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# Report of Work

(Line Cutting, TFM & IP Surveys)

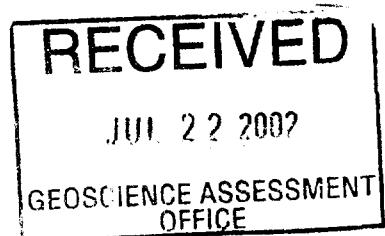
For

**Tres-Or Resources Ltd./  
Broadlands Resources Ltd.**

(Vancouver, BC)

On

**Mann Project**  
Mann & Duff Townships  
Porcupine Mining Division



R. J. Daigle  
Geoserve Canada Inc.

Oct. 8, 2001



42A14SE2015 2.23922 MANN

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## **2.0 Summary**

In March 2001, Tres-Or Resources Ltd. and Broadlands Resources Ltd. of Vancouver commissioned Richard Daigle of Timmins Ontario to do line cutting, total field magnetics, and Induced Polarization surveys on their Mann Project. The Mann Project includes 19 (40 acre) claims along the Mann and Duff north-south Township Line, Porcupine Mining Division, District of Cochrane, northeastern Ontario. The claims are 17km west along the Tunis Power Station Road off of HWY 11, 22km south of Cochrane, ON. The Frederick House River bisects the property in Mann Township.

The work (initially started in March, 2001) was interrupted by break-up, then resumed in June, 2001 and was completed by July 2001. The 2001 work completed is an extension of an original grid established in 1999 (refer to T. Keast 1999 and 2000, Assessment Files, Timmins Resident Geologist Office). The accumulated work now covers the entire claims. The claims being reported on also have several diamond drill holes on file at the Timmins Resident Geologist Office. The most recent work since 1999 is focused primarily on PGM potential. Past work focused mainly on Asbestos (50's era, and VMS 60's era). The 2001 ground survey results forms the main basis of this report.

The property covers approximately 800 acres on the west limit, of the Mann Intrusive Complex (42km wide intrusive body, Ayers, 1999). It lies within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, 28km northeast of the world class Kidd Creek massive sulfide mine.

(i)

In march, line cutters added **14.8 km** of survey lines to the original grid. The 100m line interval now covers the entire claims, also several tie lines were added and all were chained and picketed at 25 a meter interval. The total field magnetic survey ensued on all new lines, several old lines and recce lines in several areas. The Time Domain IP survey comprised 7.5km of traverses reading n=1 to n=6 with a 25m dipole.

The results of the 2001 surveys is included in this report on 1:5000 B/W copies. For convenience a 1:5000 colored compilation is also inclusive.

The results encourages additional drilling which is left to the clients discretion. The total field magnetics helped delineate layered gabbroic intrusions (mag lows) with-in the Mann Complex on the claims being reported-on. The IP mapped strong IP effects near and along these said gabbro's that is favored for PGM.. Delineation of pyroxene vs. peridotite is a difficult task since both produce good IP effects. The apparent resistivities is perhaps the best tool when correlating drill core. The most attractive geophysical targets appear near and along the Frederick House River.



**Property Location**

**FIGURE 1**

## 4.0 Geology

The property is geologically situated in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, 28km northeast of the Kidd Creek base metal mine. The Kidd Creek Mine is a world class VMS deposit. The claims cover near 12km of the Mann Intrusive Complex, within the Stoughton-Roquemaure assemblage comprised of mafic, ultramafic intrusives, and extrusive igneous rocks. The Mann complex is among the largest stratiform intrusive bodies in the region with a strike of 42km. A clinopyroxenite unit within the Mann complex contains anomalous PGM values (Good & Crocket, 1999).

The property is near 98% overburden cover. Therefore compilation of diamond drill holes, geophysical and geological surveys form the mapped property geology. Geology is chiefly related to map 3379 by the OGS (Ontario Geological Survey) geological compilation by J.A. Ayers, and N.F. Trowell , 1998. Diamond drill logs by Falconbridge are by far the most complete for the area. Whole rock enrichment in Si and Ca (in exchange for Mg, Na, and K depletion) are favored within the hydrothermal systems for VMS ( F. Santaguida, Falconbridge Ltd, 2001). All gathered information shows that the Mann Complex dips northerly. The property is interpreted to be folded back onto itself near the Frederick House River. It is geophysically inferred that volcanics superpose the area between the fold.

The 2001 work by First Point Minerals is focused on evaluating the Mann Intrusive Complex for PGM. After evaluating the IP sections on both L.Hill Property and First Point claims one observes that the broad bisecting resistivity high unit (trending near 115°E) infers that the ultramafic complex appears to be oxidized towards the tops (Higher IP effects at the outer limits mapping magnetite rich rocks). The metallic enrichment towards magnetite to the south may infer that this part of the unit is closer to being peridotites. The remaining underlay is postulated to be dominantly closer to an underlay of dunite. Between the postulated units may lie a rieft that would be of interest towards PGM enrichment due to a possible threshold of sulfide saturation enrichment (Ore Deposit Workshop, U of T, A.J. Naldrett, 1977).

*The abundance of chalcophile element data, including PGE (Pt,Pd,Ir), Ni, Cu, and Co are controlled by olivine fractionation and accumulation. The magmas are said to be undersaturated in sulfide. R.A. Sproule, M. Houle, C.M. Lesher, P.C. Thurston (Laurentian University), and J.A. Ayer Ontario Geological Survey (OGS).*

## **4.0 Past Work**

Prospectors explored the area being reported on since the early 1900's. A more aggressive search took place between 1940 and 1960 focused mainly on asbestos. VMS type deposits were sought in the decade of the 60's by several mining companies. From 1970 to 2000 a few mining companies held land positions in the area hosting VMS type occurrences. Falconbridge Ltd of Timmins, ON have held the largest land position located south of the property hosting base metal occurrences. The Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) conducted an aero-em/ mag survey over the Timmins Area in 1986.

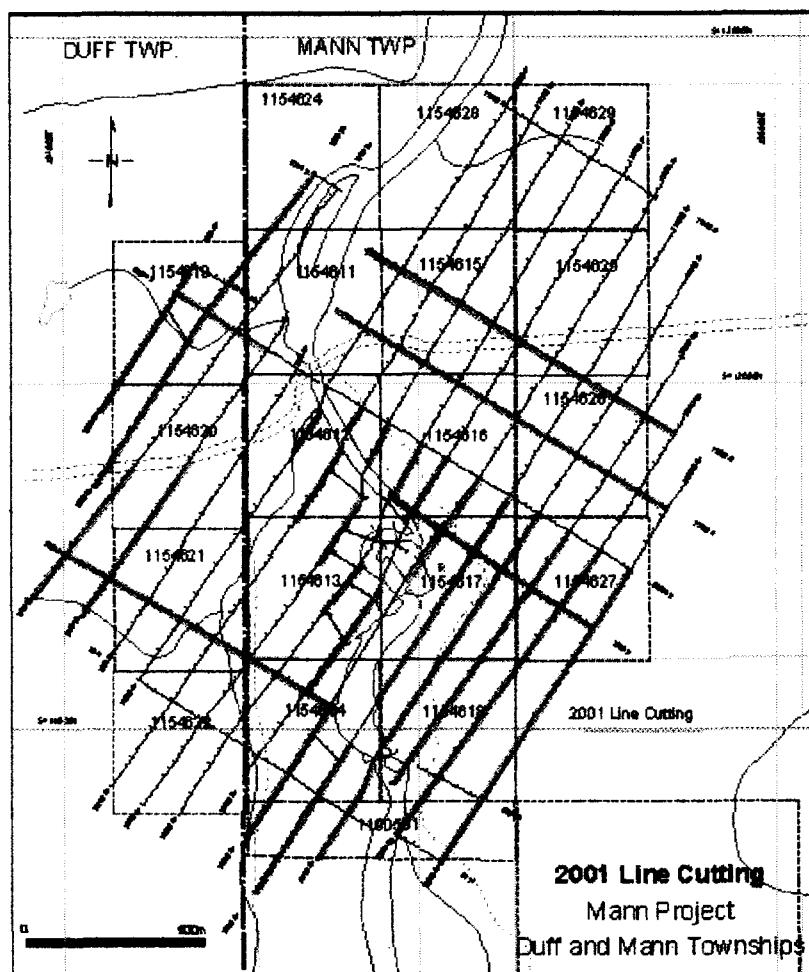
The nineteen 40 acre claims being reported on were staked in 1990 by a Mr. L. Hill of Timmins, ON, local prospector. Since 1990 Mr. Hill drilled several diamond drill holes on his own behalf, and had limited line cutting, ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. The author was requested to process all geophysical data as recent as 1999.

## **5.0 2001 Surveys**

## **Line Cutting**

The original grid on the Mann Project was anchored at the baily bridge crossing the Frederick House River. The local coordinate 1000E/1000N is translated to UTM coordinate 493864E/ 5411421N, NAD27 Zone 17.

In March 2001 Tres-Or and Broadlands commissioned Mr. Luc Landry of Rouyn Quebec to do additional line cutting on the Mann Project. From March 04 to March 15, 01 line cutters extended the grid West and South covering additional claims that have no work.



## Total Field Magnetics

The Total Field Magnetic Survey read by Richard Daigle of Timmins, ON was completed by June 2001. A total of 21.2 km was read with GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometers. A base station monitored the diurnal drift from the beginning of the gravel road that leads to the property. All of the 2001 Survey was read at 12.5 meter interval. Some of the old lines were also read at 12.5 meters providing better detail compared to the old 25m interval survey. Some of the surveys includes compass and pace lines between north-south survey lines, and readings were even taken in a boat on the Federick House River north of the baily bridge attempting to delineate the favorable geology present at this location. This survey along with a line across the island was tied-into the grid using a GPS. All of the smoothed readings are plotted here-in (pocket) on a 1: 5000 plan map. The results of the 2001 and past surveys are profiled on top of the 1:5000 IP sections, and color contoured on a 1:5000 compilation map.

