010

GEOLOGY

of the

WESTERNMOST CLAIM GROUP

G.L.E. GAP

LINCOLN RESOURCES INC.

J.C.DAVIES

1985

2.8448

Geology of the Western Claim Group, GLE Gap

Introduction

Gold was first discovered in the area north of Lower Shebandowan Lake in 1936. The gold is associated with shear zones in sills and dikes of porphyry, especially in the vicinity of the contact between the porphyry and the enclosing mafic to intermediate volcanics. The principal occurrence lies less than 1km northwest of Swamp Bay in central Conacher Township and is known as the Band Ore prospect.

Approximately 9 km to the west, gold was discovered in the central part of Hagey Township in 1947. Mineralization is mainly in quartz porphyry, though exploration was also carried out in the surrounding volcanics. The property is known as the J.F. West prospect.

The area between the two prospects has been the object of considerable exploration activity and is currently known as the GLE Gap. The eastern part of the area was examined by Mattagami Lake Exploration, Ltd. The westernmost part of the area had not been mapped in detail prior to the present survey.

Property

The property consists of eight unpatented claims,TB557097 to 557102, 557917 and 557922, all held by Lincoln Resources Inc.

Location and Access

The claim group is north of the east end of Middle Shebandowan Lake, about 10km east of Shebandowan P.O. The south boundary of the group approximately coincides with Highway 11, and a forest-access road extends diagonally through the claims and across the northern end of claim 557917. A hydroelectric power transmission line, the south strand of which is vertically above the baseline, passes through the centre of the group.

Topography

Most of the area is relatively flat; maximum relief is about 20m. All of the higher ground, with the exception of the northern part of claim 557917 and small areas in the south part of claim 557099, was swept by fire in May 1984 so that grid lines are difficult to follow.

General Geology

Mafic to intermediate volcanics underlie almost the entire area of the claim group. They consist mainly of massive and pillowed flows, with minor flow and pillow breccia, tuff breccia, lapilli tuff and both coarse and fine tuff. In the larger outcrops, where fire has removed the moss cover, primary features are well preserved and relatively undistorted. Iron formation and chert occur locally; magnetite is present in some inter-pillow material.

Compositional differences between volcanic rocks are difficult to recognize due to pervasive alteration (saussuritization and sericitization?) which has resulted in light-grey weathered surfaces for many of the rocks. It is possible that dacitic volcanics are present in greater abundance than is shown on the accompanying map. Medium-grained gabbro or basalt with a brown weathered surface trends southeast across claim 557100; if it is a flow then it may possibly act as a marker horizon within the volcanics.

Quartz porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry and feldspar porphyry are present as dikes which cut the volcanics in a few places, apparently parallel to foliation. Thin quartz veinlets occur in some of the quartz-feldspar porphyry. A few dark lamprophyre dikes cut the volcanics; the largest of these is also parallel to foliation and outcrops near the highway in the north part of the claim 557922.

Structural Geology

Morin (1974)indicated that the volcanic sequence is entirely north facing, but there are unquestionably south-facing pillows in the central part of the area. A fold nose is evident at 2160E on the baseline, where tuff and lapilli tuff define a syncline which is apparently west plunging and has an axial plane which strikes about 120° and dips 75° to the north. Thus, the axial trace would lie close to the baseline. Altered felsite which lies near the baseline in the northern part of 557098 is interpreted to be intrusive and to occur parallel to axial-planar foliation.

Foliation in the area varies from strong to barely detectable. Near the fold nose the foliation is at a significant angle to bedding, but in general appears to be approximately parallel to volcanic lithology. Narrow shear zones are common, but no wide shear zone was recognized. An

east-northeast trending fault with sinistral offset is interpreted to cross the northwest corner of claim 557097 and the southern part of claim 557917.

Economic Geology

There are no known occurrences of gold or base metals in the area. Fine pyrite is present in most rocks, and both pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite were noted locally. Some narrow shear zones contain up to several percent sulphides, and some also contain quartz veins.

Recommendations

Quartz porphyry and feldspar porphyry were mapped about 200m north of the baseline between lines 2100E adn 2400E. A shear zone marks the south edge of a quartz porphyry outcrop at about 2140E and 205N, and contains rusty quartz veinlets and minor disseminated pyrite. An I.P. anomaly coincides with the zone but GLE hole 82-1, on line 2160E, failed to intersect more than traces of gold in the porphyry. A weakly anomalous soil sample taken at 2040E and 250N may reflect a parallel shear zone and additional soil sampling should be carried out here.

