REPORT ON
COMBINED HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
BENNETT LAKE, ONTARIO

for

MORRISON PETROLEUMS LIMITED

by

AERODAT LIMITED

OCTOBER, 1984

ADDENDUM

The survey referred to as "TEST AREA" within the geophysical report and maps denotes the Mayflower Area Claim-Group (claims 762081-762085 inclusive), Area of Factor Lake, Thunder Bay Mining District.

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LIST OF MAPS

(Scale: 1:10,000)

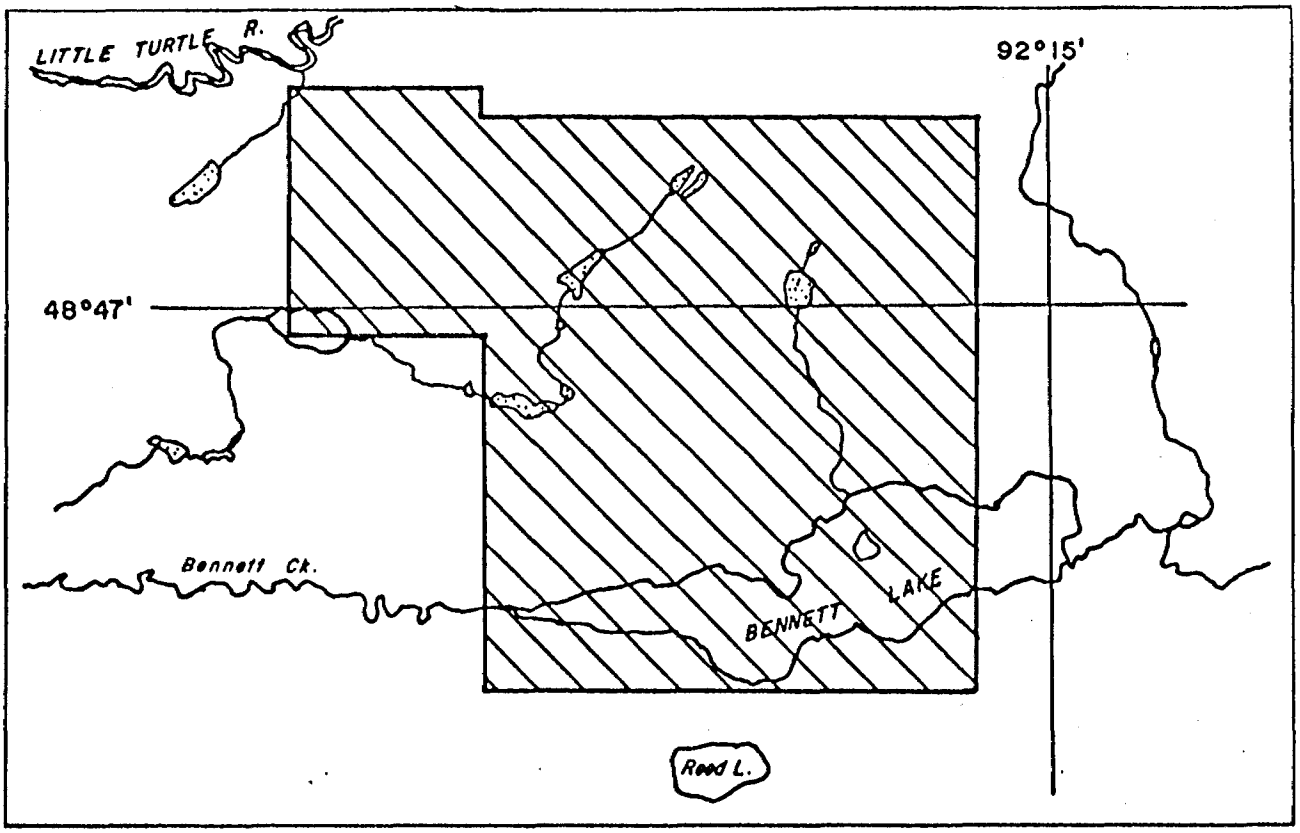
1. INTRODUCTION

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

The survey was located in the Bennett Lake area, Ontario. Flown on August 12, 1984, it consisted of 155 line kilometres (96.3 line miles), of which 76 kilometres (47 miles) were the specified property claims and 10 kilometres (6.2 miles) were in the small Mayflower test area.

2. SURVEY AREA LOCATION

The survey area is indicated on the index map below. The flight lines were flown in the North/South direction at a nominal spacing of 100 metres.



3. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

3.1 Aircraft

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

3.2 Equipment

3.2.1 Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system was an Aerodat/ Geonics 3 frequency system. Two vertical coaxial coil pairs were operated at 932 Hz and 4510 Hz, and a horizontal coplanar coil pair at 4137 Hz. The transmitter-receiver separation was 6.9 meters. In-phase and quadrature signals were measured simultaneously for the 3 frequencies with a time constant of 0.1 seconds. The electromagnetic bird was towed 30 meters below the helicopter.

3.2.2 VLF-EM System

The VLF-EM System was a Herz 1A. This instrument measures the total field and vertical quadrature component of the selected frequency. The sensor was towed in a bird 15 meters below the helicopter, and the station used was NAA (17.8 kHz), Cutler, Maine.

3.2.3 Magnetometer

The proton precession magnetometer used was a Geometrics G-803. The sensitivity of the instrument was 1.0 gamma at a 0.5 second sample rate. The sensor was towed in a bird 15 meters below the helicopter.

3.2.4 Magnetic Base Station

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

3.2.5 Radar Altimeter

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

3.2.6 Tracking Camera

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

3.2.7 Analog Recorder

An RMS dot-matrix recorder was used to display the data during the survey. In addition to manual and time fiducials, the following data was recorded:

Channel	Input	Scale
00	altimeter (500 ft at top of chart)	10 ft./mm
04	high frequency quadrature	2 ppm/mm
03	high frequency in-phase	2 ppm/mm
06	mid frequency quadrature	4 ppm/mm

Channel	Input	Scale
05	mid-frequency in-phase	4 ppm/mm
02	low frequency quadrature	2 ppm/mm
01	low frequency in-phase	2 ppm/mm
14	magnetometer	5 gamma/mm
15	magnetometer	50 gamma/mm
07	VLF total field	2.5%/mm
08	VLF quadrature	2.5%/mm

3.2.8 Digital Recorder

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

Equipment	Interval
EM	0.1 second
VLF-EM	0.7 second
magnetometer	0.5 second
altimeter	0.1 second
fiducial (time)	1.0 second
fiducial (manual)	0.2 second

Channel	Input	Scale
05	mid-frequency in-phase	4 ppm/mm
02	low frequency quadrature	2 ppm/mm
01	low frequency in-phase	2 ppm/mm
14	magnetometer	5 gamma/mm
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fiducial (manual)	0.2 second

3.2.9 Radar Positioning System

A Motorola Mini-Ranger (MRS III) radar navigation system was utilized for both navigation and track recovery. Transponders located at fixed known locations were interrogated several times per second and the ranges from these points to the helicopter measured to several meters accuracy. A navigational computer triangulates the position of the helicopter and provides the pilot with navigational information. The range/range data was recorded on magnetic tape for subsequent flight path determination.

3.3 Personnel

Personnel directly involved with the survey operation included:

Pilot: Dan Chinn

Equipment Operator/Technician: Mike Blondin

4. DATA PRESENTATION

4.1 Base Map and Flight Path

Photo map bases at 1:10,000 scale were prepared by enlargement of aerial photographs of the area.

The flight path was derived from the Mini-Ranger radar positioning system. The distance from the helicopter to two established reference locations was measured several times per second, and the position of the helicopter mathematically calculated by triangulation.

4.2 Electromagnetic Profile Maps

The electromagnetic data was recorded digitally at a high sample rate of 10/second with a small time constant of 0.1 second.

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

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

Following the filtering processes, a base level correction was made. The correction applied is a linear function of time that ensures that the corrected amplitude of the various in-phase and quadrature components is zero when no conductive or permeable source is present. The filtered and levelled data were then presented in profile map form.

The in-phase and quadrature responses of the coaxial 4510 Hz and the coplanar 4137 Hz configuration were plotted with flight path and presented as a two color overlay. The in-phase and quadrature responses of the coaxial 932 Hz configuration were plotted with electromagnetic anomaly information.

4.3 Magnetic Contour Maps

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

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

The aeromagnetic data was presented with electromagnetic anomaly information.

4.4 VLF-EM Contour Maps

The VLF-EM signal from NAA, Cutler, Maine, was compiled in map form. The mean response level of the total field signal was removed and the data was gridded and contoured at an interval of 2%.

The VLF-EM data was presented with electromagnetic anomaly information.

5. INTERPRETATION

The electromagnetic profile maps were analysed to identify those responses typical of bedrock conductors. As discussed in Appendix I, the profile shape can indicate the general geometry of the conductive source. Anomalies that exhibited the characteristics of a horizontal conducting layer were attributed to conductive overburden. Those with characteristics of a thin, steeply dipping sheet were interpreted to be of bedrock origin. Where the response shape was insufficiently diagnostic to rule out the possibility of a conductive overburden source the conductor axis was indicated as a possible bedrock conductor.

The process of conductor identification emphasized profile shape rather than the estimated conductance. This parameter, however, was calculated by application of the high frequency coaxial in-phase and quadrature response to the phasor diagram for the vertical half-plane model. Carried out by computer, the results are tabulated in Appendix II and presented on the interpretation map in symbolized form.

The estimated conductance is a measure of the conductive properties of the source. A low conductance of say, under 4 mhos is more indicative of electrolytic conduction in faults and shears, possible minor disseminated mineralization or overburden.

The several unlabelled surficial appearing EM zones and possible bedrocks of 1, 2 and 7 fall into this category. In an environment of relatively high bedrock conductivity, however, most of the bedrock conductors identified have high conductances worthy of significant graphite or massive sulphide mineralization. The only obvious exceptions are the two less defined conductors of 4 and 5 in the SE corner. Their apparent conductivity-thickness, however, have been superficially downgraded to some degree by the surrounding lake overburden.

The highest conductance values of the area and, at 40 to 80 mhos, some of the highest seen in any area occur along the 3 strongly defined conductor bands of the NE corner, as represented by zones 11 and 12. Along with the neighbouring weaker, deeper and, at the fringe of the survey coverage, less defined conductor of 14 they form the most conspicious area of conductive mineralization in the area. Their length, banding, varying conductance and location along a very strong magnetic gradient suggest well-formed graphitic formations, likely in a schist geology that is favourably near parallel mapped metavolcanics/metasediments contact and synclinal axis.

The large and strong magnetic feature covers the NW third of the area. It is of such high gradient and amplitude (several thousand gammas) that it over stepped the capabi-

lity of the magnetometer, producing spurious noise readings at its peak. As a result, the contours at this position are blanked out. It should, as does the coinciding line of strong negative inphase EM responses, represent the location of two long parellel iron formations mapped on known geology (Ontario Department of Mines Geology Map 2115).

It may be of significance that zone 11 not only follows their WSW - ENE strikes in the east but, like the iron formations, also appears to fold around south to east at the west end. This suggests a stratigraphic, if not geologic relation, between the formations. The curved zoning of 11 is based on similar EM responses at zone portion 11a, joint to the main zone by two lines (360 and 370) of unconformingly wide responses at the fold apex. This bend in structuring is supported by corresponding magnetics and VLF trends, and perhaps related to an adjacent synclinal axis mapped through the area.

Though of lower apparent conductances, albeit still impressive at 18 to 35 mhos, zones 10 and 6 are of higher appeal than the above formations because of shorter, more isolated strikes and direct magnetic associations. Such characteristics are more conducive to anomalous mineralization such as massive sulphides, given their attractive conductivity. Both zones have double peak EM responses, indicating either a more flat-lying source or double bands. The latter is more probable for zone 6, which appears to have two arms

diverging eastwards. Located beside zone 11, zone 10 might be its offset continuation rather than 11a if there is no folding in the area. Its less dipping anomaly shapes and distinctive circular magnetic association , however, point to a more anomalous source.

Isolated to the south of the multiple formation conductors (11, 12, 14) is zone 13, another short zone with direct magnetic association but more moderately high conductance of about 5 mhos. The modelled depths hint at an extension of the zone at depth west of line 580. If this is the case, then the south-curving continuation of the corresponding magnetic high suggests that zone 13 is a subsequent horizon of mineralization following the same stratigraphic structuring as the 11 and 12 formations.

Two other short bedrock zones, 8 and 9, exist in the centre of the area. Zone 9 is actually a line of more defined and conductive anomalies within a wide area between zone 6 and 11 of more questionable bedrock responses such as zones 7 and 9a. It might be an arm of 11a as their eastern ends converge or, as the magnetic trends hint at, it might extend westward to the less conductive zone of 8.

The three remaining interpreted bedrocks are of lower apparent conductances and definition. Their more questionable status is in part due to their southern location around Bennett Lake, which forms the main surficial conductivity

of the survey area. Zones 2, 4 and 5 are granted the bedrock classification because of their more resolved definition, in particular on the more bedrock revealing inphase and low frequency channels, amongst the wide overburden blanket. In contrast, the lower rated neighbouring zones of 1, 4a and 3 are possible exaggerated edge effects because of the lack of low frequency inphase responses or EM peak resolution.

Zone 3 shows enough bedrock signs (especially at lines 510 and 590) to be considered as a continuation of zone 2, but its insistence of alignment along the lake's edge leaves it suspect. The eastern arm of 2, meanwhile, is located off the lake but might be a separate conductor, with subzone 2a as a weak continuation.

Zone 4, 4a and 1 show promise as areas of fault mineralization. They are located along a strong magnetic gradient that most likely represents the major east-west fault which strikes through the southern margin of the area.

