REPORT ON
COMBINED HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC, ELECTROMAGNETIC, AND VLF-EM SURVEY
OSKABUKUTA RIVER CLAIMS
HEMLO SOUTH, ONTARIO

for

NEW BEGINNINGS RESOURCES INC.

by

AERODAT LIMITED

JUNE 1983

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(Scale: 1/15,840)

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Data provided but not included in report:

1 - master map (2 colour) of coaxial and coplanar profiles with flight path

2 - anomaly list providing estimates of depth and conductivity thickness

3 - analogue records of data obtained in flight

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes an airborne geophysical survey carried out on behalf of New Beginnings Resources Inc. by Aerodat Limited. Equipment operated included a 3 frequency electromagnetic system, a VLF-EM system, and a magnetometer.

The survey was flown on March 25, 1983 from an operations base at White Lake, Ontario. A total of 195 line kilometers were flown, at a nominal line spacing of 660 feet.

2. SURVEY AREA/CLAIM NUMBERS AND LOCATIONS

The mining claim numbers and locations covered by this survey are indicated on the map in the following pocket.

3. AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT

3.1 Aircraft

The helicopter used for the survey was an Aerospatial Astar 350D owned and operated by North Star Helicopters. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by Aerodat. The survey aircraft was flown at a nominal altitude at 60 meters.

3.2 Equipment

3.2.1 Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system was an Aerodat/ Geonics 3 frequency system. Two vertical coaxial coil pairs were operated at 955 and 4130 Hz and a horizontal coplanar coil pair at 4500 Hz. The transmitter-receiver separation was 7 meters. In-phase and quadrature signals were measured simultaneously for the 3 frequencies with a time-constant of 0.1 seconds. The electromagnetic bird was towed 30 meters below the helicopter.

3.2.2 VLF-EM System

The VLF-EM System was a Herz 2A. This instrument measures the total field and vertical

quadrature component of two selected frequencies. The sensor was towed in a bird 15 meters below the helicopter.

The sensor aligned with the flight direction is designated as "LINE", and the sensor perpendicular to the line direction as "ORTHO". The "LINE" station used was NAA, Cutler Maine, 17.8 KHz or NLK, Jim Creek Washington, 24.8 KHz. The "ORTHO" station was NSS, Annapolis Maryland, 21.4 KHz. The NSS transmitter was operating on a very limited schedule and was not available during a large part of the survey.

3.2.3 Magnetometer

The magnetometer was a Geometrics G-803 proton precession type. The sensitivity of the instrument was 1 gamma at a 1.0 second sample rate. The sensor was towed in a bird 15 meters below the helicopter.

3.2.4 Magnetic Base Station

An IFG proton precession type magnetometer was operated at the base of operations to record diurnal variations of the earths magnetic field. The clock of the base station was synchronized with that of the airborne system

to facilitate later correlation.

3.2.5 Radar Altimeter

A Hoffman HRA-100 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The output from the instrument is a linear function of altitude for maximum accuracy.

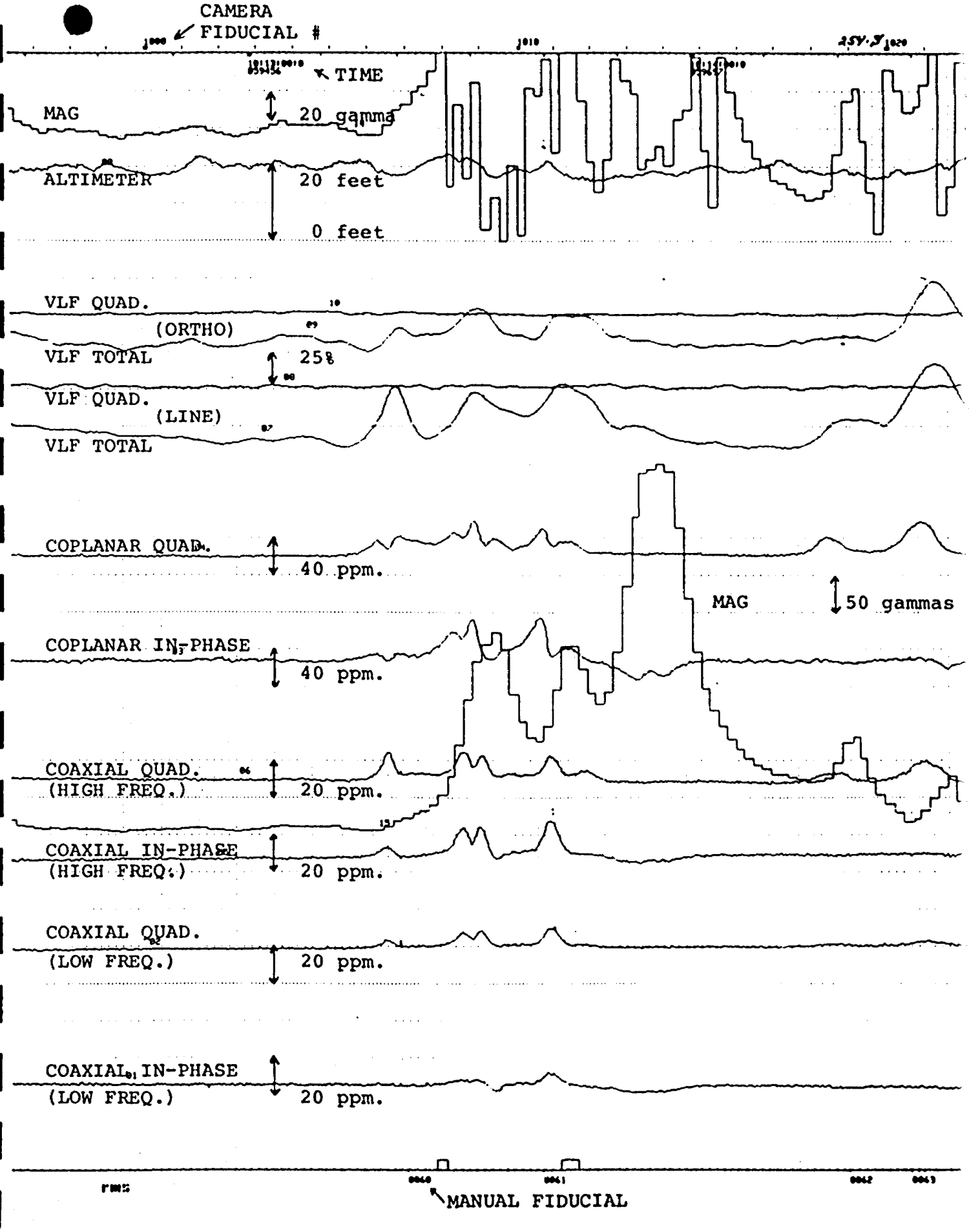
3.2.6 Tracking Camera

A Geocam tracking camera was used to record flight path on 35 mm film. The camera was operated in strip mode and the fiducial numbers for cross reference to the analog and digital data were imprinted on the margin of the film.