In the southern part of claim 557099, weak gold-in-soil anomalies were found on lines 1920E and 2220E. On line 2040E, at 745S, a very rusty shear at least 1m wide lies on the south side of an outcrop of quartz porphyry, and near line 2280E, at 790S, pyrite and a small quartz vein are associated with a shear in fine-grained flows and tuff. Additional soil samples should be taken in this area and some prospecting carried out in outcrop localities.

A gold-in-soil anomaly was found on line 2280E near the north side of the medium-grained mafic sill or flow. Outcrop lies nearby and some prospecting should be carried out here. Another anomalous soil sample was taken on line 1800E near the northwest corner of claim 557917; bedrock is exposed in the vicinity of the anomaly and some prospecting is warranted here.

Respectfully submitted,

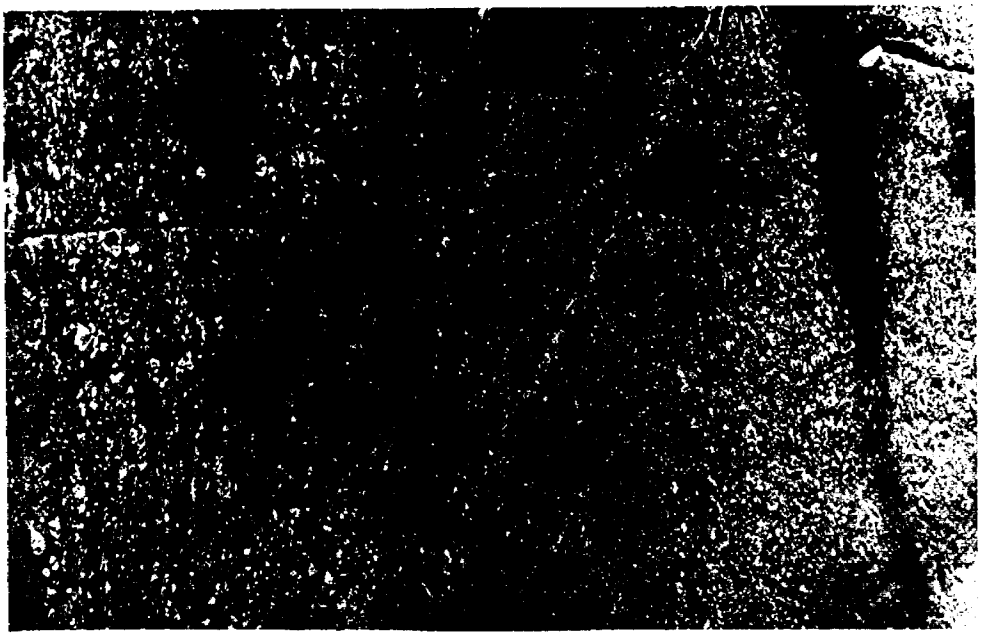
John C Davies

August 20, 1985.

John C. Davies PhD. P.Eng.

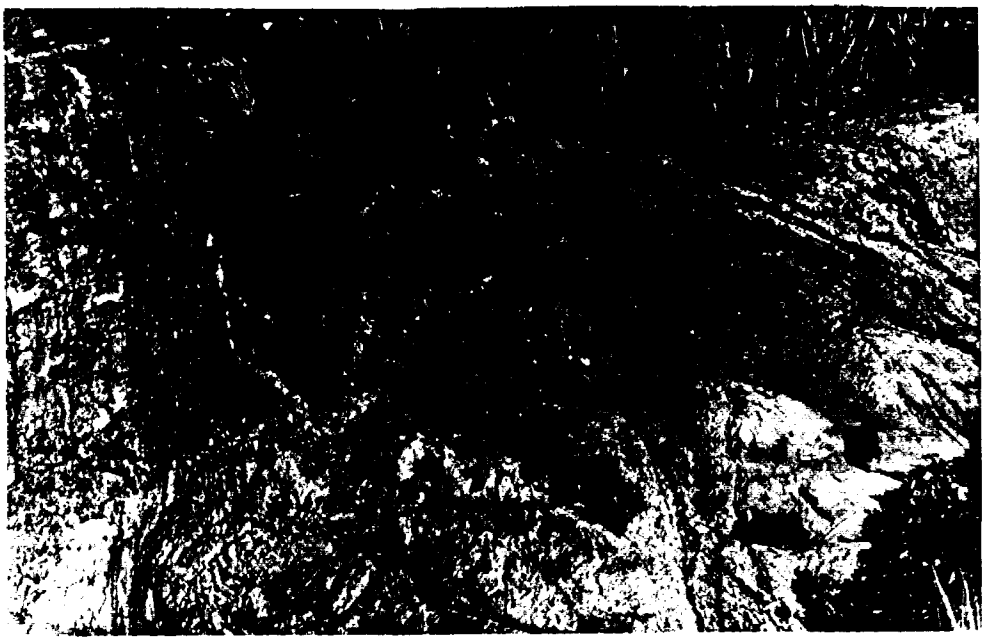
Vesicular pillow with fine fractures parallel to pillow edges

