REPORT ON AN

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEY

SNOWSHOE BAY PROPERTIES

KENORA MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

for

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

by: ***TERRAQUEST LTD.***
Toronto, Canada
November 9, 1988

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF MAPS IN JACKET

1. Introduction

This report describes the specifications and results of a geophysical survey carried out for Bond Gold Canada Inc. of Suite 1100, 20 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2T6 by Terraquest Ltd., 240 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada. The field work was performed from September 9 to September 13, 1988 and the data processing, interpretation and reporting from September 14 to November 9, 1988.

The purpose of a survey of this type is two-fold. First to prospect directly for anomalously conductive and magnetic areas in the earth's crust which may be caused by, or at least related to, mineral deposits. A second is to use the magnetic and conductivity patterns derived from the survey results to assist in mapping geology, and to indicate the presence of faults, shear zones, folding, alteration zones and other structures potentially favourable to the presence of gold and base-metal concentration. To achieve this purpose the survey area was systematically traversed by an aircraft carrying geophysical instruments along parallel flight lines spaced at even intervals, 100 metres above the terrain surface, and aligned so as to intersect the regional geology in a way to provide the optimum contour patterns of geophysical data.

2. The Property

The property is located in the north end of Shoal Lake, in the Kenora Mining Division of Ontario about 40 kilometres southwest of the town of Dryden. Most of the survey area is covered with water but can be accessed by bush roads from the north which connect with the Trans Canada Highway.

The latitude and longitude are 49 degrees 35 minutes, and 95 degrees 02 minutes respectively, and the N.T.S. reference is 52E/11.

The claim numbers are shown in figure 2 and listed below:

K	1005141-1005165 ✓	(25)
	1005191-1005225 ✓	(35)
	1045682-1045690	(9)
	Total of 69 claims	

3. Geology

Map References

1. Map 2422: Bag Bay
   Scale 1:31,680
   O.G.S. 1982.
2. Map 2443: Kenora-Fort Frances
   Compilation Series
   Scale 1:253,440
   O.G.S. 1981.

Most of the survey area is covered by the water of Shoal Lake. Regional geology and limited exposures on islands within the survey area indicate that the property is underlain by mafic to felsic metavolcanics that trend to the northeast. These have been intruded by large plugs and lenses of mafic to ultramafic rocks, particularly in the vicinity of Stevens and Dominique Islands. These intrusives show compositional layering identified by gabbro, quartz gabbro and anorthosite. This belt is bounded to the west by a massive pluton of granodiorite and to the northeast by a pluton of quartz diorite. Several outcrops of felsic plutonic rocks occur throughout the metavolcanic belt. The dominant structures and lineaments trend to the northwest parallel to the stratigraphy. East of the survey area structures and lineaments trend to the west and northwest.

Gold, nickel, copper and sulphide mineralization is associated with the mafic to ultramafic intrusives.

4. Survey Specifications

4.1 Instruments

The survey was carried out using a Cessna 182 aircraft, registration C-FAKK, which carries a magnetometer and a VLF electromagnetic detector.

The magnetometer is a proton precession type based on the Overhauser effect. The Overhauser effect allows for polarization of a proton rich liquid of the sensor by adding a "free radical" to it and irradiating it by RF magnetic field. Strong precession signals are generated with modest RF power. The sensor element is mounted in an extension of the right wing tip. It's specifications are as follows:

Model: GSM-9BA

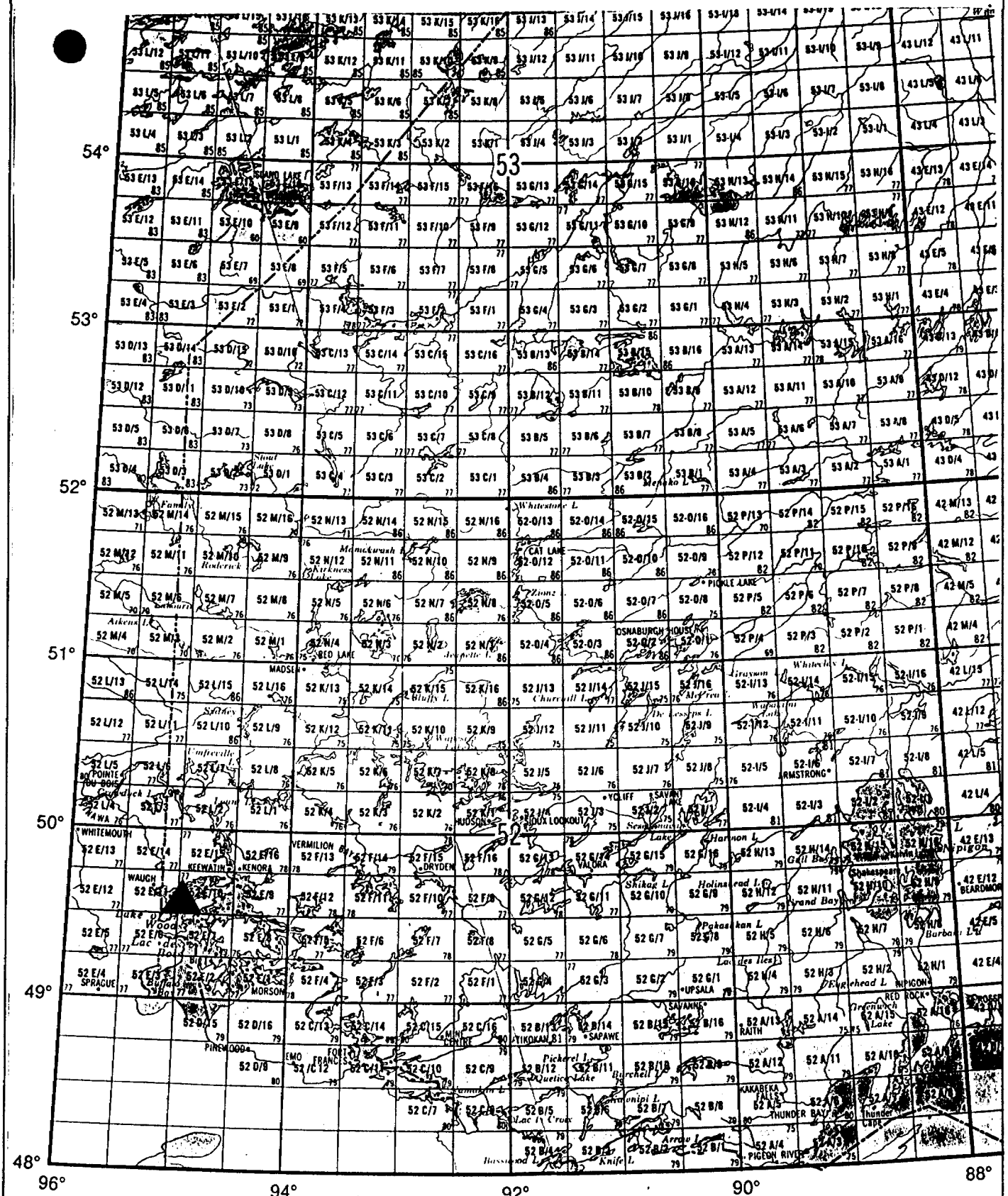

Figure 1. General Location

240 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada M5H 1W7, Telephone (416) 971-5400, Fax (416) 971-6449

