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CYMBAL EXPLORATIONS INC.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Youngs Bay Gold Property
Kakagi Lake, Kenora Mining Division
Northwestern Ontario.

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1984
MINING LANDS SECTION

by:

F.T.Archibald, B.Sc.Geologist.
June 8, 1984.

Q.2-2715

Cymbal Explorations Inc.
Youngs Bay Gold Property
Geological Survey

Introduction:

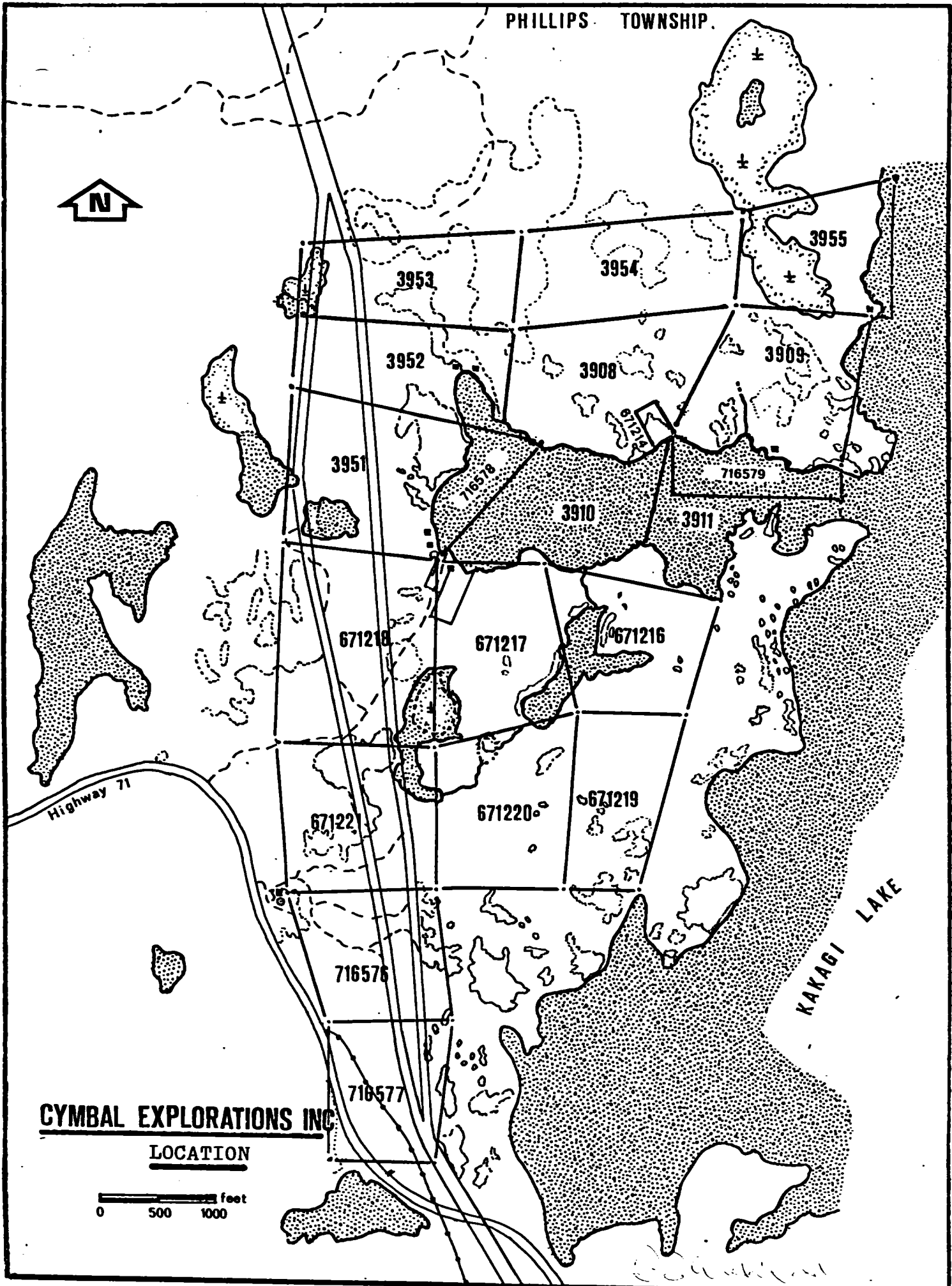
Several past gold showings or producers are found adjacent or in close proximity to the property; all under similar geological environments as are found on the property.

The main portion of the property is underlain by highly altered and tightly folded mafic volcanic flows which are comprised of interbedded andesites, tuffs, and basalts. The eastern portion of the property is underlain by felsic volcanic flows consisting of rhyolites, pyroclastics, and agglomerates. These units have been intruded by a monzonite to granite stock in the west, and by northwest to northeast trending dyke swarms of diabase, granite, felsites, gabbro, and quartz veins.

Gold bearing zones in the area lie under two geological environments. The first is within an altered, siliceous, sericite rich felsic tuffaceous unit which is in contact with mafic volcanics and/or gabbro intrusive units (i.e.- Nuinsco Mine). The other lies within an altered-carbonate rich mafic volcanic which lies near the contact with feldspar porphyry or granite intrusives (i.e.- Canadian Arrow Mines, Regina (Horseshoe) Mine).

Gold bearing veins on the property range from a few inches to 60 inches in width and samples assayed by the author run as high as 2.72 ounces of gold per ton. Several quartz-carbonate zones lie at the contacts between the felsic and mafic volcanic units. These contain low gold values but have not been thoroughly sampled.

PHILLIPS TOWNSHIP.



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671218

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716576

716577

KAKAGI LAKE

CYMBAL EXPLORATIONS INC

LOCATION



Property and Access:

The claim group consists of eleven unpatented mining claims. This uncontiguous group lies in Phillips Township in the Kenora Mining District of Northwestern Ontario. The claims are numbered: 671214, 671216, 671217, 671218, 671219, 671220, 671221, 716576, 716577, 716578, and 716579.

