GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on the

25 Claim Property

of

DEERFOOT RESOURCES INC.

Blakelock Township

by

Ian Coster, B.Sc.

ROBERT S. MIDDLETON EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.
P. O. Box 1637 136 Cedar Street South
Timmins Ontario P4N 7W8

June 20, 1986

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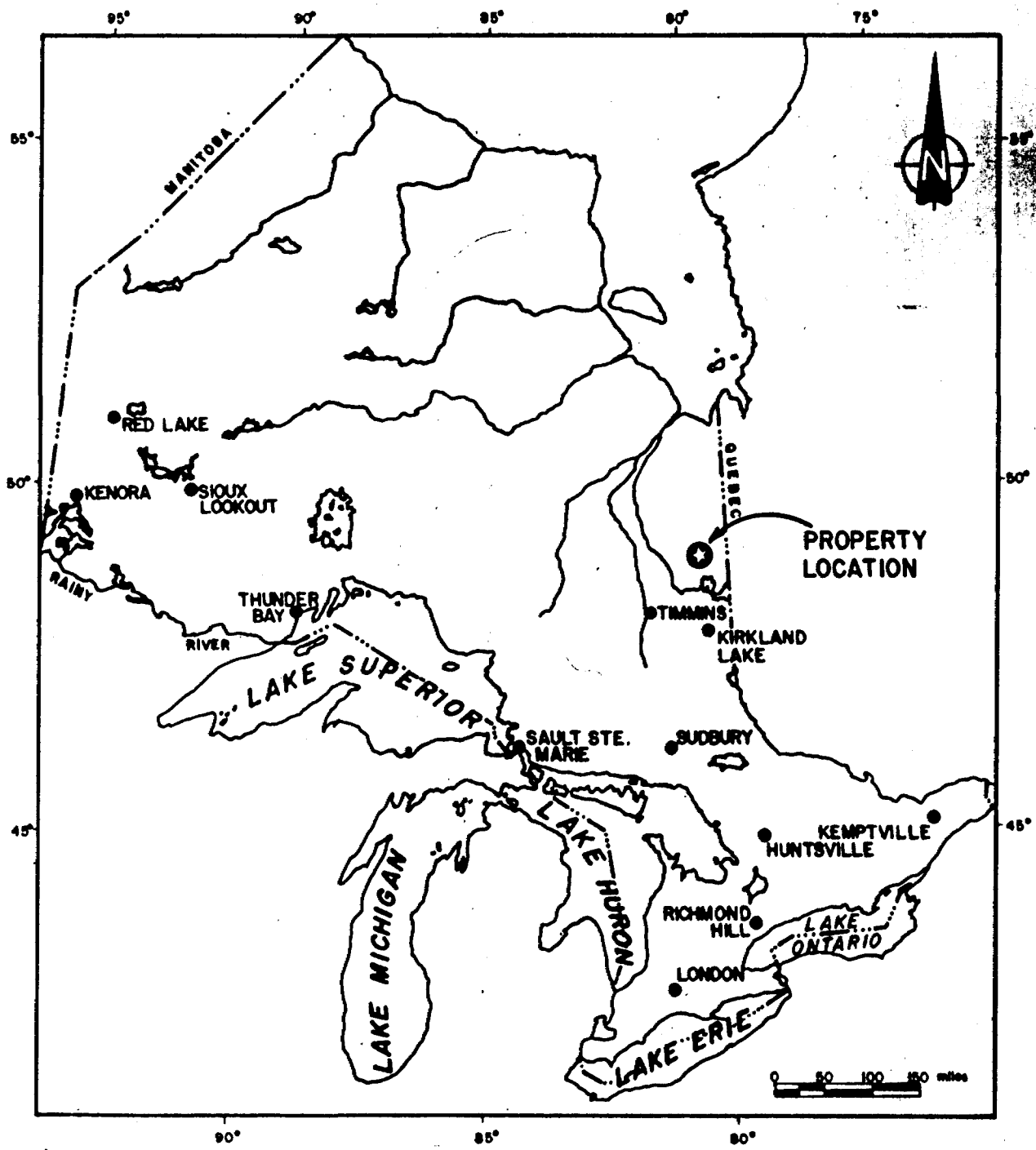
INTRODUCTION

A geological mapping program was conducted on the Deerfoot Resources Inc. property between June 6 and June 16, 1986 by two geologists (Ian Coster and David M. Strain) of Robert S. Middleton Exploration Services Inc. The 25 contiguous claim property is located within Blakelock Township, 48 miles (77 km) northeast of Cochrane, Ontario, and is underlain by mafic metavolcanics, metasediments and felsic intrusive rocks of the Burntbush greenstone belt.

Location and Access

The Deerfoot property is located in southern Blakelock Township (N.T.S. 42/H), approximately 48 air miles (77 km) northeast of Cochrane, Ontario (see Figure 1). Winter access to the property is via the Detour Mine road which passes within 5 miles (8 km) to the northwest of the property. From this point a snowmobile is needed to traverse south through Mikwam Lake and the Mikwam River. Summer access via float plane is possible by landing on Magiskan Lake, which is situated approximately 1/2 a mile (0.8 km) southeast of the property. From here, a boat is required to traverse up the Mikwam river which flows northward out of the Magiskan Lake, and passes within 150 m of the northeast corner of the property. Float/ski plane and helicopter services as well as boat and snowmobile rentals are all available from Cochrane.