The magnetic survey is profiled on top of the IP survey (sections included here-in) at a 1cm=2000 nanotesla, with a 58000 base removed. The Mann Intrusive Complex is directly related to high magnetic susceptibilities. Therefore the broad high mag and high IP effects occurring together are mapping the underlying complex. The high magnetic values can be directly related to magnetite and/or pyroxenite. The underlying units can be difficult ti interpret due to several dipole effects along the magnetic profiles. The author believes that these dipole effects are perhaps predominantly surficial effects caused by concentrations of magnetite oxidized towards the units surface.

All of the magnetic survey results since 1999 have been processed to produce the 1:5000 compilation map here-in. To evaluate the 2001 survey one can observe the 12.5 meter postings on the plan map also included in this report. The author was informed that the old survey was smoothed manually without base station. The high magnetic trend seen on the compilation map across the grid north of the baseline (1000N to 1600N) maps impart the intruseve complex. A narrower mag high trending near S80°T obliquely across the grid (on the west side) is perhaps the same unit folded back. A narow mag low from L1400E/1250N trending near E125°T is delineating a narrow underlay of gabbro (outcrop L1800E). The mag low centrally located south is chiefly mapping an underlay of gabbro.

**Induced Polarization** A time domain, fixed transmitter induced polarization survey was completed on six lines. Since the lines were cut when there was snow cover crews needed to clean the lines before traverse. Richard Daigle and crews read the new lines from April 29, 01 to May 15, 01. A Scintrex TSQ-3 3000 Watt transmitter in conjunction with an Andotex TDR-6 (six dipole) receiver was used to collect IP effects (mV/V) and apparent Resistivities (ohms/25m) at 25 meter intervals along the traverses. Crews read lines using the Pole Dipole Array reading n=1 to n=6 inclusively, with a 25 meter dipole. The receiver also stored Self Potential effects at each station, and ten windows along the decay curve of the IP effects. Additional equipment information can be reference in the reports addendum. Crews used one location for the INFINITY ELECTRODE (C2) for the entire survey. C2 was located in a creek at local grid coordinate 1400E/2600N. Traverses 1100E, 1200E, and 1300E were challenged by the Federick House River. Crews used ropes and boat to attempt and keep dipole wires out of the water. In some areas where the river was obliquely wider than 100m it was near impossible. Therefore some noisy conditions exists on these traverses. Encouraging results prompted these traveses near and along the river.

The interpretation of the results are self explanatory on the six 1:5000 colored sections included here-in. The compilation map also shows areas of high chargeability with wide solid lines. A separate color was used to show anomalies surveyed in the past.

## **6.0 Conclusion**

All gathered geophysical data is presented on compilation maps here-in. The property is certainly favourable for PGM enrichment as per all OGS reports. The high concentrations of magnetite tells us that there has been widespread hydrothermal activity near and along the river. It is perhaps a widespread replacement in pervasive alteration. This alteration product obscures the IP effects throughout the survey area producing IP highs. The river is said to be along a fault zone (sheared to some degree). There is evidence of shearing near and along the river.

Because of the abundance of oxidation products strongly affecting the IP readings the resistivity sections should be used considerably.

Additional work on the property is left to the clients discretion.

Respectfully Submitted;

  
Richard Daigle

## 7.0 Certification

I Richard Daigle residing at 139 Allan Street, South Porcupine Ontario;

- 1 I have 22 years practice in mining exploration and I am a member of Association of Geoscientists of Ontario.
- 2 Received an Electronic Technologist Certificate in 1979 from Radio College of Canada, Toronto, ON.
- 3 Experienced Max-Min (HLEM) interpretations along with field operations under the supervision of John Betz, 1979-80.
- 4 Geophysicist assistant for Texas Gulf (Falconbridge) under the supervision of Mr Doug Londry, 1981-85.
- 5 Fulfilled geophysical contracts in NE Ontario, 1985-87.
- 6 Fulfilled geophysical contracts (IP,HLEM,Mag,SP) along with property assessments in Eastern Canada, 1987-92.
- 7 Employed as exploration manager, geophysical evaluator for MC Exploration Services, Timmins, ON, 1992-97.
- 8 Owner Operator of Geoserve Canada Inc, Timmins, ON, 1997-present.
- 9 I am a member of the Association Geoscientists of Ontario (AGO).
- 10 I have no interests on the property being reported on or the company worked for.

DATE: *Oct 24/01*  
Timmis, ON



R. J. Daigle

## **Equipment and Theory**

### **IP Receiver**

**Androtex TDR-6;** The TDR-6 induced polarization receiver is a highly cost-effective instrument for the detailed measurements of IP effects and apparent resistivity phenomenon. Up to six dipoles can be measured simultaneously, thus increasing production. A wide input voltage range, up to 30V, simplifies surveys over the narrow shallow conductors of large resistivity contrast. Input signal indicators are provided for each dipole. All data are displayed on a 2x16 character display LCD module and any selected parameters can be monitored on a separate analogue meter for noise evaluation during the stacking/averaging. Although the TDR-6 receiver is automatic it allows full control and communications with the operator at all times during measurements. Since the input signal synchronizes the receiver at each cycle, the transmitter timing stability is not critical and any standard time domain transmitter can be used. Data are stored in the internal memory with a capacity of up to 2700 readings (450 stations). The data format is directly compatible with Geosoft without the necessity of an instrument conversion program.

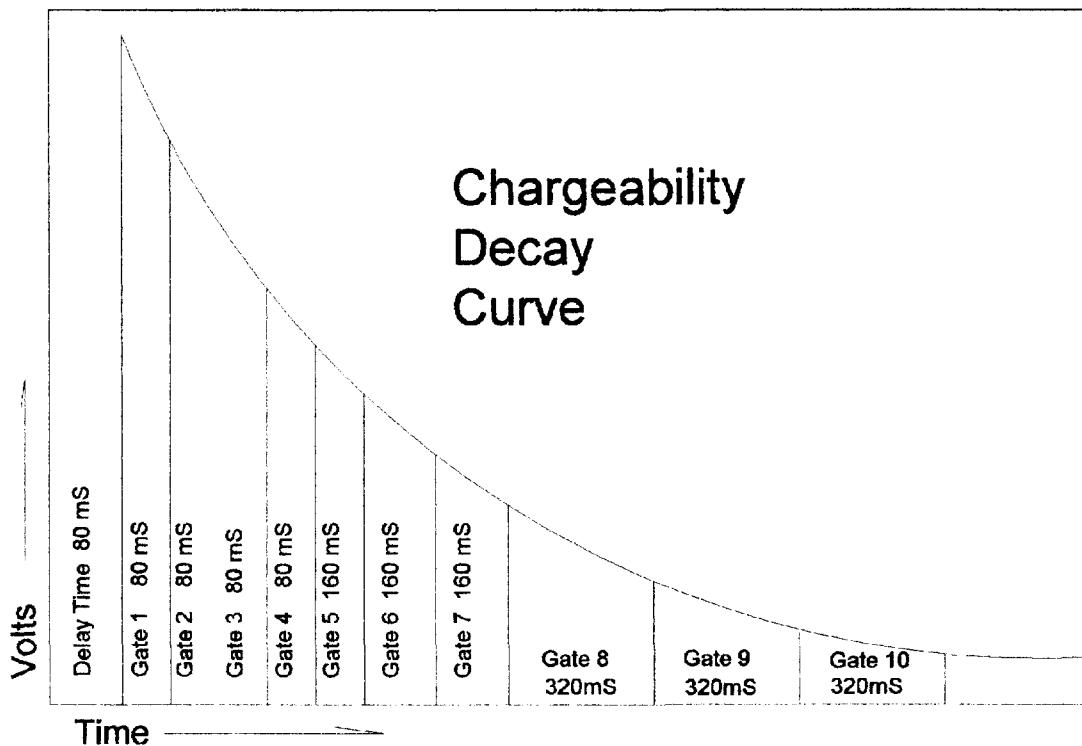
### **Features**

- Wide input signal range •Automatic self-potential cancellation
- Stacking/averaging of Vp and M for high measurement accuracy in noisy environments •High rejection of power line interference •Continuity resistance test •Switch selectable delay and integration time •Multiwindow chargeability measurements •Digital output for data logger •Six channel input provided •Compatibility with standard time domain transmitters •Programmable •Self Potential •Audio indicator for automatic SP compensation •Portable

### **Specifications**

•Dipole	n1 to n6 simultaneously
•Input Impedance	10 megohm
•Input Voltage (Vp)	range:100 $\mu$ V to 30 Volts (automatic), accuracy:.25%, resolution:10 $\mu$ V.
•Self Potential (SP)	range: $\pm$ 2V,accuracy:1%,Automatic compensation $\pm$ 1
•Chargeability (M)	range:300mV/V, accuracy:.25%,resolution:.1mV/V
•Automatic Stacking	2 to 32 cycles
•Delay Time	programmable
•Integration Time	programmable for each gate (10 gates)
•Total Chargeability Time	During integration time of all gates
•Synchronization Signal	programmable from channel 1 to 6
•Filtering	power lines:dual notch 60/180Hz or 50/150Hz, 100dB, other: Anti-alias, RF and spike rejection.
•Internal Test	Vp=1V,M=30mV/V
•Ground resistance test	0 to 200 Kohm
•Transmitting Time	1,2,4 and 8 sec pulse duration, ON/OFF.
•Digital Display	Two line 16 alphanumeric LCD.
•Analogue Meters	Six-monitoring input signal and coarse resistance testing.
•Controls	Push button reset, toggle start-stop, rotary Rs-in-test, rotary (data scroll) display, rotary (data scroll) Dipole, keypad 16 key 4x4.
•Memory Capacity	2700 readings, 450 stations (n1 to n6).
•Data Output	serial I/O RS-232 (programmable baud rate), Geosoft compatible output format.
•Temperature Range	Operating:-30° to +50°C,storage -40° to +60°C.
•Power Supply	Four 1.5V D cells.
•Dimensions	31x16x29 cm
•Weight	6.2 kg (14.3lbs)

## Integration Time



## Transmitter

**Scintrex TSQ-3;** The Motor-Generator set consists of a reliable Briggs and Stratton four stroke engine, coupled to a brushless permanent magnet alternator. The transmitter design employs solid-state components both for power switching and control circuits. Output waveforms and frequencies are selectable; square wave continuous for frequency domain and square wave interrupted for time domain. The programmer is crystal controlled for high stability. While care still must be taken when working with high voltages, the TSQ-3 features overload, underload and thermal protection for maximum safety. Stabilization circuitry ensures that the output current ( $I_g$ ) is automatically controlled to within  $\pm 1\%$  for up to 20% external load or  $\pm 10\%$  input voltage variations. Voltage, current and circuit resistance are presented on a LED digital display. The system functions as follows; The motor turn turns the generator (alternator) which produces 800Hz, three phase, 230VAC. This energy is transformed upwards according to a front panel voltage setting in a large transformer housed in the TSQ-3. The resulting AC is then rectified in a rectifier bridge. Commutator switches then control the DC voltage output according to the waveform and frequency selected.

