REPORT

ON

A GEOLOGIC SURVEY

Mistango Consolidated Resources
Claim Group
Code Twp., Dist. of Kenora, Ontario

August 15, 1985

Chester J. Kuryliw M.Sc.,P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Maps and Illustations

Property, Location and Access

The Mistango Gold Property consists of a contiguous block of 9 patented and 21 unpatented mining claims covering approximately 1,200 acres located in the northern part of Code Township, District of Kenora, Ontario. The claims are shown on Plan of Code Twp., (Plan No. M1962)

The following Claims were covered by this exploration program:

North-West Block (8 claims)

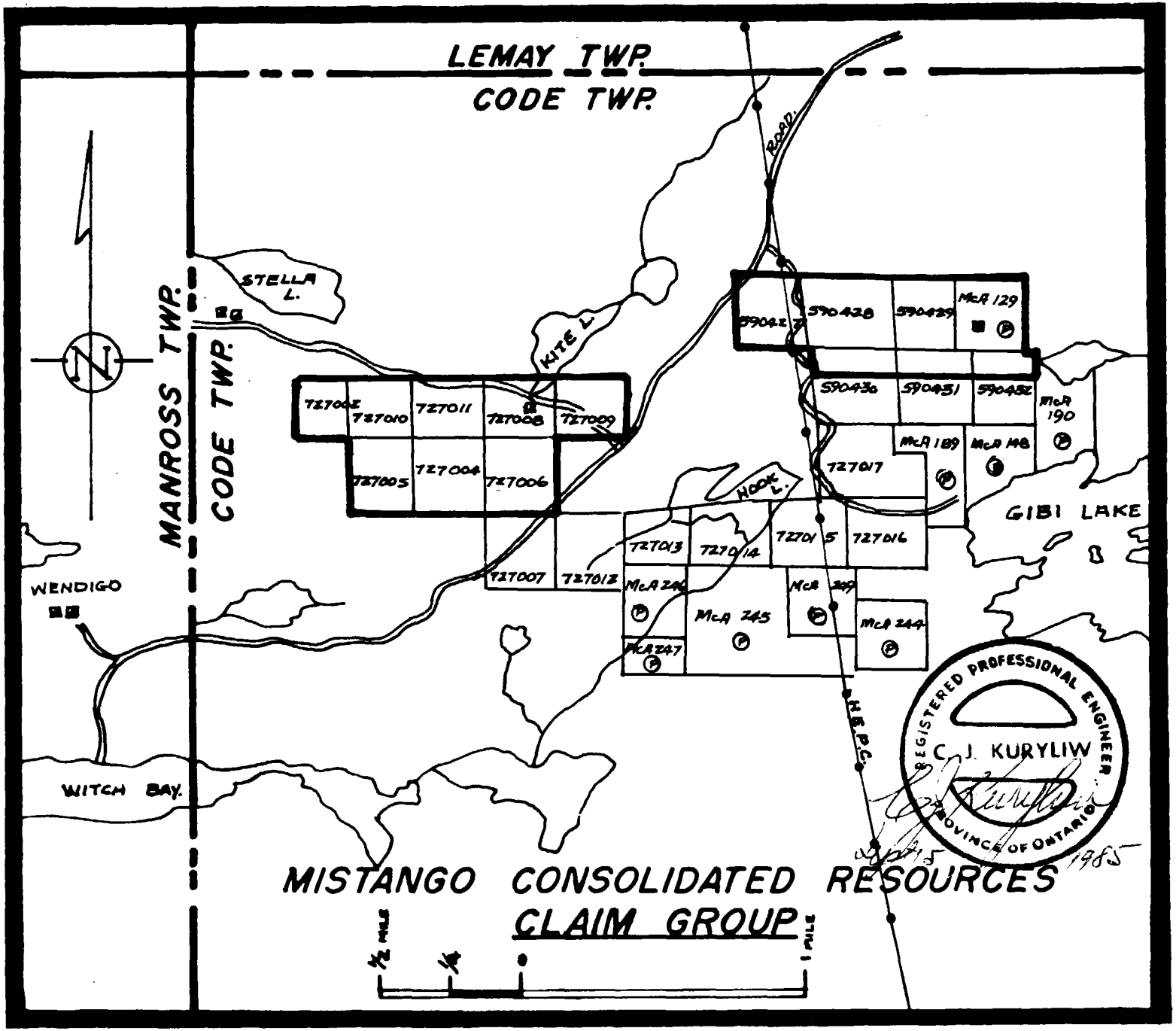
KRL 727002	KRL 727008
KRL 727004	KRL 727009
KRL 727005	KRL 727010
KRL 727006	KRL 727011

North-East Block (7 claims)

KRL 590427	KRL 590431
KRL 590428	KRL 590432
KRL 590429	McA 129 (Patented)
KRL 590430	

The following claims form the rest of the property not covered by this survey (15 claims).

Patented Claims	Unpatented Claims
McA 148	K 727007
McA 189	K 727012
McA 190	K 727013
McA 243	K 727014
McA 244	K 727015
McA 245	K 727016
McA 246	K 727017
McA 247	


LEMAY TWP.
CODE TWP.
MANROSS TWP.
CODE TWP.
STELLA L.
KITE L.
HOOK L.
GIBI LAKE
WENDIGO
WITCH BAY.
H.E.P.C.
Road
590428
590429
MCA 129
590430
590431
590432
MCA 190
MCA 189
MCA 188
727017
727002
727010
727011
727008
727009
727005
727004
727006
727007
727012
727013
727014
727015
727016
MCA 240
MCA 245
MCA 244
MCA 247
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
C. J. KURYLIW
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1985
MISTANGO CONSOLIDATED RESOURCES
CLAIM GROUP
½ MILE
1 MILE

Location and Access

The property is located 16 miles S-E of the town of Kenora as the crow flys.

It is located just east of Witch Bay on Lake of the Woods

The property is accessible from the Trans Canada Highway and branching highway 71 by a one lane gravel road that traverses the property. The total distance by road vehicle from Kenora is 25 miles.

The town of Kenora provides the complete infrastructure of a developed town and amenities required for any work force. The Canadian Pacific Railway line passes through Kenora and natural Gas and Hydro Electric Power are available in the area. Water for diamond drilling is readily available on the property.

Introduction

In June 1985 this writer was granted a contract to carry out line-cutting on a grid to be followed by geologic mapping, a ground magnetic survey, and an EM-16 survey. The line-cutting was carried out on two grids each with crosslines cut at 200' line interval and chained at 100' stations. The picket lines were oriented due north-south in both the north-east block (Triggs Mine Area) and the northwest block (Wendigo Extension Area).

Line-cutting was started in mid June 1985 and completed August 5, 1985. The magnetic survey was carried out in the field by Adrean Kuryliw of Brandon, Manitoba using a Scintrix precession magnitometer M.P.2. The instrument has a sensitivity of $\pm$ 1 gamma. The readings were taken at 50' stations along lines with a few readings taken at 25' stations where higher magnetic field gradients occured. The results were corrected and plotted on plans 1" = 200' by this writer who interpreted these results and wrote this report.

The line grid was also covered by geonics VLF, EM-16 unit. The survey was carried out in the field by Adrean Kuryliw of Brandion, Manitoba during the first 2 weeks of August 1985. The readings were taken at 100' intervals

along the crosslines with a few readings taken at 50' stations in anomalous stations. These readings were plotted on a plan, scale 1" = 200' with EM profiles drawn on the plan. This writer plotted and interpreted the results and wrote this report.

