MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINE LIMITED

BEATTY TOWNSHIP

SALVE WEST CLAIM GROUP

REPORT ON EXPLORATION

R.A. Bennett, MSc., PEng.

March 19, 1983.

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MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINE LIMITED

REPORT ON EXPLORATION - SALVE WEST CLAIM GROUP

INTRODUCTION

Geological, magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric surveys were completed over Maude Lake Gold Mine's SALVE WEST CLAIM GROUP in Beatty Township during 1982. The claims form the western part of a larger group (66 claims) that are being explored for economic gold mineralization. This report presents the results of all the exploration work.

PROPERTY, LOCATION, ACCESS

The property consists of 15 contiguous mining claims numbered:

L. 642501 and 502
L. 642505 to 509 inclusive
L. 642513
L. 642572 and 573
L. 642777
L. 642785 and 786
L. 642807
L. 650114

and are held by Maude Lake Gold Mine Limited, 300 Elm Street West, Sudbury, Ontario, P3C 1V4.

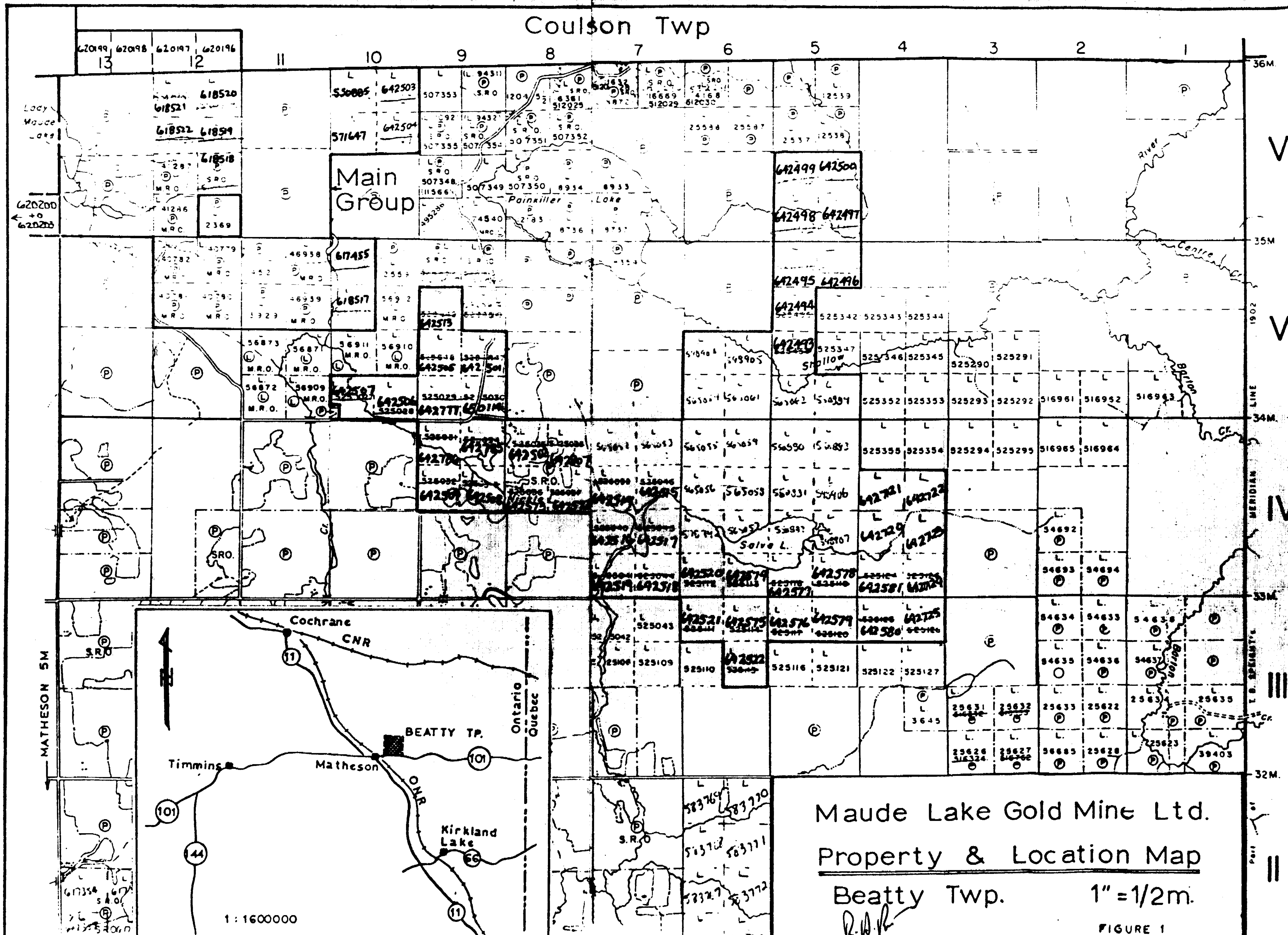
The claims are located in cental Beatty Township, Larder Lake Mining Division (NTS: 42A 9W) about 7 miles northeast of the Town of Matheson. Access to the property is by highway 101 east from Matheson to the Beatty-Carr Township road and then along all-weather gravel road to the center of the group.

A property and location map is provided overleaf, Figure 1.

GENERAL GEOLOGY & HISTORY

The general geology of the area is described by J. Satterly and H.S. Armstrong (ODM VolumeLVI PartVII, Geology of Beatty Town-

Carr Twp. (M.3?)


