REPORT ON THE

LOCH ERNE PROPERTY

OF

S. F. CHAPMAN

HAINES TWP., SHEBANDOWAN LAKE AREA

THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION

ONTARIO

52-B-9

by

R.V. OJA, Ph.D.

January 1990
INTRODUCTION

After years of inactivity, work resumed on the Loch Erne property of Mr. S.F. Chapman, of Toronto, Ontario, in June 1989, with the staking of twelve claims along the length of Loch Erne, a few miles south of Upper Shebandowan Lake, about 53 miles (85 km) due west of the City of Thunder Bay, Ontario. In view of the recent mining activity in the nearby area in recent years, and the increasing value of gold, (currently at $410 US per ounce), it was considered advantageous to verify old reports indicating the presence of gold values over one ounce gold per ton in old workings on some of the old patented claims owned by Mr. Chapman. In the event of new discoveries, both on the Loch Erne property, or elsewhere in the immediate area, the new claims were acquired to bring the widely separated old patented claims into one solid, contiguous block by staking the intervening open ground. This staking resulted in a block containing a total of 19 contiguous patented and unpatented claims as shown on the enclosed map showing the disposition of all the claims of the entire group. Unfortunately, another two, old, patented claims, lying on the east shore of Upper Shebandowan Lake, about one-half mile to the north of the western portion of the Loch Erne group, could not be tied into larger group because all the surrounding grounds have been staked solidly by various exploration companies.

In summary, then, Mr. Chapman holds a total of 21 claims in the Loch Erne
area; two isolated, but nearby patented claims, and a block of 19 contiguous, patented and unpatented claims, the latter, extending for a length of about two miles along Loch Erne and its shores.

LOCATION, ACCESS and DISPOSITION

The Loch Erne claims are located on Loch Erne, in Haines Township, in the Thunder Bay Mining Division, about 53 miles due west of Thunder Bay, Ontario, about one mile south of the east end of Upper Shebandowan Lake, and about five miles southeast of the village of Keshabowie on Highway 11. They can be located on the topographic map of the "Shebandowan Area", numbered 52-B-9 at a scale of 1:50,000, and on Claim Map number 662 of Haines Township. The topographic map shows the claim group to be centered at 48°37' North latitude and 90°22' West longitude, in an area having the National Topographic System (NTS) designation of 52-B-9.

The claim numbers of the Loch Erne Group are listed below:

TB 22220 P	TB 1120534
TB 22221 P	TB 1120535
TB 22222 P	TB 1120536
TB 22224 P	TB 1120537
TB 25895 P	TB 1120538
TB 21412 P	TB 1120539
TB 21442 P	TB 1120540
TB 24440 P	TB 1120541
TB 24438 P	TB 1120542

TB 1120543
TB 1120894
TB 1120895

NOTE: The letter "P" after the first row of numbers designates the patented claims.

R.F.OJA, Ph.D.
NOTE All the claim numbers shown on this sketch map should be prefixed by the letters "TB". See claim map of Haines Twp., G 662.

LOCH ERNE CLAIMS
of S.F. Chapman
Haines Twp., Shebandowan Lake Area
THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO
52-B-9
Scale: 1" = 1/2 Mile (1:31680)
R.V. Oja, Ph.D. Jan. 1990
The most convenient means of access to the property is by float- or ski-equipped, fixed-wing aircraft from either the City of Thunder Bay, or from nearby Kashabowie. A well-cleared, flat area on the isthmus between the northwest arm of Loch Erne and the creek running into Greenwater Lake could be readily cleared of sufficient tall grass and scattered brush for use as a helicopter pad.

Cheaper access to the property may be gained via Highway 11 to the Kashabowie Resort at the mouth of the Kashabowie River, where boats can be rented or launched to cross the lake to the end of the portage from Upper Shebandowan Lake to Loch Erne, and the East Bay of Greenwater Lake. The portage is traversable by truck or all terrain vehicles. The road was cleared by the Ministry of Natural Resources and traverses the patented west-end claims of the Lock Erne group on route to an abandoned fire tower south of the property. Truck haulage and rubber-tire tractor roads leading from the Inco road, some three miles to the east, reach a point about midway down Loch Erne about one-half mile south of the lake. A north branch from these roads follows the east boundary of the claim group, and then swings westward to a point within about one-half mile of patented claims TB 24440 and TB 24438. Following further bush work from these roads, they may be readily upgraded for truck transportation.