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

REVISIONS	ROBERT S. MIDDLETON EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.		
	for Deerfoot Resources Inc.		
	Title Blakelock Twp. District of Cochrane		
	PROPERTY LOCATION		
	Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario Fig. 1		
	Date: MAY, 1985	Scale: 1"=160mi.	N.T.S.:
	Drawn: K.B.	Approved:	File: M-106

Topography and Vegetation

Relief on the property is minimal (estimated 10 m maximum) as most of the area is covered by dense, flat peat bog-stunted spruce growths, as well as areas of poplar, tamarack and cedar swamp. Most swampy areas are densely overgrown with tag alder and willow. Several discontinuous northeast trending bouldery esker hills are found in the south-central and eastern part of the property. Outcrop accounts for less than 5% of the property and is found mainly on L6W and 7W as well as several scattered outcrops in the southwestern and eastern parts of the property.

Property

The Deerfoot Resources Inc. property consists of 25 contiguous claims encompassing approximately 1,000 acres of mining land (see Figure 2). The claims are situated within the Larder Lake Mining Division of Ontario and are numbered as follows:

Claim Number	Total	Recording Date
L848384-L848398	15	April 19, 1985
L755543-L755552	10	May 17, 1985
	25	

The claims were staked by David Jones of Maurex Resources Limited, and are held in trust by Maurex for Deerfoot Resources Inc.

MEGO LAKE

MIKWAM RIVER

	755547	755546	848394	848395	848396	848397	848398	755545
755548	755549	755550	848393	848392	848391	848390	848389	755544
	755552	755551	848384	848385	848386	848387	848388	755543

FLOODWOOD RIVER

BLAKELOCK TOWNSHIP

MAGISKAN LAKE

NEWMAN TOWNSHIP

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA · R. S. MIDDLETON · FELLOW ·

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER R. S. MIDDLETON PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

N

REVISIONS	ROBERT S. MIDDLETON EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.		
	for Deerfoot Resources Inc.		
	Title Blakelock Twp. District of Cochrane		
	CLAIM MAP		
	Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario		Fig. 3
	Date: MAY, 1985	Scale: 1" = 1/2mi.	N.T.S.:
	Drawn: K. B.	Approved:	File: M-106

Previous Work

The first work in the area was done by Conwest Exploration Limited who carried out a horizontal loop electromagnetic ground survey and diamond drilling in 1960 on a group of 63 contiguous claims centered approximately 2.5 km northwest of Magiskan Lake over parts of the Deerfoot claims. The electromagnetic survey revealed one broad, northwest-dipping highly conductive zone in the south-central part of the claim group. A total of 437.7 m of diamond drilling in four short holes, two near the northern boundary and two near the southern boundary (of the Deerfoot claims) encountered disseminated and stringer pyrite and pyrrhotite.

In 1976 further limited ground electromagnetic surveys and diamond drilling were carried out by Geophysical Engineering Limited on a group of 16 claims located 2.4 km northwest of Magiskan Lake over part of the Deerfoot claims. Two holes (CC-6 and CC-7) were drilled which reportedly intersected stratabound pyrite-chert (iron formation) mineralization hosted in sericitized intermediate to felsic tuffs. Also in 1976 Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting outlined a series of conductors on the southwest portion of the Deerfoot property area, near the Floodwood River (H.B.M.S. Grid G) but there is no record of drilling on file. Noranda Exploration Company Limited did a ground EM and magnetic survey on a small area 1 mile east of the

Deerfoot property and one hole was drilled roughly 2000 feet west of the Mikwam River (hole BK 75-2). (An old drill pad was located at L4W/6+00S on the present Deerfoot grid that roughly corresponds to this drill hole location.) Gold values of .03 oz Au over 3 feet at a depth of 106 - 109 feet were contained in a disseminated pyrite zone in porphyry in this hole.

