



REPORT ON
GEOLOGICAL
&
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
CLAIMS K 1052917 to K 1052922
and K 1133258
MELGUND TOWNSHIP and TABOR LAKE AREA
KENORA MINING DIVISION
ONTARIO

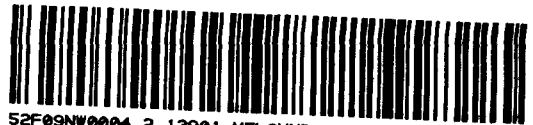
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MINING LANDS SECTION

prepared by:

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qual. 2. 1942

Jan. 30, 1991



52F09NW0004 2.13901 MELGUND

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Introduction

The claims are part of the Sakoose property optioned late in 1989 by Match Capital Resources Corporation. The property contains the workings of the Sakoose Mine, a gold producer at the turn of the century.

During 1990, Match Capital Resources Corporation carried out a comprehensive surface exploration programme on the Sakoose Property. The emphasis of the 1990 programme was to locate all potential exploration targets on the entire property prior to drilling. Previous exploration often had been directed solely at the immediate Sakoose Mine area.

The following report summarizes the results of the geological and geophysical surveys carried out on 7 of the claims.

The Property

The 7 claims are part of a property optioned by Match Capital Resources Corporation from Jim Redden of Wabigoon, Ontario.

The claims are held in the name of J. W. Redden.

The status of the 7 claims is as follows:

Claim No.	Recording Date mo/day/yr	Work filed	Good Standing to mo/day/yr
K 1052917	11/15/88	100 days	11/15/92
K 1052918	07/29/88	100 days	07/29/92
K 1052919	07/29/88	100 days	07/29/92
K 1052920	07/29/88	100 days	07/29/92
K 1052921	07/29/88	100 days	07/29/92
K 1052922	07/29/88	73.5 days	07/29/91
K 1133258	06/29/90	20 days	06/29/92

Location

The claims straddle the south boundary of Melgund Township, about 50km east of Dryden in northwest Ontario. Dryden lies approximately midway between Thunder Bay and Winnipeg on the Trans-Canada Highway.

Access

The Sandy Point Road lies just to the west of the claims. Several trails provide access from this road to the various claims.

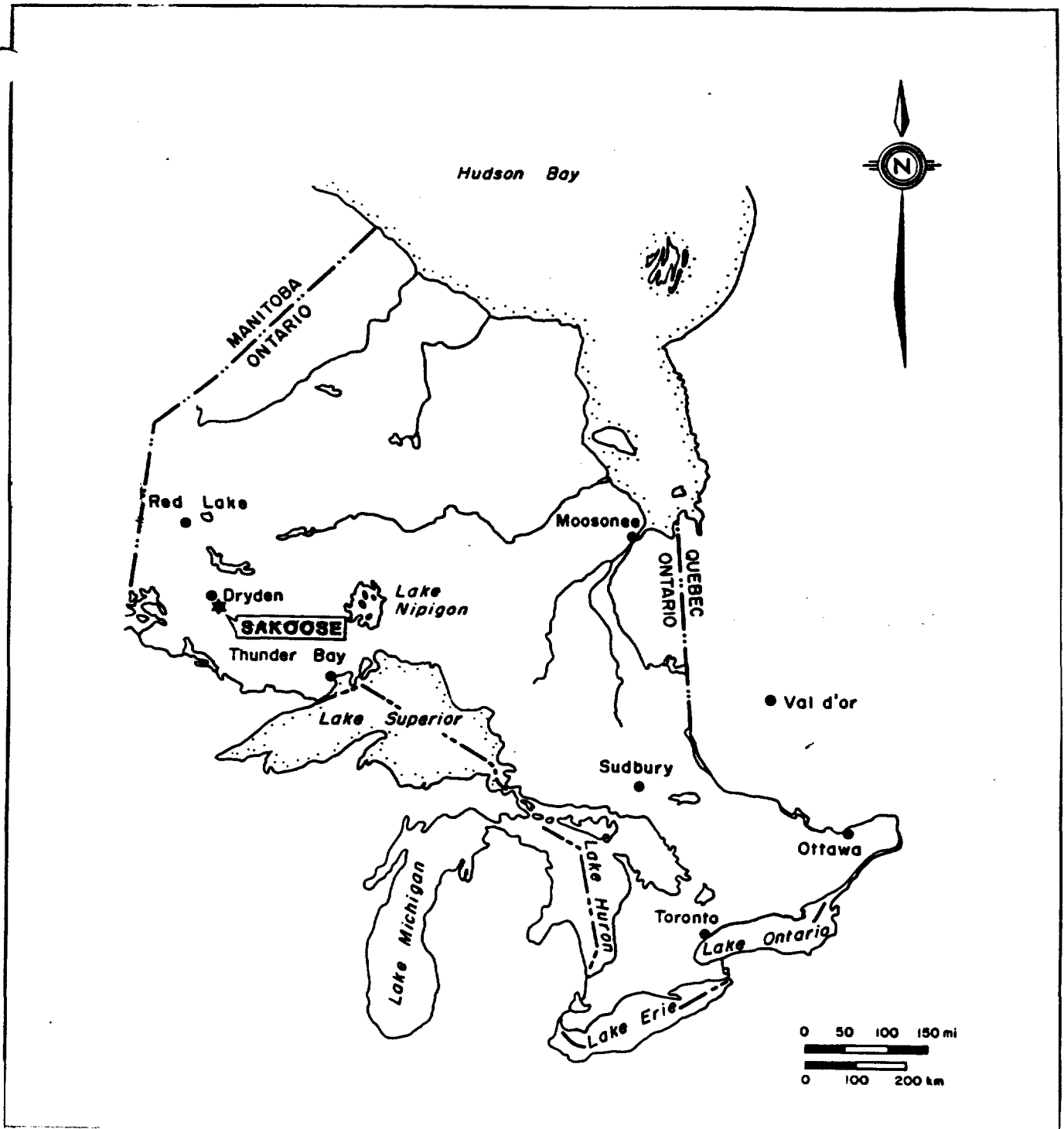


Fig. 1
 Location Map
 Sakoose Property
 Match Capital Resources Corporation
 Kenora Mining Division
 Ontario

