SUMMARY REPORT
on the
ELLIES PROPERTY
in
TISDALE TOWNSHIP

DECEMBER 15, 1987

J. E. MOUNTJOY

MOUNTJOY EXPLORATION AND CONSULTING SERVICES

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INTRODUCTION

During the summer and fall of 1987, an integrated exploration program was undertaken on the Ellies Property in the northwest corner of Tisdale Township. The program consisted of linecutting, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys along with a limited stripping program as well as one diamond drill hole. Overall supervision of the program was carried out by the author at the request of the Ellies family. The linecutting and geophysical surveys were carried out and reported on (see Appendix I) by Exsics Exploration Ltd. The stripping was performed by Alquest Exploration and the diamond drilling was completed by Mr. H. Hibbert. The drill hole was logged by the author and is included in Appendix II.

PROPERTY, LOCATION and ACCESS

The Ellies property consists of one patented claim roughly equivalent in size to four standard unpatented claims.

The claim is located in the extreme northwest corner of Tisdale Township (ie. N ½ of Concession VI, lot 12), roughly 4 miles north of downtown Timmins, Ontario.

Access to the property is afforded by Maclean Drive, an all weather gravel road which terminates at the northwest corner of the Ellies property.

PREVIOUS WORK

Gold was reportedly discovered on the property during the fall of 1936 when a hand dug well was reported to have encountered gold values in the quartz vein at the bedrock surface. Subsequent diamond drilling failed to confirm the presence of gold mineralization and no further exploration work was undertaken until the summer of 1987.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the Timmins area is well defined by D. R. Pyke (1982) who has divided the volcanic rocks into two groups and six formations based on geochemistry and stratigraphic position.

The Deloro Group consists of a lower komatiitic formation (ultramafic volcanics), overlain by a mafic-calc-alkaline formation, which is subsequently overlain by a felsic calc-alkaline formation containing iron formation. The younger Tisdale Group consists of an upper komatiitic formation, overlain by predominantly magnesium tholeiitic basalts and then iron rich tholeiitic basalts which combine to make up the middle formation of the Tisdale Group. The entire sequence is capped by a second felsic calc-alkaline formation (krist formation).

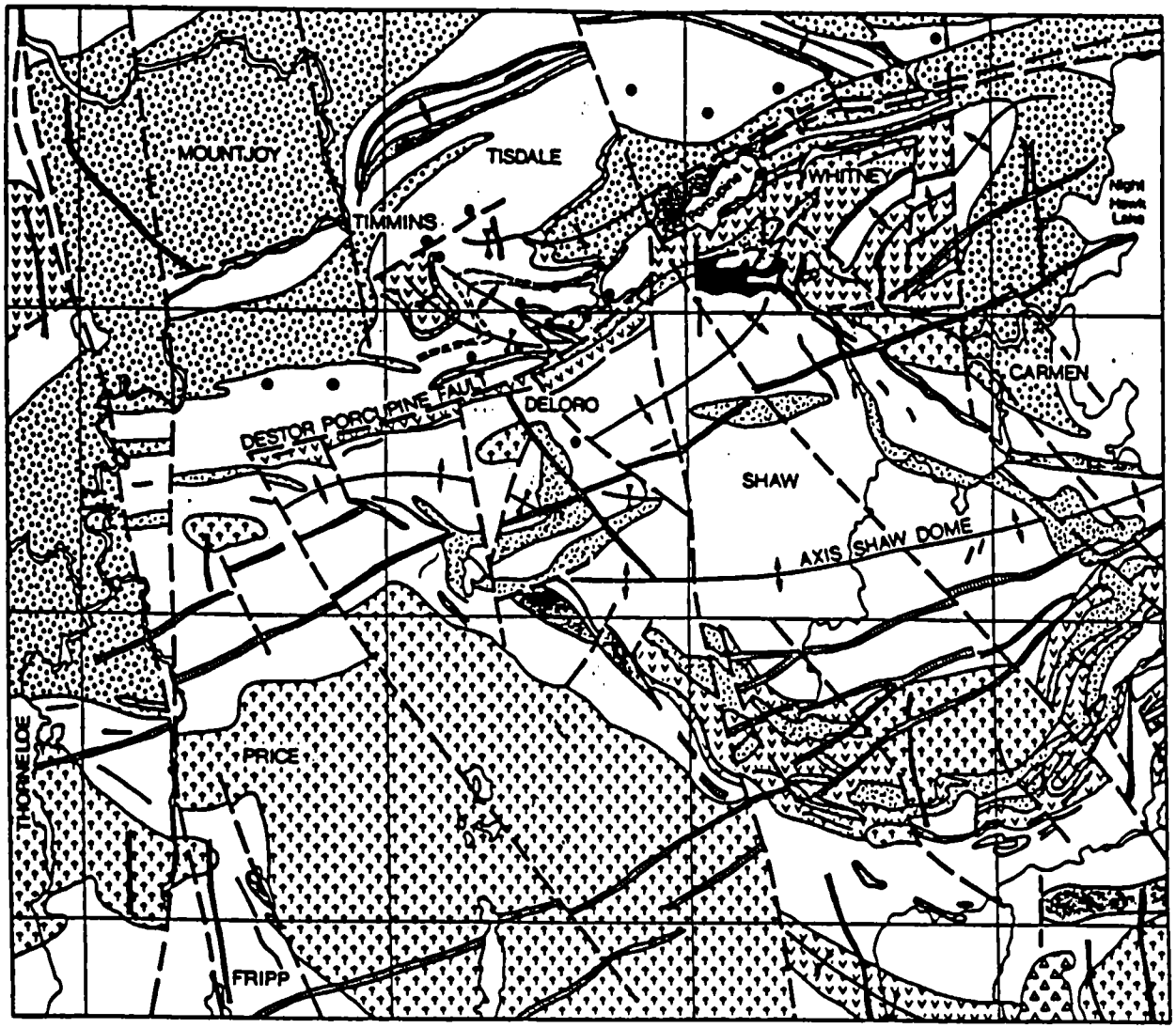
In southern Tisdale Township a more local terminology was developed at the Hollinger and McIntyre Mines (circa 1930).

This terminology was reported on by S. Ferguson and W. A. Jones in Geological Report 58 dated 1968. The mine terminology further subdivides the middle formation of the Tisdale Group into individual flows originally named at least in part after vein systems at the Hollinger Mine such as the 95 and 55 vein/flow. From oldest to youngest the series of flows are grouped into the Northern Series, McIntyre Series, Central Series and Vipond Series. A more detailed breakdown of the mine terminology and how it compares stratigraphically and geochemically to Pyke's breakdown may be found in the "Table of Formations" section of this report.

Regionally, Tisdale Township lies in a structurally complex area between two distant domal features, the Shaw Dome to the south and the Pamour Dome to the north (see figures 1 and 2). South of the Ellies' property is an anticlinal axis commonly referred to as the North Tisdale Anticline. This isoclinal fold axis is the primary reason that the flows found in South Tisdale Township are also interpreted to be found in North Tisdale Township and more specifically underlying the Ellies Property.

Units in the property area dip south and top north as a result of the units being overturned.

Fault structures in northern Tisdale Township appear to primarily reflect the north-northwesterly and northwesterly trending Burrows-Benidict and Montreal River fault systems.



LEGEND

MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN

- Cobalt Formation greywacke, arkose, argillite, conglomerate unconformity

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN

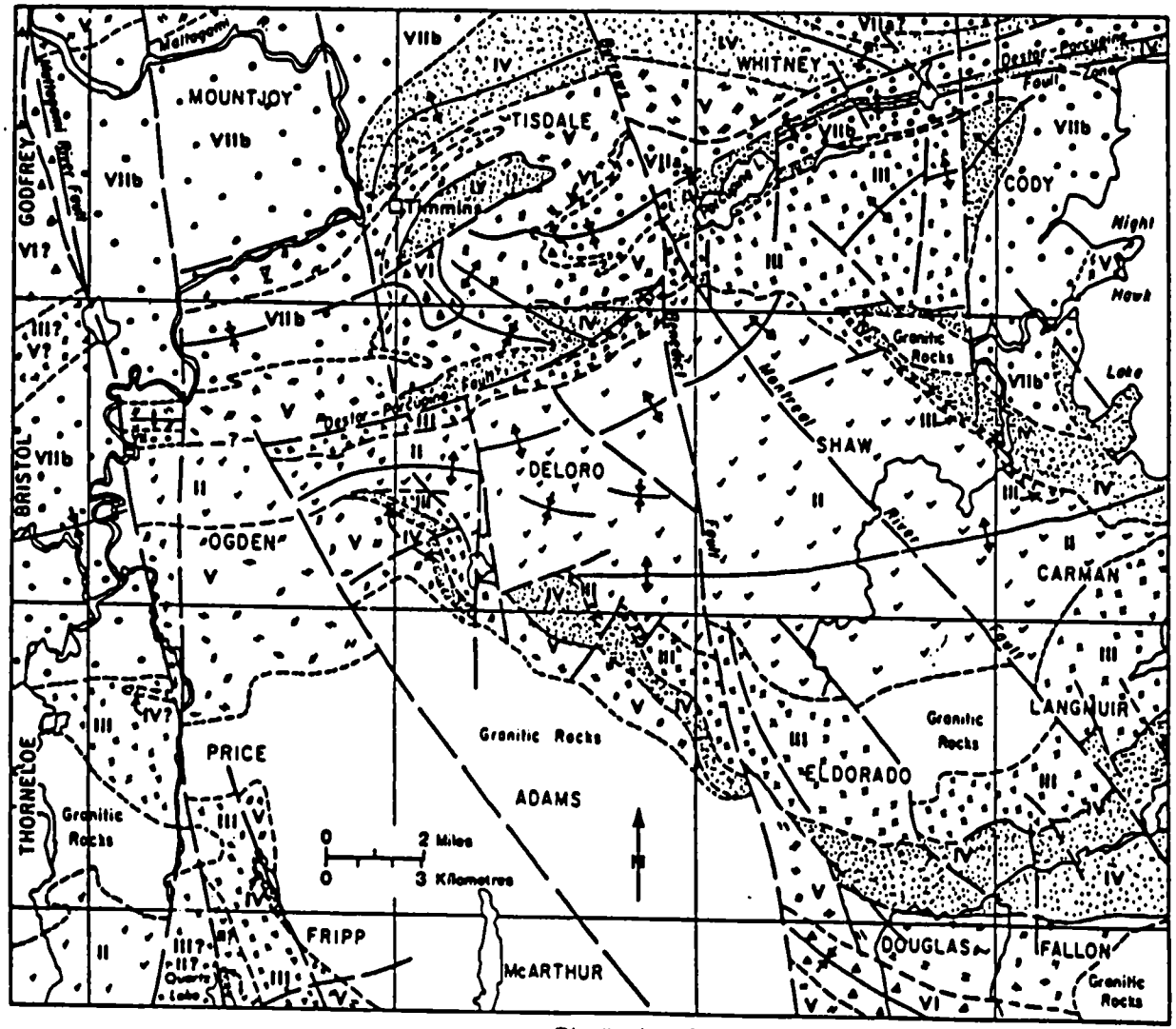
- Diabase *
- Intrusive Contact
- Granitic intrusive rocks
- Intrusive Contact
- Ultramafic intrusive rocks
- Intrusive Contact
- Sediments (dominantly turbidites)
- Iron formation
- Felsic to intermediate volcanics
- Mafic volcanics
- Ultramafic volcanics
- * Some diabase dikes are Middle to Late Precambrian age
- Location of gold mines (present and past producers)
- Fault
- Anticlinal axis
- Synclinal axis

