



42C03NW0551 2.11324 PUKASKWA RIVER

010

REPORT ON THE
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
ON THE PROPERTY OF
VILLENEUVE RESOURCES LTD.
PUKASKWA RIVER AREA, ONTARIO

BY

RECEIVED

JUN 20 1988

MINING LANDS SECTION

H. FERDERBER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

June, 1988
Val d'Or, Quebec

G.N. Henriksen, B.Sc.
Geologist

2.10136

REPORT ON THE
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
ON THE PROPERTY OF
VILLENEUVE RESOURCES LTD.
PUKASKWA RIVER AREA, ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

Between February 26 and March 19, 1988 an airborne geophysical survey was carried out on the property of Villeneuve Resources Ltd. in the Pukaskwa River Area, Ontario. Magnetic and VLF-electromagnetic data was collected by the airborne division of H. Ferderber Geophysics Ltd. The survey was flown from a base at Wawa, Ontario. A total of 82.35 miles of data was collected.

The magnetic survey provides information which helps define underlying geological structures and identifies any potential economic concentrations from variations in accessory magnetic minerals. The VLF-electromagnetic survey outlines conductive zones which may represent shear zones and/or metallic sulphide deposits containing gold mineralization.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Villeneuve Resources Ltd. property is comprised of 36 claims in Pukaskwa River Area, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Ontario. The claims cover approximately 576 hectares in the southeastern part of the Area, are registered with the Ontario Mining Recorder's office at Sault Ste. Marie and are listed in Appendix I.

-2-

The property is located about 63 km (38 miles) west-northwest of the town of Wawa, 55 km (33 miles) south-southwest of the town of White River and 90 km (54 miles) southeast of the town of Marathon. Access is best obtained by helicopter based in one of the above mentioned towns.

From air photographs outcrop density and topographic relief appear to be high. Creeks and lakes lie along northeast and southeast trending linear valleys. The East Pukaskwa River lies approximately a half kilometer southeast of the claim block, trends southwest and drains southward.

A northwest trending electric power transmission line lies about 13 km west of the property and a road extends from Highway 17 westward, about 33 km to the transmission line.

Supplies, services and qualified manpower are available in the Wawa-White River-Marathon area.

GEOLOGY

The property is situated in the western end of the Kabenung Lake Greenstone Belt of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Kabenung Greenstone Belt extends from Kabenung Lake in a west-southwest direction for a distance of about 50 km (30 miles).

-3-

The western end of the belt is comprised of Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks intruded by granitic to gabbro stocks and diabasic type dykes. Numerous gold showings have been discovered in the Mishibishu Lake Greenstone Belt which lie about three kilometers south of the property.

The Ontario Department of Mines Geological Compilation Map 2220 the Manitowadge-Wawa sheet the Department of Mines Geoscience Report 153 and accompanying maps 2332 and 2333 and a report, Mineralization of the Mishibishu Lake Greenstone Belt, by K.B. Heather of the Ontario Geological Survey describe the geology of the area. These maps indicate tht 30% of the property is underlain by a metasedimentary unit which extends from near the southern part of the western boundary to the northeastern corner of the claim block. A synclinal axes is shown as coinciding with the unit. Mafic and intermediate metavolcanics are thought to underlie about 35% of the property adjacent to the north and south sides of the metasedimentary unit. Granitic rocks are shown as underlying about 30% of the claim block along its southern boundary and part of a late gabbro intrusive body lies under southwestern corner of the property.

-4-

The International Bibis Prospect is located in the north central part of the claim block between two northwest trending linear lakes east of the southeast corner of the claim block. Seven holes totalling 682.1 m (2,238 feet) were drilled. Six holes intersected a mineralized zone. The best result was 1.47% copper over 5.2 m (17 feet). The mineralized zone is 3 to 4.5 m (10 to 15 feet) wide, at least 120 m (400 feet) long, and strikes about N60W with a steep dip to the north. The mineralization consists of seams and disseminated grains of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and possibly bornite and sphalerite distributed irregularly in highly sheared silicified, and carbonatized mafic metavolcanics. Felsic metavolcanics lie a few feet to the north of the mineralized zone and may in part be a fault contact with the mafic metavolcanics. Dykes, sills and veins of granitic rocks have intruded the adjacent rocks.

Six grab samples were taken from the showing and were analysed by the Mineral Research Branch, Ontario Division of Mines. The results range from trace to 0.59 percent copper with one selected specimen yielding 5.58 percent copper and 0.66 ounces of silver per ton. Lead, zinc, and gold were detected in trace amounts only.

-5-

The Burrex pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occurrence is situated in the southeastern corner of the claim block. Overburden stripping and trenching of one of seven previously defined geophysical anomalies disclosed the presence of pyrite and graphite. Analyses of grab samples of the pyrite mineralization gave only minor amounts of precious metals and no copper. In the only other Burrex anomaly, shown to be due to the presence of sulphide mineralization, trenching exposed what is described in Burr's report as "heavy to massive pyrrhotite up to 23 feet in width". The best analysis of a grab sample is reported to be 0.18% copper and 0.03 ounce of silver.