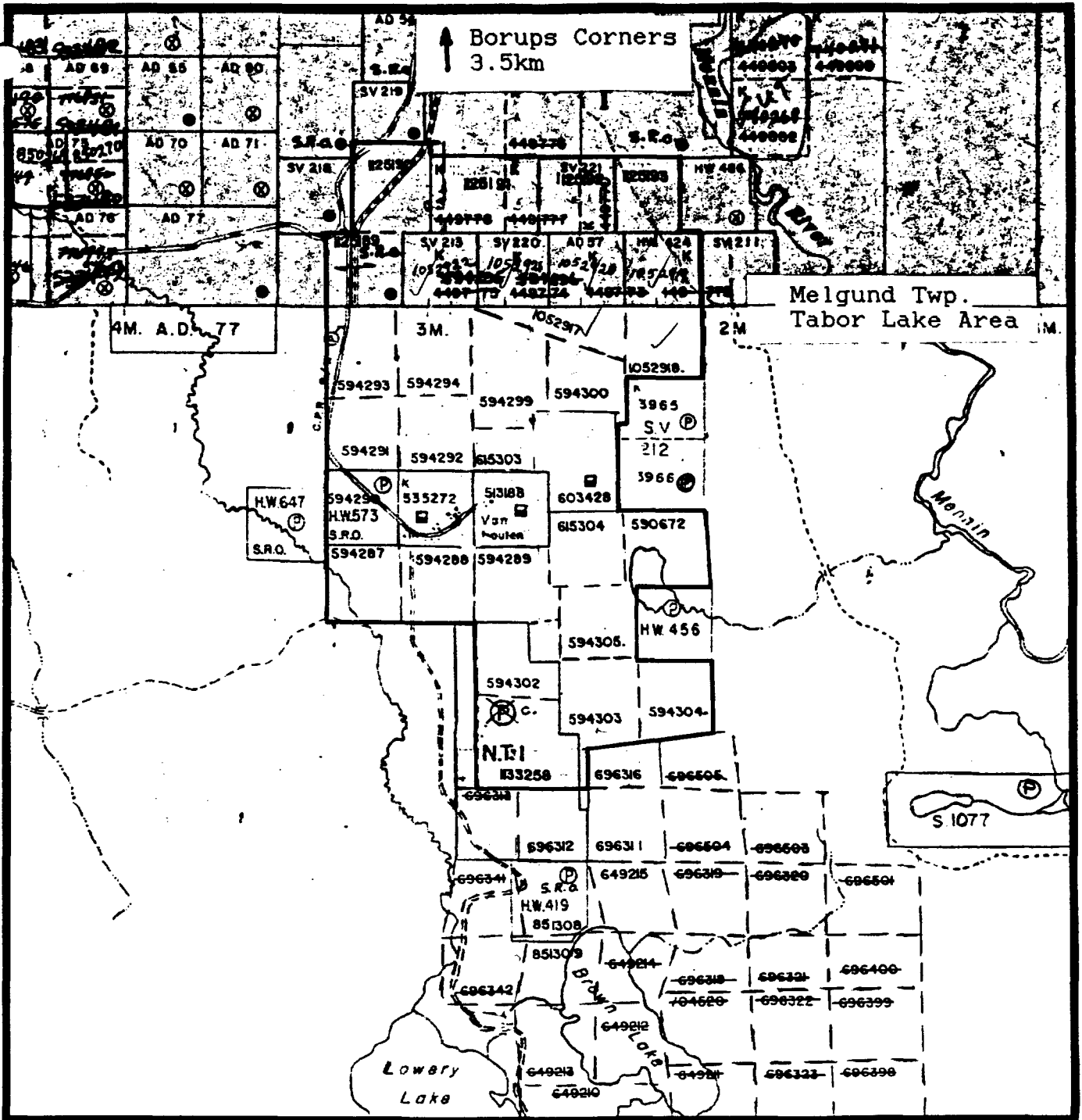


Fig. 2
 Claim Map
 Sakoose Property
 Match Capital Resources Corporation
 Kenora Mining Division
 Ontario

scale: 1"=1/2 mile

Summary of Previous Work

The area containing the claims was known as the New Klondyke after a number of gold prospects were discovered during the 1890's. Work was carried out at many locations in the area over the next few years.

Claim K 513188 contains the original workings of the Sakoose Mine, a modest gold producer (8800 tons @ 0.41 oz./ton Au) from 1897 to 1902, with minor additional production in the 1940's.

The Copeland shaft on claim K 594303 was sunk in about 1899 to a depth of 85', just to the northeast of claim K 1133258.

Numerous other old pits, trenches and shafts occur in the area. Documentation of these various workings is generally nonexistent.

Selco carried out geophysical surveys over portions of the present claims in 1977 and drilled one hole on present claim K 1052921 on a HEM conductor. A second conductor to the north was not drilled. The work was apparently for base metals. No base metal values of significance were discovered and their claims were allowed to lapse. It is unknown if the hole was assayed for gold. The drill core was located this past summer, however the mineralized section was missing.

C. Kuryliw explored a block of claims surrounding the Sakoose mine in 1982. Several of the northern claims were included in this work.

Claim K 1133258 was part of a block explored by Teck Corp. and Ipco in the early to mid 1980's.

1990 Exploration

The 1990 exploration programme included line cutting, magnetic and VLF surveys and geological mapping.

Line Cutting

Grid lines at 100m intervals were cut to cover the 6 northern claims from the 7+00N tie line.

Grid lines were cut at 100m intervals from the 13+00S tie line to cover K 1133258.

Magnetic Survey

The total field magnetic survey was carried out at a nominal station spacing of 25m. Intermediate readings were taken in areas of rapid magnetic change. D. Sweany of Dryden carried out the fieldwork and corrections.

The magnetics demonstrate the complex nature of the geology on the claims. The magnetic survey generally conforms with the geological mapping and interpretation.

The very steep magnetic gradients in some areas are usually a reflection of magnetite-bearing units within the sediments. In other areas the steep gradients are due to magnetite-bearing units (probably tuffs) within the mafic volcanics (e.g. 7E, 7+75N).

The magnetite units are often too thin and contorted to be contoured accurately at the scale of the survey.

The magnetics over the northeast part of the claims show the linear pattern of the sediments.

VLF Survey

The VLF survey was carried out using the Cutler transmitter. In phase and quadrature readings were taken every 25m with intermediate readings as required. All readings were taken with the instrument facing at right angles to the transmitter (approximately north). K. Bernier of Sioux Lookout carried out the fieldwork.

A number of conductors were identified. Some of the conductors are very strong and persistent along strike. Few of the conductors are associated with distinct high or low magnetic values.

Descriptions of VLF Conductors

Conductor	Comments
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- strong conductor appears to represent a fold within sediments and felsic volcanics- mafic volcanics to the south- mixed mafic and felsic volcanics to north- sediments at 7E, 10N to 10+40N- felsic porphyry at 7E, 9+80N- note Selco HEM conductor drilled at 5+30E, 10N is not identified- north limb of conductor correlates with conductor found but not drilled by Selco

- B
 - overlain by spruce swamp
 - interpreted to lie in sediments
 - this and extensions to east and west lie in low ground
 - probable overburden/contact source
 - possible shear zone

- C
 - in swamp, steep hill to west
 - relative magnetic high, but likely due to structure not economic mineralization
 - probable overburden and topographical source
 - may also represent geological contact

- L
 - in swamp
 - source appears to be water-bearing sand lenses in clay along base of hill

- W
 - at south flank of bedrock ridge
 - east of claim due to sulphide-bearing sediments
 - west part may be due to similar cause

- X
 - at base of ridge to south
 - to east follows topographic low
 - source not defined

A number of conductors identified by VLF in the area were trenched to determine the causes of the conductors. Most were found to correspond to massive intrusive felsic porphyry dykes. It is apparent that the VLF, at least in this area, may respond well to unsheared, unmineralized contacts between massive rocks of differing conductivity.

Several of the VLF conductors warrant further work to fully evaluate their potential as sulphide conductors.

Geological Survey

The field portion of the geological survey was carried out by P. Simoneau.

The geological survey was successful in defining the overall geological sequence and structure underlying the claims. Rock type identification is particularly difficult on portions of the property due to the intercalation of various sedimentary rock types with volcanic tuffs and also facies changes. In several locations it is debatable as to whether the rocks are volcanic tuffs or sediments.

Structural data is sparse, particularly in the northern part of the claims, where the rocks are massive and outcrops rare.

The emphasis of the mapping was on establishing the relationships between the numerous rock types on the property and to identify geological structures which may relate to undiscovered gold mineralization.

Rock samples sent for assay by P. Simoneau are plotted on the Geological Maps included with this report as Fig. 3 and 6. Descriptions of the samples are presented in Appendix I.

Regional Geology

The property is situated within Precambrian volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Kawashegamuk Lake group. Regional geological mapping suggests that the Kawashegamuk Lake group faces homoclinally southwest. To the east, metavolcanics of the Kawashegamuk Lake group are intruded by massive granodiorite of the Revell Batholith.