Coulson Twp
Main Group
Painkiller Lake
Salve L.
Lady Maude Lake
Centre Cr.
MATHESON 5M
Cochrane
CNR
BEATTY TP.
Ontario
Quebec
Timmins
Matheson
ONR
Kirkland Lake
1 : 1600000
Maude Lake Gold Mine Ltd.
Property & Location Map
Beatty Twp.
1" = 1/2m.
FIGURE 1

ship) as being underlain by east-west striking, north facing andesitic and basaltic pillow lavas of early Precambrian age. These are cut by a few Matachewan diabase dykes, typically north striking and a few east to south-east striking feldspar porphyry dyklets. A large north-east striking Keweenawan olivine diabase intrudes the sequence.

No past exploration work has been recorded for assessment credit on any of the Salve West claims. However, the area has been subjected to some exploration and prospecting as evidenced by the numerous old pits and trenches located during the mapping program (Figure 2).

EXPLORATION WORK

Gridding

A grid of picket lines totalling 13.2 miles and 1.5 miles of baseline was cut over the claims during July and August 1982 by Maude Lake employees. The baseline extends due west from an existing baseline (Salve Lake grid) and the crosslines are cut every 400 ft along and perpendicular to the baseline. Pickets were chained and set every 100 ft along all the cut lines.

A perminent base station was establinshed for geophysical survey tie-in purposes at 72W, 3+40 S.

Geological Survey

Only the northernmost portion of the property has bedrock outcroppings and all these formations are Precambrian in age. The oldest and most common rock unit on the property is Keewatin basalt (unit 1). It is typically fine grained, grey-green in colour, non-magnetic, and always contains disseminated pyrite. The weathered surface is pale brown but can be very rusty, especially near contacts, joints or shears, and in quartz veinned areas. In areas of good exposure, individual flows can be mapped. They skike 95 - 115^{0} Az and dip near vertically. A typical flow consists of a sharp and well-defined flow top breccia showing

good balling and chill features that grades into a pillow breccia and hyaloclastite-rich unit (unit 1b). Underlying this are close-packed pillows (unit 1a) which usually grade into isolated pillow lavas and finally into massive, sometimes diabasic-textured flow bottoms. The lower contact usually shows some chill features and minor alteration.

The pillows have well-developed rinds and amygdules, are sub-rounded to bun-shaped, and always show tops to the north. One flow top breccia at 63W, 31+60N suggest the volcanics can be overturned.

Two minor northeast striking fractures found in L.642513 contained considerable rust and a few quartz veins. A 10' by 8' by 12'deep pit exposes a 1.5 ft wide white quartz vein carrying minor disseminated pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite. Several other pits and trenches by past explorers expose other quartz veins and rusty shears throughout the outcrop areas. A strong joint set along the southern limit of exposure strikes 70° and dips 80° SE.

A large mafic-ultramafic sill (unit 2) is interpreted to intrude the volcanics at 110 - 135°. Although not exposed anywhere on the claims, the body has been intersected in several boreholes just ½ mile to the northwest and can been followed magnetically. The sill is interpreted to have invaded the volcanic sequence along the extension of the Pipestone-Munro Fault.

A few southeast striking, vertically dipping feldspar porphyry dykes (unit 4) were mapped in L. 642505. They are grey in colour, fine to medium grained and always carry minor disseminated pyrite. A large 10' by 10' by 10' pit has been blasted on the dyklet near a few quartz veins.

A 15 ft wide mafic diabase dyke (unit 5) striking east-northeast was mapped on a large outcrop just west of L.642505. It likely represents a parallel off-shoot of the major Keweenawan olivine diabase(unit 6) that crosscuts the entire series. The olivine diabase is a very strong magnetic feature and is exposed both to east and west of the property.

Magnetometer Survey

A magnetometer survey was completed over the claims during October and November 1982. A Sharpe Intruments MF-1 fluxgate magnetometer was used and readings were taken every 50 feet along the grid lines for a total of 1520 readings. Daily magnetic readings were tied to the base station (72W, 3+40S) and adjusted for diurnal drift using the time-linear method. The survey results are plotted on Figure 3, and a summary of the MF-1 specifications and operating proceedures is appended.

The major northeast striking magnetic high feature is caused by the large olivine diabase dike. The 'bulge' in this feature at the end of line 80W is likely caused by the southeast striking peridotite. Similarly, the broad 1000 gamma contour in claims L.642785 and 86, and the smaller one in L.642572 probably have the same cause but are more deeply covered. The sharp, narrow magnetic anomaly centered along the south boundary of L.642786 may be due to magnetite concentrations within an interflow unit or formed during a carbonatization event. The isolated highs over the outcrop area at 68W, 26N and 34N are likely caused by local concentrations of magnetite within the basaltic lavas. The mag high at 52W, 2+50N is probaly caused by a nearby boulder in the esker.

Electromagnetic Survey

A VLF-EM survey was completed over the property during October through December 1982 to check for possible structures and conductive zones, and to help the geological interpretation. A Crone Radem VLF-EM receiver was used and readings were taken every 100 feet along the grid lines for a total of 742 readings. The Cutler, Maine station (17.8 KHz) was used and the dip-angle readings were plotted at 1" = 20°. The results of the VLF-EM survey are plotted on Figure 4, and a summary of the Crone Radem receiver's specifications is appended.

