MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINE LIMITED

BEATTY TOWNSHIP

SALVE SOUTH CLAIM GROUP

REPORT ON EXPLORATION

R.A. Bennett, MSc., PEng.

May 18, 1983.

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MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINE LIMITED

REPORT ON EXPLORATION - SALVE SOUTH CLAIM GROUP

INTRODUCTION

Magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric surveys were completed over Maude Lake Gold Mine's SALVE SOUTH CLAIM GROUP in Beatty Township during 1982 and 83. The claims form the southern part of a larger group (66 claims) that are being explored and evaluated for economic gold mineralization. This report presents the results of all the exploration work completed on the Salve South claims.

PROERTY, LOCATION, ACCESS

The property consists of 15 contiguous mining claims numbered:

L. 642514 through 522 inclusive (9 claims)
L. 642574 through 579 inclusive (6 claims)

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

The claims are located in central Beatty Township, Larder Lake Mining Division (NTS: 42A 9W) about 7 miles northeast of the Town of Matheson. The property lies to the west and south of Salve Lake.

Access to the claims is by highway 101 east from Matheson to the Beatty-Carr Township boundary road and then along all-weather gravel road to within ½ mile of the western boundary. An old farm track and bush trails provide excellent access 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 Volume LVI, Part VII, 1947 - Geology of Beatty Township) as being underlain by east-west striking,

Coulson Twp

Carr Twp. (M.35)

Main Group

MATHESON 5M

T B SPLIGHT'S MERIDIAN

BOUNDARY LINE

Solve L.

Cochrane
CNR
Ontario
Quebec
BEATTY TP.
Timmins
Matheson
ONR
Kirkland Lake
11
101
144
66
1 : 1600000

Maude Lake Gold Mine Ltd.

Property & Location Map

Beatty Twp. KM 1" = 1/2m.

FIGURE 1

north-facing mafic and felsic volcanic flows and breccias that are cut by a north-striking Matachewan diabase dyke, and a few minor lamprophyre dykes.

The Salve South claims have seen only minor exploration work in the past. In 1939, Cominco completed a geophysical survey and drilled one 290 ft hole just east of the group that intersected rhyolite containing quartz stringers with pyrite and low grade gold values.

In 1945, Clodan Gold Mines held 45 claims around Salve Lake. They drilled seven short X-ray holes in the outcrop area south of the lake which intersected mafic and felsic volcanics and pyroclastics cut by minor quartz veins containing gold values. One hole was found at 44E,59S during the radiometric survey (Figure 4).

In 1979, Gulf Minerals held the 40 claims south and west of Salve Lake. They drilled a north-bearing fence of 3 diamond drill holes totalling 3409 ft along the west boundary of L.642522 and L.642575. The holes cut mafic and felsic volcanics and minor graphite. The few samples assayed failed to return significant values. All the core is stored at the OGS Core Farm in Swastika.

EXPLORATION WORK

Gridding

A grid of picket lines totalling 12 miles and 1.5 miles of baseline was cut over the claims during September through November 1982 by A. Foster, linecutting contractor, Matheson, Ontario. The 58+00 South baseline runs due east-west and is tied to the 0+00 baseline (Salve and Salve West groups) by line 0. 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 established for geophysical survey tie-in purposes at 21W, 56+60S.

Magnetometer Survey

A magnetometer survey was completed over the claims during December 1982 and April 1983. A Sharpe Instruments MF-1 fluxgate magnetometer was used and readings were taken every 50 feet along the grid lines for a total of 1290 readings. Daily magnetic readings were tied to the base station and adjusted for diurnal drift using the time-linear method. The survey results are plotted on Figure 2, and a summary of the MF-1 specifications and operating proceedures is appended.

Two north-bearing, weak magnetic features centered on lines 24E and 32E fall close to a Matachewan diabase dyke outlined on ODM map no. 1947-2. It is likely that another dyke cuts the volcanics. The general west-northwest trend evident throughout the central portions of the group in the outcrop areas reflect the strike of the volcanic stratigraphy. Isolated mag highs are probably caused by local concentrations of magnetite or pyrrhotite within the lavas.

A sharp magnetic low at 44E, 59S is likely due to cultural effects since drill steel and garbage were found nearby (Clodan drilling). The magnetic high at 8W, 28S falls along the interpreted trend of the mafic-ultramafic sill (Pipestone-Munro Fault). Most of the possible strike extension is covered by Salve Creek and low, swampy ground, suggesting deep overburden.