Numerous gold occurrences are known in the area, some with minor production records. These are typically gold-bearing quartz veins. A gold-sphalerite association has been noted from several of the showings in the area.

Property Geology

The geologic maps of the property are presented as Fig. 3 and 6 in the back of this report. Map scale is 1:2500.

The property is underlain by deformed volcanic and sedimentary rocks. These volcanic flow sequences, tuffs and sediments are strongly foliated and folded into a series of anticlines and synclines on the property.

Table of Formations

Cenozoic and Recent

Precambrian

Granodiorite

Mafic Intrusives

Intermediate to Felsic Intrusives

Metasedimentary Rocks

Felsic Metavolcanic Rocks

Intermediate Metavolcanic Rocks

Mafic Metavolcanic Rocks

J. W. Redden - Geologist

The mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks are monotonous units and consist mainly of massive and pillowed flows which could be locally brecciated. Grain size ranges from very fine to coarse-grained. Generally coarser grained units are more common. The medium to coarse-grained volcanic rocks are massive, unfoliated and usually form high ridges. They usually form high ridges and can be magnetic.

1b Amphibole phyrlic flows, green, medium to coarse grained, with 30% amphibole porphyroblasts easily detectable as 1-5 mm dark green nodules on the weathered surface.

1c, d Medium to fine grained massive flows, green to dark green, unfoliated to foliated, sometimes vesicular, often pillowed.

1e Pillow breccia consists of fragments of pillows in a matrix mixed with some sediments (<20%). Contains no chert fragments.

The intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks are mainly pyroclastic rocks. They range from fine-grained tuff to tuff-breccia in size where fragments up to 30 cm size were recognized during the mapping. The pyroclastic rocks are generally lapilli-size. The lapilli-tuffs contains 15 to 30% of sub-rounded to sub-angular heterolithic fragments consisting mainly of chert, quartz, plagioclase porphyry felsic rocks and mafic volcanic rocks. The fine-grained matrix-support is intermediate to felsic in composition and often contains many plagioclase crystals.

Minor intermediate to felsic flows with or without plagioclase porphyries occurs within the lapilli-tuffs. Generally their size are too restricted to be a distinctive unit. Fuschitic layering and wispy ribbons are sometime noticed with the intermediate to felsic pyroclastic rocks and the intermediate flows.

The intermediate metavolcanic rocks consist of fine to medium-grained massive and vesicular pillowed and andesitic flows. They occur with the westerly intermediate to felsic metavolcanic unit on the map. The weathering surface is white in color while the fresh surface exhibits a typical light apple green.

2b Find to medium grained massive to vesicular andesite flows. Apple green on fresh surface, white on weathered surface.

3b, 3c Grey lapilli tuff to bomb tuff. The tuffs contain 15 to 40% subrounded to subangular heterolithic fragments consisting mainly of plagioclase phyrlic felsic rocks in a fine grained felsic matrix which is often plagioclase rich

3e Light grey, medium to coarse grained plagioclase
phyric flows with up to 40% 1-2 mm size plagioclase
crystals in a fine grained felsic matrix.

The metasediments form several intensely folded and
foliated units in the northeastern part of the claims.
Metasediments on the property consist of mudstone,
siltstones, debris flow mudstones, greywackes, sulphide
bearing mudstones, narrow bands of chert-magnetite iron
formation and mafic tuffs in the eastern part of the
property.

The mudstones and siltstones have a mauve-black
distinctive color on the fresh and weathering surface.
Sometimes the weathering surface is white and the
variation of the whitish tint helps to identify the
bedding, which is indistinguishable on the fresh
surface. This unit is interdigitated with debris flows
and mudflows.

4b Sulphide bearing sediment, strongly rusty weathered
from high pyrite-pyrrhotite content.

4c Medium to fine grained massive greywacke, arkosic
composition, thickly bedded.

4d Siltstone to mudstones, mauve-black colour on fresh
surface, often white weathering where minor colour
variations identify bedding.

4e Debris flow and mudstone flows. (>50% of outcrop is
mudstone), consists of broken mudstones of fine
grained clasts (pebbles) to block size of several
metres in length. Some locally pinkish chert was also
recognized. Debris flows and mudflows represent the
lateral facies of the metasedimentary rocks comprising
mudstones and siltstones.

Irregular felsic dykes intrude all the above rock types,
including the gabbroic rock. These felsic dikes are
massive and unfoliated, with widths varying from 0 - 10
metres and contacts dipping at any angle. The quartz
feldspar porphyry dykes are discordant to all
lithologies, and can appear complexly folded, mainly due
to their moderate dips and topographic effects which
exaggerates the fold pattern.

5a Dark grey quartz feldspar porphyry. Glassy and
aphanitic with up to 5% coarse grained plagioclase
phenocrysts and fine grained translucent quartz eyes.
Often altered from dark beige to a potassic red.

5b Intermediate dyke, medium grained, massive, apple
green

5c Feldspar porphyry. Dark to light grey with up to 20% coarse grained plagioclase phenocrysts and occasionally a few fine grained quartz porphyries in an aphanitic matrix.

5e White quartz feldspar porphyry. White to light grey with 20% coarse grained feldspar porphyries and 5% medium grained quartz eyes.

6a Gabbro dykes and intrusives, dark green to black, fine to medium grained, massive, forming high ridges. Found mainly in the central and northern part of the property.

7 Granodiorite. Pink and white to grey mottled, medium to coarse grained, composed essentially of 30% quartz, 50% plagioclase, 10% microcline and 10% biotite.

Structural Geology

Structural deformation can be difficult to interpret because of the restricted superficial size of the investigation, the lack of outcrop, the repetition of a broad geological facies and their lateral variation. In addition, many outcrops are frost-heaved and prevent any accurate structural measurements.

All the volcanic and sedimentary rocks on the property are strongly deformed and foliated, and form the limbs of anticlines and synclines with numerous parasitic folds. The gabbroic intrusives and the felsic intrusive rock types are generally unfoliated.

The northeastern part of the claims contain an interpreted anticline and syncline. The remainder of the claims appear to represent unfolded sequences.

Economic Geology

Several areas of gold mineralization were discovered during the 1990 programme.

The Copeland Occurrence on K 594303 is a strong zone of shearing, carbonate alteration, quartz veining and pyritization opened up by stripping. The zone strikes 330 to 350 degrees with a dip to the west of 40 to 60 degrees. True width varies from 4 to 10 feet. Lenses and narrow veins of blue quartz are present in this zone as well as narrow white quartz veins and stringers.

Assays of samples collected this past summer from the Copeland Occurrence and vicinity are weakly anomalous (to 145 ppb Au). A sample collected by Venturex personnel several years ago from the dump at the shaft assayed 0.39 ounce per ton gold. A sample collected by A. Kozowy also several years ago (pers. comm. 1990) from an old pit at 2W, 14S assayed 0.50 ounce per ton.

Significant gold assays (to 10297 ppb Au) were returned from samples collected from a 2 to 18" quartz vein located near 12+30E, 8+75N. Both white and blue quartz are present in the vein. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite are also present. Immediately north of the old pit the wallrock (sediments) locally contains up to 20% pyrite and/or pyrrhotite. To the northeast, the vein pinches out. To the south, the vein narrows to 2" in the stripped area. Although the assays are encouraging, the vein is too small to be economic. Examination of outcrops and stripping in the immediate vicinity failed to locate additional significant veins or values.

An old pit at 6E 12N exposed a felsic volcanic tuff unit containing a sulphide zone associated with quartz veining. Sulphides include pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. The vein material looks identical to that from the Sakoose Mine. This prompted the staking of the additional 5 claims to the north. None of the samples from this showing returned higher than 86 ppb Au. The zone appears to contain sufficient sulphide to be a conductor however the VLF survey did not indicate a conductor at this location. The magnetic survey indicates a relative magnetic low over this zone. The magnetic low continues across to line 5E. This zone appears to lie north of the northern HEM conductor located by Selco.