MINING HISTORY

Prospecting, generally for gold and iron, started throughout the favourable greenstone belts between Lake Superior and the Manitoba border, prior to the turn of the century. Much of this early work may have been the consequence of the important silver mines that were first discovered and exploited following the initial discoveries at Thunder Bay around 1840. Some of the earliest work recorded in the immediate vicinity of Loch Erne appears to date back to the late 1800's. Carter, in the Bureau of Mines report of 1901, indicates that a 400-foot long adit had been driven into a hillside of a "wide outcropping, traceable for a long distance" of very favourable formations on claim X 524 in the search for gold in August 1900. This particular claim of 95 acres is now part of Chapman’s patented claim TB 24438. Following the exodus of
mining capital and manpower to the Klondike after the turn of the century, little serious prospecting and exploration was conducted in the general area until after the rich new discoveries of gold at Red Lake and the rest of Northwestern Ontario were made in the late 1920's and '30's. It appears that very little was done in the immediate area of Loch Erne until 1936, when a number of claims were staked by V. M. Anderson, who later transferred them to the Kashabowie Mining Syndicate. This latter company, in turn, transferred the claims to Andowan Mines Limited in 1939. Very likely, this became the period of major prospecting activity on the property, as the claims were brought to patent status in 1946.

About a decade later, the property was optioned to Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited, with operating mines at Atikokan, Ontario. Steep Rock conducted routine exploration during the summer of 1957, and drilled a number of holes in the area, four of which were drilled west of the main gold showings on claim TB 22222, and recorded by W.M. Hawkins in his report to the company. Additional mineralization of significance, apparently, was not encountered.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The area surrounding Loch Erne is underlain by Early Precambrian, steeply-dipping, metamorphosed, basic to acid volcanic formations, as well as a wide major sedimentary structure, all striking generally east-west, and invaded extensively by a variety of basic intrusives and finally by major granitic intrusions. These structures extend for a distance of approximately 250 miles, from the area south of Lake of the Woods on the west, to Lake Superior, north of the city of Thunder Bay, and have a width ranging from 10 to 25 miles. Numerous, substantial fault zones strike generally parallel to the main sedimentary and volcanic structures, but other faults striking, generally, northeast and northwestward, cut all the rock formations of the entire belt.

Both, base and precious metal mineralization is associated with some of these faults. The most important mineral deposit currently, is that of Inco, which is being mined at their Lake Shebandowan facility, about five miles east of the Loch Erne.
Trail 1200 feet approx to Loch Erne
150 Ft approx to No. 1 Post claim
TB 22222
(Neither Post nor Iron Bar were found)

BASELINE

LEGEND

Granodiorite
Peridotite
Greenstone
Massive Quartz
Quartz Vein
New Blasting
Muck Pile
Old Trench

MAIN SHOWING AREA
LOCH ERNE PROPERTY
Haines Twp., Thunder Bay N.D., Ont.
Scale: 1" = 50 Ft. (1:600)
Jan. 17, 1990
R.V. Oja, Ph.D.
Trail to Loch Erne
Approx. 1200 feet

150 feet approx
to #1 post claim
TR 22222

Legend
- Granodiorite
- Peridotite
- Greenstone
- Massive Quartz
- Quartz Vein
- Blasted Area
- Muck Pile
- Old Trench
- Gold Assays Oz/Ton

Number 1 Trench
Loch Erne Property
Haines Twp
Thunder Bay Mining Division
Scale: 1" = 20 Ft. (1: 240)
January 16, 1990  R.V. Oja, Ph.D.
property. The past copper producer, North Coldstream Mines, lies some 8 miles southwest of the property. Both deposits occur within the same geological belt.

The formations underlying the Loch Erne property consist primarily of the acid to basic volcanic formations, intruded by gabbroic and peridotitic lenses, generally parallel to the main volcanic formations. Late Precambrian granitic intrusives have invaded the entire belt, but only one semi-circular granitic intrusive, about one mile in diameter, occurs on the property, and is located mainly on the south shore of Loch Erne.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Three areas of mineralization are known to exist on the Loch Erne properties. The Main Showings occur on a steep, north-facing hillside in the northeast corner of patented claim TB 22222. The second area of mineralization occurs several hundred feet northeast of the Main showings on claim TB 22220. The third work location is situated, reportedly, on the steep hillside of a valley running east of the bay in the southeast corner of Upper Shebandowan Lake, at the north end of claim TB 24438.