**Digital Display**

**Light emitting diodes permit display up to 1999 with variable decimal point;  
switch selectable to read input voltage, output current, external  
circuit resistance, dual current range, switch selectable.**

## Theory

### IP Method

The phenomena of Induced Polarization (IP) was reported as early as 1920 by Schlumberger. The IP survey technique allows a variety of arrays (which all have advantages and disadvantages) and reads two separate elements;(1)The chargeability or IP effect ( $M$ ) and Apparent Resistivity. The IP technique is useful for detecting sulphide bodies and is also useful as a structural mapping tool. The IP effect is the measurement of the residual voltage in rocks that remains after the interception of a primary voltage. It includes many types of dipolar charge distributions set up by the passage of current through consolidated or unconsolidated rocks. Among the causes are concentration polarization and electrokinetic effects in rocks containing electronic conductors such as metallic sulphides and graphite. The term overvoltage applies to secondary voltages set up by a current in the earth which decays when it is interrupted. These secondary effects are measured by a receiver via potential electrodes. The current flow is actually maintained by charged ions in the solutions. The IP effect is created when this ionic current flow is converted to electronic current flow at the surface of metallic minerals (or some clays, and platy silicates). The IP method is generally used for prospecting low grade ( or disseminated) sulphide ores where metallic particles, sulfides in particular, give an anomalous response. Barren rock (with certain exceptions) gives a low response. In practice, IP is measured in one or two ways;(1) In a pure form, a steady current of some seconds (nominally 2 seconds) is passed and abruptly interrupted. The slowly decaying transient voltage existing in the ground are measured after interruption. This is known as the time domain method. The factor  $V_s/V_p$  is the integrated product for a specified time, and several readings are averaged (suppressing noise and coupling effects). The resultant chargeability,  $M$  is essentially an unitless value but it is usually represented in mV/V. The second method entails a comparison of the apparent resistivity using sinusoidal alternating currents of 2 frequencies within the normal range of 0.1 to 10.0 cps.. The factor used to represent the IP effect by this frequency domain method is the percent frequency effect (PFE) and is defined by  $(R_1 - R_2)/R_1 \times 100\%$  where  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are the apparent resistivities at the low and high frequencies.

### Use and Limitations

The effective depth of penetration of any IP survey is a function of the resistivity of the surface layer('s) with respect to the resistivity of the lower layer. All arrays have different effects from this resistivity contrast, some are less affected than others. When the surface layer is 0.01 of the lower layer, the effective penetration is very poor hence the term masking. Masking occurs most often in areas of thick clay cover. The size of the target therefore becomes important when detection is desired under a conductive surface layer. The frequency domain methods are the most adversely affected by masking as inductive coupling can be much greater than the response.

### **Standard Definitions of Chargeability**

The IP parameter, chargeability ( $M$ ) varies with time. For practical reasons the entire decay curve is not sampled. Instead the secondary voltage is sampled one or more times at various intervals. Because the secondary voltage is received at extremely low levels in many prospecting situations, measurements of its amplitude at any given time is extremely susceptible to noise. Therefore, the secondary voltage is usually integrated for a period of time called a gate. Thus, if the noise has a zero mean, the integration will tend to cancel the noise. The Newmount M Factor is a standard time domain IP parameter. The gate delay, of 80 mSeconds (used by the TDR-6) was chosen to allow time for normal electromagnetic effects and capacitive coupling effects between the transmitter and receiver to attenuate so that the secondary voltage consists only of the IP decay voltage.

The TDR-6 total integration time of 1580 milliSeconds (gate) is divided into ten individual gates. The time-constant of the IP dispersion curve, Cole-Cole dispersion (W H Pelton, 1977), obtained from the ten individual gates (windows) is directly related to the physical size of the metallic particles. This data is available at the clients request since all of the obtained field data is archived (downloaded) to computer.

Work Report Summary

Transaction No: W0260.01188      Status: APPROVED  
 Recording Date: 2002-JUL-22      Work Done from: 2001-MAR-01  
 Approval Date: 2002-AUG-07      to: 2001-OCT-08

Client(s):  
 144430      HILL, LEONARD EDWARD

Survey Type(s):

IP      LC      MAG

Work Report Details:

Claim#	Perform	Perform Approve	Applied	Applied Approve	Assign	Assign Approve	Reserve	Reserve Approve	Due Date
1154611	\$4,039	\$4,039	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$3,239	\$3,239	2005-JUL-19
1154612	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$3,200	\$3,200	2005-JUL-19
1154613	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2005-JUL-19
1154614	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2004-JUL-19
1154615	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2005-JUL-19
1154616	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2005-JUL-19
1154617	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2005-JUL-19
1154618	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2005-JUL-19
1154619	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2004-JUL-19
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1154621	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2004-JUL-19
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1154624	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2004-SEP-20
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1154626	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2005-SEP-20
1154627	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2004-SEP-20
1154628	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2004-SEP-20
1154629	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2004-SEP-20
1190501	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2005-JUL-28
	\$21,639	\$21,639	\$15,200	\$15,200	\$0	\$0	\$6,439	\$6,439	

External Credits:      \$0

Reserve:  
 \$6,439      Reserve of Work Report#: W0260.01188

\$6,439      Total Remaining

Status of claim is based on information currently on record.



42A14SE2015 2.23922 MANN

900

Ministry of  
Northern Development  
and Mines

Ministère du  
Développement du Nord  
et des Mines

Date: 2002-AUG-19



GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE  
933 RAMSEY LAKE ROAD, 6th FLOOR  
SUDBURY, ONTARIO  
P3E 6B5

LEONARD EDWARD HILL  
122 HELEN AVENUE  
P.O. BOX 1022  
SOUTH PORCUPINE, ONTARIO  
P0N 1H0 CANADA

Tel: (888) 415-9845  
Fax:(877) 670-1555

**Submission Number:** 2.23922  
**Transaction Number(s):** W0260.01188

Dear Sir or Madam

**Subject: Approval of Assessment Work**

We have approved your Assessment Work Submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached Work Report Summary indicates the results of the approval.

At the discretion of the Ministry, the assessment work performed on the mining lands noted in this work report may be subject to inspection and/or investigation at any time.

If you have any question regarding this correspondence, please contact STEVEN BENETEAU by email at [steve.beneteau@ndm.gov.on.ca](mailto:steve.beneteau@ndm.gov.on.ca) or by phone at (705) 670-5855.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sheila Lessard".

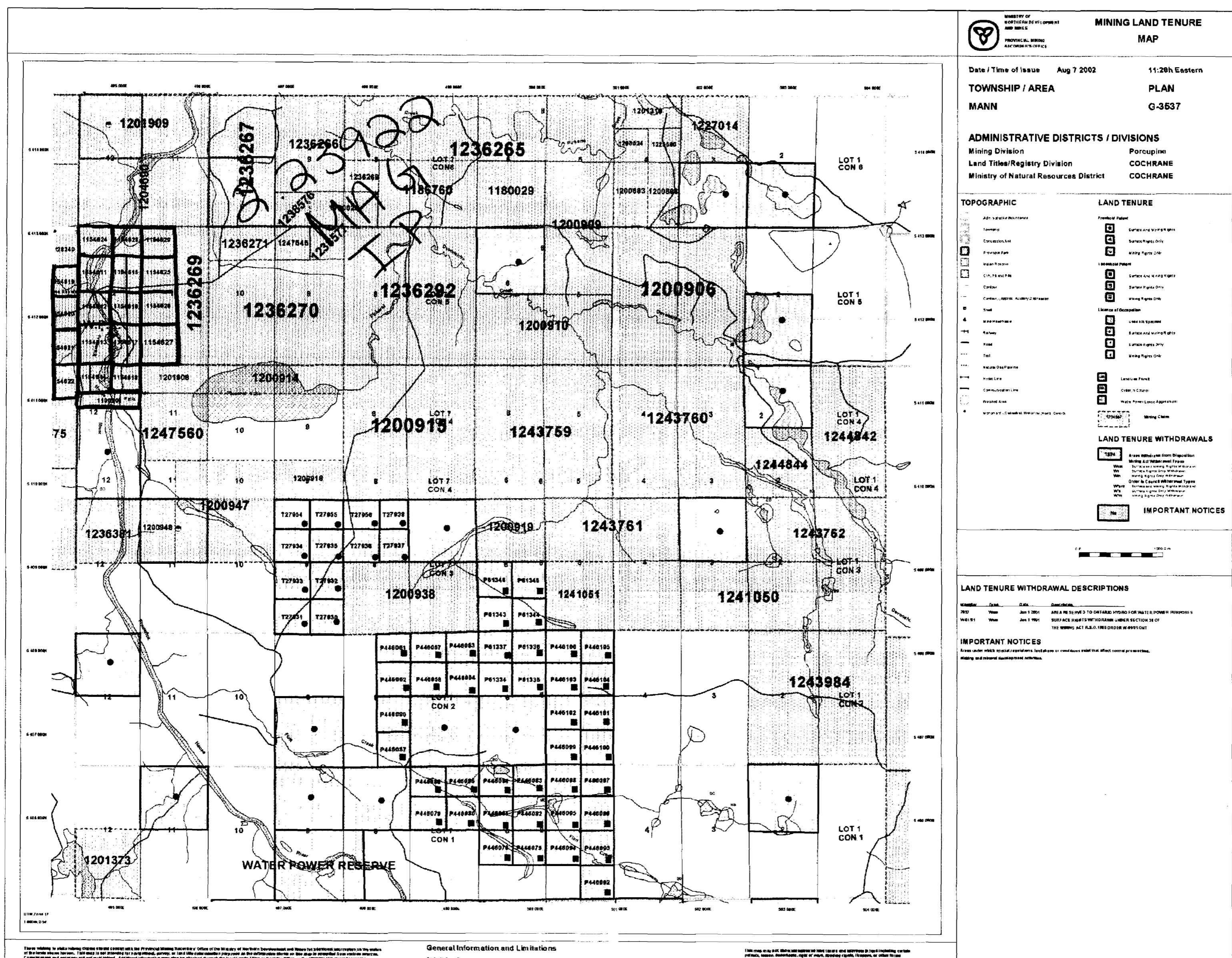
Sheila Lessard  
Acting Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