In 1949 Amichi Gold Mines Limited discovered gold-bearing quartz veins about 300 m (1,000 feet) north of the north shore of Mishibishu Lake, approximately 12 km southeast of the property. Considerable trenching, stripping and assaying were carried in 1950. There is no report of diamond drilling. The gold occurs in a pyrite and ankerite-quartz vein 25 to 91 cm (10 to 36 inches) wide and in 0.3 to 1.5 m (1 to 5 feet) wide shear zones on either side of the vein. The mineralized zone strikes about N50W for a distance of as much as 300 m (1,000 feet) in metamorphosed greywacke, slate, and arkose. A company report (Resident Geologist's Files, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Sault Ste. Marie) gives the following assay results:

-6-

Pukaskawa River-University River Area

Width		Gold	With		Gold
cm	inches	ounces/ton	cm	inches	ounces/ton
45	18	0.23	97	38	1.48
86	34	1.92	76	30	0.26
114	45	1.07	107	42	0.19
76	30	1.39	107	42	0.27

Average width 86 cm (34 inches)

Average grade 0.87 ounces per ton

The above assay results are reported to have been obtained from 75 m (240 feet) long section of the vein bounded by east-striking faults. Although extensions of the vein system were located, the only assays of commercial grade are those quoted above.

The Hollinger (Mishibishu Lake) gold occurrence, 1937, lies approximately 13 km southeast of the property. The gold occurs in 10 to 12 east-striking quartz veins and lenses 0.6 to 1.2 m (2 to 4 feet) wide and 18 to 24 m (60 to 80 feet) long, which lie within a zone of highly sheared mafic to intermediate metavolcanics and quartz porphyry about 90 m (300 feet) wide and 600 m (2,000 feet) long. This zone also strikes east, and

-7-

dips steeply to the north. Disseminated pyrite is common within the shear zone and veins, and minor chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite are reported. Five selected samples were collected from old trenches on the deposit in 1968, and were assayed by the Mineral Research Branch, Ontario Division of Mines. Two samples were found to contain 0.82 and 0.40 ounce of gold per ton and trace silver. The remaining samples contained only trace amounts of precious metals.

The Erie Canadian gold occurrence, 1937, is situated about 1 km west of and adjacent to the Hollinger occurrence. The gold-bearing quartz veins and shear zone of Hollinger occurrence were found to continue for about 240 m (800 feet) eastward on to the Erie Canadian Mines Limited ground. Extensive stripping, trenching, and blasting were done on the extension by Erie Canadian Mines Limited, but the only significant assay obtained was 0.8 ounce of gold per ton over 1 m (3 feet) (Resident Geologist's Files, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Sault Ste. Marie).

-8-

The Amichi Gold Mines Limited, gold discovery, Hollinger gold occurrence, and the Erie Canadian gold occurrence all lie in the Mishibishu Lake Greenstone belt about 2 kilometers south of the Kabenung Lake Greenstone belt. The Mishibishu Lake Deformation Zone, associated with several of the gold occurrences in the Mishibishu Greenstone Belt is comprised of several shear zones totaling up to 500 meters also is host to the Magacon (Muscocho Exploration Ltd.), the Granges-MacMillan (Granges Exploration Ltd.), the Scuzzy little lake (Dominion Explorers Ltd.) and the Discovery (Westfield Minerals Ltd.) gold showings. They are situated near volcanic-sediment contacts along the deformation zone. The geology of the Villeneuve Resources Ltd. property in the Kabenung Lake Greenstone Belt is similar to that of the Mishibishu Greenstone Belt and has similar potential discovery of gold mineralization. The Burrex pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite and the International Bibis Prospect lie along a northwest trending lineament which traverses the property. This lineament lies about three kilometers northwest of a similar trending assumed fault in the Mishibishu Greenstone Belt.

-9-

The No Name Lake gold showing was discovered in 1984 on the Central Crude-Noranda property also in the Mishibishu lake Greenstone Belt approximately 10 km southeast of the property. Grab samples containing gold values of up to 0.744 oz/ton, were collected in quartz veins within a shear zone between mafic volcanic rocks and an intermediate volcanic flow and pyroclastic rocks. Recent sampling during the summer of 1987 identified a structure 200 to 700 meters wide and 4 km long, containing seven anomalous gold zones, ranging in widths from 0.5 m to 11 m. Grab and chip samples assayed from 0.01 oz/ton to 28 oz/ton. The gold was found in intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks located on the Central Crude Noranda Property.

INSTRUMENTATION AND SURVEY METHODS

The survey was completed using a 1972 Cessna 172, fixed-wing aircraft, Registration CF-EWK, owned and operated by H. Ferderber Geophysics Ltd. The pilot and navigator/operator were Y. Saucier and D. Thai, respectively, of Val d'Or. Geophysical sensors were mounted in modified wing tips. The geophysical, navigation and data acquisition systems are described below.

-10-

VLf-EM System

A Herz Totem 2A VLF-EM system was used to measure the changes in the total field and in the vertical quadrature field on two frequencies simultaneously, with an accuracy of 1%. The primary transmitting station of Cutler Maine, (NAA) frequency 24.0 KHz was employed for the survey.

Radar Altimeter

The ground clearance was measured with a King 10/10 A radar altimeter. The survey was flown at a mean clearance of 300 feet with the altimeter producing an accuracy of 5% (15 feet) at this altitude.

