NEWFIELDS MINERALS INCORPORATED
KENGATE RESOURCES LIMITED
AND
INTERSTRAT RESOURCES INCORPORATED

REPORT
ON THE
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING
AND
PROSPECTING PROGRAM
ON THE
ROWAN LAKE CLAIM GROUP
CAMERON LAKE AREA, ONTARIO

September 1985
Wawa, Ontario

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SUMMARY

A program consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, trenching and detailed orientation soil sampling was completed on a 47 claim property in the Cameron Lake - Rowan Lake area of northwestern Ontario. The claims are owned jointly by Newfields Minerals Inc., Kengate Resources Ltd., and Interstrat Resources Inc..

The property is underlain by a series of submarine metavolcanic rocks that have been locally intruded by irregularly shaped sills and small plugs of gabbro. A granitic stock occupies the northern margin of the claim group. Previously located gold mineralization on the property is associated with narrow irregular massive sulphide stringers that are developed within pillowed or locally brecciated mafic volcanic flows.

A silicified and carbonated shear zone, somewhat akin to those which host the Cameron Lake and Monte Cristo gold deposits, (Nuinsco Resources/Echo Bay Mines Ltd.) was also delineated by the current program.

A work program consisting of linecutting, geophysical and geochemical surveys, detailed geological mapping and trenching of selected target areas followed by a modest drill program is recommended.

Respectfully Submitted,

Seymour Sears

Wawa, Ontario
September 14, 1985

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INTRODUCTION

The Rowan Lake-Joint Venture property is situated in the Cameron Lake gold camp in northwestern Ontario (Figure 1). The owners - Newfields Minerals Inc. (33.33%), Kengate Resources Ltd. (33.33%) and Interstrat Resources Inc. (33.33%) - have already completed an initial appraisal of the property (Youngman, 1985 and van Enk, 1984). This appraisal included prospecting and sampling of documented mineral occurrences, cutting of an east-west baseline for data control, and a soil sampling survey over an area within which encouraging gold values were obtained in grab samples. This report presents the results of a follow-up work program completed in late August, 1985, and makes recommendations for future development of the claim group. Work was completed by Seymour Sears, Ron Rintamaki and Brenick Sears for Seymour Sears and Company.

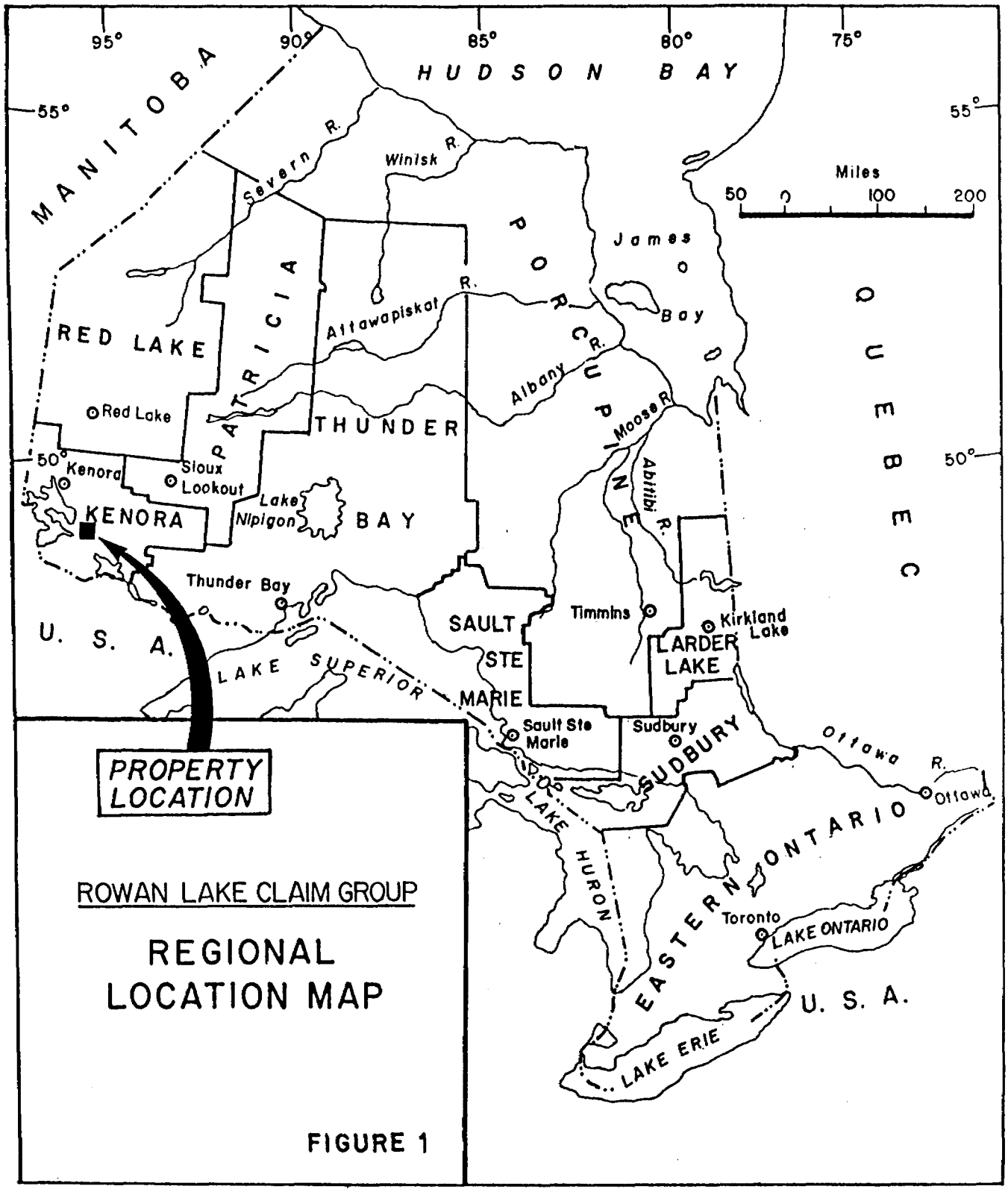
The purpose of the current program was to:

1) Obtain representative samples from a number of gold bearing sulphide occurrences located in a part of the property known as the Longe Trenches area.

2) Complete a tightly spaced soil survey (A and B Horizons) to provide background values for data interpretation, and to determine the most effective soil horizon for detecting gold bearing zones in bedrock.

3) Assemble a preliminary geological map of the claim group, and delineate any favourable geological structures or stratigraphic horizons which may host gold mineralization.

4) Prospect the claim group for Cameron Lake- style, shear zone associated quartz-carbonate hosted gold mineralization (low sulphide content) as well as massive sulphide related gold mineralization.



ROWAN LAKE CLAIM GROUP

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

PROPERTY, LOCATION, ACCESS and PHYSIOGRAPHY

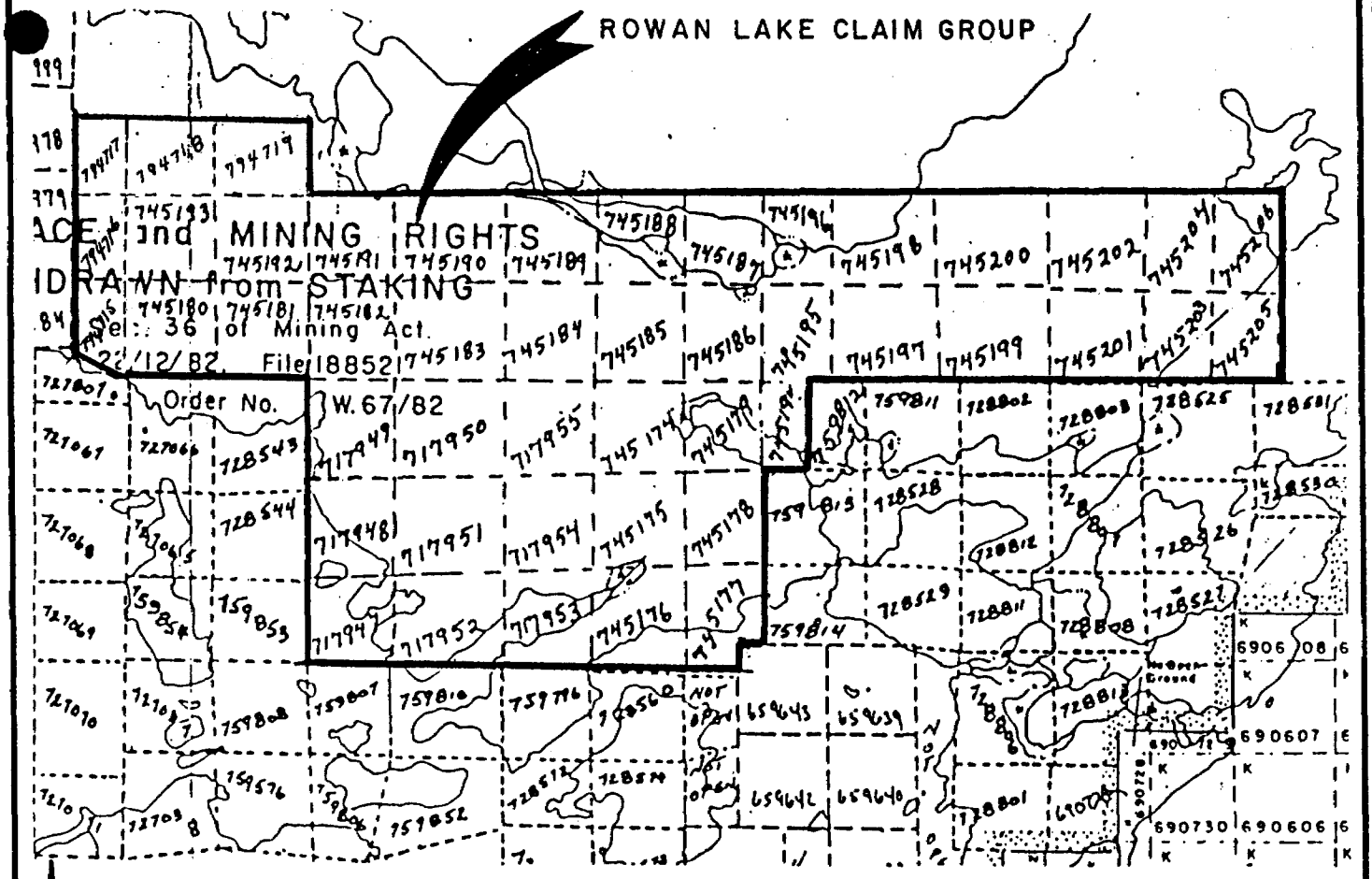
The Rowan Lake - Joint Venture property consists of 47 contiguous, unpatented mining claims. The claims are shown in their approximate positions on M.N.R. Claim Map No. M-2580, Rowan Lake (Kenora Mining Division), and are numbered as follows:

K 717947 to K 717955 inclusive (9 claims)
K 745174 to K 745206 inclusive (33 claims)
K 794715 to K 794719 inclusive (5 claims)

The property is located on the north side of Rowan Lake. It is centred on NTS sheet 52-F-5 at longitude 93° 35', latitude 49° 21'.

Access to the Rowan Lake area is best accomplished by float equipped aircraft during the summer months and ski equipped aircraft in the winter. Airbases are located at Nestor Falls (20 miles, southwest), Kenora (48 miles, northwest), and Dryden (46 miles, northeast). A tractor road is available for winter travel and equipment mobilization. An all seasons road is currently being constructed to provide access to the Nuinsco/Lockwood/Echo Bay Joint Venture gold deposit at Cameron Lake, seven (7) miles southwest of the claim group.

The claim block borders on Rowan Lake in the south and Denmark Lake in the north. Lake level is approximately 1100 feet above sea level. Maximum relief is about 200 feet. The terrain is generally undulating with extensive bedrock ridges. Overburden varies from nil to thin organic cover, to bouldery till and silty clay. Poorly drained areas between rock ridges are usually occupied by cedar swamps with thick organic cover.



ROWAN - CAMERON LAKE JOINT VENTURE

ROWAN LAKE CLAIM BLOCK

SCALE 1in = 40 chain = 1/2 mi

M-2580

1985

FIGURE 2

PREVIOUS WORK

An historical review of exploration in the Cameron Lake - Rowan Lake area is presented in earlier reports (Youngman, 1985, van Enk, 1984). Although the first activity commenced in the late 1800's, most of the more significant prospects known today were not located until much later. Included among these were the Monte Cristo prospect, two miles southeast, of the Rowan Lake property, the Roy and Sullivan Bay prospects, four miles southwest, and the Wampum and Errington prospects, five miles to the southeast. The Cameron Lake property is currently reported to contain 1.6 million tons grading 0.16 oz/ton gold (Northern Miner, Aug. 22, 1985).

As a result of the encouraging results at the Cameron Lake deposit, the entire area has been staked and subjected to preliminary exploration programs. Results of this work indicate that sheared and altered zones similar to those hosting the Cameron Lake and Monte Cristo gold deposits are much more abundant in the area than originally thought.

