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52F055E0045 63.4431 ROWAN LAKE

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THE 1984 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMME
ON THE ROWAN LAKE PROPERTY

for

Silver Lake Resources Inc.
Suite 4650, P.O. Box 77, TD Bank Tower
Toronto Dominion Centre
Toronto, Ontario
M5K 1E7

December, 1984

LORNE BURDEN

SUMMARY

The 25 claim Rowan Lake property which Del Norte Chrome Corporation have optioned to Silver Lake Resources Inc. is located on the southwestern end of Rowan Lake. The property is underlain by an Early Precambrian easterly trending sequence of metamorphosed mafic to felsic flows and pyroclastic rocks intruded by mafic to intermediate dykes and sills, and the granitic Nolan Lake stock.

The property is on strike with three significant, recently outlined gold deposits. Nuinsco Resources' Monte Cristo property, which adjoins the Rowan Lake Property on the east, is host to the recently drilled Monte Cristo and Victor Island deposits. The Nuinsco-Lockwood Petroleum Cameron Lake property, located 5 miles to the west, is the site of the Cameron Lake deposit currently indicated to contain 2,000,000 tons of material grading in excess of 0.10 oz/ton gold. Shear zones containing the deposits have been traced onto the Rowan Lake property.

Recent work on the property includes airborne V.L.F.E.M. and magnetometer surveys, as well as ground V.L.F.E.M., magnetometer, I.P. surveys.

In early April 1984, a 787 foot drill hole was positioned on the boundary between Nuinsco Resources Monte Cristo property and the Rowan Lake property to test for the continuation of the Monte Cristo Shear zone. The hole intersected a highly carbonatized and sheared zone thought to be the hanging wall shear of the Monte Cristo Shear. Although no ore grade intersections were encountered, several intersections were found to be geochemically anomalous in gold.

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INTRODUCTION

The Rowan Lake property is underlain by Early Precambrian metavolcanic rocks and actually straddles a major transition in the volcanic rock chemistry from tholeiitic to mixed calcalkaline and tholeiitic. This boundary between oceanic volcanics and an overlying stratovolcano is typically the locus of many Early Precambrian gold deposits.

Gold deposits recently explored on the nearby Cameron Lake and Monte Cristo properties are contained within altered shear zones which also appear to underlie the Rowan Lake property. Chances for the occurrence of similar gold mineralization on the Rowan Lake property are excellent.

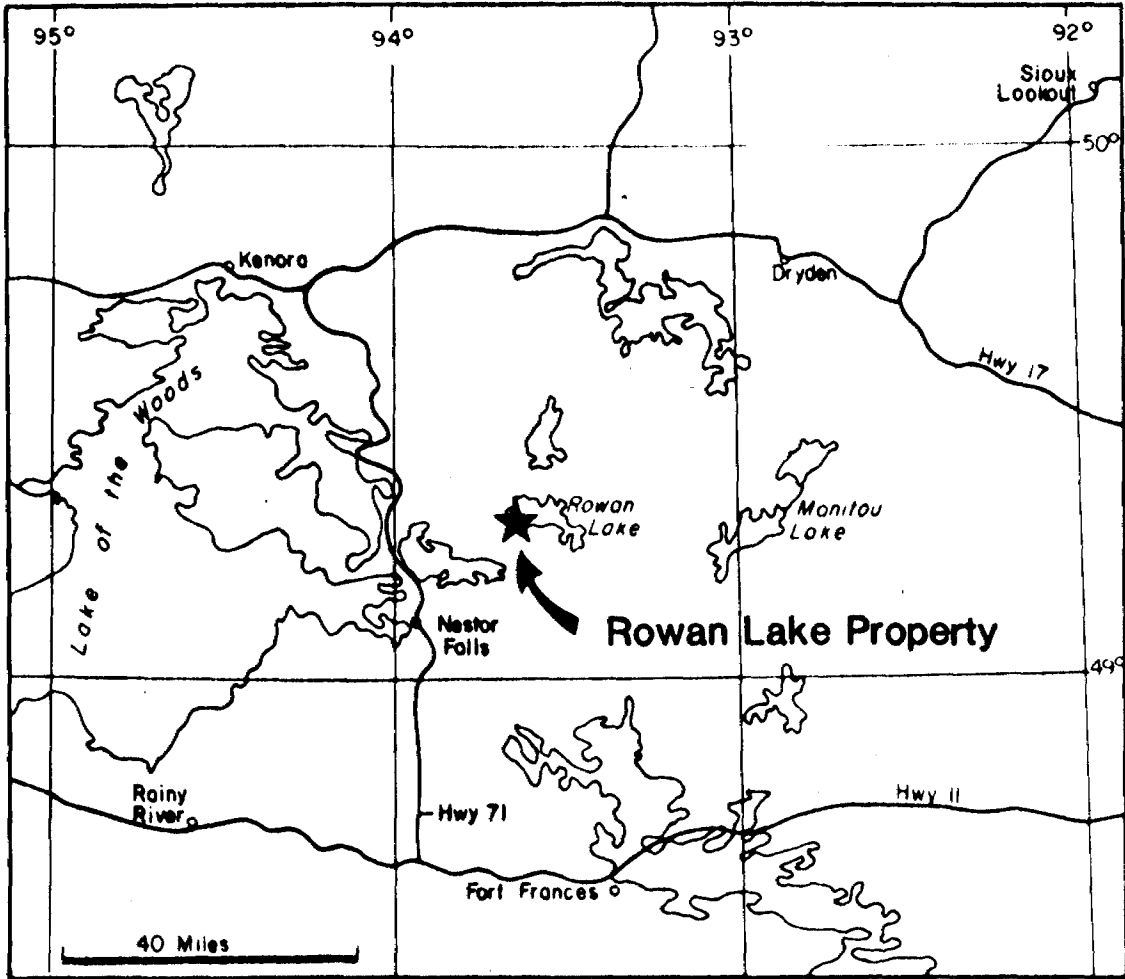
In April of 1984, a 787' hole was drilled on the boundary of Nuinsco Resources Monte Cristo property and the Rowan Lake property. This hole was positioned to test for the continuation of the Monte Cristo Shear zone across the Rowan Lake property. The results of this work are presented in this report.