Tracking Camera and Video Centre

A RCA TC-200 colour video camera and Galaxy 200 video centre was used to record the flight path on standard VHS type video tapes. Manual fiducials were indicated on the picture frames for reference with the digital printout. Flight path recovery was aided using a Panasonic Colour Video Monitor-S1300 and Video Cassette Recorder AG-2500.

-11-

Data Aquisition System

A Picodas Group Inc. PDAS 1100 data aquisition system featuring seven analog inputs with two frequency inputs and external interfacing was used. A Termiflex Corp. ST/32 Keyboard control unit and Sharp Corp. LCD display unit are connected to the data aquisition system. At present this system stores the altimeter VLF-1 inphase, VLF-1 quadrature, VLF-2 inphase, VLF-2 quatrature, magnetic field (coarse), magnetic field (fine), and the fourth difference (noise), and fiducials on 3.5 inch floppy disk drive. The data is then printed out in digital and profile form.

The survey was conducted on north-south lines at an aircraft altitude of 300 feet. The lines were flown at spacings of 400 feet at a speed of approximately 90 miles per hour. Navigation was visual using airphoto mosaics, at a scale of one inch to 1320 feet, manual fiducials and the flight path recovery system as references.

DATA PRESENTATION

Flight lines, fiducial points and geophysical responses were reproduced from the airphoto mosaics on maps at a scale of one inch to 1320 feet (1:15,840). The outline of the claim block and claim map are shown on each map sheet.

-12-

DATA PRESENTATION

Flight lines, fiducial points and geophysical responses were reproduced from the airphoto mosaics on maps at a scale of one inch to 1320 feet (1:15,840). The outline of the claim block and claim map are shown on each map sheet.

The aeromagnetic data was corrected for diurnal variations by using a base line as reference. The data was then reduced to a base level of 59,000 gammas, contoured at 25, 100 and 1000 gamma intervals and presented on Map MG-1.

A base value was determined for the VLF-EM data and the change in the total field strength as a percentage of the base value was calculated. The values were plotted on map EM-1. The positive values were contoured at intervals of 2%. The conductor axes were determined and numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. No priority was attached to the numbering system.

SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Magnetic Survey Map MG-1

A prominent magnetic high anomaly in the southwest corner of the property has magnetic values up to 1400 gammas above background and appears to represent the late intrusive gabbroic rock as indicated on geology maps.

-13-

An eastward trending magnetic high anomalous zone, strikes eastward from the prominent magnetic high, and a similar east-west trending magnetic high zone situated in the central north part of the claim block, extends eastward off the property. These magnetic high anomalous zones appear to represent mafic rocks, probably metagabbroic and/or metavolcanic.

A magnetic low anomalous zone, in the center part of the claim block and along the southern shoulder of the magnetic high in the northeast part of the property, outlines the possible position of sedimentary rocks shown as underlying the property. The magnetic low anomalous areas along the southwestern boundary and in the southeast corner of the claim block have relatively flat magnetic gradients and are suggestive of granitic rocks.

The linear east trending magnetic low anomalous zone along the eastern part of the northern boundary of the property may represent felsic metavolcanics.

A northwest trending, linear anomalous zone defined by magnetic lows, breaks and distortion in the magnetic contour pattern traverses the property from the southeast corner of the claim block to the northern boundary. It overlies several lakes and creeks which form a distinct lineation along which lie the International Bibis Prospect and the Burrex Occurrence. This zone appears to represent a fault.

-14-

A weak magnetic high anomaly located in the central part of the property lies between magnetic high anomalous zones, to the north and south, and magnetic low anomalies, to the east and west. An east-west trending synclinal axes is shown as traversing this area. The distortions in the magnetic contour pattern suggest possible folding.

VLF-Electromagnetic Survey Map EM-1

Conductive zone 1, is a short, northeast trending conductor located in the extreme west part of the property. It lies over a magnetic high anomaly thought to represent gabbroic rocks and traverses the mouth of a creek. It may represent a shear zone or be the result of lake edge effect.

Conductive zone 2 is a short, northwest trending conductor situated in the south central part of the claim block. It lies along the northern shoulder of a magnetic high anomalous zone and may represent a shear zone related to a geologic contact.

Conductive zone 3 is a short, discontinuous conductor located in the north central part of the property. It overlies rocks of low magnetic susceptibility a ridge and a creek. It appears to be the result of topography.

-15-

Conductive zone 4, is a long discontinuous, northwest trending conductor, located in the northeast part of the property. The northern end overlies a lake and its southern end is situated over a lake, ridge and two creeks. The highest electromagnetic response coincides with the junctions of the two creeks. Conductive zone 4 also overlies the position of an assumed fault implied by the magnetic survey data. Conductor 4 represents a structural break, however it appears to be the result of topography following a possible linear bedrock trend.

Conductive zone 5, is a short, discontinuous, northwest trending conductor, situated in the northeast corner of the property. It lies along the southern shoulder of a magnetic high anomalous zone, cross cutting magnetic contours at an oblique angle. It could represent shear zones associated with a geologic contact.

Conductive zone 6, is a short, northeast trending conductor located in the northeast corner of the claim block. It lies along the north side of a magnetic high anomalous zone in the vicinity of an assumed contact and overlies a northeast trending creek. It appears to be a shear zone associated with a geologic contact.