Electromagnetic Survey

A VLF-EM survey was completed over the claims during November and December 1982 to check for possible structures and conductive horizons. A Crone Radem VLF-EM receiver was used and readings were taken every 100 feet along the grid lines for a total of 652 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 3, and a summary of the Crone Radem receiver's specifications is appended.

Several cross-over anomalies were located during the survey. Anomaly O strikes east-west,is 2500 feet long, has very high field strengths and is probably caused by the sulphide-graphite interflow horizon reported in the Clodan drilling results. Anomaly M also strikes near east-west, has average field strength and may be caused by similar effects (more deeply buried), or by conductive overburden.

Anomalies N, P and Q all strike east-west and have low field strengths. Anomaly N falls along a swamp-clay contact, Anomaly P falls along a swamp-outcrop contact, and Anomaly Q occurs within a low, swampy area. All these cross-over anomalies are interpreted to be caused by overburden effects.

Radiometric Survey

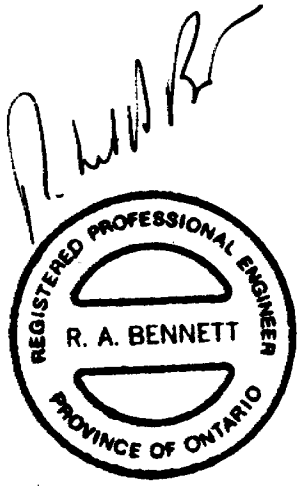
A radiometric survey was completed during November 1982 over the Salve South claims to assist with the geological interpretation and to test for potassium-rich felsic intrusives that can be associated with gold mineralization events. A M^{c}Phar TV-1A Radiation Spectrometer was used and total count readings (cpm times 100 scale) were taken every 100 feet along the grid lines. In all, 652 readings were recorded. The results of the radiometric survey are plotted on Figure 4, and a summary of the spectrometer's specifications is appended.

The total field readings ranged from 1 cpm to 21 cpm in the survey area, and the readings can be grouped into distinct populations based on overburden and bedrock types. The lowest readings (1 to 4 cpm) fall over Salve Lake and Creek and in wet, swampy areas. Spruce and alder swamps range from 4 to 8 cpm. The mafic lava outcrop area mostly north of the baseline returned readings of 8 to 10 cpm while the felsic volcanics were 12 to 18 cpm. This reflects the higher potassium levels in the felsic lavas. The highest readings (15 to 21 cpm) always fell over thick clay deposits, again reflecting the potassium levels.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration over Maude Lake Gold Mine Limited's SALVE SOUTH CLAIM GROUP during 1982 and 1983 consisted of magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric surveys. The results of this work has assisted the geological understanding of the area and outlined specific target areas for further evaluation.

Continued exploration is planned and will include detailed geological mapping and prospecting. Follow-up target testing by diamond drill method may be warrented.