Cc: Resident Geologist

Leonard Edward Hill  
(Claim Holder)

Assessment File Library

Leonard Edward Hill  
(Assessment Office)



Please visit the [Minerals Share and Survey](#) on the Provincial Mining Recorder's Office of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Mines ([mines.gov.on.ca](#)) website for the latest information on mineral surveys. This page is not intended for a detailed survey, or land title status can be purchased as the information stored on this page is generated from various sources. Complete and accurate, but not guaranteed. Additional information may also be obtained through the Local Land Title and Registry Offices, or the Ministry of Natural Resources.

### **General Information and Limitations**

**Contact Information:**

Mean  $\pm$  SEM  $\pm$  SD

This group, as at 30/6, did not have settled or final leases and tenancies in England including certain patients, lessees, shareholders, right of ways, stepping rights, licensees, or other forms of dispositions of rights and interests from the Crown. Also certain long leases and



## **MINING LAND TENURE**

MAP

Date / Time of Issue Aug 7 2002 10:43h Eastern

TOWNSHIP / AREA	PLAN
DUFF	G-3234

## **ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS**

## **SPOTOGRAPHIC**

## LAND TENURE

- | Administrative Boundaries              | Freehold Patent   |
|--|---|
| Township                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface And Mining Rights   |
| Concession, Lot                        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Rights Only         |
| Provincial Park                        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mining Rights Only          |
| Indian Reserve                         | <b>Licensed Patent</b>  |
| Cult, P.L and P.S.                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface And Mining Rights   |
| Contour                                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Rights Only         |
| Contract, Agric., Auction, Disposition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mining Rights Only          |
| Small                                  | <b>Licence of Occupation</b>                                    |
| Mines Licence #                        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Used not Specified          |
| Railway                                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface And Mining Rights   |
| Road                                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Rights Only         |
| Tire #                                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mining Rights Only          |
| Natural Gas Pipeline                   |   |
| Hydro Line                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Use Permit             |
| Com. Utilization Unit                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other J. Council            |
| Watershed Area                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Power Lease Agreement |

## **LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS**



#### **IMPORTANT NOTICES**

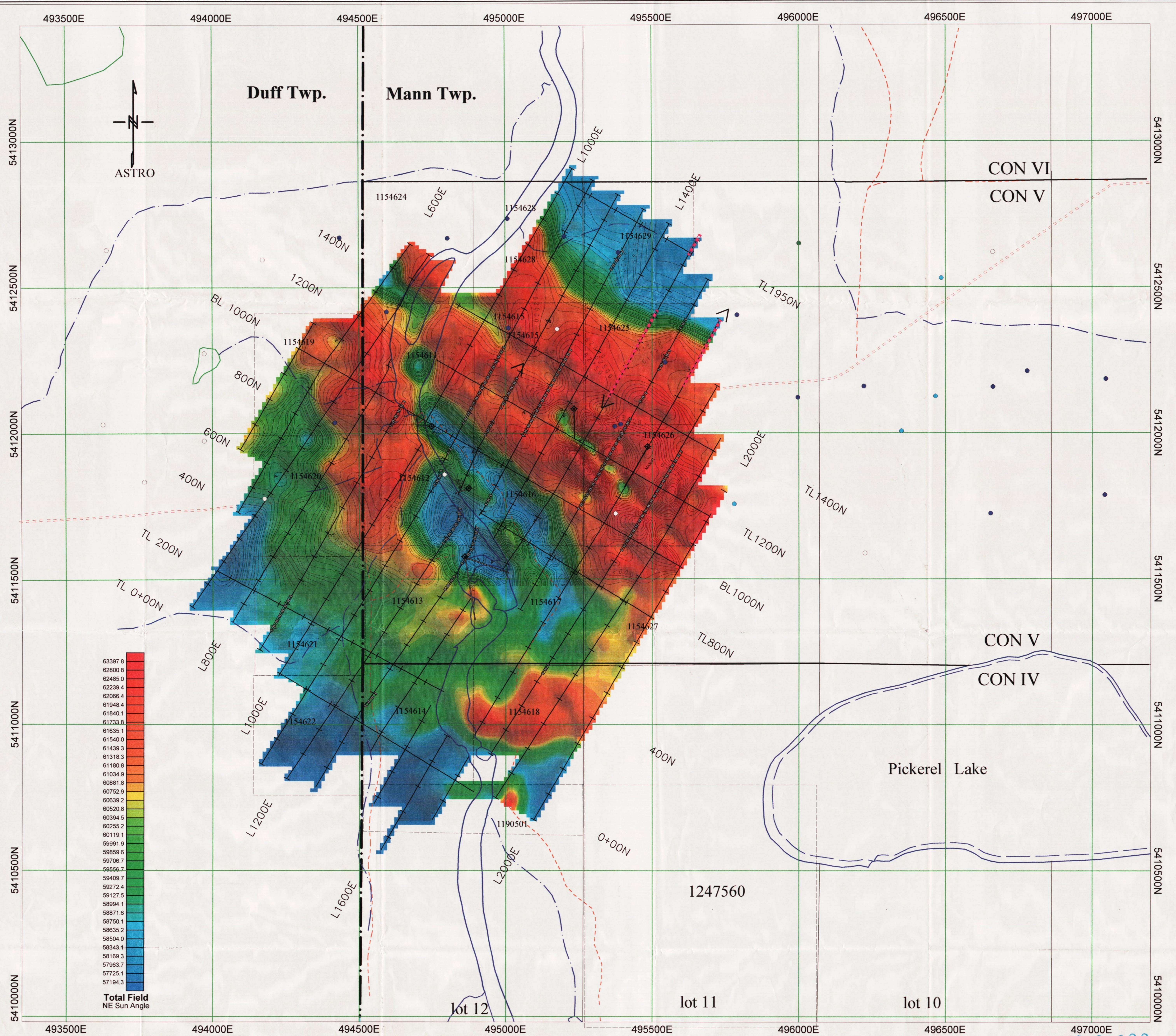


#### **AND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS**

**NAME** **TYPE** **QTY** **DESCRIPTION**

#### **重要說明 NO.1050**

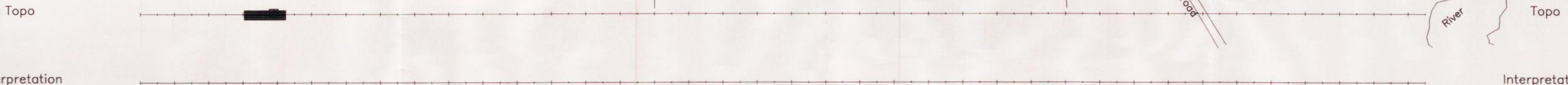
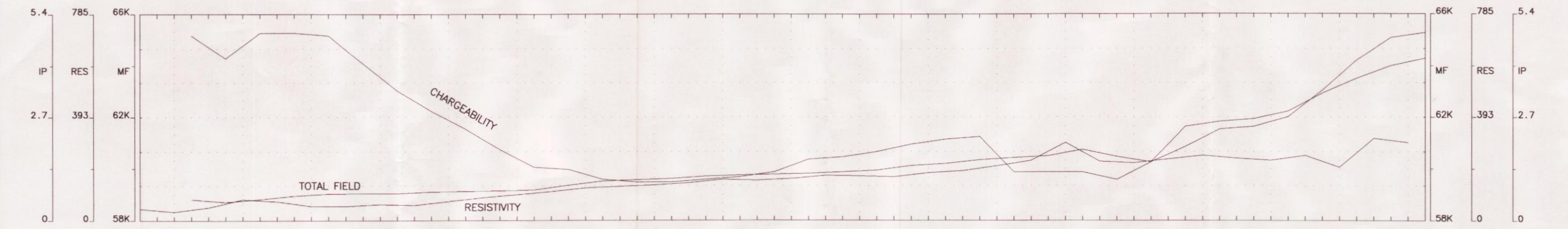
**IMPORTANT NOTICES**  
Under which special regulations, limitations or conditions exist that affect normal prospecting.



