BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

FINAL REPORT FOR OMEP APPLICATION
OM87-3-C-218

DIAMOND DRILLING
SHOAL LAKE AREA, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Toronto
December, 1988

OM87-3-C-218

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. SUMMARY

In October, 1985, St. Joe Canada Inc. (now Bond Gold Canada Inc.) entered into an earn-in/joint venture agreement with Kenora Prospectors and Miners Limited (KPM) to acquire a 50 percent working interest in both the mineral and surface rights on the 33 patented claim Shoal Lake (KPM) property, which is located 60km west of Kenora and 14km south of the Trans Canada Highway.

The KPM property covers a prospective geological environment in which gold is associated with quartz veins hosted by major shear zones. The Mikado Mine produced 57,813 tonnes grading 17 grams per tonne gold and the Cedar Island Mine produced 16,997 tonnes grading 10 grams per tonne gold.

In 1985, prior to the signing of the St. Joe-KPM agreement, Kenora Prospectors and Miners discovered the mainland along strike extension of the Cedar Island shear zone. The shear zone was trenched over a strike length of 350m and returned significant assays including 10.9 g/t gold over 1.2m along a 30m strike length and 7.1 g/t gold over 1.1m along a 6.1m strike length.

Subsequently, Bond Gold has completed geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys and drilled 127 holes totalling 27,288m on a variety targets. A total of 5,413.4m of drilling in 15 holes were completed under OMEP designation OM87-3-C-218 during the period Nov. 1, 1987 to June 30, 1988. The drilling was used to test the gold potential of the Cedar Island Mainland shear zone along the strike extension of the Cedar Island Mine. Bond Gold has outlined a drill indicated global reserve totalling approximately 950,000 tonnes grading 8.38 grams of gold per

tonne in four shear zones over a weighted average true width of 1.87m. On the Cedar Island Mainland Zone, a total of 853,035 tonnes grading 7.52 grams per tonne gold calculated by using a 3 gram per tonne cut off over a 1.5m true width have been outlined to date. In addition to the drill indicated reserve, a total of 28,000 tonnes grading 24.9 grams of gold per tonne remain in the old Cedar Island Mine workings. The Mainland zone has been systematically drilled over a 1.2km strike length to a vertical depth of 250m. The shear zone is open along strike to the east and west and has only been tested by widely spaced holes at depth. The recently discovered Breccia Zone has excellent gold potential. Five intercepts produce an estimated reserve of 57,311 tonnes at a grade of 18.75 grams per tonne gold.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

A detailed program of diamond drilling (4,000m) is recommended to expand current drill indicated reserves. Follow-up drilling on the Cedar Island Mainland Zone - Main Vein, Breccia Vein and Mikado shear zones would be the main focus of the program.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures

TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

NOT INCLUDED WITH THIS SUBMISSION.
R. OWEN
JULY/91

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

FINAL REPORT FOR OMEP APPLICATION

OM87-3-C-218

DIAMOND DRILLING

SHOAL LAKE AREA, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

PART I

I. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results obtained from a diamond drilling program completed by Bond Gold Canada Inc. on the Shoal Lake Property, November 1, 1987 to June 30, 1988 under OMEP project OM87-3-C-218.

1. PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS AND DESCRIPTION

The Shoal Lake (KPM) property is located 60km west of Kenora and 14km south of the Trans Canada Highway in Glass Township, northwestern Ontario. The property is bounded by latitudes 49°33'05" and 49°37'00"N and longitudes 94°55'00" and 95°00'00" within NTS Quadrangle 52E/10SW. The claims are recorded on Shoal Lake claim map G2642 (Figure 2).

The 1,796 hectare, 111 claim Shoal Lake property consists of 28 patented parcels (33 claims), and 57 unpatented mining claims comprising the KPM property and 21 unpatented claims comprising the Perry Option property (Figure 1).

The property is accessible by float and/or ski equipped aircraft, and by road and lake travel. The surface route follows the Trans Canada Highway west from Kenora, then the Rush Bay Road to Clytie Bay Landing on the north shore of Shoal Lake. The property can then be reached by a 4 km boat trip from the landing in summer or, by truck or car over ice in the winter. There is barge service on the lake provided by the Shoal Lake Band No. 40 Reservation.

2. HISTORY

Prospecting, exploration and gold mining began in the Shoal Lake area in the 1880's. Three former producing mines and a number of gold occurrences are present on the property.

The Mikado Mine on claim D148 was discovered in 1893. Shafts were sunk in 1896 and production from 1896 to 1902 totalled 946,800 grams of gold from 57,813 tonnes. The mine was reopened and operated during the years 1910-11, 1922-23 and 1932-34. An additional 24,549 grams of gold were produced during these years primarily from the 4th, 7th, 9th and 10th Levels to a vertical depth of 180m (Figure 2).

The Cedar Island Mine (formerly the Cornucopia Mine) located on claim D212 was first developed in 1897 from the NO. 1 inclined shaft. It produced 34,183 grams of gold to a vertical depth of 34m. The mine was reopened in 1935 with operations resuming from the No. 2 vertical shaft located 91m south of the No. 1 shaft. The No. 2 shaft was deepened to a vertical depth of 190m with levels established at 86m, 120m, 152m and 190m. A total of 1,591m of surface and underground drilling was completed during 1935 and 1936. A total of 163,474 grams of gold was recovered from 16,997 tonnes of ore (Figure 3).

The Crown Point Mine located on claim K1003268, 2km north northeast of Cedar Island carried on operations in 1899-1900. Test pits and three shafts were sunk on quartz veins along a fault controlled contact between quartz-diorite and basalt. The main shaft reached a vertical depth of 42m with 55m of drifting on the 18m Level. A total of 3,428 grams were produced from 150 tonnes of ore (Figure 3).

Results of work carried out by Selco in 1984 returned up to 15 grams per tonne gold from grab samples collected in the vicinity of the Main Shaft and up to 4,000 p.p.b. gold from humus samples collected along strike of the Crown Point Shear.

The Sirdar Peninsula, Bullion 1 and 2, Imperial, Old Ontario and Tycoon occurrences are additional quartz vein shear zones which were examined with test pits, trenching and limited diamond drilling at the turn of the century. No production was returned from these gold occurrences.

Two former producers, the Duport and Olympia Mines are located in the vicinity of the Shoal Lake (KPM) property.

The Duport deposit is located on Little Cameron Island, 4km southwest of the property. The deposit was originally discovered in 1896 and has subsequently been explored and developed several times. Total production to 1985 was approximately 154,286 grams of gold and 39,428 grams of silver. Extensive surface and underground diamond drilling between 1950 and 1987 has outlined reserves totalling about 2 million tonnes grading 12 grams per tonne gold. The 1.3km long mineralized zone apparently has been drill tested by a few holes to the 400m level but is generally untested below the 300m level.

No exploration was carried out on the Shoal Lake (KPM) property between 1936 and 1980. Denison Mines Ltd. optioned the property in 1980 and completed limited ground geophysics, minor trench sampling and 1,318m of diamond drilling. They relinquished their option in 1982. The Granozone mineralized structure, located 60m east and sub-paralleling the Mikado

No. 2 Vein was discovered through Denison's diamond drilling in 1981. Drilling returned gold values up to 10.54 grams per tonne gold over 2.4m and 72.0 grams per tonne gold over 0.9m.

In 1985 Kenora Prospectors and Miners encountered significant gold mineralization from surface trenching and sampling on the mainland east of and along strike from the Cedar Island Mine. The shear was trenched over a strike length of 350m and returned gold values up to 20.9 grams per tonne gold over 1.2m along a 9.29m strike length and 11.3 grams per tonne gold over 2.16m along a 7.9m strike length.

These encouraging results combined with the past gold mining history of the area provided the impetus for an earn-in joint venture agreement in 1985 between St. Joe and KPM to explore the gold potential of the Shoal Lake (KPM) property.

3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Shoal Lake area is underlain by granite-greenstone terrain of the western portion of the Wabigoon Subprovince, a major subdivision of the Canadian Shield. Goodwin (1984) and Blackburn et al. (1985) have shown that the volcanic rocks throughout much of the subprovince may be subdivided into a lower, tholeiitic sequence, overlain by a mixed mafic to felsic, calc-alkaline to tholeiitic sequencee. In places these sequences are overlain by a second mafic tholeiitic sequence. Sedimentary rocks in the belt appear to be spatially and genetically associated with volcanism. Similar stratigraphic relationships were recognized in the Lake of the Woods and the Shoal Lake areas (Lawson, 1885; Goodwin, 1965, 1970 1984; Davies, 1978, 1983; Davies and Smith, 1984; Ayer, 1984, 1985; Figure 3).

The volcanic sequence in the Shoal Lake area can be subdivided into a first cycle, consisting of a lower mafic-ultramafic, komatiitic-tholeiitic series, and an overlying intermediate and felsic calc-alkaline series (Goodwin, 1984; Davies and Smith, 1984). Over 90% of the gold occurrences in the area are hosted by the lower mafic-ultramafic series. Mafic volcanic rocks exposed in the northwest portion of the Shoal Lake area likely represent the mafic tholeiitic sequence of a second mafic cycle. Davies (1978) suggested a shallow water depositional environment for the volcanic and sedimentary rocks in the Shoal Lake area.

The volcanic and sedimentary sequences have been intruded by granitoid bodies, some of which are of batholithic dimensions. The felsic intrusions are both synvolcanic and late-tectonic (Blackburn et al. 1985). In the northern portion of Shoal Lake, several felsic bodies intrude the volcanic succession; some have been observed within the lower mafic-ultramafic series as sills, while others intrude both the lower mafic-ultramafic series and upper felsic-intermediate series as syntectonic or post-tectonic dikes, stocks and batholiths. Regional metamorphic grade is greenschist facies. Rocks proximal to felsic intrusions have been metamorphosed to almandine amphibolite facies (Davies, 1978).

The structural signature of the area is highly complex. In general, the greenstone belt has undergone two principal, possibly overlapping, periods of deformation (Schwerdtner et al., 1979). An early period of dominantly vertical tectonics, related to the emplacement of large granitic diapirs, appears to be responsible for most of the major folding within the greenstone belt. A later period of large scale, dextral shearing was active after the plutonism, and appears to have been controlled by a major regional, northwesterly compression. In the Shoal Lake area, the volcanic rocks have been folded about the northeast trending Gull Bay-Bag Bay Anticline (Figure 3; Davies, 1978), the axial trace of which is located over 2.2km southeast of the Duport deposit and extends just to the east of Cedar Island. Later penetrative shear zones cut the earlier folds, but are to some extent controlled by the position and shapes of the diapiric intrusions. The early folding event is identified as D1, while the later shearing is D2. gold mineralization on the property is situated within a low strain zone at the southwestern flank of the Cance Lake Stock. Over 90% of the gold produced in the Lake of the Woods area has come from within 3.5km of late-tectonic granitoid batholiths. The intrusion of late-tectonic granitoid bodies resulted in the development of narrow, en-echelon quartz vein, shear hosted gold mineralization. Gold occurs within, or adjacent to replacement, crack and seal, breccia, or secondary shear veins containing abundant fine grained pyrite, carbonate, occasional visible gold, chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

Since the inception of the KPM agreement, Bond Gold has drilled 127 holes totalling 27,288m on a variety of targets. Diamond drilling has outlined a global drill indicated reserve in four shear zones of approximately 950,000 tonnes grading 8.38 grams per tonne gold. On the Cedar Island Mainland Zone, drilling has outlined a drill indicated reserve of 853,035 tonnes grading 7.52 grams of gold per tonne using a cut-off of 3.0 grams per tonne over a 1.50m minimum width. The shear zone is still open both to the east and west and has only been tested by widely spaced holes at depth.

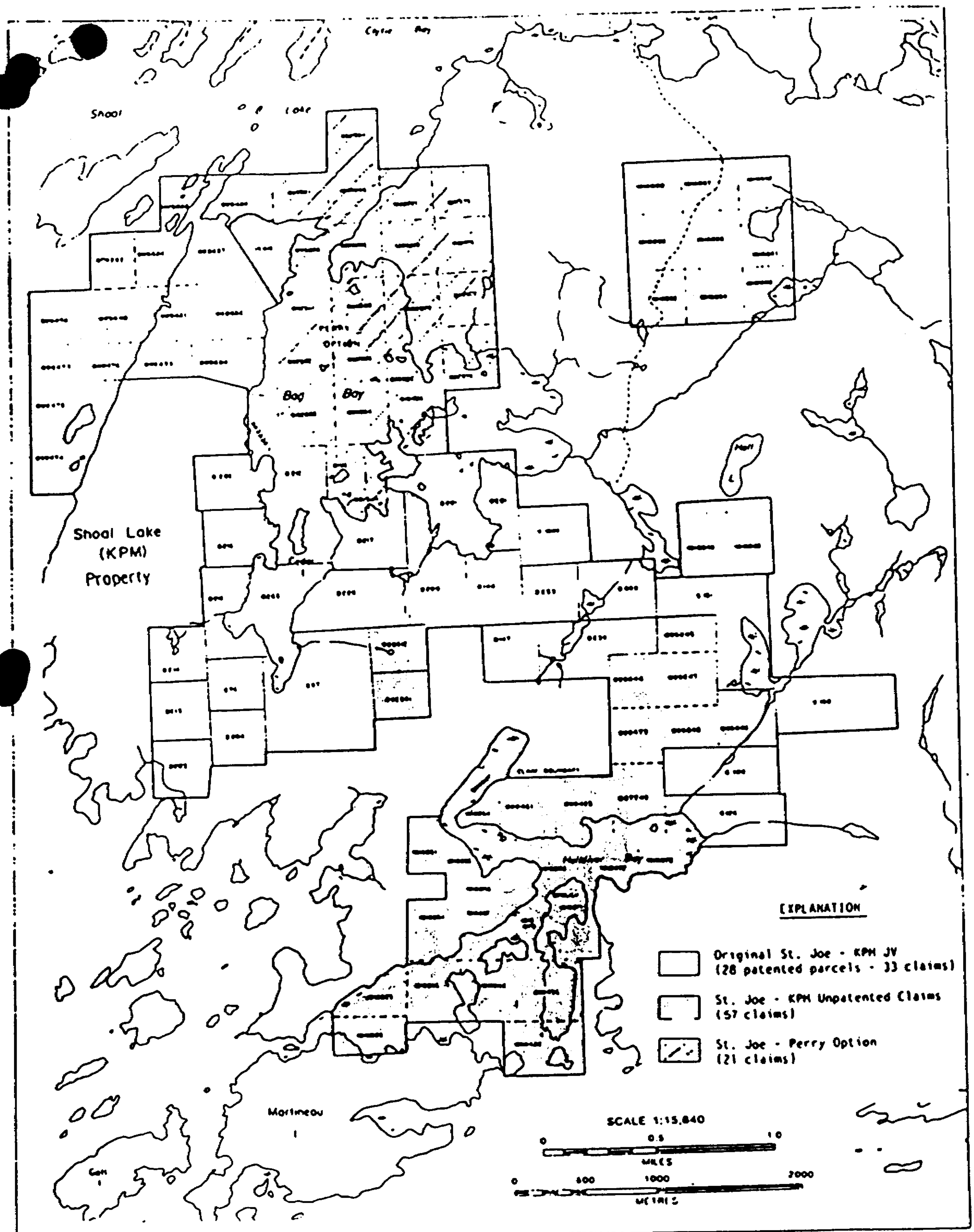
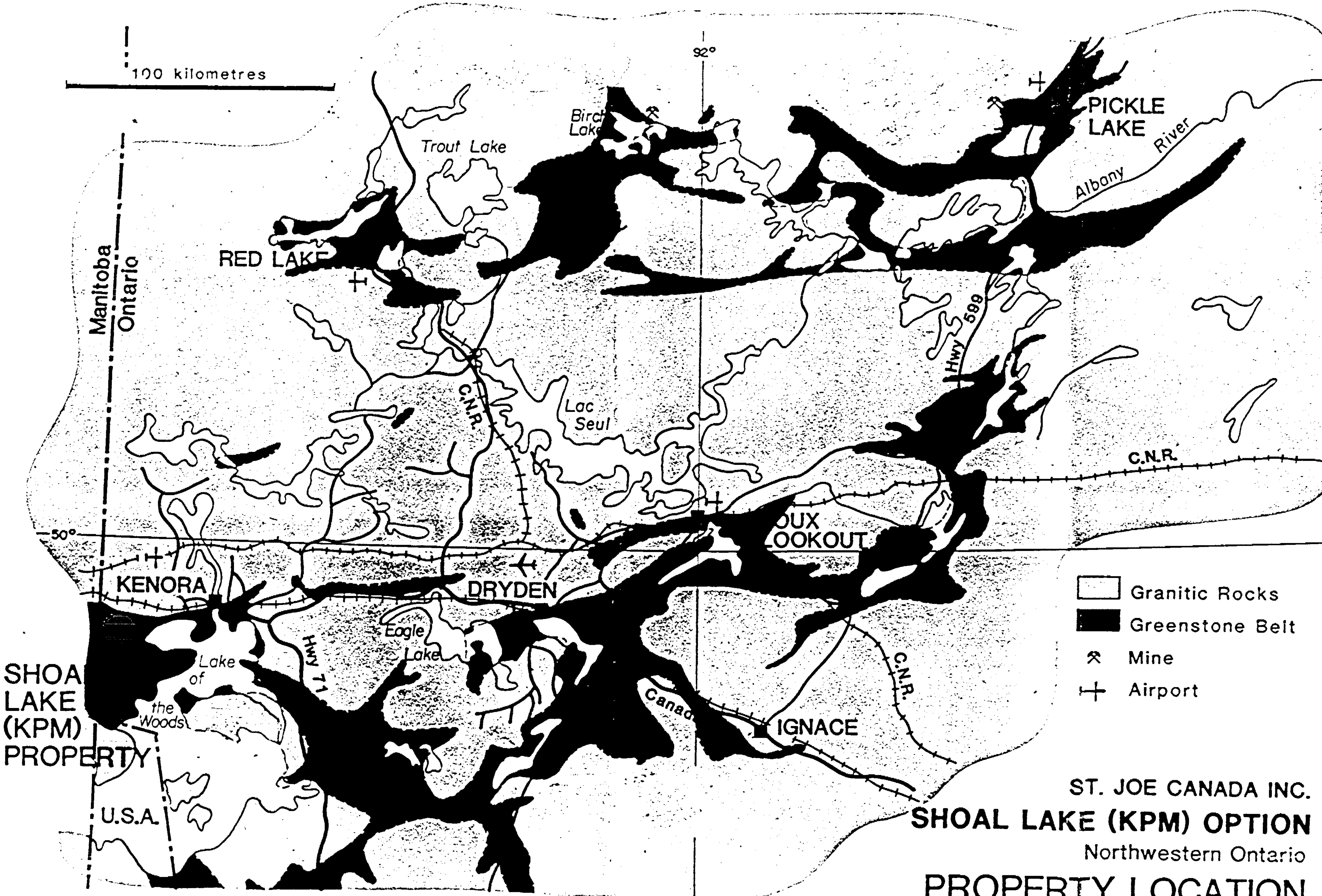


FIGURE 1: Property Claim map.