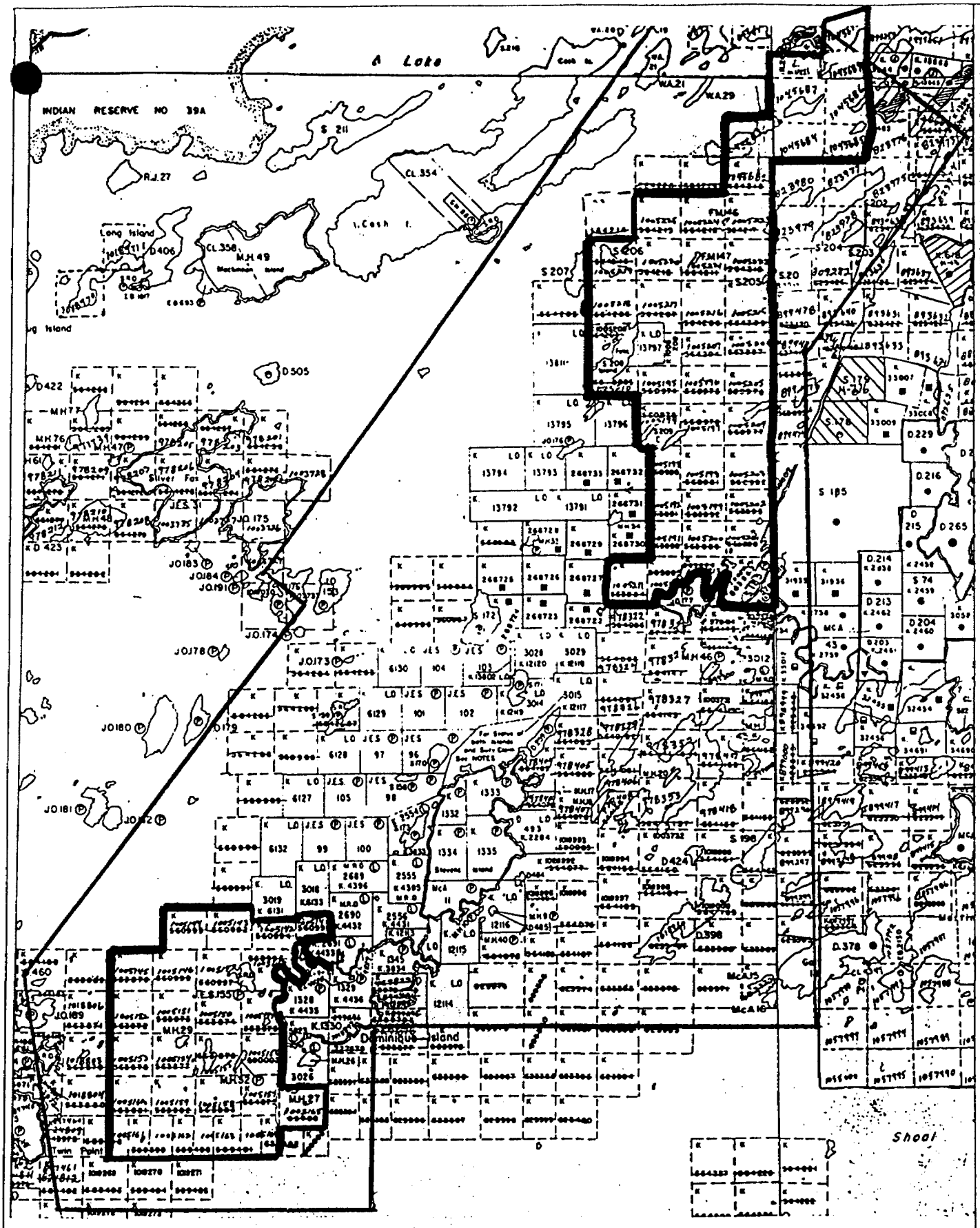

Figure 2 Claim Location Map
(exact locations not certified)

Manufacturer:	GEM Systems Inc. 105 Scarsdale Road Don Mills, Ontario
Resolution:	0.5 gamma
Accuracy:	0.5 gamma
Cycle time:	0.5 second
Range:	20,000-100,000 gammas in 23 overlapping steps
Gradient tolerance:	Up to 5,000 gammas/m

The VLF-EM unit uses three orthogonal detector coils to measure (a) the total field strength of the time-varying EM field and (b) the phase between the vertical coil and both the "along line" coil (LINE) and the "cross-line" coil (ORTHO). The LINE coil is tuned to a transmitter station (Channel 1) that is ideally positioned at right angles to the flight lines, while the ORTHO coil transmitter (Channel 2) should be in line with the flight lines. It's specifications are:

Model:	TOTEM 2A
Manufacturer:	Herz Industries, Toronto, Canada
Accuracy:	1%
Reading interval:	0.5 second

The VLF sensor is mounted in the left wing tip extension.

Other instruments are:

- King KRA-10A radar altimeter
- PDAS-1100 data acquisition system with two 3.5" floppy disk drives manufactured by Picodas Group Inc., Richmond Hill, Ontario
- Geocam video camera and recorder for flight path recovery, manufactured by Geotech Ltd., Markham, Ontario.
- PBAS-9000 portable field base station with a 3.5" floppy disk drive and an analog print out manufactured by Picodas Group Inc., Richmond Hill, Ontario, coupled with a GSM-8 proton magnetometer manufactured by Gem Systems Inc., Toronto, Ontario.

4.2 Lines and Data

Line spacing:	100 metres
Line direction:	135 degrees
Terrain clearance:	100 m
Average ground speed:	156 km/hr
Data point interval:	
Magnetic:	27 metres
VLF-EM:	27 metres
Tie Line interval:	2 km
Channel 1 (LINE):	NAA Cutler, 24.0 kHz
Channel 2 (ORTHO):	NSS Annapolis, 21.4 kHz

Note: Due to lack of transmission from the Cutler transmitter the Annapolis (NSS) signal was monitored along Lines 1 to 18 and the Seattle (NLK) signal along Lines 19 to 52. The azimuth to the Seattle transmitter is almost exactly 180 degrees to that of the Cutler transmitter, while the Annapolis transmitter deviates by 28 degrees.

Line km over total survey area including overrun:	445 line km
Line km over claim groups:	
Magnetic survey totals:	140 line km
VLF-EM survey totals:	140 line km

4.3 Tolerances

Line spacing: Any gaps wider than twice the line spacing and longer than 10 times the line spacing were filled in by a new line.

Terrain clearance: Portions of line which were flown above 125 metres for more than one km were reflown if safety considerations were acceptable.

Diurnal magnetic variation: Less than twenty gammas deviation from a smooth background over a period of two minutes or less as seen on the base station analogue record.

Manoeuvre noise: Approximately +/- 5 gammas.

