GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Line Cutting
Total Field Magnetic
Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic
Surveys

2.16092

Buskegau Grid
Beck Township
N.T.S. 42 - A / NW
Porcupine Mining Division

M.C. Exploration Services Inc.
April 1995

Preface

The Buskegau Grid covers the entire Gervais Property with approximately 14km's of cut lines. The near 7 x 16 hectare property is located in Beck Township, Porcupine Mining Division, and is roughly 30 air miles NE of Timmins, ON. The property is wholly owned by Mr. L. Gervais who initiated the recent exploration work which comprises; Total Field Magnetic and Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic (200m coil) ground surveys.

The 95 geophysical surveys implies that a better penetrating method be used to further identify the source of EM responses. The local noise generated by the power line which bisects the property masked several lines and affected profile amplitudes. Therefore a deep penetrating Time Domain Induced Polarization Survey would be advantageous (less influenced by EM noise) under the circumstances.

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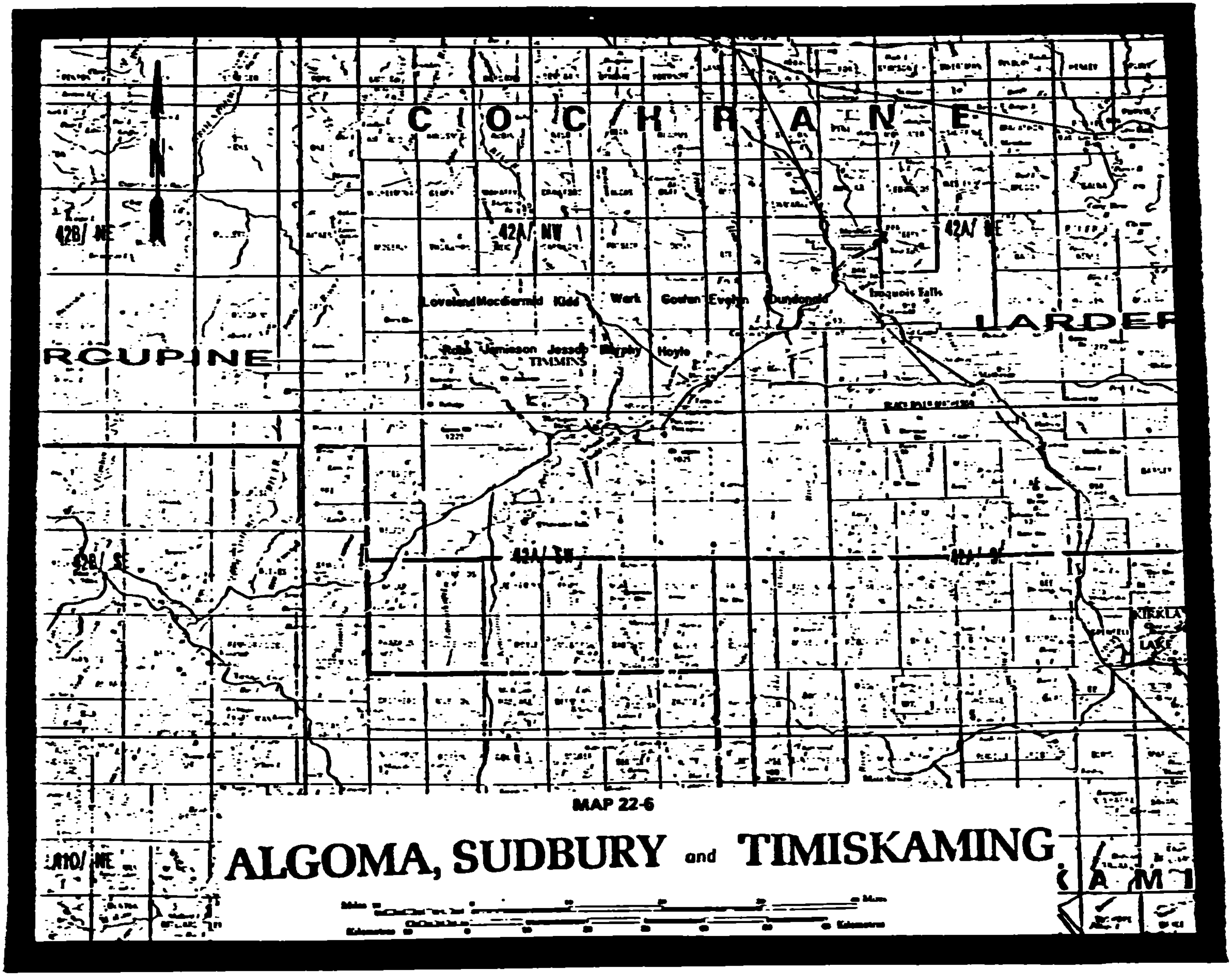
Plan 5	3520Hz, Max-Min (HLEM) Profile Plan.	1 : 5000.

Introduction

Figure 1



Mr. L. Gervais being a Timmins local entrepreneur took notice of the Beck Property considering the favourable geological setting and aero EM anomalies plotted on the property. The property being near 30 air miles just east of north from timmins, ON, gives it an attractive setting being near recent and past producing base metal mines. The few drill holes put down on the property in the 1960's have described wisps and seams of sulphide mineralization, associated with graphite. These sulphide zones may indicate that there is possible attendant alteration sometimes associated with ore bodies.

In 1994-95 Mr. Gervais completed near 14km's of survey on the Beck Property. The procedures completed by March 1995 included the following; Line Cutting, Total Field Magnetic and Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic surveys.

Location / Access

The Beck Property is located in Beck Township, Porcupine Mining Division and is near 30 air miles just east of north from Timmins, ON, Northeast, Ontario.

The property is easily accesses during the winter months using snowmobiles. An official snowmobile trail running along the powerline bisects the Beck Property. This trail can be accessed off of Highway 11 and is merely 11 miles west of Cochrane, ON.

Property

The Beck Property includes three adjoining claims amounting to seven (7) single units covering near 7x16 hectares in Beck Township, Porcupine Mining Division. The area is centrally located along the north limit of Beck Township. The comprising claims 1190113, 1190114 and 11901115 are registered to L. Gervais.

