 20, 1984.**

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MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

EXPLORATION REPORT - SALVE "GROUP OF 14" CLAIMS

INTRODUCTION

As part of an on-going gold exploration program in Beatty Township, Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited completed geological mapping, magnetometer, two electromagnetic and radiometric surveys over a block of 14 claims. These claims have been called the SALVE "GROUP OF 14" and form the southern-most portions of Maude Lake's "SALVE LAKE GROUP". The Salve Lake Group consists of 116 staked mining claims that are centered around Salve Lake, in central and eastern Beatty Township.

This report describes the results of the exploration work completed on the "Group of 14" claims only.

PROPERTY, LOCATION, ACCESS

The claims under consideration in this report consist of fourteen (14) staked mining claims numbered:

L. 714769
L. 714770
L. 714771
L. 772550
L. 772551
L. 772552
L. 772553
L. 772554
L. 772557
L. 772558
L. 772559
L. 772560
L. 772569
L. 737478

That are held by Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited, 300 Elm Street West,

Sudbury, Ontario, P3C 1V4.

The claims are located in central Beatty Township, Larder Lake Mining Division (NTS: 42A 9W), approximately seven (7) miles northeast of the Town of Matheson, Ontario. The claims lie about one-half mile south of Salve Lake. Access to the claims is by Highway # 101 east from Matheson to the Beatty-Carr Township Boundary Road and then north along all-weather gravel roads to within one-quarter (1/4) mile of the western boundary of the claims. An old farm track leads to post 4 of claim L. 772568. The baseline and an old bush trail has been cut and blazed to the eastern edge of the group.

A property and general location Claim Map is provided overleaf, Figure # 1.

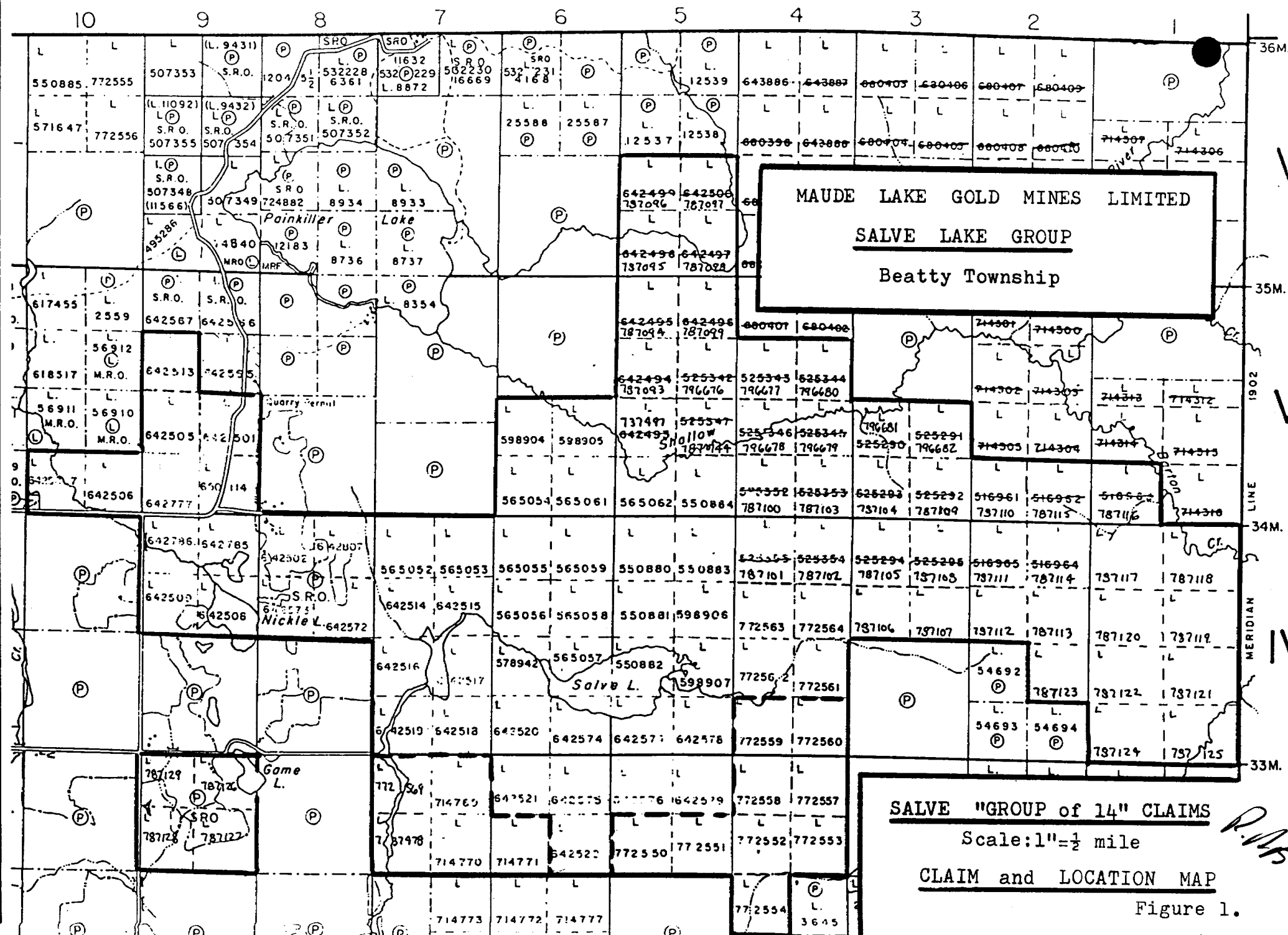
HISTORY

The earliest work in the area was a regional mapping survey of the Beatty-Munro Township area in 1914 by Hopkins and Greenland (OBM Volume XXIV, 1915, part 1). Beatty Township was later mapped by Satterly and Armstrong in 1947 (ODM Volume LVI, part 7).

The Salve "Group of 14" claims have seen only minor exploration by past workers. In 1939, Cominco Limited completed a geophysical survey over part of the group and drilled one 290 foot borehole located approximately near the central-western boundary of current claim L. 772552. The hole intersected rhyolite containing quartz stringers with pyrite and low grade gold values.

In 1945, Clodan Gold Mines Limited held 45 claims around Salve Lake. They drilled seven short X-ray holes in the outcrop area south of Salve Lake which are reported to have intersected mafic and felsic volcanics and pyroclastics cut by minor quartz veins containing gold values. The exact location of the holes is not known, but some old core boxes and oil drums were found near the northeastern corner of claim L. 642576.

In 1979, Gulf Minerals Limited held 40 claims south and west of Salve Lake. They drilled a north-bearing fence of three diamond drill holes totalling



MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED
SALVE LAKE GROUP
 Beatty Township

SALVE "GROUP of 14" CLAIMS
 Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile
CLAIM and LOCATION MAP
 Figure 1.

R.M.B.

3409 feet just east of the eastern boundary of L. 714771. The holes intersected mafic and felsic volcanics and minor graphite. The few samples assayed failed to return significant gold values. All the Gulf core is stored at the OGS Core Farm located in Swastika.

During 1982 and 1983, Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited completed magnetic, electromagnetic, and radiometric surveys over the claims immediately north of the group. In the Spring of 1984, Maude Lake mapped these claims as well.

No other work is recorded in the assessment files for the "Group of 14" claims, although several pits and trenches were seen and noted during the course of the exploration work.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The general geology of the Beatty Township area is described by J. Satterly and H.S. Armstrong in ODM Volume LVI, Part VII, 1947 - Geology of Beatty Township. Immature, Precambrian sediments underlie a mafic and felsic volcanic pile. Both units face north and the contact is interpreted to be marked by a major strike fault. Four types of intrusive rocks occur in the area and include, from oldest to youngest, mafic to ultramafic sill-like and irregular masses, quartz and/or feldspar porphyry dykes, Matachewan-type diabase dykes, and Keweenawan olivine-bearing diabase dykes.

Gold mineralization in the immediate area is known to occur in simple to complex, cross-cutting fractures and stockworks, and in mineralized dykes associated with sericite and carbonate alteration.

EXPLORATION WORK

GRIDDING

A grid of picket lines totalling 10.5 miles and 1.9 miles of baseline was cut over the claims during April and May 1984 by Maude Lake personnel. Most of the baseline was cut in 1982 and only had to be cleaned-out.

The baseline strikes due east-west and approximates the boundary between Concession III and IV. The picket lines are perpendicular to the baseline and spaced at 400 foot intervals. Pickets were chained and set every 100 feet along all the cut lines.

Base stations were established along the baseline at 21+00W, 16+00W, and 52+00E for geophysical survey tie-in purposes.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Geological and topographical mapping of the claims was completed during June 1984. The grid lines were used for control but in outcrop areas, many pace and compass traverses were made in-between as well. Representative rock specimens were collected from the bedrock exposures and closely examined with the aid of a binocular microscope.

RESULTS

Bedrock exposures are limited only to the eastern half of the claim group and represent approximately 5 percent of the surface area. Bedrock occurs as isolated but well-exposed outcrop areas.

The claims are underlain by interfingering mafic and felsic volcanics that strike in a west-northwesterly direction. Dips are near vertical to steeply south, suggesting the pile may be slightly overturned. Two major northeast trending linears cross-cut the volcanics and disrupt the stratigraphy. Minor northwesterly faults and northeasterly shearing are also present. The strike-fault contact between the sediments and the volcanics lies to the south of the claim group.

A geological plan, Map # SG-001 (in back pocket) illustrates the bedrock exposures, the overburden conditions, past drill collar locations and other cultural effects, and the interpreted geology.

Unit 1 - Mafic Volcanics

The mafic volcanics are basaltic in composition (likely iron-tholeiites), very fine to medium grained, green to dark green in colour, usually quite massive and unaltered. The basalts occur as massive, featureless flows and as well pillowed units. Where the pillows are well exposed and

close-packed, top direction appears to be to the north. A few flow top breccias were seen but could not be traced due to the limited or poor exposure. Only a few quartz veins were seen within the basalts (claims L. 772550 and L. 772551). The veins consist of white to locally grey quartz with lesser carbonate, strike due east-west, and are locally cut by a series of fine en-echelon quartz veinlets that strike at 35 degrees azimuth. A few white quartz and cherty black quartz 'sweats' were noted in the pillowed flows. Apart from minor zones of iron oxidation, usually within the inter-pillow material, no significant sulphides or zones of alteration were seen.