Stripping at 7+40E, 10+75N exposed about 6' of very plastic, reddish brown and blue-grey clay. The extreme plasticity of this clay is unusual for the area. The local clays are generally only slightly plastic and contain too much calcium carbonate to be used in ceramics. A sample has been forwarded to the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for evaluation.

Conclusions

The geological survey defined the complex nature of the geology underlying the claims.

The Copeland Occurrence is hosted within a strong, persistent shear structure. Though assays from the 1990 programme are very low, the results of 0.39 and 0.50 ounce/ton gold obtained in earlier sampling can not be ignored.

The VLF survey identified several strong conductors which require additional exploration to evaluate their base metal potential.

Additional exploration work is warranted to further evaluate specific showings on the claims as outlined in the recommendations.

Recommendations

Max-Min surveys at several different frequencies should be done over several of the VLF conductors.

These are:

Anomaly	Section	Distance from Base Line	
		from	to
A	5E	9N	12N
B	11E	7N	8+50N
W and X	4W	11+50S	13+75S
and if warranted:			
A	3E	9N	12N
A	7E	9+50N	11+50N

The Max-Min will indicate if the VLF conductors are potential base metal targets and should be drilled.

Diamond drilling may be warranted to test several of the Max-Min conductors. Three holes, each 150 to 200' long are proposed in the preliminary drilling.

During the summer and fall of 1990 most of the swamps on the claims were dry. It is therefore recommended that drilling be carried out in the spring to avoid excessively long water lines and the additional costs involved.

The claims deserve limited additional prospecting, sampling and stripping.

APPENDIX I
SAKOOSE PROPERTY
1990 ROCK SAMPLING DATA

Sample No.	Description
193853	12" quartz vein, minor pyrite
193854	quartz vein on felsic/mafic dyke
193855	rusty sediments
193856	quartz vein to 12", minor pyrite, old pit
193857	quartz stringers with trace pyrite, in porphyry
193858	6" quartz vein in mafic flow
193875	white quartz vein with pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, old pit
193880	quartz stringers in felsic flow

Sample No.	Gold ppb	Copper ppm	Zinc ppm
193853	8	43	26
193854	7	12	44
193855	11	84	100
193856	8832	220	110
193857	8	8	17
193858	36	33	17
193875	11	60	820
193880	<5	2	2

Notes:


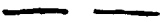


















Gold determined by fire assay with AA finish

Copper and Zinc determined by acid extraction and AA

Analyses by Accurassay Laboratories Ltd.

APPENDIX II

LEGEND FOR FIG. 3 TO 8

outcrop	
geological contact	
bedding	
syncline	
anticline	
quartz vein	
trench	
pit	
shaft	
mineralized zone	
ridge	
cliff face	
swamp	
creek	
tree cover	
Sandy Point Road	
old roads and trails	
sample number	193853
diamond drill hole	
claim post	
claim line	

ald .. alder	pop .. poplar
jp .. jackpine	Sb .. black spruce
sph .. sphalerite	cpy .. chalcopyrite
po .. pyrrhotite	py .. pyrite

APPENDIX III

FIG. 3 AND 6

Table of Formations

Cenozoic and Recent

clay, sand, swamp

Precambrian

7 Granodiorite

6 Mafic Intrusives

6a dark medium-grained gabbro

6b coarse-grained gabbro

5 Intermediate to Felsic Intrusives

5a grey quartz feldspar porphyry

5b green intermediate dyke

5c feldspar porphyry

5d feldspar phyric intermediate dyke

5e white quartz feldspar porphyry

4 Metasedimentary Rocks

4b sulphide-bearing sediments

4c greywacke

4d siltstone and mudstone

4e debris flow, mudflow

3 Felsic Metavolcanic Rocks

3b plagioclase crystal tuff

3c lapilli tuff, bomb tuff

3e plagioclase porphyry flow

2 Intermediate Metavolcanic Rocks

2a pillowed flow

2b massive flow

1 Mafic Metavolcanic Rocks

1a pillowed flow

1b amphibole porphyry flow

1c medium-grained massive flow

1e pillow breccia, debris flow

ANALYSES - K 594303

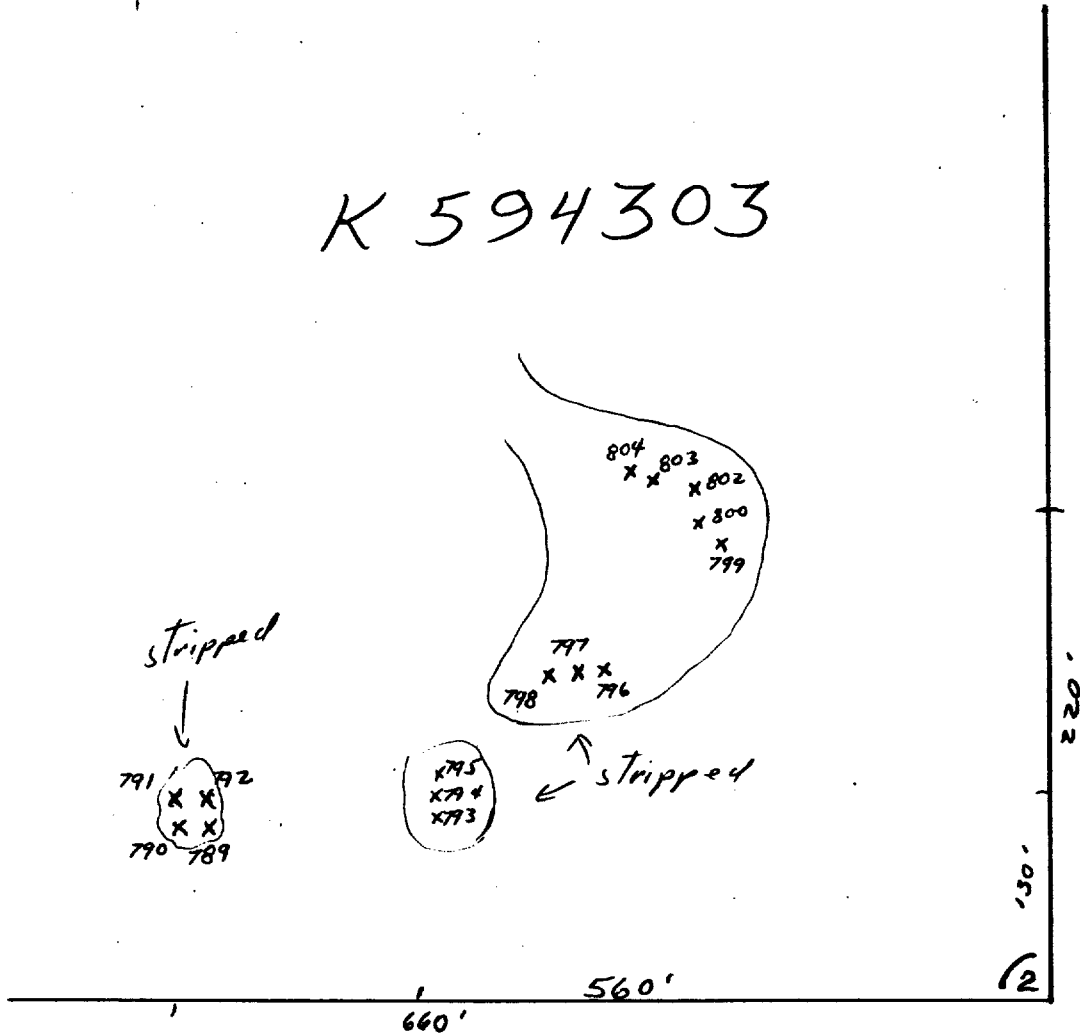
Samp. No.	Gold ppb	Copper ppm	Zinc ppm
193789	54	72	39
193790	34	22	50
193791	9	120	88
193792	21	23	29
193794	10	77	47
193795	6	88	73
193796	18	29	32
193797	11	23	57
193798	17	18	23
193799	13	15	22
193800	29	79	39
193802	9	16	52
193803	21	22	27
193804	118	110	63
193805	15	21	75

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MAR 06 1991

MINING LANDS SECTION

K 594303



SAMPLE LOCATIONS
K594303
Tabor Lake Area
sample no. shown prefixed by 193

QUR Feb/91



Mining Lands

DOCUMENT W 91100012



52F09NW0004 2.13901 MELGUND

Mining Act

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological and Geochemical Su.)