4.4 Photomosaics

For navigating the aircraft and recovering the flight path, semi-controlled mosaics of aerial photographs were made from existing air photos. Each photograph forming the mosaic was adjusted to conform to the NTS map system before the mosaic was assembled.

5. Data Processing

Flight path recovery was carried out in the field using a video tape viewer to observe the flight path

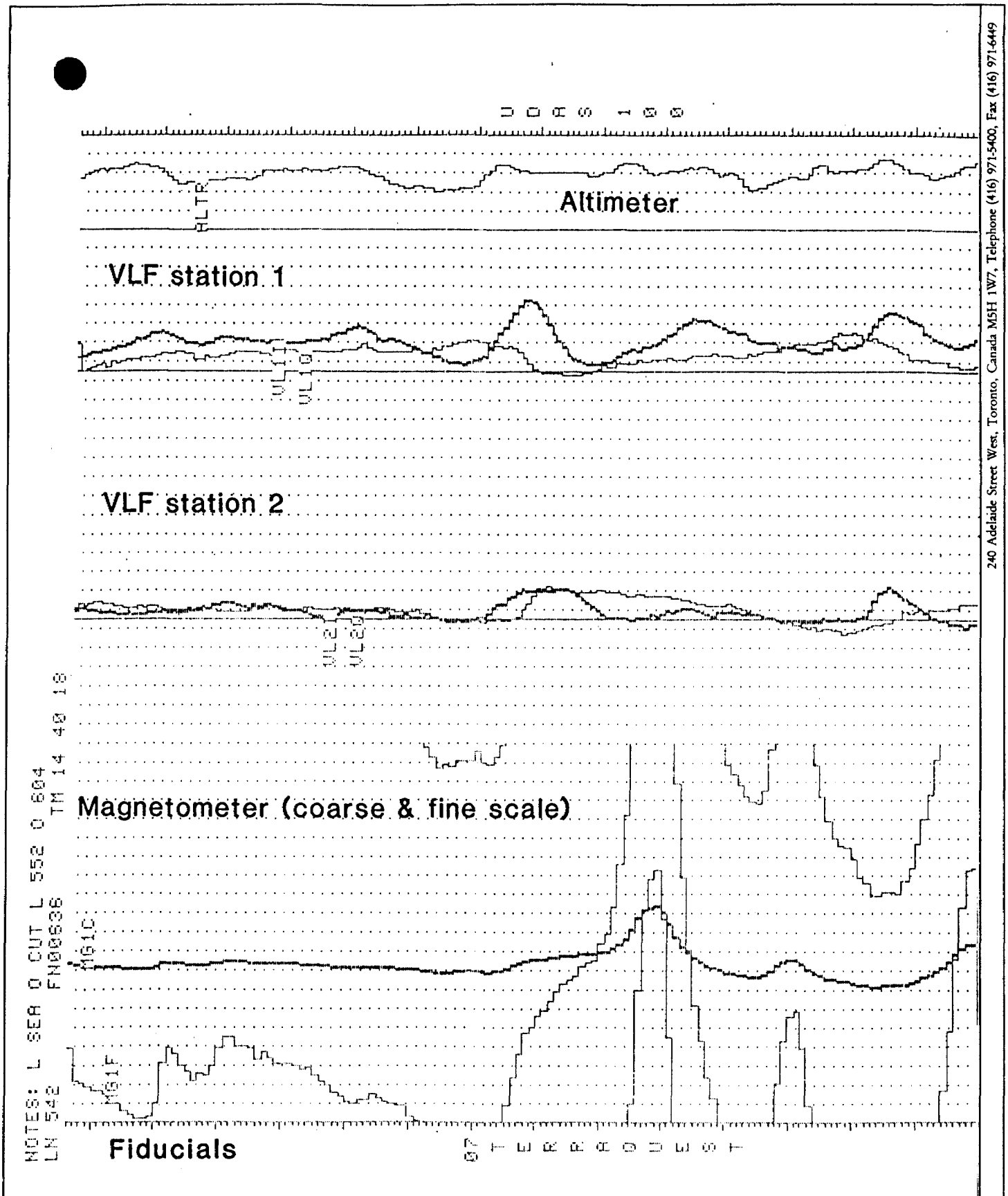

FIGURE 3. Sample of analogue data

recorded by the Geocam video camera system. The flight path recovery was completed daily to enable reflights to be selected where needed for the following day.

The magnetic data was levelled in the standard manner by tying survey lines to the tie lines. The IGRF has not been removed. The total field was contoured by computer using a program provided by Dataplotting Services Inc. To do this the final levelled data set is gridded at a grid cell spacing of 1/10th of an inch at map scale.

The vertical magnetic gradient is computed from the total field data using a method of transforming the data set into the frequency domain, applying a transfer function to calculate the gradient, and then transforming back into the spatial domain. The method is described by a number of authors including Grant, 1972 and Spector, 1968. The computer program for this purpose is provided by Paterson, Grant and Watson Ltd. of Toronto.

The VLF data was treated automatically so as to normalize the non conductive background areas to 100 (total field strength) and zero (quadrature). The algorithms to do this were developed by Terraquest and will be provided to anyone interested by application to the company.

All of these dataprocessing calculations and map contouring were carried out by Dataplotting Services Inc. of Toronto.

Grant, F.S. and Spector A., 1970: Statistical Models for Interpreting Aeromagnetic Data; Geophysics, Vol 35

Grant, F.S., 1972: Review of Data Processing and Interpretation Methods in Gravity and Magnetics; Geophysics Vol 37-4

Spector, A., 1968: Spectral Analysis of Aeromagnetic maps; unpublished thesis; University of Toronto.

6. Interpretation

6.1 General Approach

To satisfy the purpose of the survey as stated in the introduction, the interpretation procedure was carried out on both the magnetic and VLF data. On a local scale the magnetic gradient contour patterns were used to outline geological units which have different magnetic intensity and patterns or "signatures". Where possible these are related to existing geology to provide a geological identity to the units. On a regional scale the total field contour patterns were used in the same way.

Faults and shear zones are interpreted mainly from lateral displacements of otherwise linear magnetic anomalies but also from long narrow "lows". The direction of regional faulting in the general area is taken into account when selecting faults. Folding is usually seen as curved regional patterns. Alteration zones can show up as anomalously quiet areas, often adjacent to strong, circular anomalies that represent intrusives. Magnetic anomalies that are caused by iron deposits of ore quality are usually obvious owing to their high amplitude, often in tens of thousands of gammas.

VLF anomalies are categorized according to whether the phase response is normal, reverse, or no phase at all. The significance of the differing phase responses is not completely understood although in general reverse phase indicates either overburden as the source or a conductor with considerable depth extent, or both. Normal phase response is theoretically caused by surface conductors with limited depth extent. In some cases, a change in the orientation of the conductor appears to affect the sense of the phase response.

Areas showing a smooth VLF-EM response somewhat above background (ie. 110 or so) are likely caused by overburden which is thick enough and conductive enough to saturate at these frequencies. In this case no response from bedrock is seen.