Unit 2 - Felsic Volcanics

The felsic volcanics inter-finger with the basaltic lavas and consist of rhyolitic to quartz-eye dacitic flows and volcanoclastics. Recent whole-rock analyses by the OGS suggest these felsics have a tholeiitic affinity (R. Johnston, personal communication). Only one contact between the felsics and mafics was seen during the course of the mapping; at 52+40E, 12+00S. Here the contact is very sharp, strikes northeasterly, and shows only very minor alteration.

The rhyolite flows are usually grey in colour and weather an ash-white colour. They are fine to medium grained, contain distinct quartz and plagioclase crystals, are quite fractured, show sericitic alteration (Unit 2b) and are cut by numerous quartz veins and 'sweats'. Minor, deformed flow banding was noted in a few outcrops. Shearing typically occurs in a northeasterly direction. A northwest trending fault was seen in the central part of claim L. 772557. Here the rhyolites show strong sericite alteration, considerable iron oxidation, and numerous secondary shears at 20 degrees azimuth. Several milky-white quartz veins are also present and strike at 80 to 90 degrees and dip northerly at 40 to 45 degrees. A few old pits and trenches by past explorers tested several quartz veins and alteration zones with minor disseminated and bleb pyrite mineralization.

A distinct felsic fragmental was seen in L. 772558. Angular, lithic clasts of grey, cherty rhyolite occur in a quartz-eye and euhedral feldspar-rich crystal tuff matrix. The matrix is grey to locally pale green in colour and contains minor disseminated pyrite.

Unit 3 - Diabase

A north-striking Matrachewan diabase dyke is interpreted to cut the volcanic pile near the eastern boundary of L. 772550. A massive, fine to medium grained dyke was found in outcrop at 42+00E, 5+00S to the north of the group. A similar, but larger diabase dyke is interpreted from the magnetometer survey to parallel Line 24E.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A magnetometer survey was completed over the claims in June 1984. A Sharpe Instruments MF-1 Fluxgate Magnetometer was used and readings were taken every 100 feet along all the cut grid lines for a total of 578 readings. Daily magnetic readings were tied to the base stations and corrected for diurnal drift. In addition, secondary base stations along the baseline at crossline intersections were re-read as each loop was completed. All the readings were also corrected to correlate with the results of earlier magnetic surveys to the north.

A summary of the MF-1 specifications and operation procedures is appended.

RESULTS

The results of the magnetometer survey are plotted on Map # SM-002 (in back pocket). Diurnal variations were a maximum of 360 gammas for any given day and 540 gammas for the entire survey. This caused considerable problems in bringing the data to a common base and several of the lines had to be re-read. Some of the magnetic data collected during earlier surveys on the claims between and north of the "Group of 14" are also shown for continuity purposes.

The background magnetic susceptibilities for the group fall between 750 and 850 gammas. The general trend of the magnetic data is west-northwesterly and approximates the known strike of the volcanic stratigraphy. The magnetic high in L. 772552 and L. 772553 closely parallels the interpreted upper contact of a basaltic pillow lava. Perhaps

this feature is caused by a pyrrhotite-rich flow top breccia (?). The other sharp magnetic high in eastern L. 772557 may be caused by the western extension of the peridotite body that is found in outcrop about three-quarters of a mile to the east-southeast (ODM Map # 1947-2).

Two north-trending magnetic highs parallel Lines 24+00E and 32+00E and are likely caused by diabase dykes. The sharp magnetic low in northwestern L. 772551 occurs in a rhyolite outcrop area. The broad, rather flat magnetic susceptibilities present in the western five claims likely reflect more the overburden depth than the underlying bedrock.

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS

Two electromagnetic surveys were completed over the claim group during June 1984. A Phoenix VLF-2 EM Unit was used and readings were taken every 100 feet along all the grid lines. At each station, the dip angle, phase angle and field strength were measured. The first station used was that at Cutler, Maine (24.0 KHz) to test for easterly striking structures and/or conductive zones that might parallel the volcanic stratigraphy. The second station used was that at Annapolis, Maryland (21.8 KHz) to test for cross-cutting structures and/or conductive zones. All dip angle readings are plotted at 1 inch = 40 degrees. The field strength readings were tie to the base stations on a regular basis since the signal strength, especially for the Annapolis station showed considerable variance during the course of the survey.

A summary of the Phoenix VLF-2 EM Units specifications is appended (Appendix 2).

RESULTS

The results of the electromagnetic surveys are plotted on two maps:

Map # SV-003 - Cutler, Maine

Map # SV-004 - Annapolis, Maryland

in the back pocket. For each survey, 578 stations were read.

Map SV-003

Some of the cross-over anomalies of an earlier survey (1983) on the claims to the north are also shown on Map SV-003 for continuity and comparative purposes.

Several good cross-over anomalies were found using the Cutler, Maine (24.0 KHz) station. Anomalies A, B, C, D, and E all have high field strengths and appear bonafide. Anomaly A parallels an interpreted contact between mafic and felsic volcanics. It may be due to a shear or sulphide-rich flow top horizon. Anomaly B appears to be an eastern extension of Anomaly "Q" located during an earlier survey in 1983. This anomaly is interpreted to be caused by the sulphide-graphite interflow horizon reported in the Clodan diamond drilling results in 1945. Anomaly C is directly associated with the high mag trend and likely is caused by a sulphide zone. The cross-over at 80+00E, 16+00S may be associated with this zone as well(?). Anomalies D and E, for the most part occur near the contact between the mafic and felsic volcanics. These anomalies could be the result of a sulphide-rich flow top or shearing along the contact. The isolated cross-overs at 64+00E on the baseline and at 68+00E, 2+00N also have high field strengths, but no obvious explanation can be described.

The remaining cross-overs at 16+00W, 7+00S and 18+00S, and at 4+00W, 18+00S all have low field strengths and fall in areas of suspected deep clay deposits. These anomalies are likely caused by overburden effects.

Map SV-004

Several cross-over anomalies were found using the Annapolis, Maryland station (21.8 KHz). The most significant is the three line anomaly in claim L.772557 which has higher than background field strengths and falls directly on a known shear zone found in outcrop at 76+00E, 4+00S.

Should gold mineralization be returned from the outcrop samples (submitted for assay) associated with this structure, the anomaly could represent an important target for follow-up exploration.

The cross-over anomaly at 48+00E, 13+00S also has higher than background field strength. This anomaly falls along the interpreted northeasterly fault structure and appears bonafide.

The remaining cross-overs are isolated and all have low field strengths. The cross-overs at 16+00W, 1+50S, and 4+00W, 8+50S fall in thick clay areas and are likely caused by overburden effects. The cross-over at

56+00E, 17+00S likely has similar causes. The two anomalies at 48+00E, 20+00S and 60+00E, 8+00S both occur in overburden areas but close to outcrop. These cross-overs are probably the result of overburden-bedrock contrasts.

RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

A radiometric survey was completed over the claim group in June 1984 to assist the geological interpretation and test for potassium-rich felsic intrusions and/or alteration zones that can be associated with gold mineralization events. A McPhar TV-1A Radiation Spectrometer was used and total field readings were taken every 100 feet along all the grid lines. In all, 578 stations were read. The readings were tied to the base stations and corrected for diurnal drift using the time-linear method. The readings were also adjusted to correlate with those of an earlier survey completed in 1983. The general topography and outcrop areas were also charted.

A summary of the TV-1A's specifications is appended, Appendix 3.

RESULTS

The results of the radiometric survey are plotted on Map # SR-005, in back pocket. The total field readings ranged from 1 to 20 counts per minute for the entire survey area. The readings can be grouped into distinct populations based on the rock types in outcrop areas and the overburden conditions elsewhere. The lowest readings (1 to 5 cpm) always occur in wet, swampy areas. This is best exemplified in claims L. 772559 and L. 772560 which are mostly covered by wet spruce swamp. In the clay covered areas forested by Poplar, the readings range from 8 to 18 cpm; with the higher readings in the areas of thicker clay (reflecting the potassium levels in the clays).

The basalt outcrops returned total count readings averaging between 6 and 12 cpm. The felsic lavas typically gave values between 10 and 18 cpm. This reflects the higher concentrations of K-spar in the felsics. The highest readings (19 to 20 cpm) occur directly on the highly sericitized rhyolitic outcrops in claim L. 772557. This highly altered and quartz-veined area is suspected to carry gold values (Clodan work). High total count readings are also seen along strike on lines 68E at 1S and 80E at 6S.

These areas may represent extensions of the highly sericitized lavas under shallow overburden.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Preliminary exploration work was completed over Maude Lake Gold Mines' Salve "Group of 14" Claims in central Beatty Township which consisted of geological mapping, magnetometer, two electromagnetic, and radiometric surveys. The work has not only better defined the geological understanding of the area, but also outlined specific geological and geophysical targets that warrant follow-up exploration.

The claims are underlain by a steeply dipping, west-northwest striking pile of interfingering mafic and felsic volcanics. Graphitic and/or sulphide-rich horizons are known to contain gold mineralization. Large areas of strong sericite alteration with numerous quartz veins and recognizable cross-cutting structures may also have economic potential and warrant follow-up work. Specific geophysical targets include co-incident magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies, conformable and cross-cutting conductive zones, and a potassium-rich alteration zone within the felsic volcanics. All these targets will be considered for more detailed investigations.



RAB
Matheson, Ontario

R.A. Bennett, MSc., PEng.
August 20, 1984.

attachments: 3 Appendices

In Pocket: Maps # SC-001, SM-002, SV-003, SV-004, SR-005 (1"=400')

REFERENCES

1. Assessment Files, Office of the Resident Geologist, Kirkland Lake.
Clodan Gold Mines file
Gulf Minerals file
2. Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited - 1982 and 1983 -company reports.
3. Satterly J. and Armstrong H. 1947 - Geology of Beatty Township
(ODM Volume LVI, Part VII and Map No. 1947-2).