Type of Survey(s) <i>GEOPHYSICAL, GEOLOGICAL</i>	Mining Division <i>KENORA</i>	Township or Area <i>G. 927 Melgund Twp / Taber Lake Area</i>
Recorded Holder(s) <i>J. W. Redden</i>	2.1390	Inspector's Licence No. <i>E23950</i>
Address <i>Box 117, Wabigoon, Ont. P0V2W0</i>		Telephone No. <i>(807) 938-6915</i>
Survey Company <i>J W Redden</i>		
Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical Report) <i>J. W. Redden Box 117, Wabigoon, Ont. P0V2W0</i>		Date of Survey (from & to) <i>10 08 90 10 11 90</i>

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

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

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

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

Total miles flown over claim(s). _____

Date _____ Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature) _____

Mining Claim		Mining Claim		Mining Claim	
Prefix	Number	Prefix	Number	Prefix	Number
<i>K</i>	<i>1052917</i>				
<i>K</i>	<i>1052918</i>				
<i>K</i>	<i>1052919</i>				
<i>K</i>	<i>1052920</i>				
<i>K</i>	<i>1052921</i>				
<i>K</i>	<i>1052922</i>				
<i>K</i>	<i>1133258</i>				
RECEIVED					
FEB 04 1991					
MINING LANDS SECTION					

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work. *7*

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in this Report of Work, having performed or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and annexed report is true.

Name and Address of Person Certifying
J. W. Redden

Box 117, Wabigoon Ont P0V2W0 Telephone No. *(807) 938-6915* Date *JUN 28/90*

Received Stamp: *APR 15 1991*

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded <i>560</i>	Date Recorded <i>Jan. 31/91</i>	Mining Recorder <i>Scott Rivett</i>
	Date Approved as Recorded <i>April 10/91</i>	Provincial Manager, Mining Lands <i>Roy C Goshinski</i>

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ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GIS - ASSESSMENT DIVISION

RECEIVED

KEN MINING
RECEIVED
JAN 31 1991

1111-12-156

Mining Lands

DOCUMENT NO. W 9110-018

Mar 13. Apr 12

Instructions

- Please type or print.
- Refer to Subsection 77(19), the Mining Act for assessment work requirements and maximum credits allowed under this Subsection.
- Technical Reports, maps and proof of expenditures in duplicate should be submitted to Mining Lands Section, Mineral Development and Lands Branch.

Report of Work (Expenditures, Subsection 77(19))
Mining Act

Type of Work Performed ASSAYS	Mining Division KENORA	Township or Area TABOR LAKE-G.2592
Recorded Holder J. W. REDDEN	2.13901	Prospector's Licence No. E 23950
Address Box 117, Wabigoon, Ont. P0V2W0		Telephone No. (807) 938-6915
Work Performed By Accuracy Laboratories Ltd.		
Name and Address of Author (of Submission) J. W. Redden Box 117 Wabigoon Ont P0V2W0		Date When Work was Performed From: 10 06 90 To: 15 10 90 Day Mo. Yr. Day Mo. Yr.

All the work was performed on Mining Claim(s): Indicate no. of days performed on each claim. *See Note No. 1 on reverse side									
Mining Claim	No. of Days	Mining Claim	No. of Days	Mining Claim	No. of Days	Mining Claim	No. of Days	Mining Claim	No. of Days
K579303	19	K1052918	1	K1052919	1	K1052920	4		
Mining Claim	No. of Days	Mining Claim	No. of Days	Mining Claim	No. of Days	Mining Claim	No. of Days	Mining Claim	No. of Days
Mining Claim	No. of Days	Mining Claim	No. of Days	Mining Claim	No. of Days	Mining Claim	No. of Days	Mining Claim	No. of Days

Instructions Total days credits may be distributed at claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim in the expenditure days credit column (below).	Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits		Total Number of Mining Claims Covered by this Report of Work
	Total Expenditures \$ 310.50	÷ 15 =	Total Days Credits 20
			1

Mining Claims (List in numerical sequence). If space is insufficient, attach schedules with required information

Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
K	1133258	20									

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MINING LANDS SECTION

Total Number of Days Performed 20	Total Number of Days Claimed 20	Total Number of Days to be Claimed at a Future Date 0
---	---	---

Certification of Beneficial Interest *See Note No. 2 on reverse side

I hereby certify that, at the time the work was performed, the claims covered in this report of work were recorded in the current recorded holder's name or held under a beneficial interest by the current recorded holder.	Date Feb 1/91	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature) <i>[Signature]</i>
--	-------------------------	--

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.			
Name and Address of Person Certifying J. W. Redden			
Box 117, Wabigoon, Ont P0V2W0	Telephone No. (807) 938-6915	Date Feb 1/91	Certified By (Signature) <i>[Signature]</i>

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Total Days Cr. Recorded 20	Date Recorded Feb 11/91	Mining Recorder <i>[Signature]</i>
	Date Approved as Recorded April 10/91	Provincial Manager, Mining Lands Tom C. Goshinski

KENORA MINING DIV
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FEB 11 1991
A4 7897011 721 23 56



Mining Lands
Report of Work

DOCUMENT NO
W 9110-012

Instructions

- Please type or print.
- Refer to Section 77, the Mining Act for assessment work requirements and maximum credits allowed per survey type.
- If number of mining claims traversed exceeds space on this form, attach a list.
- Technical Reports and maps in duplicate should be submitted to Mining Lands Section, Mineral Development and Lands Branch:

Mining Act (Geophysical, Geological and Geochemical Surveys)

Type of Survey(s) GEOPHYSICAL, GEOLOGICAL	Mining Division KENORA	Township or Area G-827 G-2592 Malgand Twp / Tabor Lake Area
Recorded Holder(s) J. W. Redden	2-1390-1	Prospector's Licence No. E23950
Address Box 117, Wabigoon, Ont. P0V2W0		Telephone No. (807) 938-6915
Survey Company J W Redden		
Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical Report) J. W. Redden Box 117, Wabigoon, Ont. P0V2W0		Date of Survey (from & to) 10 08 90 10 11 90 Day Mo. Yr. Day Mo. Yr.

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

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

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim		Mining Claim		Mining Claim	
Prefix	Number	Prefix	Number	Prefix	Number
K	1052917				
K	1052918				
K	1052919				
K	1052920				
K	1052921				
K	1052922				
K	1133258				
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FEB 04 1991					
MINING LANDS SECTION					
Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work.					7

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in this Report of Work, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and annexed report is true.