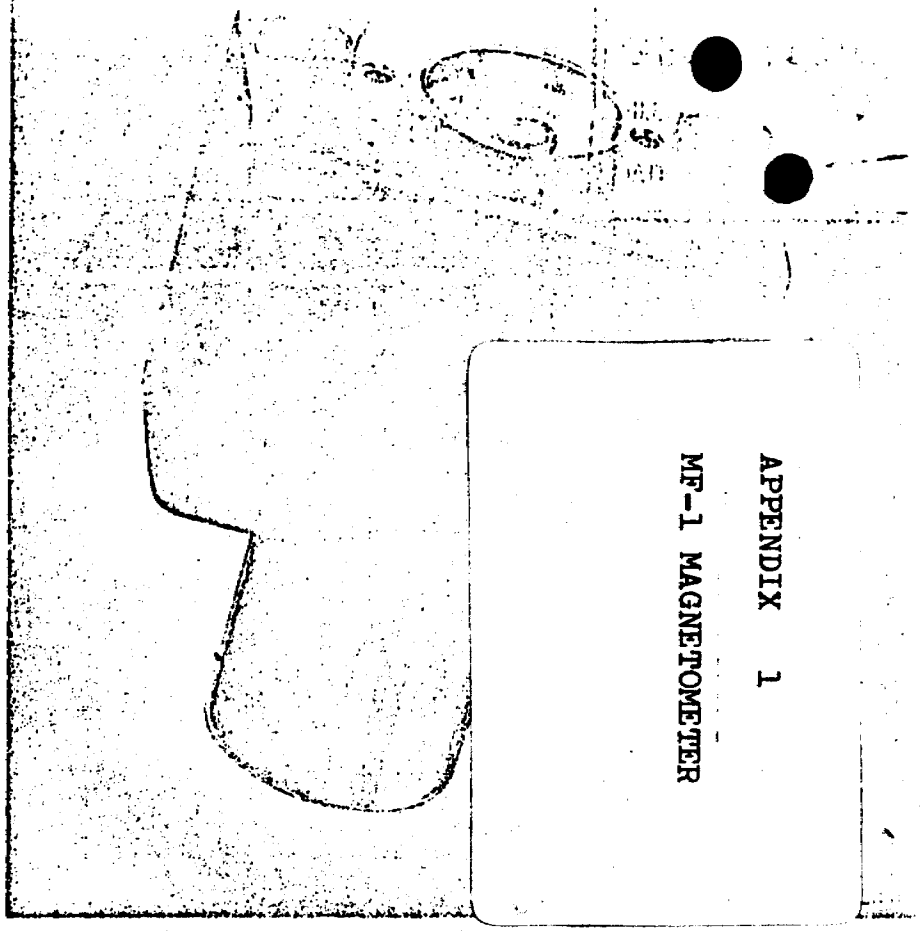
RAB/hc
Sudbury, Ontario.

R.A. Bennett, MSc.,PEng.
May 18, 1983.

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.



APPENDIX 1
MF-1 MAGNETOMETER

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 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.

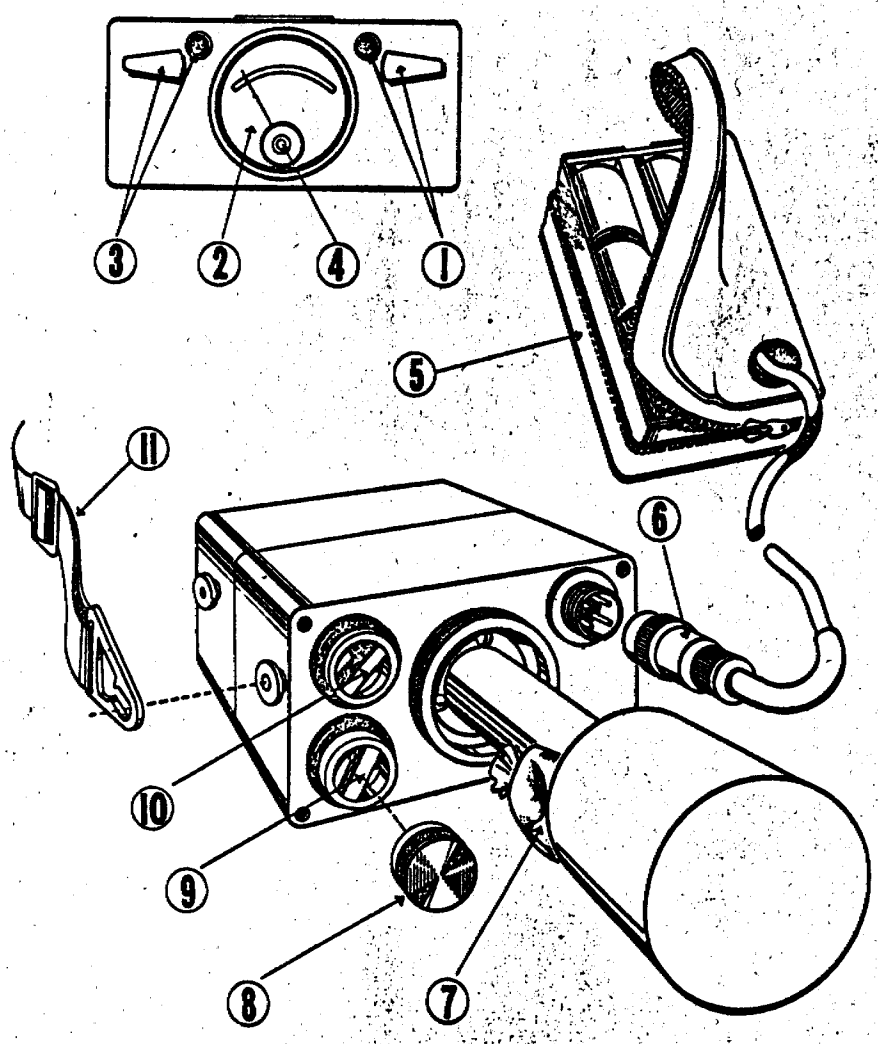
4.) Continue survey the same as any other method of magnetic surveying.