It is unlikely that the area underlain by the Rowan Lake claim group has been examined for potential Cameron Lake - type of gold deposits. There is, however, considerable evidence of prospecting for base metals, stimulated by the discovery of copper and gold mineralization

in similar mafic volcanic rocks northwest of the claim group. One of these occurrences, the Maybrun deposit 5 miles to the northwest, was brought into production for a brief period in 1973 - 1974.

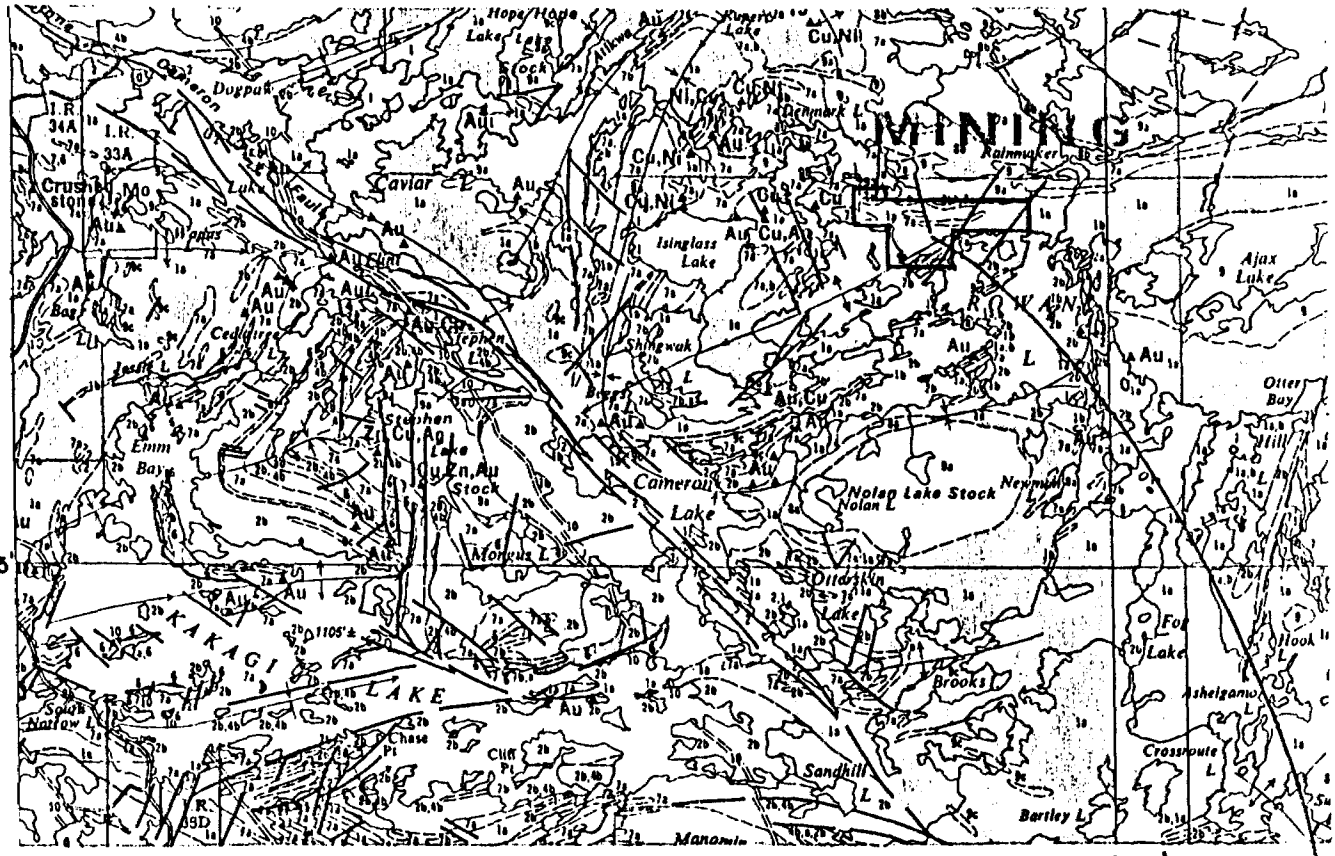
There are numerous old trenches and evidence of drilling on the Rowan Lake claim group, presumably from work reported by Ni-cop Mines Ltd. and Denrow Mines Ltd. (Ni-Cop Mines Ltd., 1956, 1957). No assay results are available for this work.

The area was included in various geological mapping programs, including O.D.M. Map No. 44E (Thompson, 1935), O.D.M. Preliminary Map No. P-831 (Kaye, 1973), O.G.S. Compilation Series Map No. 2443 (Blackburn, 1979), as well as in several significant regional studies (e.g. Blackburn and Janes, 1983; Beard and Garrat, 1976; Blackburn and Hailstone, 1983; Trowell et al, 1980). A review of the geological setting of the Cameron Lake Gold deposit by Hunter and Curtis (1983) is very useful and relevant to the Rowan Lake claim group as it occurs in a related geological setting.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY and GOLD OCCURRENCES

The Rowan Lake claim group is located in the western end of the Savant Lake - Kakagi (Crow) Lake Archean greenstone belt, in the Wabigoon Subprovince of the Canadian Shield (Figure 3). The greenstone belt is divided in this area by the northwest trending Pipestone - Cameron fault zone. On the northeast side of this fault lies a southwest plunging anticlinal sequence of submarine volcaniclastic rocks (the Shingwak Lake Anticline). This anticlinal package has been subdivided (Trowell et al, 1980) into a central core of tholeitic mafic flows (the Rowan Lake Volcanics) and an overlying mixed sequence of tholeitic to calc-alkaline flows with interbedded mafic/intermediate/felsic pyroclastic rocks and minor metasediments (the Cameron Lake Volcanics). These rocks have been cut by felsic stocks and related dykes and sills (e.g. the Nolan Lake stock, and apophysis' of the Atikwa and Lawrence Lake Batholiths) as well as extensive mafic bodies.

The Rowan Lake claims of Newfields/Kengate/Interstrat are located within the upper part of the Rowan Lake Volcanics, near their contact with The Denmark Lake - Rainmaker Lake felsic stock, the latter being related to the Atikwa Lake granitic batholith, several miles northeast. The mafic volcanic flows and mafic intrusive rocks which dominate this sequence are on the south limb of the Shingwak Lake Anticline. They appear to be



ROWAN LAKE CLAIM BLOCK

8	FELSIC AND INTERMEDIATE INTRUSIVE ROCKS
7	MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
	ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
5	CHEMICAL METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS
4	CLASTIC METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS
3	ALKALINE MAFIC METAVOLCANIC ROCKS
2	FELSIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC ROCKS
1	MAFIC METAVOLCANIC ROCKS

ROWAN-CAMERON LAKE JOINT VENTURE

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

NTS 52F/3,4,5&6

1 inch = 4 miles

1 : 253,440

1985

FIGURE 3

stratigraphically equivalent to rocks which host the Maybrun Cu/Au deposit on the northwest limb of this anticline. This type of deposit - i.e. copper and gold mineralization associated with pyrite, pyrrhotite and carbonate in basalts - should be considered the prime target on the Rowan Lake Claims.

The other significant presently known gold occurrences in the area are hosted by epigenetic quartz vein and quartz-carbonate breccia lenses within quartz-carbonate-alkali feldspar (albite/sericite) alteration zones (Hunter and Curtiss, 1983). These alteration zones are distributed erratically within discordant (Cameron Lake) and apparently concordant shear zones in mafic to intermediate metavolcanics. Two other features common to this type of deposit which may have contributed to the localization of the gold bearing zones, are the shear zone proximity to gabbro-meta volcanic contacts, and the existence of quartz feldspar porphyry dyke systems within the ore zone stratigraphy (Hunter and Curtiss, 1983).

WORK PROGRAM

OVERVIEW

High gold values were returned from earlier grab sampling (Youngman, 1985) of sulphides from the Longe Trenches in the western part of the property (Map 1). The initial work of the present program was designed to

expose bedrock in this area, systematically sample these zones and if possible determine the geological conditions with which this type of mineralization is associated. Two days were spent stripping, sampling and completing a tightly spaced orientation soil sampling grid across the known zones of mineralization. Work was then extended across the remainder of the property in search of similar and other styles of potential gold bearing host rocks.

A grid was established at right angles to an existing Baseline (Youngman, 1985) using hipchains and compass lines while conducting the geological mapping. Line spacing varied from 800 feet in the western end of the property, to 1000 feet in the centre, and to 1600 feet in the eastern end. These control lines were subsequently utilized by the prospecting crew for traverses and tie-ins.

Rock exposure on the property is generally confined to extensive northeast trending ridges. These ridges are typically composed of massive to pillowed flows and medium to coarse grained gabbroic intrusive units. The intervals between these ridges are usually covered by cedar swamps, with little or no outcrop. Thus there is a good possibility that the more favourable lithologies - i.e. those which are sheared, altered or sulphide bearing - occupy low ground and are covered by local overburden.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Rock Units

The property appears to be underlain by a sequence of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks consisting dominantly of massive and pillowed flows. Minor narrow interbeds of pillow breccia, debris flows, and agglomerate, are occasionaly associated with pillowed units. These rocks have been locally intruded by dykes, sills and plugs of gabbro. The latter vary in size from narrow dykes and sills, to large lenticular plugs up to 1000 feet in thickness. The dykes and sills appear to be locally intercalated with and often indistinguishable from the extrusive rocks. A small granitic stock (the Denmark Lake - Rainmaker Lake Stock) intrudes these rocks in the northern portion of the claim group. The mafic rocks are amphibolitized in an irregular band up to ½ mile from the granitic stock. Felsic dykes related to the granitic stock occur locally within this contact aureole. Rare felsic dykes of unknown age and genesis occur within strongly sheared zones elsewhere on the property.

The rocks are generally south dipping and form a crude homoclinal sequence. The southern half of the property is typically of middle to upper greenschist facies, while the northern part is amphibolite, as previously mentioned.

Three mappable rock units have been observed on

the property. Two others have been included in the legend on Map 1 due to their existence in the immediate area and on the Key Map (Figure 2) showing regional geology. These include:

1) Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanic Rocks: This unit consists of six general rock types which have reasonable continuity and could be useful marker horizons, in more detailed mapping programs. These are:

   1a) Massive Flows; These occur as thin to very thick units (2 - 100 feet); they are interbedded and irregularly distributed within other rock types. The rocks are fine to medium grained, locally pyrrhotite, magnetite and pyrite bearing, and may easily be confused with gabbroic rocks.

   1b) Pillowed Flows; These consist of small (6" x 2') to large (2' x 6') pillows, with margins which are typically chloritic or siliceous and frequently containing carbonate and sulphides. The pillows are variably deformed with some exposures showing a complete gradation from nicely preserved, to highly stretched, to sheared and altered beyond recognition. The upper portions of these pillowed sequences are frequently brecciated and silicified.

   1c) Feldspar Porphyritic Flows; This rock type is relatively rare on the property; but very distinctive. They are relatively narrow (2' to 30') but can be traced for great distances. It can be mistaken for a porphyritic phase of the larger gabbroic intrusive rocks. When well developed it has been referred to as Leopard Rock (Kaye, 1973). It consists of irregularly shaped feldspar phenocrysts up to two (2) inches across, within a mafic matrix. The unit can be massive or pillowed, with phenocrysts comprising up to 30% of the rock.

   1d) Tuffaceous Rocks; These rocks constitute a very small portion of the overall section, generally occurring as very thin interbeds. Sheared, pillowed flows (Unit 1b) are frequently mistaken for this unit.

   1e) Debris Flows; This rock type consists of small to large fragments of pillows and other mafic rocks which appear to have been very rapidly deposited in a matrix of finer grained similar material. It has been called "aquagene breccia" and "hyaloclastite" by other workers.

1f) Agglomerate; These rocks consist of 20 to 30% angular to rounded fragments of mafic to felsic composition within a mafic ground mass. The units are relatively thin on the Rowan Lake property (up to 10 feet thick) and associated with Units 1b, 1d and 1e.

2) Felsic to Intermediate Metavolcanic Rocks; This rock type does not exist on the Rowan Lake claim group, but occurs within the immediate area (see Figure 2). It consists of ash to lapilli size crystal tuffs, agglomerates, rhyolite and dacite.

3) Metasedimentary Rocks; These rocks were also not observed on the Rowan Lake claim block but occur in the immediate area (see Figure 2). They consist of reworked tuffaceous volcanics as well as chert and iron formation.

4) Felsic Intrusive Rocks; This unit included granite, hybrid granite (Kaye, 1973) (this being a contact related dirty granitic rock with abundant zenoliths of mafic material), aplite and felsite.

4a) Undivided.

4b) Feldspar Porphyry. This rock contain phenocrysts of feldspar up to 50 mm. across. It may represent a subvolcanic phase of felsic intrusive.