The VLF-EM conductor axes have been identified and evaluated according to the Terraquest classification system (Figure 4). This system correlates the nature and orientation of the conductor axes with stratigraphic, structural and topographic features to obtain an association from which one or more origins may be selected. Alternate associations are indicated in parentheses.

6.2 Interpretation

The magnetic and VLF-EM data are shown in contoured format on maps at a scale of 1:10,000 in the back pocket. An interpretation map is also provided. The following notes are intended to supplement these maps.

The total magnetic field has a relief of approximately 1,600 gammas and shows northeast trending magnetic units that are generally consistent with the regional stratigraphic trend. The vertical magnetic

TERRAQUEST LTD.

FIGURE 4

TERRAQUEST CLASSIFICATION OF VLF-EM CONDUCTOR AXES

SYMBOL	CORRELATION	ASSOCIATION: Possible Origins
a , A	Coincident with magnetic stratigraphy	Bedrock magnetic horizons: stratabound mineralogic origin or shear zone
b , B	Parallel to magnetic stratigraphy	Bedrock non-magnetic horizons: stratabound mineralogic origin or shear zone
c , C	No correlation with magnetic stratigraphy	Association not known: possible small scale stratabound mineralogic origin, fault or shear zone, overburden
d , D	Coincident with magnetic dyke	Dyke or possible fault: mineralogic or electrolytic
f , F	Coincident with topographic lineament or parallel to fault system	Fault zone: mineralogic or electrolytic
ob , OB	Contours of total field response conform to topographic depression	Most likely overburden: clayey sediments, swampy mud
cul , CUL	Coincident with cultural sources	Electrical, pipe or railway lines

NOTES

1 - Upper case symbols denote a relatively strong total field strength

2 - Underlined symbols denote a relatively strong quadrature response

3 - Mineralogic origins include sulphides, graphite, and in fault zones, gouge

4 - Electrolytic origins imply conductivity related to porosity or high moisture content

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adient provides improved resolution along the strong anomalies and enhances the resolution of subtle trends within magnetically quiet areas.

The metamorphosed mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks correlate with moderate (Unit 5) and strong (Unit 5m) magnetic responses. The strong responses correlate with the hornblendite, pyroxenite and peridotite compositions whereas the moderate responses correlate with the gabbroic and dioritic types. The anorthositic rocks on Stevens Island correlate with moderate magnetic responses. The interpreted widths of the strongly magnetic units may be exaggerated due to the overwhelming effect commonly associated with strong susceptibilities. Magnetic activity in either rock type may also be related to increased concentrations of magnetic minerals such as magnetite or pyrrhotite.

The metavolcanic suite of mafic, intermediate and felsic metavolcanics correlate respectively with strong, moderate and weak magnetic responses. Horizons with increased magnetic activity may be related to magnetic minerals such as magnetite or pyrrhotite or possibly to more mafic compositions within that particular lithology. These horizons have been identified on the interpretation map by the suffix m.

Most of the granodioritic pluton (Unit 7) to the west correlates with weak and uniform magnetic responses. A few internal horizons, the apparent rim of the pluton and several associated outcrops throughout the metavolcanics correlate with stronger magnetic responses and are shown on the interpretation map as unit 7m. It is suspected that this magnetic activity is related to the physiochemical parameters of the intrusive environment, specifically when located in proximity to the country rock. This mechanism provides the basis for the interpretation of the magnetically active granodioritic long apophysis that extends northeastwards between Little and Big Cameron Islands. Unfortunately most of this area is covered by water and is difficult to verify by geological mapping. Alternatively this long magnetically active zone may originate from the 5m magnetically interpreted unit. In this model the strong responses from the ultramafic intrusive would overwhelm those from the granodioritic rocks.

Magnetically interpreted faults trend to the east-west and north-south, most of which correlate well with topographic lineaments. Northeast trending structures are suspected but are difficult to identify as they would be parallel to the magnetic trends.

The VLF-EM survey has identified numerous conductive zones. Those that curve around the edges of islands appear to be derived from conductivity commonly associated with shallow water. In some cases the axis of these conductors does not conform well with the topographic depressions and therefore may be attributed to one or more sources including bedrock or structural origins.

Numerous east-west trending conductor axes coincide well with magnetically identified faults and topographic lineaments and therefore are interpreted to possess structural origins. This type of conductivity may be related to: a) minerals such as sulphides, graphite or gouge within the structure, or to b) an ionic effect created by either water or porosity within the structure or along the weathered and leached upper edge. Structures identified by either VLF-EM or magnetic methods possess potential for epithermal type mineralization.

A few conductor axes either coincide with or are parallel to the magnetic stratigraphy and therefore possess potential for stratabound bedrock origins. These include sulphides, graphite or porous flowtops and should be followed up on the ground using EM or IP methods.

7. Summary

An airborne combned magnetic and VLF-EM survey hasn been done on the property at line intervals of 100 metres. Then total field and vertical gradient magnetic data, VLF-EM data nnand interpretation maps are produced at a scale of 110,000.

The magnetic data has been used to modify and update the existing geology and has shown a number of new contacts and faults. Numerous VLF-EM conductor axes have been identified most of which are associated with conductive overburden and structural origins. A few are interpreted to possess bedrock origins such as sulphides, graphite or porous flowtops and have been recommended for further investigation.

TERRAQUEST LTD.

Charles Q. Barrie, M.Sc.

Geologist

2.830S

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
CHARLES Q. BARRIE
FELLOW

Ontario

900

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines

Mining Lands Section
3rd Floor, 880 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1Z8

Telephone: (416) 965-4888

February 2, 1990

File: 2.11970

REGISTERED

Mr. D. Green
Box 1420
Kenora, Ontario
P7N 3X7

Dear Sir:

RE: Airborne Geophysical Certificate on Mining Claim
K 1106039 to 041 incl. et al in Snowshoe Bay Area.

Enclosed is an Airborne Geophysical Certificate issued under Section 78 of the Mining Act R.S.O. 1980.

It is your responsibility to file this certificate with the mining recorder no later than sixty (60) days from the date of issue of the certificate.

Upon recording of this certificate the time for performing the first and all subsequent periods of work for claims listed shall fall due one year later than the times prescribed in subsection 1 of Section 76.

Yours sincerely

W.R. Cowan
Provincial Manager, Mining Lands
Mines and Minerals Division
RS
LS:pt
Enclosure

cc: Mining Recorder
Kenora, Ontario

Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development Mines

Airborne Geophysical Certificate

Mining Act

This is to certify that D. Green has met the requirements of Section 78 of the Mining Act, with respect to the following mining claims in the Township (or Area) of Snowshoe Bay.

Mining Claims (Please list)

K 1106039 to 014 incl.

Date	Provincial Mining Lands Mgr.