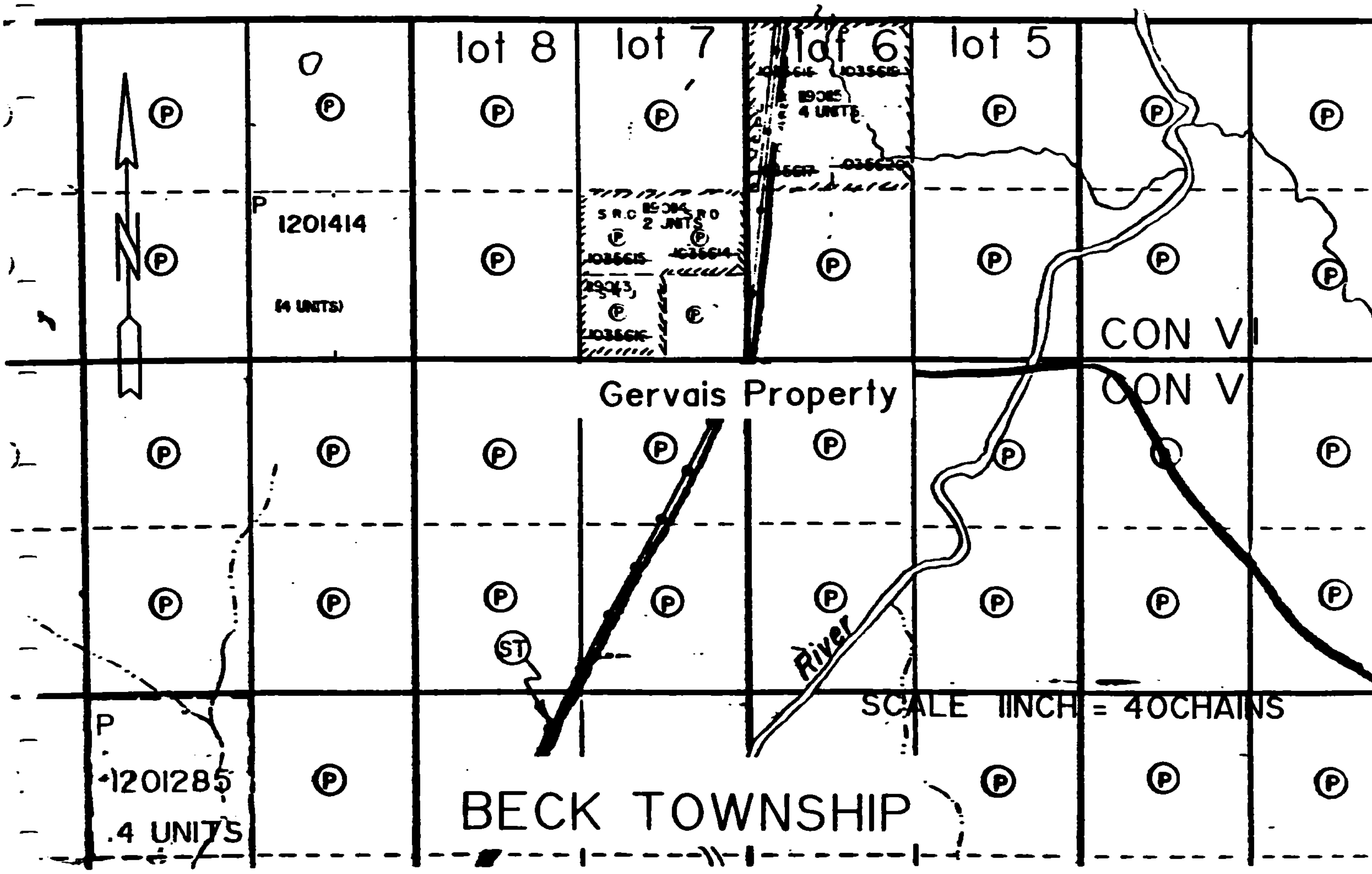


Figure 2

Work History

Two files were retrieved from the Resident Geologist Office of Timmins, ON, which record past work done in the area. The first file T- 736 is a record of five drill holes where two of these hole are known to have tested the Gervais Property. The work was carried out by International Nickel of Canada (INCO) in 1963, 64 and 65. The location of DDH 29180 plots near the recently delineated HLEM anomaly A at the east limit of the property and was drilled 45 degrees N. The logs show wisps and seams of sulphide mineralization associated with graphite(B. D. Milne, 1965). The DDH 18147 which is near the center of the recent claim 1190115 again tested HLEM anomaly A showing some graphitic intersections of up to 20% with similar sulphide mineralization as DDH 29180. Nearing 500ft down the hole 18147 a peridotite intersection is logged up to the EOH at 602ft (K. O'Connor, 1965). The second file retrieved from the Resident Geologist Office records work done just west of the Gervais Property in lot 9, CON VI of Beck Township. The file contains ground geophysical data compiling three DDH sites with no logs. However the compilation plan shows rock types that were intersected down the holes and are interpreted as follows; Diorite, Gabbro and Peridotite. This same compilation map plots assay results for holes B2 and B3 averaging .3% Ni within peridotite type rocks. The length of the assayed sections is presently unknown.

Geology

Crews reported no possibility of outcrop in the survey area. The only bedrock information available at the time of writing this report is found in the old assessment files (drill hole intersections). Geological delineation can then be postulated using past and recent geophysical data. The rock types that are presumed to underlie the Gervais Property are postulated to be made of predominantly peridotite and Andesite. The property appears to host a basic - mafic volcanic contact along which an assumed serpentinized zone accommodates sulphide mineralization (wisps & seams of py & po) associated with graphite.

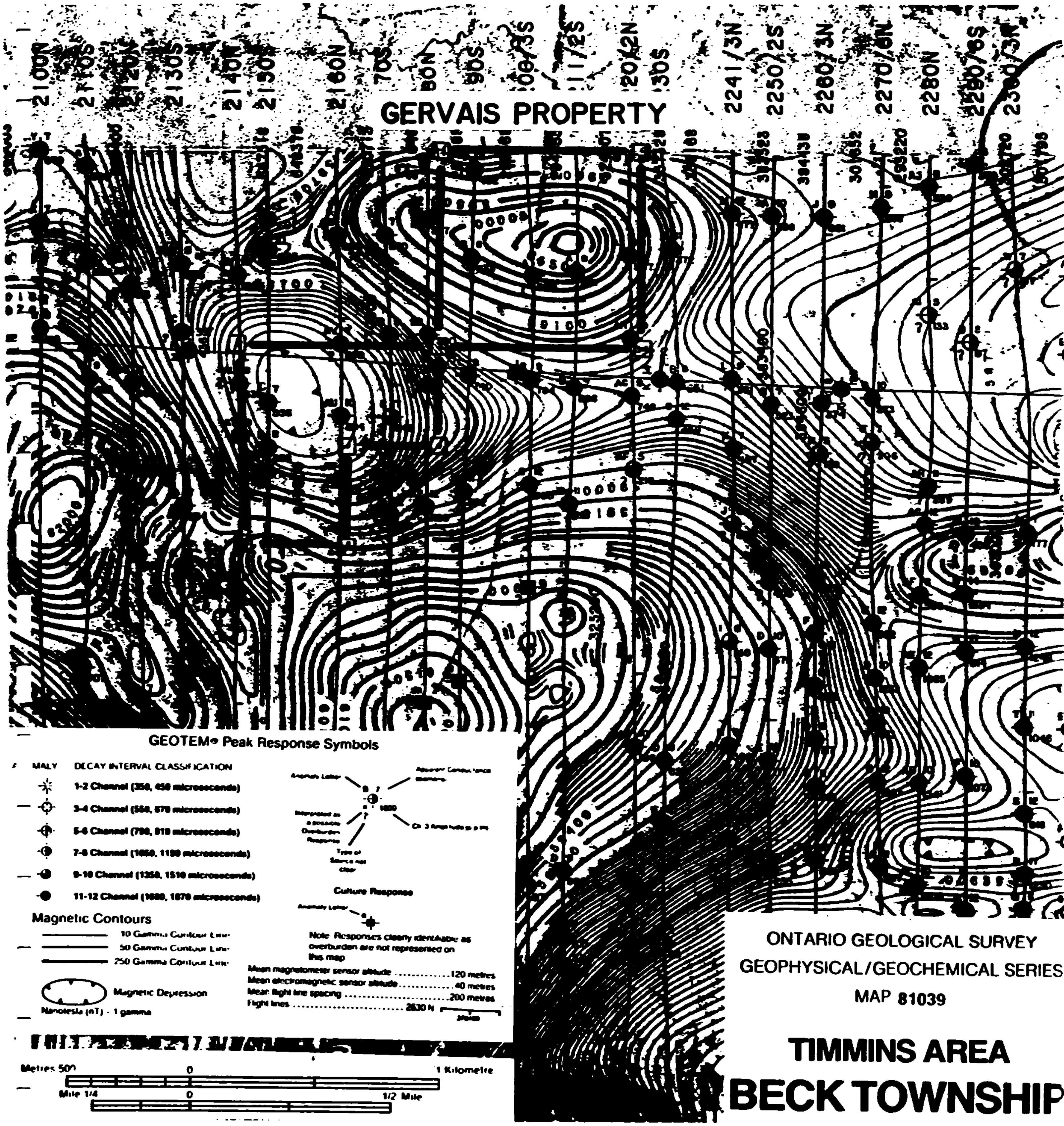


FIGURE 3, 1987 airborne survey by Geoterrex Ltd.

Geophysical Agenda

Crews completed the line cutting in March, 94 with little snow cover left. The start point of the grid 0+00/ 0+00 was located at claim post #1 of claim 1190114. Baseline 0 was cut N90Deg.T. in both east and west directions. On the east part of the baseline lines were directed north and on the west part of the baseline lines were directed south. All lines are separated by 100 meter intervals and are picketed every 25 meters. Due to the lost of snow cover (breakup) geophysical crews were unable to access the grid until winter 95.

In March 1995 geophysical crews completed both Total Field Magnetic (TFM) and Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic (HLEM) surveys. The TFM survey read 583 stations at a 25m interval with the GSM-19 (GEM) magnetometer (Overhauser Sensor, 0.2nT accuracy) in conjunction with the PPM-400 (EDA) base station (Proton Sensor, .02nT sensitivity). The smoothed data ranges from 56251 to 67485 nanoTesla's with a mean of 58413nT. The entire magnetic data was levelled with the base station monitoring the drift from baseline 0+00/ 0+25W with a reference field of58262nT. Plan 2 labels all readings and is interpreted using a 50nT contour interval. The noise generated from the bisecting power line is also presented in the data set. The HLEM survey using the Max-Min I9 with a 200m coil and three frequencies read all NS lines at a 25m interval. The power line created a high noise level when with-in cable length proximity. The middle HZ of 1760 was the most influenced by the power line. Approximately 50 stations were lost on the 1760Hz compared to 440 and 3520Hz. The survey statistics for the HLEM survey are as follows;

	IN-PHASE			OUT-PHASE			STATIONS READ
	min	max	mean	min	max	mean	
440Hz=>	-33%	to +32%,	+3.1%	-19%	to +18%,	-0.98% /	374
1760Hz=>	-45%	to +52%,	+7.7%	-38%	to +43%,	-13.0% /	323
3520Hz=>	-70%	to +98%,	+2.9%	-90%	to +13%,	-44.0% /	371

The entire HLEM survey is plotted on plan's 3,4 and 5 profiling both IP and OP elements at a 1 : 20% scale for all frequencies.

Equipment Specifications, Survey Procedures and Author Credentials are found in the Addendum.

Magnetic Evaluation

The TFM survey is presented on plan 2 with the labelled samples (58000nT base subtracted) contoured at 50nT. The lack of geological information for the are is problematical attempting to correlate the source reflecting the magnetic susceptibility measured. The few drill holes put down in the 60's by INCO will be used as a guide to what rock types might be expected.

