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LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SPARTON RESOURCES INC.

BENNETT LAKE PROPERTY

GENERAL REPORT

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Sparton Resources Inc.

OM83-3-C-354

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

This report is presented to fullfill the requirements of The Ontario Mineral Exploration Program Act,1980 in Application for Grant or Certificate of Entitlement to Tax Credit for Designated Program OM83-3-C-[redacted].Application is made in the name of: 354.

LYNX CANADA EXPLORATIONS LTD.
520-25 ADELAIDE STREET EAST
TORONTO,ONTARIO

LOCATION and ACCESS

The claim group is located north of Bennett and McPherson Lakes on the Bennett Township map sheet (M-1920), in the Kenora Mining Division.

The property lies midway between Atikokan and Fort Francis approximatly 6km north of Hiway #11.The town of Mine Centre is the closest populated centre where supplies may be purchased.

Access to the claim group is via bush road from Hiway #11 to either Bennett Lake or McPherson Lake then by boat and/or foot to the claim group. Camp is established at McPherson Lake in a cottage rented from Mr.Ted LaBelle, Sapawee.

PROPERTY

The Bennett Lake claim group consists of 65 unpatented mining claims as follows:

K759817	1
K759821 - K759750 inclusive	30
K759777 - K759795 inclusive	19
K676190 - K676196 inclusive	7
K655361 - K655368 inclusive	8

All claims are recorded in the Kenora Mining Division on plan M-1920, Bennett Lake

GRID-LINECUTTING

An exploration grid totalling 116km has been established to cover all claims..Line spacing is 100m with stations established at 25m intervals.The baseline trends east-west from L32+00w to L22+00E and trends 45 degrees from L22+00E to L40+00E. A detailed grid was cut for follow-up geophysics from line 19 west to line 27 west. This grid was cut with 50 meter spacings and centres. Even closer grid lines were cut with 25 meter spacing and centres from lines 23-27 west.

SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION

This report details the results of a major exploration program undertaken by Lynx Canada Explorations Ltd.Surveys include complete coverage of all claims with linecutting,VLF-EM,magnetometer,soil and humus surveys.Prospecting and a geological survey was completed on the western half of the property. A detailed grid described above was the focus for follow-up geophysics including magnetometer and VLF-EM. Furthermore,a trenching program occured as a result of a promising gold showing. In addition to the above work four diamond drill holes were drilled for a total of 1274 feet.

PREVIOUS WORK (1)

1896-1899: Developmental work first began on the property in 1886. Several test pits and a shaft was sunk to 75 feet (23 metres) with 20 feet (6 metres) of drifting and 13 feet (4 metres) of crosscutting at the 45-foot level (14 metres) were completed. In addition, on the north shore of Bennett Lake (formerly Cedar Lake) a 16-foot adit (5 metres) was driven northward. A five stamp mill was erected in 1898 through which 125 tons of core were milled All the work was completed by the Independence Mining and Development Company Ltd. No further exploration work is known to have taken place on this property.

1910: The patented claims which were surveyed in 1897 lapsed in 1910 and became open ground.

1915: The property was acquired by J.A. Kennedy, et al.

1980: The property was visited by S.L. Fumerton of the Ontario Geological Survey and 11 sampled and detailed geological mapping is completed. At that time, the property was held by R.J. McLean Jr., E. Walton, M.J. Strangis, A.E. Dalby, and J.W. Richardson.

1982: The property was visited by the Atikokan Economic Geologist Program where sampling was conducted.

General Geology and Structure of Independence Mine:

The Independence Mine is structurally situated (within 0.5 km) north of the Quetico Fault. The area is underlain by steeply dipping, west striking felsic to mafic metavolcanics. The metavolcanics are composed of sericite-chlorite-carbonate schist which may have originally represented a felsic fragmental rock, such as a tuff of lapilli tuff which underwent intense shearing and silicification. These felsic tuffs are intercalated with mafic tuffs and epiclastic and chemical metasediments. Fumerton (1981) describes the country rock as a felsic quartz crystal tuff in which the quartz clasts commonly have a blue tint.

Shearing is prominent throughout the Independence Mine property, striking east-west with near vertical dips.

Mineralogy of the Independence Mine:

The main quartz vein was reported by Bow (1899) to be up to 60 feet (18 metres) in length on surface and up to 2 feet (0.6 metres) wide. Fumerton (1981) indicated that there are numerous small, discontinuous quartz veins occurring at various attitudes within a host rock of felsic tuff. The veins appear to be associated within east-west trending lenticular shear zones. Visible mineralization consist of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and gold; with accessory minerals including sericite, chlorite and carbonate.

The principal workings of the Independence Mine exploited narrow and discontinuous quartz veins in a sheared quartz crystal tuff.

Tonnage and Grade Estimates:

None recorded.

Past Production:

During 1898, Independence Mining and Development Co. Ltd. produced 121 ounces of gold from 125 tons of ore giving a grade of 0.97 ounces of gold per ton. (Ferguson et al, 1971)

Chemical analysis of the Independence Mine:

Bow (1899) reported alleged gold values of 0.39 ounces per ton in the host rock adjacent to the main quartz vein, which contains erratic gold mineralization of up to 7.76 ounces gold per ton. Eight selected grab samples from a rock dump near the shaft were collected by Fumerton (1981) giving values obtained from samples of quartz vein material from trace to 0.96 ounces gold per ton. A sample of the host rock, barren of sulphide mineralization, contained trace amounts of gold, whereas host rock samples with some sulphide mineralization contained between trace and 0.04 ounces gold per ton. Twelve samples collected from the adit on the north shore of Bennett Lake contained trace amounts of gold.

Samples collected by the Atikokan Economic Geologist Program gave low results.

SECTION 2

MAGNETIC SURVEY

Instrumentation

The survey was performed by Phanton Exploration Services Ltd.using a Scintrex MP-2 portable proton-precession magnetometer.A Scintrex MBS-2 magnetic base station was used to record and correct for diurnal variations.

The MP-2 has an accuracy of +/-1 gamma in a field of 50,000 gammas. However,actual survey accuracy is proportional to the degree of care used in applying diurnal corrections.

Theory of Operation

Magnetic variations are caused by variations in magnetization of the rock from station to station.This magnetization exists because of the presence of minerals with high magnetic susceptability.The most common minerals to affect the earths magnetic field are magnetite,pyrrhotite,and ilmenite. Magnetometers are used to measure this variation.

The MP-2 is a proton precession magnetometer.This magnetometer utilizes the precession of spinning protons in a volume of kerosene to measure the total magnetic field intensity.

When the hydrocarbon is subjected to an electric current the spinning protons are temporarily polarized.When the current is removed the spin of the protons causes them to precess about the direction of the ambient magnetic field.The signal generated by the precessing protons is directly proportional to the intensity of the total magnetic field.The magnetic intensity measured is the magnitude of the earths magnetic field vectorindependant of its direction.A change in the total field intensity is referred to as an anomoly.

Survey Procedure

Data was collected at 25m intervals using a Scintrex MP-2 proton magnetometer.Field data was then referred to the log of a base station recorder (Scintrex MBS-2) which operated continuously throughout the survey for correction.The corrected data is plotted at a scale of 1:2500 and contoured.

Discussion of Results

A large number of magnetic anomolies were identified over the four map sheets covering the claim group.The following tables indicate the location, strike length,strength,possible source and conductivity of any associated EM conductor.

The magnetometer survey proved usefull in sorting-out the various types of iron formation present on the property.The sulphide facies iron formation usually has a magnetic signature of 2000-5000 gammas,the magnetite iron formations have a magnetic signature between 6000 and 21000 gammas.There are many magnetic highs on the property that show no VLF response,these may may be due to non-conducting magnetite bearing flows or sediments.

The background magnetics are lower on the eastern part of the grid than the west.

Detailed Magnetometer Survey

A detailed grid was cut for the purpose of follow-up geophysics. A coincident VLF and mag. anomaly (ie.flanking) between lines 23-27 west was clearly defined and outlined as a result of detailed readings. The anomaly is explained as magnetite and pyrrhotite which were observed in drill holes number one and two.

Another coincident anomaly to the south (ie.L-2W/1+75S) was also drilled (BL-3-84).This hole reveiled pyrrhotite and this is thought to be the cause of the magnetic anomaly. Other magnetic responces within the detailed area appear to be isolated with a general trend east-west. This east-west trend was exspected based on the local strike outlined by the geological survey.

SECTION 3

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

Instrumentation

A VLF-EM survey was performed by Phantom Exploration Services Ltd.using a Geonics EM-16 unit.

Theory of Operation

VLF-transmitting stations operating for military communication have vertical antenna.The vertical antenna creates a concentric horizontal magnetic field .When these magnetic fields encounter conductive bodies in the ground, a secondary field is created.The VLF receiver measures the vertical components (inphase and quadrature) of these secondary fields.

The EM-16 is a sensitive receiver covering the frequency bands of the VLF-transmitting station with means of measuring the vertical field components.

The receiver has two inputs,with two receiving coils built into the instrument.One coil has normally vertical axis,the other is horizontal.

The signal from one of the coils (vertical) is first minimized by tilting the instrument.The tilt angle is calibrated in percent.The remaining signal in this coil is finally balanced out by a measured percentage of a signal from another coil,after being shifted by 90 degrees.

Thus if the secondary signals are small compared to the primary horizontal field,the mechanical tilt angle is an accurate meaure of the vertical real-component,and the compensation 90 degree signal from the horizontal coil is a measure of the quadrature vertical signal.

Survey Procedure

Readings were taken at 25m intervals over the entire grid.Both the dip angle and the quadrature were noted at each station.The transmitting station used was Cutler,Maine.

To take a reading the refrence coil ("T") in the lower end of the handle is oriented along the magnetic lines 90 degrees to the station direction.This is acheived by swinging the instrument back and forth until a minimium sound intensity is heard.The quadrature dial is then adjusted until the sound is further minimized.The dip is then read from the inclinometer and the quadrature from the dial.The same direction is always faced when readings are taken.

Discussion of Results

A total of 81 EM-16 anomolies were identified over the four map sheets that cover the claim group.The following tables provide the location,strike length,filter response (Fraser Filter),conductivity,magnetic response,and remarks on possable source.

Many EM-16 conductors are due to topographic features such as drainage and cliffs.However,the EM-16 did detect numerous bedrock conductors.The EM-16 detected a number of sulphide and magnetite rich iron formations as well as conductive zones with no associated magnetic signature.

The quadrature/in-phase ratios are a good check on the apparent conductivity of the anomolies and proves usefull in classifying the conductors.The VLF responses were between weak and moderate with very few anomolies of high conductivity.

Detailed Electromagnetic Survey

In the fall a detailed grid was cut for both mag. and EM follow-up surveys The detail was concerned with better definition of anomaly "N" (see previous section).Results from this survey outlined a good to moderate responce with a strike length of 375 meters. This responce was thought to be caused by a sulphide bearing horizon which drill holes one and two confirmed.

Other anomalies although not as strong in responce or over as great a strike length were also defined more clearly.Drill hole number four tested a strong EM responce from L-24+50W to L25+50W at 1+75S. There were sufficient sulphides in the dril core to explain this EM conductor.

MAP	#	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH (meters)	FILTER RESPONSE	CONDUCTIVITY	MAGNETICS (GAMMAS)	REMARKS
1	A	28 East 4+50 S	0 to 100	STRONG	POOR	2000	SWAMP?
1	B	29E to 30E 2+50S	100 to 200	[illegible] FAIR	POOR	FLANKING	SWAMPY, HAS A 2000 GAMMA MAG FLANKING IT
1	C	27E to 29E 0+65S	200 - 300	WEAK	POOR	FLANKING DIPOLE	1900 GAMMAS
1	D	24E 2+60S	0 to 100	STRONG	POOR	NONE	SWAMP EDGE
1	E	23E 0+65S	0 to 100	STRONG	POOR	NONE	SWAMP?
1	F	24E 0+85N	0 to 100	WEAK	POOR	NONE	TOPOGRAPHY?
1	H,G	26E to 28E 2+65N	100 - 200	STRONG TO WEAK	POOR	NONE	OPEN MARSH
1	HH	25E 2+90N	0 to 100	STRONG	POOR	NONE	AS ABOVE

MAP	#	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH (meters)	FILTER RESPONSE	CONDUCTIVITY	MAGNETICS (GAMMAS)	REMARKS
1	I	29E to 30E 1+75N	0 to 100	WEAK	POOR	NONE	SWAMP? POSSIBLE EXTENSION OF "J"
1	J	33E to 34E 1+35N	100 - 200	FAIR	POOR	2900	
1	K	38E 0+50N	0 to 100	STRONG	MODERATE	FLANKING (1200)	
1	L	28E to 37E 1+50 - 3+00N	900+	WEAK TO STRONG	MODERATE TO GOOD	3-4000	Best response on lines 28E and 30E(3-4000gammas mag) Majority of conductor correlates to an open marsh and swamp.
1	M	37E 3+50N	100+	MODERATE	MODERATE	6000	Open to the east, VLF enhanced by the lake.
1	N	35E 8+00N	0 to 100+	WEAK	POOR	Minor 300 Gamma low	
1	O	31E to 34E 7+25N	300+	WEAK	MODERATE TO GOOD	2500	Mag only on the one line (31E). There is a possibly of two different conductors.

MAP	#	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH (meters)	FILTER RESPONSE	CONDUCTIVITY	MAGNETICS (GAMMAS)	REMARKS
2	A	5E to 6E 6-75S	0 to 200	Strong	Moderate	3100	These conductors are probably all due to the same folded magnetite iron formation along the shores of McPhearson Lake. The conductor seems to truncate around 12E
2	B	7E to 8E 7+50 to 8+00 South	100 to 200	Strong	Good	2000	
2	C	10E to 14E 7+00S	200+	Strong	Good	4-8000	
2	D	13E to 14E 3+50S	150+	Strong	Poor	Flanking? (2100)	
2	E,F	5E 5+00S 6E 6+00S	0 to 100	Weak	Poor	None	Swamp?
2	G,GG	5E to 18E 3-50S	1300+	Strong	Poor	Spot Highs	Corresponds to an open drainage system which has enhanced the VLF response. Mag correlation on lines 5E and 14E.
2	H	17E	0 to 100	Weak	Poor	None	Swamp?

MAP	#	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH (meters)	FILTER RESPONSE	CONDUCTIVITY	MAGNETICS (GAMMAS)	REMARKS
2	I	18E to 20E 1+00S	300+	Strong	Moderate to Good	None	Swampy ground has enhanced the VlF response however the conductivity upgrades this conductor
2	II	21E to 22E BL to 0+25N	100 - 200	Weak	Poor	2000	Mag and shorter strike make this interesting
2	J	13E to 15E 0+25N	100 - 200	Weak	Poor	Yes	Has a moderate dipole (120-2400 gammas) with it
2	K	5E to 6E 0+35S	100 - 200	Strong	Poor	None	Swamp?
2	L	5E to 22E	1700+	Strong	Moderate	Spot Highs	VLF response enhanced by swamp, Mag correlation on lines 5E, 6E, 10E to 12E, 14E to 15E, 17E to 22E. A very high mag (9000) probably due to magnetite
2	M	18E to 22E 5+00N	400+	Strong	Moderate	None	VLF enhanced by swamp

MAP	#	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH (meters)	FILTER RESPONSE	CONDUCTIVITY	MAGNETICS (GAMMAS)	REMARKS
2	N	12E 5+00N	0 to 100	Fair	Poor	None	Lake effect
2	O	5E to 16E 9+00N	1100+	Strong	Poor to Moderate	Yes(2000)	A series of dipoles along the strike length of this conductor suggests a pinch and swell morphology. Maybe a sulphide iron formation.
2	P	7E 8+25N	0 to 100	Strong	Moderate	Yes	A minor low (200) flanking it.
2	Q	5E 10+50N	0 to 100	Strong	Poor	None	Beaver swamp.
2	R	7E to 11E 10+50N	400+	Strong	Poor	Yes	Mag correlation on lines 9E to 11E (2000), sulphide iron formation? VlF enhanced by the swamp edge.
3	A	12W to 15W 6+50S	300 to 350	Strong	Moderate	Questionable	Very strong VLF (swamp?) Mag correlation is inconclusive.
3	B	10W - 11W 7+50S	200 - 300	Weak to Moderate	Poor	None	"A" & "B" are probably the same conductor

MAP	#	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH (meters)	FILTER RESPONSE	CONDUCTIVITY	MAGNETICS (GAMMAS)	REMARKS
3	C	5W to 7W 7+50S	200 to 300	Weak	Poor	None	Swamp?
3	D	3E to 1W 6+50S	300 to400	Moderate to Strong	Poor	None	Possible mag on 2W. Swamp system causing much of VLF
3	E	1W to 13W 3+00 - 5+00S	1200+	Moderate to Strong	Poor to Fair	Questionable	A very long conductor which swampy topography. Mag suggests correlation,how-ever VLFcuts across the mag trends in some cases.
3	F	1E to 1W 4+50S	200 to 300	Fair	Poor to Fair	Yes	Line 0 has a mag low(277)
3	G	4E 4+50S	0 to 100	Moderate	Poor	None	VlF response flanks a 5400 gamma high on line 3E, How-ever there was no VLF on that line.
3	H	0 to 4E 1+50 to 300s	400 to 500	Strong	Poor	Questionable	VLF response follows an open marsh.
3	I	1E to 3E 1+00S	200 to 300	Moderate	Poor	None	Swamp edge?

MAP	#	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH (meters)	FILTER RESPONSE	CONDUCTIVITY	MAGNETICS (GAMMAS)	REMARKS
3	J	1W 0+50S	0 to 100	Moderate	Poor	None	
3	K	3W to 12W baseline	1200 - 1300	Moderate	Moderate to Poor	Yes	2500 gamma mag along the BI (sulphide Iron formation?)
3	KK	5W to 6W 0+25N	100 to 200	Moderate	Moderate to Poor	Yes	Same as "K"
3	L	11W to 12W 0+75S	200 to 300	Moderate to Strong	Moderate	Questionable	VLF enhanced by a creek and its marshland.
3	M	13W to 15W 2+50s	200 - 300	Moderate to strong	Poor	Yes(2500)	VLF the same as "L" but has mag associated with it.
3	N	13W 1+00N	0 to 100	Strong	Poor	Flanking dipole	Sulphide Assemblage?
3	O	11W to 12W 2+00N	100 to 200	Strong	Moderate	Yes(3000)	Possible Iron Formation (sulphide)
3	P	7W-8W-9W 2+00N	0 to 100	Weak to Moderate	Weak	Yes(4000)	A group of three one line VLF responses with the bes being on line 7W. This cor- relates with a 4000 mag hi high.(sulphide IF)

MAP	#	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH (meters)	FILTER RESPONSE	CONDUCTIVITY	MAGNETICS (GAMMAS)	REMARKS
3	Q	2E to 4W 2+00 - 3+00N	600 to 700	Strong	Poor to Moderate	Questionable	VLF enhanced by swamp. Runs parallel to a long iron formation to the north("R" and "S")
3	R,S	4E to 11W 4+00 - 6+00N	1500 - 1600	Strong	Poor to Good	Yes(2-22000)	Characterized by a series of dipoles along its strike length. Extremely high mag values, probably due to a magnetite bearing IF. R& S are grouped because they ar probably the same horizon.
3	T	4E to 1W 7+00 - 8+00N	500 to 600	Moderate to Strong	Poor to Moderate	Questionable	Mag data indicates a high on line 2E however this may be due to a mafic intrusive rather than the conductor.
3	U	12W to 14W 5+00N	0 to 100	Moderate to Strong	Moderate to Good	Questionable	A number of VLF responses lie within a broad mag high This could be due to local folding of the IF described for "R" & "S".