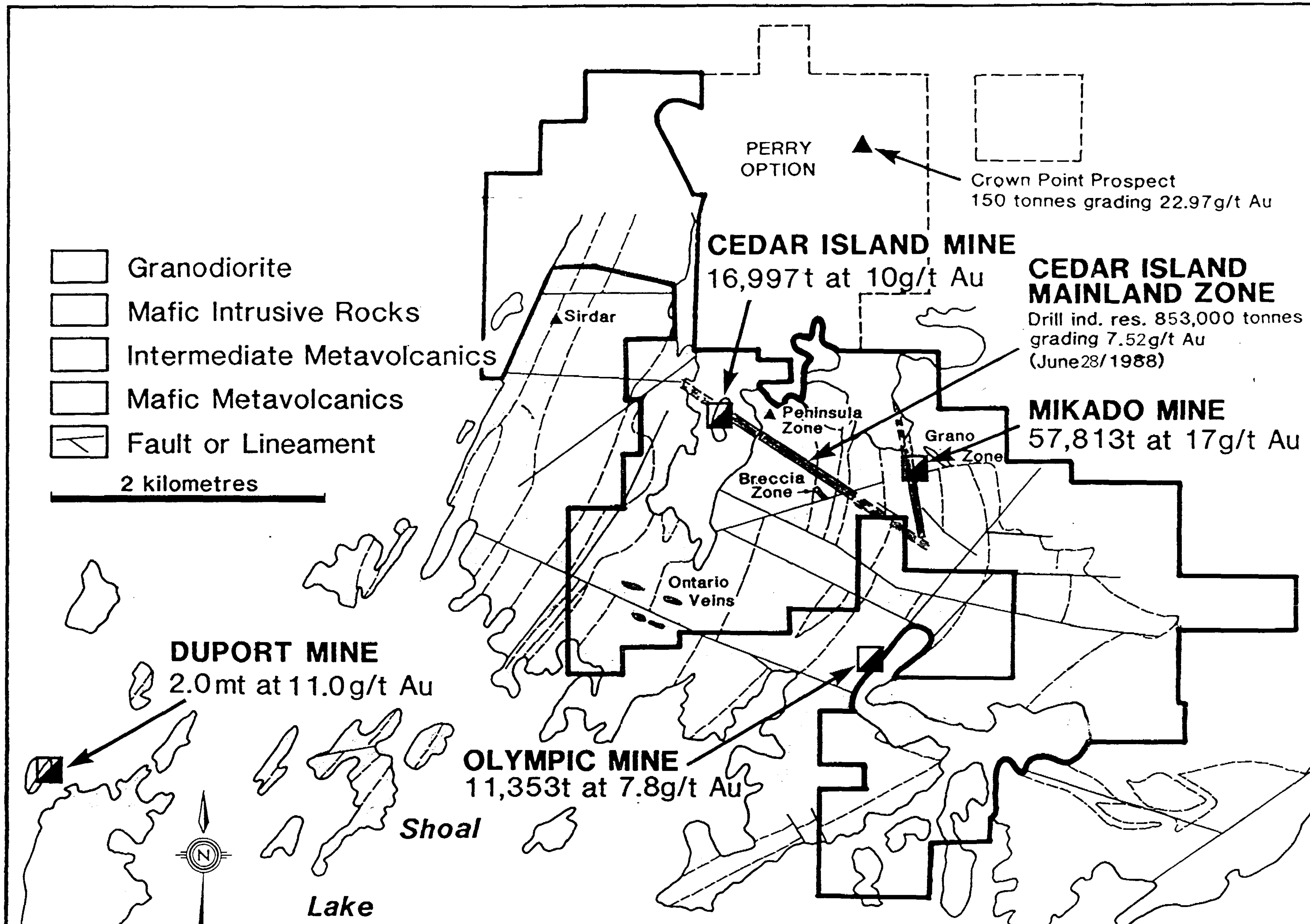
ST. JOE CANADA INC.

SHOAL LAKE (KPM) OPTION

Northwestern Ontario

PROPERTY LOCATION

FIGURE 2



BOND GOLD CANADA / KPM FARM-IN
JOINT VENTURE
REGIONAL GEOLOGY & LAND HOLDINGS

FIGURE 3

2. DIAMOND DRILLING

Diamond drilling carried out under OMEP designation OM87-3-C-218 consisted of 15 holes totalling 5,413.4m of NQ core completed on the Cedar Island Mainland and McKinnon Reef shear zones.

The main purpose of the program was to evaluate the gold potential of the Cedar Island Mainland shear zone along the strike extension of the Cedar Island Mine.

The holes were drilled by Midwest Drilling of Winnipeg Manitoba using 2 Boyles 37A skid mounted drills. Core recovery averaged better than 95 percent and drilling proceeded at a rate of 70m per day per rig including moves.

(i) Drill Results

Plans 1 to 12 inclusive show the main lithological and structural features and mineralization that was encountered in the 15 holes. Plan 13 shows the collar locations and surface projections of the drill holes. Table 1 summarizes the drill data. The diamond drill logs are found in Appendix A accompanying this report.

The dominant rock type intersected in the drill holes is a dark green, fine grained, massive feldspar phyric basalt showing pillowed, and medium to coarse grained phases.

This lithology is very distinctive and is characterized by subhedral to euhedral feldspar phenocrysts up to 5cm in size. The phenocrysts vary in abundance from greater than 35 percent to less than one percent. The presence and distribution of phenocryst bearing sections is highly variable both laterally and with depth. A typical drill

TABLE 1

SHOAL LAKE (KPM) DRILL PROGRAM
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS

Hole No.	Location	Target	Vertical Depth Below Lake Level (m)	Gold Assay g/t/m
110	12+41E/5+57S	CIMZ-HW3 vein	-282	14.04/0.40(3.07)
		HW1 vein		5.48/0.60
111	6+34E/0+70N	MR-Zone B	-206	8.91/1.10 (5.64)
		Zone B	-223	9.60/0.60 (3.07)
		Zone B	-228	3.43/0.80
		Zone B	-233	3.43/0.60
112	10+06E/S+69S	CIMZ-HW3 vein -BXV?	-317	2.44/2.70
113	6+33E/1+80N	MR-Zone B	-115	6.17/0.87
		Zone D	-194	3.43/0.90 (3.29)
114	10+63E/4+96S	CIMZ-HW3 vein	-298	4.11/0.87
		HW1 vein	-328	4.11/1.17
		M.V.	-338	6.86/0.65 (2.80)
115	6+82E/0+83N	MR-Zone A	-154	7.54/0.40
		Zone B	-198	3.43/0.80
		Zone B	-219	13.03/1.00 (7.82)
		Zone C	-236	2.50/1.70
116	13+71E/4+13S	CIMZ-HW2 vein	-167	13.03/0.50 (3.65)

Hole No.	Location	Target	Vertical Depth Below Lake Level (m)	Gold Assay g/t/m
118	12+47E/4+15S	BXV	-120	1.37/0.53
120	12+23E/4+44S	BXV	-141	8.91/1.30 (6.59)
122	11+69E/3+73S	CIMZ-HW2 vein	-175	15.08/0.40 (3.32)
124	8+08E/2+04S	CIMZ-HW3 vein	-125	15.08/0.70 (4.80)
		MV	-176	3.12/1.22 (2.54)
126	12+73E/4+52S	MSSL ZN	- 77	6.6/0.98 (3.52)
		BXV	-137	0.34/0.58

Explanation

CIMZ - Cedar Island Mainland zone
HW1 vein - Hangingwall 1 vein
HW2 vein - Hangingwall 2 vein
HW3 vein - Hangingwall 3 vein
MR - McKinnon Reef
BXV - Breccia Vein
MSSL ZN - Massive Sulphide Zone
(3.52) Grade diluted to 1.5m TW

KL-T-shoal/ml

hole may show a number of feldspar phenocryst bearing sections of varying thickness alternating with homogenous, occasionally coarser grained equivalents. There is a gradational transition between these compositional and textural phases. (See Final Report OM86-3-C-265).

The volcanic rocks are intruded by numerous felsic units which display conformable as well as variable cross-cutting relationships with the host rock. The intrusive rocks range in composition from granite to diorite and can be aplitic to pegmatitic in texture. For the most part, they are altered, showing some degree of potassium and/or silicific overprinting together with quartz vein intrusion. Lamprophyre dykes have been observed and are correlatable between drill sections. The dykes appear to have been emplaced during the latest stage of volcanic activity. (See final Report OM86-3-C-265).

The drill data indicate the Cedar Island Mainland shear zone is characterized by numerous quartz veins, and stringers consisting of a continuous, predictable "vein" called the Main Vein. It is flanked up dip and down dip by a series of multiple stringers/veins defined as Hangingwall Veins 1, 2 and 3 and Footwall Veins 1 and 2. The veins are structurally controlled, recognized as fracture infill, crack and seal and breccia veins, related to the late stage emplacement of the Canoe Lake stock. The veins occupy a reactivated fault zone that has undergone multiple episodes of shearing and intrusion. (see Final Report OM86-3-C-265).

The veins trend 125 to 140°, dip subvertically to 65° southwest; dips tend to flatten with depth and to the east with a few exceptions. The veins have been traced by drilling for approximately 1.7km between L4E and L20+80E. They show a degree of sinuosity along strike and down dip and show some dextral offset. Felsic intrusives are spatially associated with the veins and are a strong component of the structural zone(s).

The Main Vein and its associated Hangingwall and Footwall Veins generally have a poorly developed alteration envelope (i.e. alteration and pyrite halo extending 0.1-1.0m on either side of veins). The individual veins do not normally exceed 0.90m in width (core length) but the zones on occasion may attain 2.5-3.0m in width.

Where the Main Vein is strongly developed several zones of closely spaced (0.15-0.30m apart) grey-blue coloured, smokey to glassy quartz or silicified material is present with intervening altered sulphide-bearing basalt and/or remnant intrusive material.

Where the Main Vein is more weakly developed one or possibly two narrow discrete veins (0.15 - 0.30m in width) appear and they may be well mineralized with pyrite.

Silicified or quartz veined sections generally contain calcite, mafic wallrock inclusions, chloritized partings and sulphides. Two generations of quartz are present: a) grey to white quartz, and b) glassy, smokey grey-blue quartz. The latter contains the strongest sulphide concentration and returns the best gold values.

At least two generations of sulphide mineralization are present. The predominant sulphide is fine grained pyrite followed to a much lesser extent by pyrrhotite with only the occasional appearance of sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

Pyrite is variably distributed as laminations, bands, clots or masses and discrete disseminations. The ratio of fine to coarse grained pyrite is 2 to 1 with the former being more conformable along vein contacts and chloritized partings. Coarse grained pyrite can be seen superimposed and surrounded by fine grained pyrite.

The Hangingwall and Footwall Veins are secondary structures to the Main Vein and tend to be narrow, stringered quartz-calcite veins. Several stringers may define one hangingwall or footwall vein zone. They are separated from the Main Vein and each other from between 5m and 25-30m and tend to separate with depth. The veins correlate between drill holes which gives positive evidence as to their continuity but to a lesser degree than the Main Vein. (See Final Report OM86-3-C-265).

Massive sulphide (pyrrhotite ± pyrite ± chalcopyrite) horizons (up to 10m wide) occur above and below the Main Vein and in hole K87-102 cross-cut the Main Vein. These horizons may represent interflow sediments and reflect periods of cessation in volcanic activity. The drill holes intersect these horizons at low angles (0°-30°) and they are not definitely correlatable along strike or down dip. The sulphide horizons have returned 10.97 g/t gold over 1.50m and 13.70 g/t gold over 1.25m in hole K87-102. They have been either found on surface or as drill intersections on Cedar Island, the Peninsula Zone and the mainland between L8+50E-L12+50E.

A total of 8 holes (K87-109, 110, 112, K88-114, 116, 117 119 and 124) comprising 3,498m were drilled into the Main Vein. The highest gold values were intersected in K88-124 which returned 3.12 grams per tonne gold over 1.22m at a vertical depth of 176m. For the most part, the assay results received for the Main Vein were disappointing (see Table 1).

Hangingwall Vein gold mineralization is erratic in nature but drill indicated reserves have been expanded by several interesting intersections ranging up to 15.08 grams per tonne gold over 0.70m (i.e. Hangingwall Three Vein - refer to Table 1).

The best Hangingwall One Vein gold values were intersected in holes K87-110 and K88-114. K88-114 collared at 10+63E intersected the Hangingwall One Vein which returned 4.1 grams per tone gold over 1.17m at a vertical depth of 328m.

The best mineralization encountered in the Hangingwall Two Vein was found in holes K88-116 and K88-122. K88-122 collared at 11+69E returned 15.08 grams per tonne gold across 0.40m at a vertical depth of 175m.

The extension of the high grade Breccia Vein shoot was investigated with holes K88-118, 120, 122 and 126. Although results were generally disappointing, hole K-88-120 intersected the vein which returned 8.91 grams per tonne over 1.30m at a vertical depth of 141m. Several grains of gold were identified in this intercept (Refer to Table 1).

Only limited drilling has been carried out on the McKinnon Reef shear zone and thus far results have been encouraging. A total of four holes (K86-01, K87-111 and K88-113, 115) have intersected sulphidized alteration zones and mineralized quartz veins located 225m north of the Cedar Island Mainland Zone. The holes have returned gold values up to 13.03 grams per tonne gold over 1.00m (see Table 1, Plans 2 and 3).

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Shoal Lake (KPM) property covers a prospective geological environment in which gold is associated with quartz veins hosted by major shear zones. Three past producing mines are located on the property. The most prominent producer was the Mikado Mine which produced 57,813 tonnes of ore grading 17 grams per tonne gold. This represents 77% of the total historical tonnage mined on the KPM property.

Since the inception of the KPM agreement in 1985, St. Joe/Bond Gold has completed 127 drill holes totalling 27,288m on a number of targets.

The drill programs have outlined a global drill indicated reserve of approximately 950,000 tonnes grading 8.38 grams per tonne over a weighted average true width of 1.87m. The global reserve is generated from four shear zones (Grano, McKinnon, Cedar Island and Breccia) with the Cedar Island making the most significant contribution: 853,035 tonnes grading 7.52 grams per tonne gold. The zones are generally open for expansion along strike and at depth.

A detailed (4,000m) follow-up diamond drill program is recommended to expand current drill indicated reserves. These include the down dip along strike extension of the Breccia, Main Vein and Mikado shear zones.

p.p.

Kevin Leonard

December 15, 1988
Toronto, Ontario

KL-R-shoal

CERTIFICATE

I, Kevin Leonard, of the City of Burlington, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 886 Tanager Avenue, Burlington, Ontario.

2. I have worked as a geologist for the last 10 years.

3. I am a graduate of McMaster University with an Honours Degree (1978) in Geology.

4. I am a member of the Prospectors and Developers Assoc. of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and of the Geological Association of Canada.