The claim group is approximately five air miles north of the village of Nestor Falls and approximately 57 air miles southeast of the town of Kenora. There are year-round float plane services in both places. Float plane service from Dryden and Fort Frances, at distances of 90 and 60 miles respectively, is also available. Provincial Highway # 71 cuts the southwest portion of the claim group.

The central and north portions of the property can be reached by boat along the west arm of Kakagi (Crow) Lake. Boat launching is available from a government dock which is located approximately 1.5 kilometers to the south, or from one of many tourist resorts on Kakagi Lake.

An old road from the original Kenora-Fort Frances highway reaches the southwest end of Youngs Bay, but is in need of major repairs and gravelling in sections. Another timber road reaches the north-central portion of Youngs Bay; this road coming in from the northwest from Highway # 71.

Two parallel power transmission lines cut the western portion of the claim group. These are approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the main gold showing. Another power-telephone line bisects the southwestern portion of the claim group.

History:

In the early 1900's, exploration was spurred on by the discovery of gold at the Regina (Horseshoe) mine. Exploration was concentrated at the contact area between the granite intrusives and the mafic metavolcanic units. Consequently, gold was discovered in quartz vein systems at the Bully Boy, Mascotte, and Trojan Mines which lie adjacent to the west side of the property.

In 1932, a prospector located four quartz vein systems on the property, all of which carry free gold. From 1932 to 1933, these veins were trenched and sampled by Ventures Ltd. Bulk sampling was carried out on one of the vein systems. In 1938, some shallow drill holes were drilled under Vein # 1. Poor core recovery was reported and no results of the drilling are known.

In 1965, Candore Ltd. drilled two holes under Vein # 1 and obtained poor results. The casing of one of these holes indicates that the vein would have been intersected at around a drill depth of 200 feet (vertically 140 feet). Another vein system should have been intersected at a drill depth of 60 feet (vertically 40 feet).

The author sampled six vein systems in 1979 and 1980. Since then, V.L.F. electromagnetic and proton magnetometer surveys have been run over the property.

Regional Geology:

The oldest rocks in the area consist of a series of mafic metavolcanics overlain by a complex of intermediate to felsic metavolcanics with interlayered mafic to ultramafic sills. This sequence was introduced to deformation and folding with steeply dipping limbs and vertical axial planes.

The older units have been intruded by granite to diorite stocks, quartz-feldspar dykes, diabase dykes and gabbro intrusives.

The mafic volcanic flows consist of pillowed basalt flows with minor interbedded pyroclastics. The felsic volcanic flows consist of dacite, rhyolite, tuffs, and pyroclastics.

The volcanics are cut by mafic and ultramafic sills and dykes consisting of gabbro, peridotite, and pyroxenite. Dykes of porphyry (quartz, feldspar, and quartz-feldspar) of 3 to 9 meters in width, cut the other units.

The Emm Bay-Peninsula Bay Syncline exists over the general area. The axial plane trends east-northeast and its attitude is near vertical. The axis of the fold plunges steeply towards the east-northeast. Flexural-slip and flexural-flow folding have been characterised by the syncline. Carbonate zones and zones of shearing mark areas of intense flexural slipping.

Local Geology:

The main portion of the property is underlain by mafic volcanic flows comprised of pillow basalts. This unit is highly altered and tightly folded. This unit is overlain by intermediate to felsic flows in the eastern sections, consisting of tuffs, rhyolites, agglomerates, and pyroclastics.

The western portion of the claims has been intruded by a

quartz diorite to monzonitic granite stock. This unit is euhedral in composition with alteration to sericite along the contact areas. This gives a porphyritic texture and makes it difficult to distinguish from porphyries in some areas.

Several northwest trending diabase dykes are found in the central portions of the claims. The dykes are approximately 30 meters in width and have intruded without altering the country rock.

Dyke swarms of granite are found coming off the main pluton to the west. These northeast trending dykes, from a meter to 5 meters in width, dip from 50 to 90 degrees to the northwest. In some cases they are altered/bleached and display a porphyritic texture; and are very similar in appearance to porphyry dykes. In the northeast section of the property they are folded and trend in a northwest direction.

The mafic volcanics are made up of interbedded mafic and ultramafic flow sills trending in a northeast direction and dipping steeply to the northwest at 70 to 90 degrees generally. Interbedded with these units are several coarse grained gabbro to pyroxenite units, probably differentiated from ultramafics.

Several narrow but continuous gold bearing veins, varying from a few inches to 60 inches in width, trend in a northeast and northwest direction. They are shallow to steeply dipping and are generally highly pinched or contorted. The mineralization associated with these veins is pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite of generally less than 1-2 %.

Flexural-slip folding and shearing occurs in the vicinity of Youngs Bay, which occurs at the axis of the Emm Bay-Peninsula Bay syncline. Zones of carbonate are extensive in the areas of

flexural shearing/slipping, with a 50 degree dip to the north.

The dyke intrusions and quartz vein systems are generally northeast trending to the south of Youngs Bay, and are generally northwest trending to the north of Youngs Bay.

Gold is associated with pyritized carbonatized zones which occur along east-west shearing and gabbro-mafic volcanic or felsic-mafic volcanic unit contacts.

Economic Geology:

Many of the gold bearing zones in the area are associated with felsic tuff and carbonatized mafic metavolcanic units close to the contacts with gabbro intrusives, granite intrusives, ultramafics, and quartz-feldspar porphyry units.

Gold is erratically distributed within sheared, silicified and altered zones characterised by carbonate, sericite, and possibly an association with cubic pyrite (found in amounts less than 1-2 %) .

Gold is found in quartz veins which trend in a northeast and northwest direction. These veins are from a few inches to 60 inches in width, and are generally highly squeezed and contorted.

Several gold producers or gold zones are found adjacent to or in close proximity to the property; under similar geological environments.