The only other zoned EM responses occur on the NW arm of the area. They show no low frequency inphase response and little peak definition on the quadrature, however. Located on a lake and stream, they, like most of the other supplementary VLF and high frequency EM trends also noted, likely reflect weak surficial conductivity. Exceptions occur in the four NW VLF axis which appear to reflect the conductivity of the

iron formations and possible weak extensions of conductors 8 and 12. The magnetic contours can also be analyzed in more detail to provide supplementary geological and structural information in the interpretation procedure. The survey area can be basically divided into three areas magnetically. The NW, as mentioned, is completely covered by the overwhelming high of the iron formations. The southern part is dominated by the magnetic low around the sediments of Bennett Lake, truncated in the south by the fault gradient. As in the EM, the most interesting region is found in the complex magnetic patterns down the centre of the area. Beside supporting the zones of 6, 8, 10, 11 and 13, many other small, mal-aligned and broken contour patterns exist here to suggest, as expected from the jumbled EM responses and given detailed geological mapping, a tectonically complex (folded, fractured and faulted) geology.

The structural complexity and multiple conductor banding result in EM responses that might not always be well represented by the Vertical Half Plane used in modelling. Interpretation of conductor dip direction is also made difficult by the multiple anomaly peaks. Nevertheless, in most cases or where it is obvious, the bedrock conductors appear to be southerly to vertical dipping, and of varying but significant conductances and depths (20 metres plus except for the near surface centre portions of zones 11 and 12).

A few lines of data were also collected in the small Mayflower test area, along the major fault, east of the main area. The EM response here is dominated by three lines (highway, powerline and railroad) of cultural responses and a wide higher conductance anomaly on the western most line (1090). Similarily, the only magnetic highs occur in the west. They are two large east-west striking bodies. The stronger northern one corresponds to a mapped iron formation and the resulting line of negative inphase anomalies. The other high is perhaps related to the conductor,

The orientation of the conductor is uncertain as its one line wide response might strike north-south. Closer inspection, in particular on the more sensative high frequency EM, however, reveals a line of weak responses directly east as well as a stronger partial anomaly at the south end of line 1080. Unless the former is the result of a combined side-effect of the adjacent railroad and surficial responses then the conductivity of line 1090 might well continue eastwards as shown by the two conductor axis noted on the map. It is noted that the longer southern zone is on strike to a mapped gold occurrence located just east of the test area and perhaps initially meant to be surveyed.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Bennett Lake area is located in a favourable geological setting where known gold mineralizations occur. The survey proved the area to be electromagnetically and magnetically active, complex, and of high interest worthy of its geological potential.

Many probable conductor axis were interpreted from the EM and VLF responses. Of these, 14 were deemed to be of interest as bedrock zones and numbered for discussion. Eleven of the zones, most of which are of significant to very high conductances, can be confidently classified as certain bedrock conductors. As an aid to further geophysical/geological classification and follow-up considerations, the 14 selected zones are listed and grouped below in order of priority on the basis of their accompanying geophysical merits.

10,6,13 - Bedrock conductors with more isolated short strike lengths, direct magnetic associations and high conductances - characteristics often associated with massive sulphide mineralization.

11,12,14 - Together, they form four parellel bands of long formational-type conductors, likely of high density graphitic and perhaps iron min-

eralization, as suggested by their extremely high 30 to 80 mho conductances.

8,9 - Respectively, weaker and less resolved bedrock conductor bands that might be connected amongst the multiple conductive responses at the survey area's centre.

2,5,4 - Bedrock conductors of less significant conductances and medium to long strike lengths that are obscured and likely covered by the surrounding Bennett Lake surficials.

7,3,1 - Possible bedrock conductors of questionable status due to poor resolution from surrounding wide responses and, for zone 1, to the lack of any measureable conductance.

It should be noted that the above grading is based mainly on the geophysical criteria which most favour the existence of good anomalous bedrock conductors. While this has a useful basis in massive sulphide exploration, it will have less bearing on gold prospecting. Because of its low concentration, gold normally does not directly produce a high conductance anomaly. Weaker electrolytic conductive trends of accessory mineralization (such as the subzones), faults (4, 5 and 1), contacts and shears can also be potential gold-bearing structures.

Nevertheless, follow-up should take into consideration that two of the highest rated zones, 6 and 3, plus one of the two test area bedrocks (T1) are located in the vicinity of known gold occurrences. Close analysis of these zones should help in rating the potential of other similar conductors. Follow-up is also definitely recommended for the highly conductive and structurally complex central part of the main area, specifically on zones 10 and 11a. Investigation of the extremely conductive centre portion of zone 12 might also be useful in discovering the source of this anomalous mineralization. As well, due to cultural interference and the incomplete coverage, the region around the two interpreted bedrock zones of the test area should be further investigated to confirm their existence and outlines. The remaining conductors can be better assessed by those who can combine more detailed geological information with the geophysical data provided by the survey.

Respectfully submitted,

AERODAT LIMITED

Richard Yee

October 18, 1984

Richard D.C. Yee, P. Eng.

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A REPORT OF GEOLOGICAL WORK ON THE BENNETT LAKE CLAIM GROUP, KENORA MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

by

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Prepared on behalf of Argor Explorations Limited, Calgary, Alberta

20th December, 1984

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1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This report describes the results of a geological work program consisting of a preliminary geological survey and reconnaisance geochemical sampling on claims owned by Argor Explorations Limited within the Area of Bennett Lake and Bennett Township.

Problem

Recent detailed mapping(1 inch = ½mile) by the Ontario Geological Survey (O.G.S) only covers a small portion of the Bennett Lake claim-group and was not detailed enough to discern sought after geological conditions similar to those reported at the nearby Independence Mine.

Scope

The 1984 summer program was designed to assess the potential of gold occurences within the claim area and if possible deliniate favourable areas for subsequent follow-up work. This summer program consisted of two phases, of which this report describes the results of the geological work undertaken. A second phase consisted of an airborne geophysical survey flown over the claims and is described in a separate report.

As background material a description of the claim-group location and access, property ownership and claims held, physiography and previous exploration activity are presented. Also the approach to mapping and type of geochemical sampling are discussed.

Futhermore a discussion of results incorporting previous geological work are presentd along with a geological map of the claim group. Conclusions and recommendations for subsequent follow-up work are also presented.

2. LOCATION & ACCESS

The approximate geographic centre of the claim-group is latitude $48^{\circ}47'$, longtitude $92^{\circ}17'$. Inaddition the claim-group is situated in both Bennett Township and the Area of Bennett Lake, Kenora Mining Division. Topographic map Manion Lake, NTS No. 52C/16 (1:50,000) covers this area. The property is about 34 road miles west of Atikokan via Highway 11 and then 3 miles north of the Highway. Figure 1 contains a location map.

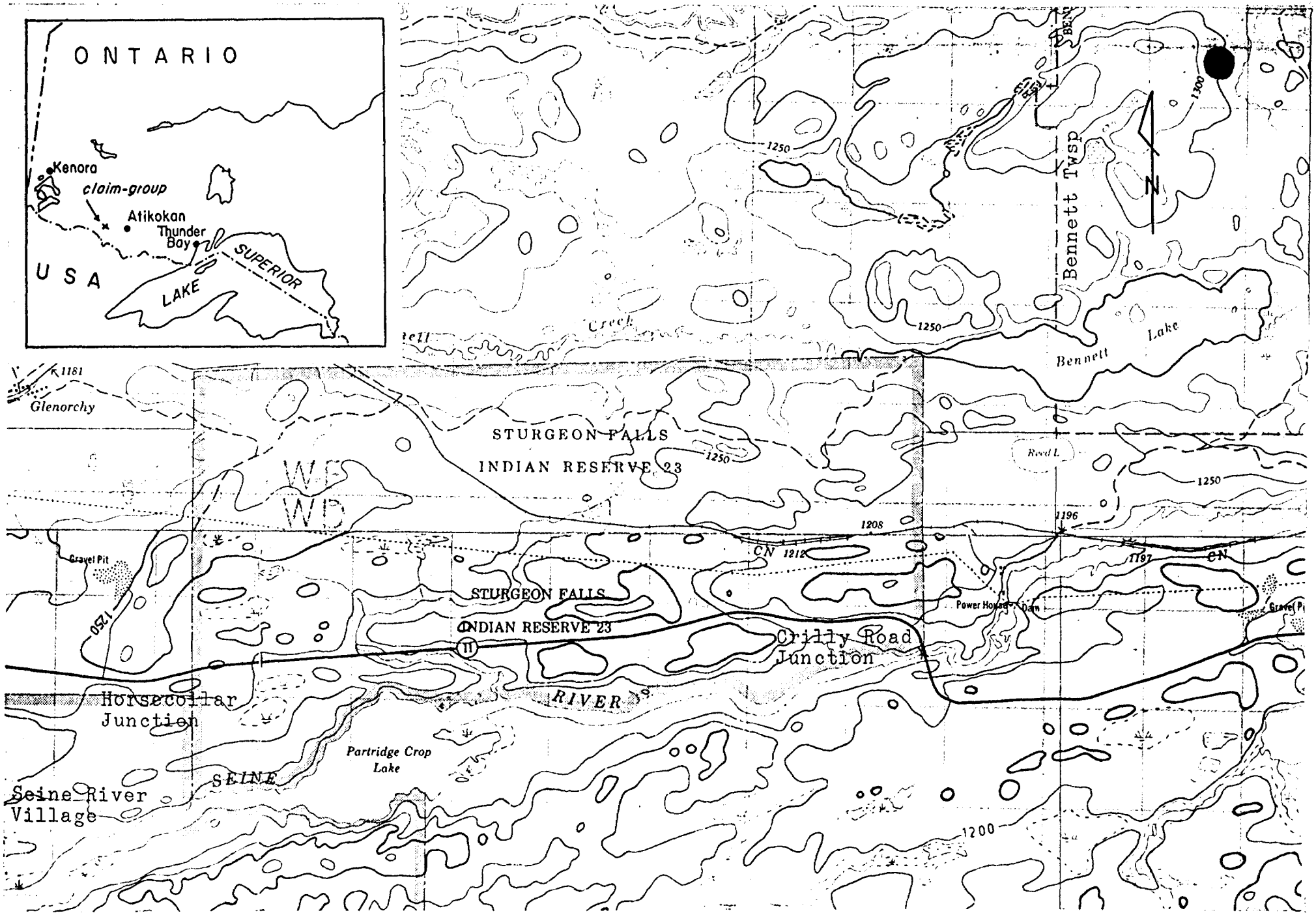


Figure 1: Location map of the Bennett Lake claim-group Scale 1:50,000

Access is by two gravel roads intersecting Highway 11. The Crilly Road turnoff, 34 miles west of Atikokan, can be used to reach a ½mile long winter road which goes down to the south shore of Bennett Lake. Easier access is via the Cedar Lake road, 39 miles west of Atikokan, and which is located a ½ mile east of the Horse-collar Junction. The Cedar Lake road traverses Sturgeon Falls Indian Reserve No. 23 for a distance of 8 miles and goes directly to the south shore of Bennett Lake. Prior permission is required from the Seine River Indian Band, at Seine River Village, to use this road. From the south shore a boat is required to cross the lake, a distance of 100 feet to 1½ mile depending on which part of the property is desired to be reached. Two north-south cut lines, coincident with the claim lines, allow for easy walking to the interior of the property.

3. PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

A total of 45 claims (see Table I for a complete listing along with recording dates) comprise the Bennett Lake claim-group. Thirty-six claims are within the Area of Bennett Lake (claim map No. 2392) and nine claims are within the adjoining Bennett Township (claim map No. 1920). All claims are owned by Argor Explorations Limited of Calgary, Alberta. Peter Fernberg of Ingleside, Ontario staked the above claims at the request of Argor Explorations. Figure 2 is a map showing the location of claims held.

4. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The south shore of Bennett Lake is gradually sloping towards the lake and away from a long ridge of bedrock on the south margin of the property. A consequence of this is that there is virtually no outcrop along this slope since it's covered by sandy overburden with mixed forest and cedar groves. On the north shore the ground consists of a 50 - 100 foot high ridge parallel to the lake. Relatively good rock exposure occurs near and at the shoreline but towards the lee side it becomes covered by overburden, cedar swamp, forest windfall and regrowth. The central portion of the property is a lowland basin interspersed with small ridges. Outcrop exposure is poor as the area is covered by overburden, marshy land and dense mainly deciduous forest. On the northern part of the claim-group the area

Table I: Claims comprising the Bennett Lake claim-group

Claim No.	Location	Date of Recording
762058	Bennett Township	May 16, 1983
762059	" "	"
762061	Area of Bennett Lake	"
762062	"	"
762063	"	"
762064	"	"
762065	"	"
762066	"	"
763067	"	"
762068	"	"
762069	"	"
762070	"	"
762072	Bennett Township	"
762073	"	"
762074	Area of Bennett Lake	"
762075	"	"
762076	"	"
762077	"	"
762078	"	"
762079	"	"
762080	"	"
762086	Bennett Township	May 30, 1983
762087	" "	"
762811	" "	"
762812	Area of Bennett Lake	"
762813	"	"
762814	"	"
762815	"	"
762816	"	"
762817	"	"
762818	"	"
762819	"	"
762820	"	"
762821	"	"
762822	"	"
762823	"	"
762824	"	"
762825	"	"
762826	"	"
762827	"	"
762828	"	"
762829	"	"
778423	Bennett Township	August 24, 1984
778424	" "	"
778426	Area of Bennett Lake	"

LEGEND

- HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.
- OTHER ROADS
- TRAILS
- SURVEYED LINES:
  - TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC.
  - LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC.
- UNSURVEYED LINES
  - LOT LINES
  - PARCEL BOUNDARY
  - MINING CLAIMS ETC.
- RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
- UTILITY LINES
- NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
- FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
- SUBDIVISION
- ORIGINAL SHORELINE
- MARSH OR MUSKEG
- MINES
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- ACCESS ROUTE

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	●
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◓
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◒
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	■
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◨
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◧
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	▼
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S.
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	⊛
CANCELLED	⊗
SAND & GRAVEL	ⓖ