5) Mafic Intrusive Rocks, Gabbro: The gabbro is fine to medium grained, and frequently contains feldspar phenocrysts, up to 1 cm. across. It locally contains pyrite, pyrrhotite or magnetite. It is sometimes strongly foliated; It frequently displays local differentiation; i.e. feldspar porphyritic, magnetite bearing zone, horneblende rich zones; It is very difficult to distinguish from some mafic flow rocks, due to its sill-like to low angle crosscutting and intercalated configuration within the overall stratigraphy.

Of the above Units, 1b (Pillowed Flows) is the dominant rock type exposed on the Rowan Lake claim group. This is followed by 1a Massive Flows, and 5 Mafic Intrusive Rocks. A crude cyclical sequence has been recognized, i.e. massive flows, pillowed flows, pillow breccia. The upper portions of pillowed sequences and fractured massive sequences are frequently silicified and sulphide bearing.

STRUCTURE

At least one northwest trending fault crosscuts the centre of the claim group, passing through the west end of Loss Bay and through Denmark Lake. Other parallel faults are suspected although they could not be confirmed at the traverse interval utilized during the current program. These faults are often accompanied by quartz veining, carbonate alteration and mafic intrusive rocks, possibly indicative of an extensive feeder dyke system for the overlying volcanics. They have a general trend of 120° to 130°. There is some evidence that a fault shown on a preliminary map by Kay (1973) does exist. It is not shown on Map 1, but would trend 035° and pass through a small lake northwest of Loss Bay (Bruce Lake).

The rock units have a general 065° to 085° trend on the claim group, as indicated by the strike of local thin pillowed and porphyritic flow rocks. This range is caused by the effects of faulting as well as the orientation of the long axis of the Denmark Lake - Rainmaker Lake granite stock. The observed dip of these units is invariably from 70° south to vertical, implying that the sequence occupies the south limb of an anticlinal structure, i.e. the Shingwak Lake Anticline (Figure 3).

Schistosity varies from 055° to 130°, with the most common trends being 084°, 108° and 124°. In almost all cases, the dip is towards the south and southwest.

The 084° trend represents the orientation of local strong shear zones often accompanied by sulphides (Py, Po, Cpy), carbonate alteration, silicification and bleaching of the mafic rocks. These sheared and altered zones effect both intrusive and extrusive rocks. The 108° trend is probably related to the orientation of the south contact of the Denmark Lake - Rainmaker Lake granitic stock. It is especially common within mafic intrusive rocks. The 124° trend is approximately parallel to the observed cross-faults on the claim group. Quartz veins and carbonate alteration are associated with this direction of faulting.

PROSPECTING

Prospecting of the Rowan Lake Claim Group was completed in two phases. The first phase involved a detailed examination of the Longe Trenches area in the northwestern part of the claim group, where an earlier grab sample returned 74,400 ppb Au (approx 2.17 oz/ton Au; Youngman, 1985). The flagged sample site was relocated, although the precise material sampled was undetermined. A number of pits and trenches in this area were cleaned out including a 46 metre long trench across the zone from which the gold bearing sample was reported. Systematic chip samples were then collected from any sulphide bearing zones. The larger trench was mapped in relative detail and plotted on Figure 4. A total of 15 chip samples and one grab sample was collected in this area. Assay results

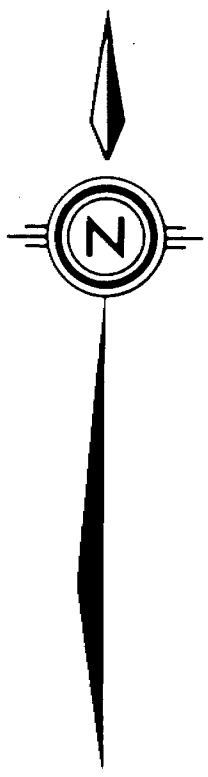
for gold and copper are shown on Figure 4. Results of other elements can be found in the Appendix. The sulphide zone from which the 1984 high gold values were obtained were disappointingly low, the best results being 0.008 oz/ ton, gold across 1.0 metres. A narrow (0.5 metre) sample chipped from another weak sulphide zone located 9 metres south of the main pit area, however, assayed 0.066 oz/ton, gold.

A detailed examination of the rocks in this area, shows two related hosts for the gold bearing sulphides. These are 1) within the selvages of individual pillows in the pillowed flows and 2) within relatively wide spaced fractures in massive, mafic flow sequences. In both cases the zones are carbonated, weakly silicified, and locally brecciated.

Chip samples from four of five other sulphide bearing zones exposed in this trench, returned above background values in gold (from 0.002 to 0.004 oz/ton).

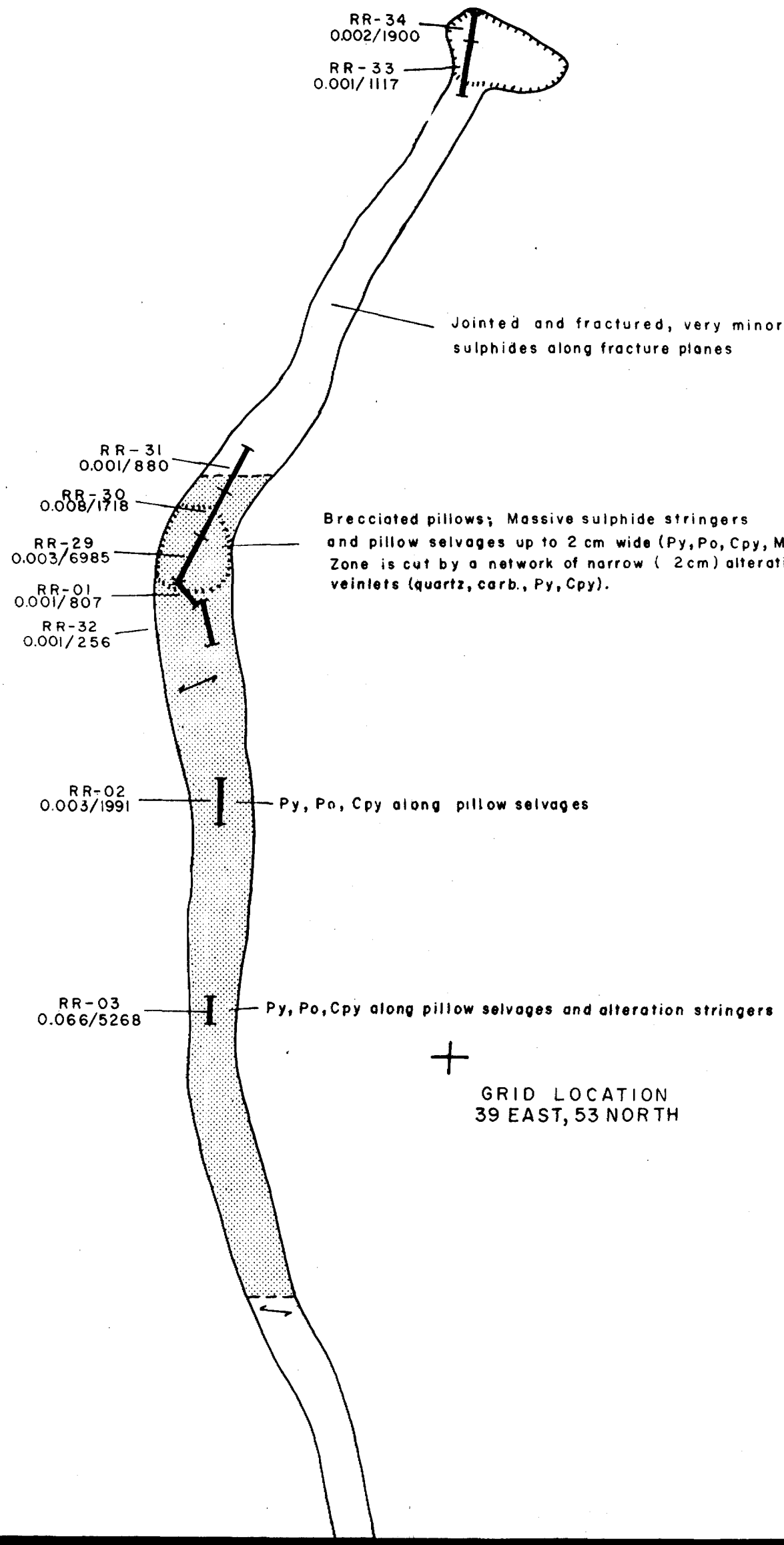
Three other trenches were examined. Two of these were cleaned out sufficiently to enable limited chip sampling. A 0.5 metre chip sample from one of these assayed 0.003 oz/ton gold. A selected grab sample (RR-36) containing massive sulphide (Py, Po, Cpy) associated with an obvious pillow margin returned an assay of 0.03 oz/ton, gold and 20,119 ppm (approx. 2%) copper.

An orientation soil sampling survey was also conducted in the immediate area of the Longe Trenches to



SCALE 1 : 100

(1 cm = 1 metre)



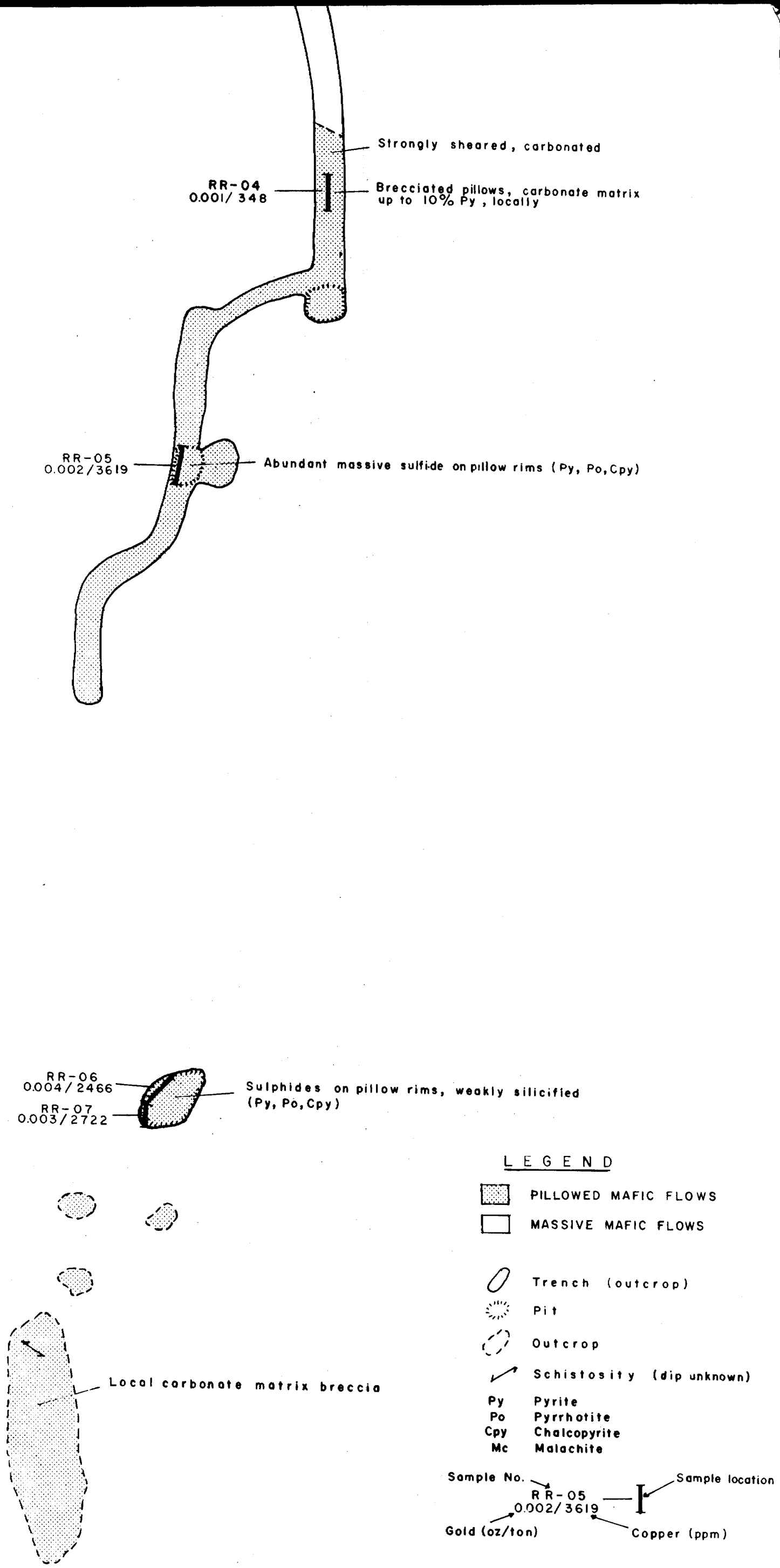


Figure 4. Sample location sketch, Longe Trench area, Rowan Lake, Ontario

determine if this technique would detect this type of gold mineralization. A total of 31 B-Horizon samples and 33 A1-Horizon samples were collected from a potential 33 sample site along a 30 metre by 10 metre grid, centered 10 metres southwest of the known gold occurrence (Figure 5A). Samples were collected by standard techniques, i.e.; grubhoe for the B-Horizon, grubhoe and hand from a 1 metre diameter area, stripped of living vegetation, for the A1-Horizon. Results of the gold content of these samples are shown on Figure 5B, along with the known, trenched, anomalous gold, bedrock areas.