0 1 2 3 4

Miles

-Geological sketch map of the Timmins area.

Figure 1



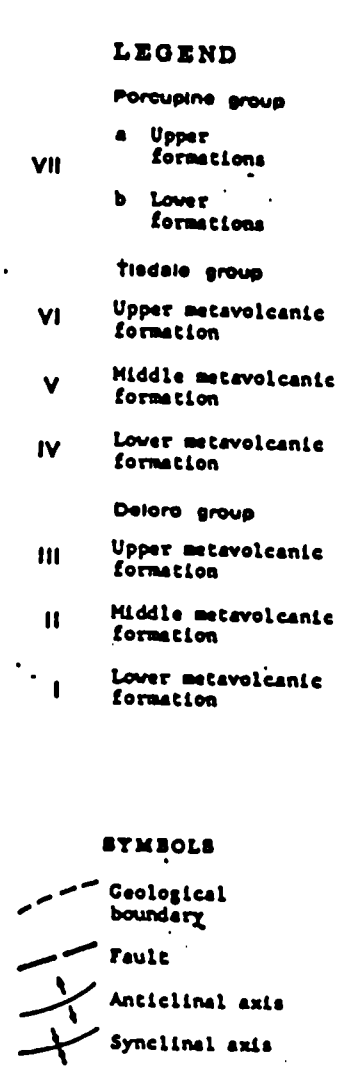


Figure 2

-Distribution of stratigraphic units in the Timmins area.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

The following table is a general description of the geology of the Timmins area. Where the local mine terminology overlaps with Pykes's terminology, the mine terminology is shown on the left followed by a brief description.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

It has long been assumed that the extreme northwest corner of Tisdale Township is underlain by clastic metasediments ie. Turbidites (see figures 1 and 2). This interpretation is believed to have been based on the presence of metasedimentary outcrops found in the east half of Lot 12 Concession V combined with the paucity of contradicting outcrop exposures. However, in April 1984, the author logged a drill hole for Hollinger Argus/Esso Minerals in Lot 11 Concession VI stratigraphically above the metasedimentary outcrops in Lot 12 Concession V.

This hole intersected amygdaloidal pillowed basalt and graphitic interflow sediments believed to represent the top of the Central Series. The hole continued through a silicified contact zone with additional graphitic sediments and finally ended in argillaceous metasediments. These are believed to represent interflow metasediments at the base of the "99 Flow" marking the start of the Vipond Series (Ferguson, 1968, p. 15).

Assuming that the metasediments the Hollinger drill hole

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT: great unconfromity

PRECAMBRIAN

ARCHEAN: faulting and diabase intrusion
: folding, carbonitization, porphyry intrusion, Krist fragmental - agglomerate Tisdale Formation Group VI Felsic Calc-alkaline rocks

VIPOND SERIES (Tisdale Formation Group V)

V11 Flow: pillowed andesite Fe rich tholeiitic basalt

V10B Flow: brecciated spherulitic Fe rich tholeiitic basalt pillow lava

V9 : carbonaceous tuff

V8 Flow : spherulitic pillow Fe rich tholeiitic basalt lava

V7 : carbonaceous tuff

99 Flow : massive unpillowed Fe rich tholeiitic basalt andesite

CENTRAL SERIES: carbonaceous and siliceous tuff

C16 Flow: massive unpillowed Mg rich tholeiitic basalt andesite

C15 Flow: amygdaloidal pillow Mg rich tholeiitic basalt lava

C14 Flow: amygdaloidal pillow Mg rich tholeiitic basalt lava

McINTYRE SERIES: heavily carbonaceous tuff

55 Flow: brecciated andesite Mg rich tholeiitic basalt

99 Flow: pillowed andesite Fe rich tholeiitic basalt large spherules
: thin fine-grained brecciated andesite

TABLE OF FORMATIONS (cont'd)

NORTHERN SERIES: carbonaceous tuff

N63 Flow: amygdaloidal pillow Mg rich tholeiitic basalt lava

N63 Flow: dacite Mg rich tholeiitic basalt

Tisdale Formation Group IV
Komatiitic Volcanics

DELORO GROUP

Felsic calc-alkaline volcanics with iron formation (Group III)

Mafic calc-alkaline volcanics (Group II)

Komatiitic volcanics (Group I)

ended in, were of an interflow variety less than a few hundred feet in thickness, and that a synclinal axis is not present, the Ellies Property would or should be underlain by Vipond Series Metavolcanics.

SURVEY RESULTS

Proceeding on the premise that the reported gold mineralization (1936) was accurate along with the interpretation that the property was underlain by favourable "Vipond Series" metavolcanic rocks, an integrated exploration program was carried out. The program consisted of overburden stripping, diamond drilling and finally geophysical (magnetometer and V.L.F. electromagnetic) surveys. Linecutting was completed in order to facilitate the geophysical surveys.

Overburden Stripping

Using a muskeg mounted backhoe owned and operated by Alquest Exploration, an attempt was made to re-excavate the well as pinpointed by Mr. Ellies (senior) who had actually participated in digging the original well.

The stripping was successful in locating the old well based on the presence of reworked soil and old timbers. The bedrock surface was reached after penetrating roughly 14' of varved clay and one foot of possible basal till. Given the limited size and unstable nature of the water saturated clay walls combined with the glacially polished bedrock surface

systematic sampling of the bedrock was deemed unsafe and therefore not carried out.

Diamond Drilling

Subsequent to digging the well, it was determined that Mr. H. Hibbert would be contracted to drill a short hole under the old well in order to determine the geology and test for the reported gold mineralization. The results of the drilling may be found in drill log and assay certificate form in Appendix II. The drill hole confirmed the presence of mafic metavolcanic rocks but failed to detect significant gold mineralization under the old well.

The most interesting portion of the hole occurred near the collar where after encountering 25' of overburden, a 6'8" wide unit of strongly ankeritic basalt was encountered and was followed by a 9" wide quartz vein. The first 2'9" of core assayed an anomalous 90 parts per billion gold while the next 2'8" only assayed 9 parts per billion gold but did however assay .043 ozs. of silver per ton (1.8 parts per million).

While not spectacular results by any means, the presence of favourable metavolcanic rocks and the weakly anomalous gold and silver values led to the conclusion that the entire property and particularily the area south of the drill hole warranted further exploration.

Geophysical Surveys

The firm of Exsics Exploration Ltd. was contracted to carry out linecutting, ground magnetometer and ground electromagnetic (V.L.F.) surveys. The surveys were reported on by Mr. R.J. Meikle of Exsics and may be found in Appendix I of this report.

As stated by Meikle, the magnetic relief over the western half of the property was very low while the eastern portion showed a higher magnetic susceptibility which he suggests may be due to a rock type change. The author not only concurs but would go so far as to interpret this as being caused by a ultramafic/mafic intrusion. The reasoning behind this interpretation are based on the general oval or eliptical shape, the intensity of the magnetic anomaly and the presence of minor serpentine which was observed in drill hole EL-1-87.

The results of the electromagnetic survey were mixed. As Meikle states: "For the most part, it is questionable if the VLF survey penetrated the overburden." and the author concurs. However, it is the author's interpretation that the anomalies on XL 1E at 1+62S and 3+50S and also the anomalies on XL 2E at 1+12S and 2+38S are legitimate but appear weak due to the nature of the overburden.

The remaining crossovers are considered too tenuous to interpret at this time although they may be related to the intrusive body.

CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, the exploration program failed to confirm the presence of gold mineralization in the old well. However, it has provided more information regarding the overall geology as well as confirming the presence of mafic metavolcanic rock probably equivalent to those rock types found in the bulk of the mines in southern Tisdale Township.

Based on the available information which is extremely limited, the author interprets the Ellies Property to be underlain by (from south to north) the "99 Flow", the V7 graphitic argillite (southern V.L.F. conductor), the V8 flow, the V9 graphitic argillite (northern V.L.F. conductor) and finally, the V10 series of flows.

These mafic volcanics, plus or minus interflow metasediments, were then interpreted to have been intruded by an ultramafic/mafic intrusive body in the eastern portion of the property.

Recommended future work includes: ground electromagnetic surveying such as an induced polarization survey or equivalent. The survey chosen should be capable of penetrating the moderately extensive clay overburden. Diamond drilling is also recommended with the most promising target at this time being the interpreted V7, V8, and V9 horizons. However, the "99 Flow" should not be

overlooked, particularly if disseminated sulphides are detected as a result of an induced polarization survey.