MF-1 FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER



A first order fluxgate type vertical component magnetometer. Advanced transistorized circuitry and extensive temperature compensation is the core of its accuracy comparable to precision tripod mounted Schmidt type magnetometers.

It is a hand held instrument and needs only coarse levelling and no orientation. Features such as direct reading of gamma values and the possibility of accurate zero setting at base stations ensure simplicity of operation and higher field economy.

The Model MF-1 Fluxgate Magnetometer is designed for accurate ground surveys in the mining industry as well as a basic component for air surveying by small aircraft. Technical data and comparison charts available on request.

S P E C I F I C A T I O N S

MAXIMUM SENSITIVITY: 20 gammas (per scale division) on 1000 gamma range.

READABILITY: 5 gammas (1/4 scale division on 1000 gamma range.)

RANGES: (FULL SCALE)

- 1,000 gammas
- 3,000 gammas
- 10,000 gammas
- 30,000 gammas
- 100,000 gammas

MAXIMUM RANGE: \pm 100,000 gammas

LATITUDE ADJUSTMENT RANGES: 10,000 to 75,000 gammas, Northern hemisphere convertible to:
10,000 to 75,000 gammas, Southern hemisphere
or \pm 30,000 gammas equatorial.

DIMENSIONS: (INCLUDING BATTERY CASE) 7" x 4" x 16"

WEIGHT: (INCLUDING BATTERY CASE) 9 lbs.

BATTERIES: 12 Flashlight Batteries ("C" cell).

DESCRIPTION OF FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER MODEL MF-1

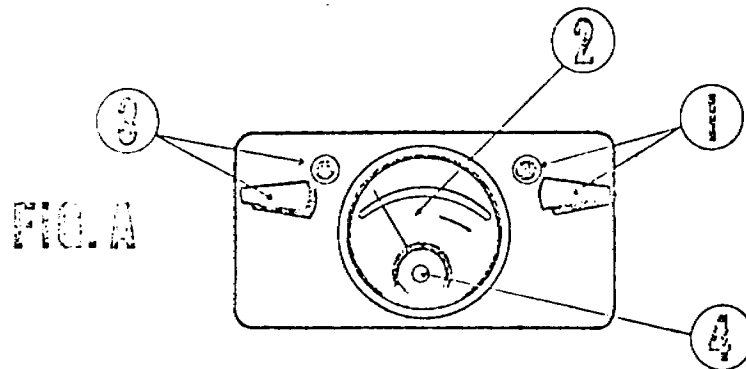


FIG. A

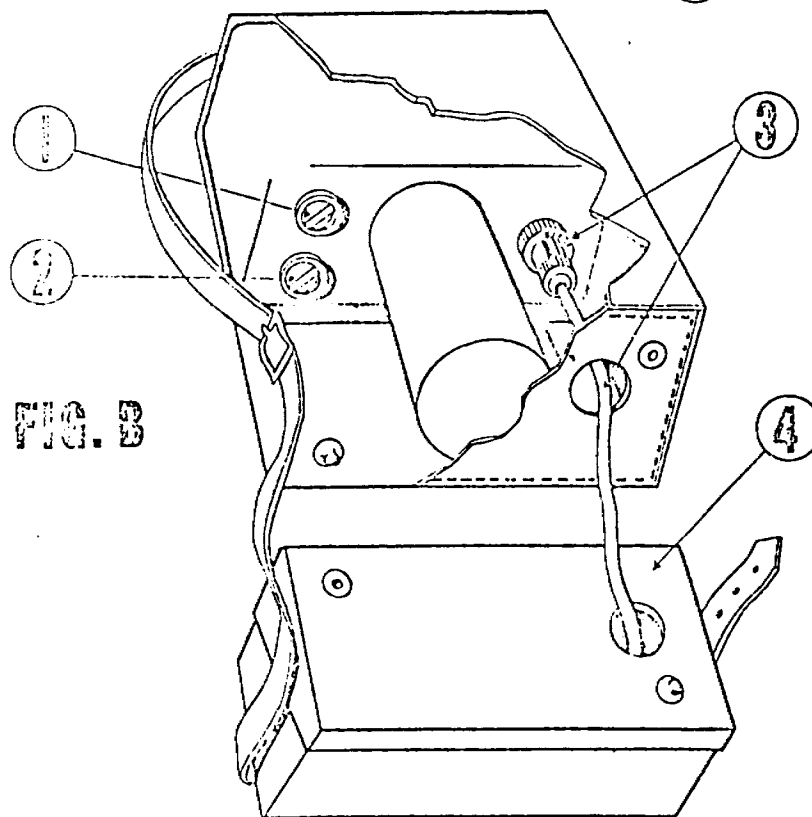


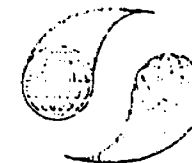
FIG. B

FIGURE A

- 1 RANGE SWITCH — indicating gamma values in ranges of 100 K, 30 K, 10 K, 3000, 1000.
- 2 METER SCALE — upper scale indicating 0-1000 (50 divisions)
— lower scale indicating 0-3000 (60 divisions)
— red arc for battery check
- 3 MAIN SWITCH — showing the following steps:
OFF
Battery check
+
—
- 4 CIRCULAR LEVEL — for rough levelling the instrument

FIGURE B

- 1 LATITUDE ADJUSTMENT SWITCH — in steps
- 2 LATITUDE ADJUSTMENT — fine
- 3 BATTERY CABLE AND CONNECTOR
- 4 BATTERY PACK — For transportation — attachable to instrument



E. J. SHARPE INSTRUMENTS OF CANADA LTD.

P.O. Box 279, Willowdale, Ontario

MODEL MF-1 FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER

Operation of the Meter

- 1.) Remove all magnetic objects from operator's person, e.g. keys, coins, buttons, etc. Zippers should be non-magnetic.
- 2.) Connect Battery Cable, Figure 6, to magnetometer receptacle on bottom of main housing. This connection must be secured by lock-ring.
- 3.) Attach battery pack (Fig. 5) either in back pocket or on belt behind operator.
- 4.) Switch on Main Switch (Fig. 3) to first position, which is the battery check. Indicating meter needle should rest within red arc. Replace batteries if reading below red arc.
- 5.) Latitude Adjustment - To adjust the latitude setting to read 0 gammas is a simple operation.
 - a. After indicating meter needle (fig. 2) shows voltage okay, switch Main Switch (Fig. 3) to next position which is the positive reading with the Range Switch (Fig. 1) set at the 100K step. (100,000 gamma range)
 - b. If needle goes full arc to left past 0, switch main switch (Fig. 3) to last position which is the negative reading range.
 - c. Figures 10 and 9 indicate the latitude adjustment controls - Coarse control is Fig. 10 and Fine control is Fig. 9. If scale reading is more than $\pm 7,000$ gammas rotate coarse control (Fig. 10) in steps of 7,000 and switch range down to more sensitive range until scale is reading less than $\pm 7,000$ gammas. Remove protection cap on fine control (Fig. 8) by pulling straight off. Then rotate fine control switch (Fig. 9) until scale reading is 0 gammas. Check reading by switching main switch from positive to negative (or vice versa) to ensure 0 reading both polarities. Replace fine control protection cap.
- 6.) Calibration - This meter is calibrated at the factory prior to delivery. Field tests show that only by severe misuse (i.e. constant dropping, rough handling, improper shipping) can the calibration of this instrument be effected. It is therefore not necessary to recalibrate in the field and if through misuse calibration becomes necessary, the meter should be returned to the factory. *All parts are guaranteed against defect for a period of one year and will be replaced free of charge.
* This guarantee does not apply to batteries or the connecting cable.
- 7.) Trouble Shooting - Under normal conditions the only field problem will be batteries or the connecting cable. If after completion of step (4) under "Operation of the Meter" the meter still does not indicate voltage, check cable for faulty connection or broken cable. If after this procedure, meter still does not indicate current, return unit immediately to your supplier or directly to the factory.

Regional Latitude Settings

Normally each unit is pre-set at the factory for the Northern Hemisphere. However, if the unit is required for Equatorial or Southern Hemispheric regions, the unit will be pre-set at the factory for these areas. If a unit is going from one of the above regions to another, reset instructions will be supplied on request.

Field Procedure

- 1.) Select Base Control station. This station should be selected in relation to one or both of two things.
 - a. General magnetic background (i.e. not anomalous) if possible.
 - b. Accessibility in relation to area being surveyed.
 - 2.) Set magnetometer to read between 0 and 200 gammas. (For contouring and to avoid small negative readings, an arbitrary value of 1000-800 gammas should be added to all readings.)
 - 3.) For effective diurnal control, control stations should be permanently marked and readings should be taken at the same height and location each time; a simple method is to have the control stations' pickets hammered into the ground with the top about waist height. Rest the probe end of the magnetometer on the top of the picket. In barren country, a mound or large piece of rock or some other material should be used.
 - 4.) Continue survey the same as any other method of magnetic surveying.
 - 5.) Remove and replace Silica-Gel (Fig. 7) when deteriorated. The silica gel is located in the removable probe housing.
The Silica bag should not be placed on the bottom of the probe housing.
 - 6.) Do not pass powerful magnet closer than 1 foot to instrument.
 - 7.) During winter operation, batteries should be kept in pocket or under parka.
- Warning: - Do not leave batteries in battery case when unit is being stored. Always be sure meter is turned off after use. Disconnect battery cable when meter not in use.

VLF

- Lightweight, low battery drain, rugged, simple to operate
- Two independent channels
- Each channel may select any station between 14.0 and 29.9 kHz
- Single crystal used for all frequencies
- Locking clinometer provides tilt-angle memory
- Superheterodyne detection and digital filtering provide extremely high selectivity and noise rejection



Military and time standard VLF transmitters are distributed over the world. These stations are used for geophysical EM surveying thus eliminating the need for a local transmitter and permitting one-man operation.

To ensure that a station excites the prospective conductor, two stations at approximately right angles are used during a survey (see data on back).