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 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

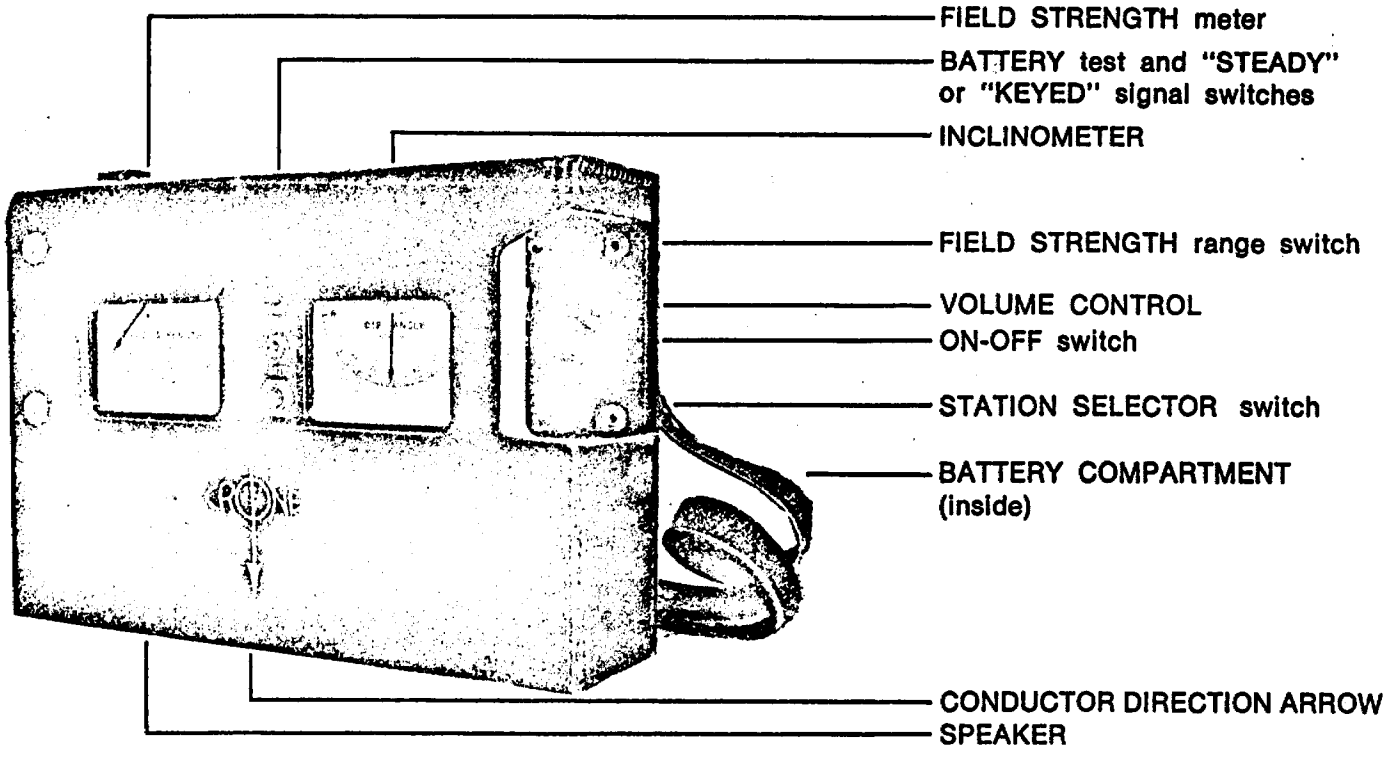
E. J. SHARPE INSTRUMENTS OF CANADA LIMITED
P.O. Box 279, Willowdale, Ontario

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.