The mag high north of the baseline which is bulbous on both N and S flanks with a narrow appendage east is postulated to be reflecting underlying ultramafics. Other scattered high intensities encompassing the east part of the grid are also probable bordering ultramafic units. These dispersed mag highs are all trending off the grid, thus more data is needed for a better interpretation. The remaining portion of the grid has been separated into two magnetic susceptibilities and perhaps reflects two individual rock types. The first lowest background ranging roughly from 57600 to 57900nT with the contours picturing a obtuse corridor on the SW segment of the grid perhaps reflects underlying sedimentary rocks. Another similar low magnetic background lies immediately north of the postulated ultramafic unit. These low features can also be explained by bedrock lows impeding the susceptibility read. If the first theory maintains then the 57900 to 58200nT background is postulated to reflect a mafic volcanic package on the remaining portions of the grid. The logs of the two INCO DDH's located on the property supports the presence of mafic volcanics. The first hole tested the recently delineated HLEM anomaly A at the east limit and the second tested the same anomaly near the center of claim 1190115.

HLEM Evaluation

The HLEM survey seen on plan maps 3,4 and 5 profile both inphase and outphase elements at a 1cm=20% scale. There are three anomalies noticed by all three frequencies which are labelled A, B and C. Anomaly D is only seen on the two higher frequencies.

Anomaly A which has been traced sinuously across the NE part of the grid happens along the inferred ultramafic unit. This anomaly is presumed to have been tested by two DDH's (INCO 1963-65) and agrees with the interpreted wisps & seams of sulphide mineralization associated with graphite. The past drill holes are postulated to have test anomaly A near line 400E/ 400N and 800E/ 600N. The prominent change in propagation at the east limit of anomaly A is perhaps due to proximate faulting. Seen on the Timmins-Kirkland Lake Geology Map 2205 (geological compilation series, 1972) is a fault axis nearby and trends roughly N110 Degrees True. The conductivity thickness (CT) of anomaly A reaches beyond 100 mho's on 440Hz on line 800W and quickly decreases to 15 mho's on 1760Hz at the same location. This effect demonstrates poor penetration of the higher Hz. The near power line can be considered a governing factor obstructing the HLEM survey. The depth to the top of this anomaly is near 56m's on line 0 and 30m's on line 800E interpreting 440Hz.

Anomaly B depicted from line 800W to 300W then becomes camouflaged by the near power line and then goes on to be off line on the east segment. The poor CT of anomaly B is suggesting the origin to be geological noise (bedrock low or fault induced).

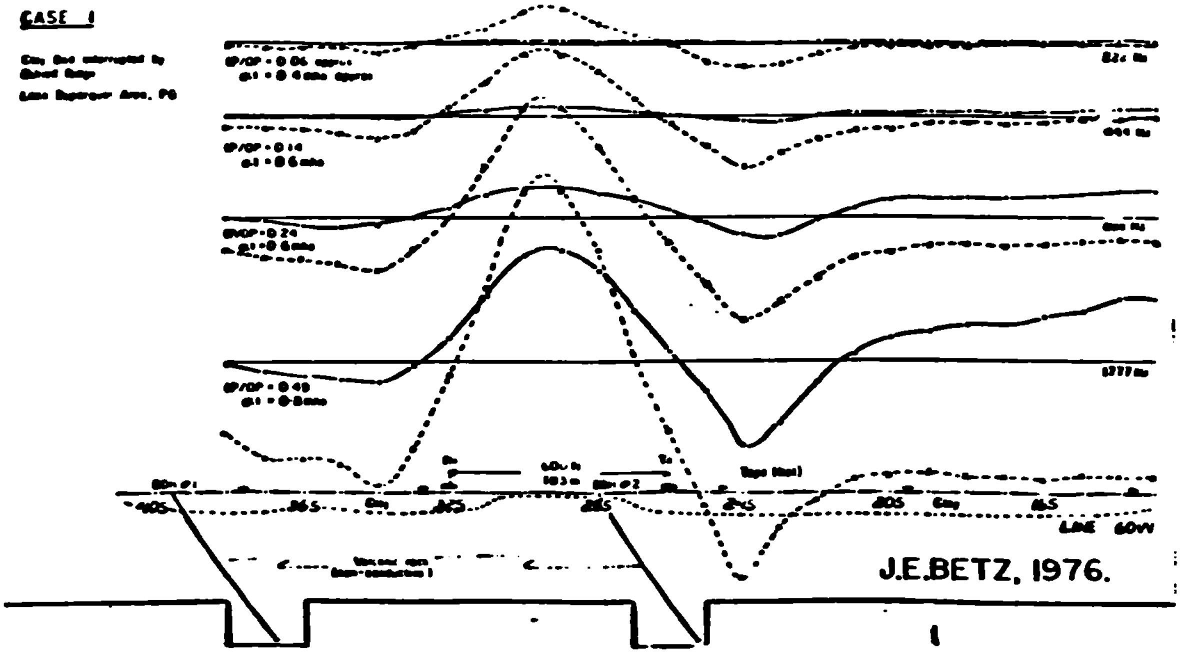
Anomaly C with cross-over amplitudes alike anomaly A is also influenced by the near power line. The CT at line 800W reaches 79mho's on 440Hz and 2.1mho's of 1760Hz. A CT of 36mho's on 440Hz and 8.9 mho's on 1760Hz is seen on line 400W then a CT of 79mho's on 440Hz and 2.1mho's on 1760Hz is seen on line 800W. Anomaly C is near 16m's deep on line 400W and 56m's deep on line 800W interpreting the lower Hz. The depth comparison proves poor penetration with the higher Hz.

Anomaly D is only seen on the two higher frequencies and is perhaps another reflection of geological noise. Additional coverage to the east would be helpful in interpreting the cause of this anomaly.

Implication

The HLEM survey established separate anomalous trends classified according to their conductivity and depth. However to further investigate the source of anomalies B, C and D a better deep penetrating system that is not so influenced by EM noise (ie. power line) would be required . The Time Domain Induced Polarization Method is favoured for the area. The I.P. survey should then be configured to the customary a=50m (dipole separation) reading from n1 to n6.

EXAMPLES OF GEOLOGICAL NOISE



J.E.BETZ, 1976.

Figure 4

APEX MAXMIN I-9
PORTABLE EM

The MaxMin I ground EM Systems are designed for mineral and water exploration and for geoengineering applications. They expand the highly popular MaxMin II and III EM System concepts. The frequency range is extended to seven octaves from four. The ranges and numbers of coil separations are increased and new operating modes are added. The receiver can also be used independently for measurements with powerline sources. The advanced spheric and powerline noise rejection is further improved, resulting in faster and more accurate surveys, particularly at larger coil separations. Several receivers may be operated along a single reference cable.

Mating plug in data acquisition computer is available for use with Maxmin I for automatic digital data acquisition and processing. The computer specifications are in a separate data sheet.

APEX MAXMIN I-8
PORTABLE EM

The MaxMin I ground EM Systems are designed for mineral and water exploration and for geoengineering applications. They expand the highly popular MaxMin II and III EM System concepts. The frequency range is extended to seven octaves from four. The ranges and numbers of coil separations are increased and new operating modes are added. The receiver can also be used independently for measurements with powerline sources. The advanced spheric and powerline noise rejection is further improved, resulting in faster and more accurate surveys, particularly at larger coil separations. Several receivers may be operated along a single reference cable.

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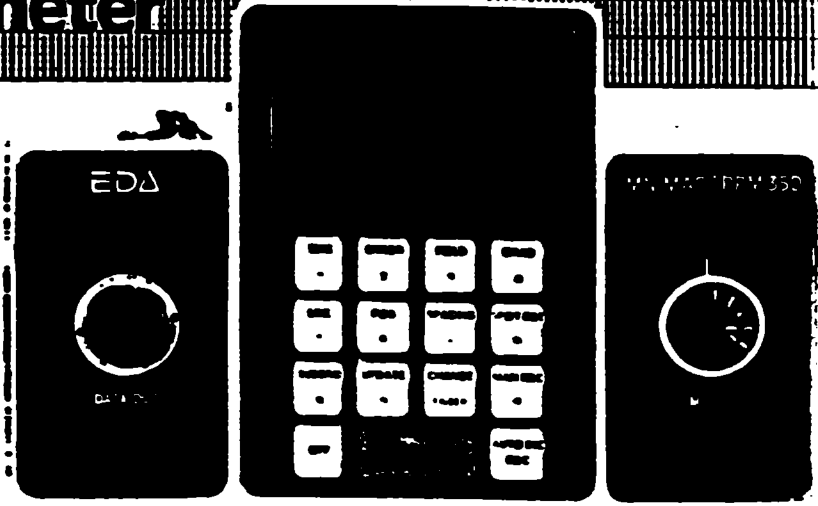
OMNIMAG PPM-350
Total Field Magnetometer

EDA



The PPM-350 is the latest addition to EDA's OMNIMAG* ™ series of magnetometers and gradiometers. It is engineered to provide users with the latest state-of-the-art advances in microprocessor technology, including many features that are unique in the field.