Several cross-over anomalies were found. Anomaly G strikes

northeast, is 3500 ft long, has high field strength and is probably caused by a conductive shear along the olivine diabase contact. Anomaly H strikes southeast, is 3600 ft long, also has high field strength and appears bonafide. It may be due to a strike-shear and/or a narrow sulphide-graphite bed. Anomalies I and J have average field strength and are interpreted to be caused by conductive shears or overburden effects. Anomaly K also strikes southeast, is 2000 ft long and has high field strength. It is interpreted to be caused by a sulphide/shear/stratigraphic feature. Anomaly L has low field strength and is likely due to overburden effects. The numerous single-line cross-overs throughout the claims occur in low swampy areas and are interpreted to be caused by overburden effects as well.

Radiometric Survey

A radiometric survey was completed during October and November 1982 to assist the geological interpretation and test for K-rich felsic intrusives that can be associated with gold mineralization events. A M^{c}Phar TV-1A Radiation Spectrometer was used and total count readings (cpm times 100 scale) were taken every 100 ft along the grid lines. In all, 742 readings were recorded. The results of the radiometric survey is plotted on Figure 5, and a summary of the spectrometer's specifications is appended.

The total field readings ranged from 1 to 25 counts per minute for the survey area. and can be grouped into distinct populations based on overburden and bedrock. The lowest readings (1 to 4 cpm) always fall over wet, swampy areas and lakes. The readings over the large basalt outcrop area were 4 to 9 cpm. Readings over the esker and sand covered areas ranged from 9 to 12 cpm while the highest readings of 12 to 25 cpm always fell over thick clay deposits, reflecting the higher potassium concentration. No radioactive mineralization was expected or found.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration over the Salve West Claim Group during 1982 consisted

of geological mapping, magnetic, electromagnetic, and radiometric surveys. The results have shown that the claims are underlain by a northwest striking mafic volcanic sequence which have been intruded by a mafic-ultramafic sill and cut by a large olivine diabase dyke. The volcanics contain several known or suspected parallel and cross-cutting structures. Similar geological and structural conditions, found just ½ mile to the northwest host several gold-bearing veins and a large gold-bearing carbonate structure (Maude Lake Gold Mine's "MAIN" GROUP).

Continued exploration is warrented and should concentrated on defining and testing the suggested structures adjacent to the interpreted northwest-striking mafic-ultramafic sill. This work should include further target definition by IP-resistivity methods and target testing by diamond drilling methods.

RAB/hc

Sudbury, Ontario.

R.A. Bennett, MSc., PEng.

March 19, 1983

REFERENCES

1) Bennett, R.A, 1981 EXPLORATION PROGRAM REPORT, Maude Lake Gold Mine Ltd private company report.and OMEP report.

2) Bennett, R.A, 1982 SALVE LAKE GROUP, Geology and VLF-EM Survey Report, Maude Lake Gold Mine Ltd private company report.

3) Bennett, R.A, 1982 REPORT ON EXPLORATION, Maude Lake Gold Mine Ltd. private company report and OMEP report.

4) Satterly, J and Armstrong, H.S, 1947 GEOLOGY OF BEATTY TWP, ODM Volume LVI, Part VII, 1947 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.

SPECIFICATIONS

MAXIMUM SENSITIVITY:	20 gammas (per scale division) on 1000 gamma range.
READABILITY:	5 gammas (¼ 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:	± 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 ± 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).

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 ± 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 ± 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.