The choice of 160 frequencies in the range 14.0 to 29.9 kHz permits the use of a local EM transmitter when no suitable regular VLF station is available.



PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Geophysical Consulting and Contracting, Instrument Manufacture, Sale and Lease.

Head Office: 200 Yorkland Blvd. Willowdale, Ont., Canada M2J 1R5. Tel: (416) 493-6350
 310 - 885 Dunsmuir St. Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6C 1N5. Tel: (604) 684-2285
 4690 Ironton St. Denver, Colorado, U.S.A. 80239. Tel: (303) 373-0332

Specifications

- Parameter Measured** : Orientation and magnitude of the major and minor axes of the ellipse of polarization.
- Frequency Selection, Front Panel** : Dual channel, front panel selectable (F1 or F2) each with independent precision 10-turn dial gain control.
- Frequency Selection, Internal** : F1 and F2 can be selected by internal switches within the range 14.0 to 29.9 kHz in 100 Hz increments.
- Detection And Filtering** : Superheterodyne detection and digital filtering provide a much narrower bandwidth and thus greater rejection of interfering stations and 60 cycle noise than conventional receivers.
- Meter Display** : 2 ranges: 0 to 300 or 0 to 1000. Background is typically set at 100. Meter is also used as dip angle null indicator and battery test.
- Audio** : Crystal speaker. 2500 Hz used as null indicator.
- Clinometer** : $\pm 90^\circ$, $+0.5^\circ$ resolution. Normal locking, push button release.
- Battery** : One standard 9v transistor radio battery. Average life expectancy - 1 to 3 months (battery drain is 3 mA)
- Temperature Range** : -40° to $+60^\circ$ C.
- Dimensions** : 8 x 22 x 14 cm (3 x 9 x 6 inches).
- Weight** : 850 grams (1.9 pounds).

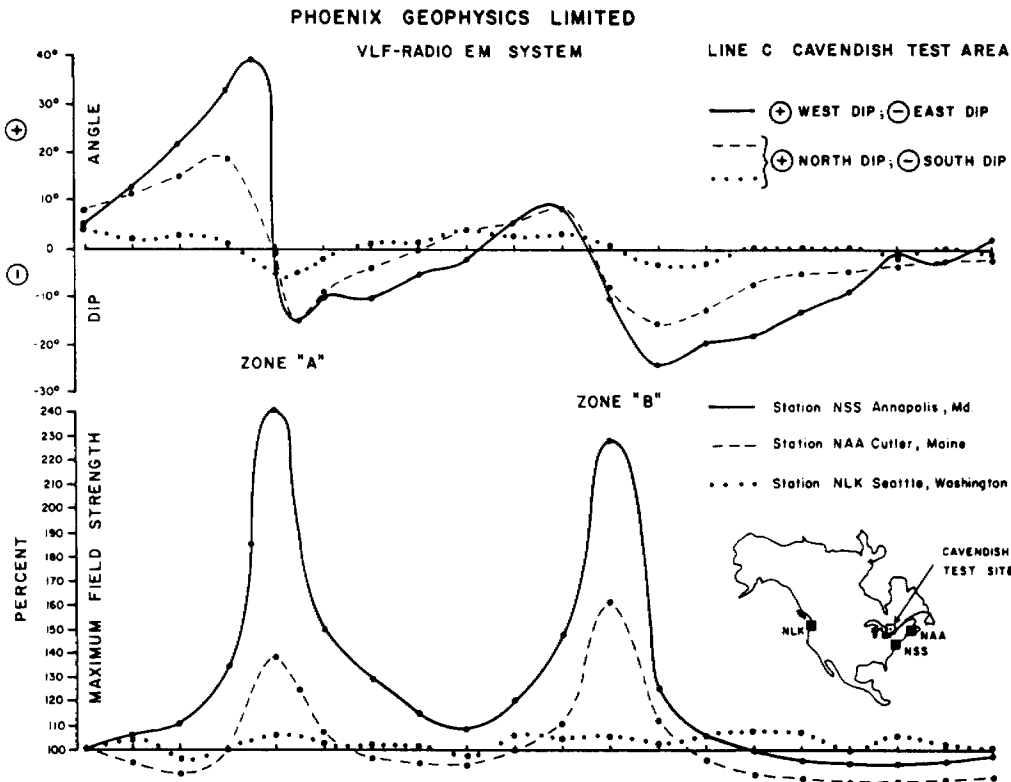
All of the established stations may be selected, or alternatively, a local VLF transmitter may be used which transmits at any frequency in the range 14.0 to 29.9 kHz.

| VLF Station | Frequency (kHz) |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Bordeaux, France | 15.1 |
| Odessa (Black Sea) | 15.6 |
| Rugby, U.K. | 16.0 |
| Moscow, U.S.S.R. | 17.1 |
| Yosamai, Japan | 17.4 |
| Hegaland, Norway | 17.6 |
| Cutler, Maine | 17.8 |
| Seattle, Washington | 18.6 |
| Malabar, Java | 19.0 |
| Oxford, U.K. | 19.6 |
| Paris, France | 20.7 |
| Annapolis, Maryland | 21.4 |
| Northwest Cape, Australia | 22.3 |
| Laulualei, Hawaii | 23.4 |
| Buenos Aires, Argentina | 23.6 |
| Rome, Italy | 27.2 |

Field Data

The results below illustrate the need for using two orthogonal stations when the strike of the prospective conductor is not well-known. The dip angle and amplitude data measured using station NLK in Seattle, Washington, show only a very weak anomaly associated with the two conductive sulphide zones at Cavendish, Ontario.

The results obtained using Cutler, Maine reveal a more prominent anomaly, but the best response was obtained using Annapolis, Maryland since the station lies almost due south and the transmitted electromagnetic field is thus maximum-coupled with the North-South trending conductors.



McPHAR

TV-1A Radiation Spectrometer

A 3-channel instrument for reconnaissance use

Both meter and audio reading

Four count scales

Trigger on-off switch

Functional pistol design

Lightweight



Model TV-1A is a three channel, integral type radiation spectrometer. Measurements are based on the spectral characteristics of gamma radiation from radioactive elements. Selection of the operating threshold is made by means of the threshold selector switch.

The instrument is designed primarily for reconnaissance. The total count position provides for maximum sensitivity. Additional thresholds however, provide the

capability to differentiate between gamma radiations emanating from daughter elements of uranium and thorium and provide quantitative information relating to each.

The meter is calibrated to display zero to 100 counts per minute. A four position scale multiplier switch provides four full scale ranges of 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 counts per minute. A fifth position on this switch is employed to

test the condition of the batteries.

The variable time constants are tied in with the threshold selector switch. In the total count (maximum sensitivity) position, a fast or slow time constant may be selected. In the upper thresholds (lower net count), the long time constant only, is in effect.

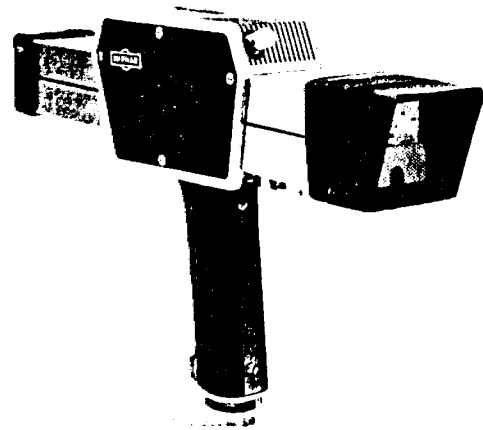
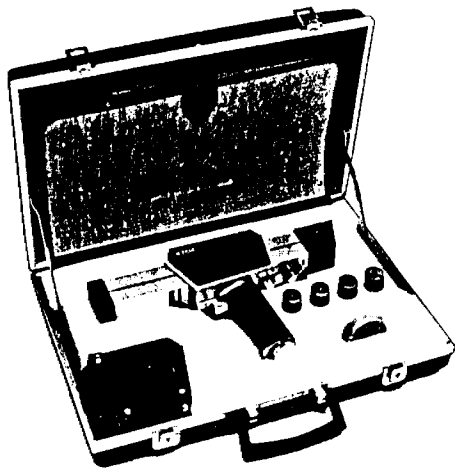
The detecting element is a 1½ by 1½ inch sodium iodide crystal coupled to a photomultiplier tube. These are hermet-

Field use is convenient with leather holster

ically sealed, magnetically shielded and mounted in the forward end of the scintillometer housing. A speaker provides a variable pitch

output with changing radiation levels. A speaker control, mounted on the top of the instrument, can be used to adjust the pitch for any given level of radiation.

TV-1A spectrometer comes complete with a leather holster, thorium calibrating source and a foam fitted attache case.



Specifications

Measurement Ranges: Four switch positions provide full scale counts per minute of 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000.

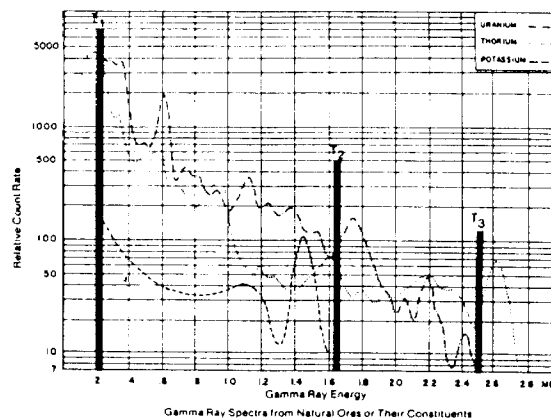
Time Constant: Threshold T_1 : 1 and 10 seconds. Thresholds T_2 and T_3 : 10 seconds.

Speaker: Variable pitch output governed by radiation intensity.

Temperature Range: -35 degrees to +55 degrees C.

Detector Crystal: NaI (T) 1½" x 1½" (43 cu. cm.) and matched photomultiplier hermetically sealed.

Battery Supply: Two "C" size flashlight cells located in handle. On-off control by either trigger or slide switch.



Gamma Ray Spectra from Natural Ores or Their Constituents

Voltage Regulation: Internally generated high and low voltages are highly regulated down to ½ initial battery voltage.

Accessories: Leather belt holster,

thorium calibrating source, spare batteries, instruction manual, foam fitted attache case.