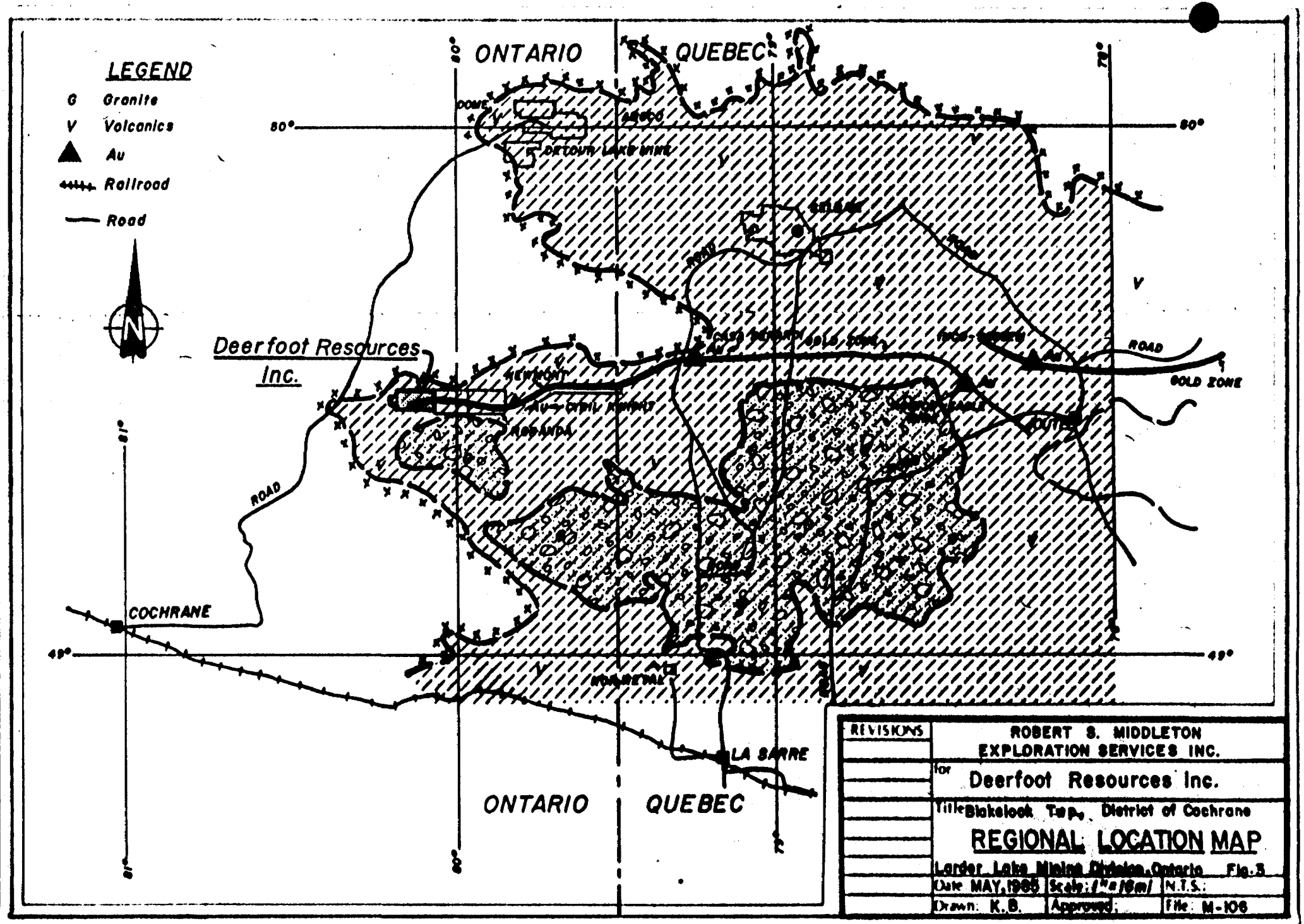
In 1982 - 1985 Newmont Exploration have been carrying out an extensive overburden drilling, geophysical and diamond drill program 10 miles east of the property and have announced an important drill intersection of 4 gm/7.5m. This hole is on the same iron formation trend that extends west through the Blakelock and Tweed Township area. Extensive staking has taken place west of the Newmont property by Esso Resources, coming within 3 miles of the Deerfoot property.

In early May, 1986, linecutting, proton magnetometer and electromagnetic (Max Min II) surveys were conducted over the entire Deerfoot property [Meikle (1986)]. The results of the surveys are rather complex, outlining three EM conductors of interest, as well as numerous complex magnetic features. EM Anomalies 1 and 2 appear to be the same linear conductor (offset by a fault) and have direct magnetic correlation which is characteristic of pyrrhotite and/or strong iron formation response. EM anomaly 3 is short and weak with no magnetic correlation.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Geology within Blakelock and surrounding townships according to Wilson (1979) "... consists of metavolcanics, metasediments, and ultramafic, mafic, and felsic intrusive rocks of Early Precambrian age intruded by Early to Late Precambrian diabase dikes." These rocks form part of the Burntbush greenstone belt, which is part of the main Abitibi greenstone belt of Quebec and Ontario. The felsic intrusive rocks may be remobilized rocks derived from a pre-existing basement. The supercrustal rocks (metavolcanics and metasediments) have been folded overlying the felsic intrusive rocks due to gravity-driven subsidence (Wilson, 1979) into elongate synclinal and anticlinal axes. The Deerfoot property is situated along the north limb of a major east-northeast plunging sycline, and more specifically, along the contact of the metasediments and metavolcanics (see Figure 3).

A series of iron formations hosted in sediments and felsic to mafic volcanics has been traced by aeromagnetic data, from the Casa Berardi area of Quebec into the Burntbush greenstone belt area in Ontario. These iron formations are closely related to the gold mineralization as shown by the Casa Berardi discovery by Inco. Upon detailed examination gold occurs within several rock types including oxide and sulphide iron formation, argillites, greywackes, conglomerate and felsic tuffs. Carbonate and silica



REVISIONS	ROBERT S. MIDDLETON EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.		
	for Deerfoot Resources Inc.		
	Title Blakelock Twp., District of Cochrane		
	REGIONAL LOCATION MAP		
	Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario Fig. 3		
	Date MAY, 1985	Scale: 1" = 10mi	N.T.S.
	Drawn K.B.	Approved	File M-106

alteration - veining with pyritization is directly associated with the gold values within the various rock types at the Inco discovery. Bedded stratabound pyrite zones within the oxide iron formation also contain important gold values. Assays released by Inco give gold grades and widths in widely spaced holes of .13 oz/ton over 6.7 feet, .26 oz/ton over 24.9 feet, .73 oz/ton over 15.7 feet, .23 oz/ton over 81.5 feet.