December 17, 1987

Respectfully submitted

J. E. Mountjoy, B. Sc., F.G.A.C.

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Assessment files, Resident Geologist's Office.

In-house files, Esso Minerals Canada.

CERTIFICATION

I, John E. Mountjoy of Timmins, Ontario do hereby certify that:

1) I hold a Bachelor of Science degree (1980) in geology from Brock University, St. Catherines, Ont.

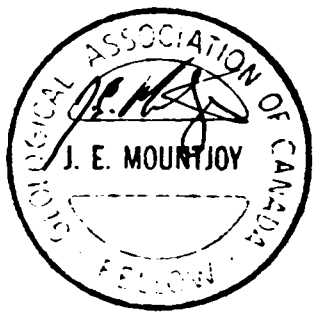
2) I have practiced my profession in the Timmins Area since March 1981, working for Hollinger Argus Ltd. and Labrador Mining and Exploration Company Limited until September 1985 when Mountjoy Exploration and Consulting Services was registered.

3) I am a member in good standing of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, The Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada as well as a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4) I have based the conclusions and recommendations found in this report on my training and experience working in the Timmins Area.

5) I have no direct or indirect interest in the Ellies Property, nor do I expect to receive any.

December 15, 1987
Timmins, Ontario



John E. Mountjoy, B.Sc.

APPENDIX I

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

TISDALE #1 GROUP

IN

TISDALE TOWNSHIP
Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario

FOR

BRIAN ELLIES

Prepared by:

R. J. Meikle
EXSICS EXPLORATION LIMITED

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INTRODUCTION

A program of Linecutting, Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys was conducted on a group of 4 patented mining claims in Tisdale Township for Mountjoy Exploration and Consulting Services. The work was carried out on a contract basis by Exsics Exploration Limited of Timmins, Ontario. The work was carried out in August, 1987.

The purpose of the surveys was to investigate both the electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptability of the bedrock which for the most part is overlain by varying thickness of overburden. Such information helps to enhance the geological knowledge of the area and provides targets for future exploration.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of 4 patented mining claims located in Lot 12, Concession IV, Tisdale Township, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario (Figures 1, 2, & 3).

Access to the property is excellent as McLean Drive is the west boundary of the property. Thus the property is accessable year round by going south off of Algonquin Blvd. on to Mountjoy Street North which turns into McLean Drive.

No property ownership status has been ascertained by the author.

PERSONNEL

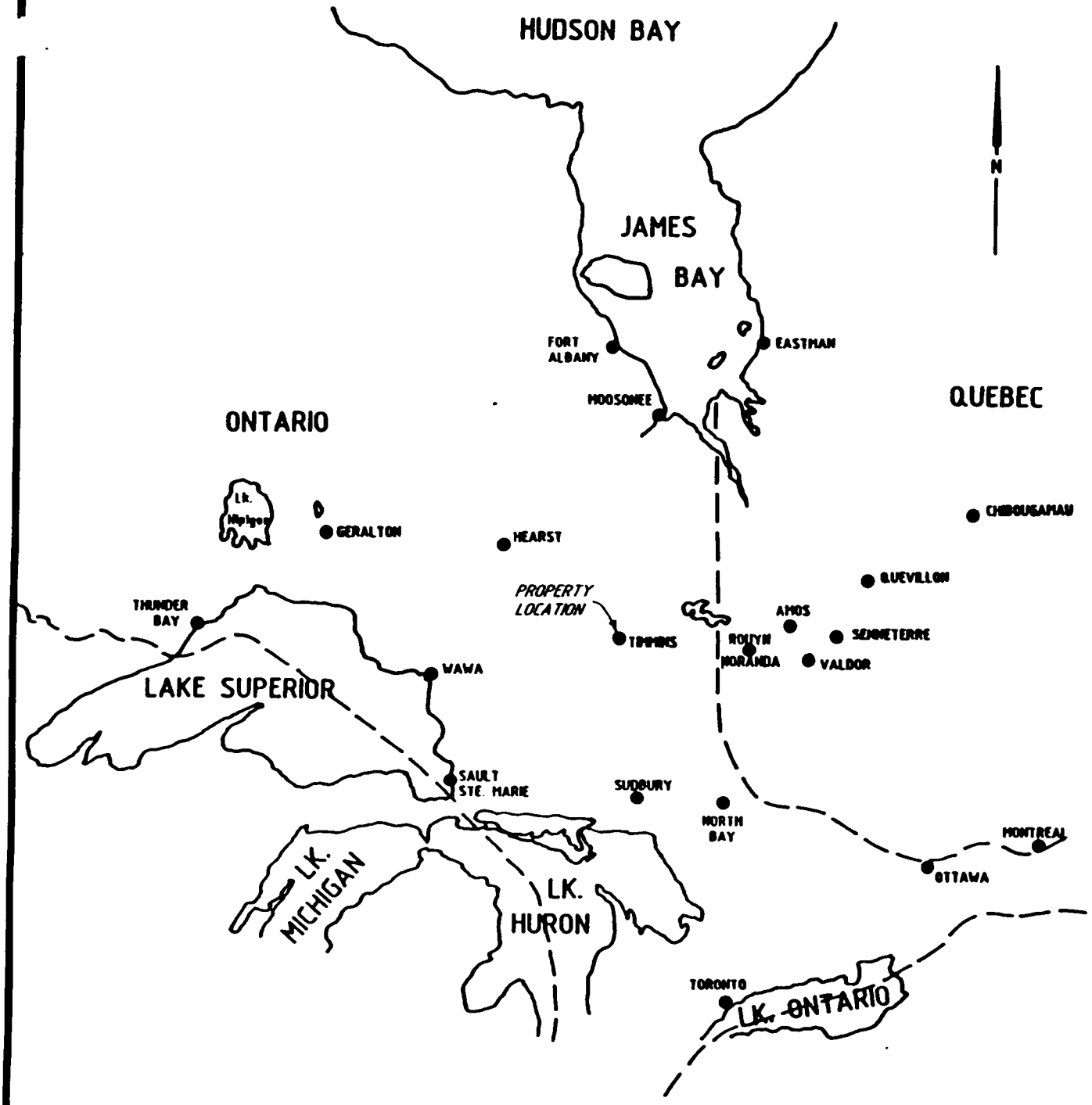
The following personnel were directly involved with the project:

Marc Sigouin North Bay, Ontario

Andre Gravel Timmins, Ontario

Lanny Anderson Crystal Falls, Ontario

Mike Hickey North Bay, Ontario



EXSICS EXPLORATION LTD.
P.O. Box 1000, P4N-7X1
Suite 13, Hollinger Bldg. Timmins Ont.
Telephone: 705-267-6151

CLIENT: MOUNTJOY EXPLORATION AND CONSULTING

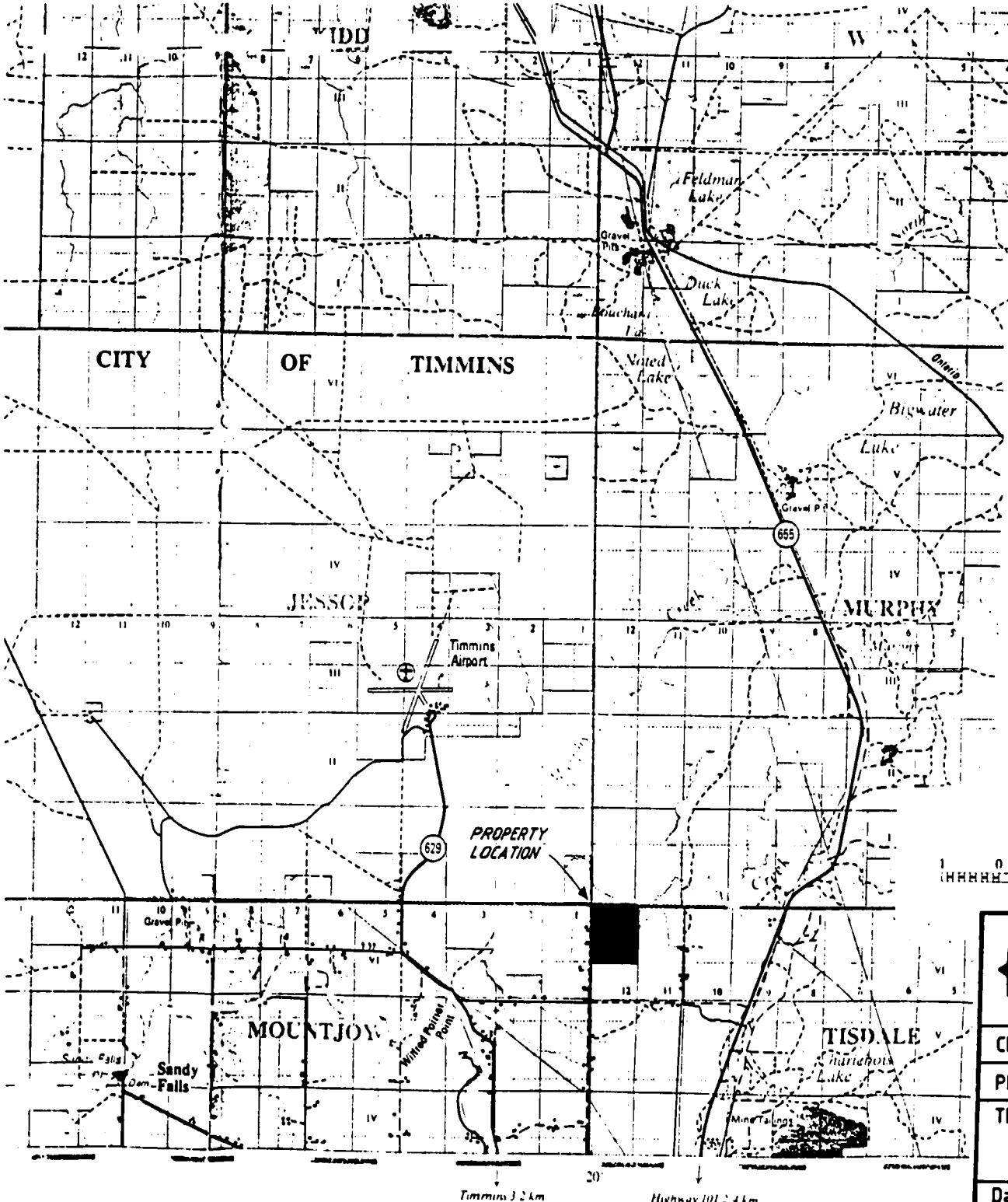
PROPERTY: Tisdale Twp. Property

TITLE:

LOCATION MAP

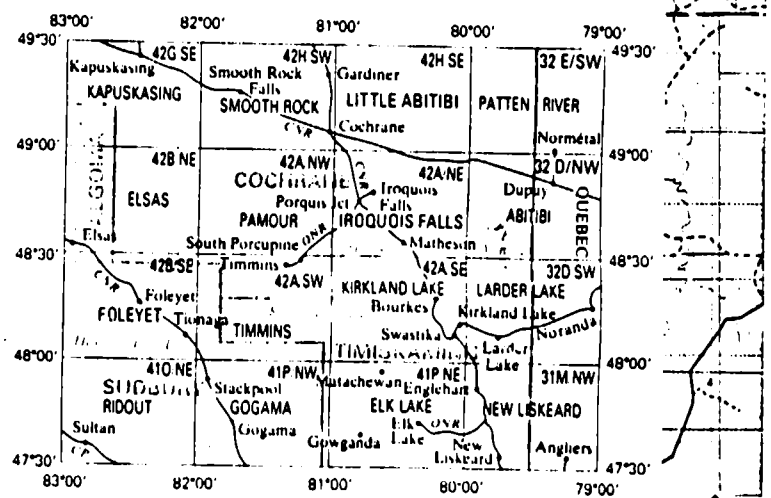
Fig. 1

Date: Oct. 1987	Scale: 1"= 125miles	NTS:
Drawn: C.G.	Interp:	Job No. EE-66



PAMOUR

PROVINCIAL SERIES



Index to adjoining maps of the 1:100 000 series

1:100 000

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

EXSICS EXPLORATION LTD.
P.O. Box 1880, P4N-7X1
Suite 13, Hollinger Bldg, Timmins Ont.
Telephone: 705-267-4151

CLIENT: MOUNTJOY EXPLORATION AND CONSULTING

PROPERTY: Tisdale Twp. Property

TITLE: ROAD LOCATION MAP

Fig. 2

Date: Oct. 1987	Scale: 1:100 000	NTS:
Drawn: C.G.	Interp:	Job No. EE-66

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property is beleived to be underlain by Precambrian sediments with a mafic volcanic contact to the south. Detailed geology is beyond the scope of this report. A detailed geological description of the area can be found in O.G.S. Miscellaneous Paper 97 by D. R. Pyke, 1981.

SURVEY PARAMETERS

LINECUTTING

A total of 6.1 km of grid lines were established. The baseline bisects the property at an azimuth of 090 degrees TN with crosslines turned off at 100 meter intervals.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A total of 6 km of lines were surveyed using an EDA OMNI-IV Proton Procession Magnetometer. The diurnals were corrected by a recording base stations. The total resultant magnetic field was recorded using the following parameters.

Instrument:	EDA OMNI-IV Proton procession magnetometer
	EDA OMNI-IV recording base station
Parameter Measured:	Earth's total magnetic field
Reading Interval:	12.5 meters
Accuracy:	+/- 1 nano-tesla
Contour Interval:	100 nano teslas
Data Presentation:	Contoured Plan Map No. 1, 1:2500

VLF-EM SURVEY

A total of 6 km of VLF survey was conducted on the property, covering the entire claim group. The VLF method is a high frequency (relatively) EM technique which employs the use of VLF transmitting stations which operate worldwide for submarine communications. The magnetic field generated from these vertical antenas is horizontal and concentric. This primary field will induce a secondary field in any conductor properly coupled with the station direction. The VLF-EM method measures the vertical component of the secondary field. Therefore a station should be chosen which is on strike with the expected strike of the conductor one is searching for. This is called Maximum Coupling and in reality stations up to 45 degrees off strike can be used. Because of the high frequency of this method, weak conductive features will be detected, including some overburden features. Therefore,

interpretation of VLF data should be done with discrretion and used in conjunction with other methods. Under some circumstances structural interpretation can be ascertained if some knowledge of the bedrock is available.

Because the strike direction on the property is approximately E-W, Cutler, Maine was used as the transmitter station.

The VLF-EM survey was carried out using the following parameters:

Instrument:	EDA OMNI Plus
Transmitter Station:	Cutler Main (NAA)
Parameter Measured:	In-phase Dip Angles, Total Field Strength, Quadrature
Frequency:	24.0 khz
Direction to Station:	100 degrees north
All readings taken facing 360 degrees north	
Data Presentation:	Dip Angle Plan Map 1:2560
	Profiled
	Scale = 1cm = 20 degrees

SURVEY RESULTS

The magnetometer survey showed the property to have a very low magnetic relief with the exception of an area of slightly higher magnetic susceptibility in the central eastern part. This type of anomaly could be caused by a rock type change or a variation within the predominant rock unit.

The VLF-EM survey did not outline any significant features. There is a very weak anomaly on Lines 1E and 2E at 1+62S and 1+12S respectively. The data on L0+00 appears to have been influenced by an overhead power line which runs along the line on the east side of the road and this would be considered unreliable. For the most part it is questionable if the VLF survey penetrated the overburden.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present surveys did not outline any obvious exploration targets. An Induced Polarization Survey should be carried out using the Pole-Dipole electrode array. This would better penetrate the overburden and deliniate any disseminated sulphides which would not be detected by the VLF-EM survey.

Respectfully Submitted,

R. J. Meikle

I, Raymond Meikle of Timmins, Ontario hereby certify that:

1. I hold a three year Technologist Diploma from the Haileybury School of Mines, Haileybury, Ontario obtained in 1975.

2. I have been practising my profession since 1973 in Ontario, Quebec, NWT, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia for Teck Exploration Ltd., Metallgesllschaft Canada Ltd., Rayan Exploration., Sabina Industries Ltd., and most recently Exsics Exploration Ltd.

3. I have based conclusions and recommendations contained in this report on knowledge of the area, my previous experience, and on the results of the field work conducted on the property during August 1987.

4. I hold no interest, directly or indirectly in this property other than professional fees, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the property or in any companies with an interest in the properties.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1987
at Timmins, Ontario

R.J. Meikle

APPENDIX A

OMNI PLUS
VLF/Magnetometer System

EDA

Major Benefits of the OMNI PLUS

- Combined VLF/Magnetometer/Gradiometer System
- No Orientation Required
- Three VLF Magnetic Parameters Recorded
- Automatic Calculation of Fraser Filter
- Calculation of Ellipticity
- Automatic Correction of Primary Field Variations
- Measurement of VLF Electric Field

Specifications

Dynamic Range	18,000 to 110,000 gammas. Roll-over display feature suppresses first significant digit upon exceeding 100,000 gammas.
Tuning Method	Tuning value is calculated accurately utilizing a specially developed tuning algorithm
Automatic Fine Tuning	± 15% relative to ambient field strength of last stored value
Display Resolution	0.1 gamma
Processing Sensitivity	± 0.02 gamma
Statistical Error Resolution	0.01 gamma
Absolute Accuracy	± 1 gamma at 50,000 gammas at 23°C ± 2 gamma over total temperature range
Standard Memory Capacity	
Total Field or Gradient	1,200 data blocks or sets of readings
Tie-Line Points	100 data blocks or sets of readings
Base Station	5,000 data blocks or sets of readings
Display	Custom-designed, ruggedized liquid crystal display with an operating temperature range from -40°C to +55°C. The display contains six numeric digits, decimal point, battery status monitor, signal decay rate and signal amplitude monitor and function descriptors.
RS 232 Serial I/O Interface	2400 baud, 8 data bits, 2 stop bits, no parity
Gradient Tolerance	6,000 gammas per meter (field proven)
Test Mode	A. Diagnostic testing (data and programmable memory) B. Self Test (hardware)
Sensor	Optimized miniature design. Magnetic cleanliness is consistent with the specified absolute accuracy.
Gradient Sensors	0.5 meter sensor separation (standard), normalized to gammas/meter. Optional 1.0 meter sensor separation available. Horizontal sensors optional.
Sensor Cable	Remains flexible in temperature range specified, includes strain-relief connector
Cycling Time (Base Station Mode)	Programmable from 5 seconds up to 60 minutes in 1 second increments
Operating Environmental Range	-40°C to +55°C; 0-100% relative humidity; weatherproof
Power Supply	Non-magnetic rechargeable sealed lead-acid battery cartridge or belt; rechargeable NiCad or Disposable battery cartridge or belt; or 12V DC power source option for base station operation.
Battery Cartridge/Belt Life	2,000 to 5,000 readings, for sealed lead acid power supply, depending upon ambient temperature and rate of readings
Weights and Dimensions	
Instrument Console Only	2.8 kg, 238 x 150 x 250mm
NiCad or Alkaline Battery Cartridge	1.2 kg, 235 x 105 x 90mm
NiCad or Alkaline Battery Belt	1.2 kg, 540 x 100 x 40mm
Lead-Acid Battery Cartridge	1.8 kg, 235 x 105 x 90mm
Lead-Acid Battery Belt	1.8 kg, 540 x 100 x 40mm
Sensor	1.2 kg, 56mm diameter x 200mm
Gradient Sensor (0.5 m separation - standard)	2.1 kg, 56mm diameter x 790mm
Gradient Sensor (1.0 m separation - optional)	2.2 kg, 56mm diameter x 1300mm
Standard System Complement	Instrument console; sensor; 3-meter cable, aluminum sectional sensor staff, power supply, harness assembly, operations manual.
Base Station Option	Standard system plus 30 meter cable
Gradiometer Option	Standard system plus 0.5 meter sensor