Tres-Or Resources Ltd/ Broadlands Resources Ltd	
<b>Mann Project</b>	
1: 5000 Geophysical Compilation	
Mann and Duff Townships Porcupine Mining Division	Northeast Ontario
Geoserve Canada Inc <oem\01comp10.Map> Oct 24, 01	

42A14SE2015 2.23922  
MANN

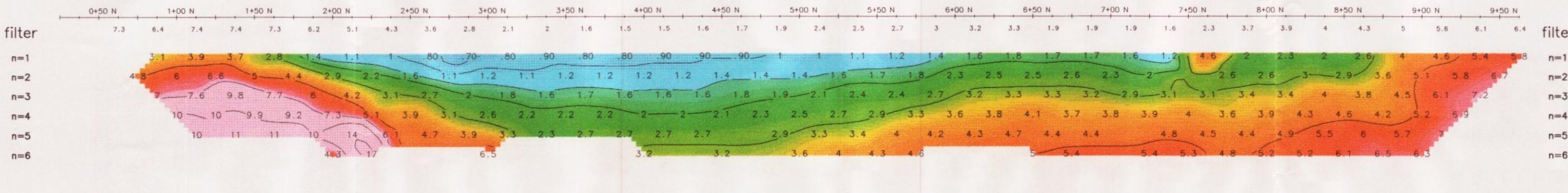
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Topo

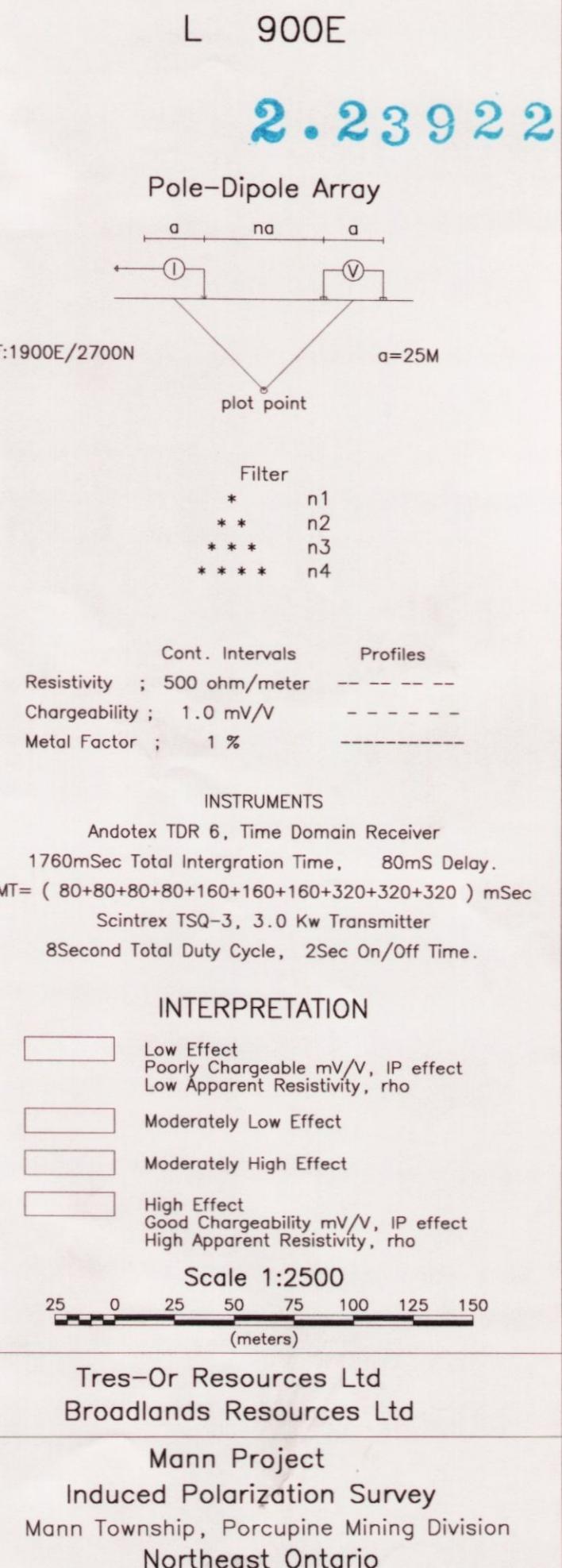
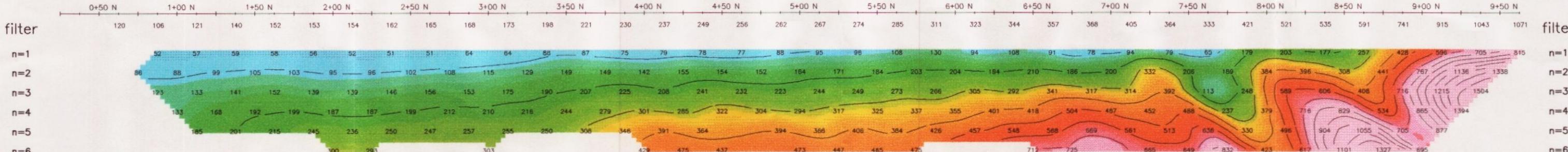
Interpretation

Chargeability  
mV/V



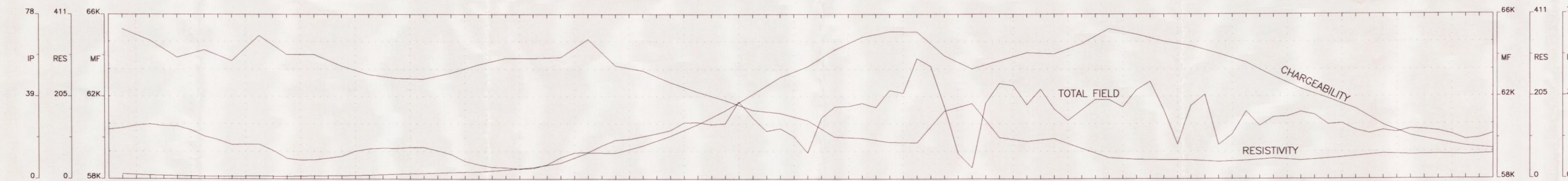
Interpretation

Resistivity  
ohm/meters

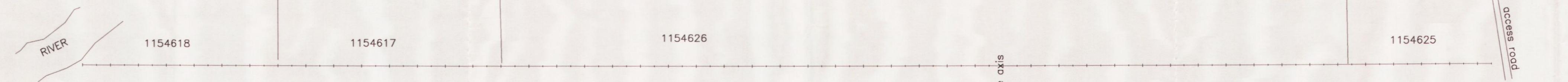


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MANN

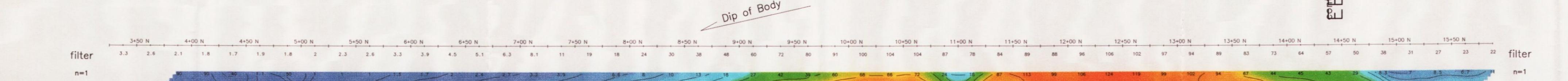
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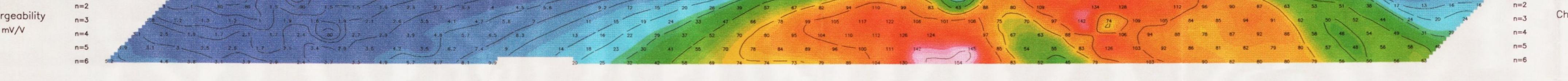
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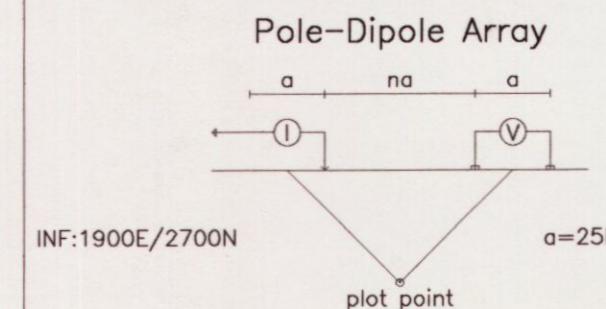
Interpretation



Interpretation

Resistivity  
ohm/meters

L 1800E



Filter  
 \* n1  
 \*\* n2  
 \*\*\* n3  
 \*\*\*\* n4

Cont. Intervals Profiles  
 Resistivity ; 500 ohm/meter  
 Chargeability ; 1.0 mV/V  
 Metal Factor ; 1 %

INSTRUMENTS  
 Andotex TDR 6, Time Domain Receiver  
 1760mSec Total Intergration Time, 80MS Delay.