Weight: 3 pounds.

McPhar Instrument Corporation

Head Office:

55 Tempo Avenue
Willowdale, Ontario, Canada M2H 2R9
Tel: (416) 497-1700 Telex: 0623541
Cable: McPHAR TOR

Sales agents in:

Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe,
North & South America

**Contact McPhar Instrument Corp. head office
for the agent in your area.**



print. mining claims traversed in this form, attach a list. credits calculated in the section may be entered in "Days Cr." columns. affected areas below.

Type of Survey(s): **GEOLOGICAL and GEOPHYSICAL** | Township: **BEATTY TWP** (900)

Claim Holder(s): **MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED** | Prospector's Licence No.: **T1181**

Address: **300 ELM ST. WEST, SUDBURY, ONTARIO**

Survey Company: **R.A. BENNETT, CONSULTING GEOL.** | Date of Survey (from & to): **04 04 84** to **20 06 84** | Total Miles of line Cut: **12.7**

Name and Address of Author (of Geo Technical report): **R.A. BENNETT, RR#4, SITE 37, BOX 1, SUDBURY, ONT P3E 4M9**

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

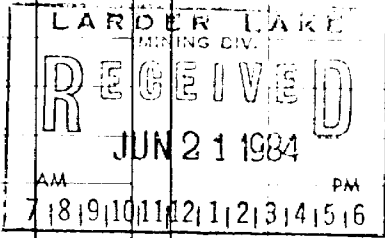
| Special Provisions | Geophysical | Days per Claim |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting) | Electromagnetic | 20 |
| | Magnetometer | 20 |
| For each additional survey, using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each) | Radiometric | 20 |
| | 2nd Survey (ULF) | 20 |
| | Geological | 40 |
| | Geochemical | |

| Man Days | Geophysical | Days per Claim |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here | Electromagnetic | |
| | Magnetometer | |
| | Radiometric | |
| | Other | |
| | Geological | |
| | Geochemical | |

| Airborne Credits | Days per Claim |
|--|----------------|
| Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys. | |
| Electromagnetic | |
| Magnetometer | |
| Radiometric | |

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

| Mining Claim | | | Mining Claim | | |
|--------------|--------|------------------|--------------|--------|------------------|
| Prefix | Number | Expend. Days Cr. | Prefix | Number | Expend. Days Cr. |
| L | 714769 | | | | |
| | 714770 | | | | |
| | 714771 | | | | |
| | 772550 | | | | |
| | 772551 | | | | |
| | 772552 | | | | |
| | 772553 | | | | |
| | 772554 | | | | |
| | 772557 | | | | |
| | 772558 | | | | |
| | 772559 | | | | |
| | 772560 | | | | |
| | 772569 | | | | |
| | 737478 | | | | |



Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed: _____

Performed on Claim(s): _____

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures: \$ _____ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits: _____

Instructions: Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: **14**

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded: **1680** | Date Recorded: **JUN 21 1984** | Mining Recorder: _____

Date Approved as Recorded: **See Reversed Statement** | Branch Director: _____

Date: **JUNE 21/84** | Record Holder or Agent Signature: *[Signature]*

Certification Verifying Report of Work

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

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying: **ROBERT A. BENNETT, PENG. SUDBURY, ONTARIO P3E 4M9** | Date Certified: **JUNE 21/84** | Certified by (Signature): *[Signature]*



Ministry of Natural Resources

File L. 714769

GEOPHYSICAL - GEOLOGICAL - GEOCHEMICAL
TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) Geology, Mag., VLF-EM, VLF-EM, Radiometric

Township or Area Beatty Township

Claim Holder(s) LAUDL LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

300 Elm St W., Sudbury, Ontario

Survey Company J.A. Bennett, Consulting Geologist

Author of Report K.A. Bennett, PEng

Address of Author 114, Site 37, Box 1, Sudbury, Ont

Covering Dates of Survey Apr. 4 to June 20, 1984
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut 12.7

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

L. 714769
(prefix) 714770 (number)

714771

772550

772551

772552

772553

772554

772557

772558

772559

772560

772569

737478

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS
CREDITS REQUESTED**

DAYS
per claim

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Geophysical | |
| -Electromagnetic | <u>20</u> |
| -Magnetometer | <u>20</u> |
| -Radiometric | <u>20</u> |
| -Other <u>VLF-EM</u> | <u>20</u> |
| Geological | <u>40</u> |
| Geochemical | |

ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: Aug 20, 1984 SIGNATURE: [Signature]
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications _____

Previous Surveys

| File No. | Type | Date | Claim Holder |
|----------|------|------|--------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

TOTAL CLAIMS 14

If space insufficient, attach list

OFFICE USE ONLY

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

Number of stations _____ and number of readings for each type of survey _____

Number of Stations 580 Number of Readings 578

Station interval 100 ft Line spacing 400 ft

Profile scale 1 inch = 40 degrees

Contour interval 100 gammas

MAGNETIC

Instrument SHARP MF-1 Fluxgate Magnetometer

Accuracy Scale constant 5 gammas

Diurnal correction method Time-Linear

Base Station check-in interval (hours) 8 hours (Main BS); 4 hours (Sub-BS)

Base Station location and value 16+00W, 0+00 Baseline; 52+00W, 0+00 Baseline (Sub-BS)

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument HEPWIN VLF-2 EM Unit

Coil configuration _____

Coil separation _____

Accuracy _____

Method: Fixed transmitter Shoot back In line Parallel line

Frequency Survey 1 = Cutler, Ma (24.0 KHz); Survey 2 = Annapolis, My (21.8 KHz)
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured Dip angle, Phase angle, Field Strength

GRAVITY

Instrument _____

Scale constant _____

Corrections made _____

Base station value and location _____

Elevation accuracy _____

ELECTRIFICATION

Instrument _____

Method Time Domain Frequency Domain

Parameters On time _____ Frequency _____

Off time _____ Range _____

Delay time _____

Integration time _____

Power _____

Electrode array _____

Electrode spacing _____

Type of electrode _____

Instrument _____ Range _____

Survey Method _____

Corrections made _____

Radioactivity

Instrument LoPnAM TV-1A Radiation Spectrometer

Values measured Total Field Readings

Energy windows (levels) _____

Height of instrument 3 ft Background Count 10 cpm

Size of detector 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches

Overburden Swamp, Clay, Outcrop - on map
(type, depth - include outcrop map)

Gamma

Type of survey _____

Instrument _____

Accuracy _____

Parameters measured _____

Additional information (for understanding results) _____

Aerial Photography

Type of survey(s) _____

Instrument(s) _____
(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy _____
(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used _____

Sensor altitude _____

Navigation and flight path recovery method _____

Aircraft altitude _____ Line Spacing _____

Miles flown over total area _____ Over claims only _____

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken _____

Total Number of Samples _____

Type of Sample _____
(Nature of Material)

Average Sample Weight _____

Method of Collection _____

Soil Horizon Sampled _____

Horizon Development _____

Sample Depth _____

Terrain _____

Drainage Development _____

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness _____

PREPARATION OF SAMPLES
(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis _____

General _____

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Values expressed in: per cent
p. p. m.
p. p. b.

Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Ag, Mo, As, (circle)

Others _____

Field Analysis (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Field Laboratory Analysis

No. (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Commercial Laboratory (_____ tests)

Name of Laboratory _____

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

General _____

Mining Lands Section

File No 2.7107

Control Sheet

TYPE OF SURVEY GEOPHYSICAL
 GEOLOGICAL
 GEOCHEMICAL
 EXPENDITURE

MINING LANDS COMMENTS:

L.H. Oger

Signature of Assessor

Date

1984 10 19

Your File: 222
Our File: 2.7107

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
4 Government Road East
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2H 1A2

Dear Sir:

RE: Notice of Intent dated September 24, 1984.
Geophysical (Electromagnetic, Magnetometer &
Radiometric) and Geological Survey on Mining
Claims L 714769 et al in the Township of Beatty.

The assessment work credits, as listed with the
above mentioned Notice of Intent, have been approved
as of the above date.

Please inform the recorded holder of these mining
claims and so indicate on your records.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone: (416) 965-6918

S. Hurst:sc

cc: Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited
300 Elm Street West
Sudbury, Ontario
P3C 1V4

cc: Mr. G.H. Ferguson
Mining & Lands Commissioner
Toronto, Ontario

cc: REsident Geologist
Kirkland Lake, Ontario



06/9/84

AMENDED

1984 09 24

Your File: 222
Our File: 2.7107

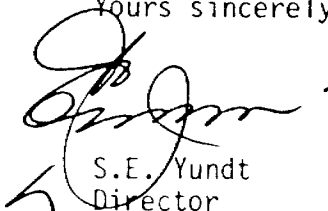
Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
4 Government Road East
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 1A2

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are two copies of a Notice of Intent with statements listing a reduced rate of assessment work credits to be allowed for a technical survey. Please forward one copy to the recorded holder of the claims and retain the other. In approximately fifteen days from the above date, a final letter of approval of these credits will be sent to you. On receipt of the approval letter, you may then change the work entries on the claim record sheets.

For further information, if required, please contact Mr. R.J. Pichette at 416/965-4888.

Yours sincerely,


S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

R^b S. Hurst:mc

Encls.

cc: Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited
300 Elm Street West
Sudbury, Ontario
P3C 1V4

cc: Mr. G.H. Ferguson
Mining & Lands Commissioner
Toronto, Ontario



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

AMENDED

Notice of Intent
for Technical Reports
1984 09 24
2.7107/222

An examination of your survey report indicates that the requirements of The Ontario Mining Act have not been fully met to warrant maximum assessment work credits. This notice is merely a warning that you will not be allowed the number of assessment work days credits that you expected and also that in approximately 15 days from the above date, the mining recorder will be authorized to change the entries on his record sheets to agree with the enclosed statement. Please note that until such time as the recorder actually changes the entry on the record sheet, the status of the claim remains unchanged.

If you are of the opinion that these changes by the mining recorder will jeopardize your claims, you may during the next fifteen days apply to the Mining and Lands Commissioner for an extension of time. Abstracts should be sent with your application.