3.2.7 Analog Recorder

A RMS dot-matrix recorder was used to display the data during the survey. A sample record with channel identification and scales is presented on the following page.

ANALOG CHART



3.2.8 Digital Recorder

A Perle DAC/NAV data system recorded the survey data on cassette magnetic tape. Information recorded was as follows:

Equipment	Interval
EM	0.1 second
VLF-EM	0.5 second
magnetometer	0.5 second
altimeter	1.0 second
fiducial (time)	1.0 second
fiducial (manual)	0.2 second

4. DATA PRESENTATION

4.1 Base Map and Flight Path Recovery

The base map photomosaic at a scale of 1/15,840 was constructed from available aerial photography. The flight path was plotted manually on this base and digitized for use in the computer compilation of the maps. The flight path is presented with fiducials for cross reference to both the analog and digital data.

4.2 Electromagnetic Profile Maps

The electromagnetic data was recorded digitally at a high sample rate of 10/second with a small time constant of 0.1 second. A two stage digital filtering process was carried out to reject major sferic events, and reduce system noise.

Local atmospheric activity can produce sharp, large amplitude events that cannot be removed by conventional filtering procedures. Smoothing or stacking will reduce their amplitude but leave a broader residual response that can be confused with a geological phenomenon. To avoid this possibility, a computer algorithm searches out and rejects the major "sferic" events.

The signal to noise was further enhanced by the application of a low pass filter. The filter was applied digitally. It has zero phase shift which prevents any lag or peak displacement from occurring and it suppresses only variation with a wavelength less than about 0.25 seconds. This low effective time constant permits maximum profile shape resolution.

Following the filtering processes, a base level correction was made. The correction applied is a linear function of time that ensures that the corrected amplitude of the various inphase and quadrature components

is zero when no conductive or permeable source is present. This filtered and levelled data was then presented in profile map form.

The in-phase and quadrature responses of the coaxial 955 Hz configuration are plotted with the flight path and presented on the photomosaic base.

The in-phase and quadrature responses of the coaxial 4500 Hz and the coplanar 4130 Hz configuration are plotted with flight path and are available as a two colour overlay.

4.3 Magnetic Contour Maps

The aeromagnetic data was corrected for diurnal variations by subtraction of the digitally recorded base station magnetic profile. No correction for regional variation is applied.

The corrected profile data was interpolated onto a regular grid at a 2.5 mm interval using a cubic spline technique. The grid provided the basis for threading the presented contours at a 10 gamma interval.

4.4 VLF-EM Contour and Profile Maps

The VLF-EM "LINE" signal, was compiled in map form. The mean response level of the total field signal was removed and the data was gridded and contoured at an interval of 2%. When the "ORTHO" signal was available it was compiled in a similar fashion.

4.5 Electromagnetic Conductor Symbolization

The electromagnetic profile maps were used to identify those anomalies with characteristics typical of bedrock conductors. The in-phase and quadrature response amplitudes at 4130 Hz were digitally applied to a phasor diagram for the vertical half-plane model and estimates of conductance (conductivity thickness) were made. The conductance levels were divided into categories as indicated in the map legend; the higher the number, the higher the estimated conductivity thickness product.

As discussed in Appendix I the conductance should be used as a relative rather than absolute guide to conductor quality. A conductance value of less than 2 mhos is typical for conductive overburden material and electrolytic conductors in faults and shears. Values greater than 4 mhos generally indicate some electronic conduction by certain metallic sulphides and/or graphite. Gold, although highly conductive, is not expected to occur in sufficient concentration to directly produce an electromagnetic anomaly; however, accessory mineralization such as pyrite or

graphite can produce a measurable response.

With the aid of the profile maps, responses of similar characteristics may be followed from line to line and conductor axes identified.

The distinction between conductive bedrock and overburden anomalies is not always clear and some of the symbolized anomalies may not be of bedrock origin. It is also possible that a response may have been mistakenly attributed to overburden and therefore not included in the symbolization process. For this reason, as geological and other geophysical information becomes available, reassessment of the significance of the various conductors is recommended.

4.6 INTERPRETATION MAPS

The conductive trends are shown and discriminated for descriptive purposes.

These conductors are described below:

1 In cross trend, VLF association

2 Parallel to gneissosity - possibly overburden

3 On north flank of magnetic trend

4 North edge of conductive overburden area, next to diabase dyke. May be edge effect.

5 South flank of magnetic high - partial overburden effect.

6 Weak conductivity along crest of magnetic feature.

7 Long, discontinuous weakly conductive cross feature extends for eight miles. Trench on line 22 exposes mylonite zone with quartz flooding and sulfides.

8 Magnetic, weakly conductive unit parallel to 7. Extends for 3000 feet.

9 Cross-trend parallel to 7. Extends for one and one-quarter miles.

10 Weak conductor in overburden range

11 Edge of conductive overburden

12 Probable bedrock weak conductivity

13 Weak conductivity - probably bedrock

14 North edge of conductive overburden area on trend with 9.

15 Weak conductivity on magnetic high

Magnetic Trends

There are two dominant magnetic trends shown.

The original of these is a series of east to southeast striking trends which become poorly defined toward the east. They probably represent the magnetite in gneissic sediments.

A second trend stikes north to northwest. These represent a series of diabase dikes of no economic significance.