2040E, 580N



Tuff and lapilli tuff with bedding at 090° and weak foliation at 115°

1800E, 80S



Magnetite iron formation and fine tuff. The folding likely represents soft-sediment deformation

1820E 10N

CERTIFICATE

I, John C. Davies, of the city of Saskatoon, in the province of Saskatchewan, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at 411 Garrison Crescent, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

2. I am a graduate of The University of Manitoba with a PhD in geology and have been practicing my profession continuously for thirty years.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Saskatchewan, a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. My report, dated August 20, 1985, on the Westernmost Claim Group, G.L.E. Gap is based on personal observations in the field during the period July 11-24, 1985, and an examination of pertinent literature.

5. I consent to the use of this report, or a summary thereof, by Lincoln Resources, Incorporated.

6. I hold no interest in the shares of Lincoln Resources Inc., nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Dated at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, this 20th day of August 1985.

GEOLOGY

of the

NORTHWEST GROUP

INCLUDING

FRANK WEST OPTION

LINCOLN RESOURCES INC.

J.C.DAVIES

1985

Northwest Claim Group

Introduction

The area immediately north of Lower Shebandowan Lake and Middle Shebandowan Lake has been the object of gold exploration since the discovery of gold in 1936 at what is now known as the Band-Ore prospect. While economically viable deposits have not been proved to date there are several places where ore-grade intersections have been recorded. Stott and Schnieders (1983) have suggested that the area is more favourable for gold mineralization than lithologically similar areas south of the lakes because it has been subjected to a second phase of deformation which was accompanied by mobilization of silica and carbonate. Part of the mineralization appears to be localized at or near the contact of small intrusive bodies of quartz porphyry or feldspar porphyry which may be related to the Shebandowan Lake stock of quartz diorite. Mineralization occurs in both the felsic intrusions and the enclosing volcanic rocks and is commonly associated with ankerite and minor sulphides.

Lincoln Resources, Inc., hold the mineral rights to a large block of claims in Hagey and Conacher townships. Geophysical surveys have been carried out over the claims; they have shown that I.P. anomalies coincide with a number of mineralized zones, and the results of magnetic surveys have been interpreted to indicate the presence of a number of porphyries outside of known areas of porphyry. It was the objective of the present survey to geologically map the northwest part of this large claim group and to identify areas where further exploration may be justified.

Property

The Northwest Group consists of eleven patented claims, TB 36719, 36778, 36784-87, 36789-91 and 36793-94, held under an option agreement with J. Frank West, seven unpatented claims adjoining to the west, TB 557148-50 and 557572-75, and five unpatented claims adjoining to the north, TB 557912-16. Licences of Occupation are also held for those parts of TB 36719, 36778,36785 and 36789 which lie under lakes.

Location and Access

The Northwest Group has an east-west length of about 4.5km and lies on both sides of Highway 11 at a point about 85km west of Thunder Bay. A

forest-access road provides easy access to the north and east ends of the Group. Southern claims TB 36778 and 36789, and western claims TB 557572-75 are directly accessible from Middle Shebandowan Lake.

Topography

Maximum relief in the area is estimated to be about 35m. Glacial deposits are widespread and the total amount of outcrop is estimated to be less than one percent of the total land area. Forest cover of much of the eastern part of the group was destroyed by fire in May 1984. Logging operations in parts of the area have been carried out over the past ten years.

Grid and Base Map

A grid was established over the entire Group with the base line beneath the south strand of the hydroelectric power transmission line, and cross-lines cut at 60m intervals. Within the area of burn this grid has been largely obliterated. Additionally, local areas of extensive windfall have made it very difficult to locate any of the old lines.

A base map was derived from four air photographs at a scale of 1:3960 and this was photo-reduced to 1:5000. Some distortion is present in the Young Bay - Mathe Lake area and the base map represents a best-fit to measured distances.