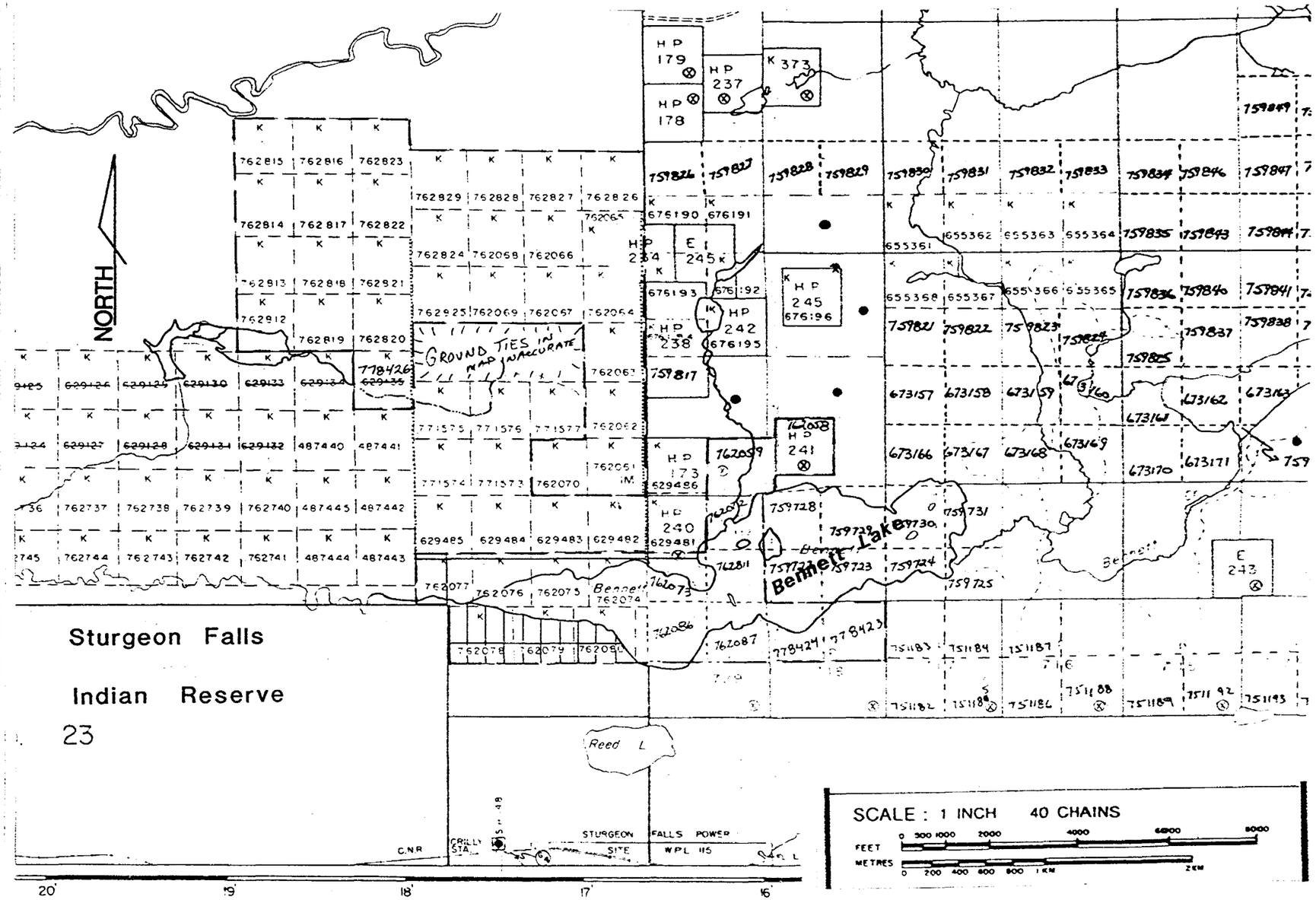


Figure 2: Claim and grid location - Bennett Lake Claim Group

1936: Located by Red Cedar Lake Gold Mines Ltd the occurence was extensively trenched and then drilled. No records about drilling have been located. A trench across a shear zone averaged 0.15 oz/ton gold across an 85 ft section.

-Continued work was done by:

1940: Sylvanite Gold Mines Limited

1958: Jacobus Mining Corporation

1960: Turbenn Minerals Ltd conducted a magnetic survey in the vicinity

1971: E. Corrigan

1973: E. Rivers

1973: Yeoman Mines Ltd chip-sampled the property and later optioned it to International Chemalloy Corp. Ltd.

1975: Assessment work by Yeoman Mines on behalf of International Chemalloy consisted of a ground VLF-EM and a fluxgate magnetometer survey. Four Em anomalies coincident with magnetic anomalies were located.

-1980: R.J. MacLean et al claim staked the area east of the occurence.

-1980: An airborne EM (Mark VI INPUT) and magnetic geophysical survey was done by the O.G.S as part of a regional geophysics program.

8. REGIONAL & LOCAL GEOLOGY (compiled from Fumerton 1981, Poulsen 1983)

Extending from Mine Centre to Atikokan, early Precambrian rocks of the Superior Structural Province underly the region. The Bennett Lake claim-group lies immediately north of a boundary zone between the Wabigoon and Quetico Subprovinces of the Superior Province. This boundary, extending westwards into Minnesota, is defined by a system of steeply-dipping dextral wrench faults, the largest of which are the Little Turtle Lake Fault and Quetico (originally called the Seine River - Rainy Lake Fault). Figure 3 illustrates the regional setting.

Within the claim group the Little Turtle Lake Fault forms the southern margin to the property. Further eastwards this fault splays into a series of lesser faults.

North of the Little Turtle Lake Fault the Wabigoon Subprovince is composed of metavolcanics and metasediments which have been intruded by a number of plutonic bodies. The metavolcanics are predominately intermediate to mafic flows, occasionally pillowed. Fragmental metavolcanics are typically intermediate in composition and include tuff brecias, lapilli-tuffs, and lithic and crystal tuffs. Felsic

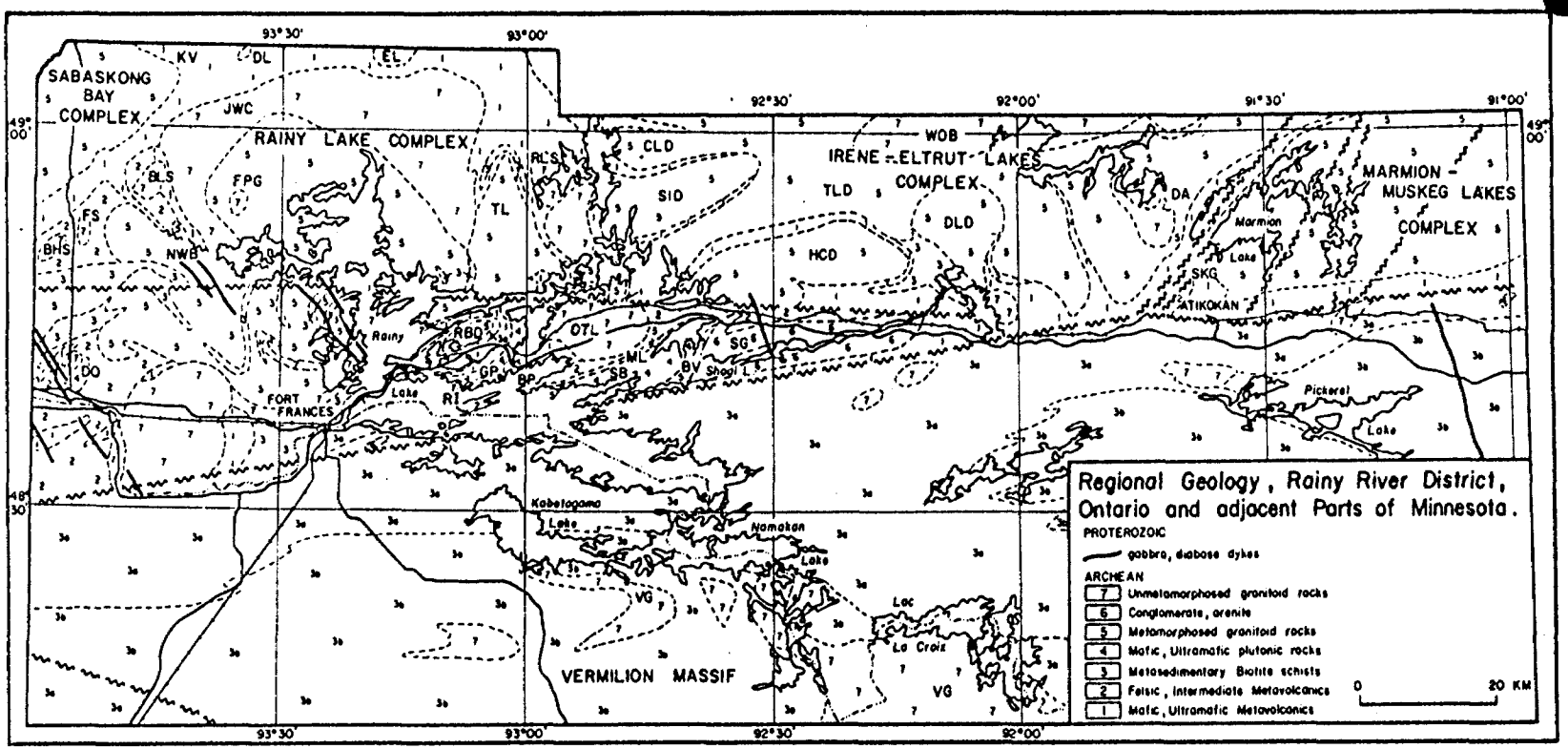


Figure 3: Regional Geology (RBD: Rice Bay Dome, BP: Bean Pass pluton, GP: Grassy Portage intrusion, RI: Rest Island granite, OTL: Otter Tail Lake pluton, ML: Mud Lake pluton, SB: Seine Bay intrusion, BV: Bad Vermilion tonalite, SG: Seine Group, VG: Vermilion Granite). (fromPoulson 1983)

Metavolcanics are predominately pyroclastics. Two small bodies of felsic metavolcanics (tuff to lapilli-tuff) occur within the patented claims just east of the claim-group. One of these bodies hosts the Independence Mine.

A large amount of medium-grade metasediments outcrop north of Bennett and McPherson Lakes and stratigraphically overlie the metavolcanics. Most of these metasediments are probably arenites but some pebble conglomerate bands have been recognized. Known occurences of banded magnetic ironstone occur as thin units within the metasediments (biotite schists in the Bennett Lake area) interlaminated with arenaceous and argillaceous rocks.

Six different types of plutonic rocks have intruded the supracrustal rocks of the Wabigoon subprovince within the region. To the northeast of the claim-group is the Hillyer Creek Dome, a granodiorite intrusion probably predating tectonism. Common to the metasediments are tonolite dikes and stocks. They principally occur as concordant dikes within these metasediments, suggesting that they were probably structurally controlled during the last major period of folding.

The Quetico Subprovince consists of wacke and mudstone beds suggestive that they comprise a turbidite sequence.

North of the Little Turtle Lake Fault the region contains fold patterns that are both complex and fragmented. Five fold axial planes have been recognized and were probably produced by two or more periods of deformation. The dominant structure is a large tightly folded syncline whose axis trends approximately east-west as it crosses the claim group and passes close to the Independence mine and Red Cedar occurence. A later more regional folding produced two antiforms with axial planes trending southeast which is best expressed 5 miles northeast of the claim group.

Poulsen has noted that the fault and shear network of the Wabigoon Subprovince consists of two distinct elements: east-trending dextral faults and conjugate faults striking 030° reflecting a late - tectonic shortening of the subprovince about a northwesterly trending axis. Gold mineralization appears to be localized in subsidiary structures related to the fault zones. Ductile shear zones in plutonic and massive metavolcanics and also dilatant zones parallel to regional cleavage would be priority targets for gold mineralization.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

Mapping

A 1 inch -to-800ft scale geological map was made of the portion of the claim-group which had not been previously mapped in detail by the O.G.S. The portion of the claim-group which was previously mapped by Fumerton (1981) was checked and modified where necessary. The property was mapped by traversing along claimlines and inbetween claimlines by means of pace and compass. As many outcrops as possible where examined in each claim by traversing and examining pre-selected outcrops discerned from air photographs. Two north-south claimlines which where recut, brushed out and hip-chained were used to provide travese control. Claimlines were also hip-chained to provide further control on outcrop location. The grid at the southern end of the property was traversed and mapped. Rock samples were collected and several were later selected for thin-sectioning to provide additional information.

Geochemical Rock Sampling

During the course of mapping rock samples were collected for the geochemical detection of gold and also for multi-spectographic analysis on selected samples. Samples were collected from outcrops showing quartz veinning, sulphides, felsic lithologies or shearing. Grab samples were also taken from various trenches, pits and shallow exploration shafts. Each sample was collected by hammer and chisel and were about 2 pounds in weight and no more than five feet of sample width was taken.

Geochemical analysis was by neutron activation and done by X-Ray Assay Laboratory of Toronto. Lower detection limit is 1 part per billion. Submitted samples were crushed to ¼ inch of which several hundred grams were split for final pulverization. Spectographic analysis was done by a combination of neutron activation and D.C plasma. A total of 150 samples were collected from the claim group.

Presentation of Data

The 1 inch - 800ft scale geological map is produced as figure 4. Inconjuction a same scale base map showing claim boundaries and the location of various old workings is also included as figure 5 to avoid map clutter. A larger scale map of the visible trenches at the Red Cedar Occurence is contained in figure 6. Geochemical sample locations are shown on figure 5.

The 1"-800' scale base map was produced by optically enlargening a Lands and Forest 1"-¼ mile map. Geological information from Fumerton's map was also enlargened and traced onto figure 4. Note that the claim boundaries as depicted in figure 5 can only be considered as approximations and would require proper surveying to establish their correct positions.

10. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The geology of the Bennet Lake claim group is essentially a continuation of lithologies and structure as previously mapped by Fumerton (1981), however there are some refinements that are discussed below.

The central and northern part of the claim-group is underlain predominatly by a biotite schist – medium-grade metasediments of the Wabigoon Subprovince. This rock appears to be a quartz arenite with about 15-20% biotite, 60% quartz, 20% feldspar and minor late stage chlorite and white mica. Note that contacts drawn between the metasediments and metavolcanics have been inferred from mapped outcrops and geophysical data.