Respectfully submitted,

JUNE 29, 1983. Fenton Scott, P. Eng.

APPENDIX I

GENERAL INTERPRETIVE CONSIDERATIONS

Electromagnetic

The Aerodat 3 frequency system utilizes 2 different transmitter-receiver coil geometries. The traditional coaxial coil configuration is operated at 2 widely separated frequencies and the horizontal coplanar coil pair is operated at a frequency approximately aligned with one of the coaxial frequencies.

The electromagnetic response measured by the helicopter system is a function of the "electrical" and "geometrical" properties of the conductor. The "electrical" property of a conductor is determined largely by its conductivity and its size and shape; the "geometrical" property of the response is largely a function of the conductors shape and orientation with respect to the measuring transmitter and receiver.

Electrical Considerations

For a given conductive body the measure of its conductivity or conductance is closely related to the measured phase shift between the received and transmitted electromagnetic field. A small phase shift indicates a relatively high conductance, a large phase shift lower conductance. A small phase shift results in a large in-phase to quadrature

ratio and a large phase shift a low ratio. This relationship is shown quantitatively for a vertical half-plane model on the accompanying phasor diagram. Other physical models will show the same trend but different quantitative relationships.

The phasor diagram for the vertical half-plane model, as presented, is for the coaxial coil configuration with the amplitudes in ppm as measured at the response peak over the conductor. To assist the interpretation of the survey results the computer is used to identify the apparent conductance and depth at selected anomalies. The results of this calculation are presented in table form in Appendix I and the conductance and in-phase amplitude are presented in symbolized form on the map presentation.

The conductance and depth values as presented are correct only as far as the model approximates the real geological situation. The actual geological source may be of limited length, have significant dip, its conductivity and thickness may vary with depth and/or strike and adjacent bodies and overburden may have modified the response. In general the conductance estimate is less affected by these limitations than the depth estimate but both should be considered a relative rather than absolute guide to the anomalies properties.

APPENDIX I

Conductance in mhos is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms and in the case of narrow slab like bodies is the product of electrical conductivity and thickness.

Most overburden will have an indicated conductance of less than 2 mhos; however, more conductive clays may have an apparent conductance of say 2 to 4 mhos. Also in the low conductance range will be electrolytic conductors in faults and shears.

The higher ranges of conductance, greater than 4 mhos, indicate that a significant fraction of the electrical conduction is electronic rather than electrolytic in nature. Materials that conduct electronically are limited to certain metallic sulphides and to graphite. High conductance anomalies, roughly 10 mhos or greater are generally limited to sulphide or graphite bearing rocks.

Sulphide minerals with the exception of sphalerite, cinnabar and stibnite are good conductors; however, they may occur in a disseminated manner that inhibits electrical conduction through the rock mass. In this case the apparent conductance can seriously under rate the quality of the conductor in geological terms. In a similar sense the relatively non-conducting sulphide minerals noted above may be present in significant concentration in association with minor conductive

sulphides, and the electromagnetic response only relate to the minor associate mineralization. Indicated conductance is also of little direct significance for the identification of gold mineralization. Although gold is highly conductive it would not be expected to exist in sufficient quantity to create a recognizable anomaly but minor accessory sulphide mineralization could provide a useful indirect indication.

In summary the estimated conductance of a conductor can provide a relatively positive identification of significant sulphide or graphite mineralization; however, a moderate to low conductance value does not rule out the possibility of significant economic mineralization.

Geometrical Considerations

Geometrical information about the geologic conductor can often be interpreted from the profile shape of the anomaly. The change in shape is primarily related to the change in inductive coupling among the transmitter, the target, and the receiver.

In the case of a thin, steeply dipping, sheet-like conductor, the coaxial coil pair will yield a near symmetric peak over the conductor. On the other hand the coplanar coil pair will pass through a null couple relationship and yield a minimum over the conductor, flanked by positive side lobes. As the dip of the conductor decreases from vertical, the coaxial

anomaly shape changes only slightly, but in the case of the coplanar coil pair the side lobe on the down dip side strengthens relative to that on the up dip side.

As the thickness of the conductor increases, induced current flow across the thickness of the conductor becomes relatively significant and complete null coupling with the coplanar coils is no longer possible. As a result, the apparent minimum of the coplanar response over the conductor diminishes with increasing thickness, and in the limiting case of a fully 3 dimensional body or a horizontal layer or half-space, the minimum disappears completely.

A horizontal conducting layer such as overburden will produce a response in the coaxial and coplanar coils that is a function of altitude (and conductivity if not uniform). The profile shape will be similar in both coil configurations with an amplitude ratio (coplanar/coaxial) of about 4/1.*

In the case of a spherical conductor, the induced currents are confined to the volume of the sphere, but not relatively restricted to any arbitrary plane as in the case of a sheet-like form. The response of the coplanar coil pair directly over the sphere may be up to 8* times greater than that of the coaxial coil pair.

In summary a steeply dipping, sheet-like conductor will display a decrease in the coplanar response coincident with the peak of the coaxial response. The relative strength of this coplanar null is related inversely to the thickness of the conductor; a pronounced null indicates a relatively thin conductor. The dip of such a conductor can be infered from the relative amplitudes of the side-lobes.

Massive conductors that could be approximated by a conducting sphere will display a simple single peak profile form on both coaxial and coplanar coils, with a ratio between the coplanar to coaxial response amplitudes as high as 8.*

Overburden anomalies often produce broad poorly defined anomaly profiles. In most cases the response of the coplanar coils closely follow that of the coaxial coils with a relative amplitude ratio of 4.*

Occasionally if the edge of an overburden zone is sharply defined with some significant depth extent, an edge effect will occur in the coaxial coils. In the case of a horizontal conductive ring or ribbon, the coaxial response will consist of two peaks, one over each edge; whereas the coplanar coil will yield a single peak.

* It should be noted at this point that Aerodat's definition of the measured ppm unit is related to the primary field sensed in the receiving coil without normalization to the maximum coupled (coaxial configuration). If such normalization were applied to the Aerodat units, the amplitude of the coplanar coil pair would be halved.