Canadian Arrow Mines, approximately eight miles to the northeast, has outlined 96,650 tons grading 0.43 ounces of gold per ton (Northern Miner, June 30, 1983). This zone lies within mafic volcanics near the contact with feldspar porphyry and

granite intrusives.

Nuinsco/Lockwood showing, approximately eleven miles to the northeast, have outlined 1,287,000 tons grading 0.154 ounces of gold per ton (Northern Miner, June 7, 1984). This zone is presently being delineated and according to their field geologist, it is still open in all directions. The main zone lies within sercitic-siliceous and altered felsic tuffaceous units interbedded with mafic volcanic units. Lying on the hangwall of a shear, this zone is in close proximity with gabbro intrusive units.

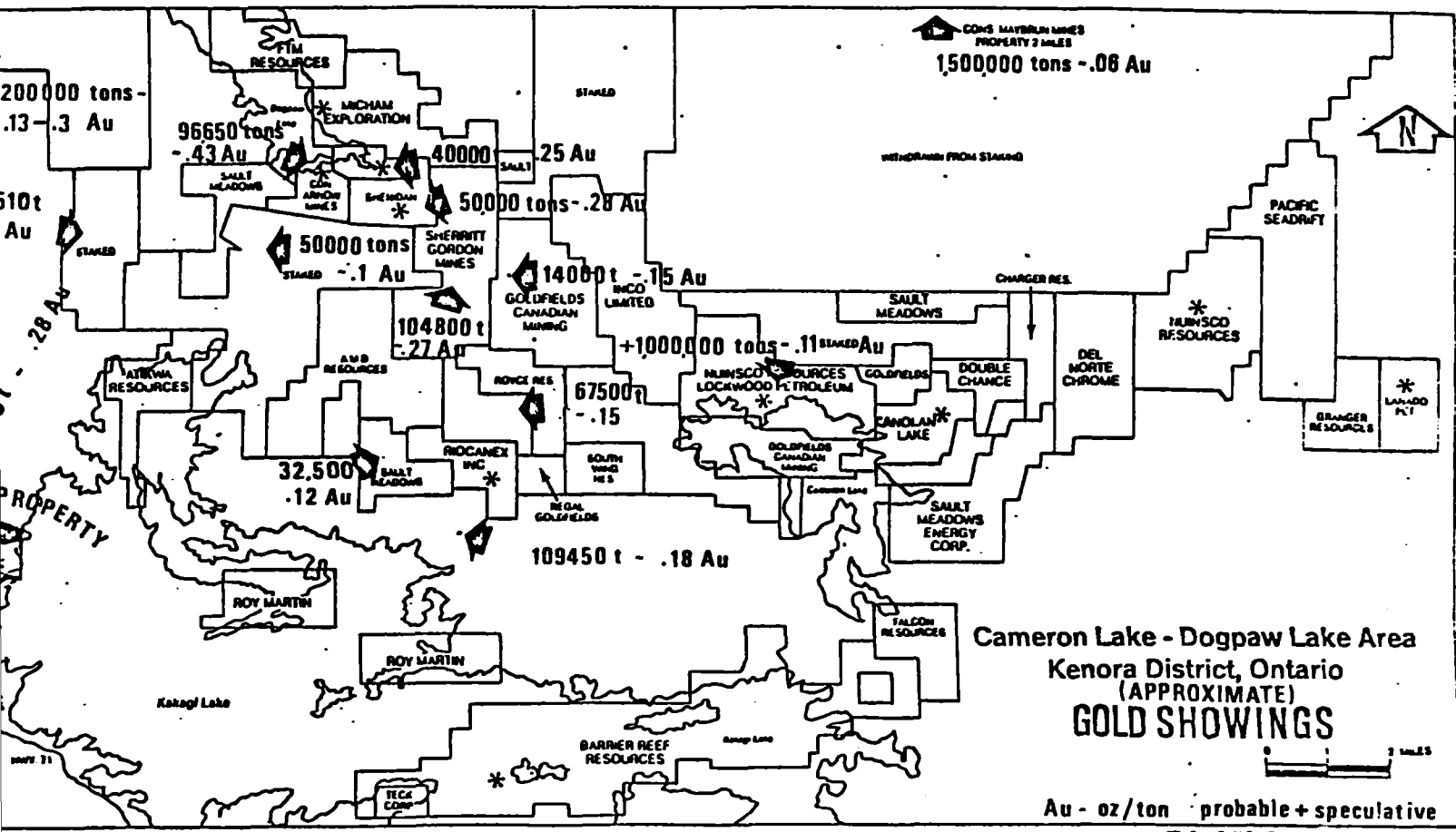
Over 50,000 tons averaging 0.28 ounces of gold per ton has been outlined on the Sheridan (Sherritt) property which lies on the south side of Flint Lake (approximately eight miles to the northeast).

Approximately twenty-three miles to the northeast, 1,500,000 tons of ore grading 0.06 ounces of gold per ton has been outlined on the Maybrun (Atikwa) property.

The Regina (Horseshoe) Mine, situated approximately ten miles to the north, is found within a sheared granite intrusive which lies close to the contact with the mafic volcanic units. Over \$200,000 has been produced from this mine with another possible/speculative 33,650 tons averaging 0.36 ounces of gold per ton.

The Combined Mine, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the northwest of the property, has a speculative 240,000 tons averaging 0.28 ounces of gold per ton.