MAIN SHOWING AREA:

The main showing occurs on a steep hillside, about 1,200 feet south of the creek that drains Loch Erne into the East Bay of Greenwater Lake, about one-half mile to the west. A trail was cut southward, up the steep hill, from the southwest bay of Loch Erne, at the location of number 4 post of claim TB 22220, to Station 0+00 on the newly-cut baseline at the Main Showings. The showings consist of nine trenches, about 3 feet wide, 2 to 3 feet deep and vary from 15 to 30 feet in length. These trenches extend over a length of 500 feet following the curve of the foot of the steeper portion of the main hill that rises about 200 feet above Loch Erne (See accompanying maps).

A 500-foot-long, two-part baseline was cut along the north edges of the trenches. All the heavy brush and windfalls were cleared from in and around the

R.V.OJA. Ph.D.
trenches, but unfortunately, the debris from the slumped trench walls was too deep to clear to bedrock for viewing, studying and sampling of any existing quartz veins.

Number 1 trench is located at the bend in the base line at Station 0+00 as shown on the accompanying maps of the showings. The hillside breaks into a vertical cliff for a length of over 400 feet west of Number 1 trench. Presumably the original find was made at the east end of the approximately five-foot-high, steep to vertical, rock face where solid quartz vein material is exposed for a length of about 70 feet. The vein and outcrop plunge eastward under the overburden.

The quartz mineralization is well exposed in an area stripped of the shallow moss and overburden. Shallow excavations were blasted uphill from Number 1 for a distance of about 60 feet across the strike of the rock formations. Additional blasting was carried out to expose fresh quartz mineralization across most of the width of the extensive vein structure.

Very fine-grained sulphide mineralization, consisting of cubic pyrite crystals, chalcopyrite, and galena, occurs throughout most of the quartz vein system which measures about 80 feet in length and has a width of about 50 feet. Trenches 5 to 9, no doubt, were put down to evaluate the eastward extension of the vein system. Unfortunately it was impossible to clean the trenches properly during the current phase of work to ascertain the direction of the system's extension. Diamond drilling has not been reported in the immediate area of these showings.

**NUMBER 1 TRENCH:**

As stated before the Number 1 trench lies at about the mid point of the row of nine trenches. The trenched and stripped area is about 80 feet long, and the blasted and stripped mid section is about 70 feet wide exposing most of the approximately 30-foot-width of the vein structure as shown on the accompanying map of the main showing.

The Number 1 trench at the bottom of the hill measures about 25 feet in length.

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three feet in width, and about two feet deep with muck piled up about three feet high on both sides along its length. Although large quantities of massive quartz vein material is contained in the muck pile, it was not possible to dig to the bottom of the trench to investigate the bedrock. Some digging and a new blast at the bottom of the almost solid quartz, seven-foot-high vertical face at the south end of the trench exposed some fresh peridotite in contact with the quartz vein lying to the south, striking about 120 degrees, and dipping nearly vertically. About five inches of the quartz at the contact is heavily mineralized with fine-grained pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena. Four samples of this mineralization assayed only 0.001, .003, .007 and .020 oz. gold/ton. The bulk of the quartz vein appears to lie south of the peridotite contact and does not seem to extend northward into the peridotite body. Evidence from the few drill holes to the west, indicate that the peridotite body could have a width in excess of 100 feet.

The adjacent 30 feet of quartz vein material southward, and uphill, is intermixed with sheared, sericitized and carbonatized greenstone. Several blasts were used to expose fresh material along this section to the contact and termination of the vein against a 25-foot-wide dike of lightly porphyritic reddish granodiorite. While the dike contains scattered quartz veils, they are not in contact with the main body of quartz vein structure. Most of the 30-foot-width of quartz vein contains the three common, fine-grained sulphides, i.e., pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena in varying quantities. Samples of barren vein material, similar samples containing fair sulphide mineralization, and others containing adjacent wallrock material, all assayed in the range of 0.001, to a high of 0.098 oz/ton as shown on the map of the Number 1 Trench Area.

The contact of the granodiorite and lightly sheared, dark, green-gray greenstone occurs at the top of the steep hillside, at the end of the stripped area, about 55 feet south of the Number 1 Trench at the bottom of the hill. A 12-inch-wide quartz vein occurs along the contact of the two rock types, but once again, despite fair accumulations of fine-grained pyrite, three values of only 0.001 oz/ton were obtained.