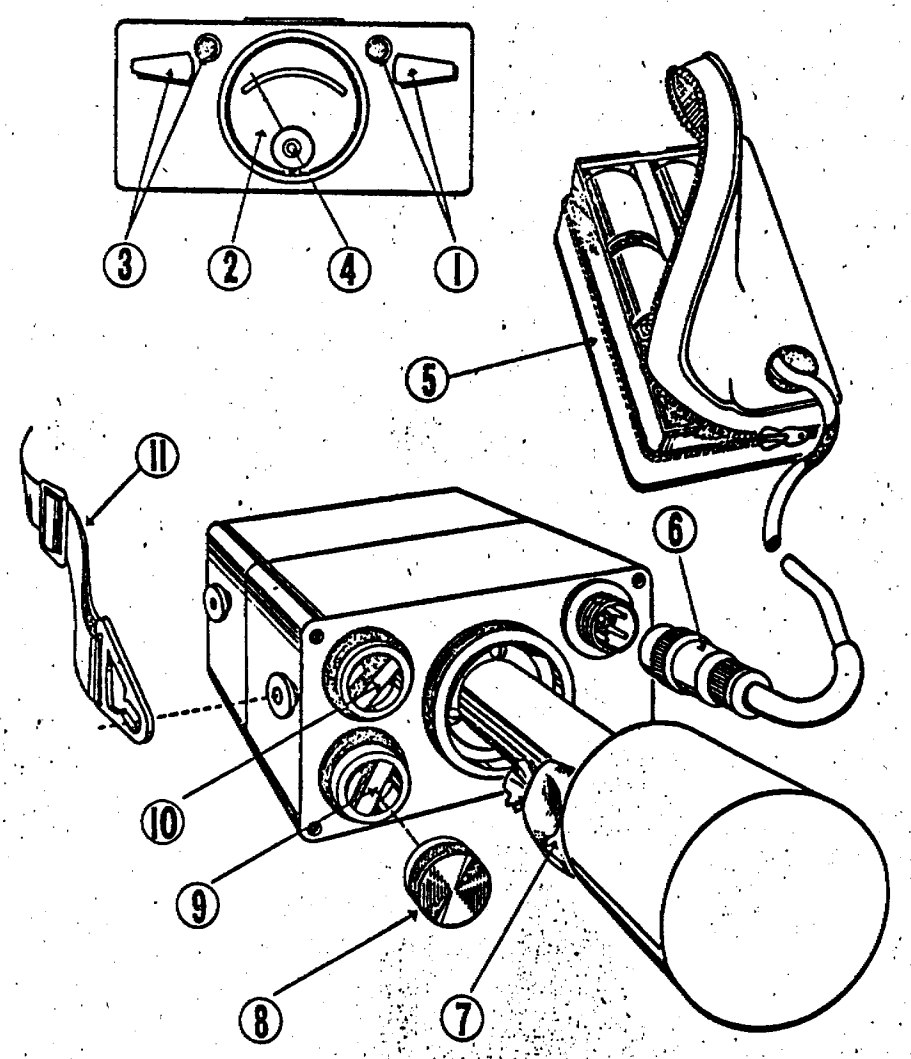
Regional Latitude Settings

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.
   1. General magnetic background (i.e. not anomalous) if possible.
   2. 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 drive 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.



1. Range Switch
2. Meter
3. Main Switch
4. Level
5. Battery Pack
6. Battery Connector
7. Silica Gel
8. Protection Cap
9. Latitude Adjustment Control Fine
10. Latitude Adjustment Control Coarse
11. Carrying Strap

MODEL MF-1 FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER

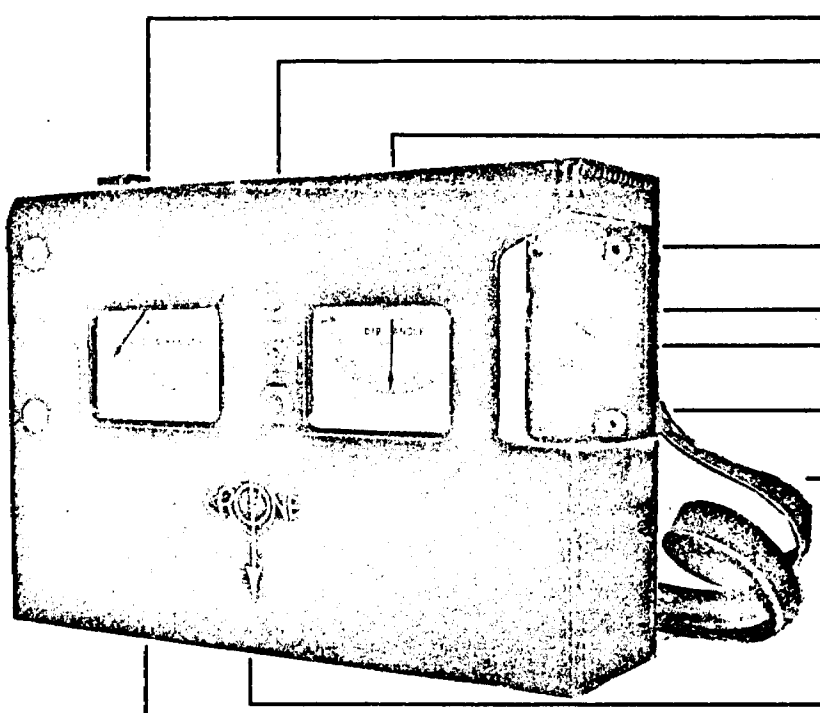
E. J. SHARPE INSTRUMENTS OF CANADA LIMITED
P.O. Box 279, Willowdale, Ontario

CRONE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

3607 WOLFEDALE ROAD,
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO,
CANADA.

Phone: (416) 270-0096

APPENDIX 2



This is a rugged, simple to operate, ONE MAN EM unit. It can be used without line cutting and is thus ideally suited for GROUND LOCATION OF AIRBORNE CONDUCTORS and the CHECKING OUT OF MINERAL SHOWINGS. This instrument utilizes higher than normal EM frequencies and is capable of detecting DISSEMINATED SULPHIDE DEPOSITS and SMALL SULPHIDE BODIES. It accurately isolates BANDED CONDUCTORS and operates through areas of HIGH HYDRO NOISE. The method is capable of deep penetration but due to the high frequency used its penetration is limited in areas of clay and conductive overburden.

The DIP ANGLE measurement detects a conductor from a considerable distance and is used primarily for locating conductors. The FIELD STRENGTH measurement is used to define the shape and attitude of the conductor.

SPECIFICATIONS

Source of Primary Field: VLF Communication Stations 12 to 24 KHz

Number of Stations: 7 switch selectable

Stations Available: The seven standard stations are Cutler, Maine, 17.8; Seattle, Washington, 18.6; Collins, Colorado, 20.0; Annapolis, Md., 21.4; Panama, 24.0; Hawaii, 23.4; England, 16.0. Alternative stations which may be substituted are: Gorki, Russia, 17.1; Japan, 17.4; England, 19.6; Australia, NWC, 22.3 KHz.

Check that Station is Transmitting: Audible signal from speaker.

Parameters Measured and Means:

(1) DIP ANGLE in degrees, from the horizontal of the magnetic component of the VLF field. Detected by minimum on the field strength meter and read from an inclinometer with a range of ±80° and an accuracy of ±½°.

(2) Field Strength (total or horizontal component) of the magnetic component of the VLF field. Measured as a per cent of normal field strength established at a base station. Accuracy ±2% dependent on signal. Meter has two ranges: 0 — 300% and 0 — 600%. Switch for "keyed" or "F.S." (steady) signal.