The results of this sampling indicate a somewhat erratic gold distribution in both A1 and B Horizons in this limited area. There is no clearly recognizable soil expression of the known gold mineralization in bedrock. However, since the bedrock values of gold are also somewhat erratic, and confined to local sulphide rich areas, this may be the expected pattern. Also, the fact that the glacial direction in the trench area is assumed to be from the north-northeast and the local topography drains towards the northeast, any clear correlation between bedrock and soil geochemistry would probably be purely coincidental.

The statistically anomalous gold values in B-Horizon samples (15 ppb, 10 ppb, 9 ppb and 38 ppb) do not correlate exactly to any known gold occurrences in this area, although there is no bedrock exposure in their immediate proximity. The single high value from A-Horizon samples (16 ppb) is in the area of the best rock sample

L-40E

37E 38E 39E BASE LINE - 56 N

55 N

	L-C	L-B	L-A
50N	BS-28,B0-56	BS-6,B0-55	BS-17,B0-34
40 N	BS-27,B0-57	BS-5,B0-54	BS-16,B0-35
30 N	BS-26,B0-58	BS-4,B0-53	BS-15,B0-36
20 N	BS-25,B0-59	BS-3,B0-52	BS-14,B0-37
10 N	BS-24,B0-60	BS-2,B0-51	BS-13,B0-38
0	BS-23,B0-61	BS-1,B0-50	BS-12,B0-39
10 S	BS-29,B0-62	BS-7,B0-49	BS-18,B0-40
20 S	BS-30,B0-63	BS-8,B0-48	BS-19,B0-41
30 S	BS-31,B0-64	BS-9,B0-47	BS-20,B0-42
40 S	BS-32,B0-65	BS-10,B0-46	BS-21,B0-43
50 S	BS-33,B0-56	BS-11,B0-45	BS-22,B0-44

HIGH Au VALUE ERR-11 (1984)

54 N

53 N

52 N

51 N

N

SYMBOLS

BS-20 · · · SOIL SAMPLE NUMBER (B-HORIZON)

B0-40 · · · ORGANIC SAMPLE NUMBER (A-HORIZON)

· · · DIRECTION OF DRAINAGE, GENTLE, STEEP, FLAT

· · · TRENCH

ROWAN LAKE PROPERTY
LONGE TRENCHES AREA
SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1:500

L-40E

37E 38E 39E BASE LINE - 56 N

55 N

L-C L-B L-A

50N 2 1 10 2 ns 1

3 3

40 N 1 1 ns 4 5 1

30 N 4 2 9 1 5 2

54 N

15 30

20 N 1 1 1 1 38 2

30 15 5

10 N 1 2 1 1 1 1

3 13

0 1 1 3 2 1 16

13 3

53 N

10 S 5 15 1 4 1 1

5 5

3 3

20 S 1 4 1 2 1 1

30 S 1 1 1 2 1 1

52 N

40 S 1 2 2 1 1 1

50 S 1 1 1 1 2 2

51 N

L E G E N D

B-Horizon contours

A-Horizon contours

Gold (ppb) B-Horizon — Gold (ppb) A-Horizon

3 | 2

Sample site

ns .. no sample

ROWAN LAKE PROPERTY
LONGE TRENCHES AREA
GEOCHEMISTRY
SCALE 1:500

results to date (both the 1984 sample 2.17 oz/ton Au, and the 1985 chip sample, .066 oz/ton Au). Although the data covers only a relatively small complex area, it would be difficult to clearly state which, if either soil horizon is most effective. However, the fact that there is statistically anomalous values in both horizons in the general area of the known gold mineralization, would suggest that soil geochemistry might, be a useful tool for locating favourable large scale zones within which gold might be found in bedrock. A tight spacing (10 metre maximum) along grid lines would be required.

The second prospecting phase involved systematic traversing of areas of favourable geology on the remainder of the claim group. Work was concentrated along the projected strike of the horizons containing the Longe Trench type of sulphide occurrence as well as other known sulphide occurrences, and within the southern part of the property where shearing and shear related alteration were observed.

A total of 17 samples were taken across 3 trenches known as the "Trooper Trenches" (Youngman, 1985). Results were generally very low with the exception of the most easterly trench (Figure 6), where values of 0.004 and 0.005 oz/ton across two 1 metre long samples were detected. Exposure here is very poor, but the rock appears to be similar to that in the Longe Trench area, i.e. fractured massive and pillowed mafic flow rocks. There is generally a more extensive silicification of the rocks in this zone.

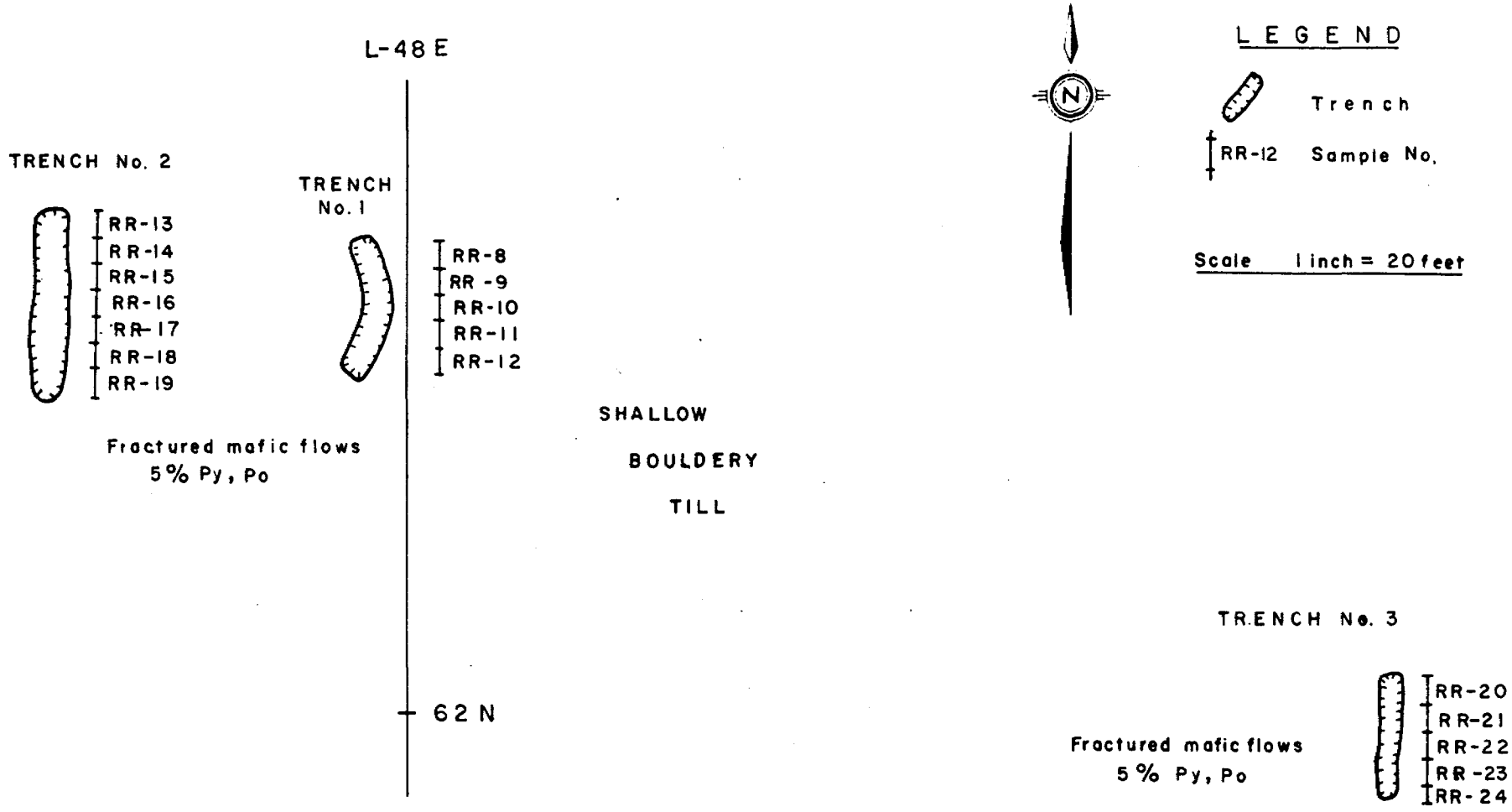


Figure 6 Sample location sketch of the Trooper Trenches, Rowan Lake area, Ontario

Two other promising areas were located on the Rowan Lake Claim Group, although gold values from samples collected were disappointingly low. A silicified, strongly sheared and carbonated zone in excess of 7 feet wide within a gabbroic unit was located just north of the 20 North Tie Line at 64 + 85 East. This is called the Rintamaki Showing and contains a three foot wide zone estimated to carry up to 20% pyrite. Seven samples from this zone returned only background gold values (0.001 oz/ton) but did contain slightly elevated values in copper (up to 414 ppb) (Figure 7). This zone is situated on the northern edge of an extensively sheared band of mixed rocks - mafic pillowed and massive flows, pillow breccias, debris flows, mafic tuffs, gabbro dykes, and felsic dykes - within which local carbonate and quartz alteration as well as disseminated pyrite was observed. This sheared zone extends through Blind Bay and is thought to be the projected extension of a similar zone in Loss Bay with which well developed quartz-carbonate lenses carrying low values of gold have been reported (Sears, 1984).

Several sulphide bearing zones were located on Line 100 East, in the areas of 28 + 00 North. These zones occur within local highly silicified pillowed mafic volcanic sequences. Carbonate alteration is also very common. The geological setting is very similar to that in the Longe Trenches area, as well as along strike from some previously sampled (Youngman, 1985) sulphide zones near Bruce Lake.

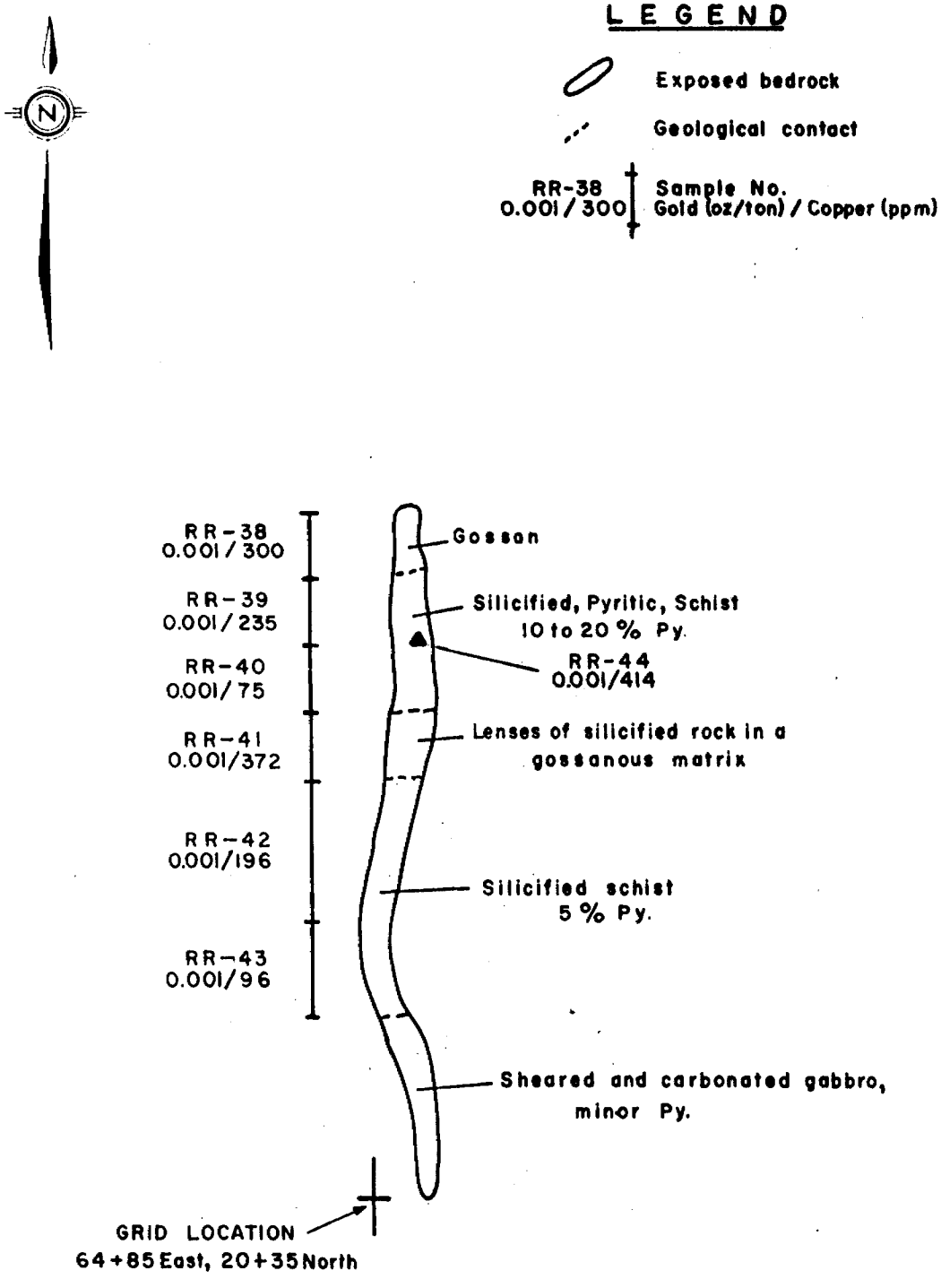


Figure 7 Sample location sketch of the Rintamaki Sulphide Zone, Rowan Lake area, Ontario.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Rowan Lake Claim Group of Newfields Minerals Inc./Kengate Resources Ltd./Interstrat Resources Inc. is underlain by a northeast trending south dipping homoclinal sequence of mafic metavolcanic rocks. These rocks have been intruded by abundant gabbroic dykes and sills as well as local felsic dykes. The southern edge of a small granitic stock truncates the mafic rocks along the north boundary of the property. At least one northwest trending fault has been delineated.