The Steep Rock report indicates that gold values of 0.50 oz/ton were obtained from the stripped exposure of the quartz vein east of the Number 1 Trench. This
exposure of quartz was probably the initial find in this portion of the property as the quartz vein occurs as part of a three-foot-high, nearly vertical face in the area where the outcrop plunges eastward under the overburden. It was this intriguing value that inspired the search for the Main Zone, and the following clean-up. A number of blasts were set off to obtain fresh samples from this outcrop area. Once again despite scattered sulphide mineralization, all the values from five samples ranged from .0001 to 0.013 oz/ton.

**NUMBER 2 ZONE:**

The Number Two Zone lies about 500 feet northeast of the Number One Trench and consists of only one trench. This trench, also, lies on the slope of the extensive hillside, near the contact of the greenstones to the west, and the edge of the granite body lying to the east and perhaps extending to the main granite body that occurs along the south shore of Loch Erne. Reports indicate that the usual assemblage of sulphides occur at this site, but the trench was not cleaned, nor were any samples taken for assay.

**THE ADIT ZONE:**

As mentioned earlier in this report, an adit was driven, in the search for gold in 1900, into a hillside on patented claim TB 24438. This claim lies on the shore of the southeast bay of Upper Shebandowan Lake about 2 miles north of Loch Erne. Some old time prospectors are aware of its existence, but, it appears no one has actually seen the old workings which are probably well covered, and hidden by ninety years of forest accumulation and debris.

A reconnaissance of the shoreline of the two claims, TB 24438 and TB 24440 revealed that the vicinity of the northwest corner or number 4 witness post is well marked and identified, although the iron bar for the claim survey was not found. Similarly, the location of the number 3 post of claim TB 24440 is also well established, but again, the post and the iron survey bar is missing. The number four post iron bar
is also missing for the northwest corner of claim TB 24440, but the iron bar for the adjoining claim to the north was found, establishing the correct location of TB 24440.

A very prominent valley strikes east from the lake a few hundred feet south of the number three post of claim TB 24440, establishing the fact that the adit should lie within the claim boundaries, but close to its east boundary. Time was not taken to try to find evidence of the adit.

Claim TB 24438 is almost completely underlain by basic volcanics, associated with a few narrow bands of acid volcanic formations. According to geological map 2128, the southern half of claim TB 24440, to the north, is underlain by a small tongue of granite about 500 feet wide, whereas the north half is underlain by gabbro. The fault zone, underlying the valley near the north edge of claim TB 24438, may be much more extensive than shown on map 2128, and could have economic significance as is the case at the Inco Shebandowan Mine to the southeast.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although all the samples of extremely interesting sulphide mineralization from the main quartz showings contained low gold values, it is recommended that further work should be conducted on the property in the search for both gold and base metals. This work should consist of detailed geological mapping coupled with adequate prospecting, ground magnetometer (Mag) and electromagnetic (EM) surveys, along with an appropriate amount of geochemical testing in geophysically anomalous, or mineralogically interesting areas.

Very little systematic geophysical surveying appears to have been conducted anywhere on the property in the past, apart from a very limited self potential (SP) survey in the area of the main showings. Unfortunately, the SP survey was not designed to trace the main vein system in detail, a project for which the SP is ideally adapted. There appears to be no evidence of any geophysical surveys having been conducted over Loch Erne itself, despite the fact that it could harbour a substantial fault zone under its waters, and has been completely staked several times in the past.

R.V.O.JA. Ph.D.
The Kashabowie geological map number 2128 indicates the presence of a number of fault zones, transecting numerous parts of the area, including several that underlie the property, with which both gold and base metal deposits may be associated. It is in view of this evidence, and the possible potential of the property in its entirety, that the above-mentioned surveys and complementary work are recommended.

Caution will have to be maintained with respect to the EM survey, as the fault zones within the property confines, may trend in any direction from due north and south, for example, in the vicinity of the main showings, to northeastward, just off the north shore of Loch Erne at the west end of the lake, to those that parallel the southeast trend of the prominent Crayfish Fault immediately north of the property as shown on map 2128. Additional fill-in readings may be necessary where faults are suspected to parallel the geophysical lines.