Geology

The area is largely underlain by mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks. In the eastern part of the area, especially where the burning of moss from outcrops has resulted in excellent exposures, it is evident that some primary features have been well preserved. These include relatively undeformed pillows with concentric fractures parallel to pillow edges, vesicular flows with carbonate-filled vesicles, amygdaloidal flows in which amygdules are up to 3cm in diameter and consist mainly of quartz, epidote and calcite, pillow breccia with amoeboid-shaped fragments, and tuff, lapilli tuff and subaqueous flows with randomly oriented clasts. Knots or lenses of magnetite are associated with some pillowed flows, especially interstitial to the pillows. Minor bedded iron formation and chert, showing evidence of soft-sediment deformation, occurs in a few places.

The volcanic lithology is so varied that it is difficult to trace

unique horizons. This may be partly due to post-depositional slumping, so that the volcanic assemblage is chaotic. Difficulties in recognizing any volcanic stratigraphy are compounded by alteration which has so pervaded the rocks that the weathered surface of mafic rocks is light grey and similar in colour to that of dacitic rocks. An exception to this is the dark-grey to brown weathering gabbro or coarse flow (grain size 1-3mm) which strikes southeast in the eastern part of the claim group and which appears to have been offset along an east-northeast fault; the same rock also occurs to the east of Pistol Lake and is interpreted to have a similar trend and to be terminated by faults.

In the western part of the Group the overburden is thicker and the only good exposures are in highway cuts and on the power-line right-of-way. Near the base line and between lines 1140W and 1380W are exposures of felsic tuff and chert, but it was not possible to trace these to the south of the right-of-way. A single outcrop of felsic tuff occurs on the north shore of Mathe Lake but is probably unrelated to the power-line exposure. In the western part of the Group the mafic rocks mostly weather grey to buff and are fine grained, but a darker rock with 1mm grains outcrops on the south slope of a high hill north of Mathe Lake. In a highway exposure at the extreme western end of the group it is clear that mafic volcanics are interlayered with felsic volcanics. Interlayering also occurs in claim TB 557575, where the felsic rocks are yellowish white and appear to be very siliceous pyroclastics and flows, and in claim TB 36778 where felsic volcanics,mainly of pyroclastic origin, predominate.

Dikes, sills and lenses of quartz porphyry, feldspar porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry are present in the volcanics. These appear to be elongate parallel to foliation and may be related to the Shebandowan Lake stock of quartz diorite, the contact of which probably lies under Middle Shebandowan Lake in the southwest part of the claim TB 36778. It is not always easy to distinguish these porphyries as they may resemble volcanic rocks with 1mm feldspar; even the presence of small quartz eyes may be ambiguous as these may be vesicle fillings and the distinction may not be obvious in a very small exposure.

A body of quartz porphyry, trending east-west and having a known length of about 1km, lies to the southeast of Pistol Lake. The intrusion is characterized by 1-4mm quartz eyes and by an abundance of thin quartz veinlets. The porphyry weathers white, except where there has been

extensive ankeritic alteration, and typically contains minor fine pyrite.

Along the base line, between 1500E and 1800E, are a number of outcrops of fine-grained carbonatized felsite which has been mapped as intrusive but may be volcanic. The rock has not been encountered in other parts of the area.

Dark, biotite-bearing dikes are present in a few places and are collectively referred to as lamprophyre. In one outcrop (line 1620E, 160N) a lamprophyre dike encloses round fragments of porphyry, though the host rock is massive, fine-grained volcanics.

Structural Geology

Foliation, trending between 100° and 120° and dipping steeply north, is weakly developed in most rocks of the area. Strong foliation is locally present and appears to be more common in felsic volcanic rocks. In general, foliation increases toward the south, ie, toward the contact of the Shebandowan stock.

The lack of bedding in most of the area has made a structural interpretation difficult. It has been assumed that bedding is, in general, approximately parallel to foliation, but in places it has been concluded that bedding is at a significant angle to foliation.

Morin (1974) indicated that the volcanic assemblage north of Shebandowan lakes was north facing. The present work has demonstrated that south-facing pillows occur. Two fold closures have been mapped on the base line. In the vicinity of 1200W medium-grained, pyrite-bearing basalt noses out to the east, and pale cherts with west-plunging small-amplitude folds lie to the east and topographically beneath the basalt. At 2160E (southeast of the southeast corner of TB 36793) coarse tuff and lapilli tuff nose out; bedding suggests that the fold plunges to the west and that the axial plane is parallel to foliation (strike about 115° and dip about 75 degrees north). In the latter the bedding strike on the north limb is approximately parallel to the gabbro or coarser basalt which has been mapped to the north. Evidence suggests that, in the eastern part of the group, there is at least 300m of south-facing volcanics.