Common to the metasediments are concordant, syntectonic, fine grained felsic intrusives as dikes and stocks. Fumerton's map has refered to these as biotite tonalites and the same naming is retained. These intrusions are usually a couple of feet to 50 feet wide, massive with little to no foliation, and often tapering at its ends. As outcrops they form preeminent humps above the biotite schists. Unmineralized quartz veinning may occasionallybe present. Several larger stock like felsic intrusive bodies occur on the western side of the property and at one place form a 100 foot bluff face south of the '818' Glory hole.

Within the metasediments a few outcrops of felsic extrusive metavolcanics have been located, particularly on claim 762821. There are some problems distinquishing this lithology from the similar appearing fine grained felsic intrusives since metamorphism and structural complexity have obliterated the small scale primary textures. At several spots it would appear that the two lithologies merge into each other.

Two areas stand out as being felsic extrusives. The first at sample location 2292 and 2293 contains folded and elongated fragments in a light green sericitic matrix with numerous carbonate veinlets. Only about 15-20% feldspar crystals/grains are visible with 25% polygonized quartz crystals/grains resting in a white mica rich matrix and indiscript recrystallized quartz-feldspar groundmass. On the outcrop the rock is well foliated with interbands of differential composition, either being more siliceous or sericitic. Adjacent, to the north, is a dike or sill of a coarse grained micaaceous rich quartz-feldspar porphyry. Interestingly a small sliver of magnetic schist separated the porphyry from the felsic pyroclastic. Outcrop 2195 would appear to be a felsic tuff unit. Geochemical surface rock samples returned negligible values.

Another outcrop of felsic metavolcanic occurs at sample location 2175 which is massive in appearence, possibly a flow, but petrographically similar to No. 2192. One hundred feet north, at sample location 2177, the outcrop contains felsic fragments, one foot or less in length, suggesting a pyroclastic horizon.

Some other fine grained leucocratic lithologies which appear to be felsic metavolcanic extrusives were noted but closer investigation may reveal it to be either a metamorphosed tonalite intrusive or a metasediment comprised of reworked felsic tuffs. The latter case may be more common. At location 2216 a thin unit mapped as a leucocratic arenite is overlain by a very similar leucocratic rock scouring and infilling the bottom unit.

Pebble conglomerate bands occur as distinct units within the metasediments in the western and mid-northern parts of the claim-group and range in width from a couple of feet up to 300 feet. Comprised of well elongated, rounded, sucrosic quartz clasts, within a fine grained biotite bearing and white mica leucocratic matrix, these pebble clasts range from 5 inches long by 1½ inch wide or less. Clast sizing in a band tends to be homogenous with one size being predominant. At claim 762818 two narrow pebble conglomerate units are separated by a leucocratic quartz arenite that contains a minor amount of small (1 inch or less) pebbles and in which the matrix contains a lesser amount of biotite.

In the northwestern and northern area of the property thin magnetic ironstone units are present within the metasediments. These

units consist of two main bands and a minor third one. The northern most band consists of two somewhat parallel beds varying in width from 5 to 20 feet and even less. As described by Young (1960) the ironstone consists of thin, lenticular bands of magnetite separated by wider bands of siliceous sediments and argillic material. In contrast to Young's map, the ironstone was not located as bands on the southern limb of the syncline. A few broken pods of ironstone were found by the '818' Glory Hole within a biotite schist and at the southeastern corner of claim 762822 as a small lense of unknown orientation.

A particularly distinctive rock lithology has been noted occuring on claims 762058, 762059 and partially along the north shore of Bennett Lake. It would appear to be a reworked volcanoclastic, now present as a quartz wacke. Fumerton's map indicates a similar rock just to the north of claim 762058. This unit exhibits severe deformation and destruction of primary textures. It's composed of 25-30% feldspar, several percent white mica, minor green biotite and chlorite, and an excessive quartz rich groundmass. Also a minor amount of interstitial carbonate is present. Feldspars and quartz especially are polygonized and granulated. Inaddition this unit shows a variable degree of magnetism, being strongly magnetic along the lakeshore and at sample location 2153 but not elsewhere. Minor amounts of pyrite, silica flooding and occasional quartz and carbonate veinlets are present and tend to correspond to some ineresting geochemical gold values.

The Red Cedar Occurence contains several small (2 inch - 1½ foot wide) quartz veins aligned with minor shear zones trending east-west. Host rocks are a jumbled mess of interculated biotite gneiss/schist, ampibolite gneiss, minor quartz wacke and ironstones (according to Fumerton these are composed of hematite, iron silicates and quartz). Sulphide staining is ubiquitous and pyrite, sometimes as 1 inch diameter clumps, is common. Geochemical analysis confirmed that gold concentaration varies from trace to 900 ppb with a preferential concentration of gold in shear zones. Other major workings investigated where:

1) A 40 foot deep exploratory shaft on claim 762820 sunk on a 7 foot wide quartz vein, nearly vertical, within a wall rock of pebble conglomerate and biotite schist. The hanging wall is silica

flooded and contains sulphides as laminations. A minor amount of pyrite and arsenopyrite are present in the quartz vein. Geochemical gold values of the vein and selective grabs of the dump material returned essentially trace values.

2) The '818' Glory Hole on claim 762818, unknown depth, is situated at the contact between biotite schists on the north and a felsic intrusive on the south. Several intensely sulphide stained quartz pods occur inbetween the contact. Geochemical values of selected dump material samples was nil.

Overburden is a sandy soil in the area north of Bennett Lake and is thought to be only several feet thick. South of the lake the depth of the sandy overburden is unknown but appears to shallow going southwards.

Geophysical data inconjuction with field observations indicates the following:

- Conductor 2 coincides with intense carbonatized shearing and localized quartz veinning along the north shore of Bennett Lake. Pyrite content was up to 2% along this trend. This conductive zone continues eastwards to the No. 3 conductive zone and likely represents a fault splay off the Little Turtle Lake Fault.
- Conductor 1 follows the approximate alignment of the Little Turtle Lake Fault and mimics the small bluff which marks the outcrop margin south of the lake. The rock is intensely sheared, almost mylonitic and with isolated minor concentrations of pyrite.
- Conductor 4 and 5 response resolution is partially obscured by sandy overburden in this area and are though to be structurally associated with the Little Turtle Lake Fault.
- Listed as a possible conductor axis, zone 2A may represent a formmational or volcanic flow contact. Within this vicinty the rock becomes more hornfelsic to the north.
- Conductor 6 is an isolated short strike length zone with a direct magnetic association and high conductance. On the property this area coincides with the contact between metasediments and metavolcanics and is possibly associated with a graphitic layer that was found to the east at sample location 2216.
- Conductor 7 corresponds to a westerly trending dike of quartz feldspar porphyry with a minor amount of quartz veins, trace pyrite and likely represents a shear zone. The three short possible

bedrock conductors north of zone 7 may well be reflections of the syntectonic felsic dikes along structurally weak zones .

- Conductor zone 10 is associated with a high magnetic structure and has a moderate conductance value. The metavolcanic is a medium grained gabbroic rock bounded by biotite schists. A very thin band of quartz wacke, similar to that on claim 762058, was located along this conductor trend along with a 10 feet or greater width quartz feldspar porphyry.
- The northeast trending VLF conductors in the northwest and northern margin of the claim-group reflect the conductivity of the ironstone.
- A northwesterly trending high frequency/VLF axis coincides partially with the silicified and deformed volcanoclastic (quartz wacke) on claim 762058.
- Several northerly trending faults are postulated to occur in the southern half of the claim-group based on geophysical results coincident with topographic valleys.

11. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Lithology as previously mapped by Fumerton (1981) extends into the claim area, with metasediments being the main rock type in the central and northernpart of the claim-group. Metavolcanics are present along the southern margin of the claims and along the northern shore of Bennett Lake. The predominant metasediment is a biotite schist, originally a quartz arenite. Pebble conglomerate and leucocratic quartz rich band are commonly interculated within the biotite schist which is also intruded by biotite dikes and stocks. Several localities of what appears to be felsic extrusives were located and are suggestive in some cases of being reworked. Some difficulty was experienced in distinquishing between felsic extrusives and intrusives due to lack of primary textures. A narrow unit of volcanoclastic, possibly originally a tuff unit, was discovered along the north shore of Bennett Lake and also within a couple of other claims. This unit has several interesting geochemical gold values associated with siliceous and pyrite bearing areas. Whereas the rest of the geochemical samples retured nil to negligible values.

Of all the old workings investigated within the property the Red Cedar Occurence is the largest. Examination of this occurence

Confirmed previous assessments of low gold values associated with quartz veins in small shear zones. A previously unknown exploratory shaft was found to be situated in a localized quartz pipe within silicified pebble conglomeratic rock.

An assessment of geophysical survey data with ground observations noted that a conductive zone on the north shore of Bennett Lake is likely a shear splay off the Little Turtle Lake Fault. Several small conductive zones on the southeast end of the property may be structural zones also related to the east trending Little Turtle Lake Fault. In the centrally located claims the conductive zones coincide with a metasediment - metavolcanic contact and/or graphite lens and areas of felsic intrusive dikes. The northwest region of the claim-group is underlain by narrow bands of magnetic ironstone within the biotite schists. However field mapping did not reveal these ironstone bands to occur along the southern limb of the main syncline. Geophysical information confirms the presence of the large synclinal structure.

Several northerly striking faults, on the eastern half of the property, are postulated.

The presence of a jumbled geophysical response and observable geology within the area north and south of the Red Cedar Occurence are suggestive of a tectonically complex geology which requires further study and evaluation.

It is recommended that the company:

1) Proceed with cutting a north-south grid, 100 metre interval, on claims 762058, 762059, 762062, along the north shore of Bennett Lake, claims 762061-762065 and 762066-762067 so as to provide survey control for subsequent geological investigation.

2) Conduct further geological mapping at a scale of 1 inch to 200 feet and rock sampling to provide additional deliniation and information of the volcanoclastic unit (quartz wacke).

3) Conduct geological mapping at a scale of 1 inch to 200 feet to evaluate conductive zone No. 10.

4) Consider dewatering the 40 foot deep exploratory shaft and investigate the gold mineralization potential.

- Consider doing a soil geochemical survey within the area just north of conductor zone No. 6 to deliniate any subcrop mineralization beneath this overburden covered area.

6) Consider using a bulldozer to expose any subsequent anomolous zones discovered by additional mapping and/or sampling.

The above work is recommended before any drilling is considered.

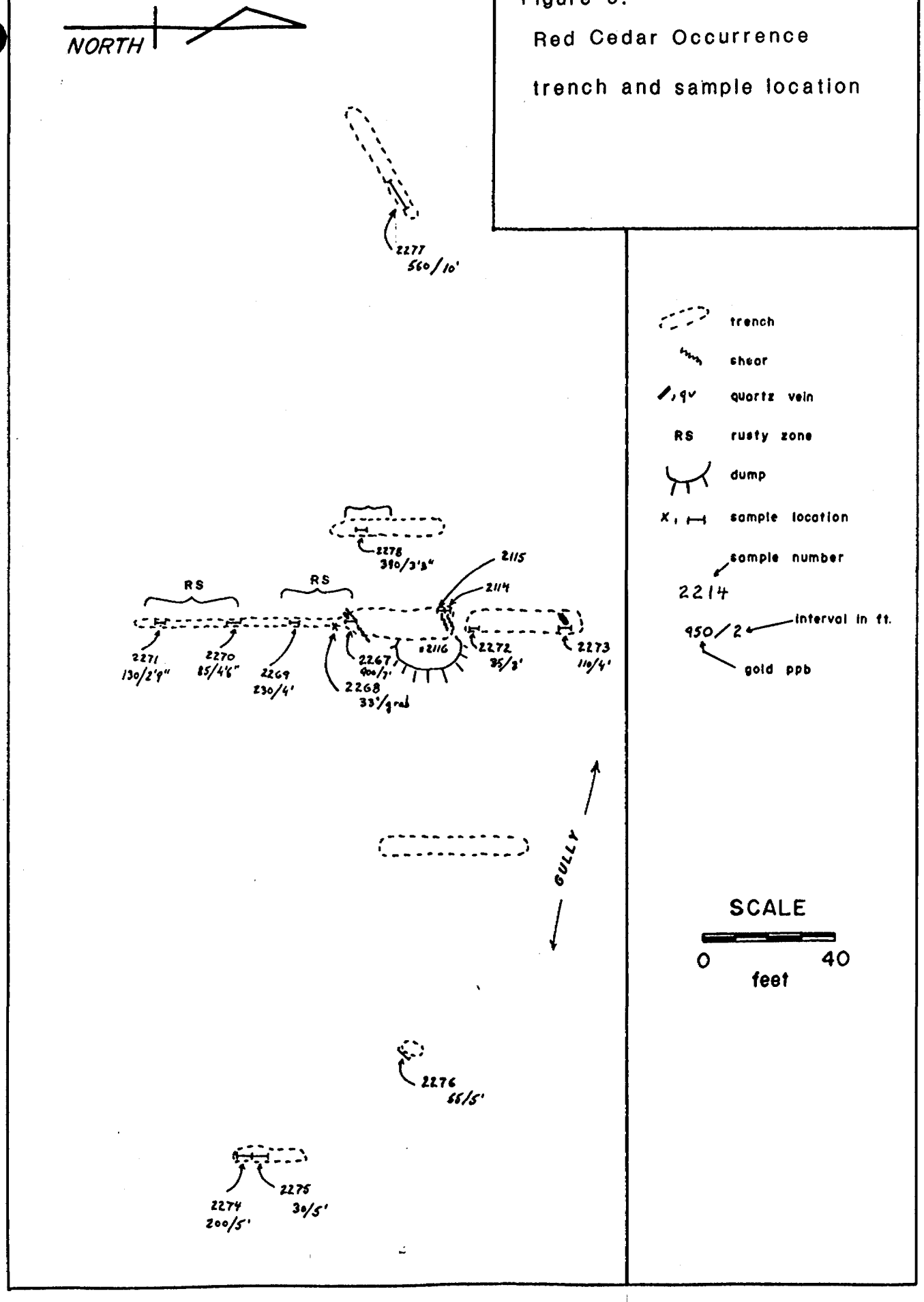
Peter A. Fernberg
Geologist B.Sc

December 20, 1984

Figure 5:

Red Cedar Occurrence

trench and sample location



SELECTED REFERENCES

Fumerton, S.L.
1981: Precambrian Geology of the Calm Lake Area, Rainy River District Ontario Geological Survey Preliminarty Map P. 2405, (Revised) Geological Series, Scale 1:15 840 or 1 inch to ¼ mile. Geology 1980.