In Noseworthy township a gold showing is reported to occur near the Burntbush River (Cyrill Knight showing) which is situated along the same magnetic horizon that links the iron formation markers in Quebec with the area containing the property. Overburden cover and general lack of outcrop in the region has prevented conventional gold prospecting and the principle exploration effort in the past 25 years has been base metal exploration using electromagnetic methods for outlining conductors. Gold analysis was not routinely done during these base metal programs, and as a result the gold potential for the area was not assessed nor was the geological setting appreciated until recent gold discoveries were made elsewhere along this greenstone belt.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

As previously mentioned, outcrop accounts for less than 5% of the Deerfoot property. Lithologic contacts drawn on the

Property Geology Map (Figure 4) are therefore over simplified and have been largely interpreted from data obtained from the recent ground geophysical surveys conducted on the property (Meikle, 1986).

Stratigraphic trends within supercrustal rocks vary from east-northeasterly on the east end of the property, to northeasterly on the west end of the property. General geology underlying the property from south to north, includes variable mafic (iron tholeiitic) metavolcanic pillowed and massive flows hosting rare, narrow interflow metasediments; mafic tuff and lapilli tuff; a package of epiclastic metasedimentary rocks; mafic tuff and a highly deformed mixture of epiclastic and chemical metasediments. A 300 m wide package of metasediments is inferred to underlie the central part of the property, as interpreted from the recent ground geophysics (Meikle, 1986). This package may be the srike continuation of the Epiclastic - Chemical Sediment Melange unit. A (dike or) sill of gabbro intrudes epiclastic metasediments in the southwest part of the property. A small scale (100 m $\pm$) stock of granodiorite (plus related dikelets) intrudes mafic metavolcanics, also in the southwest of the property. Northtrending, post-tectonic diabase dikes intrude all the supercrustal and basement rocks, as seen in the eastern part of the property.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

PRECAMBRIAN
EARLY TO LAKE PRECAMBRIAN
Mafic Intrusive Rocks
5 Diabase

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN (Archean)
Felsic Intrusive Rocks
4a Biotite Granodiorite
4b Aplite
4c Quartz-eye Feldspar Porphyry

METASEDIMENTS
2a Variable Fine Arenite - Wacke
2b Cherty Siltstone - Argillite
2c Epiclastic - Chemical Sediment Melange

MAFIC METAVOLCANICS
1a Massive and Pillowed Flows
1b Pillow Breccia
1c Tuff
1d Lapilli Tuff
1e Gabbro

LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTIONS

5 MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

5a DIABASE (Dikes)

Two north trending diabase dikes are found on the property. One (35 m wide) outcrops between most of L6W and L7W and the other (15 m ? wide) outcrops between L0 and L1W near TL 10+50S. The rock is dark green, massive and generally coarse grained. In places it is porphyritic hosting rare roundish phenocrysts up to 20 mm wide of pale green saussuritized plagioclase, set in the (50:50) plagioclase-pyroxene matrix. The diabase is ubiquitously moderately to highly magnetic.

4 FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

4a BIOTITE GRANODIORITE

This rock was seen as a small circular outcrop (small stock?) at L27W/9+20S. The rock is a massive,

predominantly equigranular biotite granodiorite, medium to coarse grained texture, hosting subhedral 2 mm biotite (10%); 3 mm plagioclase (60%); 4 mm quartz (20%); and 3 mm potasic feldspar (10%) and trace pyrite.

The same rock was seen as a 30 cm irregular dike trending 170° through pillowed mafic metavolcanics at L25W/10+50S. This dike is probably related to the stock mentioned above.

4b APLITE (Dikes)

This rock was seen in a single outcrop at L25/10+50S as a very irregular dikelet cutting the Biotite Granodiorite dike and pillowed mafic metavolcanics. The rock is pinkish-grey in color, fine grained and sugary (aplitic) textured, felsic in composition, hosting rare (1%) round, coarse quartz eyes and a trace fine magnetite. The rock is believed to be genetically related to the biotite granodiorite stock.

4c QUARTZ-EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY (Sills)

Four 1-2 m wide quartz-eye feldspar porphyry sills were seen intruding mafic tuff in the vicinity of the larger diabase dike near L7W/1+75S. The rock is comprised of 40% subhedral to euhedral 1-10 mm plagioclase phenocrysts, 4-6% roundish grey 2-4 mm quartz eyes, and 1% finely disseminated pyrite set in a medium grey sugary, fine grained felsic matrix. Several chloritized fragments of wallrock were seen incorporated near the sill margins, and the wallrocks have also been moderately to weakly chloritized for 1/2 a sill width on either side of the sill.

2 METASEDIMENTS

2a VARIABLE FINE ARENITE-WACKE

These rocks were seen mainly in the southwestern part of the property as part of an estimated 400 m thick package, and to a minor degree as less than 3 m wide interflow epiclastic sediments within the massive and pillowed mafic flows. Rocks are variably poorly to more commonly well laminated and moderately foliated parallel to lamination. Grain size is variable,

ranging from sand to silt size. All outcrops observed were moderately recrystallized and sugary textured, which prevented the field interpretation of stratigraphic tops. The rock is comprised of recrystallized fine quartz and feldspar, with up to 20% fine grained biotite, and minor (less than 5%) sericite along foliation. These rocks host from trace to 1%, and locally up to 4% pyrite, as fine disseminations and as massive blebs. Outcrop weathers dark grey to rusty brown (from the biotite and pyrite), while fresh surfaces are medium to dark grey-brown with a purplish tinge.

2b CHERTY SILTSONE-ARGILLITE

This rock was seen in a single outcrop at L31W/10+75S as broken subcrop. The rock is well laminated and bedded, very fine grained dense and highly siliceous. Outcrop weathers medium grey-brown and fresh surfaces are medium to dark grey-black. Very thin streaky laminations of up to 2% pyrite are hosted within this outcrop. This rock is found north of the Variable Fine Arenite-Wacke and is undoubtedly part of the same sedimentary package.