While there are numerous narrow shear zones exposed in outcrop, evidence for major fault zones is meagre. Of particular interest is the apparent sinistral offset of the brown-weathering gabbro in claim TB 36793 which coincides with one of a series of east-northeast trending

lineaments. It is considered that these lineaments mark faults which, to the southwest, curve into a regional sinistral fault.

Economic Geology

The principal exploration activity has, to date, been centred on the large intrusion of quartz porphyry southeast of Pistol Lake. Holes drilled by J.F. West from 1949 to 1952 instersected a number of gold-bearing quartz veins, but were unable to establish the presence of a continuous zone of mineralization. Assays of up to 0.78 oz. Au per ton across 45cm were obtained.

South of the eastern end of the porphyry, Greenwich Lake Exploration, Ltd, explored a zone of sheared, mineralized volcaniclastic rocks. A three metre section averaging 0.33oz Au per ton was intersected in one hole, but no significant mineralization was found to the east or west.

Sulphide minerals, principally pyrite, occur in trace amounts in most rocks. Locally, pyrite and pyrrhotite are present in amounts exceding four percent. One area where sulphides are common is between Pistol and Mathe lakes and here there is a coincident I.P. anomaly and minor copper-in-soil anomalies. The medium-grained flow or sill, which noses out at the intersection of line 1200W and the base line, contains numerous pyrite cubes.

Carbonate alteration, commonly associated with faulting, is evident in many parts of the area, but any pattern which may be present was not recognized. Quartz is typically restricted to narrow shear zones and to thin tensional fractures, and is not present in significant amounts in most of the area. The exception is the main body of quartz porphyry where red alteration of carbonate is widespread and quartz-filled fractures are abundant.

Recommendations

Exploration within the main body of quartz porphyry has so far failed to demonstrate significant continuity of a mineralized structure. It appears that the gold occurrences located by Frank West are associated with minor fractures, and results of the soil-geochemistry survey suggest that there are other such occurrences which have not yet been located. It is possible that the north boundary of the intrusion is fault or shear controlled, and additional soil sampling is recommended between lines 60E (about 140 S to 180S) and 420E (about 10S to 50S). Where soil is thin,

eg, line 360E about 50S, more prospecting may be done. It should also be noted that two strong geochemical anomalies, and three drill intersections, lie in a line trending about 070° between lines 360E(180S) and 480E(90S) and that this is approximately parallel to a regional lineament (fault?). Here some additional prospecting should be done. At 60E(180N) to 180E(195N) prospecting should be carried out in an attempt to explain the geochemical anomalies.

The gold-bearing shear zone intersected by GLE hole 83-6 appears to have limited length. It is recommended that the long trench on line 900E be cleaned out and that the bedrock be examined for small-scale structural features which may permit interpretation of structural controls within the zone.

On line 480E, the geochemical anomaly at 650N occurs in the vicinity of carbonatized volcanics. Additional soil sampling should be undertaken here and trenching in shallow overburden may reveal the source of the anomaly.

In the northern part of claim 557575 felsic rock is present at 375W on the Cal-Chris baseline. This should be stripped and examined for mineralization.

While carbonatized volcanics and quartz veinlets are present in other parts of the area, they do not appear to represent significant exploration targets

Respectfully submitted

John C Davies

August 20, 1985

J.C.Davies, PhD. P. Eng.

References

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Bonniwell, J.B. (1983): Geophysical Survey of Five Western Claims, Frank West Area, Sheba Project, Shebandowan, Ont; Excalibur International Consultants.