Location and Access

The property is located approximately 20 miles northeast of the town of Nestor Falls on Highway 71, and approximately 55 miles southeast of Kenora, Ontario (Figure 1). The property straddles Sullivan Bay on Rowan Lake and several smaller bays and scattered islands (Figure 2).

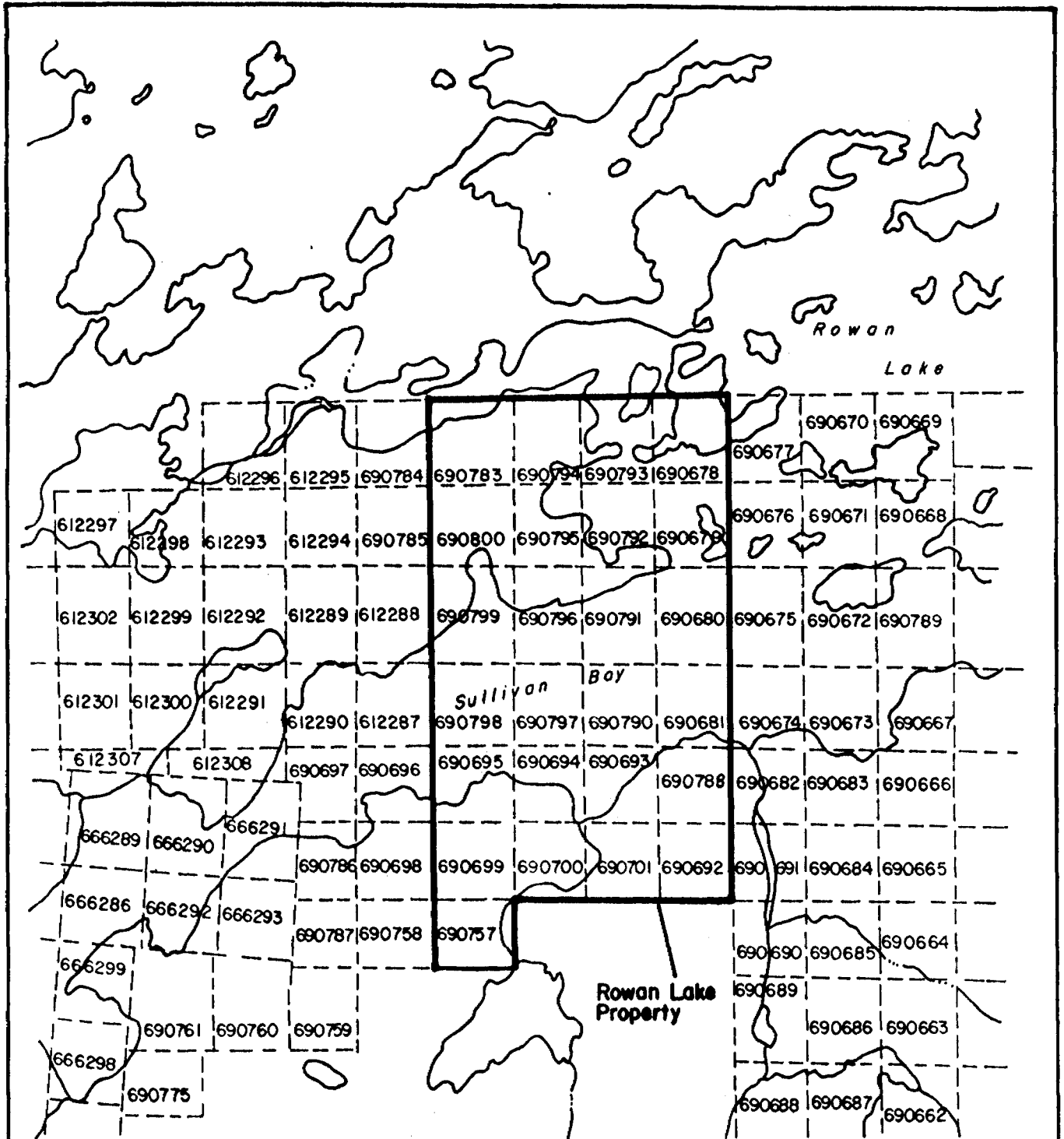
Access is provided by float equipped fixed wing aircraft available in Nestor Falls. A winter ice road is maintained to Nuinsco's Cameron Lake and Monte Cristo camps as well as the tourist camps situated on Rowan Lake. Presently, Nuinsco Resources is constructing an all-weather road to the Cameron Lake camp.

Rowan Lake Lodge, located approximately 1 1/4 miles north of the property, is equipped with a radio telephone.



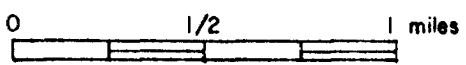
LOCATION MAP

FIG. 1



Rowan Lake Property

**SILVER LAKE - DEL NORTE
JOINT VENTURE
ROWAN LAKE PROPERTY
District of Kenora, Ontario N.T.S. 52F/5
CLAIM INDEX**



From O.M.N.R. Map M2585 "Dogpaw Lake"

Figure 2

Property

The Rowan Lake property was staked by a prospecting syndicate which recorded the claims on January 6, 1983. Subsequently, Del Norte Chrome Corporation purchased the property for 200,000 common shares of Del Norte and a 3% net smelter royalty.

In early 1984, Silver Lake Resources Inc. acquired an option to earn a 50% interest in the property by expending \$250,000 on exploration by April 1, 1985. The group comprises twenty-five contiguous unpatented mining claims:

K 690678 - K 690681 inclusive,
K 690692 - K 690695 inclusive,
K 690699 - K 690701 inclusive,
K 690790 - K 690800 inclusive,
K 690757, K 690783 and K 690788.

Topography and Vegetation

Approximately half of the property is covered by portions of Rowan Lake. The half mile wide, east-west trending Sullivan Bay portion, is up to 100 feet deep with 20 to 40 feet of clay and silt deposits. The land portions of the property are approximately bisected by Sullivan Bay. Outcrop is most abundant on the northern peninsula where a series of northeasterly trending ridges of outcrop are separate by low cedar swamps with a local relief of approximately 60 feet. Ridge tops tend to be pine covered with spruce covering the hillsides. Shoreline outcrop is well exposed on the northern peninsula.

The southern half of the property has a local relief of 100 feet. The surface rises gently from an alder and manitoba maple vegetated low on Sullivan Bay to a high spruce and pine covered ridge on the south boundary of the property. Several low outcrops are scattered throughout this area. Rock exposure is poor along the south shoreline of Sullivan Bay.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The Rowan Lake area was originally mapped by Burwash (1933) and Thompson (1935, 1938) at a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile. Mapping by Johnson (1960) at 1 inch to 1/2 mile, and Davies (1967), 1 inch to 1/2 mile includes part of the Rowan Lake area. Most recently, Kaye (1973), mapped the area at a scale of 1 inch to 1/2 mile.

Gold exploration has been carried out sporadically in the Kenora-Rowan Lake areas since the turn of the century, and for base metals since the 1950's. A number of small gold mines were opened up in the early 1900's, but no major deposits were outlined. In 1960, two prospectors working for Noranda Mines discovered gold near Cameron lake. Noranda drilled the property in 1960-61 and again with a second drill programme in 1974 under an option agreement with Zahavy Mines Ltd. Nuinsco Resources acquired the property in 1980 and have since that time successfully outlined reserves of 2 million tons grading better than 0.10 oz Au per ton. This deposit lies approximately 5 miles southwest of, and along strike with the Rowan Lake property.

The Victor Island and Monte Cristo deposits occur respectively 3500 and 5000 feet east of the Rowan Lake property. Gold was first reported to occur in a strong shear zone on the Monte Cristo claim in 1899. In 1931, due to lower water levels, the gold bearing shear zone was exposed over width of 20 feet and traced for over one mile. Nuinsco Resources acquired the claims surrounding the showings and have obtained encouraging results during their 1983 and 1984 drill programmes (i.e., drill hole NM 25 cut 42.6 feet of 0.27 oz per ton Au, [Northern Miner Press, April 12, 1984]).

A search of the Toronto assessment files revealed that no assessment work had been filed on the property prior to its recent acquisition.

CURRENT EXPLORATION

Aerodat airborne Magnetometer and V.L.F.E.M. surveys were conducted in late 1983 on behalf of Del Norte Chrome Corp. Upon acquisition of its option in 1984, Silver Lake Resources Inc., commissioned ground V.L.F.E.M., Magnetometer, and Induced Polarization surveys.

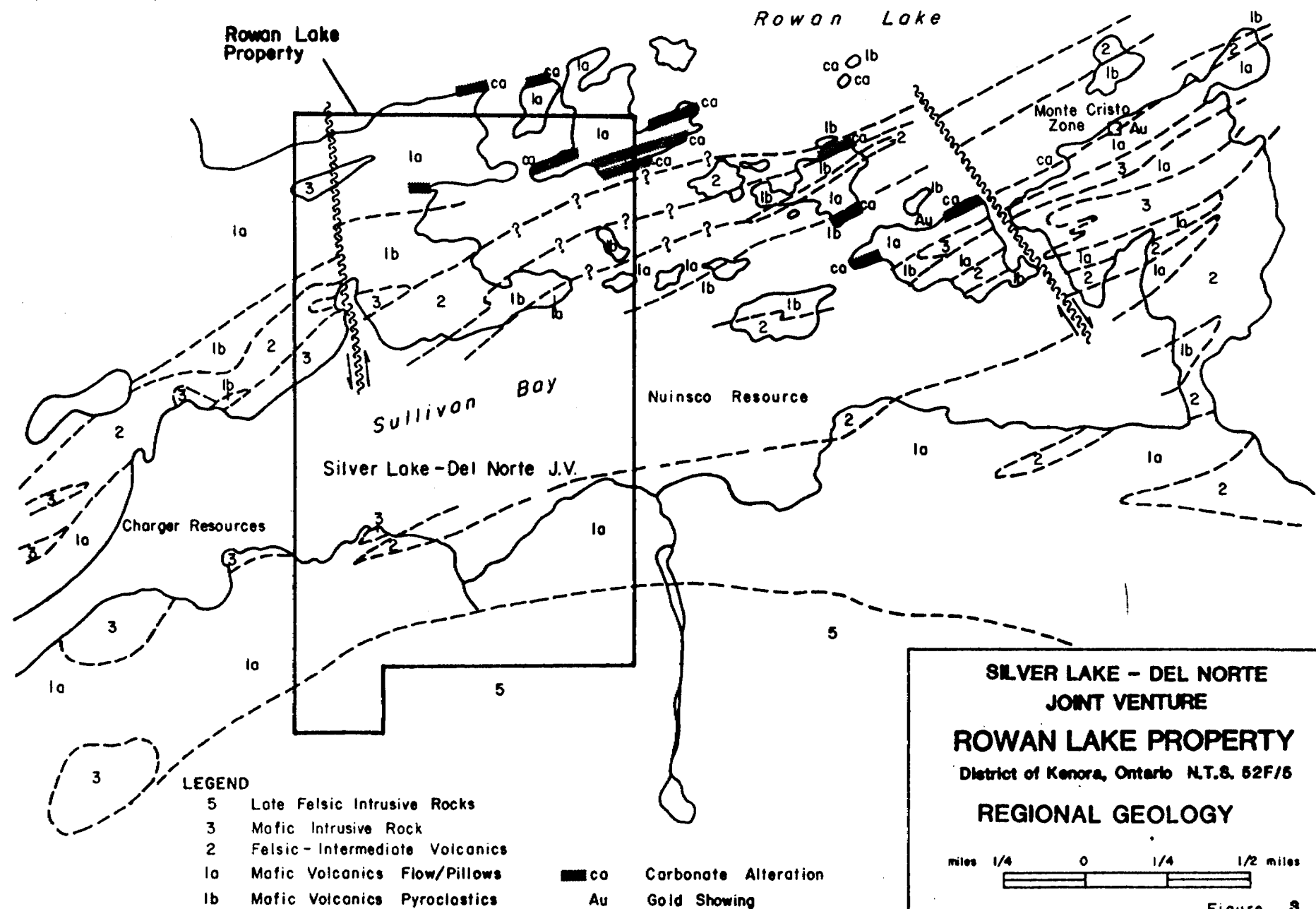
GEOLOGY

Rowan Lake is near the western extremity of the Early Precambrian, Savant Lake-Crow Lake belt of metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Figure 3). This wide belt of metamorphosed mafic to felsic flows and associated pyroclastic rocks is intruded by near-comformable dykes and sills of gabbro and quartz-feldspar porphyry. The Nolan Lake Stock, dominantly composed of quartz monzonite, intrudes the volcanic sequence south of Rowan Lake. Metamorphism is dominantly lower to upper greenschist facies. An aureole of amphibolite grade metamorphism, encircles the granitic intrusion.

DIAMOND DRILLING

In April 1984, Silver Lake Resources Inc. and Nuinsco Resources drilled a joint venture hole on their common boundary in Sullivan Bay in an effort to extend the known length of the Monte Cristo and Victor Island shear zones. Anomalous gold mineralization coincident with shearing was located in a similar stratigraphic setting. The drill logs, sections and location maps are appended to this report.

Adapted from Kaye (1973)



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 787 foot diamond drill hole confirmed that the composite Monte Cristo shear zone underlies the Rowan Lake property. However, the footwall of the shear zone, where gold mineralization occurs on the Monte Cristo property, does not appear to have been intersected by this hole.

Additional drilling is recommended to locate the exact position of the footwall of the Monte Cristo shear zone.

PERSONAL DECLARATION

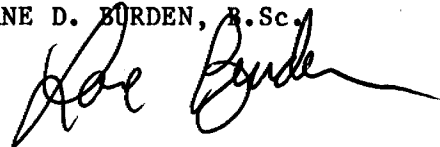
I, LORNE D. BURDEN, of 27 Hollingworth Drive, Scarborough, Ontario,

DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a consulting geologist.
2. I have worked in mineral exploration since 1979.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto where I obtained a B.Sc. degree specializing in geological sciences in 1981.
4. I am a member of the Prospectors & Developers Association.
5. This report is based on personal examination of the claim group in conjunction with a review of all available reports, maps and sections concerning the area.
6. I have no interest in the properties or securities of Silver Lake Resources Inc., nor do I expect to receive or acquire any.

DATED THIS 15th day of *December*, 1984.

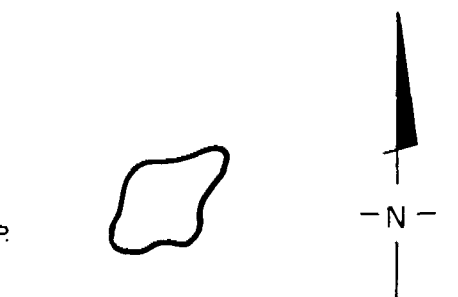
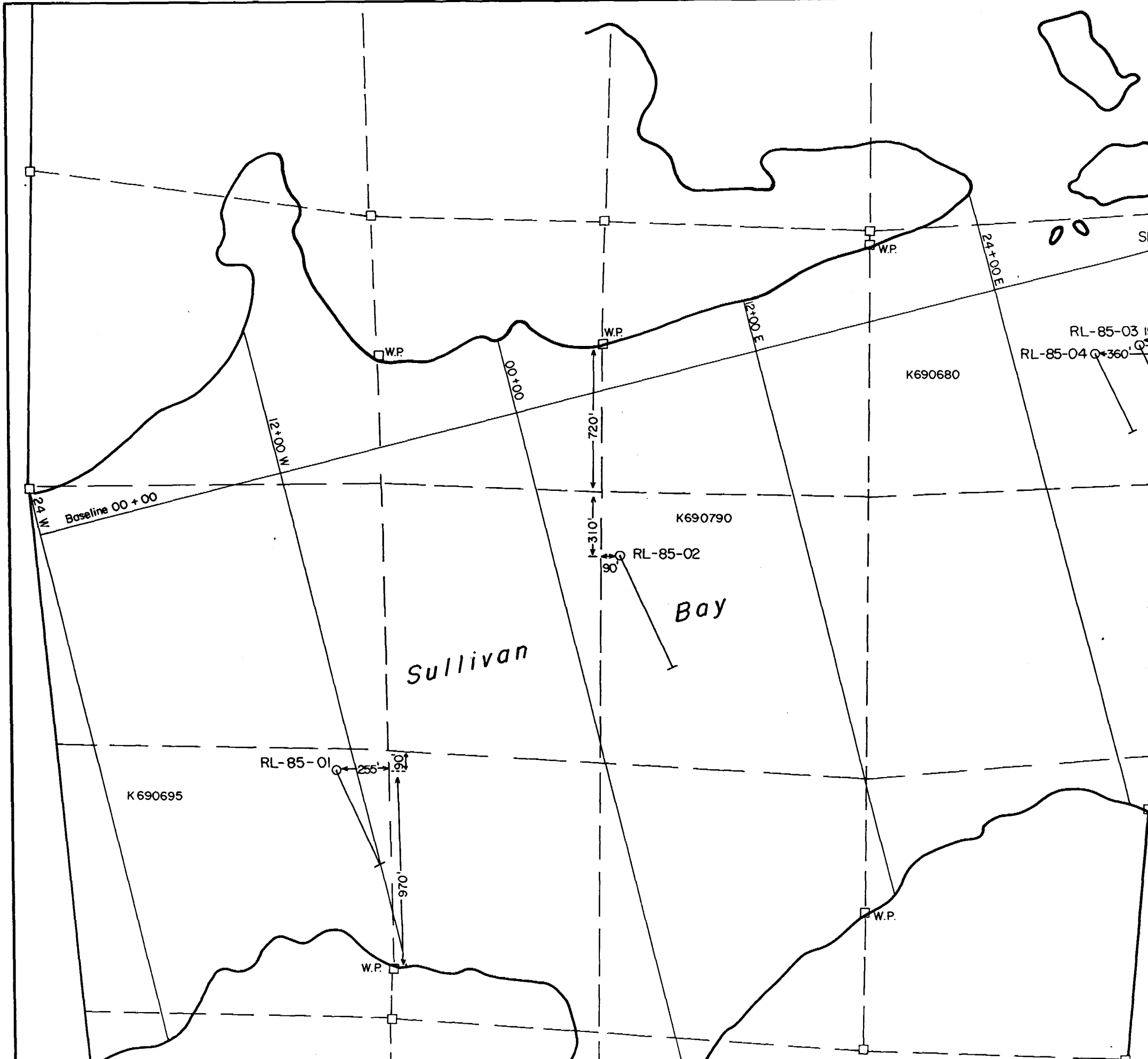
LORNE D. BURDEN, B.Sc.



REFERENCES

- Burwash, E.M. (1933) GEOLOGY OF THE KAKAGI LAKE AREA; O.D.M., Vol. 42, pt. 4, p.41-92 (published 1934). Accompanied by Map 425, 1 inch to 1 mile.
- Davies, J.C. (1967) ATIKWA LAKE AREA (east half) DISTRICT OF KENORA; O.D.M., Prelim. Map P388, Geol. Ser., 1 inch to 1/4 miles.
- Goodwin, J.R. (1984) GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE ROWAN LAKE PROPERTY FOR SILVER LAKE RESOURCES INC.; unpublished report for Silver Lake Resources Inc.
- Johnston, W.G.Q. (1960) ATIKWA-CAVIAR LAKES AREA, DISTRICT OF KENORA; O.D.M., Prelim. Map P84 Geol. Ser., 1 inch to 1/2 mile.
- Kaye, L. (1973) ROWAN LAKE AREA, DISTRICT OF KENORA; O.D.M., Prelim Map P832, Geol., Ser. 1 inch to 1/4 mile.
- Thomson, Jas. E. (1935) GEOLOGY OF THE ROWAN-STRAW LAKES AREA; O.D.M., Vol. 44, pt. 4, p.1-28 (published 1946). Accompanied by Map 44e, 1 inch to 1 mile.

APPENDIX



Silver Lake Resources Inc.		
Rowan Lake Project		
District of Kenora, Ontario		
N.T.S. 52F/5		
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP		
CHECKED BY: L. Burden	DATE: April / 1985	PLAN No.

DRILL LOG

Property: Rowan Lake

NUINSCO/LOCKWOOD

DDH: SL-1

Co Ordinates: BLO, 32E Silver Lake Grid
L80W, 16N Nuinsco Grid

Claim:

Date Hole Commenced: April 1, 1984

Declination: -59° Azimuth: 150°
Core Size: RQ
Total Depth: 787'

Date Completed: April 4, 1984
Logged By: Marcus J. Ruck

ACID TEST		TROPARI TEST		TROPARI TEST					
Depth	Inclination	Depth	Inclination	Depth	Inclination	Azimuth	Depth	Inclination	Azimuth
42' (casing)	58°	440'	56.5°						
140'	57°	540'	56°						
240'	57°	640'	54.5°						
340'	57°	740'	52.5°						

Drill Log Summary

Assay

Comments

Mineralization:

Almost no py mineralization.
Sediment units (particularly 322'-390') typically have weak carb + ser alteration but py is more likely primary.
In mafic flows there are two sections of very weak carb + ser alteration: 187'-215' and 630'-773' (probably not significant)

The core of the Monte Cristo Shear Zone is at 497'-527' and is marked by strong banding (bands of chl., chl. + ser, and carb.), primary textures and structures are destroyed.
The banding and shearing decrease gradually outward from this central core; the limits of the shear zone are therefore arbitrary

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN LOGGING:

Rock Type: MV metavolcanic; Tu tuff; QFP quartz feldspar porphyry.
A altered zone; Aw weak; Am moderate; As strong
CSZ chloritic shear zone.

Veining: QCV quartz-carbonate vein; CV/QV carbonate vein/quartz vein;
%/5' - Estimate over 5' interval; estimate attitude; indicate colour.

Texture: ms massive; gb gabbroid; vs vesicular; sp spotted;
am amygdaloidal; Rc rhomb-carbonated.

Alteration: Carb carbonatization; Sil silicification; Ser sericitization; Chl chlorite; Hem hematite; F fuchsite; T tourmaline. Modifier: Pvs pervasive; Df diffuse; Aw, Am, As, Rc rhomb-carbonated; Of quartz flooding (grey).

Structure: Fol foliated; Sh shear; My mylonite.

Mineralization: Py pyrite; Cpy chalcopyrite; Au gold; Ag silver.
Modifier: Dis disseminated; Pp pyrite porphyroblasts;
Ps pressure shadows; cl clusters; sv selvage; V veins.

Grain Size: fgr fine <1 mm; agr medium 12- mm; cgr coarse > 2mm.

NUINSCO RESOURCES LIMITED

DRILL LOG

Depth	Rock Type	Grain size Colour	Secondary Structure	Texture and Structure	Alteration	Mineralization	Comments
0 - 44'	Casing						
39 - 64.3	Felsic dyke	fgr. medium grey with pinkish tint.	weak foliation (5-10% irregular chl. grains slightly aligned fol c.n. 62' 45°	massive, homogenous quartz (+ feldspar?) + ser - rich rock (fgr matrix) with 5% irregular chlorite grains.	trace of chl. + quartz + carb. veinlets with pink quartz-rich A. envelopes - a few veins with A. envelopes similar to those above.		gradational) could be contact? different phases of the same
64.3 - 114.0	Feldspar porphyry dyke	fgr porphyritic dark grey	generally weakly foliated but becoming well foliated near included and adjacent sheared mafic flow, fol. defined by fine ser lamellae and to a lessor extent by irregular chl. lamellae, fol c.a. 88' 43° 99' 30° 90' 42° 103' 35° 92' 33° 105' 36°	10-20% anhedral to subhedral feldspar phenocrysts (1-3 mm long) in a quartz (+ feldspar?) - rich matrix with ≤ 5% ser and ≤ 8% chl.			
71.4 - 92.0 92.3 - 93.0 94.8 - 96.1 98.2 - 100.2 101.0 - 104.3	sections of sheared flow-same as below						

NUINSCO RESOURCES LIMITED

DRILL LOG

Depth	Rock Type	Grain size Colour	Secondary Structure	Texture and Structure	Alteration	Mineralization	Comments
114.0 - 322.0	Mafic flow; initially pillowed, then massive	aphanatic; dark green-grey	well developed cleavage from alignment of chl. grains, initially unit is only slightly sheared but becomes increasingly sheared downhole. cleavage is often kinked at cross- cutting veins, and occasionally displaced on fractures. fol. c.a.	initially pillowed; distinct dark green chloritic pillow rims with interflow hyaloclastite slightly altered to carb + ser and sheared. Trace → 2% small carb & amygdules. further down the hole, primary features become more difficult to recognize (because of shearing) but occasionally carb a.m. and perhaps some pillow selvages can be recognized ⇒ most of this unit is probalb massive	generally very weak trace of thin A (carb + ser) envelopes on small carb. QCV, and a few ser-rich bands (foliated) in slightly bleached sections. 187-215 (5-15% carb + ser) variable zone of slight bleaching (carb) with numerous ser-rich alteration bands // fol.		probably within Monte Cristo shear zone.
			124' 31° 230' 35°				
			131' 28° 234' 30°				
			139' 26° 239' 35°				
			150' 29° 244' 34°				
			158' 32° 255' 36°				
			167' 35° 264' 34°				
			178' 35° 272' 37°				
			186' 33° 277' 35°				
			196' 31° 288' 35°				
			201' 29° 296' 35°				
			212' 38° 307' 37°				
			221' 38° 315' 38°				
			226' 39°				

NUINSCO RESOURCES LIMITED

DRILL LOG

Depth	Rock Type	Grain size Colour	Secondary Structure	Texture and Structure	Alteration	Mineralization	Comments
322 - 390	Aw (carb + ser) infinely bedded sediment	generally very fgr; some mgr.	somewhat sheared and locally brecciated. fol defined by relatively large chl and ser lamellae which disrupt primary structures; also a very fine cleavage in ser-rich beds. fol.	predominantly finely bedded chloritic sediment, some ser rich sediments, some beds of finely laminated chert, occasionally some thin pyritic lamellae. perhaps some mafic flow breccia near the top bedding c.a. 338' 36° 369' 37° 347' 36° 379' 40° 352' 43° 390' 37° 359' 38°	alteration is difficult to distinguish from primary compositional variations - but there is probably 5-15% carb + ser alteration throughout much of the sediment, locally \leq 3% QCV in slightly bc. host rock.	trace to locally 2% py \rightarrow much of this is probably recrystallized primary py.	
390 - 587.6	Sheared mafic flow	aphanitic; dark green	very well developed foliation, defined by chl-rich bands alternating with discontinuous thin carb veins or bands, also there is a fine chl cleavage.	probably mafic flow (massive?), possibly some carb. am. but these are difficult to distinguish from bondinaged carb. bands.			
467.1 - 468.9 472.7 - 475.2 494.7 - 496.5 503.7 - 502.9	interflow sediment		commonly fol. is kinked at cross-cutting veins, and offset on crosscutting joints. 497'-527' particularly fol or banded; fol defined by relatively coarse chl-rich bands,	finely bedded sediment; chl-rich beds, carb + ser-rich beds, and some minor siliceous beds.	\leq 20% carb (some ser) restricted to some of the sediment beds.		467.1 - 496.5 much of this section could possibly be chloritic fgr sediment rather than mafic flow (too sheared to determine).

NUINSCO RESOURCES LIMITED

DRILL LOG

Depth	Rock Type	Grain size Colour	Secondary Structure	Texture and Structure	Alteration	Mineralization	Comments
			5% chl + ser bands, and 25% carb bands (banding .5 - 1.5mm), 510' a spectacular set of conjugate chevron kink folds (hinge plunging 60°E), kink folds are common in this unit wherever banding is well developed., fol c.a. 504' 30° 549' 37° 518' 35° 558' 33° 523' 41° 567' 40° 529' 37° 572' 37° 534' 38° 586' 39° 544' 41°				
587.6 - 601.3	feldspar porphyry	porphyritic yellowish grey	weak foliation both contacts are very deformed (ie folded)	15-20% (0.5-2.0mm) feldspar phenocrysts in a fgr. matrix 5% chl. massive, homogenous.			
601.3 - 605.5	sheared mafic flow	aphanitic; dark green	well fol. fol. c.a. 604' 44°	massive flow?			
605.5 - 606.4	feldspar porphyry			same as above FP			

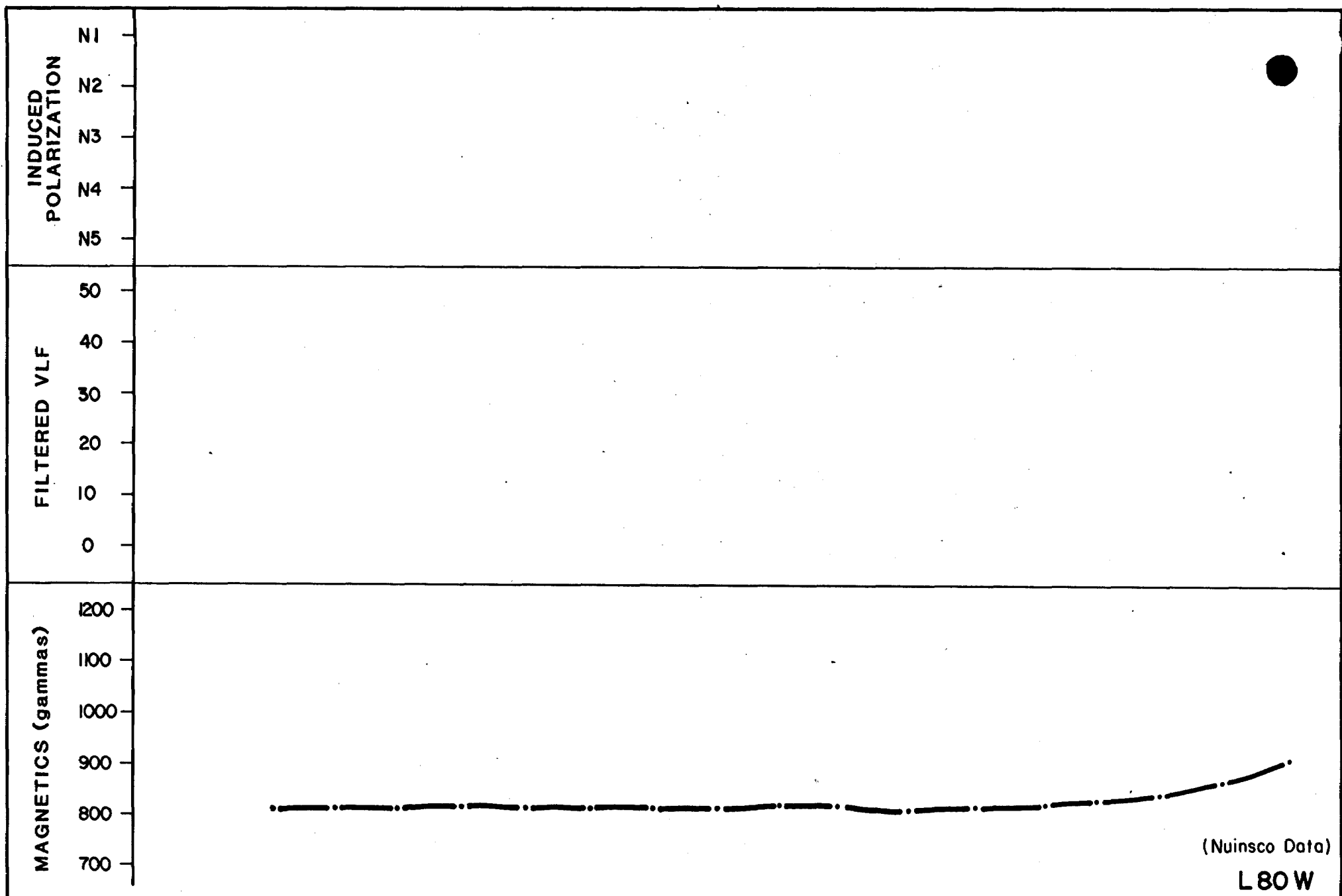
NUINSCO RESOURCES LIMITED

DRILL LOG

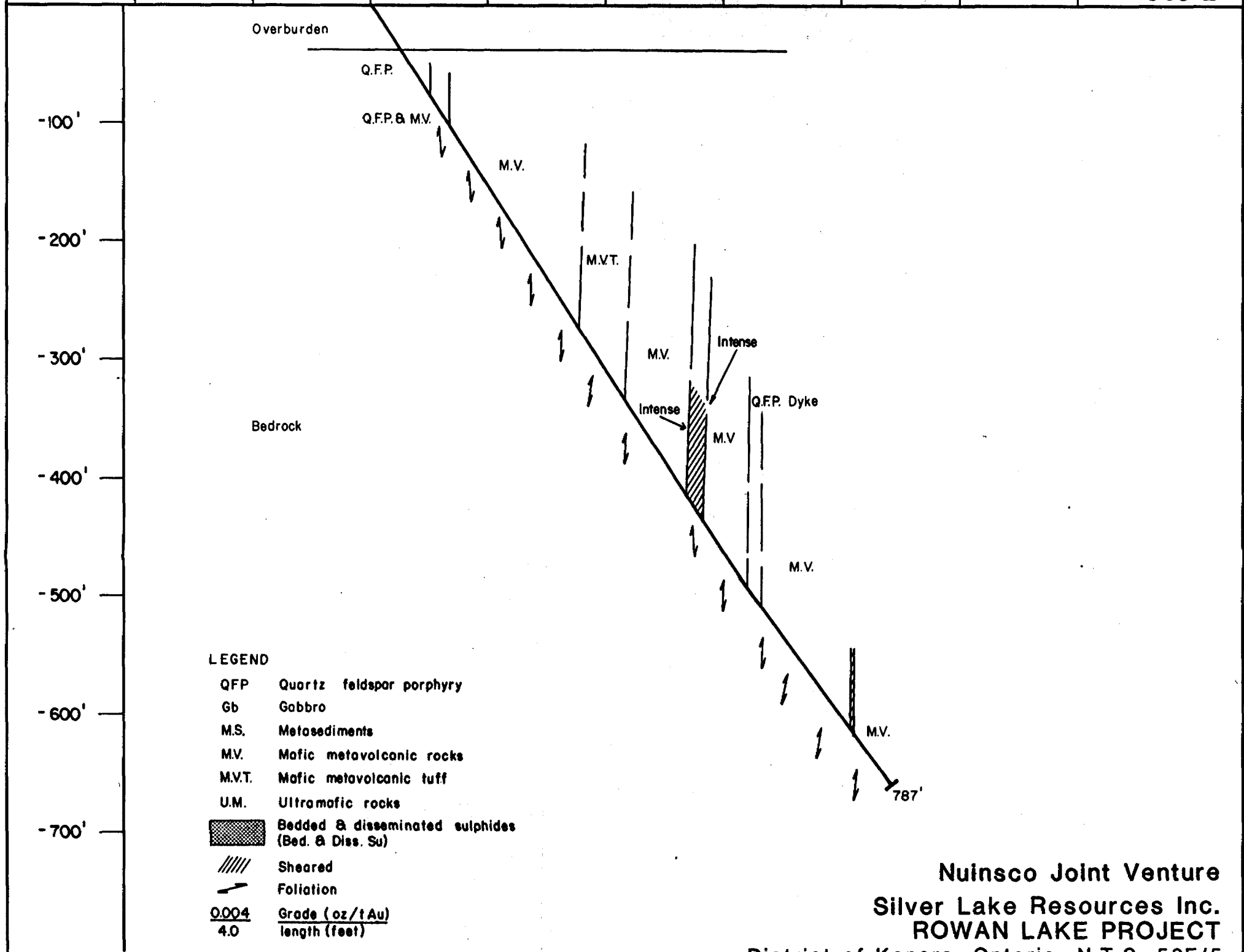
Depth	Rock Type	Grain size Colour	Secondary Structure	Texture and Structure	Alteration	Mineralization	Comments
606.4 - 787	sheared mafic flow	aphanitic to fgr dark green; yellowish green where altered	initially well fol but fol decreases considerably towards the bottom of the hole, fol. defined by chl and ser orientation (cleavage) but also by discontinuous carb bands, small thin ser lamellae and chl lamellae, and by alignment of flattened mafic fragments, there are some kink folds and some tight folds with AP main fol fol c.a.	606.4 - 634 massive, some pillowed (some pillow selvages can be recognized) 634-787 predominantly "pillow breccia": flattened sericitized mafic flow fragments and small pillows in a fgr to mgr chloritic hyalotuff(?) and massive flow. Some larger pillows and short sections of massive flow.	generally some very weak carb + ser alter 630 - 773 2-10% carb + ser alteration restricted to bands (usually with sharp contacts and (fol) pillows rims and pillow fragments are selectively sericitized and often very bleached (carb?) 635-642 10% A 697-702.5 20% A 730.6-731.4 50%A 769-773 20% A locally some QCV with thin A envelopes	there is rarely up to 1% mgr dis py associated with carb + ser alteration	
			611' 40°	640' 40°			
			619' 37°	653' 47°			
			630' 38°	660' 42°			
			673' 43°	730' 41°			
			678' 41°	740' 45°			
			686' 42°	754' 45°			
			698' 42°	769' 45°			
			702' 45°	779' 47°			
			710' 41°	782' 44°			
			722' 46°	784' 47°			

787

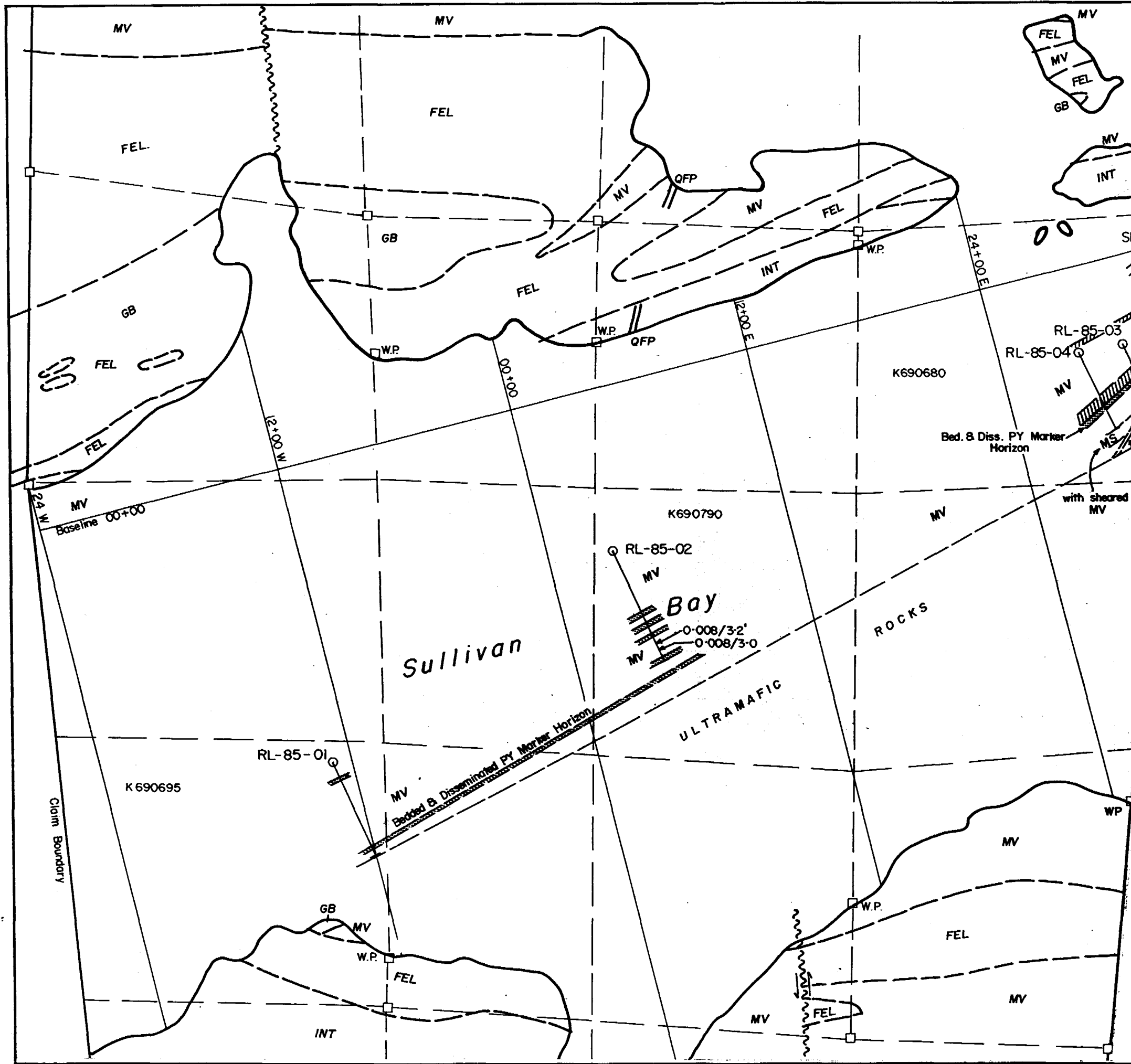
End of Hole



Surface 18+00N 17+00N 00+00N 32+00E 15+00N 14+00N 13+00N 12+00N 11+00N 10+00N S30°E



Nuinsco Joint Venture
 Silver Lake Resources Inc.
 ROWAN LAKE PROJECT
 District of Kenora, Ontario N.T.S. 52F/5
SL-01, PROFILE COMPILATION
 Scale : 1 inch = 100 feet



LEGEND

QFP	Quartz feldspar porphyry
GB	Gabbro
MS	Metasediments
FEL	Felsic metavolcanic rocks
INT	Intermediate metavolcanic rocks
MV	Mafic metavolcanic rocks
[Hatched Box]	Bedded & disseminated sulphides
[Hatched Box]	Sheared
[Wavy Line]	Fault
0-010/5-2	Grade(oz/tAu) / length(feet)

Silver Lake Resources Inc.

Rowan Lake Project
District of Kenora, Ontario
N.T.S. 52F/5

**DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
and
GEOLOGY MAP**

feet 500 0 500 1000 feet

CHECKED BY: L. Burden	DATE: April / 1985	PLAN No.
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