The geologic mapping was carried out in the field by this writer in the first 2 weeks of August 1985. This writer also plotted the results, made interpretations and correlations and wrote this report.

History of the Property

The Triggs Gold Property was worked prior to 1897 and three shallow shafts totalling 111.0 ft in depth had been sunk. From October 1897 to June 1900 the Triggs mine was operated by the Triggs Gold Mining Co. of Ontario Ltd., who constructed a mining plant and camp and sunk the No. 1 Vertical Shaft to a depth of 225' and established levels at 108' and 208' respectively.

	Crosscuts	Drifting
	(feet)	(feet)
1st level	153.5	248.0
2nd level	29.5	109.0
Total	183.0	357.0

In 1899 (Bow R63) reported that "the shaft followed a very rich pay streak for the greater part of the distance, but this dipped so flatly near the bottom that sinking was continued in the footwall".

In March 1899 a bulk sample weighing 85.54 tons from the No. 1 shaft on the Triggs property was shipped for processing to Keewatin, Ontario, this shipment averaged 1.03 ounces of gold per ton. The Triggs property closed down in July 1900, (due to a lack of capital for further development work).

History of the Property (cont.)

In 1949 Rexora Mining Corp. Ltd., aquired a block of 26 unpatented mining claims stretching to the south and west of (but not including patented claim McA 129). Rexnora carried out considerable bulldozer stripping on a band of silicious schistose rock from 50' - 150' in width that is reported to have contained 3 quartz veins that varied from a few inches to 10 ft. in width. These veins are reported to strike parrellel to the schistosity across claims 590430, 590431 and 590432 immediately south of the Triggs No. 1 shaft. The company reported that surface weathering was too deep to permit any proper sampling but 14 grab samples that were taken assaying from 0.08 - 2.92 ounces of gold per ton with 6 of the samples assaying in access of 1 ounce gold per ton.

About 1½ miles to the west of the Triggs shaft Rexora carried out work on claims 727008 and 727009 just south of Kite Lake. McLaren for Rexora in 1950 wrote that "two veins, each about 500 ft. long are found in a wide shearing . . . four shafts were sunk in the early work to various depths on these veins". McLaren also stated that a bulk sample was taken by Rexora, partly at the 50' level at one shaft and partly from surface. The pulp from this bulk sample was shipped to a number of assayers with highly variable results. Of 15

separate assays the gold assayed at 0.22 to 3.28 ozs. Au./ton, the silver assayed 0.71 to 4.26 ozs. Ag./ton and 2.37% to 11.28% Cu./ton. It is reported that some diamond drilling was carried out by Rexora but the results are not available.

In 1961 Macassa Gold Mines drilled a total of 557.0 ft. in 3 holes on claims 590429 and 590431 immediately west and south west of claim McA 129. The drilling intersected some sheared sections with pyrite and pyrrhatite but no significant gold intersections were recorded.

In 1970 Olympic Mines Inc. drilled a total of 500 ft. in three holes on present claim 727008 just south of Kite Lake. Only low gold values over narrow widths were intersected.

In 1972 - 1974 Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd., carried out an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey with follow-up ground electromagnetic surveys over parts of Code and the adjoining townships in a search for base metal deposits within the volcanics. A total of 2,722.0 ft. of diamond drilling in 9 holes to test EM conductors. Some of the conductors intersected carried traces to minor amounts of copper, zinc and lead in intercalated intermediate to felsic tuffs.

History of the Property (cont.)

In February 1985 Mistango Consolidated Resources Ltd. carried out a combined airborne magnetic and VLF survey on 21 claims of the Mistango group. The work was carried out by Terraquest Ltd. of Toronto along parallel flight lines spaced 100 metres apart and aligned North-South.

Regional Geology

The Big Stone Bay - Andrew Bay - Witch Bay areas are underlain by Precambrian rocks. Basalts with an estimated thickness of 5 miles underly Big Stone Bay and are broadly folded about the Hay Island antiform. Mafic and Ultramafic sills or flows are exposed at the south limb of the fold and the north-west limb near the fold nose. The mafic rocks are overlain by intermediate to felsic pyroclastics and flows which occupy the core of the Sultana Syncline Granodiorite of the Dryberry Batholith occupies the core of the antiform.

Pillowed and massive basalts that occur in the Witch Bay area were intruded by layered sills of peridatite to Gabbro and the sequence has been folded about an East trending access. Internediate and Felsic volcanics overly the Mafic rocks. Granodiorite of the Dryberry Batholith cross-cuts this regional fold structure.

Gold occurences are in carbonitized Shear zones in Basalt. The gold is hosted by silicified pyritic schists or in quartz veins that contain up to 20% sulphides. At the Wendigo Mine, the Stella occurence and the Witch Bay occurence, the mineralized shears LIE stratigraphically

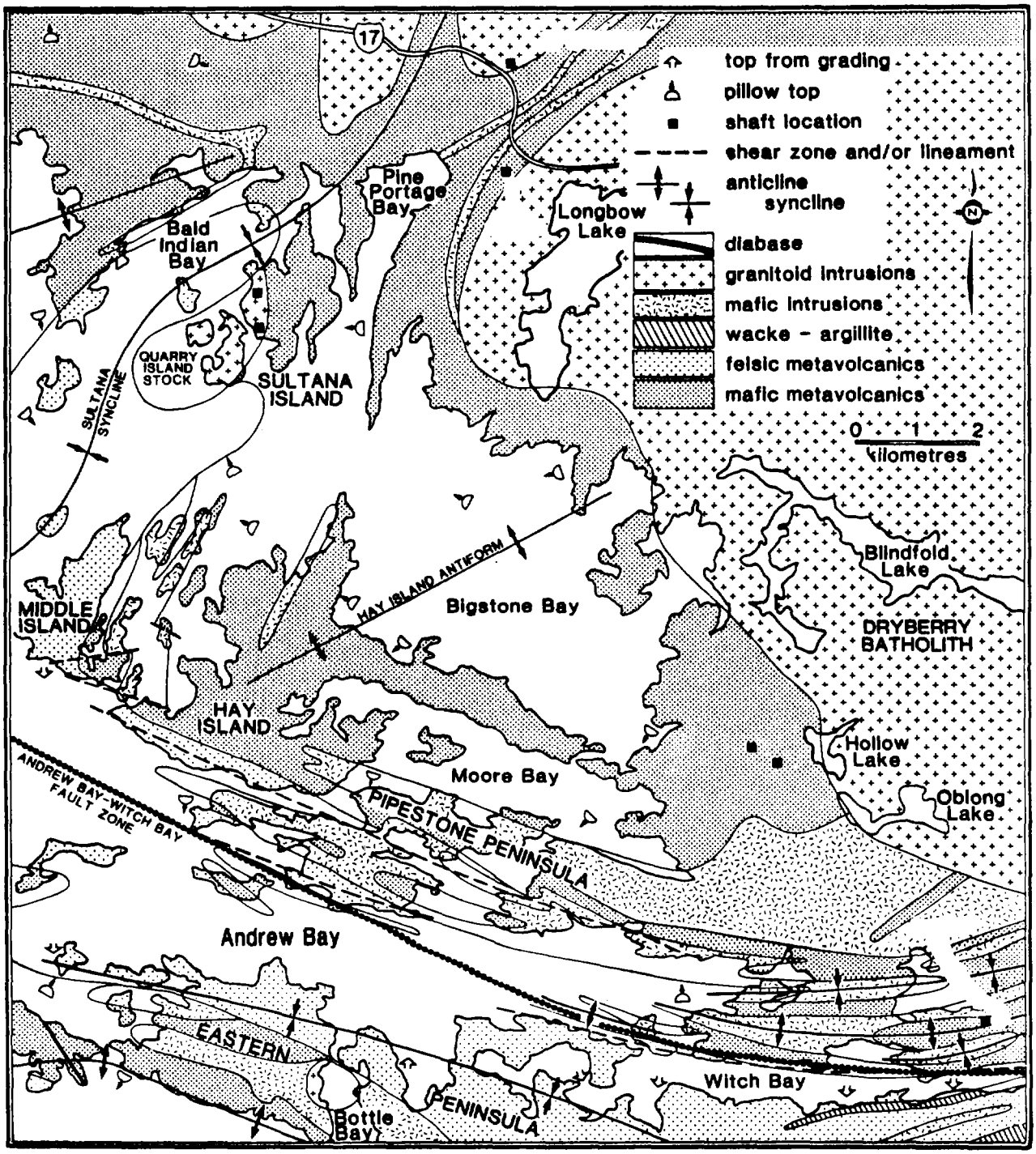
below the base of a peridotite sill. The shearing is believed to be related to the competency contrast between the basalt and the sill.