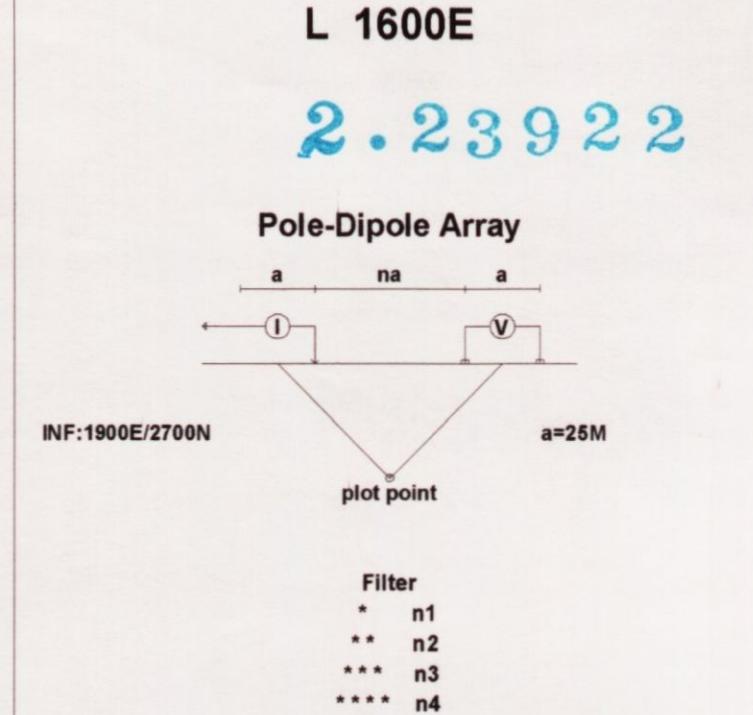
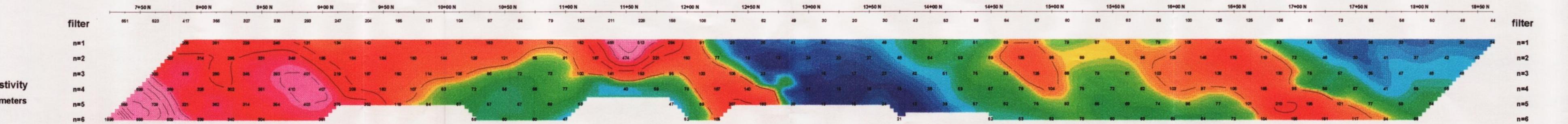
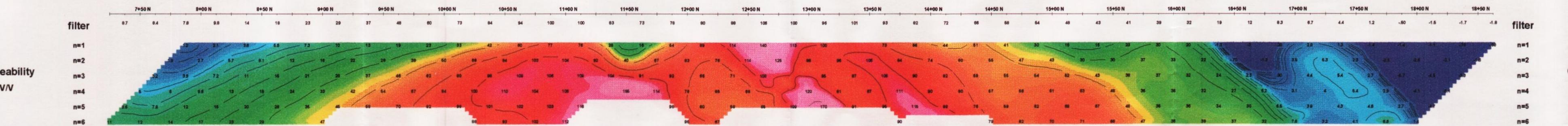
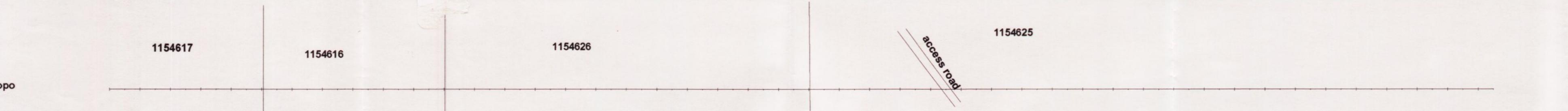
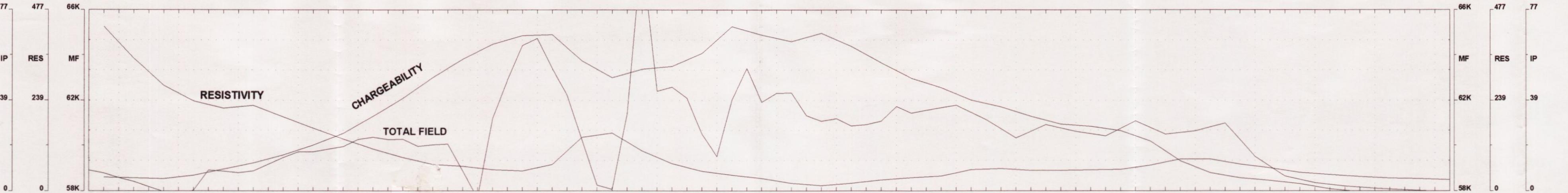
$MT = (80+80+80+80+160+160+160+320+320+320) \text{ mSec}$   
 Scintrex TSQ-3, 3.0 Kw Transmitter  
 8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

## INTERPRETATION

- Low Effect  
Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect  
Low Apparent Resistivity, rho
- Moderately Low Effect
- Moderately High Effect
- High Effect  
Good Chargeability, mV/V, IP effect  
High Apparent Resistivity, rho

Scale 1:2500  
 25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150  
(meters)

Tres-Or Resources Ltd  
 Broadlands Resources Ltd  
 Mann Project  
 Induced Polarization Survey  
 Mann Township, Porcupine Mining Division  
 Northeast Ontario



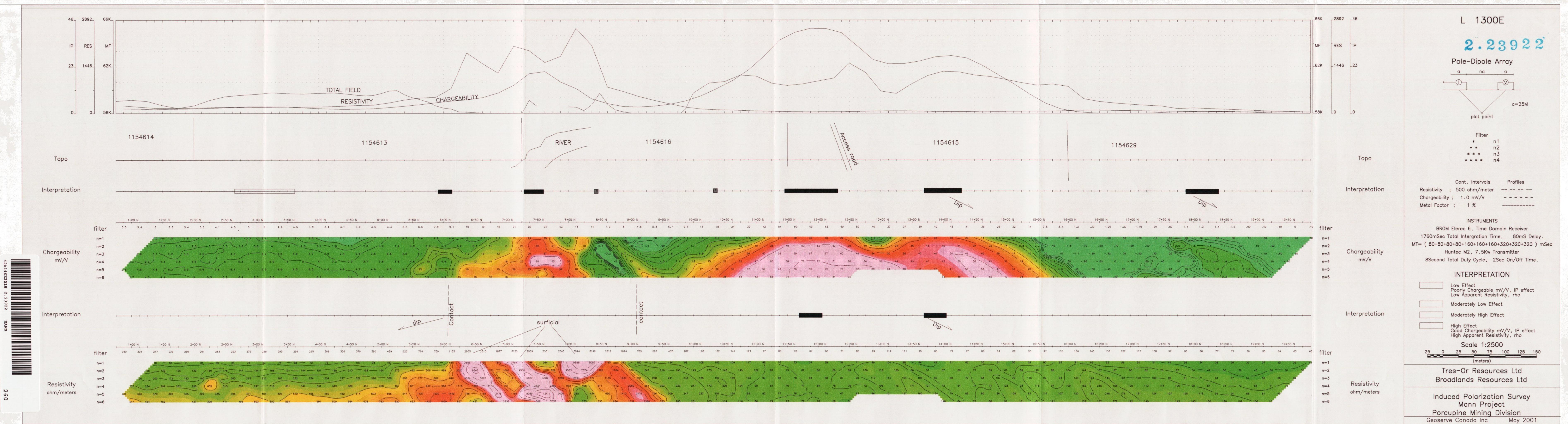
Cont. Intervals Profiles  
 Resistivity ; 500 ohm/meter -----  
 Chargeability ; 1.0 mV/V -----  
 Metal Factor ; 1 % -----

INSTRUMENTS  
 Andotex TDR 6, Time Domain Receiver  
 1760mSec Total Intergration Time, 80mS Delay.  
 $MT = (80+80+80+80+160+160+320+320) \text{ mSec}$   
 Scintrex TSQ-3, 3.0 Kw Transmitter  
 8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

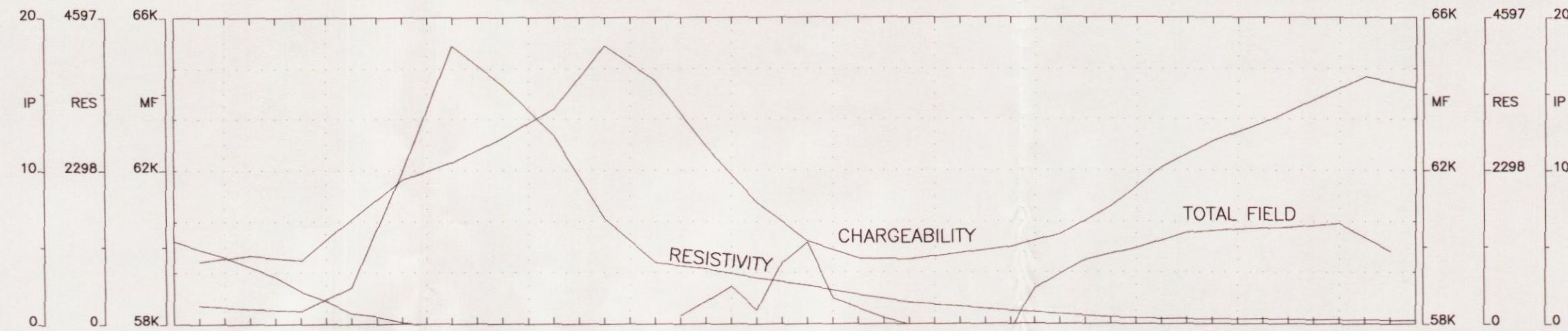
INTERPRETATION  
 Low Effect  
 Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect  
 Low Apparent Resistivity, rho  
 Moderately Low Effect  
 Moderately High Effect  
 High Effect  
 Good Chargeability mV/V, IP effect  
 High Apparent Resistivity, rho

Scale 1:2500  
 25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150  
 (meters)

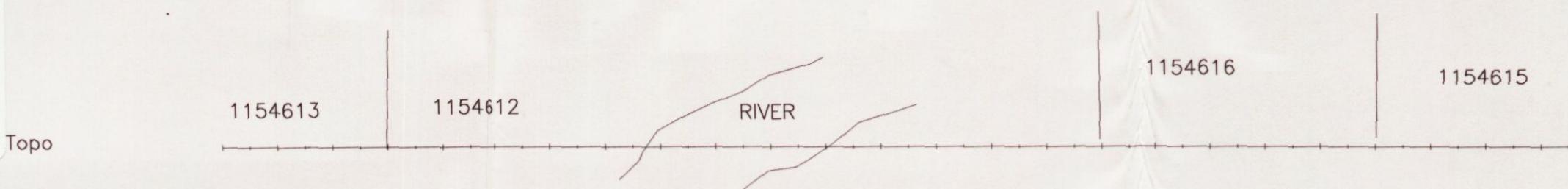
Tres-Or Resources Ltd  
 Broadlands Resources Ltd  
 Mann Project  
 Induced Polarization Survey  
 Mann Township, Porcupine Mining Division  
 Northeast Ontario