Name and Address of Person Certifying
J. W. Redden
Box 117, Wabigoon Ont P0V2W0

Telephone No. **(807) 938-6915** Date **JAN 28/90**

Certified By (Signature)
[Signature]

For Office Use Only

DUP

Total Days Cr. Recorded 560	Date Recorded Jan. 31 1991	Mining Recorder <i>[Signature]</i>
	Date Approved as Recorded	Provincial Manager, Mining Lands

Received Stamp

KENOR
MINING

R E C E I V E D

JAN 31 1991

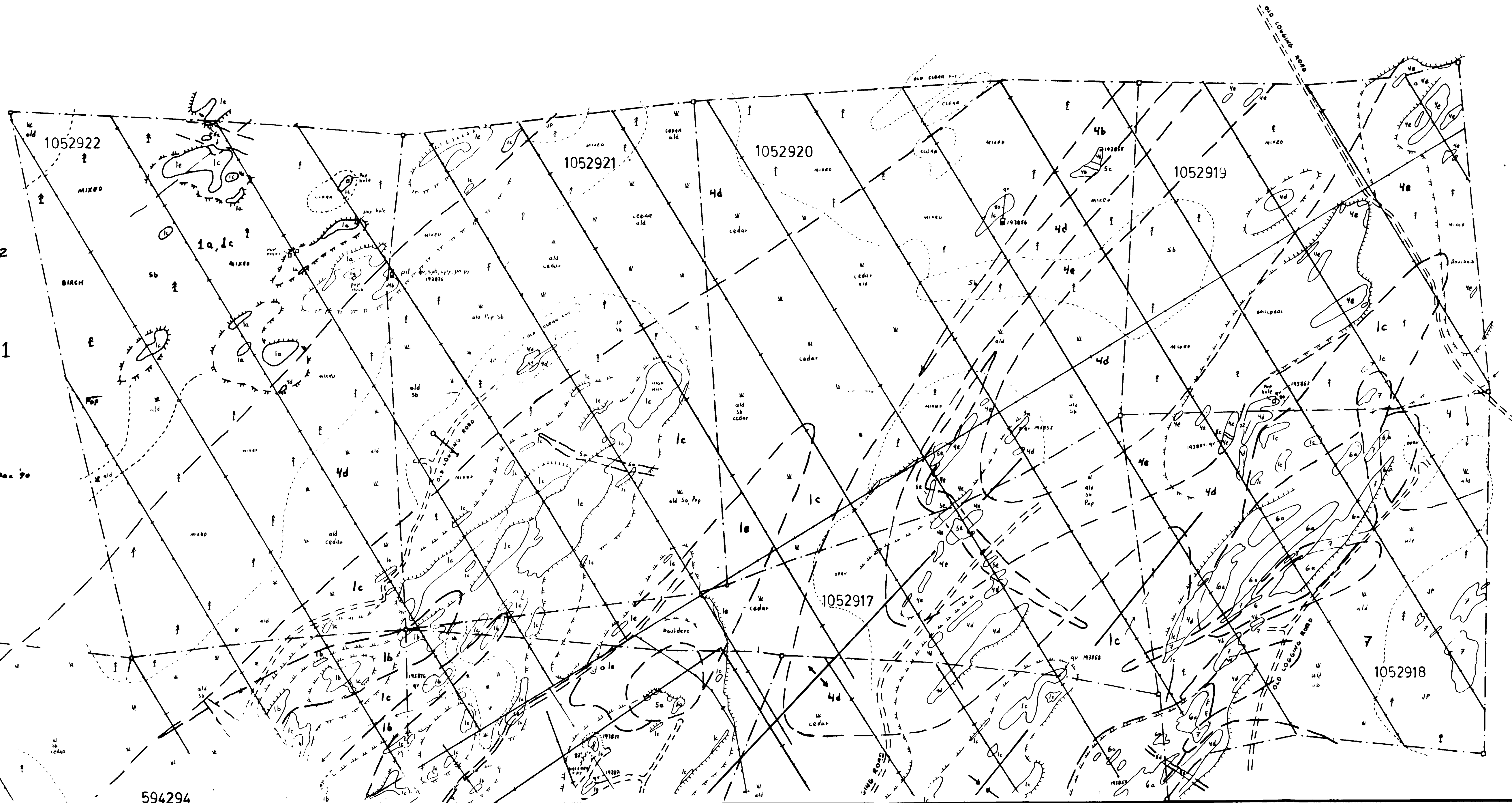
708
3111 12-156

L 2 E - L 3 E - L 4 E - L 5 E - L 6 E - L 7 E - L 8 E - L 9 E - L 10 E - L 11 E - L 12 E - L 13 E - L 14 E - L 15 E - L 16 E - L 17 E -



Fig. 3
K1052917 & K1052922
Geological Survey
scale 1:2500
2.13901

see text for legend



200

594294



Fig. 4
K 1052917 to K 1052922

Magnetic Survey
scale 1:2500

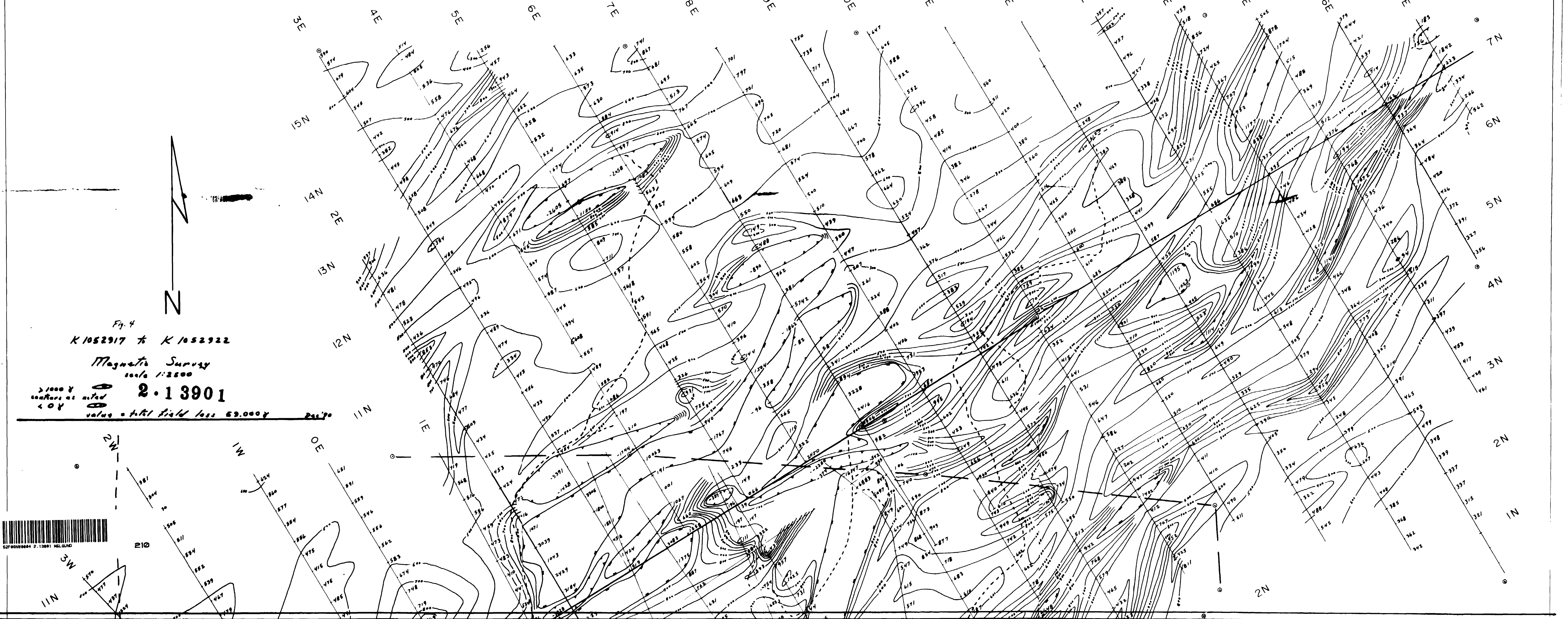
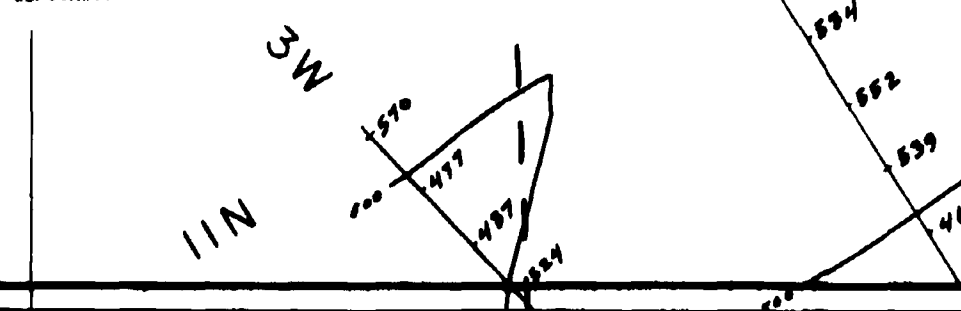
Contours as noted
value = total field less 59,000 γ