APPENDIX I

Magnetics

The Total Field Magnetic Map shows contours of the total magnetic field, uncorrected for regional variation. Whether an EM anomaly with a magnetic correlation is more likely to be caused by a sulphide deposit than one without depends on the type of mineralization. An apparent coincidence between an EM and a magnetic anomaly may be caused by a conductor which is also magnetic, or by a conductor which lies in close proximity to a magnetic body. The majority of conductors which are also magnetic are sulphides containing pyrrhotite and/or magnetite. Conductive and magnetic bodies in close association can be, and often are, graphite and magnetite. It is often very difficult to distinguish between these cases. If the conductor is also magnetic, it will usually produce an EM anomaly whose general pattern resembles that of the magnetics. Depending on the magnetic permeability of the conducting body, the amplitude of the inphase EM anomaly will be weakened, and if the conductivity is also weak, the inphase EM anomaly may even be reversed in sign.

VLF Electromagnetics

The VLF-EM method employs the radiation from powerful military radio transmitters as the primary signals. The magnetic field associated with the primary field is elliptically polarized in the vicinity of electrical conductors. The Herz Totem uses three coils in the X. Y. Z. configuration to measure the total field and vertical quadrature component of the polarization ellipse.

The relatively high frequency of VLF 15-25 KHz provides high response factors for bodies of low conductance. Relatively "disconnected" sulphide ores have been found to produce measurable VLF signals. For the same reason, poor conductors such as sheared contacts, breccia zones, narrow faults, alteration zones and porous flow tops normally produce VLF anomalies. The method can therefore be used effectively for geological mapping. The only relative disadvantage of the method lies in its sensitivity to conductive overburden. In conductive ground the depth of exploration is severely limited.

The effect of strike direction is important in the sense of the relation of the conductor axis relative to the energizing electromagnetic field. A conductor aligned along a radius drawn from a transmitting station will be

in a maximum coupled orientation and thereby produce a stronger response than a similar conductor at a different strike angle. Theoretically it would be possible for a conductor, oriented tangentially to the transmitter to produce no signal. The most obvious effect of the strike angle consideration is that conductors favourably oriented with respect to the transmitter location and also near perpendicular to the flight direction are most clearly rendered and usually dominate the map presentation.

The total field response is an indicator of the existence and position of a conductivity anomaly. The response will be a maximum over the conductor, without any special filtering, and strongly favour the upper edge of the conductor even in the case of a relatively shallow dip.

The vertical quadrature component over steeply dipping sheet like conductor will be a cross-over type response with the cross-over closely associated with the upper edge of the conductor.

The response is a cross-over type due to the fact that it is the vertical rather than total field quadrature component that is measured. The response shape is due largely to geometrical rather than conductivity considerations and the distance between the maximum and minimum on either side of the cross-over is related to target depth. For a given target geometry, the larger this distance the greater the

depth.

The amplitude of the quadrature response, as opposed to shape is function of target conductance and depth as well as the conductivity of the overburden and host rock. As the primary field travels down to the conductor through conductive material it is both attenuated and phase shifted in a negative sense. The secondary field produced by this altered field at the target also has an associated phase shift. This phase shift is positive and is larger for relatively poor conductors. This secondary field is attenuated and phase shifted in a negative sense during return travel to the surface. The net effect of these 3 phase shifts determine the phase of the secondary field sensed at the receiver.

A relatively poor conductor in resistive ground will yield a net positive phase shift. A relatively good conductor in more conductive ground will yield a net negative phase shift. A combination is possible whereby the net phase shift is zero and the response is purely in-phase with no quadrature component.

A net positive phase shift combined with the geometrical cross-over shape will lead to a positive quadrature response on the side of approach and a negative on the side of departure. A net negative phase shift would produce the reverse. A further sign reversal occurs with a 180 degree

change in instrument orientation as occurs on reciprocal line headings. During digital processing of the quadrature data for map presentation this is corrected for by normalizing the sign to one of the flight line headings.