(3) Out of Phase component of the magnetic field, perpendicular in direction to the resultant field, measured without sign, as a per cent of normal field strength. This is the minimum reading of the Field Strength meter obtained when measuring the dip angle. Accuracy ±2%.

Operating Temperature Range: −20° to +110° F.

Dimensions and Weight: 3.5″ × 7.5″ × 10.5″ — 6 lb.

Shipping: Foam lined wooden case — shipping wt. — 15 lb.

Batteries: 2 of 9 volt: Eveready 216, Burgess 2U6, Mallory M-1604

Average life expectancy — 3 weeks to 3 months dependent on amount of usage.

Units Available on a Rental or Purchase Basis.
Contract Services Available for Field Surveys.

McPHAR

TV-1A Radiation Spectrometer

A 3-channel instrument for reconnaisance use

APPENDIX 3

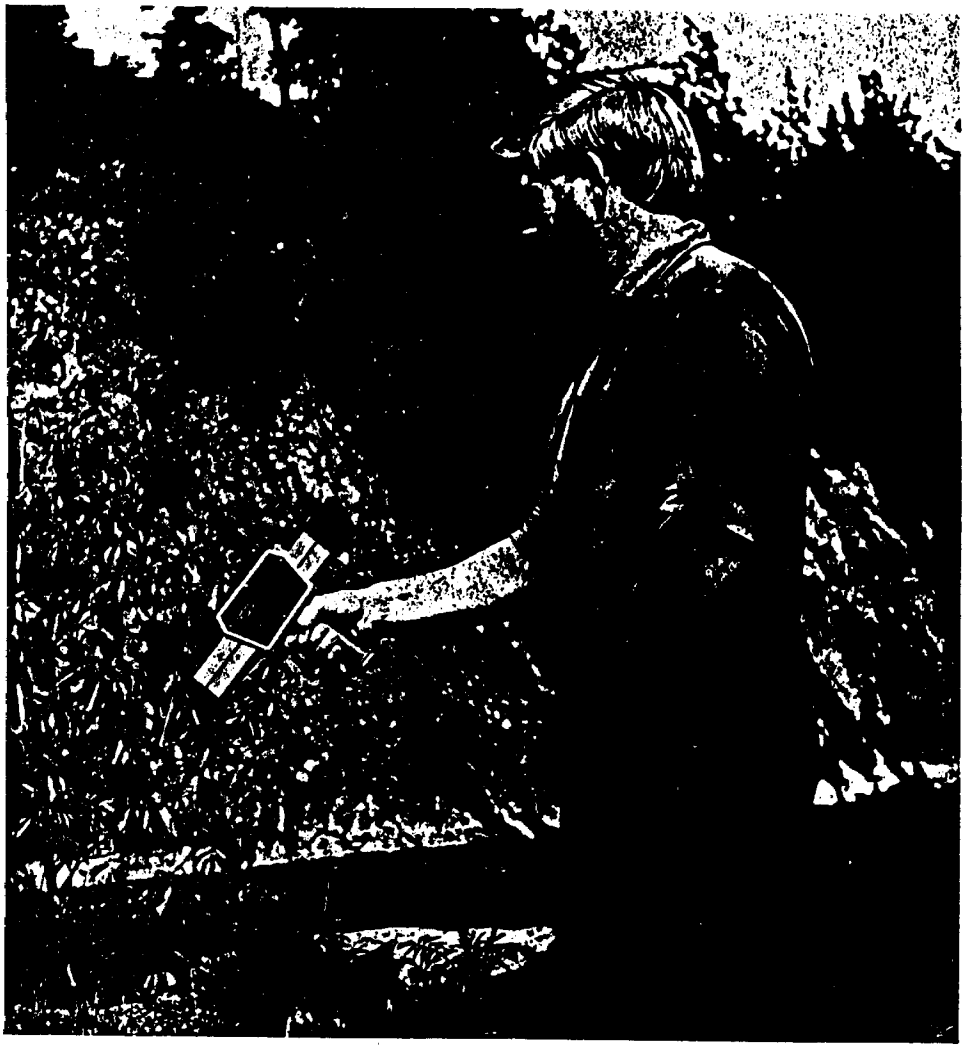
Both meter and audio reading

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.

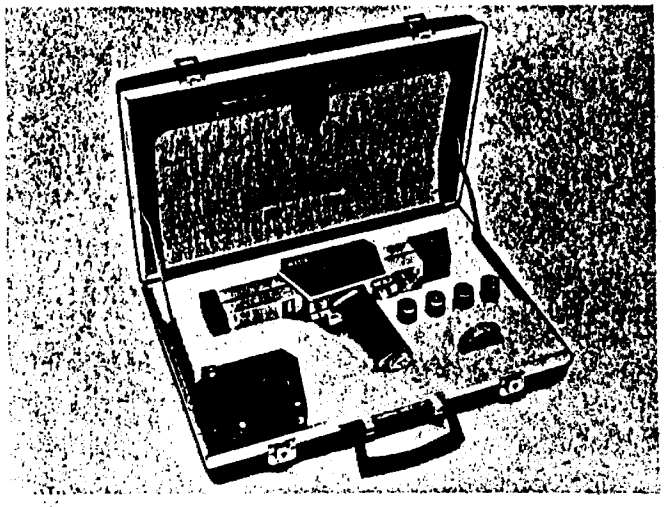
The variable time constants are tied in with the threshold selector switch. In the total count (maximum sensitivity) position, a fast or slow time constant may be selected. In the upper thresholds (lower net count), the long time constant only, is in effect.