Poulsen, K.H.
1983: Mineral Deposits of the Fort Frances - Mine Centre Area; Ontario Geological Survey Guidebook.

Poulsen, K.H.
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Wilkinson, S.J.
1982: Gold Deposits of the Atikokan Area; Ontario Geological Survey Mineral Deposits Circular 24, 54p.

Young, W.L.
1960: Geology of the Bennett - Tanner Area; Ontario Department of Mines, Volume 69, Part 4, 17p. Accompanied by Map 1960b, scale 1:31 680 or 1 inch to ½ mile.

CERTIFICATION

I, Peter A. Fernberg, of R.R. No. 2, Ingleside, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1) I am an exploration geologist living at R.R. No. 2, Ingleside, Ontario.

2) I graduated from Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario in 1979 with a B.Sc (Honours) degree in Geology.

3) I have been permanently employed and employed on a contract basis in my profession since graduation in 1979.

4) I have no interest either directly or indirectly nor do I anticipate receiving such interest in the properties or securities of Argor Explorations Limited.

5) The attached geological report and its enclosed maps are the product of a survey carried out by myself.

6) The survey was carried out during the period of June to August, 1984.

Ingleside, Ontario
Date: January 11, 1985

Peter Fernberg
Geologist, B.Sc

Peter A. Fernberg

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T2P 3H5

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P.O. Box 99
Unionville, Ontario
L3R 2L8

Customer No. 1012

INVOICE NO.	INVOICE DATE	WORK ORDER NO.	DATE SUBMITTED
21702	24-Jul-84	17226	27 jun 84

TERMS: Terms Net 30 days, 1.5% interest on account over 30 days

CLIENTS P.O. NO	CLIENT PROJECT NO.		TYPE OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED
			Rock

NO OF PKGS	SHIPPED VIA	WAY BILL NO	SHIPPED FROM
2 Boxes	Small Fry	11598	

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION METHOD	XRAL CODE	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
14	Au,PPB	10,7	7.00	98.00
6	Multi Element, Exploration Pkg.	20,14,7	34.00	204.00
3	Ag	10	7.50	22.50
14	Rock, Crushing & Milling	1	2.75	38.50

APPROVED
3730 XRAY
6210 XRAY
July'84
Sept 19/84
Po 184

Independent

Bismuth 7120 → 7126

363.00
-294.75
68.25

PAID
POP

Sub-total $ 363.00

RECEIVED AUG 13 1984

MISC. CHARGES	SHIPPING CHARGES	CUSTOM BROKERAGE	TELEX	MINIMUM CHARGES	
	7.50				$ 7.50
	OTHER			SURCHARGE - RUSH SERVICE	

TOTAL IN CANADIAN FUNDS $ 370.50

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INVOICE NO.	INVOICE DATE	WORK ORDER NO.	DATE SUBMITTED
21959	15-AUG-84	17642	1-AUG-84

TERMS

TERMS NET 30 DAYS
1.5% PER MONTH INTEREST ON ACCOUNT OVER 30 DAYS

CLIENTS P.O. NO.	CLIENT PROJECT NO.		TYPE OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED
			ROCK

NO. OF PKGS	SHIPPED VIA	WAY BILL NO	SHIPPED FROM
1 BOX	SMALL FRY	13482	

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION METHOD	XRAL CODE	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
1. 9	AU, PPB	2, 10, 7, 0, 0, 0	7.00	63.00
2. 9	ROCK, CRUSHING & MILLING (CHROME STEEL MILL)	99, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0	2.75	24.75

Bennett Lake
2203 209 221
204 208 212
205 219 213

MORRISON PETROLEUM LTD.
CALC VERIFIED
APPROVAL
DESCRIPTIONS
ACCTG DR 3730 XRAY
CR Aqua Regia
ACCTG MONTH Aug '84
CHEQUE #
DATE KP'D Sept 19/84 BY
BATCH REF # P0185

PAID PAF

SUB-TOTAL $ 87.75

MISC. CHARGES

SHIPPING CHARGES	CUSTOM BROKERAGE	TELEX	MINIMUM CHARGES
5.00			
OTHER			SURCHARGE - RUSH SERVICE
			$ 5.00

TOTAL IN CANADIAN FUNDS $ 92.75

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22311	14-SEP-84	17943	27-AUG-84

TERMS

TERMS NET 30 DAYS
1.5% PER MONTH INTEREST ON ACCOUNT OVER 30 DAYS

CLIENTS P.O. NO.	CLIENT PROJECT NO.		TYPE OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED
			ROCK

NO OF PKGS	SHIPPED VIA	WAY BILL NO	SHIPPED FROM
2 BOXES	SMALL FRY	14970	

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION METHOD	XRAL CODE	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
1. 19	AU	12, 10, 20, 0, 0, 0	7.00	133.00 ✓
2. 1	30 ELEMENT ANALYSIS	90, 13, 0, 0, 0, 0	22.00	22.00 ✓
3. 19	ROCK, CRUSHING & MILLING (CHROME STEEL MILL)	99, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0	2.75	52.25 ✓

MORRISON PETROLEUMS LTD.
CALC VERIFIED DE DISCREPANCIES
APPROVED TJK

Independence Mine

3730 XRAY
6210 XRAY
Aug '84
06711/84
6194

Actually only 17 samples analyzed
Zemmitt Prop 2267 → 2279 } 12
6913 → 6918

6913 - 6918 → Hyatt Property
6 samples x 7.00/sa = 42.00
1 30 E analysis x 22 = 22.00
6 PAP → 64.00
16.50
80.50

207.25
- 80.50
126.75
BENNETT

PAID POF

RECEIVED SEP 28 1984

				SUB-TOTAL	$ 207.25
MISC. CHARGES	SHIPPING CHARGES 5.00	CUSTOM BROKERAGE	TELEX	MINIMUM CHARGES	
	OTHER			SURCHARGE - RUSH SERVICE	$ 5.00
				TOTAL IN CANADIAN FUNDS	$ 212.25

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CUSTOMER NO. 1012

INVOICE NO.	INVOICE DATE	WORK ORDER NO.	DATE SUBMITTED
21865	08-AUG-84	17348	9-JUL-84

TERMS

TERMS NET 30 DAYS
1.5% PER MONTH INTEREST ON ACCOUNT OVER 30 DAYS

CLIENTS P.O. NO	CLIENT PROJECT NO.		TYPE OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED
			ROCK

NO. OF PKGS	SHIPPED VIA	WAY BILL NO.	SHIPPED FROM
3 BOXES	SMALL FRY	12159	

	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION METHOD	XRAL CODE	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
1.	40	AU	12, 10, 20, 0, 0, 0	7.00	280.00
2.	2	MULTI ELEMENT, EXPLORATION PACKAGE	15, 20, 14, 7, 0, 0	34.00	68.00
3	40	ROCK, CRUSHING & MILLING (CHROME STEEL MILL)	99, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0	2.75	110.00

Barrick Lake
2177 → 2166

Independence Mine

MORRISON PETROLEUM LTD.
CALC VERIFIED
APPROVAL
DESCRIPTIONS
Imperial
Mine Proj
3730 : XRAY
6210 XRAY
AUG 84 CHEQUE #
Sept 6/84 BY
10173

PAID PF

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MISC. CHARGES	SHIPPING CHARGES	CUSTOM BROKERAGE	TELEX	MINIMUM CHARGES	
	7.50				
	OTHER			SURCHARGE - RUSH SERVICE	$ 7.50

SUB-TOTAL $ 465.00

TOTAL IN CANADIAN FUNDS $ 465.50

ORIGINAL INVOICE

XRAL

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CALGARY, ALBERTA
T2P 3W2

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CUSTOMER NO. 1012

INVOICE NO.	INVOICE DATE	WORK ORDER NO.	DATE SUBMITTED
21899	10-AUG-84	17420	[illegible]

TERMS

TERMS NET 30 DAYS
1.5% PER MONTH INTEREST ON ACCOUNT OVER 30 DAYS

CLIENTS P.O. NO	CLIENT PROJECT NO	TYPE OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED
		[illegible]

NO OF PKGS	SHIPPED VIA	WAY BILL NO	SHIPPED FROM
3 BOXES	SMALL FRY	12488	

	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION METHOD	XRAL CODE	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
1.	27	AU	12, 10, 20, 0, 0, 0	7.00	189.00
2.	6	MULTI ELEMENT, EXPLORATION PACKAGE	15, 20, 14, 7, 0, 0	34.00	204.00
3.	1	DY	15, 20, 0, 0, 0, 0	10.00	10.00
4.	6	AU, 30 GMS	50, 10, 7, 0, 0, 0	11.00	66.00
5.	6	AG	50, 10, 0, 0, 0, 0	11.00	66.00
6.	33	ROCK, CRUSHING & MILLING (CHROME STEEL MILL)	99, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0	2.75	90.75
7.		PULVERIZING 2 LBS. OVERSIZE SAMPLE	1000, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0	[illegible]	[illegible]

29 samples ([illegible] Lake)
↳ # 2167 → 2195

MORRISON PETROLEUM LTD.
CALC VERIFIED [signature]
DESCRIPTIONS
APPROVAL [signature]

Independence Mine
Imperial Mine Proj

$ 634.75
- 133.00
$ 501.75

ACCOUNT CODE DR 3730 XRAY
CR 6310 XRAY
[illegible] AUG. 84
ENTERED Sept 6/84 BY [signature]
[illegible] 10173

4 samples (910, 911, 912)
↳ Hyatt's

4 Ag → 44.00
4 Au 30 gm → 44.00
1 Spec → 34.00
$122.00
4 Prep → 11.00
133.00

PAID

RECEIVED AUG 2 1 1984

SUBTOTAL $ 634.75

SHIPPING CHARGES	CUSTOM BROKERAGE	TELEX	MINIMUM CHARGES
7.50			

MISC. CHARGES

OTHER	SURCHARGE - RUSH SERVICE

TOTAL IN CANADIAN FUNDS [illegible]

ORIGINAL INVOICE

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MORRISON PETROLEUMS LTD
ATTN. A.W STOLLERY
801 - 6TH AVENUE SOUTH WEST. SUITE 2700
CALGARY, ALBERTA
T2P 3W2

COPY TO

SUBMITTED TO

ARGOR EXPLORATIONS LTD
ATTN A W STOLLERY
P.O BOX 99
UNIONVILLE, ONTARIO
L3R 2L8

CUSTOMER NO 1012

INVOICE NO.	INVOICE DATE	WORK ORDER NO.	DATE SUBMITTED
21917	13-AUG-84	17512	23-JUL-84

TERMS

TERMS NET 30 DAYS
1.5% PER MONTH INTEREST ON ACCOUNT OVER 30 DAYS

CLIENTS P.O NO	CLIENT PROJECT NO		TYPE OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED
			ROCK

NO OF PAGS	SHIPPED VIA	WAY BILL NO	SHIPPED FROM
1 BOX	SMALL FRY	12793	

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION METHOD	XRAL CODE	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
1. 7	AU	12,10,20, 0, 0, 0	7 00	49.00 A
2 7	ROCK CRUSHING & MILLING (CHROME STEEL MILL)	99, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0	2 75	19.25 A

samples 2196 V 2202

Independence Mine

MORRISON PETROLEUM LTD.

CALC VERIFIED dl

APPROVAL BJS

DESCRIPTIONS

Imperial Mine Proj

ACCTG 3730 : XRAY

2210 XRAY

Aug '84

Sept 6/84 BY

P0173

PAID PAF

RECEIVED AUG 2 1 1984

				SUB-TOTAL	$ 68.25
MISC. CHARGES	SHIPPING CHARGES 5 00	CUSTOM BROKERAGE	TELEX	MINIMUM CHARGES	
	OTHER			SURCHARGE - RUSH SERVICE	$ 5 00
				TOTAL IN CANADIAN FUNDS	$ 73.25 A

ORIGINAL INVOICE

XRAL

X-RAY ASSAY LABORATORIES LIMITED

1885 LESLIE STREET • DON MILLS ONTARIO M3B 3J4 • (416) 445-5755

INVOICE TO

Morrison Petroleums Ltd
Attn: A.W. Stollery
801-6th Ave. S.W., Ste. 2700
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3W2

COPY TO

SUBMITTED TO

Argor Explorations Ltd
Attn: A.W. Stollery
P.O. Box 99
Unionville, Ontario
L3R 2L8

Customer No. 1012

INVOICE NO.	INVOICE DATE	WORK ORDER NO.	DATE SUBMITTED
21748	27-Jul-84	17238	27-Jun-84

TERMS
Net 30 days
1.5% per month int. on acct. over 30 day

CLIENTS P.O. NO	CLIENT PROJECT NO		TYPE OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED
			Rock

NO OF PKGS	SHIPPED VIA	WAY BILL NO.	SHIPPED FROM
	Small Fry (Part of 17226)	11598	

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION METHOD	XRAL CODE	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
19	Au,PPB	10,7	7.00	133.00
7	Multi Element, Exploration Pkg.	20,14,7	34.00	238.00
2	Ag	10	7.50	15.00
19	Rock, Crushing & Milling	1	2.75	52.25
				$ 438.25

Bennet Lake
→ # 2101 → 2119

MORRISON PETROLEUM LTD.
CALC. VERIFIED JC DESCRIPTIONS
APPROVAL HG
Imperial Mine Project
ACCTG CODE 3730 XRAY
CR 6210 XRAY
ACCT MONTH July '84 CHEQUE #
DATE REC'D Aug 29/84 BY
BATCH REF # [illegible]