5. The diamond drilling was done under my supervision. I have written this OMEP report.

Kevin Leonard

DATED AT TORONTO this 15th day of December, 1988.

PLANS (in accompanying folder)

Plan#	
1 &	DDH K88-117, 119; Cross Section 4+00E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
1A	DDH K88-117, 119; Cross Section 4+00E; Lithology/Structure
2 &	DDH K87-111, 113; Cross Section 6+50E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
2A	DDH K87-111, 113; Cross Section 6+50E; Lithology/Structure
3 &	DDH K88-115; Cross Section 6+75E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
3A	DDH K88-115; Cross Section 6+75E; Lithology/Structure
4 &	DDH K88-124; Cross Section 8+00E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
4A	DDH K88-124; Cross Section 8+00E; Lithology/Structure
5 &	DDH K87-112; Cross Section 10+00E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
5A	DDH K87-112; Cross Section 10+00E; Lithology/Structure
6 &	DDH K88-114; Cross Section 10+75E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
6A	DDH K88-114; Cross Section 10+75E; Lithology/Structure
7 &	DDH K88-122; Cross Section 11+75E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
7A	DDH K88-122; Cross Section 11+75E; Lithology/Structure
8 &	DDH K87-110, K88-120; Cross Section 12+25E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
8A	DDH K87-110, K88-120; Cross Section 12+25E; Lithology/Structure
9 &	DDH K88-118; Cross Section 12+50E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
9A	DDH K88-118; Cross Section 12+50E; Lithology/Structure
10 &	DDH K88-126; Cross Section 12+75E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
10A	DDH K88-126; Cross Section 12+75E; Lithology/Structure
11 &	DDH K87-109; Cross Section 13+25E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
11A	DDH K87-109; Cross Section 13+25E; Lithology/Structure
12 &	DDH K88-116; Cross Section 13+75E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
12A	DDH K88-116; Cross Section 13+75E; Lithology/Structure

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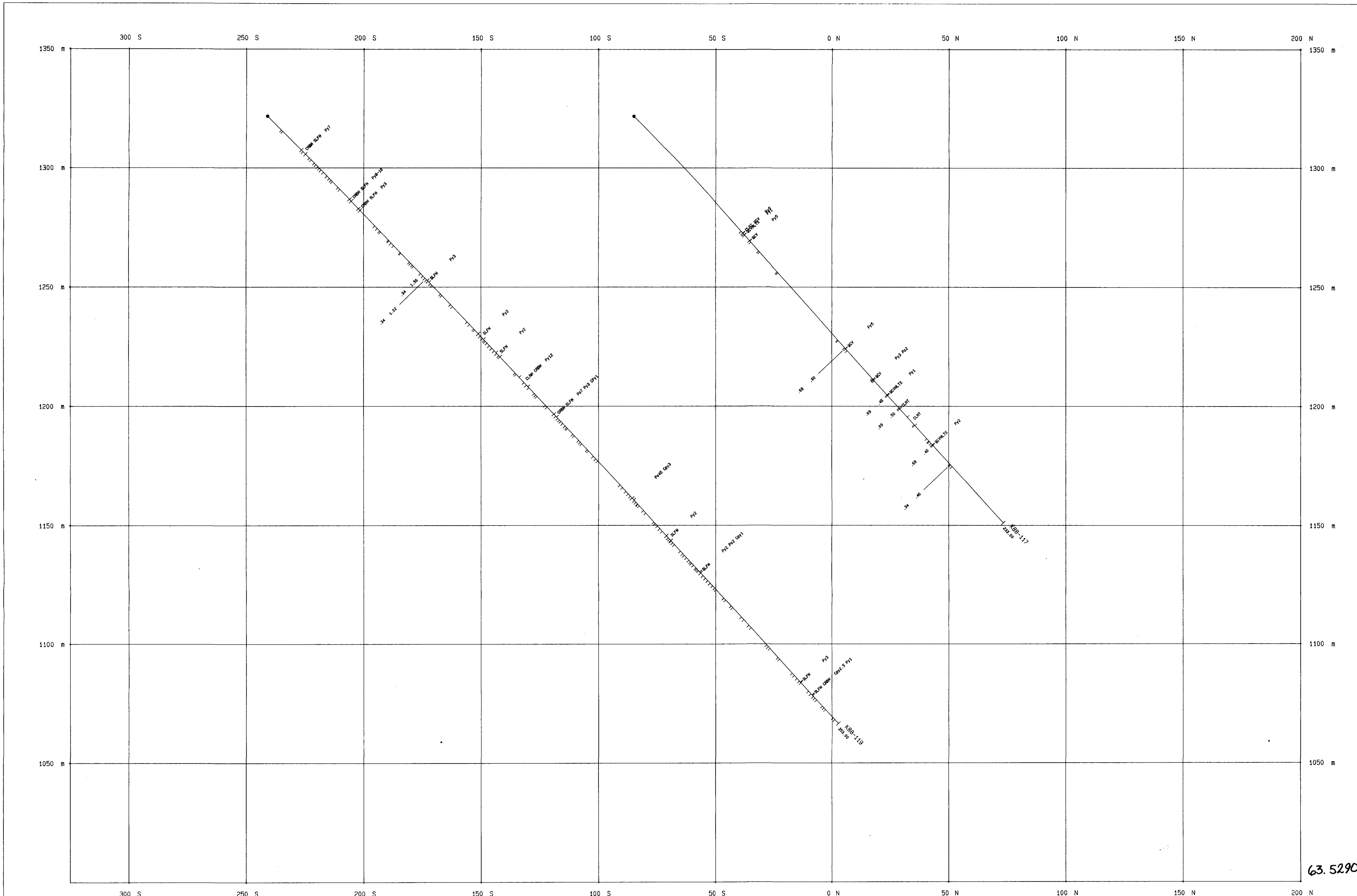
PLANS

Plan#	
1 &	DDH K88-117, 119; Cross Section 4+00E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
1A	DDH K88-117, 119; Cross Section 4+00E; Lithology/Structure
2 &	DDH K87-111, 113; Cross Section 6+50E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
2A	DDH K87-111, 113; Cross Section 6+50E; Lithology/Structure
3 &	DDH K88-115; Cross Section 6+75E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
3A	DDH K88-115; Cross Section 6+75E; Lithology/Structure
4 &	DDH K88-124; Cross Section 8+00E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
4A	DDH K88-124; Cross Section 8+00E; Lithology/Structure
5 &	DDH K87-112; Cross Section 10+00E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
5A	DDH K87-112; Cross Section 10+00E; Lithology/Structure
6 &	DDH K88-114; Cross Section 10+75E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
6A	DDH K88-114; Cross Section 10+75E; Lithology/Structure
7 &	DDH K88-122; Cross Section 11+75E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
7A	DDH K88-122; Cross Section 11+75E; Lithology/Structure
8 &	DDH K87-110, K88-120; Cross Section 12+25E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
8A	DDH K87-110, K88-120; Cross Section 12+25E; Lithology/Structure
9 &	DDH K88-118; Cross Section 12+50E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
9A	DDH K88-118; Cross Section 12+50E; Lithology/Structure
10 &	DDH K88-126; Cross Section 12+75E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
10A	DDH K88-126; Cross Section 12+75E; Lithology/Structure
11 &	DDH K87-109; Cross Section 13+25E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
11A	DDH K87-109; Cross Section 13+25E; Lithology/Structure
12 &	DDH K88-116; Cross Section 13+75E; Assay/Alteration/Sulphide
12A	DDH K88-116; Cross Section 13+75E; Lithology/Structure



63.5290

DRAWN BY	DATE
REVISED BY	DATE

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332

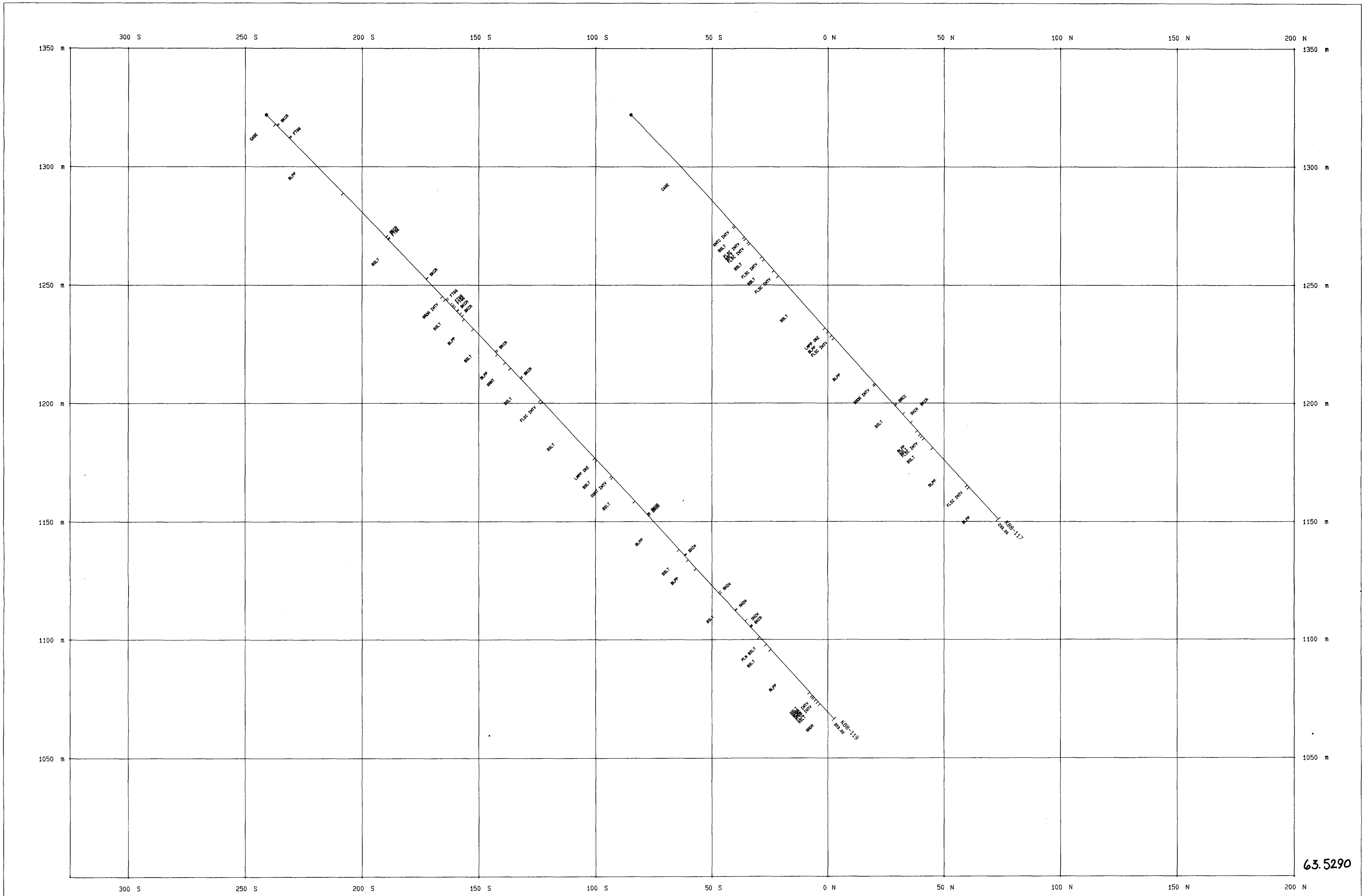
15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

SCALE 1: 750

DWG 1

CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE
SECTION 4+00 E
DDH K88-117, 119
AU (g/tonne) | WIDTH / ALTN | SULPHIDE

OM87-3-C-218



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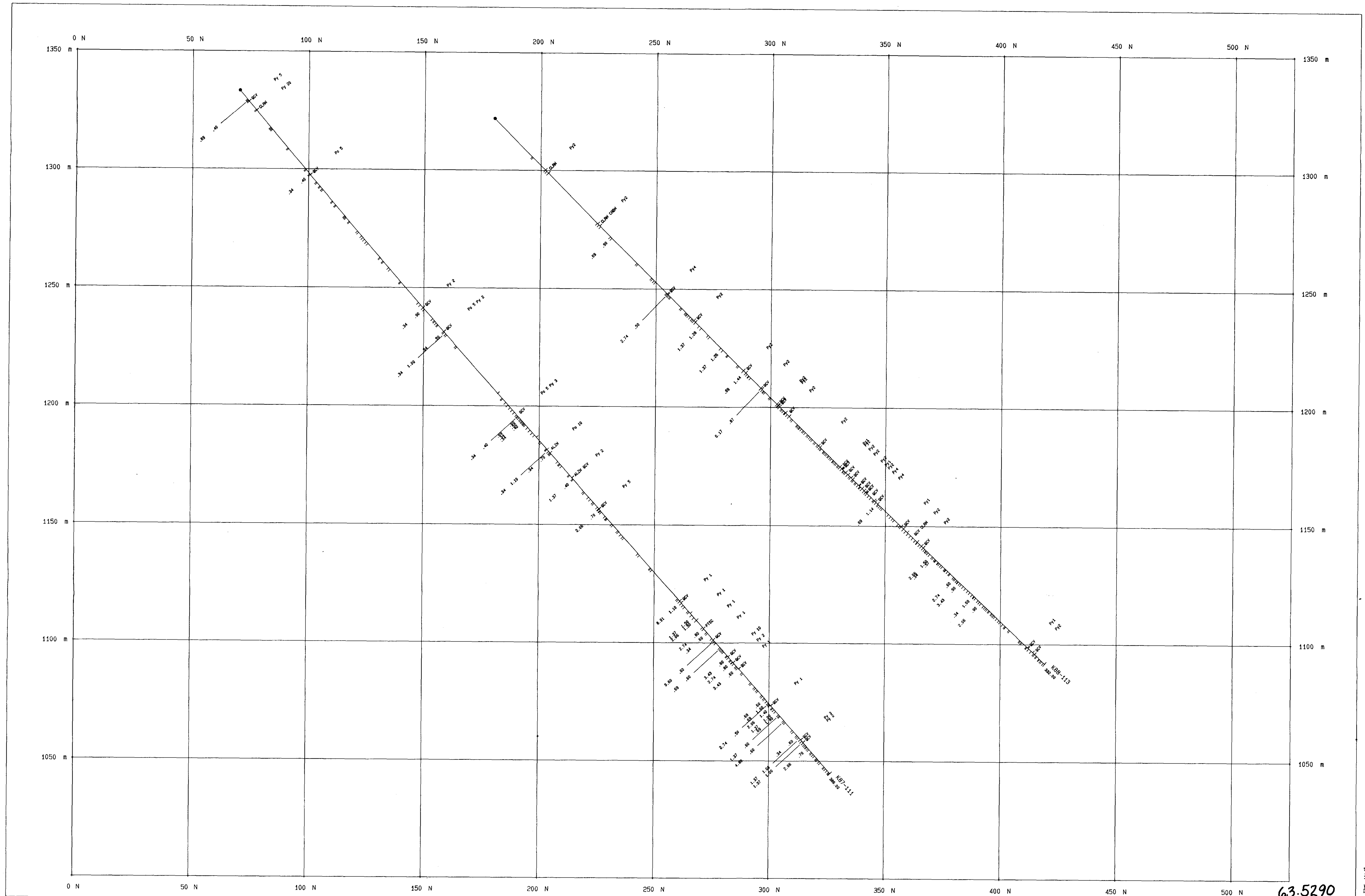
REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
SCALE 1: 750		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE SECTION 4+00E DDH K88-117, 119 LITHOLOGY / STRUCTURE
DWG 1A		