1332 (86/12)

AS

D GREEN
BOX 1420
KENORA
P9N 3X7

JAN 11/90

W R COWAN
M N D & M
880 BAY ST - 3RD FLOOR
TORONTO
M5S 1Z8

DEAR MR COWAN

PLEASE ACCEPT THIS AS AN APPLICATION FOR AIRBORNE ~~SURVEY~~ GEOPHYSICAL CERTIFICATE AS PER ATTACHED, AND CONTIGUOUS TO THE ATTACHED FOR WORK ASSESSMENT CREDIT FOR MY RECENT CLAIMS

NOS 1106037
1106040
1106041

THANK YOU

D. GREEN

R H 11763

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

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

2.11970

DOCUMENT No.
W8801·311

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

Mining Act

MINING LANDS

Dec 30

Type of Survey(s): Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM	Township or Area: Shoal Lake Gold Bay and Snowshoe Bay areas
Claim Holder(s): Bond Gold Canada Inc	Prospector's Licence No.: T-3608
Address: 1100-20 Adelaide St E Toronto Ont M5C 2T6	
Survey Company: Terraquest Ltd	Date of Survey (from & to): Day | Mo. | Yr. | Day | Mo. | Yr. — Total Miles of line Cut:
Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): Charles Q Barrie, 240 Adelaide St W, Toronto Ont M5H 1W7	

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	
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	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	40
	Magnetometer	40
	Radiometric	

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.
K	See Schedule "A" attached				

1988

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
ASSESSMENT FILES
OFFICE
JAN 13 1989
RECEIVED

KENORA
MINING DIV.
NOV 10 1988
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.

1 005 141

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 69

For Office Use Only		
Total Days Cr. Recorded: 5520	Date Recorded: 88 Nov 10	Mining Recorder: [signature]
	Date Approved as Recorded: 9 Dec 89	Branch Director: [signature]

Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
Nov 14/88	[signature]

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: Robin Jowett 177 Cobblestone Place, Rockwood, Ontario N0B 2K0

Date Certified	Certified by (Signature)
Nov 14/88	[signature]

SCHEDULE A

DOCUMENT No.
W8801· 311

1005141	1005223
1005142	1005224
1005143	1005225
1005144	1045682
1005145	1045683
1005146	1045684
1005147	1045685
1005148	1045686
1005149	1045687
1005150	1045688
1005151	1045689
1005152	1045690
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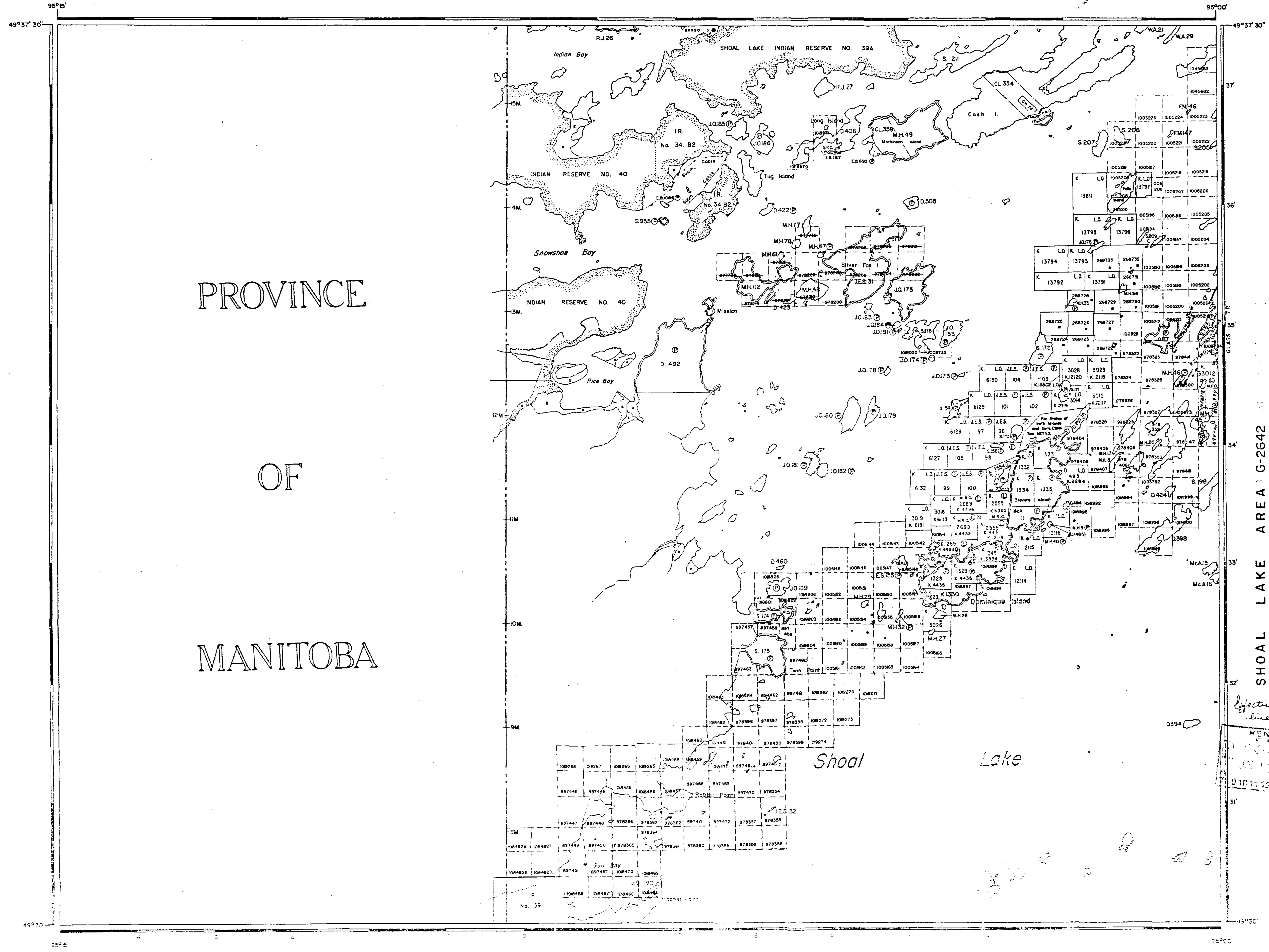
1005219	
1005220	
1005221	
1005222	

KENORA
MINING DIV.
NOV 10 1988
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

EWART TP. and INDIAN BAY G-2623



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 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

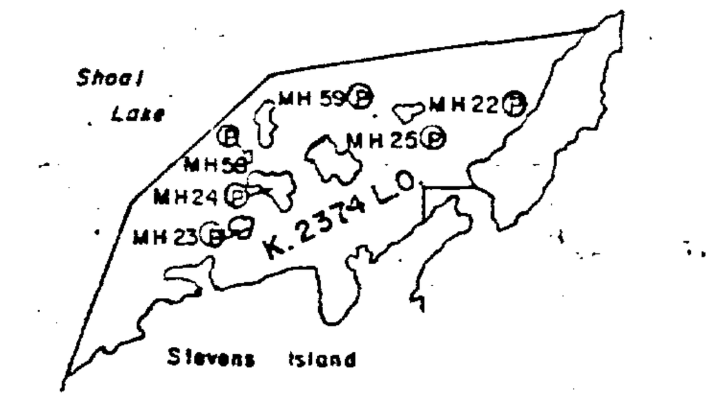
AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

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

Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File

Flooding rights reserved up to 1064' above sea level.