Two potential gold bearing environments exist on the Rowan Lake Claim Group. These include quartz carbonate alteration lenses within shear zones (similar to the Cameron Lake and Monte Cristo prospects), and massive sulphide stringers and lenses associated with cyclical mafic volcanic sequences.

A systematic sampling program in an area from which high gold values (up to 2.17 oz/ton, Youngman,1985) were previously located, has found that the gold is associated with massive sulphide (py, Po, Cpy) stringers and pillow selvages, that are erratically distributed. The best value from chip sampling in the anomalous area was 0.066 oz/ton, gold across 0.5 metres. An orientation soil (geochem) survey completed in the immediate area of the anomalous bedrock also produced erratic and inconclusive results. Since the gold is obviously associated with the sulphides, it is suggested that a limited geophysical survey may be

the most practical technique for locating more extensively mineralized zones. A grid should be cut covering the geologically favourable zone, ie. lines extending for 1000 feet on either side of the Baseline from the west boundary of the property (L-12 E) to line 52 East, and ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys conducted (50 foot stations). Detailed geological mapping of this area should also be completed. Any conductors located by the VLF-EM survey should be trenched or drilled.

Prospecting and geological mapping has also delineated a relatively wide zone of shearing in the south part of the Claim Group within which local silicified, carbonated and sulphide bearing zones have been ovserved. This area - from the south boundary to 25 North on Line 20 East, to 10 North to 30 North on Projected Line 110 East - is the only known portion of the claim group within which alteration features similar to those at the Cameron Lake and Monte Cristo gold prospects exist. The alteration observed in limited outcrop includes bleaching, carbonate, chlorite, minor sericite and local disseminated pyrite. These occur on the north shore of Blind Bay and locally inland towards the north. A strong sulphide zone (the Rintamaki showing) is thought to be related to this zone. A grid should be cut across this area utilizing and extending the 20North Tie Line as a Baseline, with crosslines averaging 1000 feet in either direction. Magnetometer, VLF-EM and detailed geological mapping surveys should then be completed, to outline favourable targets. Tightly spaced

soil sampling may then be useful in evaluating the more favourable zones.

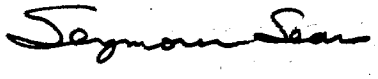
If results from this work are encouraging, a more detailed examination of the remainder of the claim group may be warranted.

The following is an estimate of costs required to effectively carry out the above program:

COST ESTIMATE

Linecutting 16 miles @ $350/mile	5,600.00
Mag & VLF-EM Surveys 16 miles @ $250/mile	4,000.00
Detailed Geological Mapping 10 Days	3,000.00
Geochemical Sampling & Analysis 200 Samples @ $17.00	3,400.00
Diamond Drilling 2500 ft. @ $23/ft.	57,500.00
Accommodation & Support	4,000.00
Assaying 50 Samples @ $20.00	1.000.00
Supervision, Core Logging & Sampling	10,000.00
Drafting and Report	2,500.00
Sub-total	91,000.00
Contingency	9,000.00
Total	$100,000.00

Respectfully Submitted,



Wawa, Ontario
September 1985

Seymour Sears, B.A.,B.Sc.
Geologist

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Seymour M. Sears of Wawa, Ontario do certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist for Seymour Sears and Company, P.O. Box 2058, Wawa, Ontario.

2. I am a B.Sc. graduate in Geology and a B.A. graduate in Psychology from Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick.

3. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1972.

4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5. I have not received directly or indirectly, nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect in the Rowan Lake Claim Group. I do not beneficially own, directly or indirectly any securities in the Company or affiliates of the Company.

Respectfully Submitted,

Seymour Sea

P.O. Box 2058
Wawa, Ontario
September, 1985

Seymour M. Sears, B.A., B.Sc.
Geologist

APPENDIX

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK CHIPS AU** BY FIRE ASSAY

DATE RECEIVED: SEPT 3 1985 DATE REPORT MAILED: dyd. 9/85 ASSAYER. T. Saundry DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

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SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au** OZ/T
S-202	2	18	12	50	.1	122	37	484	4.94	4	5	ND	1	30	1	2	2	62	.78	.10	6	188	2.54	50	.10	3	2.09	.05	.05	1	.001
S-205	2	153	13	88	.1	65	65	862	8.67	11	5	ND	1	11	1	2	2	78	.56	.04	5	130	1.94	4	.22	2	2.29	.03	.02	1	.001
S-206	2	65	2	98	.1	82	19	705	4.25	2	5	ND	1	14	1	2	3	94	.80	.05	2	100	2.00	11	.36	2	2.34	.03	.01	1	.001
S-207	2	27	2	23	.1	31	10	396	1.84	4	5	ND	1	33	1	2	2	24	1.99	.03	7	40	.80	16	.02	3	.79	.02	.03	1	.001
S-208	4	84	14	57	.1	85	32	554	5.67	4	5	ND	1	16	1	2	2	49	1.05	.04	2	86	1.61	16	.22	2	2.15	.02	.04	1	.001
S-209	1	113	16	98	.2	93	48	705	8.45	9	5	ND	1	13	1	2	2	74	.69	.05	2	99	1.76	7	.29	2	2.27	.02	.02	1	.001
RR-01	1	807	4	39	.2	43	17	568	3.16	3	5	ND	1	20	1	2	2	50	2.46	.05	2	55	.80	11	.22	2	1.36	.05	.02	1	.001
RR-02	1	1991	2	37	.5	34	17	478	2.11	2	5	ND	1	13	1	2	2	36	2.56	.05	5	30	.41	23	.14	4	.74	.07	.03	1	.003
RR-03	2	5268	9	94	5.7	75	28	328	4.21	2	5	ND	1	8	1	2	2	33	.81	.08	2	21	.29	9	.11	2	.52	.04	.02	1	.066
RR-04	3	348	28	113	.1	74	67	1680	13.84	8	5	ND	1	6	1	2	2	178	.73	.06	2	172	3.46	4	.21	2	4.99	.01	.01	1	.001
RR-05	2	3619	6	42	2.5	25	11	439	3.95	2	5	ND	1	13	1	2	3	60	1.13	.09	3	56	.60	8	.24	2	1.15	.06	.03	1	.002
RR-06	2	2466	2	47	1.3	42	20	475	3.73	2	5	ND	1	18	1	2	2	57	1.71	.07	2	57	.78	6	.22	2	1.47	.11	.02	1	.004
RR-07	2	2722	10	35	1.9	39	15	386	3.98	2	5	ND	1	17	1	2	2	62	1.35	.07	2	62	.72	9	.24	2	1.24	.08	.02	1	.003
RR-08	1	244	3	39	.2	10	26	649	5.38	2	5	ND	1	6	1	2	3	99	1.37	.07	2	5	1.01	11	.21	2	1.63	.13	.04	1	.001
RR-09	1	129	13	28	.1	7	15	493	4.53	4	5	ND	1	6	1	2	2	77	1.28	.08	4	5	.73	9	.19	2	1.20	.12	.04	1	.001
RR-10	1	213	3	36	.1	8	23	623	5.94	3	5	ND	1	7	1	2	3	96	1.35	.08	2	5	.92	10	.20	2	1.56	.13	.05	1	.001
RR-11	2	541	2	34	.2	10	17	532	5.05	2	5	ND	1	12	1	2	3	86	1.19	.09	2	6	.83	9	.21	2	1.44	.10	.03	1	.001
RR-12	1	206	23	49	.1	13	27	669	5.89	2	5	ND	1	8	1	2	4	106	1.15	.08	2	8	1.12	9	.20	2	1.82	.10	.04	1	.001
RR-13	1	362	6	58	.1	8	31	852	7.49	8	5	ND	1	7	1	2	4	139	.92	.08	2	9	1.41	9	.25	2	2.18	.08	.03	1	.001
RR-14	1	560	2	37	.1	6	8	574	5.58	2	5	ND	1	8	1	2	2	90	1.27	.08	2	6	.85	15	.23	2	1.36	.12	.05	1	.001
RR-15	1	196	8	31	.1	4	18	562	5.29	3	5	ND	1	6	1	2	2	85	1.40	.07	2	5	.81	12	.21	2	1.32	.13	.05	1	.001
RR-16	1	1694	8	39	.1	26	34	574	7.68	5	5	ND	1	6	1	2	2	80	1.23	.09	2	5	.81	11	.19	2	1.32	.12	.05	1	.001
RR-17	1	202	8	39	.1	12	22	652	6.01	2	5	ND	1	10	1	2	2	94	1.32	.08	2	5	1.00	12	.24	2	1.66	.10	.04	1	.001
RR-18	1	508	6	44	.1	10	27	616	7.39	7	5	ND	1	6	1	2	2	104	1.08	.08	2	7	1.04	10	.20	2	1.72	.11	.05	1	.001
RR-19	1	370	2	43	.1	16	38	558	5.49	2	5	ND	1	8	1	2	2	97	.99	.08	3	7	1.04	7	.18	2	1.60	.09	.03	1	.001
RR-20	1	1226	5	63	.2	38	42	742	7.34	2	5	ND	1	10	1	2	2	124	.74	.09	2	11	1.67	2	.26	2	2.26	.04	.01	1	.001
RR-21	2	3166	9	49	.8	30	24	504	4.92	3	5	ND	1	17	1	2	4	81	.94	.11	3	18	1.10	6	.27	2	1.58	.07	.02	1	.004
RR-22	1	3804	7	54	.7	43	33	389	5.40	2	5	ND	1	9	1	2	2	59	.80	.08	2	52	.84	4	.22	2	1.22	.07	.02	1	.005
RR-23	1	1019	7	34	.2	44	35	362	4.56	2	5	ND	1	13	1	2	2	60	1.10	.06	2	50	.76	4	.22	3	1.31	.11	.02	1	.002
RR-24	1	2062	5	42	.5	46	41	472	9.98	4	5	ND	1	10	1	2	2	74	.69	.07	2	71	1.06	6	.23	2	1.63	.06	.02	1	.002
RR-25	1	192	10	79	.1	131	48	926	7.89	3	5	ND	1	18	1	2	2	135	1.16	.06	2	158	2.97	27	.16	2	3.44	.02	.05	1	.001
RR-26	1	351	8	51	.1	21	33	839	5.36	2	5	ND	1	8	1	2	2	69	1.17	.07	2	6	.84	10	.13	2	1.43	.12	.04	1	.001
RR-27	1	127	11	59	.1	12	24	532	4.26	2	5	ND	1	8	1	2	2	89	.87	.06	2	2	1.12	9	.13	2	1.57	.08	.02	1	.001
RR-28	2	50	17	71	.1	73	26	902	5.65	5	5	ND	1	6	1	2	2	98	4.59	.04	2	146	2.88	4	.11	2	3.03	.02	.01	1	.001
RR-29	2	6985	3	86	1.4	46	8	380	2.96	2	5	ND	1	14	1	2	2	48	1.38	.11	2	45	.47	4	.22	2	.93	.06	.02	1	.003
RR-30	1	1718	4	40	.4	39	17	419	2.73	5	5	ND	1	17	1	2	4	45	1.24	.06	4	49	.75	7	.21	5	1.30	.08	.02	1	.008
STD C	20	61	40	134	7.1	70	29	1169	3.94	38	17	7	37	53	18	15	21	59	.48	.15	38	56	.87	176	.07	41	1.71	.06	.11	12	-