General Geology of the Neighbouring Gold Deposits (cont.)

Felsic pyroclastic rocks are exposed south of the mine alon the north shore of Witch bay. The felsic rocks are intensely deformed, commonly to sericite schist. Only rarely are good relic primary textures preserved. The felsic sequence is the locus of an extensive fault system, the Andrew Bay-Witch Bay fault zone (Figure 5), which Ayer (1984) suggests is the extension of the Crowduck Lake-Rush Bay dextral fault zone (Davis and Smith, 1984). The fault, therefore, may extend from Indian Bay of Shoal Lake to Witch Bay of Lake of the Woods, a distance of over 70 km.

The mine site is primarily underlain by prophyritic and equigranular basalt, which has been intruded by gabbro and peridotite sills. Pillows are observed locally in the basalts, but top determinations are often questionable. Composition varies from tholeiite to high-iron tholeiite. The prophyritic basalt is an excellent marker horizon, and overlies the massive basalt. Pillows observed near the shaft area indicate tops to the north. This basalt is a Mg-tholeiite and characterized by up to 20% white feldspar phenocrysts less than 2.5 cm in diameter.

Much of the property in underlain by gabbro and periodotite comprising thick, differentiated sills.



Geology of the Bigstone Bay area (modified from Ayer, 1984).

Fine-grained peridotite lies at the base of some sills directly overlying the porphyritic basalt. The peridotite, where less altered, is composed principally of serpentine, talc and magnetite. Peridotite is commonly overlain by melagabbro transitional to leucogabbro. The melagabbro is locally magnetic and displays rhythmic layering, but more commonly is nonmagnetic and massive. Amphibole has replaced original pyroxene. The original feldspar: pyroxene ratio was close to 50:50. In places the leucogabbro is porpyritic, containing feldspar phenocrysts up to 3 cm in diameter, similar to those observed within the porphyritic basalt; coarser peridotite occurs as dikes and as narrow layers in the core of the sills, suggesting that the sills may consist of more than one cycle. This peridotite locally displays excellent rhythmic layering. Coarse peridotite dikes and/or sills intrude the host volcanics in a few places.

Several tight, east trending, west plunging folds have been identified by means of the reversal of differentiation trends in the sills, and by limited top determinations in the basalts. Basalt located within the aniclinal cores of these folds is strongly foliated to sheared. This is most noticeable in the vicinity of the main shaft and close to Gagne Lake where wide

sections of basalt are strongly sheared. Notably, strong deformation is apparently absent from the gabbro bodies. The texture of the leucocratic gabbro shows virtually no strain, and while some strain is evident within both the peridotite and the melagabbro, it does not appear sufficient to be consistent with the tight folding.

Gold mineralization is restricted to zones of silicification, notably to four east-trending steeply north-dipping veins. All the veins were examined while the mine was in operation, but production was restricted to the No. 1 vein. Veins 2, 3 and 4 are located about 460 m east of the main shaft. The attitudes of the veins are slightly discordant to the enclosing lava flows (Figure 16). The veins occupy a zone about 50 m wide which extends to the peridotite contact to the north. They are found within both porphyritic and massive basalt, much of which is largely altered to chlorite schist. The south (ore proximal) side of the peridotite sill has been intensely altered to a soft "talcy" rock. Chlorite schist proximal to the main ore zone is enriched in carbonate and quartz, and contains abundant epidote and zoisite, minor sphene, and lesser amounts of clinozoisite, opaques and sericite.

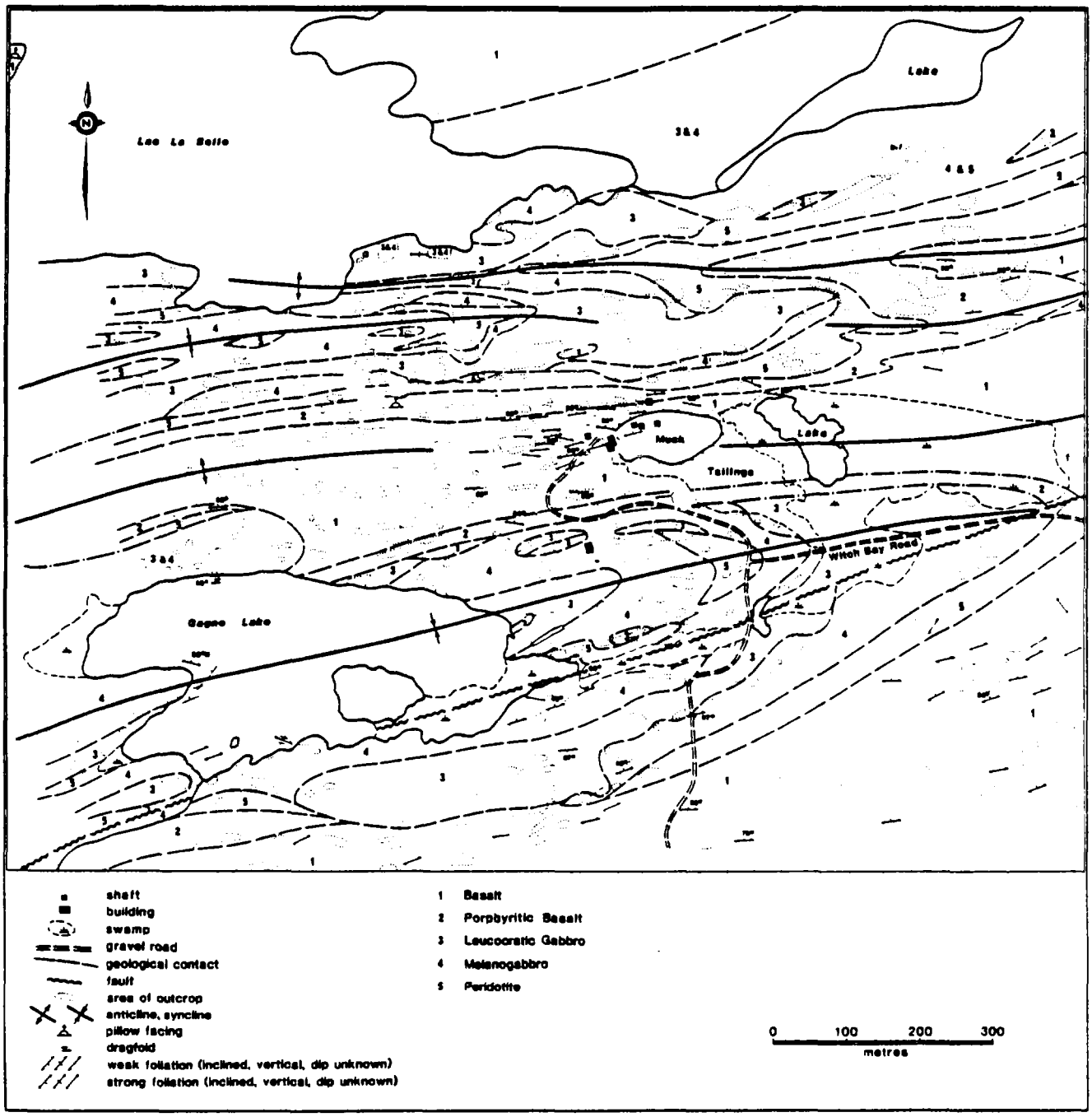
General Geology of the Neighbouring Gold Deposits