2.13901

value = total field less 59,000 γ



2.13901 MELBUND



2.13901

N

Fig. 5
K 1052917 & K 1052922

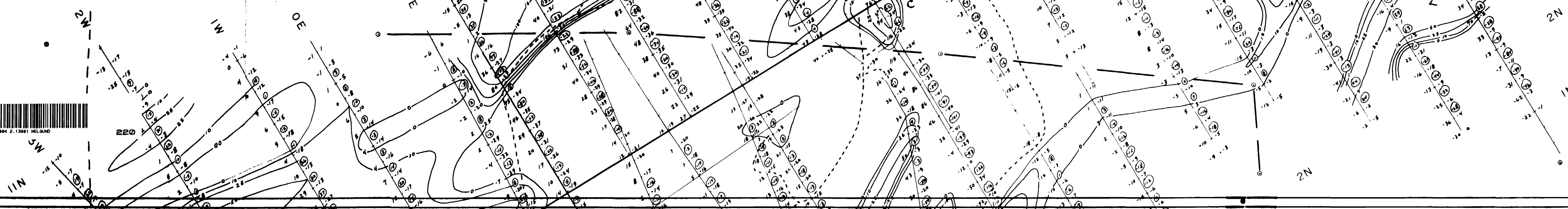
VLF Survey
scale 1:2500

contours: A
in phase 10
① Phase 10
② 5000

Phase 10 contours as noted

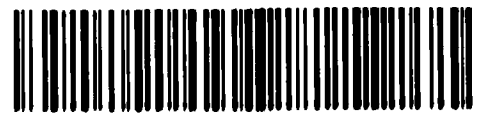
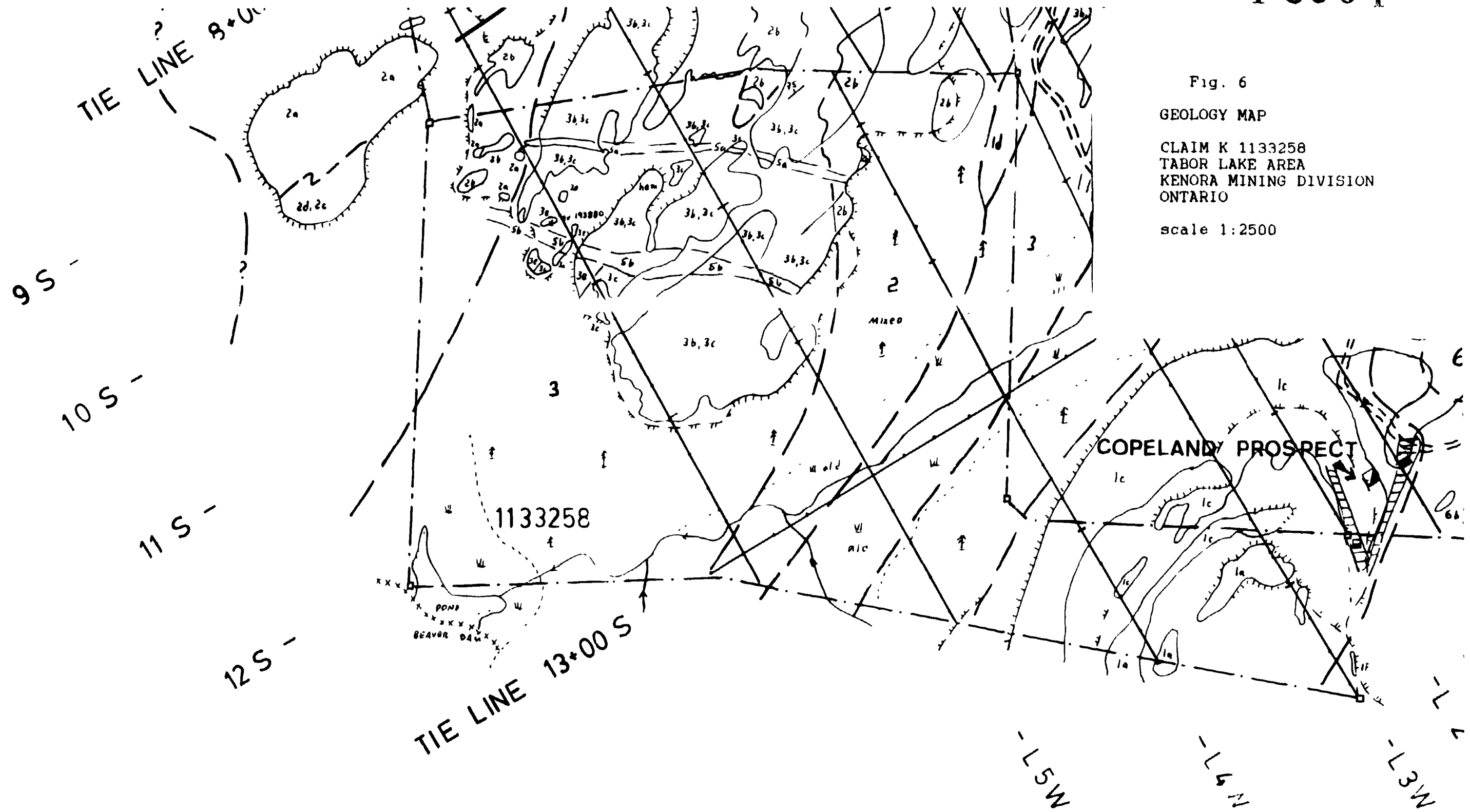