MAP	#	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH (meters)	FILTER RESPONSE	CONDUCTIVITY	MAGNETICS (GAMMAS)	REMARKS
4	A	27W to 32W 10+00 - 11+00 South	5+00 - 6+00	Weak to Strong	Poor	Flanking	This conductor is located on the north flank of a 2-3000 gamma magnetic tren (sulphide IF?)
4	B	32W to 33W 8+50S	1-200	Weak	Good	Yes	A 5500 gamma magnetic anomaly is coincident with this short conductor.
4	C	30W 8+50S	1-200	Weak	Good	Yes	This conductor lies along the same magnetic trend as described in "B".
4	D	31W to 34W 5S to 8S	300+	Weak to Moderate	Moderate to Good	Yes	A very complex series of mag trends which may or may not represent a fold since the trends seem to be converging at line 31W,6+00S. The high values point to a magnetite type IF.Two old trenches were found over the conductors on line 34W.
4	E	21W to 32W	11-1200	Weak to Strong	Weak to Moderate	Spot Highs	VLF response has been enhanced by a swamp system, however a mag dipole on lines 27W and 28W would warrent futher attention.

MAP	#	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH (meters)	FILTER RESPONSE	CONDUCTIVITY	MAGNETICS (GAMMAS)	REMARKS
4	F,G	19W to 24W 5+50-7+50S	5-600	Strong	Weak to Moderate	Spot High	Generally there is no real good mag correlation along this conductor except on line 19 W around 5+00 S. (3000) The point could be made that one could include "G" in "F" and leave the response on line 19 W, 5 S as a solitary conductor. However, without further information on the structure in the area it would be impossible to say. This area would warrent further exploration.
4	H	19W 7+00S	1-200	Moderate	Poor	Slight High 500	
4	I	19W-22W	300+	Moderate to Strong	Poor	None	
4	J	20W-23W	3-400	Moderate to Strong	Good to Moderate	Spot High	Minor high of 1000 around the strong VLF conductor on Line 21W 10+00S
4	K	16W	100	Moderate	Moderate	None	Possible the same trend as "G".

MAP	#	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH (meters)	FILTER RESPONSE	CONDUCTIVITY	MAGNETICS (GAMMAS)	REMARKS
4	L	19W- 20W 5+50S	2-300	Moderate to Strong	Poor	Minor	Minor low of 950 gammas on Line 19W
4	M	22W 6+00S	1-200	Strong	Moderate	Yes	Bull's eye mag of 9000 gammas over this strong conductor
4	N	24W- 27W 0+75S-0+50N	3-400	Strong	Good to Moderate	Yes	3600 gammas Maf with a strong VLF response (sulphide iron formation)
4	O	31W - 33W 0+75N	2-300	Strong	Poor to Moderate	Yes	A mag high of 4-7000 gammas associated with this anomaly is probably due to a Magnetite I.F.
4	P	30W 2+50N	1-200	Strong	Moderate	Yes	Straddles a dipole possibly due to a sulphide iron formation
4	Q	26W 3+00N	4-500	Moderate to Strong	Poor	Flanking	ill defined mag trend to the south of conductor. VLF enhanced by swamp topography
4	R	24W- 25W 5+00N	1-200	Strong	Poor	Yes	Flanking a 3-4000 gamma high to the north. Sulphide I.F.

MAP	#	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH (meters)	FILTER RESPONSE	CONDUCTIVITY	MAGNETICS (GAMMAS)	REMARKS
4	S,SS	18W- 20W 4+50N-5+50N	3-400	Strong	Poor to Moderate	Spot High	These two conductors are likely part of the same trend. Mag correlation on lines 20N and 18W. Sulphide I.F.
4	T	25W- 26W 5+50N	2-300	Strong	Good to Moderate	Yes	Flanking 3000 gamma dipole Sulphide I.F.
4	U,V	27W- 34W	700+	Strong	Good to Moderate	Yes	Well defined mag trend (5-9000 gammas) coincident with VLF. (Magnetite I.F.) "V" probably displaced part of "U".

SECTION 4

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The aforesaid grid was mapped and prospected during the spring, summer and early fall period of 1984 at a scale of 1:2500.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Bennett Lake Property occurs in the Wabigoon Subprovince and is located north of the Quetico fault. The area consists mainly of metavolcanic and metasediments that are situated south of the Hillyer Creek Dome and north of the "Seine Series" metasediments.

The regional strike tends approximately in an east-west direction and dips steeply to the south or vertical.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The area mapped on the Bennett Lake property during the 1984 field season corresponds withlines 16 + 00W through 34 + 00W inclusive. Generally speaking, the geology is quite variable and changes in lithology occur quite abruptly on the property.

The legend insert on the next page outlines the geological units mapped and these in turn will be discussed in the order as they appear on the legend.

MAFIC VOLCANICS:

Mafic Volcanics comprise the most abundant rock type on the property. Most mafic volcanics on the property appear to be undefined and are massive to weakly foliated. Grain size varies from an ash (finegrained) to a more tuffaceous (medium grained) rock type. Some areas within this rock type contain quartz carbonate stringers. Although these areas are relatively scant it is of importance to note their relative location close to contacts (i.e. L-19 + 00W near baseline extending north).

INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS:

There appears to be two distinct and easily recognizable intermediate volcanic lithologies. The first type of intermediate volcanic unit is a discontinuous and interfingered lithology that is mainly comprised of tuffaceous volcanics. Structurally they appear in lenses that are stringy and thin with a fine to medium grained texture. Foliated to weakly foliated these intermediate volcanics are conformable to other geological units. In some instances these units may actually be an intermediate tending more towards a mafic rather than a true intermediate rock type. However, for better geological definition and mapping identification these have been defined as a separate lithology.

The second intermediate lithology is physically significant by virtue of the fact that opalecent bluequartz-eyes are recognized in an Intermediate tuff. Also within this lithology one may observe a quartz-feldspar porphyry with and without quartz-eyes. The most prominent area with these lithologies displayed, occurs along the baseline from 19 + 00W to 27 + 00W. This lithological unit is quite large in size extending roughly to 2 + 50N and 0 + 75 South.

FELSIC VOLCANICS:

Felsic volcanics on the property generally appear as small and discontinuous bands, south of the baseline. These tuffs to crystal tuffs are generally fine to medium grained and contain a great deal of silicification. Banding within the crystal tuffs is quite common with most felsics reveiling foliation. These volcanics are conformable and quite similar in size and structure to some Intermediate volcanics with which they are often associated.

To the north of the property larger stratabound flesic volcanic bands appear. They are thicker and more continuous. These are interbanded/bedded with sediments, mafic and intermediate volcanics. Although they are more abundant than felsic in the southern portion of the property they are similar rock types in terms of structure and grain size.

METASEDIMENTS:

Sediments are found in two distinct segments of the property. To the north of the property, sediments are interlayered with felsic volcanics, iron formations and mafic volcanics. These lithologies are approximately 25 meters in width and are thinly laminated wackes and siltstones. These fine grained sediments are lenses that are discontinuous along strike. Some segments display quartz veining and oxidation.

The second area of sedimentary deposition is an extremely broad zone to the south and west portion of the property. This may represent the end of a sedimentary unit that may be pinching out. Alternatively, this may be a large sedimentary unit that has been interfingered with volcanics.

The unit consist of alternatively bands of wacke, siltstone and argillite. The intercalated fine grain metasediments are in some zones contorted and carbonatized. These metasediments lie conformable to regional strike. There are, however, a series of unique folds that may be important for structural consideration south of the baseline on lines 33 +00W to 29 + 00W(related to the sedimentary and volcanic contact). The sediments although stratagraphically significant in size have not as yet proved significant in economic terms (i.e. gold results).

BANDED IRON FORMATIONS:

The Banded Iron Formations as typically expected occur within meta-sediments. These cherty units contain varying amounts of sulphides and are associated with oxidation weathering. These relatively thin units (i.e. 1/2 meter - 10 meters) in width are discontinuous and conformable with other geological units. The economic significance of these iron formations has yet to be determined, however, economic values have been attained in the trenched areas close to what is believed to be an iron formation. Therefore, there may be a relationship that drilling can confirm.

FELSIC DYKE ROCK:

A unique felsic dyke that cross cuts strike and intrudes country rock south of the baseline (i.e. 5 + 00S) between lines 29 + 00W to 31 + 00W. This dyke is massive to weakly foliated and contains sulphide mineralization. Assays are not encouraging.

STRUCTURE:

The Bennett Lake property is generally massive-foliated and is steeply dipping to the south. Little identifiable faulting occurs throughout the property, however, a fault is evident at line 19 + 00W north of the base-line. Trenching at line 25 + 00W was shown there is a possible faul oriented in a north-south direction. Evidence for this comes from the offset shown in the detailed geophysics.

SUMMARY:

1. The complexity of geology on the property related to a variety of litho-logical units and abrupt changes in geology over small distances, suggests that important details related to economic mineralization may have been missed by this survey.

2. This geological survey has outlined geological units that could aid in the prospecting of the property.

SECTION 5

TRENCHING

A soil geochemical survey completed in the 1983 field season reveiled an extremely high sample result (i.e. 0.05 oz.ton/Au) at location 25 + 00W, 0 + 25N. Follow-up prospecting (in 1984) lead to a major trenching effort just south of this location (baseline) which resulted in a showing with extremely high values (see trench plan). The economic significance of this zone is yet undetermined, however, the geological environment has been established as a unique setting.

A highly weathered ("latheritized") iron formation of significant width (i.e. 10 meters) was uncovered with the aid of a bulldozer and backhoe. Bedrock within this zone was not detected to a depth of approximately 15 feet. High gold and silver values were sampled at the contact between banded sediments and mafic volcanics (i.e. wall rock). Within the wallrock, quartz veins and sulphides plus, telluride mineralization are identified. This zone is coupled with a good magnetic response indicative of magnetite. A strong VLF-EM conductor couples the magnetic anomaly and is thought to be a response to sulphide and possibly pyrrhotite mineralization.

In addition to high gold and silver values a unique occurrance of native tellurium and altaite were uncovered. These minerals were identified using , x-ray diffraction methods for mineral determination conducted at the University of Toronto's, mining laboratory.

SECTION 6

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

A soil geochemistry survey and an organic (humus) geochemical survey have been completed on the Bennett Lake property.

Samples were taken,where possable,at 25m intervals on grid lines spaced at 100m.It was endeavoured to collect soil samples at each station,however, because of abundant low-lying often swampy ground,and an erratically developed soil profile,soil was not always available.At stations with no soil development,organic (humus) samples were collected.

Sampling was attempted at 2175 grid stations.From this 880 soil samples (42.9%) and 1172 humus samples (57.1%) were collected.A combined sample coverage of 94.3% was realized.

SOIL SURVEY

Soil samples were collected at stations with a developed soil profile.The B-horizon was the sampled horizon.Samples were collected with a grub hoe and stored in kraft soil bags.Each bag was marked with the line number and station of the sample site

The soil profile is locally well developed but is generally poorly developed to absent.The B-horizon usually occurs beneath 2"-18" of leached,puggy, grey,Al-horizon soil.The B-horizon is often rocky,probably often being glacial till cover.

All soil samples were analyzed at Technical Service Laboratories, Mississauga,Ontario.All samples were analyzed for gold, zinc and copper.

Values for each element are plotted on the accompanying maps at a scale of 1:2500.Gold is plotted as ppb,copper and zinc are plotted as ppm.

GOLD

Values range from <5 to >1000ppb (0.04 oz/ton on check assay).The mean value and standard deviation calculated from 861 samples are 9.6ppb and 16.6 ppb respectivly.

Gold values as plotted are not amenable to contouring because of the high number of no-soil locations.Instead ,a symbol map is presented with the following divisions,

18 - 34	ppb	1-2x Standard Deviation
35 - 51	ppb	2-3x Standard Deviation
52 - 85	ppb	3-5x Standard Deviation

86 - 119 ppb	5-7x Standard Deviation
120 - 153 ppb	7-9x Standard Deviation
154 - 187 ppb	9-11x Standard Deviation
> 187 ppb	>11x Standard Deviation

Gold value are erratic,forming several areas with "bullseye" anomolies and only several anomolous "zones".Highly anomolous areas are:

L22+00W	Independance Shaft	630ppb
L25+00W	0+25N	>1000ppb (0.04 oz/ton)
L19+00W	5+25S	>1000ppb (0.01 oz/ton)

The west map sheet also has numerous other weaker anomolies that are being followed-up.The area west of L10+00W has a much higher percentage of anomolies than east of this line.

DETAILED GOLD SOIL SURVEY

A detailed gold geochemical survey with 25 meter spacing and 25 meter centres occured as a result of some high gold values in the soil (ie.see above values). The grids boundaries roughly cover L-19 to 27W and from 1+25S to 2+00N.

Detailed soil sampling for gold, resulted in erratic values ranging from n.d. to 464ppb. No significant zones and or halo effects can be interpreted from the gold values,in soils.

COPPER-ZINC

Two copper/zinc anomoly were detected during the course of the survey. Locations are as follows:

		Zn	Cu	Au
L25+00W	1+75S	2400	550	120ppb
L26+00W	1+00S	3000	425	12ppb

The data is plotted on the accompanying maps at a scale of 1:2500.

DETAIL COPPER AND ZINC SOILS

Detailed follow-up for copper and zinc on a portion of the detailed gold geochemistry grid proved more successful. The main area of concentration lies between lines 24 and 27 west and from the baseline to 2+00S. Within this zone there are some interesting zinc results. Values for zinc geochemistry (ie. soils) range from 40 ppm to 3000 ppm. Copper values roughly couple with zinc values in two zones. Copper values range from 8 ppm to 1350 ppm. A diamond drill hole (BL-4-84) tested the copper and zinc anomalies on line 25 west. Drill core from this hole shows calcopyrite and sphalerite.

ORGANIC SURVEY

Humus samples were taken at stations with poor to no-soil development. Samples of decayed or decaying "forest litter" were collected by "scooping" with a grub hoe or hand.Samples were taken from the A-horizon immediately below actively growing vegetation.

All samples were analyzed for gold by the neutron activation method at Nuclear Activation Services Limited,Hamilton,Ontario.

Gold values range from <1ppb to 1000ppb.The mean and standard deviation calculated from 1037 samples are 2.9ppb and 4.6ppb respectively.

Data is plotted at a scale of 1:2500 on the accompanying maps.Results are presented as a symbol map in the same manner as for the gold-soil survey with divisions at :

6 - 10 ppb	1-2x Standard Deviation
11 - 15 ppb	2-3x Standard Deviation
16 - 25 ppb	3-5x Standard Deviation
26 - 35 ppb	5-7x Standard Deviation
36 - 45 ppb	7-9x Standard Deviation
46 - 55 ppb	9-11x Standard Deviation
>55 ppb	>11x Standard Deviation

Gold values are erratic with several strong "bullseye" anomolies.The strongest anomolies occur at:

L31+00W	10+25S	1000ppb
L20+00W	2+00N	620ppb

Most anomolies occur on the west grid sheet with no anomolies occuring east of L10+00E.

SECTION 7

DIAMOND DRILLING

To the west end of the Bennett lake property, four drill holes were drilled in December of 1984. All four holes were collared on claim #676196. Enclosed within this report are copies of the drill record, longitudinal sections and assay results.

Holes number one and two were drilled to test a coincedent mag. and VLF anomaly. Drill hole BL-1-84 was 328 feet long and collared at L24+92W/0+35S. The drill hole in addition to testing a mag and VLF anomaly also tested a gold and tellurium showing on surface adjacent to a highly weathered and trenched zone. A vertical projections from down the hole to surface suggest this weathered zone consisted originally of massive sulphides (ie.pyrite, pyrhotite,sphalerite). Assay results from these two holes where considered anomalous although no ore-grades were encountered.

Theobjective of the third drill hole (BL-3-84) collared at L22+08W/0+24S was designed to test the old mine shaft. The hole was drilled to a depth of 253 feet and results from this hole were less than encouraging with quartz veins displaying an extremely bullish tendancy. Results from throughout the shaft area (ie.adjacent rock,mine dump,drill hole ect.) have not given any evidence for the justification of the Independance mine.

The fourth hole drilled (BL-4-84) was drilled to test a gold/zinc soil anomalies plus, test a mag. and VLF geophysical anomalies. This hole was collared at L24+85W/2+10S. Results for this 293 foot hole, were not good however, sulphides including pyrite,pyrhotite and sphalerite were encountered in the core.

SECTION 8

CONCLUSIONS

1.) Proton Precession Magnetometer and VLF Electromagnetic surveys were successful in defining potential zones of mineralization for follow-up exploration.

2.) The trenching program that occurred in the latter part of the summer established a good gold showing with economic values on surface. Furthermore, a unique assemblage of minerals were identified including native telurium and altaite (gold-silver-lead teluride). However, drilling failed to confirm the showing at depth but, there is still a need to determine the structural and genetic aspects of the showing. The Royal Ontario Museum's Department of Earth Sciences has expressed interest in looking at this showing and possibly spending a period of time this upcoming summer working on this area.

3.) Geological mapping on this property, although simplisitcally shown on the maps provided is much more complex. Abrupt changes in lithological units over small distances occurr within some areas. These changes may have resulted in possible mineralized zones being overlooked during mapping procedures. The mapping program has outlined areas that are worthy of prospecting .

4.) Although no significant results were attained from the drill program under taken in the late fall, anomalous values up to 0.12 oz/ton were encountered. There are still anomalies that have not been tested that warrant further investigation.

SECTION 9

REFERENCES

1.) Ontario Department of Mines, Volumes 1899,1900,1902.
2.) Ontario Department of Mines, Young 1960.
3.) Ontario Department of Mines, Fumerton 1981.
4.) M.R.C. No. 13, Ferguson et al, 1971.
5.) Resident Geologists Files, Kenora and Thunderbay.

Map References:
1.) Map 2443 Kenora-Fort-Frances Sheet (Blackburn,1973-78).
2.) Map P2405 Calm Lake Area
3.) Aeromagnetic map 11426
4.) O.D.M. Geological Compliation Map 2115
5.) Map 190b Bennett-Tanner Area(Young 1960).

Submitted by:

Peter Mordaunt

Randy Crowley

LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. One

Hole No. 1 Sheet 1
Property Bennett Lake
Township L 24 + 92W / 0 + 35S
Location

Length 328 feet
Bearing 330 degrees
Dip -50 degrees
Objective to test tellurium and "lateritized" trench area

Commenced November 29, 1984
Completed December 1, 1984
Drilling Co. Norwescon
Core Size B Q
Casing Left in Hole [illegible] feet

Dip: Collar - 50°

Etch Test	Depth	Rdg.	True
	150 ft.	53	44°
	328 ft.	50	41°

Location Sketch

North

Claim No.