2c EPICLASTIC-CHEMICAL SEDIMENT MELANGE

This rock was mapped in the vicinity of the large diabase dike between L6W and L7W from BLO to 1+00S. This is a highly variable looking rock showing well laminated alternating cream colored to black recrystallized felsic to intermediate to mafic and amphibolitic layers up to 50 cm wide, as well as rare pods (boudinaged layers) and wispy streaks of massive magnetite up to 8 cm thick. All these alternating layers are highly deformed into tight isoclinal folds up to 3 m in amplitude. It is unclear as to whether this deformation is in part, primary (e.g. gravity sliding and soft sediment deformation).

Amphibolitic layers are comprised of 100% euhedral hornblende semi-alligned parallel to foliation. Felsic layers are highly recrystallized and hornfelsed (probably due to close proximity of the diabase dike). In some areas these felsic layers host rare red-black garnet crystals. Intermediate to mafic layers are chloritic and in places host up to 2% pyrite as fine disseminations and coarse blebs.

A spiderwebbing of hairline silicified fractures is fairly ubiquitous throughout this unit with the silica (probably) being locally derived or remobilized from the more felsic layers.

It is thought by the writer that this rock type is the result of penecontemporaneous epiclastic, chemical precipitate and possibly mafic volcanic deposition. Wilson (1979) suggests that these rocks were "... derived from consolidated and unconsolidated pyroclastic, hyaloclastic and erosional volcanic and [clastic and chemical precipitate] sedimentry material...".

1 MAFIC METAVOLCANICS

1a PILLOWED (and Massive) FLOWS

These rocks were seen in the southeastern and southwestern parts of the property. The pillowed flows are more common than the massive flows, but it is possible that the massive flows are, in part, fine tuff. Pillows are poorly to moderately developed, and as seen on weathered surfaces, are ellipsoidal and bun-shaped, but are deformed enough to largely prohibit tops determinations. Pillows range in size from 10 x 20 cm to 50 x 100 cm. The centers are generally aphanitic to fine grained, dark to light grey-green, chloritic to weakly amphibolitic and epidotic, often showing ellipsoidal pea-size varioles. Pillows and rims host from trace to 2% pyrite and minor pyrrhotite. The pillow rims average 2 cm in thickness and are comprised of brown soft hyaloclastic material.

All of the mafic rocks were variably weakly to highly magnetic, so it is presumed by the writer that these rocks are high iron tholeiitic in composition.

1b PILLOW BRECCIA

These rocks were observed in the vicinity of the pillowed flows, at L28W/9+00S, and are essentially identical to the pillowed flows in all respects except for texture. The brecciated texture was only evident on weathered surfaces and shows subangular peices and irregular slabs of pillow rims and pillows compositionally identical to the matrix material.

1c TUFF

This rock type was mapped in the northeastern and southeastern parts of the property. In the notheastern part of the property the tuff is in gradational contact with the Epiclastic-Chemical Sediment Melange (unit 2c). As previously mentioned, parts of this unit may in fact, be a recrystallized mafic flow. Outcrops are weakly to moderately foliated, moderately laminated and fine grained, only portraying the tuffaceous texture on weathered surfaces. The outcrops weather dark grey-green-brownish with occasional lighter colored laminae. The rock is generally fine grained and uniform showing very fine fragments and rare feldspar crystals less than or equal to 1 mm in size, as well as rare ellipsoidal chloritic and felsic lapilli up to 4 cm long, all set in a very fine grained chloritic (and weakly amphibolitic) matrix. The rocks are variably magnetic and host from trace to 1% pyrite.

1d LAPILLI TUFF

This rock type was seen in several outcrops between 8+00S and 9+00S on L6W. The rock is virtually identical to the tuff except for the percentage and types of lapilli. The lapilli comprise from 5 to 20% of the rock and are of three different types; highly flattened (8:1), highly chloritic fragments up to 6 cm long; ellipsoidal mafic feldspar porphyry (mafic crystal tuff ?) fragments up to 3 cm long; and rare ellipsoidal intermediate to felsic feldspar porphyry (as in unit 4c) fragments up to 5 cm long, all set within a very fine grained chloritic matrix.

1e GABBRO

This unit was found in the extreme southwest corner of the property, intruding the metasediments. No contacts were observed. Outcrops are massive to very weakly foliated and "diabasic speckled" on weathered surfaces. The rock is medium to coarse grained, comprised of 75% slightly chloritized euhedal hornblende, and 25% euhedral feldspar. The rock is not magnetic and hosts trace to 1/2% pyrite. Although this unit is probably intrusive in origin, it is believed by the writer to be directly related to the mafic metavolcanics. Wilson (1979) states that "... these

rocks probably represent subvolcanic intrusions from the same magma source as the flows".

Metamorphism

The regional grade of metamorphism of rocks outcropping on the Deerfoot property is upper greenschist to lower amphibolite garnet facies. Metamorphically grown hornblende was observed in some of the mafic rocks and metamorphically grown (almadine ?) garnet was observed in some of the sedimentary rocks.

Contact metamorphism observed was restricted to a moderate degree of hornfelsing within rocks in contact with the large diabase dike between L6W and L7W, and it is possible that the garnet observed in the sedimentary rocks is resulting from contact metamorphism.