Major benefits and features include:

- Significant increase in productivity
- Lowered survey costs
- Automatic diurnal correction
- Programmable grid coordinates
- Highly reproduceable data
- Ergonomic design
- Simplified fieldwork
- Computer-compatible

pecifications

ynamic Range	18,000 to 93,000 gammas
ensitivity	±0.02 gamma
tatistical Error Resolution	0.01 gamma
tandard Memory Capacity	1383 data blocks or readings
bsolute Accuracy	±15 ppm at 23°C, 50 ppm over the operating temperature range
isplay Resolution	0.1 gamma
apture Range	±25% relative to ambient field strength of last stored value
isplay	Custom-designed, ruggedized liquid crystal display with an operating temperature range from −35°C to +55°C
radient Tolerance	5,000 gammas per meter
Sensor	Optimized miniature design. Magnetic cleanliness is consistent with the specified absolute accuracy
Sensor Cable	Remains flexible in temperature range; includes low strain connector
perating Environmental Range	−35°C to +55°C; 0–100% relative humidity; weather-proof
Power Supply	Non-magnetic rechargeable sealed lead acid battery cartridge or belt; or, Disposable "C" cell battery cartridge or belt
Battery Cartridge Life	2,000 to 5,000 readings, depending upon ambient temperature and rate of readings
Weight and Dimensions	
Instrument Console only	3.4 kg, 238 x 150 x 250 mm
Lead Acid Battery Cartridge	1.9 kg
Sensor	1.2 kg, 56 mm diameter x 200 mm
ystem Complement	Electronics console; sensor with 3-meter cable; sensor staff; power supply; harness assembly; operation manual.

EDA is a pioneer in the developme of advanced geophysical systems and has created many innovations that increase field productivity an lower survey costs.

EDA's OMNIMAG series consists of the PPM-350 Total Field Magnetometer, PPM-400 Base Station Magnetometer, and the PPM-500 Vertical Gradiometer. Contact us *now* for details.

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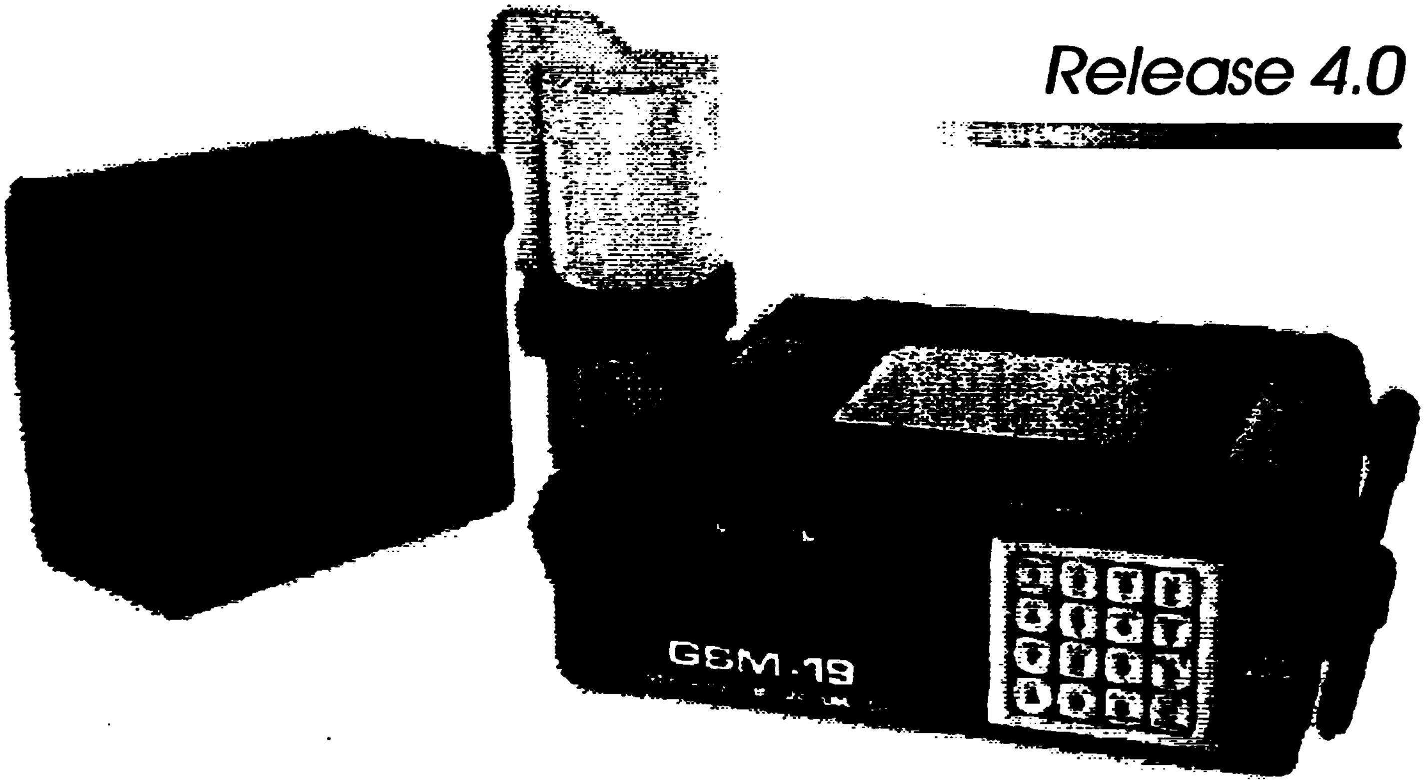
GEM
Systems
ADVANCED MAGNETOMETERS

GSM-19

Instruction Manual



Release 4.0

GEM Systems Inc.
52 West Beaver Creek Rd. Unit 14
Richmond Hill, Ontario
Canada L4B 1L9

Phone: (905) 764-8008
Fax: (905) 764-9329

3. INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Physical Overview

The parts of the GSM-19 magnetometer/gradiometer are as follows.

- The sensor is a dual coil type designed to reduce noise and improve gradient tolerance. The coils are electrostatically shielded and contain a proton rich liquid in a pyrex bottle, which also acts as an RF resonator.
- The sensor cable is coaxial, typically RG-58/U, up to 100m long.
- The staff is made of strong aluminum tubing sections (plastic staff optional). This construction allows for a selection of sensor elevations above ground during surveys. For best precision the full staff length should be used. Recommended sensor separation in gradiometer mode is one staff section (56cm from sensor axis to sensor axis), although two or more sections are sometimes used for maximum sensitivity.
- The console contains all the electronic circuitry. It has a 16 key keyboard, a 4 x 20 character alphanumeric display, and sensor and power/input/output connectors. The keyboard also serves as an ON-OFF switch.
- The power/input/output connector also serves as RS232C input/output and optionally as analog output and/or contact closure triggering input.
- The keyboard, front panel, and connectors are sealed i. e. the instrument can operate under rainy conditions.
- The charger has 2 levels of charging, full and trickle, switching automatically from one to another. Input is normally 110V 50/60Hz. Optionally, 12 VDC input can be provided.
- The all-metal housing of the console guarantees excellent EMI protection.

2. INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

2.1 Magnetometer / Gradiometer

Resolution:	0.01 nT (gamma), magnetic field and gradient.
Accuracy:	0.2 nT over operating range.
Range:	20,000 to 120,000 nT, automatic tuning requiring initial set-up.
Gradient Tolerance:	Over 10,000 nT/m
Operating interval:	3 seconds minimum, faster optional. Readings initiated from keyboard, external trigger, or carriage return via RS-232-C.
Input/Output:	6 pin weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and (optional) analog output.
Power Requirements:	12 V, 200 mA peak (during polarization), 30 mA standby. 300mA peak in gradiometer mode.
Power Source:	Internal 12 V, 1.9 Ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, others optional. An External 12V power source can also be used.
Battery Charger:	Input: 110/220 VAC, 50/60 Hz and or 12 VDC (optional).. Output: 12V dual level charging.
Operating Ranges:	Temperature: -40 °C to +60 °C. Battery Voltage: 10.0 V minimum to 15V maximum. Humidity: up to 90% relative, non condensing.
Storage Temperature:	-50°C to +65°C
Dimensions:	Console: 223 x 69 x 240mm. Sensor staff: 4 x 450mm sections. Sensor: 170 x 71mm dia. Weight: Console 2.1kg Staff 0.9kg Sensors 1.1kg each.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

MAGNETICS

Theory:

The magnetic method is based on measuring alteration in the shape and magnitude of the earth's naturally occurring magnetic field caused by changes in the magnetization of the rocks in the earth.

These changes in magnetization are due mainly to the presence of the magnetic minerals, of which the most common is magnetite, and to a lesser extent ilmenite, pyrrhotite, and some less common minerals.

Magnetic anomalies in the earth's field are caused by changes in two types of magnetization: induced and remanent (permanent). Induced magnetization is caused by the magnetic field being altered and enhanced by increases in the magnetic susceptibility of the rocks, which is a function of the concentration of the magnetic minerals.