15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

52E10SW8557 63.5290 SHOAL LAKE

210

OM87-3-C-218



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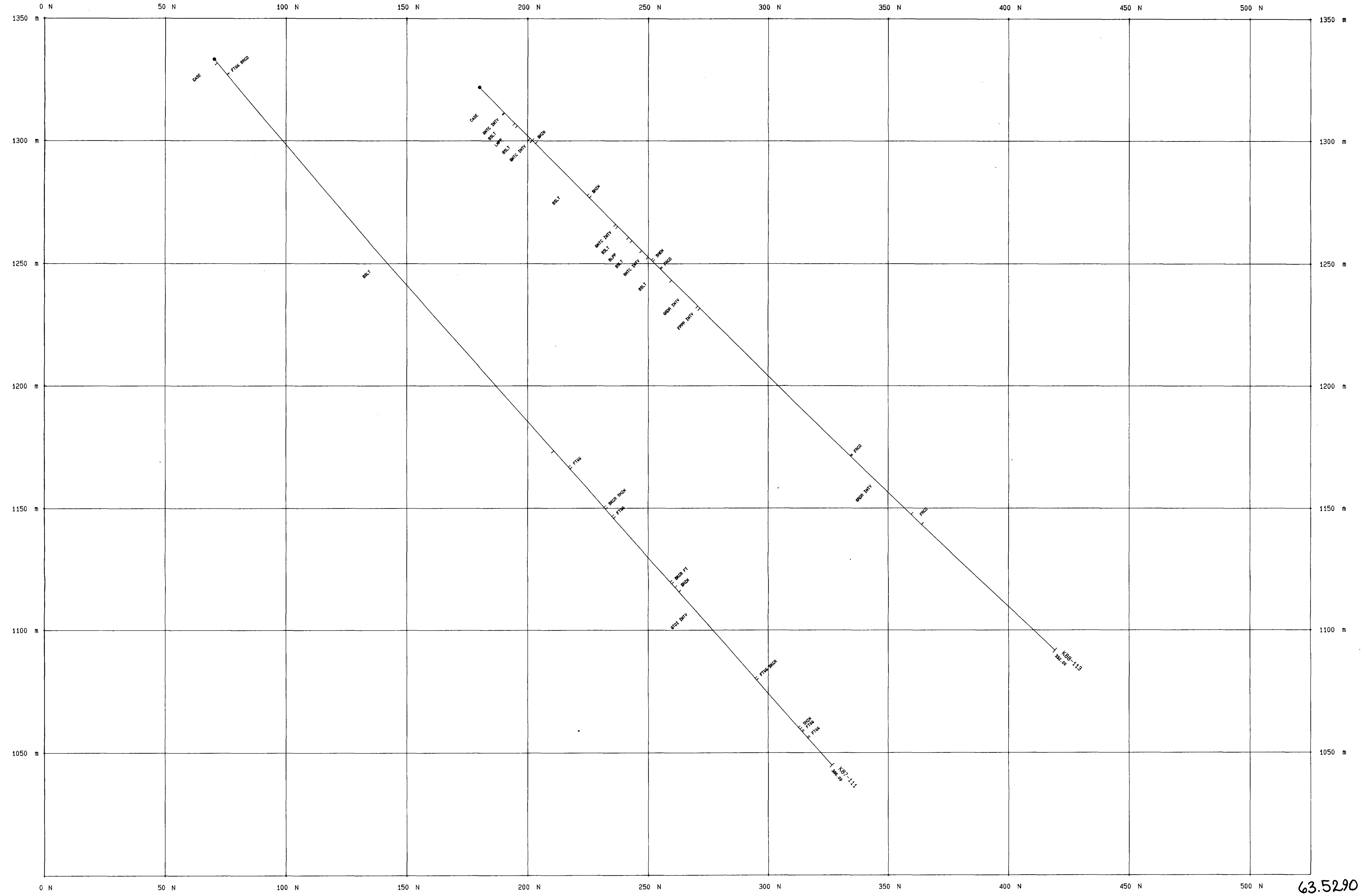
REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
SCALE 1: 750		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE SECTION 6+50 E DDH K87-111, K88-113 AU (g/tonne) | WIDTH / ALTN | SULPHIDE
DWG 2		

15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

220

OM87-3-C-218



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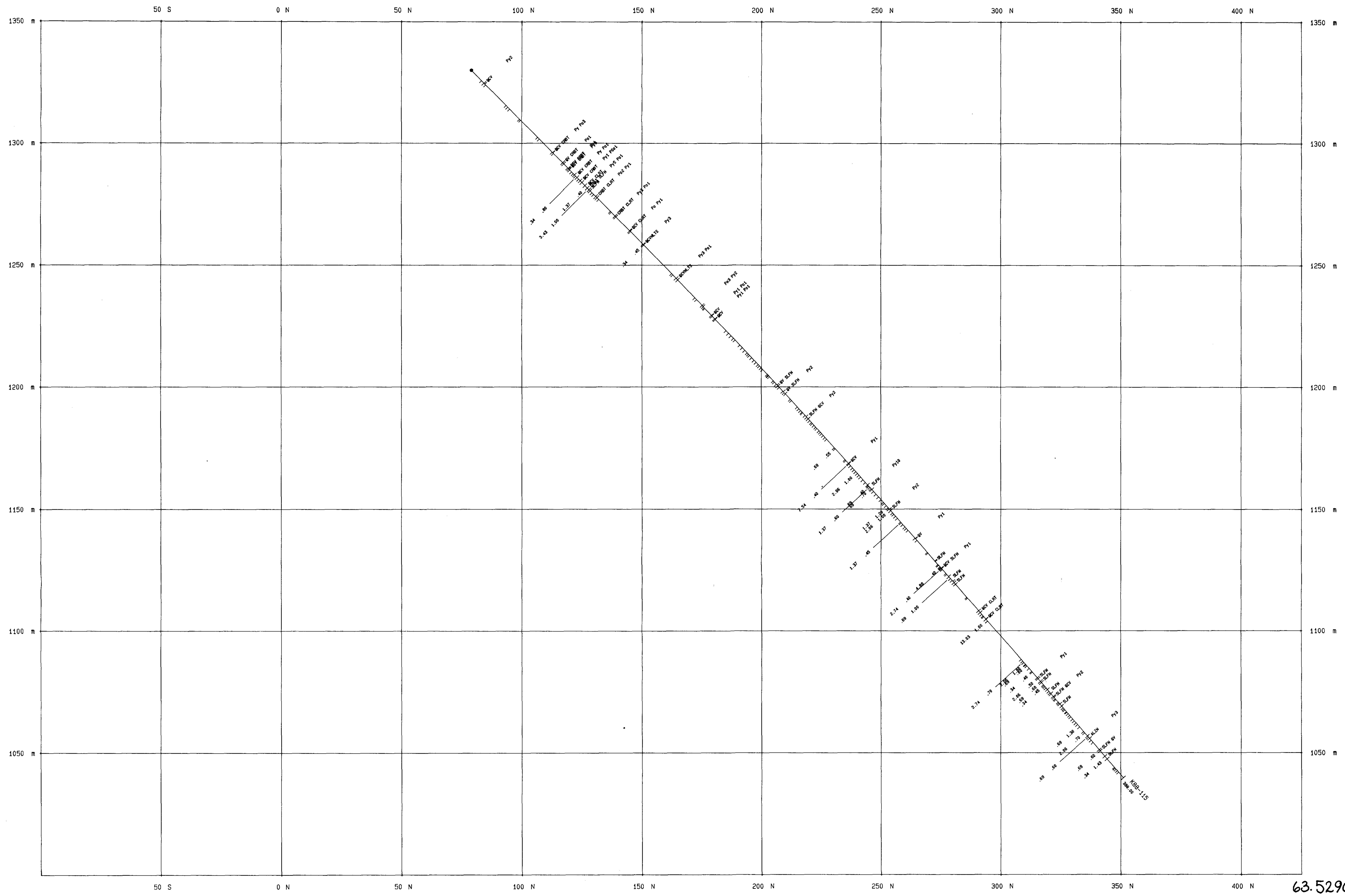
DRAWN BY	DATE	BOND GOLD CANADA INC.
REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
SCALE 1: 750		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE SECTION 6+50E DDH K87-111, K88-113 LITHOLOGY / STRUCTURE
DWG 2A		

15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

52E10SW0557 63.5290 SHOAL LAKE

230

OM87-3-C-218



63.5290

DRAWN BY	DATE
REVISED BY	DATE

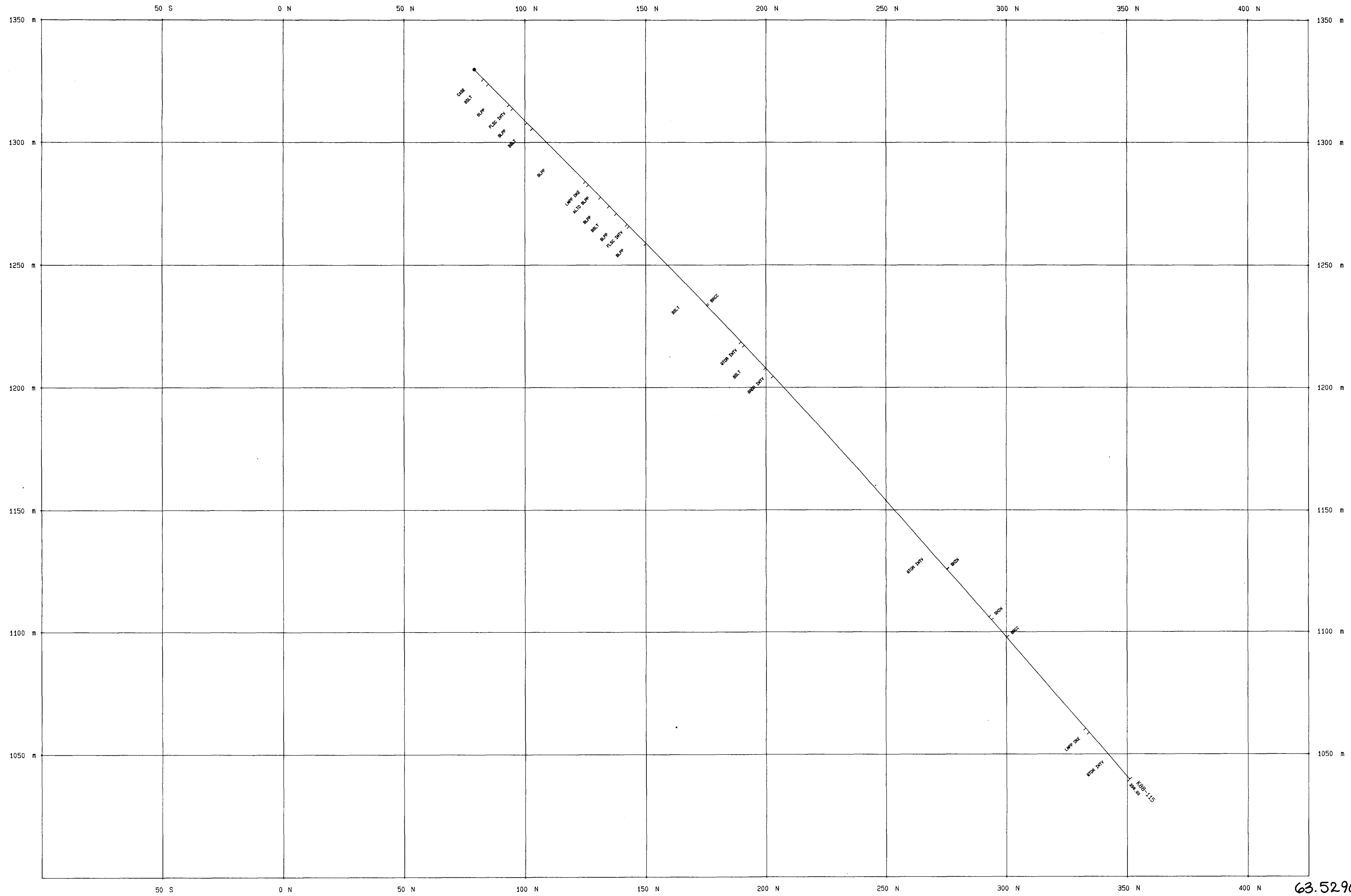
15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

SCALE 1: 750
DWG 3

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.
KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
McKINNON REEF ZONE
SECTION 6+75E
DDH K88-115
AU (g/tonne) | WIDTH / ALTN | SULPHIDE

OM87-3-C-218

240



63.5290

DRAWN BY	DATE
REVISED BY	DATE

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332

McKINNON REEF ZONE
SECTION 6+75E
DDH KB8-115
LITHOLOGY / STRUCTURE

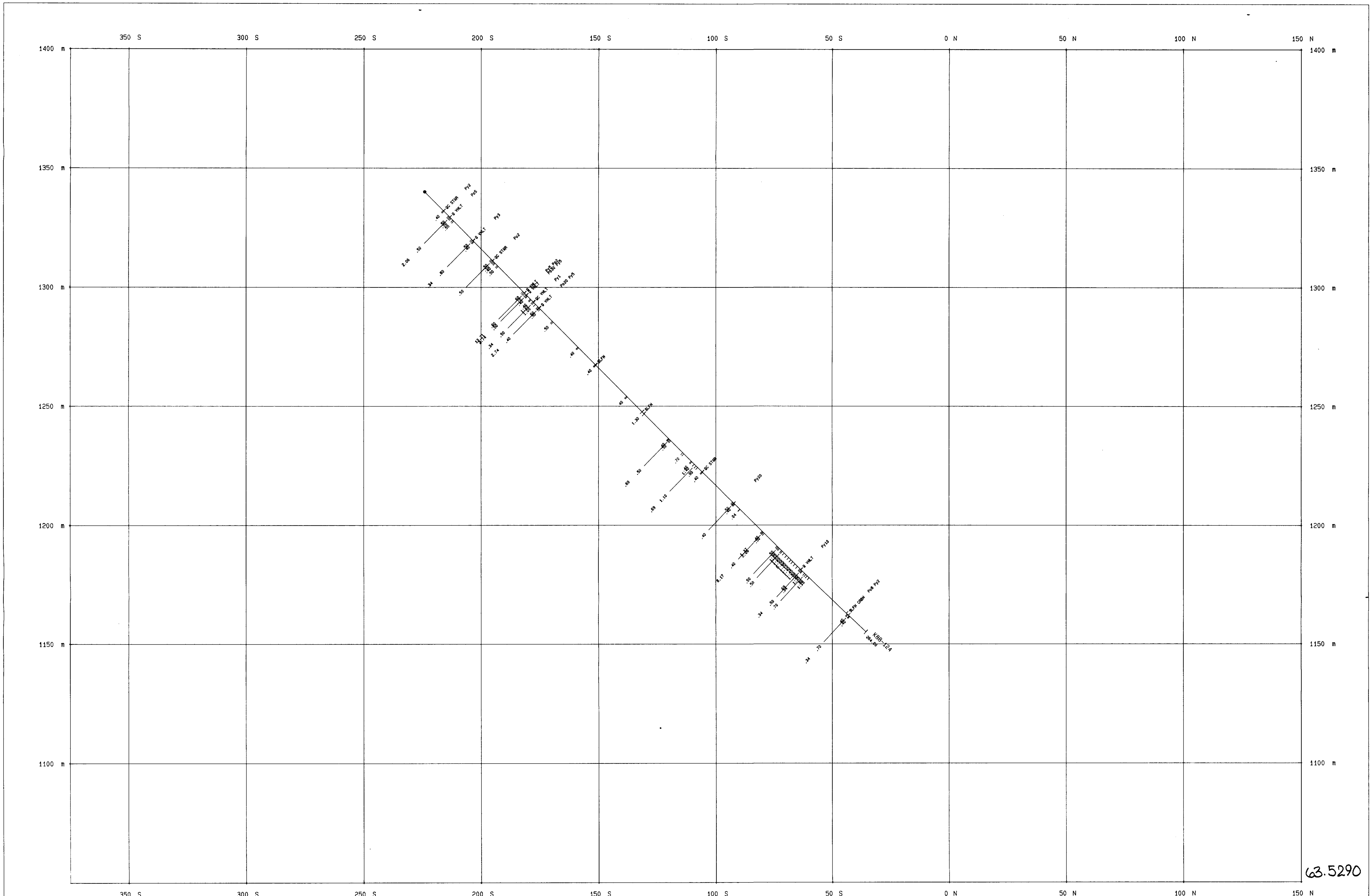
15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

SCALE 1: 750

DWG 3A

250

OM87-3-C-218



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REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE SECTION 8+00E DDH K88-124 AU (g/tonne) | WIDTH / ALTN | SULPHIDE
SCALE 1: 750		
DWG 4		