(Modified from 1985 publication of Institute of Lake Superior Geology.) Kenora - Ontario Geological Survey.

The Wendigo Gold-Copper Mine

Gold was first discovered on the property in 1899, when an 18m shaft was sunk on the main vein. Work continued during the next year and about 1000 tons of gold-copper ore were milled. The mine lay idle until 1933 when it was re-examined by Wendigo Gold mines Ltd. Over the next ten years considerable underground and surface work was done before the mine closed in early 1943. Total production from the property was 67,000 oz of gold, 14,762 oz of silver and 1,866,246 pounds of copper from 206,054 tons milled, establishing the Wendigo as the largest past producer in the western Wabigoon Subprovince. Average grade of ore milled was 0.33 oz of Au/ton.

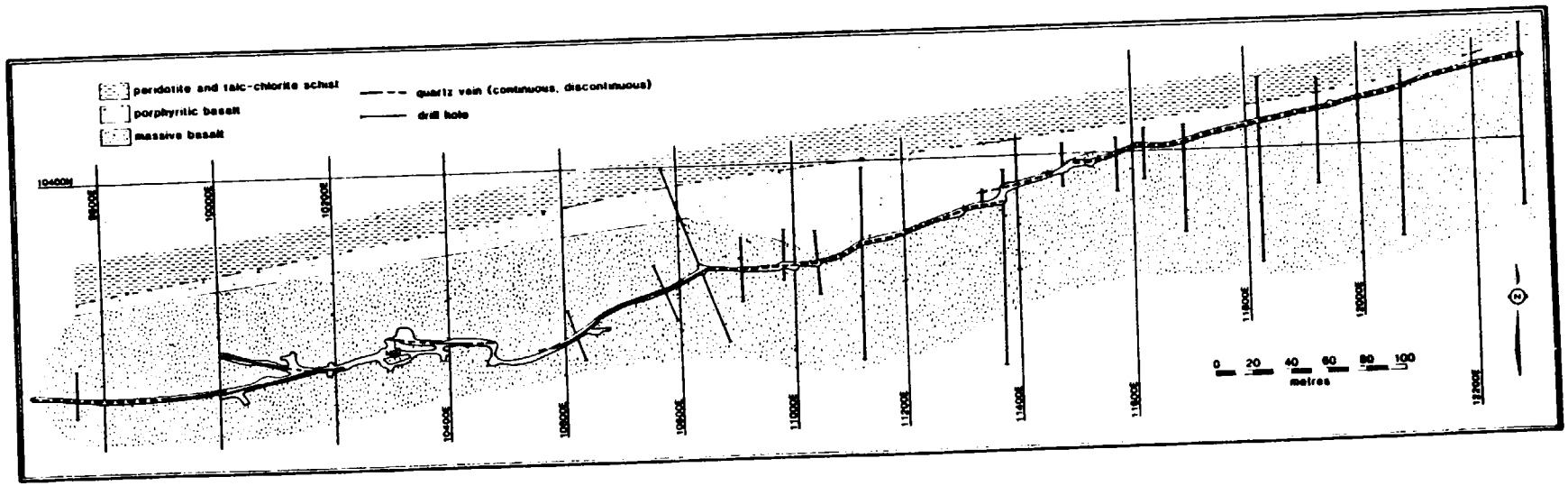
Wendigo Mine lies on the south limb of the Hay Island antiform (Figures 5 and 6) within mafic volcanics and mafic to ultramafic sills. Metamorphic grade is lower greenschist facies. Analogies between the stratigraphy here and at the Duport Mine on Shoal Lake can be drawn; the two occur close to the top of a lower mafic volcanic cycle.



Surface geology of the Wendigo Gold Mine.

The No. 1 vein, which strikes N80°E and dips about 79° to the north, maintains an average width of 30 cm, pinching and swelling to a maximum width of 76 cm. Quartz contains pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Locally, sulphide exceeds quartz. Little of the vein material is presently exposed. Thomson (1936) estimated that, throughout the mine, half the vein material is sulphide,and that the schist immediately adjoining the quartz is commonly well mineralized with sulphides. In general, sulphides are in streaks and lenses which parallel the shearing. Milky-white, unmineralized quartz veins, containing traces of ankerite, may be seen on the surface and underground, locally crosscutting the mineralized quartz, indicating two generations of silicification. Faulting has been observed in places, but offsets are restricted to a few metres.