Conductive zone 7 is a short, discontinuous, east-west trending conductor situated along the eastern part of the northern boundary of the claim block. It lies in an east-west trending magnetic low anomalous zone and its strongest electromagnetic responses coincide with intrenched creeks. It appears to be the result of topography.

-16-

Conductive zone 8, is a short, northeast trending conductor situated in the central part of the property. It lies along the northern part of the magnetic high anomalous zone in the vicinity of a geologic contact, and an assumed northwest trending fault. It may represent a shear zone associated with a geologic contact.

Between conductive zones 3 and 8 in the central part of the property distortions in the electromagnetic contour pattern and a weak electromagnetic response coincide with similar distortions in the magnetic high. This coincident weak magnetic high and electromagnetic response suggest a possible shear zone associated with assumed folding in this area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The airborne VLF-electromagnetic and magnetic surveys were successful in outlining possible shear zones and helping define the underlying geology of Villeneuve Resources Ltd. in the Pukaskwa River Area, Ontario.

-17-

Rocks of high magnetic susceptibility underlie the southwest corner of the claim block and are probably late intrusive gabbroic rock, as indicated on geologic maps. Rocks having high magnetic susceptibility trending east-west underly the northeast and southwest parts of the claim block and are mafic probably metagabbroic and/or metavolcanic.

Rocks of low magnetic susceptibility underlying the central part of the property and to the east are probably to be sedimentary in composition. Rocks of low magnetic susceptibility underly the southeastern corner and along part of the western half of the southern boundary of the claim block. The magnetic contour pattern suggest these are granitic rocks. Rocks having similar low magnetic susceptibility lie along the eastern half of the north boundary of the claim block have an east-west trend and could be felsic metavolcanics.

An assumed fault zone trends northwest, in the northeast corner of the claim block along a lineament defined by creeks and linear lakes. The Burrex occurrence (pyrhotite, chalcopyrite) and the International Bibis Prospect (pyrite, chalcopyrite, possible bornite and sphalerite) are located in this assumed fault zone.

-18-

Eight conductive zones were outlined on the property. Of these zones, zone 2, 5, 6 and 8 appear to represent bedrock conductors possibly shear zones associated with geologic contacts. Conductive zone 4 overlies the position of the northwest trending assumed fault, however the coincident rugged relief with high electromagnetic responses as the junction of two creeks and along a ridge, suggest this conductive zone is topographically induced. Between conductive zones 3 and 8, a weak electromagnetic response and distortions in the contour pattern, coincide with a weak magnetic high and distortions in the magnetic contour pattern, are thought to represent an area of folding and possible shearing.

Further work is warranted on the property. Areas of particular interest are the above mentioned conductors, the assumed fault zone and the weak electromagnetic response between conductors 3 and 8. An exploration program of ground geophysics and geological mapping should be undertaken. A gradient/total field magnetic survey and VLF-electromagnetic survey should be performed. Geophysical anomalies with corresponding geology should then be tested by diamond drilling.

-19-

Respectfully submitted,

H. FERDERBER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Borden
H
Henriksen

G. N. Henriksen, B.Sc.
Geologist

APPENDIX I - CLAIM LIST

SSM 992129	SSM 992147
992130	992148
992131	992149
992132	992150
992133	992151
992134	992152
992135	992153
992136	992154
992137	992155
992138	992156
992139	992157
992140	992158
992141	992159
992142	992160
992143	992161
992144	996253
992145	996256
992146	996257



Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

DOC
W8



42C03NW0551 2.11324 PUKASKWA RIVER

900

2.11324 Mi

Type of Survey(s): **Airborne Magnetic and VLF-Electromagnetic** Township or Area: **Pukaskwa River**

Claim Holder(s): **Villeneuve Resources Ltd. ✓** Prospector's Licence No.: **T 5023 ✓**

Address: **C/O. Tundra Gold Mines Ltd., 188 Perreault Ave., Val d'Or, Que. J9P 2H1**

Survey Company: **H. Ferderber Geophysics Ltd.** Date of Survey (from & to): **26 02 88 | 19 03 88** Total Miles of line Cut: **750** flown

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): **R. A. Campbell, 169 Perreault Ave., Val d'Or, Que. J9P 2H1**

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

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

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

Airborne Credits	Days per Claim
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	
Electromagnetic	35
Magnetometer	35
Radiometric	

RECORDED
MAY 5 1988
Receipt No. _____

RECEIVED

MINING LANDS SECTION

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim		Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim		Expend. Days Cr.
Prefix	Number		Prefix	Number	
SSM	992129		SSM	992152	
	992130			992153	
	992131			992154	
	992132			992155	
	992133			992156	
	992134			992157	
	992135			992158	
	992136			992159	
	992137			992160	
	992138			992161	
	992139			996253	
	992140			996256	
	992141			996257	
	992142				
	992143				
	992144				
	992145				
	992146				
	992147				
	992148				
	992149				
	992150				
	992151				

SAULT STE. MARIE MINING DIV
RECEIVED
MAY 5 1988
A.M. 7:00 P.M. 11:59

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed: _____

Performed on Claim(s): _____

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures: \$ _____ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits: _____

Instructions: Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: **36**

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded: **2520** Date Recorded: **May 5 1988** Mining Recorder: _____

Date Approved as Recorded: _____ Branch Director: _____

See reversed Statement

Date: **May 3/88** Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): *[Signature]*

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

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying: **R. A. Campbell, 169 Perreault Ave., Val d'Or, Que.**

Date Certified: **May 3, 1988** Certified by (Signature): *RA Campbell*



Ontario

File _____

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) Airborne Magnetic and VLF-Electromagnetic

Township or Area Pukaskwa River Area

Claim Holder(s) Villeneuve Resources Ltd.