Several other gold producers/zones are found to the northeast of the property, within a radius of ten miles. These are: 1) Bag Lake with 22,500 tons of speculated 0.25 ounces of gold per ton 2) Dogpaw Showing with 100,000 tons of probable and/or possible



**Cameron Lake - Dogpaw Lake Area
Kenora District, Ontario
(APPROXIMATE)
GOLD SHOWINGS**


Au - oz/ton probable + speculative

0.30 ounces of gold per ton 3) Sewell Showing with a possible 40,000 tons averaging 0.25 ounces of gold per ton 4) Sylvanite Showing with a probable 50,000 tons grading 0.10 ounces of gold per ton 5) Wensley Showing with a speculative 104,800 tons averaging 0.27 ounces of gold per ton 6) Caswell-Williams Showing with a probable and/or possible 109,450 tons grading 0.18 ounces of gold per ton 7) Matin Showing with a speculative 14,000 tons averaging 0.15 ounces of gold per ton 8) Millree Showing with a speculative 32,500 tons averaging 0.12 ounces of gold per ton 9) Martin-Kenty Showing with a speculative 67,500 tons averaging 0.15 ounces of gold per ton. Most of these tonnage and assay figures were obtained from O.D.M. reports. Locations of these showings can be found (approximated) on Plate 3.

Numerous quartz veins are located on the property. Six of these contain gold values, and range up to over 250 feet in length. Extensive sampling of one of these veins by the author has returned values of between 0.01 and 2.72 ounces of gold per ton.

The most significant areas prospected on the property are in the areas in close proximity to Youngs Bay, and those areas in contact with a granitic stock finger which protrudes from the main body onto the western portions of the claim group.

Toronto, Ontario.
June 8, 1984.


F.T. Archibald, B.Sc. Geologist.



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CYMBAL EXPLORATIONS INC.
YOUNG'S BAY GOLD PROPERTY
V.L.F. ELECTROMAGNETIC & PROTON MAGNETOMETER
KAKAGI LAKE, KENORA MINING DIVISION
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1984
MINING LANDS SECTION

BY:

F.T. Archibald, B.Sc. Geologist
June 6, 1984.



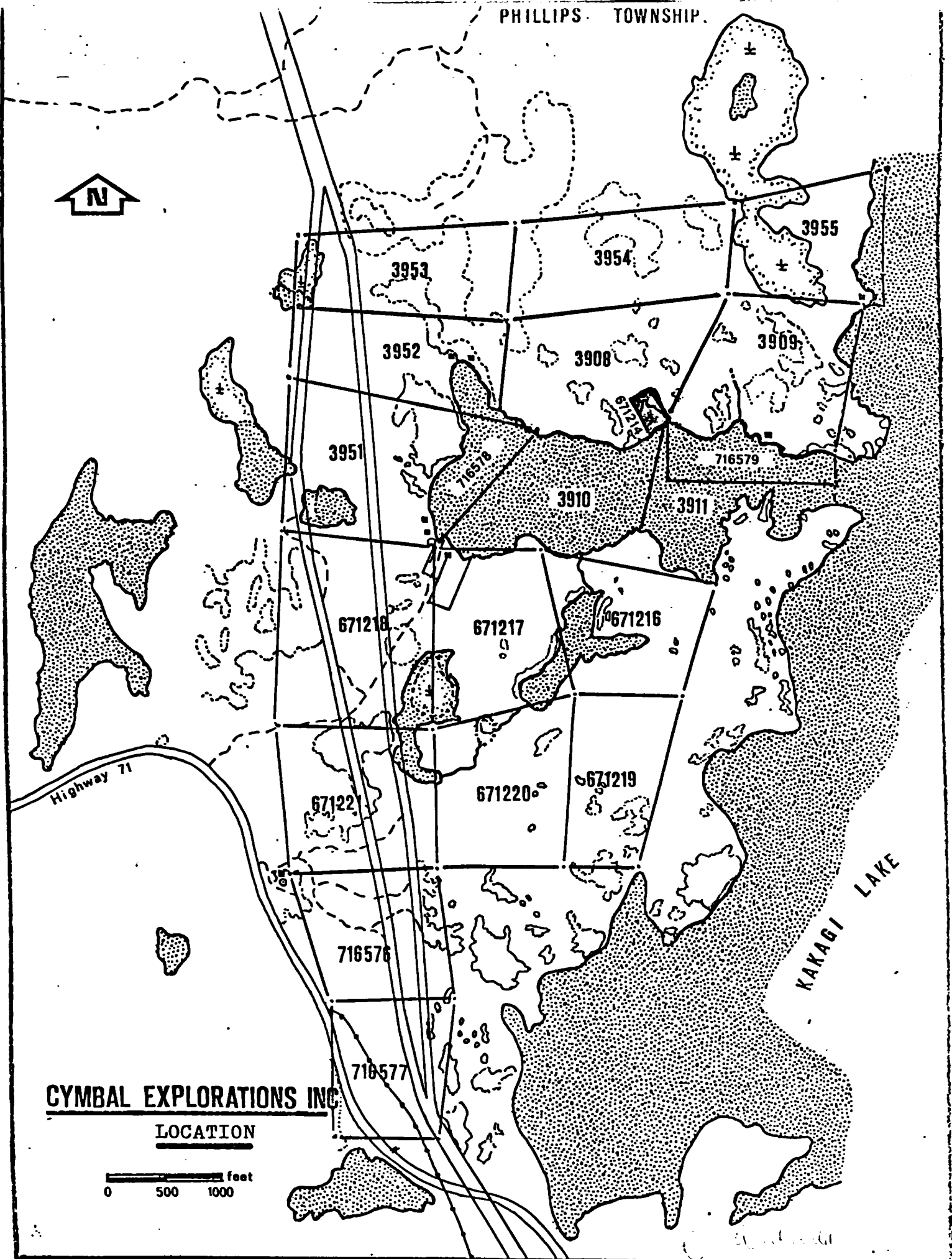
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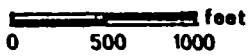
MAPS

Property Location Map (1" to 1/4 mile)	i
V.L.F. Electromagnetic Survey (1" to 60')	Plate 5 & 6
Magnetometer Survey (1" to 60')	Plate 7



CYMBAL EXPLORATIONS INC.

LOCATION



YOUNGS BAY GOLD PROPERTY
KAKAGI LAKE, KENORA MINING DIVISION
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION & SUMMARY:

From 1932 to 1938, four quartz veins underlying claim 671214 were trenched, sampled and assayed. Visible gold is observed in these northwest striking veins.