KENGATE RESOURCES PROJECT - RL-01 FILE # 85-2187A PAGE 2

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au## OZ/T
RR-31	2	880	3	30	.2	31	14	422	2.91	2	5	ND	1	16	1	2	2	50	1.18	.05	2	52	.71	16	.25	2	1.28	.07	.02	1	.001
RR-32	1	256	6	39	.1	41	28	631	3.84	2	5	ND	1	13	1	2	4	66	.95	.05	2	79	1.08	11	.24	3	1.69	.05	.02	1	.001
RR-33	1	1117	2	28	.5	74	54	409	4.63	2	5	ND	1	11	1	2	2	49	1.04	.05	2	47	.68	6	.12	3	1.19	.12	.03	1	.001
RR-34	1	1900	6	49	.5	48	42	537	5.09	3	5	ND	1	8	1	2	2	54	.74	.07	3	67	.97	6	.12	2	1.50	.06	.02	1	.002
RR-35	1	5293	4	65	1.9	66	35	935	5.83	2	5	ND	1	13	1	2	2	80	3.76	.10	7	80	.90	14	.19	3	1.85	.09	.04	1	.003
RR-36	2	20119	7	96	8.7	82	69	428	7.48	2	5	ND	1	12	1	2	2	61	1.21	.24	2	54	.58	10	.17	2	1.22	.12	.06	1	.030
RR-37	1	707	10	69	.3	46	36	1010	6.46	15	5	ND	2	16	1	2	2	121	4.39	.05	2	113	2.03	12	.18	2	2.89	.04	.06	1	.001
RR-38	3	300	16	143	.1	66	110	804	12.80	32	5	ND	2	5	1	2	2	50	.35	.07	2	70	1.38	18	.14	2	2.03	.02	.05	1	.001
RR-39	3	235	17	94	.1	44	153	549	16.15	42	5	ND	2	3	1	2	2	51	.21	.06	2	51	1.14	17	.22	9	1.61	.01	.05	1	.001
RR-40	1	75	2	103	.1	77	29	981	4.09	2	5	ND	1	12	1	2	2	76	4.31	.05	2	114	1.35	19	.18	2	2.02	.04	.04	1	.001
RR-41	3	372	16	84	.1	86	160	591	14.27	34	5	ND	2	3	1	2	4	48	.36	.06	2	67	1.28	23	.13	4	1.82	.02	.05	1	.001
RR-42	1	196	7	99	.1	71	32	904	5.64	8	5	ND	1	8	1	2	2	108	2.80	.05	2	124	1.37	20	.20	2	2.16	.03	.04	1	.001
RR-43	1	96	17	106	.1	78	29	1160	7.13	6	5	ND	1	9	1	2	2	130	2.05	.04	2	119	2.20	6	.22	3	3.13	.03	.01	1	.001
RR-44	6	414	19	89	.1	59	291	565	20.25	58	5	ND	3	2	1	2	2	38	.18	.04	8	34	1.32	8	.07	9	1.80	.01	.02	1	.001
STD C	22	58	41	136	7.1	68	29	1181	3.95	39	17	7	37	52	17	15	21	59	.48	.15	38	58	.88	176	.07	38	1.72	.06	.10	11	-

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOILS -80 MESH AU** ANALYSIS BY FA+AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: SEPT 3 1985 DATE REPORT MAILED: Pd - Hamus Sept 9/85 ASSAYER: T. Saundry .DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

KENGATE RESOURCES PROJECT - RL-01 FILE # 85-2187 PAGE 1

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au** PPB
BS-01	1	10	11	45	.3	19	6	89	1.62	2	5	ND	2	7	1	2	2	24	.11	.09	6	26	.24	42	.04	3	1.01	.01	.03	1	3
BS-02	1	8	8	22	.1	18	4	119	1.10	2	5	ND	1	6	1	2	2	19	.10	.02	7	26	.24	17	.03	2	.48	.01	.02	1	1
BS-03	1	16	6	36	.1	43	8	137	1.90	2	5	ND	2	6	1	2	2	31	.12	.03	7	41	.46	30	.05	4	.81	.01	.03	1	1
BS-04	1	34	12	55	.1	45	11	174	2.89	3	5	ND	2	8	1	2	3	46	.13	.08	9	52	.59	42	.08	4	1.62	.01	.05	1	9
BS-06	1	51	3	73	.1	22	8	137	1.42	2	5	ND	2	8	1	2	3	22	.21	.05	8	27	.38	25	.06	4	.81	.01	.03	1	10
BS-07	1	7	6	40	.1	15	4	165	1.28	2	5	ND	2	7	1	2	2	20	.11	.05	7	26	.21	30	.04	2	.66	.01	.03	1	4
BS-08	1	16	7	81	.1	28	8	193	1.70	2	5	ND	1	8	1	2	2	23	.12	.08	7	32	.33	39	.04	3	1.04	.01	.04	1	1
BS-09	1	25	2	102	.2	43	11	506	2.10	2	5	ND	2	11	1	2	2	26	.18	.10	7	39	.50	68	.06	2	1.32	.01	.04	1	1
BS-10	1	19	6	105	.2	35	8	262	2.00	2	5	ND	2	9	1	2	4	25	.14	.10	7	32	.45	52	.06	2	1.35	.01	.05	1	2
BS-11	1	14	6	206	.1	36	13	1294	2.08	2	5	ND	2	11	1	2	2	28	.18	.14	8	42	.45	121	.07	2	1.58	.01	.06	1	1
BS-12	1	458	11	121	.2	42	33	290	3.08	2	5	ND	4	8	1	2	2	37	.11	.28	8	37	.44	69	.05	3	1.58	.01	.04	1	1
BS-13	1	491	10	100	.1	62	32	229	3.11	5	5	ND	2	8	1	2	3	42	.19	.32	11	44	.53	57	.06	5	1.78	.01	.03	1	1
BS-14	1	245	15	114	.2	66	21	207	3.28	7	5	ND	2	10	1	2	2	43	.16	.16	8	42	.52	54	.06	3	2.08	.01	.04	1	38
BS-15	2	837	16	220	.4	63	22	322	4.08	8	5	ND	3	11	1	2	2	48	.24	.20	12	40	.52	92	.05	7	2.59	.01	.08	1	5
BS-16	1	152	7	103	.1	22	11	135	2.07	2	5	ND	1	10	1	2	2	38	.15	.04	8	26	.25	52	.04	2	1.02	.01	.04	1	5
BS-18	1	43	15	84	.2	43	10	132	2.97	5	5	ND	1	9	1	2	2	45	.13	.17	9	38	.42	88	.06	3	1.91	.01	.04	1	1
BS-19	1	68	5	67	.1	37	14	210	2.19	3	5	ND	1	8	1	2	2	33	.17	.07	6	33	.35	44	.05	2	1.06	.01	.04	1	1
BS-20	1	32	6	44	.1	27	8	130	1.81	2	5	ND	1	6	1	2	2	29	.11	.04	6	35	.29	34	.05	4	.94	.01	.02	1	1
BS-21	1	66	11	85	.1	43	13	180	2.79	4	5	ND	1	8	1	3	2	39	.12	.12	10	31	.43	55	.06	5	1.99	.01	.05	1	1
BS-22	1	10	2	27	.1	16	4	92	.88	2	5	ND	1	5	1	3	2	13	.10	.02	5	18	.23	24	.03	2	.57	.01	.02	1	2
BS-23	2	43	9	45	.2	24	8	121	2.33	2	5	ND	2	6	1	2	2	39	.09	.04	7	32	.37	53	.05	2	1.69	.01	.04	1	1
BS-24	1	27	8	39	.1	23	7	170	1.96	4	5	ND	2	8	1	2	2	34	.13	.03	6	30	.43	31	.08	2	1.08	.01	.02	1	1
BS-25	1	61	4	41	.1	16	8	240	.98	2	5	ND	1	6	1	2	2	16	.16	.02	7	18	.22	29	.03	2	.79	.01	.01	1	1
BS-26	1	42	9	85	.2	29	13	339	1.95	2	5	ND	2	8	1	3	2	30	.20	.04	8	29	.39	54	.06	2	1.62	.01	.03	1	4
BS-27	2	53	15	421	.4	19	22	2665	2.95	2	5	ND	1	15	1	2	2	40	.38	.20	11	30	.35	176	.02	4	1.68	.01	.10	1	1
BS-28	1	52	2	63	.1	26	9	476	1.55	2	5	ND	2	19	1	2	2	26	.33	.07	15	27	.47	45	.06	4	.98	.01	.04	1	2
BS-29	1	38	10	91	.1	31	12	241	2.65	2	5	ND	2	7	1	2	2	38	.09	.15	7	37	.44	70	.05	3	2.22	.01	.04	1	15
BS-30	1	7	4	22	.1	13	3	82	1.03	3	5	ND	2	6	1	2	2	18	.11	.03	5	18	.22	20	.05	4	.58	.01	.02	1	1
BS-31	1	14	4	26	.1	27	7	95	1.87	2	5	ND	2	6	1	2	2	27	.10	.10	6	29	.26	39	.04	2	1.40	.01	.03	1	1
BS-32	1	13	5	35	.1	24	7	140	1.77	2	5	ND	1	8	1	2	2	26	.12	.09	7	30	.32	50	.04	2	1.15	.01	.03	1	1
BS-33	1	14	8	42	.1	25	7	114	2.11	2	5	ND	3	7	1	2	2	32	.10	.09	8	35	.33	49	.05	2	1.26	.01	.03	1	1
STD C/FA-AU	22	59	39	135	7.1	70	28	1165	3.94	38	18	8	36	51	17	15	21	58	.48	.15	37	58	.88	170	.07	39	1.72	.06	.10	11	53

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au** PPB
BD-34	1	76	21	21	.1	6	4	42	.21	4	9	ND	1	30	1	2	2	3	2.37	.07	2	4	.05	27	.01	9	.15	.01	.02	1	1
BD-35	1	128	22	74	.3	16	12	381	1.55	3	5	ND	1	33	1	2	2	18	1.41	.10	5	12	.12	71	.02	14	.46	.01	.06	1	1
BD-36	1	86	43	126	.4	17	13	1557	2.08	5	5	ND	1	20	1	2	2	30	.51	.13	6	29	.39	124	.03	6	.93	.01	.09	1	2
BD-37	1	71	58	127	.4	19	14	2169	1.63	7	5	ND	1	19	1	2	2	23	.49	.14	11	20	.24	143	.02	9	.91	.01	.08	1	2
BD-38	1	70	26	61	.2	16	10	932	1.43	4	5	ND	1	17	1	2	2	21	.29	.07	7	23	.23	116	.03	6	.69	.01	.05	1	1
BD-39	1	543	15	113	.5	20	46	1719	3.10	2	5	ND	1	11	1	2	2	33	.24	.14	8	36	.31	86	.04	2	1.00	.02	.05	1	16
BD-40	1	13	44	67	.3	10	4	1286	.73	2	5	ND	1	19	1	2	2	11	.31	.11	5	10	.14	140	.01	8	.45	.01	.07	1	1
BD-41	1	31	30	109	.2	11	6	247	.61	3	5	ND	1	22	1	2	2	9	.67	.09	4	11	.12	151	.01	9	.35	.01	.06	1	1
BD-42	1	19	37	90	.2	13	6	1892	.76	2	5	ND	1	32	1	2	2	11	.98	.12	4	12	.21	169	.01	10	.39	.01	.07	1	1
BD-43	1	13	40	104	.3	13	8	2770	.64	2	5	ND	1	48	1	2	2	10	1.15	.14	4	11	.17	236	.01	11	.42	.01	.10	1	1
BD-44	2	12	29	83	.1	13	6	822	.94	3	5	ND	1	26	1	2	2	13	.47	.08	7	20	.16	209	.02	7	.44	.01	.06	1	2
BD-45	3	13	28	178	.2	19	13	7778	1.53	2	5	ND	1	37	1	2	2	22	.67	.11	8	22	.31	307	.04	6	.81	.01	.09	1	1
BD-46	2	16	51	115	.1	18	7	3647	1.14	2	5	ND	1	100	1	2	2	16	1.83	.14	7	15	.34	290	.02	12	.65	.01	.10	1	1
BD-47	3	16	33	245	.1	14	9	5118	.76	2	5	ND	1	78	1	2	2	12	1.35	.12	5	14	.26	373	.01	12	.39	.01	.08	1	2
BD-48	2	12	26	127	.2	16	12	5135	1.10	2	5	ND	1	41	1	2	2	16	.67	.11	6	18	.21	225	.02	7	.49	.01	.08	1	2
BD-49	2	10	25	55	.2	13	9	4241	.79	2	5	ND	1	41	1	2	2	12	.63	.08	7	11	.14	246	.02	5	.40	.01	.06	1	1
BD-50	1	8	29	26	.3	12	4	326	.64	2	5	ND	1	32	1	2	2	11	.44	.07	5	11	.11	91	.01	7	.31	.01	.06	1	2
BD-51	1	33	27	28	.2	9	6	311	.56	2	5	ND	1	25	1	2	2	9	.39	.08	5	10	.11	72	.01	3	.31	.01	.05	1	1
BD-52	2	32	37	98	.4	14	7	947	.64	4	5	ND	1	36	1	2	2	10	.71	.14	4	10	.16	149	.01	23	.39	.01	.09	1	1
BD-53	2	94	53	72	.2	16	10	425	1.25	4	5	ND	1	24	1	2	2	19	.39	.15	17	14	.23	146	.01	17	.92	.01	.09	1	1
BD-54	1	168	33	179	.3	14	11	676	1.03	2	5	ND	1	51	1	2	2	17	.95	.14	6	17	.20	214	.02	6	.63	.01	.08	1	4
BD-55	1	141	33	225	.3	21	34	1901	1.01	3	5	ND	1	33	1	2	2	13	1.10	.15	11	13	.20	184	.02	9	.76	.01	.07	1	2
BD-56	2	33	40	253	.3	21	15	3883	2.36	5	5	ND	1	100	1	2	2	40	1.15	.16	17	30	.69	291	.07	8	1.27	.01	.10	1	1
BD-57	1	21	19	151	.2	23	12	2170	1.98	3	5	ND	1	18	1	2	2	31	.66	.10	8	32	.52	171	.04	10	1.08	.01	.06	1	1
BD-58	1	24	20	52	.1	13	7	1109	.88	2	5	ND	1	18	1	2	2	13	.75	.07	6	15	.19	74	.02	17	.53	.01	.05	1	2
BD-59	1	37	62	159	.1	12	8	2591	.71	2	5	ND	1	38	1	2	2	10	2.09	.15	6	8	.19	168	.01	13	.52	.01	.10	1	1
BD-60	2	23	81	197	.1	12	9	4011	.77	3	5	ND	1	51	1	2	2	12	1.99	.19	5	8	.23	264	.01	12	.49	.01	.12	1	2
BD-61	1	18	33	39	.1	9	7	967	.57	3	5	ND	1	39	1	2	2	9	1.16	.11	3	9	.15	132	.01	9	.34	.01	.07	1	1
BD-62	2	30	46	73	.1	16	9	3103	1.05	4	5	ND	1	27	1	2	2	17	.55	.12	7	16	.24	246	.02	6	.66	.01	.09	1	1
BD-63	1	636	39	47	.6	17	8	1596	.95	2	5	ND	1	64	1	2	2	11	1.20	.18	3	12	.26	156	.01	12	.39	.01	.11	1	4
BD-64	1	144	38	43	.1	15	11	982	.92	2	5	ND	1	34	1	2	2	14	.59	.12	4	14	.19	126	.02	4	.47	.01	.07	1	1
BD-65	1	19	33	56	.2	11	4	422	.67	2	5	ND	1	48	1	2	3	10	.68	.10	5	12	.18	107	.01	7	.38	.01	.07	1	2
BD-66	2	32	51	52	.1	12	8	1699	.65	3	5	ND	1	78	1	2	2	10	1.28	.15	5	9	.18	186	.01	10	.40	.01	.12	1	1
STD C/FA-AU	20	58	40	136	6.8	65	30	1185	3.84	38	17	8	35	51	16	15	22	57	.48	.15	38	58	.87	171	.07	38	1.70	.06	.11	11	52