E D A Instruments Inc
4 Thorncliffe Park Drive
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M4H 1H1
Telex 06 23222 EDA TOR
Cable: Instruments Toronto
(416) 425 7800

In U S A
E D A Instruments Inc
5151 Ward Road
Wheat Ridge, Colorado
U S A 80033
(303) 422 9112

Printed in Canada

Specifications*

Frequency Tuning Range	15 to 30 kHz, with bandwidth of 150 Hz; tuning range accommodates new Puerto Rico station at 28.5 kHz
Transmitting Stations Measured	Up to 3 stations can be automatically measured at any given grid location within frequency tuning range
Recorded VLF Magnetic Parameters	Total field strength, total dip, vertical quadrature (or alternately, horizontal amplitude)
Standard Memory Capacity	800 combined VLF magnetic and VLF electric measurements as well as gradiometer and magnetometer readings
Display	Custom designed, ruggedized liquid crystal display with built-in heater and an operating temperature range from −40°C to +55°C. The display contains six numeric digits, decimal point, battery status monitor, signal strength status monitor and function descriptors.
RS232C Serial I/O Interface	2400 baud rate, 8 data bits, 2 stop bits, no parity
Test Mode	A. Diagnostic Testing (data and programmable memory) B. Self Test (hardware)
Sensor Head	Contains 3 orthogonally mounted coils with automatic tilt compensation
Operating Environmental Range	−40°C to +55°C; 0 – 100% relative humidity; Weatherproof
Power Supply	Non-magnetic rechargeable sealed lead-acid 18V DC battery cartridge or belt; 18V DC disposable battery belt; 12V DC external power source for base station operation only.

Weights and Dimensions	
Instrument Console	2.8 kg, 128 x 150 x 250 mm
Sensor Head	2.1 kg, 130 dia. x 130 mm
VLF Electronics Module	1.1 kg, 40 x 150 x 250 mm
Lead Acid Battery Cartridge	1.8 kg, 235 x 105 x 90 mm
Lead Acid Battery Belt	1.8 kg, 540 x 100 x 40 mm
Disposable Battery Belt	1.2 kg, 540 x 100 x 40 mm

*Preliminary

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Canada M4H 1H1
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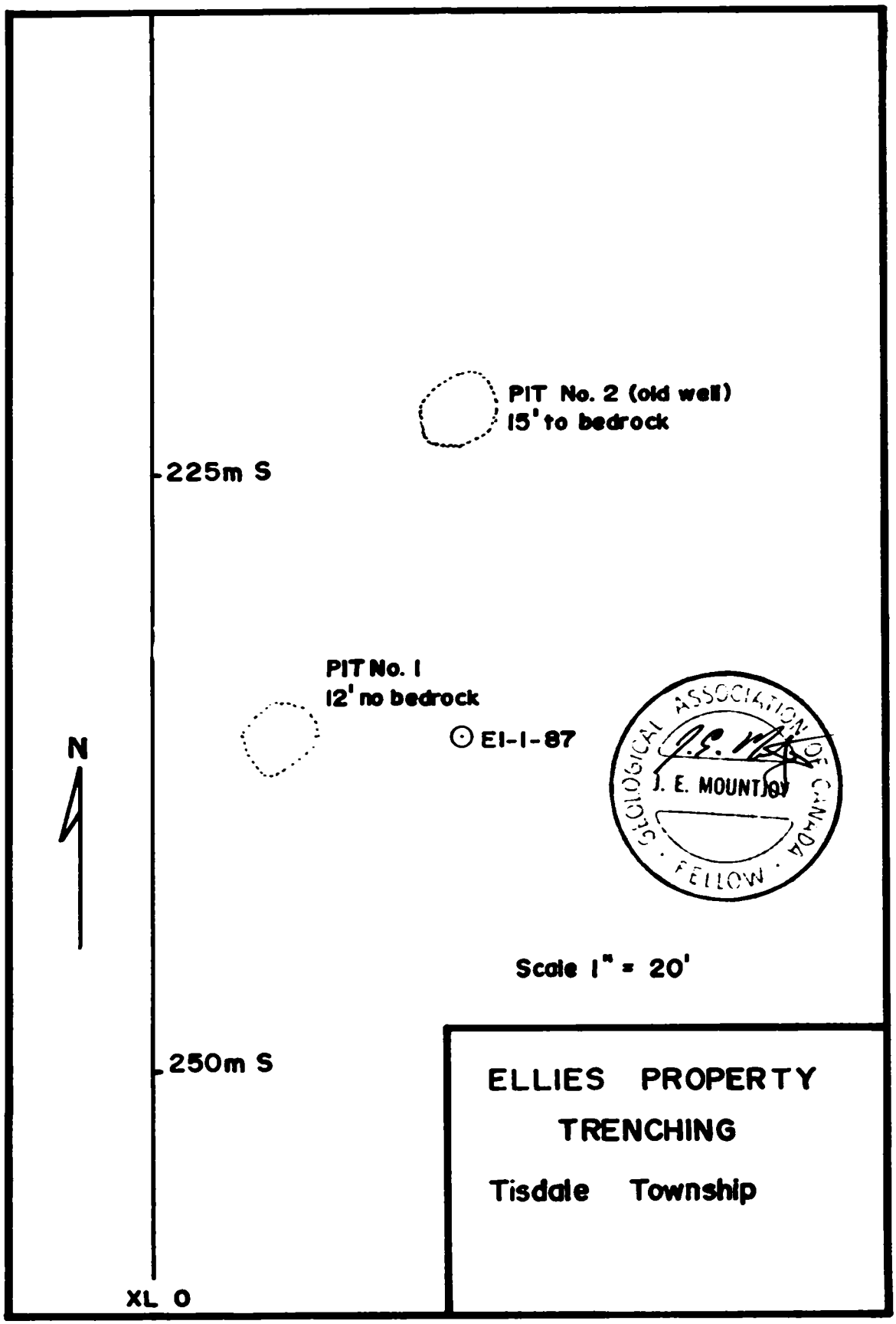
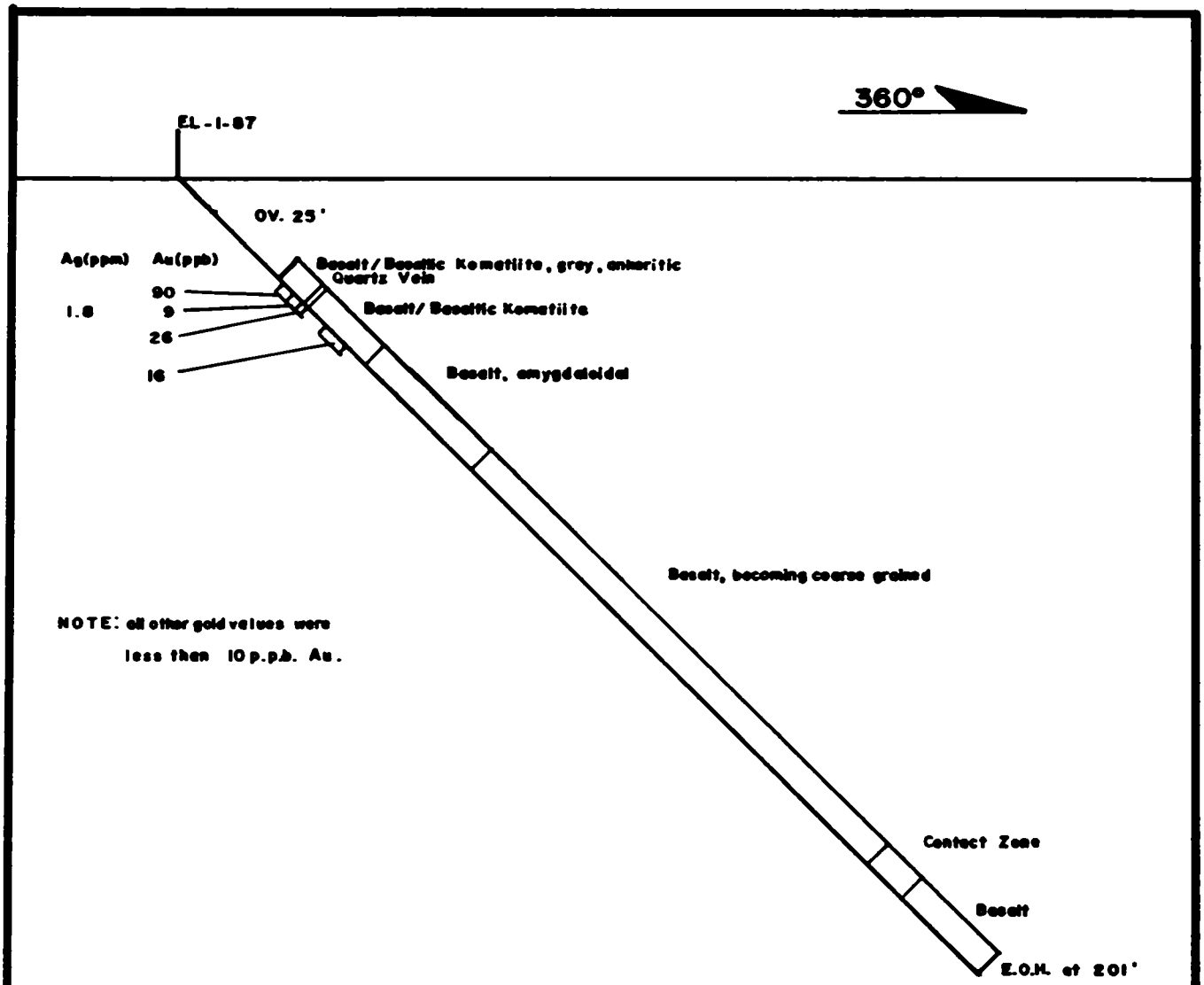
Wheat Ridge, Colorado
U.S.A. 80033
(303) 422-9112

Printed in Canada

APPENDIX II


PIT No. 2 (old well)
15' to bedrock
225m S
PIT No. 1
12' no bedrock
EI-1-87
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
J. E. MOUNTJOY
FELLOW
N
Scale 1" = 20'
250m S
ELLIES PROPERTY
TRENCHING
Tisdale Township
XL 0



Scale 1" to 30'

ELLIES' PROPERTY

TISDALE TOWNSHIP ONT.