Remanent magnetism is independent of the earth's magnetic field, and is the permanent magnetization of the magnetic particles (magnetite, etc.) in the rocks. This is created when these particles orient themselves parallel to the ambient field when cooling. This magnetization may not be in the same direction as the present earth's field, due to changes in the orientation of the rock or the field.

The most common method of measuring the total magnetic field in ground exploration is with a proton precession magnetometer. This device measures the effect of the magnetic field on the magnetic dipole of hydrogen protons. This dipole is caused by the "spin" of the proton, and in a magnetometer these dipoles in a sample of hydrogen-rich fluid are oriented parallel to a magnetic field applied by an electric coil surrounding the sample. After this magnetic field is removed, the dipoles begin to precess (wobble) around their orientation under the influence of the ambient earth's magnetic field. The frequency of this precession is proportional to the earth's magnetic field intensity.

Field Method:

The magnetics data was collected with an EDA PPM 350 proton procession magnetometer, which measures the absolute value of the earth's magnetic field to an accuracy of +/- 1 gammas. The magnetometer was carried down the survey line by a single operator, with the sensor mounted on an aluminum pole to remove it from any surface geologic noise. Readings were taken at 12.5m intervals.

The readings were corrected for changes in the earth's total field (diurnal drift) with an EDA PPM 400 base station magnetometer, which recorded readings every 30 seconds as the survey was being conducted. The data from both magnetometers was then dumped with a computer and base corrected values were computed.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

MAX-MIN II

Theory:

The Max-Min II is a frequency domain, horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) system, based on measuring the response of conductors to a transmitted, time varying electromagnetic field.

The transmitted, or primary EM field is a sinusoidally varying field at any of five different frequencies. This field induces an electromotive force, (emf), or voltage, in any conductor through which the field passes. This is defined by:

OE.dl= 0 (the Faraday Induction Principle)
t

where E is the electric field strength in volts/metre (and so OE.dl is the emf around a closed loop) and 0 is the magnetic flux through the conductor loop. This emf causes a "secondary" current to flow in the conductor in turn generating a secondary electromagnetic field.

This changing secondary field induces an emf in the receiver coil (by the Farady law) at the same frequency, but which differs from the primary field in magnitude and phase. The difference in phase (the phase angle) is a function of the conductance of the conductor(s), both the target and the overburden and host rock.

The magnitude of the secondary is also dependant on the conductance, and also on the dimensions, depth, and geometry of the target, as well as on the interference from overburden and the host rock.

These two parameters (phase angle and magnitude) are measured by measuring the strength of the secondary field in two components: the real field or that part "in-phase" with the primary field; and the imaginary field, or that part in "quadrature" or 90 degrees out of phase from the primary field.

The magnitude and phase angle of the response is also a function of the frequency of the primary field. A higher frequency field generates a stronger response to weaker conductors, but a lower frequency tends to pass through weak conductors and penetrate to a greater depth. The lower frequency also tends to energise the full thickness of a conductor, and gives a better measure of its true conductivity-thickness product (conductance).

For these reasons two or more frequencies are usually used; the lower for penetration and accurate measure of good conductors, and the higher frequency for strong response to weak conductors.

Distinction between conductive targets, overburden, and host rock responses are made by studying the shape of the secondary field, and the difference in the frequency responses.

The transmitted primary field also creates an emf in the receiver coil, which is much stronger that the secondary, and which must be corrected for by the receiver. This is done by electronically creating an emf in the receiver, whose magnitude is determined by the distance from receiver to transmitter as set on the receiver, and whose phase is derived from the receiver via an interconnecting wire.

Field Method:

The Max-Min II survey was carried out in the "maximum coupled" mode (horizontal co-planar). The transmitter and receiver are carried in-line down the survey line separated by a constant distance (in this case 200m) with the receiver leading. Three transmitter frequencies were used: 440 Hz, 1760 Hz, and 3520 Hz and readings were taken every 25m. The transmitter and receiver are connected by a cable, for phase reference and operator communication.

I, Richard Daigle of Timmins, Ontario

Certify

1. Three years of HLEM (max-min) evaluation under the supervision of Mr. J. Betz (1979 - 1981).

2. Five years conducting, evaluating Geophysical surveys for Kidd Creek Mines Ltd under supervision of Mr. D. Londry (1981 - 1985).

3 Six years contracting various geophysical surveys in Bathurst, N.B. (1986 - 1991).

4. Third year as geophysical evaluator for M. C. Exploration Services Inc., Timmins Ontario.

6. I have no direct interest in the property reported upon.

Dated

Timmins,Ontario.

Mr. R. J. Daigle

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

Report of Work Conducted After Recording Claim

Mining Act

Transaction Number
W9560.00231

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of the Mining Act. This information will be used for correspondence. Questions about this collection should be directed to the Provincial Manager, Mining Lands, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Fourth Floor, 159 Cedar Street, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 6A5, telephone (705) 670-7264.

2.16092

Instructions:
- Please type or print and submit in duplicate.
- Refer to the Mining Act and Regulations for Recorder.
- A separate copy of this form must be compk
- Technical reports and maps must accompan
- A sketch, showing the claims the work is as:

42A15NW0015 2.16094 BROWER

900

Recorded Holder(s) ~~L. Gervais~~ Jeanne-Marie Gervais	Client No. 224370
Address 67 MOUNTJOY ST N APT 304 Timmins ONT P4N-8H1	Telephone No.
Mining Division: PORCUPINE — Township/Area: BECK	M or G Plan No. M-413
Dates Work Performed From: MARCH2,1994	To: APRIL17,1995

Work Performed (Check One Work Group Only)

	Work Group	Type
☐	Geotechnical Survey	LINECUTTING - MAGNETIC AND MAX-MIN I SURVEYS
☐	Physical Work, Including Drilling	
☐	Rehabilitation	
☐	Other Authorized Work	
☐	Assays	
☐	Assignment from Reserve	

RECEIVED
JUL 17 1995
MINING LANDS BRANCH

Total Assessment Work Claimed on the Attached Statement of Costs $ ~~[illegible]~~ 5628.00

Note: The Minister may reject for assessment work credit all or part of the assessment work submitted if the recorded holder cannot verify expenditures claimed in the statement of costs within 30 days of a request for verification.

Persons and Survey Company Who Performed the Work (Give Name and Address of Author of Report)

Name	Address
M.C EXPLORATION Services Inc.	P.O BOX 362 Porcupine ONT P0N 1C0

(attach a schedule if necessary)

Certification of Beneficial Interest * See Note No. 1 on reverse side

	Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
I certify that at the time the work was performed, the claims covered in this work report were recorded in the current holder's name or held under a beneficial interest by the current recorded holder.	MAY 1/95	(AGENT)

Certification of Work Report

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

Name and Address of Person Certifying MIKE CARON P.O BOX 362 Porcupine ONT P0N-1C0		
Telepone No. 705-235-3660	Date MAY 1/95	Certified By (Signature)

For Office Use Only

Total Value Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder	Received Stamp
$5628.	A1	T. Birkley	RECEIVED MAY 1 1995 TB 9.30
	Deemed Approval Date July 30/95	Date Approved	
	Date Notice for Amendments Sent		

0241 (03/91)

Work Report Number for Applying Reserve	Claim Number (see Note 2)	Number of Claim Units	Value of Assessment Work Done on this Claim	Value Applied to this Claim	Value Assigned from this Claim	Reserve: Work to be Claimed at a Future Date
	1190113	1	$~~1,407~~.00	$800.00 ~~$1200.00~~	0	~~$207.00~~
	1190114	2	~~$2,815.00~~	$1600.00 ~~$2400.~~	0	~~$415.00~~
	1190115	4	$5,628.00	$5200.00 ~~$4800.~~	0	~~$828.00~~ $828.00
	Total Number of Claims		**Total Value Work Done**	**Total Value Work Applied**	**Total Assigned From**	**Total Reserve**
	7		$5628.00 ~~[illegible].00~~	$5600.00 ~~$8,400.00~~	0	$828.00 ~~$1450.00~~

Credits you are claiming in this report may be cut back. In order to minimize the adverse effects of such deletions, please indicate from which claims you wish to priorize the deletion of credits. Please mark (✓) one of the following:

1. ☐ Credits are to be cut back starting with the claim listed last, working backwards.
2. ☑ Credits are to be cut back equally over all claims contained in this report of work.
3. ☐ Credits are to be cut back as priorized on the attached appendix.

In the event that you have not specified your choice of priority, option one will be implemented.

Note 1: **Examples of beneficial interest are unrecorded transfers, option agreements, memorandum of agreements, etc., with respect to the mining claims.**

Note 2: **If work has been performed on patented or leased land, please complete the following:**

I certify that the recorded holder had a beneficial interest in the patented or leased land at the time the work was performed.	Signature	Date

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario
Ministère du Développement du Nord et des mines

Statement of Costs for Assessment Credit
État des coûts aux fins du crédit d'évaluation

Transaction No./N° de transaction
W9560.00231

Mining Act/Loi sur les mines

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of the **Mining Act**. This information will be used to maintain a record and ongoing status of the mining claim(s). Questions about this collection should be directed to the Provincial Manager, Minings Lands, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 4th Floor, 159 Cedar Street, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 6A5, telephone (705) 670-7264.