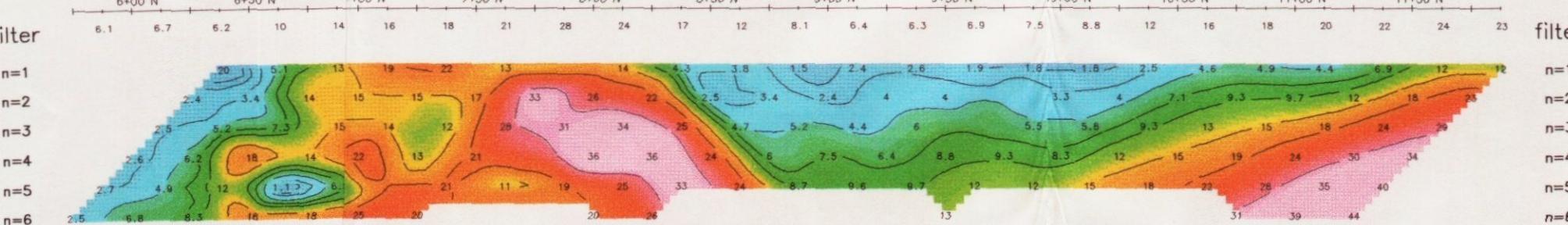
42A14SSB2015 2.23922  
MANN



270

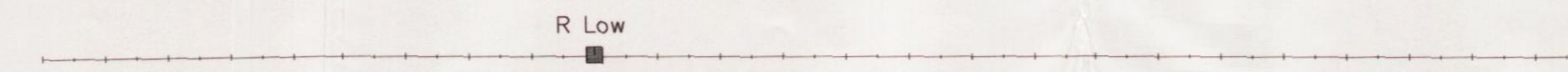


Interpretation

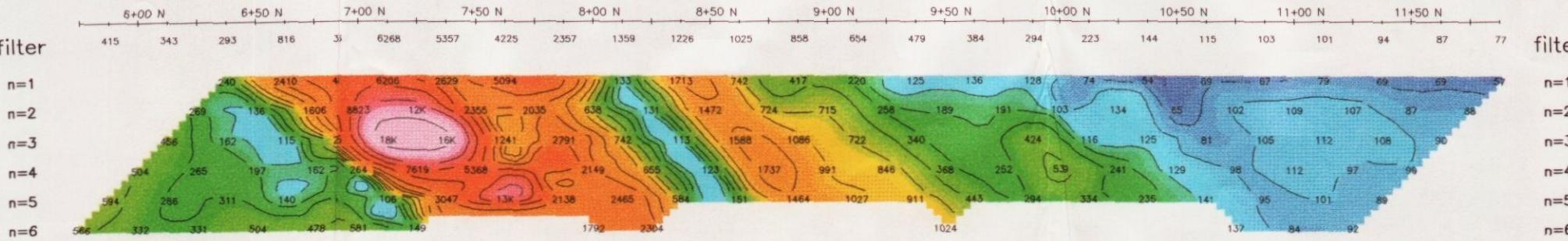


Chargeability  
mV/V

Interpretation



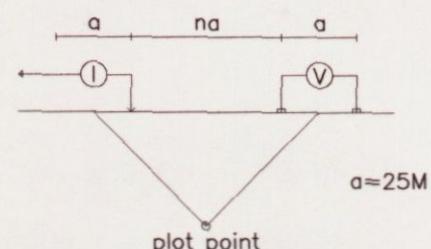
Resistivity  
ohm/meters



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Pole-Dipole Array



Filter

- \* n1
- \*\* n2
- \*\*\* n3
- \*\*\*\* n4

Cont. Intervals

Resistivity ; 500 ohm/meter

Chargeability ; 1.0 mV/V

Metal Factor ; 1 %

Profiles

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- - - -

- - - - -

INSTRUMENTS

BRGM Elerec 6, Time Domain Receiver

1760mSec Total Intergration Time, 80mS Delay.

MT= ( 80+80+80+80+160+160+320+320+320 ) mSec

Huntec M2, 7.5Kw Transmitter

8Second Total Duty Cycle, 2Sec On/Off Time.

## INTERPRETATION

Low Effect  
Poorly Chargeable mV/V, IP effect  
Low Apparent Resistivity, rho

Moderately Low Effect

Moderately High Effect

High Effect  
Good Chargeability mV/V, IP effect  
High Apparent Resistivity, rho

Scale 1:2500

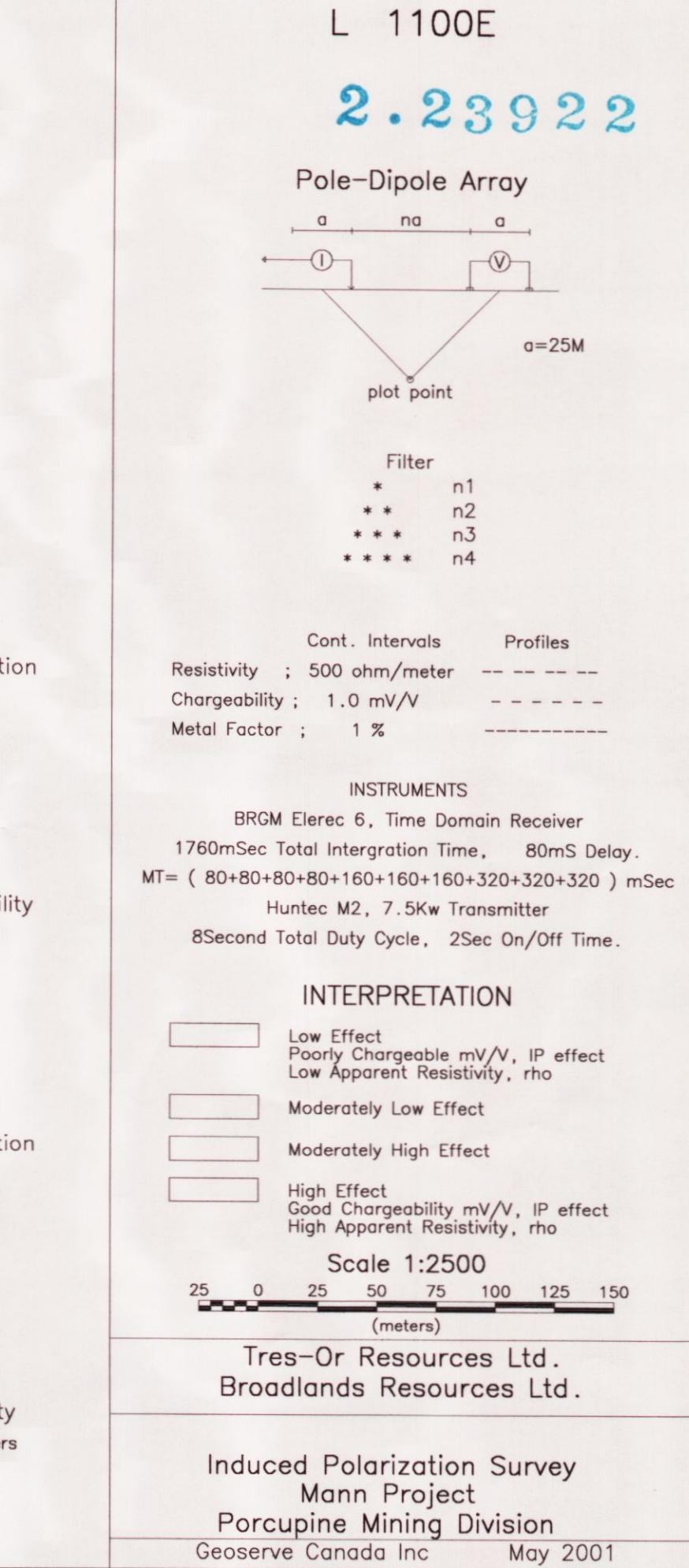
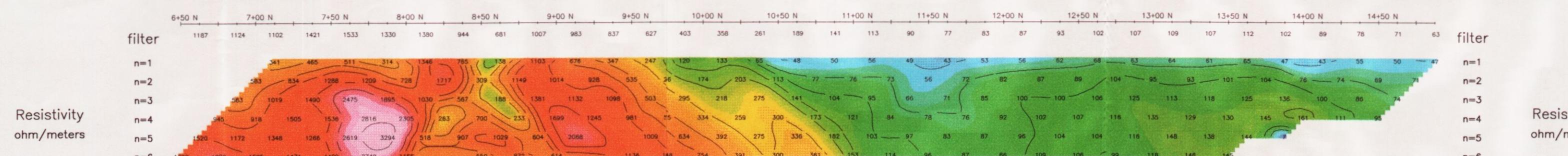
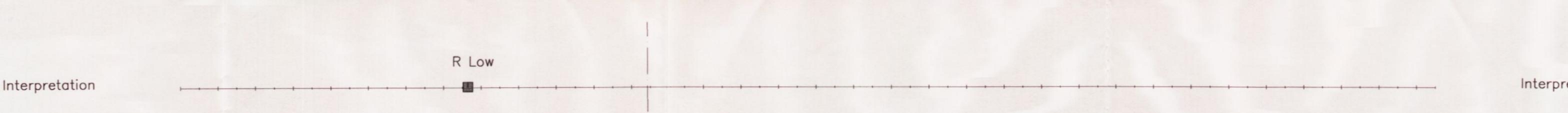
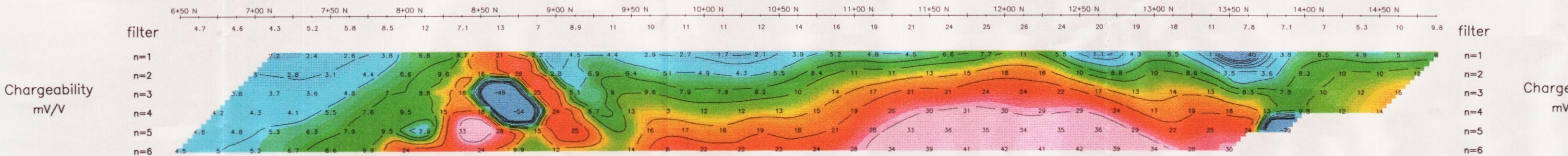
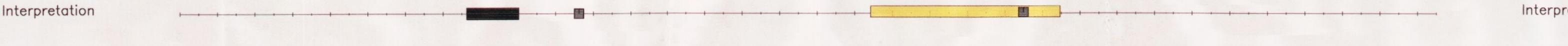
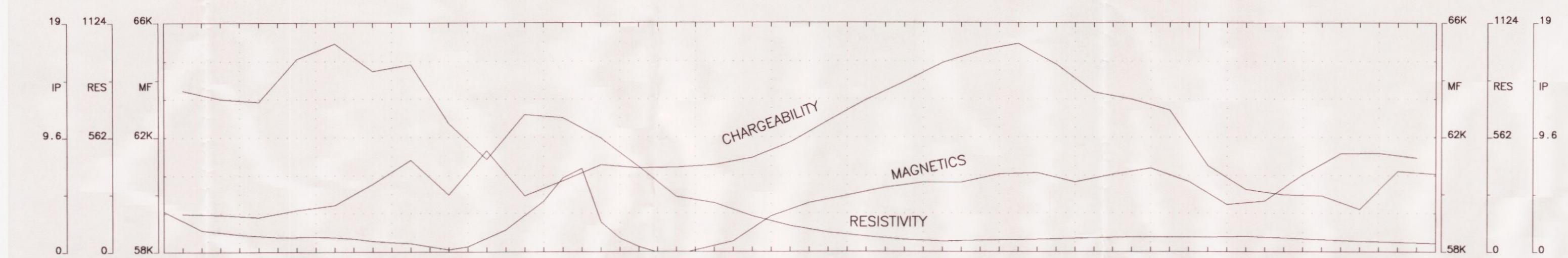
25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150  
(meters)