If the reduced rate of credits does not jeopardize the status of the claims then you need not seek relief from the Mining and Lands Commissioner and this Notice of Intent may be disregarded.

If your survey was submitted and assessed under the "Special Provision-Performance and Coverage" method and you are of the opinion that a re-appraisal under the "Man-days" method would result in the approval of a greater number of days credit per claim, you may, within the said fifteen day period, submit assessment work breakdowns listing the employees names, addresses and the dates and hours they worked. The new work breakdowns should be submitted direct to the Land Management Branch, Toronto. The report will be re-assessed and a new statement of credits based on actual days worked will be issued.

MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

Box 159

Matheson, Ontario, P0K 1N0

SEPTEMBER 13, 1984

Mr. D.J. Pichette
Minsitry of Natural Resources
Lands Administration Branch
Mining Lands Section
Whitney Block, ROOM 6610
Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1W3

Dear Mr. Pichette:

re: Your File 2.7107

Mining Claims # 714769 et al; VLF Survey

Further to your letter of September 7 and our telephone conversation of September 13, 1984, I should like to submit some additional information about the 2nd VLF-EM survey that was completed on Maude Lake's "SALVE GROUP OF 14 CLAIMS" in Beatty Township, Larder Lake Mining Division. As I mentioned on the telephone, several grid lines had to be traversed twice, with one being traversed three times.

As you know, the military VLF transmitters on which the EM surveys operate are regularly shut down for maintenance. They also shut down irregularly for long periods of time and/or at a much-reduced power. This often is a problem when conducting a VLF-EM survey and results in long delays or lost days. During the course of our work, 3.5 days were lost and the following lines had to be re-traversed and read:

LINE 4W, LINE 0, LINES 4E, 8E, 12E, 16E, 20E that cover claims L.714769 through L.714771.

LINE 60E north of the baseline, and LINES 64E, 68E, 72E, 76E, 80E both north and south of the baseline that cover claims L.772552 through 772554, and L.772557 through 772560.

With this information, please review our work report submittals and adjust the assessment credits accordingly. In all future reporting, should two VLF-EM surveys be completed, I will describe more completely the traversing time-table for the second survey.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,



Robert A. Bennett, PEng.
Project Engineer.



*Done Oct 4/84
Sept 24/84*

1984 09 11

Your File: 222
Our File: 2.7107

George J. Koleszar
Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
4 Government Road East
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 1A2

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are two copies of a Notice of Intent with statements listing a reduced rate of assessment work credits to be allowed for a technical survey. Please forward one copy to the recorded holder of the claims and retain the other. In approximately fifteen days from the above date, a final letter of approval of these credits will be sent to you. On receipt of the approval letter, you may then change the work entries on the claim record sheets.

For further information, if required, please contact Mr. R.J. Pichette at 416/965-4888.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

rd S. Hurst:mc

Encls.

cc: Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited
300 Elm Street West
Sudbury, Ontario
P3C 1V4

cc: Mr. G.H. Ferguson
Mining & Lands Commissioner
Toronto, Ontario

*Allowing more
time - client to provide
within 10 day breakdown
of letter indicating
the claims otherwise share
with regard to OLF.*

*Received call by
Mr. R. Bennett
84-09-13*



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Ontario

Notice of Intent
for Technical Reports

1984 09 11

2.7107/222

An examination of your survey report indicates that the requirements of The Ontario Mining Act have not been fully met to warrant maximum assessment work credits. This notice is merely a warning that you will not be allowed the number of assessment work days credits that you expected and also that in approximately 15 days from the above date, the mining recorder will be authorized to change the entries on his record sheets to agree with the enclosed statement. Please note that until such time as the recorder actually changes the entry on the record sheet, the status of the claim remains unchanged.

If you are of the opinion that these changes by the mining recorder will jeopardize your claims, you may during the next fifteen days apply to the Mining and Lands Commissioner for an extension of time. Abstracts should be sent with your application.

If the reduced rate of credits does not jeopardize the status of the claims then you need not seek relief from the Mining and Lands Commissioner and this Notice of Intent may be disregarded.

If your survey was submitted and assessed under the "Special Provision-Performance and Coverage" method and you are of the opinion that a re-appraisal under the "Man-days" method would result in the approval of a greater number of days credit per claim, you may, within the said fifteen day period, submit assessment work breakdowns listing the employees names, addresses and the dates and hours they worked. The new work breakdowns should be submitted direct to the Land Management Branch, Toronto. The report will be re-assessed and a new statement of credits based on actual days worked will be issued.

**Technical Assessment
Work Credits**

File 2.7107

Date 1984 09 11 Mining Recorder's Report of Work No. 222

Recorded Holder MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

Township or Area BEATTY TOWNSHIP

| Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim | Mining Claims Assessed |
|---|--|
| Geophysical VLF Electromagnetic 20 days Magnetometer 20 days Radiometric 20 days Induced polarization _____ days Other _____ days Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column Geological 40 days Geochemical _____ days Man days <input type="checkbox"/> Airborne <input type="checkbox"/> Special provision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims. <input type="checkbox"/> Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant. | L 714769-70-71 772550 to 554 inclusive 772557 to 560 inclusive 772569 737478 |

Special credits under section 77 (16) for the following mining claims

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

not sufficiently covered by the survey Insufficient technical data filed

NO CREDIT ALLOWED FOR 2ND VLF-ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY AS PROPERTY ONLY TRAVERSED ONCE

The Mining Recorder may reduce the above credits if necessary in order that the total number of approved assessment days recorded on each claim does not exceed the maximum allowed as follows: Geophysical — 80; Geological — 40; Geochemical — 40; Section 77 (19)—60;

1984 09 04

Your File: 222
Our File: 2.7107

Mr. George J. Koleszar
Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
4 Government Road East
P.O. Box 984
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 1A2

Dear Sir:

We have received reports and maps for a Geophysical (Electromagnetic, Magnetometer and Radiometric) and Geological Survey submitted under Special Provisions (credit for Performance and Coverage) on Mining Claims L 714769 et al in the Township of Beatty.

This material will be examined and assessed and a statement of assessment work credits will be issued.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone: (416)965-6918

A. Barr:sc

cc: Haude Lake Gold Mines Limited
300 Elm Street West
Sudbury, Ontario
P3C 1V4

cc: R.A. Bennett
R.R. #4
Site 37
Box 1
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 4M9



Aug 31

In the matter of mining claims:

L 714769 to 71 inclusive
772550 to 54 inclusive
772557 to 60 "
772569
737478

in the Township of Beatty.

On consideration of an application from the recorded holder, Maud Lake Gold Mines Limited
under Section 77 Subsection 22 of The Mining Act, I hereby order that the time for filing reports and plans in support of
Electromagnetic, Magnetometer, V.L.F. & Geological assessment work recorded on June 21, 1984
be extended until and including August 31, 1984.

1984.08.21

Date

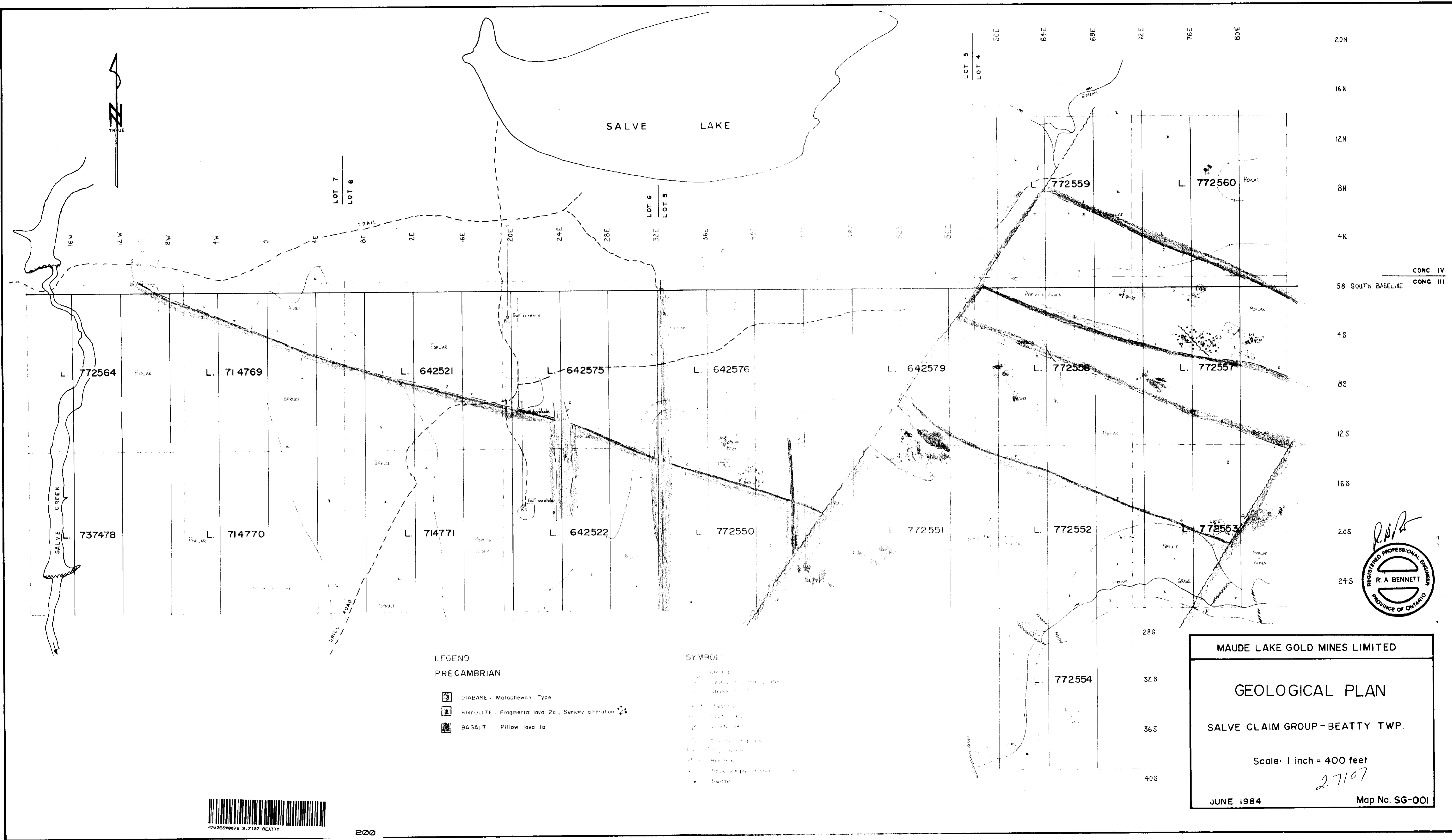
Signature of Director, Land Management Branch

