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PART ONE

Report on EMC Geological Mapping, Sampling and Soil Geochemistry Program 1, Snake Bay Claim Group

May - Oct. 1984

Report of EMC Activities

Covered Under OMEP Designation #OM83-C381

Feb. 9/1984 - Dec. 31/1984

E.P. Moreton

Esso Minerals Canada

February 1, 1985

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The following report details exploration activity carried out by Esso Minerals Canada on the "Snake Bay" claim group located in Northwestern Ontario. This work was carried out under the designation period covered by OMEP Grant # OM83-X381 (i.e. Feb. 9/1984 to Dec. 31/1984).

The exploration activity was conducted in three stages:

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ProgramTime(1) geological mapping, sampling, soil geochemistryMay - Oct./84(2) diamond drilling, line cuttingFeb. - Apr./84(3) airborne Magnetometer SurveyMar./84

Reports and other required data of these surveys are enclosed in the following three sections.



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(A) General

(1) Introduction

The Snake Bay property (Project Ont. 70) consists of 145 claims staked during the summer of 1983 following the discovery of a series of mineralized zones in an oxide-bearing, layered gabbro sill. A preliminary geologic mapping (1:5000 scale) of the general area and of the mineralized zones was carried out in summer 1983 and two drill programs were conducted (Oct./83, Mar./84) with a total of 1876 m of drilling completed. During March 1984 an airborne EM-Mag survey was flown over the claim group. Two total Magnetic field maps (1:5000 scale) from this survey were used as base maps for the 1984 geological mapping survey.

From May 24 to Sept. 10 a program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and clearing was conducted on Snake Bay claim group. The mapping continued on from that undertaken during the 1983 field season to prospect for new Au showings.

A soil geochemical sampling program was conducted on a 100 x 25 m sampling density with every other sample being analyzed for Au (ppb). Sampling was concentrated over the basalt/gabbro sequence and the vicinity of the major unconformity since the rest of the claim group was considered to have low potential following the geological mapping.

(2) Location and Access

The area of the Snake Bay Project is located some 55 km southeast of Dryden, Ontario (Fig. 1).

Access to the claim group is via the Snake Bay Road, an all weather gravel road which leads south from Highway 17. This road runs through the middle of the claim group, and a number of logging roads lead off this road providing additional access to the region. The area contains numerous lakes interconnected by short portages or creeks. Virtually all the map area is within a kilometre of a road or navigable lake which greatly facilitates exploration work.

(3) Previous Work In The Region

There has been extremely limited mineral exploration work in this area to date. Ontario Government mapping of most of the area was released in the spring of 1983.

The only published detailed maps of the area are at a scale of 1" to 1 mile by J. Thomson (1934; Map 42C), at 1" to 1/4 mile by Blackburn (1976 a and b) and Kresz, Blackburn and Fraser (1982 a and b); and a compilation by Blackburn (1982) at 1" to 1/2 mile scale. A detailed airborne EM and magnetometer survey was flown for the Ontario Government in 1980. Results are published at a scale of 1:2000 (O.G.S. 1981). The area was prospected for gold in the late 1800's resulting in the discovery of the Tabor Lake and Sakoose mines, situated immediately south of Borups Corners. Both are narrow, discrete, gold-bearing, quartz veins within weakly altered, country rocks. The Tabor Lake mine produced 36 ounces of gold in 1934-1935. Reserves were estimated to be 50,000 tons grading 0.5 oz Au/ton but recent exploration work by the present holder, Sulpetro Minerals Ltd., has failed to prove this gold content.

The Sakoose mine, presently held by J. Redden, produced 3669 ounces of gold from 8,828 tons of ore (0.41 oz Au/ton) between 1899 and 1947. It is estimated the deposit contains an additional 40,000 tons of ore. Redden is presently attempting to utilize a heap leach process to recover gold from broken rock in the muck piles of the former producer.

Exploration work in the region has been at a limited scale. A complete exploration history of the area is summarized by Kresz et al (1982). The majority of recent exploration work has focused upon the base metal potential of the region, but no base metal occurrences have been located.

(4) <u>Regional Geology</u>

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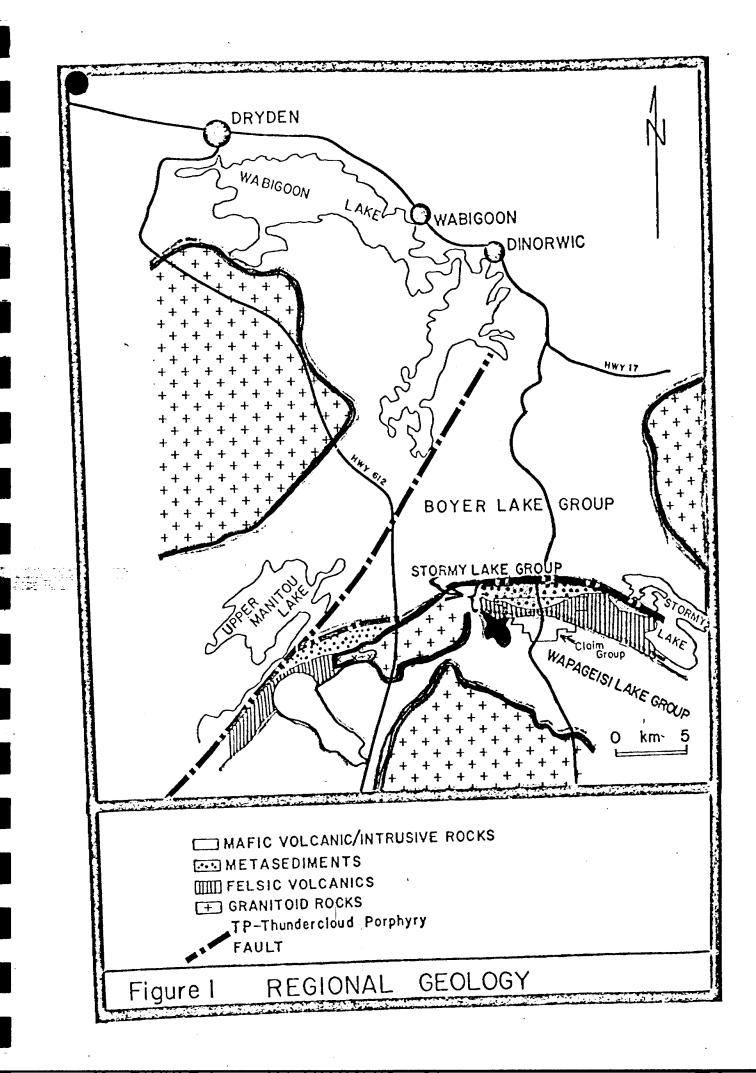
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The claim group is underlain by two stratigraphic groups of supracrustal rocks: the Wapageisi Lake group, and the Stormy Lake group. (Figs. 1, 2).

The metavolcanics of the Wapageisi Lake group comprise a thick sequence of pillowed, mafic volcanics of tholeiitic affinity with thin intercalated horizons of intermediate to felsic calc-alkaline flows and associated interflow sediments (chert/argillite). The sequence is capped by a thick (>1 km) sequence of mafic to felsic pyroclastic breccia.

Unconformably overlying the Wapageisi Lake group is the Stormy Lake group which consists of a thick (3000 m) succession of coarse polymictic and volcanic conglomerates with thin intercalated rhyolite and basaltic flow horizons.

A stratigraphic column showing the age relationships of the above lithologies is found in Figure 3.



(B) Property Geology

(1) Wapageisi Lake Group

(a) <u>Basalts</u>: The southern portion of the claim group is underlain by a homoclinal sequence of basalts (Fig. 2). The basalts are generally well pillowed with the pillows giving consistent north-northeasterly facing (younging) directions. Numerous coarse-grained massive flows (sub-volcanic sills) generally 50 m in thickness, occur throughout the group. In the uppermost kilometre of the sequence, thin (<15 m) discontinuous lenses of finely laminated cherts and argillites occur.

Two, thin (75 m) felsic flow/tuff horizons with locally abundant argillite and chert beds, are found conformably intercalated with the basalts near Katisha Lake (Map 1).

(b) <u>Heterolithic Volcanic Unit</u>: A thick sequence (up to 1200 m) of mixed heterolithic volcanic breccia with minor argillite horizons caps the Wapageisi Lake Group on the claim group, forming a wedge which thickens to the east along the north shore of Katisha Lake, through Kawigekiwa Lake (Figs. 2, 3).

A discontinuous argillite unit (<5 m thick), locally containing abundant magnetite (up to 20%) is present near the basal contact of the unit. West of Kawijekiwa Lake in the vicinity of the Main and North Katisha showings, the unit comprises fine-grained, well-laminated argillite or fine-grained tuffaceous rocks.

(2) "Pre-Tectonic" Intrusive Suite

On the property a suite of compositionally and temporally diverse intrusive rocks have intruded the Wapageisi group <u>prior</u> to shear zone development.

(a) Layered Gabbro Sills: Two layered gabbroic sills intrude the Wapageisi basalt and heterolithic breccia sequence, and coalesce near the western edge of the property just north of Seggemak Lake (Fig. 2).

The lower sill ranges from 70 to 350 m in thickness and the upper sill is approximately 500 m in thickness. Both sills are compositionally layered with a pyroxene porphyritic base grading into a anorthositic centre which in turn grades into a fine-graded oxide-bearing upper portion. (b) <u>Thundercloud Porphyry:</u> is a pear-shaped, 4 x 3 km, sub-volcanic stock of silicic composition. The stock, associated dykes and pyroclastics are composed of a compositionally homogeneous assemblage of sodic plagioclase, guartz, K-feldspar and muscovite.

Intruded into the Wapageisi group volcanics and the gabbro sills is a series of guartz porphyritic dykes related to the Thundercloud Porphyry stock located at the southwestern corner of the claim group (Fig. 3).

(3) "Tectonic" - Fault/Shear Zone Related Intrusions

This group of intrusions occur as dykes and/or sills within structural zones throughout the property and comprise two compositionally discrete suites.

(a) <u>Ultramafic-Lamprophyre/pyroxenite/gabbro suite</u>: Three large, and numerous smaller lamprophyre dyke/sill bodies are found on the Snake Bay claims. These ultramafic bodies are characteristically composite, ranging in mineralogy from phlogopite-bearing lamprophyre to pyroxenite to gabbro. The lamprophyric portions are invariably carbonatized.

<u>Kawiejekiwa Sill:</u> The largest ultramafic body occurs as a 2.0 km long sill 10 to 35 metres thick, along the north shore of Kawijekiwa Lake and locally occupies the unconformity between the Wapageisi Lake and Stormy Lake groups (Fig. 2). Near the northeastern corner of Kawiejekiwa Lake, the sill cuts down section into the crystal tuff unit, and abruptly changes strike to the southeast and eventually pinches out. This sill body is compositionally zoned from west to east as follows: lamprophyre - pyroxenite gabbro/quartz diorite.

Eastern Ultramafic Body: A northeasterly trending pyroxenite/gabbro dyke, 10-35 metres wide, is found occupying a left-hand fault zone at the south eastern corner of the property (Fig. 2). This dyke cuts volcanic breccia and is massive in appearance and composition.

Numerous, thin, lamprophyric dykes occur within shear zones on the property, the best exposed of these are found at the 0-Zone, Zig and Twilight Zone occurrences. Typically, these dykes are foliation parallel or slightly oblique and occur near the centre of the shear zones. Typically, they are moderately to intensely carbonatized but weakly foliated with respect to the rocks in the shear zone.

(b) <u>Felsic-Quartz Diorite Sills/Dykes</u>: A suite of tonalitic to guartz monzonitic sills/dykes are found near the north shore of Katisha, Howie and Kawijekiwa Lakes. The largest of these bodies is present as a 20 to 150 m wide dyke, which occurs within an east-west trending tectonized zone developed in gabbro near the north end of Katisha Lake (Fig. 4). (4) Stormy Lake Group

The Stormy Lake group occurs as a thick (3000 m) assemblage of polymictic conglomerate, dacitic flows/breccias and basalt flows which underlie the northern portion of the claim group above an east-west trending unconformity which cuts across the centre of the claim group (Fig. 3).

(a) <u>Polymictic Conglomerates - Argillites:</u> A thick wedge-shaped accumulation (1.0 km) of polymictic conglomerates overlies the unconformity at the eastern portion of the property. The conglomerates are composed of poorly sorted, moderately to well-rounded granitoid, felsic-intermediate volcanic, mixed sedimentary and some gabbroic clasts indicating a mixed provenance area. Bedding orientations generally face northwesterly in this sequence.

Proximal to the unconformity, numerous magnetite-chlorite-bearing beds are present.

(b) <u>Dacite Breccia</u> - Overlying the polymictic conglomerate is an intermediate to felsic volcanic unit which is exposed as a 100 m thick east-west trending zone of massive and vesicular flows. This unit extends as far east as the Snake Bay road and thickens to the west, and in the vicinity of Washiebemaga Lake is over 1 km thick. Towards the west the flow grades into tuff and lapilli tuffs.

(5) Structural Geology

The structural geology of the property is dominated by three distinct phases of shear zone and fault development. The earliest phase is marked by the formation of a conjugate set of shear zones trending approximately 180 /90 and 120/40S. Overprinting these shear zones are two east-west trending shear/fault zones. A late period of northeasterly left-hand faults cuts across the southeastern portion of the property with offset generally less than 150 m.

Early Conjugate Shears:

(a) North-South Structural Zone (Fig. 3): A continuous zone of north-south trending foliated shear and carbonatized zones extends from the northeastern arm of Katisha Lake south to the southern perimeter of the property (Fig. 2). The zone is sharply bounded to the east by the "East Fault Zone" which is a fault with 150 metres of apparent right-hand offset (Fig. 4). This fault is marked by a 2 to 5 metre high southerly trending escarpment along which the gabbroic and basaltic rocks, have been extensively foliated, refolded, locally lineated (near vertical in the foliation plane), and extensively carbonatized. This fault zone is the strike extension of the Old Timer and South Katisha zones (Fig. 4). The footwall contact of the fault dips to the west at approximately The western boundary of the structural zone is less sharply 60-80 . A north-south line or fault zone with apparent left-hand defined. offset extends from the Zig zone south for approximately 500 metres.

- (b) Howie Lake Carbonatized Zone: An east-west (110) trending zone of extensive carbonate alteration extends from the west shore of Howie Lake to the east for a distance of 600 metres (Fig. 4). This zone varies along strike in style of alteration and deformation. In the vicinity of Howie Lake, east of the Twilight Zone, it is characterized by a weak to strong foliation (100 - 120/70S) with local mylonitic zones and a minerology of ______ chlorite-fuchsite-carbonateleucoxene-pyrite.
- (c) <u>Kawie Schist Zone:</u> A wide tectonized zone developed in the heterolithic breccia unit extends for over 700 m across Kawiejekima Lake. The zone trends southeasterly and ranges in width from 50 to 150 metres (Fig. 2) The volcanic breccia is moderately to intensely carbonatized, and locally sericitized, pyritized and silicified. It is truncated against a lamprophyre dyke to the north and a feldspar porphyry dyke to the southeast. Throughout the zone is a well developed, closely-spaced cleavage in the matrix of the breccia. The clasts have been rotated and flattened in the direction of the schistosity with numerous minor folds, developed by the folding of already foliated breccia.

East-West Structural Zones

(d) Lower East-West Structural Zone (LEWSZ): The zone is defined by numerous carbonatized and sheared zones in basalt near Katisha Lake. Sheared and carbonatized east-west trending Thundercloud porphyry dykes (15 metres) are present. To the east the zone bifurcates into two well-developed shear/mylonite zones with the southern zone 10 to 35 m wide, developed in pillow basalts. Further to the east an intensely carbonatized and sheared lamprophyre dyke cores the zone. The northern portion of this structural zone trends east-west and comprises sheared and mylonitized pillow basalts and interflow sediments with numerous thin 2.0 metre Thundercloud porphyry dykes. No widespread pervasive carbonate/pyrite alteration is developed but a 1 to 2 metre wide carbonate vein, trending east-west is found in the centre of the zone.

(e) Upper East-West Structural Zone (UEWSZ):

This zone cuts across the northern shores of Katisha and Seggemak Lakes for a total distance of approximately 1.5 kilometers. It is characterized by an intensely developed east-west trending foliation with minor amounts of sericitic and carbonate alteration present. An unfoliated guartz diorite dyke cores this structural zone.

Figure # 2 GENERAL GEOLOGY - SNAKE CLAIMS

LEGEND

STORMY LAKE GROUP

Dacite Breccia Conglomerate

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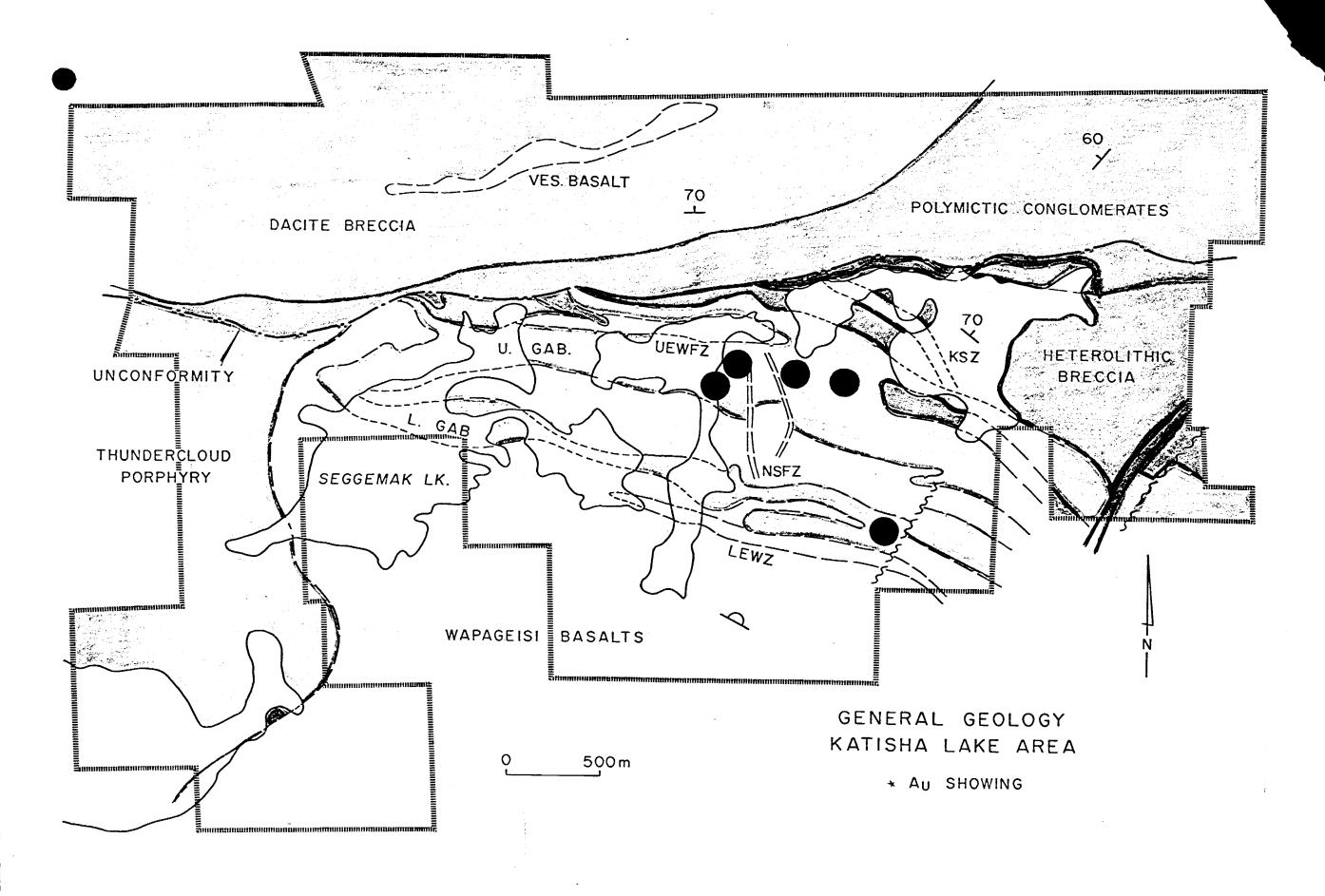
Heterolithic Breccia Layered Gabbro Thundercloud Porphyry and related pyroclt Basalt

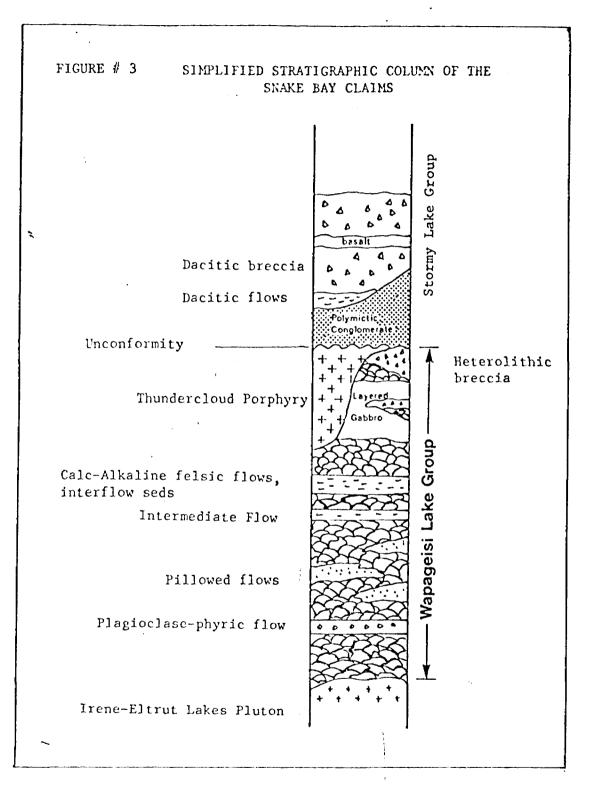
STRUCTURAL ZONES

UEWFZ - Upper East-West Fault Zone KSZ - Kawajekiwa Shear Zone NSFZ - North-South Fault Zone

LEWFZ - Lower East-West Fault Zone

- Lamprophyre Dykes





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Mineralized Zones

General

The most significant gold mineralization on the Snake property is hosted by shear zones cutting oxide-bearing gabbro. The shear zones are part of a conjugate set trending $180^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ and 120 /40 S respectively throughout the property. To date seven main mineralized zones have been discovered by EMC (Figs. 4, 5) of which five have been drilled.

The shear zones range from 1.0 to 15m in width and are marked by an intense foliation developed parallel to the trend of the zones. These zones are the focal point for hydrothermal alteration and associated veining, generally consisting of an early carbonate (Fe-carbonate \pm minor pyrite) generation overprinted by a guartz stockwork vein set. The early carbonate veins are typically colliform textured, up to 5.0m in width, and have formed parallel to, and in the centre of, the shear zones. Consanguineous with the carbonate veining, carbonatized haloes in the wallrock developed up to 15.0 away from the zones. In the wider shear zones, thin (2m), lamprophyre dykes are found intruded along the centre of the veins. No significant Au values (i.e. 2.0 g/t) are associated with this period of veining.

Sporadically developed zones of guartz-stockwork veining and associated silicification overprint the carbonate veining. These zones are typically small ($\langle 2m \rangle$) and anastomosing and are formed at the widest portions or bends in the shear zones. Sulphide mineralization (py, aspy), locally present in amounts up to 40% is found within the silicified zones. Significant gold values (i.e. 2 to 10 g/t) are intimately associated with this sulphide mineralization.

Mineralized Zones Discovered During 1984 Field Season

Three Au-bearing zones were cleared, sampled and mapped during the 1984 field season. Two of these zones occur in the upper gabbro sill and the third in the lower gabbro sill. The Old Timer and Twilight Zones (Maps 3 and 5) occur within and adjacent to the "East Fault Zone."

(a) <u>Old Timer Zone</u>: The Old Timer Zone (Map 5) occurs 100 metres southeast of the South Katisha Zone and is the southern extension of the same structure with similar alteration and mineralization suggesting that the South Katisha structure has a strike length in excess of 250 metres. As with the South Katisha structure, gold values in the Old Timer Zone are generally low (up to 2.5 g/t) and are associated with thin, less than 1 metre wide, silicified pods. The zone is exposed over a strike length of 50 metres with an exposed width of 5.0 metres. A sheared and carbonatized Thundercloud Porphyry dyke, 1 m wide, cores the zone which dips 50 to 80 to the west. The footwall and hangingwall gabbros are extensively carbonatized and sheared. The zone itself is composed of a colliform textured carbonate vein ranging in width from 1.0 to 2.5 metres with locally abundant (5-10%) pyrite. This carbonate vein contains only minor gold (tr - 0.5 g/t). A silicified lens, up to 2.0 m wide occurs in the middle of the zone. This lens has abundant pyrite (up to 15%) and fuchsite. Channel samples give values of 0.5 to 3.0 g/t. Parallel silicified/carbonatized zones presumably lie to the west underneath the swamp for a distance of approximately 10 metres, based on the drill intersection in the South Katisha Zone.

(b) <u>Twilight Zone</u> - The Twilight Zone (Map 3) is a triangular (15 x 25 m) shaped area of extensive carbonate veining and irregular sericitized and silicified zones. Channel sampling to date indicates overall low gold values (tr - 6.5 g/t) throughout various alteration facies.

The zone itself lies on the eastern edge of the "East Fault Zone" where it intersects the Howie Lake carbonatized zone (Fig. 4). Hydrothermal alteration of the Twilight Zone has evolved four distinct zones/facies: (a) guartz-carbonate-sericite-pyrite, (b) silicified py-aspy-bearing zone, (c) massive colliform-textured carbonate vein, and (d) chlorite-carbonate-fuchsite-leucoxene-pyrite schist (Map 4).

A small lens of brecciated carbonate measuring 1.0 x 2.0 metres, containing 5 to 25% pyritized gabbro fragments gave the highest gold values (3 to 6 g/t) on the showing. Silicified, arsenopyrite-bearing material has consistently low Au values (tr - 2 g/t) even though it contains up to 20% pyrite and 10% arsenopyrite as fine-grained disseminations.

The alteration zones occur as parallel, northeasterly trending layers which truncate against carbonatized gabbro to the southwest. The western margin of the zone grades into a northerly trending shear zone with the intensity of schistosity increasing towards the west.

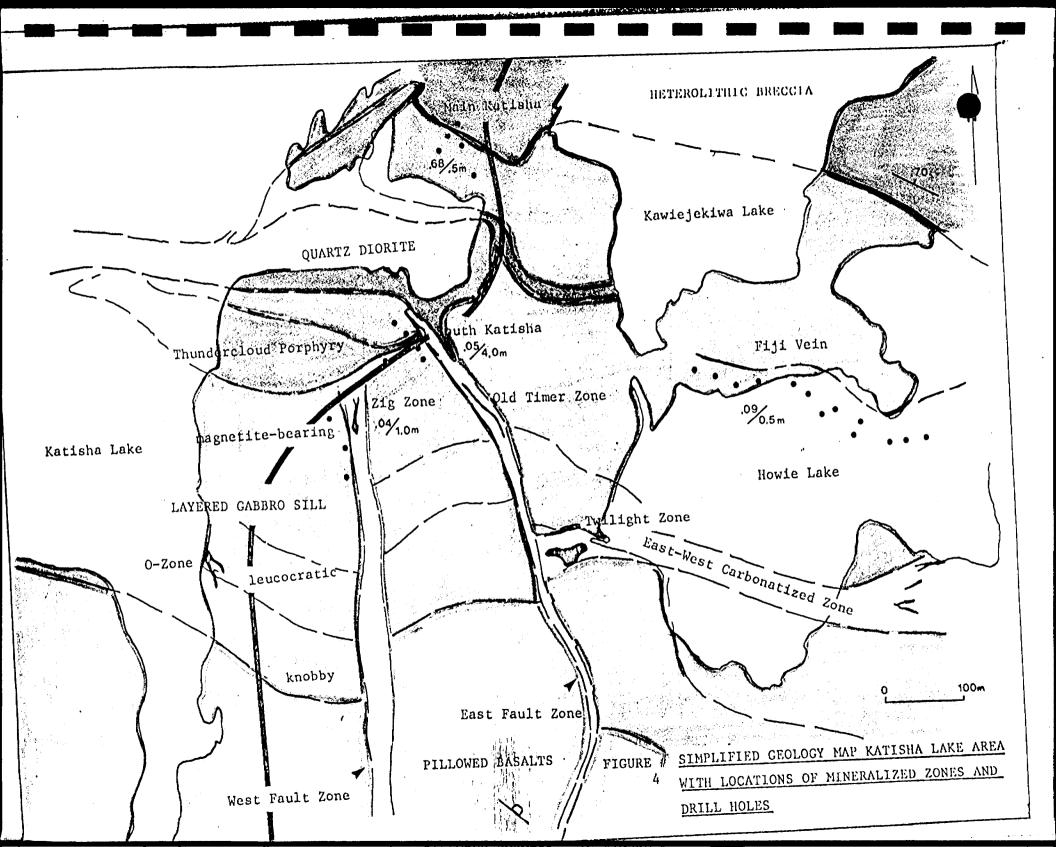
A number of parallel silicified (guartz-fuchsite-pyrite) pods and lamprophyre/gabbro and monzonite dykes occur in this shear. An intensely carbonatized, vesiculated lamprophyre dyke trending parallel to a 100 foliation cuts across the zone from east to west. Towards the western limit of the zone the dyke shifts to a 030 direction parallel to the north-south shear. As in all other zones on the property, the mafic - 13 -

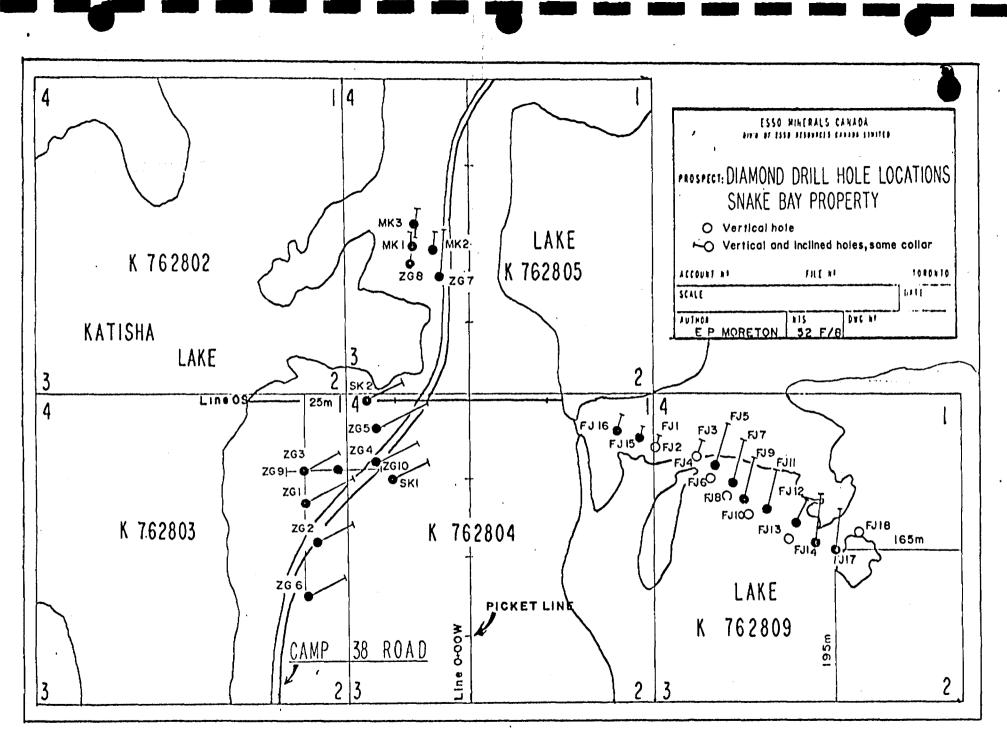
dykes are intruded into pre-developed structures and hence are intruded late in the structural development of the zones. These dykes, however, are invariably carbonatized and therefore most likely are intruded before or during the peak of carbonate alteration. Drilling of this zone is warranted because of its large size, the intensity of alteration present, and the down dip/plunge potential of the gold bearing zone to widen out based on the apparent obliguity of the hangingwall and footwall contacts.

(c) <u>Fringe Zone:</u> Only one gold-bearing zone was discovered in the lower gabbro sill body (Map 4). A thin, 3 wide north easterly trending tectonized zone is located near the southeastern corner of the claim group (claim #731140). The zone is composed of a weakly to moderately sericitized/carbonatized and foliated core (0.5 m wide) with 1 to 2 metre wide pyritized haloes (pyrite replacing magnetite) formed in a weakly foliated gabbro (in hangingwall and footwall). Grab and channel samples from this zone contain from nil to 7.0 g/t Au. No further exploration of this zone is recommended due to the absence of significant assays over mineable widths.

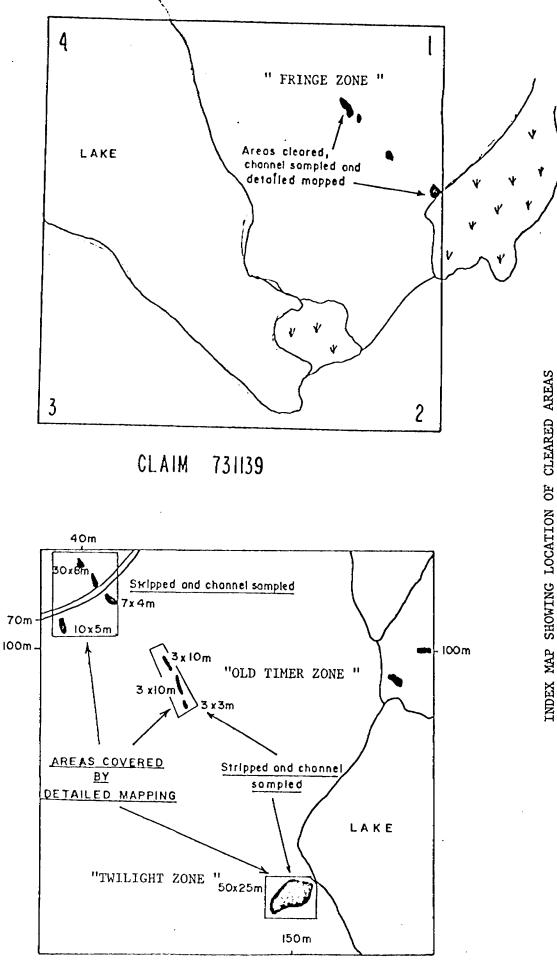
A possible strike extension of this zone is found on claim #732088. This zone has a strike length of 200 m and attitude of 130 /80 (identical to the Fringe Zone). The zone is composed of a 0.5 to 2.0 metre wide silicified zone, containing locally abundant pyrite and fuchsite. Carbonate alteration is absent and no gold-values were found in grab samples. If this silicified zone is the northwestern strike extension of the Fringe Zone, it has been offset approximately 150 m on the left-hand fault.

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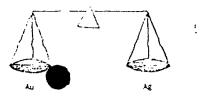


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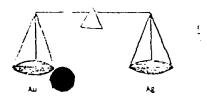
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PAUL OKANSKI, Assayer Box 253. Cochenour, Ontario POV 1LO

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Assayer Dan Dan I.

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Phone: Bus. 662-8171 Res. 662-3361

PAUL OKANSKI, Assayer Box 253. Cochenour, Ontario POV 1LO

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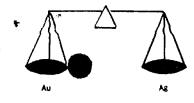
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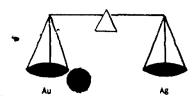
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ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Date: Aug. 10-84

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Date: Aug. 10-84

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PART TWO

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Airborne Geophysical Survey

REPORT ON

A HELICOPTER-BORNE

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

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LLOYD M. WILSON

ESSO MINERALS CANADA



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LIST OF MAPS

(Scale: 1:5,000)

Maps

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1. Total Field Magnetic Contours - Sheets 1 & 2

1. INTRODUCTION

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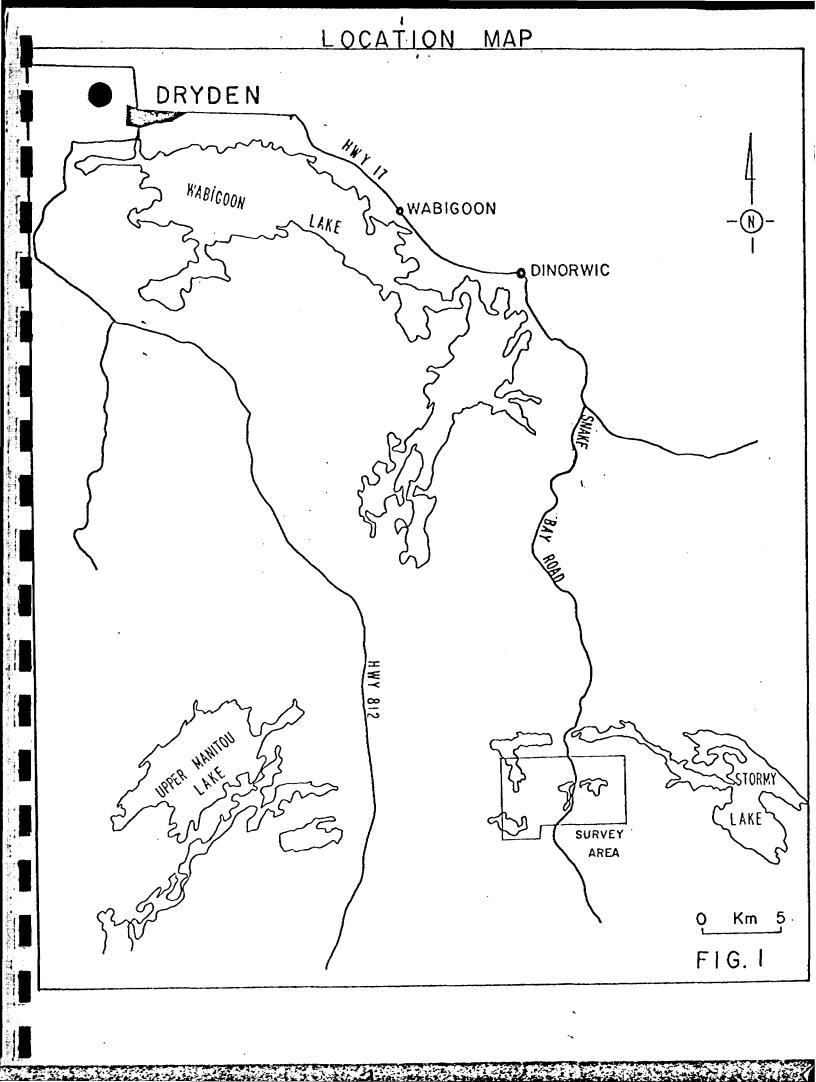
On March 13, 1984, a helicopter - borne magnetometer survey was flown by Aerodat Limited, Toronto, on behalf of Esso Minerals Canada. The survey, located near Snake Bay in the Dryden area of northwestern Ontario, covers portions of Wapageisi Lake (M2056), Meggisi Lake (M2553), Kawashegamuk Lake (M2573) and Boyer Lake (M2582) claim sheet areas. (Figures 1 & 2).

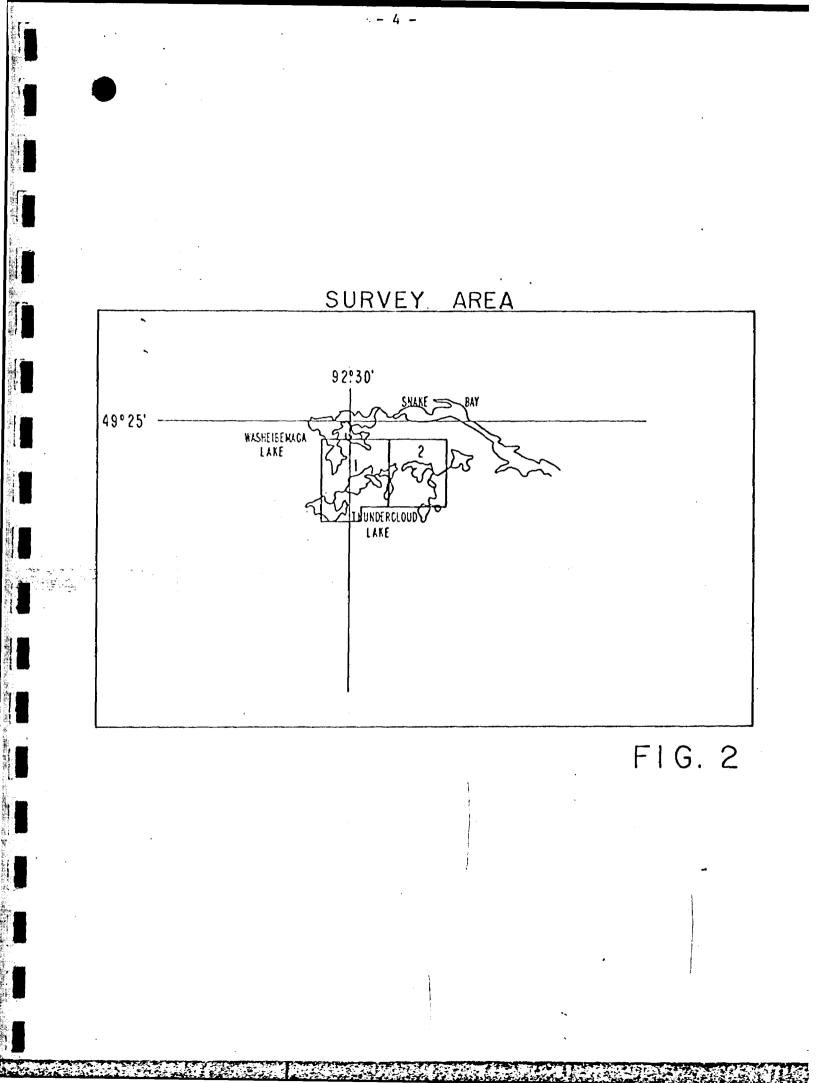
This report is submitted to satisfy the requirements necessary to credit each of the 153 claims listed in Appendix II with 40 days. Thus these claims will be maintained in good standing for one year.

The technical information and survey specifications have been abstracted from information supplied by Aerodat Limited, Toronto. Interpretation of the magnetic survey data was carried out by L. Wilson, Geophysicist, Esso Minerals Canada.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Snake Bay prospect area is situated 52 km south-east of Dryden, Ontario. The property is adjacent to an all-weather gravel logging road known as the Snake Bay Road which is maintained by Great Lakes Forest Products of Dryden, Ontario. This road leads southward from Highway 17 at a point halfway between the villages of Dinorwic and Borups Corners. (Figure 1).





2. LOCATION AND ACCESS (Cont'd)

Access to the region is gained via Highway 17, or through twice daily jet service to Dryden from Winnipeg or Toronto (via Thunder Bay). The CPR main line runs through Dinorwic and the area is served by Greyhound bus and numerous freight companies.

The area lies within the Kenora Mining Division, and is under the jurisdiction of the Dryden Ministry of Natural Resources office for the purposes of land use and work permits.

PREVIOUS WORK IN THE REGION

There has been extremely limited mineral exploration work in this area to date. Ontario Government mapping of most of the area was released in the spring of 1983.

The only published detailed maps of the area are a a scale of 1" to 1 mile by J. Thomson (1934; Map 42C), at 1" to 1/4 mile by Blackburn (1976 a and b) and Kresz, Blackburn and Fraser (1982 a and b); and a compilation by Blackburn (1982) at 1" to 1/2 mile scale. A detailed airborne EM and magnetometer survey was flown for the Ontario Government in 1980. Results are published at a scale of 1:20000 (0.G.S. 1981). The survey area is located within the Wabigoon subprovince of the Superior Province. The rocks in the map area are virtually all Archean, with rare Proterozoic diabase dykes. The northern part of the region adjacent to Highway 17 is covered by locally thick lacustrine clays and minor sand deposits. Outcrop is sparse. The southern portion of the region contains abundant outcrop with minor esker and till deposits.

The mapping of Blackburn (1982) in the area immediately to the east provides the basis for understanding regional geology. He has established three stratigraphic groups in the supracrustal rocks; the Boyer Lake Group; the Stormy Lake Group; and the Wapageisi Group. Blackburn has interpreted the stratigraphy as younging from South to North, with the Wapageisi Group being the oldest group, and the Boyer Lake group being the youngest.

The Wapageisi Group is a thick homoclinal sequence of northwestward facing mafic metavolcanic rocks, with numerous gabbro sills, and minor amounts of felsic intrusive and extrusive rocks, and metasedimentary rocks.

The Stormy Lake group consists of a complex sequence of coarse, clastic, sedimentary rocks (conglomerates, wackes, arkoses).

The Boyer Lake group is a sequence of mafic volcanic rocks intruded by numerous gabbro sills. Lesser amounts of felsic pyroclastic rocks and felsic intrusive rocks are also found in this area.

5. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

5.1 AIRCRAFT

1.

The helicopter used for the survey was an Aerospatiale A-Star 350D owned and operated by Maple Leaf Helicopters. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by Aerodat. The survey aircraft was flown at a nominal altitude of 60 meters.

5.2.1 Magnetometer

The magnetometer is a Geometrics G-803 proton precession type. The sensitivity of the instrument is 1 gamma at a 0.5 second sample rate. The sensor was towed in a bird 12 meters below the helicopter.

5.2.2 Magnetic Base Station

An IFG proton precession type magnetometer was operated at the base of operations to record diurnal variations of the earth's magnetic field. The clock of the base station was synchronized with that of the airborne system.

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5.2.3 Radar Altimeter

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A Hoffman HRA-100 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The output from the instrument is a linear function of altitude for maximum accuracy.

5.2.4 Tracking Camera

A Geocam tracking camera was used to record flight path on 35 mm film. The camera was operated in strip mode and the fiducial numbers for cross reference to the analog and digital data were imprinted on the margin of the film.

5.2.5 Analog Recorder

An RMS dot-matrix recorder was used to display the data during the survey. In addition to manual and time fiducials, the following data was recorded:

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5.2.5 Analog Recorder (Cont'd)

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	04	high freq. in-phase	2 ppm/mm
	03	high freq. in-phase	2 ppm/mm
	06	mid freq. quadrature	4 ppm/mm
	05	mid freq. in-phase	4 ppm/mm
	02	low freq. quadrature	2 ppm/mm
	01	low freq. in-phase	2 ppm/mm
	15	magnetometer	25 gamma/mm
	14	magnetometer	2.5 gamma/mm
	07	VLF-EM Total Field	2.5%/mm
	08	VLF-EM Quadrature	2.5%/mm

Equipment

A Perle DAC/NAV data system recorded the survey data on magnetic tape. Information recorded was as follows:

Interval

EM0.1 secondVLF-EM0.5 secondmagnetometer0.5 secondaltimeter1.0 secondfiducial (time)1.0 secondfiducial (manual)0.2 secondMRS III0.2 second

5.2.7 Radar Positioning System

A Motorola Mini-Ranger (MRS III) radar navigation system was utilized for both navigation and track recovery. Transponders located at fixed known locations were interrogated several times per second and the range from these points to the helicopter measured to several meter accuracy. A navigational computer triangulates the position of the helicopter and provides the pilot with navigation information. The range/range data was recorded on magnetic tape for subsequent flight path determination.

6. DATA PRESENTATON

6.1 Base Map and Flight Path Recovery

The base map is a photomosaic at a scale of 1:5,000.

The flight path was derived from the Mini Ranger radar positioning system. The distance from the helicopter to two established reference locations was measured several times per second, and the position of the helicopter mathematically calculated by triangulation. It is estimated that the flight path is generally accurate to about 10 meters with respect to the topographic detail of the base map. The flight path is presented with fiducials for cross-reference to both the analog and digital data.

6.2 Total Field Magnetic Contours

The aeromagnetic data was corrected for diurnal variations by substraction of the digitally recorded base station magnetic profile. No correction for regional variation was applied.

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The corrected profile data was interpolated onto a regular grid using a cubic spline technique. The grid provided the basis for threading the presented contours at a 10 genma interval.

The aeromagnetic data is presented with flight path and fiducials on the base map (Map 1 - Sheets 1 & 2 - Accompanying this report).

7. INTERPRETATION OF SURVEY RESULTS

Map 1 - Sheets 1 and 2 - shows the total magnetic intensity contours drawn at an interval of 10 gammas.

The Katisha - Seggemak Lakes area, located in the centre of the survey grid, shows two or more strong, NNW trending linears caused by magnetite and ilmenite bearing gabbroic intrusions. These gabbroic rocks occur in a WNW -ESE striking belt which extends from Washeibemaga Lake (NW corner of Sheet 1) to the southeast corner of the survey area (Sheet 2). This belt of gabbroic intrusions is open to the southeast of our claim group.

Magnetite concentrations within these gabbros varies along strike, as indicated by the changes in observed magnetic amplitude. The magnetite may occur in the form of pods as evidenced by the near circular magnetic anomaly observed on Line 1470 on the NE corner of Katisha Lake adjacent to the Snake Bay road.

With the exception of the gabbroic intrusions, the Wapageisi Group of mafic metavolcanic rocks is generally weakly magnetic to non-magnetic. The wedge of intermediate to felsic epiclastic rocks in the Kawijekiwa Lake area (center of Sheet 2) is generally outlined as a magnetic low.

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The E-W linear, magnetic feature north of Seggemak, Katisha and Kawijekiwa Lakes occurs at or near the unconformity between the Wapageisi Group to the south and the overlying Stormy Lake Group to the north. A variety of sedimentary rocks are observed to lie along the unconformity. A magnetite iron-formation unit is mapped at the contact north of Katisha Lake. A wide variety of intrusive rocks (e.g. lamprophyre) are also localized along this contact zone. The close spatial relationship between the magnetite iron-formation unit and the intrusions which occur along the unconformity makes it difficult to sort out which gives rise to the magnetic anomaly at various points along this magnetic trend.

The magnetic features located on the north portion of Sheet 1, north of the Stormy Lake - Wapageisi contact, may be caused by gabbroic intrusives. Further mapping is required in this area to confirm this interpretation.

The N-S trending magnetic gradient along the west side of Sheet 1 is caused by the highly magnetic Thundercloud porphyry which is mapped to the west of the survey area. The source of the magnetic linear feature on the south end of Sheet 1 is not known.

Lloyd M. Wilson Geophysicist

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX I

QUALIFICATIONS OF AUTHOR

Lloyd M. Wilson attended Memorial University of Newfoundland between 1966 and 1971, graduating with a B.A. (Honors) degree in Mathematics. From May, 1971 to October, 1973, Mr. Wilson worked full-time in oil and gas exploration for Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. Ltd. in Calgary, Alberta, specializing in gravity, magnetic and seismic methods. Since then he has had nine years of experience as a mineral exploration geophysicist - three with Geoterrex Ltd. (1973-1976) in Ottawa and six with Esso Minerals Canada in Toronto (1978-). For the past four years he has been involved in project planning, geophysical field activities, report writing and the training and supervision of student personnel for Esso Minerals Canada. He is a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, the Prospectors and Developers Association, CIMM (Toronto Branch) and KEGS.

APPENDIX II

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TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

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GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

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Author of Report Lloyd M. Wi	lson	
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	(inscutting to other)	See attached pages.
Total Miles of Line cut		bee accorned pages.
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ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using	-Other	
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v	Qualifications	
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Approved by	date	
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Anntoved by	date	TOTAL CLAIMS. 153

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Accuracy - Scale constant Diurnal correction method Base station location	
Base station location	
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PART THREE

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Diamond Drill Program - Winter 1984

Introduction

Twenty-three diamond drill holes, for a total of 1035m were drilled between January 30th and March 14th, by Longyear Canada Ltd. Of these, sixteen were started after the OMEP designation date of Feb. 9th/1983. Eighteen of the holes were drilled testing the Fiji vein, two the South Katisha structure, and three the Main Katisha structure (Fig. 1).

All eighteen holes (FJ-1 to 18) drilled (at $\sim 25m$ spacings) intersected the Fiji vein with sporadic gold values obtained over narrow widths. The two holes drilled on the South Katisha vein were collared 30m along strike from holes drilled (ZG 4, 5) during the 1983 fall programme. The three holes (MK-1, 2, 3) drilled on the Main Katisha zone were collared ($\sim 10m$) close to the surface trench in order to find any down dip extension of which none was found.

Result of the above holes are summarized in Table #1, hole logs and assays for each hole are included.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Drilling on the Fiji vein indicates that it is a continuous, although anastomozing structure, for over 280m of strike length. The assay values obtained from drill intersections are consistently lower (Tr. to 0.14 oz/ton) than those obtained from surface trenching (Tr. to 0.28 oz/ton 50 cm). The vein with its accompanying alteration and mineralization has been tested down dip from 20 to 70 metres along its strike length with no economic gold values obtained over mineable widths.

Drilling on the South Katisha structure indicates a proven strike length of 100 metres with good potential for strike extension, particularly to the southeast. It is recommended that further stripping, trenching, sampling and mapping be carried out along the southeastern extension of the South Katisha structure in order to outline possible future drill targets.

The Main Katisha structure was not intersected in any of the three holes drilled, therefore indicating that the zone does not extend down dip greater than 10 metres. No further work is recommended on the zone.

FIJI VEIN

A series of eighteen diamond drill holes were drilled on the Fiji vein covering a strike length of 285m. The drilling consisted of ten - 45 holes drilled at 015, seven vertical holes, and one hole oriented at 030 and 45. Fourteen of the holes were drilled on Howie Lake and four on land (Fig. 1). All holes intersected the Fiji vein which confirm the apparently continuous nature of the vein on surface. This continuous nature and overall strike of ll5 is complicated by two "breaks" located at 1+25W and 0+25W. These "breaks" are defined by a sharp strike change from 115 to 160. They may represent a primary change in attitude of the vein or possibly late offsets along NNW trending faults.

Alternation and Mineralization - The alteration zone associated with the Fiji vein dips from approximately 25 to 45 to the southwest and is defined by the appearance of disseminated leucoxene (0.5 to 5.0%) in the hanging wall and footwall gabbro adjacent to the vein. The formation of the leucoxene is accompanied by weak, non-pervasive carbonatization of the gabbro. The leucoxene alteration zone varies in width from 7 to 16 metres. 1

Immediately adjacent to the vein thin, 2m wide, carbonatized zones are developed in the gabbro. These carbonatized zones are creamy grey-white in colour and contain from 1 to 5% disseminated pyrite as well as leueoxene, tourmaline and minor fuchsite.

Table 1

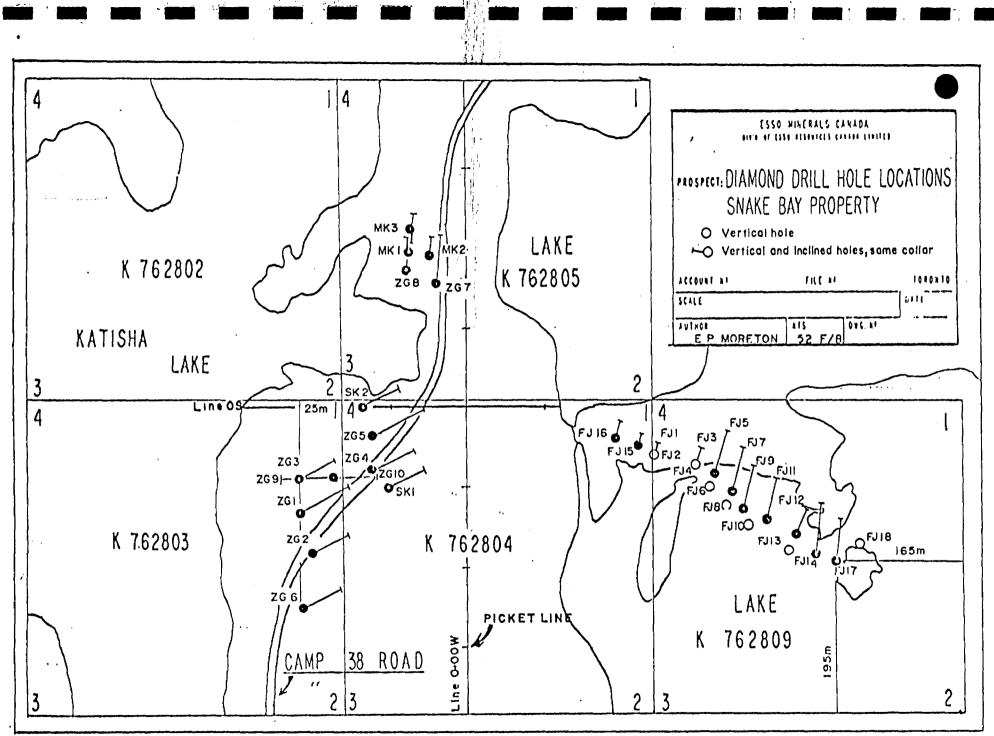
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SUMMARY SNAKE BAY DRILLING STARTED AFTER FEB. 9, 1983

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	HOLE !	AVALE	AZIKJTH	DEPTH (H)	TARGET ZONE	SIGNIFICANT ASSAY (Au (Oz/Ton)/Hotro)	CONENTS
					•		
	•		- /				
	FJB	90°	015*	47	FIJI	Tr	
	FJ9	45*	015*	68	FIJI	.04/1.46m	- sillcified gabbro, 2\$ py
	FJIO	90*	015*	44	FIJI	Tr	
	FJII	45°	015*	53 :	: FIJI	Ĩr	
	FJ12	45 °	030*	44 :	FIJI	.06/42m	- visible gold in quartz-cb stringer cutting silicified- zone
	FJ13	90°	030*	71	FIJI	.05/1/1.03m	
	FJ14	45 *	015*	74	דוןז	Ĩr	- qz-cb vein in pyritized gebbro
	T 115	45*	015*	21 17 - 121	FIJI	.14/.15m,.03/.6m	- sllicified zones, 5\$ espy, py
	FJ16	45°	015*	29m	FIJI	.04/0.5m,.03/0.3m	н н н н н
	FJ17	45*	015*	44	FIJI	Tr	- silicified, pyritized baselt
	FJIB	90 °	-	4 4m	FIJI	-	
	SK-1	45*	065•	68	South Katlsha	.06/1.00m,.04/1.28m	- sillcifled, pyritized besalt 5-10\$ py
	sk-2	45 °	065*	68	South Katlsha	Tr	
	IX-1	45 °	003*	29	Kaln Katlsha	Ĩr	
	MX-2	45*	003*	20	Maln Katlsha	Ĩr	•
	HK-3	45 •	183*	20	Main Katisha	Tr	
: 		Total Mete	epsite	740m		:	



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The alteration zones are cored by a series of colliform-textured carbonate veins which range in width from 0.05 to 1.25m and are composed of grey to white carbonate with minor pyrite.

The colliform-textured carbonate veins have been extensively brecciated and stockworked by a series of guartz veinlets (5 to 80% guartz veinlets). Local zones (10cm) of guartz flooding are developed in the brecciated areas. The guartz veining is most strongly developed at the margins of the carbonate veins with subsequent zones of silicification developed in the previously carbonatized gabbro wallrock adjacent to the vein.

Pyrite found as disseminations and in thin, irregular stringers in amounts ranging from 2 to 15% is ubiquitous in the guartz-flooded and silicified zones. Less common is arsenopyrite which was found in eleven of the holes occuring in this (20cm) zones associated with extensive guartz veining and/or silicification. It is present as fine needle-like disseminations with pyrite and in thin bands of massive arsenopyrite. Minor amounts of fuchsite and tourmaline are associated with the guartz stockwork and silicified zones.

Native gold was found as two 1.00mm grains in the margin of a guartz-carbonate vein in d.d.h. FJ-12. The vein is crosscutting an arsenopyrite-pyrite bearing silicified zone.

Minor scheelite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite ad pyrrhotite were found as disseminations in thin guartz-carbonate stringers in some holes.

No zones of pervasive tectonism (foliated, schistose zones) are associated with the Fiji vein and the zone appears to have formed in a tectonically guiescent fracture system. Thin, 2.0m fine-grained, felsic dykes were found within the altered zones in four of the eastern most holes (FJ-11, 12, 13, and 18).

Thin, less pervasive and presumably parallel alteration zones were intersected 5 to 35m below the Fiji zone in seven of the holes. Two of these zones (J-9, 12) are gold-bearing. No surface expression of these zones has been found by field mapping.

ASSAY RESULTS

Overall assay results from the holes drilled on the Fiji vein indicate that to the depth drilled, the vein contains low and sporadic gold values. Assay results range from trace to a high of 0.14 oz/ton. The majority of the assay results which have values greater than trace were obtained from thin (0.5m) silicified zones which contain abundant arsenopyrite.

SOUTH KATISHA (84-SK-1.2) ZONE

Two holes were drilled thirty miles along strike on the South Katisha structure from the two holes collared (ZG-4.5) in the 1983 fall drilling program (Fig. #1). The structure is continuous for the 90m of strike length it has been tested. The intersections in d.d.h. 84-SK-1 and 2 indicate that the South Katisha structure developed along the approximately vertical contact between a fine-grained mafic rock (basalt ?) to the south and a medium to coarse-grained gabbro to the north. Along the contact a guartz-dioritic dyke/sill has been intruded.

IN SK-2 the contact zone is intruded by a thick (16m in 84-SK-2) guartz dioritic dyke/sill which is weakly altered. To the south the guartz dioritic dyke/sill progressively thins, being only 2m thick in 84-SK-1.

<u>Alteration and Mineralization</u> - The alteration zone is centered along the basalt/gabbro contact. It is present on a weakly to intensely silicified and/or guartz veined zone. The silicification occurs over widths of 2m in 84-SK-2 to 30m in 84-SK-1. The zones of intense silicification (70% guartz) are generally no greater than 1.5m in thickness and have from 2 to 15% disseminated pyrite. The silicification is overprinting an earlier pervasive and more widely developed carbonatization.

Foliated zones are common adjacent to the silicified zones within the carbonatized basalt and gabbro. In drill core, the foliation is consistently oriented 40-60 TO THE s.c.a which identifies a relatively steep orientation (75 W-75 W) to the zone, which is consistent with the field data.

Assay Results - show that gold mineralization is associated with intensely-silicified pyritized zones. Two zones in 84-SK-1 (0.06 oz/ton over 1.00m and 0.04 oz/ton over 1.28m) occur is silicified zones with 2-10% disseminated pyrite.

MAIN KATISHA ZONE

Three diamond drill holes were collared in order to test the immediate down-dip extension of the Main Katisha zone (Figure 1, ddh section ZG-7, MK 1-3). Two of these holes (MK-1, MK-2) were collared approximately 10m south of the zone and intersected massive gabbro with ony minor carbonatized and/or foliated zones with no associated gold mineralization. One hole (MK-3) was collared to the north of the zone in epiclastics and was drilled through the epiclastic/gabbro contact with no mineralized zones intersected. It is clear that the Main Katisha zone which is continuous on surface for over 100 metres along strike does not have a down-dip extension of more than 10m under the most intensely mineralized/altered portion. The Main Katisha zone may therefore be a flatly plunging rod-like zone found at the intersection of two structures or alternatively a lens-like structure which extends down-dip into a weakly carbonatized and/or foliated zone with no associated gold mineralization.

The Main Katisha zone is the only structure drilled on the property which does not have a down-dip extension consistent with the surface geology.

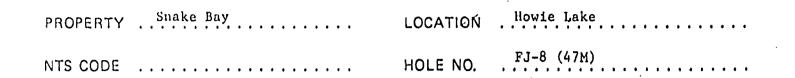
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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG



LATITUDE 1+00W B-baseline	AZIMUTH	PURPOSE Test Fiji Zone
DEPARTURE	DIP - 90°	STARTED Feb. 9, 1984
ELEVATION	CORE .BQ	COMPLETED Feb. 10, 1984
SECTION		LOGGED BY P. Moreton
REF. GRID		

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DIP TESTS

FOOTAGE			DIP		LATITUDE		DEPARTURE		
TEST	FROM	τo	TOTAL		CORR.		CUM,		CUM.
						•			

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY
0.0m	12.5m	Casing/overburden
12.5m	14.8m	Massive unaltered, fine-grained GABBRO ,
14.8	15.60	Foliated leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -foliation 45 to c.a. -intensely foliated at 15.4m -tr. tourmaline, and pyrite
15.6	15.8/	Carbonatized-foliated GABBRO -2 to 7% disseminated py
15.8	15.9	Silicified Carbonate Vein -20% quartz stringers -2% fuchsite in wallrock adjacent to vein -5% pyrite -foliation and quartz stringers 70 to c.a.
15.9	16.3	Carbonatized-Pyritized GABBRO -foliation 55 to c.a.
16.3	16.4 -	Banded Silicified GABBRO -5 to 10% pyrite -banding (qz-fu-py) 50 to c.a.
16.40	17.1.	Brecciated CARBONATE VEIN -weakly silicified colliform-textured vein -2 to 25% quartz in irregular stringers -1 to 5% py, tr. tourmaline
17.1	17.7	Silicified GABBRO -abundant fuchsite, tr. py
17.7	18.2	Colliform CARBONATE VEIN -5 to 15% quartz stringers
18.2	18.35	Carbonatized GABBRO

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FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY
18.35	18.45	CARBONATE VEIN -contact 70 to c.a. , -10% quartz-tourmaline stringers -minor fuchsite, trace pyrite
18.45	22.0 ′	Variably Carbonatized Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
22.0	22.7	Carbonatized GABBRO -30% carbonate stringers
22.7	28.0	Leucoxene-bearing Medium-grained GABBRO -weakly foliated
28.0	28.1	QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEIN -pyritized haloes
28.1	37.3	Unaltered Medium-grained GABBRO
37.3	37.4	QUARTZ_CARBONATE VEIN
37.4	47.0	Unaltered medium-to-coarse - grained GABBRO
47.0		END OF HOLE

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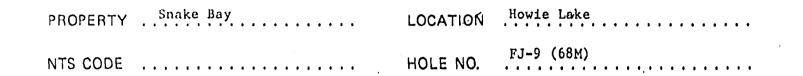
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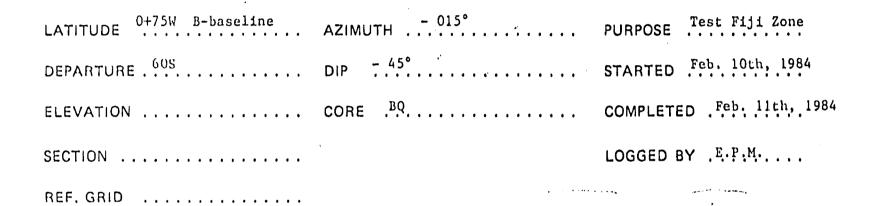
FROM	то	WIDTH	ASSAY OZ/ton
15.3m	15.7m	0.4m	Trace
15.7	16.0	0.3m	Trace
16.0	17.2m	1.2m	Trace
17.2	18.2m	1.Om	Trace
18.2	19.3	0.5m	Trace
21.0	22.4	0.5m	Trace
27.9m	28.2m	1.3m	Trace
37.1	37.35	0.25m	Trace
	15.3m 15.7 16.0 17.2 18.2 21.0 27.9m	15.3m15.7m15.716.016.017.2m17.218.2m18.219.321.022.427.9m28.2m	15.3m15.7m0.4m15.716.00.3m16.017.2m1.2m17.218.2m1.0m18.219.30.5m21.022.40.5m27.9m28.2m1.3m

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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG





DIP TESTS

FOOTAGE			DIP		LATITUDE		DEPARTURE	
FROM	TO	TOTAL		CORR,		CUM.		CUM.
								,
			·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
								

FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
0	19.0	CASING
19.0	22.0	, Unaltered Medium-grained GABBRO
22.0	25.0	Weakly Carbonatized Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
25.0	25.3	Banded, pyritized, SILICIFIED GABBRO -2 to 10% pyrite -irregular pyritic stringers
25.3	25.7	CARBONATIZED GABBRO -tr pyrite
25.7	26.3	Partially silicified, CARBONATIZED GABBRO -10 to 35% quartz stringers -5% pyrite
26.3	26.35	Colliform-textured CARBONATE VEIN
26.35 J	26.60	SILICIFIED GABBRO -5 to 10% fine pyrite -10% carbonate vein fragments
26.60	26.90	CARBONATE VEIN -contact 80 to c.a.
26.90	27.2	Carbonatized GABBRO
27.2	27.65	Colliform-textured CARBONATE VEIN -contact 75 to c.a. -1% pyrite -weakly foliated (75 to c.a.)
27.65	30.85	Weakly altered Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO

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FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY
30.85	33.7	Fine-grained Unaltered GABBRO , - dk-green, mt-ilm - bearing -some weakly foliated zones
33.7	36.0	Unaltered massive Medium-grained GABBRO
36.0	39.8	Unaltered Fine-grained Dk-green GABBRO -cut by thin qz-stringers (50 to c.a.)
39.8	40.4	Leucoxene-bearing, foliated, CARBONATIZED GABBRO -bands of chloritic schist near contact at 40.4
40.4	40.8	QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEIN -contact 65 to c.a.
40.8	43.0	Foliated Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -5% quartz-carbonate stringers, foliation 45 to c.c.
43.0	46.0	Weakly-foliated Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
46.0	47.5	Massive CARBONATIZED GABBRO -non foliated -disseminated pyrite and tourmaline
47.5	50.1	Weakly Silicified CARBONATE BRECCIA -40 to 75% carbonate fragments in a quartz-chlorite matrix -1 to 3% disseminated pyrite -contact with wallrock 45 to c.a.
50.1	51.3	Fine-grained MAFIC DYKE -massive -contact 45 to c.a.
51.3	51.9	Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -5% coarse pyrite disseminated near contact with above dyke
51.9	52.6	Stockwork Zone -10 to 30% quartz-carbonate veinlets

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY ,
52.6	53.2	Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -massive
53.2	54.3	Fine to medium grained Unaltered GABBRO
54.3	59.1	Massive medium-grained Coarse-grained GABBRO
59.1	65.0	Unaltered Fine-grained GABBRO -thin quartz-carb stringer at 63.5 with disseminated sphalerite
65.0	68.0	Unaltered Medium-grained GABBRO
68.0		END OF HOLE

SAMPLE #	FROM	TO	WIDTH	ASSAY OZ/ton'	
0057	24.93	25.31	0.38m	Trace	
0058	25.61	26.28	0.60m	Trace	
0059	26.28	26.64	0.36m	0.03	
0060	26.64	26.96	0.32m	Trace	
0061	26.96	27.75	0.79m	Trace	
0062	49.96	51.14	0.18m	0.01	
0063	51.14	52.6	0.56m	0.04	
0064	63.21	63.47	0.26m	Trace	
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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROPERTY Snake Bay	LOCATION	Howie Lake
NTS CODE	HOLE NO.	FJ-10 (44.0M)

LATITUDE 0+75W B-baseline	AZIMUTH	PURPOSE Test Fiji Zone.
DEPARTURE	DIP - 90°	STARTED . Feb. 11, 1984.
ELEVATION	CORE . BQ	COMPLETED Feb: 11: 1984
SECTION		LOGGED BY
REF. GRID	·	

DIP TESTS

FOOTAGE			DIP		LATITUDE		DEPARTURE		
TEST	FROM	TO	TOTAL		CORR.		CUM.		CUM.
			. •						
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FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
0.0	22.0	CASING
22.0	31.5	Massive unaltered Coarse-grained GABBRO
31.5	32.3	Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
32.3	32.7	CARBONATIZED GABBRO
32.7	33.2	Stockworked Section -10 to 25% quartz-carbonate stringers, 65 to 90 to c.a. -2 to 3 % pyrite in carbonatized wallrock
33.2	33.6	CARBONATIZED GABBRO
33.6	35.2	Brecciated, silicified CARBONATE VEIN -5 to 35% quartz stringers and matrix infillings -1% pyrite
35.2	38.0	Leucoxene-bearing, weakly Carbonatized GABBRO -minor quartz-carbonate veining
38.0	40.5	Unaltered, massive medium-grained GABBRO
40.5	43.0	Weakly altered Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -weakly pyritized
43.0	44.0	Unaltered Medium-grained GABBRO

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SAMPLE #	FROM	то	WIDTH	ASSAY Oz/ton
0065	32.65	33.45	0.80m	Tr.
0066	33.62	35.59	1.97m	Tr.
0067,	36.46	36.97	0.51m	Tr.

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PROPERTY	LOCATION
NTS CODE	HOLE NO

LATITUDE 0+50W B-baseline	AZIMUTH	PURPOSE Test Fiji Zone
DEPARTURE . 60S	DIP - 45°	STARTED .Feb. 11th, 1984
ELEVATION	CORE BQ	COMPLETED Feb. 12th, 1984
SECTION		LOGGED BY E.P.M.
REF. GRID		

				DIP	TESTS				
	FOOT	AĢE		D	DIP LA		TUDE	DEPARTURE	
TEST	FROM	TO	TOTAL		CORR.		CUM.		CUM.
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FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY
0.0	13.5	CASING ,
13.5	15.0	Massive Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -weakly foliated (75 to c.a.) -1% pyrite
15.0	16.0	Massive unaltered GABBRO -medium-grained, magnetite
16.0	17.70	Massive weakly carbonatized GABBRO -non veined, sharb contact with vein at 17.70m (75 to c.a.)
17.70	19.1	Variably silicified CARBONATE VEIN -from 17.7 to 18.4 brecciated-silicified section with 5 to 40% quartz stringers -well banded 60 to c.a. -1 to 3 % pyrite in quartz veins and infillings -minor fuchsite -from 18.4 to 19.1 less intensely brecciated
19.1	19.6	CARBONATIZED GABBRO -weakly carbonatized
19.6	20.4	Pervasively CARBONATIZED GABBRO
20.4	21.5	Massive variably carbonatized GABBRO -abundant (5%) leucoxene
21.5	22.1	Carbonatized-Pyritized Fine-grained Dyke -dk. brown in colour, contact 75 to c.a.
22.1	23.5	Fine-grained Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
23.5	24.4	Coarse-grained, weakly-altered GABBRO
24.4	25.0	Unaltered Medium-grained GABBRO
25.0	26.0	Weakly altered GABBRO -weak leucoxene alteration of mt/ilm.

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FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY ,
26.0	28.2	Unaltered medium-grained, dark-green GABBRO
28.2	29.2	Carbonatized, leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -massive, contact with dyke 55 to c.a.
29.2	29.35	MAFIC DYKE, dark brown
29.35	29.60	Pyritized GABBRO -2 to 5% pyrite
29.6	31.30	MAFIC DYKE
31.30	31.70	Foliated carbonatized GABBRO
31.70	32.00	CHLORITE-CARBONATE VEIN -banded, foliation 45 to c.a. -minor pyrite
32.00	33.40	Fine-grained carbonatized GABBRO
33.40	37.40	Foliated dark green GABBRO -chloritic zones foliation 30 to c.a.
37.40	37.70	Quartz-Carbonate Stockwork Zone -30% quartz-carbonate veins
37.70	38.10	Foliated Zone -chloritic, foliation 35 to 45 to c.a.
38.10	40.5	Carbonatized GABBRO -minor pyrite
40.5	41.0	Quartz Stringer Zone - 30% Quartz Veins
41.0	42.0	Foliated Carbonatized GABBRO -foliation 55 to c.a.

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FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY
42.0	42.3	Intensely Foliated - Veined GABBRO -foliation 45 to c.a.
42.3	43.2	Massive weakly foliated Carbonatized GABBRO
43.2	44.0	Foliated Carbonatized GABBRO -foliation 45 to c.a. -5% quartz veins parallel to foliation
44.0	49.5	Massive weakly altered, medium-grained GABBRO -partial leucoxene development
49.5	50.3	Unaltered Magnetite-bearing GABBRO
50.3	58.0 57.0	Medium to coarse-grained GABBRO
58.0 550		END OF HOLE

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1	FROM	то	WIDTH	ASSAY Oz/ton	,
SAMPLE # 0068 0069 0070 0071 0072 0073 0074 0075 0076	14.27 17.66 18.50 19.13 20.09 21.44 29.13 31.53 32.30	14.67 18.50 19.13 20.09 20.66 22.20 29.64 31.97 32.77	0.40m 0.84m 0.63 0.96 0.57m 0.76m 0.51m 0.44m 0.47m	Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr.	

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PROPERTY Snake Bay	LOCATION Howie Lake
NTS CODE	HOLE NO

LATITUDE .0+25W B-baseline	AZIMUTH . 03.0.	PURPOSE Test Fiji Zone.
DEPARTURE	DIP - 45°	STARTED Feb: 12, 1984
ELEVATION	CORE ^{BQ}	COMPLETED Feb. 13, 1984
SECTION		LOGGED BY . E.P.M.
REF. GRID		

DIP TESTS

FOOTAGE				DIP		TITUDE DE		EPARTURE	
FROM	TO	TOTAL		CORR.		CUM.		CUM.	
		-							
			· · · · ·			••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			
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	FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
	0	9.8	CASING
	9.8	10.0	SILICIFIED CARBONATE VEIN ,
	10.0	10.9	Carbonatized Fine-grained GABBRO -minor disseminated pyrite
	10.9	11.1	Carbonatized GABBRO -weak foliation 35 to c.a.
	11.1	13.8	Weakly Carbonatized, leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -weakly pyritized
	13.8	14.0	SILICIFIED GABBRO -wallrock adjacent to vein contains up to 10% pyrite -contact 85 to c.a. -Visible gold found in late-carbonate stringers crosscutting silicified zone
	14.0	14.6	Leucoxene-bearing fine-grained GABBRO -dark green, cut by 3% carbonate veins
	14.6	14.7	Pyritized GABBRO -5 to 10% pyrite
	14.7	15.30	Carbonatized Mafic Dyke -5% disseminated pyrite
1	15.30	17.00	Pyritized GABBRO -chloritic
	17.00	18.60	Weakly Carbonatized leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
	18.60	23.00	Massive Unaltered GABBRO
	23.0	24.3	Weakly Foliated and altered GABBRO
	24.3	25.15	Well-foliated leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -medium grained, foliation 45 to c.a.
	25.15	28.00	Massive Unaltered medium-grained GABBRO

FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
28.00	28.60	Brecciated Silicified CARBONATE VEIN -20 to 25% quartz stringers and silicified zones -2% arsenopyrite -banding 75 to c.a.
28.60	29.40	Leucoxene-bearing weakly altered GABBRO
29.4	35.30	Unaltered medium grained GABBRO
35.30	36.10	Weakly altered leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
36.10	36.25	Foliated pyritized chloritic GABBRO -foliation 45 to c.a. -2 to 5% disseminated pyrite
36.25	37.60	Brecciated Silicified GABBRO -10% pyrite -banded 50 to c.a.
37.6	38.90	Carbonatized GABBRO cut by Carbonate stockwork -20% veins -foliation 50 to 55 to c.a.
38.90	44.0	Unaltered medium to coarse grained GABBRO
44.0		END OF HOLE

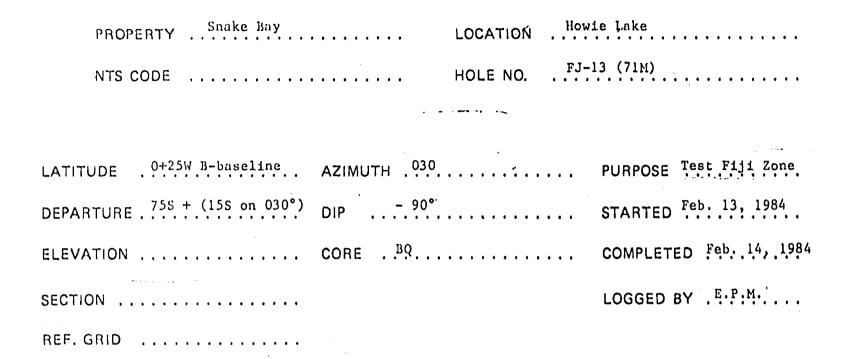
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DIP TESTS

	F001	AGE		D	IP	LATI	TUDE	DEPAF	TURE
TEST	FROM	TO	TOTAL		CORR.		CUM.		CUM,
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	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	
	0.0	14.25	CASING	
·	14.25	17.30	Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO, medium-grained' -weakly brecciated at 16.1m	
	17.30	17.70	Weakly Silicified GABBRO	
	17.70	19.0	Massive Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO	
	19.0	20.4	Brecciated - pyritized GABBRO -3% pyrite -stockworked zone at 19.4m	
	20.4	21.5	Foliated Stockworked GABBRO -5 to 10% quartz veins -tr py, tourmaline and chalcopyrite -foliation 30 to 60 to c.a.	
	21.5	22.2	Leucoxene-bearing Coarse-grained GABBRO	
	22.2	23.2	Weakly pyritized leucoxene-bearing GABBRO	
	23.2	23.5	Silicified Brecciated CARBONATE VEIN -banded - 90 to c.a. -2 to 5% pyrite	
	23.5	24.1	Pyritized Foliated GABBRO -5 to 10% pyrite -foliation 70 to c.a.	
	24.1	29.6	Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -medium-grained, nonfoliated	
	29.6	30.0	Foliated GABBRO -foliation 30 to 45 to c.a.	
	30.0	30.7	Weakly altered GABBRO	
	30.7	34.6	Unaltered medium-grained GABBRO -magnetite-ilmenite bearing	

	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY .
	34.6	35.0	Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
	35.0	35.1	Chloritic Schist Zone -foliation 45 to c.a.
	35.1	39.8	Weakly foliated Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -foliation 45 to 60 to c.a. -2% quartz-tourmaline stringers
	39.8	40.1	Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
	40.1	40.2	Carbonatized GABBRO -weakly brecciated
,	40.2	40.7	Brecciated GABBRO -composed of 70% carbonatized gabbro fragments in a quartz chlorite matrix.
	40.7	42.0	Massive fine-grained FELSIC DYKE -both contacts cut by quartz-chlorite stringers
	42.0	42.1	Pyritized GABBRO -10% pyrite
	42.1	45.2	Massive Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
	45.2	46.6	Carbonatized GABBRO
1	46.6	46.8	Pyritized GABBRO -5 to 10% pyrite, trace arsenopyrite
	46.8	47.44	Leucoxene bearing GABBRO
	47.44	47.70	Pyritized - carbonatized GABBRO -2 to 5% arsenopyrite,2 to 3% pyrite -
	47.70	55.70	- Carbonatized Brecciated GABBRO -50 to 60% carbonate stringers -2 to 5% pyrite
	55.70	56.20	Arsenopyrite-bearing Brecciated GABBRO

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		-20 to 35% arsenopyrite, 15 to 20% pyrite -contacts 50 to c.a. -matrix of quartz and calcite
56.20	60.00	Carbonatized GABBRO Breccia -35% carbonate stringers
60.0	63.7	Weakly veined GABBRO -weakly carbonatized, 2 to 15% carbonate stringers
63.7	65.4	Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -minor quartz-carb veins
65.4	65.5	Medium-grained GABBRO
65.50	70.00	Weakly altered Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -magnetite-ilmenite bearing -non foliated
70.00	71.0	Unaltered Medium-grained GABBRO
71.00		END OF HOLE

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SAMPLE #	FROM	то	WIDTH	ASSAY Oz/ton
0088	14.30	14.77	0.47	Tr. ,
0089	16.10	16.83	0.73	Tr.
0090	19.00	20.20	1.20	Tr.
0091	20.20	21.60	1.40m	Tr.
0092	22.90	23.11	0.21m	Tr.
0093	23.11	24.14	1.03	0.05
0094	24.14	24.34	0.20m	Tr.
0095	30.69	30.94	0.25	Tr.
0096	39.53	39.86	0.33m	Tr.
0097	39.86	40.32	0.46m	Tr.
0098	40.62	41.98	1.36m	Tr.
0099	46.62	47.10	0.48m	0.01
0100	47.10	47.34	0.24m	Tr.
0101	47.34	47.70	0.36m	0.02
0102	47.70	47.92	0.22m	Tr.
0103	48.34	48.89	0.55	Tr.
0104	51.06	52.15	1.09m	Tr.
0105	54.46	55.70	1.24m	Tr.
0106	55.70	56.18	0.48m	0.04
0107	56.18	57.11	0.93m	Tr.
0108	63.24	63.70	0.46m	Tr.
0109	65.26	65.63	0.37m	Tr.

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llowie Lake Snake Bay LOCATION PROPERTY FJ-14 (74M) HOLE NO. NTS CODE 0+10E B-baseline AZIMUTH PURPOSE Test Fiji (arsenopyrite) view LATITUDE – 45° DEPARTURE . 100S STARTED Feb. 15, 1984. DIP ELEVATION CORE COMPLETED Feb. 15, 1984 LOGGED BY .E.P.M. SECTION

REF. GRID

DIP TESTS

	FOOTAGE				DIP LATIT		TUDE DEPARTURE		TURE
TEST	FROM	τo	TOTAL		CORR.		CUM.		CUM.
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FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
0.0	11.23	CASING
11.23	13.60	Brecciated Carbonatized GABBRO - composed of 50% carbonatized gabbro fragments, 50% carbonate veins - 2 to 10% pyrite
13.60	14.00	Carbonatized GABBRO -trace pyrite
14.00	14.10	Silicified GABBRO
14.10	14.60	Carbonatized GABBRO -10% carbonate veins -trace pyrite
14.60	14.70	Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -trace pyrite, weakly foliated
14.70	15.00	Massive Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -medium-grained
15.00	15.10	CARBONATE PYRITE VEIN -contact with gabbro 75 to c.a. -10% pyrite
15.10	16.90	Massive Foliated Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -foliation 55 to c.a. -chloritic slip zones parallel to foliation
16.90	17.00	CARBONATE VEIN -parallel to foliation (75 to c.a.)
17.00	19.40	Massive Weakly Foliated GABBRO -5% leucoxene
19.4	20.00	Carbonatized Pyritized GABBRO -2 to 5% pyrite -foliation sporatically developed 45 to 60 to c.a. -5% quartz-carbonate stringers

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FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
20.00	20.35	Stockworked GABBRO -20% quartz carbonate veins
20.35	20.50	, Banded Carbonatized GABBRO -banding 45 to c.a. -trace pyrite
20.50	20.80	QUARTZ TOURMALINE VEIN -2% pyrite
20.80	22.00	Intensely Carbonatized Banded GABBRO -1 to 3% disseminated pyrite -weak anastomosing silicified zones -disseminated fuchsite -banding 20 to c.a.
22.0	23.8	Weakly altered GABBRO -partial alteration of magnetite-ilmentite to leucoxene
23.8	23.95	Carbonatized GABBRO -5% quartz-carbonate veining, minor pyrite
23.95	24.40	Carbonatized Pyritized GABBRO - 5% pyrite
24.40	27.40	Unaltered Medium grained GABBRO -10% magnetite ilmenite
27.40	33.40	Weakly foliated Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -numerous irregular foliated zones 65 to 75 to c.a. -5% quartz carbonate stringers
33.40	33.60	Silicified Pyritized GABBRO -well developed breccia texture -extensively silicified, 10% pyrite
33.60	35.80	Weakly altered Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
35.80	36.3	Unaltered medium grained GABBRO
36.3	40.8	Massive Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO

FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
40.8	41.3	Stockworked GABBRO -20% quartz-carbonate stringers
41.3	42.8	Foliated GABBRO - foliation 45 to c.a.
42.8	45.5	Weakly altered GABBRO
45.5	45.8	QUARTZ CARBONATE VEIN -contact 45 to c.a.
45.8	47.8	Weakly altered Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
47.8	56.4	Coarse to medium-grained Unaltered GABBRO -minor foliated zones cutting at 45 to c.a.
56.4	57.1	Weakly Carbonatized/Silicified GABBRO -disseminated pyrite (3%) -weak foliation 65 to 75 to c.a.
57.1	60.0	Unaltered Medium grained GABBRO
60.0	60.5	Foliated GABBRO -foliation 75 to c.a.
60.5	70.7	Massive unaltered fine-grained GABBRO
70.7	71.0	QUARTZ CARBONATE VEIN
71.0	74.0	Unaltered GABBRO
74.0		END OF HOLE

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FROM	TO	WIDTH	ASSAY OZ/ton
11.23	13.03	1.80	Tr.
13.03	14.58	1.55	Tr.
20.18	21.14	0.96	Tr.
21.14	22.17	1.03	Tr.
23.90	24.55	0.65	Tr.
33.25	34.23	0.88	Tr.
56.36	57.16	0.80	Tr.
60.01	60.60	0.59	Tr.
	11.23 13.03 20.18 21.14 23.90 33.25 56.36	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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South Katisha Snake Bay LOCATION PROPERTY SK-1 (68M) HOLE NO. NTS CODE AZIMUTH 1+05W PURPOSE Test South Katisha Zone LATITUDE DIP - 45° DEPARTURE . 8+105 STARTED Feb: 17, 1984 COMPLETED Feb. 18, 1984 LOGGED BY P. Moreton SECTION REF, GRID

DIP TESTS

FOOTAGE		DIP		LATITUDE		DEPARTURE			
TEST	FROM	TO	TOTAL		CORR.		CUM.		CUM.
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FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
0.0	6.1	CASING
6.1	8.7	Massive BASALT (Fine-grained GABBRO ?) , -aphanitic weakly pyritized
8.7	8.9	Brecciated, weakly carbonatized BASALT -basalt fragments in quartz-carbonate matrix -up to 3% pyrite
8.9	9.8	Silicified BASALT -Intensely brecciated and silicified -2 to 7% pyrite -silicified fragments in a quartz-carbonate-chlorite matrix
9.8	11.2	Massive weakly-carbonatized BASALT -5% carbonate stringers
11.2	12.0	Weakly brecciated, Carbonatized, Pyritized BASALT -2% pyrite
12.0	12.4	Weakly-Carbonatized BASALT
12.4	13.4	Silicified Brecciated BASALT -well banded 45 to c.a. -banding defined by elongated silicified basalt fragments -2 to 10% pyrite
13.4	14.00	Foliated Carbonatized GABBRO - moderately to intensely foliated 45 to 60 to c.a. - 1% pyrite
14.00	18.40	Weakly Carbonatized BASALT
18.40	18.70	Pyritized BASALT - 5 to 10% pyrite - banding 45 to c.a.
18.70	20.00	Carbonatized BASALT -pervasively carbonatized, light grey in colour

FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
20.0	20.5	, Weakly Carbonatized and Foliated GABBRO -foliation 45 to c.a.
20.5	20.8	Well banded Silicified BASALT - banding 45 to c.a. - 3 to 5% disseminated pyrite - in sharp contact with weakly altered basalt
20.8	23.1	Massive weakly foliated , Carbonatized BASALT - in sharp contact with silicified basalt in hanging-wall and footwall
23.1	24.0	Silicified BASALT -locally well brecciated - in gradational contact with foliated zone
24.0	27.5	Well foliated Carbonatized BASALT -locally brecciated, foliation 45 to c.a.
27.5	28.5	Schistose - Chloritic Gouge Zone -steep foliation 20 to 30 to c.a. -50 to 60% chlorite, 25% carbonate -sphalerite-chalcopyrite bearing quartz-carbonate stringers -0.5 to 5% chalcopyrite, 3% pyrite, sphalerite
28.5	29.1	Brecciated BASALT -weakly carbonatized, minor pyrite
29.1	29.4	Broken Rusty Ground, BASALT Fragments
29.4	29.7	Chlorite-carbonate Schist -schistosity 40 to 70 to c.a. -composed of 50% carbonate, 30% chlorite, 10% pyrite -marks contact between basalt and intermediate dyke
29.7	33.4	QUARTZ DIORITE DYKE -composed of feldspar-chlorite and minor quartz -crosscut by numerous pyritic stringers -becomes foliated at contact with silicified zone, foliation 70 to c.a.

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FROM	ТО	LITHOLOGY
33.4	37.9	Silicified Pyritized BASALT -weak to extensive breccia development , -0.5 to 10% pyrite -foliation 45 to 80 to c.a.
37.9	40.5	Weakly altered Leucoxene-bearing DYKE -20% irregular quartz-carbonate stringers
40.5	40.8	Moderately Carbonatized-Foliated BASALT -foliation 50 to 55 to c.a. -foliation paralle quartz-carbonate stringers -3% pyrite
40.8	41.5	Pyritized Silicified BASALT -irregularily banded (30 to 90 to c.a) - 2 to 10% pyrite -quartz-fuchsite stringers
41.5	43.8	Massive weakly foliated, Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -weakly carbonatized -foliation running 40 to 50 to c.a. -5% quartz-carbonate veins
43.8	44.8	Foliated Zone -strong foliation 45 to c.a. -3% pyrite in fine-stringers
44.8	47.1	Variably Carbonatized Fine-grained BASALT -well foliated 80 to c.a. -fine disseminated leucoxene
47.1	49.0	Foliated Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -foliation 45 to c.a.
49.0	52.0	Non-foliated Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
52.0	54.5	Unaltered medium-grained GABBRO
54.5	68.0	Unaltered Coarse to medium grained GABBRO
68.0		END OF HOLE

SAMPLE #	FROM	то	WIDTH	ASSAY Oz/ton
0118	8.52	8.85	0.33m	Tr.
0119	8.85	9.85	1.00m	0.06
0120	9.85	10.11	0.26m	Tr.
0121	11.82	12.16	0.34m	Tr.
0122	12.16	13.44	1.28m	Tr.
0123	13.44	14.17	0.73m	0.04
0124	18.86	19.63	0.77m	Tr.
0125	19.63	20.18	0.55m	Tr.
0126	20.30	21.21	0.91m	Tr.
0127	22.88	24.21	1.33m	Tr.
0128	27.32	27.58	0.26m	Tr.
0129	27.58	28.75	1.17m	Tr.
0130	28.75	30.10	1.35m	0.01
0131	33.62	35.11	1.49m	Tr.
0132	35.11	35.63	0.52m	Tr.
0133	35.63	36.26	0.63m	0.02
0134	36.26	37.10	0.84m	Tr.
0135	37.10	37.84	0.74m	Tr.
0136	37.84	38.14	0.30m	Tr.
0137	40.20	41.51	1.31m	Tr.
0138	43.52	44.66	1.14m	Tr.
0139	44.66	45.07	0.41m	Tr.

PROPERTY Snake Bay		LOCATION , Sou	th Katisha
NTS CODE		HOLE NO.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
LATITUDE 1+55W	AZIMUTH	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	PURPOSE Test South Katisha
DEPARTURE . 7+105	DIP - 45°		STARTED Feb. 19, 1984 .
ELEVATION	CORE BO		COMPLETED Feb. 20, 1984
SECTION			LOGGED BY
REF. GRID			

DIP TESTS

	FOOT	AGE		DIP		LATITUDE		DEPARTURE	
TEST	FROM	TO	TOTAL		CORR.		CUM.		CUM.
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FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
0.0	1.9	CASING
1.9	8.6	Massive Carbonatized Basalt -minor foliated zones -5% carbonate stringers
8.6	9.0	Extensively Carbonatized BASALT - primary textures destroyed
9.0	23.8	Massive Carbonatized BASALT -minor disseminated pyrite -thin foliated zones
23.8	24.9	Pyritized Foliated BASALT -weakly foliated, partially silicified -cut by thin irregular pyritic stringers (up to 5% pyrite) -
24.9	25.4	Carbonatized BASALT -foliation 65 to 60 to c.a.
25.4	29.5	Massive Carbonatized QUARTZ DIORITE -weakly to moderately foliated -minor disseminated pyrite -foliation 25 to 40 to c.a.
29.5	30.7	Unaltered QUARTZ DIORITE
30.7	33.0	Massive Carbonatized QUARTZ DIORITE -composed of 20 to 35% chlorite phenocrysts (pseudomorphs) in a carbonate rich matrix, minor free quartz
33.0	34.1	Carbonatized - Sericitized QUARTZ DIORITE -chlorite pseudomorphs replaced by fuchsite - cur by milky quartz stringers cutting 90 to c.a.
34.1	35.6	Carbonatized QUARTZ DIORITE
35.6	39.7	Unaltered QUARTZ DIORITE
39.7	43.5	Carbonatized QUARTZ DIORITE

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FROM	то	LITHOLOGY ,
43.5	45.3	Unaltered Plagioclase porphyritic QUARTZ DIORITE
45.3	45.9	Foliated Carbonatized QUARTSZ DIORITE -foliation 45 to c.a. -strongly carbonatized
45.9	48.8	Fine-grained Massive QUARTZ DIORITE
48.8	49.2	Silicified GABBRO -contact with Quartz Diorite dyke 80 to c.a. -50 to 80% quartz stringers -5% pyrite -disseminated leucoxene
49.2	55.4	Foliated Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -crosscut by 30 to 50% carbonate stringers -1 to 5% fine-disseminated pyrite
55.4	60.0	Foliated weakly silicified GABBRO -intensely foliated foliation 45 to 60 to c.a. -lamination defined by alternating quartz -chlorite-carbonate and leucoxene
60.0	60.7	Strongly foliated Carbonatized GABBRO -foliation running 30 to 50 to c.a.
60.7	64.0	Moderately-foliated, weakly altered GABBRO
64.0	68.0	Unaltered Medium grained GABBRO
68.0		END OF HOLE

SAMPLE #	FROM	то	WIDTH	ASSAY Oz/ton	
0140	23.70	24.99	1.29m	, Tr.	,
0141	24.99	25.50	0.51m	Tr.	
0142	33.20	34.23	1.03m	Tr.	
0143	48.43	49.40	0.97m	Tr.	,
0144					
0145			•		
0146					
0147					
0148					
0149	53.90	55.00	1.10	Tr.	
0150	55.00	56.43	1.43	Tr.	

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PROPERTY	Snake Bay	LOCATION	Main Katisha
NTS CODE		HOLE NO.	МК-1 (29М)

0+75W LATITUDE	AZIMUTH	PURPOSE Test Main Katisha
DEPARTURE . 5+058	DIP - 45°	STARTED Feb. 20, 1984
ELEVATION	CORE ^{BQ}	COMPLETED Feb. 20, 1984
SECTION		LOGGED BY E.P.M.
REF. GRID		

DIP TESTS

FOOTAGE				IP	LATITUDE		DEPARTURE	
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FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
0.0	4.2	CASING
4.2	6.3	Foliated weakly-altered GABBRO -foliation running 55 to 65 to c.a. -1% pyrite
6.3	14.0	Massive medium-grained GABBRO -strongly magnetic, 10% pyrite -minor carbonate stringers
14.0	16.7	Massive BASALT
16.7	25.0	Massive medium-grained GABBRO
25.0	25.5	Foliated GABBRO -cut by 25% carbonate stringers -minor disseminated pyrite
25.5	28.0	Massive medium-grained GABBRO
28.0		END OF HOLE

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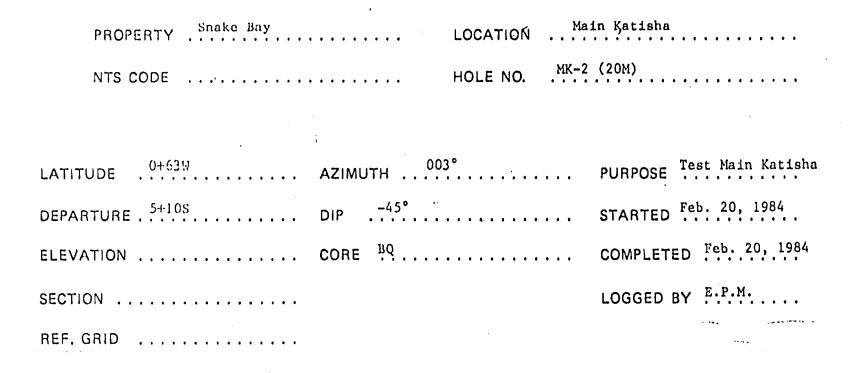
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DIP TESTS

	FOOT	NGE		DIP		LATI	LATITUDE		DEPARTURE	
TEST	FROM	TO	TOTAL		CORR.		CUM.		CUM.	

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FROMTOLITHOLOGY0.06.9Massive Fine-grained GABBRO -magnetite-ilmenite bearing -minor carbonate veinlets6.98.8Weakly pyritized medium-grained GABBRO -1% pyrite disseminated8.89.0Quartz Stockwork Zone -irregular quartz-carbonate veins cutting gabbro -up to 5% pyrite in wallrock adjacent to veins9.114.0Massive unaltered Fine-grained GABBRO -abundant magnetite14.020.0Massive medium-grained GABBRO20.0				
 -magnetite-ilmenite bearing -minor carbonate veinlets 6.9 8.8 Weakly pyritized medium-grained GABBRO -1% pyrite disseminated 8.8 9.0 Quartz Stockwork Zone -irregular quartz-carbonate veins cutting gabbro -up to 5% pyrite in wallrock adjacent to veins 9.1 14.0 Massive unaltered Fine-grained GABBRO -abundant magnetite 14.0 20.0 Massive medium-grained GABBRO 		FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
 -1% pyrite disseminated 8.8 9.0 Quartz Stockwork Zone -irregular quartz-carbonate veins cutting gabbro -up to 5% pyrite in wallrock adjacent to veins 9.1 14.0 Massive unaltered Fine-grained GABBRO -abundant magnetite 14.0 20.0 Massive medium-grained GABBRO 		0.0	6.9	-magnetite-ilmenite bearing
 -irregular quartz-carbonate veins cutting gabbro -up to 5% pyrite in wallrock adjacent to veins 9.1 14.0 Massive unaltered Fine-grained GABBRO -abundant magnetite 14.0 20.0 Massive medium-grained GABBRO 		6.9	8.8	
-abundant magnetite 14.0 20.0 Massive medium-grained GABBRO	7	8.8	9.0	-irregular quartz-carbonate veins cutting gabbro
		9.1	14.0	•
20.0 END OF HOLE		14.0	20.0	Massive medium-grained GABBRO
·		20.0		END OF HOLE

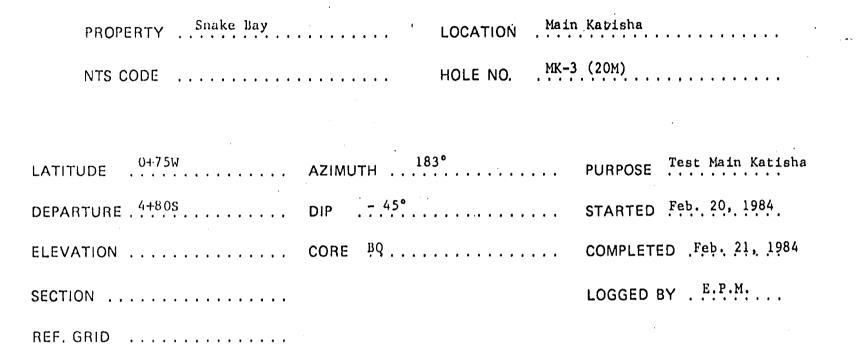
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 SAMPLE #
 FROM
 TO
 WIDTH
 ASSAY
 Oz/ton

 0145
 8.19
 9.36
 1.17m
 Tr.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG



DIP TESTS

	FOOTAGE				DIP		LATITUDE		DEPARTURE	
TEST	FROM	то	TOTAL		CORR.		CUM.		CUM.	
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FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
0.0	2.2	CASING
2.2	7.2	Fine to coarse-grained EPICLASTICS -10 to 60% feldspathic and quartz-rich clasts
7.2	8.2	Dark-Grey Banded SILTSTONE -banding (bedding) 85 to c.a. -minor carbonitized sections -minor disseminated pyrite
8.2	9.2	Dark-green, massive MAFIC VOLCANIC -minor disseminated pyrite -20% quartz-carbonate stringers
9.2	12.5	Bleached and Brecciated MAFIC VOLCANICS -variably brecciated -weak silicification at 11.4 and 12.0m -minor disseminated pyrite
12.5	13.4	Extensively Silicified Zone -minor quartz-carbonate veining
13.4	15.5	Massive unaltered MAFIC VOLCANICS
15.5	20.0	Massive unaltered GABBRO
20.0		END OF HOLE

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SAMPLE #	FROM	то	WIDTH	ASSAY Oz/ton	
0146	7.54	8.42	0.88m	Tr.	
0147	8.42	11.57	3.15m	Tr.	
0148	12.50	13.03	0.53m	Tr.	

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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROPERTY	Snake Bay	LOCATION	Howie Lake
NTS CODE		HOLE NO.	FJ-15 (17M)

2+25W B-baseline	015 AZIMUTH	PURPOSE Test Fiji Zone
DEPARTURE ¹⁶⁵	DIP - 45°	STARTED March 8, 1984
ELEVATION	CORE BQ	COMPLETED March 9, 1984
SECTION		LOGGED BY E.P.M.
REF. GRID		

DIP TESTS

FOOTAGE			DIP		LATITUDE		DEPARTURE	
FROM	TO	TOTAL		CORR.		CUM.		CUM.

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FROM	ТО	LITHOLOGY
0.0	4.2	CASING
4.2	7.1	Leucoxene bearing medium-grained GABBRO
7.1	10.1	Massive Carbonitized GABBRO -quartz tourmaline vein at 8.6m
10.1	10.2	Pyritized - Silicified GABBRO -3 to 5% pyrite
10.2	10.25	Arsenopyrite - bearing Zone -1 to 3% arsenopyrite in silicified gabbro -5% pyrite -irregularily banded
10.25	10.70	Extensively Brecciated CARBONATE VEIN contact with wallrock 45 to c.a. -50% carbonate fragments in a fine quartz matrix -10% arsenopyrite disseminated in quartz matrix -5% pyrite
10.70	11.6	Weakly Pyritized Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
11.6	12.3	Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
12.3	17.0	Massive unaltered, medium-grained GABBRO
17.0		END OF HOLE

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SAMPLE #	FROM	то	WIDTH	ASSAY Oz/ton
0151	8.5	9.6	1.1m	Tr.
0152	10.1	10.25	0.15m	0.01
0153	10.25	10.40	0.15m	0.14
0154	10.40	11.0	0.60m	0.03

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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROPERTY Snake Bay	• • • • • • • • •	LOCATION	de Lake
NTS CODE	••••••	HOLE NO	16 (29M)
LATITUDE 2+50W B-baseline	AZIMUTH	° • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	PURPOSE Test Fiji Vein
DEPARTURE	DIP - 45°		STARTED March 10, 1984
ELEVATION	CORE BQ		COMPLETED March 10, 1984
SECTION			LOGGED BY . E.P.M.

REF, GRID

DIP TESTS

FOOTAGE			DIP LATI'		TUDE DEPARTURE		RTURE		
TEST	FROM	TO	TOTAL		CORR,		CUM.		CUM.
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FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
0.0	11.0	CASING
11.0	14.2	Weakly altered, leucoxene bearing GABBRO '
14.2	15.5	Unaltered medium-grained GABBRO
15.5	17.0	Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
17.0	17.5	Extensively Carbonatized GABBRO -10% quartz-tourmaline stringers 90 to c.a. - 2 to 3% pyrite
17.5	18.4	Massive Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
18.4	21.0	Chloritized GABBRO -abundant leucoxene
21.0	21.3	Weakly Carbonatized GABBRO -minor disseminated pyrite
21.3	22.0	Foliated, Carbonatized, Pyritized GABBRO -foliation 80 to c.a. -2 to7% pyrite
22.0	23.65	Colliform-textured CARBONATE VEIN -5 to 15% gabbro fragments -contact with wallrock 80 to c.a. -less than 2% pyrite
23.65	24.00	Massive, leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -5 to 10% pyrite
24.00	24.80	Massive fine-grained GABBRO -5% carbonate stringers 80 to c.a.
24.80	25.10	Colliform-textured CARBONATE VEIN -10% irregular quartz stringers -trace pyrite
25.10	25.80	Weakly Carbonatized GABBRO -5% carbonate stringers

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FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
25.80	26.50	Extensively Carbonatized GABBRO -20% quartz-carbonate stringers (45 to c.a.)
26.5	26.70	Foliated GABBRO -foliation 85 to c.a. -3 to 5% pyrite
26.70	27.70	Carbonatized-Stockworked GABBRO -20% carbonate stringers -10% pyrite in stringers
27.70	28.10	CARBONATE VEIN / REPLACEMENT ZONE -20% gabbro fragments -contact with wallrock 80 to c.a.
28.10	28.20	Foliated - Pyritized GABBRO foliation 80 to c.a. minor pyrite
28.20	29.15	CARBONATE VEIN -colliform-texture -up to 50% replacement by quartz -1 to 15% pyrite -well-developed colliform texture
29.15	29.50	Massive Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -chloritized
29.5	30.3	Carbonate-Stockwork Zone -50% irregular carbonate veinlets -minor silicified zones -up to 10% pyrite in silicified zones
30.0	34.70	Massive weakly altered, leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
34.70	35.10	Carbonate Stockwork Zone -60 to 70 % carbonate veins -20% overprinting quartz stringers -3% pyrite in stringers

SAMPLE #	FROM	TO	WIDTH	ASSAY	Oz/ton
0160	16.9	17.4	0.50m	Tr.	,
0161	21.05	21.45	0.40m	Tr.	
0162	21.45	21.75	0.30m	Tr.	
0163	21.90	22.40	0.50m	0.01	•
0164	22.40	23.00	0.60m	0.02	
0165	23.00	23.75	0.75m	Tr.	
0166	24.45	24.80	0.35m	Tr.	
0167	25.10	25.60	0.50m	Tr.	
0168	25.80	26.80	1.00m	Tr.	
0169	26.80	27.35	0.55m	Tr.	
0170	27.35	28.05	0.70m	Tr.	
0171	28.10	29.20	1.10m ·	0.01	
0172	29.45	30.0	0.55m	0.01	
0173	34.70	35.10	0.40m	Tr.	
0174	35.60	35.80	0.20m	Tr.	
0175	39.40	39.80	0.40m	Tr.	
0176	43.20	43.80	0.60m	Tr.	

FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
35.10	39.10	Massive leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -fine to medium grained -weakly foliated (90 to c.a.)
39.10	39.50	Weakly carbonatized, fine-grained GABBRO
39.50	39.90	Extensively Carbonatized GABBRO -20% carbonate stringers -10% overprinting quartz stringers
39.90	40.3	Leucoxene-bearing medium-grained GABBRO
40.3	41.1	Unaltered medium-grained GABBRO
41.1	42.2	Massive leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
42.2	43.0	Weakly foliated, Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
43.0		HOLE ABANDONED

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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

 PROPERTY
 Snake Bay
 LOCATION
 Howie Lake

 NTS CODE
 HOLE NO.
 FJ-18 (44M)

LATITUDE 0+75E B-baseline	AZIMUTH	PURPOSE Aspy Vein
DEPARTURE	DIP - 90°	STARTED March 12, 1984
ELEVATION	CORE ^{BQ}	COMPLETED March, 12, 1984
SECTION		LOGGED BY .E.P.M.
REF. GRID		

DIP TESTS

	FOOT	AGE		D	IP	LATI	TUDE	DEPAR	RTURE
TEST	FROM	ΤO	TOTAL		CORA.		CUM.		CUM,
				······					
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FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
0.0	3.8	CASING
3.8	5.6	Massive medium-grained, leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -cut by 10% carbonate stringers
5.6	6.0	Foliated Zone -foliation 45 to c.a.
6.0	7.0	Massive Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
7.0	7.1	QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEIN -45 to c.a.
-7.1	8.0	Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -10% quartz-carbonate veins
8.0	8.8	Stockwork Zone -15-20% quartz-carbonate veins -majority of veins 45 to c.a.
8.8	11.0	Massive Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
11.0	11.3	Weakly foliated GABBRO -foliation 45 to c.a.
11.3	19.5	Massive Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -medium-grained
19.5	20.0	Weakly carbonatized GABBRO -thin irregular silicified zones
20.0	21.2	Silicified CARBONATE VEIN -well developed colliform texture -up to 70% quartz replacement -disseminated arsenopyrite at 20.3
21.2	21.55	SILICIFIED GABBRO well banded, 45 to c.a. 2% pyrite

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FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
21.55	21.75	FELSIC DYKE
 21.75	22.0	, Carbonatized - Pyritized GABBRO -contact with above dyke 80 to c.a. -2 to 5% pyrite -banding 40 to 60 to c.a.
22.0	27.0	Massive Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
27.0	28.1	Unaltered medium-grained GABBRO
28.1	28.6	Massive Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
28.6	29.4	Carbonatized Zone -irregular foliation 45 to 60 to c.a. -20% carbonate
29.4	30.8	Weakly silicified / carbonatized GABBRO -irregular foliation 45 to c.a. -1,0% pyrite in foliation parallel stringers
30.8	34.0	Massive unaltered, medium-grained GABBRO
34.0	44.0	Massive Unaltered, Coarse-grained GABBRO
44.0 -		END OF HOLE

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SAMPLE #	FROM	ТО	WIDTH	ASSAY	Oz/ton	
0178	20.3	20.6	0.30m	Tr.	,	
0179	20.6	21.2	0.60m	Tr.		
0180	21.2	21.75	0.55m	Tr.		
0181	21.75	22.0	0.25m	Tr.		
0182	28.9	29.2	0.30m	Tr.		
0183	29.9	30.8	0.90m	Tr.		

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CUSTOM	FIRE	ASSAY	ING
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PAUL OKANSKI, Assayer Box 253, Cochenour, Ontario POV 1LO

Esso Minerala GanadaLtd.

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ASSAY CERTIFICATE

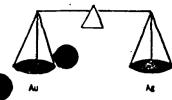
Date: Feb. 9-84

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28		11	
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	PAUL OKANSKI, Assayer		Nes. 002-3301
	As Box 253, Cochenour, Ontario POV 1LC)	
	Esso Minerals Can. Ltd. ASSAY CERTIFICATE	Date:F	reb. 13-84
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CUSTOM FIRE ASSAYING

Phone: Bus. 662-8171 Res. 662-3361

PAUL OKANSKI, Assayer Box 253, Cochenour, Ontario POV 1LO

Minerals Can. Ltd. **ASSAY CERTIFICATE** Esso oz/ton Au ample No. oz/ton Ag Description 68 Trace 69 Ħ 70 11 71 n 72 Ħ 73 Ħ 74 Ħ 75 tt 76 11 77 Ħ 78 Ħ 79 11 80 11 81 .06 82 .01 83 Trace / 11 84 85 11 .01 86 87 Trace

Assayer Law Okansta

ed Lake Printing Co Ltd.

CUSTOM	FIRE	ASSAYING
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PAUL OKANSKI, Assayer Box 253, Cochenour, Ontario POV 1LO

Esso Minerals Can. Ltad.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

/ Date: Feb, 20-84

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Red Lake Printing Co. Ltd.			

CUSTOM FIRE ASSAYIN

PAUL OKANSKI, Assayer Box 253, Cochenour, Ontario POV 1LO

Esso Minerals CZn. Ltd.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Date: Feb/ 20-84

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	Assayer: .	Jan C	Champ.
ed Lake Printing Co. Ltd.			

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PAUL OKANSKI, Assayer Box 253, Cochenour, Ontario POV 1LO

Esso Minerals Can. Ltad.

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ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Date: Feb. 21-84

ample No.	Description	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag
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Lake Printing Co. Ltd.		Assayer Paul (C)	Constal

		CUSTOM FIRE ASSAYING PAUL OKANSKI, Assayer	F	PT Phone: Bus. 662-8171 Res. 662-3361
	Au	A Box 253, Cochenour, Ontario POV 1L(
	Esso	ooMinerals Can. Ltd. ASSAY CERTIFICATE	Date: <u>Feb</u>	. 27-84
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CUSTOM FIRE ASSAYING

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PAUL OKANSKI, Assayer Box 253, Cochenour, Ontario POV 1LO

Esso Minerals Can. Ltd.

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ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Mar. 13-84 Date: _

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CUSTOM FIRE ASSAYING

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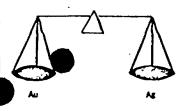
PAUL OKANSKI, Assayer Box 253, Cochenour, Ontario POV 1LO

Esso Minerals Can. Ltd.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Mar. 15-84 Date:

ample No.	Description	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag
160		Trace_	
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CUSTOM FIRE ASSAYING

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Phone: Bus. 662-8171 Res. 662-3361

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PAUL OKANSKI, Assayer Box 253, Cochenour, Ontario POV 1LO

Esso Minerals Can. Ltd.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Date: Mar. 16-84

ample No.	Description	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag
177		Trace	
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83		11	
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	Assayor:	Paulles	banhi

FROM	то	LITHOLOGY
0.0	3.0	CASING ,
3.0	4.5	Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -brolen ground
4.5	5.0	Foliated GABBRO -foliation 45 to 60 to c.a. -well banded with alternating chlorite-carbonate bands
5.0	8.0	Weakly altered Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -medium to coarse-grained -magnetite-ilmenite present
8.0	9.1	Leucoxene-bearing, medium-grained GABBRO -leucogabbro - 50% feldspar
9.1	12.6	Weakly altered GABBRO -magnetite-ilmentite still present
12.6	13.7	Carbonatized fine-grained GABBRO
13.7	14.2	Banded Silicified GABBRO -moderately to intensely silicified gabbro -2 to 10% pyrite -banding 80 to c.a. -fuchsitic streaks
14.2	14.55	Colliform-textured CARBONATE VEIN -weakly to intensely silicified and brecciated -2 to 10% pyrite
14.55	14.77	Silicified Pyritized GABBRO -weakly banded 70 to c.a. -banding 70 to c.a. -minor fuchsitic streaks
14.77	14.9	Weakly Pyritized GABBRO
14.9	15.0	Banded QUARTZ-TOURMALINE-CARBONATE VEIN

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY
		-2% pyrite -banding 80 to c.a ,
15.0	17.1	Weakly-altered, leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
17.1	17.2	QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEIN
17.2	18.8	Weakly altered leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
18.8	19.1	Foliated GABBRO -foliation 45 to c.a. -2% disseminated pyrite
19.1	20.0	Massive leucoxene-bearing GABBRO -minor foliated zones (45 to c.a.)
20.0	20.9	Silicified CARBONATE VEIN -30 to 40% quartz stringers
20.9	21.5	Foliated GABBRO -foliation 45 to c.a. -fine-grained
21.5	24.55	Massive, fine-grained, Leucoxene-bearing GABBRO
24.55	25.20	Foliated Stockworked GABBRO -35% carbonate stringers (40 to c.a.) parallel to foliation -minor fuchsitic zones
25.20	26.1	Massive medium-grained GABBRO -minor leucoxene present
26.1	29.0	Massive unaltered, coarse-grained GABBRO
29.0		END OF HOLE

SAMPLE #	FROM	то	WIDTH	ASSAY OZ/ton
0155	13.7	14.2	0.5m	0.04 ′
 0156	14.2	14.5	0.3m	0.03
0157	14.5	15.0	0.5m	Tr.
0158	20.8	21.1	0.3m	Tr.
0159	24.75	25.20	0.45m	Tr.

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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

 PROPERTY
 Snake Bay
 LOCATION
 Howie Lake

 NTS CODE
 HOLE NO.
 FJ-17 (44M)

LATITUDE .0+35E B-baseline	AZIMUTH ^{0,1,5}	PURPOSE Test Aspy Vein
DEPARTURE . 100S	DIP - 45°	STARTED March 10, 1984.
ELEVATION	CORE . ^{BQ}	COMPLETED March 11, 1984
SECTION		LOGGED BY . E.P.M.

REF. GRID

DIP TESTS

FOOTAGE			DIP		LATITUDE		DEPARTURE	
FROM	TO	TOTAL		CORR.		CUM.		CUM.
			,					
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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

PROPERTY	Snake Bay	LOCATION	Nowie Lake
NTS CODE		HOLE NO.	FJ-17 (44M)

LATITUDE 0+35E B-baseline	AZIMUTH ⁰¹⁵	PURPOSE Test Aspy Vein.
DEPARTURE . 1005	DIP - 45°	STARTED March 10, 1984.
ELEVATION	CORE	COMPLETED March 11, 1984
SECTION		LOGGED BY . E.P.M.

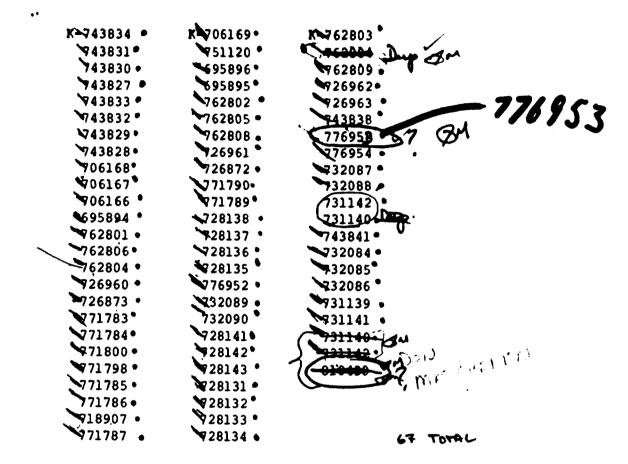
REF. GRID

DIP TESTS

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DIAMOND DRILLI	ING				EGAMUK	LK. (M2573)
Claim: Holderst) ESSO RESOURCES	G CANADA LIMITED			BOYER	LAKE. (M2582) Ko T782	
Address	• 120 ADELAIDE ST W. TO		ADTO M5U 1	22	1		
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	c/o ESSO MINERALS CA	سسابا الدارأ السسساف				ONT. M5W	1K3
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Enter 20 days (for each)	Other .						
	Geological						
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	Magnetometer		MAR 1	5 1985			
	- Radiometric	M	INING LAND	CECTION	1		
	- Other			SECTION	l	· · · · .	
	Geological						
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xpenditures (excludes pow Type of Work Performed							
Diamond Drilli	ng (77)/9						
	attached		· .		1		
Calculation of Expenditure Day	s Credits		•• • ·			. . .	
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Mining Claims - Distribution of Credits - 1948 man days/Claim Meggisi Lake (M2553) Kawashegamuk Lake (M2573) Wapageisi Lake (M2056) Boyer Lake (M2582)



Section 77 (19)

KENORA MINING DIV. EUEVVEM FEB 2 2 1985 LU AM 7<u>18:9:10:11:12:1:2:3:4:5:8</u>

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Technical Assessment Work Credits

		File
		2,7900
Date	Mining R Work No	ecorder's Report of
1985 06 04		44/85

AWASHEDAMUK.		BOYER LAKE AREAS				
Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim		Mining Claims Assessed				
Seophysical						
Electromagnetic		\$2500.25 SPENT ON ASSAYING SAMPLES TAKEN FROM MINING CLAIMS:				
Magnetometer	days	W 701100				
Radiometric	days	K 731139 762804				
Induced polarization	days					
Other	days					
ection 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed"	column					
Geological	days	166.7 DAYS CREDIT ALLOWED WHICH MAY BE GROUPED				
Geochemical	days	IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 76(6) OF THE MINING ACT RSO 1980.				
Man days 🗌 🛛 Airb	orne 🗆					
Special provision	ound 🗆					
Credits have been reduced because coverage of claims.	of partial					
Credits have been reduced because of c to work dates and figures of applicant.	corrections					
ecial credits under section 77 (16) for the						
credits have been allowed for the followir	ng mining cla	aims				
not sufficiently covered by the survey		Insufficient technical data filed				

April 1, 1985

Our File:2.7900

Esso Resources Canada Limited Suite 1812 120 Adelaide Street, West, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1K3

Dear Sirs:

RE: Data for Assaying submitted on Mining Claims K 743834 et al in the areas of Boyer Lake and Kawashegamuk Lake

This will acknowledge receipt of the above described information on March 15, 1985. In order to complete your submission, please submit the following information (in duplicate):

- 1. Assay results,
- 2. Sample location plan showing sample locations or assay result.

When submitting this material, please quote File #2.7900.

For further information please contact Mrs. S.Hurst at (416)965-4888.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt Director Land Management Branch

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

S. Hurstisc

cc: Mining Recorder, Kenora.

Your File: 44/85 Our File: 2.7900

1985 06 04

Mining Recorder Ministry of Natural Resources 808 Robertson Street Box 5080 Kenora, Ontario P9N 3X9

Dear Sir:

RE: Assaying submitted under Section 77(19) of the Mining Act RSO 1980, on Mining Claims K 731139, et al, in the Areasoff Kawashegamuk and Boyer Lake

The enclosed statement of assessment work credits for assaying expenditures has been approved as of the above date.

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

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt Director Land Management Branch

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

S. Hurst;mc

cc: Esso Resources Canada Limited
 Suite 1812
 120 Adelaide Street West
 Toronto, Ontario
 M5W 1K3
cc: Resident Beologist

Kenora, Ontario

Encl.

Mining Lands Section

File No 2. 7900

Control Sheet

 TYPE OF SURVEY
 GEOPHYSICAL

 GEOLOGICAL
 GEOCHEMICAL

 V
 EXPENDITURE

MINING LANDS COMMENTS:

partial duplicate usit OMEP ____

3. Hurst

Signature of Assessor

85-04-25

Date

S. B. MACEACHERN	ESSO MINERALS CANADA 120 ADELAIDE STREET WEST, P.O. BOX 4029, STATION "A" TORONTO, ONTARIO M5W 1K3 (416) 968-5200
Regional Exploration Manager	April 19, 1985
S. E. Yundt Director Land Management Branch Whitney Block, Room 6643 Queen's Park Toronto, Ontario M7A 1W3	
Reference # 2.7900	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

RE: Data for assaying submitted on Mining Claims K 743834 et al in the areas of Boyer Lake and Kawashegamuk Lake

Dear Sir:

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- 第一部計算機群 ---

- State Contractor

Please find enclosed assay results and sample location plans (in duplicate) for the following three zones on the above mining claims:

- 1. The Twilight Zone
- 2. The Oldtimers' Zone
- 3. The Fringe Zone (please note: a copy of the sample location plan for this zone is already included in our report)

Please advise us as to whether or not you need the assay receipts for the soil geochemical survey which was also carried out on these claims. The results for this survey are already plotted on maps accompanying the report, but no sample numbers are given.

Yours sincerely,

Susan V. Kay

Susan V. Kay (968-5200)

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APR 1 9 1985 MINING LANDS SECTION FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS

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MAR 1 5 1985 MINING LANDS SECTION ASSAY LAB INVOICES

ASSAYING COSTS

Receipt Date		Amount
Oct. 31/83		571.25
Nov. 2/83		96.00
Nov. 3/83		176.40
Nov. 4/83		210.15
Nov. 7/83		179.70
Feb. 7/84		89.80
Feb. 9/84		95.30
Feb. 15/84		94.45
Feb. 16/84		168.40
Feb. 20/84		251.55
Feb. 21/84		186.15
Feb. 27/84		96.90
Mar. 13/84		78.45
Mar. 15/84		143.30
Mar. 16/84		62.45
	Total	2,500.25\$

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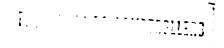
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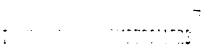
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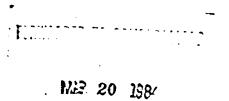
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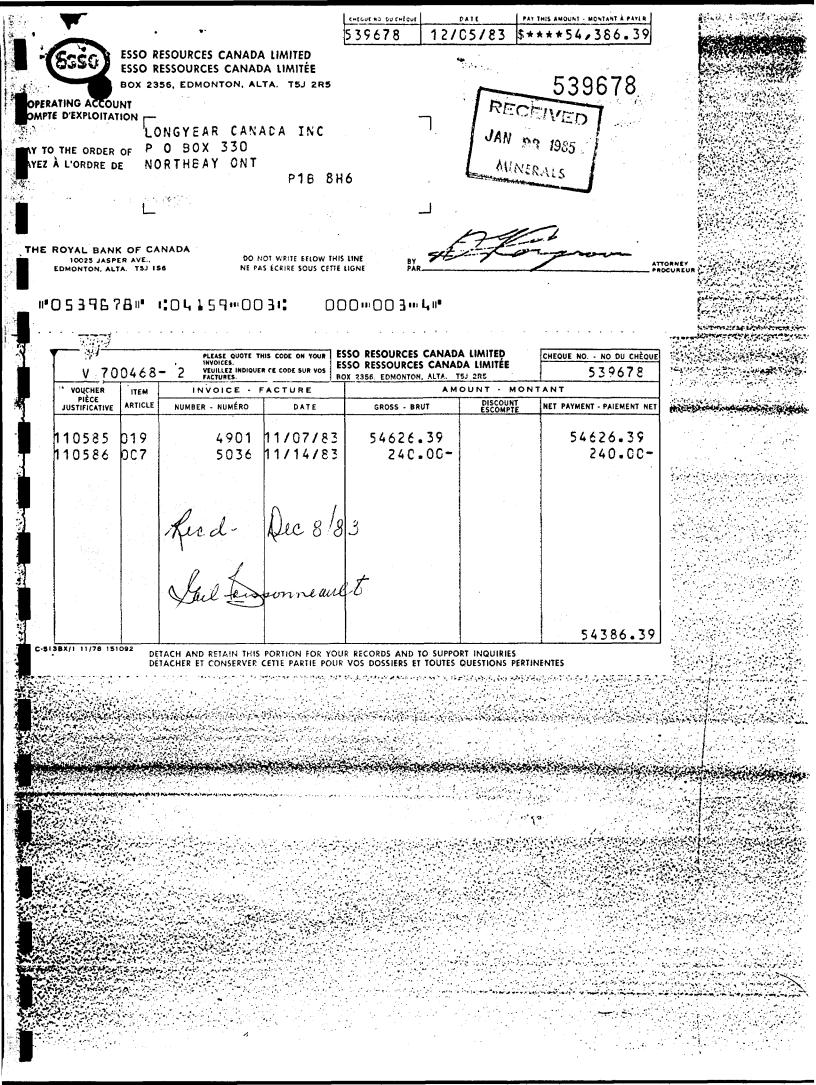
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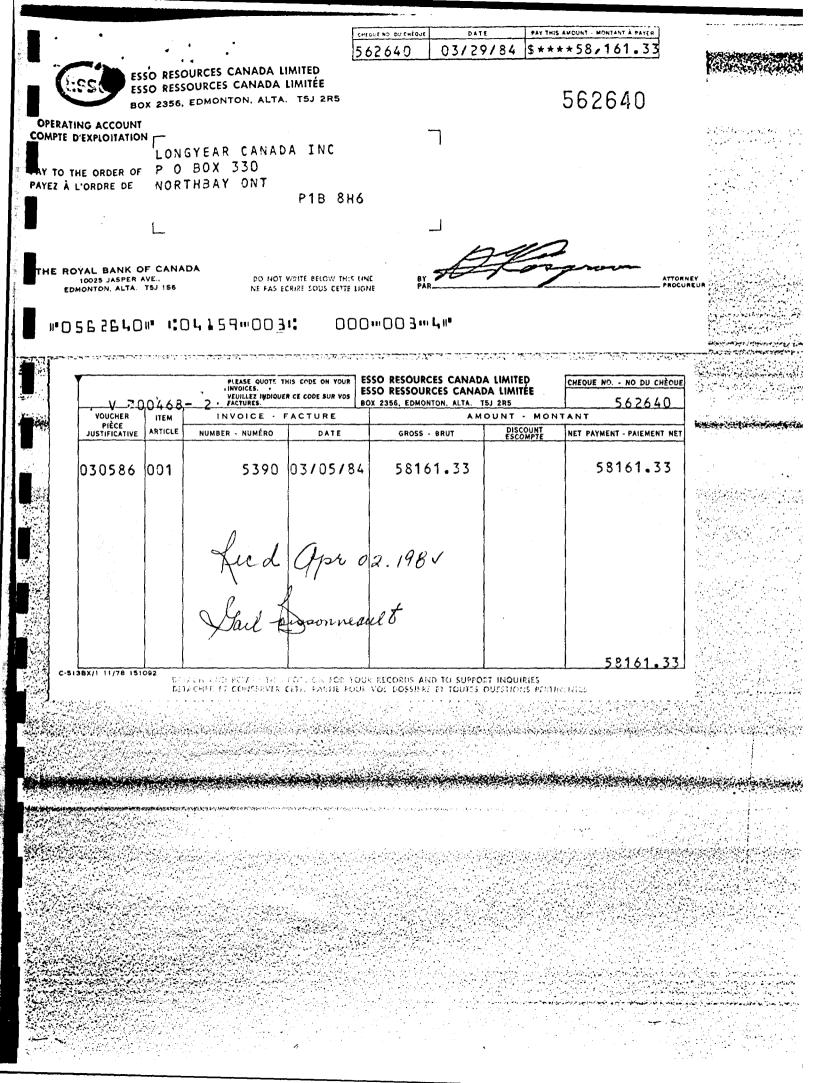
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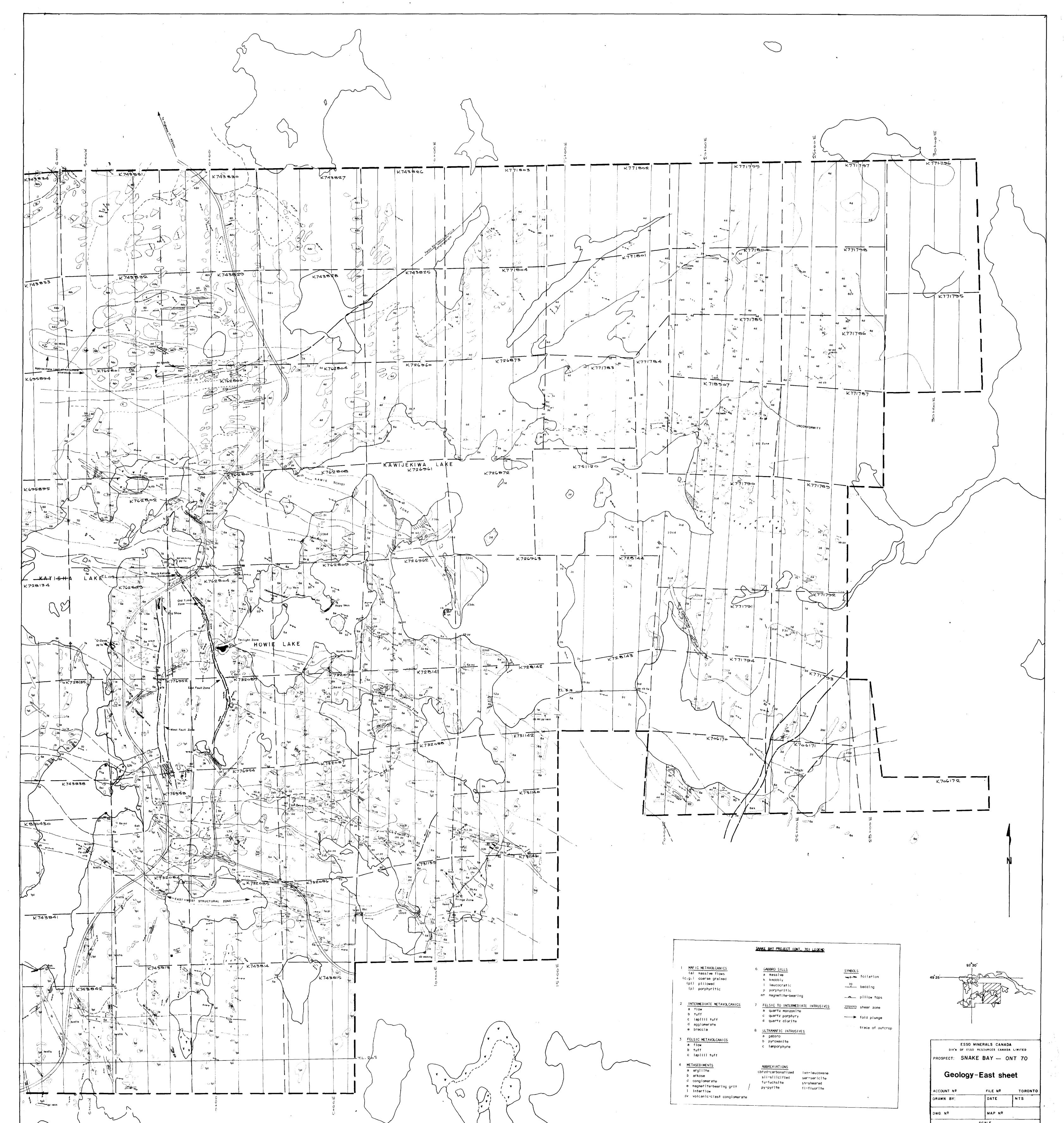
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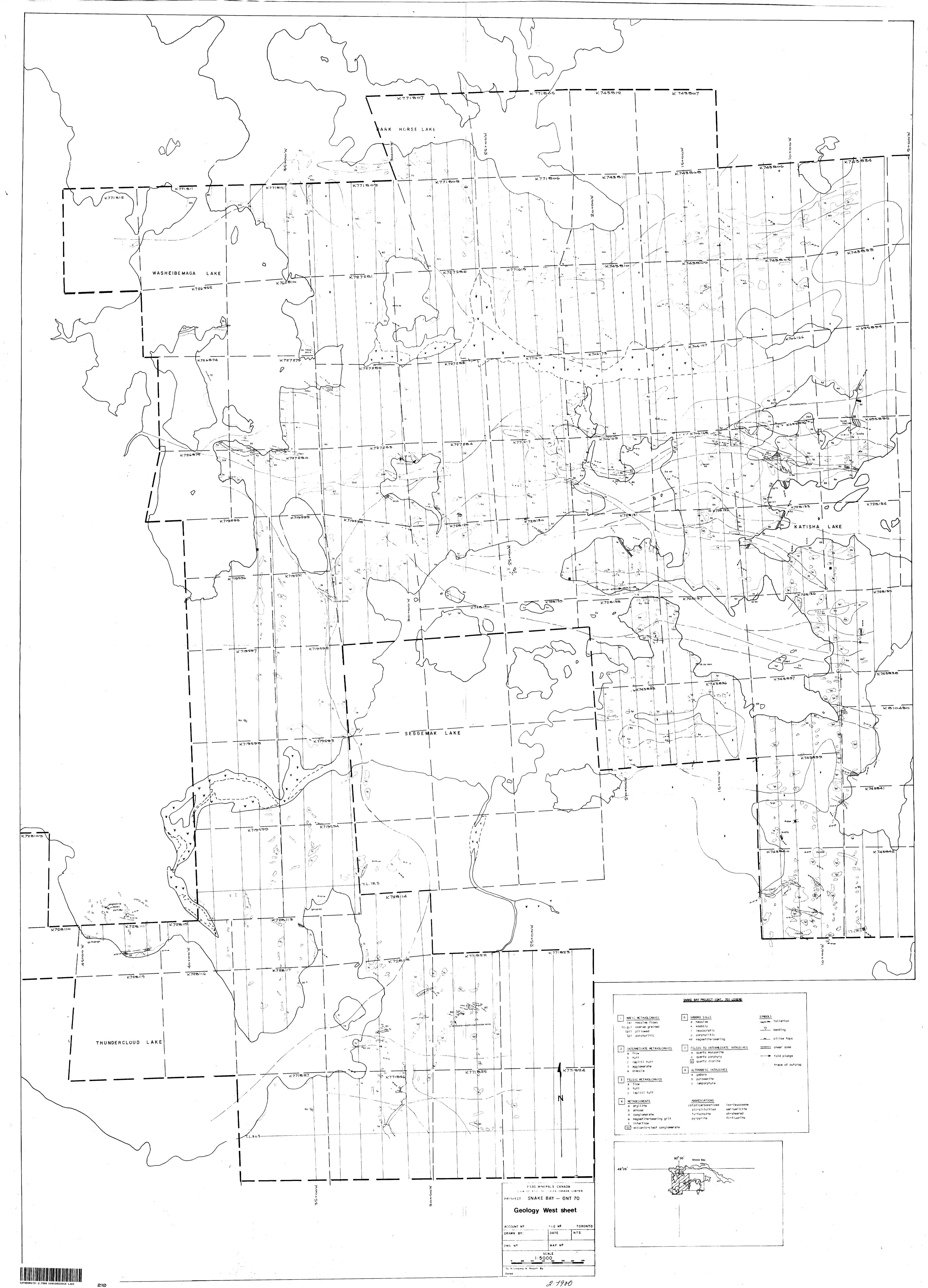
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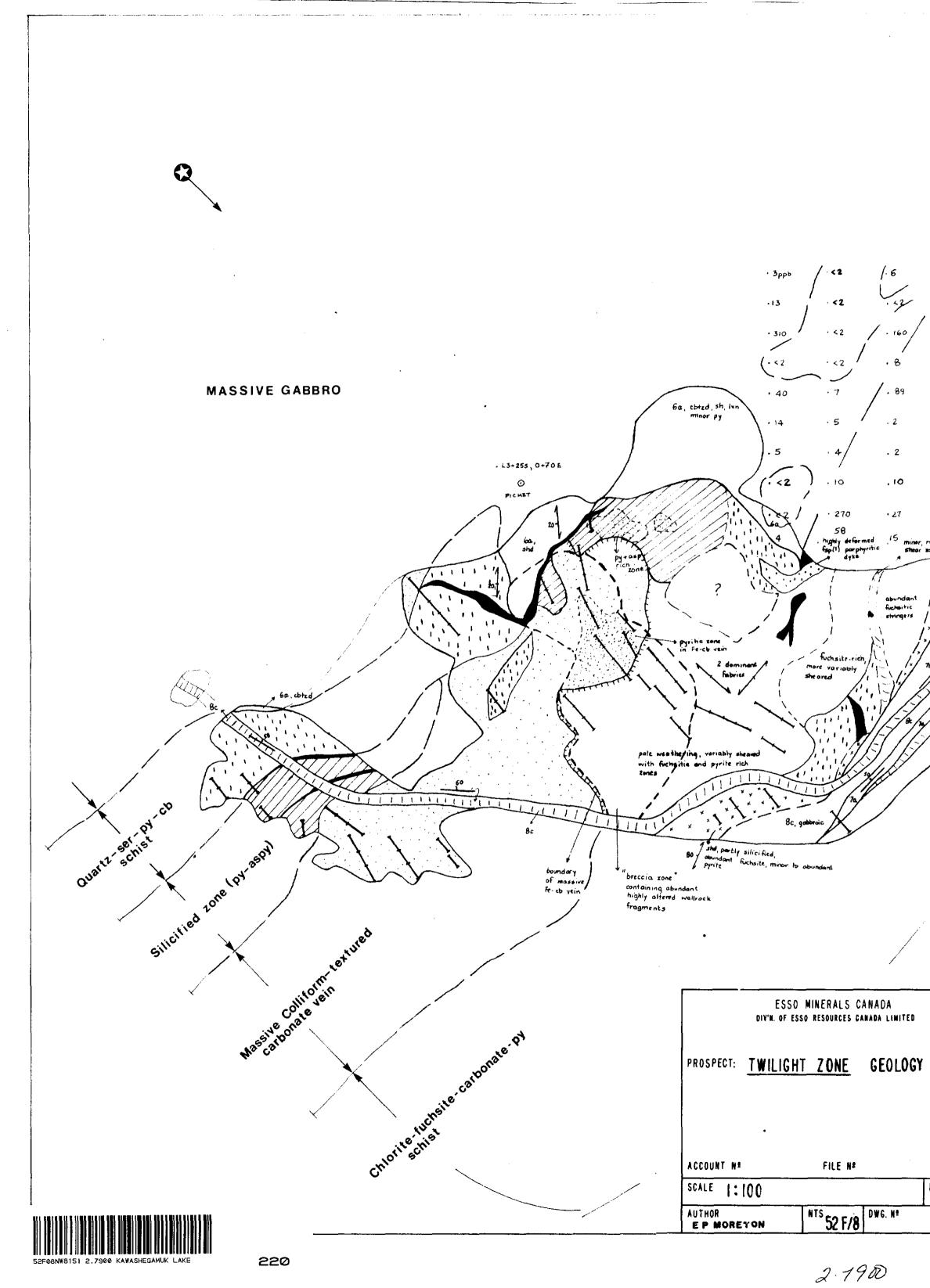
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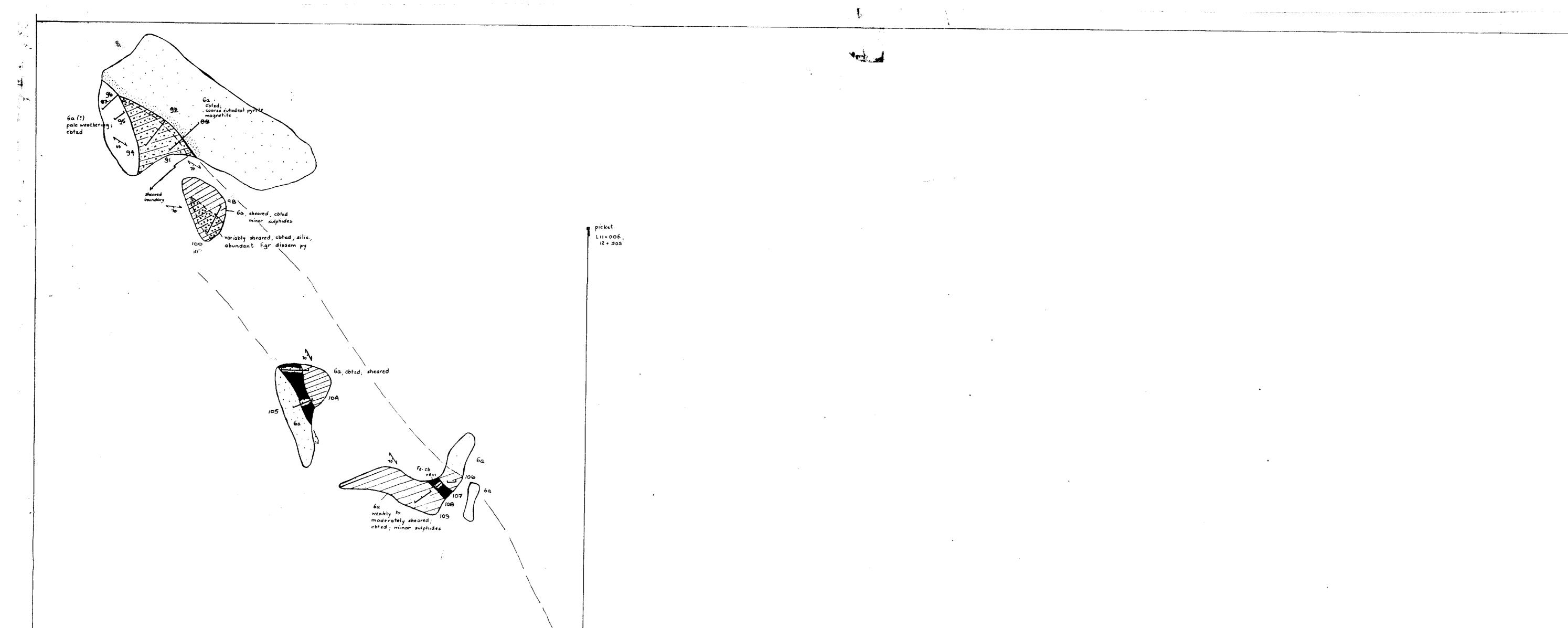
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to the set	25.72	shd homprophyric dyke f slilcifled zone <u>+</u> massive carbonate sillcified zone wi	fuchsite, pyrite, vein (fercb) th abundant suipt ; badly weathered	nides	LEGEND Cbtzd; sh	follation measurement; contact	лг;
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gaaran		shd homprophyric dyke f silicified zone <u>+</u> massive carbonate silicified zone wi qz + sericite <u>+</u> py fuchs + qz <u>+</u> py ri Fe-cb vein (<u>+</u> pyri	<pre>fuchsite, pyrite, vein (Fercb) th abundant sulpt ; badly weathered ch zone te)</pre>	nides	LEGEND cbtzd; sh lxn; py; fsp; asp 3ppb	follation measurement; contact carbonatized; sheared by leucoxene; pyrite; feldspa arsenopryite Au ppb; soil sample	nr;
And the shift of t		shd lomprophyric dyle i silicified zone <u>+</u> massive carbonate silicified zone wi qz + sericite <u>+</u> py fuchs + qz <u>+</u> py ri Fe-cb vein (<u>+</u> pyri feldspar (2) porph	<pre>fuchsite, pyrite, vein (Fercb) th abundant sulpt ; badly weathered ch zone te)</pre>	nides	LEGEND cbtzd; sh lxn; py; fsp; asp	follation measurement; contact carbonatized; sheared by leucoxene; pyrite; feldspa arsenopryite	
And A		shd lomprophyric dyle silicified zone <u>+</u> massive carbonate silicified zone wi qz + sericite <u>+</u> py fuchs + qz <u>+</u> py ri Fe-cb vein (<u>+</u> pyri feldspar (2) porph massive gabbro	<pre>fuchsite, pyrite, vein (Fercb) th abundant sulpt ; badly weathered ch zone te)</pre>	nides	LEGEND cbtzd; sh lxn; py; fsp; asp 3ppb	follation measurement; contact carbonatized; sheared by leucoxene; pyrite; feldspa arsenopryite Au ppb; soil sample	nr;

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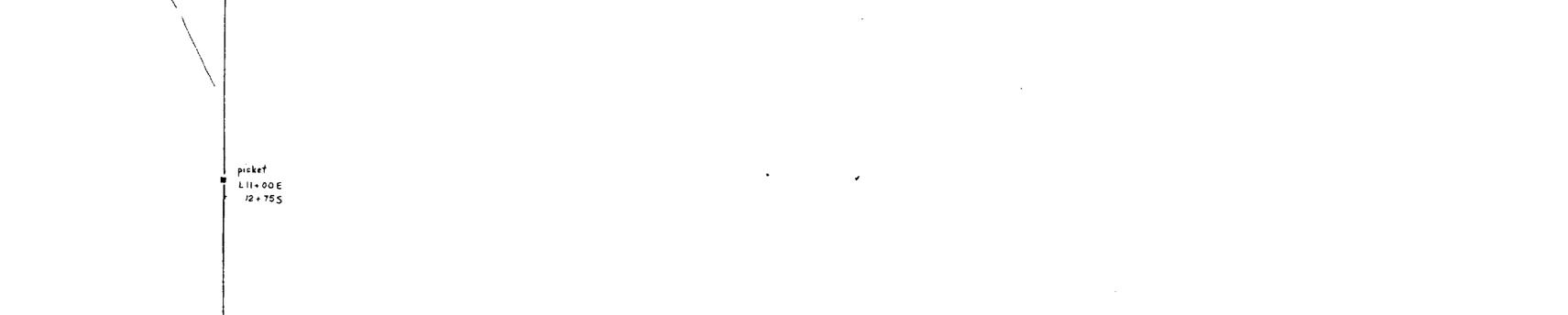
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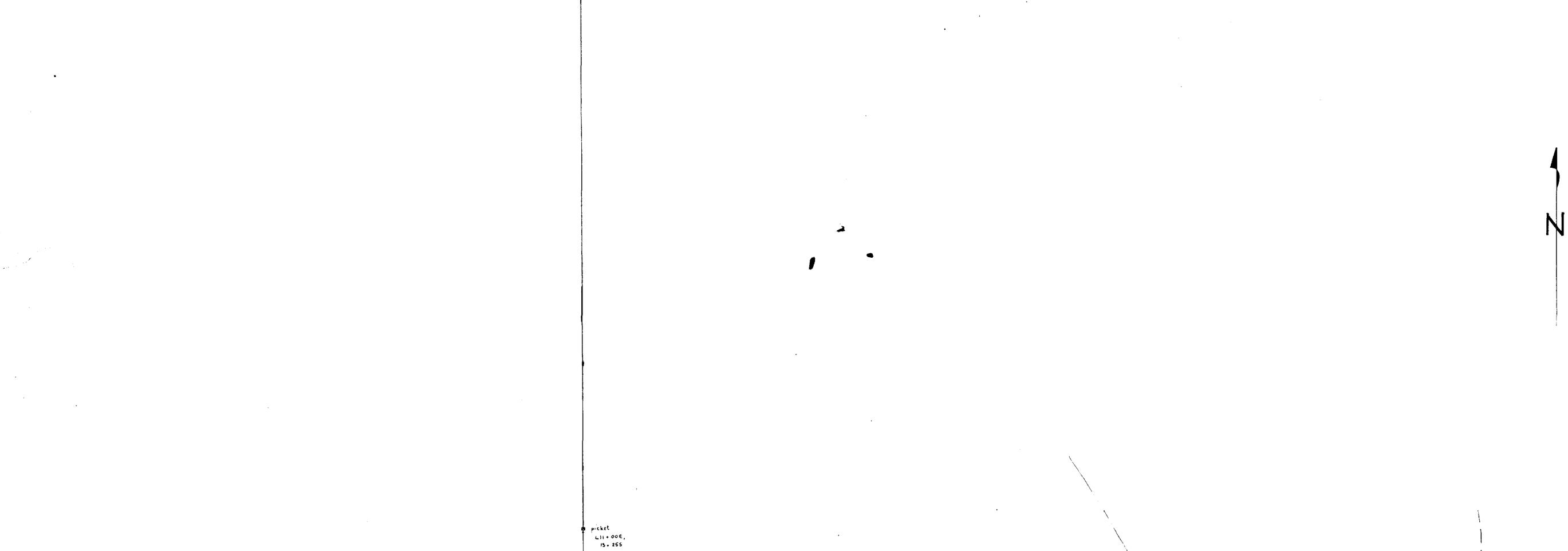
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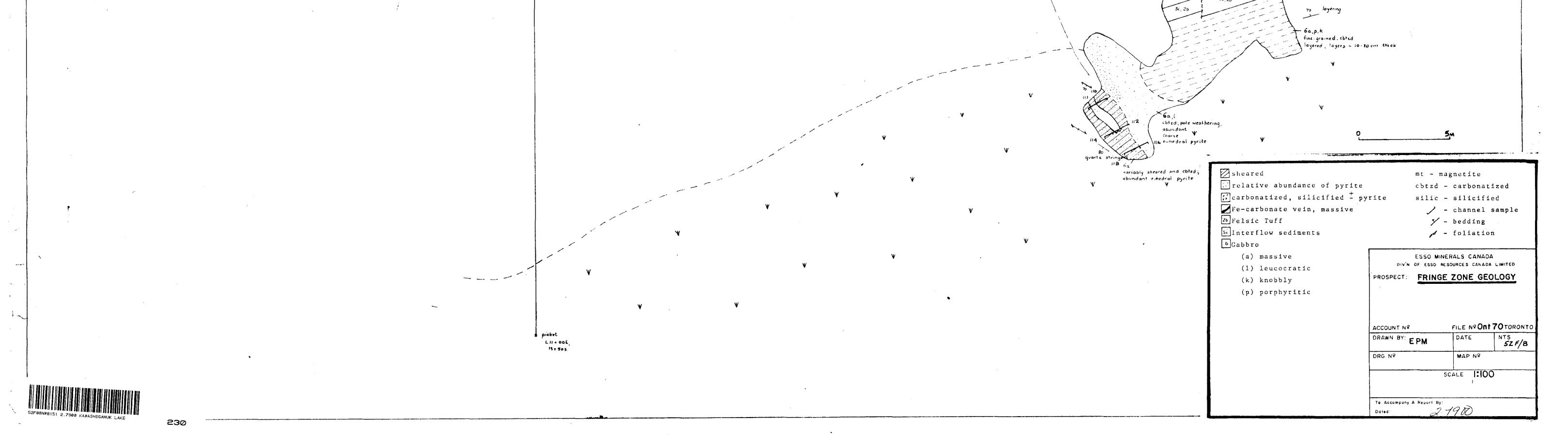


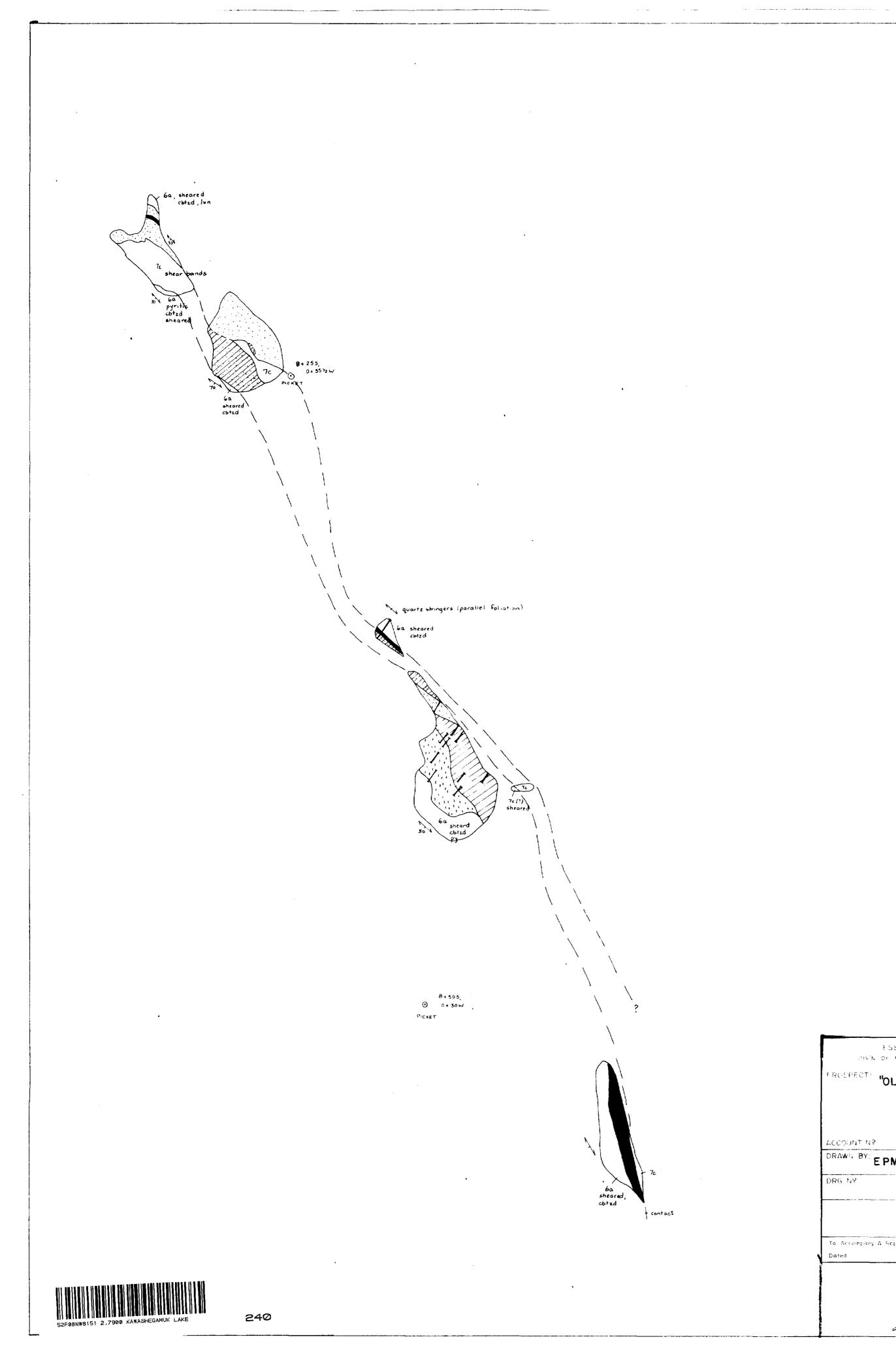
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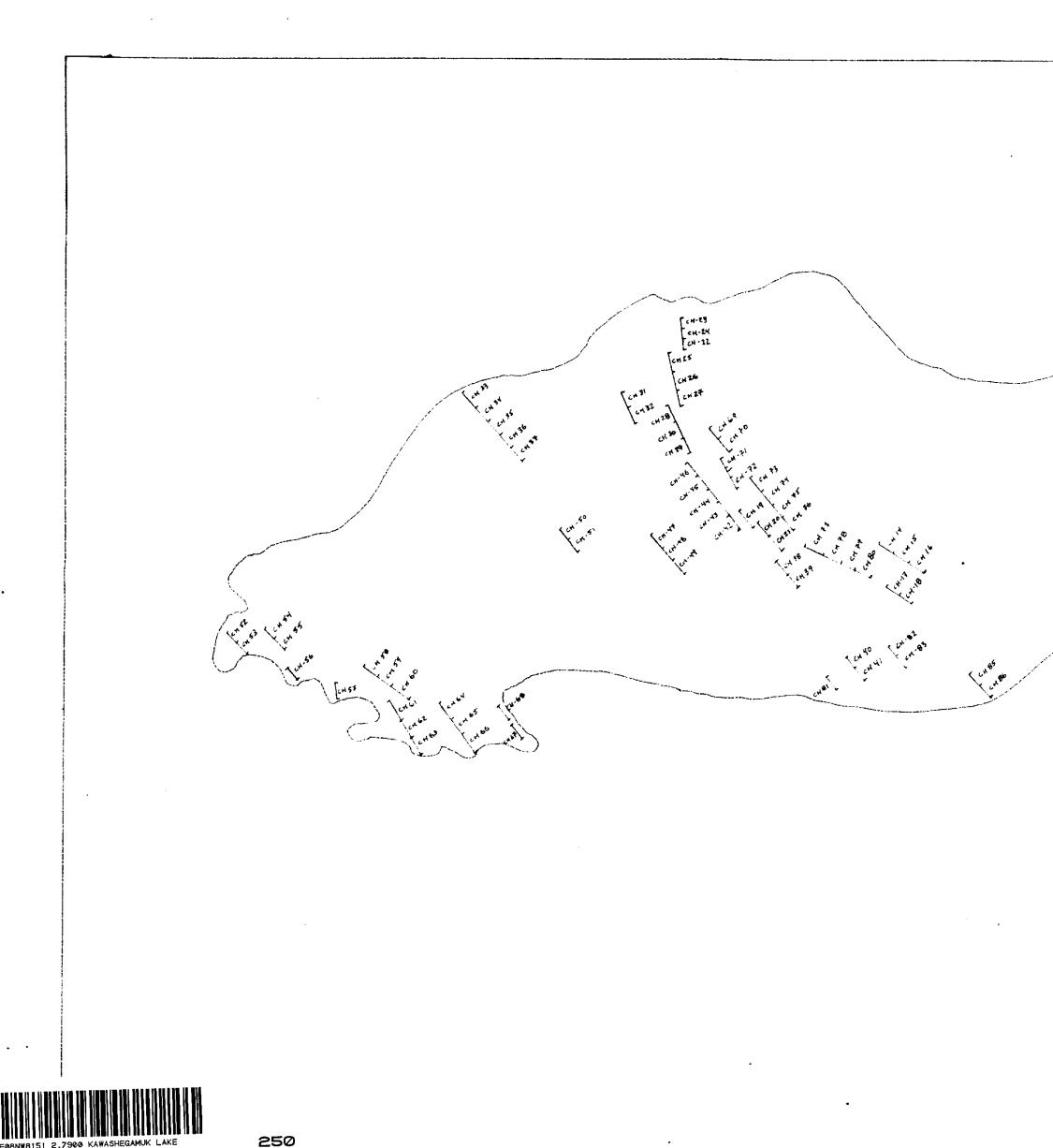
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ESSO MINERALS CANADA DIVIN DE ESSO RESOURCES GATADA COMMED			OLDTIMERS' ZONE
GEOLOGY			Scale: 1100 0 2m
			massive Fe-carbonate + carbonate vein with quartz stringer minor sulphides
ACCOUNT Nº	FILE Nº ONT	70 TORONTO	quartz-sericite = pyrite; badly weathered in spots
DRAWN BY: EPM	DATE	NTS 52 F/8	silicified zone with fgr disseminated pyrite and fuchsile
DRG. Nº MAP Nº			silicified, sericitized, carbonatized To ± pyrite
	EGALE 1:10	0	Fe-carbonate vein
To Accompany A Report By	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		foliation measurement 6a massive gabbro
Doted ,	<u> </u>	 _	To contact measurement [70] quartz porphyry
			channel sample
2.1900			obted, py; Ixn, carbonatized, pyrite, leucoxene

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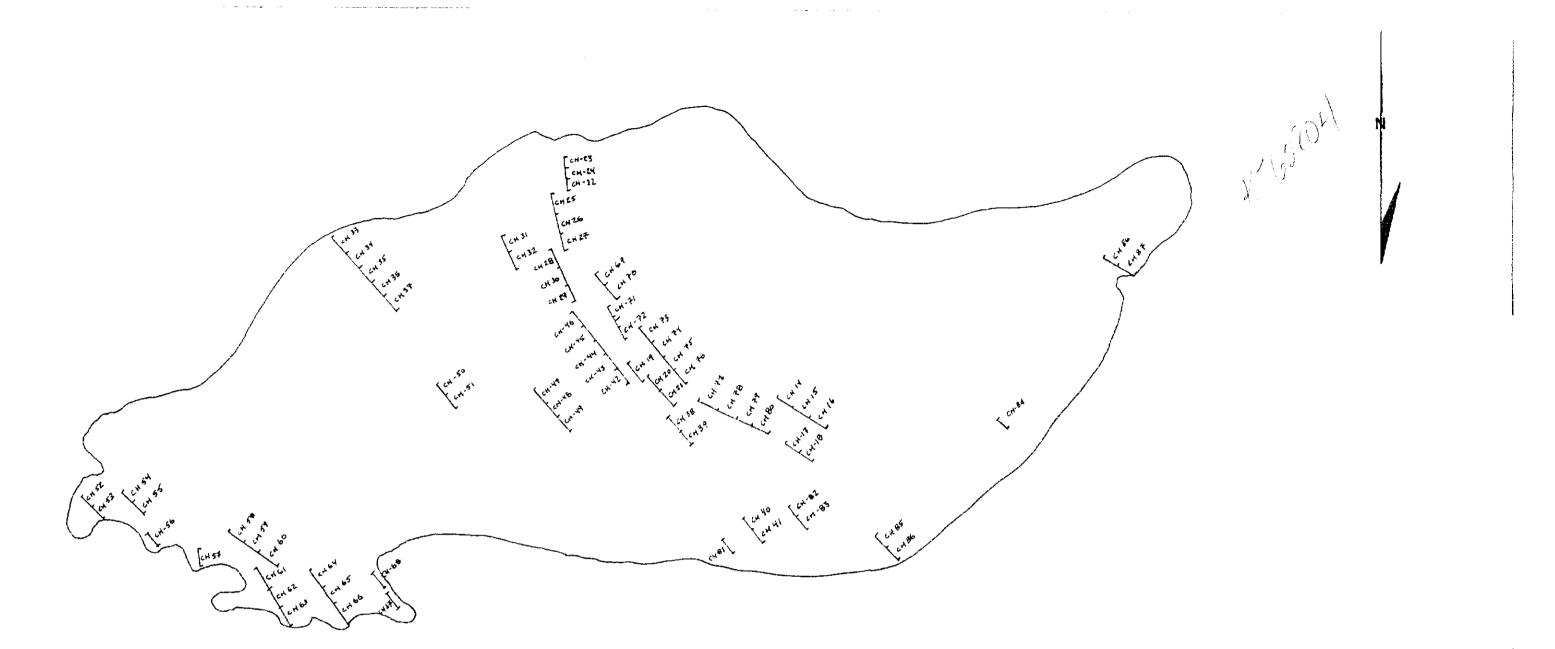


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CHANNE MAP	EL SAMPLE	LOCATION			
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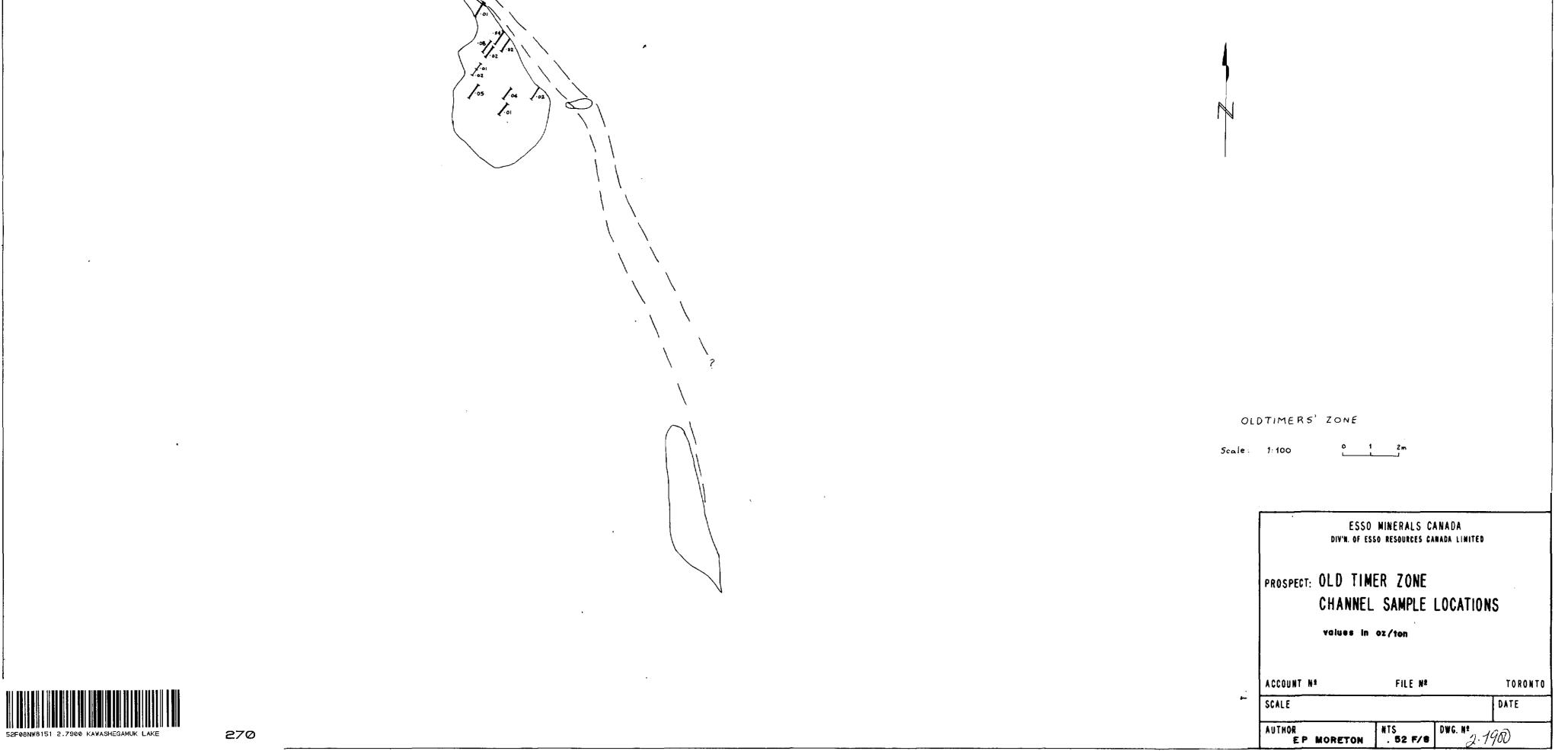
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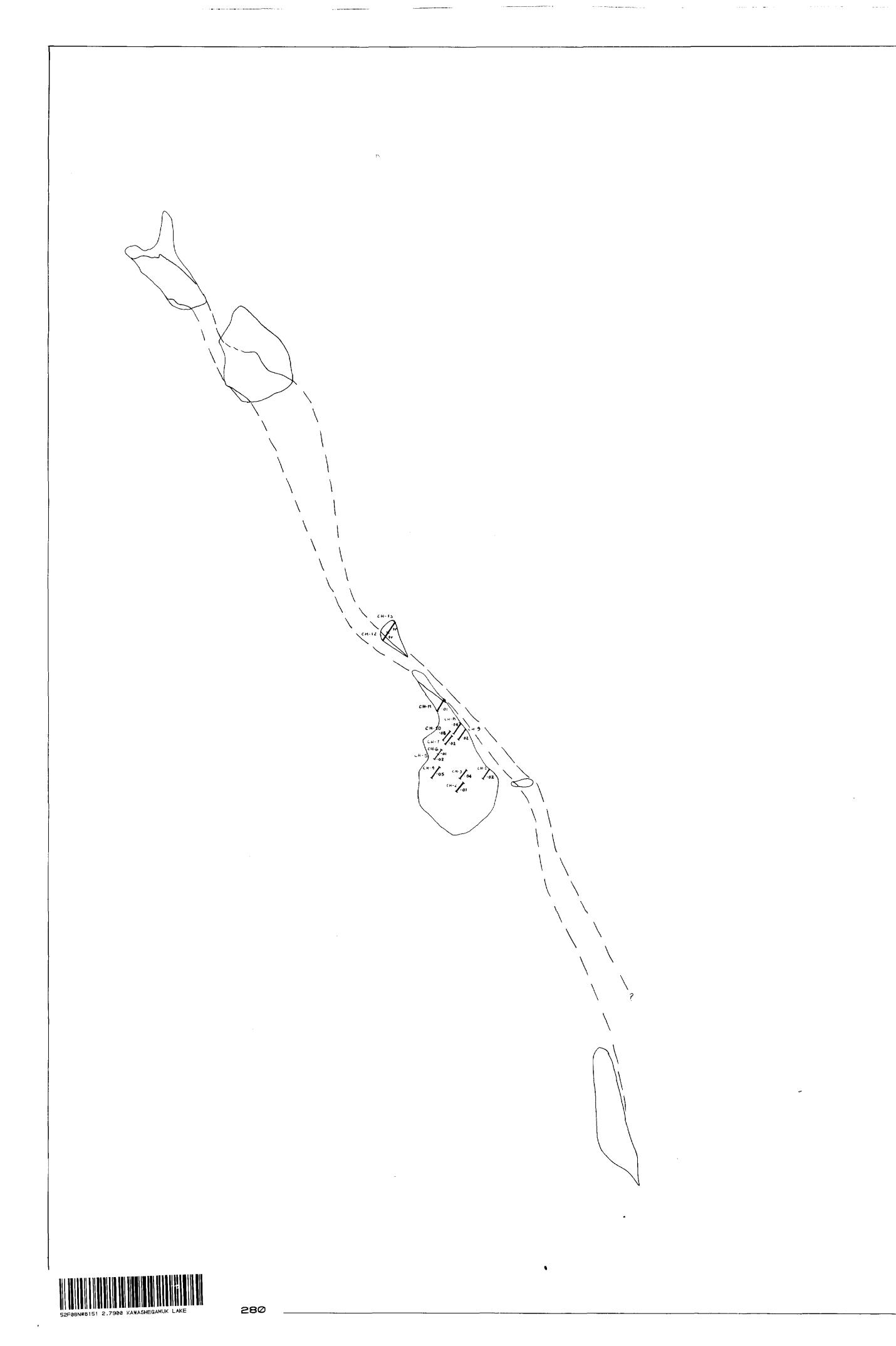
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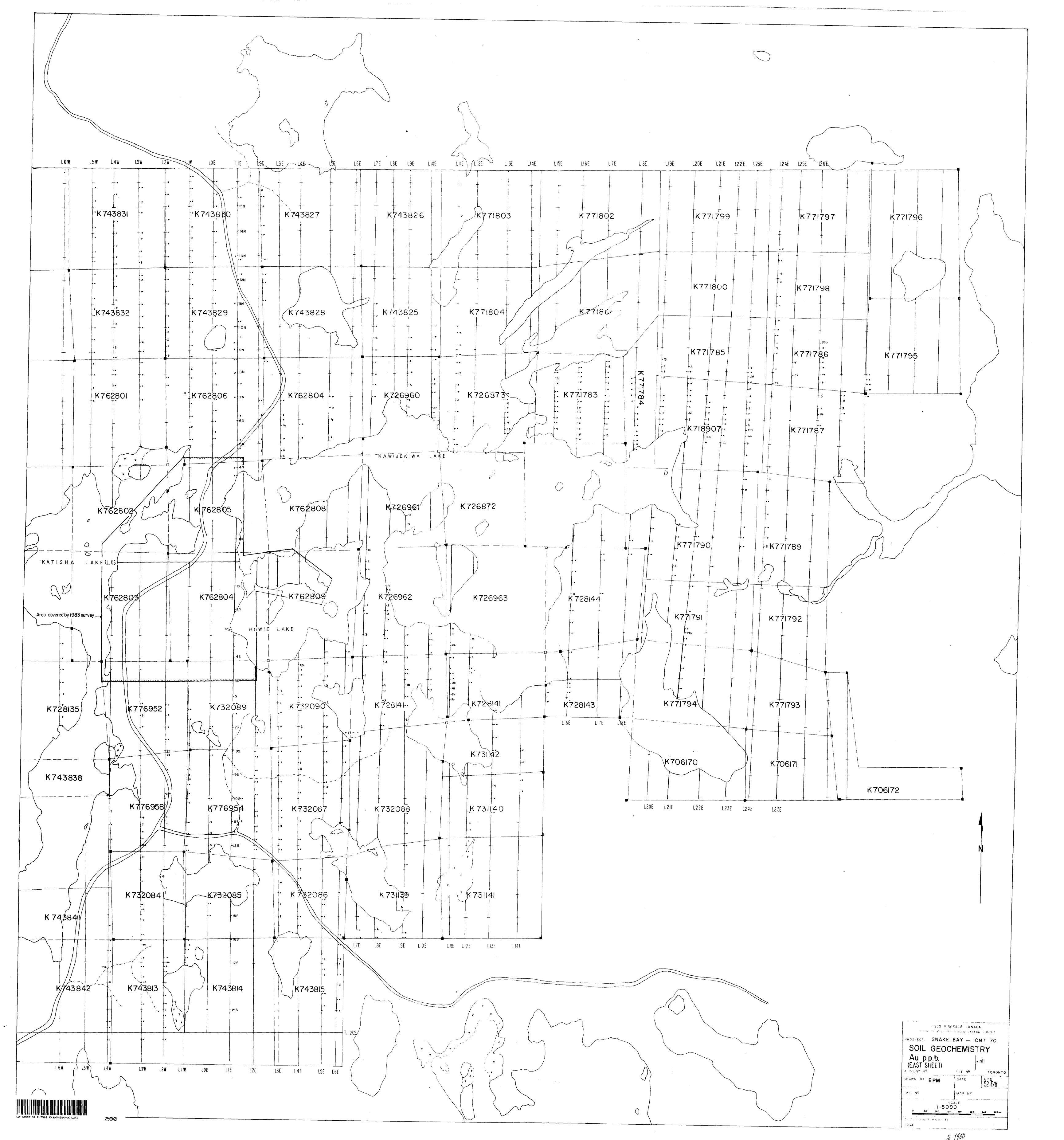


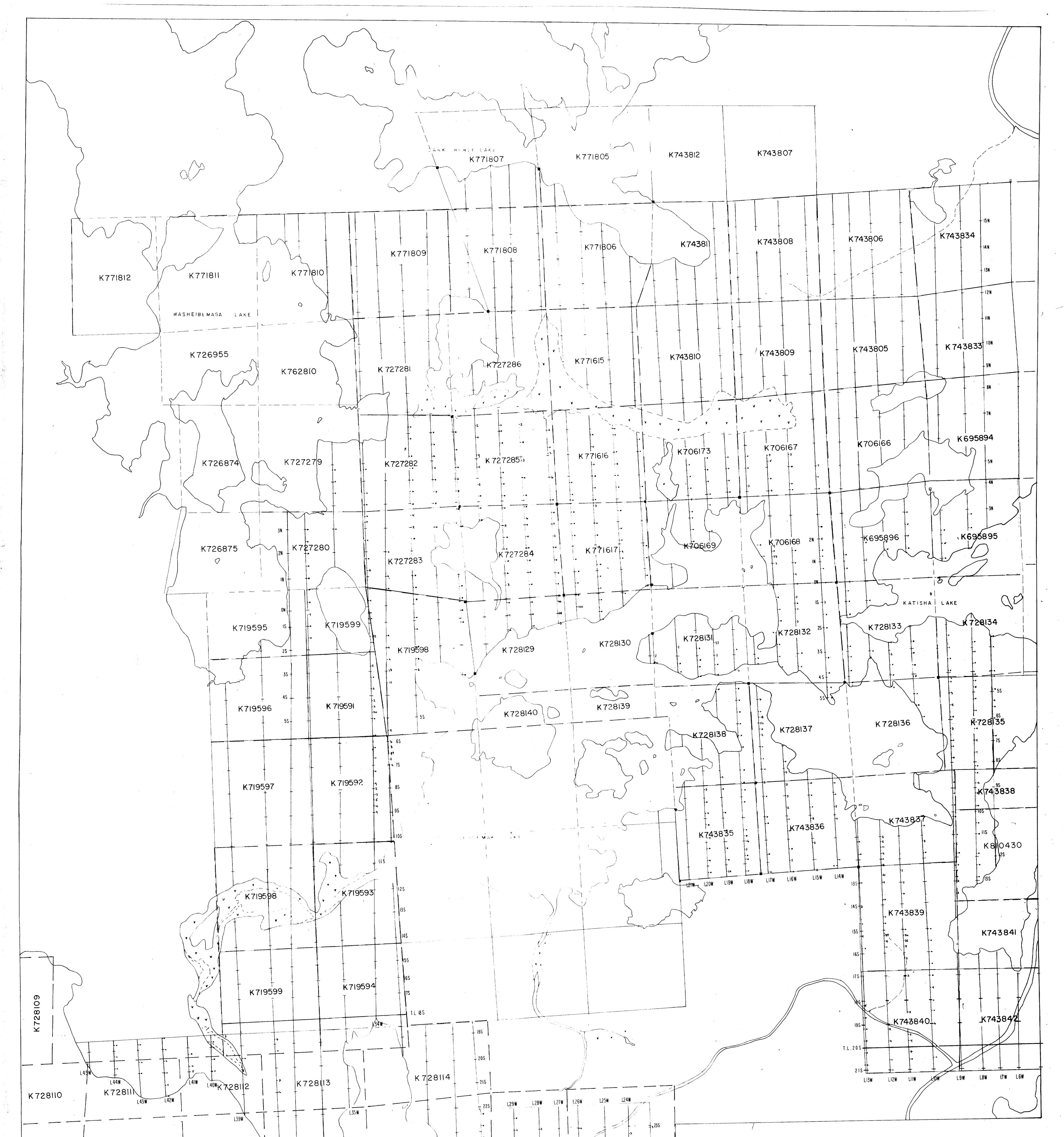


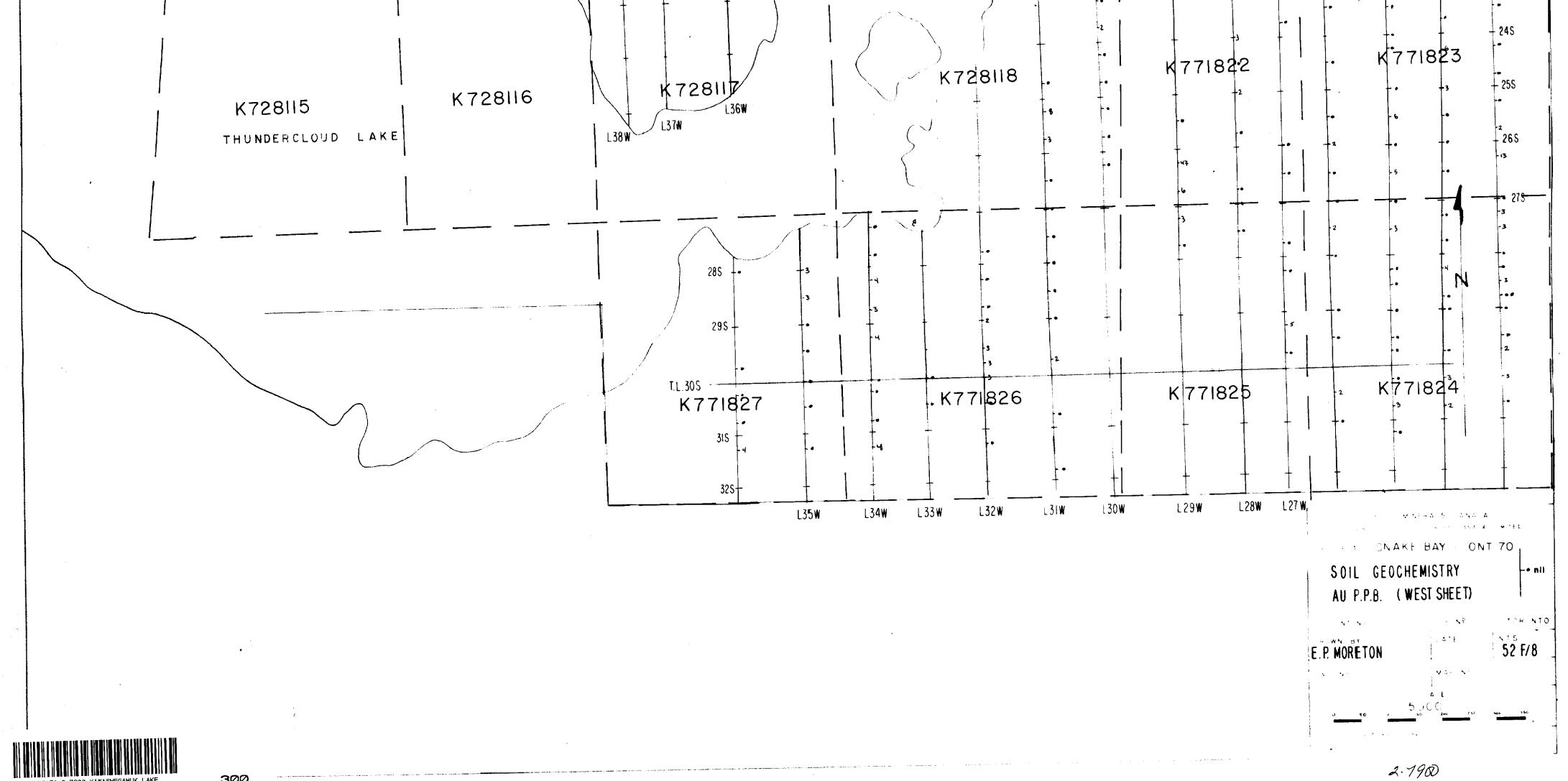
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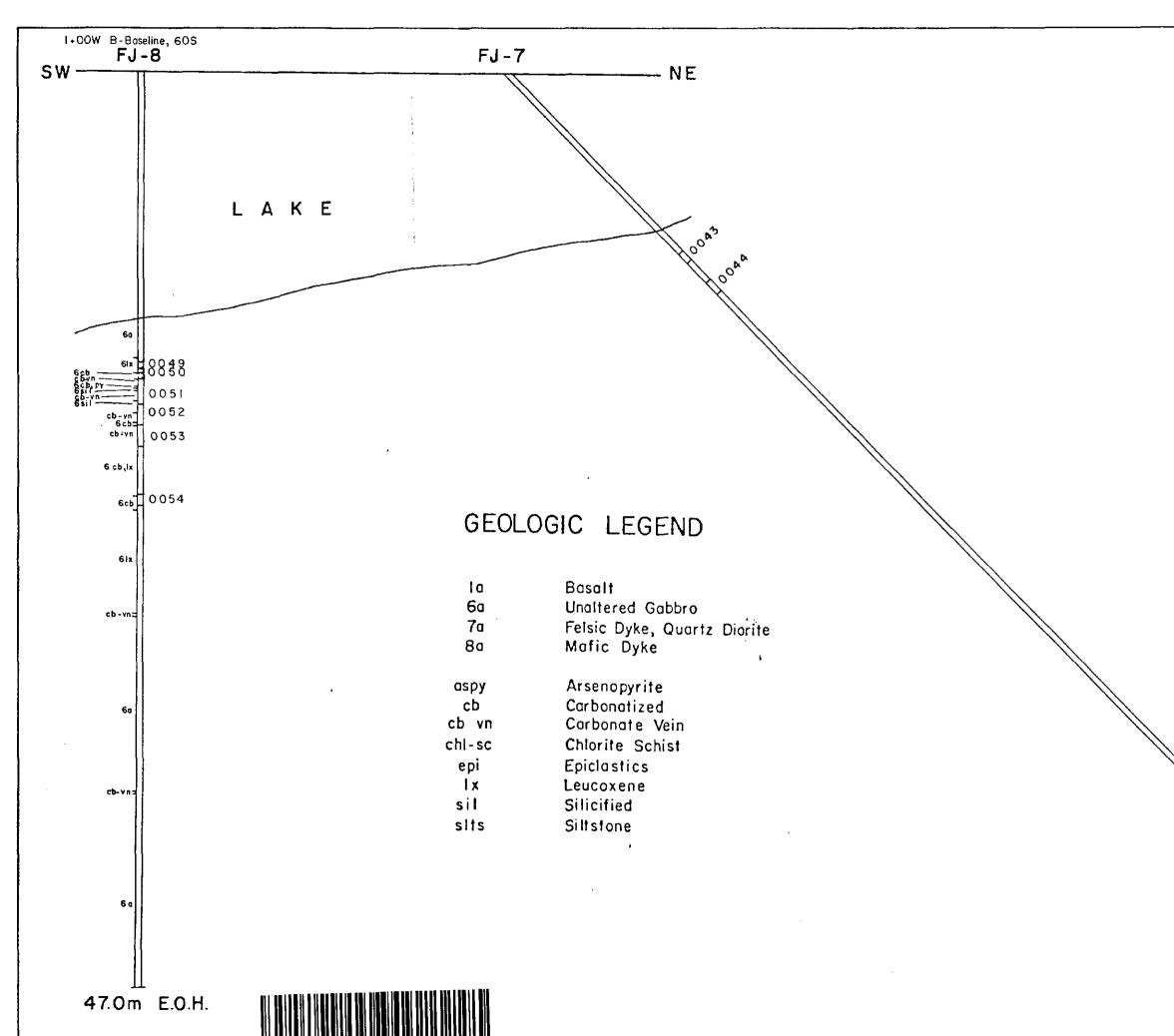
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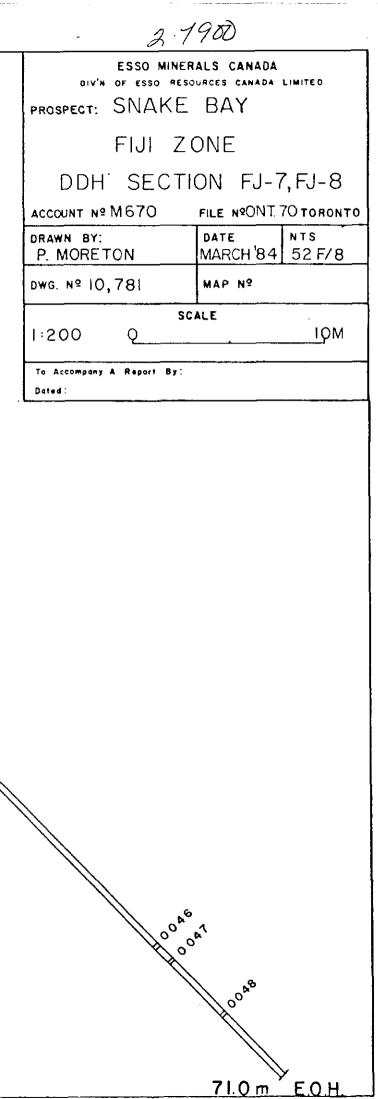


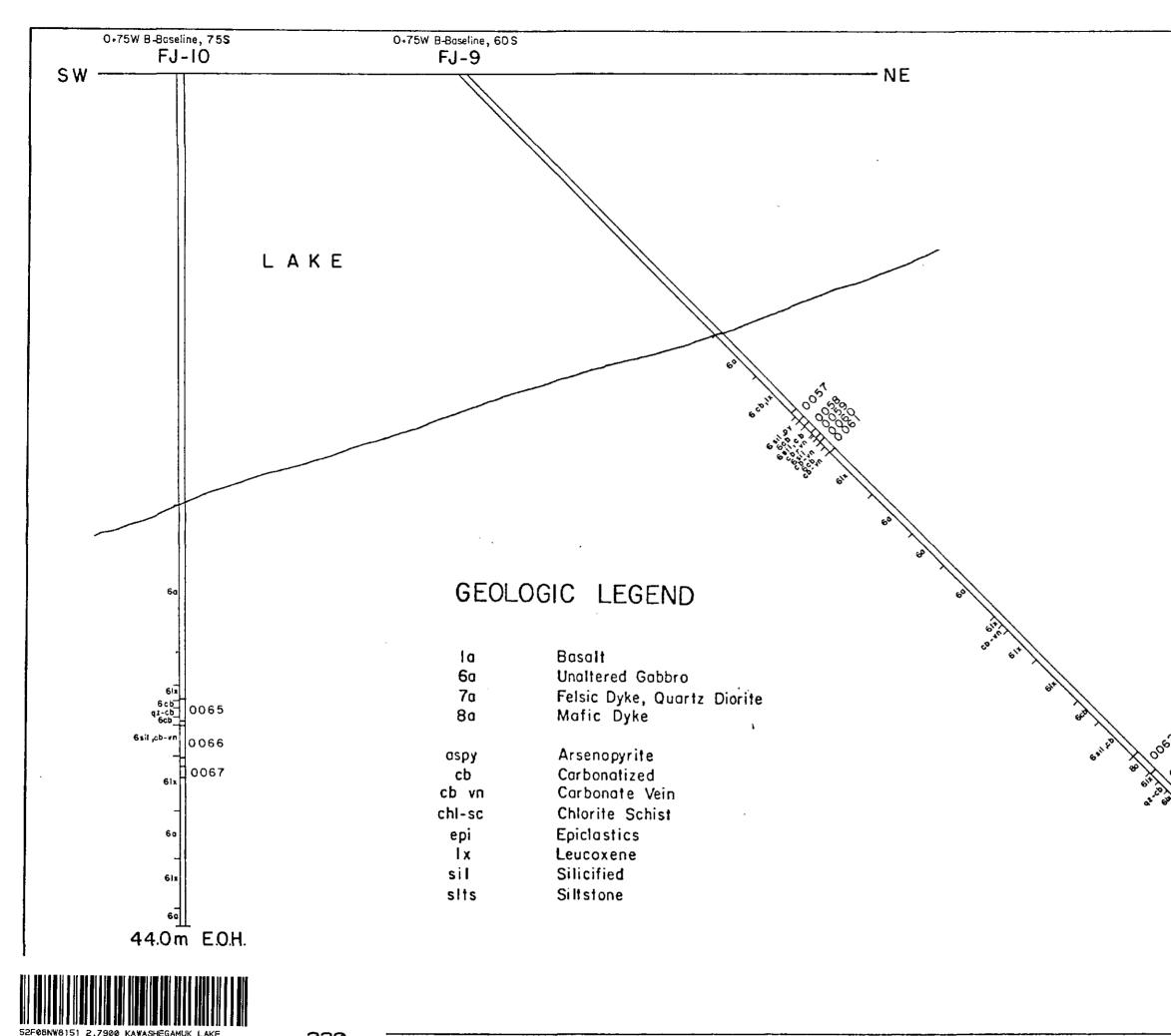




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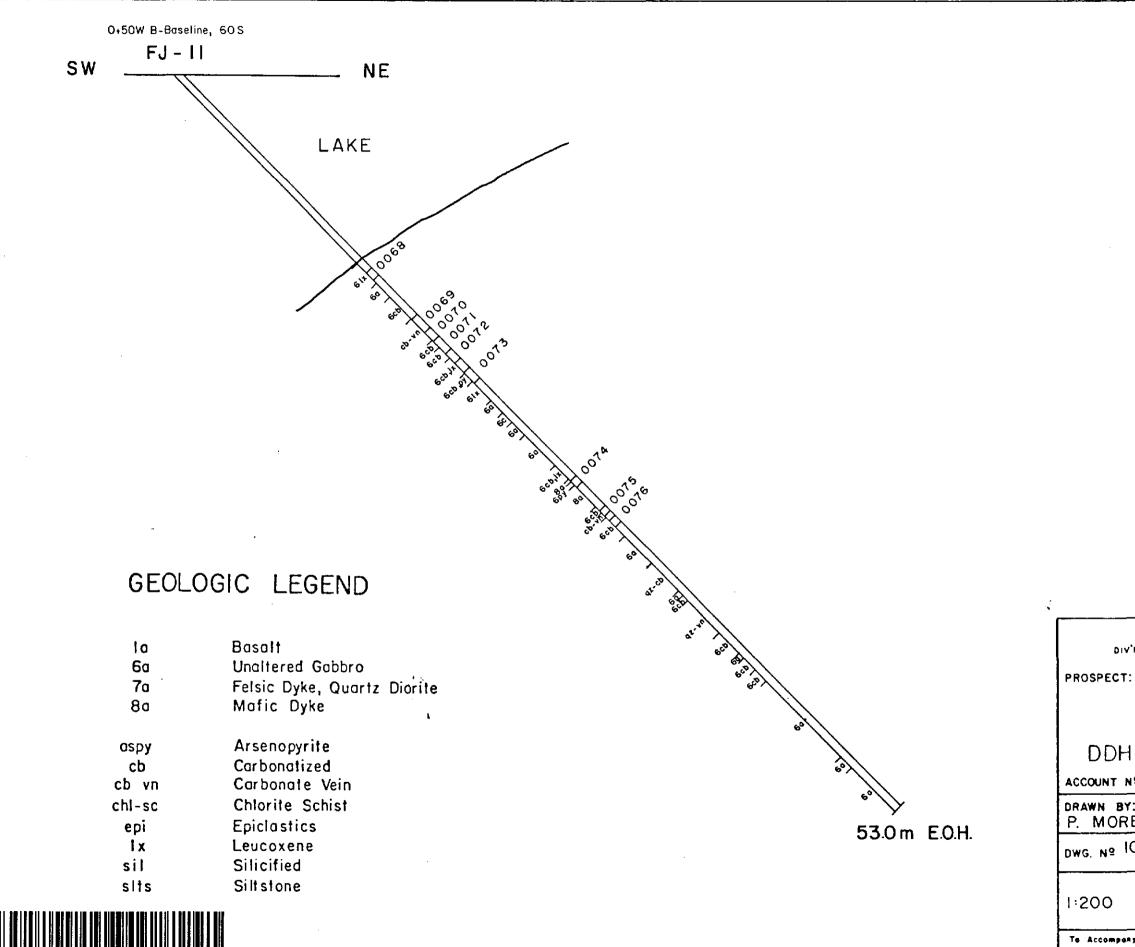






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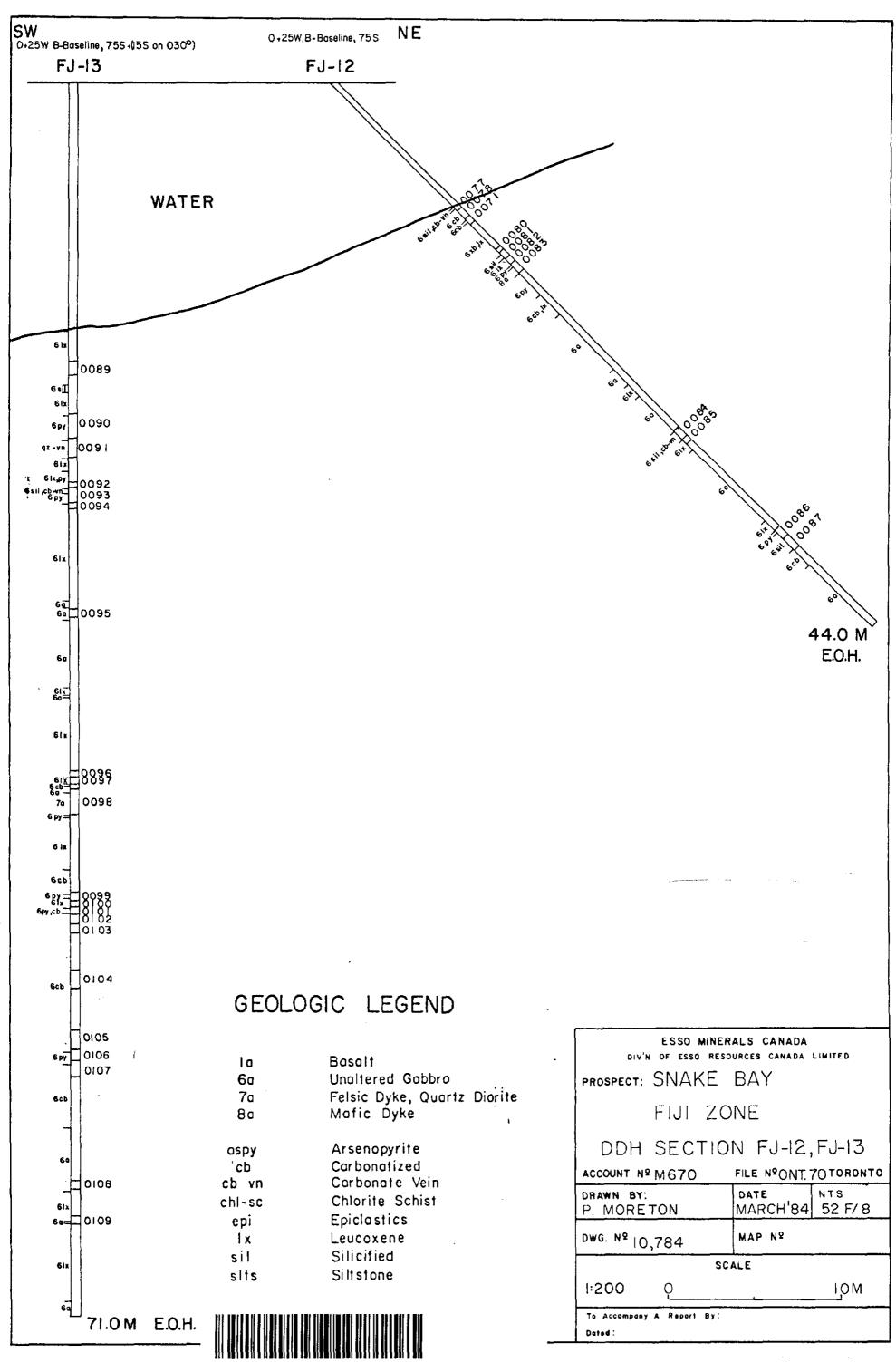


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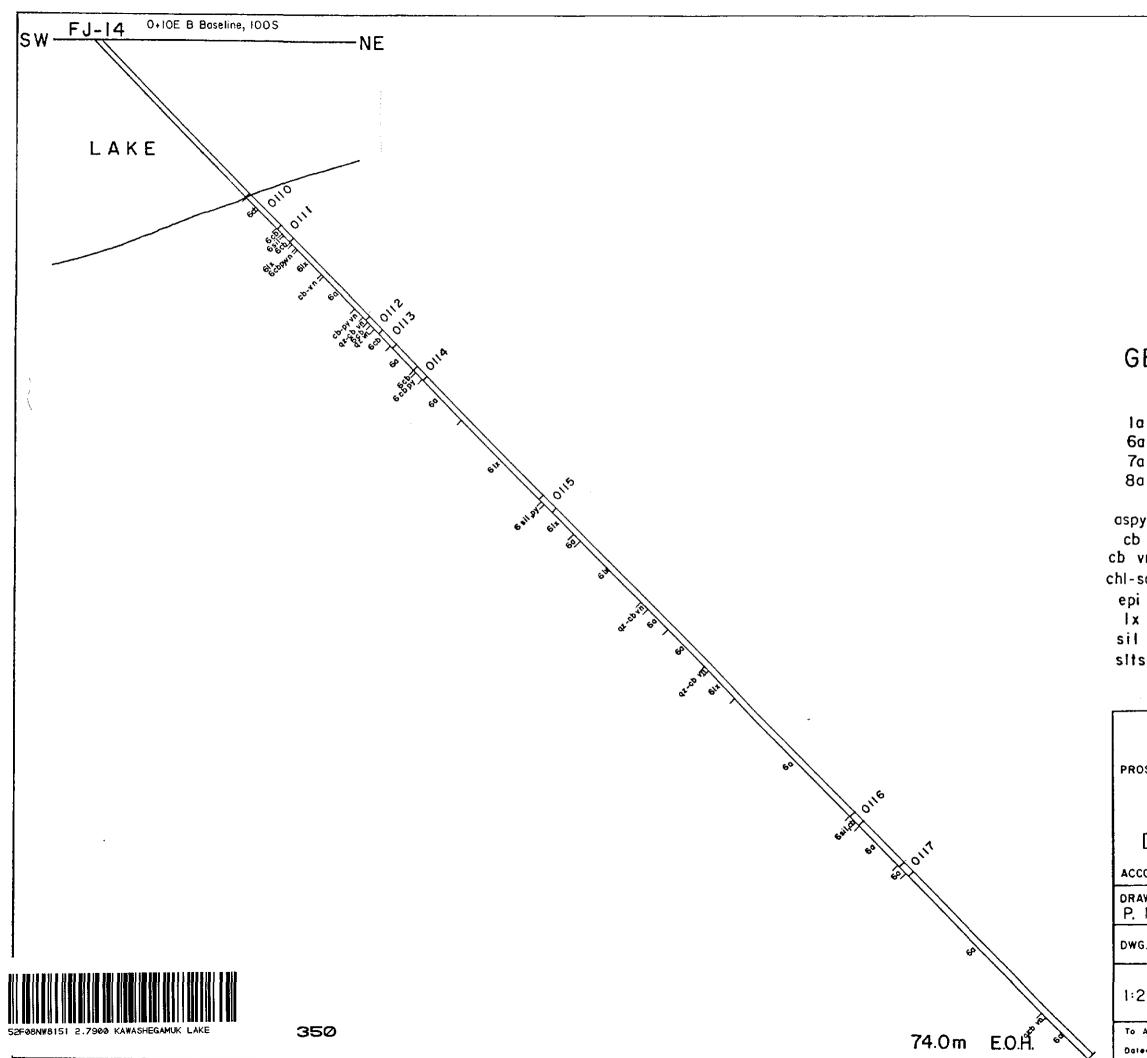
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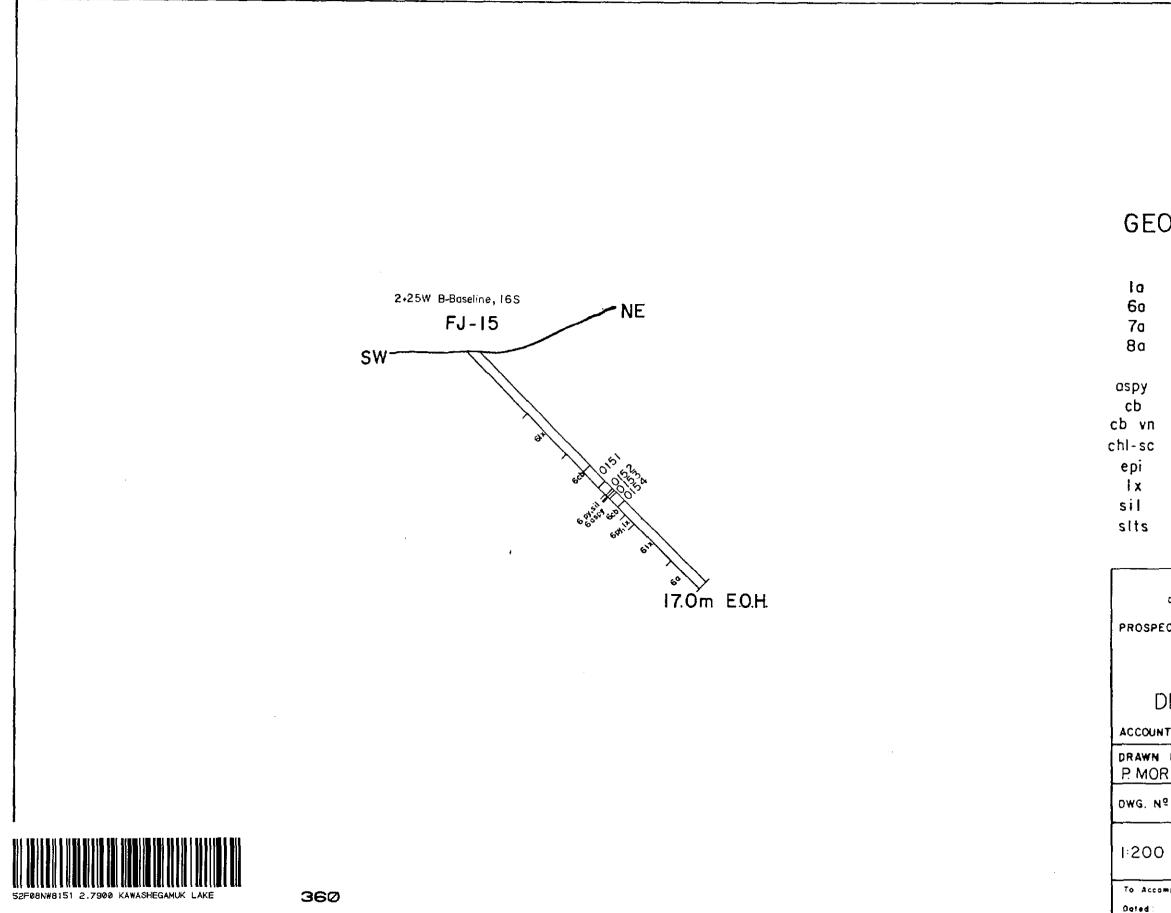
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7a	Felsic Dyke, Quart					
80	Mofic Dyke					
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hl-sc	Chlorite Schist					
epi	Epiclastics					
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Basalt Unaltered Gabbro Felsic Dyke, Quartz Diorite Mafic Dyke

Arsenopyrite Carbonatized Carbonate Vein Chlorite Schist Epiclastics Leucoxene Silicified Siltstone

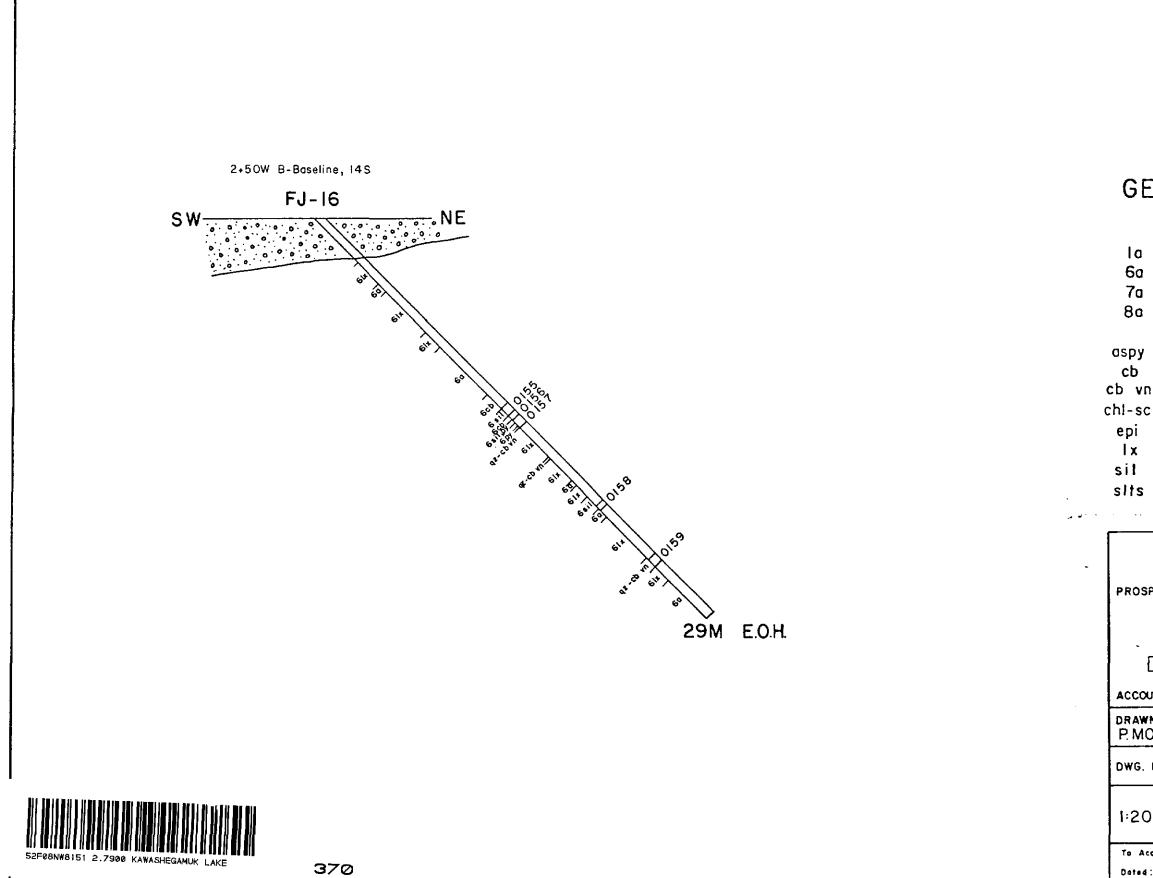
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PROSPECT: SNAKE BAY

FIJI ZONE

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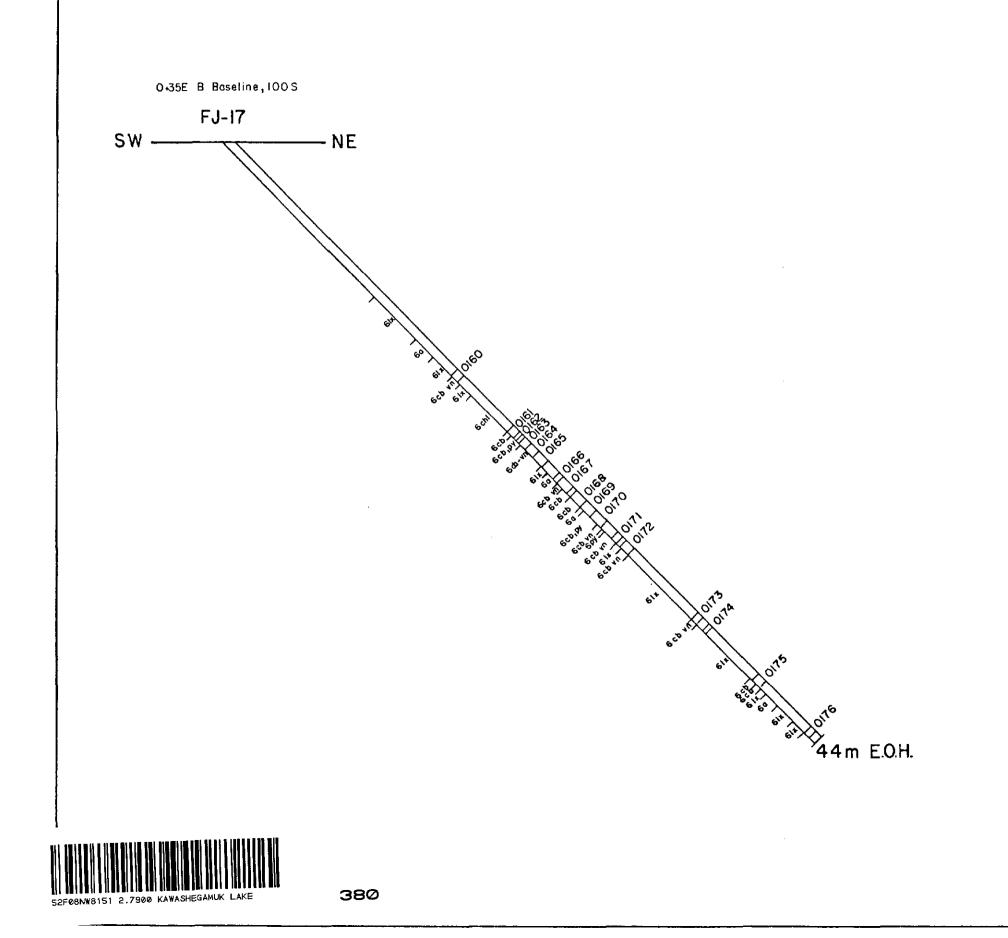
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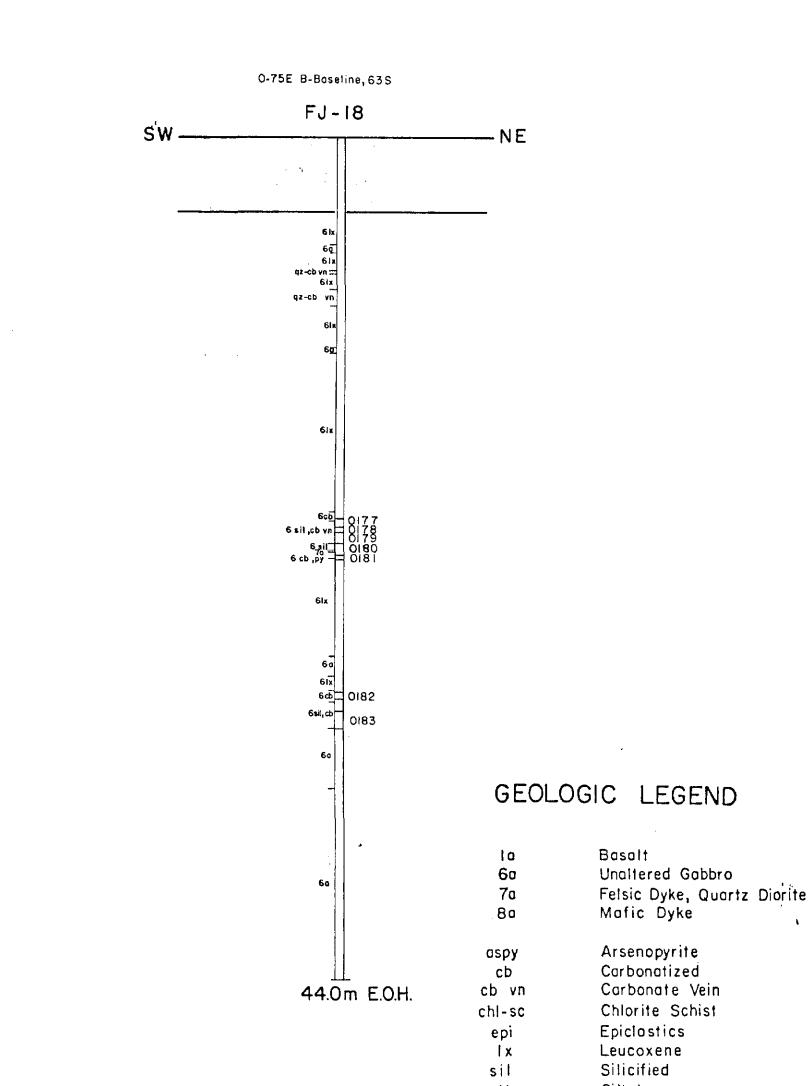
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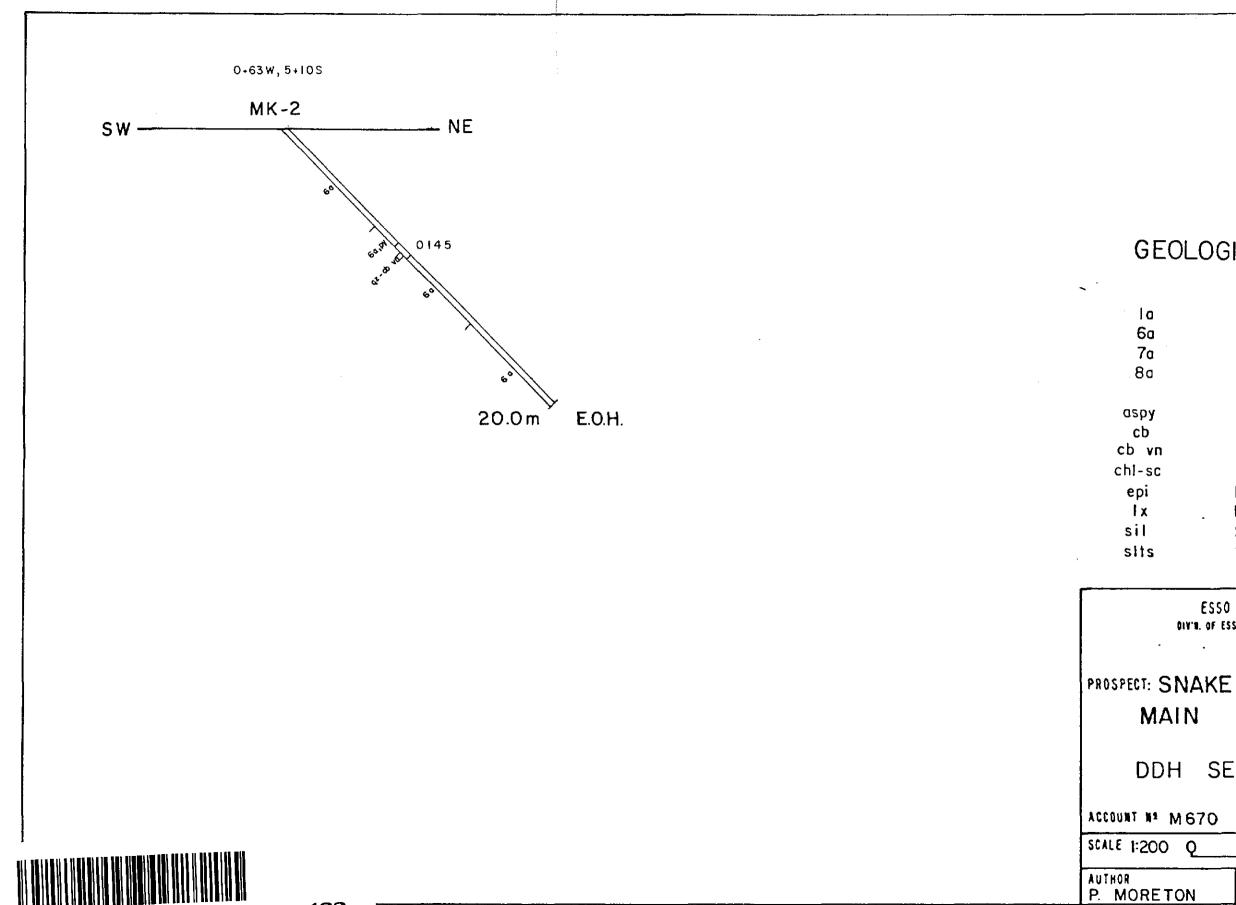


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GEOLOGIC LEGEND

Basalt Unaltered Gabbro Felsic Dyke, Quartz Diorite Mafic Dyke 5 Arsenopyrite Carbonatized Carbonate Vein Chlorite Schist **Epiclastics** Leucoxene Silicified Siltstone

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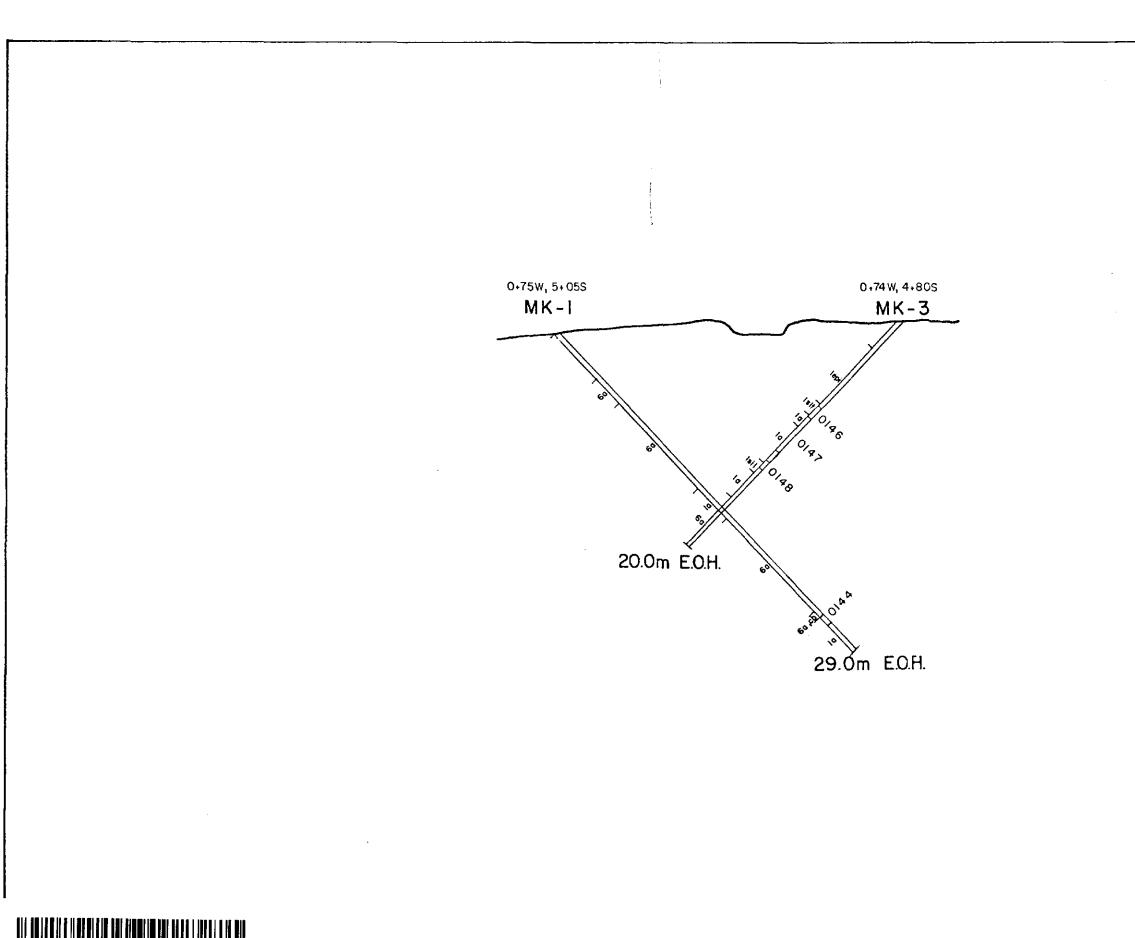
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aspy Arsenopyrite cb Carbonatized cb vn Carbonate Vein chl-sc Chlorite Schist epi Epiclastics Ix Leucoxene sil Silicified slts Siltstone	

ESSO MINERALS CANADA DIV'N OF ESSO RESOURCES CANADA LIMITED

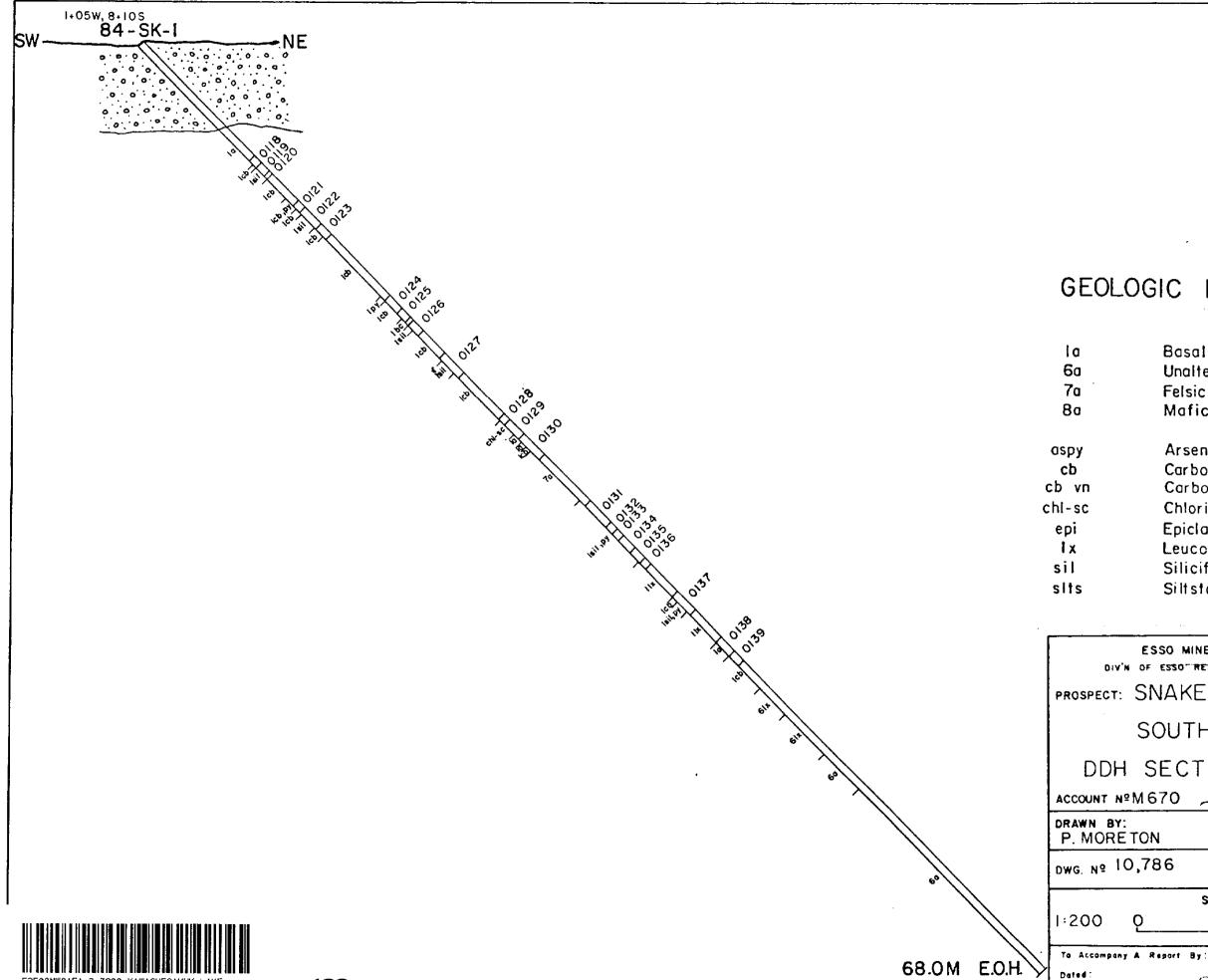
PROSPECT: SNAKE BAY

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DDH SECTION ZG-7, MK-1, 3 ACCOUNT Nº M 670 FILE Nº ONT. 70 TORONTO

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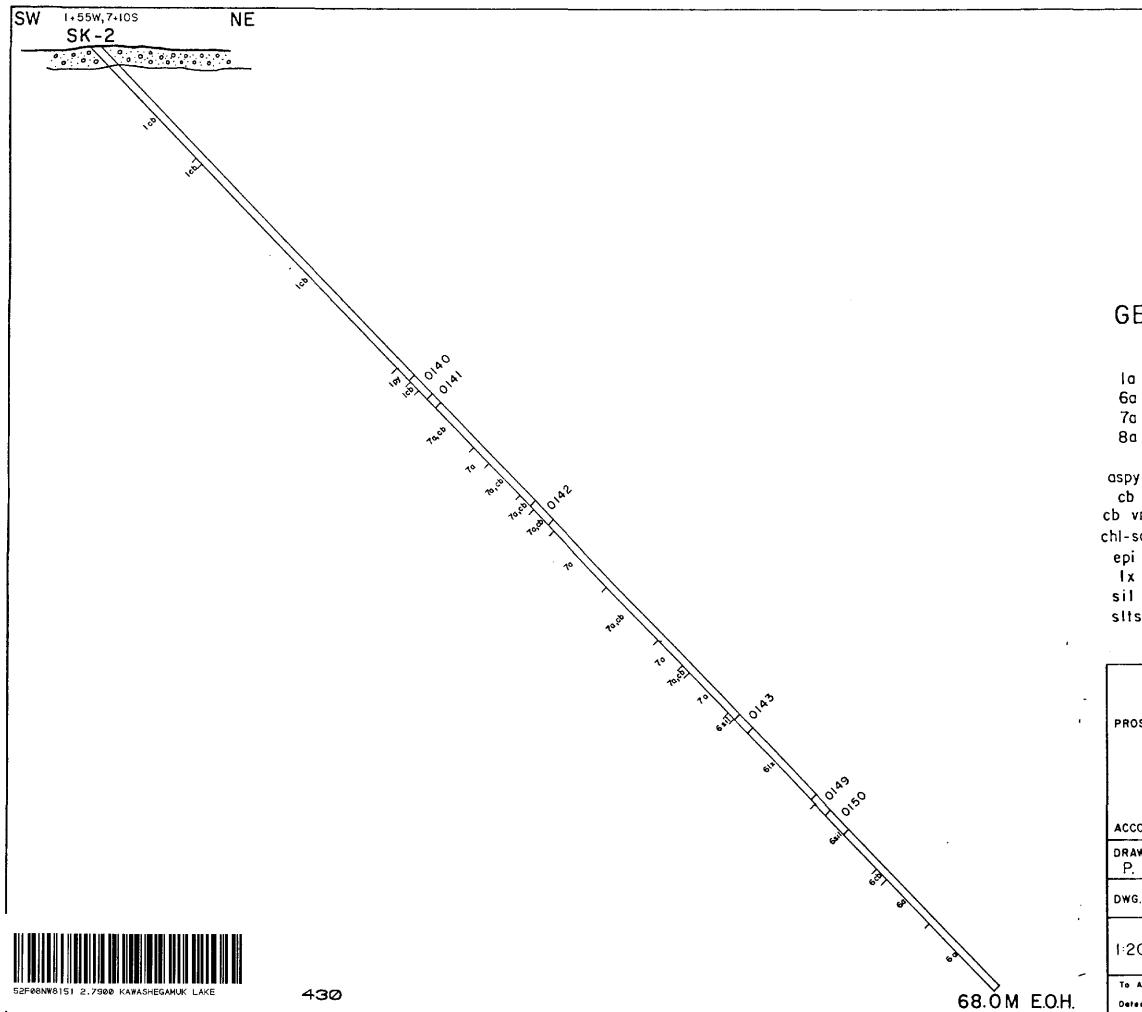


GEOLOGIC LEGEND

Basalt Unaltered Gabbro Felsic Dyke, Quartz Diorite Mafic Dyke

Arsenopyrite Carbonatized Carbonate Vein Chlorite Schist **Epiclastics** Leucoxene Silicified Siltstone

ESSO MINERALS CANADA DIV'N OF ESSOT RESOURCES CANADA LIMITED PROSPECT: SNAKE BAY SOUTH KATISHA DDH SECTION SK-I ACCOUNT NºM 670 _ FILE NºONT.70 TORONTO DATE NTS MARCH'84 52 F/8 MAP Nº SCALE IOM С 2.1900



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