NEW BEGINNINGS RESOURCES LTD

OSKABUKUTA LAKE

DISTRICT OF
THUNDER BAY

SAULT STE. MARIE
MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

Oskabukuta

Lake

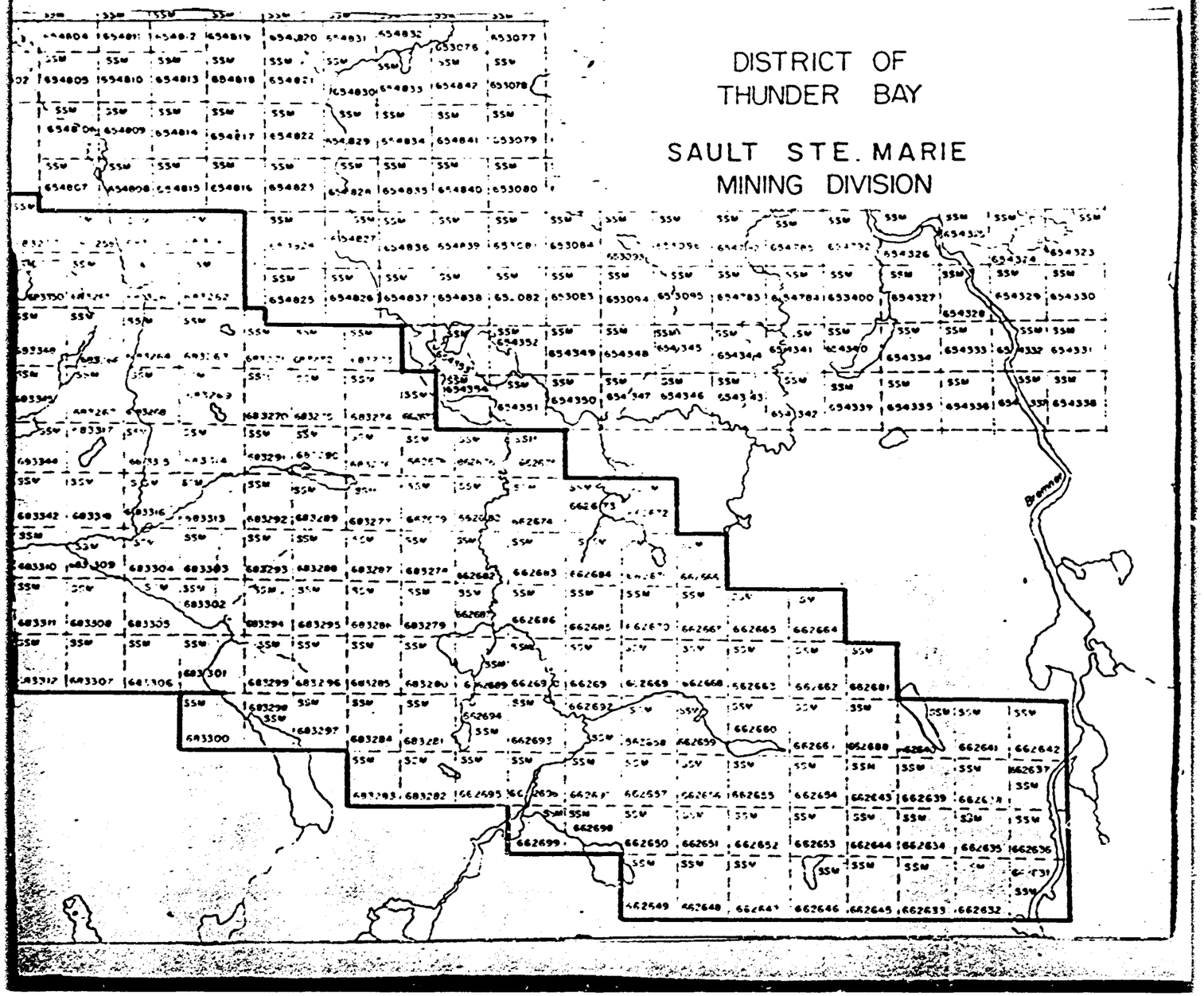
2 OF 2

NEW BEGINNINGS RESOURCES

OSKABUKUTA LAKE

DISTRICT OF
THUNDER BAY

SAULT STE. MARIE
MINING DIVISION



Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

File _____

GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

(65-5947)

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 Electromagnetic, Magnetic, VLF-EM

Township or Area Oskabukuta Lake HERRICK LK

Claim Holder(s) New Beginnings Resources Ltd.

Survey Company Aerodat Limited

Author of Report Fenton Scott

Address of Author 17 Malabar Place, Don Mills

Covering Dates of Survey March 25, 1983 (linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut 195

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

SSM 655992 et al
(prefix) (number)
List Attached

If space insufficient, attach list

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED

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

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

DAYS per claim

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

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

Magnetometer 22.2 Electromagnetic 22.2 VLF Radiometric 22.2
(enter days per claim)

DATE: Oct 27/83 SIGNATURE: Fenton Scott
Author of Report or Agent

63.1263
Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 63.1263

RECEIVED
OCT 28 1983
MINING LANDS SECTIC

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

TOTAL CLAIMS 351

OFFICE USE ONLY

0227 (5/79)

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) Magnetic Electromagnetic VLF-EM

Instrument(s) Geometrics G803 Aerodat 3 freq. Totem 2A

(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy 0.5 Gammas 1 ppm 1% (1 mm)

(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used Aerospatiale A-Star Helicopter

Sensor altitude 150' 100' 150'

Navigation and flight path recovery method Visual navigation .. Manual and automatic fiducials On Board camera

Aircraft altitude 200' Line Spacing 660'

Miles flown over total area 195 Over claims only 195

Report of Work

25958

2.5958

The Mining Act

Type of Survey(s)
Airborne Electromagnetic, Magnetic, VLF-EM

Township or Area
Herrick Lake

Claim Holder(s)
Brian Ransbury

Prospector's Licence No.
M21074

Address
c/o Don McKinnon RR#1 Connaught Ontario P0N 1A0

Survey Company
Aerodat Limited

Date of Survey (from & to)
From: Day 27 Mo. 3 Yr. 83
To: Day 27 Mo. 3 Yr. 83

Total Miles of line Cut
3.75

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report)
Fenton Scott 17 Malabar Place Don Mills Ontario M3B 1A4

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

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

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

Airborne Credits		Days per Claim
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	23
	Magnetometer	23
	Radiometric VLF	23

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
SSM	662985	
	662988	
	662991	
	662994	
	662997	

Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.

RECEIVED
SEP 12 1983
MINING LANDS SECTION

SAULT STE. MARIE MINING DIV.
RECEIVED
SEP 9 1983
A.M. 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 P.M.

RECEIVED
FEB 05 1985
MINING LANDS SECTION

see revised statement

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. 5

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
345	Sept. 9/83.	M.W. St Jules
	Date Approved as Recorded	Branch Director

Date Sept 2/83

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature) Fenton Scott for B. Ransbury.

Certification Verifying Report of Work

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

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying

Fenton Scott 17 Malabar Place Don Mills Ont M3B 1A4

Date Certified August 29/83

Certified by (Signature) Fenton Scott

OTC 2 (81/01)

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

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

2.5958

The Mining Act

Instructions: – Please type or print.
– If number of mining claims traversed exceeds space on this form, attach a list.
Note: – Only days credits calculated in the "Expenditures" section may be entered in the "Expend. Days Cr." columns.
– Do not use shaded areas below.

Type of Survey(s)	Township or Area
Airborne Electromagnetic, Magnetic, VLF-EM	HERRICK. Oskabukuta Lake

Claim Holder(s)	Prospector's Licence No.
New Beginnings Resources Limited / J. Salo /Larry Salo	T1588 /M.21106 /M.200

Address: 4001 Indian School Road NE Suite 200 Albuquerque New Mexico 87110

Survey Company	Date of Survey (from & to)	Total Miles of line Cut
Aerodat Limited	Day 25 Mo. 3 Yr. 83 / Day 25 Mo. 3 Yr. 83	195

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): Fenton Scott 17 Malabar Place Don Mills M3B 1A4 2.5958

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

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

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

Airborne Credits		Days per Claim
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	22.2
	Magnetometer	22.2
	Radiometric	22.2

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
SSM	655992 et al				
	List Attached				

SAULT STE. MARIE MINING DIV.
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1983
A.M. P.M.