Copies: Robert A. Bennett
R.R. #4 - Site 37
Box 1
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 4M9

Mining Recorder
Kirkland Lake, Ontario

FILE

R



CONC. IV
58 SOUTH BASELINE
CONC. III



LEGEND
PRECAMBRIAN

- DIABASE - Marochewan Type
- RHYOLITE - Fragmental lava 2a, Sericite alteration
- BASALT - Pillow lava la

SYMBOLS

- FAULT
- ROAD
- STREAM
- CREEK
- WELL
- DRILL HOLE
- QUARRY
- PIT
- ROCK OUTCROP
- SWAMP

MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

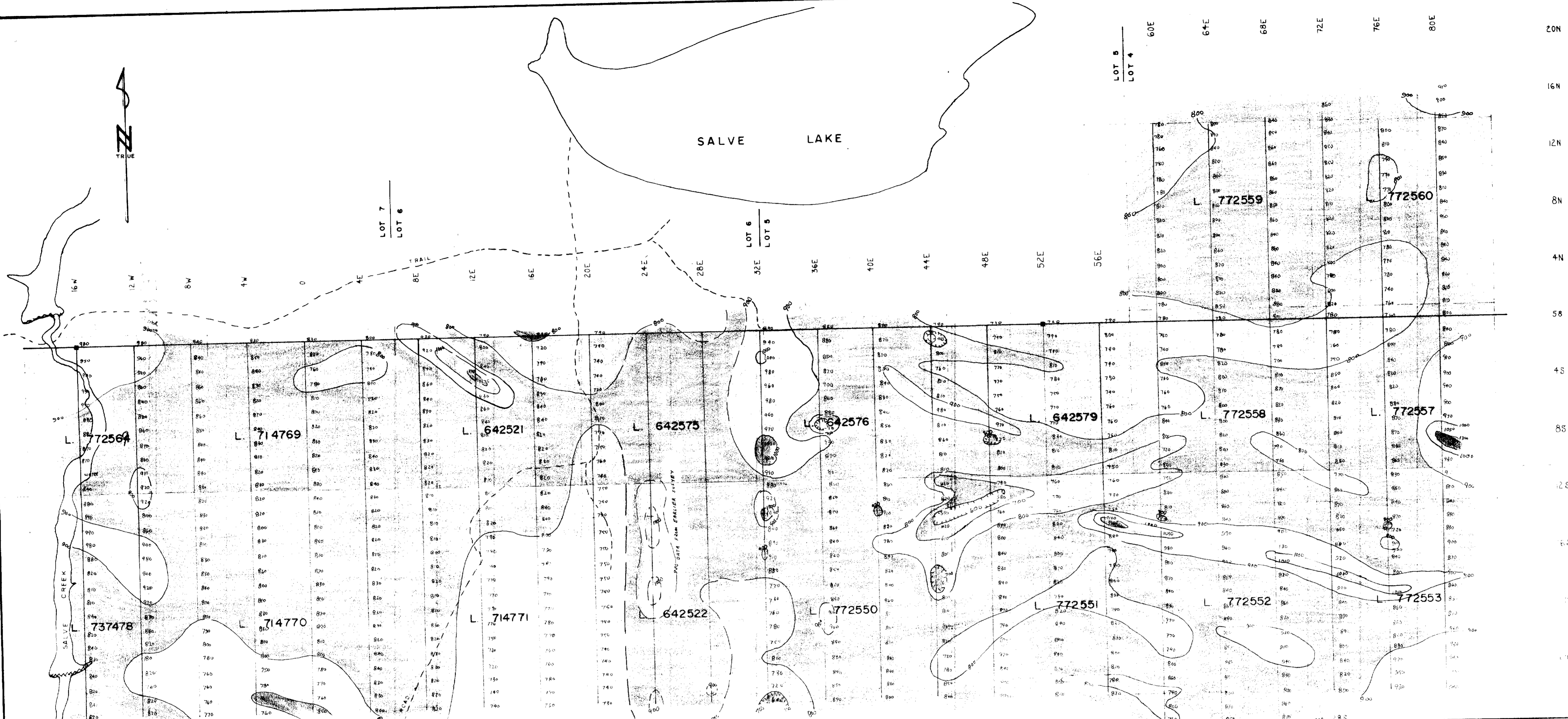
GEOLOGICAL PLAN

SALVE CLAIM GROUP - BEATTY TWP.

Scale: 1 inch = 400 feet
2.7107

JUNE 1984 Map No. SG-001





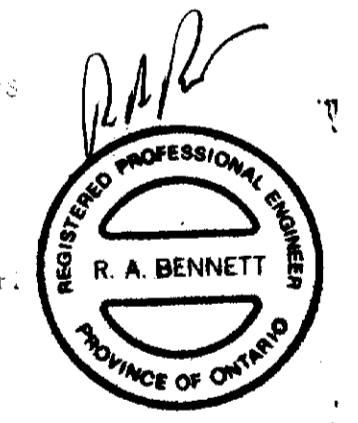
20N
16N
12N
8N
4N
CONC. IV
58 SOUTH BASELINE CONC. III
4S
8S
12S
16S
20S



■ Base Station

INSTRUMENT: SHARPE MF I
FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 100 gammas



MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

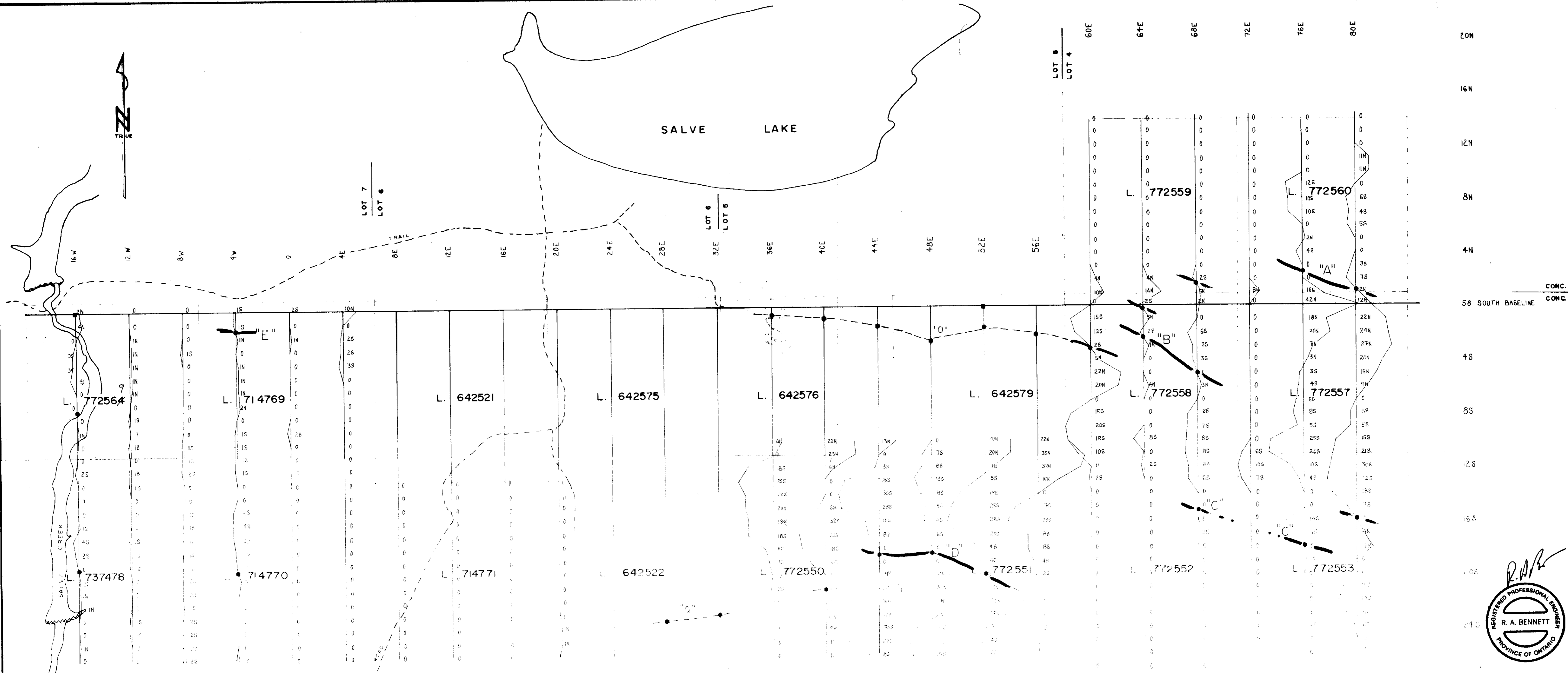
SALVE CLAIM GROUP - BEATTY TWP.