Scale: 1" = 1000'

Remarks

Footage From	Footage To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Zn ppm
8	21.5	Mafic Volcanic that if highly oxidized with chlorite alteration plus quartz veining and stringers, biotite mineralization on fracture planes with less than 1% disseminated sulphides (pyrite)	10601	12	13	1 ft	5	1.0	
21.5	72.5	Intermediate volcanic tuff with blue quartz eyes, quartz stringers (milky white)							
72.5	96.5	Intermediate - Felsic volcanic with sulphides (pyrite) up to 30%, quartz stringers and bands of mica and sericite (1-5 mm).	10602	72.5	75	2 ft	< 5	0.6	
			10603	75	77	2 ft.	31	0.7	
			10604	77	79	2 ft.	6	0.9	
			10605	79	81	2 ft	35	1.7	
			10606	81	83	2 ft	< 5	0.9	
			10607	83	85	2 ft.	31	1.4	
			10608	85	87	2 ft.	548	8.2	
			10609	87	89	2 ft.	5	1.1	
			10610	89	91	2 ft.	171	4.1	
			10611	91	93	2 ft.	21	1.4	
			10612	93	95	2 ft.	110	3.6	
			10613	95	96.5	1.5 ft	346	7.1	

LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. DH - 1[illegible] 84
Sheet No. 2

Footage From	Footage To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Zn ppm			
96.5	115	Intermediate tuff with stretched blue quartz eyes less than 1% sulphides	10614	96.5	99	2.5 ft	54	1.0				
			10615	99	102	3 ft.	< 5	0.7				
			10616	102	105	3 ft.	< 5	0.6				
			10617	105	108	3 ft.	< 5	0.6				
			10618	114	115	1 ft.	< 5	0.9				
115	134	Banded intermediate - felsic volcanic with chlorite, sulphides (up to 10%), quartz	10619	115	118	3 ft.	27	1.1				
		veins and stringers, micaceous segments that are banded: micro folding with bands	10620	118	121	3 ft.	57	1.3				
			10621	121	123	2 ft.	21	0.1				
			10622	123	125	2 ft.	13	<0.1				
			10623	125	128	3 ft.	12	<0.1				
			10624	128	130	2 ft.	30	<0.1				
			10625	130	131.5	1.5	143	0.6				
			10626	131.5	133.5	2 ft.	70	0.2				
134	148	Intermediate - Mafic volcanic with blue quartz eyes, less 1% sulphide mineralization.	10627	134	138	4 ft.	13	<0.1				
148	151	Chloritized contact between Intermediate volcanic and Intermediate - felsic										
		volcanic (rich in sulphides).										
151	174.5	Intermediate - felsic volcanic with bands of chlorite, biotite and sulphides up	10628	151	153	2 ft.	327	3.9				
		to 20%, some quartz stringers and possible sericite alteration.	10644	153	156	3 ft.	306	<0.1				
			10629	156	159	3 ft.	119	0.9				
			10630	159	162	3 ft.	131	1.6				
			10631	165	168	3 ft.	8	1.5				
			10632	168	171	3 ft.	101	3.2				
			10633	171	174.5	3.5 ft.	123	0.6				
			10645	162	165	2 ft.	1851	4.3		0.054	oz/ton	Au
174.5	178	MASSIVE SULPHIDES	10634	174.5	176	1.5 ft.	10	0.8				
			10635	176	177	1 ft.	13	0.7				
			10636	177	178	1 ft.	< 5	0.5				
178	183	Sulfide Iron formation (py, po, cpy) possible magnetite, chlorite rich bands with	10637	178	179	1 ft.	1132	3.1		0.033	oz/ton	Au
		relic felsic- intermediate volcanics	10638	179	180	1 ft.	768	2.1				
			10639	180	181	1 ft.	512	1.0				
			10640	181	182	1 ft.	88	0.3				
			10641	182	183	1 ft.	2572	7.4		0.075	oz/ton	Au

LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. DH - 1 - 84
Sheet No. 3

Footage From	Footage To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Zn ppm		
183	185	Sulphide Iron Formation (massive sulphide)	10642	183	184	1 ft	79	< 0.1			
			10643	184	185	1 ft.	180	< 0.1			
185	193.5	Sulphide Iron Formation with up to 35% sulphides (py, po, cpy), alteration bands	10646	185	186	1 ft.	370	3.0			
		of chlorite and biotite plus magnetite	10647	186	187	1 ft.	106	4.2			
			10648	187	188	1 ft.	50	2.6			
			10649	188	189	1 ft.	180	0.8			
			10650	189	190	1 ft.	1886	14.2		0.055	oz/ton Au
			10651	190	191	1 ft.	3841	24.4		0.112	oz/ton Au
			10652	191	192	1 ft.	800	22.9			
			10653	192	193.5	1.5 ft.	123	8.1			
193.5	208	Banded felsic - Intermediate volcanic with sulphides up to 30%, po, py.	10654	193.5	195	1.5 ft.	118	8.2			
			10655	195	197	2 ft.	50	< 0.1			
			10656	197	199	2 ft.	106	3.2			
			10657	199	201	2 ft.	165	0.1			
			10658	201	203	2 ft.	45	< 0.1			
			10659	203	204	1 ft.	45	< 0.1			
			10660	204	205	1 ft.	80	< 0.1			
			10661	205	207	2 ft.	112	0.5			
			10662	207	208	1 ft.	270	1.2			
208	228	Massive blocky fracture Intermediate Volcanic with chlorite alteration and	10663	218.5	221	2.5 ft.	53	<.0.1			
		blue quartz eyes.	10676	230	231	1 ft.	26	0.6			
228	233.5	Contact zone that is highly altered to chlorite add biotite adjacent to sulphides	10664	231	233	2 ft.	97	< 0.1			
233.5	251.5	Sulphide Iron Formation po, py, in addition bands of chlorite and biotite	10665	233.5	235	1.5 ft	34	0.6			
		alteration, massive sulphides in segments	10666	235	237	2 ft.	116	1.1			
			10667	237	238	1 ft.	168	0.4			
			10668	238	239	1 ft.	266	1.2			
			10669	239	240	1 ft.	292	2.7			
			10670	240	241.5	1.5 ft.	116	1.1			
			10671	241.5	243	1.5 ft.	160	0.1			
			10672	243	244	1 ft.	224	1.3			
			10673	244	245	1 ft.	132	3.6			
			10674	245	246	1 ft.	64	1.2			
			10675	246	247	1 ft.	96	4.5			

LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. DH - 1 - 84
Sheet No. 4

Footage From	Footage To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Zn ppm			
		CONTINUED	10677	247	248	1 ft.	96	2.1				
			10678	248	249	1 ft.	88	2.7				
			10679	249	250	1 ft.	1235	8.1		0.036	oz/ton	Au
			10680	250	251.5	1.5 ft.	2606	26		0.076	oz/ton	Au
251.5	260.5	Intermediate - Mafic volcanic with bands of chlorite and sulphides up to 5%, blue	10681	251.5	254	2.5 ft.	471	4.6				
		quartz eyes, quartz stringers	10682	254	257	3 ft.	55	< 0.1				
			10683	257	260.5	3.5 ft.	1440	4.8		0.042	oz/ton	Au
260.5	262	Sulphide Iron Formation (massive sulphides)	10684	260.5	262	1.5 ft.	580	3.0				
262	268	Intermediate - Volcanic with disseminated sulphides up to 5%, - zone of 60% po	10685	262	264	2 ft.	41	0.4				
		(266-267) + cpy less 1%	10686	264	265.5	1.5 ft.	1097	3.1		0.032	oz/ton	Au
			10687	265.5	267	1.5 ft.	352	1.1				
			10688	267	268	1 ft.	2160	12.9		0.063	oz/ton	Au
			10689	268	270	2 ft.	229	2.9				
			10690	270	273	3 ft.	83	0.2				
268	295	Intermediate volcanic with small stretch blue quartz eyes, disseminated sulphides										
		up to 5%										
			10691	273	277	4 ft.	76	< 0.1				
			10692	277	280	3 ft.	114	< 0.1				
			10693	280	283	3 ft.	78	< 0.1				
			10694	283	286	3 ft.	87	< 0.1				
			10695	286	289	3 ft.	191	0.9				
			10696	289	292	3 ft.	20	0.3				
			10697	292	295	3 ft.	25	0.9				
295	328	Intermediate - Felsic volcanic banded sulphides (15%) with quartz stringers and	10698	295	298	3 ft.	12	0.4				
		blue quartz eyes.	10699	298	301	3 ft.	72	2.2				
			10700	301	307	6 ft.	197	3.3				
			10520	307	310	3 ft.	548	1.7				
			10521	310	313	3 ft.	49	< 0.1				
			10522	313	316	3 ft.	36	0.6				
		END OF HOLE 328'	10523	316	319	3 ft.	15	0.1				
			10524	319	321	3 ft.	18	< 0.1				
			10525	321	324	4 ft.	< 5	0.4				

LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. BL - 2 -

Hole No. BL2-84 Sheet 1 of 6
Property Bennett Lake
Township Bennett Township
Location L25 + 16W
0 + 60S

Length 400 feet
Bearing 330°
Dip -50°
Objective Test Mag &
VLF-EM Anomaly

Commenced Dec. 3, 1984
Completed Dec. 5, 1984
Drilling Co. Norwescon
Core Size B.Q.
Casing Left in Hole 7 feet

Dip: Collar -5-°

Etch Test	Depth	Rdg.	True
	400'	48°	39°

Location Sketch

North

Claim No.

Scale: 1" = 1000'

Remarks

Footage From	Footage To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Zn ppm		
0	7	Casing Overburden	10526	10	13	3	19	0.5			
			10527	8	9	1	7	< 0.1			
7	87	Intermediate Volcanic Rock	10528	23	27	4	6	0.1			
		- Blue quartz eyes	10529	27	32	5'	11	0.1			
		- Surface weathering to 21 feet. Blocky Core	10540	32	37	5'	7	< 0.1			
		13'-23' 4 feet of ground core	10530	37	42	5'	6	0.3			
		23'-24' bands of sulphides 1 mm thick									
		24'-42' 1% disseminated pyrite	10532	63	68	5'	11	0.2	*		
		63'-87' sulfides are coarser grained dissemination with less stringers sulphide	10533	68	73	5'	< 5	0.1			
			10534	73	78	5'	< 5	0.2			
		87-88.5 sphalerite in narrow stringers with minor pyrite	10535	78	83	5'	13	0.4			
			10536	83	87	5'	15	0.4	460		
87	111	Altered chlorite zone	10537	87	88.5	1.5	11	0.5	4070	0.40%	Zn
		- contact zone to sulfide zone below	10538	88.5	93.0	4.5	< 5	0.5	2110	0.21%	Zn
111.0	111.3	Massive sulphide band - pyrite	10539	110.5	111.5	1.0	88	2.0	225		
111.3	128.0	Intermediate volcanic rock									
		- blue quartz eyes									
		fine grained at top of section coarsening down the hole from 123.0 - 128.0	10553	113	118	5'	11	1.3			
		- Well banded sections, banding defined by thin bands of pyrite __ 2 mm. Also	10554	118	123	5'	11	6.5			
		there is a compositional banding - quartz rich and epidote chorite bands	10555	123	128	5'	6	0.3			
		Also pyrite occurs as fg. disseminated and along fracture planes with									
		chlorite.									

LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. BL - 2 -8
Sheet No. 2

Footage From	Footage To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Zn ppm
111.3	128.0	continued							
		- pyrite bands are in more siliceous zones.							
		123-124.5 4 quartz bands - 1 cm each no Sulphides in quartz							
		but there is c.g. disseminated pyrite in the tuff.							
128	139.5	Quartz/Sulphide Zone							
		Zones ≤ 1 foot of massive sulphides rich in quartz within a quartz eye	10541	128	133	5'	32	1.1	
		volcanic	10542	133	137	4'	304	11.8	
			10543	137	142	5'	58	< 0.1	
		Massive Sulphide Zones - 131-7 - 132.5 pyrite							
		135.5 - 136.5 pyrite							
		Sulphide Rich Zones - 133.0 - 134.2 py-qtz 20%							
		138.0 - 139.0 py-qtz 3.4%							
		* Pyrrhotite occurs as v.f.g. disseminations.							
		locally throughout zone, but not in the massive sections							
139.5	141.5	Intermediate Volcanic							
		- blue quartz eyes							
		- 1-2% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite							
141.5	153.0	Chloritic Volcanics							
		- massive, minor pyrite and pyrrhotite ≤ 1%	10556	153	158	5	33	0.3	
		minor pyrite bands neat bottom of zone	10557	158	163	5	41	1.9	
		Diffuse contact over 1 foot at bottom	10558	163	165.5	2.4	17	0.3	
		Sharp upper contact.	10559	165.5	166.1	.6	97	1.2	

LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. BL - 2 - [redacted]
Sheet No. 3

Footage From	Footage To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Zn ppm
153	172.0	Silicic - Blue quartz eye volcanics	10560	166.1	169	2.9	26	<0.1	
			10561	169.	172.0	3.0	179	0.5	
		165.5 - 166.1 chlorite rich zone as above	10544	172.0	173.0	1.0	20	0.5	
			10545	173.0	175.5	2.5	15	0.1	
		-disseminated and banded sulphides CA 60%							
		-primary sulphide bands 2 mm							
		-secondary pyrite in discordant bands and stringers and qtz veins							
		Overall 1-2% pyrite with zones up to 5%							
		Gradational lower contact.							
172.0	177.7	Magnetite - Porphyritic Zone							
		- rounded crystals of magnetite ≤ 1 mm	10546	175.5	178	2.5	68	0.7	
		in a chloritic and epidotized volcanic (?)							
		Magnetite by volume is 2-5%							
		Sharp contact with underlying sulphide zone.							
177.7	202.0	Massive Sulphide Zone							
		- c.g. crystalline sulphide (pyrite) and	10547	178	183	5	98	1.0	
		quartz (clear crystalline)	10548	183	188	5'	93	0.6	
		- 70-90 % sulphide	10549	188	193	5'	31	0.9	
		177.7 - 195.0 Pyrite Zone very minor pyrrhotite	10550	193	198	5	78	0.8	
		zones with minor magnetite	10551	198	203	5	85	1.4	
		195.0 - 202.0 Pyrite, pyrrhotite Po content increases							
		down in section until Po=70% of the sulphide							
		Minor chlorite throughout.							

LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. BL - 2 - 84
Sheet No. 4

Footage From	Footage To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Zn ppm
202	205.5	Pyrrhotite - chalcopyrite zone	10552	203	206	3.0	70	1.8	
		Chloritic with semi massive zone of po with cpy. Sulphide occurs as							
		stringers. Host rock is chloritic and siliceous well banded tuff/volcanic							
		2'' - 3'' bands of 50% po with ≤ 2% cpy.							
205.5	328.0	Quartz - porphyritic crystal tuff	10562	206	210	4	11	< 0.1	
			10563	210	215	5	17	0.1	
		- Variable unit, from barren massive tuff to very well bedded tuff-sediment	10564	215	220	5	59	0.3	
			10565	220	223	3	54	0.1	
		- siliceous with zones of quartz veining and brecciation	10566	223	228	5	61	0.5	
			10567	228	230	2	278	2.8	
		- sulphide is mostly py, with lesser po	10568	233	238	5	43	< 0.1	
		Sulphide occurs as conformable stratigraphic beds	10569	238	243	5	23	0.1	
		of sulphide to v.f.g. disseminations in host	10570	253	257	4	23	< 0.1	
		rock and as coarser grained pyrite in	10571	257	260	3	59	0.4	
		quartz veins.	10572	264	265	1	6	< 0.1	
		- garnet, porphoroblasts 1-2 mm in	10573	277	279	2	77	1.6	42
		Extensive quartz veining from 206-0-215.0 minor pyrite	10574	279	283	4	114	10.4	
		at 214. It is more abundant in the host than	10575	283	288	5	89	2.5	
		veins.	10576	288	293	5	9	0.8	
		216.5-223.0 minor pyrite in quartz veins mostly in host.	10577	293	298	5	9	0.3	
			10578	298	303	5	20	0.9	
			10579	303	308	5	57	1.2	
		228.0-229.0 c.g. py-po within quartz vein 10% sulphide	10580	308	313	5	6	0.1	
		238.0-243.0 intense quartz veining - vein breccia	10581	313	314.5	1.5	30	0.2	
			10582	318	323	5.0	< 5	0.3	

LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. BL - 2 - [redacted]
Sheet No. 5

Footage From	Footage To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Zn ppm
205.5	328.0	continued							
		253.0 - 260.0 very well bedded zone with f.g. minor quarz veining							
		264-265 white quartz vein, chlorite garnet							
		277-279.0 sphalerite in narrow stringers 2mm wide running parallel to core for 2'							
		279-283.0 well banded pyrite in well banded sediments. ≤ 6% in places							
		288-293.0 very well banded sediment - tuff with stratiform pyrite bands							
		289-290 5% py							
		314.5 - 328.0 gradtional zone into unit below increasing amounts of chlorite and biotite							
		318-328 quartz veining in chloritic tuff some epidote.							
328	400'	Mafic Volcanic Rock							
		- chloritic and biotite rich							
		- biotite defines a crude foliation 30° to core axis							
		- numerous quartz and quartz carbonate veins ≤ 2" wide.							
		- gradational and alternating contact with above unit to 331.0'							
		341-343 quartz -carbonite - chlorite biotite zone							
		355-357 " " " " "							
		END OF HOLE 400'							

LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 3

Hole No. 3 Sheet 1
Property Bennett Lake
Township Bennett Lake
Location L22 + 08W/0 + 24S

Length 253'
Bearing 360°
Dip -50°
Objective To test old mine shaft

Commenced Dec. 8, 1984
Completed Dec.12, 1984
Drilling Co. Norwescon
Core Size B Q
Casing Left in Hole 3 feet

Dip: Collar -50°

Etch Test	Depth	Rdg.	True
	250	50°	41°

Location Sketch

North

Patent

Claim No 676196

Scale: 1" = 1000'

Remarks

Footage From	Footage To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Zn ppm
3	51	Intermediate volcanic with blue quartz eyes (weakly foliated)	10589	5	10	5	345	<.1	
		- 5.5' quartz stringer with 2% pyrite mineralization	10590	10	13	3	26	<.1	
		- 10.5' 2'' quartz stringer (bullish)	10591	19	21	3	39	<.1	
		- 20-21' quartz stringer with 2% sulphide mineralization	10592	23	26	3	23	<.1	
		- 24-25' quartz vein 4'' wide with less than 1% sulphides	10593	32	37	5	16	.1	
		- 32-37 well banded zone with banded and disseminated sulphides up to 2% (pyrite)							
51	253	banded intermediate volcanic with blue quartz eyes	10594	51	56	5	5	<.1	
		- 51-56' f.g. stringers of sulphides	10595	63	68	5	26	<.1	
		- 63-65' f.g. disseminated sulphides less than 1%	10596	68	73	5	30	<.1	
		- 68-71' 2 quartz veins both 2 1/2'' wide (bullish)	10597	77	82	5	101	<.1	
		- 74' 2 zone : or band of chlorite	8914	73	77	4	<5	<.1	
		- 77-80' disseminated sulphides less than 1%	8915	82	86	4	540	<.1	
		- 86-91' zone of banded sulphides up to 2% plus a 3'' quartz vein.	10598	86	91	5	26	<.1	
			10599	91	95	5	6	<.1	
		- 91-93' quartz vein with sulphides up to 1% plus Coz=	8916	95	99	4	5	<.1	
		- 99-102' quartz vein with 1% sulphides	10600	99	104	5	42	<.1	
		- 128-128.5' band of chlorite	8917	104	109	5	13	<.1	
		- 142.5-144 band of chlorite	8918	109	114	5	16	<.1	
		- 151-154 well banded volcanics with chlorite and biotite	8919	114	119	5	18	<.1	
		bands of alteration plus bands of quartz veinlets and sulphides	8920	119	124	5	12	<.1	
		up to 3%	8901	130	135	5	20	<.1	
		- 188-190 banding as above.	8902	140	145	5	<5	<.1	
		- 195 - well banded volcanics with bands of chlorite, biotite, quartz and	8903	145	148	3	38	<.1	
		sulphides to 5%	8904	153	157	4	23	<.1	
			8905	169	173	4	5	<.1	

LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 3
Sheet No. 2

Footage From	Footage To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Au ppm	Zn ppm			
		- 197' - 8'' quartz vein (bullish)	8906	176	179	3	230	<.1				
		- 208' quartz vein = to core axis 1'' wide	8907	185	188	3	5	<.1				
			8908	195	199	4	5	<.1				
			8909	207	209	2	5	<.1				
			8910	219	2215	2.5	5	<.1				
			8911	230	235	5'	10	<.1				
			8912	240	244	4'	7	<.1				
			8921	200	202	2'	5	<.1				

LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 4

Hole No. 4 Sheet 1	Length 293	Commenced Dec. 13, 1984	Dip: Collar - 50°
Property Bennett Lake	Bearing 360°	Completed Dec. 17, 1984	Etch Test / Depth / Rdg. / True
Township Bennett Lake	Dip -50°	Drilling Co. Norwescon	X / 293 / 50° / 41°
Location L 24+85 W 2+10 S	Objective to test soil, EM + MAG Anomalies	Core Size B Q	
		Casing Left in Hole 13 feet	

Location Sketch — North

Claim No. 676196

Scale: 1" = 1000'

Remarks

Footage From	To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Zn ppm		
0	13'	Casing overburden									
13	19	Intermediate volcanic with very fine grained stringers of milky white quartz = to foliation, pink blebs of quartz disseminated throughout zone (less than 1%). These pink blebs occur throughout the hole and may be garnets. They are very fine grained and are best described as blebs of pink quartz up to 2mm in size.									
19	24	Zone of quartz veining and stringers (net work) that are brecciated in segments. f.g. disseminated sulphides (1%), pink quartz blebs (less than 1%)	8922	19	24	5'	624	.1			
24	40	Intermediate volcanic with a few very small and very fine grained quartz stringers	8923	28	31	3'	55	.2			
40	42	Quartz vein 1 1/2'' wide with a zone of brecciation 1 foot either side of the vein	8924	40	42	2'	106	.1			
42	44	Same as 24-40'									
44	46	Same as 40-42	8925	44	47	3'	7	<.1			
46	61	Banded intermediated volcanic with f.g. bands of mica and chlorite, quartz stringers throughout zone, less than 1% sulphides (pyrite identified)	8926	47	52	5'	110	.1			
			8927	52	55	3'	24	<.1			

LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 4
Sheet No. 2

Footage From	Footage To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Zn ppm
61	65	Foliated intermediate volcanic - not well banded as in 46'-61'							
65	69	Intermediate volcanic with quartz veins and stringers brecciated. Stretched out	8928	65	69	4'	5	<.1	
		quartz eyes *like 40'-42' and 44'-46'							
69	83	Foliated intermediated volcanic, 2'' quartz vein at 78' and a few 1% pink	8929	76	78	2'	< 5	.2	
		quartz blebs throughout majority of segments							
83	92.5	Well banded intermediate volcanic	8930	83	88	5'	< 5	1.7	
		83'-85' - 10% bands of pyrite in segment	8931	88	93	4'	15	1.3	
		93'-3'' vein of milky white quartz, no sulphides							
93	116	Poorly banded intermediate volcanic with less than1% pink quartz blebs	8932	93	98	5'	28	.4	
		101'-f.g. stringers of sphalerite (1/2 mm) associated with quartz stringers	8933	98	102	4'	13	.2	137
116	127	Well banded intermediate volcanic, bands of chlorite, mica and biotite also	8934	116	121	5'	11	.6	
		present are small quartz stringers (1-2 mm) plus blebs, of pink quartz	8935	121	126	5'	31	.3	
127	173	Weakly/poorly banded intermediate volcanic with pink quartz blebs, segments	8936	126	131	5'	< 5	.2	
		with py, po, sph. (Same as 93-116)	8937	131	136	5'	90	.2	
		136' - quartz stringers + 3% pyrite	8938	136	141	5'	23	.3	
		140'-142' - zone of quartz stringers, po + py banded	8939	141	146	5'	14	.3	
		up to 5% sulphides	8940	146	151	5'	85	.3	
		144' - quartz vein up to 2'' in width with po + py associated	8941	151	156	5'	36	.9	
		(up to 2% sulphides).	8942	156	161	5'	< 5	.7	465
		152'-153.6' - vuggy quartz with pyrite in bands up to 15%, quartz also in	8943	161	166	5'	27	1.0	1200
		veinlets and stringers	8944	166	171	5'	5	1.4	1300
		160'-163' - disseminated + banded py, po,sphalerite , cpy up to 15%	8945	171	176	5'	22	1.5	1255

LYNX-CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Hole No. 4
Sheet No. 3

Footage From	Footage To	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Zn ppm
173	190	Banded intermediate volcanics with quartz stringers and minor pyrite	8946	176	181	5'	13	1.3	1250
			8947	181	185	4'	5	.7	1200
			8948	186	189	3'	< 5	1.0	995
		177'-178' - quartz stringers banded with bands of py + po up to 10%							
		181'-183' - quartz veins and stringers; sphalerite stringers							
190	201.5	Weakly banded intermediate volcanic with quartz stringers and minor pyrite	8949	191	194	3'	< 5	.6	
		dissemination	8950	196	198	2'	< 5	.8	
201.5	208	Zone of highly chloritized volcanics	8951	206.5	207.5	1'	17	.7	
		206.5 - 207.5 - quartz with pyrite associated with							
208	216	Banded intermediate volcanic with quartz veins + stringers bands of sulphides	8952	207	213	6'	35	.9	
		up to 20%, chlorite banding							
216	289.5	Poorly banded intermediate volcanic with minor pyrite mineralization, less 1%	8953	213	218	5'	17	.6	
		pink quartz blebs.	8954	218	221	3'	< 5	.4	
		228'-230' - zone of blue quartz eyes	8956	232.5	233.5	1'	< 5	.4	
		245 - up to 10% pink quartz blebs	8957	250	253	3'	< 5	.4	218
		269.5 - quartz vein 2 1/2'' wide minor sulphides (pyrite)	8958	268	273		118	.4	
		275 - quartz veining over 6'' wide section with minor sulphide(pyrite)	8959	273	277		88	.9	
		mineralization							
289.5	293	Mafic volcanic that is chlorite rich and banded with chlorite & biotite	8961	289	291				

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2 of 2

LYNX CANADA EXPLORATIONS

ALICE'A' PROPERTY

Submitted by: Peter Mordaunt
For Lynx Canada Explorations Ltd.

OM83-3-C-354

INTRODUCTION

The following report details the results of a major exploration effort undertaken by Lynx-Canada Explorations Limited, of Toronto. The property examined is called the Alice"A" after an occurence that is almost completely sorrounded by the claim group. The program occurred during the summer and fall of 1984.Exploration procedures consisted: of two geophysical surveys, including a proton precession magnetometer and very low frequency electro-magnetic survey,a geological survey, prospecting, and a basal till sampling program. All surveys include the appropriate maps at a scale of 1:2500. Sample results from mapping prospecting and basal till sampling are also included within this report. Furthermore this is a preliminary report since additional exploration is still considered at the time.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The property is located south of the Little Turtle River in the areas of Bennett Lake (M-2392) and Little Turtle River (M-2433) in the Kenora Mining Division. The property lies 50 km. west of Atikokan,Ontario and north of highway #11. An abandoned town of Glenorchy is situated within the eastern third of the property. Access is obtainable via the Bowe's Camp road and the Martin's or Glenorchy road which intersects highway #11.The Bowe's Camp road roughly dissects the claim group in half. Access by foot along old logging roads and by boat along the Little Turtle River is possible from the above road.

PROPERTY

The Alice"A" property consists of 73 unpatented mining claims as follows:

759737-54	18
759757-76	20
759797-803	7
759809	1
762446-9	4
762701-23	24

	73

All claims are recorded in the Kenora Mining Division on plans M-2433 and M-2392.

PREVIOUS WORK

The area of major interest is the Alice"A' prospect.Although the prospect is not within the claim group, it is sourrounded to the north, east and west. Furthermore, since the local strike trends in an east-west direction there is no doubt that the horizon containing the Alice A deposit strikes through the Lynx property.

Alice"A" History (1)

1894: The first reported trenching, sampling and surface observation was in 1894. A three foot (0.9 meter) deep trench disclosed a network of veins striking parallel to the schistose country rock. The property consisted of two mining claims K190 and K191.

1897: The property was owned and developed by the American-Canadian Gold Mining Company of West Superior, Wisconsin, with Mr.J.S. Hillier, president and Mr.G.H. Hillier, manager. Intial work began in July,1897 and consisted of trenching across the structure with test pits approximately 10 feet (3 meter) sunk at each end.

1898: American-Canadian Gold Mining sank shafts approximately 200 feet

(61 meters) apart with a number of small test pits for test purposes. Shaft No.1, 46 feet (14 meters) deep has cross-cut north 30 feet (9 meters) at a depth of 40 feet (12 meters), and shaft No. 2, 200 feet (61 meters) east of No.1,is 70 feet (21 meters) deep with a cross-cut at a depth of 60 feet (18 meters) running 19 feet (6 meters) south.

Fall 1898: One two-stamp Tremaine mill was installed for test purpose with a 3 ton per day capacity. Approximately 150 to 200 tons of ore, taken partly from the shafts and partly from the various test pits on the property were treated. The Alice"A" Mine is reported to have been sold to an English Company under an agreement to install a large mill of 100 or more stamps. As shaft sinking continues, Shaft No. 1 reaches a depth of 95 feet (29 meters) with a cross-cut driven northward 35 feet (11 meters) at a depth of 60 feet (18 meters)
1900: The English Company had difficulty raising the money required to build a 100 stamp mill. The property reverted back to the crown.

1926: Mr. H.K.Bridger staked six claims covering the Alice"A" and optioned them to G.B.Butterworth. Butterworth formed an association known as "The Mining Group" to provide financing. Development work includes trenching, pitting and cleaning out old open cuts and shafts for test purposes.

1980: Property was staked by Redding.

1982: Property was staked by B.Portelance of Thunder Bay,Ontario.

1983: The Property owner is presently unknown. Contact person is B.Portelance of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Geology and structure of the mine:

The Alice"A" prospect is situated between the east-west trending Quetico Fault and the northeast-northwest trending Seine River Fault. The area is underlain by steeply dipping east-west striking , felsic to mafic volcanics. The metavolcanics are composed of sericite-chlorite-carbonate schists which may have originally represented a sheared and silicifed rhyolite flow or a felsic fragmental rock such as a tuff or lapilli-tuff. Mafic metavolcanics, present as chlorite schists are encountered on the north portion of the property. Shearing is prominant throughout the Alice"A" property, the shearing strikes east-west with dips of 80 degrees north to vertical.
The shear zone was observed to be approximately 90 meters in width, however, old reports indicate a width of 800 feet (244 meters). The Alice"A" property is located approximately 0.5 km. south of the east-trending Quetico Fault.

Mineralogy of the Mine:

Quartz-carbonate veins and stockwork appear associated within east-trending lenticular shear zones. The host rocks are felsic to mafic pyroclastic rocks. The quartz-carbonate veining is very erratic varying in width from 1 cm to over 20 cm and shearing but more or less parallel to the shearing. Visible mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and gold with accessory minerals including sericite, chlorite and carbonate.

Economic features of the Mine:

Tonnage and grade estimates; 1898 initial reports indicate that the formation was gold bearing throughout, over a width of 800 feet. Speculation on a low grade, large tonnage operation is recorded. A mill test in 1898 of 10 tons of unsorted material taken from both shafts and various test pits gave an average value of $10.80 per ton.Further milling of samples from various workings gave results from $2.00 to $64.00 per ton and an average of $12.00 gold and a small silver value.

Previous Property work

1975 Hanna Mining completed a magnetometer,CEM and MaxMin II surveys plus a geological mapping and diamond drilling program over the western portion of the property.

GRID-LINECUTTING

An exploration grid totalling 117km was cut over the entire property (40+00West-43+00East). A baseline was cut in an east-west direction with wing lines perpendicular to the baseline at 100 meter intervals.Chained stations along the baseline and winglines were established with a 25 meter spacing.

MAGNETIC SURVEY(2)

Instrumentation

The survey was performed using a Scintrex MP-2 portable proton-precession magnetometer.A Scintrex MBS-2 magnetic base station was used to record and correct for diurnal variations.

The MP-2 has an accuracy of +/-1 gamma in a field of 50,000 gammas. However,actual survey accuracy is proportional to the degree of care used in applying diurnal corrections.

Theory of Operation

Magnetic variations are caused by variations in magnetization of the rock from station to station.This magnetization exists because of the presence of minerals with high magnetic susceptability.The most common minerals to affect the earths magnetic field are magnetite,pyrrhotite,and ilmenite. Magnetometers are used to measure this variation.

The MP-2 is a proton precession magnetometer.This magnetometer utilizes the precession of spinning protons in a volume of kerosene to measure the total magnetic field intensity.

When the hydrocarbon is subjected to an electric current the spinning protons are temporarily polarized.When the current is removed the spin of the protons causes them to precess about the direction of the ambient magnetic field.The signal generated by the precessing protons is directly proportional to the intensity of the total magnetic field.The magnetic intensity measured is the magnitude of the earths magnetic field vectorindependant of its direction.A change in the total field intensity is referred to as an anomoly.

Survey Procedure

Data was collected at 25m intervals using a Scintrex MP-2 proton mageto-meter.Field data was then referred to the log of a base station recorder (Scintrex MBS-2) which operated continuously throughout the survey for correction.The corrected data is plotted at a scale of 1:2500 and contoured.

Discussion of Results

The Proton Mangnetometer Survey conducted over the property was very useful in outlining its many magnetic trends. In general there are three major magnetic trends present on the property; 1) The Main Zone 2) The South Zone and 3) The Southwest Zone.

The Main zone is a broad magnetic expression located between 3+00 south and extends the entire length of the property. It is approximately 500 to 600 meters wide and probably represents a volcanic flow and/or tuff bearing disseminated magnetite or pyrrhotite.

An interesting morphological feature of this trend is the "lobes" which appear along the northern boundary of the unit. These lobes appear to be related to the unit but have somehow been pinched away from the trend. It is felt that these feature's are probably structurally related and possibly due to a cross folding of the unit. The data along the southern boundary of the unit is incomplete and it is impossible to say whether these features were repeated there. Since these lobes appear to be strucurally related, the anomalies found within them ("J" "K" and "E") could present interesting exploration targets.

The several anomalous trends found within this main zone are described as follows:

Trend "A" is located on lines 17E to 43E between 2+00 and 3+00 South. It has a strike length of greater than 2700 meters with the highest values being on lines 21E and 25E (2200 gammas). It is overlapped by trend "B" on lines 17E to 22E (actually this overlap may be due to an entirely seperate trend but has been included in "A" for this discussion.) Unfortunately the data on trend "A" is incomplete and the magnetics over the south half of the trend was not available due to the position of the grid . The width of the trend seems to be fairly broad so it is thought that this may be to a magnetic or sulphide bearing horizon within a main volcanic unit.

Trend "B" is located directly above "A" and is found between lines 22E and 4W. It has strike length of 2600 meters and is positioned along the baseline at 0+00. The highest values (2400 to 3000 gammas) are found on lines 13E to 16E and lines 19E TO 20E. This trend is believed to be mineralogically similar to trend "A".

Trend "C" ia a long discontinous anomaly between lines 9E to 17W. It has a strike length of approximately 2600 meters and is found between 1-200 north. The best responces are on lines 11W to 17W (3000 to 5000 gammas). The responce is broad and it is believed the high values within this trend are due to a narrow magnetic and / or sulphide enriched horizon.

Trend "D" is a short anomaly which is located on lines 2E to 3W at approximately 1+00 South. It has a strike length of about 500 meters with the highest value (2000 to 2300 gammas) being on lines 1W and 2W. This relatively short trend could be interesting depending on which exploration model one is working with.

Trend "E" is one of the anomalies that occurs in a "lobe" which was discussed in the introductory comments above. Like"D", this trend has a relatively short strike length (700 meters) and is made all the more attractive by its spatial relationship to the rest of the main zone. It occurs between lines 18E to 25E and between 3+50 and 4+50 North with the highest values being on lines 19, 23 and 24E. The low values would seem to indicate that the anomaly was due to a sulphide rather than an oxide assemblage.

Trend "F" is an incomplete responce as it strikes off the west edge of the grid. Itis located beween 2-2+50 North and the highest values are between 1500 and 1800 gammas. This anomaly is probably due to disseminated sulphides or magnetite.

Trend "G" is open at both ends and is located along the lower contact of the main zone between lines 29W and 40W (1+00 to 2+00 south). It is similar to the majority of the trends on the grid in that it has a number of discontinous high values (up to 2700 gammas) along its strike length and is fairly broad. These magnetic highs may represent different parallel horizons within the trend. The lower values and the dipole on line24W would seem to indicate that the anomaly is due to a sulphide assemblage (ie.pyrrhotite/pyrite).

Trends "J" and "K" have relatively short strike lengths and like "E" are found in one of the structural "lobes" between lines 15W to 21W (2+50 to 3+50 north). They have lower values (1500 to 1900 gammas) and may represent interesting targets for the reasons previously discussed.

Trend "L" is a one line dipole responce on 23W, 1+00 south.It is open to the east and probably to a suphide assemblage.

The southwest zone is another broad unit loosely separated from the main zone by a narrow band of 900 gamma values. It has two anomalies of significance within it , "H" and "FF".

Trend "H" is a wide responce and open to the west. It is located on lines 37W to 40W between 5+00 and 7+00 south. This trend is different from the usual type of responce found on the grid in that its values are marginally higher and they occur over a greater width. This greater width may be due to structural thickening during deformation of a mineralized horizon. I would be inclined to say that magnetite may be the primary cause for this trend.

Trend"FF" is a two line responce which is very similar in morphology to "H". It is located on lines 28W and 29W at 7+00 south and is by far the strongest responce on the grid. Its high gamma values are probably due to magnetite.

The south zone is found on lines 4W to 6E at about 9+00 south and is open at both ends. It is not as discontinous as most of the other trends and is fairly narrow and well defined between lines 0 to 4W. The values are slightly higher for this anomaly (2000 to 3400 gammas) however it is difficult to say whether a magnetite or sulphide assemblage is the cause of this trend.

There were only two anomalies due to culture on the grid and both were caused by the CPR railway tracks which cut the southwest and southeast corners of the property. The usual precautions should be taken when looking at any data around the many bush roads which criss-cross the claim block.

All in all the magnetic survey was extremely useful in deliniating a number of interesting geological feature's on the grid.

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY(2)

Instrumentation

A VLF-EM survey was performed using a Geonics EM-16 unit.A Crone Radem VLF-EM unit was used between L-40+00W and L-34+00W.