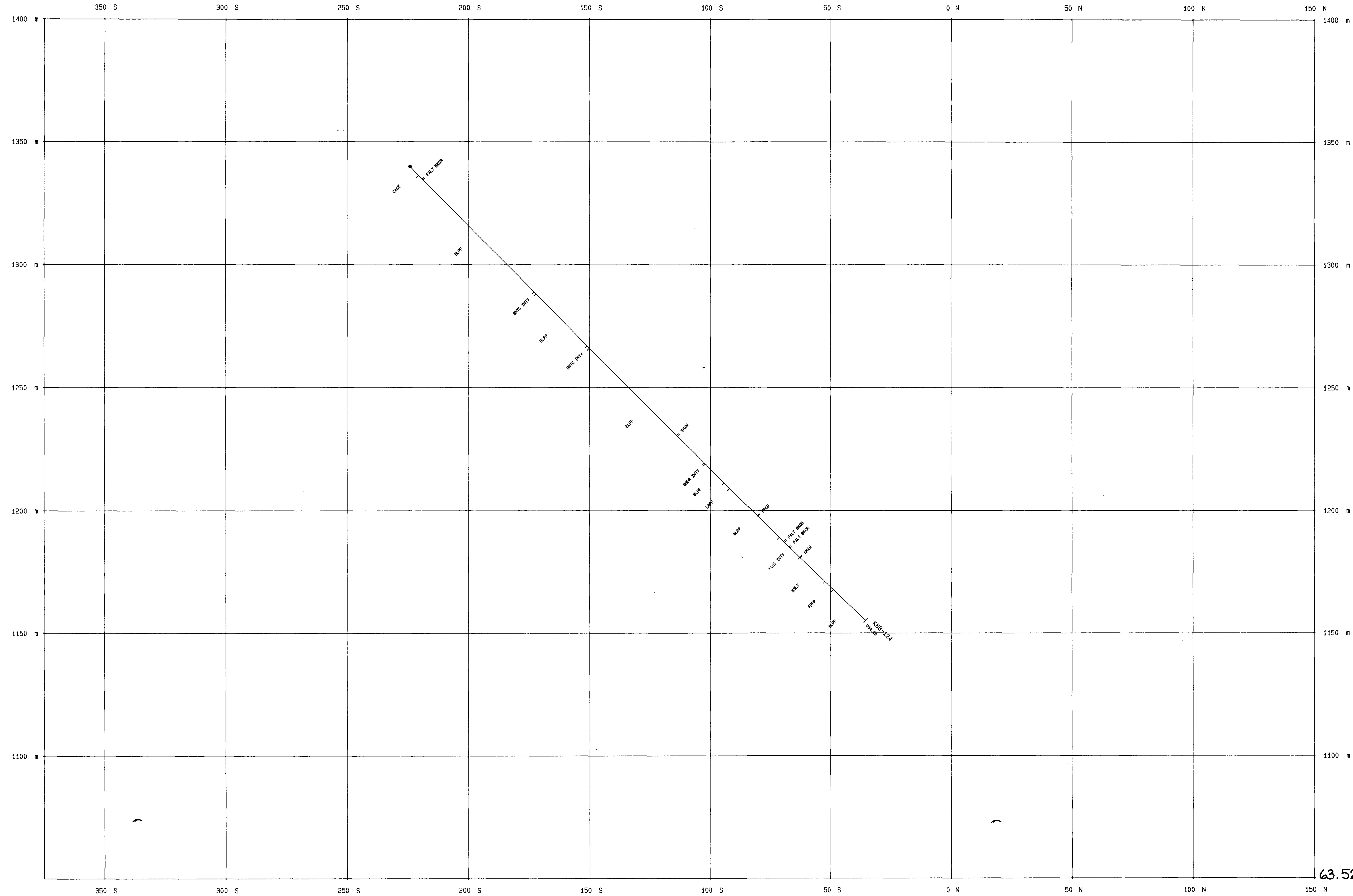
15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

GEDI SECT V5.10 DATE 12/8 /1988 TIME 17:20

52E10SW8557 63.5290 SHOAL LAKE

260

OM87-3-C-218



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REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
SCALE 1: 750		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE SECTION 8+00E DDH K88-124 LITHOLOGY / STRUCTURE
DWG 4A		

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DATE 12/6 /1988 TIME 17:20

GSII SECT V5.10

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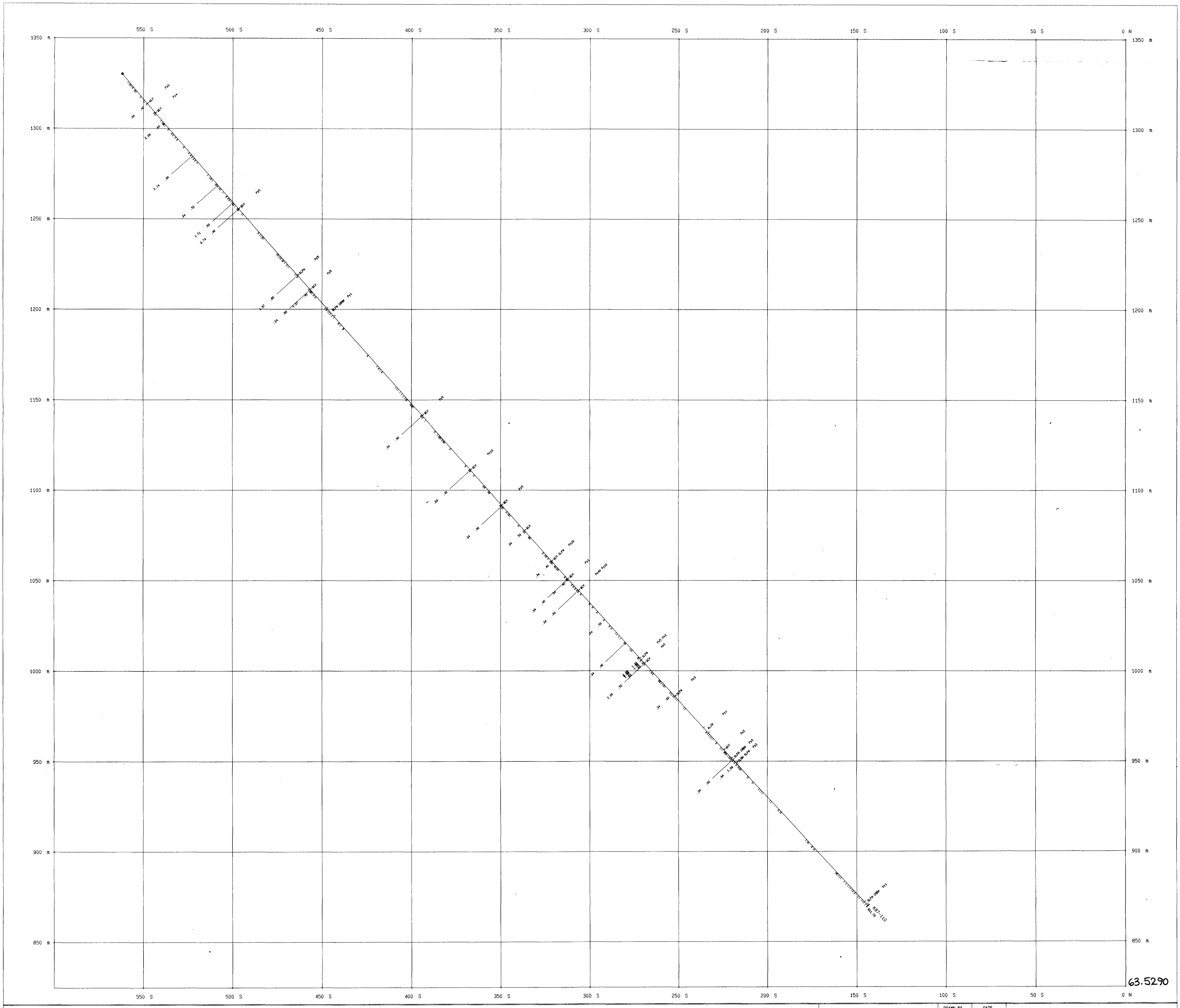
OM87-3-C-218



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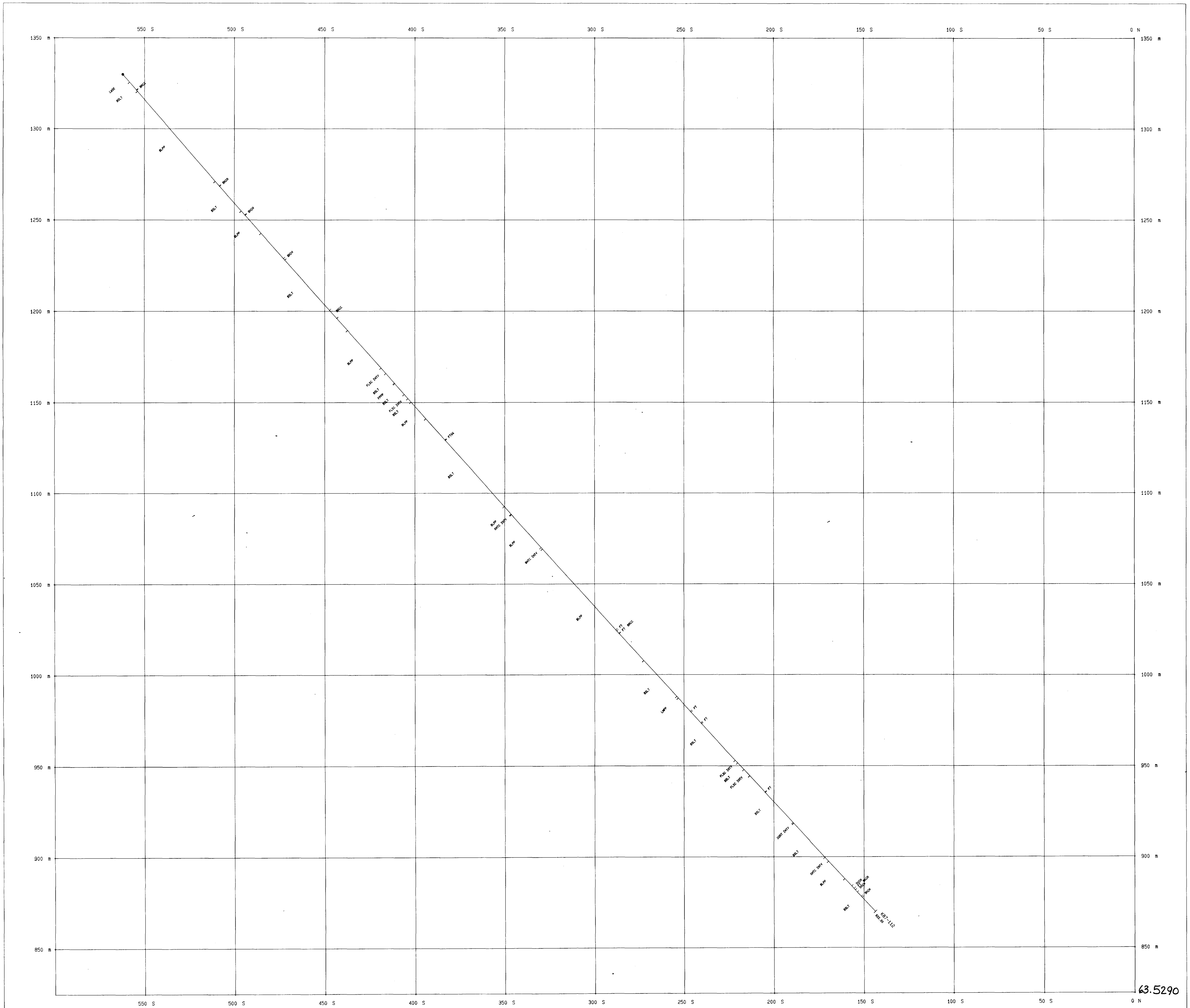
DRAWN BY	DATE	BOND GOLD CANADA INC.
REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
SCALE 1: 750		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE SECTION 10+00 E DDH K87-112 AU (g/tonne) | WIDTH / ALTN | SULPHIDE
DWG 5		

15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

280

OM87-3-C-218



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REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
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SCALE 1: 750		
DWG 5A		

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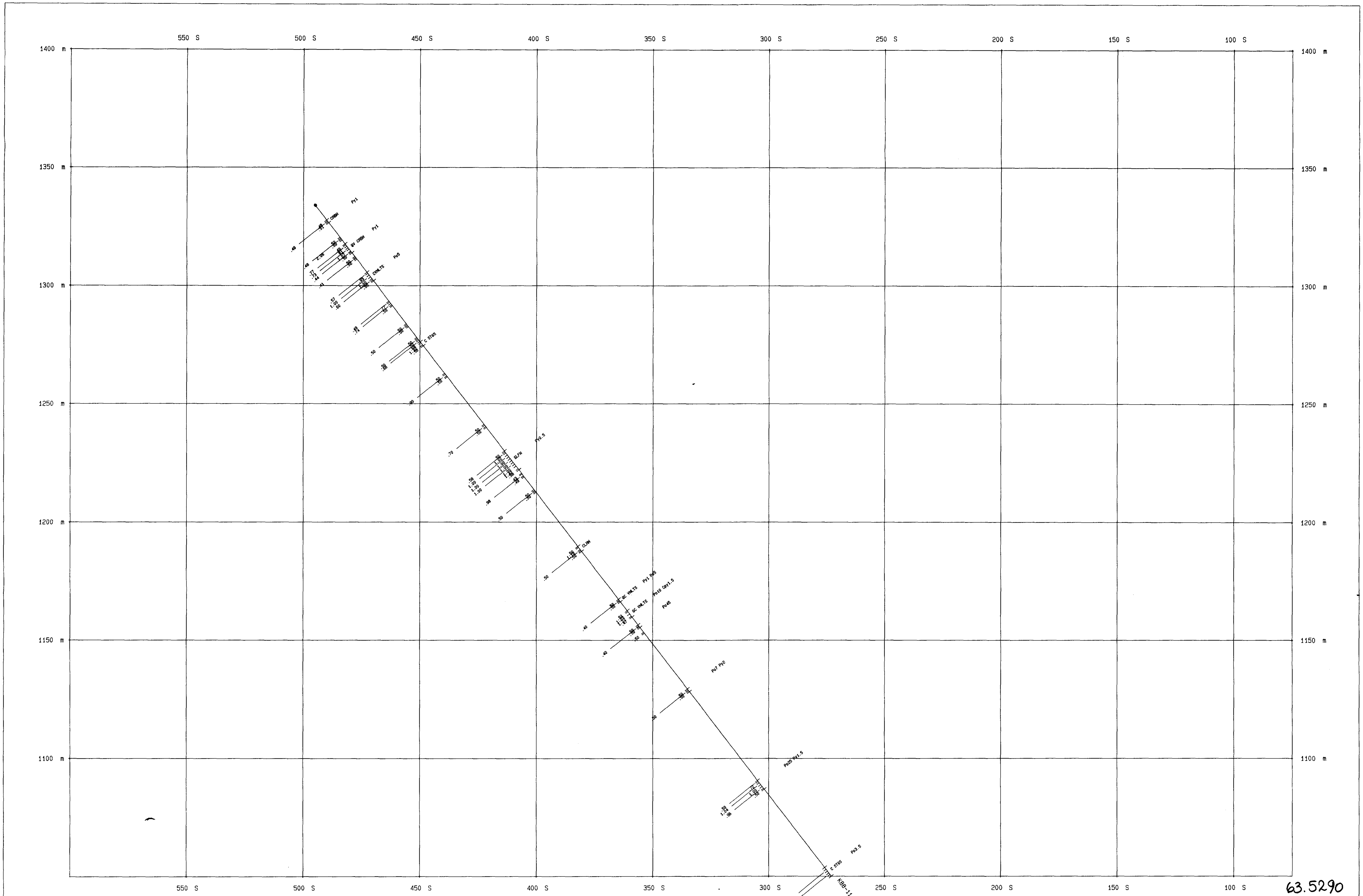
OM87-3-C-218



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REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
SCALE 1: 750		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE SECTION 10+75E DDH K88-114 AU (g/tonne) | WIDTH / ALTN | SULPHIDE
DWG 6		

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GSII SECT V5.10 DATE 12/7 /1988 TIME 10:12

300

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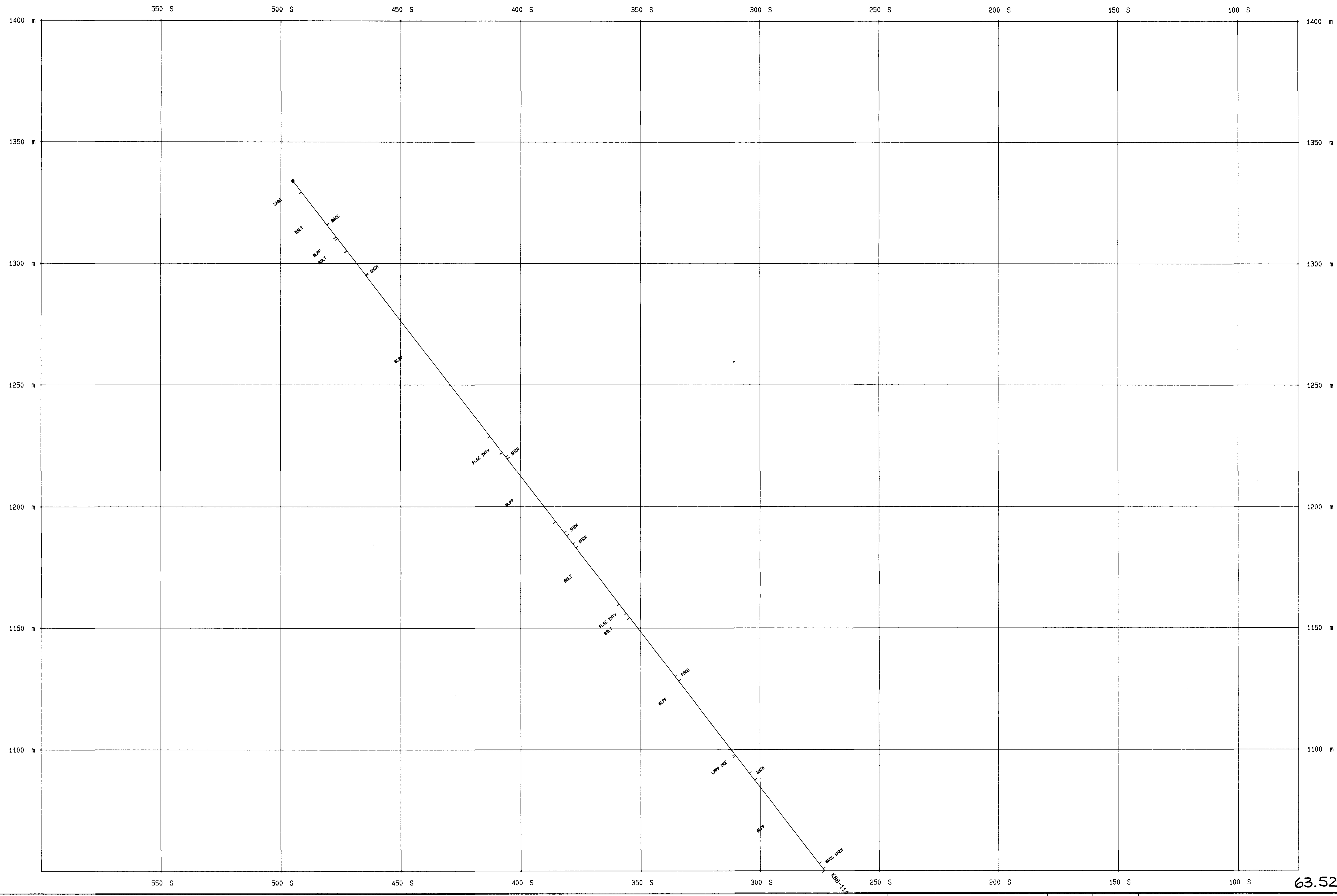