Independence mine

RECEIVED AUG - 3 1984

MISC. CHARGES	SHIPPING CHARGES	CUSTOM BROKERAGE	TELEX	MINIMUM CHARGES
	OTHER			SURCHARGE - RUSH SERVICE

ORIGINAL INVOICE

TOTAL IN CANADIAN FUNDS $ 438.25

XRAL

X-RAY ASSAY LABORATORIES LIMITED

1885 LESLIE STREET • DON MILLS ONTARIO M3B 3J4 • (416) 445-5755

J;//

VOICE TO

MORRISON PETROLEUMS LTD
ATTN: A.W. STOLLERY
801 - 6TH AVENUE SOUTH WEST, SUITE 2700
CALGARY, ALBERTA
T2P 3W2

COPY TO

UBMITTED TO

ARGOR EXPLORATIONS LTD
ATTN: A.W. STOLLERY
P.O. BOX 99
UNIONVILLE, ONTARIO
L3R 2L8

CUSTOMER NO. 1012

INVOICE NO.	INVOICE DATE	WORK ORDER NO.	DATE SUBMITTED
22220	07-SEP-84	17744	10-AUG-84

TERMS

TERMS NET 30 DAYS
1.5% PER MONTH INTEREST ON ACCOUNT OVER 30 DAYS

ENTS P.O. NO.	CLIENT PROJECT NO.		TYPE OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED
			ROCK

OF PKGS	SHIPPED VIA	WAY BILL NO	SHIPPED FROM
2 BOXES	SMALL FRY	13769	

	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION METHOD	XRAL CODE	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
1.	3	AG, MIXED ACID DIGESTION	1, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0	2.30	6.90
2.	29	AU, PPB	2, 10, 7, 0, 0, 0	7.00	203.00
3.	4	MULTI ELEMENT, EXPLORATION PACKAGE	15, 20, 14, 7, 0, 0	34.00	136.00
4.	3	30 ELEMENT ANALYSIS	90, 13, 0, 0, 0, 0	22.00	66.00
5.	29	ROCK, CRUSHING & MILLING (CHROME STEEL MILL)	99, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0	2.75	79.75

Denied Gabe
↳ # 2214 → 7242

MORRISON PETROLEUMS LTD.
CALC VERIFIED _____ DESCRIPTIONS
APPROVAL _____

Independence Mine Project

ACCTS DR 3730 | XRAY |
CR 6210 | XRAY |
POSTED MONTH SEP '84 CHEQUE # _____
DATE POSTED Sept 25/84 BY _____
BATCH REF # Po, 89

RECEIVED SEP 18 1984

PAID PAP

SUB-TOTAL $ 491.65

MISC. CHARGES

SHIPPING CHARGES	CUSTOM BROKERAGE	TELEX	MINIMUM CHARGES
7.50			
OTHER			SURCHARGE - RUSH SERVICE $ 7.50

TOTAL IN CANADIAN FUNDS $ 499.15

ORIGINAL INVOICE

900

Mining Lands Section

File No 2.7646

Control Sheet

TYPE OF SURVEY

✓ GEOPHYSICAL

✓ GEOLOGICAL

____ GEOCHEMICAL

____ EXPENDITURE

MINING LANDS COMMENTS:

L.D. to f

Signature of Assessor

85-01-28

Date

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

File _____

GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) HELICOPTER ELECTROMAGNETICS/MAGNETIC/VLF-EM
Township or Area AREA OF BENNETT LAKE & BENNETT TWSP
Claim Holder(s) ARGOR EXPLORATIONS LTD

Survey Company AERODAT LIMITED
Author of Report RICHARD D.C. YEE
Address of Author C/O AERODAT LTD
Covering Dates of Survey AUGUST 12, 1984 (linecutting to office)
Total Miles of Line Cut N/A

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED

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

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

	DAYS per claim
Geophysical	
–Electromagnetic	
–Magnetometer	
–Radiometric	
–Other	
Geological	
Geochemical	

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

Magnetometer 40 Electromagnetic (enter days per claim) N/A ~~Radiometric~~ VLF - EM 40

DATE: Dec 20, 1984 SIGNATURE: Peter A. Yee
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 2.7637

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

OFFICE USE ONLY

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
K762058	
K762059	
K762072	
K762073	
~~K762073~~	~~AREA OF TOWNSHIP OF BENNETT~~
K762086	BENNETT TOWNSHIP
K762087	
K762811	
K778423	
K778424	
K762061	
K762062	
K762063	~~BENNETT~~
K762063	~~TOWNSHIP~~
K762064	Area of
K762065	Bennett Lake
K762066	
K762067	
K762068	
K762069	
K762070	– continued

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS _____

837 (5/79)

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

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

Number of Stations _____ Number of Readings _____

Station interval _____ Line spacing _____

Profile scale _____

Contour interval _____

MAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Accuracy – Scale constant _____

Diurnal correction method _____

Base Station check-in interval (hours) _____

Base Station location and value _____

_____

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Coil configuration _____

Coil separation _____

Accuracy _____

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

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

Parameters measured _____

GRAVITY

Instrument _____

Scale constant _____

Corrections made _____

_____

Base station value and location _____

_____

Elevation accuracy _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY

Instrument _____

Method ☐ Time Domain ☐ Frequency Domain

Parameters – On time _____ Frequency _____

– Off time _____ Range _____

– Delay time _____

– Integration time _____

Power _____

Electrode array _____

Electrode spacing _____

Type of electrode _____

SELF POTENTIAL

Instrument _____ Range _____

Survey Method _____

_____

Corrections made _____

_____

RADIOMETRIC

Instrument _____

Values measured _____

Energy windows (levels) _____

Height of instrument _____ Background Count _____

Size of detector _____

Overburden _____

(type, depth – include outcrop map)

OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGING ETC.)

Type of survey _____

Instrument _____

Accuracy _____

Parameters measured _____

_____

Additional information (for understanding results) _____

_____

_____

AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Type of survey(s) HELICOPTER ELECTROMAGNETIC/MAGNETIC/VLF-EM

Instrument(s) AERODAT GEONICS 3 FREQUENCY/GEOMETRICS G-803/HERZ TOTEM 1A

(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy 1 ppm 1 gamma 1%

(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used AEROSPATIAL A-STAR 350D

Sensor altitude 30 metres / 45 metres / 45 metres

Navigation and flight path recovery method MOTOROLA MINI-RANGER (RADAR POSITIONING)

_____

Aircraft altitude 60 metres mean terrain clearance Line Spacing 100 metres

Miles flown over total area 155 km (96.3 miles) Over claims only 76 km (47 miles)

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken _____

_____

_____

Total Number of Samples _____

Type of Sample _____
(Nature of Material)

Average Sample Weight _____

Method of Collection _____

_____

Soil Horizon Sampled _____

Horizon Development _____

Sample Depth _____

Terrain _____

_____

Drainage Development _____

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness _____

_____

_____

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

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis _____

_____

_____

_____

General _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ANALYTICAL METHODS

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

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

Others _____

Field Analysis (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Field Laboratory Analysis

No. (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Commercial Laboratory (_____ tests)

Name of Laboratory _____

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

General _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

FWM 2.7646

#268-84

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

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

Mining Act

Instructions: - Please type or print.
- If number of mining claims traversed exceeds space on this form, attach a list.

Note: - Only days credits calculated in the "Expenditures" section may be entered in the "Expend. Days Cr." columns.
- Do not use shaded areas below.

Type of Survey(s): GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL (Airborne)

Township or Area: Bennett Township M-1920

Claim Holder(s): (ARGOR EXPLORATIONS LIMITED) PETER FERNBERG

Prospector's Licence No.: ~~A38144~~ M.11461

Address: (1003-605 5TH Ave CALGARY, Alberta T2P 3H5) RR#2, INGLESIDE, ONT. K0C 1M0

Survey Company: AERODAT LIMITED — 3883 Nashua Dr Mississauga, Ontario

Date of Survey (from & to): 2 Day | 6 Mo. | 84 Yr. | 24 Day | 6 Mo. | 84 Yr.

Total Miles of line Cut: 1/4 mile

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): GEOLOGICAL; Peter Fernberg, RR#2, Ingleside, Ontario K0C 1M0 / GEOPHYSICAL; Richard Lee Aerodat Ltd

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

		Days per Claim
Special Provisions: For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting) For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Man Days: Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	Days per Claim
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	7.8
	Geochemical	
Airborne Credits: Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.		Days per Claim
	Electromagnetic (VLF)	40
	Magnetometer	40
	Radiometric	

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
K	762058	2.8
	762059	2.8
	762072	2.8
	762073	2.8
	762086	2.8
	762087	2.8
	762811	2.8

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.

KENORA MINING DIV. RECEIVED NOV 13 1984 AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

762058

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 7

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed: Geochemical Assay on rock samples

Performed on Claim(s): 762058 → 762811

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures: $ 298.75 ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits: 19.9

Instructions: Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Date: Nov 9/84

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): Peter A. Fernberg

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded: 650.9

Date Recorded: Nov 13/84

Mining Recorder: M E Lemay (acting)

Date Approved as Recorded: See Revised Statement

Branch Director

Certification Verifying Report of Work

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

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying: PETER FERNBERG — RR#2, Ingleside, Ontario, K0C 1M0

Date Certified: Nov 9/84

Certified by (Signature): Peter A. Fernberg

3362 (83/9)

Assessment Work Breakdown

Man Days are based on eight (8) hour Technical or Line-cutting days. Technical days include work performed by consultants, draftsmen, etc..

Type of Survey: GEOLOGICAL

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
10	X	7	=	70	+	1	=	71	÷	9	=	7.8

Type of Survey:

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
	X	7	=		+		=		÷		=	

Type of Survey:

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
	X	7	=		+		=		÷		=	

Type of Survey:

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
	X	7	=		+		=		÷		=	

2.7646
FWM

Jan. 12th
#267-84

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

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

Mining Act

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

Type of Survey(s): GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL (Airborne)

Township or Area: Area of Bennett Lake G.2667

Claim Holder(s): (ARGOR EXPLORATIONS LIMITED) PETER FERNBERG.

Prospector's Licence No.: ~~A38144~~ H.11461

Address: (1003 - 605 5TH Ave Calgary, Alberta T2P 3H5) RR#2, INGLESIDE, ONT K0C 1M0

Survey Company: HERODAT LIMITED, 3883 Nashua Dr Mississauga, Ontario

Date of Survey (from & to): 2 Day | 6 Mo. | 84 Yr. | 24 Day | 8 Mo. | 84 Yr.

Total Miles of line Cut: 1.72

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): GEOLOGICAL; Peter Fernberg, RR#2, Ingleside, Ontario K0C 1M0 / GEOPHYSICAL; Richard Yee Herodat Ltd

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

		Days per Claim
Special Provisions For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting) For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Man Days Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	16.4
	Geochemical	
Airborne Credits Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic (VLF)	40
	Magnetometer	40
	Radiometric	/

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
K	762061	3.6
	762062	3.6
	762063	3.6
	762064	3.6
	762065	3.6
	762066	3.6
	762067	3.6
	762068	3.6
	762069	3.6
	762070	3.6
	762074	3.6
	762075	3.6
	762076	3.6
	762077	3.6
	762078	3.6
	762079	3.6
	762080	3.6
	762812	3.6
	762813	3.6
	762814	3.6
	762815	3.6
	762816	3.6
	762817	3.6
	762818	3.6
	762819	3.6
	762820	3.6
	762821	3.6
	762822	3.6
	762823	3.6
	762824	3.6
	762825	3.6
	762826	3.6
	762827	3.6
	762828	3.6
	762829	3.6

KENORA MINING DIV. RECEIVED NOV 13 1984 AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

762061

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 35

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed: GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY ON ROCK SAMPLES

Performed on Claim(s): 762061 → 762070, 762074 → 762080

762812 → 762829

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures: $ 1941.90 ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits: 129.46

Instructions: Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Date: Nov 9/84

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): Peter A. Fernberg

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded: 3506

Date Recorded: Nov 13/84

Mining Recorder: M. LeMay (acting)

Date Approved as Recorded: As Revised Statement

Branch Director

Certification Verifying Report of Work

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

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying: PETER FERNBERG - RR#2, Ingleside, Ontario, K0C 1M0

Date Certified: Nov 9/84

Certified by (Signature): Peter A. Fernberg

1362 (81/9)

Assessment Work Breakdown

Man Days are based on eight (8) hour Technical or Line-cutting days. Technical days include work performed by consultants, draftsmen, etc..

Type of Survey

GEOLOGICAL

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
80	X	7	=	560	+	17	=	577	÷	35	=	16.4

Type of Survey

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
	X	7	=		+		=		÷		=	

Type of Survey

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
	X	7	=		+		=		÷		=	

Type of Survey

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
	X	7	=		+		=		÷		=	

LAND MAN.

2.7640 #9/85 Mar 17

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

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

FWMS

Mining Act

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

Type of Survey(s): GEOPHYSICAL (AIRBORNE)

Township or Area: Bennett Township M-1920

Claim Holder(s): ARGOR EXPLORATIONS LTD

Prospector's Licence No.: A38144

Address: SUITE 2700, 801 - 6TH Avenue S.W, Calgary, Alberta

Survey Company: AERODAT LTD

Date of Survey (from & to): 12 Day | 8 Mo. | 84 Yr. | — Day | — Mo. | — Yr.

Total Miles of line Cut: N/A

Name and Address of Author (of Geo Technical report): Richard Yee, Aerodat Ltd

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

		Days per Claim
Special Provisions For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting) For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	Geophysical - Electromagnetic	
	Geophysical - Magnetometer	
	Geophysical - Radiometric	
	Geophysical - Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Man Days Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical - Electromagnetic	
	Geophysical - Magnetometer	
	Geophysical - Radiometric	
	Geophysical - Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Airborne Credits Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic (VLF)	40
	Magnetometer	40
	Radiometric	—

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.
K	778423	
	778424	

Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.