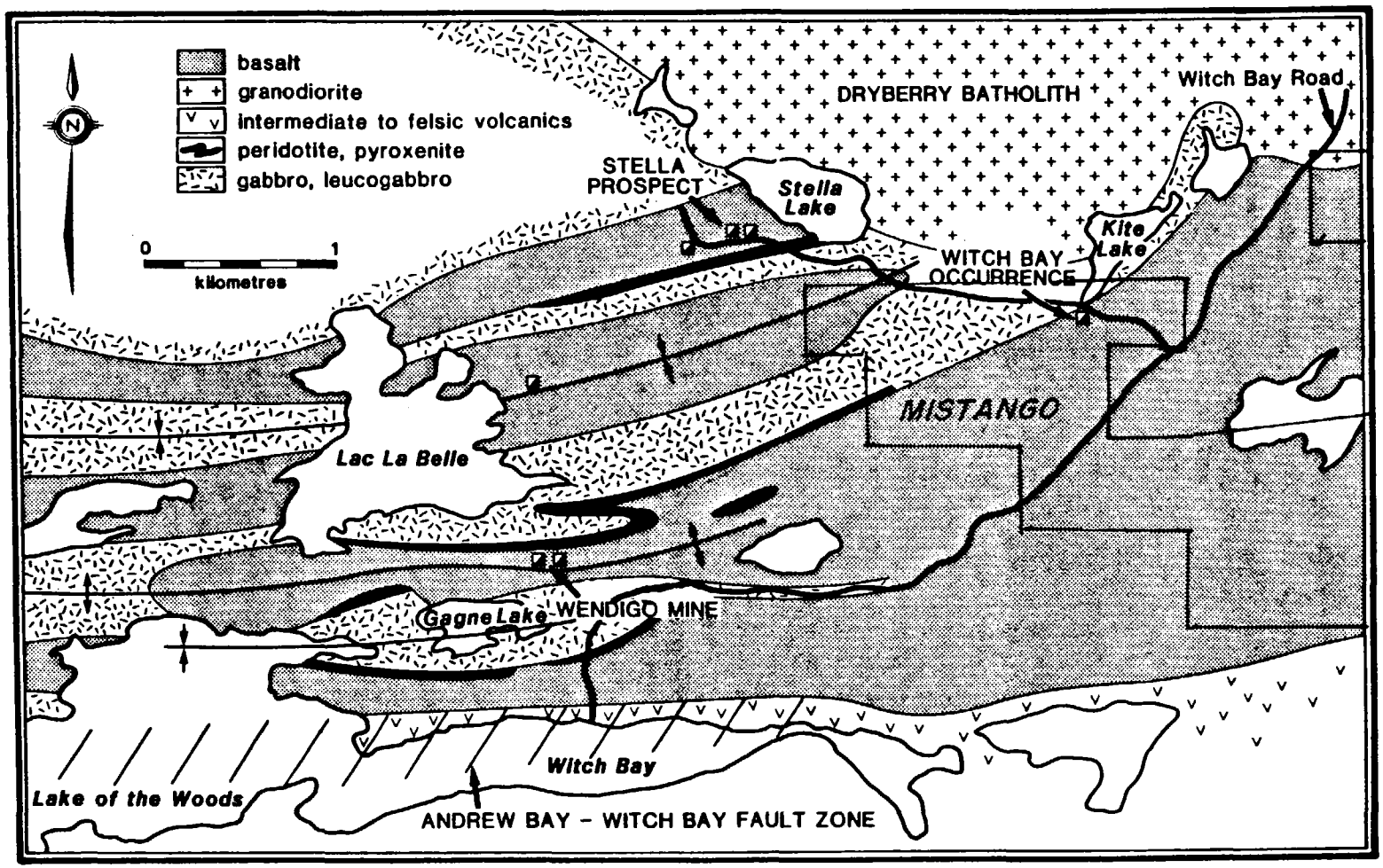
Petrographic work carried out in 1934 and 1935 (Canada Department of Mines and Resources, 1936) showed native gold to be present as relatevely coarse grains within grey translucent quartz; pyrite and chalcopyrite are the dominant sulphides, with minor amounts of pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and arsenopyrite. Brownell (1943) noted distinct mineralogical changes in the vein which were directly related to a sudden decrease in gold content; in the upper levels of the mine, gold was



Geology of the 500 level of the Wendigo Gold Mine (after Brownell, 1943).

accompanied by pyrite and chalcopyrite, whereas below the 335m level pyrrhotite is the dominant sulphide and gold contents are much lower. Brownell (1943) suggested that this relationship is essentially temperature dependent, ie. pyrrhotite is normally deposited at higher temperatures than pyrite, chalcopyrite and cold. He concluded that, below the 335m level, no additional ore might be expected.

The area is characterized by intense deformation and probably lies within the influence of the Andrew Bay-Witch Bay fault zone. Since the rock assemblage is heterogeneous, most of the strain was taken up by the least competent rocks (i.e. massive and porphyritic basalt). The contrasting competencies of the two major rock types (intrusive vs extrusive) resulted in zones of dilatancy being created along the contact between the two units. These zones of dilatancy acted as permeable channelways along which hydrothermal fluids moved upwards. The vertical zonation noted by Brownell (1943) may represent two distinct stability fields with the 335 m level corresponding to the stability field boundary.



Geology of the Witch Bay area (modified from Davies and Smith, 1984).

Witch Bay Gold Prospect

The geology in the vicinity of Kite Lake has not been mapped in detail. Based on aeromagnetic data it would appear that the principal lithologic units of the Wendigo mine area (ie. basalt, gabbro and peridotite), extend east-northeast as far as the central part of Kite lake, where they terminate against granodiorite of the Dryberry batholith.

Fine-grained basalt underlies an area south of Kite Lake. Near the southernmost tip of Kite Lake an east-striking zone of schist and breccia, from one to two metres wide and dipping south at from 50° to 70° contains some carbonate and one or more quartz veins and lenses with a maximum width of 45 cm. The quartz is fractured, encloses minor silicified basalt, and contains abundant chalcopyrite and pyrite in and near some of the fractures. The mineralization and its stratigraphic position is similar to that at the Wendigo.

Two shafts about 30 m apart have been sunk on the zone. A chip sample across 50 cm of the mineralized quartz vein at the east shaft assayed 1.93 ounces of gold per ton. A third shaft was put down a further 75 m to the east. A fourth shaft was sunk on a separate zone approximately 100 m to the southwest. The zone is not

exposed, but material on the dump indicates that it is carbonatized, sheared basalt with minor quartz and with chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite.

LOCAL GEOLOGY (N-E BLOCK, TRIGGS LOCATION)

Table of Formations

Precambrian

- Acid Intrusives
  - Granite
- Basic Intrusives
  - Gabbro
- Volcanics
  - Basaltic Lavas

Rock Types (N-E Block)

Basaltic Lava

This rock is dark greenish, fine grained to aphanitic. The lavas are frequently composed of well developed pillows. The strike and dip of the pillows were mapped and these trends were useful in determining formation trends and the occurence of a number of parallel anticlinal and synclinal structures that trend northeasterly across this block.

Gabbro

This rock occurs as a medium grained dark greenish rock that is composed of about 60% ferromagnesians (largely amphiboles) and 40% plagioclase feldspar. Several intrusions up to 200' thick and several hundred feet long occur as concordant intrusions in the basalt. These gabbros exhibit relatively low magnetic relief at about the same levels as the basalt.

Granite

This rock is whitish in outcrops and is composed chiefly of plagioclase (albite - oligoclase). This medium to coarse grained equigranular rock is composed of 90% feldspar, 8% quartz, 2% ferromagnesians.

Local and Structural Geology (N-E Block)

The Basalt formations trend northeasterly as indicated from the mapping of pillows. The mapping also indicates that the Basalt formation is crenulated into a series of aniclines and synclines along northeasterly trending axes. At the north east portion of the block some intrusions of gabbro and granitic dykes also trends northeasterly.

At the old Triggs Mine shaft it was noted that the northeasterly trending rocks dip 55° to the north-west. The rocks are cut by a vertical northeasterly trending fault in the shaft. A quartz vein with some periferal pyritic mineralization follows the fault. The vein pinches at the top of the shaft and the pinch plunges at about 45° southwestwards. It is interpreted that the mining of the Triggs vein occured below this pinch in the vein and along the fault and along the southwesterly plunge. Diamond drilling to extend the Triggs vein should utilize the interpreted southwesterly plunge.

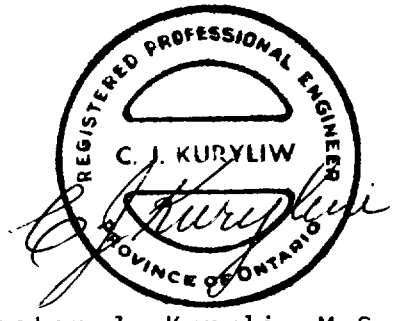
The fault mapped at the Triggs shaft was traced as a fairly continuous magnetic low. It may be significant that conductor "C" appears to terminate against this fault near the Triggs ventilation raise. Conductor "C", which maybe an extension to the south west of Conductor "C" again is intersected by the fault near line 8-E.