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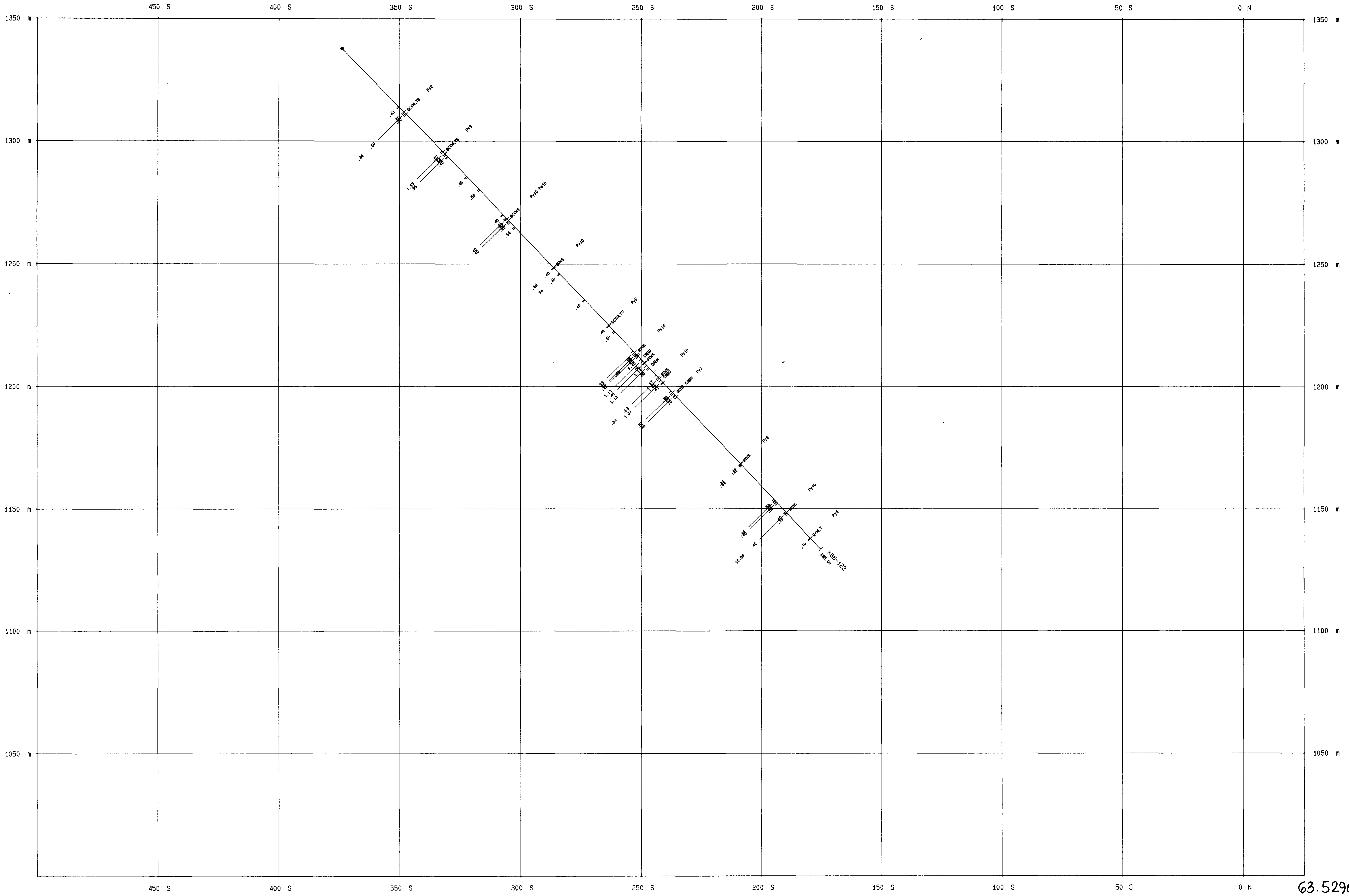
REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
SCALE 1: 750		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE SECTION 10+75E DDH K88-114 LITHOLOGY / STRUCTURE
DWG 6A		

15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

52E10SW8557 63.5290 SHOAL LAKE

310

OM87-3-C-218



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REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
SCALE 1: 750		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE
DWG 7		SECTION 11+75E
		DDH K88-122
		AU (g/tonne) | WIDTH / ALTN | SULPHIDE

15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

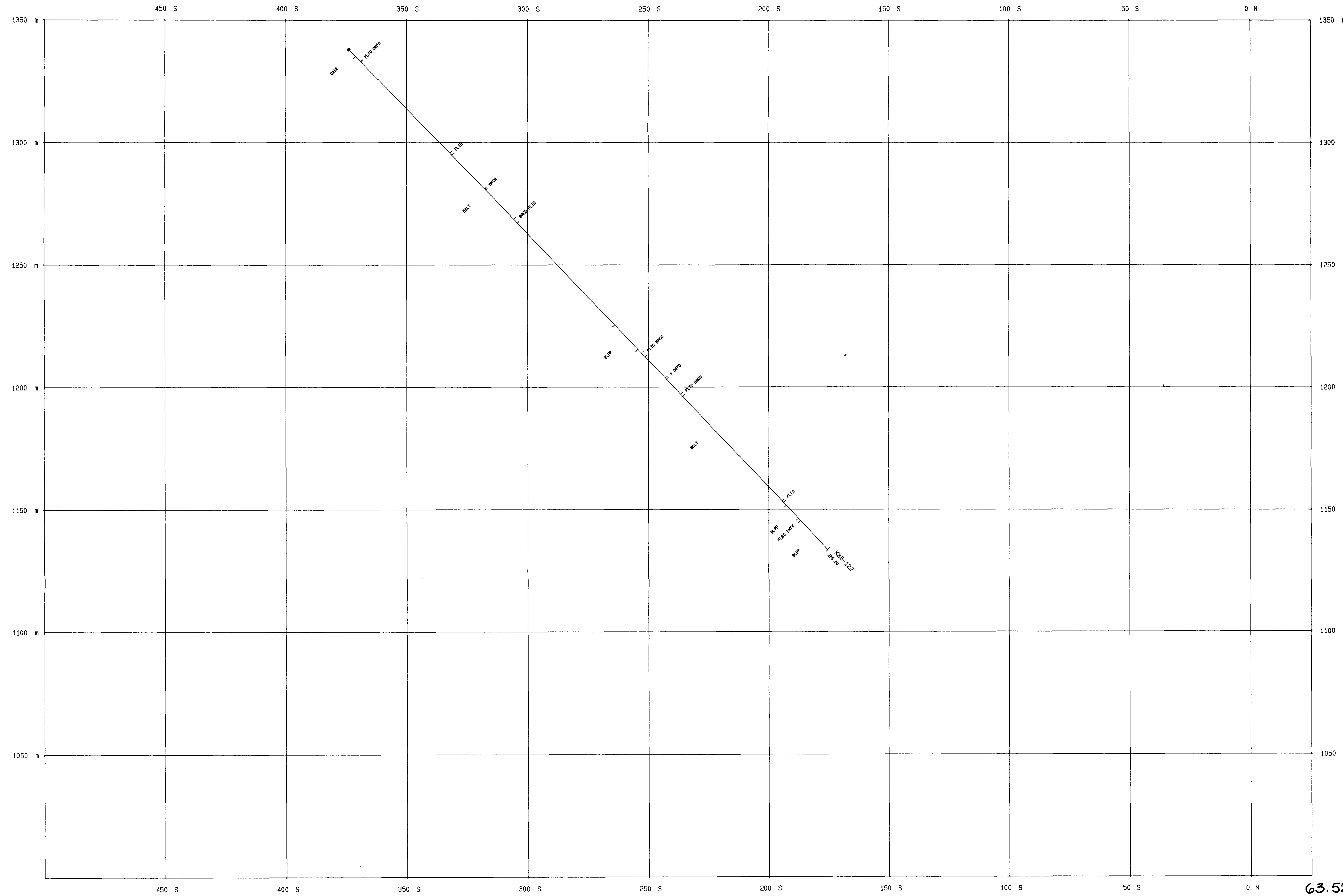
DATE 12/7/1988 TIME 10:36

GEII SECT V5.10

52E10SW0557 63.5290 SHOAL LAKE

320

OM87-3-C-218



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REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE
SCALE 1: 750		SECTION 11+75E
		DDH K88-122
DWG 7A		LITHOLOGY / STRUCTURE

15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

GSII SECT V5.10 DATE 12/7 /1988 TIME 10:38

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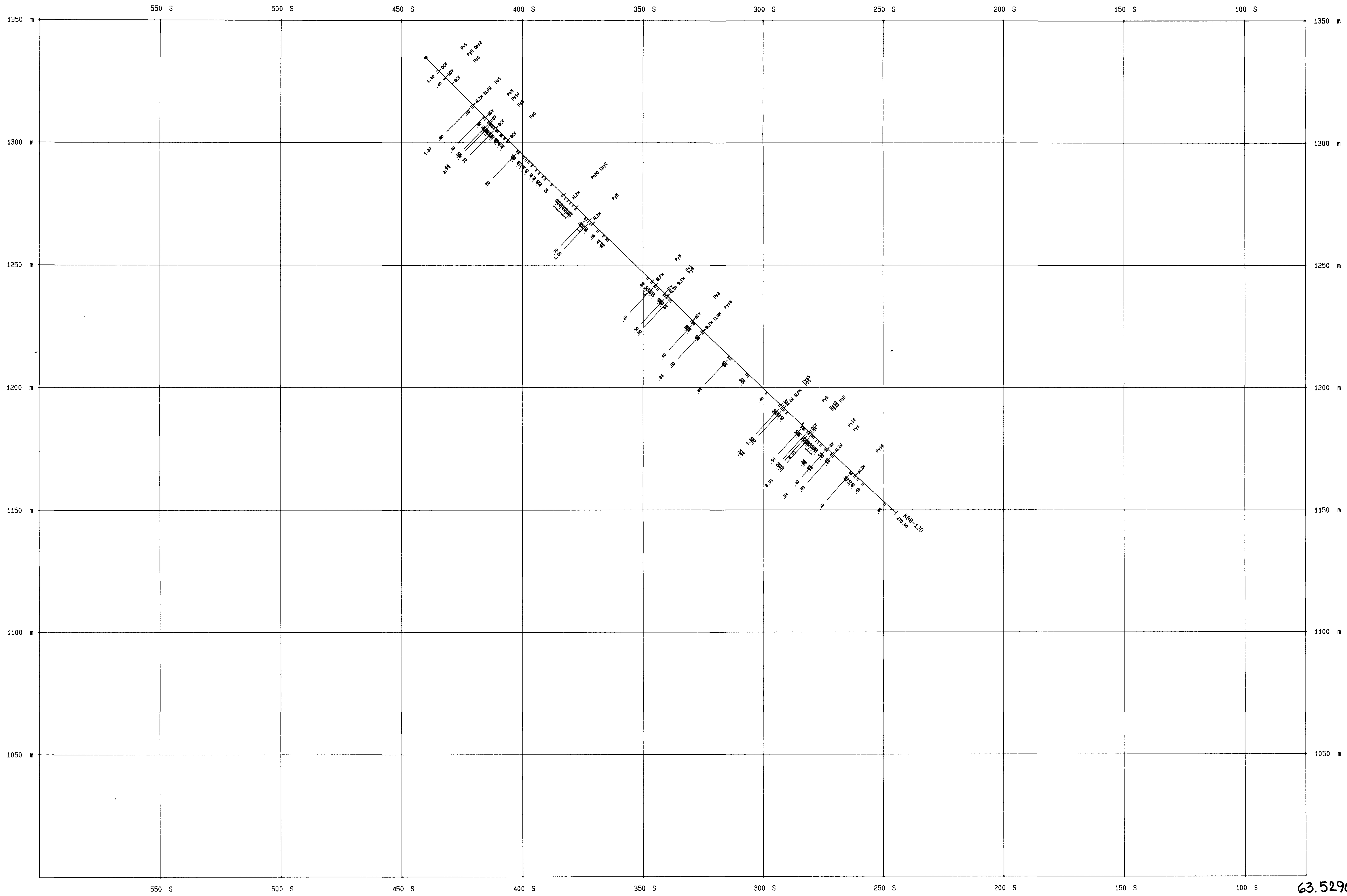
OM87-3-C-218



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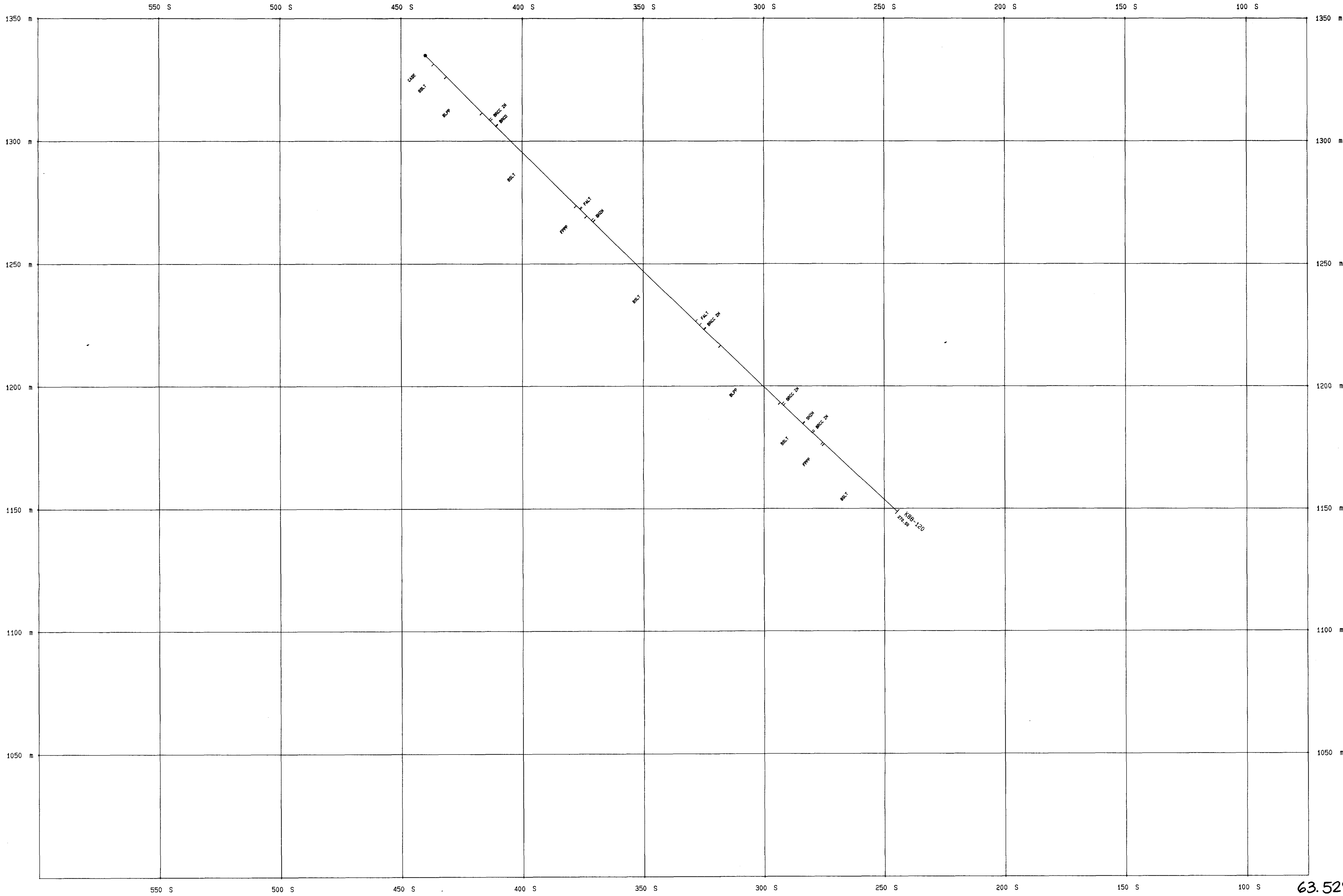
REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
SCALE 1: 750		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE SECTION 12+25 E DDH K88-120
DWG 8		AU (g/tonne) | WIDTH / ALTN | SULPHIDE