EL - 1 - 87

LOCATION: 75' east and 553' north of the No. 3 post, lot 12 N 1/2 CON VI

**** Certificate of GEOCHEM ****

Company:MOUNTJOY EXPLORATION
Project: B.A. ELLIES
Attention:J. MOUNTJOY

File:72-751/P1
Date:AUGUST 7/87
Type:ROCK GEOCHEM

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	AG PPM	AU-FIRE PPB
24 670		90
24 671	1.8	9
24 672		26
24 673		3
24 674		16
24 675		2
24 676		2
24 677		3
24 678		7
24 679		1
24 680		4
24 681		2
24 682		6
24 683		3
24 684		3
24 685		7
24 686		8
24 687		3
688		4
24 689		2
24 690		6

Certified by P. Cattin

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

COMPANY: MOUNTJOY EXPLORATION — MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT — (ACT:LI26) PAGE 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO: B.A. Ellics — 705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2 — FILE NO: 72-751

ATTEN: J. MOUNTJOY — (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 — * WHOLE ROCK ANALYSIS * — DATE:AUGUST 7, 1987

(%)	24670	24679	24690
AL203	8.67	17.24	16.53
BA	.005	.005	.034
CAO	9.15	7.79	2.34
FE203	12.57	8.63	9.06
K20	.01	.03	.76
MGO	16.95	7.87	4.47
MN02	.31	.27	.18
NA20	.01	1.47	4.12
P205	.01	.01	.02
SI02	46.66	46.78	55.57
SR	.01	.03	.02
TI02	.50	.41	.89
LOI	2.00	4.00	1.50
S	.38	.19	.92

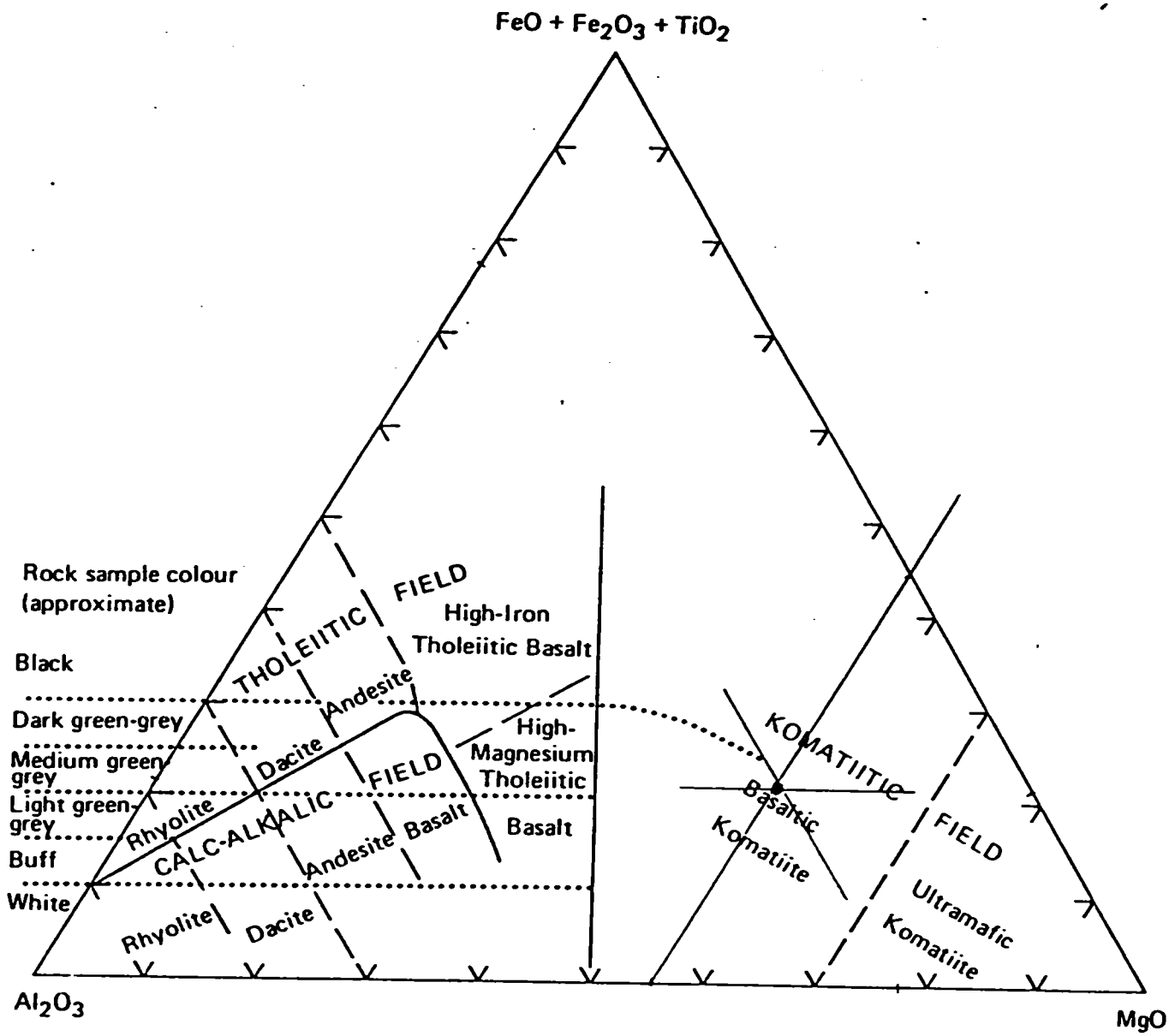


Figure 1 — Jensen Cation Plot involving the cation percentages of Al_2O_3, $FeO + Fe_2O_3 + TiO_2$, and MgO.

24670

EL-1-87

26'3"-29'

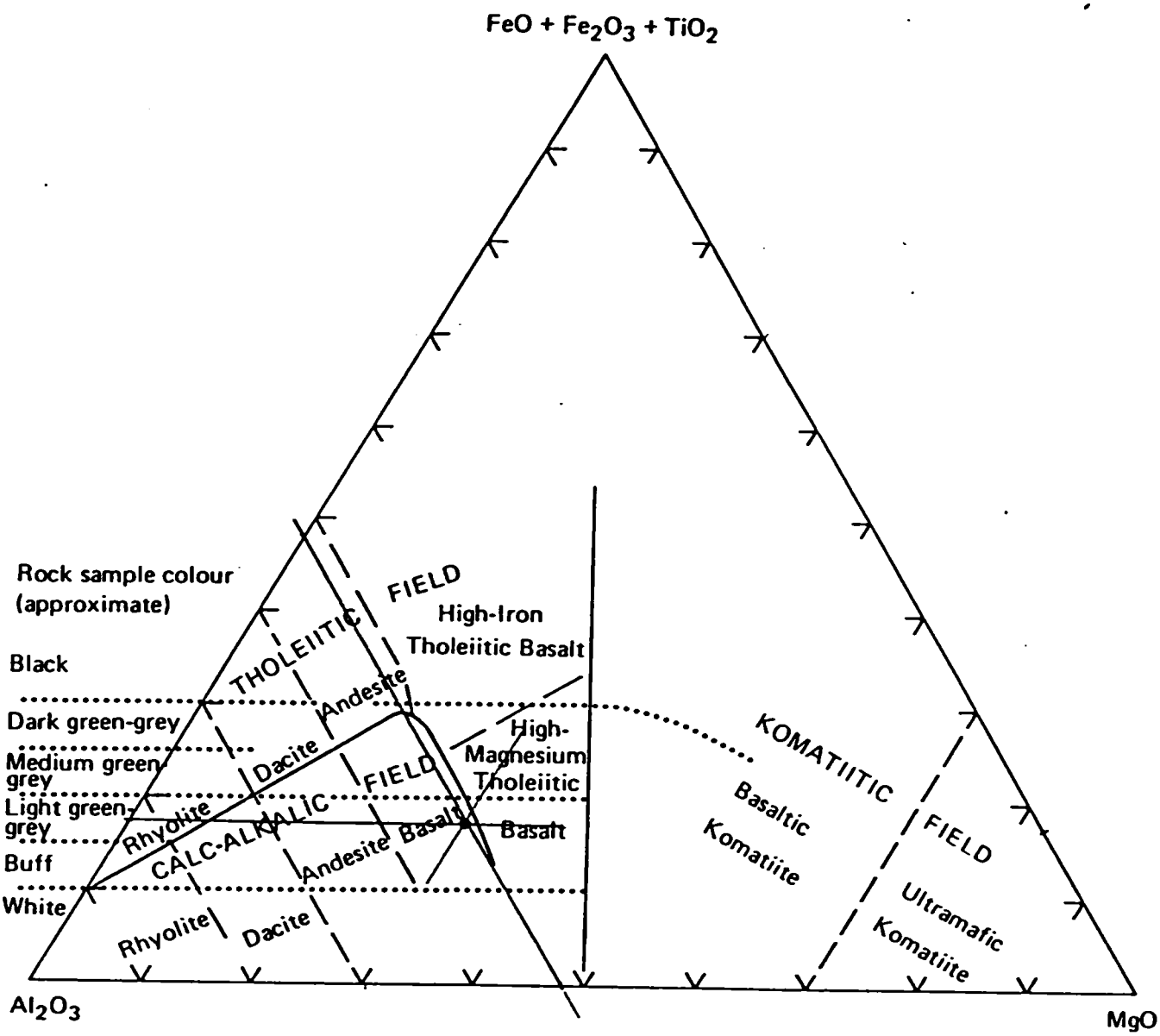


Figure 1 — Jensen Cation Plot involving the cation percentages of Al_2O_3, $FeO + Fe_2O_3 + TiO_2$, and MgO.