The geophysical survey results should be of substantial geological assistance, as a large percentage of the land area of the property is covered by normal glacial till, rather extensive sand flats, and swamp areas, where virtually no outcrops are known to occur. In fact, most of the outcrop areas are confined to narrow, few-foot-wide outcrops along the shoreline, and along the few steep, cliff edges of prominent hills. Such escarpments may reflect fault surfaces or other structural conditions.

Geochemical surveys are comparatively expensive, nevertheless, it is recommended that geochemical studies should be conducted in the vicinities of suspected mineralization, such as any potential geophysical anomalies, along the extensions of the the Main and Number 2 Zones, and around any other mineral showings that may be found.

Only two of the four drill holes put down by Steep Rock Mines were found, the nearest, nearly one-quarter mile west of the main showing. A few holes of sufficient depth should be drilled to investigate the westward, and particularly, the eastward extension of the extensive main quartz showing. Judging from the width of quartz vein system at Number 1 Trench, such a vein system should have considerable more lateral extent than that which is presently available for scrutiny. There is no reason to suspect all of the vein system need be barren, or sub-economic, just because a short
60-foot-length does not carry economic values.

The estimated cost of the proposed exploration program is listed below:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prospecting: one man, two months and expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geological mapping, and supervision 3 months</td>
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<td>EM &amp; Mag surveys 21 Miles @$310/Mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geochemical testing 100+ samples</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camp &amp; maintenance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation: boats, canoes, truck</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$54,000</strong></td>
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</table>

| Diamond Drilling: 2,000' @$20                | $40,000 |

**TOTAL**                                      **$94,000**

R.V. Oja, Ph.D.
SELECTED REFERENCES AND MAPS

Geology of the Kashabowie Area, J.M. Hodgkinson, 1968, Geological Report 53, Ontario Department of Mines, with coloured map, Kashabowie Sheet, Thunder Bay District, 1 inch = 1/2 mile.


Mineral Deposit Inventory Records, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Geological Survey, Geoscience Data Center, 435 James St. S., Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7C 5G6


Ontario Geological Map Number 2199, West Central Sheet, 1 Inch = 16 Miles, Ontario Department of Mines and Northern Affairs, 1970.


Claim Map, G-662, Haines Township, Thunder Bay Mining Division, District of Thunder Bay, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1 Inch = 1/2 Mile.

Fishing and Hunting Map, Lac Des Milles Lacs, 1 Inch = 1 Mile, Bud Evans Maps, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

R.V.OJA. Ph.D.
Preliminary Addendum to the Report on the
Loch Erne Property

Of S.F. Chapman

Haines Twp., Shebandowan Lake Area

Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario

By R.V. Oja, Ph.D.

May 1991

Introduction

An investigation of the files at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Mines in 1989 did not reveal that any significant geophysical surveys had been conducted over Loch Erne, nor any of the immediately adjacent lands. Following the recent encouraging gold mineralization encountered by Noranda and Central Crude it was thought that magnetic and electromagnetic surveys over the newly staked ground would be appropriate at this time.

As Loch Erne and the East Bay of Greenwater Lake to the west, line up in an east-west
direction, it is quite possible that a fault zone several miles, or more, in length might exist below the staked waters of Loch Erne in line with these features. Such fault zones harbour base metal and gold occurrences in the area and, indeed, host the mineralization at the Inco mine at Shebandowan Lake.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

As no geophysical surveys have been recorded as having been run over the lake, nor any parts of the most recently staked adjoining ground, a decision was made to conduct both magnetic and electromagnetic surveys over all twelve claims of the recently staked ground. Because of the lenticular nature of Loch Erne, and the easterly strike of the valley and creek running out of the lake, it was considered possible that a fault zone might underly the lake. Such fault zones are known to be occupied by base metal- and gold-bearing zones in the immediate area.

In view of this decision, an east-west baseline was laid out to traverse the entire length of the property from the west boundary to the east shore, the latter being close to the east boundary, a distance of 2500 meters or 2.5 km. Lines were run north and south from this baseline at 100-meter intervals along which readings were taken at 20-meter intervals for a total length of 11,225 meters, or 11.225 km with 560 stations. The magnetometer used for the survey was a Scintrex Ltd., MF2 unit, while the electromagnetic equipment was a Geonics EM 16 unit.

The results of the two surveys were plotted and are shown on the two accompanying geophysical maps.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY:

The magnetometer survey reveals a fairly flat, uniform background, ranging from 0 to approximately 70 gauss, with very little relief, over much of the entire area of Loch Erne covered by the survey. The only variation from this monotonous background occurs in the very northwesterly claim of the group, namely TB 1120535, in the northwestern part of the lake. The weak magnetic anomaly is about 200 meters wide, trends roughly northeastery, and appears to head toward a well-defined valley.