Survey Company H. Ferderber Geophysics Ltd.

Author of Report G. Henriksen

Address of Author 169 Perreault Ave, Val d'Or, Quebec

Covering Dates of Survey Feb. 26 to March 19, 1988 (linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut Flown 579

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

SSM 992129 et al (prefix) (number)
(see attached list)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS
CREDITS REQUESTED

DAYS per claim

ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

- Geophysical
--Electromagnetic
--Magnetometer
--Radiometric
--Other
Geological
Geochemical

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer 33 Electromagnetic 33 Radiometric
(enter days per claim)

DATE: June 13, 88 SIGNATURE: [Signature]
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. Qualifications

Previous Surveys

Table with 4 columns: File No., Type, Date, Claim Holder

TOTAL CLAIMS 36

if space insufficient, attach list

OFFICE USE ONLY

SELF POTENTIAL

Instrument _____ Range _____

Survey Method _____

Corrections made _____

RADIOMETRIC

Instrument _____

Values measured _____

Energy windows (levels) _____

Height of instrument _____ Background Count _____

Size of detector _____

Overburden _____

(type, depth - include outcrop map)

OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGING ETC.)

Type of survey _____

Instrument _____

Accuracy _____

Parameters measured _____

Additional information (for understanding results) _____

AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Type of survey(s) Airborne Magnetic and VLF-Electromagnetic

Instrument(s) GEM GSM-11 Terz Totem 2A
(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy 0.04 gamma and 1%
(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used Cessna 172

Sensor altitude 300 feet

Navigation and flight path recovery method Navigation was visual on airphoto mosaics. Flight path recovery was obtained with a RCA colour video camera Panasonic

Colour Video Monitor

Aircraft altitude 300 feet Line Spacing 400 feet

Miles flown over total area 579 Over claims only 30.08

APPENDIX I - CLAIM LIST

SSM 992129.	SSM 992147
992130	992148
992131	992149
992132	992150
992133	992151
992134	992152
992135	992153
992136	992154
992137	992155
992138	992156
992139	992157
992140	992158
992141	992159
992142	992160
992143	992161
992144	996253
992145	996256
992146	996257



Ontario

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

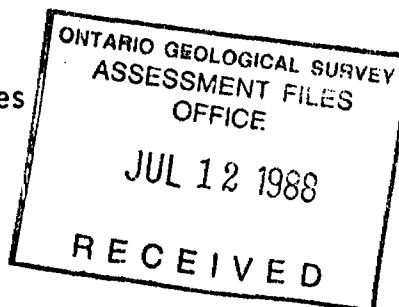
Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines

July 7, 1988

Your file: W8805-082

Our file: 2.11324

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
875 Queen Street East
Box 669
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 2B3



Dear Madam:

Re: Notice of Intent dated June 22, 1988 - Airborne
Geophysical (Electromagnetic & Magnetometer) Survey
submitted on Mining Claims SSM 992129 et al
in the Area of Pukaskwa

The assessment work credits, as listed with the above-mentioned
Notice of Intent, have been approved as of the above date.

Please inform the recorded holder of these mining claims and so
indicate on your records.

Yours sincerely,

W.R. Cowan, Manager
Mining Lands Section
Mines & Minerals Division

Whitney Block, Room 6610
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Telephone: (416) 965-4888

AB:pl
Enclosure

cc: Mr. G.H. Ferguson
Mining and Lands Commissioner
Toronto, Ontario

Resident Geologist
Wawa, Ontario

Villeneuve Resources Ltd.
c/o Tundra Gold Mines Ltd.
188 Perreault Ave.
Val d'Or, Quebec
J9P 2H5



Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File 2.11324

Date June 22, 1988

Mining Recorder's Report of Work No. W8805-082

Recorded Holder: Villeneuve Resources Ltd.

~~XXXXXX~~ Area: Pukaskwa River

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical Electromagnetic _____ 33 _____ days Magnetometer _____ 33 _____ days Radiometric _____ days Induced polarization _____ days Other _____ days Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column Geological _____ days Geochemical _____ days Man days <input type="checkbox"/> Airborne <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Special provision <input type="checkbox"/> Ground <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	SSM 992129 to 61 inclusive 996253 996256-57

Special credits under section 77 (16) for the following mining claims

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

not sufficiently covered by the survey insufficient technical data filed

The Mining Recorder may reduce the above credits if necessary in order that the total number of approved assessment days recorded on each claim does not exceed the maximum allowed as follows: Geophysical - 80; Geological - 40; Geochemical - 40; Section 77(19) - 60.