Les renseignements personnels contenus dans la présente formule sont recueillis en vertu de la Loi sur les mines et serviront à tenir à jour un registre des concessions minières. Adresser toute quesiton sur la collece de ces renseignements au chef provincial des terrains miniers, ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines, 159, rue Cedar, 4ᵉ étage, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 6A5, téléphone (705) 670-7264.

1. Direct Costs/Coûts directs

Type	Description	Amount Montant	Totals Total global
Wages Salaires	Labour Main-d'oeuvre		
	Field Supervision Supervision sur le terrain		
Contractor's and Consultant's Fees Droits de l'entrepreneur et de l'expert-conseil	Type LINECUTTING	3905.00	
	MAG/MAX-MIN	4340.00	
	REPORT	1605.00	9,850.00
Supplies Used Fournitures utilisées	Type		
Equipment Rental Location de matériel	Type		

Total Direct Costs / Total des coûts directs 9,850.00

2. Indirect Costs/Coûts indirects

** **Note:** When claiming Rehabilitation work Indirect costs are not allowable as assessment work.
Pour le remboursement des travaux de réhabilitation, les coûts indirects ne sont pas admissibles en tant que travaux d'évaluation.

Type	Description	Amount Montant	Totals Total global
Transportation Transport	Type		
Food and Lodging Nourriture et hébergement			
Mobilization and Demobilization Mobilisation et démobilisation			

Sub Total of Indirect Costs / Total partiel des coûts indirects

Amount Allowable (not greater than 20% of Direct Costs) / Montant admissible (n'excédant pas 20 % des coûts directs)

Total Value of Assessment Credit (Total of Direct and Allowable Indirect costs) / Valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation (Total des coûts directs et indirects admissibles)

Note: The recorded holder will be required to verify expenditures claimed in this statement of costs within 30 days of a request for verification. If verification is not made, the Minister may reject for assessment work all or part of the assessment work submitted.

Note : Le titulaire enregistré sera tenu de vérifier les dépenses demandées dans le présent état des coûts dans les 30 jours suivant une demande à cet effet. Si la vérification n'est pas effectuée, le ministre peut rejeter tout ou une partie des travaux d'évaluation présentés.

Filing Discounts

1. Work filed within two years of completion is claimed at 100% of the above Total Value of Assessment Credit.
2. Work filed three, four or five years after completion is claimed at 50% of the above Total Value of Assessment Credit. See calculations below:

Total Value of Assessment Credit × 0.50 = Total Assessment Claimed

Remises pour dépôt

1. Les travaux déposés dans les deux ans suivant leur achèvement sont remboursés à 100 % de la valeur totale susmentionnée du crédit d'évaluation.
2. Les travaux déposés trois, quatre ou cinq ans après leur achèvement sont remboursés à 50 % de la valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation susmentionné. Voir les calculs ci-dessous.

Valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation × 0,50 = Évaluation totale demandée

(c)
MAY 1 1995
9.30

Certification Verifying Statement of Costs

I hereby certify:
that the amounts shown are as accurate as possible and these costs were incurred while conducting assessment work on the lands shown on the accompanying Report of Work form.

that as AGENT I am authorized
(Recorded Holder, Agent, Position in Company)

to make this certification

Attestation de l'état des coûts

J'atteste par la présente :
que les montants indiqués sont le plus exact possible et que ces dépenses ont été engagées pour effectuer les travaux d'évaluation sur les terrains indiqués dans la formule de rapport de travail ci-joint.

Et qu'à titre de ____________ je suis autorisé
(titulaire enregistré, représentant, poste occupé dans la compagnie)

à faire cette attestation.

Signature
Date MAY 1/95

0212 (04/91)

Nota : Dans cette formule, lorsqu'il désigne des personnes, le masculin est utilisé au sens neutre.

Ontario

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines

Geoscience Approvals Office
933 Ramsey Lake Road
6th Floor
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 6B5

Telephone: (705) 670-5853
Fax: (705) 670-5863

Our File: 2.16092
Transaction #: W9560.00231

July 10, 1995

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern
Development & Mines
60 Wilson Avenue
1st Floor
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 2S7

Dear Mr. White:

Subject: APPROVAL OF ASSESSMENT WORK CREDITS ON MINING CLAIM 1190115 IN BECK TOWNSHIP

Assessment credits have been approved as outlined on the report of work form. The credits have been approved under Section 14 (Geophysical) of the Mining Act Regulations.

The approval date is July 10, 1995.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please contact Steven Beneteau at (705) 670-5858.

Yours sincerely,

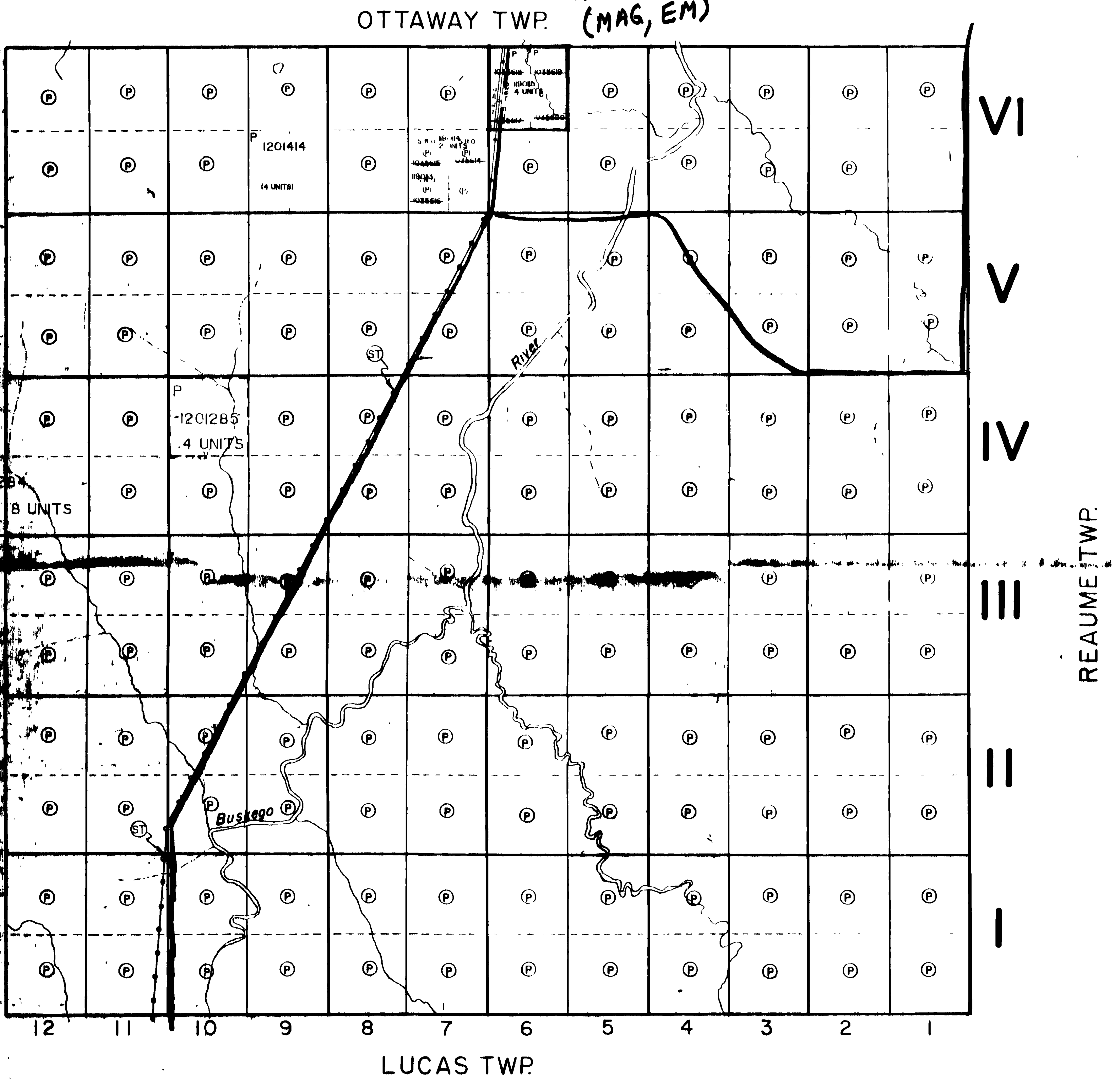
Ron C. Gashinski
Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section
Mining and Land Management Branch
Mines and Minerals Division

Sbb SBB/jn

cc: Resident Geologist
Timmins, Ontario

Assessment Files Library ✓
Sudbury, Ontario

2.16092
(MAG, EM)