Scale: 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS



SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

AREA
SNOWSHOE BAY
SHOAL LAKE

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
KENORA
MINING DIVISION
KENORA
LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
KENORA

Ministry of Natural Resources — Ontario
Land Management Branch

Date FEBRUARY, 1964
Number G-2645

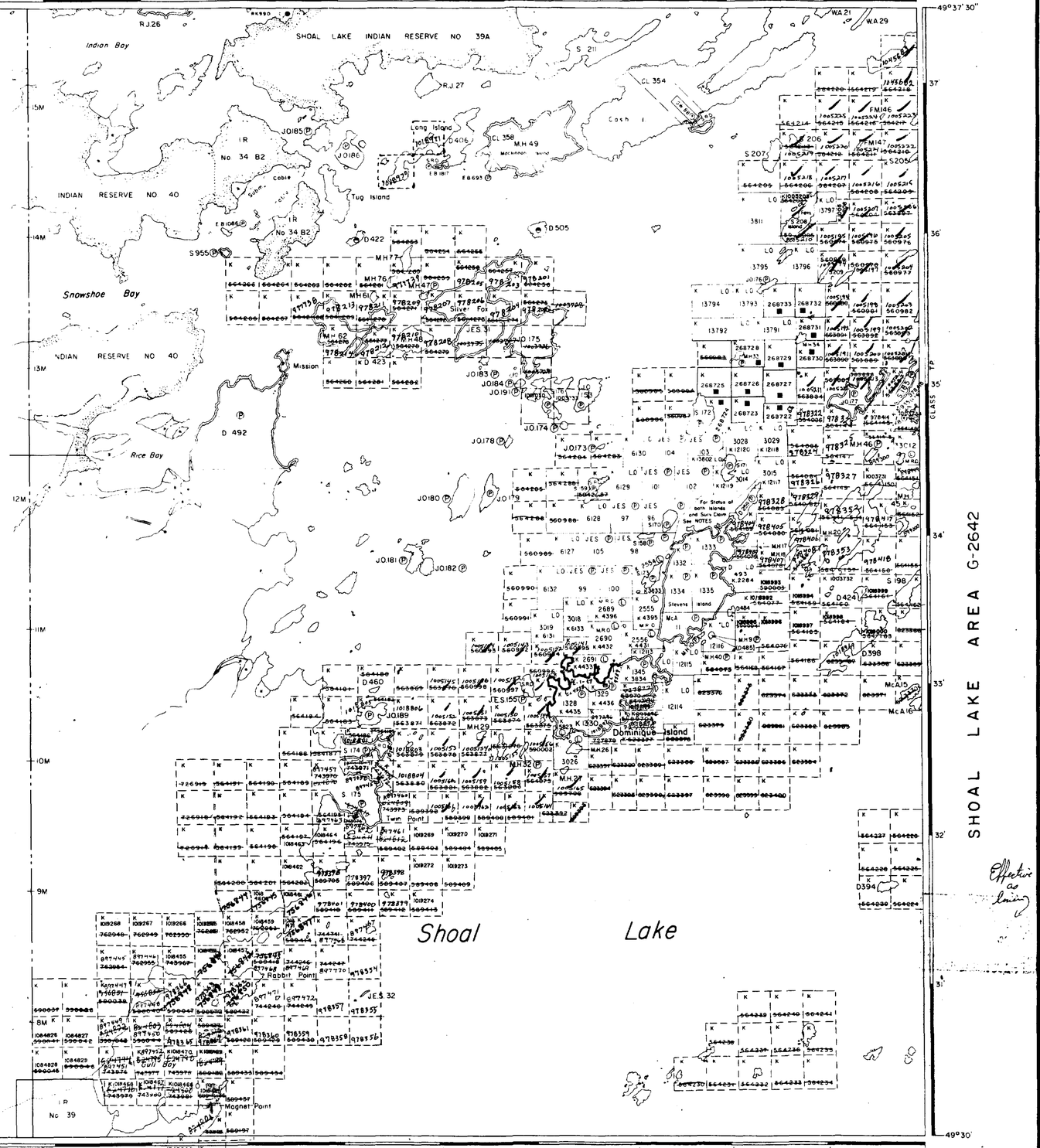
 200

EWART TP. and INDIAN BAY G-2623

PROVINCE

OF

MANITOBA



SHOAL LAKE AREA G-2642

Effective as mining

52E16SW9891 2.11970 SNOWSHOE BAY (SHOAL

210

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 OR COMPOSITE PLAN
- RESERVATIONS
- ORIGINAL SHORELINE
- MARSH OR MUSKEG
- MINES
- TRAVERSE MONUMENT

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	P or ●
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◓
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◒
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	L or ■
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O. or ◫
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◪
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	L.O. or ▼
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL	O.C.
RESERVATION	
CANCELLED	
SAND & GRAVEL	

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO 1913, VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEE BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R.S.O. 1970, CHAP. 380, SEC. 83, SUBSEC. 1.

REFERENCES

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

M.R.O. – MINING RIGHTS ONLY

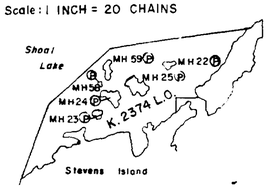
S.R.O. – SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY

M.+ S. – MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS

Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File
JO184	mining rights only open for staking June 6/86			

Flooding rights reserved up to 1064' above sea level.

Scale: 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS



SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

FEET 0 1000 2000 4000 6000 8000

METRES 0 200 1000 (1 KM) 2000 (2 KM)

AREA

SNOWSHOE BAY

SHOAL LAKE

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

KENORA

MINING DIVISION

KENORA

LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION

KENORA

Ministry of Natural Resources — Land Management Branch — Ontario

Date	Number
FEBRUARY, 1984	G-2645
M-2704	

NOTES

RESERVE FLOODING RIGHTS TO CONTOUR 1064' ON ALL LANDS BORDERING ON LAKE OF THE WOODS.

400' SHOWN THUS ——— S.R.O. RESERVED TO M.N.R. FILE 163473

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

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

Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File
M.N.R. RESERVE			S.R.O.	77094 vol.5
CROWN RESERVE			S.R.O.	163473
M.T.C. RESERVE			S.R.O.	83811
CROWN RESERVE			S.R.O.	163473
PUBLIC RESERVE			S.R.O.	122182
CROWN RESERVE			S.R.O.	77094 vol.6
CROWN RESERVE			S.R.O.	163473 vol.1
CROWN RESERVE			S.R.O.	
PUBLIC USE RESERVE			S.R.O.	163473 vol.2
TOWER RESERVE				99852
CROWN RESERVE			S.R.O.	179645
SEC. 43/70	W.65/76	19/11/76	S.R.O.	188521
SEC. 36/80	W.20/83	9/8/83	M.&S.	188521
SEC. 36/80	W. 2/85	21/8/85	M.&S.	
SEC. 36/80	W.63/86	13/8/86	M.&S.	18855
PUBLIC RESERVE				188555

220

BRODERICK TP.