Structure

Many of the structural features and lithologic contacts on the property have been interpreted and inferred from ground geophysical data (Meikle, 1986).

A northwest trending dextral fault is inferred, trending through TL20W and BL29W. This fault was interpreted from an offset in EM anomalies 1 and 2 and termination of magnetic trends as well as by the location of the long linear regional esker (which commonly are formed in paleo-valleys caused by faulting).

Another northwest trending fault (this time sinistral) is inferred trending through BL11W and L0,8S. Again, this fault was

interpreted from geophysical data and corresponding linear esker deposits.

Tight isoclinal "s" and "z" folding was observed in the Epiclastic-Chemical Sediment Melange unit. The folds have ammplitudes up to 3 m and plunge 20° towards the northeast.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Sulphide minerals observed on the property consisted of minor (trace to locally 4%) disseminated pyrite hosted within the metasediments, and minor (trace to 2%) disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite hosted within the rest of the geology. No anomalous amounts of sulphidic rock outcrops on the property.

Magnetite occurs as wispy, near massive boudinaged streaks up to 8 cm thick in folded layers within the southern part of the Epiclastic-Chemical Sediment Melange (unit 2c).

Quartz veining observed is generally as "sweats" parallel to foliation showing no appreciable wallrock alteration or mineralization. In places, a quartz stockworking was noted, although it appears to be remobilized locally derived quartz.

A total of eight rock samples were collected from mineralized and/or altered outcrops on the property, and were geochemically analyzed for gold.

Sample Number	Location	Description	Au (ppb)
59851	L1W,3+20S	mafic volcanic (1a) silicified pyritic (2-3%) alteration envelope of quartz sweat	33
59852	6+90W,1+25S	magnetite rich pods (40%) in Epiclastic-Chemical Sediment Melange (2c)	30
59853	6+95W,1+75S	quartz eye-feldspar porphyry (4c) hosting 1% disseminated pyrite	12
59854	24+95W,9+35S	4 inch boudinaged limonitic, vuggy, coarsely crystalline quartz vein hosting trace pyrite	22
59855	L25W,9+45S	sugary, recrystallized limonitic fine wacke interbed (2a) hosting 1-3% fine pyrite	14
59856	L31W,10+27S	limonitic fine wacke (2a) hosting 2-4% disseminated and blebby pyrite	40
59857	L31W,10+85S	siliceous siltstone-argillite (2b) hosting 1-2% streaky syngenetic pyrite	6
59858	24+80W,9+50S	stockwork limonitic quartz veinlets in pillowed metavolcanic (1a)	14

CONCLUSIONS

The Deerfoot property is underlain by a sequence of mafic metavolcanics and tuffs and variable metasediments that have been intruded by minor felsic and mafic intrusions. The stratigraphy has been faulted in a (probable) graben type structure, offsetting stratigraphy by approximately 50 m. Mineralization and alteration that exists in the few outcrops on the property is minimal and the results of the rock samples collected are not considered anomalous in gold.

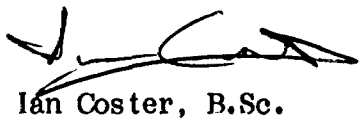
RECOMMENDATIONS

The interpretation of the recent magnetometer and Max Min data has defined or inferred geological contacts and structures on the Deerfoot property. Although none of the rock samples are anomalous in gold, the paucity of outcrop has made proper sampling impossible. Correlation of stratigraphy with the Max Min and magnetic anomalies has targeted some areas of potential base and/or precious metal concentration. Namely, the metasedimentary horizon striking through the centre of the property contains Max Min anomalies 1 and 2. These conductors lie near the contact of the metasediments and metavolcanics and show a distinctive exhalitive massive sulphide signature.

It is recommended that an Induced Polarization survey be conducted on at least every second line to help define drilling

targets. Once complete, a diamond dilling program of at least three holes (1200+ feet total) should be conducted to test targets defined by the I.P. Spotting of holes (targets) will be done after the I.P. data is available.

Respectfully submitted,



Ian Coster, B.Sc.

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CERTFICATION

I, IAN P.D.A. COSTER, B.Sc., of Timmins, Ontario certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., with a B.Sc. degree in Geology obtained in 1981.

2) I have been practising my profession in Canada since 1981.

3) I have no direct or indirect interest in the properties, leases or securities of Deerfoot Resources Inc., nor do I expect to receive any.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1986, Timmins, Ontario.

IAN P.D.A.COSTER, B.Sc.

A P P E N D I X

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
P.O. BOX 187. HAILEYBURY, ONTARIO TEL: 672-3107

Certificate of Analysis

NO. 0925 DATE: July 2, 1986

SAMPLE(S) OF: Rock (8) RECEIVED: June 1986

SAMPLE(S) FROM: Mr. Ian Coster, R.S. Middleton Exploration Services Inc.

PROJECT: #M-106

Sample No.	Gold ppb
59851	33
2	30
3	12
4	22
5	14
6	40
7	6
8	14

IN ACCORDANCE WITH LONG-ESTABLISHED NORTH AMERICAN CUSTOM, UNLESS IT IS SPECIFICALLY STATED OTHERWISE GOLD AND SILVER VALUES REPORTED ON THESE SHEETS HAVE NOT BEEN ADJUSTED TO COMPENSATE FOR LOSSES AND GAINS INHERENT IN THE FIRE ASSAY PROCESS.