KENORA MINING DIV. RECEIVED JAN 15 1985 AM 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed: GEOPHYSICAL

Performed on Claim(s):

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

Instructions: Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

718423

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 2

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
160	Jan 15/85	M. C. Lemay (acting)
	Date Approved as Recorded	Branch Director
	85.1.17	

Date: January 11/85

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): Peter A. Fernberg

Certification Verifying Report of Work

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

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying: PETER FERNBERG — RR#2, Ingleside, Ontario K0C 1M0

Date Certified: JANUARY 12/85

Certified by (Signature): Peter A. Fernberg

1362 (81/9)

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

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

Mining Act

FWM

*10 185 Mar. 17

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

Type of Survey(s): GEOPHYSICAL (AIRBORNE)

Township or Area: Area of Bennett Lake G-2667

Claim Holder(s): ARGOR EXPLORATIONS LTD

Prospector's Licence No.: A38144

Address: Suite 2700, 801 - 6th Avenue S.W, Calgary, Alberta T2P 3W2

Survey Company: Aerodat Ltd

Date of Survey (from & to): 12 Day | 8 Mo. | 84 Yr. | — Day | — Mo. | — Yr.

Total Miles of line Cut: —

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): Richard Yee, Aerodat Ltd

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

		Days per Claim
Special Provisions For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting) For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Man Days Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	Days per Claim
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Airborne Credits Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.		Days per Claim
	VLF Electromagnetic	40
	Magnetometer	40
	Radiometric	—

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
K	778426	

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
		—

KENORA MINING DIV. RECEIVED JAN 15 1985 AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

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

778426

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 1

Date: January 11/85

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): Peter A. Perry

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded: 80

Date Recorded: Jan 15/85

Date Approved as Recorded: J.S.N.

Mining Recorder: M. McEnaney/acting

Director

Certification Verifying Report of Work

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

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying: PETER PERNBERG - R.R. #2, Ingleside, Ontario K0C 1M0

Date Certified: January 11/85

Certified by (Signature): Peter A. Perry

1362 (81/9)

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File 2.7646

Date 1985 02 13

Mining Recorder's Report of Work No. 267-84

Recorded Holder: ARGOR EXPLORATIONS (PETER FERNBERG)

Township or Area: BENNETT LAKE AREA

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical Electromagnetic _____ days Magnetometer _____ days Radiometric _____ days Induced polarization _____ days Other _____ days Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column Geological _____ days Geochemical _____ days Man days ☐ Airborne ☐ Special provision ☐ Ground ☐ ☐ Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims. ☐ Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	$1941.90 SPENT ON ASSAYING SAMPLES TAKEN FROM MINING CLAIMS: K 762061-62-64-65-67-68-69-70 762074-75-76-78-79 762812-13-14-18-19-20-21-24-25-26-67-29 129.46 DAYS CREDIT ALLOWED WHICH MAY BE GROUPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 76(6) OF THE MINING ACT R.S.O. 1980.

Special credits under section 77 (16) for the following mining claims

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

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

The Mining Recorder may reduce the above credits if necessary in order that the total number of approved assessment days recorded on each claim does not exceed the maximum allowed as follows: Geophysical — 80; Geological — 40; Geochemical — 40; Section 77(19)—60:

626 (83/6)

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File 2.7646

Date 1985 02 13

Mining Recorder's Report of Work No. 268-84

Recorded Holder: ARGOR EXPLORATIONS LIMITED (PETER FERNBERG)

Township or Area: BENNETT TOWNSHIP

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical	$298.75 SPENT ON ASSAYING SAMPLES TAKEN FROM MINING CLAIMS:
Electromagnetic _____ days	K 762058-59-72-73-86-87
Magnetometer _____ days	762811
Radiometric _____ days	
Induced polarization _____ days	
Other _____ days	
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	19.9 DAYS CREDIT ALLOWED WHICH MAY BE GROUPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 76(6) OF THE MINING ACT R.S.O. 1980.
Geological _____ days	
Geochemical _____ days	
Man days ☐ Airborne ☐	
Special provision ☐ Ground ☐	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims.	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	

Special credits under section 77 (16) for the following mining claims

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

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

The Mining Recorder may reduce the above credits if necessary in order that the total number of approved assessment days recorded on each claim does not exceed the maximum allowed as follows: Geophysical — 80; Geological — 40; Geochemical — 40; Section 77(19)—60:

828 (83/6)

Assessment Work Breakdown

Man Days are based on eight (8) hour Technical or Line-cutting days. Technical days include work performed by consultants, draftsmen, etc..

Type of Survey: GEOLOGICAL

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
80	X	7	=	560	+	17	=	577	÷	35	=	16.4

Type of Survey:

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
	X	7	=		+		=		÷		=	

Type of Survey:

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
	X	7	=		+		=		÷		=	

Type of Survey:

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
	X	7	=		+		=		÷		=	

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File 2.7646

Date 1985 02 13

Mining Recorder's Report of Work No. 267-84

Recorded Holder: ARGOR EXPLORATIONS LTD (PETER FERNBERG)

Township or Area: BENNETT LAKE AREA

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical	
Electromagnetic 40 days	K 762061 to 070 inclusive 762074 to 080 inclusive 762812 to 829 inclusive
Magnetometer 40 days	
Radiometric ____ days	
Induced polarization ____ days	
Other ____ days	
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	
Geological 16.4 days	
Geochemical ____ days	
Man days ☒ Airborne ☒	
Special provision ☐ Ground ☐	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims.	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	

Special credits under section 77 (16) for the following mining claims

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

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

The Mining Recorder may reduce the above credits if necessary in order that the total number of approved assessment days recorded on each claim does not exceed the maximum allowed as follows: Geophysical — 80; Geological — 40; Geochemical — 40; Section 77(19)—60:

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File 2.7646

Date 1985 02 13

Mining Recorder's Report of Work No. 268-84

Recorded Holder: ARGOR EXPLORATIONS LTD (PETER FERNBERG)

Township or Area: BENNETT TOWNSHIP

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical	
Electromagnetic 40 days	K 762058-59-72-73-86-87
Magnetometer 40 days	762811
Radiometric ____ days	
Induced polarization ____ days	
Other ____ days	
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	
Geological 7.8 days	
Geochemical ____ days	
Man days [X] Airborne [X]	
Special provision [ ] Ground [ ]	
[ ] Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims.	
[ ] Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	

Special credits under section 77 (16) for the following mining claims

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

[ ] not sufficiently covered by the survey [ ] Insufficient technical data filed

The Mining Recorder may reduce the above credits if necessary in order that the total number of approved assessment days recorded on each claim does not exceed the maximum allowed as follows: Geophysical — 80; Geological — 40; Geochemical — 40; Section 77(19)—60:

928 (83/6)

Assessment Work Breakdown

Man Days are based on eight (8) hour Technical or Line-cutting days. Technical days include work performed by consultants, draftsmen, etc..

Type of Survey GEOLOGICAL

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
10	X	7	=	70	+	1	=	71	÷	9	=	7.8

Type of Survey

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
	X	7	=		+		=		÷		=	

Type of Survey

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
	X	7	=		+		=		÷		=	

Type of Survey

Technical Days				Technical Days Credits		Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
	X	7	=		+		=		÷		=	

Peter Fernberg
R.R. 2, Ingleside
Ontario, K0C 1M0

January 12, 1984

Lands Administration Branch
Whitney Block Room 6450
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Dear Sirs;

I am enclosing both a geological and a geophysical survey report carried out on Argor Explorations Limited's Bennett Lake Claim-Group, claim nos. 762058 - 763059, 762061 - 762070, 762072 - 762080, 762086 - 762087, 762812 - 762829, 778423 - 778424, and 778426. These reports are submitted on behalf of Argor Explorations as partial fulfilment of assessment work on these claims.

The above claims are held by Argor Explorations Limited, Suite 2700, 801 - 6th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3W2.

Please note that the airborne survey was contracted out by Morrison Petroleums Limited, Suite 2700, 801 - 6th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta on behalf of Argor Explorations. Also note that airborne geophysical credits requested are 40 days per claim per each geophysical instrument - magnetometer (total intensity) and VLF - EM.

Yours sincerely,

Peter A. Fernberg

Peter A. Fernberg
Geologist B.Sc

Send correspondence to
Argor explor

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED CONTINUED

K762074 K762075 K762076 K762077 K762078 K762079 K762080 K762812 K762813 K762814 K762815 K762816 K762817 K762818 K762819 K762820 K762821 K762822 K762823 K762824 K762825 K762826 K762827 K762828 K762829 K778426	Area of Bennett Lake

Total Claims: Area of Bennett Lake - 36 claims
Bennett Township - 9 claims

1985 02 13

Your File: 267-84,268-84
Our File: 2.7646

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
808 Robertson Street
Box 5080
Kenora, Ontario
P9N 3X9

RE: Geophysical (Electromagnetic & Magnetometer) and Geological Survey and Data for Assaying on Mining Claims K 762058, et al, in Bennett Township and Bennett Lake Area

---

The Geophysical (Electromagnetic & Magnetometer) and Geological Survey and assaying expenditures as shown on the attached statement have been approved as of the above date.

Please inform the recorded holder of these mining claims and so indicate on your records.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

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

S. Hurst:mc

cc: Argor Explorations Limited
1003-605 5th Avenue
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3H5

cc: Aerodat Limited
3883 Nashua Drive
Mississauga, Ontario
L4V 1R3

cc: Peter Fernberg
R.R.#2
Ingleside, Ontario
K0C 1M0

cc: Resident Geologist
Kenora, Ontario

Encl.

	GC	GL			GC	GL		2-76-46
762061	✓	✓		762817		✓		
62	✓	✓		18	✓	✓		
63		✓		19	✓	✓		
64	✓	✓		20	✓	✓		
65	✓	✓		21	✓	✓		
66		✓		22		✓		
67	✓	✓		23		✓		
68	✓	✓		24	✓	✓		5
69	✓	✓		25	✓	✓		
70	✓	✓		26	✓	✓		
74	✓	✓		27	✓	✓		
75	✓	✓		28		✓		
76	✓	✓		29	✓	✓		
77		✓		762058	✓	✓		
78	✓	✓		59	✓	✓		
79	✓	✓		72	✓	✓		
80		✓		73	✓	✓		
762812	✓	✓		86		✓		
13	✓	✓		87		✓		
14	✓	✓		762811		✓		
15		✓						
16		✓						

NOTES

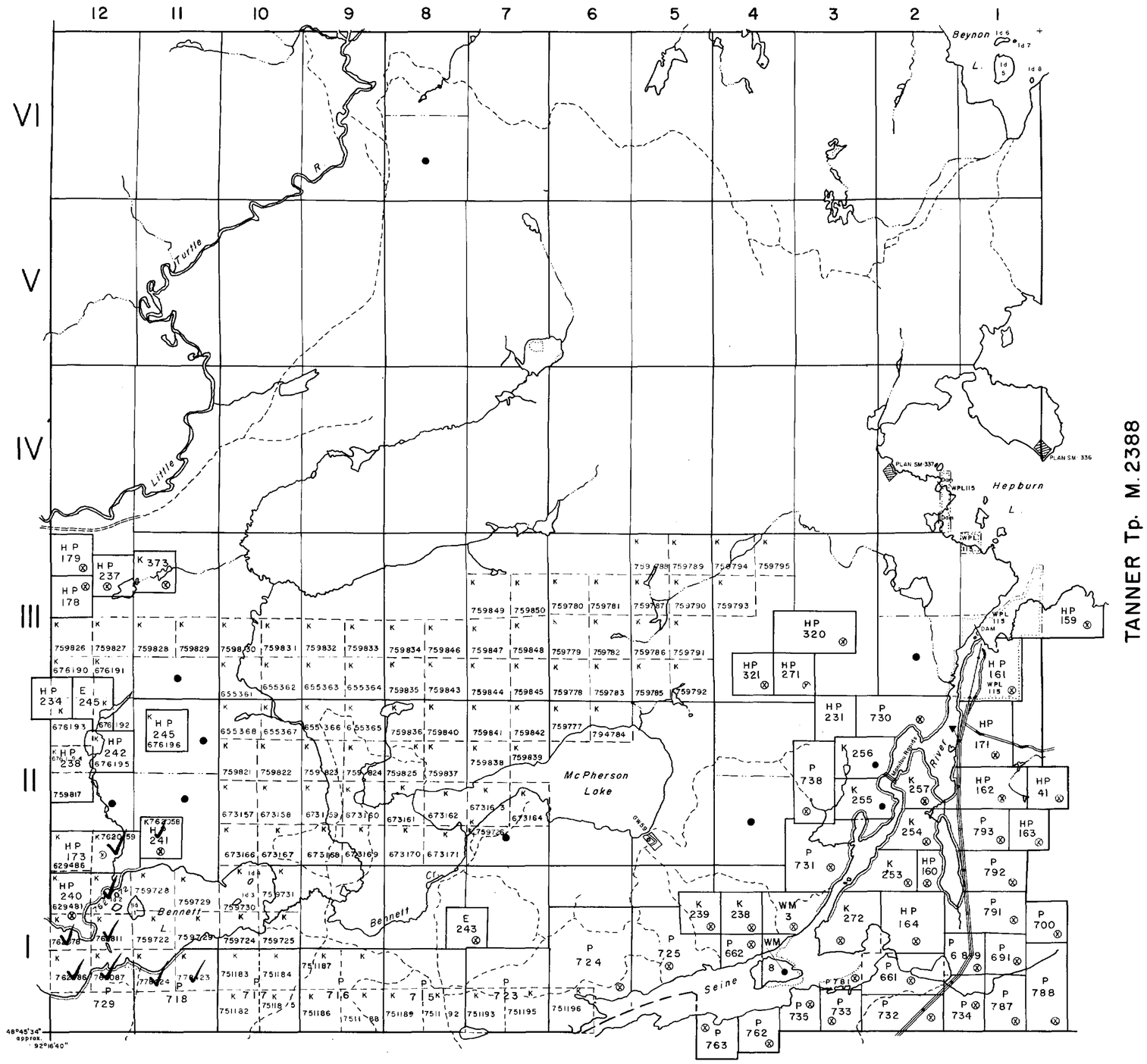
400' surface rights reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

M.2392

HEPBURN LAKE M.2388

BENNETT LAKE M.2392

TANNER Tp. M.2388



M.2392

M.2388

LEGEND

- HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.
- OTHER ROADS
- TRAILS
- SURVEYED LINES:
  - TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC.
  - LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC.
- UNSURVEYED LINES:
  - LOT LINES
  - PARCEL BOUNDARY
  - MINING CLAIMS ETC.
- RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
- UTILITY LINES
- NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
- FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
- SUBDIVISION
- ORIGINAL SHORELINE
- MARSH OR MUSKEG
- MINES

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	●
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◒
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◒
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	■
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◨
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◨
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	▼
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S.
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	Ⓡ
CANCELLED	Ⓧ
SAND & GRAVEL	Ⓢ

SCALE : 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

FEET 0 500 1000 2000 4000 6000 8000

METRES 0 200 400 600 800 1 KM 2 KM

ACRES	HECTARES
40	16

TOWNSHIP

BENNETT

DISTRICT

RAINY RIVER

MINING DIVISION

KENORA

Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario Surveys and Mapping Branch

Date 6·76

Whitney Block
Queen's Park, Toronto

Plan No. M.1920

MANION LAKE AREA - G-2686

LITTLE TURTLE LAKE AREA - G-2682

HEPBURN LAKE AREA - G-2675

WILD POTATO LAKE AREA - G-2703

BENNETT TWP.