24679

EL-1-87

62'-66'

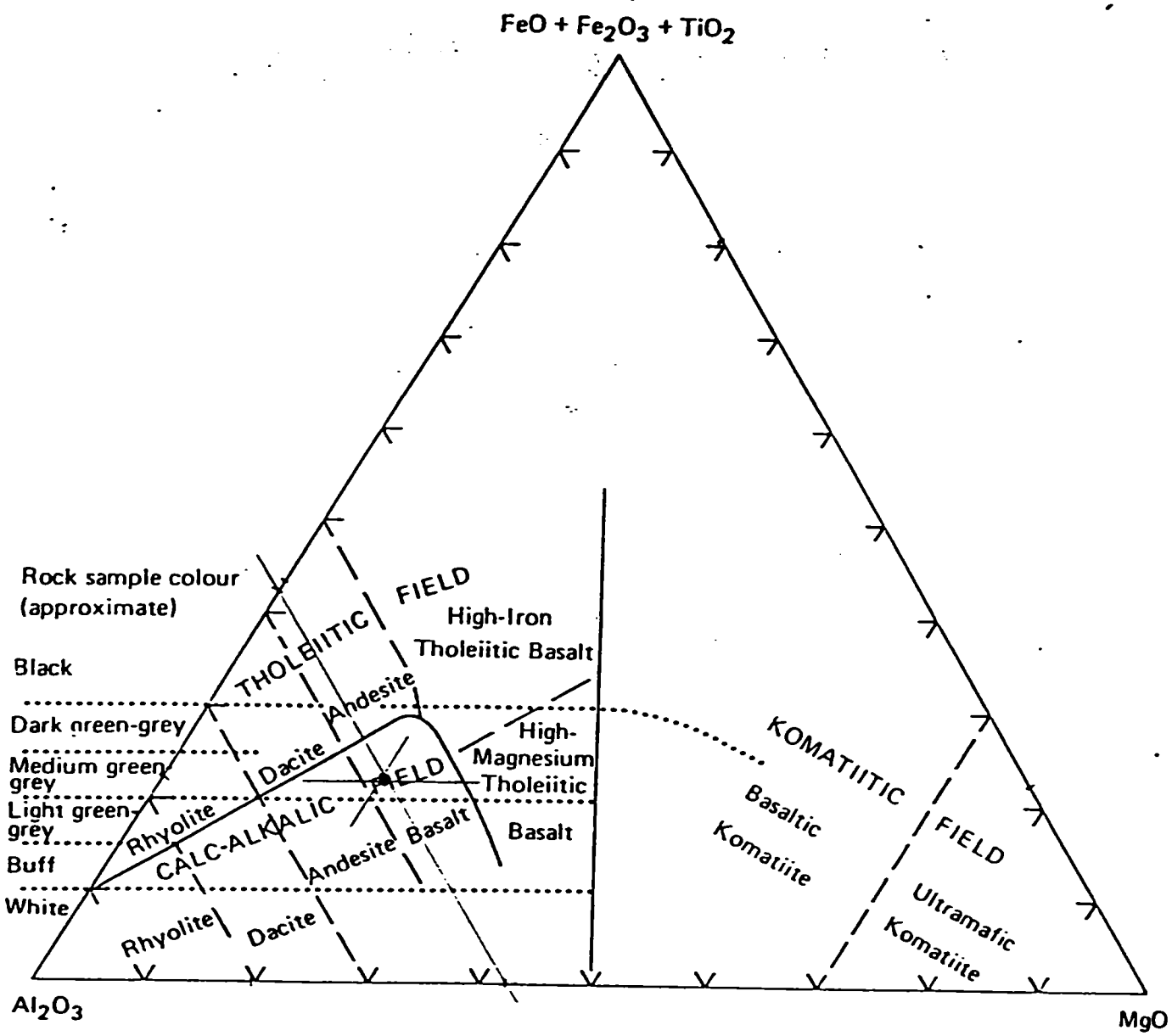


Figure 1 — Jensen Cation Plot involving the cation percentages of Al_2O_3, $FeO + Fe_2O_3 + TiO_2$, and MgO.

24690

EL-1-87

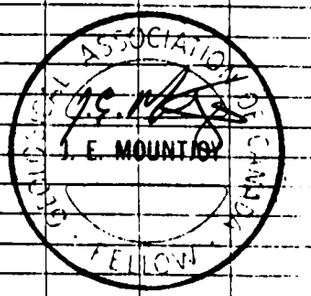
184'-189'

Dip = 45°
Contractor: H. Hibbert
Core Size: AXT 1 5/8"
Collar: 0 + 75'E/ 7+75'S ie. 75' east and 553' North of the #3 post.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. EL-1-87
Sheet No. 1 of 2

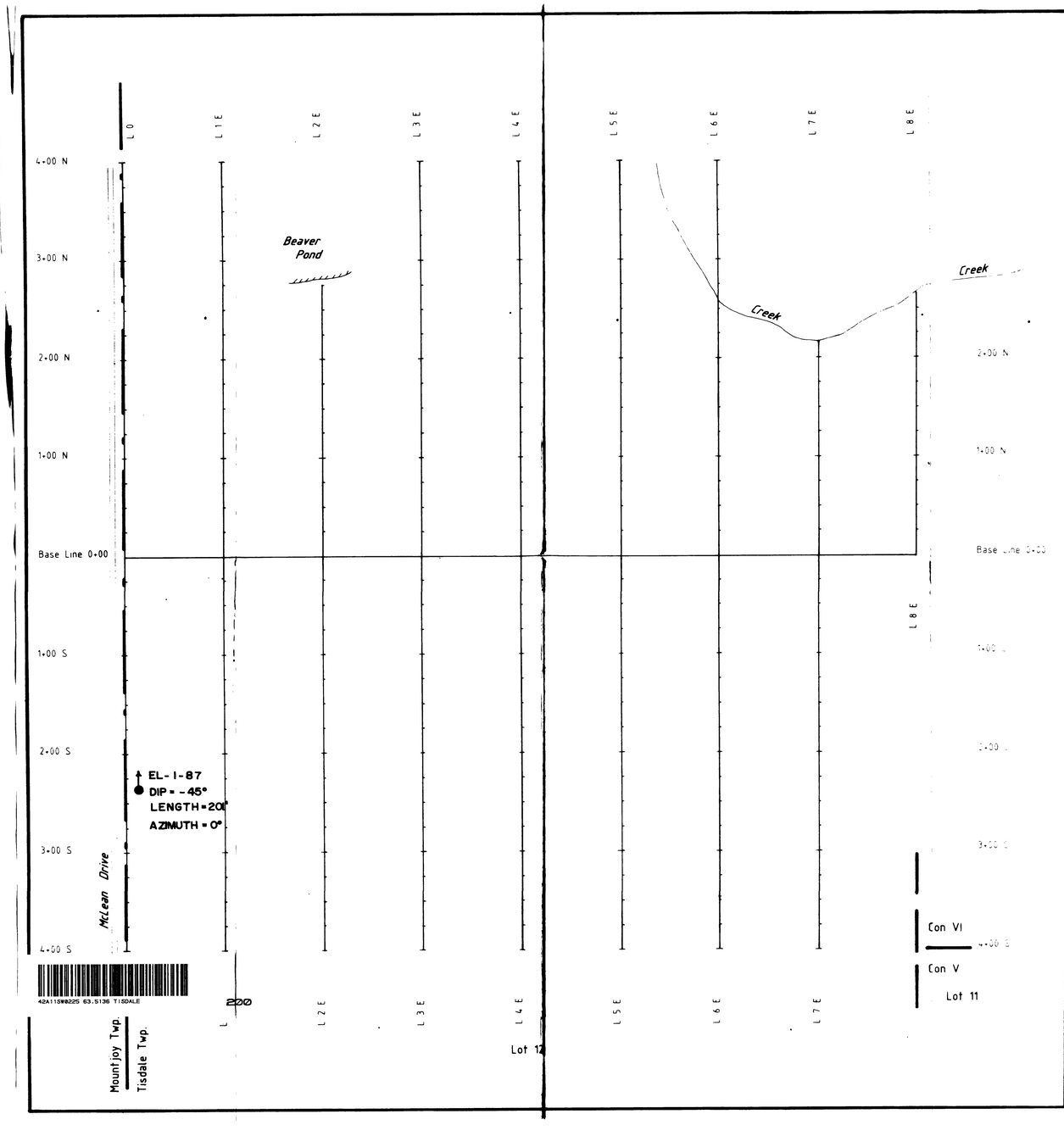
Feet From	Feet To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag ppm
0	25'	OVERBURDEN						
		- Clay and possibly some till						
25'	31'8"	BASALT/BASALTIC KOMATIITE?						
		- The core is aphanitic to fine grained, grey in colour and strongly ankeritic but only weakly calcitic. There is little or no quartz veining except @ 31' where there is a 1 inch wide glassy grey quartz veinlet containing minor pyrite and possibly a second sulphide. The core is weakly to moderately chloritic. Mineralization: only very minor disseminated pyrite (<1%). Contact: sharp @ 50° to the core axis (C.A.)	24670	26'3"	29'	2'9"	90	
			24671	29'	31'8"	2'8"	9	1.8
31'8"	32'5"	QUARTZ VEIN						
		- This vein is milky white with minor fractures which are filled with chlorite which has very minor pyrite associated. The chlorite appears to be assimilated basalt. Mineralization: trace pyrite Contact: broken	24672	31'8"	32'5"	9"	26	
32'5"	47'	BASALT/BASALTIC KOMATIITE?						
		- This interval is very similar to that from 25' - 31'8" except that interval is strongly calcitic from 41' - 47' as well as being ankeritic. This interval also contains roughly 1% quartz carbonate stringers. From 43' - 47' the core is more chloritic and possibly serpentinized. This may represent a flow contact but unfortunately the core is badly broken. Mineralization: only minor disseminated pyrite. Contact: gradational	24673	32'5"	37'	4'7"	3	
			24674	37'	42'	5'	16	
			24675	42'	47'	5'	2	
47'	73'9"	BASALT						
		- The core is grey in colour, fine grained becoming medium grained @ 52' - 73'7" with possible silicified amygdules @ 67'. The core is microveined with 2 - 5% quartz stringers. This interval is weakly to moderately ankeritic and moderately to strongly calcitic. Mineralization: ≤1% disseminated pyrite Contact: veined @ 45° to the C.A.	24676	47'	52'	5'	2	
			24677	52'	57'	5'	3	
			24678	57'	82'	5'	7	
			24679	62'	66'	4'	1	WHOLE ROCK ANAL.
			24680	68'	73'	5'	4	
			24681	73'	78'	5'	2	