Theory of Operation [EM16]

VLF-transmitting stations operating for military communication have vertical antenna.The vertical antenna creates a concentric horizontal magnetic field .When these magnetic fields encounter conductive bodies in the ground, a secondary field is created.The VLF receiver measures the vertical components (inphase and quadrature) of these secondary fields.

The EM-16 is a sensitive receiver covering the frequency bands of the VLF-transmitting station with means of measuring the vertical field components.

The receiver has two inputs,with two receiving coils built into the instrument.One coil has normally vertical axis,the other is horizontal.

The signal from one of the coils (vertical) is first minimized by tilting the instrument.The tilt angle is calibrated in percent.The remaining signal in this coil is finally balanced out by a measured percentage of a signal from another coil,after being shifted by 90 degrees.

Thus if the secondary signals are small compared to the primary horizontal field,the mechanical tilt angle is an accurate meaure of the vertical real-component,and the compensation 90 degree signal from the horizontal coil is a measure of the quadrature vertical signal.

Survey Procedure [EM16]

Readings were taken at 25m intervals over the entire grid.Both the dip angle and the quadrature were noted at each station.The transmitting station used was Cutler,Maine.

To take a reading the refrence coil ("T") in the lower end of the handle is oriented along the magnetic lines 90 degrees to the station direction.This is acheived by swinging the instrument back and forth until a minimium sound intensity is heard.The quadrature dial is then adjusted until the sound is further minimized.The dip is then read from the inclinometer and the quadrature from the dial.The same direction is always faced when readings are taken.

Discussion of Results

Unlike the Proton Magnetometer Survey the VLF Survey was not very successful in defining any conductive zones as good exploration targets.

The majority of the grid is very flat and swampy and as a result is prone to producing anomalies which are essentially caused by conductive clays found in the old river channels, shears, ect.

The anomalies which were located by the VLF tended to be broad and reflecing a river channel type of responce rather than a bonafide bedrock conductor.

This of course does not mean that every conductor on the property should be written off as a topographic responce, however the data has to be looked at very carefully in order to sort these problems out.

Actually very few VLF responces corresponded to the major magnetic trends. The conducters, in many cases, cut across the trends rather than to follow them with only one or two crossovers seeming to correlate with the magnetic highs. This situation creates a problem in trying to grade the conductors since one is left with no clear answers as to what might be the cause of the anomalies. The quaderature will help to some extent however a detailed geological survey in the vicinity of some of these conductors hopefully will sort some of these problems out. Unfortunately sufficient outcrop exposure will be a problem in this area so one may be forced to do a more expensive geophysical survey such as IP in order to resolve these difficulties

The data between lines 33W and 40W was collected using a Radem VLF and as a result there is no quaderature data collected over these lines. It should be noted that the frazer filtered values produced over these lines will be lower because of the difference in measurements between the Radem and the Geonics system, (The Radem measures dip angle in degrees while the Geonics EM-16 measures the dip in precent).

A complete list of all the VLF conductors with there relative comments can be found in the next section.

TABLE OF VLF RESULTS

CON	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH METERS	FILTER RESPONSE	PROFILE RESPONSE	MAG	REMARKS
A	30W TO 15W 7+00 - 7+50 NORTH	1500+	FAIR TO POOR	POOR	NO	THIS CONDUCTOR IS PROBABLY DUE TO THE TOPOGRAPHIC ANOMALY CAUSED BY THE RIVER
B	31W TO 23W 4+50 - 5+50 NORTH	800	FAIR TO POOR	POOR	YES	VERY MINOR MAG LOW WITH THIS CONDUCTOR (APPROX 200 GAMMAS)
C	30W TO 10W 1+50 - 3+00 NORTH	2000	GOOD TO POOR	POOR		A LONG SINIOUS CONDUCTOR WHICH HAS A NUMBER OF SPOT HIGHS ALONG ITS STRIKE. LINES 17W, 13W AND 12W ALL HAVE GOOD FILTER RESPONSES. THESE HAVE PROBABLY BEEN ENHANCED BY THE RIVER HOWEVER THERE IS A MAG HIGH OF 1500 GAMMAS WITH THE RESPONSE ON LINE 17W
D	33W TO 30W 0+75 - 1+25 NORTH	300+	GOOD TO POOR	POOR	NO	BEST FILTER RESPONSE ON LINE 32W. NO MAG TO SPEAK OF. OPEN TO WEST
E	30W TO 33W 0+25 - 0+75	300+	POOR TO FAIR	FAIR TO GOOD	YES?	FLANKS THE NORTH OF A MAG TREND OF 2700 GAMMAS. NO REAL ONE TO ONE CORRELATION HOWEVER
F	33W 2+50 SOUTH	ONE LINE	FAIR	POOR	NO	ONE LINE RESPONSE AND OPEN TO THE WEST
G	33W TO 23W 4+00 - 4+50 SOUTH	1000+	GOOD TO POOR	FAIR TO GOOD	YES	OPEN AT BOTH ENDS POSSIBLE MAG CORRELATION ALONG THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE SOUTHWEST TREND (ROUGHLY FOLLOWS THE BREAK)
H	33W TO 29W 6+00 - 7+00 SOUTH	400+	FAIR TO GOOD	GOOD	NO	OPEN AT BOTH ENDS
I	33W TO 31W 8+00 SOUTH	200+	FAIR TO GOOD	FAIR	NO	OPEN TO THE WEST SIMILAR TO "H"

TABLE OF VLF RESULTS

CON	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH METERS	FILTER RESPONSE	PROFILE RESPONSE	MAG	REMARKS
J	6W TO 12W 0+00 - 0+50 NORTH	600	FAIR TO POOR	POOR	NO	TOPOGRAPHY?
K	5W TO 6E 1+25 - 0+25 SOUTH	11+00+	POOR TO FAIR	POOR	YES?	OPEN AT BOTH ENDS VERY WEAK CONDUCTORS ALONG THE NORTHERN FLANK OF LINES 0 TO 2W
L	‘5W TO 6E 3+50 - 5+00 SOUTH	11+00+	POOR TO GOOD	POOR	NO	POSSIBLE ENHANCEMENT BY TOPOGRAPHY OPEN AT BOTH ENDS
M	0+00 TO 4W 5+50 - 6+50 SOUTH	4+00+	POOR TO FAIR	POOR TO FAIR	?	OPEN TO THE WEST POSSIBLE CORRELATION ON THE NORTH FLANK OF A SMALL MAG HIGH ON LINES 1 AND 2W
N	3E TO 5E 4+00 - 4+25 SOUTH	200	POOR TO FAIR	POOR	?	POSSIBLE FLANKING MAG TO THE NORTH. MINOR RESPONSE
NN	‘5W 2+50 SOUTH	ONE LINE	POOR	POOR	NO	SWAMP?
O	0+00 TO 1W 8+25 - 8+00 SOUTH	100	POOR	POOR	NO	INTERESTING IN THAT IT LIES JUST TO THE NORTH OF A MAJOR MAGNETIC FEATURE
P	5E TO 6E 7+50 SOUTH	1+00+	POOR	POOR	NO	VERY MUCH THE SAME AS CONDUCTOR 'O' OPEN TO THE EAST
Q	2E TO 6E 10+00 SOUTH	4+00+	FAIR TO GOOD	FAIR TO GOOD	?	LIES TO THE SOUTH OF A MAJOR MAGNETIC TREND. HAS FAIRLY GOOD CONDUCTIVITY.
QQ	~6E 9+25 SOUTH	1+00+	POOR	POOR	YES	OPEN TO THE EAST CORRELATES WITH A MAJOR MAGNETIC TREND VERY WEAK
QQQ	3W TO 4W 9+25 SOUTH	1+00+	POOR	POOR	YES	VERY MUCH THE SAME AS "QQ" CORRELATING WITH THE SAME

TABLE OF VLF RESULTS

CON	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH METERS	FILTER RESPONSE	PROFILE RESPONSE	MAG	REMARKS
						MAGNETIC TREND. VERY WEAK
R	2W TO 1E 11+50 SOUTH	3+00+	POOR TO FAIR	POOR	NO	SWAMP?
S	0 TO 6W 11+50 TO 11+75 NORTH	600	POOR TO GOOD	POOR	NO	SWAMP?
T	3W TO 4E 9+50-10+00 NORTH	700	FAIR TO GOOD	POOR	NO	SWAMP?
U	4E TO 6E 11+50-12N	200+	GOOD	POOR	NO	CORRELATERS TO ROAD
V	2W TO 9W 7+50 - 8+00 NORTH	700	FAIR TO GOOD	POOR	NO	TOPOGRAPHIC
W	3E TO 5W 6+50 - 7+00 NORTH	800	FAIR TO GOOD	POOR	NO	COULD BE INTERESTING BECAUSE OF LOCATION (IE. NOT IN A SWAMP)
X	1E TO 8E 4+50 - 7+00 NORTH	700	POOR TO GOOD	POOR	NO	THE GOOD RESPONSE OF THIS TREND COR-RELATES TO THE ROAD. VERY WEAK PROBABLY CAUSED BY SWAMP.
Y	4E TO 7E 3+25 - 3+50 NORTH	300	POOR TO FAIR	POOR	NO	PROBABLY CAUSED BY THE RIVER
Z	4E TO 9E 2+25 - 2+50 NORTH	500	POOR TO FAIR	POOR	NO	SWAMP?
ZZ	6E TO 7E 3+00 NORTH	100	FAIR	POOR	?	CORREALTES WITH A MAG TREND AS WELL AS A LOGGING ROAD POSSIBLY CULTURE.
AA	9E TO 12E 5+50 - 6+00 NORTH	300	POOR	POOR	NO	PROBABLY CAUSED BY THE RIVER
BB	15E TO 18E	300	FAIR TO	POOR	NO	SAME AS 'AA'

TABLE OF VLF RESULTS

CON	LOCATION	STRIKE LENGTH METERS	FILTER RESPONSE	PROFILE RESPONSE	MAG	REMARKS
	7+50 - 8+00 NORTH		POOR			
CC	12E TO 15E 10+50-10+00 NORTH	300	POOR	FAIR	NO	INTERESTING IN THAT THE CONDUCTIVITY IS SLIGHTLY BETTER THAN 'AA' AND 'BB'.
DD	22E TO 30E 7+00 - 8+00 NORTH	800+	GOOD TO POOR	POOR	NO	OPEN TO THE EAST PROBABLY CAUSED BY THE RIVER.
EE	21E TO 24E 4+25 - 5+25 SOUTH	300	POOR TO FAIR	POOR	?	OCCURS ON THE NORTH FLANK OF ONE OF THE MORE INT-ERESTING MAG TRENDS.
FF	23E TO 43E 1+75 -3+00 NORTH	2000+	FAIR TO GOOD	POOR TO FAIR	NO	OPEN TO THE EAST A VERY LONG AND FAIRLY STRONG CON-DUCTOR. SPLITS AT 32 EAST, POSSIBLE TOPO ANOMALY AT THIS POINT.
GG	31E TO 43E 3+75 - 5+50 NORTH	1200+	FAIR TO GOOD	POOR TO FAIR	NO	OPEN TO THE EAST VERY SIMILAR TO 'FF' BEST CONDUCTIVITY AROUND LINES 32-33
HH	39E TO 40E 6+00 - 6+50 NORTH	100	FAIR	POOR	NO	SWAMP?
II	29E TO 38E 6+50 - 7+00 NORTH	900+	POOR	POOR	NO	SWAMP?
JJ	18E TO 20E 0+75 NORTH	200	FAIR	POOR	?	SWAMPY GROUND, HOW-EVER IT IS FOUND ON THE NORTHERN FLANK OF A MAGNETIC TREND.
KK	18E TO 20E 1+00 SOUTH	200	FAIR TO POOR	FAIR TO POOR	?	MUCH THE SAME AS 'JJ FOUND BETWEEN TWO MA EXPRESSIONS.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Alice"A" property occurs in the Atikokan-Fort Frances greenstone belt of Northwestern Ontario.This property is located in the Wabigoon Sub-province and is struct

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Alice"A" property occurs in the Atikokan-Fort Frances greenstone belt of Northwestern Ontario.This property is located in the Wabigoon Sub-province and is structurally located south of the Quetico fault.This area consists mainly of felsic and intermediate volcanics.The "Seine River Series" clastic metasediments are situated to the south of this greenstone belt with the Irene-Eltrut Lake Batholithic complex.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The major problem associated with the compilation of a geological map for this property is related to the low percentage of outcrop.A general overview is possible based on geological,magnetic and EM interpretations.

Rock types outlined in the following list represent lithological units mapped on the Alice"A" property.These rock types will be discussed in the same order as ascribed below. References are made to the geology maps that are provided with this report.

VOLCANICS:

1) MAFIC VOLCANIC
2) INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC
3) FELSIC VOLCANIC

METASEDIMENTS

4) BANDED IRON FORMATION

PLUTONICS

5) MAFIC INTRUSIVE
6) FELSIC-INTERMEDIATE INTRUSIVE

1) Mafic volcanics comprise a relatively small percentage of the rocks exposed on the property. The most easterly segment of the grid (ie.map 1 of 4) near the baseline reveils a medium grained massive mafic volcanic with minor pyrite mineralization.This may however, be an intrusive (ie.gabbro).Other occurences of mafic volcanics tend to be interfingered with intermediate volcanics and it is thought that these may in fact be part of the same lithological sequence. The differences may be explained by an alteration or colour phase within the lithology.

2) There are three areas of intermediate volcanic outcrop on the property. The first area(on sheet 3 of 4) is near the southern boundary of the property around line 5+00east. This strongly foliated intermediate volcanic is medium to fine grained. Mineralization is isolated to fracture planes with minor pyrite and carbonate.

The second area of outcrop extends over sheets 3 and 4.This intermediate volcanic is interfingered with felsic volcanics and a banded iron formation near line 14+00 west, just north of the baseline.Characteristic features include, highly stretched quartz eyes and banded volcanics in segments.

Minor pyrite mineralization is also present.
The third area where intermediate volcanics occur are north of the baseline near line 28+00 west.This intermediate-mafic volcanic is fine to medium grained in texture with a strong foliation. Both pyrite and carbonate mineralization are observed on fracture planes.

3) Felsic volcanics are the most abundant rock type exposed on the property. They are mainly exposed south of the baseline and in many instances are interbedded with intermediate volcanics. The majority of the felsic volcanics are tuffaceuos in nature and in some outcrops they are siliceous and crystalline. Texture is variable throughout this unit from medium grained to crystalline. The degree of foliation varies from both extremes.Minor pyrite mineralization occurs throughtout lithologies with quartz stringers and carbonate fracture filling.Sericite alteration was observed in highly foiliated to crystalline rocks exposed near L-24+00W and south of the baseline.All units have an east-west strike and a steep to vertical dip.
An area of abundant outcrop south of the baseline between L-23+00W and L-26+00W, exposes felsic tuff to felsic crystal tuff on strike with the Alice"A" prospect.These strongly foliated to schistose rock are very similar in appearance to those at the Alice"A".

4) Banded Iron Formations outcrop in two areas on the property.On L-3+00E near 5+50N there is a BIF within an intermediate to felsic volcanic.This iron formation contains bands of chlorite with stringers of quartz and pyrite.Adjacent volcanics are contorted and folded with fine grained stringers of pyrite and quartz.The second banded iron formation is located near L-14+00W and 1+00N this lithology displays the same pysical attributes as the previously described.

5) The most easterly part of the grid,north of the baseline, exposes an area of mafic intrusive rocks.This rock unit is isolated in size and is associated with felsic dykes.These mafics are massive and fine to medium grained.

6) A granitc body was observed in the middle of the grid north of the Little Turtle River.This intrusive body is thought to be related to the Irene-Eltrut Lake batholithic complex to the north.The southern contact is identified with metamorphosed felsic volcanics on L-1+00W at 6+75N.Also identifed within the contact zone (ie. to the west) are mafic volcanics.Where observed, the economic potential of the contact zone does not seem significant.

SUMMARY PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geological base maps produced during the summer of 1984 lack a great deal of outcrop and as such dc not represent a good geological picture.In terms of the potential for economic mineralization, emphasis should be placed on the more felsic to intermediate volcanics that exibit greater mineralization. Although no significant mineralization was observed and assay results were not encouraging the lack of outcrop may aid in explaination.

SAMPLE DIARY

TAG #	AU oz	AU ppb	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION
11137		12	25+00e	6+20n	mafic-interm.intrusive,trace py
11138		5	21+00e	6+00n	felsic intrusive,trace pyrite
11321		2	39+25e	3+35n	mafic volc.bnded,qtz stringers
11322		9	39+00e	6+25n	inter-mafic volc,qtz eyes,M.A.
11323		nd	39+00e	3+25n	mafic volc.,well bnded,foliated
11324		nd	2+90e	1+75n	chlorite schist pyrite
11325		nd	3+60e	2+65n	interm.volc py,platy foliation
11401		5	12+15w	0+50n	5cm qtz vein in felsic xtal tuff
11402		nd	12+25	0+55n	fel xtal tuff network qtz veining
11403		nd	12+60w	0+75n	trench - int vol minor sulfide
11404		nd	12+45w	1+35n	py,fe stain int.vol. qtz eyes.
11405		nd	12+15w	1+25n	int.vol.blue qtz eyes minor py.
11406		nd	12+05w	1+05n	qtz vein 7.5cm in felsic tuff
11407		nd	5+55w	10+75s	qtz vein in int.volc (poss.float)
11408		nd	4+10w	11+40s	qtz vein 2-3cm carb,fe-stain
11409		nd	4+00w	12+50s	qtz vein 1-3cm,int volc qtz eyes
11410		51	3+20w	12+05s	q.v.2cm with tourmaline int/fel
11411		nd	4+02w	5+15s	q.v 15cm,ser.fel.volc. py
11412		nd	4+05w	5+15s	as 11411
11413		9	3+95w	4+25s	q.v. ser.fel.tuf py,chl,fe-stain
11414		nd	3+00w	5+20s	q.v.1cm fel.volc. py,fe-stain
11415		21	3+00w	5+25s	sil.f.g.fel.tuff,carb,fe-stain
11416		6	3+25w	5+25s	q.v.in fel.tuff fe-stain
11417		11	2+38e	5+10n	cont. fel-mafic >80%Si,py,bnded
11418		14	2+38e	5+10n	3%py cherty sed,ep,ser,hem alt.
11419		nd	3+10e	5+30n	b.i.f. <=70% mag,po.
11420		5	3+10e	5+90n	q.v. network in gabbro? carb.
11421		nd	0+85e	8+25n	maf.volc. in cont. with grdior.
11422		nd	1+25e	8+90n	maf.volc. away from cont.min.py
11423		12	2+50e	5+50n	4cm qtz vein,chl,felds,ep,
11424		nd	2+55e	5+52n	sil.fel.volc.ep,1-2% diss.py
11425		nd	2+15e	5+50n	m.g.mafic volc.,ep,py,contorted
11426		nd	3+25e	5+40n	B.I.F.south sample 70%mag,2%py
11427		nd	3+25e	5+90n	B.I.F.north sample see 11426
11428		nd	20+10e	1+90n	mafic volc.carb(sid?),py
11429		nd	12+85w	1+80n	contact int-fel.strong fol.carb.
11430		nd	13+00w	1+40n	M.A. maf-int.volc.py,carb.
11431		12	13+00w	0+75n	B.I.F.in sheared int.volc.py,chl
11432		nd	13+75w	0+15s	q.v.stock.in fel.tuff,py,carb
11433		nd	23+00w	0+55s	fel.tuff,blk,ser,q.v.fe stain
11434		nd	24+90w	1+75s	q.v.contact fel-maf volc.
11435		nd	16+15w	0+50s	q.v 10cm in fel volc.,chl,fe.
11436		nd	28+78w	5+82n	q.v.3cm in mafic volc. 5%py
11437		nd	4+12w	7+80n	maf.pendant in diorite,contact
11438		46	42+05e	3+12s	fel.xtal tuf.cherty,ser,carb,py
11439		28	42+30e	3+15s	cherty contc.zone fel-int.volc bnded min diss+string.pyrite
11440		101	42+05e	3+20s	int.volc,carb,min.pyrite