Scale: 1 inch = 400 feet

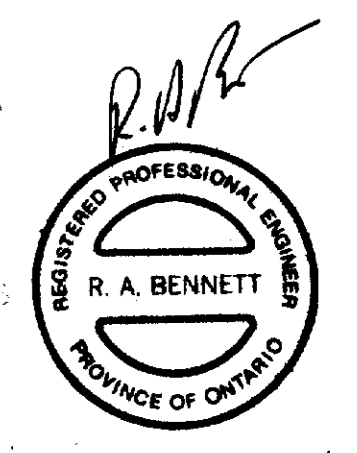
JUNE 1984

Map No. SM-002





CONC. IV
58 SOUTH BASELINE CONC. III



- Base Station
- Cross-over Anomaly

INSTRUMENT: Phoenix VLF-2 EM Unit
 STATION: Cutler, Maine (24.0 KHz)
 DIP ANGLE SCALE: 1 inch = 40 degrees

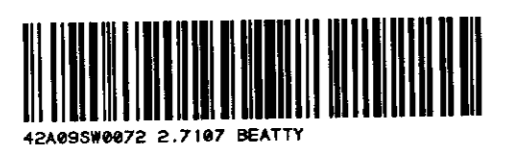
MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

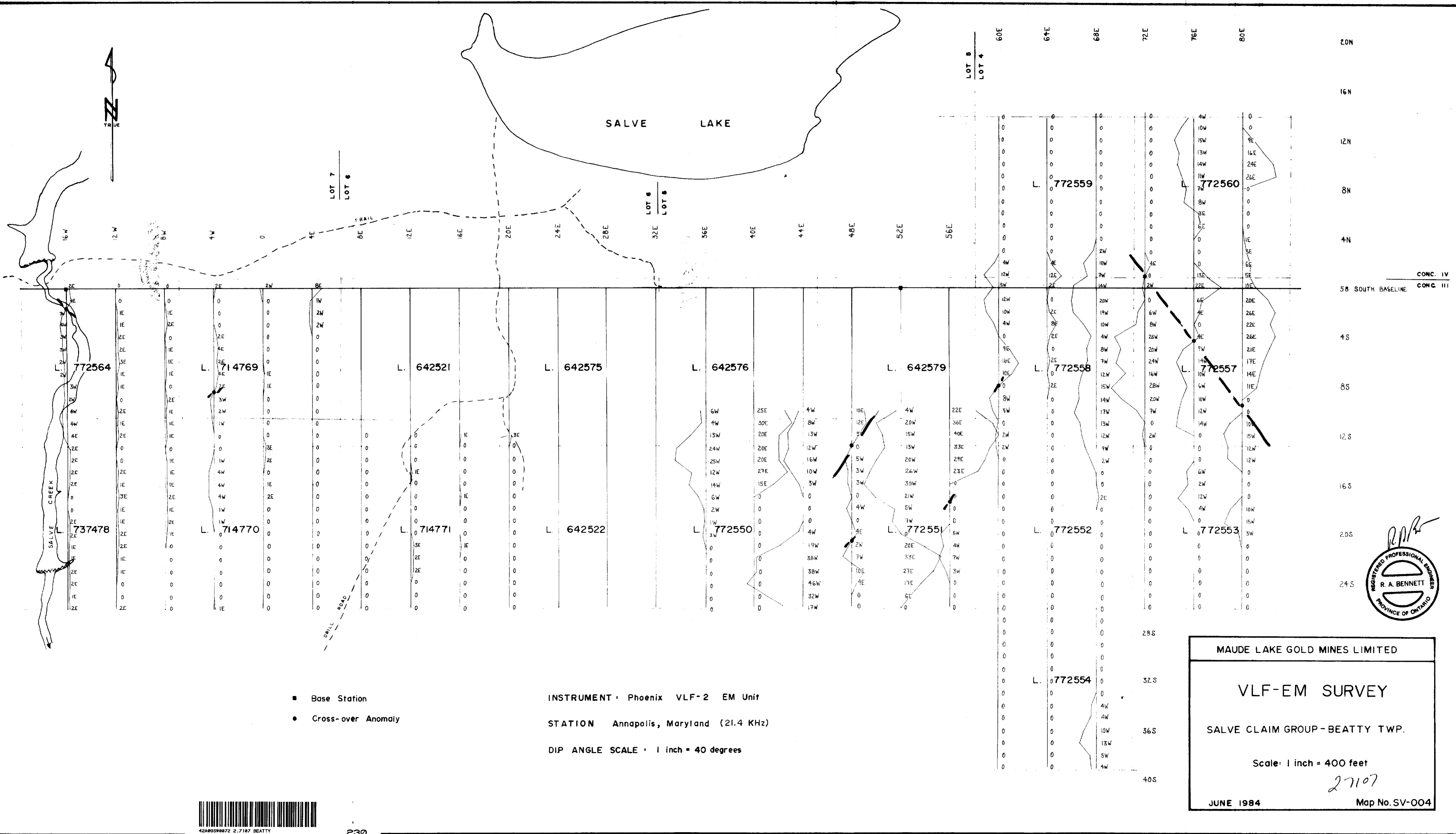
VLF-EM SURVEY

SALVE CLAIM GROUP - BEATTY TWP

Scale: 1 inch = 400 feet
27107

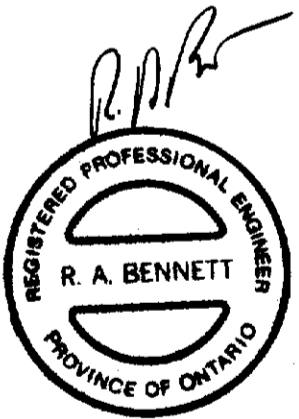
JUNE 1984 Map No. SV-003





- Base Station
- Cross-over Anomaly

INSTRUMENT : Phoenix VLF-2 EM Unit
 STATION : Annapolis, Maryland (21.4 KHz)
 DIP ANGLE SCALE : 1 inch = 40 degrees



MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

VLF-EM SURVEY

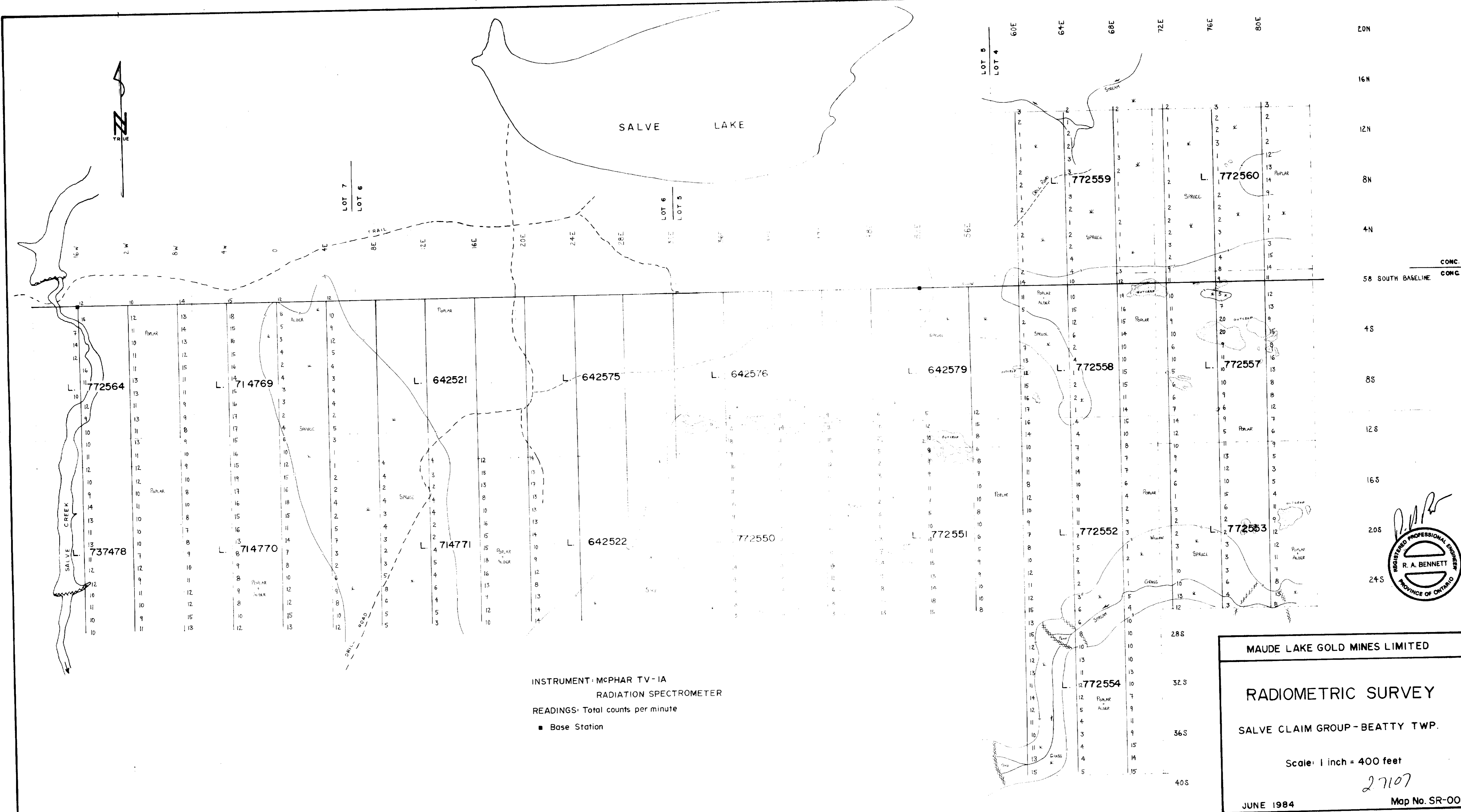
SALVE CLAIM GROUP - BEATTY TWP.

Scale: 1 inch = 400 feet

27107

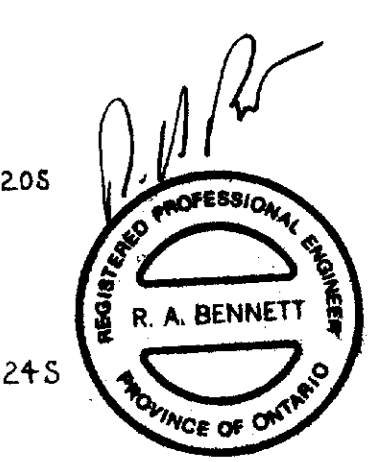
JUNE 1984 Map No. SV-004





20N
16N
12N
8N
4N
CONC. IV
58 SOUTH BASELINE
CONC. III

4S
8S
12S
16S
20S
24S



INSTRUMENT: McPHAR TV-1A
RADIATION SPECTROMETER
READINGS: Total counts per minute
■ Base Station

MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

SALVE CLAIM GROUP - BEATTY TWP.

Scale: 1 inch = 400 feet

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JUNE 1984
Map No. SR-005