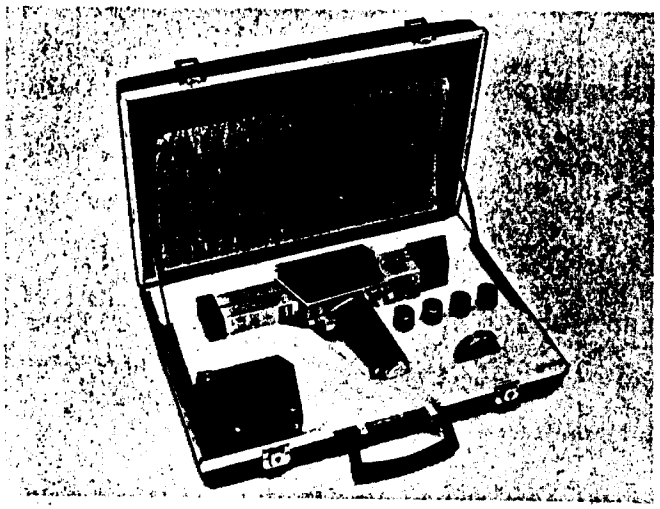
The variable time constants are tied in with the threshold selector switch. In the total count (maximum sensitivity) position, a fast or slow time constant may be selected. In the upper thresholds (lower net count), the long time constant only, is in effect.

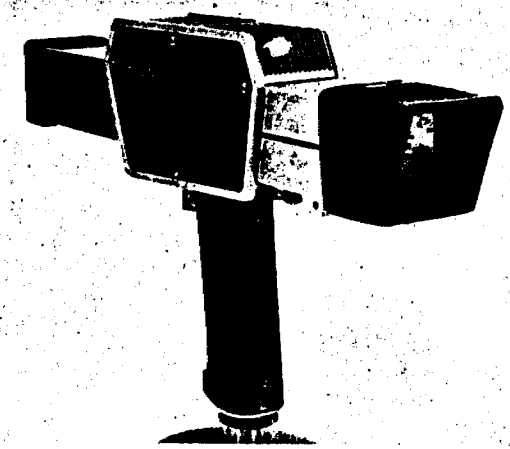
The detecting element is a 1½ by 1½ inch sodium iodide crystal coupled to a photomultiplier tube. These are hermet-

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.

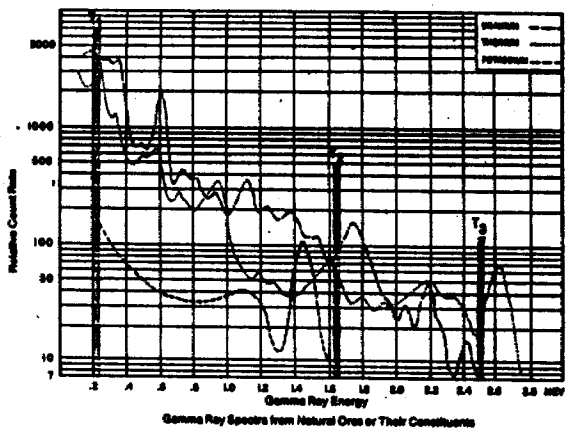
Time Constant: Threshold T_1: 1 and 10 seconds. Thresholds T_2 and T_3: 10 seconds.

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:

[illegible] 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 and Expenditures)

42A09SW0083 2.5570 BEATTY

900

File # L 642514 #75

Type of Survey(s): VLF-EM, Radiometric

Township or Area: BEATTY TWP.

Claim Holder(s): Manuka Lake Gold Mines Ltd, 300 ELM ST W; SUDBURY

Prospector's Licence No.

Survey Company: R.A. Bennett PEng

Survey Dates (linecutting to office): Day | Mo. | Yr. — Day | Mo. | Yr.

Total Miles of line Cut: 16.5

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): 1312 Norbett Dr, Sudbury Ontario P3E4E8

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	
	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: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.		Days per Claim
	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)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
L	642514				
	642515				
	642516				
	642517				
	642518				
	642519				
	642520				
	642521				
	642522				
	642574				
	642575				
	642576				
	642577				
	642578				
	642579				

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1983
MINING LANDS SECTION

LARDER LAKE MINING DIV.
RECEIVED
MAR 21 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: 900

Date Recorded: MAR 24 1983

Date Approved as Recorded: 83.04.04

Mining Recorder

Regional/District Director

Report Completed

Date of Report: March 14/83

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): Robert A Bennett

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

1312 Norbett Dr. Sudbury, Ont P3E4E8

Date Certified: MAR 14/83

Certified by (Signature): R. Bennett

1362 (81/2)