THE TOWNSHIP OF BECK

DISTRICT OF
COCHRANE

PORCUPINE
MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	Ⓟ
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S
LEASES	Ⓛ
LOCATED LAND	Loc.
LICENSE of OCCUPATION	L.O.
ROADS	━━
IMPROVED ROADS	━━
RAILWAYS	┼┼┼┼
POWER LINES	•—•—•
MARSH or MUSKEG	≈

NOTES

400' Surface rights [illegible] rivers

ⓈⓉ SNOWMOBILE TRAIL
NOTICE RECEIVED 92-DEC-09

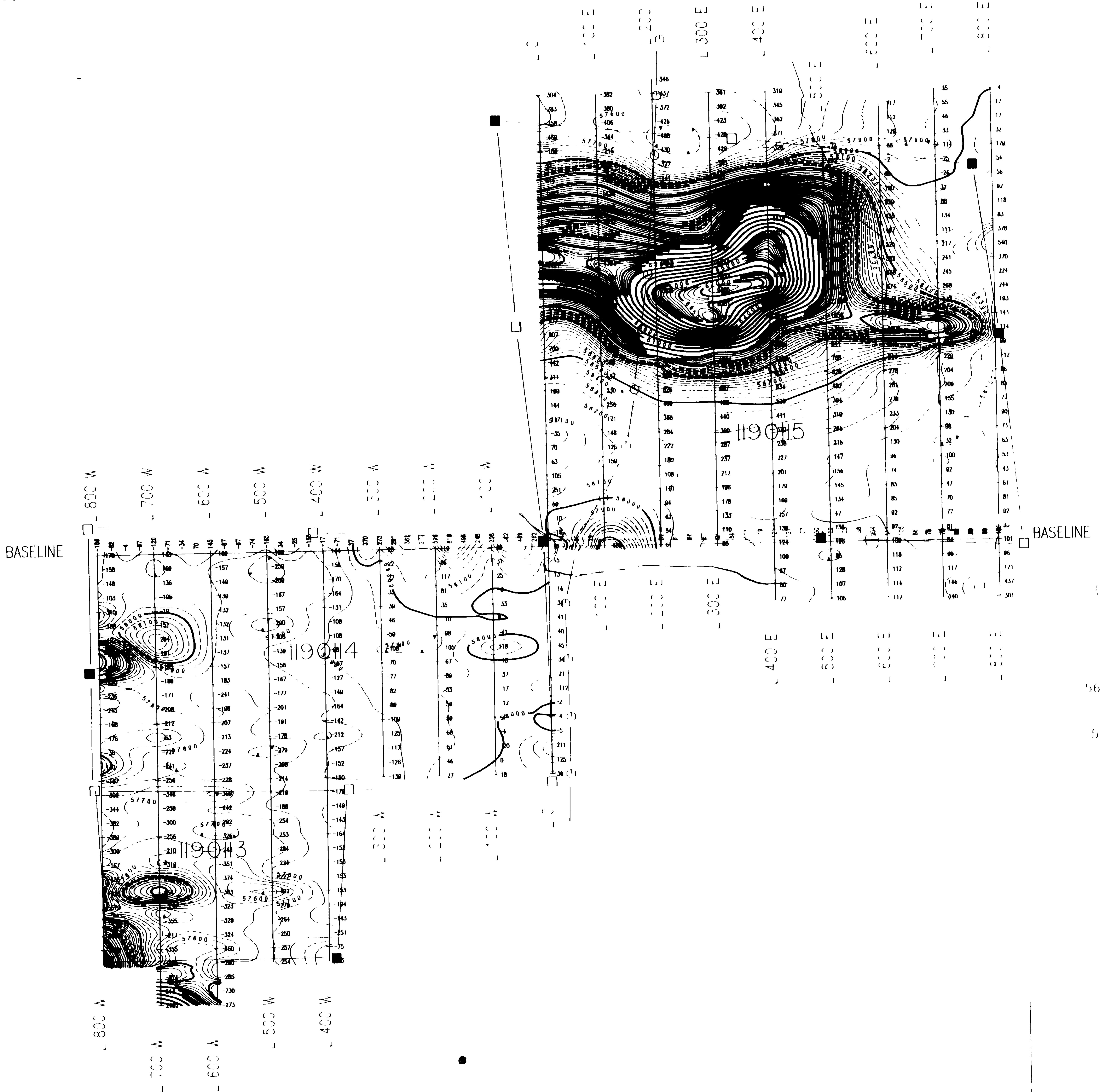
[illegible]SUED
6 '92
[illegible]

PLAN NO. - M-413

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

200

2.16092



LEGEND

Total Field Magnetic Readings

58000 nT Base Subtracted

583 Stations Read, 14.1km

56251 to 67485nT Range, 58413nT Mean

Base Station, BL0/ 125W

58748nT Rf, smoothed @ 30sec Intvls.

INSTRUMENTS

TerraPlus GSM 19, portable unit

OMNI PPM 400, base station unit

PLAN 2

Scale 1:5000

100	0	100	200	300

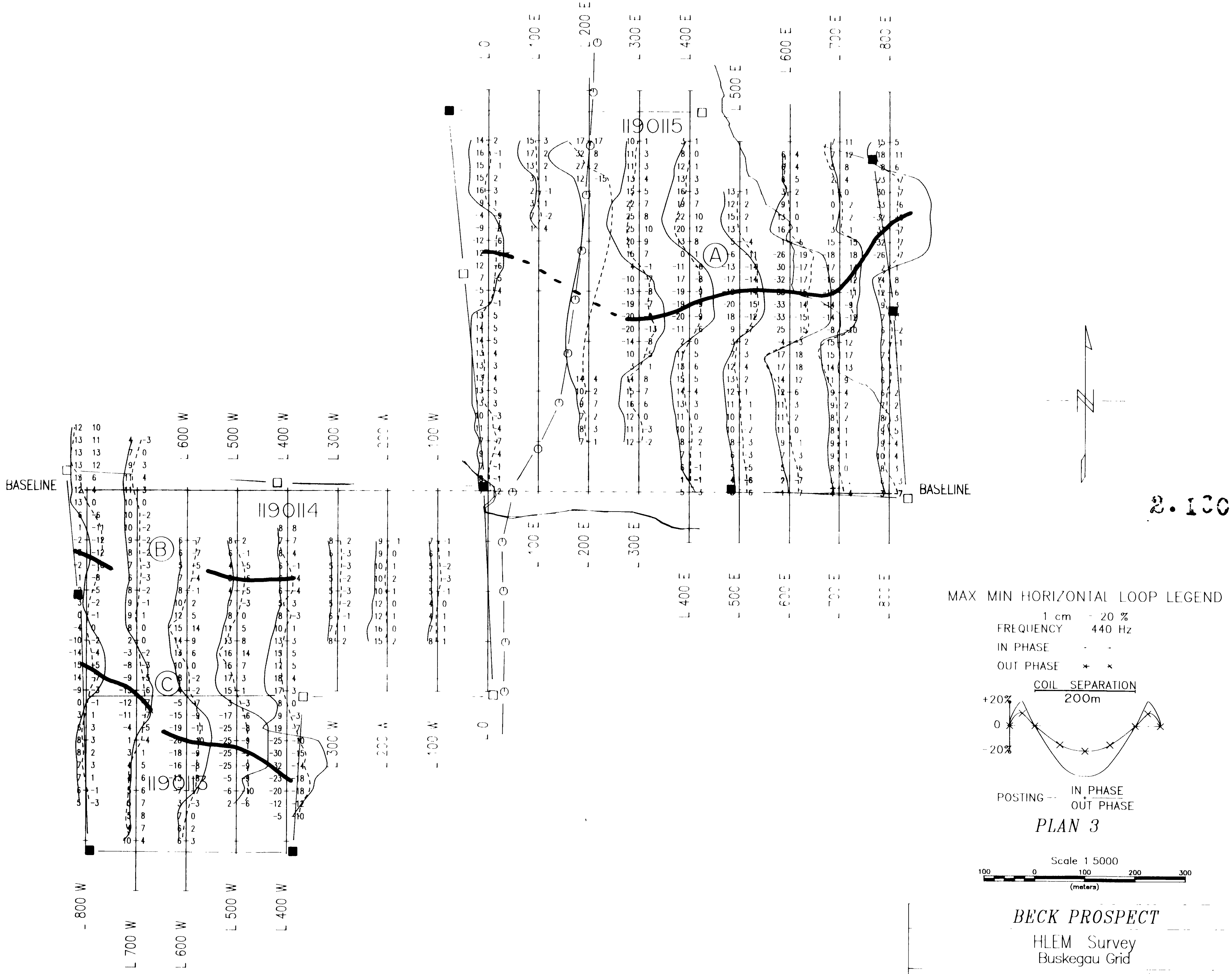
(meters)

BECK PROSPECT

Magnetic Survey
Buskegau Grid

Beck Twp. NTS: 42-A / NW
Porcupine Mining Division

M C Exploration Services Inc. March 1995.