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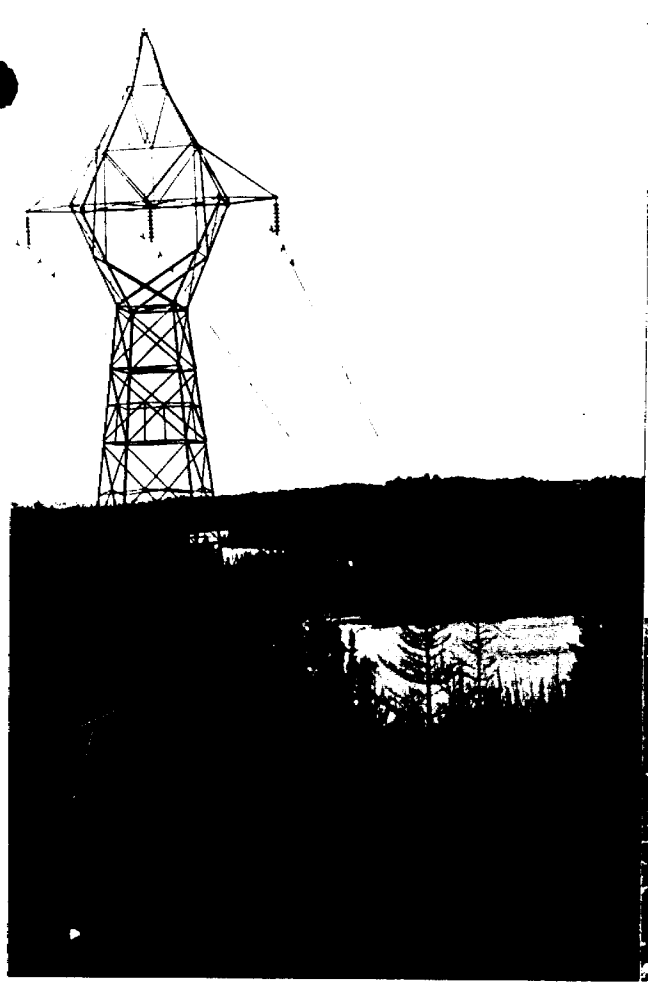
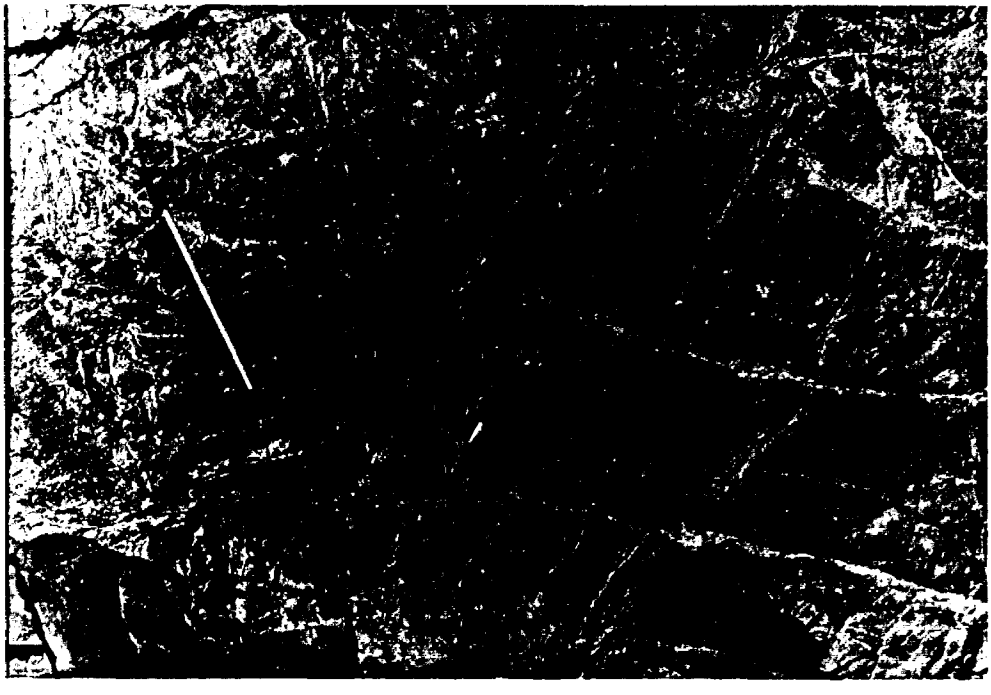
West, J.F. (1953): Central Claims, West Group, Middle Shebandowan Lake District of Thunder Bay, Ontario. Map at Scale 1:1200



Looking west across Pistol and Mathe Lakes
from Base Line at 180 E, Frank West Option

The burn, looking north from 1740E 300S
Note the sky showing through burned blazes.



Fractured fine-grained mottled volcanics 1020E 200S Frank West Option

Felsic Pyroclastic (Tuff-breccia)

1800W, 10N

Folded Quartz (chert) and very fine Tuff.

The axial plane is parallel to regional foliation

1560E, 230N

Lamprophyre with quartz-porphyry inclusions.

Foliation is parallel to pencil and is wrapped around clasts. Volcanics in lower right

1620 E 170N

CERTIFICATE

I, John C. Davies, of the city of Saskatoon, in the province of Saskatchewan, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at 411 Garrison Crescent, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

2. I am a graduate of The University of Manitoba with a PhD in geology and have been practicing my profession continuously for thirty years.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Saskatchewan, a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. My report, dated August 20, 1985, on the Northwest Group, is based on personal observations in the field during the period July 2-24, 1985, and an examination of pertinent literature.