DESCRIPTION OF ROCK SAMPLES

The following are descriptions of those rock samples collected from the Rowan Lake Claim Group which were sent away for analysis:

S-202 Altered gabbro or coarse mafic flow containing up to 5% pyrite or disseminated crystals and patches. Location - 35 + 10 East on Baseline 56 North. Representative grab sample.

S-205 Silicified pillowed mafic volcanic with local massive sulphides (Py, Po) along margins of pillows and in fractures. Location - 29 North on Line 100 East. Representative grab sample.

S-206 Silicified and carbonate altered zone with fine grained disseminated pyrite (up to 5%) throughout. Location - 27 + 80 North on Line 100 East. Representative chips across 3 feet.

S-207 Quartz vein in strongly sheared (fault) zone. Vein up to four (4) feet wide, no observed sulphides. Vein strikes 126° and dips 60° southwest. Location - 61 North on Line 164 East. Several representative grab samples.

S-208 Silicified and carbonate altered mafic volcanic or gabbro. Contains up to 10% pyrite locally, generally 2 - 5%. Location - north shore of small bay near grid co-ordinates 67 + 20 East, 12 + 40 North.

S-209 Same as S-208, Location - on west end of point at 57 + 60 East, 10 + 20 North.

RR-01 Carbonate stringer zone in sulphide rimmed pillowed unit. Longe Trench area (see Fig. 4). Chip sample across 0.6 metres.

RR-02 Sulphide zone as pillow rims and fractures, Longe Trench area (see Fig. 4). Chip sample across 1 metre.

RR-03 Same rock type as RR-02, Longe Trench area (see Fig. 4). Chip sample across 0.5 metres.

RR-04 Same rock type as RR-01 with local carbonate veins. Longe Trench area (see Fig. 4). Chip sample across 1 metre.

RR-05 Same rock type as RR-02, Longe Trench area (see Fig. 4). Chip sample across 1.3 metres.

RR-06	Same rock type as RR-02, Longe Trench area (see Fig. 4). Chip sample across 1 metre.
RR-07	Same rock type as RR-02, Longe Trench area (see Fig. 4). Chip sample across 0.5 metres.
RR-08 to RR-12	Mafic volcanics, weakly silicified with abundant sulphide (2 - 5%) along fractures and as lenses. Trooper Trench area, trench #1 (see Fig.6). Five chip samples, each 1 metre long.
RR-13 to RR-19	Same as RR-08 to RR-12. Trooper Trench area (see Fig. 6). Seven chip samples, each 1 metre long.
RR-20 to RR-24	Same as RR-08 to RR-12, except minor carbonate and possible pillow rim sulphides. Poor exposure. Trooper Trench area (see Fig. 6). Four chip samples each 1 metre long and one chip sample (RR-24) 0.5 metres long.
RR-25	Pyrite and Pyrrhotite (up to 5%) in sheared gabbro. Location 51 + 50 North, 114 + 70 East. Representative grab samples.
RR-26	Similar to RR-25 and in same general location.
RR-27	Disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite in mafic rock (probably a fine grained gabbro). Location - 47 + 30 North, 116 + 50 East. Representative grab sample.
RR-28	Quartz vein up to 15 inches wide. Location - east of Bruce Lake.
RR-29	Silicified mafic volcanic with minor sulphides along pillow margins and fractures. Longe Trench area (see Fig. 4). Chip sample across 1 metre.
RR-30	Same rock type as RR-29, (see Fig. 4). Chip sample across 1 metre.
RR-31	Pillowed and massive mafic volcanics with minor sulphides along fractures (see Fig. 4). Chip sample across 1 metre.
RR-32	Same rock type as RR-29 (see Fig. 4). Chip sample across 1 metre.
RR-33	Silicified massive mafic volcanic with sulphides along fracture system, (see Fig. 4). Chip sample across 1 metre.

RR-34	Same rock type as RR-33 (see Fig. 4). Chip sample across 0.5 metres.
RR-35	Pillowed mafic volcanic with abundant sulphide (Py, Po, Cpy) along pillow rims. Location - old trench (Longe Trenches area) at 52 + 50 North, 37 + 30 East. Chip sample across 0.5 metres.
RR-36	Pillow margin with up to 10% sulphides in sample (Py, Po, Cpy). Old trench (Longe Trenches area) at 54 + 20 North, 38 + 60 East. Selected grab sample.
RR-37	Carbonate breccia; mafic volcanic fragments in a calcite matrix with local sulphide up to 5%. Location - old trench at 38 + 90 East, 54 + 10 North (Longe Trenches area). Chip sample across 1 metre.
RR-38 to RR-43	Silicified, carbonated and pyritized mafic rock (gabbro). Zone within a sheared gabbro. Wide carbonate altered halo around zone. Main mineralized zone contains up to 20% pyrite, traces of chalcopyrite. Remainder of exposure is gossanous and contains higher percentage of unmineralized host rock. Location - Rintamaki Sulphide Zone at 64 + 85 East, 20 + 35 North (see Fig. 7). Six chip samples from 0.5 to 1 metre long across 3.7 metre wide zone.
RR-44	Selected grab from more pyritic zone, Rintamaki Showing (see Fig. 7).

January 23, 1987

Your File: 80-86
Our File: 2.9398

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

Dear Sir:

RE: Notice of Intent dated December 31, 1986
Geological, Geochemical Surveys and Assaying
on Mining Claims K 717947, et al, in the Area
of Rowan Lake

The assessment work credits, as listed with the above-mentioned Notice of Intent, have been approved as of the above date.

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

Yours sincerely,

J.C. Smith, A/Manager
Mining Lands Section
Mineral Development and Lands Branch
Mines and Minerals Division

Whitney Block, Room 6610
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Telephone: (416) 965-4888

SH/mc
cc: Kengate Resources Limited
Suite 1205
750 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2T8

Seymour M. Sears
P.O. Box 2058
Wawa, Ontario
P0S 1K0

Mr. G.H. Ferguson
Mining & Lands Commissioner
Toronto, Ontario

Resident Geologist
Kenora, Ontario

Encl.

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ontario

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File 2.9398

Date December 31, 1986

Mining Recorder's Report of Work No. 80-86

Recorded Holder

KENGATE RESOURCES LIMITED

Township or Area

ROWAN LAKE AREA

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical	
Electromagnetic _____ days	$1777.65 SPENT ON ASSAYING SAMPLES TAKEN FROM MINING CLAIMS:
Magnetometer _____ days	K 717947 717951-52 745174-75 745180-81 745191-92 745194-95 745202
Radiometric _____ days	
Induced polarization _____ days	
Other _____ days	
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	
Geological _____ days	118.5 DAYS CREDIT ALLOWED WHICH MAY BE GROUPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 76(6) OF THE MINING ACT R.S.O. 1980.
Geochemical _____ days	
Man days ☐ Airborne ☐	
Special provision ☐ Ground ☐	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims.	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	

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

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

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

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

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ontario

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File: 2.9398

Date: December 31, 1986

Mining Recorder's Report of Work No.: 80-86

Recorded Holder: KENGATE RESOURCES LIMITED

Township or Area: ROWAN LAKE AREA

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical	
Electromagnetic _____ days	
Magnetometer _____ days	
Radiometric _____ days	K 717949 to 55 inclusive 745174 to 86 inclusive 745188 to 93 inclusive 745195 to 206 inclusive 794715 to 19 inclusive
Induced polarization _____ days	
Other _____ days	
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	
Geological 20 days	
Geochemical _____ days	
Man days ☐ Airborne ☐	
Special provision ☒ Ground ☐	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims.	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	

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

5 DAYS CREDIT; GEOLOGICAL	10 DAYS CREDIT; GEOLOGICAL
K 717947	K 717948 745187 745194

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

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

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

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ontario

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File 2.9398

Date December 31, 1986

Mining Recorder's Report of Work No. 80-86

Recorded Holder

KENGATE RESOURCES LIMITED

Township or Area

ROWAN LAKE AREA

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical	
Electromagnetic _____ days	K 717947
Magnetometer _____ days	717951-52
Radiometric _____ days	745174-75
Induced polarization _____ days	745180-81
Other _____ days	745191-92
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	745194-95
Geological _____ days	745202
Geochemical 7.4 days	
Man days [X] Airborne [ ]	
Special provision [ ] Ground [ ]	
[ ] Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims.	
[ ] Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	

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

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

[X] not sufficiently covered by the survey [ ] insufficient technical data filed

K 717948-49-50
717953-54-55
745176 to 79 inclusive
745182 to 90 inclusive
745193
745196 to 201 inclusive
745203 to 206 inclusive
794715 to 19 inclusive

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

828 (85/12)

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

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

R.P 29398

Mining Act

#80-86

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

Type of Survey(s): GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, GEOCHEMICAL & PROSPECTING
Township or Area: ROWAN LAKE M-2580
Claim Holder(s): KENGATE RESOURCES LIMITED
Prospector's Licence No: T-9608
Address: 1205 - 750 WEST PENDER STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C., V6C 2T8
Survey Company: Seymour Sears & Company.
Date of Survey (from & to): 20 08 85 (Day | Mo. | Yr.) 05 09 85 (Day | Mo. | Yr.)
Total Miles of line Cut: —
Name and Address of Author (of Geo Technical report): Seymour M. Sears P.O. Box 2058, Wawa, Ontario, P0S 1K0

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

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

Man Days		Days per Claim
Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	~~2.0~~
	Geological	7.4
	Geochemical	

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

RECEIVED
JUN 19 1986
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6
KENORA MINING DIV.