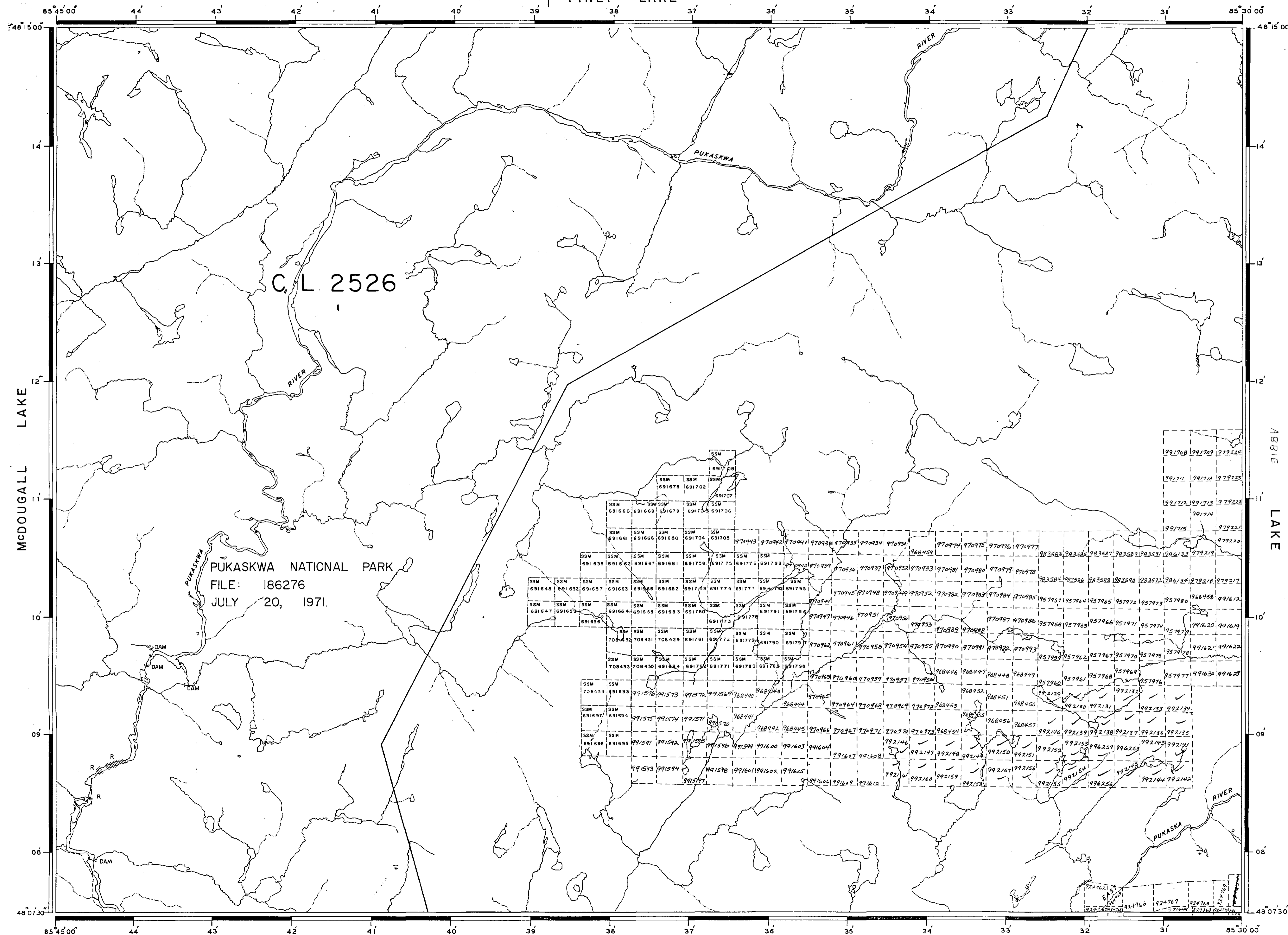
REFERENCES

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

M.R.O. - MINING RIGHTS ONLY
 S.R.O. - SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY
 M.+S. - MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS

Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File

PINEI LAKE



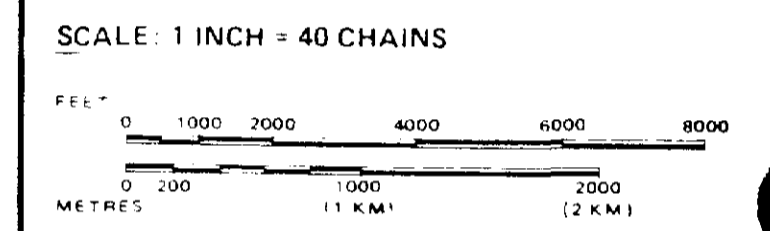
LEGEND

- HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.
- OTHER ROADS
- TRAILS
- SURVEYED LINES
- TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC.
- LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC.
- UNSURVEYED LINES
- LOT LINES
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- MINING CLAIMS ETC.
- RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
- UTILITY LINES
- NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
- FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
- SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN
- RESERVATIONS
- ORIGINAL SHORELINE
- MARSH OR MUSKEG
- MINES
- TRAVERSE MONUMENT

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	●
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	○
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◐
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	■
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◼
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◻
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	▼
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	⊙
CANCELLED	⊖
SAND & GRAVEL	⊕

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO MAY 6, 1912, VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEES BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT R.S.O. 1970, CHAP. 380, SEC. 63, SUBSEC. 1.