The purpose of the V.L.F. electromagnetic survey is to delineate any mineralized zones or shears related to the gold bearing veins. The purpose of the proton magnetometer survey is to delineate geological structure and contact zones underlying the claim.

Stations were run at 25 foot intervals on lines spaced at 50 feet apart. Several magnetometer and V.L.F. electromagnetic anomalies were outlined by the surveys.

The majority of the claim is underlain by basic metavolcanic flow units. The magnetometer survey outlined a diabase dyke structure trending in a northwest direction to the west side of the claim. Disseminated pyrite within the diabase unit gave an extremely high magnetic signature of up to 6000 gammas above normal background. An ultramafic or gabbro intrusive unit was outlined by the magnetics on the eastern edge of the claim. This northwest trending unit, with associated disseminated magnetite, has a low to moderate magnetic susceptibility of up to 2300 gammas above normal background.

The V.L.F. electromagnetic survey outlined one weak northwesterly trending anomaly. This corresponds to a pyrite mineralized gold-bearing quartz vein system which is traced for over 200 feet before it continues off the claim to the south. It also corresponds to the contact between the ultramafic-gabbro unit and the mafic metavolcanic unit. It is traced 250 feet before it continues off the claim to the south.

Table 1 | **TABLE OF LITHOLOGIC UNITS**

PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

RECENT

Swamp and stream deposits

PLEISTOCENE

Sand, gravel, boulders, clay
Unconformity

PRECAMBRIAN

MIDDLE TO LATE PRECAMBRIAN (PROTEROZOIC)

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Diabase

Intrusive Contact

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN (ARCHEAN)

Late Mafic Dikes

Gabbro, diorite, lamprophyre

Intrusive Contact

FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Late Felsic Intrusive Rocks

Foliated and massive granodiorite, massive diorite, contaminated diorite

Intrusive Contact

Early Felsic Intrusive Rocks

Granodiorite, feldspar porphyry, quartz porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry, fine-grained granodiorite and aplite

MAFIC AND ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Gabbro, diorite, quartz gabbro, anorthositic gabbro, pyroxenite, peridotite orthopyroxenite

Intrusive Contact

METAVOLCANICS AND METASEDIMENTS

Metasediments

Volcanic sandstone, volcanic conglomerate, argillite, chert

Felsic to Intermediate Metavolcanics

Dacite, porphyritic dacite, rhyodacite, tuff-breccia, lapilli-tuff, tuff, ignimbrite, spherulitic ash flows

Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanics

Andesite, basalt, coarse-grained basalt, tuff-breccia, lapilli-tuff, tuff, flow breccia, pillow breccia, porphyritic andesite, pillow lava

PROPERTY & ACCESS:

The claim group consists of nine patented and seven unpatented claims numbered: K3908 to 3911, K3951 to 3955, K67I2I4, and K67I2I6 to 67I22I. The surveys were run over only one of these claims, numbered K 67I2I4.

This contiguous group is found in the Kenora mining district of northwestern Ontario.

The claim group is approximately five air miles north of the village of Nestor Falls, and approximately 57 air miles southeast of the town of Kenora. There are year-round float plane services in both places. Float plane service from Dryden and Fort Frances, at distances of 90 and 60 miles respectively, is also available. Provincial Highway # 71 cuts just to the southwest of the claim group.

The central portion of the claims can be reached by boat along the west arm of Kakagi Lake. Boat launching is available from a government dock which is located along the Kenora-Fort Frances highway and is approximately 1.5 miles to the south of the property.

An old road from the Kenora-Fort Frances highway reaches the southwest end of Youngs Bay, but is in need of major repairs.

The northern section of the claim group was timbered between 1980 and 1981, and can be accessed by four-wheel drive vehicles.

A power transmission line bissects the western portion of the claim group, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west of the main showing.

Geology:

The claim is underlain by highly altered and tightly folded mafic volcanic flows which are comprised mainly of pillow basalts. These are overlain by a mixed sequence of intermediate and felsic volcanic units consisting of andesites, tuffs, agglomerates, and pyroclastics. The felsic units are in evidence $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east of the claim.

The west portion of the claim group has been intruded

volcanics are found masses of northeasterly trending quartz diorite dykes. Some of these have segregated into siliceous and felsic rich units.

Numerous quartz veins and quartz porphyry dykes, trending northeast and northwest, cut the mafic and felsic volcanic units.

All of the units are cut by northwest trending diabase dykes. One of these, which cuts through the central portion of the claim group, can be traced for over 30 miles. It cuts just to the west of the surveyed claim.

Several narrow but continuous gold bearing veins, trending in a northeast and northwest direction, are found on the property. These veins have little associated mineralization; generally less than 1-2% disseminated sulphides consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite. Most of the veins are associated with quartz diorite, quartz porphyry, diabase, or ultramafic flow units. A quartz carbonate zone with associated chalcopyrite and sphalerite mineralization lies along the felsic-mafic volcanic contact to the east of the surveyed claim.

The major structural feature of the area is evident as a broad arc of volcanic-sedimentary interbedded units. The property appears to be at the western nose of an anticlinal fold, with the northern limb cutting through the south part of Dogpaw-Flint Lakes and the southern limb cutting through Cameron-Rowan Lakes. Major northwest trending faults, the Kakagi and Cameron Faults, cut to the east of the nose of the fold.

Many of the gold bearing showings in the area are associated with felsic tuff and carbonatized mafic volcanic units close to the contacts with gabbro intrusives, granite intrusives, ultramafics, and quartz porphyry units. Gold is also erratically distributed in sheared, carbonatized and silicified zones within the volcanic (mafic and felsic) units.

Gold bearing quartz veins, from 6 to 60 inches in width, have been located on the property. Visible gold has been observed in these veins.

Discussion of Magnetometer Equipment:

The survey was completed with the use of the Exploranium-Geometrics 'Unimag' proton magnetometer. It has a digital readout with a sensitivity of plus or minus 10 gammas.