2.13901 HELGAND



2.13901

Fig. 6
GEOLOGY MAP
CLAIM K 1133258
TABOR LAKE AREA
KENORA MINING DIVISION
ONTARIO
scale 1:2500



52F0GNW0004 2.13901 MEL.GUND

2.13904

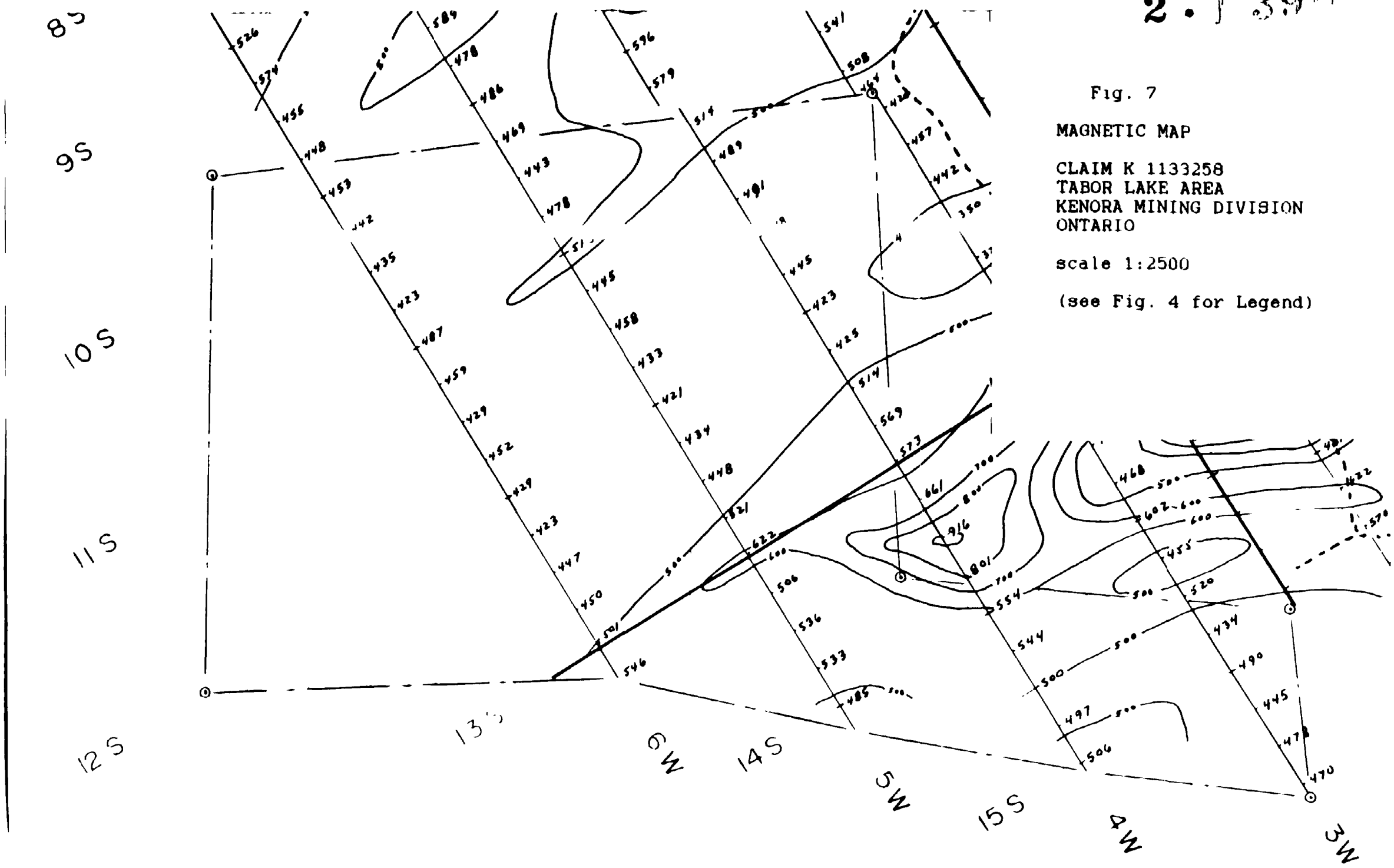
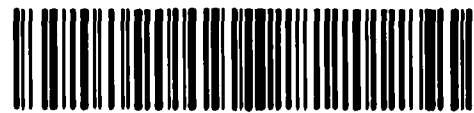
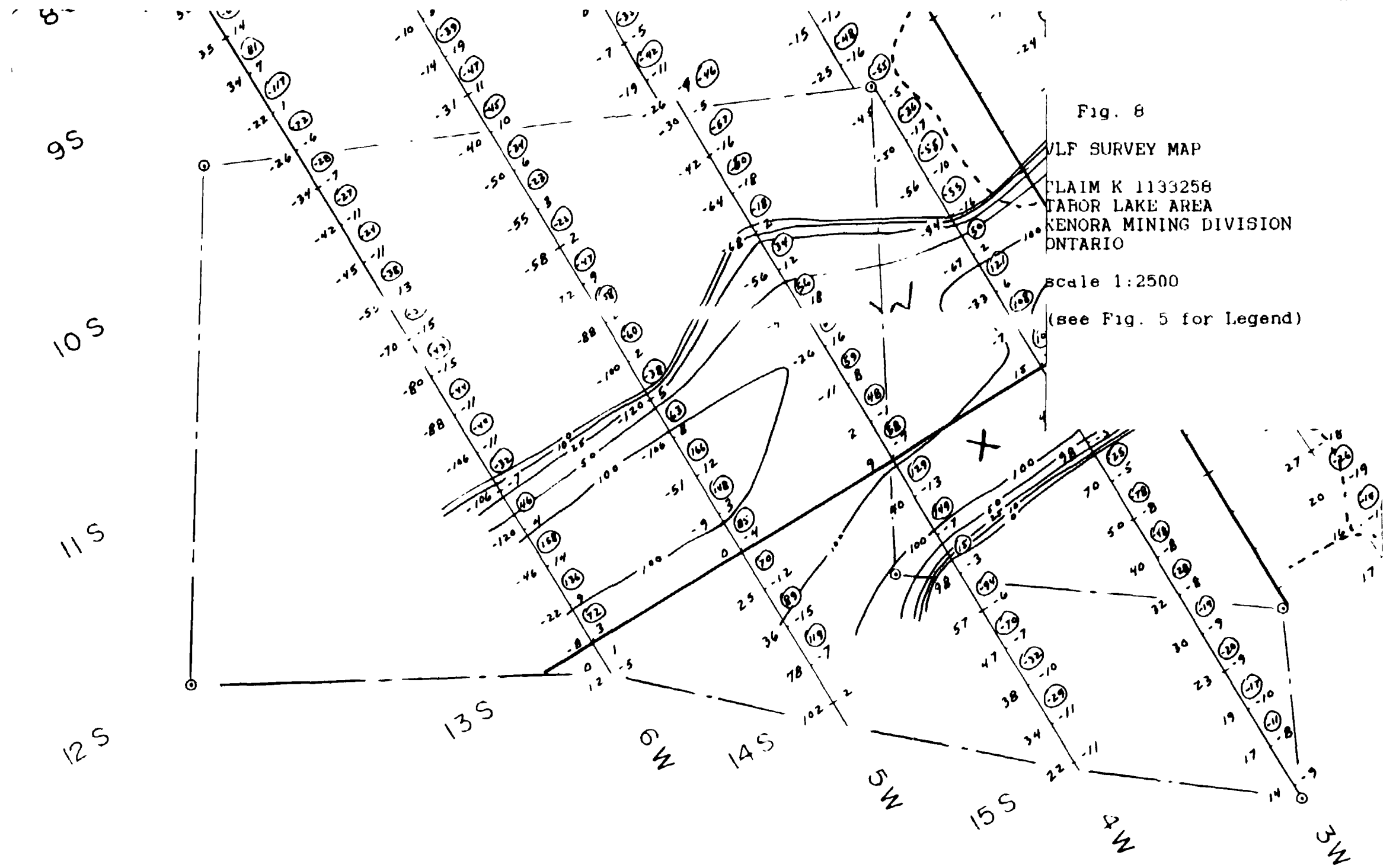


Fig. 7
MAGNETIC MAP
CLAIM K 1133258
TABOR LAKE AREA
KENORA MINING DIVISION
ONTARIO
scale 1:2500
(see Fig. 4 for Legend)



52F09NW0004 2.13901 MELGUND

2.13901



52F09NW0004 2.13901 MEL QUND