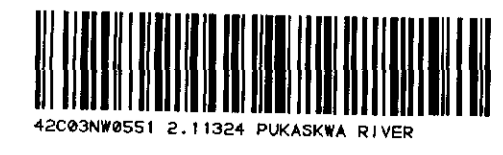


DATE OF ISSUE
 MAY 13, 1986
 SAULT STE. MARIE
 MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

AREA
PUKASKWA RIVER
 M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
WAWA
 MINING DIVISION
 SAULT STE. MARIE
 LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
 ALGOMA

Ministry of Natural Resources Ontario
 Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Date FEBRUARY, 1987
 Number
G-3779

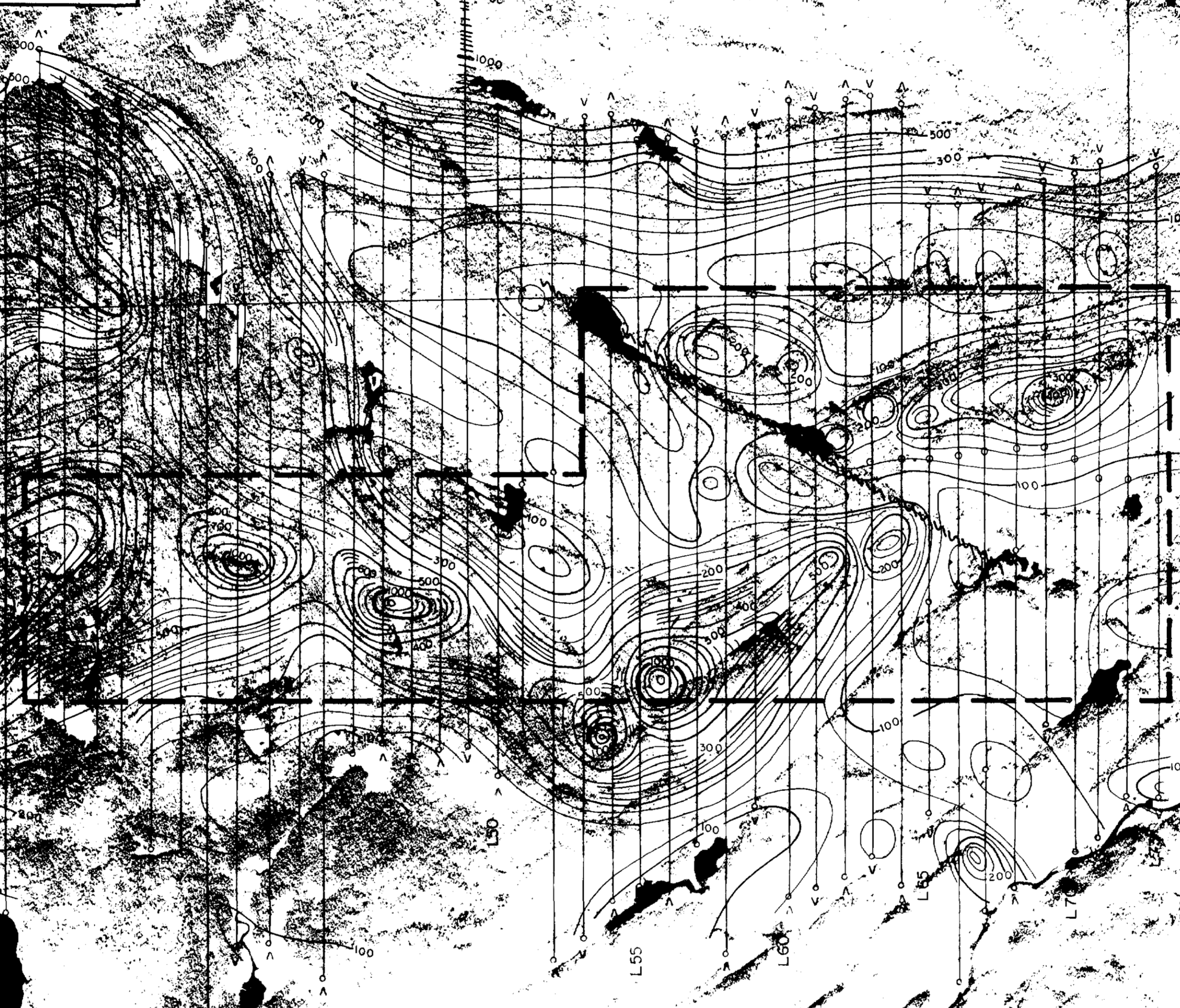


PUKASKWA RIVER

AREA

992129	992130	992131	992132	992133	992134
992140	992139	992138	992137	992136	992135
992146	992147	992148	992149	992150	992151
992152	992153	992154	992155	992156	992157
992161	992160	992159	992158	992157	992156
992155	992154	992153	992152	992151	992150
992149	992148	992147	992146	992145	992144
992143	992142	992141	992140	992139	992138

CLAIM MAP SCALE: 1" = 1/2 mile



LEGEND

- TOTAL FIELD CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 GAMMAS
- FIDUCIAL POINT
- > LINE DIRECTION
- BASE VALUE 59000 GAMMAS
- ⊖ MAGNETIC LOW
- 1000 GAMMAS
- 100 GAMMAS
- 25 GAMMAS
- ~ FAULT