15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

DATE 12/7/1988 TIME 11:20

340

OM87-3-C-218



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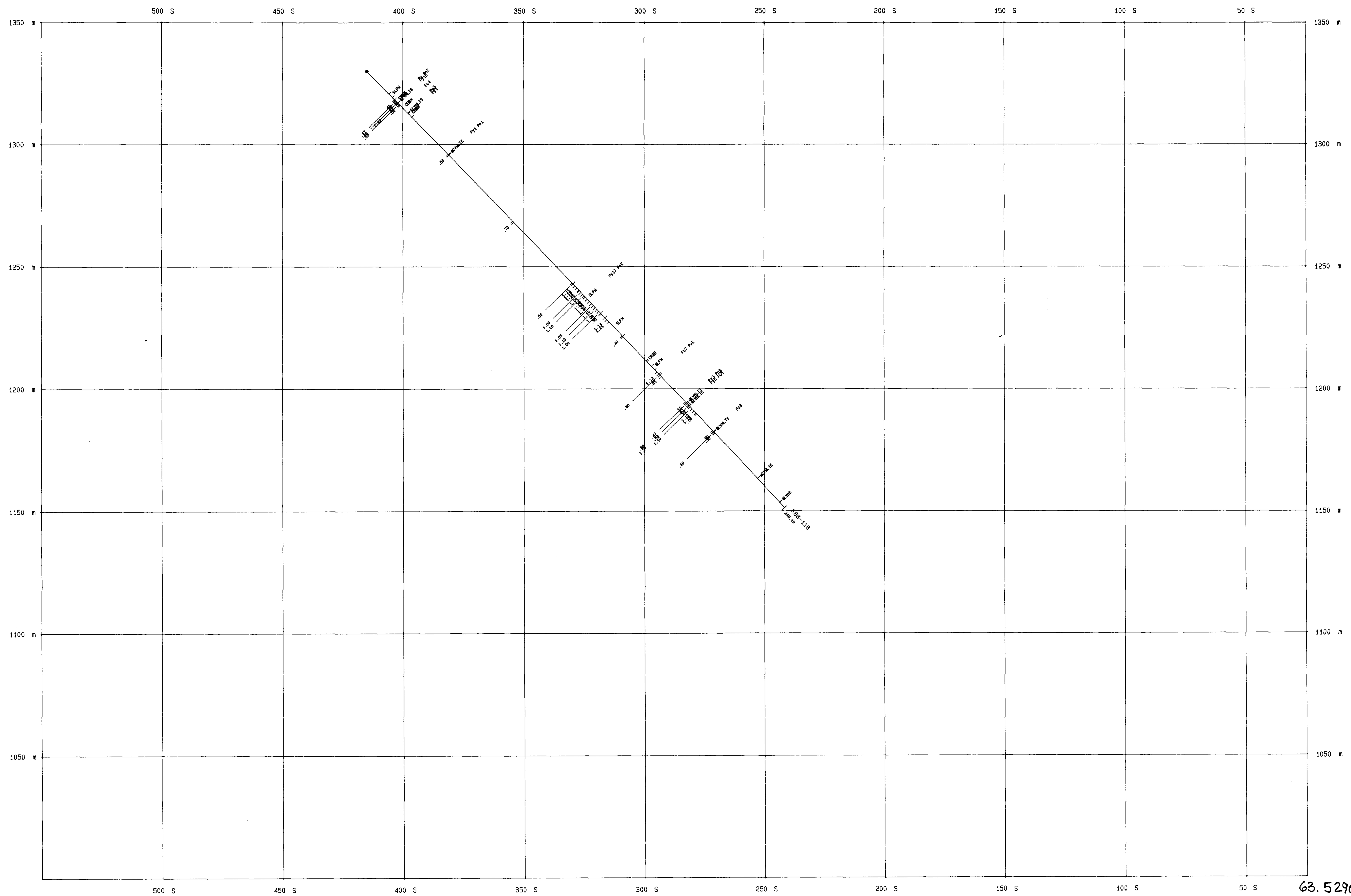
REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
SCALE 1: 750		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE SECTION 12+25E DDH K88-120
DWG 8A		LITHOLOGY / STRUCTURE

15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

GEOSECT V5.10 DATE 12/7 /1988 TIME 11:22

OM87-3-C-218



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REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
SCALE 1: 750		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE SECTION 12+50E DDH K88-118 AU (g/tonne) | WIDTH / ALTN | SULPHIDE
DWG 9		

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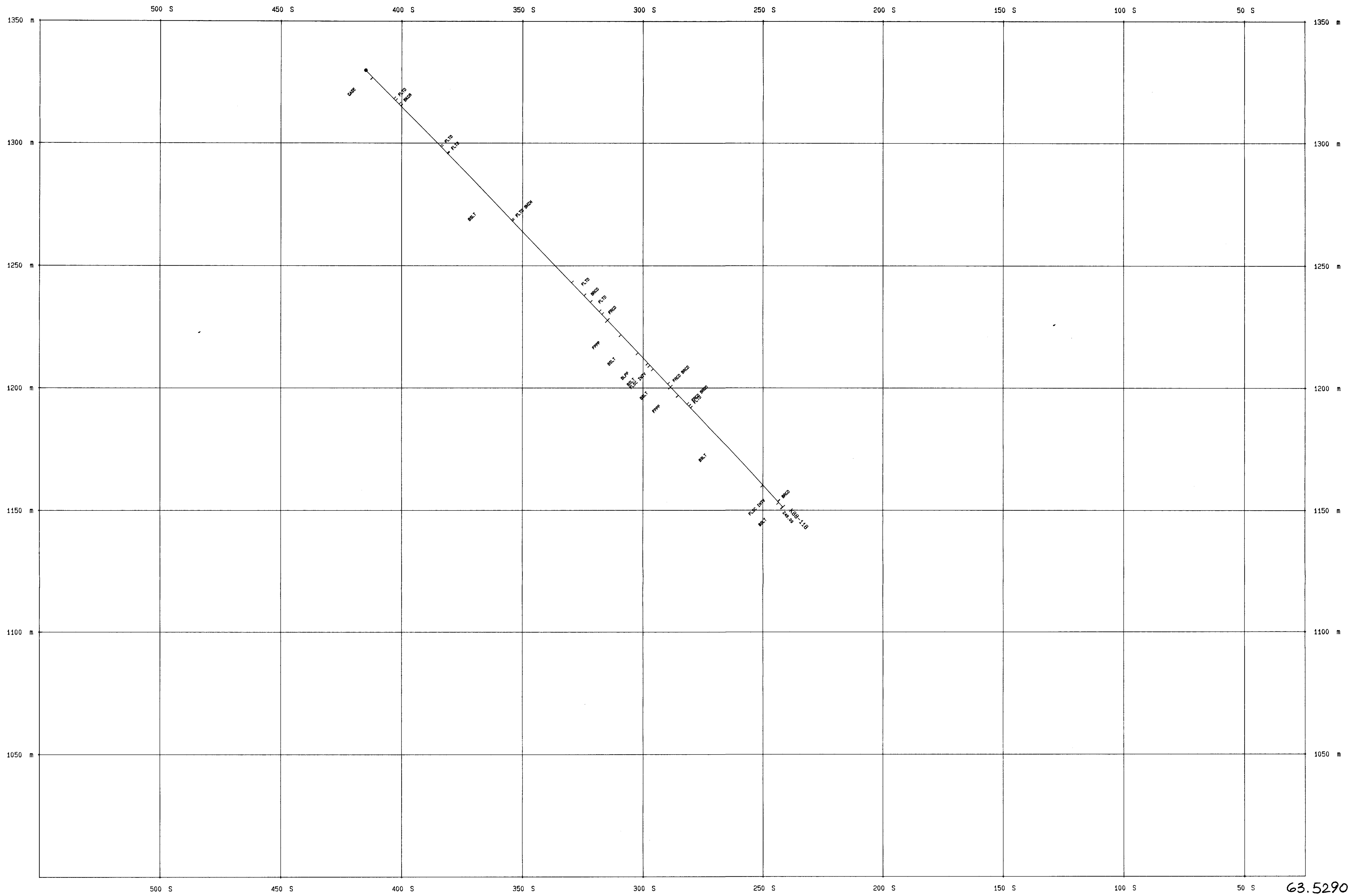
52E10SW8557 63.5290 SHOAL LAKE

360

OM87-3-C-218



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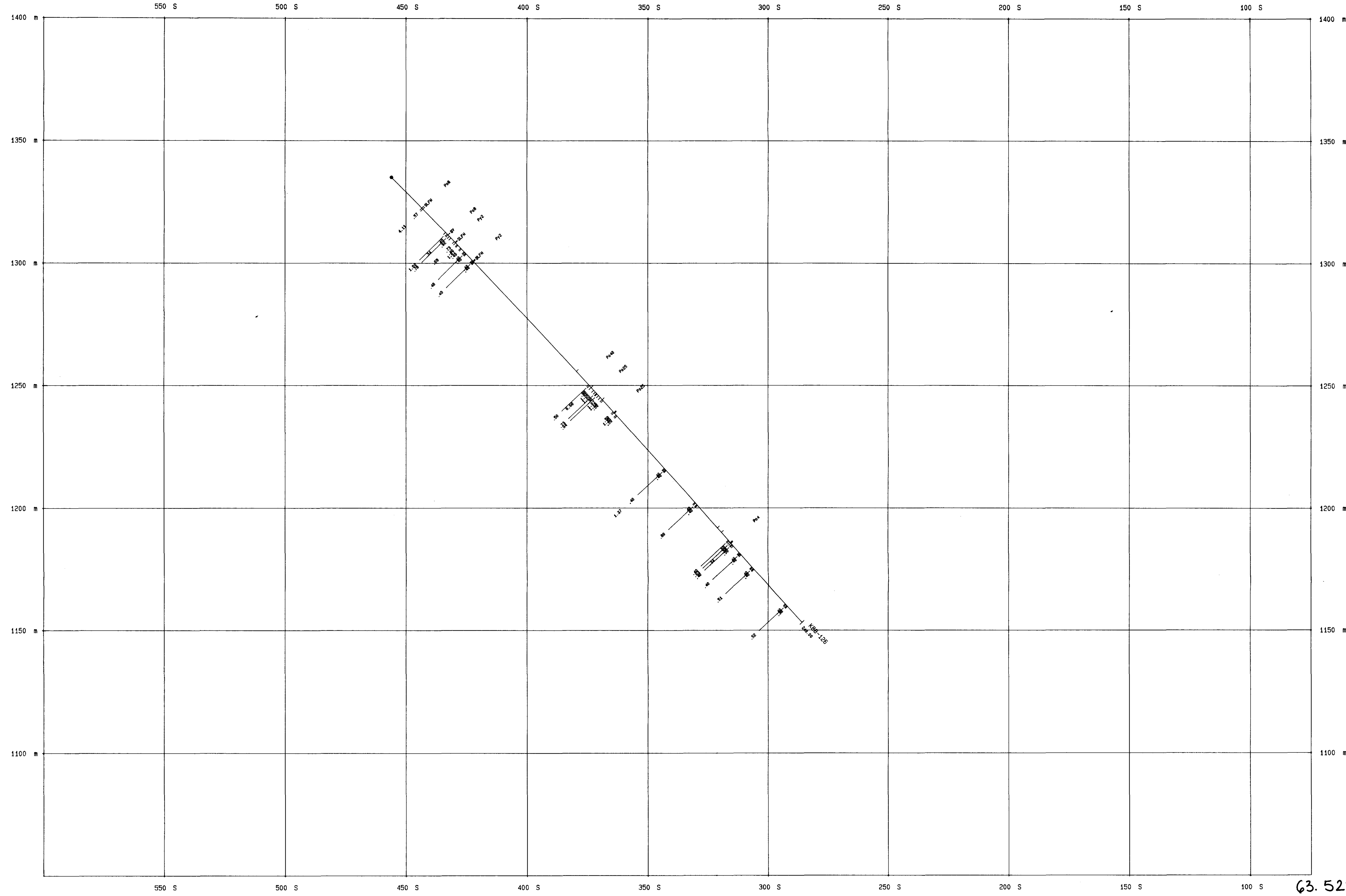
REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
SCALE 1: 750		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE SECTION 12+50E DDH K88-118 LITHOLOGY / STRUCTURE
DWG 9A		

15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

52E10SW8557 63.5290 SHOAL LAKE

370

OM87-3-C-218



63.5290

DRAWN BY	DATE
REVISED BY	DATE
SCALE 1: 750	
DWG 10	

15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

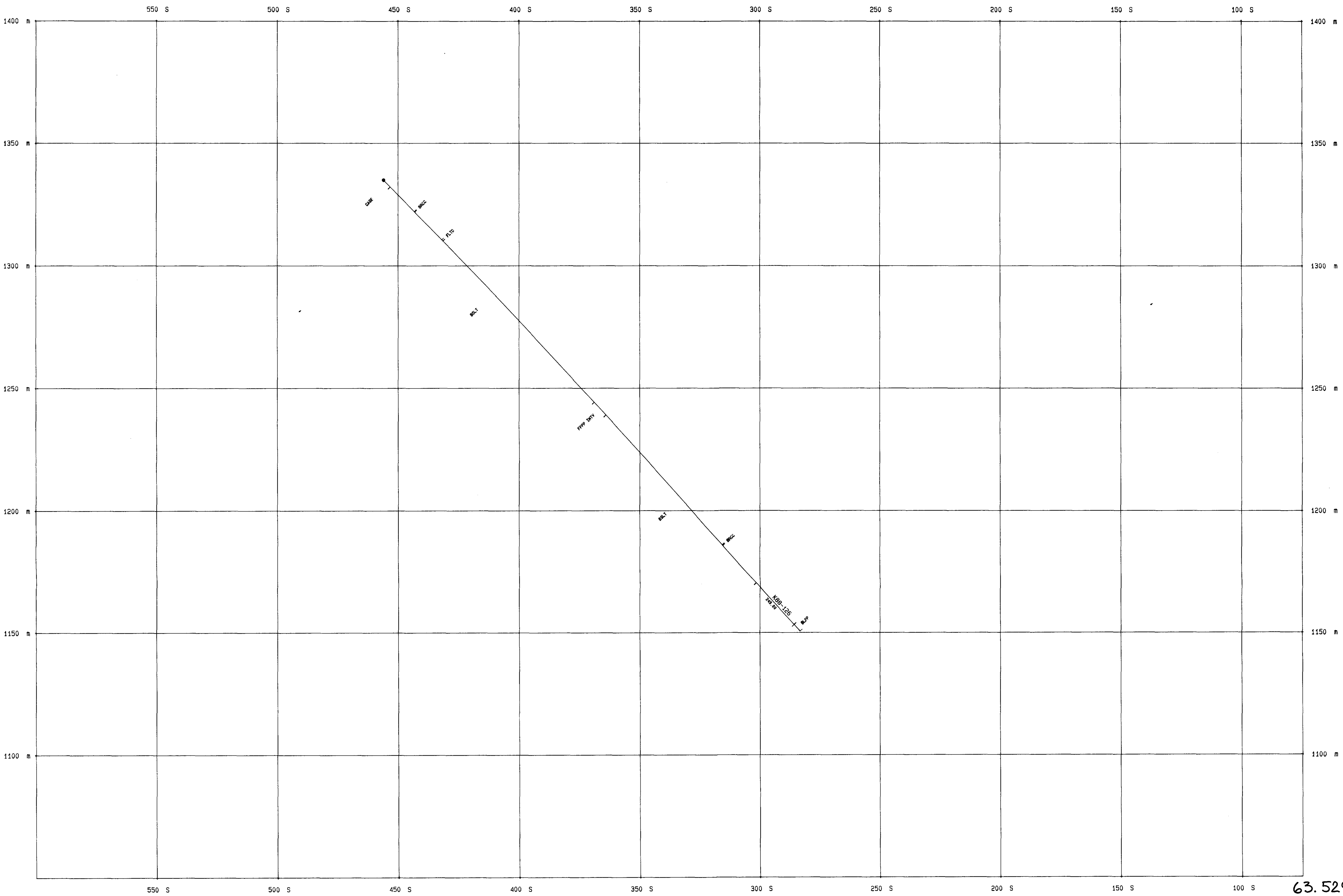
KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332

CEDAR ISLAND BRECCIA ZONE
SECTION 12+75E
DDH K88-126
AU (g/tonne) | WIDTH / ALTN | SULPHIDE

52E10SW0557 63.5290 SHOAL LAKE

380

OM87-3-C-218



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REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
SCALE 1: 750		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE SECTION 12+75E DDH K88-126
DWG 10A		LITHOLOGY / STRUCTURE