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Geotechnical Report Approval

File 2.5570

June 20/83

Mining Lands Comments

☑ To: Geophysics Mr. Roger Barlow

Comments

☑ Approved ☐ Wish to see again with corrections | Date Sept 1/83 | Signature

☐ To: Geology - Expenditures

Comments

☐ Approved ☐ Wish to see again with corrections | Date | Signature

☐ To: Geochemistry

Comments

☐ Approved ☐ Wish to see again with corrections | Date | Signature

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

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 survey
(Electromagnetic, Magnetometer and
submitted under Special Provisions
and Coverage) on mining claims
ship of Beatty.

This material will be examined and accepted 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 Mines Ltd.
300 Elm Street West
Sudbury, Ontario
P3C 1V4

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

File no 2.5570

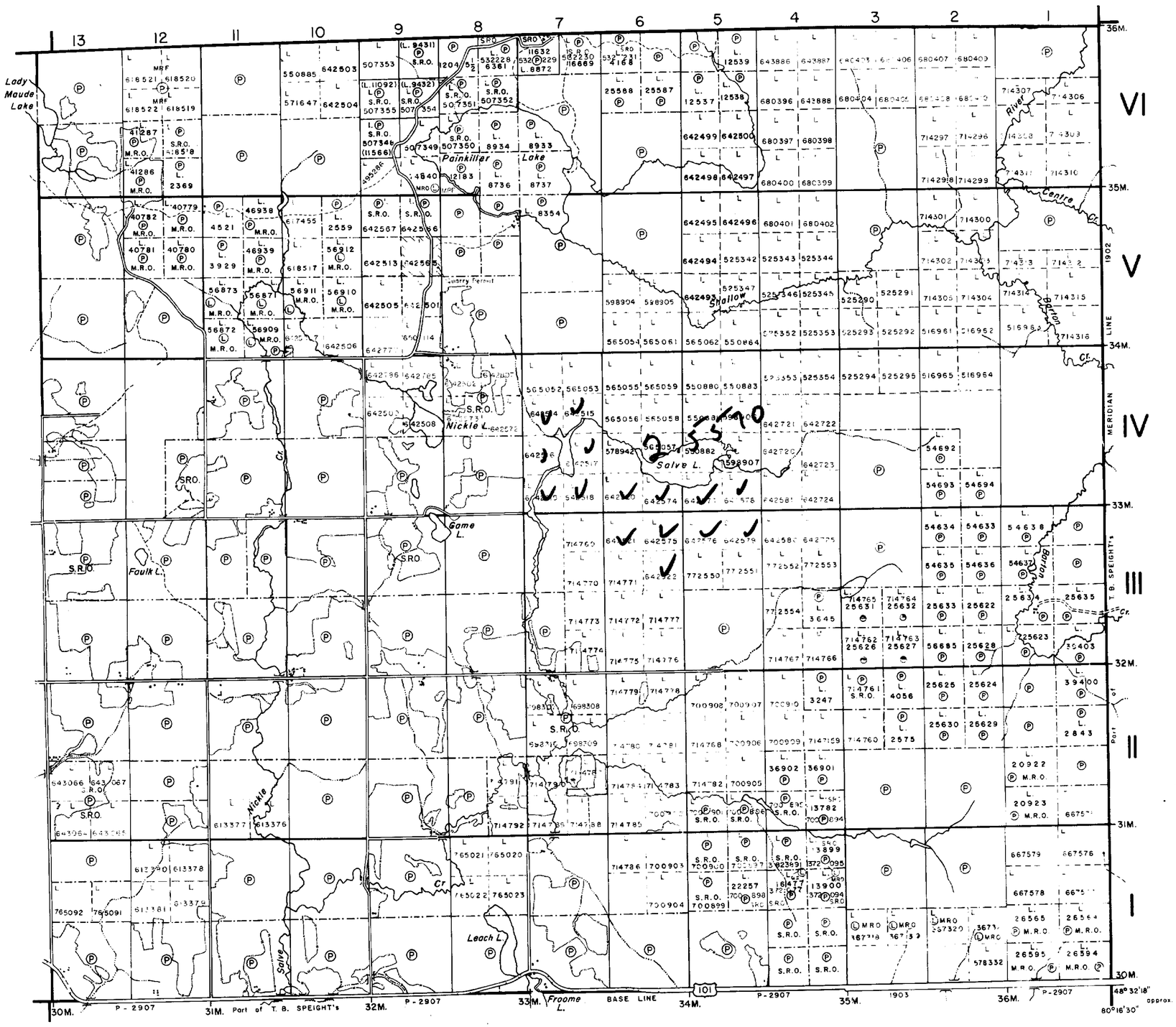
	Em.	Mag.	Rad.
L642514	✓	✓	✓
515	✓	✓	✓
516	✓	✓	✓
517	✓	✓	✓
518	✓	✓	✓
519	✓	✓	✓
520	✓	✓	✓
521	✓	✓	✓
522	✓	✓	✓
574	✓	✓	✓
575	✓	✓	✓
576	✓	✓	✓
577	✓	✓	✓
578	✓	✓	✓
579	✓	✓	✓