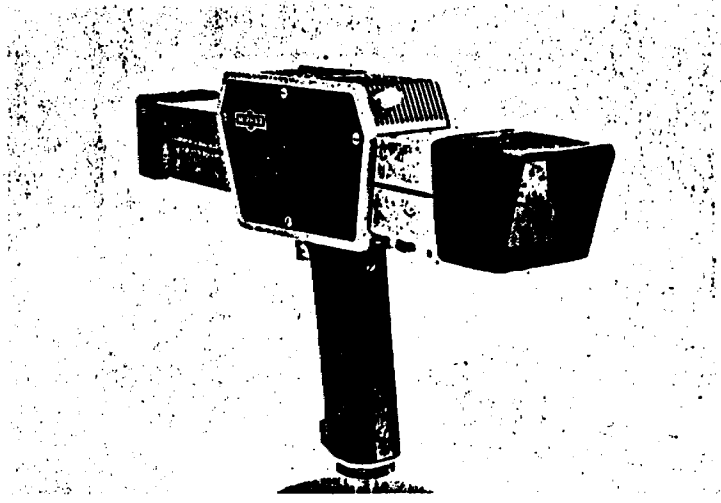
The detecting element is a 1½ by 1½ inch sodium iodide crystal coupled to a photomultiplier tube. These are hermet-

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.

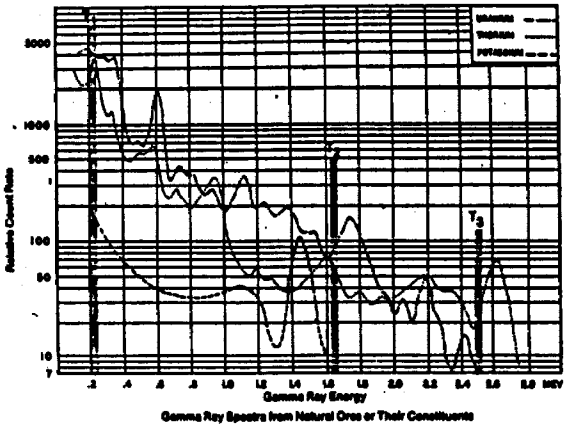
Time Constant: Threshold T_1: 1 and 10 seconds. Thresholds T_2 and T_3: 10 seconds.

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.

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Report of Work (Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical...)

File # L642501

42A09SW0082 2.5571 BEATTY

900

#76

Type of Survey(s)	Township or Area
GEOLOGY, MAG, VLF-EM, RADIOMETRIC	BEATTY TWP

Claim Holder(s)	Prospector's Licence No.
MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINE, 300 ELM ST W. SUDBURY	

Survey Company	Survey Dates	Total Miles of line Cut
R.A. Bennett, P.Eng		16.5

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): 1312 Nesbitt Drive, Sudbury Ontario P3E 4E8

Special Provisions Credits Requested

Instructions		Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	20
	- Magnetometer	20
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	- Radiometric	20
	- Other	
	Geological	40
	Geochemical	

Man Days

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

Airborne Credits

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

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.

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.
L	642501	
	642502	
	642505	
	642506	
	642507	
	642508	
	642509	
	642777	
	650114	
	642513	
	642785	
	642786	
	642572	
	642573	
	642807	

RECEIVED ... 13 1983 ... MINING LANDS SECTION

LANDS ... RECEIVED MAR ... 1983 AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 15

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
1500.0	MAR 24 1983	[signature]
	Date Approved as Recorded: 83.09.09	Branch Director: [signature]

Report Completed

Date of Report	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
Mar 14/83	Robert A B [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, P.ENG., 1312 NESBITT DRIVE SUDBURY, ONTARIO P3E 4E8

Date Certified	Certified by (Signature)
March 14/83	[signature]

1362 (81/2)

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Geotechnical Report Approval

June 28/83

File 2.5571

Mining Lands Comments

[ ] To: Geophysics R. Barlow

Comments

[x] Approved [ ] Wish to see again with corrections | Date Sept 1/83 | Signature

[ ] To: Geology - Expenditures Mr. Kustra.

Comments

[ ] Approved [ ] Wish to see again with corrections | Date July 21/83 | Signature C Kustra

[X] To: Geochemistry

Comments

D

[ ] Approved [ ] Wish to see again with corrections | Date | Signature

[ ] To: Mining Lands Section, Room 6462, Whitney Block. (Tel: 5-1380)

1593 (81/10)

1983 06 01

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 [illegible] (Electromagnetic, Magnetometer and [illegible]) and [illegible] surveys submitted under Special Provisions (credit for performance and Coverage) on mining claims [illegible] in the Township of Beatty.

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

Yours very truly,

E. F. Anderson
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6450
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Phone: (416) 965-1380