11441	nd	41+05e	3+30s	int.volc,M.A.carb in fractures
11442	nd	28+98e	4+50n	alter.fel.intr.<3%py,10%biot-chl
11443	232	30+35w	5+90n	gabbro,m.g.cumulate texture,5%py
11444	nd	32+17e	6+02n	gabbro/felsic dike contact,<3%py
11445	nd	33+00w	2+65n	mafic volc.,f.g.weak fol.,py
11446	245	36+00e	4+22n	felsic dike in maf.volc,f.g.,py
11447	nd	38+00e	2+65n	int.volc.blue q.eyes,q.strings.
11448	nd	40+00e	3+88n	mafic-interm.volc.,banded
11449	nd	5+85e	8+50s	interm.volc.,1%py,carb.fractures
11450	nd	1+05e	12+50s	fel.volc.,4cm q.v.,minor py.
11451	nd	1+92w	10+25s	qtz.vein,2cm,in felsic volc.
11452	nd	41+00e	3+00n	interm.volc.<4%py,carb.fract.
11453	239	43+00e	2+25n	interm.volc.3%py,carb.fractures
11454	nd	42+85e	3+75n	int.volc.carb.frac,<2% py-cpy
11455	151	0+85w	12+00n	granodiorite,biot.rich,gneissic
11456	169	33+00w	4+38n	maf.volc.alter.<10% py,q.v.
11457	nd	33+00w	4+73n	BIF,<10% mag in q.v.
11458	nd	34+05w	3+60n	q.v.pod in maf.gneiss
11801	nd	2+00w	4+33s	interm.volc chlorite alter.
11802	nd	2+15w	4+35s???	float-qtz vein
11803	nd	23+03e	4+48n	mafic volc.,carb-silic-pyrite
11804	nd	22+82e	3+90n	felsic tuff,bnded,silicified,py
11808	5	21+50e	6+65n	intermediate intrusive
11809	9	28+00e	4+45n	gabbroic intrusive

BASAL TILL SAMPLING

A basal till sampling program was conducted during the fall of 1984. The basal till sample is a sample of till taken from the lower till and bedrock interface. This sample is obtained with the aid of an overburden drill. Geochemical anaysis is determine through two processes. First process deals with an atomic adsorption analysis of the till seived to a -250 mesh size. The second process and other half of the original sample is put through a heavy metal separation and then analyzed for AU,CU,ZN,AG. Results from the program are listed in the table below.

SAMPLE#	LOCATION	DEPTH	TILL	HEAVY	PULP	HEAVY(wt./gr)
3201	31+00W/1+25S	17.1	3	1		3.83
3202	31+00W/1+00S	14.1	4	101		1.72
3203	31+00W/0+75S	12.1	2	3		2.99
3204	31+00W/0+50S	5.1	16	173		1.12
3205	29+00W/6+25S	14.1	3	2		3.88
3206	29+00W/6+50S	14.0	1	2		4.33
3207	29+00W/6+75S	9.1	19	13		4.22
3208	29+00W/7+00S	18.4	8	3		7.97
3210	30+00W/5+00N	11.1	13	2		
3211	30+00W/5+25N	5.1	7	3		.90
3214	30+00W/6+00N	.9	5	2		5.88
3215	30+00W/6+25N	1.8	2	2		2.65
3216	1+00W/1+25S	9.1	1			
3217	1+00W/0+05S	15.1	1	2		6.50
3218	1+00W/0+75S	18.1	15	3		8.83
3219	4+00W/1+75S	5.1	1	50		.96
3220	4+00W/1+50S	12.0	8			3.90
3221	4+00W/1+25S	14.0	4	4		6.40
3222	3+00W/4+00S	2.0	1	1		
3223	3+00W/3+75S	8.1	4	4		2.53
3224	3+00W/3+50S	8.0	3	6		2.03
3225	3+00W/3+25S	9.0	1	10		1.80

SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION

This report details the results of a major exploration program undertaken by Lynx Canada Explorations Ltd. Surveys include complete coverage of all claims with linecutting,VLF-EM,magnetometer,and geological surveys.In addition to this a basal till sampling program was undertaken to test various targets. A diamond drill program is pending at this time based on more basal till sampling and the results of such sampling.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Due to a lack of outcrop on the property, a full understanding of the geological environment based on the mapping program was not possible.However, the geophysical (ie.magnetometer + VLF) surveys suggest an east-west trend that allows one to infer structural and geological horizons.Thus, if one combines geology and geophysics a more general senario can be deduced. This senario is still very general for gold exploration.

2. The basal till sampling technique is a good method for sampling in areas with excessive overburden.An overburden situation was the case for most of the geophysical anomalies on this property. The proximity of the sample location with respect to the bedrock and till interface, results in a sample analysis that is a good representation of bedrock. Some anomalous values were obtained through the basal till method.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Although a good deal of work has been done on the Alice "A" property there is still not a good deal information about its geological environment. Therefore, it is thought that there is still a need to collect data and to prove/disprove anomalies outlined in this preliminary phase. Possible methods to meet this end could include, more detailed geophysics and more advanced techniqes for better definition of anomalous zone.

2. Further basal till sampling on anomalies previuosly tested with higher than background values plus, areas untested may lead to increased knowledge of areas.

3. Ultimately diamond drilling will prove/disprove anomalies in terms of there gold potential. A drilling program should only be undertaken once other less exspensive methods have been exhausted and have outlined anomalies worthy of such a program.

REFERENCES

1.Ontario Geological Survey,Assessment Files, Toronto.
2.Phantom Explorations,Thunderbay.
3.Lynx-Canada Explorations, in file reports.

SUBMITTED BY:

PETER MORDAUNT
JANUARY 1985

52C16SE0005 63.4808 BENNETT

900

#63. 4808

1 of 2

OM 83-3-C-354

THIS SUBMITTAL CONSISTED OF VARIOUS REPORTS, SOME OF WHICH HAVE BEEN CULLED FROM THIS FILE. THE CULLED MATERIAL HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING RECORD SERIES (THE DOCUMENTS CAN BE VIEWED IN THESE SERIES):

① The Seine River Prospect, Lynx-Canada Explorations, R. Crowley, Nov. 14/84. → Toronto file # 2.7417, Report of Work # 207 for 1984.

② Lynx-Canada Explorations, Drill Holes SR-1-84 to SR-4-84, Jan-Feb/84. → Toronto file HEPBURN LAKE DDR #11, Report of Work #242 for 1984.

③ Lynx-Canada Explorations Ltd., Sparton Resources Inc., Bennett Lake Property, General Report, P. Mordaunt + R. Crowley. → Toronto file #2.7573, Report of Work # 270 for 1984.
- The Geology + Trenching Sections of this report only.

OM 83-3-C-354

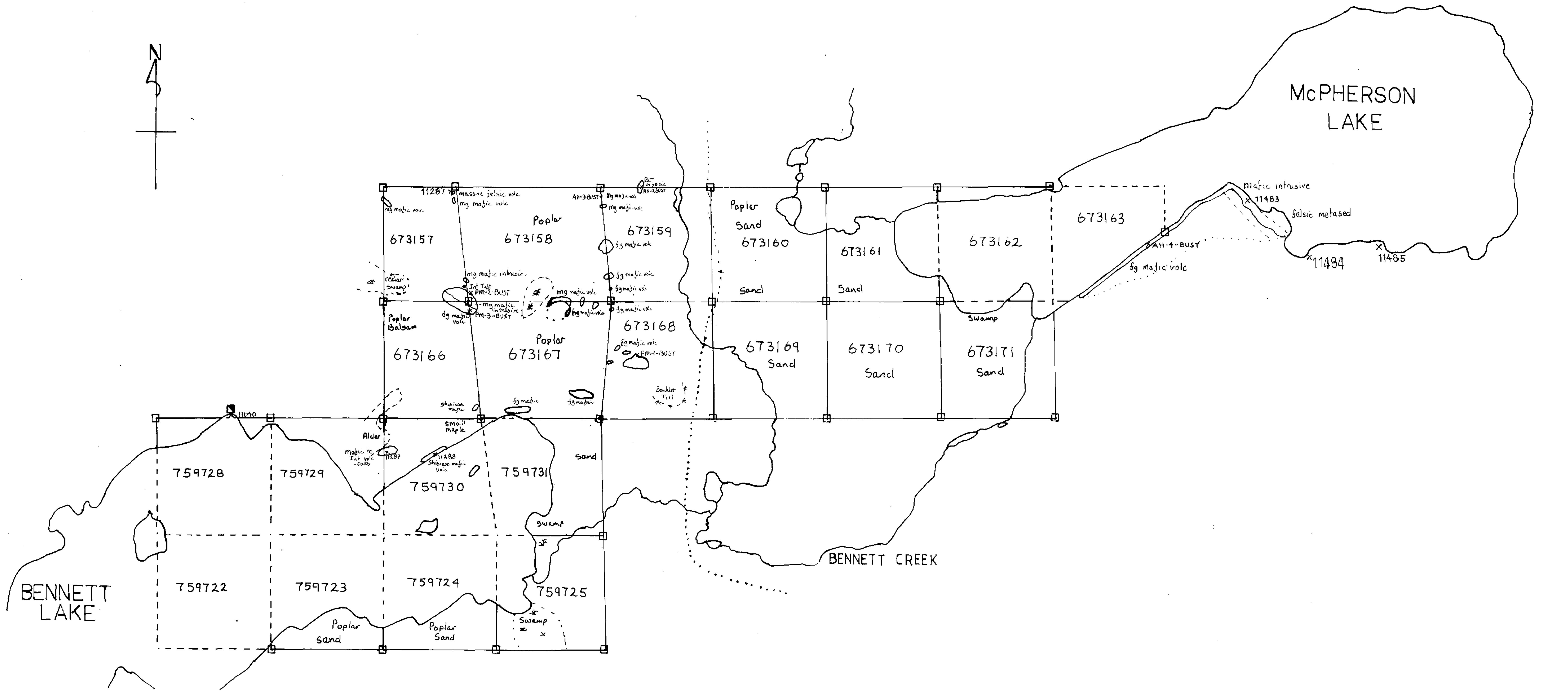
THIS SUBMITTAL CONSISTED OF VARIOUS REPORTS, SOME OF WHICH HAVE BEEN CULLED FROM THIS FILE. THE CULLED MATERIAL HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING RECORD SERIES (THE DOCUMENTS CAN BE VIEWED IN THESE SERIES):

① Lynx-Canada Explorations, ALICE "A" Property,
P. Mordaunt, Jan./85

a) Magnetic + Electromagnetic Surveys → Toronto file # 2.6748, Report of work # 105 for 1984

b) Geology Survey → Toronto file # 2.7798, Report of Work # 316 for 1984

NOTE: Geology Maps were kept with the remaining non-comparable material to provide grid reference for the Basal Till Sample locations.



LEGEND

673157	claim number
⬭	outcrop
....·'·	winter road
× 11483 or × PM-1-BUST	rock sample
□	claim post
——— - - -	claim line
⩩	swamp
◪	adit

LYNX CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

"BUSTER" CLAIMS
BENNETT TOWNSHIP

OM83-354 GEOLOGY 63.4808

Date: July, 1984 | Scale: 1:10000

52C16SE0005 63.4808 BENNETT

200

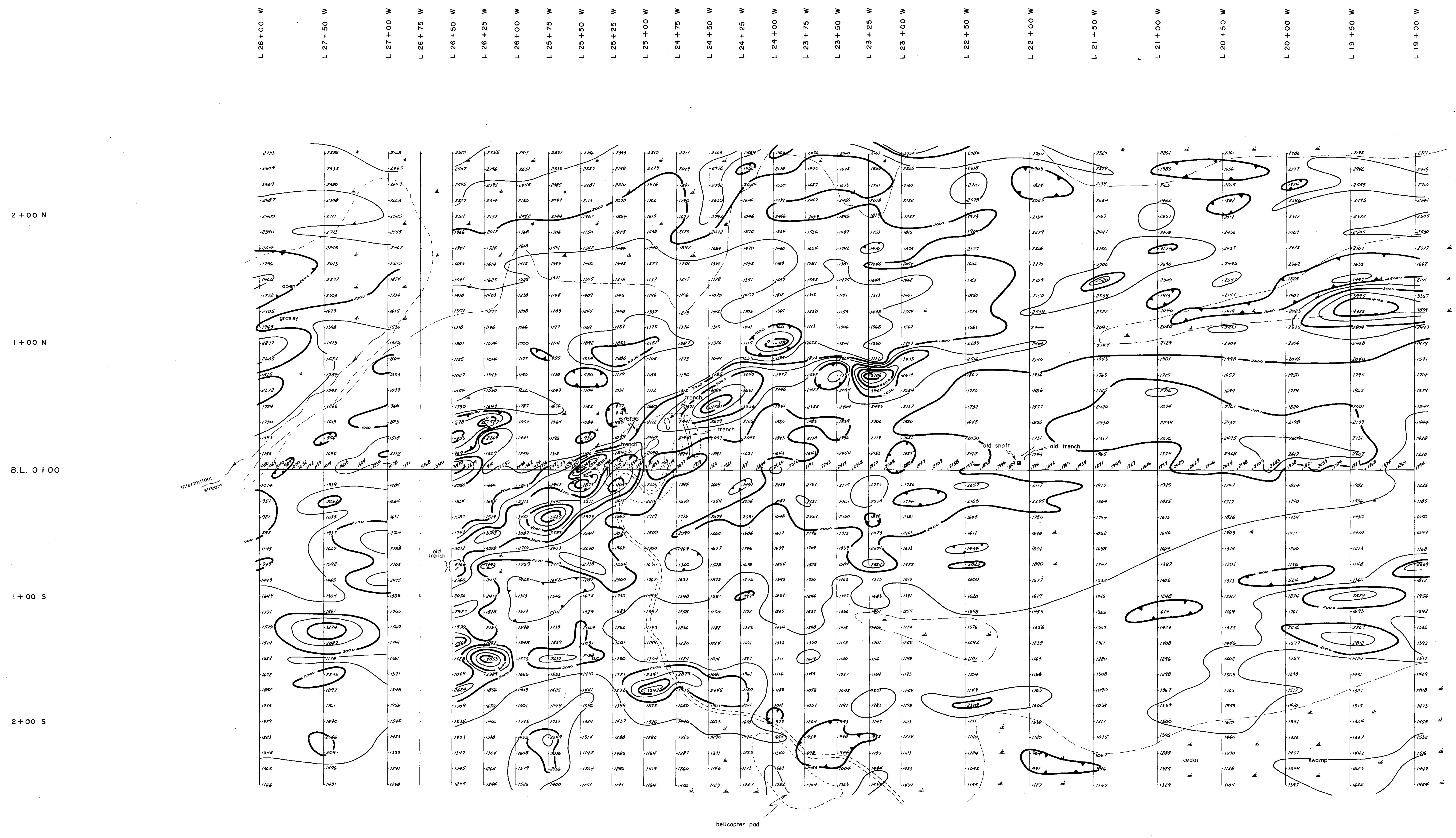
OMB3-354 63.4808

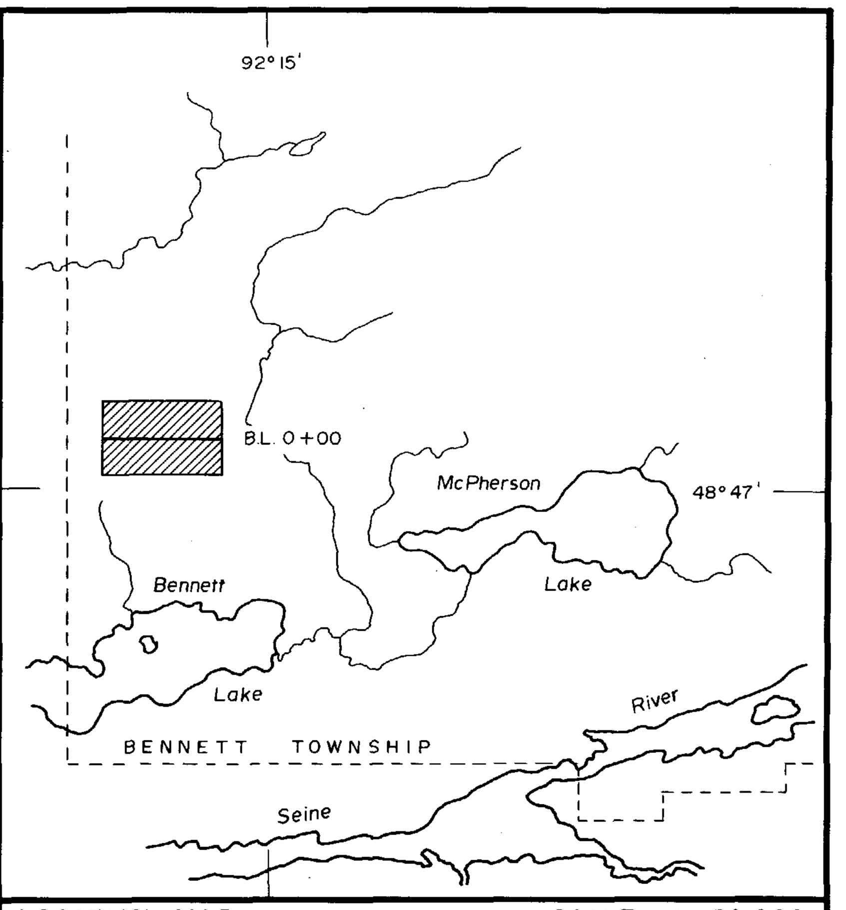
LYNX CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
SPARTON RESOURCES INC.

BENNETT - McPHERSON LAKE PROPERTY
BENNETT TOWNSHIP

TRENCH PLAN

Date :	Scale : 1:100	N.T.S. 52 C/16





LOCATION MAP SCALE 1:50,000

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
INSTRUMENT: SCINTREX MP-2 PROTON MAG
DATUM: 59,000 ɣ
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 500 ɣ
MAGNETIC LOW:

BASE STATION RECORDER INFORMATION
INSTRUMENT: SCINTREX MBS-2
RECORDER RANGE: 100 ɣ
RECORDING INTERVAL: 10 SECONDS
CHART SPEED: 20 MM/HR.

VLF SURVEY
INSTRUMENT: GEONICS EM-16
TRANSMITTING STATION: CUTLER, MAINE
DIP ANGLE:
QUADRATURE:
PROFILE SCALE:
CONDUCTOR AXIS:
POSITIVE READINGS EAST OF LINE
CONTOUR INTERVAL:

TOPOGRAPHY
CLAIM POST
TRAIL
SWAMP
SWAMP BOUNDARY
TRENCH
CREEK

0M83-354 63.4608

SPARTON RESOURCES INC.