Coulson Twp. (M.340)

Carr Twp. (M.335)

Munro Twp. (M.376)

Hislop Twp. (M.355)



NOTES

400' Surface Rights Reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

DATE OF ISSUE
SEP - 8 1983
Ministry of Natural Resources
TORONTO

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	P or C
PATENTED FOR SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	P
LEASE	L
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L.O.
CROWN LAND SALE	C.L.S.
LOCATED LAND	LOC
CANCELLED	C.
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M.R.O.
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O.
HIGHWAY & ROUTE No.	17
ROADS	
TRAILS	
RAILWAYS	
POWER LINES	
MARSH OR MUSKEG	
MINES	

*used only with summer resort locations or when space is limited

TOWNSHIP OF

BEATTY

DISTRICT OF
COCHRANE

LARDER LAKE
MINING DIVISION

SCALE 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS (1/2 MILE)

DR
DATE Oct./71

PLAN No. M.324

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND MANAGEMENT BRANCH

L.642514

L.642515

L.642516

L.642517

L.642518

L.642519

L.642520

L.642521

L.642522

L.642574

L.642575

L.642576

L.642577

L.642578

L.642579

SALVE LAKE

20 S

30 S

40 S

50 S

60 S

70 S

80 S

16W

8W

Line 0

8E

16E

24E

32E

40E

48E

56E

X BASE STN.

58 SOUTH BASELINE

Inst. = SHARPE MF-I

B A C

210

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MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINE LIMITED

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

SALVE SOUTH CLAIM GROUP BEATTY TWP.

42A 9W

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

Mar. 1983 FIGURE 2

25570

L.642514

L.642515

L.642516

L.642517

L.642519

L.642518

L.642520

L.6425 74

L.642577

L.642578

L.642521

L.642575

L.642576

L.642579

L. 642522

SALVE LAKE

20 S

30 S

40 S

50 S

60 S

70 S

80 S

8 E

16 E

24 E

32E

40E

48 E

56E

16 W

8 W

Line 0-0

58+00 South BASELINE

Base Stn.

Inst: CRONE VLF-EM RECEIVER

Stn CUTLER, MA. (17·8 KHz)

Dip Angle Scale: 1 inch = 20 degrees

CROSS-OVER

A

B

C

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MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINE LIMITED

VLF-EM SURVEY

SALVE SOUTH CLAIM GROUP - BEATTY TWP.

- 42A 9W -

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

Dec 1982

FIGURE 3

25520

220

L. 642514

L. 642515

L. 642516

L. 642517

L. 642518

L. 642519

L. 642520

L. 642521

L. 642522

L. 642574

L. 642575

L. 642576

L. 642577

L. 642578

L. 642579

20 S

30 S

40 S

50 S

60 S

70 S

80 S

8 E

16 E

24 E

32 E

40 E

48 E

56 E

8 W

16 W

SALVE LAKE

Old Winter Road

Old Winter Trail

Old Road

Beaver Dam

Pond

Creek

Salve

Base Stn

58-00 South BASELINE

Line 0-0

Gulf Oil borehole 1978

Old Field

OUTCROPS

OUTCROP

AREA

Floating Bog - Grass

Inst. = McPHAR TV-1A RADIATION SPECTROMETER

B A C

230

R. A. BENNETT
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

MAUDE LAKE GOLD MINE LIMITED

RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

SALVE SOUTH CLAIM GROUP - BEATTY TWP.
- 42A9W -

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

Dec 1982

FIGURE 4

25570