BELL-WHITE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

PER

Ontario and Mines

(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures) 337/86

Mining Act

42H08NE0022 2.9270 BLAKELOCK

900

Type of Survey: GEOLOGICAL

your file 2.9270

2.92

Claim Holder(s): DEERFOOT RESOURCES INC.

Prospector's Licence No.: T-4649

Address: 18 CEDARBANK CRES. DON MILLS, ONTARIO M3B 3A4

Survey Company: R.S. MIDDLETON EXPL. SERVICES INC.

Date of Survey (from & to): 06 Day | 06 Mo. | 86 Yr. | 16 Day | 06 Mo. | 86 Yr.

Total Miles of line Cut: —

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): IAN COSTER % BOX 1637 TIMMINS, ONT P4N 7W8

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	
	Geophysical - Magnetometer	
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	Geophysical - Radiometric	
	Geophysical - Other	
	Geological	20
	Geochemical	

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

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

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
L	848384	
"	85	
"	86	
"	87	
"	88	
"	89	
"	90	
"	91	
"	92	
"	93	
"	94	
"	95	
"	96	
"	97	
"	98	
	755543	
	44	
	45	
	46	
	47	
	48	
	49	
	50	

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
L	755551	
"	52	

RECEIVED
SEP 09 1986
MINING LANDS SECTION

LAR
RE
A
7 18 9 10
950

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 25

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
500	AUG 27 1986	
	Date Approved as Recorded: 86.9.17	Director:

Date: Aug 26/86

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature):

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: IAN COSTER % BOX 1637 TIMMINS, ONT P4N 7W8

(705) 264-4246

Date Certified: Aug 26/86

Certified by (Signature):

1362 (85/9)

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ontario

Geophysical-Geological-Geochemical Technical Data Statement

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) GEOLOGICAL

Township or Area BLAKELOCK TWP

Claim Holder(s) DAVID V. JONES

Survey Company R.S. MIDDLETON EXPL. SERVICES INC.

Author of Report IAN COSTER

Address of Author c/o BOX 1637 TIMMINS, ONT

Covering Dates of Survey JUNE 6 – 16, 1986 (linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut Ø

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 20
Geochemical _____

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

Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: JUNE 20/86 SIGNATURE: _____
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 2.6024

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
L 848384	L 755551
" 385	" 552
" 386	" 543
" 387	" 544
" 388	" 545
" 389	" 546
" 390	" 547
" 391	" 548
" 392	" 549
" 393	" 550
" 394	
" 395	
" 396	
" 397	
" 398	

TOTAL CLAIMS 25

If space insufficient, attach list

OFFICE USE ONLY

837 (85/12)

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS – If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

Number of Stations _____ Number of Readings _____

Station interval _____ Line spacing _____

Profile scale _____

Contour interval _____

MAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Accuracy – Scale constant _____

Diurnal correction method _____

Base Station check-in interval (hours) _____

Base Station location and value _____

_____

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Coil configuration _____

Coil separation _____

Accuracy _____

Method: ☐ Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back ☐ In line ☐ Parallel line

Frequency _____
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured _____

GRAVITY

Instrument _____

Scale constant _____

Corrections made _____

_____

Base station value and location _____

_____

Elevation accuracy _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY

Instrument _____

Method ☐ Time Domain ☐ Frequency Domain

Parameters – On time _____ Frequency _____

– Off time _____ Range _____

– Delay time _____

– Integration time _____

Power _____

Electrode array _____

Electrode spacing _____

Type of electrode _____

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) _____

Instrument(s) _____

(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy _____

(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used _____

Sensor altitude _____

Navigation and flight path recovery method _____

_____

Aircraft altitude _____ Line Spacing _____

Miles flown over total area _____ Over claims only _____

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken _____

Total Number of Samples _____

Type of Sample _____
(Nature of Material)

Average Sample Weight _____

Method of Collection _____

Soil Horizon Sampled _____

Horizon Development _____

Sample Depth _____

Terrain _____

Drainage Development _____

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness _____

SAMPLE PREPARATION
(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis _____

General _____

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Values expressed in: per cent ☐
p. p. m. ☐
p. p. b. ☐

Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Ag, Mo, As,-(circle)

Others _____

Field Analysis (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Field Laboratory Analysis

No. (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Commercial Laboratory (_____ tests)