BENNETT - McPHERSON LAKES PROPERTY
BENNETT TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Date: OCT., 1984	Scale: 1:1250	N.T.S. 52-C-16

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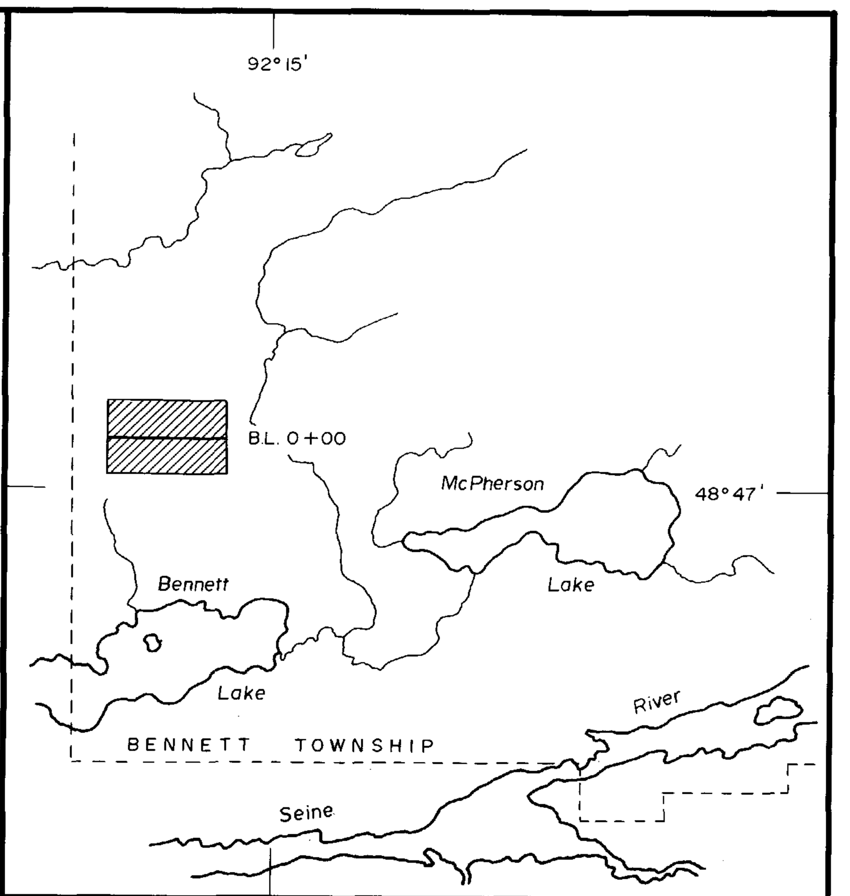
52C16SE0005 63.4608 BENNETT

220



LOCATION MAP SCALE 1 : 50,000

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
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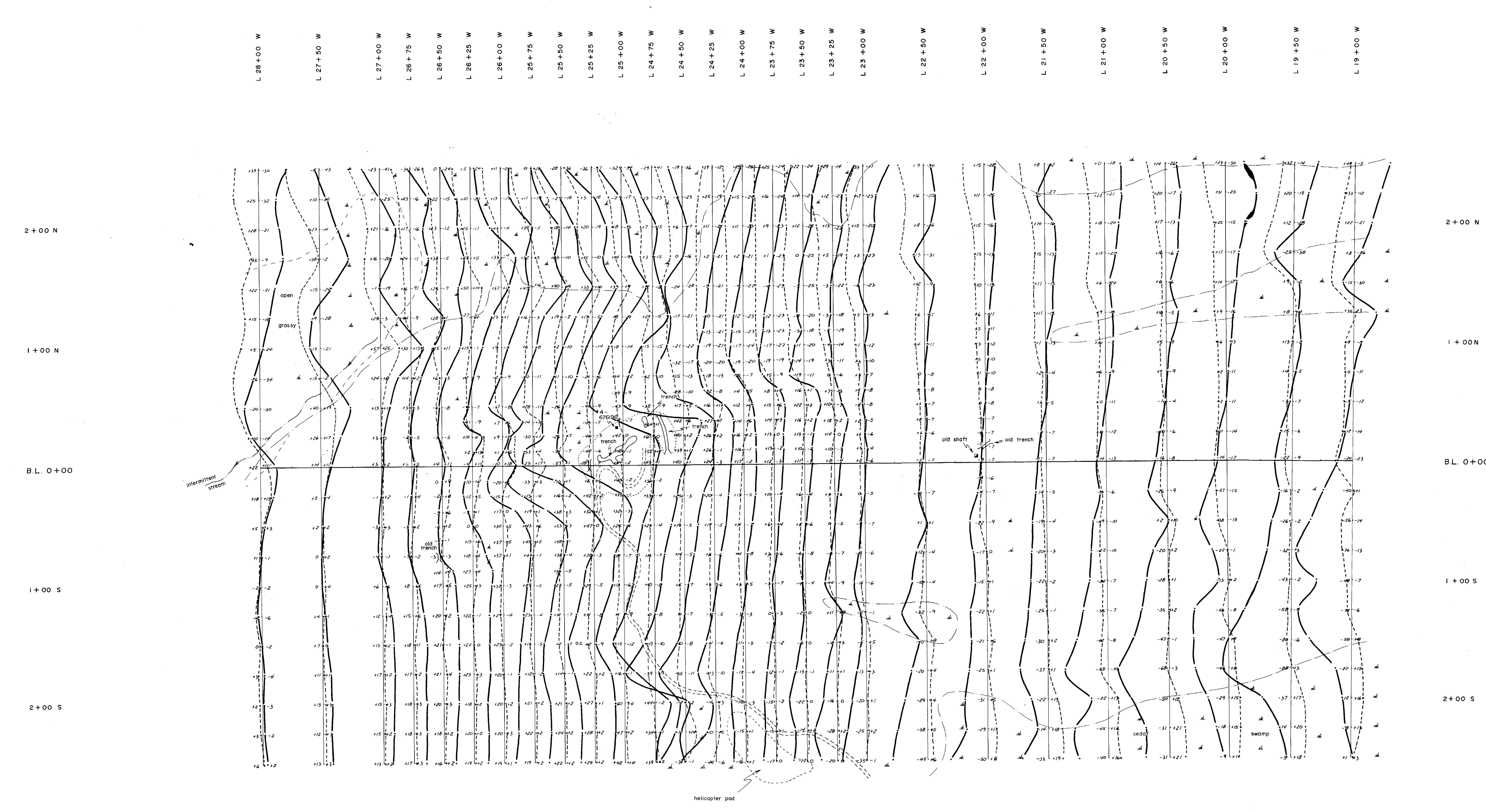
DATUM : 59,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL :
MAGNETIC LOW :

BASE STATION RECORDER INFORMATION
INSTRUMENT : SCINTREX MBS-2
RECORDER RANGE : 100 γ
RECORDING INTERVAL : 10 SECONDS
CHART SPEED : 20 MM / HR.

VLF SURVEY
INSTRUMENT : GEONICS EM-16
TRANSMITTING STATION : CUTLER, MAINE
DIP ANGLE :
QUADRATURE :
PROFILE SCALE : 1 cm = 20 %
CONDUCTOR AXIS :
POSITIVE READINGS EAST OF LINE
CONTOUR INTERVAL :

TOPOGRAPHY
CLAIM POST
TRAIL
SWAMP
SWAMP BOUNDARY
TRENCH
CREEK



0M83-354 63.4808

SPARTON RESOURCES INC.

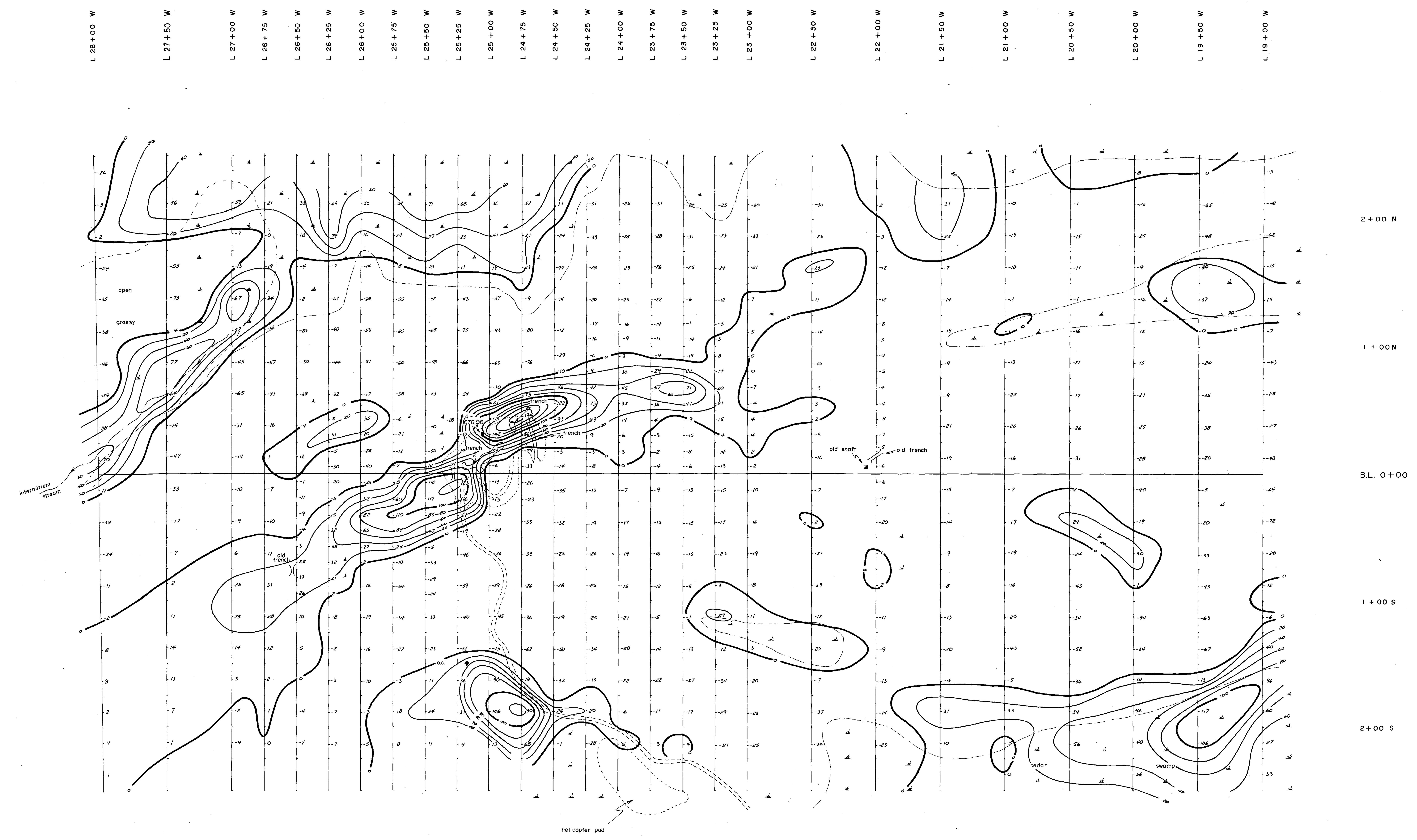
BENNETT - McPHERSON LAKES PROPERTY
BENNETT TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

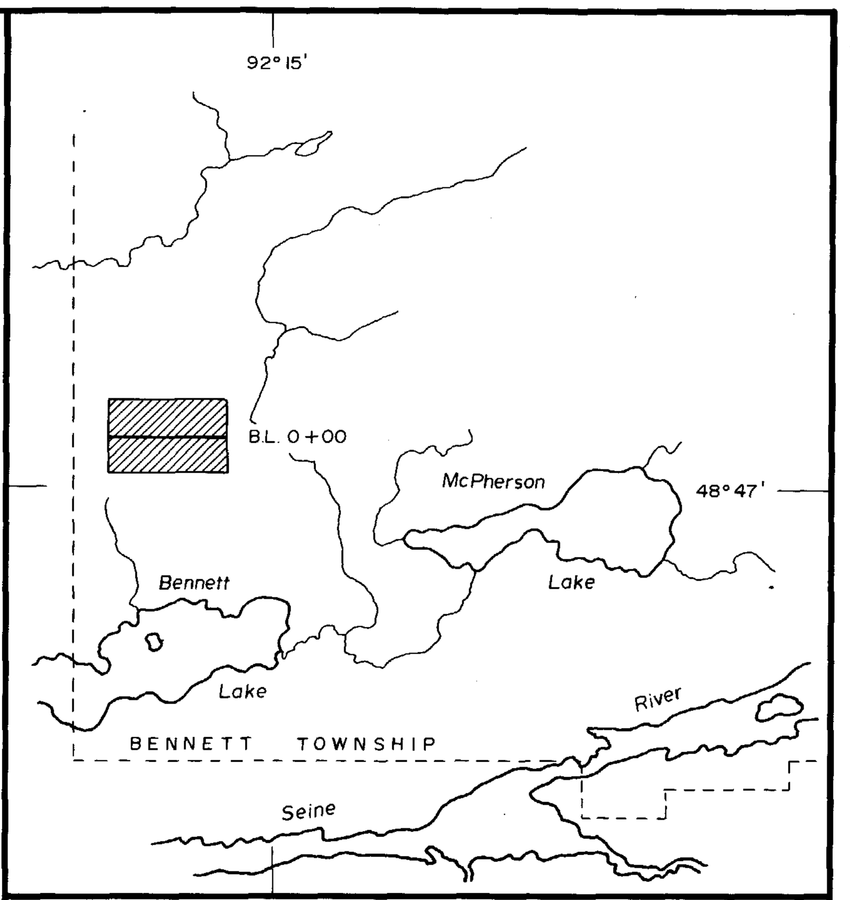
VLF PROFILE MAP

Date: OCT., 1984	Scale: 1:1250	N.T.S. 52-C-16

PHANTOM EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

230





LOCATION MAP SCALE 1:50,000

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
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DATUM: 59,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL:
MAGNETIC LOW:

BASE STATION RECORDER INFORMATION
INSTRUMENT: SCINTREX MBS-2
RECORDER RANGE: 100 γ
RECORDING INTERVAL: 10 SECONDS
CHART SPEED: 20 MM/HR.

VLF SURVEY
INSTRUMENT: GEONICS EM-16
TRANSMITTING STATION: CUTLER, MAINE
DIP ANGLE:
QUADRATURE:
PROFILE SCALE:
CONDUCTOR AXIS:
POSITIVE READINGS EAST OF LINE
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 20

TOPOGRAPHY
CLAIM POST
TRAIL
SWAMP
SWAMP BOUNDARY
TRENCH
CREEK

OM83-354 63.480B

SPARTON RESOURCES INC.

BENNETT - McPHERSON LAKES PROPERTY
BENNETT TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

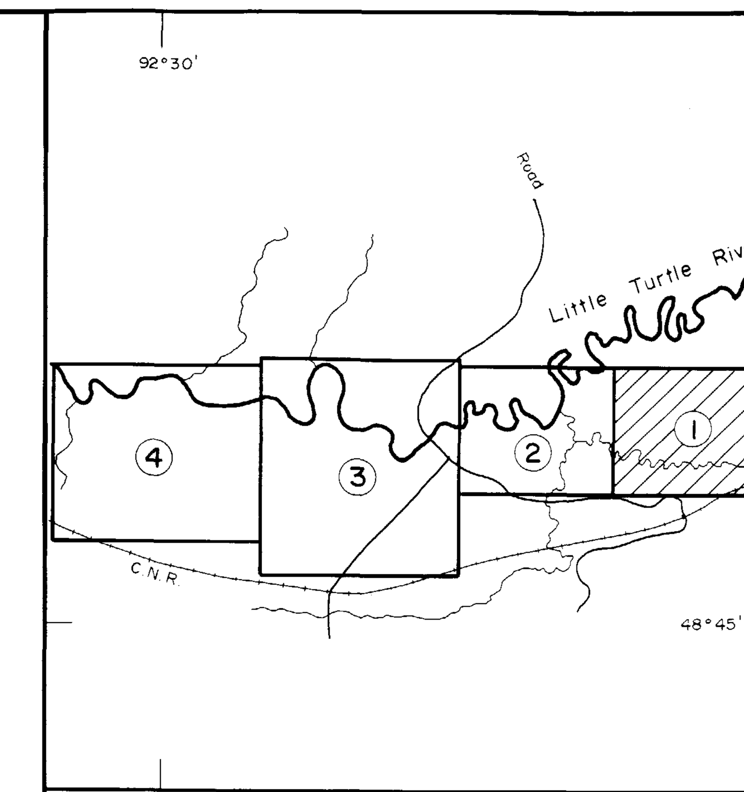
VLF FILTER MAP

Date: OCT, 1984	Scale: 1:1250	N.T.S. 52-C-16

PHANTOM EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

240

52C16SE0005 63.4808 BENNETT



Scale : 1:50,000 N.T.S. 52-C-16

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
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DATUM: 59,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL:
MAGNETIC LOW:

BASE STATION RECORDER INFORMATION
INSTRUMENT: SCINTREX BSR-2
RECORDER RANGE: 100 γ
RECORDING INTERVAL: 10 SECONDS
CHART SPEED: 22 MM / SEC.