FOR STATUS REFER TO TWP PLAN

Indian Reserve No. 23

LEGEND

- HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.
- OTHER ROADS
- TRAILS
- SURVEYED LINES
  - TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, E.T.C.
  - LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS ETC.
- UNSURVEYED LINES
  - LOT LINES
  - PARCEL BOUNDARY
  - MINING CLAIMS ETC.
- RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
- UTILITY LINES
- NON PERENNIAL STREAM
- FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
- SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN
- RESERVATIONS
- ORIGINAL SHORELINE
- MARSH OR MUSKEG
- MINES
- TRAVERSE MONUMENT

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	●
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◓
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◒
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	■
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	▬
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	▬
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	▼
ORDER IN COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	®
CANCELLED	⊗
SAND & GRAVEL	®

NOTE MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO MAY 6, 1913 VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEE BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R.S.O. 1970 CHAP. 380 SEC. 63 SUBSEC. 1

REFERENCES

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

M.R.O. MINING RIGHTS ONLY
S.R.O. SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY
M.+S.R.O. MINING + SURFACE RIGHTS

SAND AND GRAVEL

1. GRAVEL FILE 162718
2. M.T.C. PIT 1089, GRAVEL FILE 162718
3. M.T.C. PIT 1058
4. GRAVEL FILE 16799 vol 7
5. M.N.R. Gravel Reserve No 228, File 162718
6. M.T.C. PIT Nº 18-14

SCALE 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

FEET 0 1000 2000 4000 6000 8000
METRES 0 500 1000 2000
1 KM 2 KMS

AREA

BENNETT LAKE

M.N.R ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

FORT FRANCES

MINING DIVISION

KENORA

LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION

RAINY RIVER

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources — Land Management Branch

Date FEBRUARY, 1984

Number G-2667

(487922)

MORRISON PETROLEUMS LTD.

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC MAP

BENNETT LAKE AREA

ONTARIO

SCALE 1/10,000

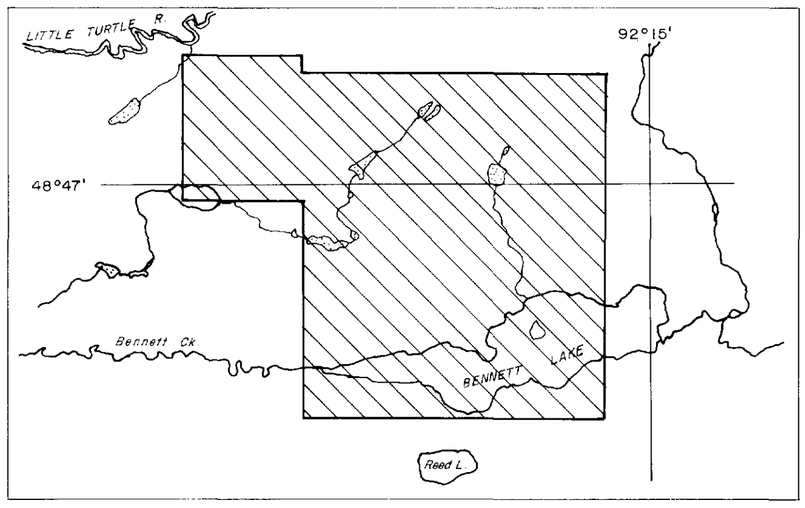
0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile

0 100 200 500 1 Kilometre

DATE:	August 1984
N.T.S. No:	52C/16
MAP No:	3

▼ AERODAT LIMITED

J8438



LEGEND

250 gammas.....

50 gammas.....

10 gammas.....

contour interval 10 gammas

MORRISON PETROLEUMS LTD.

VLF-EM TOTAL FIELD CONTOURS

NAA CUTLER, MAINE - 24.0 kHz

BENNETT LAKE AREA

ONTARIO

SCALE 1/10,000

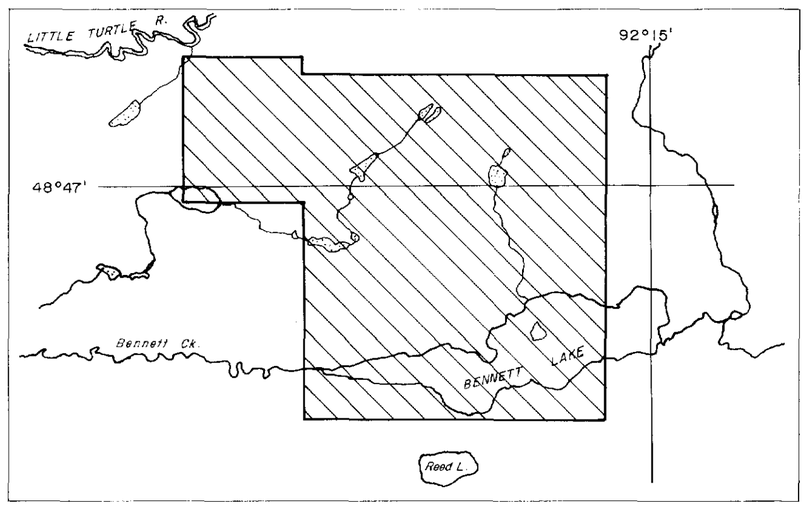
0 330 660 1320 1/2 mile

0 100 200 500 1 Kilometre

DATE:	August 1984
N.T.S. No:	52C/16
MAP No:	4

▼ AERODAT LIMITED

J8438



LEGEND

50% .....

10% .....

2% .....

INTERPRETATION

7 INTERPRETED BEDROCK CONDUCTOR AXIS

POSSIBLE BEDROCK CONDUCTOR AXIS

VLF OR HIGH FREQUENCY CONDUCTOR AXIS

INFERRED FAULT

LEGEND

INTRUSIVES

Meta Syntectonic Felsic Plutonic Rock
- 10 unsubdivided
- 10a fine grained biotite tonalite
- 10b quartz porphyritic tonalite (quartz phenocrysts)
- 10d medium grained biotite tonalite
- 10g muscovite bearing
- 10r sericitic
- 10t silicified

- 12b hornblende tonalite
- 12c hornblende/biotite quartz diorite

NOTE: 1) pre-fix c denotes geology from Fumerton (1981)
2) geological legend corresponds to Fumerton's map (1981) except for unit 3
3) some of these may be mafic intrusive rock
4) claim boundaries are approximate

METAVOLCANICS

Mafic and Intermediate Metavolcanic
- 1 unsubdivided
- 1a unsubdivided flow
- 1b pillowed flow
- 1c porphyritic flow (feldspar phenocrysts)
- 1d coarse-and medium-grained flow [3]
- 1e tuff
- 1f lapilli-tuff
- 1g tuff breccia
- 1j chlorite schist
- 1k amphibolite
- 1m hornblende/biotite granoblastic to massive to gneissic
- 1q carbonatized
- 1r sericitic
- 1t silicified
- 1v felsic fragments
- gh graphite
- qv quartz vein
- sy sulphides

Felsic Metavolcanic
- 2 unsubdivided
- 2a unsubdivided flow
- 2c porphyritic flow (feldspar phenocrysts)
- 2d tuff
- 2e lapilli-tuff
- 2f sericitic

METASEDIMENTS

Unit 3
- 3 quartz wacke (possible volcanoclastic)
- 3m magnetic
- 3q quartz veinning
- 3t silicified
- py minor pyrite

Low- Medium Grade Metasediments
conglomerate bed, intercalated within #6 metasediments
- 5t silicified
- 6 unsubdivided
- 6b arenite
- 6c wacke
- 6d biotite schist
- 6g muscovite bearing
- 6j chloritic
- 6k garnetiferous
- 6t staurolite bearing
- 6r leucocratic arenite

Chemical metasediments
- 7c magnetite ironstone

- Bedding
- Foliation
- S-shaped, Z-shaped fold axis
- Syncline
- Fault: assumed, infered
- Structural break infered from geophysics
- Outcrop
- No visible outcrop
- Shaft trench
- access road
- Claim boundary

NORTH

762815 762826 762812 778426 762070 762058 762077 778423

BENNETT LAKE

STURGEON FALLS INDIAN RESERVE No.23

2.7646

ARGOR EXPLORATIONS LTD

GEOLOGICAL MAP

BENNETT LAKE CLAIM-GROUP

0 00 1600 2400 feet

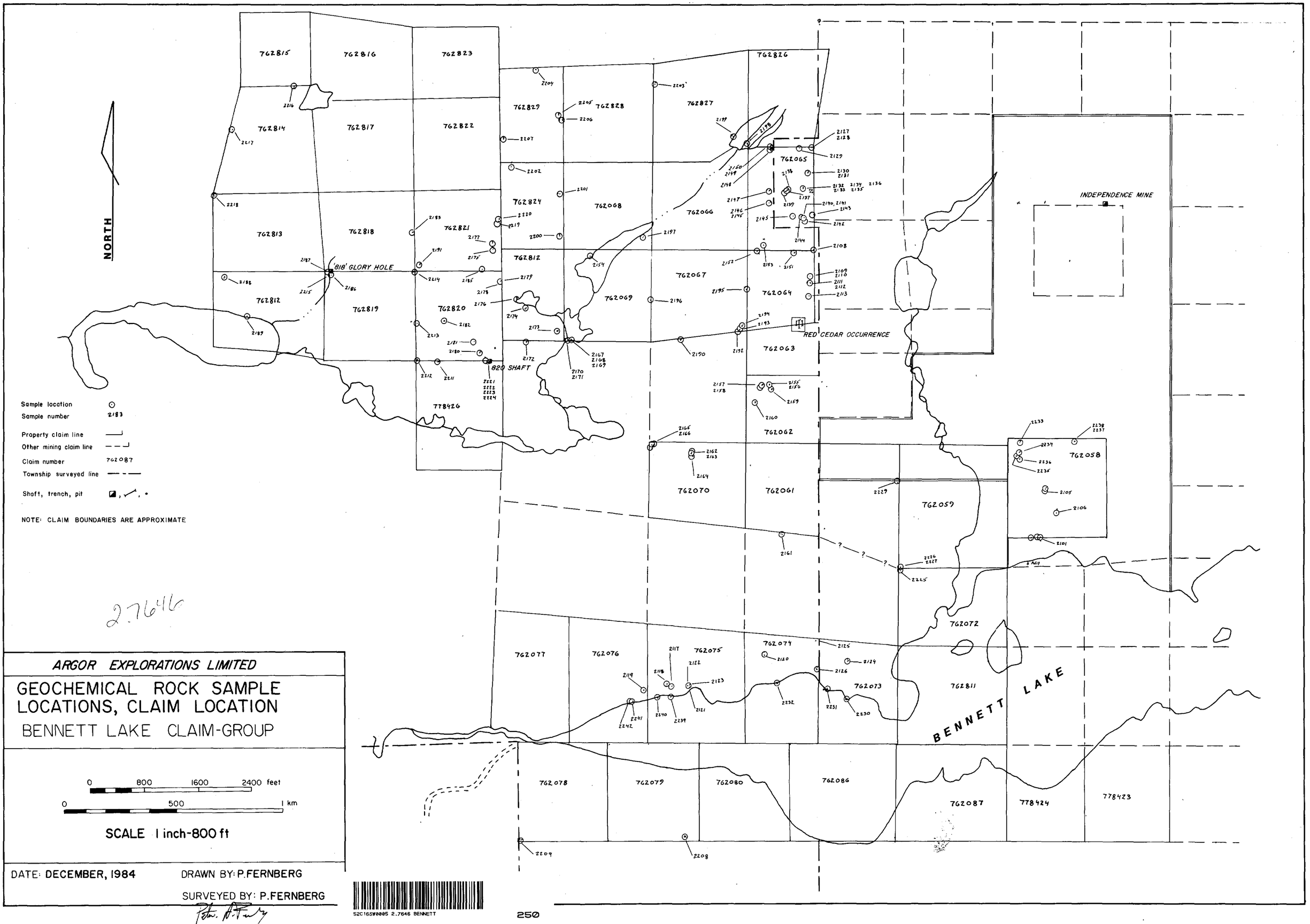
0 500 1 km

SCALE 1 inch-800 ft

DATE: December, 1984 DRAWN BY: P. Fernberg

SURVEYED BY: P. Fernberg

Figure 4: Geological map



Sample location ⊙
Sample number 2183

Property claim line ——
Other mining claim line — — —
Claim number 762087
Township surveyed line —— - ——

Shaft, trench, pit ◪, ✓, •

NOTE: CLAIM BOUNDARIES ARE APPROXIMATE

2.7646

ARGOR EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

GEOCHEMICAL ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS, CLAIM LOCATION

BENNETT LAKE CLAIM-GROUP

0 800 1600 2400 feet

0 500 1 km

SCALE 1 inch-800 ft

DATE: DECEMBER, 1984 DRAWN BY: P.FERNBERG

SURVEYED BY: P.FERNBERG

Peter A. Fernberg

52C16SW0005 2.7646 BENNETT