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.		Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
K	717947	27.4		K	745188	27.4
	717948	27.4			745189	27.4
	717949	27.4			745190	27.4
	717950	27.4			745191	47.4
	717951	34.7	+		745192	47.4
	717952	27.4			745193	27.4
	717953	27.4			745194	27.4
	717954	27.4			745195	27.4
	717955	27.4			745196	27.4
	745174	27.4			745197	27.4
	745175	27.4			745198	27.4
	745176	27.4			745199	27.4
	745177	27.4			745200	27.4
	745178	27.4			745201	27.4
	745179	27.4			745202	27.4
	745180	47.4	*		745203	27.4
	745181	47.4	*		745204	27.4
	745182	27.4			745205	27.4
	745183	27.4			745206	27.4
	745184	27.4			794715	27.4
	745185	27.4			794716	27.4
	745186	27.4			794717	27.4
	745187	27.4			794718	27.4
					794719	27.4

* NOTE - THESE CLAIMS HAVE MORE CREDITS APPLIED FOR DUE TO ANALYTICAL CREDITS OPTION ON LEFT

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 47

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed: Soil & Rock Geochemical Sampling
Performed on Claim(s): 717947, 717951, 717952, 745175, 745180, 745181, 745191, 745192, 745193, 745195, 745202 and others

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits (ANALYTICAL COSTS)

Total Expenditures			=	Total Days Credits
$ 1777.65	÷	15	=	87.3

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
1375.1	June 19/86	
	Date ~~Approved~~ as Recorded	~~Branch Director~~
	See revised Statement	

Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
June 15/86	Seymour Sears

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: Seymour M. Sears, P.O. Box 2058, Wawa, Ontario, P0S 1K0
Phone (705) 856-2018

717947

Date Certified	Certified by (Signature)
June 15/86	Seymour Sears

Assessment Work Breakdown

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

Type of Survey
Soil sampling & Prospecting (Rock Geochem)

Technical Days		Technical Days Credits	Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
36	X 7 =	252	+ –	=	252	+	47	=	5.40

Type of Survey
DRAFTING

Technical Days		Technical Days Credits	Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
9	X 7 =	63	+ –	=	63	+	47	=	1.30

Type of Survey
CONSULTANTS FEES (INTERPRETATION & REPORT)

Technical Days		Technical Days Credits	Line-cutting Days		Total Credits		No. of Claims		Days per Claim
4.5	X 7 =	31.5	+ —	=	31.5	+	47	=	0.70

Type of Survey

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

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

File _____

GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

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

Type of Survey(s) Geological & Prospecting

Township or Area M-2580 - Rowan Lake Area

Claim Holder(s) Kengate Resources Ltd.

Survey Company Seymour Sears & Company

Author of Report Seymour M. Sears

Address of Author P.O. Box 2058, Wawa, Ontario

Covering Dates of Survey Aug 20/85 - Sept 30/85
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut _____

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

K 717947 et al
(prefix) (number)
(See report - Page 3) for complete List

TOTAL CLAIMS 47

If space insufficient, attach list

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED

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

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

	DAYS per claim
Geophysical	
–Electromagnetic	
–Magnetometer	
–Radiometric	
–Other	7.4
Geological	20
Geochemical	

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

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

DATE: Sept 9/85 SIGNATURE: Seymour Sears
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 2.5914

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

OFFICE USE ONLY

837 (5/79)

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

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

Number of Stations _____ Number of Readings _____

Station interval _____ Line spacing _____

Profile scale _____

Contour interval _____

MAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Accuracy – Scale constant _____

Diurnal correction method _____

Base Station check-in interval (hours) _____

Base Station location and value _____

_____

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Coil configuration _____

Coil separation _____

Accuracy _____

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

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

Parameters measured _____

GRAVITY

Instrument _____

Scale constant _____

Corrections made _____

_____

Base station value and location _____

_____

Elevation accuracy _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION
RESISTIVITY

Instrument _____

Method ☐ Time Domain ☐ Frequency Domain

Parameters – On time _____ Frequency _____

– Off time _____ Range _____

– Delay time _____

– Integration time _____

Power _____

Electrode array _____

Electrode spacing _____

Type of electrode _____

SELF POTENTIAL

Instrument _____ Range _____

Survey Method _____

_____

Corrections made _____

_____

RADIOMETRIC

Instrument _____

Values measured _____

Energy windows (levels) _____

Height of instrument _____ Background Count _____

Size of detector _____

Overburden _____

(type, depth – include outcrop map)

OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGING ETC.)

Type of survey _____

Instrument _____

Accuracy _____

Parameters measured _____

_____

Additional information (for understanding results) _____

_____

_____

AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Type of survey(s) _____

Instrument(s) _____

(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy _____

(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used _____

Sensor altitude _____

Navigation and flight path recovery method _____

_____

Aircraft altitude _____ Line Spacing _____

Miles flown over total area _____ Over claims only _____

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken _____

Total Number of Samples _____

Type of Sample _____
(Nature of Material)

Average Sample Weight _____

Method of Collection _____

Soil Horizon Sampled _____

Horizon Development _____

Sample Depth _____

Terrain _____

Drainage Development _____

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness _____

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

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis _____

General _____

ANALYTICAL METHODS

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

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

Others _____

Field Analysis (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Field Laboratory Analysis

No. (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Commercial Laboratory (_____ tests)

Name of Laboratory _____

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

General _____

	1b					$							
									2-9398				
717947	3/4 ✓	✓			745190	✓	.						
48	1/2				91	✓	✓						
49	1/2 ✓				92	✓	✓						
50	✓				93	✓							
51	✓	✓			94	1/2	✓						
52	✓	✓			95	✓	✓						
53	1/4 ✓				96	1/4 ✓							
54	✓				97	✓							
55	✓				98	✓							
745174	✓	✓			99	✓							
75	✓	✓			200	✓							
76	✓				1	✓							
77	1/4 ✓				2	✓	✓						
78	✓				3	✓							
79	✓				4	✓							
80	✓	✓			5	✓							
81	✓	✓			6	✓							
82	✓				794115	✓							
83	✓				16	✓							
84	✓				17	✓							
85	✓✓				18	✓							
86	✓				19	✓							
87	3/4 ✓												
88	NF												
89	✓												

Phone 705-856-2018

SEYMOUR SEARS AND COMPANY

P.O. Box 2058,
76 Toronto Ave.
Wawa, Ontario
P0S 1K0

September 09, 1986

Director, Land Management Branch
Ministry of Northern Dev. and Mines
Room 6610, Whitney Block
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find two reports entitled: "Report on the Bedivere Lake Platinum Prospect, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, for Coventry Ventures Inc." These reports cover Mining Claims TB 840809, etal, and are refered to Report of Work #160.

Also enclosed are two reports entitled: "Report on the Geological Mapping and Prospecting Program on the Rowan Lake Claim Group, Cameron Lake Area, Ontario, for Newfields Minerals Inc., Kengate Resources Ltd. and Interstrat Resources Inc." These reports cover Mining Claims K717947, et al, in the Rowan Lake Area and are refered to Report of Work 80-86.

Sincerely,

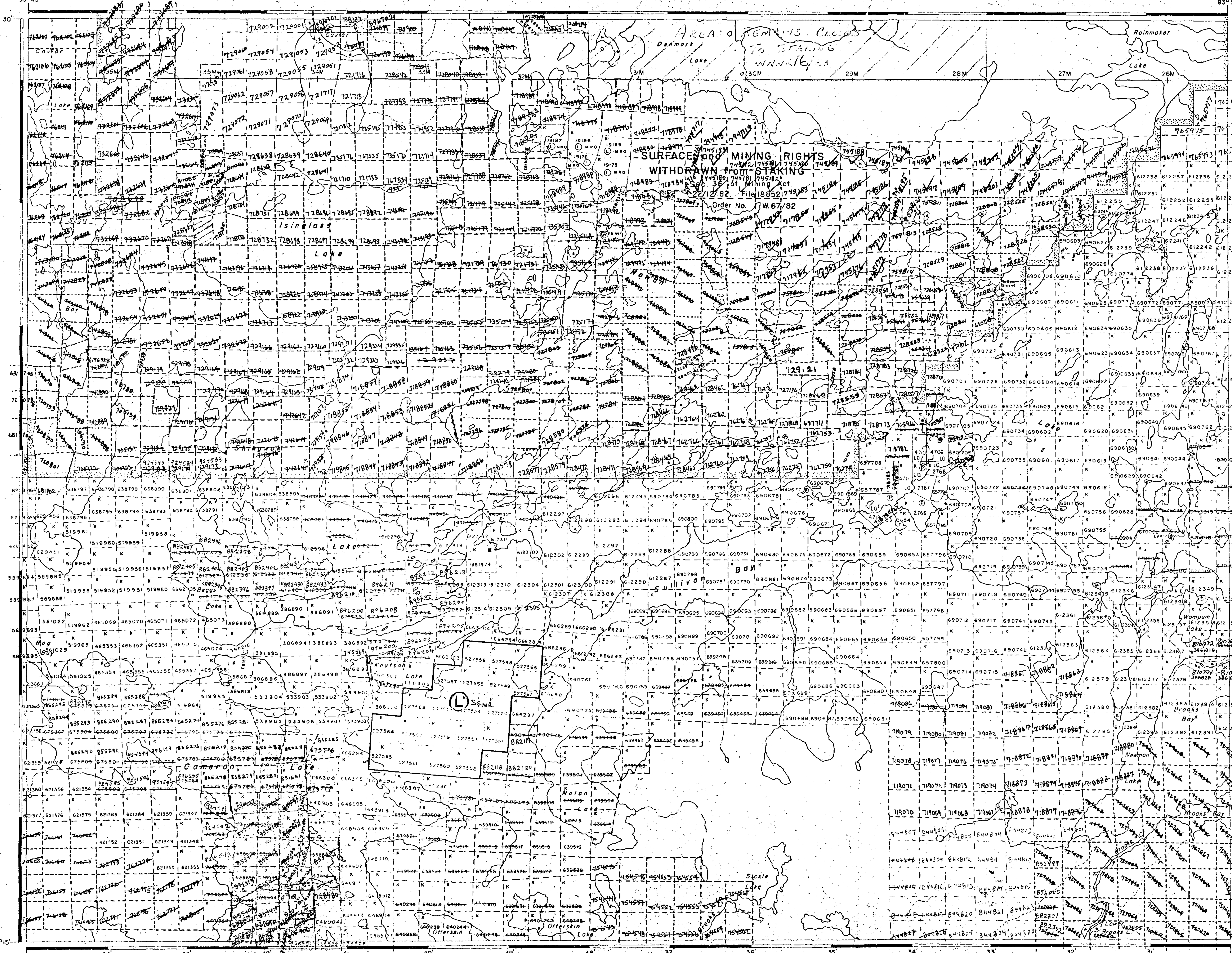
Seymour Sears

Seymour M. Sears

NAWA
10 IX '86
CANADA
$6.06

ATIKWA LAKE (GRAPNEL BAY) M.2629

DOGPAW LAKE M.2585



LAWRENCE LAKE M.2579

BROOKS LAKE M.2473

AREA OF

ROWAN LAKE

DISTRICT OF KENORA

KENORA MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

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

NOTES

400' Surface Rights Reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

Effective on linen

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES 52 F 5

PLAN NO. M.2580

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH


DENMARK
LAKE
WEST
LAKE
ROWAN LAKE
BRUCE LAKE
LOSS BAY
BLIND BAY
BASE LINE 56N (CUT LINE)
TIE LINE 20 N (CUT LINE)
TROOPER TRENCHES
LONGE TRENCHES
RINTAMAKI SHOWING
LOCATION MAP
MAP AREA
ONTARIO
U.S.A.
LAKE SUPERIOR
SYMBOLS
AREA OF OUTCROP
OUTCROP, EXAMINED
FOLIATION - INCLINED, VERTICAL, DIP UNKNOWN
GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
FAULT
CLIFF
BOULDERS
ROCK SAMPLE
TRENCHES
SWAMP
Py PYRITE
Po PYRRHOTITE
Cpy CHALCOPYRITE
CLAIM POST ASSUMED, LOCATED
ANTICLINE
QV QUARTZ VEIN
LEGEND
5 MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS, GABBRO
4 FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
4 Undivided
4a Feldspar Porphyry
3 METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS
2 FELSIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC ROCKS
1 MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC ROCKS
1 Undivided
1a Massive Flows
1b Pillowed Flows
1c Feldspar Porphyritic Flows
1d Tuffaceous Rocks
1e Debris Flows
1f Agglomerate
SCALE 1:5000
METRES 125 0 125 250 375 METRES
FEET 500 0 500 1000 1500 FEET
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
SCALE 1 INCH = 4 MILES
(Simplified and revised from part of O.G.S. map 2443)
(note: Legend same as 1:5000 scale map)
2.9398

ROWAN LAKE PROPERTY

ROWAN-CAMERON LAKE JOINT VENTURE
NEWFIELDS MINERALS INC.
KENGATE RESOURCES LTD.
INTERSTRAT RESOURCES INC.

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SEYMOUR SEARS & CO.

GEOLOGY BY S. SEARS
SEPT/85 B.M.S.