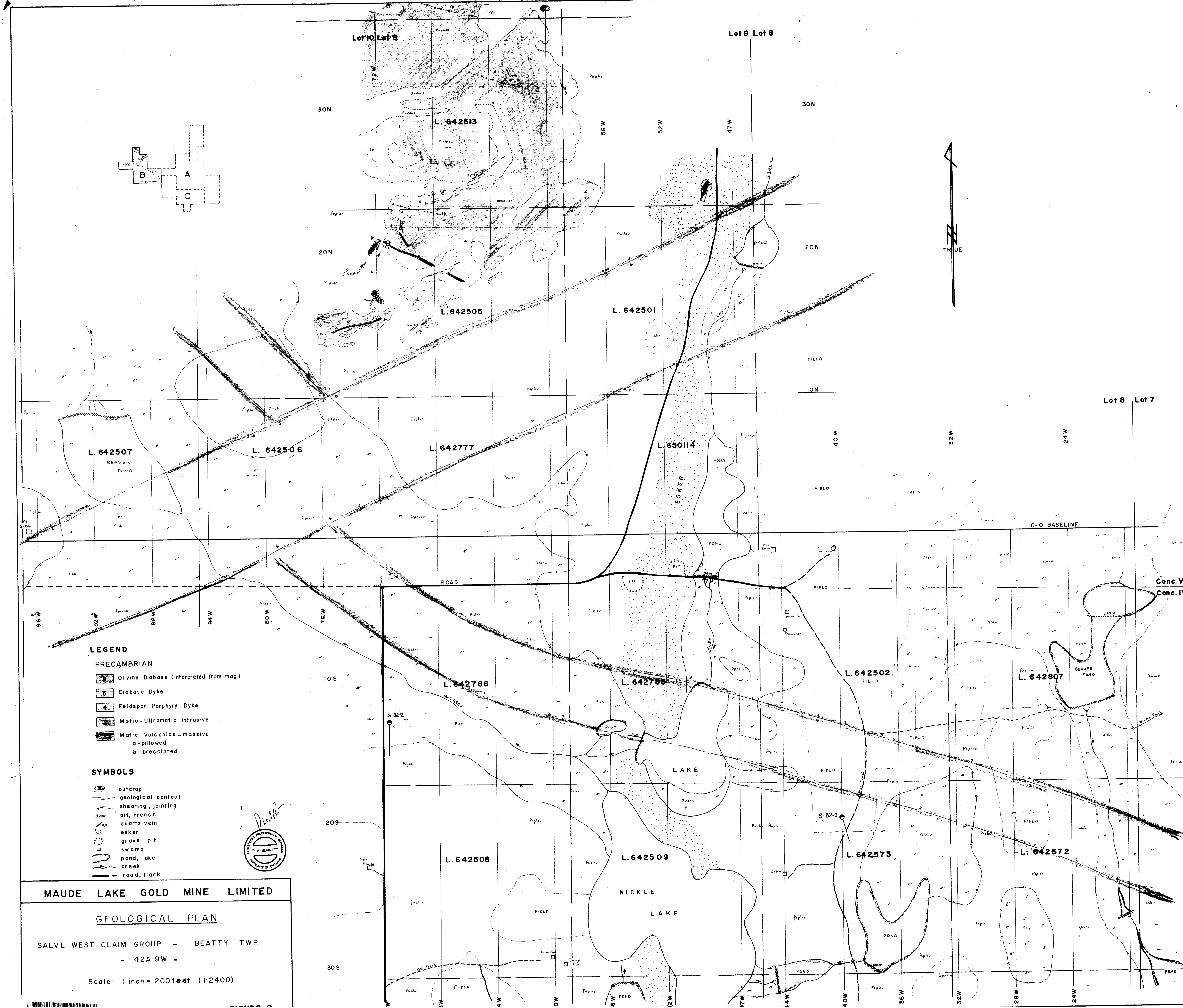
A.Barr:md

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

Mr. R. A. Bennett, P.Eng.
1312 Nesbitt Drive
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 4E8

FILE NO. 2.5571

	EM	Mag.	Rad	Geol.
L 642502	✓	✓	✓	✓
502	✓	✓	✓	
505	✓	✓	✓	✓
506	✓	✓	✓	✓
507	✓	✓	✓	✓
508	✓	✓	✓	✓
509	✓	✓	✓	✓
777	✓	✓	✓	✓
650114	✓	✓	✓	✓
642513	✓	✓	✓	✓
785	✓	✓	✓	✓
786	✓	✓	✓	✓
572	✓	✓	✓	✓
573	✓	✓	✓	✓
807	✓	✓	✓	✓



MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINE LIMITED
GEOLOGICAL PLAN
SALVE WEST CLAIM GROUP - BEATTY TWP.
- 42A 9W -
Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet (1:2400)
LEGEND
PRECAMBRIAN
Olivine Diabase (interpreted from mag.)
Diabase Dyke
Feldspar Porphyry Dyke
Mafic - Ultramafic Intrusive
Mafic Volcanics - massive
a - pillowed
b - brecciated
SYMBOLS
outcrop
geological contact
shearing, jointing
pit, trench
quartz vein
esker
gravel pit
swamp
pond, lake
creek
road, track
R. A. BENNETT
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
TRUE
O-O BASELINE
Conc. V
Conc. IV
Lot 10 Lot 9
Lot 9 Lot 8
Lot 8 Lot 7
L. 642513
L. 642505
L. 642501
L. 642507
L. 642506
L. 642777
L. 650114
L. 642786
L. 642785
L. 642502
L. 642807
L. 642508
L. 642509
L. 642573
L. 642572
BEAVER POND
NICKLE LAKE
LAKE
ESKER
ROAD
POND
FIELD
CREEK
S-82-1
S-82-2
30N
20N
10N
10S
20S
30S

30 N

20 N

10 N

0-0 BASELINE

10 S

20 S

30 S

96 W

84 W

76 W

56 W

47 W

36 W

24 W

L.642513

L.642505

L.642501

L.642507

L.642506

L.642777

L.650114

L.642786

L.642785

L.642502

L.642807

L.642508

L.642509

L.642573

L.642572

POND

POND

POND

POND

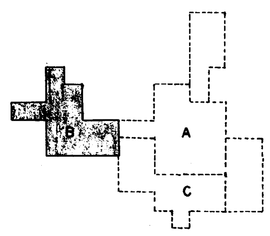
ROAD

LAKE

NICKLE LAKE

OPEN WATER

Inst. = SHARPE MF-1



REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
R. A. BENNETT
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINE LIMITED