VLF SURVEY
INSTRUMENT: GEONICS EM-16
TRANSMITTING STATION: CUTLER, MAINE
DIP ANGLE:
QUADRATURE:
PROFILE SCALE:
CONDUCTOR AXIS:
POSITIVE READINGS EAST OF LINE
CONTOUR INTERVAL:

TOPOGRAPHY
CLAIM POST:
CLAIM LINE:
SWAMP:
SWAMP BOUNDARY:
RIVER:
ROAD:
RAILROAD:

MAP 1/4

LYNX CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

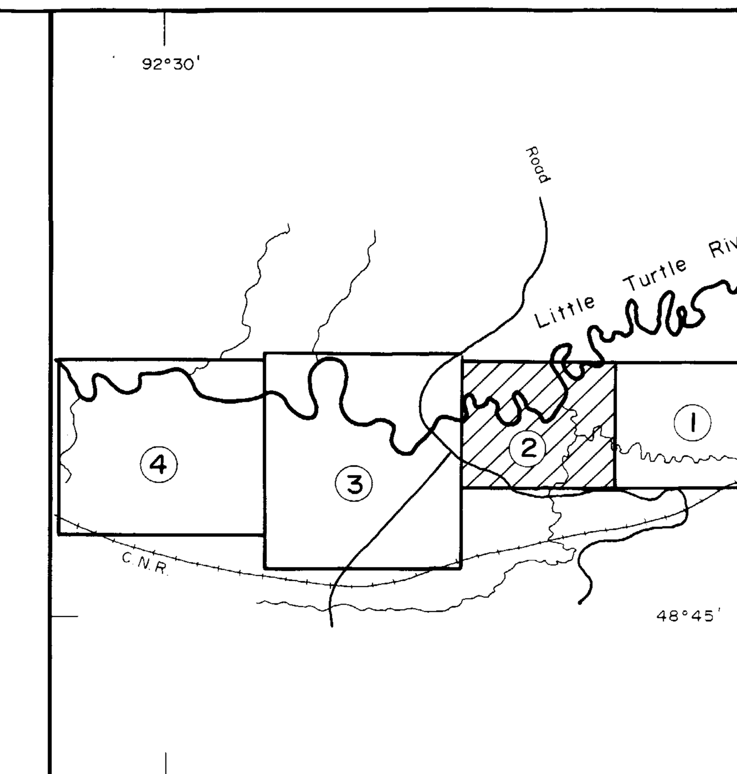
ALICE "A" PROJECT
LITTLE TURTLE RIVER AREA
DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER

OM83-354 63.4808

Date : April, 1984	Scale : 1:2500	N.T.S. 52-C-16

PHANTOM EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

250



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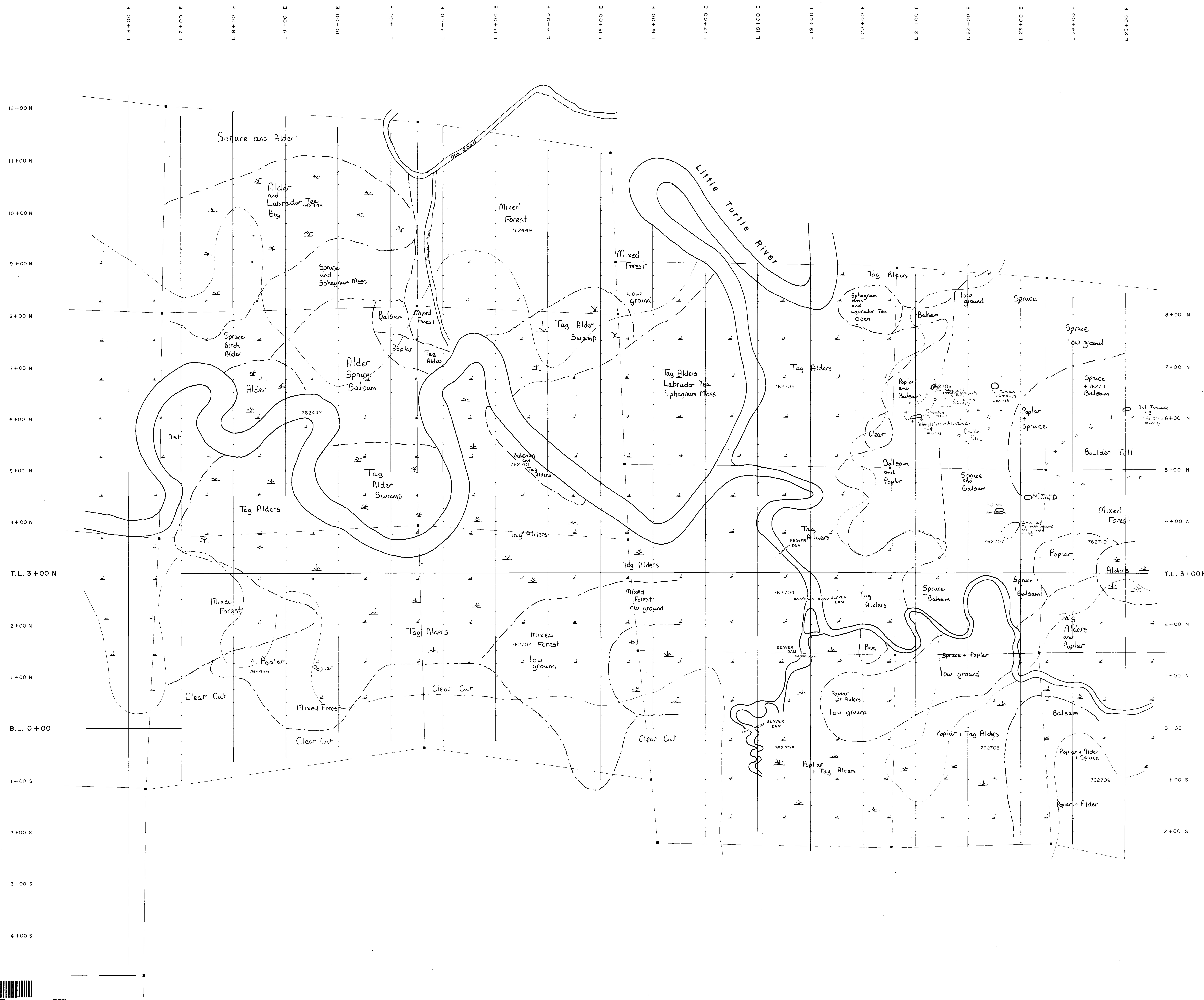

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CONTOUR INTERVAL:
MAGNETIC LOW:

BASE STATION RECORDER INFORMATION
INSTRUMENT: SCINTREX BSR-2
RECORDER RANGE: 100 γ
RECORDING INTERVAL: 10 SECONDS
CHART SPEED: 22 MM/SEC.

VLF SURVEY
INSTRUMENT: GEONICS EM-16
TRANSMITTING STATION: CUTLER, MAINE
DIP ANGLE:
QUADRATURE:
PROFILE SCALE:
CONDUCTOR AXIS:
POSITIVE READINGS EAST OF LINE
CONTOUR INTERVAL:

TOPOGRAPHY
CLAIM POST:
CLAIM LINE:
SWAMP:
SWAMP BOUNDARY:
RIVER:
ROAD:
RAILROAD:

MAP 2/4

LYNX CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

ALICE "A" PROJECT
LITTLE TURTLE RIVER AREA
DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER

OM83-354 63.4808

Date: April, 1984	Scale: 1:2500	N.T.S. 52-C-16

PHANTOM EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

260


L 17+00 W
L 16+00 W
L 15+00 W
L 14+00 W
L 13+00 W
L 12+00 W
L 11+00 W
L 10+00 W
L 9+00 W
L 8+00 W
L 7+00 W
L 6+00 W
L 5+00 W
L 4+00 W
L 3+00 W
L 2+00 W
L 1+00 W
Summer Road
9+00 N
8+00 N
7+00 N
6+00 N
5+00 N
4+00 N
3+00 N
2+00 N
1+00 N
B.L. 0+00
1+00 S
2+00 S
3+00 S
Little Turtle River
Mixed Forest
Mixed Forest low ground
Balsam + Poplar
Spruce + labrador Tea
Balsam
Spruce Swamp
Tag Alder Swamp
Wet grass swamp
Beaver
Ponds
Swamp
Open
Open Grass and Tag Alders
Boulder Till
759749
759750
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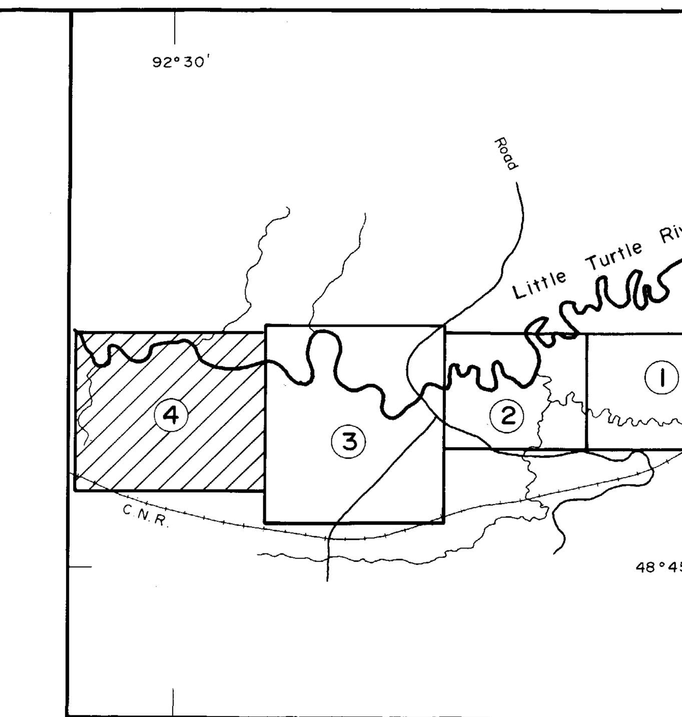

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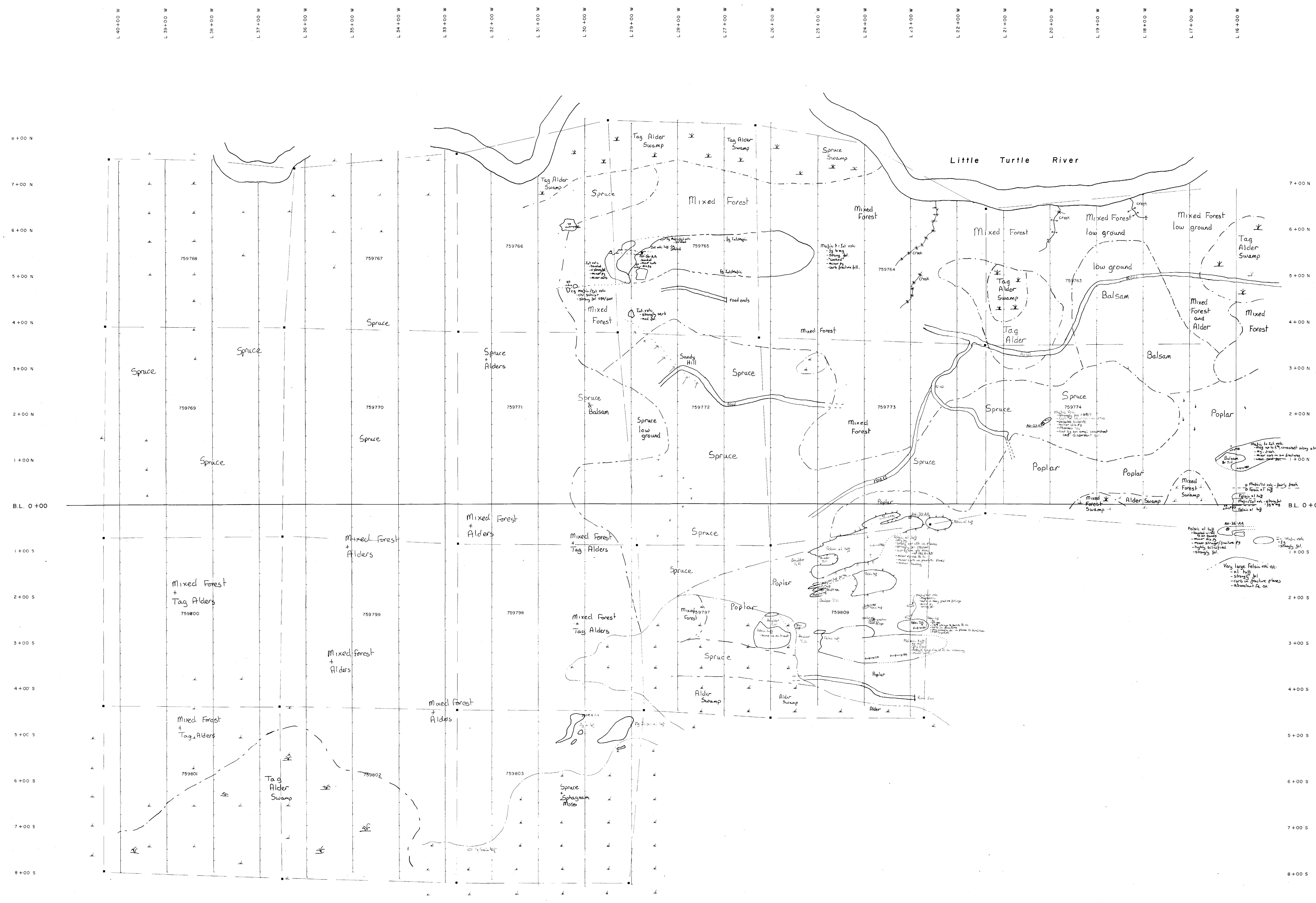

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
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MAGNETIC LOW:

BASE STATION RECORDER INFORMATION
INSTRUMENT: SCINTREX BSR-2
RECORDER RANGE: 100 γ
RECORDING INTERVAL: 10 SECONDS
CHART SPEED: 22 MM/SEC

VLF SURVEY
INSTRUMENT: GEONICS EM-16
TRANSMITTING STATION: CUTLER, MAINE
DIP ANGLE:
QUADRATURE:
PROFILE SCALE:
CONDUCTOR AXIS:
POSITIVE READINGS EAST OF LINE
CONTOUR INTERVAL:

TOPOGRAPHY
CLAIM POST:
CLAIM LINE:
SWAMP:
SWAMP BOUNDARY:
RIVER:
ROAD:
RAILROAD:

MAP 4/4

LYNX CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

ALICE "A" PROJECT
LITTLE TURTLE RIVER AREA
DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER

OM83-354 63.4808

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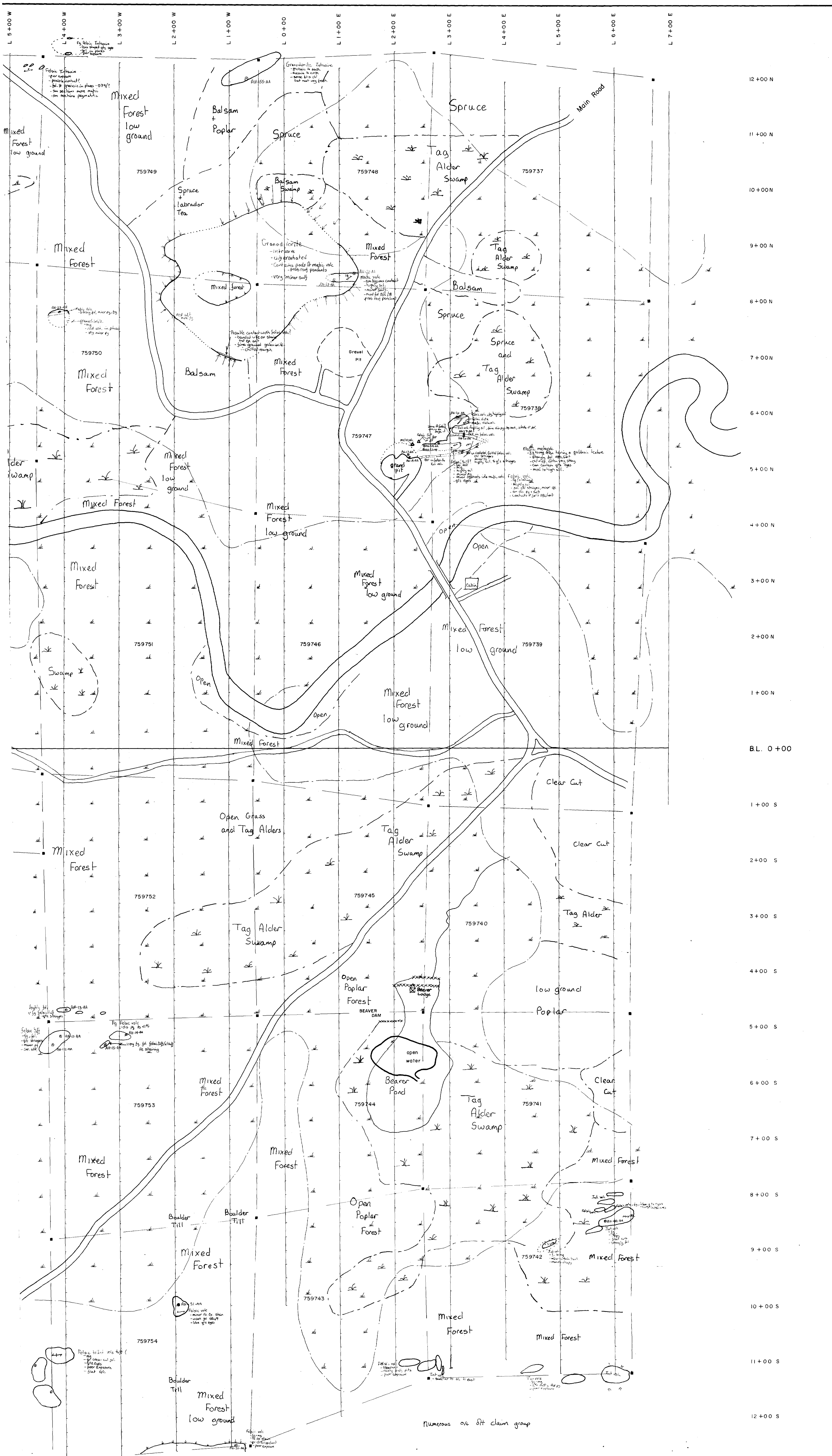
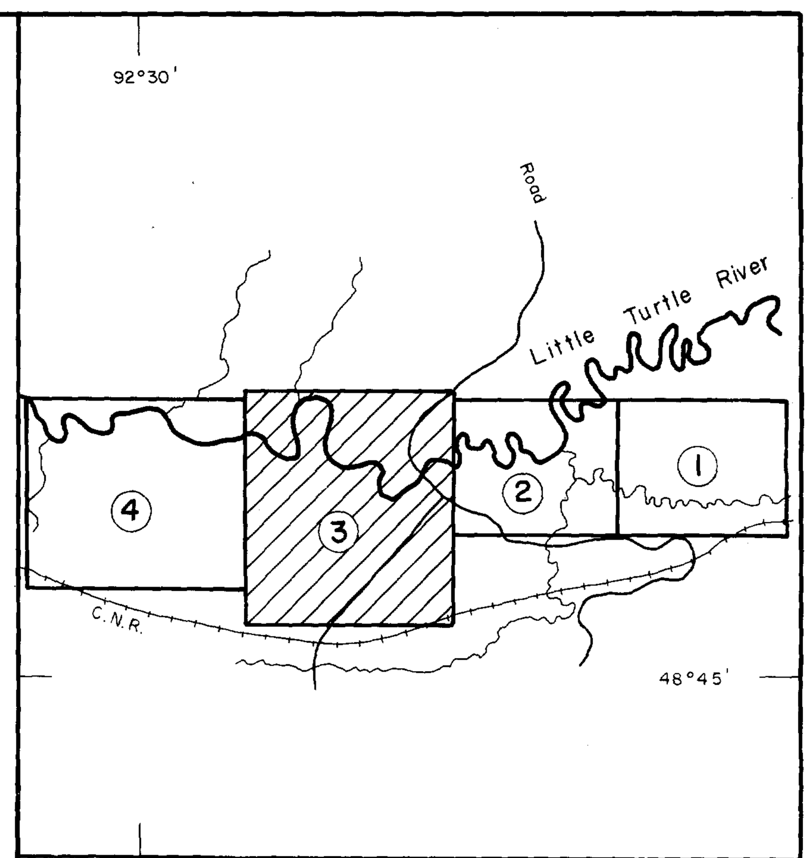
280





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MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
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DATUM: 59,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL:
MAGNETIC LOW:

BASE STATION RECORDER INFORMATION
INSTRUMENT: SCINTREX BSR-2
RECORDER RANGE: 100 ∝
RECORDING INTERVAL: 10 SECONDS
CHART SPEED: 22 MM/SEC.

VLF SURVEY
INSTRUMENT: GEONICS EM-16
TRANSMITTING STATION: CUTLER, MAINE
DIP ANGLE:
QUADRATURE:
PROFILE SCALE:
CONDUCTOR AXIS
POSITIVE READINGS EAST OF LINE
CONTOUR INTERVAL:

TOPOGRAPHY
CLAIM POST: ■
CLAIM LINE:
SWAMP:
SWAMP BOUNDARY:
RIVER:
ROAD:
RAILROAD:

MAP 3/4

LYNX CANADA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

ALICE "A" PROJECT
LITTLE TURTLE RIVER AREA
DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER

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Date: April, 1984	Scale: 1:2500	N.T.S. 52-C-16

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