The accuracy of the readings is increased by averaging two or three readings, or until the readings settle out to a normalized reading. The range selector is changed up or down in areas where there is high magnetic noise, until a station with a normalized reading is found.

The 'world gamma range' setting on the instrument was brought down to a scale relative to the regional magnetics of the area when plotting the final resultant readings. The instrument requires no calibration once the proper range setting is found. Every few hours the readings are checked at a base station. Results are plotted at 250 gamma intervals, after plotting corrections for daily and diurnal drift. Base plans are plotted at a scale of 1 inch to 60 feet.

Station readings were taken at 100 foot intervals on lines spaced at 200 feet apart.

Actual field work was carried out during May of 1984.

Discussion of V.L.F. Electromagnetic Equipment:

The Crone V.L.F. electromagnetic unit utilizes higher than normal electromagnetic frequencies and is capable of detecting small sulphide bodies and disseminated sulphide deposits. It accurately isolates banded conductors and operates through areas of high noise and interference levels.

This method is capable of deep penetration but due to the high frequency used, its penetration is limited in areas of clay and conductive overburden. The components of dip angle in degrees of the magnetic field component, field strength of the magnetic component of the V.L.F. field, and the out of phase component of the magnetic field are measured at each station.

There are several different channels or stations available; each with a different frequency. A channel to be used should

be parallel to the general strike of the area. If this cannot be determined, then two orthogonal stations are used to define any possible conductors.

The dip angle measurement measures the angle of inclination from horizontal of the direction of the resultant V.L.F. or the amplitude of the major axis of the polarization ellipse. It is detected by a minimum on the field strength meter and is read from an inclinometer with a range of plus or minus 90° . A conductor is designated by a true crossover pattern of the readings. The measurement is taken from an audio null when the instrument is held in a vertical position, after turning perpendicular to the direction in alignment with the V.L.F. field. The V.L.F. field is found by an audio null or minimum field strength measurement when the instrument is held in a horizontal position. The accuracy of the dip angle measurement is plus or minus $\frac{1}{2}$ degree.

The field strength measurement defines shape and attitude of the conductor by the strength of the field in the horizontal plane or the amplitude of the major axis of the polarization ellipse. It is the maximum reading obtained from the field strength meter when the instrument is rotated in the horizontal plane, and is measured as a percent of normal field strength established at a base station. The field strength of the V.L.F. stations drifts with time, and must be adjusted with the base station every few hours. The field strength measurement has an accuracy of plus or minus 2%.

The out of phase component of the magnetic field, as a percent of the normal primary field, is sensitive to a low order of conductivity; lower than the dip angle. It is used to locate conductors of a low order of magnitude. It is the measurement of the secondary field produced by a ground conductor which is in a different phase than the primary field. This is the minimum reading of the field strength meter obtained when measuring the dip angle. The measurement has an accuracy of plus or minus 2 percent.

The survey was carried out at 25 foot intervals on lines spaced at 50 feet apart, during May of 1984.

Results of VLF Electromagnetics:

One moderately strong to moderate anomaly, trending in a northwesterly direction, was traced for approximately 250 feet off of the claim to the south.

This anomaly corresponds to low swampy ground and is masked or accentuated by conductive overburden.

Results of Magnetometer Survey:

Three magnetic trends or signatures were traced during the survey.

Anomaly A follows a low magnetic signature profile which follows for 350 feet along the eastern claim boundary.

Anomaly B is a zone of high magnetic signature which is traced across the central portions of the claim for approximately 250 feet.

Anomaly C is a zone of high magnetic signature which runs in a northwesterly direction across the southwestern portion of the claim, and is traced for approximately 200 feet where it extends off of the claim at either end.

Summary:

The V.L.F. electromagnetic anomaly parallels very closely to a gold bearing vein system. It coincides with a creek and is influenced by conductive "swamp" overburden.

Magnetic Anomaly A follows a magnetic low which corresponds to a felsic-gold bearing quartz vein system.


Magnetic Anomaly B traces the felsic volcanic unit which has pyrite rich contact areas.

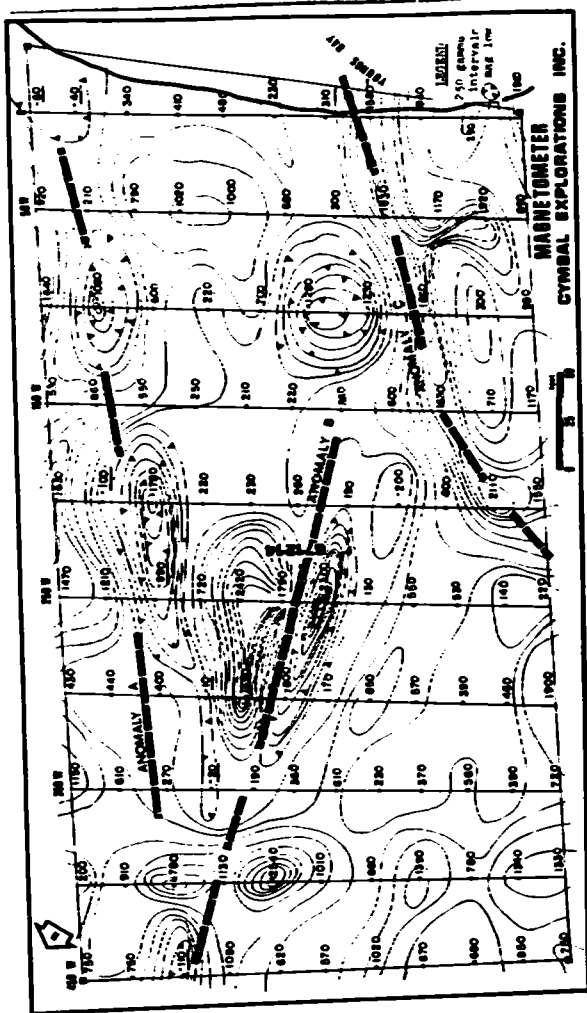
Magnetic Anomaly C follows the pyrite rich contact zone of ultramafic volcanics which border a diabase dyke system. It

is probably influenced by a northwest trending diabase which exists to the west of the claim.