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

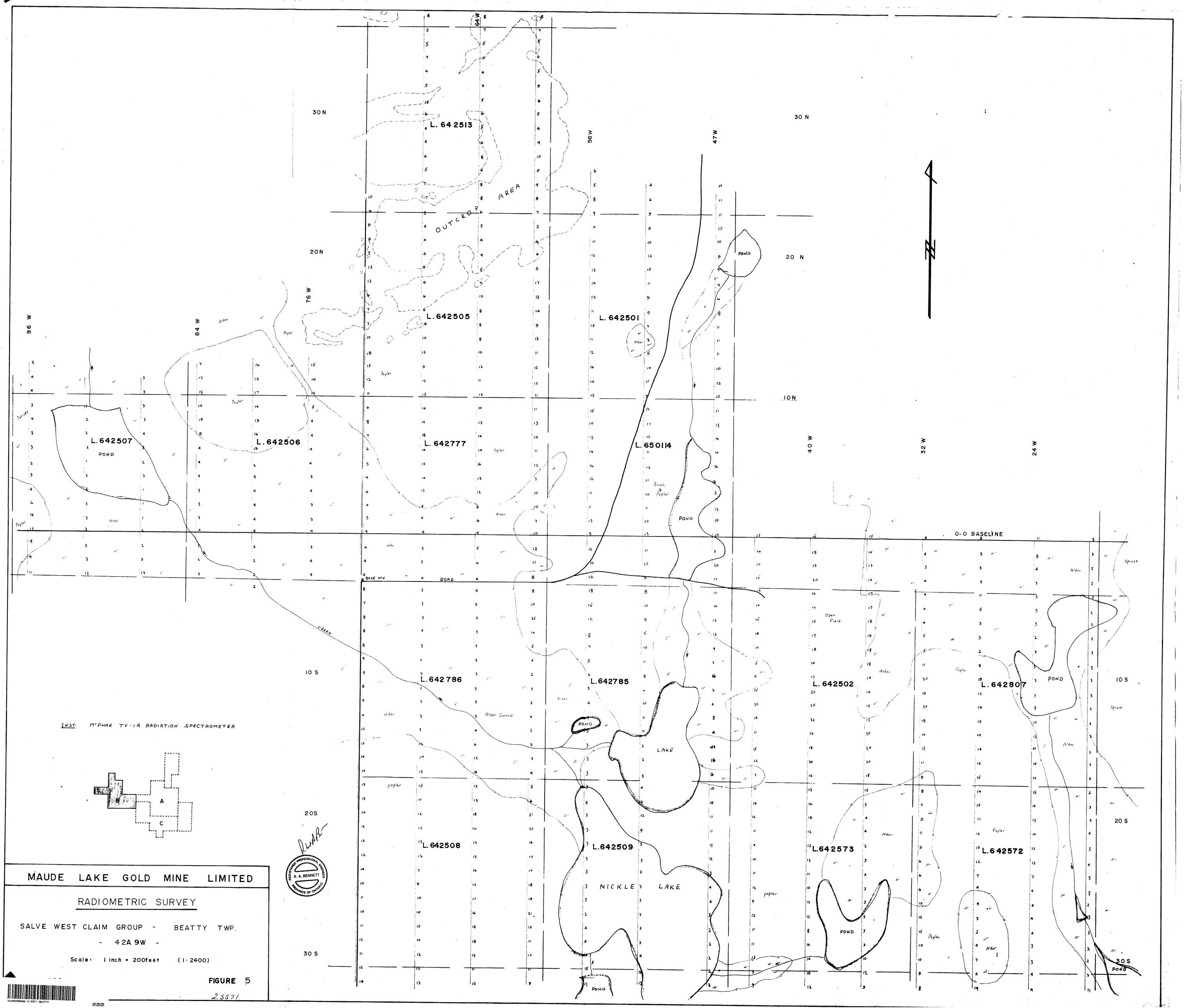
SALVE WEST CLAIM GROUP - BEATTY TWP.

- 42A 9W -

Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet (1:2400)

FIGURE 3

2552



INST. McPHAR TV-1A RADIATION SPECTROMETER

MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINE LIMITED

RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

SALVE WEST CLAIM GROUP - BEATTY TWP.

- 42A 9W -

Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet (1:2400)

FIGURE 5

2.5571

R. A. BENNETT
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

96 W
84 W
76 W
64 W
56 W
47 W
40 W
32 W
24 W

30 N
20 N
10 N
0-0 BASELINE
10 S
20 S
30 S

L.642513
L.642505
L.642501
L.642507
POND
L.642506
L.642777
L.650114
POND
POND
L.642786
L.642785
L.642502
L.642807
POND
L.642508
L.642509
L.642573
L.642572
LAKE
NICKLE LAKE
POND
ROAD

G
G1
H
H1
I
J
K
K1
L

INST. CRONE VLF-EM RECEIVER
STN. CUTLER, MAINE (17.8 KHz)
DIP ANGLE SCALE : 1"=20°

CROSS OVER

A
B
C

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
R. A. BENNETT
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINE LIMITED

VLF-EM SURVEY

SALVE WEST CLAIM GROUP - BEATTY TWP.
- 42A 9W -

Scale: 1 inch = 200 ft (1:2400)

FIGURE 4

2.5571