5. I consent to the use of this report, or a summary thereof, by Lincoln Resources, Incorporated.

6. I hold no interest in the shares of Lincoln Resources Inc., nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Dated at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, this 20th day of August 1985.

900

Mining Lands Section

File No 28543

Control Sheet

TYPE OF SURVEY

____ GEOPHYSICAL

__✓__ GEOLOGICAL

____ GEOCHEMICAL

____ EXPENDITURE

MINING LANDS COMMENTS:

Signature of Assessor

Oct 24/85

Date

1985 11 04

Your File: 421
Our File: 2.8543

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern Affairs and Mines
435 James Street South
P.O. Box 5000
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7C 5G6

Dear Madam:

RE: Approval dated October 30, 1985
Geological Survey submitted on
Mining Claims TB 557097, et al,
in Hagey Township

There was an error in the list of claims on the above-mentioned approval. The enclosed amended approval lists the credits for the actual mining claims involved.

Please inform the recorded holder of these 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

SH/mc

cc: John C. Davies
c/o D.E. Christianson
R.R.#14
Thunder Bay, Ontario
M5H 1Z5

GLE Resources Ltd
Suite 500
67 Richmond Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 1Z5

Encl.

Ministry of Northern Affairs and Mines

Ontario

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File 2.8543

Date 1985 11 04

Mining Recorder's Report of Work No. 421

AMENDED

Recorded Holder: GLE RESOURCES LTD

Township or Area: HAGEY TOWNSHIP

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical	
Electromagnetic _____ days	
Magnetometer _____ days	
Radiometric _____ days	
Induced polarization _____ days	
Other _____ days	
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	TB 557097 to 102 inclusive 557148 to 150 inclusive 557572 to 575 inclusive 557912 to 917 inclusive 557922
Geological 34 days	
Geochemical _____ days	
Man days ☐ Airborne ☐	
Special provision ☒ Ground ☒	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims.	NB: LINECUTTING CREDITS ALLOWED
☐ 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

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; Geologocal - 40; Geochemical - 40; Section 77(19) - 60.

828 (85/9)

Ministry of Northern Affairs and Mines
Ontario

Technical Assessment
Work Credits

File: 2.8543

Date: 1985 10 30

Mining Recorder's Report of Work No.: 421

Recorded Holder: GLE RESOURCES LTD

Township or Area: HAGEY TOWNSHIP

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical	TB 557097 to 102 inclusive 557148 to 150 inclusive 557572 to 575 inclusive 557912 to 927 inclusive 557922
Electromagnetic _____ days	
Magnetometer _____ days	
Radiometric _____ days	
Induced polarization _____ days	
Other _____ days	
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	
Geological 34 days	
Geochemical _____ days	N.B. LINECUTTING CREDITS ALLOWED
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

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; Geologocal - 40; Geochemical - 40; Section 77(19) - 60.

828 (85/9)

October 30, 1985

Your File: 421
Our File: 2.8543

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern Affairs and Mines
P.O. Box 5000
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7C 5G6

Dear Madam:

RE: Geological Survey on Mining Claims
TB 557097, et al, in Hagey Township

The Geological Survey assessment work credits as shown on the attached statement 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

SH/mc

cc: Resident Geologist
Thunder Bay, Ontario

John C. Davies
c/o D.E. Christianson
R.R.#14
Thunder Bay, Ontario
M5H 1Z5

GLE Resources Ltd
Suite 500
67 Richmond Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 1Z5

Encl.

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

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

Mining Act

#421 2.8543 Tara Management

Pic: 557097

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
GEOLOGICAL	G-661 Hagey Twp.

Claim Holder(s)	Prospector's Licence No.
GLE RESOURCES LTD	T 829

Address: 500-67 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1Z5

Survey Company	Date of Survey (from & to)	Total Miles of line Cut
LINCOLN RESOURCES INC.	01 05 85 to 01 08 85 (Day Mo. Yr.)	20 +

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): John C. Davies, c/o D.E. Christianson, RR 14, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 5E5

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	20
	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	
	Magnetometer	
	Radiometric	

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
TB	557097	
	557098	
	557099	
	557100	
	557101	
	557102	
	557148	
	557149	
	557150	
	557572	
	557573	
	557574	
	557575	
	557912	
	557913	
	557914	
	557915	
	557916	
	557917	
	557922	

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.

HE PICKET LINE
IO USED FOR
EV. GEOPHYSICAL
O TO BE RECUT
E TO FOREST FIRE
ACCOMODATE THIS
OL. SURVEY. CAN
Y CREDIT BE GIVEN
R LINE CUTTING?