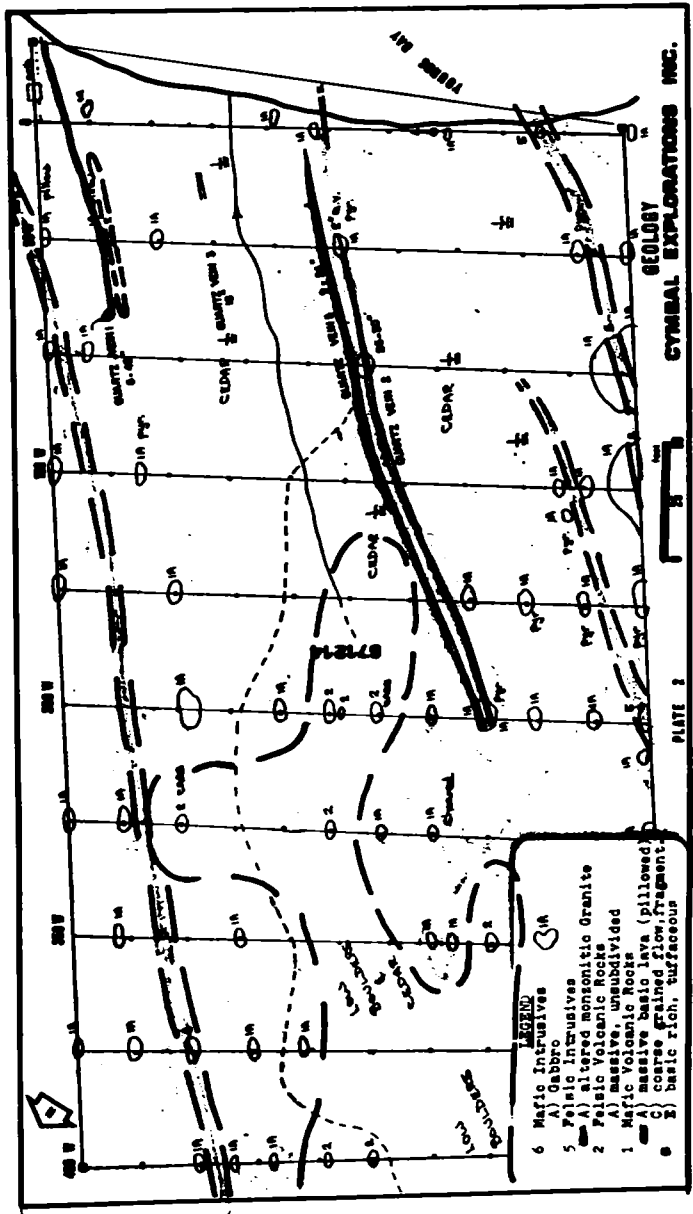
These contact areas should be prospected and sampled in detail as all of the quartz rich areas in this claim contain gold values; in particular the northwest trending systems.

June 6, 1984.
Toronto, Ontario.


F.T. Archibald, B.Sc. Geologist.



1000 1100 1200



9400000

9400000



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

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

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.

The Mining Act

Type of Survey(s) GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL VLF-EM, MAGNETOMETER		Township or Area PHILLIPS TWSP., Kenora Dist	
Claim Holder(s) CYMBAL EXPLORATIONS INC.		Prospector's Licence No. T-924	
Address 806-88 UNIVERSITY AVE. TORONTO, ONTARIO. M5J 1T6			
Survey Company F.T. Archibald Consulting Ltd.		Date of Survey (from & to) Day Mo. Yr. Day Mo. Yr. 15 05 84 31 05 84	Total Miles of line Cut 16.8
Name and Address of Author (of Geo. Technical report) F.T. Archibald 702-100 Adelaide StW. Toronto, Ontario. M5H 1S3			

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

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

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim		Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim		Expend. Days Cr.
Prefix	Number		Prefix	Number	
K	671214	60			
	671216	20			
	671217	20			
	671218	20			
	671219	20			
	671220	20			
	671221	20			
	716576	20			
	716577	20			
	716578	20			
	716579	20			

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1984
MINING LANDS SECTION

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed	
Performed on Claim(s)	
Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits	
Total Expenditures \$	Total Days Credits =
÷ 15	=

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work. 11

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	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
	Date Approved as Recorded	Branch Director

Date June 8, 1984	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature) <i>F.T. Archibald</i>
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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 F. T. Archibald
--

1984 07 03

Your File:
Our File: 2.6856

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lemay
Acting Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
808 Robertson Street
Box 5080
Kenora, Ontario
P9N 3X9

Dear Madam:

We have received reports and maps for a Geophysical (Electromagnetic & Magnetometer) and Geological Survey submitted under Special Provisions (credit for Performance and Coverage) on Mining Claims K 671214 et al in the Township of Phillips.

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 you 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) 965-1380

A. Barr:sc

cc: Cymbal Exploration Inc
806 - 88 University Ave
Toronto, Ontario
M5J 1T6

cc: F.T. Archibald
702 - 100 Adelaide Street W
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 1G2

July 31, 1984

Our File: 2.6856

Cymbal Explorations Inc
Suite 806
88 University Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M5J 1T6

Dear Sirs:

RE: Geophysical (Magnetometer & Electromagnetic)
and Geological Surveys on Mining Claims
K 671214 et al in Phillips Township

Returned herein are the plans (in duplicate) for the above-mentioned survey. In order to be acceptable, plans must be drawn on a scale of not more than five hundred feet and not less than one hundred feet to one inch. Please have these plans redrawn and signed and return them to this office quoting file 2.6856.

For further information, please contact Mr. Ray Pichette at (416)965-4888.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

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

S. Hurst:mc

cc: Mining Recorder
Kenora, Ontario

Encl.