Local and Structural Geology (N-E Block) cont.

This same curved conductor that terminates against the same fault provides a similar structural corollary that should also be tested by diamond drilling.

Conclusions

Diamond drilling is warranted to test for the extension to depth of the rich Triggs vein that was mined at the turn of the century. If these drill holes are successful in returning significant gold values further drilling on the merits of the values would be undertaken to expand the gold deposit.



August 15, 1985

Chester J. Kuryliw M.Sc.,P.Eng.

Recommendations

Three drill holes totalling 1,200 ft. of B - Q core size are recommended at the following coordinates.

D.D.H. #1 @ 23 + 75-E, 8 + 00-N, @-50° to S-45°-E
to a depth of 450'

D.D.H. #2 @ 25 + 10-E, 8 + 75-N, @-50° to S-45°-E
to a depth of 450'

D.D.H. #3 @ 7 + 40-E, 2 + 30-S, @-45° to S-45°-E
to a depth of 300'

Estimated cost of diamond drilling contract, engineering, assaying, transportation, drafting plans and final report @ $25. per foot

Total 1,200' @ $25. per foot $30,000.

August 15, 1985

Chester J. Kuryliw, M.Sc.,P.Eng.

LOCAL GEOLOGY (N-W BLOCK, WITCH BAY EXTENSION)

Table of Formations

Precambrian

- Acid Intrusives
  - Granite (Dryberry Batholith)
  - Quartz - Feldspar Porphyry
- Basic and Ultrabasic Intrusives
  - Gabbro
  - Peridotite, Gabbro - Amphibolite
- Volcanics
  - Porphyritic Basalt Lava
  - Basalt : Pillowed, Massive, Amphibolized

Results of the V.L.F., EM-16 Survey (N-W Block)

The geonics EM-16, V.L.F. instrument was used to take readings at 100' stations along picket lines. The Cutler, Maine, U.S.A. submarine V.L.F. transmitter station was used.

Conductor "E"

This is a short one line conductor that is relatively weak.

Conductor "F"

This is a long continuous and fairly strong conductor that follows the trace of the footwall of the peridotite "sill". It also follows a topographic valley and swamp. This conductor must be tested by diamond drilling because the Wendigo gold-copper deposit three miles to the west-south-west occurs below the peridotite.

Conductor "G"

This conductor maybe an extension of conductor "F" to the east, it also occurs immediately south of the peridotite "sill". It also appears to be the extension of some cherty quartz and pyrite mineralization in a trench on line 66-W

Results of the V.L.F., EM-16 Survey (N-W Block) cont.

Conductor "H"

This is a two line conductor that is relatively weak but it occurs on high ground and appears to be associated with some pyritic mineralization located in an old trench.

Conductor "I"

This is a weak one line conductor at the edge of the property.

Conductor "K"

This is a long north-easterly trending relatively weak conductor that follows a topographic valley. It is difficult to determine if the conductor is caused by topographic valley and swamp.

Conductor "L"

This is a weak one line conductor located under swamp.

Local Geology (N-W Block)

The Basalt pillowed lava formations trend north-70° to north-80°-east. The majority of the dips are 60°-north with a few dips near vertical. The peridotite "sill" intrusion is actually discordant with the general trend of the volcanics since it trends north-50°-east and dips 60°-north. This same peridotite "sill" is traced from the Wendigo Mine where it occurs as a hanging wall formation to the Wendigo gold-copper ore veins. It appears that the curved trend of the peridotite intersects the same stratigraphic horizon at Kite Lake that occurs as the host rock volcanic formations at the Wendigo. It is significant that previously discovered gold mineralization occurs near Kite Lake in the general area where the peridotite "sill" intersects the prophyritic basalt formation. This is an analogous structural situation to the gold-copper ore occurence at the Wendigo Mine.

The peridotite "sill" occurs near the base of the larger gabbroic intrusion that is up to ¼ mile thick. In general the gabbro does not exhibit any significant magnetic relief and is indistinguishable from areas of Basalt. The peridotite however is easily traced by its high magnetic relief.

Local Geology (N-W Block) cont.

The V.L.F. conductors are generally quite weak and most follow topographic valleys and swamps, one conductor follows the base of the peridotite "sill", two other weak conductors follow the projected trend of minor mineralization located in previous trenching.

Conclusions

A favourable geologic enviroment for discovering gold deposits occurs near the south side of Kite Lake. A similar structural enviroment and stratigraphic horizon occurs south of Kite Lake that is analagous to the Wendigo Mine or enviroment. The previous discovery of siignificant gold mineralization in previous work underlines its potential. The occurence of several weak V.L.F. conductors that appear to be the extended trends of previous trenching should be tested by diamond drilling. The occurence of a weak V.L.F. conductor along the base of the peridotite which is covered by swamp also presents a favourable horizon to be tested.

1,800 ft. of diamond drilling, comprised of six diamond drill holes are warranted to test the favourable possibilities.

August 15, 1985 Chester J. Kuryliw M.Sc.,P.Eng.

Recommendations

Six drill holes totalling 1,800 ft. of B - Q core size are recommended at the following coordinates.

D.D.H. #4 @ 48 + 35-W, 12 + 00-N, @-45° to S-25°-E
to a depth of 300'

D.D.H. #5 @ 55 + 50-W, 8 + 00-N, @-50° to S-45°-E
to a depth of 300'

D.D.H. #6 @ 64 + 00-W, 10 + 75-N, @-45° to S
to a depth of 300'

D.D.H. #7 @ 84 + 00-W, 1 + 60-N, @-45° to S-45°-E
to a depth of 300'

D.D.H. #8 @ 67 + 00-W, 8 + 50-S, @-50° to S-45°E
to a depth of 300'

D.D.H. #9 300' of spare footage to follow-up any significant intersection

Estimated cost of diamond drilling contract, engineering, assaying, transportation, drafting plans and final report @ $25. per foot

Total 1,800 ft. @ $25. per foot	$45,000.

August 15, 1985

Chester J. Kuryliw M.Sc.,P.Eng.

CHESTER J. KURYLIW, M.Sc., P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Chester J. Kuryliw of 46 Ingall Drive, Dryden, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

(1) I am a Professional Engineer and I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist for several mining companies.

(2) I am a graduate of:
The University of Manitoba B.Sc. Degree, 1949
The University of Manitoba M.Sc. Degree, 1966

(3) I am a registered Engineer of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario and also Manitoba. I am a fellow of the Geologic Association of Canada, also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

(4) I have practiced my profession for over 35 years, most of those years at gold mines, during which time I often planned, supervised and directed underground exploration, development and production.

(5) My report is based upon a study of the magnetic and electromagnetic survey results on the property, and my mapping of the field geology.

AUG. 15, 1985

Chester J. Kuryliw, M.Sc., P.Eng.

R.P.

2.86

52E09SE0012 2.8698 CODE

900

Ministry of Natural Resources — Ontario

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

Mining Act

Do not use shaded areas below.

Type of Survey(s): GEOLOGIC MAPPING 1"=200'

Township or Area: CODE TWP KENORA DIST OF

Claim Holder(s): GOLDSTREET RESOURCES LTD.

Prospector's Licence No.: T-1721

Address: 42 GLENMANOR WAY, THORNHILL, ONT. L4J 3E5

Survey Company: CHESTER J. KURYLIW

Date of Survey (from & to): 15 6 85 15 8 85 (Day | Mo. | Yr. | Day | Mo. | Yr.)