R.V. Oja, Ph. D.
traversing a hilltop some 700 meters to the northeast. This latter area was not inspected as it lies some distance northeast of the Chapman property boundary. All other magnetic information is shown on the accompanying magnetometer survey map of Loch Erne.

As the survey was not conducted over the high, almost precipitous hill to the south of the anomaly, its continuation in that direction will not be known until the remainder of the survey is completed during the coming summer months.

**ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY:**

The results of the electromagnetic survey are shown on the map accompanying this report. Considerably more electromagnetic intensity is shown to occur in the northwest end of Loch Erne coinciding with the area of the weak magnetic anomaly over lines 23 to 25 inclusive. This area contains a basic intrusive formation, similar to the rocks accompanying the Inco mineralization some five miles to east at the Shebandowan lake mine. The electromagnetic survey will be conducted over the remainder of these formations to the south once the ice has left the region and the surveys can be resumed.

R.V. Oja, Ph.D.

R.V. Oja, Ph.D.

Mr. Larry Stolliker,
Ministry of Northern Development & Mines,
Mining Lands Section,
4th Floor, 159 Cedar St.,
SUDBURY, Ontario. P3E 6A3

Dear Mr. Stolliker:

Further to our telephone conversation Friday morning, May 24:

The Scintrex MF2 Magnetometer has a sensitivity of one gamma; ✓

I took a total of 560 readings over a total length of 11225 meters or 11.23 Km of line:

Diurnal variation was established by taking a reading at each of the 26 baseline stations where picket lines had been established at 100 meter intervals. It took me about one hour to read each of the stations going in one direction, and the about 20 minutes to read every 5th station returning to the starting station. As the variation was only about 5 gammas maximum, I used these readings as the control for the rest of the survey.

I did not notice much variation during the duration of the survey. I think this covers all your queries.

Yours truly,

Ray Oja,
June 28, 1991

Dear Sir/Madam:


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,

Ron C. Gashinski,
Provincial Manager, Mining Lands
Mines & Minerals Division

Enclosures:

cc: Mr. S.F. Chapman
Toronto, Ontario

Mr. Roy Oja, Ph. D.
Thunder Bay, Ontario

Assessment Files Office
Toronto, Ontario

Resident Geologist
Thunder Bay, Ontario
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim</th>
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<td>Induced polarization</td>
<td>days</td>
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**Section 77 (10)** See "Mining Claims Assessed" column

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Geological</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geochemical</td>
<td>days</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Men 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**

15 days credit electromagnetic/30 days credit for magnetometer: TB.1120535
10 days credit electromagnetic/20 days credit for magnetometer: TB.1120534, 112054
5 days credit electromagnetic/10 days credit for magnetometer: TB.1120894

**No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims**

☐ not sufficiently covered by the survey
☐ insufficient technical data filed

The Mining Recorder may reduce the above credits if necessary in order that the total number of approved assessment days recorded on each claim does not exceed the maximum allowed as follows: Geophysical - 80; Geological - 40; Geochemical - 40; Section 77(10) - 80.
Report of Work

Mining Act
(Geophysical, Geological and Geochemical Surveys)

Type of Survey(s)
- Magnetic & Electromagnetic
- Geological
- Geochemical

Recording Holder(s)
A. F. Chapman

Address
330 Bay St. 410A, Toronto, Ont. M5H 2S6. Tel. 416-864-9551

Survey Company
RJ. Obele. 96 Spanish St. Toronto, Ont. M5H 4M3

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical Report)

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions
For first survey:
Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)

For each additional survey:
Using the same grid:
Enter 20 days (for each)

Man Days
Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here

Airborne Credits
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.

Days per Claim
- Electromagnetic
- Magnetometer
- Other

Geophysical
- Electromagnetic
- Magnetometer
- Other

Geological
- Electromagnetic
- Magnetometer
- Other

Geochemical
- Electromagnetic
- Magnetometer
- Other

Airborne Credits
Electromagnetic
Magnetometer
Other

Total miles flown over claim(s).

Date Recorded
Mar. 14/91

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

Name and Address of Person Certifying
P. C. on 298 South St. Thunder Bay Ont.

For Office Use Only

Total Days
Mar. 15/91