F. T. ARCHIBALD CONSULTING LTD.

RECEIVED
Land Management Branch
702 - 100 ADELAIDE ST. W.
TORONTO, ONTARIO M5H 1S3
CANADA
TEL. (416) 363-5054

702 - 100 ADELAIDE ST. W.
TORONTO, ONTARIO M5H 1S3
CANADA
TEL. (416) 363-5054

August 14, 1984

Mr. S. E. Yundt, Director
Land Management Branch
Room 6643
Whitney Block
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Re: Your File 2.6856

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are the signed Plans, in duplicate, for the Electromagnetic, Magnetometer and Geological Surveys of Cymbal Explorations Inc. in Phillips Township Claims K671214 et al, with the scale of drawing as you requested.

One of the maps is to the scale of 1 inch = 500 feet and the others are 1 inch = 100 feet.

Yours very truly,

F. T. Archibald
F. T. Archibald

encl.

RECEIVED
AUG 17 1984
LAND MANAGEMENT SECTION

Mining Lands Section

File No 2.6856

Control Sheet

TYPE OF SURVEY ✓ GEOPHYSICAL
 ✓ GEOLOGICAL
 _____ GEOCHEMICAL
 _____ EXPENDITURE

MINING LANDS COMMENTS:

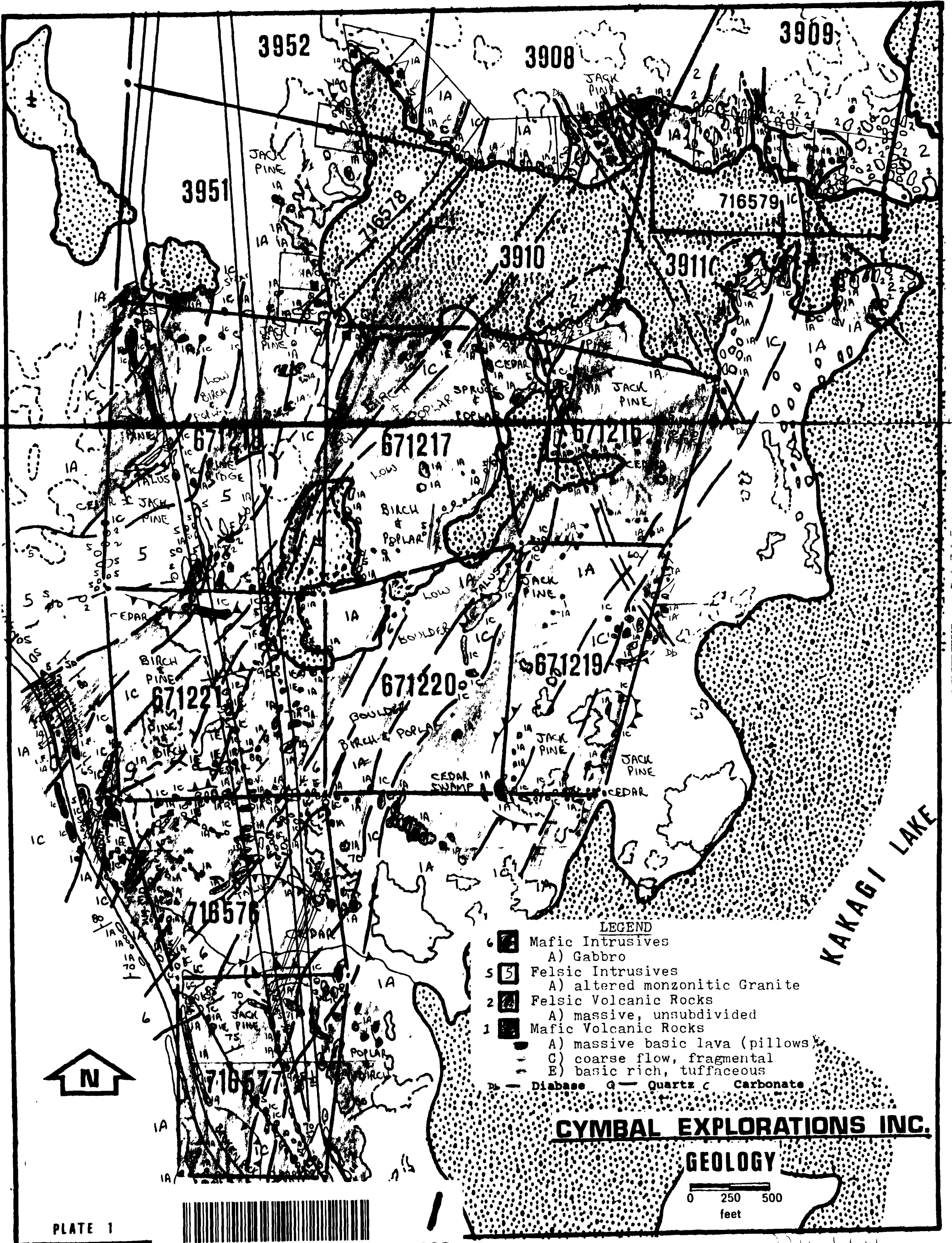
LD

[Signature]

Signature of Assessor

20/08/84

Date



3952

3908

3909

3951

716579

3910

3911

671217

671219

671220

671221

716576

716577

KAKAGI LAKE

LEGEND

- 6 [Symbol] Mafic Intrusives
 - A) Gabbro
- 5 [Symbol] Felsic Intrusives
 - A) altered monzonitic Granite
- 2 [Symbol] Felsic Volcanic Rocks
 - A) massive, unsubdivided
- 1 [Symbol] Mafic Volcanic Rocks
 - A) massive basic lava (pillows)
 - C) coarse flow, fragmental
 - E) basic rich, tuffaceous
- DB — Diabase Q — Quartz c Carbonate

CYMBAL EXPLORATIONS INC.

GEOLOGY



PLATE 1



Handwritten signature or initials