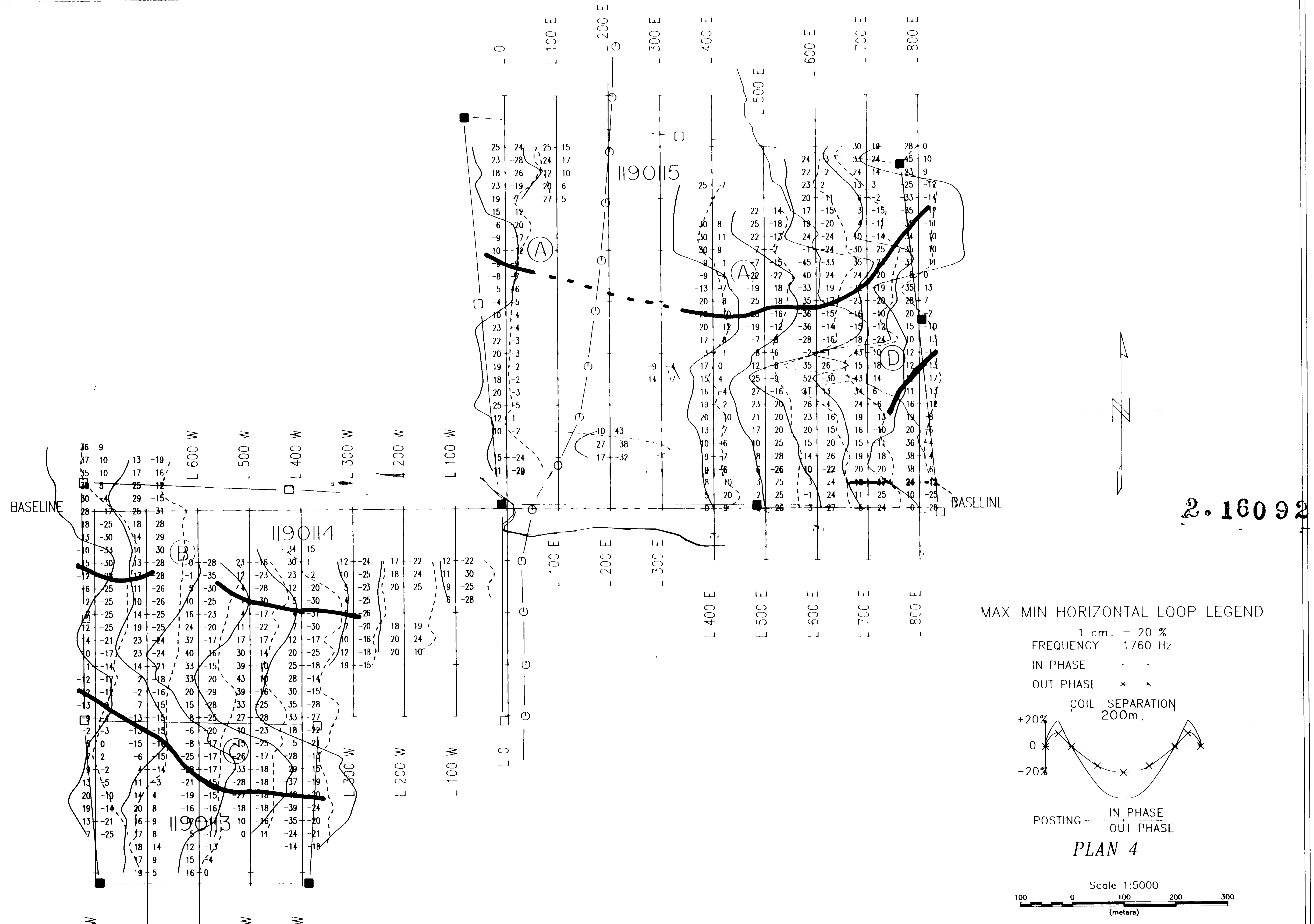


BECK PROSPECT

HLEM Survey
Buskegau Grid

Beck Twp. NTS: 42-A / NW
Porcupine Mining Division

M. C. Exploration Services Inc. March 1995.



2.16092

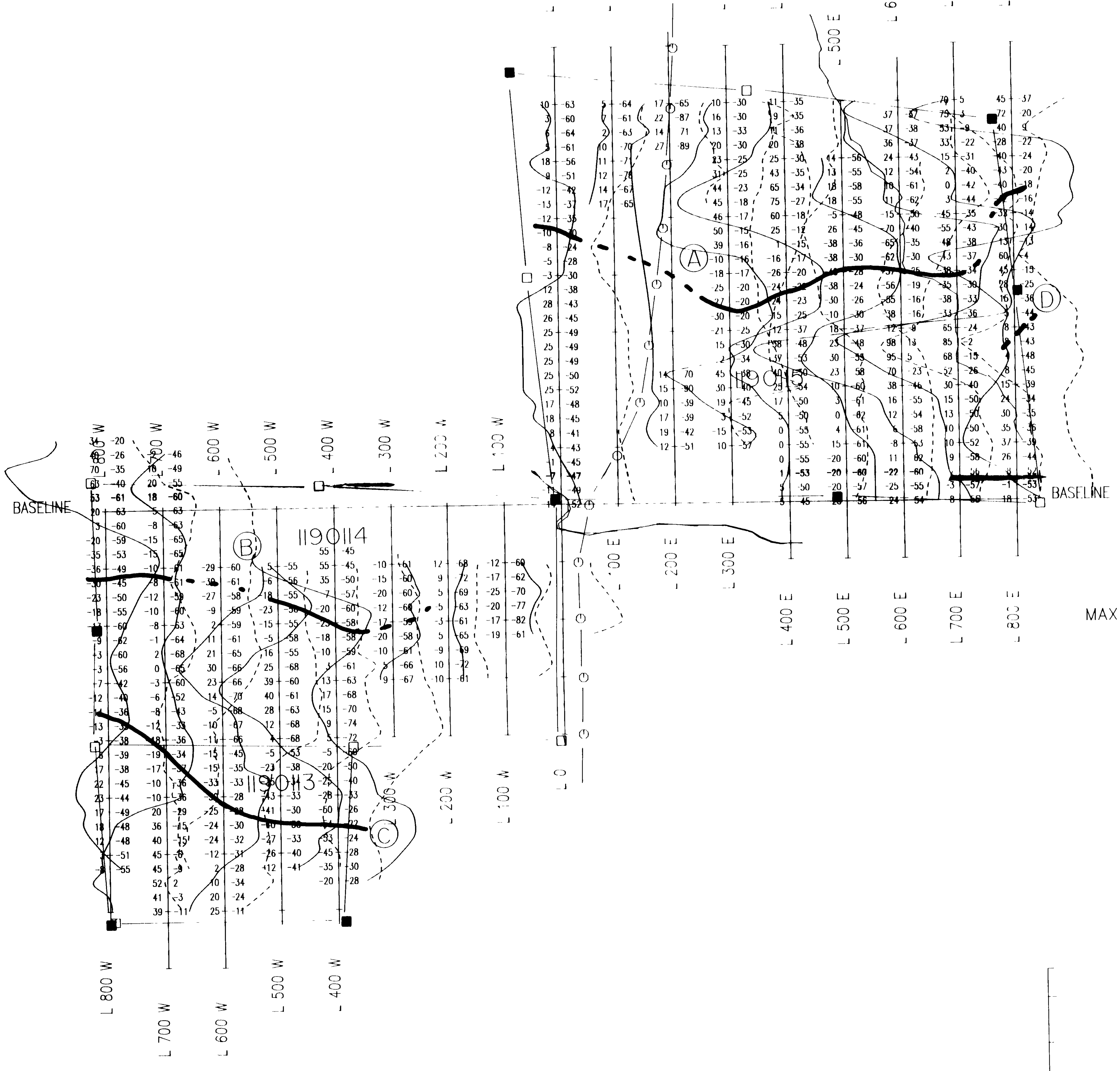
PLAN 4

BECK PROSPECT

HLEM Survey
Buskegau Grid

Beck Twp. NTS: 12 A / NW
Porcupine Mining Division

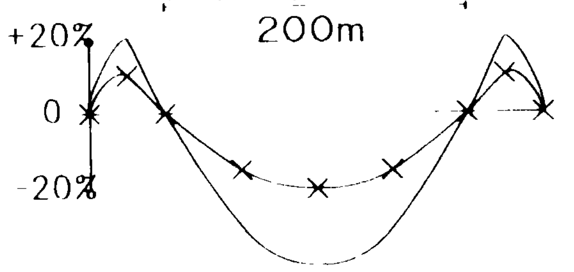
M. C. Exploration Services Inc. March 1995.



2.16092

MAX-MIN HORIZONTAL LOOP LEGEND

1 cm = 20 %
FREQUENCY 3520 Hz
IN PHASE
OUT PHASE
COIL SEPARATION
200m



POSTING IN PHASE / OUT PHASE

PLAN 5

Scale 1:5000
100 0 100 200 300
(meters)

BECK PROSPECT

HLEM Survey
Buskegau Grid

Beck Twp. NTS: 42-A / NW
Porcupine Mining Division

M. C. Exploration Services Inc. March 1995.