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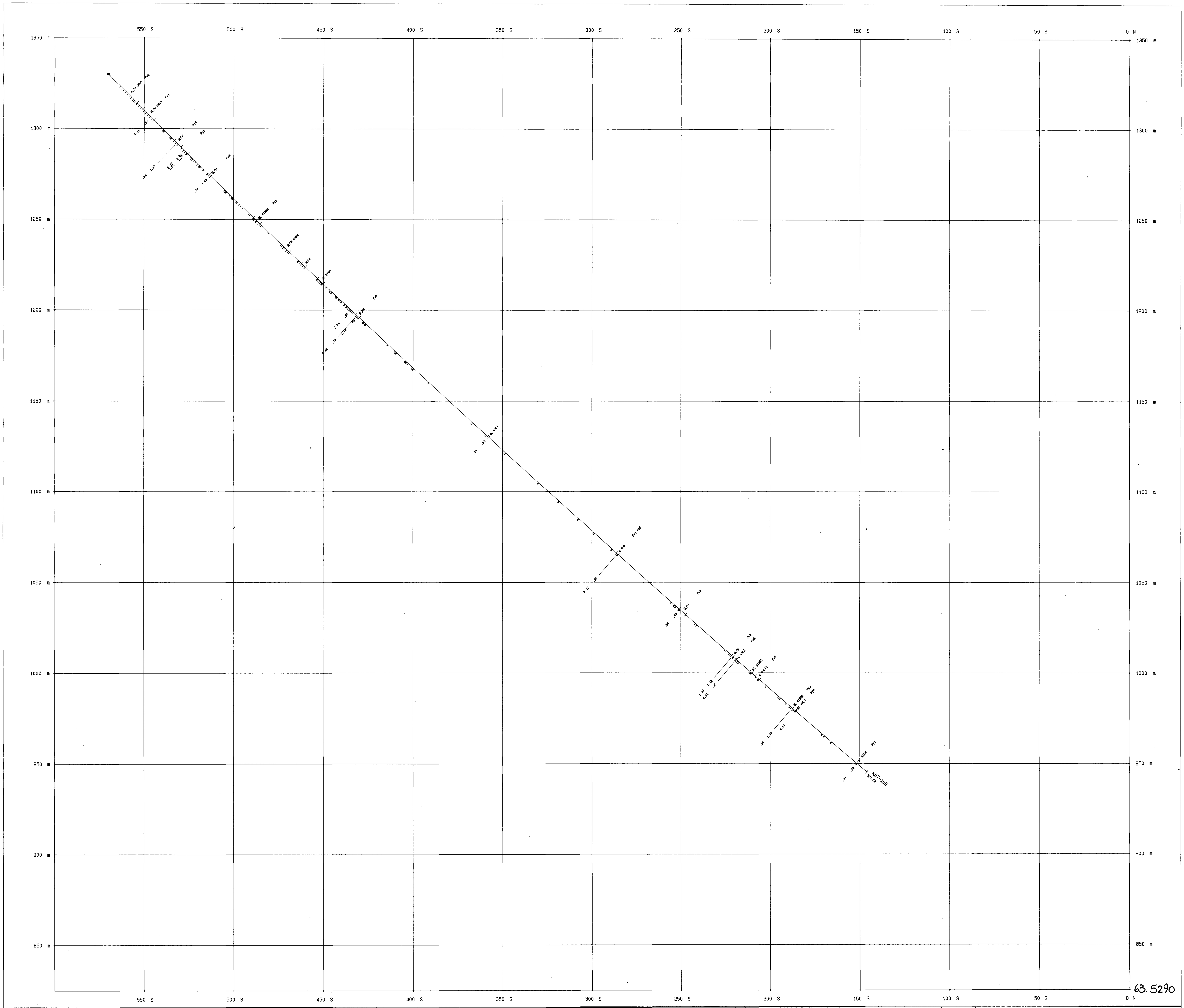
GSII SECT V5.10 DATE 12/7 /1988 TIME 12:14

390

OM 87-3-C-218



63.5290

DRAWN BY	DATE
REVISED BY	DATE
SCALE 1: 750	
DWG 11	

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 33

CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE
SECTION 13+25 E
DDH K87-109
AU (g/tonne) | WIDTH / ALTN | SULPHIDE

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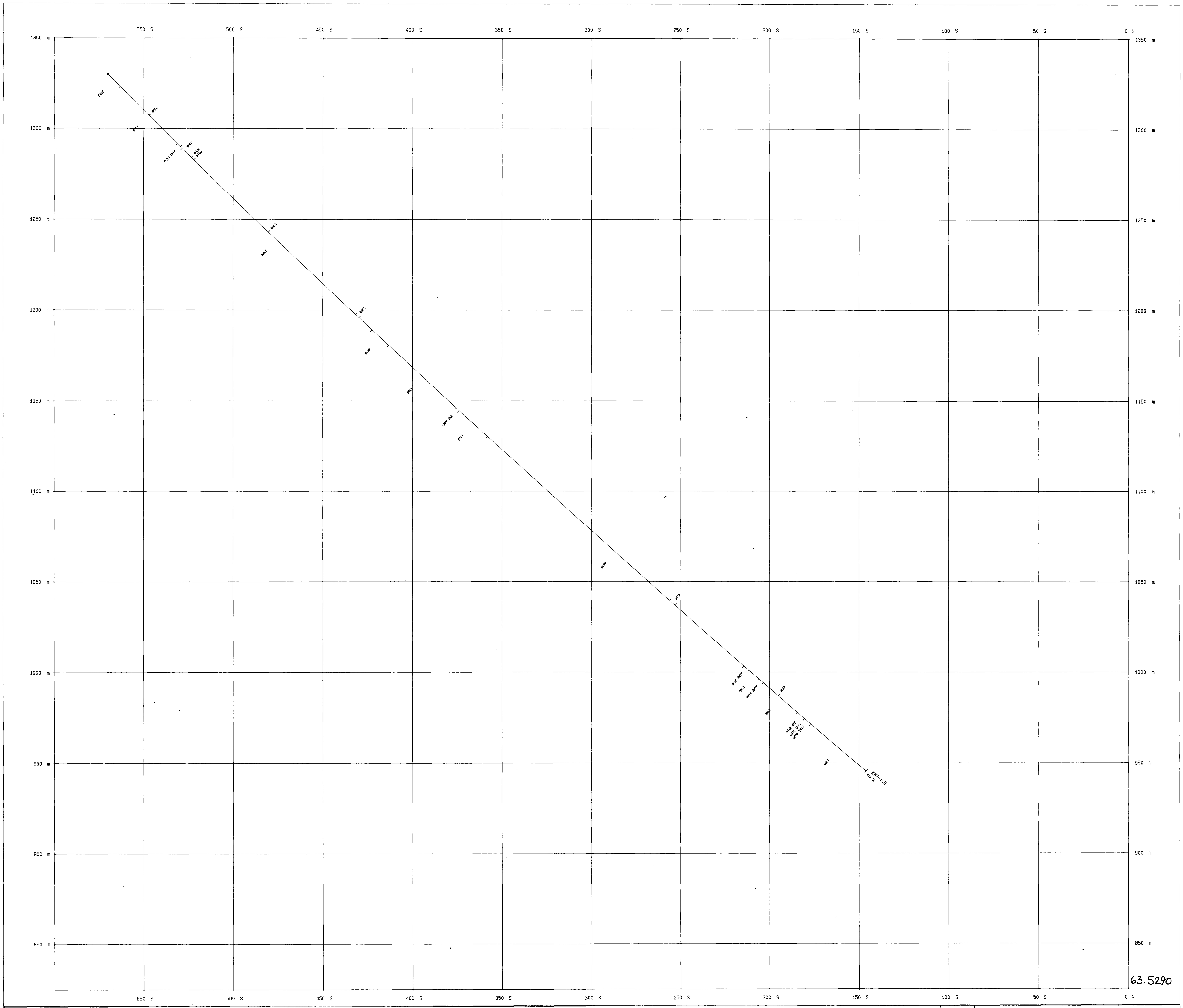
OM87-3-C-218



DRAWN BY	DATE
REVISED BY	DATE

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332

CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE
SECTION 13+25 E
DDH K87-109
LITHOLOGY / STRUCTURE

SCALE 1: 750

DWG 11A

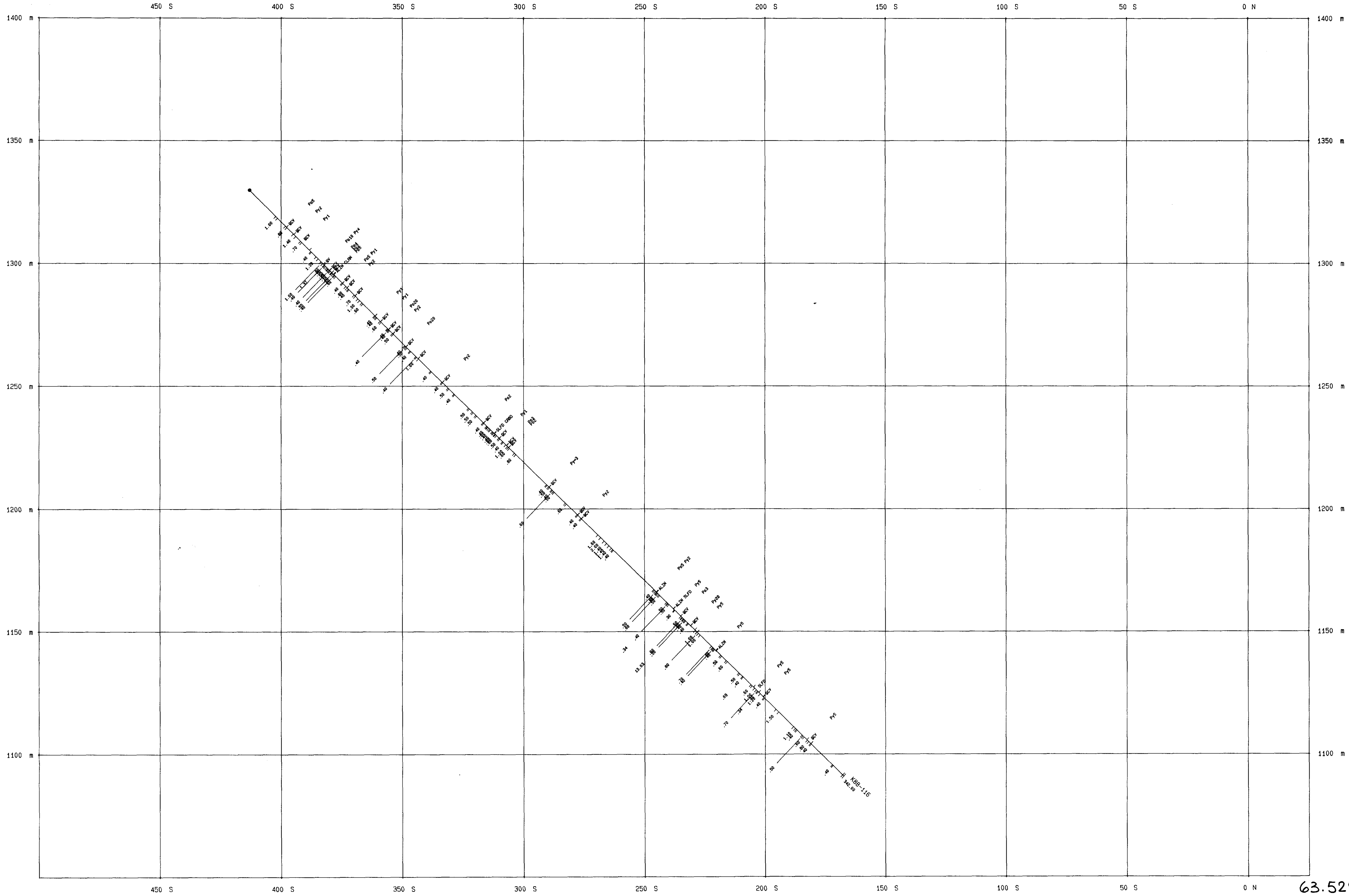
15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

GSII SECT V5.10 DATE 12/7 /1988 TIME 15:6

52E10SW0557 63.5290 SHOAL LAKE

410

OM87-3-C-218



63.5290

DRAWN BY	DATE
REVISED BY	DATE

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332

CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE
SECTION 13+75E
DDH K88-116
AU (g/tonne) | WIDTH / ALTN | SULPHIDE

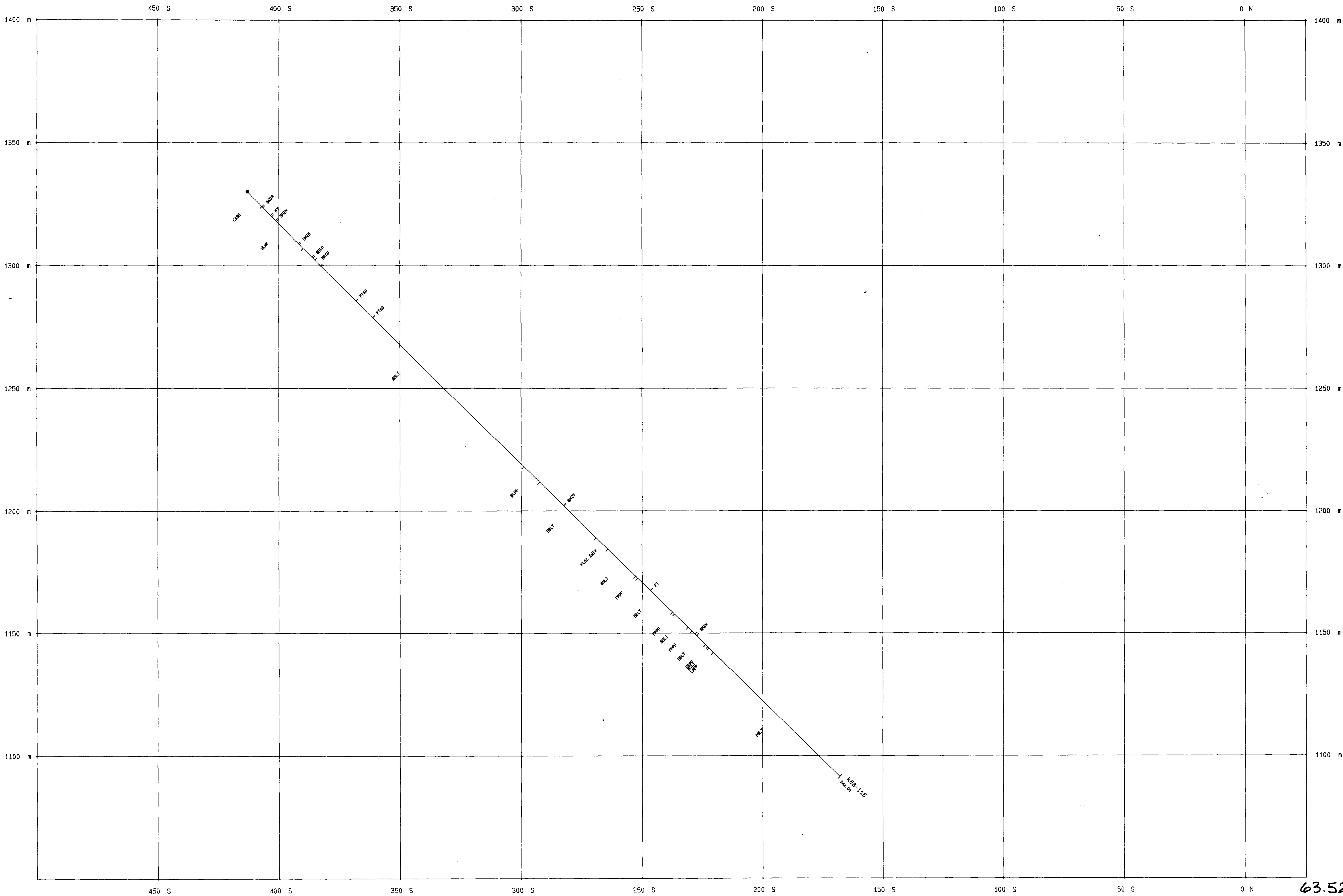
15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

SCALE 1: 750

DWG 12

OM87-3-C-218

420



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DRAWN BY	DATE	BOND GOLD CANADA INC.
REVISED BY	DATE	KPM (SHOAL LAKE) PROJECT 332
SCALE 1: 750		CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE SECTION 13+75 E DDH K88-116
DWG 12A		LITHOLOGY / STRUCTURE

15.0 0 15.0 30.0 m

DATE 12/7 /1988 TIME 15:24

52E10SW8557 63.5290 SHOAL LAKE

430

OM87-3-C-218

63.5290

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

SHOAL LAKE (KPM) PROPERTY
Northwestern Ontario

CEDAR ISLAND MAINLAND ZONE

DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP

GEOLOGIST: K. Leonard	DRAWN BY: J. Meek & Assoc. Ltd.	DATE: August 1988
APPROVED BY: K. Leonard	REVISED:	DRAWING #: 13

SCALE 1:2,000
0 50 100 METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET

OM87-3-C-218

440

52E10SW8557 63.5290 SHOAL LAKE