SAULT STE. MARIE MINING DIV.
RECEIVED
NOV 8 1983
A.M. P.M.

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 351

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.

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
23,376.6	Nov. 8/83	
	Date Approved as Recorded	Branch Director
	84.4.6	

Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
Oct. 27/83	Fenton Scott for

Certification Verifying Report of Work New Beginnings Resources Ltd.

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: Fenton Scott 17 Malabar Place Don Mills Ontario M3B 1A4

Date Certified	Certified by (Signature)
Oct. 27/83	Fenton Scott

Rec. 655,991

1362 (81/9)

CLAIM LIST

SSM [redacted]992
93
94

655947

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SSM 662611
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SSM 663000

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SSM 674158
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674200
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SSM 683253	SSM 683300	SSM 683347
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Total 351 claims.

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Geotechnical Report Approval

File 2.5958

Mining Lands Comments

☐ To: Geophysics Mr. R. Barlow

Comments

Legend needed

☐ Approved	☐ ~~Wish~~ to see again with corrections	Date Jan 31/83	Signature R R Barlow

☐ To: Geology - Expenditures

Comments

☐ Approved	☐ Wish to see again with corrections	Date	Signature

☐ To: Geochemistry

Comments

☐ Approved	☐ Wish to see again with corrections	Date	Signature

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

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Geotechnical Report Approval

File 2.5958

Mining Lands Comments

You wanted this ...
(you wanted to see this file again.)

☒ To: Geophysics R Barlow.

Comments

☒ Approved ☐ Wish to see again with corrections | Date March 19/84 | Signature R R L

☐ To: Geology - Expenditures

Comments

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

☐ To: Geochemistry

Comments

L D

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

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

1693 (81/10)

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File 2.5958

Date 1985 02 25

Mining Recorder's Report of Work No.

Recorded Holder
BRIAN RANSBURY

Township or Area
HERRICK LAKE AREA

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical	
Electromagnetic 23 days	SSM 662985
Magnetometer 23 days	662988
Radiometric ____ days	662991
Induced polarization ____ days	
Other VLF 23 days	
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	
Geological ____ days	
Geochemical ____ days	
Man days ☐ Airborne ☒	
Special provision ☐ Ground ☐	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims.	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	

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

SSM 662994
662997

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.

828 (83/6)

1983 11 03 2.5958

Mrs. M.V. St. Jules
Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
875 Queen Street East
P.O. Box 669
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 5N2

Dear Sir:

We have received reports and maps for an Airborne Geophysical (Electromagnetic Magnetometer and VLF) on mining claims SSM 655992 et al in the Area of Herrick Lake.

This material will be examined and assessed and a statement of assessment work credits will be issued.

We do not have a copy of the report of work which is normally filed with you prior to the submission of this technical data. Please forward a copy as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

E.F. Anderson
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone:(416)965-1380

A. Barr:mc

cc: New Beginnings Resources Ltd
Suite 1245
700 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V7Y 1C6

cc: Rocco Schiralli
Suite 420
181 University Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2M7

cc: Fenton Scott
17 Malabar Place
Don Mills, Ontario
M3B 1A4

Ministry of
Natural
Resources

2.5958

February 3, 1984.

REGISTERED

Brian Ransbury
c/o Don McKinnon
R.R. #1
Connaught, Ontario
P0N 1A0

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is a copy of a Report of Work for Airborne Magnetometer, Electromagnetic & V.L.F. assessment work credits that was recorded by the recorder on September 9, 1983 on Mining Claims SSM 662985 et al in the Area of Herrick Lake.

We have no record that you provided the full reports and maps to the Minister within the sixty day period provided by Section 77 of the Mining Act.

Unless you can provide evidence by February 14, 1984, that the reports and maps were submitted as required, the mining recorder will be directed to cancel the work credits recorded on September 9, 1983.

Yours very truly,

J.R. Morton
Acting Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone: 416/965-1380

RECEIVED
FEB 05 1985
MINING LANDS SECTION

SAULT STE. MARIE
MINING DIV.
RECEIVED
FEB 6 1984
A.M. 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 P.M.

R. Pichette:dg

Encl:

cc: ✓Mining Recorder
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

Our File: 2.5958

1984 02 10

New Beginnings Resources Ltd.
Suite 1245
700 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V7Y 1C6

Dear Sir:

RE: Airborne Geophysical (Electromagnetic, Magnetometer and V.L.F) survey submitted on mining claims SSM 655947 et al in the Areas of Herrick Lake and Oskabukuta Lake.

Enclosed are the plans, in duplicate, for the above mentioned survey. Please provide a legend showing how the units measured are plotted, and return the maps to this office.

Yours very truly,

J. R. Morton
Acting Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone: 416 (965-1380)

D. Kinvig:dg

Encls:

cc: Mining Recorder
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

cc: Fenton Scott
17 Malabar Place
Don Mills, Ontario
M3B 1A4

Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Ontario

March 12/85

.1985 02 25 Our File: 2.5958

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
875 Queen Street East
Box 669
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 2B3

Dear Madam:

Enclosed are two copies of a Notice of Intent with statements listing a reduced rate of assessment work credits to be allowed for a technical survey. Please forward one copy to the recorded holder of the claims and retain the other. In approximately fifteen days from the above date, a final letter of approval of these credits will be sent to you. On receipt of the approval letter, you may then change the work entries on the claim record sheets.

For further information, if required, please contact Mr. R.J. Pichette at 416/965-4888.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

D.K.D. Kinvig:mc

Encls.

cc: Brian Ransbury
c/o Don McKinnon
R.R.#1
Connaught, Ontario
P0N 1A0

cc: Fenton Scott
17 Malabar Place
Don Mills, Ontario
M3B 1A4

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

845

Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario

Notice of Intent

for Technical Reports

1985 92 25

2.5958

An examination of your survey report indicates that the requirements of The Ontario Mining Act have not been fully met to warrant maximum assessment work credits. This notice is merely a warning that you will not be allowed the number of assessment work days credits that you expected and also that in approximately 15 days from the above date, the mining recorder will be authorized to change the entries on his record sheets to agree with the enclosed statement. Please note that until such time as the recorder actually changes the entry on the record sheet, the status of the claim remains unchanged.