Name of Laboratory _____

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

General _____

M.419 17

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

#17

BLAKELOCK

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

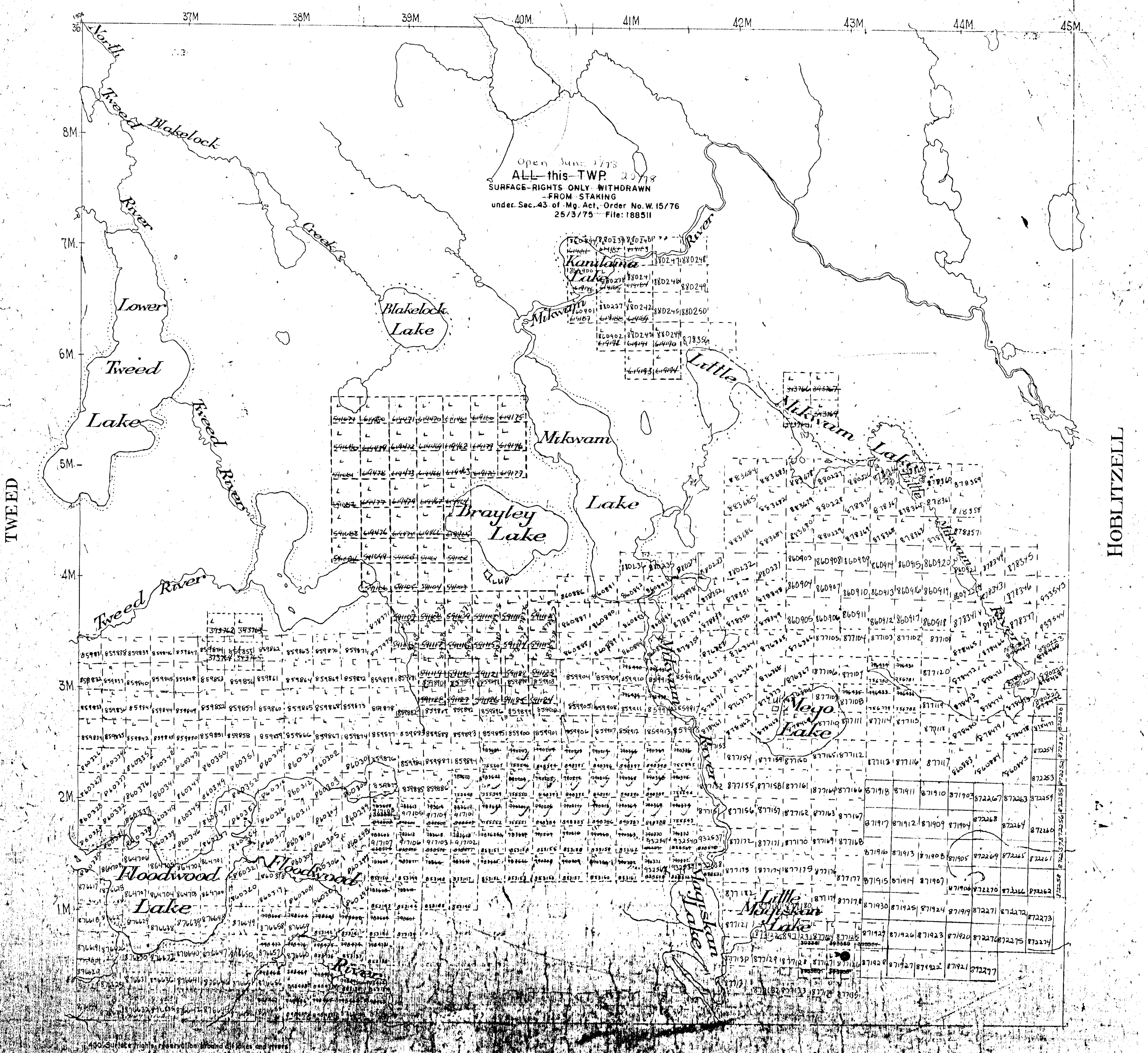
DISTRICT OF COCHRANE

JUL 10 1986

Scale - 40 Chains - 1 Inch

LEGEND

Cancelled	C
Patented Land	(P)
Crown Land Sale	C.S.
Leases	(L)
Located Land	Loc
License of Occupation	L.O.
Mining Rights Only	M.R.O.
Surface Rights Only	S.R.O.



400' Surface rights reservation around all lakes and rivers

42H08NE0022 2.9270 BLAKELOCK

200

SYMBOLS

- outcrop , small outcrop
- geologic contact , known
- geologic contact , assumed
- G— geologic contact , geophysically inferred
- bedding attitude
- foliation attitude
- pillows , showing stratigraphic tops
- vein attitude , and width in centimetres
- plunging isoclinal folds
- Q.V quartz vein
- py pyrite
- Mgt magnetite
- Ga garnet
- silic silicification
- old drill road
- topographic slope
- bldrs boulders (rounded, glacial)
- dams , beaver pond
- swampy ground
- ■ claim post , located
- □ claim post , assumed location
- 848386 claim number

LEGEND

PRECAMBRIAN

EARLY TO LATE PRECAMBRIAN
MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

5 Diabase (dikes)

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN (ARCHEAN)
FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

4 4a Biotite Granodiorite
4b Aplite
4c Quartz Eye Feldspar Porphyry

METASEDIMENTS

2 2a Variable Fine Arenite-Wacke
2b Cherty Siltstone-Argillite
2c Epiclastic-Chemical Sediment Mélange

MAFIC METAVOLCANICS

1 1a Massive and Pillowed Flows
1b Pillow Breccia
1c Tuff
1d Lapilli Tuff

1e Gabbro

LEGEND

CHARGEABILITY / PFE	Shallow / Deep	strong / weak / moderate	
RESISTIVITY	Shallow / Deep	High: strong ++, weak +	Low: strong ‖, weak |
MAGNETICS	Anomaly Axis	Mag High	
	Anomaly Boundary	Mag Low	
HLEM	Symbol / Grade / Description		
	● 1	Very Strong Conductor	
	2	Strong Conductor	
	3	Moderate Conductor	
	4	Weak Conductor	
	○ 5	Very Weak Conductor	

2.9270 (dup.)
OM86-6-C-018

REVISIONS	ROBERT S. MIDDLETON EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.
	for DEERFOOT RESOURCES INC.
	Title Blakelock Township
	GEOLOGY MAP WITH COMPILATION OF GEOPHYSICAL INTEPRETATION
	Date: JUNE 1986 · Scale: 1:2500 · N.T.S.:
	Drawn: C.G. · Approved: · File: M-106

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