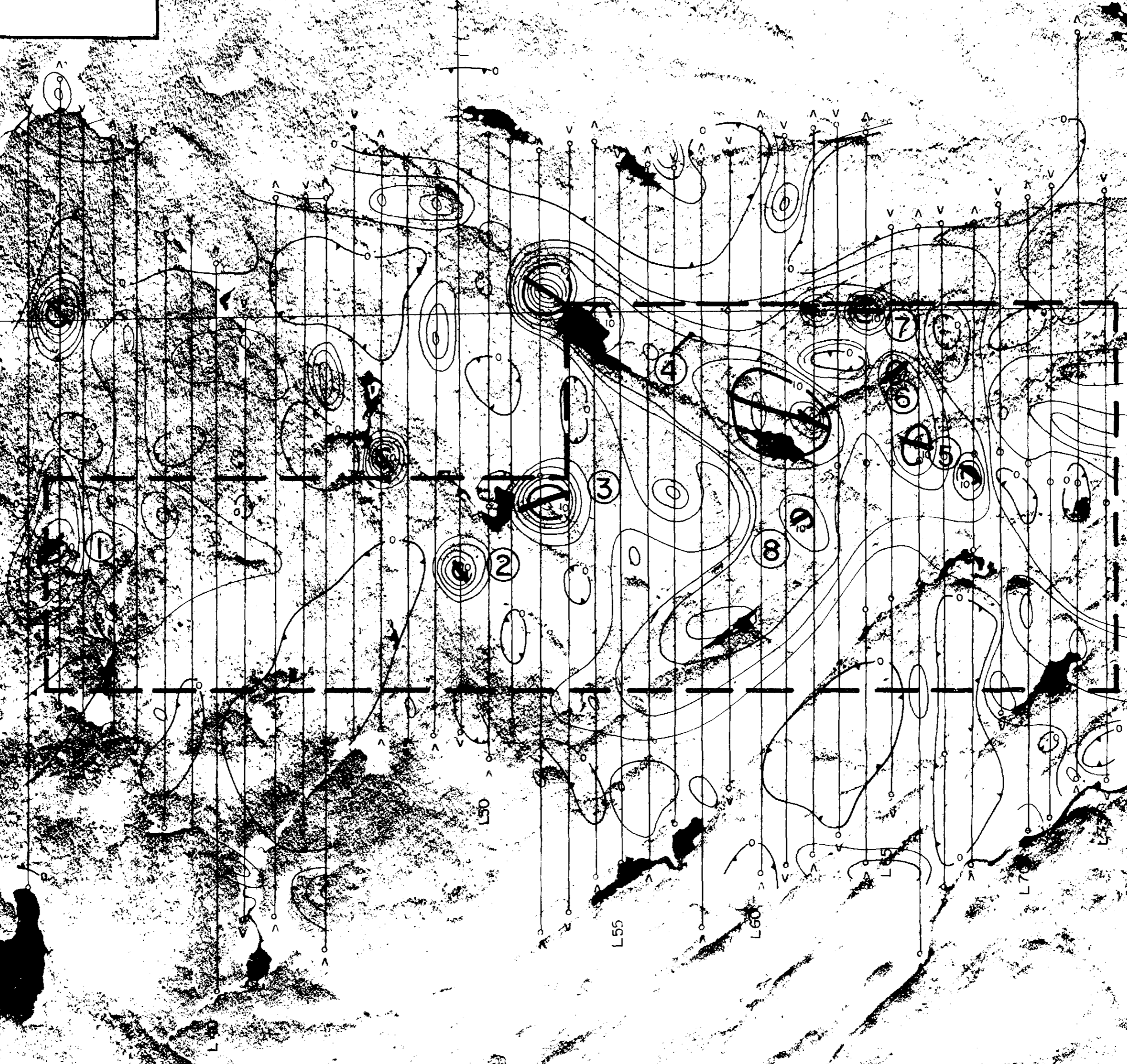
TYPE OF WORK		AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY	
CLIENT		VILLENEUVE RESOURCES LTD.	
PROJECT	2.11324	AREA	PUKASKWA RIVER AREA
DRAWN BY	<i>Gordon M. Ferderber</i> H. Ferderber Geophysics Ltd.	SCALE	1" = 1/4 mile
		DATE	APRIL 1988
		MAP OR SHEET NO.	MG-1



PUKASKWA RIVER
AREA

992129	992130	992131	992132	992133	992134
992140	992139	992138	992137	992136	992135
992146	992147	992148	992149	992150	992151
992152	992153	992154	992155	992156	992157
992161	992160	992159	992158	992157	992156
992155	992154	992153	992152	992151	992150

CLAIM MAP SCALE: 1" = 1/2 mile



LEGEND

- TOTAL FIELD CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 %
- CONDUCTOR AXIS
- FIDUCIAL POINT
- > LINE DIRECTION
- STATION USED: CUTLER, MAINE, USA. (N.A.A. 24.0 kHz.)
- ⊖ LESS THAN ZERO
- ⊖ 10%
- ⊖ 2%
- ⊖ 0%

TYPE OF WORK		AIRBORNE V.L.F.-EM SURVEY	
CLIENT		VILLENEUVE RESOURCES LTD.	
PROJECT	2. 11324	AREA	PUKASKWA RIVER AREA
DRAWN BY	<i>Gordon M. Hamilton</i> H. Ferderber Geophysics Ltd.	SCALE	1" = 1/4 mile
		DATE	APRIL 1988
		MAP OR SHEET NO.	EM-1