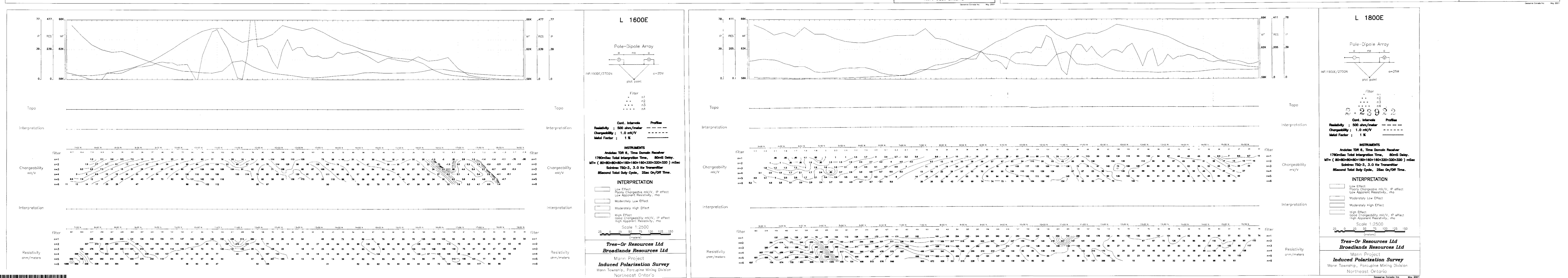
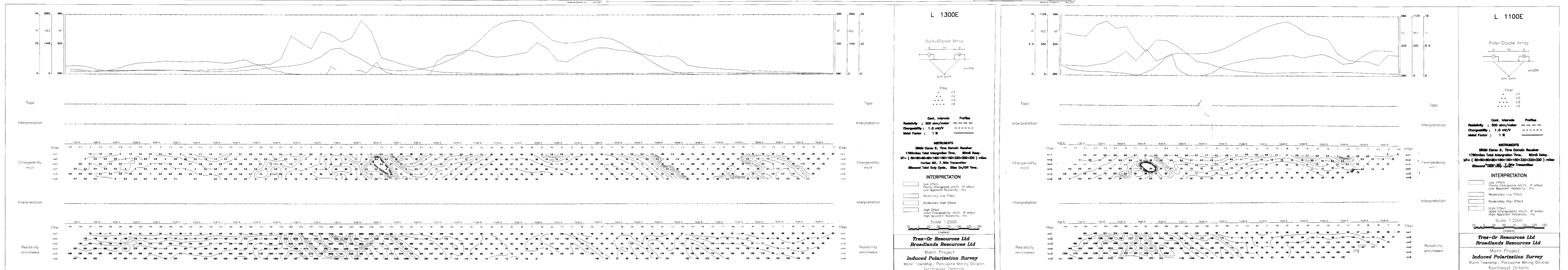
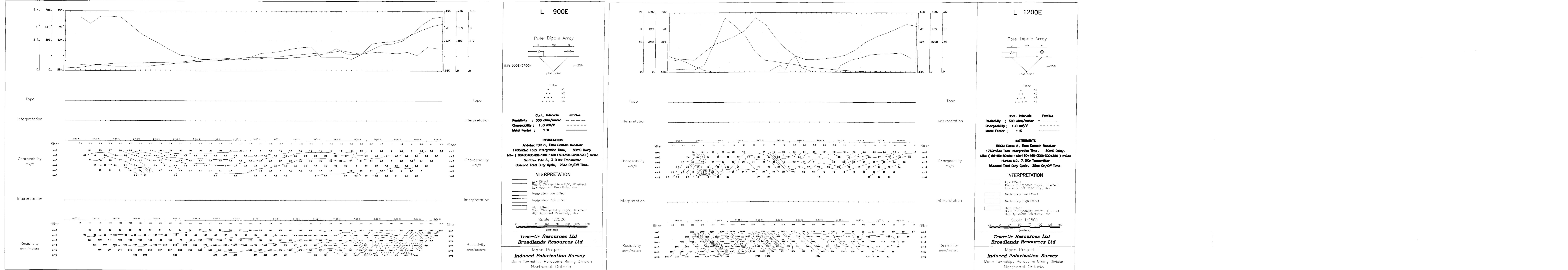
Tres-Or Resources Ltd  
Broadlands Resources Ltd

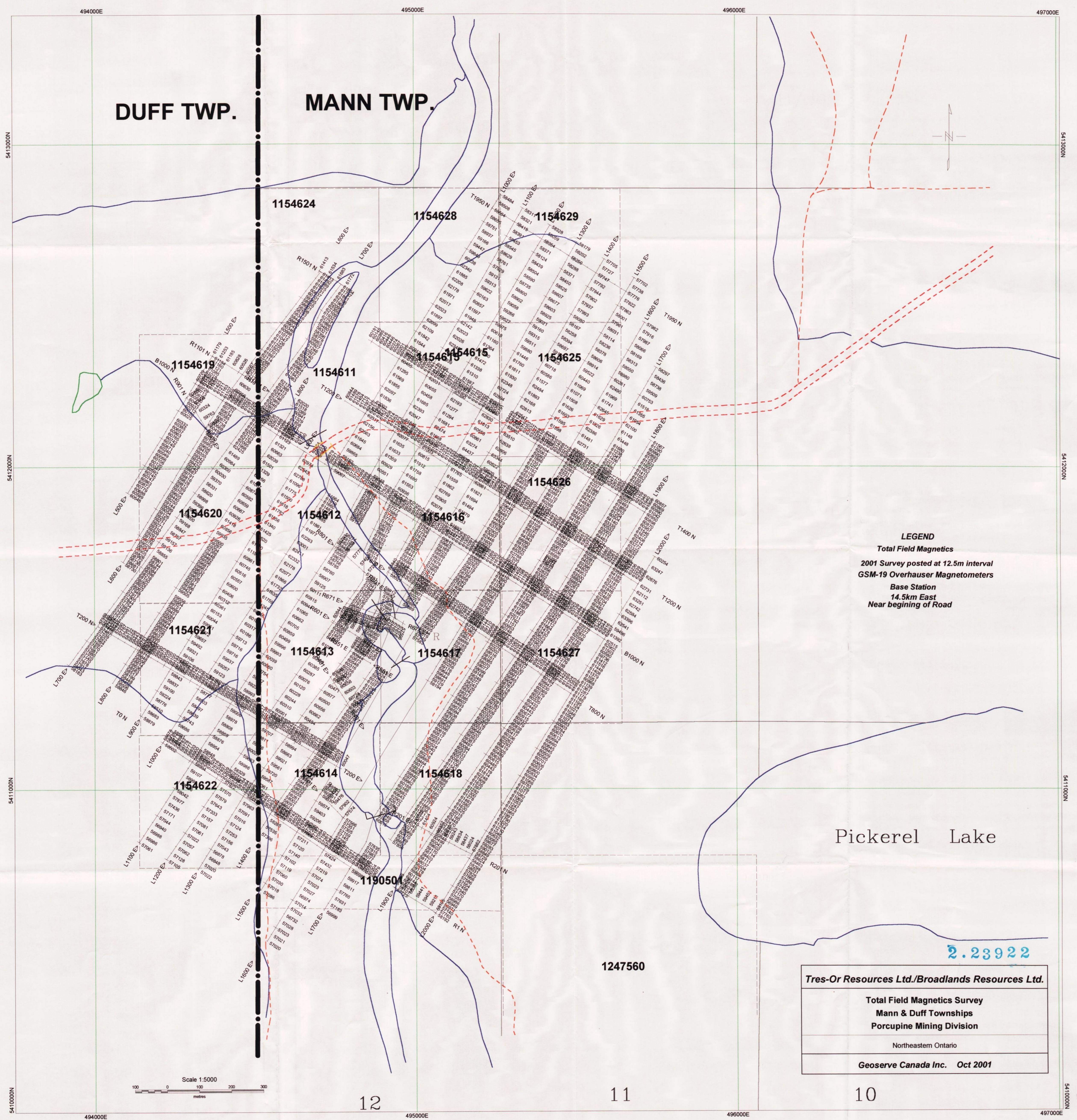
Induced Polarization Survey  
Mann Project  
Porcupine Mining Division  
Geoserve Canada Inc May 2001

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# Pickerel Lake

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**Tres-Or Resources Ltd./Broadlands Resources Ltd.**

**Total Field Magnetics Survey**

**Mann & Duff Townships**

**Porcupine Mining Division**

Northeastern Ontario

**Geoserve Canada Inc. Oct 2001**