GIDLEY TP.

FORGIE TP.

BOYS TP.

GLASS TP.

INDIAN BAY (SHOAL LAKE)

CLEARWATER BAY

SHOAL LAKE

95°00' 94°45' 49°45' 49°37'30"

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 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	R
CANCELLED	⊘
SAND & GRAVEL	S

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.

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

FEET 0 1000 2000 4000 6000 8000

METRES 0 200 1000 (1 KM) 2000 (2 KM)

AREA

ECHO BAY

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
KENORA

MINING DIVISION
KENORA

LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
KENORA

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources | Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Date JANUARY, 1987

Number G-2616

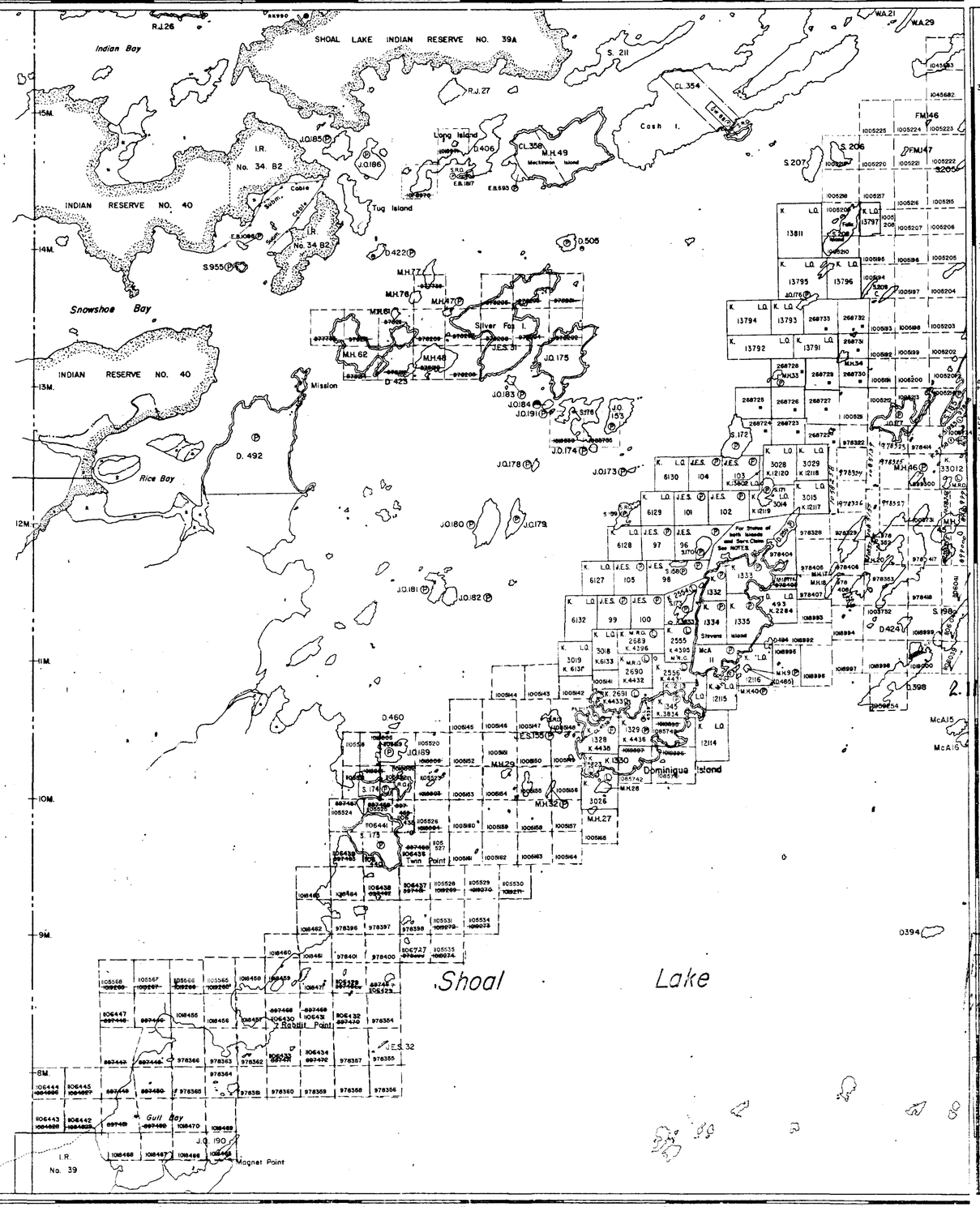
496 944

EWART TP. and INDIAN BAY G-2623

PROVINCE

OF

MANITOBA



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 OR COMPOSITE PLAN
- RESERVATIONS
- ORIGINAL SHORELINE
- MARSH OR MUSKEG
- MINES
- TRAVERSE MONUMENT

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	P., SRC ●
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◓
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◒
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	L., SRC ■
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O., SRC ▬
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	▬
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	L.O., SRC ▼
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	⊕
CANCELLED	⊗
SAND & GRAVEL	⊕

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO MAY 8, 1913, VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEE BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R.S.O. 1970, CHAP. 380, SEC. 63, SUBSEC 1

REFERENCES

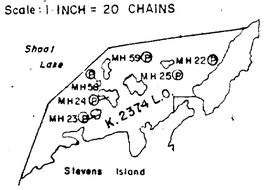
AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

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

Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File

Flooding rights reserved up to 1064' above sea level.

Scale: 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS



SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

FEET 0 1000 2000 4000 6000 8000
METRES 0 200 1000 2000

AREA
SNOWSHOE BAY
SHOAL LAKE
M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
KENORA

MINING DIVISION
KENORA

LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
KENORA

RECEIVED
FEB 01 1984
MINING LANDS SECTION

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources — Land Management Branch

Date FEBRUARY, 1984

Number
G-2645

LEGEND

Terrain Clearance	100 metres
Line Spacing	100 metres
Property Boundary	
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD	
1000 gammas	
250 gammas	
50 gammas	
10 gammas	