Received Date Mar 7 1985 Mining Lands Section

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 20

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed:

Performed on Claim(s):

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures: $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's discretion. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in the spaces at right.

Date: 24.09.85

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): L.D. Christianson

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded: 400

Date Recorded: Sept. 25/85

Mining Recorder: Andrew M. Kinnaird

Revised Statement

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 Address of Person Certifying:

D.E. Christianson, R.R. 14, Dog Lake Rd., Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 5E5

Date Certified: 24.09.85

Certified (Signature): D.E. Christianson

								2.8543.				
557091	✓			557912	✓							
98	✓			13	1/4							
99	✓			14	✓							
100	✓			15	✓							
1	✓			16	✓							
2	✓			17	1/4							
148	1/4			22	✓							
49	1/4											
50	1/2			3 1/2 NC								
572	1/4											
73	1/2			40×20 = 800								
74	3/4			800 ÷ 23.5 (34)								
75	1/2											

NORTHWEST GROUP

INCLUDING FRANK WEST OPTION

LINCOLN RESOURCES INC.

0 300
METRES

6	LATE MAFIC DIKES 6a - Lamprophyre 6b - Gabbro, diorite	PUBLIC ROAD PRIVATE ROAD, TRAIL MAIN POWER LINE COTTAGE POWER LINE
5	FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS 5a - Quartz diorite 5b - Quartz (<2mm) porphyry 5c - Quartz (>2mm) porphyry 5d - Quartz-feldspar porphyry 5e - Feldspar porphyry 5f - Felsite	SWAMP, BOG MUSKEG CLAIM POSTS OUTCROP BROKEN OUTCROP GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
4	MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS 4a - Gabbro (or m.g. basalt) 4b - Anorthosite	
3	SEDIMENTS 3a - Chert 3b - Iron Formation	
2	FELSIC VOLCANIC ROCKS 2a - Massive flows 2b - Flow breccia 2c - Tuff, lapilli tuff 2d - Altered siliceous flows	FOLIATION BEDDING PILLOW FACING
1	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC ROCKS 1a - Massive flows 1b - Pillowed flows 1c - Pillow or flow breccia 1d - Tuff breccia 1e - Lapilli tuff 1f - TuH 1g - Medium-grained flows	GOLD/SOIL ANOMALY >100, 30-99, 10-29ppb DRILL HOLE GOLD INTERSECTION >5 ppm / 30cm TRENCH LINEAMENT SHEARED
	p - 1mm feldspar phenocrysts q - quartz veinlets v - vesicular, amygdaloidal z - carbonatized	

J.C. DAVIES 1985

28543

MATHE LAKE

PISTOL LAKE

MIDDLE SHEBANDOWAN LAKE

557572 557573 557574 557575 557148 557149 557150 557912 557913 557914 557915 557916

36778 36784 36785 36786 36787 36789 36790 36791 36793 36794

28543

WESTERNMOST CLAIM GROUP

G.L.E. GAP

LINCOLN RESOURCES INC.

0 300
metres

6 LATE MAFIC DIKES
- 6a - Lamprophyre

5 FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
- 5b - Quartz (<2mm) porphyry
- 5c - Quartz (>2mm) porphyry
- 5d - Quartz-feldspar porphyry
- 5f - Felsite

4 MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
- 4a - Gabbro (or m.g. basalt)

3 SEDIMENTS
- 3a - Chert
- 3b - Iron Formation

2 FELSIC VOLCANIC ROCKS
- 2a - Massive flows
- 2c - Tuff, lapilli tuff

1 MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC ROCKS
- 1a - Massive flows
- 1b - Pillowed flows
- 1c - Pillow or flow breccia
- 1d - Tuff breccia
- 1e - Lapilli tuff
- 1f - Tuff
- 1g - Medium-grained flows

p - 1mm feldspar phenocrysts
q - quartz veinlets
v - vesicular, amygdaloidal
z - carbonatized

- PUBLIC ROAD
- PRIVATE ROAD
- MAIN POWER LINE
- COTTAGE POWER LINE
- SWAMP
- MUSKEG
- CLAIM POSTS
- OUTCROP
- LINEAMENT
- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
- FOLIATION
- BEDDING
- PILLOW FACING
- GOLD/SOIL ANOMALY >29, 10-29ppb
- SHEARED
- DRILL HOLE

J.C. DAVIES 1985

557917 557100 557097 557098 557101 557922 557099 557102

MIDDLE

SHEBANDOWAN