Total Miles of line Cut: 29

Name and Address of Author (of Geo Technical report): 46 INGALL DR. DRYDEN ONT. P8N-3B7

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions		Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	40
	Geochemical	

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

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

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend Days Cr.
K.	727002	
	727004	
	727005	
	727006	
	727008	
	727009	
	727010	
	727011	
	590427	
	590428	
	590429	
	590430	
	590431	
	590432	

Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend Days Cr.

RECEIVED
DEC 2 [illegible]
MINING LANDS SECTION

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

KENORA MINING DIV. RECEIVED DEC 13 1985 AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

590427

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 14

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed:

Performed on Claim(s):

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures: $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits:

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

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded: 560

Date Recorded: Dec 13/85

Date Approved as Recorded: 86.01.14

Mining Recorder: [signature]

Date: NOV 15 1985

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): C J Kuryliw

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: CHESTER J. KURYLIW, 46 INGALL DR, DRYDEN ONT., P8N-3B7

Date Certified: NOV 15 1985

Certified by (Signature): C J Kuryliw

1362 (81/9)

Mining Lands Section

File No 2·8698

Control Sheet

TYPE OF SURVEY

____ GEOPHYSICAL

__✓__ GEOLOGICAL

____ GEOCHEMICAL

____ EXPENDITURE

MINING LANDS COMMENTS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

logd

J. Hunt

Signature of Assessor

Jan 13/86

Date

1985 12 10 File: 2.8698

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
808 Robertson Street
Box 5080
Kenora, Ontario
P9N 3X9

Dear Sir:

We received reports and maps on December 3, 1985 for a Geological Survey submitted under Special Provisions (credit for Performance and Coverage) on Mining Claims K 727002, et al, in Code Township.

This material will be examined and assessed and a statement of assessment work credits will be issued.

We do not have a copy of the report of work which is normally filed with your office prior to the submission of this technical data. Please forward a copy as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

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

AB/mc

cc: Mistango Consolidated Resources Limited
137 Huron Heights Drive
Newmarket, Ontario
L3Y 4Z6

Chester J. Kuryliw
46 Ingall Drive
Dryden, Ontario
P8N 3B7

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) GEOLOGIC MAPPING. (1"=200')
Township or Area CODE TWP., DIST OF KENORA.
Claim Holder(s) MISTANGO CONSOLIDATED RESOURCES LTD
137 HURON HTS. DR., NEWMARKET, ONT. L3Y 4Z6
Survey Company CHESTER J. KURYLUK
Author of Report 46 INGALL DR.
Address of Author DRYDEN ONT. P8N-3B7
Covering Dates of Survey JUNE 15, 1985. – AUG 15, 1985.
(linecutting to office)
Total Miles of Line Cut 29.

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	40
Geochemical	

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

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

DATE: NOV 15 1985 SIGNATURE: C J Kuryluk
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 83 1737

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

RECEIVED
DEC 05 1985
MINING LANDS SECTION

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
K-	727002
K-	727004
K-	727005
K-	727006
K-	727008
K-	727009
K-	727010
K-	727011
K-	590427
K-	590428
K-	590429
K-	590430
K-	590431
K-	590432

RECEIVED
DEC 05 1985
MINING LANDS SECTION

TOTAL CLAIMS 14.

If space insufficient, attach list

837 (5/79)

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) _____

_____

_____

[illegible]

Type of survey(s) _____

Instrument(s) _____

(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy _____

(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used _____

Sensor altitude _____

Navigation and flight path recovery method _____

_____

Aircraft altitude _____ Line Spacing _____

Miles flown over total area _____ Over claims only _____

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken _____

Total Number of Samples _____

Type of Sample _____
(Nature of Material)

Average Sample Weight _____

Method of Collection _____

Soil Horizon Sampled _____

Horizon Development _____

Sample Depth _____

Terrain _____

Drainage Development _____

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness _____

SAMPLE PREPARATION

(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis _____

General _____

ANALYTICAL METHODS

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

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

Others _____

Field Analysis (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Field Laboratory Analysis

No. (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Commercial Laboratory (_____ tests)

Name of Laboratory _____

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

General _____

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 200 ft.

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 _____

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 _____

LeMay Twp. - M.1841

Manross Twp. - M.2338

Work Twp. - M.1657

MacQuarrie Twp. - M.2074

THE TOWNSHIP OF

CODE

DISTRICT OF KENORA

KENORA MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	P.
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S.
LEASES	L.
LOCATED LAND	Loc.
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L.O.
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M.R.O.
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O.
ROADS	
IMPROVED ROADS	
KING'S HIGHWAYS	
RAILWAYS	
POWER LINES	
MARSH OR MUSKEG	
MINES	
CANCELLED	C.

NOTES

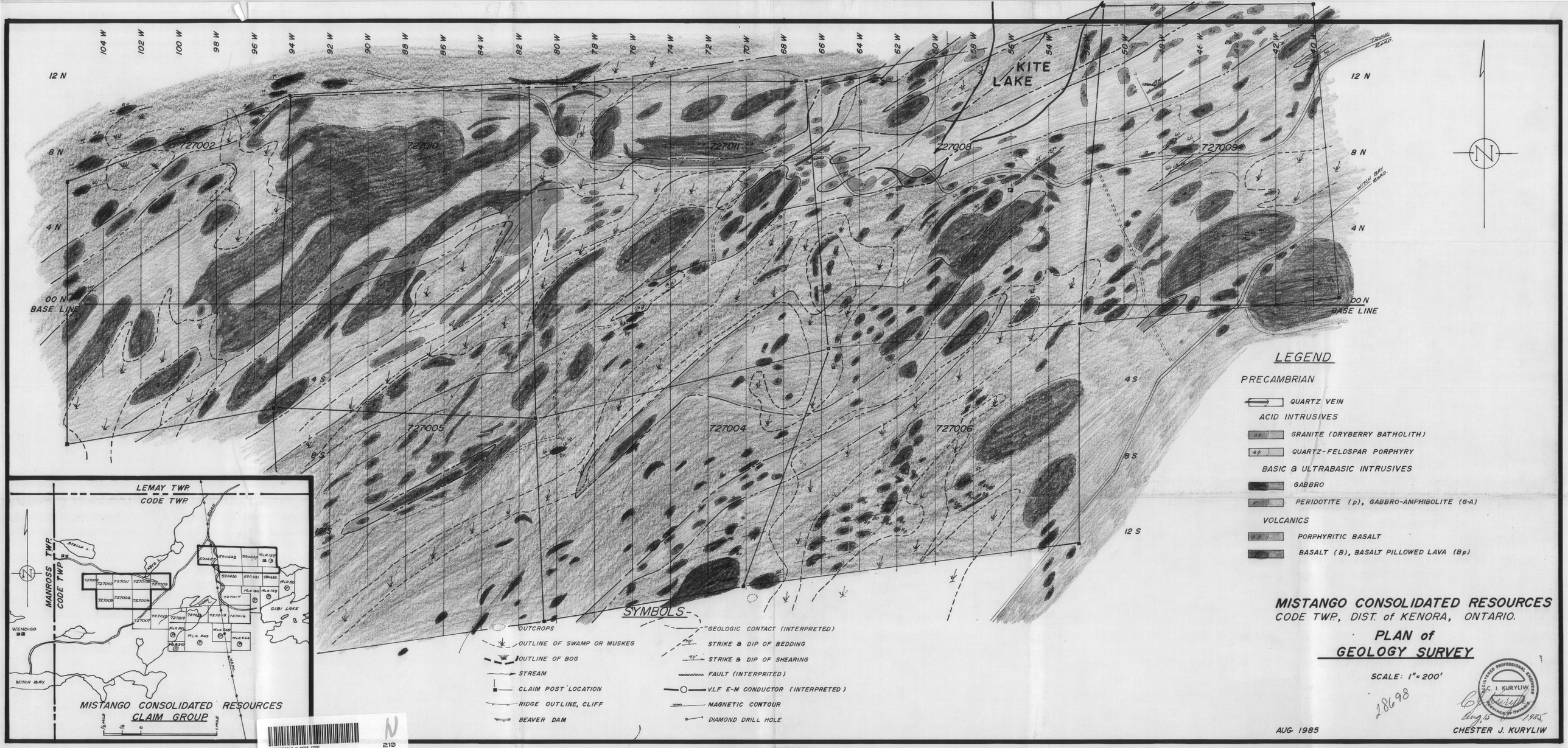
400' Surface Rights Reservation around all lakes and rivers.