2.11970

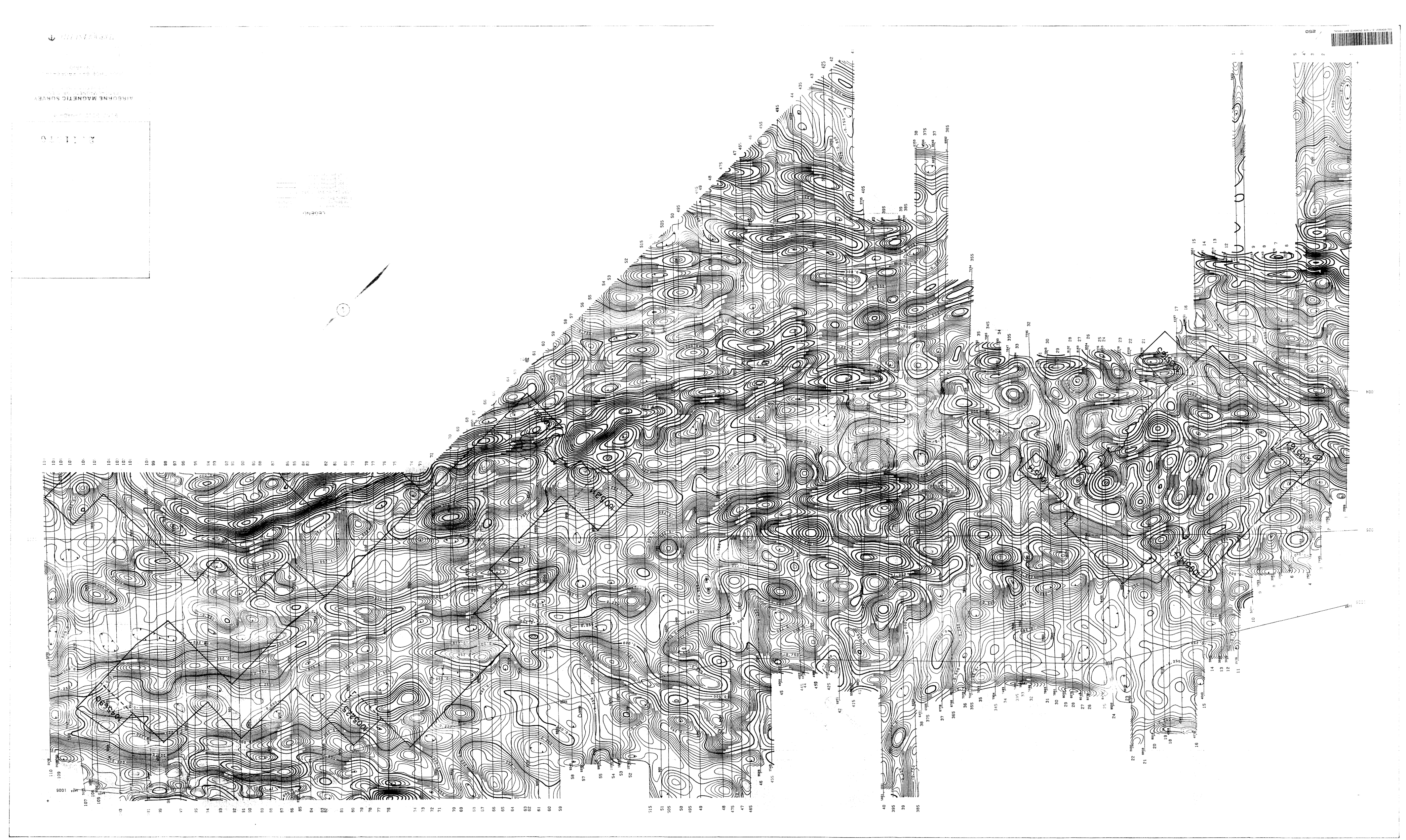
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

SNOWSHOE BAY PROPERTY
ONTARIO

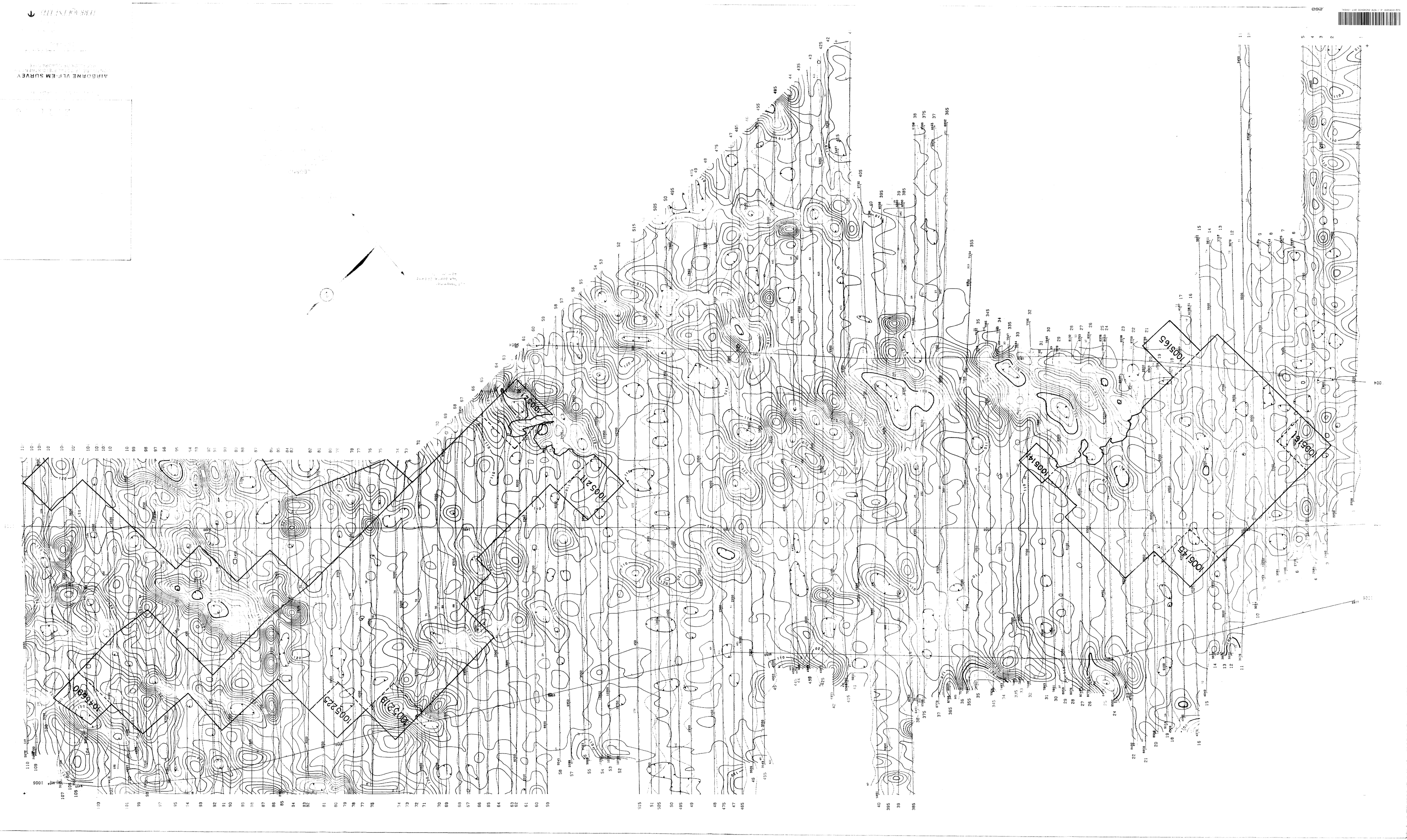
TERRAQUEST LTD

240

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY



AIRBORNE VLF-EM SURVEY




1005161
1005145
1005165
1005141
1005211
1005214
1005219
1005225
1045690
F(OB)
f(ob)
ob(f)
ob(a)
a(ob)
b(ob)
ob(b)
OB(A)
OB
ob+f
A(F)
a(f)
b(ob)
Ni, Cu
Au

270