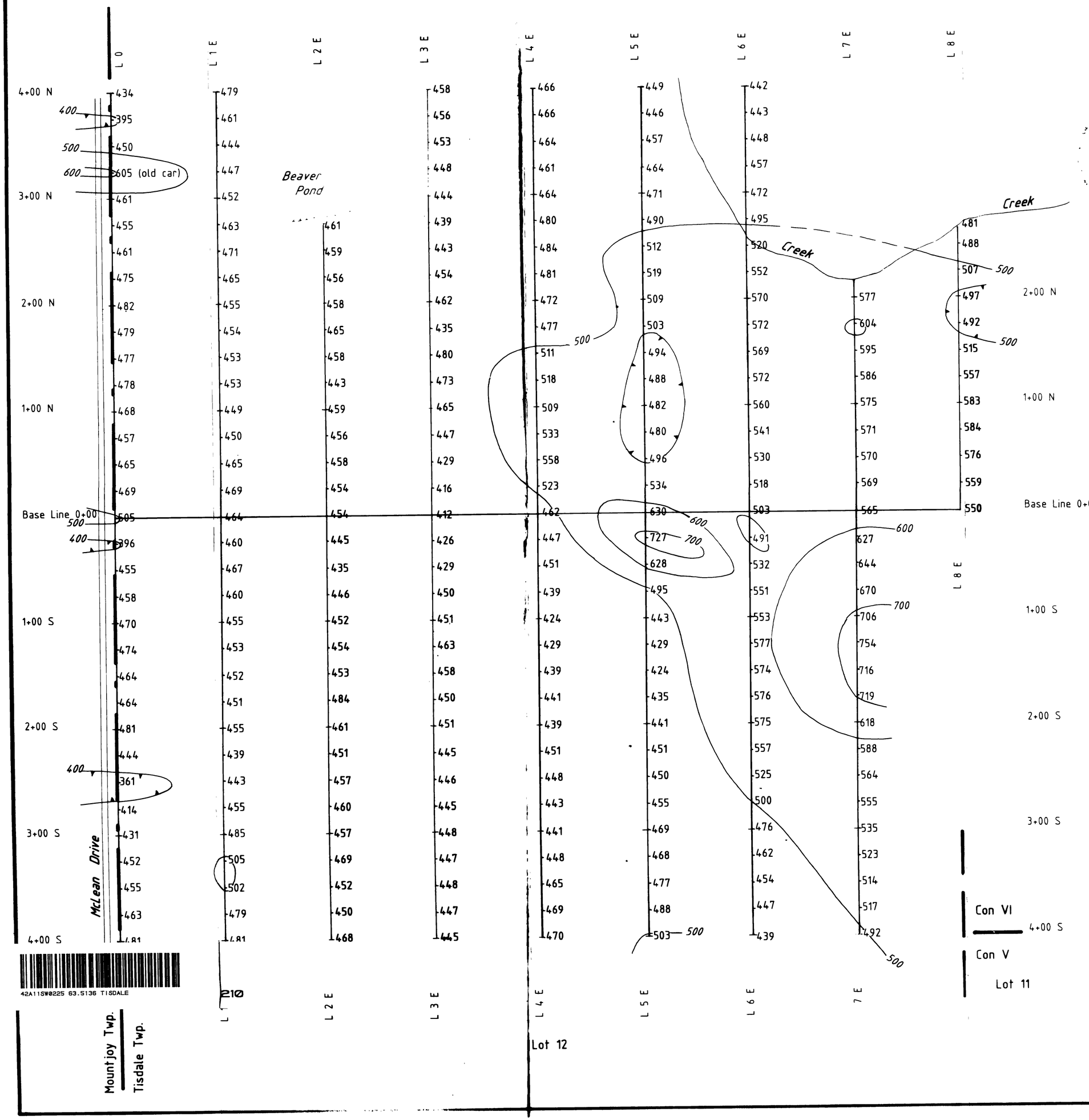


DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. EL-1-87
Sheet No. 2 of 2

Feet From	Feet To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb					
73'9"	172'7"	BASALT										
		- The core is aphanitic to fine grained from 73'9" to 83' where it becomes medium to coarse grained. This thick flow contains leucoxene and well developed laths of feldspar. From 86'7" - 87'4" the core contains black chlorite. Small (up to 1" in width) quartz veinlets were observed @ 105'4", 102'7", 103', 107'11", 121'7", 131', 138'3", 141', 163'1", and 166'. The core once again becomes fine grained @ 162'. From 162' - 172'7" the core is locally veined and overall slightly more siliceous. The core is moderately ankeritic and calcitic throughout. Mineralization: The core has only very minor disseminated pyrite. Contact: sharp @ 55° to the C.A.	24682	86'7"	87'7"	1'	6					
			24683	145'	149'	4'	3					
			24684	163'	168'	5'	3					
			24685	168'	172'	4'	7					
			24686	172'	173'	1'	8					
172'7"	173'	QUARTZ VEIN										
		- The vein is glassy white and contains minor chlorite (≤5%). The vein is not ankeritic but contains roughly 20% calcite. Mineralization: little or no visible sulphides. Contact: broken										
173'	181'8"	CONTACT ZONE										
		- This brecciatted section appears to be a flow contact with chlorite, carbonate and minor quartz. This may well be the flow top for the above unit of basalt. The core is weakly ankeritic and moderately to strongly calcitic. Mineralization: at 174' and @ 176' the core contains bands or stretched nodules of pyrrhotite. Overall ≤ 1% pyrrhotite and very minor pyrite. Contact: Sharp @ 45° to the C.A.	24687	173'	175'	2'	3					
			24688	175'	177'	2'	4					
			24689	177'	182'	5'	2					
181'8"	201'	BASALT										
		- The core is aphanitic to fine grained, very dark green in colour and very massive. The core is weakly ankeritic and not calcitic except for very minor microveins of calcite. Mineralization: there is little or no visible sulphides.	24690	184'	189'	5'	6	WHOLE ROCK ANALYSIS				
		END OF HOLE @ 201'										


L 0
L 1 E
L 2 E
L 3 E
L 4 E
L 5 E
L 6 E
L 7 E
L 8 E
4+00 N
3+00 N
2+00 N
1+00 N
Base Line 0+00
1+00 S
2+00 S
3+00 S
4+00 S
Beaver Pond
Creek
Creek
EL-1-87
DIP = -45°
LENGTH = 200'
AZIMUTH = 0°
McLean Drive
Con VI
Con V
Lot 11
Lot 12
Mountjoy Twp.
Tisdale Twp.
42A11SW025 63.5136 TISDALE
N
J. E. MOUNTJOY
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
FELLOW
63.5136
OM87-056
EXSICS EXPLORATION LTD.
P.O. Box 1988, PAR-TEX
Suite 13, Hollinger Bldg., Timmins, Ont.
Telephone 705-267-4951
CLIENT BRIAN ELLIES
PROPERTY Tisdale Township
TITLE DRILL HOLE LOCATION PLAN
Date
Scale NTS
Drawn
Chkd.
Job No.



LEGEND

Instrument: EDA OMNI IV
Parametres Measured: Earth's total magnetic field,
Base Station: BL 0 / 0+20E
Accuracy: +/- 1 nano-teslas
Diurnals: Corrected by base station recorder.
Contour Interval: 100 nano-teslas
Reference Field: 59,000 nano-teslas
Datum Subtracted: 58,522 nano-teslas

63.5136
OM87-056

EXSICS EXPLORATION LTD.
P.O. Box 1880, P4N-7X1
Suite 13, Hollinger Bldg. Timmins Ont.
Telephone: 705-267-4151

CLIENT:	BRIAN ELLIES		
PROPERTY:	Tisdale Township		
TITLE:	*MAGNETOMETER SURVEY*		
Date: Oct 1987	Scale: 1:2500	NTS:	
Drawn: CG	Interp:	Job No. EE-66	

L 0 | L 1 E | L 2 E | L 3 E | L 4 E | L 5 E | L 6 E | L 7 E | L 8 E

4+00 N
3+00 N
2+00 N
1+00 N
Base Line 0+00
1+00 S
2+00 S
3+00 S
4+00 S

Beaver Pond

Creek

Creek

McLean Drive

2+00 N
1+00 N
Base Line 0+00
1+00 S
2+00 S
3+00 S
4+00 S

Con VI

Con V

Lot 11

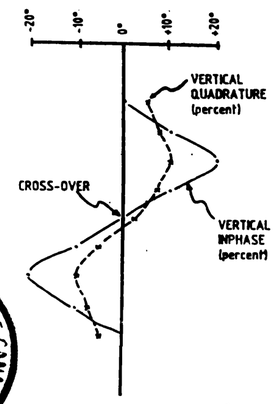
Lot 12

N

SURVEY DIRECTION
90°
NAA TRANSMITTER

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT: EDA OMNI PLUS
TRANSMITTER:STATION: Cutler Maine (NAA)
FREQUENCY: 24.0 KHz
Direction to station = 100° TN
Profile Scale : 1cm=20°



PROFILE SCALE: 1cm=20°

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
J. E. HOGARTH
FELLOW

63.5136
OM87-056

42A11SW0225 63.5136 TISDALE

220

Mountjoy Twp.
Tisdale Twp.

EXSICS EXPLORATION LTD.
P.O. Box 1900, P4N-7X1
Suite 13, Hollinger Bldg, Timmins Ont.
Telephone: 705-267-4151

CLIENT:	BRIAN ELLIES
PROPERTY:	Tisdale Township
TITLE:	*VLF Dip-Angle*

Date: Oct 1987	Scale: 1:2500	NTS:
Drawn: C.G.	Interp:	Job No. EE-66