PLAN NO. M.1962

ONTARIO

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH



MISTANGO CONSOLIDATED RESOURCES

CODE TWP., DIST. of KENORA, ONTARIO.

PLAN of GEOLOGY SURVEY

SCALE: 1" = 200'

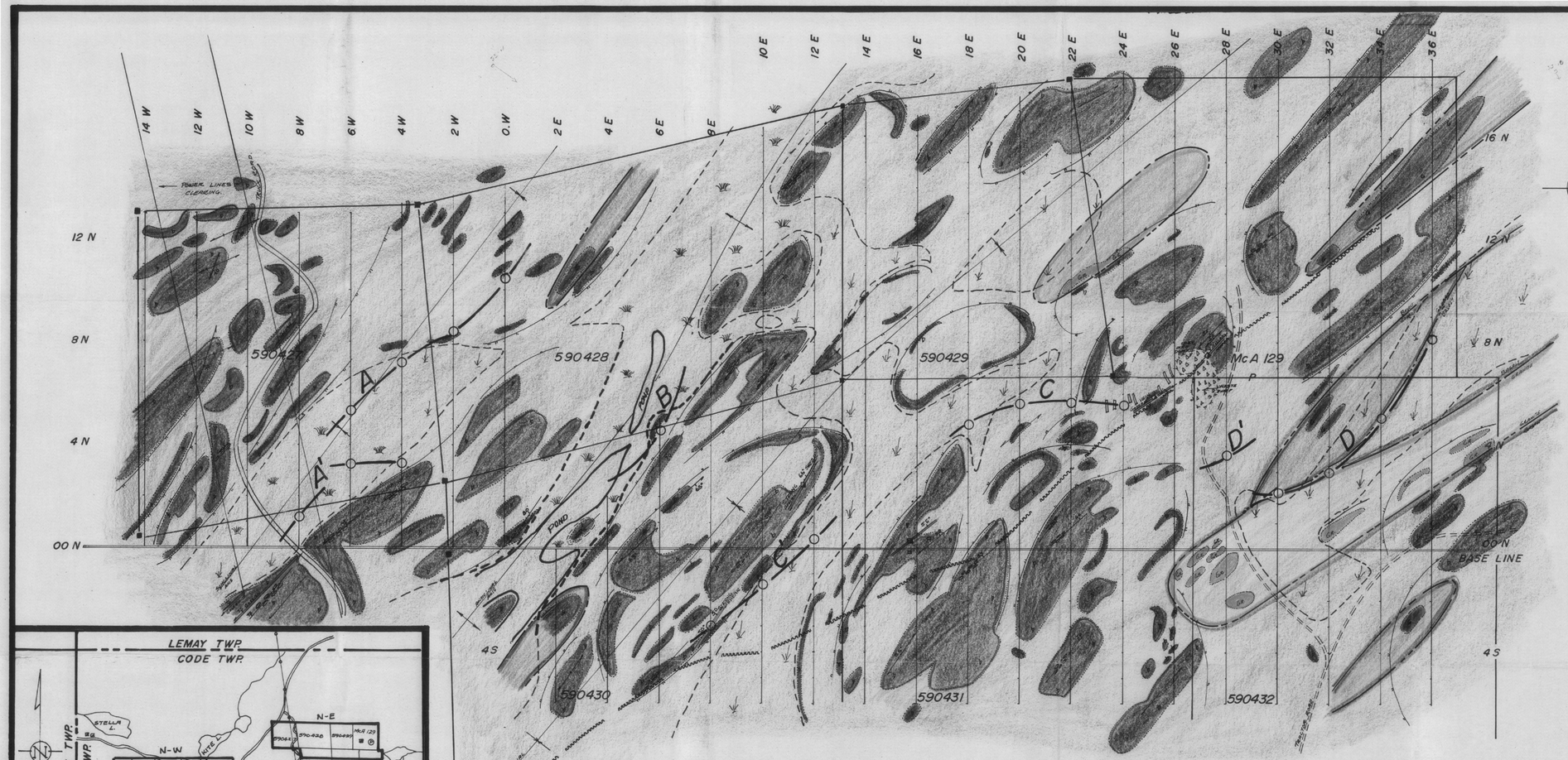
28698

AUG. 1985

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
CHESTER J. KURYLIW
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Aug 15 1985

CHESTER J. KURYLIW



SYMBOLS

- OUTCROPS
- OUTLINE OF SWAMP OR MUSKEG
- OUTLINE OF BOG
- RIDGE OUTLINE OR CLIFF
- STREAM
- CLAIM POST LOCATION
- GEOLOGIC CONTACT (INTERPRETED)
- STRIKE & DIP OF BEDDING
- STRIKE & DIP OF SHEARING
- FAULT (INTERPRETED)
- V.L.F. E-M CONDUCTOR
- MAGNETIC CONTOUR
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE

LEGEND

PRECAMBRIAN

- QUARTZ VEIN

ACID INTRUSIVES

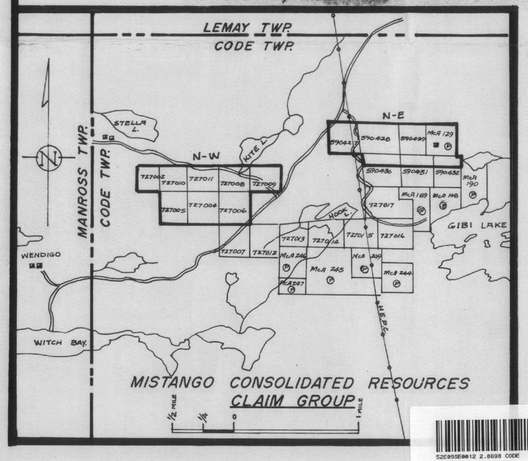
- GRANITE

BASIC INTRUSIVES

- GABBRO

VOLCANICS

- BASALTIC LAVAS: PILLOWED, MASSIVE OR SHEARED



N-E BLOCK

MISTANGO CONSOLIDATED RESOURCES

CODE TWP., DIST. of KENORA, ONTARIO.

PLAN of GEOLOGIC SURVEY

SCALE: 1"=200'

28198

AUG. 1985.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
C. J. KURYLIW
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Sept 15 1985

CHESTER J. KURYLIW