If you are of the opinion that these changes by the mining recorder will jeopardize your claims, you may during the next fifteen days apply to the Mining and Lands Commissioner for an extension of time. Abstracts should be sent with your application.

If the reduced rate of credits does not jeopardize the status of the claims then you need not seek relief from the Mining and Lands Commissioner and this Notice of Intent may be disregarded.

If your survey was submitted and assessed under the "Special Provision-Performance and Coverage" method and you are of the opinion that a re-appraisal under the "Man-days" method would result in the approval of a greater number of days credit per claim, you may, within the said fifteen day period, submit assessment work breakdowns listing the employees names, addresses and the dates and hours they worked. The new work breakdowns should be submitted direct to the Land Management Branch, Toronto. The report will be re-assessed and a new statement of credits based on actual days worked will be issued.

Blue Copy

1985 03 22

Your File:
Our File: 2.5958

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
875 Queen Street East
Box 669
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 5N2

Dear Madam:

RE: Notice of Intent dated February 25, 1985
Geophysical (Electromagnetic & Magnetometer, VLF) Survey on Mining Claims SSM 662985, et. al., in the Herrick Lake Area

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,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone:(416)965-4888

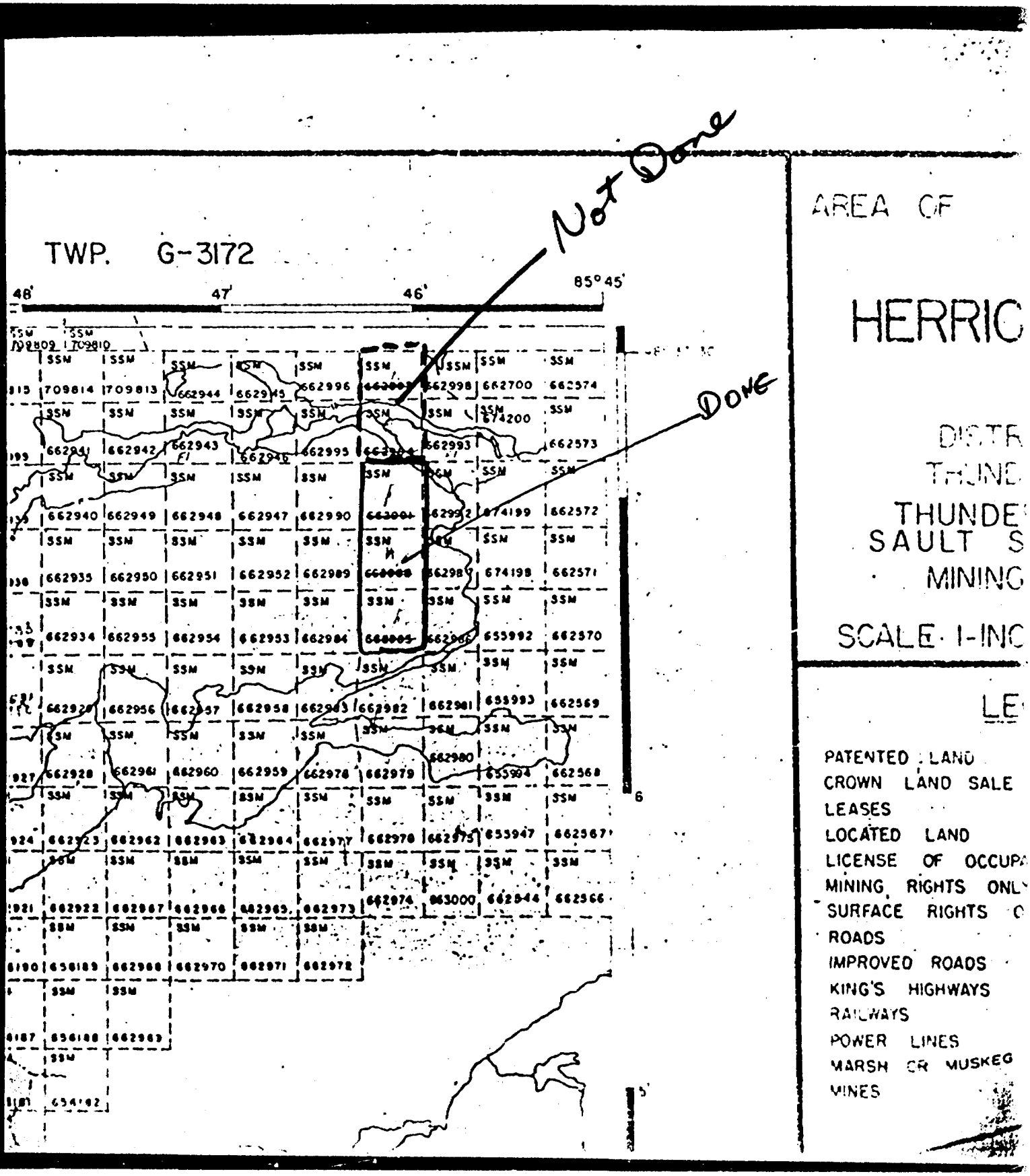
D. Kinvig:mc

cc: Brian Ransbury
c/o Don McKinnon
R.R.#1
Connaught, Ontario
P0N 1A0

cc: Fenton Scott
17 Malabar Place
Don Mills, Ontario
M3B 1A4

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

cc: Resident Geologist
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario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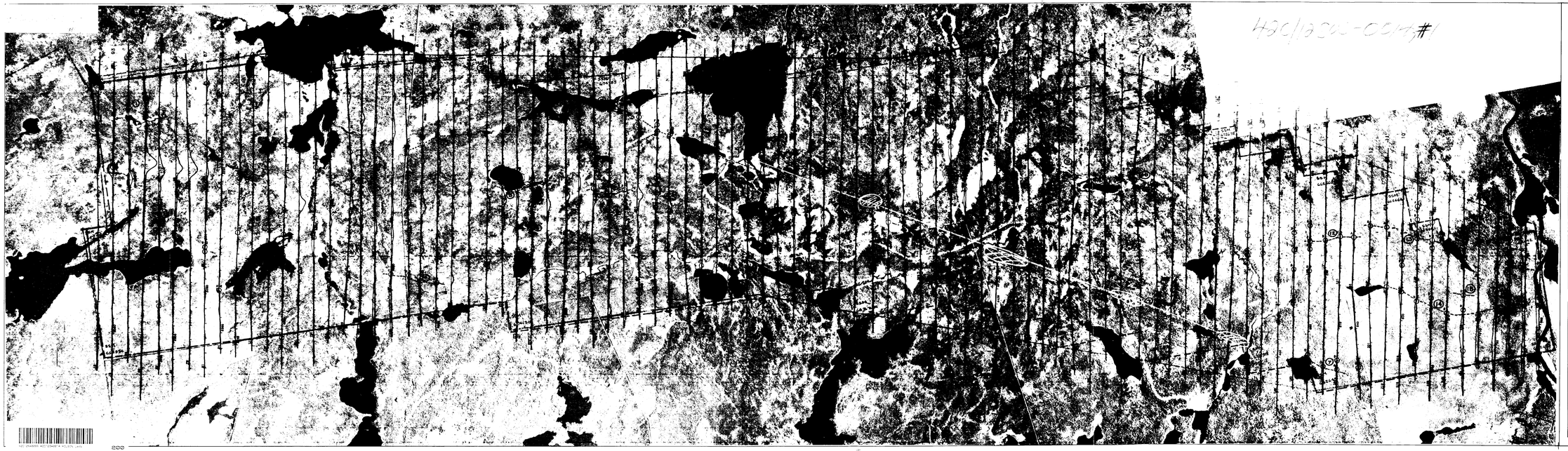
FOR ADDITIONAL

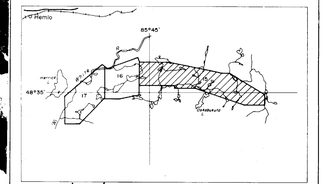
INFORMATION

SEE MAPS:

42C/12SW-0014 #1-3



42C/12SW-0014 #1



42C/12SW-0014 #1

PROSPECTING GEOPHYSICS LTD.

AIRBORNE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
INTERPRETATION

NEW BEGINNINGS RESOURCES INC.

HEMLO SOUTH

2.5958 ONTARIO

SCALE 1/15,840

1/2 0 1/2 Mile

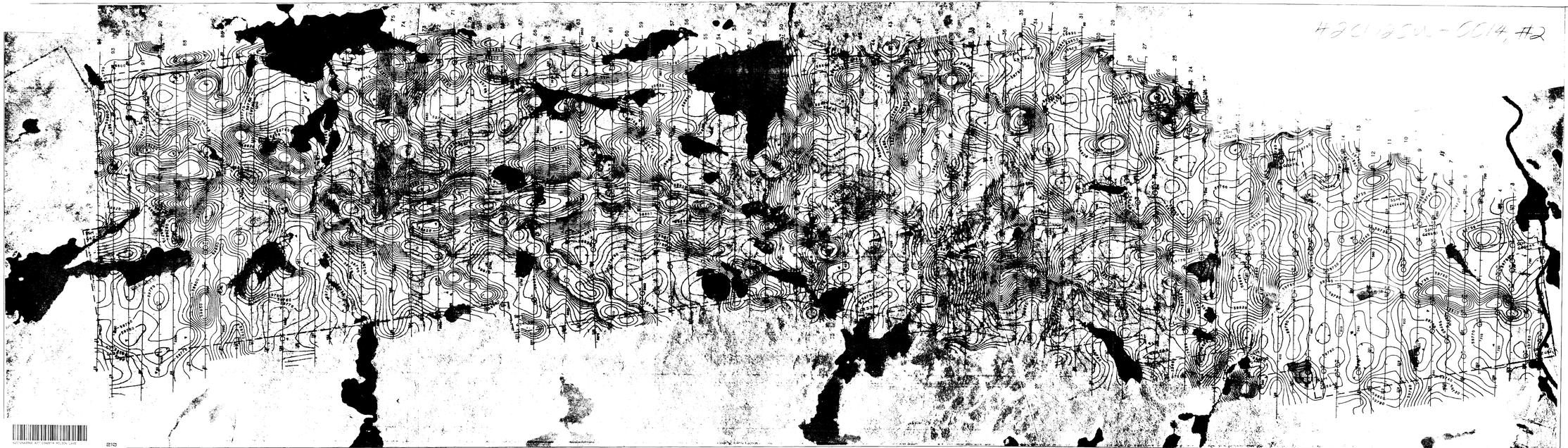
1 0 1 Kilometre

AERODAT LIMITED

DATE: March, 1983

N.T.S. No: 42 C

M&P No:



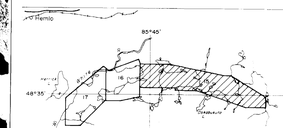
42C/12SW-0014 #2

LEGEND

250 gammas

50 gammas

10 gammas



42C/12SW-0014 #2

PROSPECTING GEOPHYSICS LTD.

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC MAP

NEW BEGINNINGS RESOURCES INC.

HEMLO SOUTH

2 5958 ONTARIO

SCALE 1/15,840

1/2 0 1/2 Mile

0 1 Kilometre

AERODAT LIMITED

DATE March, 1983

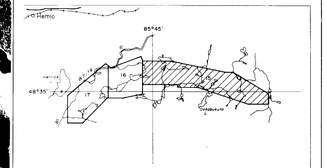
N.T.S. No: 42 C

MAP No:

42C/12SW-0014 #3

LEGEND

50 %
10 %
2 %



42C/12SW-0014 #3

PROSPECTING GEOPHYSICS LTD.

VLF-EM

NAA (MAINE) 17.8 KHz.

NEW BEGINNINGS RESOURCES INC.

HEMLO SOUTH

ONTARIO

SCALE 1"=1,840

1/2 0 1/2 Mile

0 1 Kilometre

2 3/5 B

AERODAT LIMITED

DATE: March, 1983

N.T.S. No: 42 C

MAP No: