Triex Resources Limited

Report on

1999
Geological Mapping and
Sampling Program

MINNITAKI LAKE PROPERTY

Sioux Lookout Area
Northwestern Ontario
N.T.S. 52F/16 NE, 52G/13NW, 52J/04SW & 52K/01SE

September, 1999
Thunder Bay, ON

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SUMMARY

Clark-Eveleigh Consulting of Thunder Bay, Ontario was contracted by Triex Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia to conduct an exploration program comprising geological mapping and sampling on a portion of the Minnitaki Lake Property located in, and adjacent to, Pickerel and Jordan townships approximately 20 km south-southwest of Sioux Lookout, Ontario. The purpose of the program was to assess the potential of the recently acquired Tak patents (i.e.: claims KRL-23915, -23916, -23939, -23940, -23941 and -24476) to host economic concentrations of gold mineralization. This report presents the results of this exploration program and provides recommendations for future work.

The program was conducted from June 22 to July 16, 1999 and was performed by geologist D.B. McKay and prospector J. Pinksen. The program was run from Donnelly's Minnitaki Lodge on Pickerel Arm of Minnitaki Lake.

The pre-existing Tak Grid was extended to the west to cover the Tak patents. Approximately 31.8 km of cut line were added to the grid. Approximately 23 line kilometres of grid were geologically mapped (at 1:2000 scale) and sampled. One hundred and ninety-five grab samples were collected and assayed to determine their gold content (via fire assay with an atomic absorption finish). The analytical work was performed by Chemex Labs of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The geology observed during the present program is generally in good agreement with previous interpretations of the area (i.e.: Johnston 1969, Sutherland and Colvine 1979, Oliver 1981, and Hendry 1982). The portion of the Minnitaki Lake Property examined during the present program was found to be underlain primarily by variably deformed and altered quartz and/or feldspar porphyritic felsic intrusive rocks and minor amounts of mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks. Of note, some of the felsic intrusive rocks may in fact be extrusive in origin (i.e.: felsic crystal to lapilli tuffs) as evidenced by the local presence of flattened mafic and quartz-phyric felsic clasts and a general paucity of unequivocal intrusive characteristics (i.e.: cross-cutting relationships, chilled margins, etc.).

The rocks examined during the present study are typically weakly to locally strongly foliated (perhaps sheared?) and fractured. The dominant foliation developed in the rocks strikes southwesterly and dips steeply to the northwest. No primary volcanic structures, textures nor geopetal indicators were observed. No minor nor major folds were observed. Numerous northeast-trending cliffs occur on the property, especially along the shoreline of Minnitaki Lake and these may reflect the presence of major faults and/or deformation zones.

Many of the quartz and/or feldspar porphyritic felsic intrusive rocks examined during the present study have been variably silicified, sericitized, pyritized and iron-carbonatized. The most intense alteration (and deformation) occurs in the vicinity of the old trenches located in the north and central portions of the area examined. Presumably the rocks in these areas were relatively permeable and facilitated migration of gold- and base metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids. The portion of the property located south of approximately 1+00 N is only slightly altered and weakly

mineralized.

Grab samples collected from the property during the present study returned gold assay values which vary from <5 ppb to 29,790 ppb. Of note, 83 samples returned assay values >100 ppb Au, 47 of which exceeded 343 ppb Au (i.e.: 0.01 opt Au) and 25 of which exceeded 1,000 ppb Au. These results, although somewhat lower than the historical values reported in the literature for the Tak patents (i.e.: grab and chip samples containing up to 122,000 ppb Au (Oliver 1981, Hendry 1982), confirm the presence of significant amounts of gold in this area.

Most of the higher gold assay values were obtained from samples of altered quartz-feldspar porphyry in close spatial proximity to gold- and/or base metal-bearing quartz +/- iron-carbonate veins. These veins vary in width from <1 cm up to 1.2 m and occur primarily in the northern and central portions of the area examined. A few quartz +/- carbonate veins do occur in the southern portion of the area examined, but samples collected from these veins did not return any anomalous gold values and thus, these veins do not appear to be auriferous.

Several of the quartz and quartz-iron-carbonate veins present on the Tak patents contain minor amounts of chalcopyrite and galena. Chalcopyrite also occurs locally in minor amounts (up to 1-2%) within the quartz-feldspar porphyry present in the northern portion of the area examined. Much of this chalcopyrite is localized along fractures and foliation planes and appears to be secondary in origin. Although no base metal analyses were conducted during the present study, trace to minor amounts of chalcopyrite were noted to occur in many of the auriferous samples and it appears that a spatial association occurs between copper and gold in area examined. There does not appear to be a strong spatial relationship between the presence of pyrite and gold. Many of the higher gold assays were obtained from samples which contained only trace amounts of pyrite.

The results obtained during the present program are considered to be sufficiently encouraging to warrant continued exploration on the property.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Clark-Eveleigh Consulting of Thunder Bay, Ontario was contracted by Triex Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia to conduct an exploration program comprising geological mapping and sampling on a portion of the Minnitaki Lake Property located in, and adjacent to, Pickerel and Jordan townships approximately 20 km south-southwest of Sioux Lookout, Ontario. The purpose of the program was to assess the potential of the property to host economic concentrations of gold mineralization. This report presents the results of this exploration program and provides recommendations for future work.

1.1 PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Minnitaki Lake Property is located in, and adjacent to, Pickerel and Jordan townships approximately 20 km south-southwest of Sioux Lookout, Ontario (Figures 1 and 2). The approximate centre of the property is located at 92° 5' 12" longitude (U.T.M. Zone 15, 565500mE) and 49° 57' 37" (U.T.M. Zone 15, 5534400mN) latitude and lies within N.T.S. blocks 52F/16NE, 52G/13NW, 52J/04SW and 52K/01SE.

The property straddles Pickerel Arm of Minnitaki Lake and is easily accessed by motor vehicle via Ontario Highway 72 which parallels the northwestern boundary of the property. Much of the property is underlain or surrounded by water and is therefore accessible via boat. A well-maintained boat launch capable of accommodating large water craft is located near the western end of the property at Donnelly's Minnitaki Lodge on Pickerel Arm.

The towns of Sioux Lookout and Dryden serve as the main centres of service and supply for the area. Float-equipped, fixed-wing aircraft, helicopter charters, boat rentals, expediting services, hardware, lumber and groceries are all available.

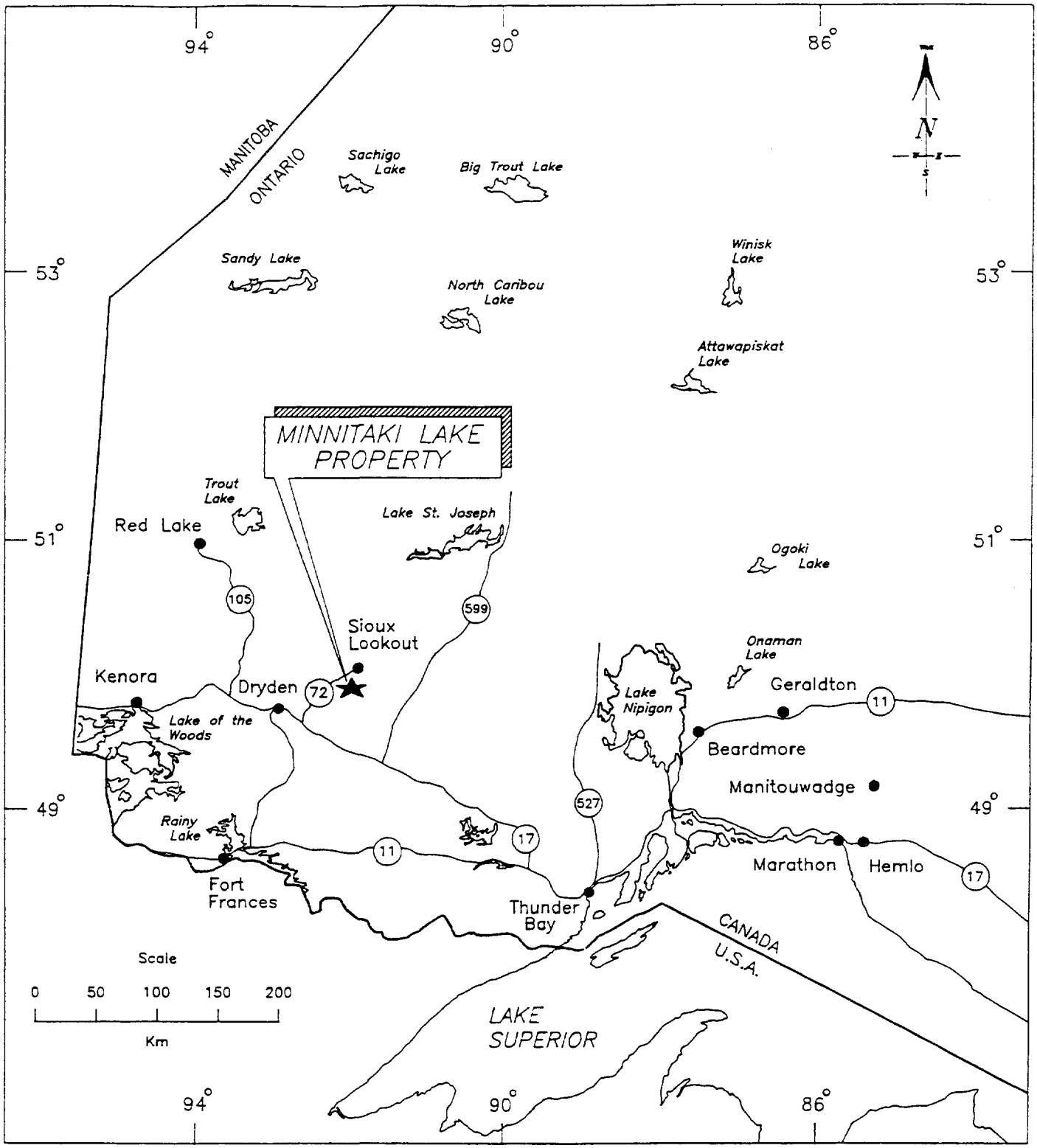

Figure 1. Regional-scale location map.

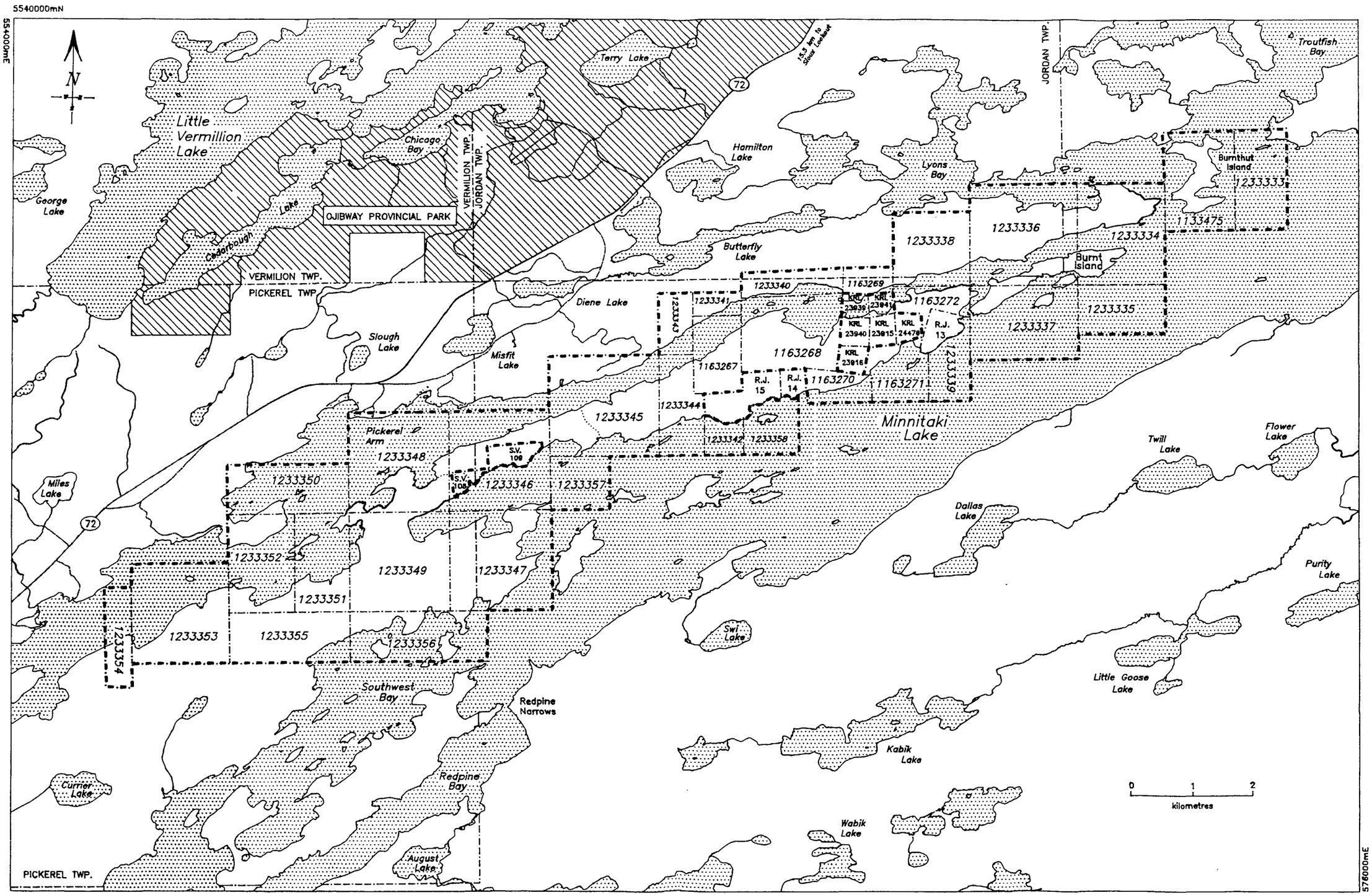

Figure 2. Property–scale location map and claim disposition.

1.2 CLAIMS

The Minnitaki Lake Property comprises 6 patented and 33 unpatented contiguous mining claims (totaling 299 claim units covering approximately 4784 hectares) recorded in good standing in the Patricia Mining Division (Figure 2). The property is covered by the Parnes Lake (G-2164) Kabik Lake and Pickerel Township (G-2079) claim map sheets. The unpatented claims and their current status (as of September 7, 1999) are summarized below in Table 1. The patented claims (historically referred to as the Tak patents) include claims KRL-23915, -23916, -23939, -23940, -23941 and -24476. Of note, several additional patented claims occur within or adjacent to the Minnitaki Lake Property but are not part of the land package owned by Triex Resources Ltd. These include claims: R.J. 13 & 14 and S.V. 108 & 109.

Table 1. Claims summary and current status.

CLAIM NUMBER	SIZE (units/hectares)	DATE RECORDED	DATE DUE	WORK REQUIRED
PA 1133475	12/192	Sep. 9, 1998	Sep. 9, 2001	$4800
PA 1163267	6/96	Jun. 26, 1997	Jun 26, 2001	$2400
PA 1163268	12/192	Jun. 26, 1997	Jun 26, 2001	$4800
PA 1163269	2/32	Jun. 26, 1997	Jun 26, 2001	$800
PA 1163270	3/48	Jun. 26, 1997	Jun 26, 2001	$1200
PA 1163271	5/80	Jun. 26, 1997	Jun 26, 2001	$2000
PA 1163272	3/48	Jun. 26, 1997	Jun 26, 2001	$1200
PA 1233333	8/128	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$3200
PA 1233334	16/256	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$6400
PA 1233335	8/128	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$3200
PA 1233336	16/256	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$6400
PA 1233337	12/192	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$4800
PA 1233338	9/144	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$3600

PA 1233339	5/80	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$2000
PA 1233340	4/64	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$1600
PA 1233341	2/32	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$800
PA 1233342	2/32	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$800
PA 1233343	5/80	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$2000
PA 1233344	8/128	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$3200
PA 1233345	16/256	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$6400
PA 1233346	16/256	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$6400
PA 1233347	16/256	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$6400
PA 1233348	16/256	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$6400
PA 1233349	16/256	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$6400
PA 1233350	10/160	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$4000
PA 1233351	8/128	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$3200
PA 1233352	10/160	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$4000
PA 1233353	15/240	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$6000
PA 1233354	4/64	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$1600
PA 1233355	10/160	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$4000
PA 1233356	10/160	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$4000
PA 1233357	4/64	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$1600
PA 1233358	4/64	Oct. 8, 1998	Oct. 8, 2000	$1600

TOTALS	**293/4688**			**$117,200**

n.b.: all claims are 100% owned by Triex Resources Ltd. except those marked by an asterisk which are 75% owned by Triex Resources Ltd. and 25% owned by S.P. Johnson.

1.3 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Review of the assessment and mineral deposit files archived at the Sioux Lookout Regional Resident Geologist's Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines in Sioux Lookout, Ontario indicates that considerable mineral exploration has been conducted on and around the Minnitaki Lake Property. This work is summarized below and the results are shown on maps A - D of a report previously prepared for Triex Resources Ltd. in 1998 (i.e.: McKay and Nelson, 1998).

1873: Robert Bell (1873) of the Geological Survey of Canada conducted the first geological work in the general area of Minnitaki Lake.

1895: A. P. Coleman (1895) of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, described the geology along the shores of what is now known as Pickerel Arm of Minnitaki Lake and was the first to mention the economic possibilities of the gold-bearing veins in the area.

1897: W. A. Parks (1898) of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, mapped the geology along the 5th meridian line.

1898: A Winnipeg syndicate sank a 7-foot by 9-foot by 48-foot deep vertical shaft near the south shore of Burnthut Island (Bayne 1972). This shaft is located near the middle of the south boundary of claim PA 1133475 of the Minnitaki Lake Property.

1899: Jas. A. Bow (1899, 1900) of the Ontario Bureau of Mines made brief mention of mineral deposits in the Minnitaki Lake area.

1901: William McInnis (1905) of the Geological Survey of Canada briefly described the rocks along the shore of Minnitaki Lake.

1920-40: High transportation costs discouraged prospecting and in the 1920's to 1940's the area was bypassed for activities 100 miles to the north (Bayne 1972).

1928 - 36: F. J. Pettijohn (1934) mapped parts of western Minnitaki Lake. Adjacent areas of Vermilion Township and East Bay of Minnitaki Lake were also mapped in detail by Pettijohn (1935; 1936). A compilation of the geology and co-relational problems in north-western Ontario, including references to the Minnitaki area, was published by Pettijohn (1937).

1931: M. E. Hurst (1931) of the Ontario Department of Mines mapped the western Minnitaki Lake area as part of a much larger project in the Sioux Lookout area.

1939-40: J. Satterly (1941) of the Ontario Department of Mines mapped the Dryden - Wabigoon area, southwest of the Minnitaki Lake area.

1941-52: Newlund Mines Limited completed 45,303 feet of core drilling on what is now referred to as the Goldlund Property located in Echo Township, 25 miles southwest of Sioux Lookout (approximately 10 km west of the west end of the current Minnitaki Lake Property). This was followed by underground exploration on four levels to a depth of 800 feet from a vertical shaft and an additional 10,419 feet of underground drilling. Reports indicate an orebody about 900 feet long, 28 feet wide, to the 500 foot level. The average grade reported from the 200 and 350-foot level was 0.25 opt gold (Bayne 1972).

1940's: Unspecified but reportedly extensive amounts of trenching and sampling were conducted on the Tak claims (i.e.: KRL 23915, 23916, 23939-23941 and 24476) which comprise a portion of the current Minnitaki Lake Property.

The stripped areas, trenches and pits located on current claim 1163272 (i.e.: in the wedge area) were probably also emplaced at this time.

1946: H. S. Armstrong (1950) of the Ontario Department of Mines mapped Echo Township (which adjoins Pickerel Township to the west) following gold discoveries in the area..

1947: Mosher Long Lac Gold Mines Limited conducted a ground magnetometer survey on the peninsula surrounding and covering the Tak patents located on the eastern portion of the Minnitaki Lake Property. The report concludes: "No marked structural features are evident from the magnetic work. It is thought that most of the veins will be short and narrow and associated with the margins of the porphyry."

1947-1948: Our gold Mining Company Limited drilled 21 diamond drill holes totalling 6,082 feet on the south part of Burnthut Island (Hudson 1950, Bayne 1972, Harper 1980). The drilling outlined 3 zones of gold mineralization referred to as the Shaft Zone, The No. 1 Zone and the No. 2 Zone. Reported highlights include 0.71 opt Au over 2.5 ft. in hole 40A (Shaft Zone), 0.19 opt Au over 6.3 ft. In hole 9 (No. 1 Zone) and 0.18 opt. Au over 14.4 ft. In

hole 14 (No. 2 Zone) (assessment files, Sioux Lookout Regional Resident Geologist's Office).

Regarding Zone 2, Hudson (1950) states that hole 13, drilled at 30 degrees under the original surface showing, carried low gold values intermittently for 100 feet with the best intersection assaying 0.124 opt Au across 5.5 feet. Hole 14, drilled at 60 degrees from the same setup, also cut a big width of ore bearing material, of which the best intersections were 14.4 feet of 0.144 Au, 4.4 feet of 0.104 opt Au and 5.0 feet of 0.100 opt Au.

Work was reportedly halted due to insufficient funding.

1951: E. O. Chisholm (1951) published a preliminary account of the mining activity in the Sioux Lookout Area. In the introduction to his report Chisholm states: Following underground development at the property of Newlund Mines, Limited, and the recent discovery of gold on Neepawa island 20 miles to the east, the Newlund - Sioux Lookout area, district of Kenora, has become one of the most actively explored areas in Ontario during the past few months.

1955: Rio Canadian Exploration Ltd. examined and mapped the area along Pickerel Bay just west of the Tak patents for the purpose of defining a copper-bearing shear zone. No commercial grade copper mineralization was found on the property.

1961: Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Ltd. conducted geological mapping on six claims covering the north half of Burnthut Island.

1961-62: Our gold Mining Company Ltd. drilled 18 diamond drill holes totalling 2562 feet on Burnthut Island. No assays are available. Harper (1980) states that although assay results are not available for the 1960's drilling, some very long core lengths of "low grade" was intersected. Harper (1980) further states that drill results arrived at in 1962-1963 suggested that much of the gold may occur in stringer veins occurring transverse to the greenstone-porphyry contact and hence nearly parallel to the drillhole direction. This could account for the lack of continuity and erratic distribution of values indicated by the 1962-1963 drill program.

In a review of the work conducted by Our gold Mining Company Ltd., Bayne (1972) concluded: 1) Enough of the gold values in the core were high enough over narrow but mineable widths to have warranted assaying all of the drill cores. For instance, only about 1/3 of the total core length

drilled was assayed. The sampling was evidently governed by visual evidence of mineralization, which was an error. In the few cases where continuous core samples were taken over lengths of 100 feet, values of 0.02 to 0.07 ounce per ton indicate that the assaying of the entire core would have yielded valuable correlative data. 2) Visible Gold detected in the 1961-62 drill cores was reported to occur in narrow cross-fractures, which dip steeply and strike across the general shearing. This indicates that a reorientation of drill hole bearings is warranted. 3) In the light of current important base-metals developments in the Minnitaki-Sturgeon Lakes area, the known occurrences of ferrous-copper-lead-zinc sulphides occurring in the few surface outcrops and in some of the gold-bearing drill cores, are very important. 4) Electromagnetic surveys of the property will more specifically outline the mineralized gold-bearing structures, as well as providing valuable data leading to the possible discovery of economic base metals sulphide deposits.

1964: F.J. Johnston (1969) of the Ontario Department of Mines geologically mapped the Western Minnitaki Lake area including approximately 90% of the current Minnitaki Lake Property.

1966-1967: F.J. Johnston (1972) of the Ontario Division of Mines geologically mapped the Vermillion-Abram Lakes area including approximately 10% of the current Minnitaki Lake Property.

1970: Asarco Exploration Company of Canada drilled three diamond drill holes totalling 305 feet on and near the western boundary of the Minnitaki Lake Property. The most significant result came from DDH 91 which assayed 2.01% Zn over 8.5 feet. (Assessment files, Sioux Lookout Regional Resident Geologist's Office, file # 52F/16NE-0019-C1

R.J. McCombe blasted a trench 14 feet long, 4 feet wide and three feet deep on claim 1163268 of the current Minnitaki Lake Property (Assessment files, Sioux Lookout Regional Resident Geologist's Office, file # 52F/16NE-0038-A1)

1971: Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited contracted Geoterrex Ltd. to conduct an induced polarization and magnetic survey over the main quartz porphyry body located immediately west of the Tak patents.

Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited drilled 13 diamond drill holes totalling 5579 feet on the main quartz porphyry body 2 km west of the Tak patents in the area now covered by claim 1163268. The best assay results

obtained from this drilling included: DDH 30-2: 0.64% Cu and 0.01 opt Au over 8.2 feet, DDH 30-4: 0.57% Cu over 11.5 feet, DDH 30-9: 0.50% Cu over 6.3 feet, and DDH 30-13: 0.56% Cu over 13.5 feet. Of note, only a small percentage of core was assayed for gold. (Assessment files, Sioux Lookout Regional Resident Geologist's Office, file # 52F/16NE-0017)

1972: Dome Exploration Ltd. contracted Geoterrex Ltd. to conduct an airborne magnetometer survey over the north-easterly two-thirds of the current Minnitaki Lake Property (Wagg and Dowse 1972). The survey outlined a series of long, linear magnetic highs which appear to form a prominent easterly-trending belt. Faulting and shear zones with easterly strikes (lying parallel to the long magnetic axes) are probably prevalent in the area, and some NNW-SSE and NNE-SSW lineations can be inferred where the magnetic axes are disrupted and offset.

1972: Shilo Mines Ltd. contracted Barringer Research Ltd. to conduct ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys over Burnthut Island and the peninsula separating Minnitaki Lake and Lyons Bay (Jagodits, Vyselaar 1972). The EM survey outlined two bedrock anomalies on Burnthut Island. The magnetometer survey revealed anomalous areas on both Burnthut Island and the peninsula.

One diamond drill hole 803 ft. long was drilled to test a potential gold-bearing structure identified via air photo interpretation (Harper 1980). The results of this drilling are not known.

1973: Shilo Mines Ltd. contracted Barringer Research Ltd. To conduct a second-phase ground magnetometer survey on Burnthut Island and over the surrounding water of Minnitaki Lake. Several magnetic trends were detected.

1974: Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited drilled 8 diamond drill holes totalling 2857 feet under Pickerel Arm of Minnitaki Lake in the area currently covered by claims 1163267, 1233336, 1233338, 1233343 and 1233345. Low grades of copper mineralization were intersected in several of the holes. Highlights include: 0.70% Zn over 7.8 feet and 0.30% Zn and 0.11% Cu over 15.0 feet in hole 39-2; 0.64% Cu and 0.01 opt Au over 8.2 ft. in hole 30-2; 0.57% Cu over 11.5 ft. in hole 30-4; and 0.50% Cu over 6.3 ft. In hole (Assessment files, Sioux Lookout Regional Resident Geologist's Office, file #'s 52F/16NE-0012-A1, 52F/16NE-0012-D-1 & 52F/16NE-0019-A1)

1975-1977: R.O. Page and P.M. Clifford (1977) conducted a detailed investigation of the volcanic rocks present in the Minnitaki Lake area. Based on their investigation, Page and Clifford (1977) subdivided the volcanic sequence at Minnitaki Lake into four major units.

1977-1983: Cominco Ltd. Conducted a multi phase exploration program comprising reconnaissance sampling (grab sample assay values of up to 3600 ppb Au) followed by claim staking, linecutting, geological mapping, humus sampling a ground magnetometer and VLF-EM survey and diamond drilling (2 holes totalling 108.85 m) on its Tak Property located on and around the Tak claims located within the eastern half of the current Minnitaki Lake Property (Oliver 1981, Hendry 1982). Chip samples collected from trenches present on the Tak claims returned assay values of up to 122000 ppb (3.5 opt) Au (Oliver 1981). The drilling was conducted immediately west of patented claim KRL 23940 on ground that is now covered by claim 1163268. The best drill intersection was 2000 ppb Au over 1.5 m in hole 83-5.

1979: I.G. Sutherland and A.C. Colvine (1979) conducted geological mapping in the vicinity of the Tak patents (i.e.: on the eastern portion of the Minnitaki Lake Property) for the Ontario Geological Survey. This work focussed on the rocks hosting the low grade copper mineralization present in this area. These rocks had been interpreted by previous workers (e.g.: Johnston 1969) to be quartz porphyritic intrusions. Sutherland and Colvine (1979) conclude however, that the "Pickerel Arm Body" is in fact an intermediate to felsic volcanic pile which has become extensively mineralized with disseminated and stringer chalcopyrite and pyrite. Sutherland and Colvine (1979) did not comment on the gold mineralization present in the Pickerel Arm Body.

1980: Cadre Corporation contracted R. Kidd to write a report on the Fairservice claims located 500 m west of the western boundary of the Minnitaki Lake Property. The report was used in a prospectus for Braeswood Explorations Ltd. In the report it is stated that previous drilling by El Pen Rey Ltd. obtained one intersection assaying 0.05 opt Au over 5.2 feet in iron formation (Kidd 1980).

1981: The Ontario Geological Survey conducted a regional airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey of the Sioux Lookout area including the area which now comprises the Minnitaki Lake Property (Ontario Geological Survey 1982a,b). Numerous moderate geophysical conductors occur on the property. The conductive anomalies define pronounced east-northeasterly-

trending linear patterns which coincide with the location of Minnitaki Lake (i.e.: along the entire length of Pickerel Arm). This close spatial association suggests the anomalies may, at least in part, be attributable to the presence of conductive sediments (i.e.: clay) under the lake.

1981: St. Joseph Explorations Limited conducted a HLEM survey over the western portion of the Minnitaki Lake Property. No good bedrock conductors were located.

1982-1985: Goldlund Mines (formerly Newlund Mines Ltd.) produced 15,318 ounces of Au from approximately 50,000 tons of ore extracted from the Goldlund Property located approximately 10 km west of the west end of the Minnitaki Lake Property. Drill indicated probable reserves for this deposit are 442,600 tons @ 0.18 opt Au; inferred reserves are 400,000 tons @ 0.16 opt Au (Eveleigh and Cullen, 1994).

1982: Braeswood Explorations Limited completed 6 diamond drill holes totalling 2671 feet on the Fairservice claims located approximately 500 metres west of the western boundary of the Minnitaki Lake Property (Kidd 1982). The best assay result was 0.042 opt Au over 4 feet. The remainder of the results were disappointing and no further work was recommended.

1984: Golden Range Resources Inc. contracted Mid-Canada Services Ltd. to conduct ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys over the southern two thirds of Burnthut Island, the eastern end of the peninsula separating Lyons Bay and Minnitaki Lake and part of Minnitaki Lake south of the peninsula (Guy 1984). The VLF-EM survey identified six high priority targets which were recommended for diamond drilling.

1985: Noranda Exploration Company Limited stripped and channel sampled previously identified gold zones present on Burnthut Island. Sampling highlights include: 0.24 opt Au over 0.9 m from Zone 1 and 0.20 opt Au over 0.25 m from the North Zone. (Assessment files, Sioux Lookout Regional Resident Geologist's Office, file # 52G/13NW-0032).

1987: Lac Minerals Ltd. contracted Terraquest Ltd. to conduct an airborne magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical survey to be flown over an area 6 km long by 1.5 km wide centred on the Tak patents. Regarding the survey, Barrie (1987) states that the magnetic data indicates the presence of several geological contacts and faults. In addition, several VLF-EM conductor axes were outlined some of which are associated with structural sources and some of which may have potential sulphide origins.

1990: C.J. Kuryliw (1990) conducted an OPAP-funded exploration program comprising line-cutting, geological mapping and sampling on the southern half of Burnthut Island. The best results were obtained near the western margin of the northernmost quartz porphyry present on the island (i.e.: Zone 2) where chip samples of mineralized quartz veins returned assay values of up to 0.129 opt Au over 1.5 ft.

1994-1995: J.R. Devaney et. al. (1994, 1995) conducted a reconnaissance-scale bedrock-mapping project in the Sioux Lookout area for the Ontario Geological Survey. This survey covered approximately 1000 square km centred around the Minnitaki Lake Property. Of note, Devaney et. al. (1995a) report that a quartz vein with high gold values (assays of 2.12 and 2.34 ounce per ton) was discovered during their study. This vein is reported to occur west of Burnthut Island ("Number 3 Zone" of Johnston 1972, p.43) in an area explored and drilled decades ago.

1989-1997: Tri Origin Exploration conducted a multi-phase mineral exploration program comprising reconnaissance-scale prospecting, sampling and geological mapping, line-cutting, detailed geological mapping, soil and humus geochemical sampling, trenching , ground magnetic and I.P. surveys and diamond drilling (15 holes totalling 2515.7 m) on their Sioux Lookout Property located adjacent to and immediately southwest of the Minnitaki Lake Property.

Regarding this work, Mandziuk (1997) states: The results of the 1997 exploration program, together with other exploration previously performed by tri Origin, indicate that anomalous concentrations of gold up to >1 g/t occur in a horizon of sulphide-rich iron formation in the northeast part of the property over a potential strike length of up to 2.5 km.

The best assay values obtained from drill core (hole SX96-12) include 891 ppb Au over 1.0 m and 9960 ppm Zn over 1.0 m (Mandziuk and Perkins 1996).

1998: Triex Resources Ltd. conducted reconnaissance sampling of selected mineral occurrences in the vicinity of Pickerel Arm on Minnitaki Lake. Grab samples collected by D. McIvor returned assay values of up to 4460 ppb Au (Wedge Showing), 2000 ppb Au (Malachite Showing), 2430 ppb Au (Chert Showing), 2360 ppb Au (Shaft Zone, Burnthut Island) and 5470 ppm Pb (Galena Showing). Based on the results of this preliminary examination, Triex Resources Ltd. optioned several claims in the area from prospectors S. Johnson and J. Bond and staked much of the

surrounding area.

During the fall of 1998, Triex Resources Ltd. conducted an exploration program comprising reconnaissance-scale prospecting, sampling, line cutting and geological mapping on its Minnitaki Lake Property. Grab samples collected from the property during this program returned assay values which vary from <5 to 20,609 ppb Au, 13 to 13,591 ppm Cu, <2 to 5,824 ppm Pb and 7 to 7,926 ppm Zn. Of note, 79 samples returned assay values >100 ppb Au, 35 of which exceeded 500 ppb Au and 24 of which exceeded 1000 ppb Au (McKay and Nelson 1998).

This exploration program confirmed the presence of significant amounts of gold mineralization in the vicinity of the historic showings present on the Minnitaki Lake Property (i.e.: on Burnthut Island, on the eastern tip of the peninsula immediately west of Burnthut Island and in the wedge area east of the Tak patents).

Several previously undocumented gold and base metal showings were discovered during this exploration program. These include the Varmac Occurrence (15,437 ppb Au), the Chert Showing (2,430 ppm Au), the Malachite Showing (2,010 ppb Au) and several unnamed gold, lead and zinc occurrences located on the western portion of the West Grid in the vicinity of the Galena Showing (McKay and Nelson 1998).

In their report regarding this exploration program, McKay and Nelson (1998) state that the presence of appreciable amounts of sericitized, coarse, felsic pyroclastic rocks, sulphide-bearing exhalite units (i.e.: sulphide facies iron formation) and galena- copper- and zinc-bearing quartz-iron carbonate veins suggest that the property may have potential for hosting VMS type base metal deposits.

McKay and Nelson (1998) concluded that the results obtained during the 1998 program were sufficiently encouraging to warrant continued exploration on the property.

1999: In response to the encouraging preliminary results obtained during its 1998 exploration program, Triex Resources Ltd. increased its land holdings in the Minnitaki Lake area by obtaining ownership of the Tak patents (i.e.: claims KRL-23915, -23916, -23939, -23940, -23941 and -24476) from Barrick Gold Corp.

During the spring of 1999, D. McIvor and G. Clark examined and sampled

many of the old trenches and pits present on the Tak patents for Triex Resources Ltd. Assay results obtained from grab samples collected during this examination varied from <5 ppb Au to up to 8060 ppb Au and confirmed the presence of significant amounts of gold mineralization on these claims. Of note, however, these assay results were substantially lower than those reported for samples collected from the same trenches by Cominco in the early 1980's which reportedly varied up to 122,000 ppb (i.e.: 3.5 opt) Au (Oliver 1981).

1.4 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND GOLD MINERALIZATION

The Minnitaki Lake Property is underlain by rocks of the Archean Abram-Minnitaki greenstone belt, part of the Wabigoon Subprovince, Superior Province, Canadian Shield (Figures 3 and 4). The geology of this area has been described by many previous workers including Bell (1873), Hurst (1932), Pettijohn (1934, 1935, 1936, 1937), Armstrong (1950), Johnston (1969, 1972), Page and Clifford (1977), Sutherland and Colvine (1979), Blackburn et al. (1991) and Devaney et al. (1995). The following description of the regional geology and gold mineralization present in the Abram-Minnitaki greenstone belt is taken from Eveleigh and Cullen (1994):

> The Abram - Minnitaki Greenstone Belt (AMGB), located in the Wabigoon subprovince, has been described as a collisional zone between the Wabigoon and English River subprovinces and consists of six easterly trending belts of Archean age. From north to south through the AMGB, the sub-belts are known as the northern metaplutonic complex, northern volcanic belt, northern sedimentary belt, central volcanic belt, southern sedimentary belt, and southern volcanic belt. The AMBG as a whole is intruded by felsic to intermediate masses ranging in size and geometry from stocks to narrow dykes and sills. Metamorphic grade increases through the belt from south to north, with greenschist facies metavolcanics up to Vermillion Lake, grading into epidote amphibolite and almandine amphibolite as you get closer to the granitic rocks north of the belt.
>
> The most significant gold occurrences yet found within the AMGB are related to felsic intrusives in the central volcanic belt; and are usually associated with quartz veining, either in brittle transverse fractures within the intrusives or in shear and alteration zones near the contacts of the intrusives. Gold and sulphide mineralization also occur within shear zones in the volcanics and sediments that do not apparently have a close spatial relationship to the intrusives.
>
> A number of geological characteristics stand out that are common to most, if not

all, of the gold occurrences in the AMGB. The main common characteristics are given below:

The gold showings and deposits of the AMGB are generally vein-type (lode gold), and are usually associated with quartz/feldspar porphyry to granodiorite intrusions and shear zones.

1. Gold occurs in both transverse and parallel to subparallel quartz-filled fractures in dykes and sills and in quartz and quartz-carbonate veins in shear zones at the margins of the intrusives.

2. Shear zone-hosted gold occurrences are often strongly altered with silicification, sericitization, and carbonatization with or without sulphide mineralization (most often pyrite).

3. Most of the gold in the belt is said to be in the free state, with some occurring in association with cubic pyrite.

4. Other sulphides such as pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite occur in minor amounts; most often in the shear zone-hosted showings.

5. Iron formation type gold mineralization has only been documented at the Stan - Don Occurrence but may exist elsewhere in the belt.

Gold mineralization discovered in the AMGB to date has been generally sparse, with erratic grades occurring throughout the length of the belt. Generally speaking gold mineralization in the AMGB is associated with two environments: 1) felsic to intermediate intrusives (particularly dykes and sills) in which the gold occurs within quartz veins in the intrusive itself or near the margins; and 2) shear zones in felsic to mafic volcanics, in which the gold occurs again in quartz veins, usually, but not necessarily, parallel to the shearing. In both cases the gold is usually associated with sulphides, pyrite being the most common; and, typical hydrothermal alteration mineralization is almost always present. While the belt contains a number of faults, often forming the boundaries between metasediments and volcanics, there is no indication or interpretation of a broad regional deformation zone present.

Exploration work to date has indicated widespread gold mineralization in the belt, but has failed to turn up a structure or other form of trap to sufficiently concentrate the gold to make a mineable deposit. Future work in the AMGB should focus on establishing the presence of, and locating structures which may have concentrated the gold; and, looking at other types of traps for gold

mineralization, such as iron formations. Most of the exploration in the belt has been concentrated along a corridor extending from the Botsford Lake area in the northeast to the Sandybeach Lake area in the southwest. There is relatively little assessment work filed for the northwest and southeast corners of the belt, indicating that these areas may not have received sufficient attention in the past.

In assessing the various occurrences within this report that are related to lode gold type mineralization there are certain criteria to use for further exploration. This type of mineralization can occur within a wide range of rock types but is usually associated with brittle and/or ductile deformation zones. Some of the more restricted gold - bearing deformation zones develop as strain aureoles related to the emplacement of plutons (e.g. Red Lake). Inflections in the deformation zones caused by extensional offsets may localize gold deposits. On a more local scale, the gold deposits may be hosted by subsidiary, brittle-ductile deformation zones which splay from the regional structures. Fault structures that intersect the deformation zones may also concentrate gold mineralization (e.g. Cadillac Break). Other features which may localize gold mineralization include: fold hinges, isoclinal folding, breccia zones, contacts and facies changes. The gold may be associated with discrete quartz-carbonate veins, pervasive microveining - stockworks, sulphidic haloes to veins and as tabular, disseminated to massive sulphides. Associated alteration may include silica, sericite, chlorite, carbonate, sulphide, talc, tremolite, aluminosilicates, biotite, albite, cordierite, anthophyllite, chloritoid, potassium feldspar and hematite. Alteration is commonly zoned relative to the mineralization and also varies with the host rock type and the metamorphic grade.

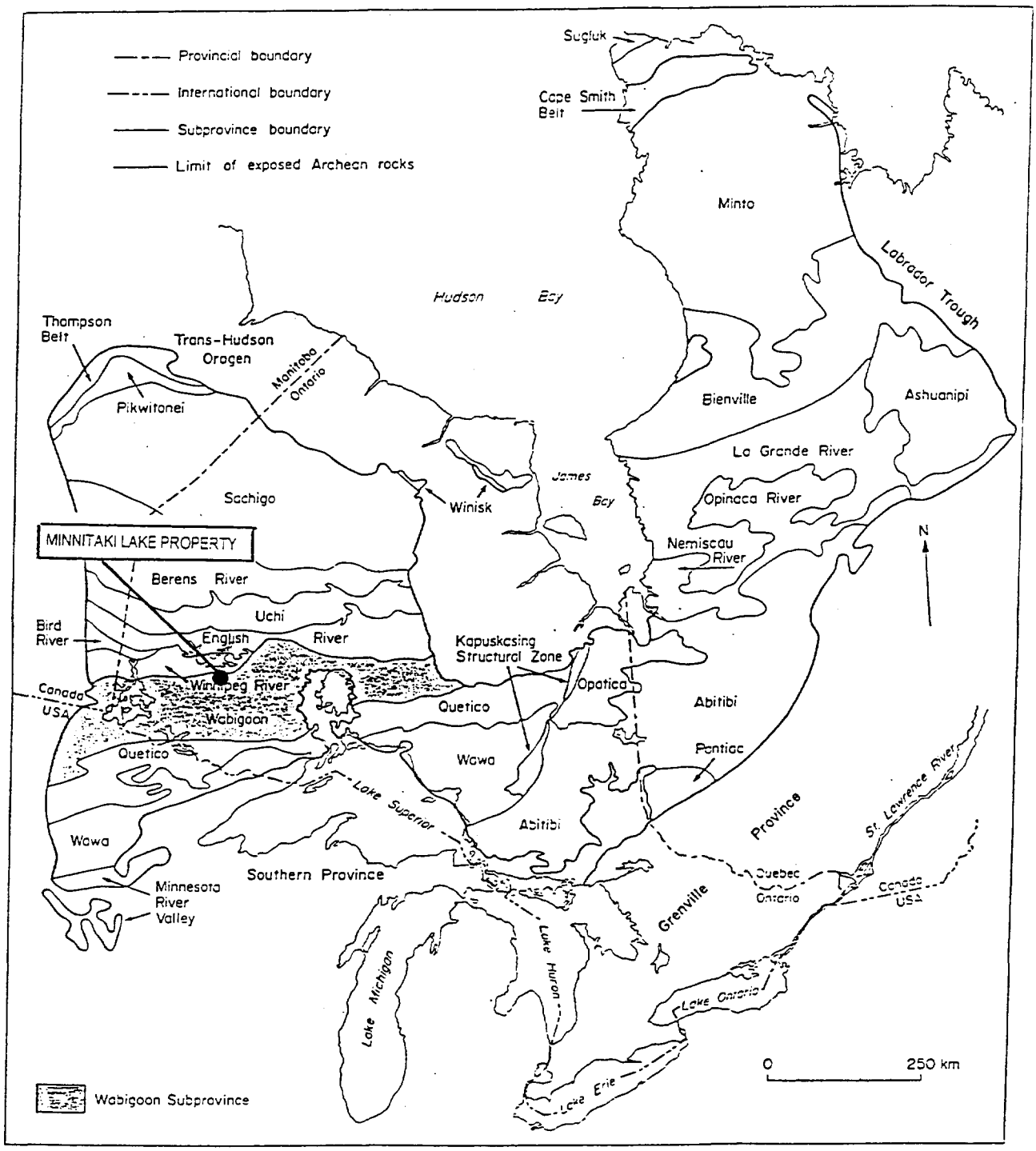

Figure 3: Property Location Relative to Structural Subprovinces (Card and Ciesielski 1986)

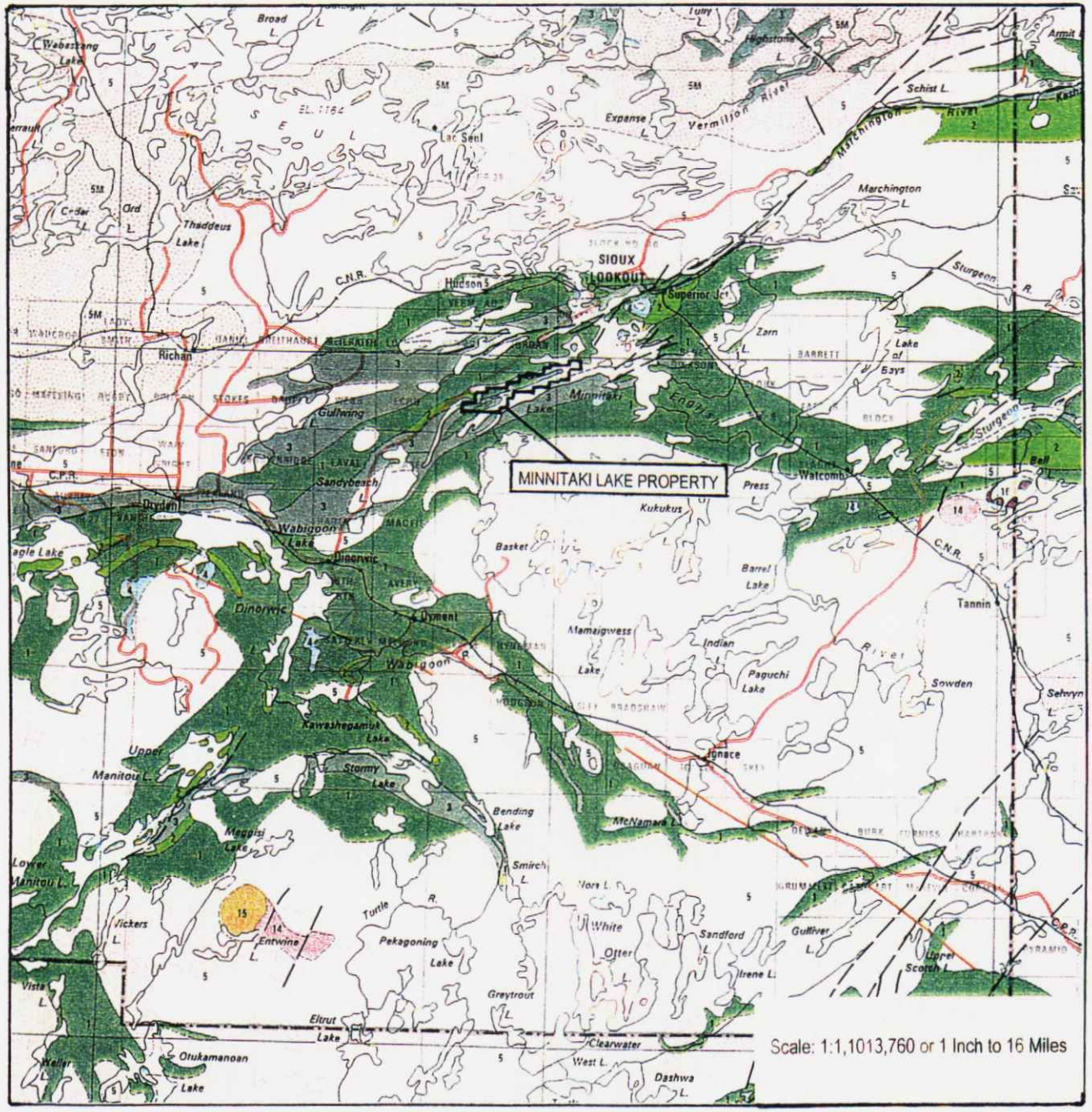

Figure 4 Regional Geology of the Minnitaki Lake Greenstone Belt (from ODM Map 2199)

LEGEND

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN

EARLY FELSIC IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS[d]

5 — Granodiorite, trondhjemite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite, granite, syenite, quartz and feldspar porphyries, pegmatite, aplite, undifferentiated migmatite; 5M predominately migmatitic metasediments and minor metavolcanics.

KAPUSKASING GRANULITE COMPLEX

5 — Granulite facies metasediments, metavolcanics and granite.

EARLY MAFIC AND ULTRAMAFIC IGNEOUS ROCKS[m]

4 — Diorite, gabbro, norite, pyroxenite, peridotite, dunite, serpentinite.

METASEDIMENTS[n f]

3 — Conglomerate, greywacke, arkose, orthoquartzite, argillite, slate, marble, cherl, iron formation, minor volcanics and related migmatites.

METAVOLCANICS[f]

FELSIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS[p]

2 — Rhyolite, rhyodacite and dacite (flows, tuffs, and breccias), cherl, iron formation, minor metasediments and intrusive rocks, and related migmatites.

MAFIC METAVOLCANICS[p]

1 — Basalt, andesite (flows, tuffs and breccias), cherl, iron formation, minor metasediments and intrusive rocks, and related migmatites.

---

[a] A few small intrusive bodies of this age have been identified by radiometric age dating methods.

[b] May be in part post-Precambrian.

[c] A generalized distribution of diabase dikes is shown.

[d] Formerly classified as Algoman and/or Laurentian.

[e] Formerly classified as Grenville and/or Hastings Series.

[f] Rocks in these groups are subdivided lithologically and the order does not necessarily imply age relationship within or among groups.

[g] Includes Osler and Sibley Groups.

[h] Includes Gunflint and Rove Formations, and the formations of the Whitewater Group. The Whitewater Group Formations in the Sudbury area may be of Archean age.

[i] Includes Gowganda, Lorrain, Gordon Lake, Bar River Formations.

[k] These three groups collectively were formerly classified as Bruce Group. Included in these groups are the Malinecda, McKim, Ramsay Lake, Pecors, Mississagi, Bruce, Espanola, Serpent, Aweres Formations. Some of the rock units along the north shore of Lake Huron may be of Archean age.

[m] Formerly classified as Haileyburian.

[n] Formerly classified as Timiskaming, Windigokan, Seine, Steeprock, Keewatin, Linklater, Marshall Lake, Manitou, Couchiching.

[p] Formerly classified as Keewatin, Windigokan.

1.5 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND GOLD MINERALIZATION

Johnston (1969) described the geology of the western Minnitaki Lake area in the vicinity of the current Minnitaki Lake Property as follows:

> Alternating belts of Precambrian metavolcanics and metasediments are the oldest rocks in the area. The metavolcanics are mainly intermediate to mafic flows with some pyroclastics, and lesser amounts of rhyolite and felsic pyroclastics. The metasediments are mainly greywacke and slate.
>
> Stratigraphic and contact relationships between the metavolcanics and metasediments have not been definitely established. In some places these rocks are separated by a fault, in others the contact is apparently gradational, and in other places there is a suggestion of unconformity or disconformity between some of the metasediments and the metavolcanics.
>
> The metavolcanics are intruded by quartz porphyry in the form of a large oval-shaped mass at the east end of Pickerel Arm and elsewhere as sills of quartz, quartz-feldspar, and feldspar porphyry. Sills of quartz porphyry have also been found locally in the metasediments. Granitic to granodioritic rocks intrude the metavolcanics along the north shore of Kabikwabik Lake and also intrude the metasediments and metavolcanics as dikes and sills along the north shore of Southwest Bay.
>
> The Precambrian rocks have been, in large part, covered by Pleistocene deposits consisting of clay, varved clay, and sand and gravel, and Recent vegetal deposits.

The Minnitaki Lake Property and the surrounding area have been mapped recently, at 1:50,000 scale, by the Ontario Geological Survey (Devaney et al. 1994,1995). Regarding the geology in the Minnitaki Lake area, Devaney et al. (1995) state:

> In the vicinity of central and southern Minnitaki Lake (Johnston 1969), the Central volcanic belt (CVB) consists of a lower (northwest) basalt-dominated part, and an upper (southeast) mixed package of mafic lavas, intermediate-felsic pyroclastic rocks, felsic sills and larger intrusive bodies (Sutherland and Colvine 1979), wackes and minor iron formation (magnetite-pyrite-chert). Adjacent to the southeast, the Minnitaki group (MG: Johnston 1969, 1972; Walker and Pettijohn 1971) is a wacke-dominant sedimentary unit that was partly influenced by volcanism. The

CVB appears to be transitional upward (southeastward) to the MG (map of Johnston 1969; Beakhouse 1988), and, thus, the MG can be considered to form the uppermost part of the CVB, recording a major change from volcanism to sedimentation.

The "mixed" package in the middle of this newly and more broadly defined CVB is thought to be 1) partly the result of original stratigraphic complexity (interfingering of volcanic and sedimentary deposits, with coarse pyroclastic units and felsic porphyry bodies representing potential vent source areas for exhalite sediments along strike); and 2) partly a result of later structural repetition (e.g., via northwest-verging thrust faults, defined by more deformed zones in wackes on the northwest side of northeast-trending, volcanic-cored anticlines).

In contrast to the above, at the northern Minnitaki Lake (Johnston 1972; Page and Clifford 1977) there is no apparent transition from the CVB to the MG. Here, a 6 km thick, west-facing, homoclinal succession of CVB strata (see below) may form a large fault bounded "block" situated northwest of the MG.

Regarding the mineralization present in the Minnitaki Lake area, Devaney et al. (1995) state:

The principal horizon of volcanogenic sulphides and oxides with adjacent footwall alteration (lower mafic alteration bands, upper silicification), located in the CVB in the southwest part of the map area (southeast Echo Township: Page and Christie 1980), consists of pyrite, magnetite and chert; significant copper-zinc mineralization has not been found.

Sulphides occur in pyroclastic rocks to the north, in Lomond Township (Page and Christie 1980), an area of great stratigraphic and structural complexity.

The Sioux Lookout area has long been known for its auriferous quartz veins (Johnston 1969, 1972), but the reported high gold assay values have been notably erratic. Late quartz-carbonate vein systems, near major lithological contacts and along trends previously mapped as faults, suggest the importance of late shear zones and other deformation zones as porous hosts for gold-bearing fluids.

A quartz vein with high gold values (assays of 2.12 and 2.34 ounce per ton) was discovered during this study. The locality is in the CVB, west of

Burnthut Island ("Number 3 zone" of Johnston 172, p. 43), part of an area explored and drilled decades ago.

Sutherland and Colvine (1979) provide the following comments regarding the geology and mineralization present in the vicinity of the Tak patents located within the eastern portion of the Minnitaki Lake Property:

> The study area is situated along the southern boundary of the Central Volcanic Belt of the Abram-Minnitaki Greenstone Belt (Turner and Walker 1973). The belt consists of mafic to intermediate flows, pyroclastic rocks and associated sedimentary material. The continuity of the volcanic units of this sequence is locally broken by intermediate to felsic volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks of limited extent. Sulphide mineralization in the study area is associated with one of these more felsic piles. Johnson (1967) and previous workers considered these rocks as part of a variably sheared and recrystallized quartz and feldspar porphyritic intrusive body. Such porphyritic intrusive rocks may be present within the felsic pile, but distinct intrusive relationships were not observed.
>
> The felsic to intermediate metavolcanics consist of quartz, quartz-feldspar, and feldspar crystal tuff, lithic tuff, and reworked bedded crystal tuff. A wide variation in composition, grain size, sorting, and degree of alteration and mineralization occurs throughout the sequence. Colour variations between shades of red, green, purple, and grey are largely the result of alteration of feldspar in the fragments and matrix. Drill intersections (Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited; Assessment Files Research Office, Ontario Geological Survey, Toronto) of fine-grained, massive rocks with indistinct quartz and feldspar grains, pink or light green in colour, very hard, and essentially structureless except for localized fracturing and alteration were observed. As these units were not encountered in outcrop, a massive flow or intrusive origin is possible.
>
> The felsic tuffs are quartzo-feldspathic with up to 20 percent micaceous minerals. Crystal and lithic fragments are contained in a fine-grained matrix which constitutes between 10 percent and 90 percent of the rock. Quartz crystal fragments are angular to rounded, disc shaped, or rodded with a maximum size of about 1 to 5 cm; grain boundaries are sharp in hand specimen. Feldspar fragments are very angular to subhedral with generally poor grain definition. The relative quartz and feldspar crystal fragment content is variable with both sharp and gradational changes taking place. Mafic content is generally low but medium- grained, wispy fragments of mafic material are present locally. Large, rounded fragments

of mafic volcanic rocks are also common in the quartz-feldspar rocks along the south shore of Pickerel Arm just west of the main area of mineralization. These were also encountered in drill core. Bedding and sorting are generally indistinct to absent, but where bedding is present, it may be a result of reworking of the tuffs. Distinct, highly stretched lapilli-tuff units up to 30 cm in thickness were encountered in drill core; these contain minor sulphide and chlorite in the matrix. Some brecciated units observed in drill core appear to have been affected by hydrothermal alteration with chlorite and pyrite forming the matrix.

The flanks and northern and southern margins of the felsic pile are intercalated with mafic volcanic rocks and volcanically derived wacke and argillite. In the immediate study area, the mafic volcanic rocks are fine to coarse grained and massive to moderately foliated. Medium-grained, massive diorite units with up to 10 percent disseminated magnetite are quite prevalent in the area, but intrusive relationships were not observed.

Along the north shore of Pickerel Arm, the mafic and felsic volcanic sequences are roughly separated by wacke and argillite with minor interbeds of graphitic mudstone and cherty ironstone. The wackes are massive, poorly bedded, and mostly structureless with variable amounts of interbedded argillite. Good graded bedding was observed only outside the study area; indicators of south facing tops from possible graded beds cut in drill core are reported (Assessment Files Research Office, Ontario Geological Survey, Toronto). Apparent soft-sediment deformation structures in thinly interbedded wacke and argillite on Pickerel Arm may substantiate this interpretation. The argillites range from siltstone to slate and commonly host disseminated pyrite, interbedded with minor fine-grained, black, graphitic mudstone with disseminated or framboidal pyrite. The 2 to 10 mm framboids of 20 to 100 percent fine-grained pyrite are spherical with concentric growth layering and frequently with pyrite tails along the bedding. Similarly thin beds of pyrite-chert or pyrite-magnetite-chert ironstone were seen both in outcrop and in drill core. The chert is recrystallized with bands and disseminations of pyrite and/or magnetite and trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

Medium - to coarse-grained, quartz-feldspar crystal tuff with clasts of wacke outcrops along the south shore at the western edge of the study area. An apparent erosional trough infilled with laminated wackes also indicate south facing tops here. Further to the southwest in the Minnitaki Group sedimentary rocks (Turner and Walker 1973) thick wacke sequences with minor, irregular beds of quartz-feldspar crystal tuffs are present suggesting

a combined sedimentary/volcanic environment.

In the northeast corner of the study area along the north shore of Pickerel Arm are outcrops resembling coarser-grained quartz-feldspar crystal tuffs. Thin beds of magnetite (<1 mm) and variably rounded clasts of similar tuffaceous material, mafic volcanics, wackes, and a few angular pebbles of cherty magnetite are present. The bedding and rounded nature of many of the clasts indicates some current reworking and, hence, a sedimentary origin.

The major stratiform units in the study area strike at 75° and dip 75° to 85°N. Considerable controversy exists over the true degree of folding and deformation of these rocks. Turner and Walker (1973) suggested a fairly simple sequence of rocks that becomes progressively younger to the south with predominantly south facing tops. R.O. Page (Ontario Geological Survey 1979, personal communication) suggests that the local rocks have undergone much more complex folding and faulting than has been previously recognized. Beyond the few tentative top determinations, the limited scope of this study did not resolve this problem.

Johnson (1967) and others suggest that the "quartz-feldspar porphyry" body is locally strongly sheared. The regional shear strain is, however, apparently low to moderate, as evidenced by the only slightly deformed pyrite framboids in very incompetent graphitic mudstones observed in drill core.

Extensive sulphide mineralization is restricted essentially to the felsic rocks of the northern half of the peninsula with minor amounts of the other sedimentary and volcanic units. The main showing of chalcopyrite is in the felsic rocks along the southern shore of Pickerel Arm (Figure 1) with the greatest concentrations around the largest bay on the peninsula. In outcrop, the tuffs contain strictly disseminated fine- to medium-grained pyrite and chalcopyrite rarely in quartz-carbonate veinlets. Weathered outcrops exhibit considerable malachite staining and a light brown, altered carbonate. A few stringers of quartz and dark green chlorite with minor sulphides also cut these rocks. In drill core, however, sulphide mineralization predominates consisting of stringer and stringer-controlled, massive to disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite, which occur with any of quartz, calcite, chlorite, and magnetite, and rare tourmaline, sphalerite, and galena. Also in the core, secondary sulphide and silicate minerals were seen over broad, poorly defined zones of alteration of up to about 0.3 m across with coarser blebs of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and magnetite.

Drill assays of stringer sulphide contained between 0.05 percent and 0.25 percent copper over 3 m; more massive sulphides in broader alteration zones gave assays of up to 0.7 percent copper over 2 m (Assessment Files Research Office, Ontario Geological Survey, Toronto). this type of mineralization is also present locally in the sedimentary rocks and mafic volcanic rocks in this part of Pickerel Arm. Disseminated, intergranular pyrite, chalcopyrite, and magnetite are also seen in the drill core in varying amounts in the felsic volcanic rocks.

At a few localities in the area, there are planar zones, less than 1 m in width, of pyrite, magnetite, and trace chalcopyrite mineralization in vein-like structures and ill-defined zones of quartz, carbonate, and chlorite alteration. Two zones are strongly bleached and recrystallized, with some coarse blebs of galena. These cross-cut local stratigraphy of mafic volcanic rocks, felsic pyroclastic rocks, and "pebbly arkose/tuff" in the northeast part of the study area. These features are consistent with their formation by hydrothermal activity, as possible feeder pipes, related to the surrounding disseminated and vein mineralization. Varying intensities and styles of alteration are present throughout the whole felsic volcanic sequence; this study did not determine the extent to which alteration is related to mineralization. The overall inhomogeneity of the rocks precludes the use of simple chemical techniques to determine the nature and extent of alteration. Additional chemical and petrographic work to investigate this is in progress.

Several gold and base metal occurrences are known to exist on the Minnitaki Lake Property (McKay and Nelson, 1998). Late gold- and base metal-bearing quartz-iron carbonate veins occur widely distributed across the property (e.g.: on and around Burnthut Island, in the vicinity of the Tak patents, and in several locales on the western portion of the property including the Varmac Showing) Selected grab samples have returned assay values of up to several ounces gold per ton. The wall rock surrounding these veins is commonly auriferous, often containing more gold than the veins themselves. Gold is also locally associated with iron formation on the property. Grab samples collected from the Chert Showing, for example, have returned assay values of up to 2430 ppb Au. Of note, it appears that a strong spatial association exists between the gold mineralization present on the property and the distribution of quartz-phyric intermediate to felsic intrusive and extrusive rocks (i.e.: quartz porphyry and quartz crystal and lapilli tuff).

2.0 1999 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In response to the encouraging results obtained during its 1998 exploration program conducted on the Minnitaki Lake Property, Triex Resources Ltd. obtained ownership of the Tak patents (i.e.: claims KRL-23915, -23916, -23939, -23940, -23941 and -24476) and an exploration program comprising line-cutting, geological mapping (1:2,000 scale) and sampling was developed for these claims to further assess the potential of the Minnitaki Lake Property to host economic quantities of gold mineralization.

The program was conducted from June 22 to July 16, 1999 and was performed by geologist D. McKay and prospector J. Pinksen. The program was run from Donnelly's Minnitaki Lodge on Pickerel Arm of Minnitaki Lake.

The pre-existing Tak Grid was extended to the west to cover the Tak patents. Approximately 31.8 km of cut line were added to the grid. (Maps A & B, Appendix C). The base line of the grid is oriented at 065 degrees azimuth and the wing lines at 155 degrees azimuth. The eastern two-thirds of the grid comprises 50 m-spaced wing lines and the western one-third of the grid comprises 100 m-spaced wing lines. The grid was picketed at 25 m intervals. Aluminum tags were placed on the pickets to record the station data. The line-cutting was conducted by Skyline Mineral Exploration Services of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Approximately 23 line kilometres of grid were geologically mapped (at 1:2000 scale) and sampled. Time and budgetary constraints precluded mapping and sampling of the remainder of the grid (i.e.: most of the 100 m-spaced lines comprising the western portion of the grid).

One hundred and ninety-five grab samples were collected and assayed to determine their gold content (via fire assay with an atomic absorption finish). The analytical work was performed by Chemex Labs of Vancouver, British Columbia. Prior to assay, the samples were processed at Chemex's preparation facility located in Thunder Bay, Ontario. The assay results are presented in Appendix B and discussed below in chapter 2.5.

Rock outcrop comprises approximately 10% of the area examined. Much of this outcrop is located along a broad ridge of high ground that comprises the central and southern portions of the peninsula on which the grid occurs. Numerous, shattered-looking, frost-heaved subcrops occur scattered amongst the areas of rock outcrop. A relatively thin veneer of boulders, gravel, sand and clay overlies much of the property. Swamps and wet areas are rare and are confined to narrow zones which border small creeks. Of note, many of the balsam trees present on the property have been ravaged by insects, probably

spruce bud-worm, and thick, almost impenetrable accumulations of blown down trees occur locally.

2.2 GEOLOGY

The geology observed during the present program is generally in good agreement with previous interpretations of the area (i.e.: Johnston 1969, Sutherland and Colvine 1979, Oliver 1981, and Hendry 1982).

The portion of the Minnitaki Lake Property examined during the present program was found to be underlain primarily by variably deformed and altered quartz and/or feldspar porphyritic felsic intrusive rocks and minor amounts of mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks (maps A & B, back pocket). Of note, some of the rocks shown to be intrusive porphyry on maps A & B may in fact be extrusive in origin (i.e.: felsic crystal to lapilli tuffs) as evidenced by the local presence of flattened mafic and quartz-phyric felsic clasts and a general paucity of unequivocal intrusive characteristics (i.e.: cross-cutting relationships, chilled margins, etc.).

Thirty-four shallow, slumped and overgrown trenches and pits were examined and sampled during the present program (maps A and B, back pocket). These were all emplaced in quartz and/or feldspar porphyritic felsic intrusive rocks in the general vicinity of the various quartz-iron-carbonate veins present on the property.

2.3 LITHOLOGIC UNITS

The lithologies encountered during the present examination of the property are listed in Table 2 and described briefly below:

Table 2. Lithologic Units

ARCHEAN

5. Felsic to Intermediate Intrusive/Subvolcanic Rocks

5a) Quartz Porphyry
5b) Feldspar Porphyry
5c) Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry

1. Intermediate to Mafic Metavolcanic Rocks

1a) Unsubdivided

2.3.1 Felsic to Intermediate Intrusive/Subvolcanic Rocks

Few unequivocal intrusive characteristics (i.e.: chilled margins, crosscutting relationships, host rock xenoliths, etc.) were observed during the present study and some of these rocks may be, at least in part, extrusive (i.e.: flows/tuffs, designated as unit 2c on maps A & B).

Some of the rocks designated as quartz porphyries probably represent strongly altered quartz-feldspar porphyries and/or crystal tuffs in which the original feldspar phenocrysts/clasts have been obliterated and replaced by a fine-grained sericite-rich alteration assemblage.

5a: Quartz Porphyry

These distinctive-looking rocks are typically fine-grained with a buff to rusty brown weathered surface and a grey to greenish-grey fresh surface. They are generally hard, weakly to strongly foliated (possibly sheared), weakly to strongly fractured and contain locally up to 20% clear to milky white to grey, sometimes fractured, subangular to rounded, slightly flattened, poorly sorted, 1 mm- to 2 cm-scale quartz-eyes set in a fine-grained quartzo-feldspathic matrix comprising quartz, sericite, chlorite and trace to minor amounts of pyrite. Locally these rocks have been strongly altered (silicified, iron carbonatized and sericitized) and mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and gold.

5b: Feldspar Porphyry

These rocks were noted in only a few outcrops on the Tak patents and are typically fine-grained with a buff to rusty brown weathered surface and a grey to greenish-grey fresh surface. They are generally hard, weakly to strongly foliated (possibly sheared), weakly to strongly fractured and comprise up to 50% white to buff subhedral to anhedral feldspar phenocrysts 1 to 2 mm in size set in a fine-grained quartzo-feldspathic matrix comprising quartz, sericite, chlorite and trace to minor amounts of pyrite. Locally these rocks have been strongly altered (silicified, chloritized and iron carbonatized) and mineralized with minor amounts of pyrite. These rocks typically grade into the quartz-feldspar porphyries described below and the distinction between these rock types is rather arbitrary. When examined in detail, some of these rocks were found to contain rare 1-2 mm quartz eyes.

5c: Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry

These rocks comprise approximately 90% of the outcrops and subcrops observed during the present study. They are typically fine-grained with a buff to rusty brown weathered surface and a grey to greenish-grey fresh surface. They are generally hard, weakly to strongly foliated (possibly sheared), weakly to strongly fractured and contain up to 10% clear to milky white to grey, sometimes fractured, subangular to rounded, slightly flattened, poorly sorted, 1 mm- to 2 cm-scale quartz-eyes and up to 20% variably altered subangular feldspar phenocrysts up to 2 mm in size set in a fine-grained quartzo-feldspathic matrix comprising quartz, sericite, chlorite and trace to minor amounts of pyrite. Locally these rocks have been strongly altered (silicified, iron carbonatized and sericitized) and mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and gold. Some of these rocks are weakly to moderately magnetic and locally contain 1-2% fine-grained, black magnetite. Rare, fine-grained, flattened mafic clasts up to 3 cm by 1 cm in size were noted in one shoreline outcrop at the south end of line 62+50 W and their presence suggests a pyroclastic origin for the "porphyry" in this locale.

2.3.2 Intermediate to Mafic Metavolcanic Rocks

1a: Unsubdivided

These rocks are typically fine-grained, dark green, soft and massive to

locally moderately foliated. These rocks are generally weakly altered (chloritized, iron-and calcium-carbonatized), weakly to locally strongly magnetic and contain trace to minor amounts of fine-grained disseminated pyrite. No diagnostic volcanic textures nor structures (i.e.: pillows, vesicles, amygdules etc.) were observed, and these rocks could not be subdivided into separate units. Some of these rocks were however, more medium-grained and clastic-looking and may be tuffaceous in origin.

2.4 STRUCTURE

The rocks examined during the present study are typically weakly to locally strongly foliated (perhaps sheared?) and fractured. The dominant foliation developed in the rocks strikes southwesterly and dips steeply to the northwest. No primary volcanic structures, textures nor geopetal indicators were observed. No minor nor major folds were observed. Numerous northeast-trending cliffs occur on the property, especially along the shoreline of Minnitaki Lake and these may reflect the presence of major faults and/or deformation zones.

Relatively few structural measurements were obtained during the present study.

The majority of the foliation measurements (i.e.: 13 of 16) varied from 225°/73°NW to 265°/86°NW. Three foliation measurements had steep southeast dips and varied from 035°/86°SE to 059°/89°SE.

Quartz and quartz-iron carbonate veins occupy late brittle fractures in the quartz and/or feldspar porphyritic felsic intrusive rocks examined during the present study. The orientation of these fractures is highly variable. The strike of these vein-filled fractures varies from 035° to 340° and the dips vary from 30° NW to 70°SE. Many, but not all, of the gold-bearing veins strike northeasterly and dip moderately to steeply to the southeast.

2.5 ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

Many of the quartz and/or feldspar porphyritic felsic intrusive rocks examined during the present study have been variably silicified, sericitized, pyritized and iron-carbonatized. The most intense alteration (and deformation) occurs in the vicinity of the old trenches located in the north and central portions of the area examined. Presumably the rocks in these areas were relatively permeable and facilitated migration of gold- and base metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids. The portion of the property located south of approximately 1+00 N is only slightly altered and weakly mineralized.

Grab samples collected from the property during the present study returned gold assay values which vary from <5 ppb to 29,790 ppb (appendices A and B; Maps A and B, back pocket). Of note, 83 samples returned assay values >100 ppb Au, 47 of which exceeded 343 ppb Au (i.e.: 0.01 opt Au) and 25 of which exceeded 1,000 ppb Au. These results, although somewhat lower than the historical values reported in the literature for the Tak patents (i.e.: grab and chip samples containing up to 122,000 ppb Au (Oliver 1981, Hendry 1982), confirm the presence of significant amounts of gold in this area.

The highest gold assay (29,790 ppb) returned during the present study was obtained from a grab sample (# 546077) of moderately foliated and fractured, strongly iron-carbonatized, weakly sericitized and weakly silicified quartz-feldspar porphyry containing <1% pyrite. This sample was collected adjacent to a weakly pyritic, 4 cm wide quartz-iron-carbonate vein in one of the old trenches present on the property. A grab sample (# 546076) collected from this vein returned a gold assay value of 3,840 ppb (a check assay performed on this sample returned a value of 5,800 ppb Au). Most of the higher gold assays were obtained from samples of altered quartz-feldspar porphyry in close spatial proximity to gold- and/or base metal-bearing quartz +/- iron-carbonate veins. These veins vary in width from <1 cm up to 1.2 m and occur primarily in the northern and central portions of the area examined (maps A and B, back pocket). A few quartz +/- carbonate veins do occur in the southern portion of the area examined, but samples collected from these veins did not return any anomalous gold values and thus, these veins do not appear to be auriferous.

Several of the quartz and quartz-iron-carbonate veins present on the Tak patents contain minor amounts of chalcopyrite and galena. Chalcopyrite also occurs locally in minor amounts (up to 1-2%) within the quartz-feldspar porphyry present in the northern portion of the area examined. Much of this chalcopyrite is localized along fractures and foliation planes and appears to be secondary in origin. Although no base metal analyses were conducted during the present study, trace to minor amounts of chalcopyrite were noted to occur in many of the auriferous samples and it appears that a spatial association occurs between copper and gold in area examined. There does not appear to be a strong spatial relationship between the presence of pyrite and gold. Many of the higher gold assays were obtained from samples which contained only trace amounts of pyrite.

Of note, check assays performed on several of the grab samples submitted for analysis returned gold assay results which vary considerably from the original data. For example, sample # 54076 returned an original assay value of 3,840 ppb Au and when reassayed returned a value of 5,800 ppb Au. Such variability in assay results suggests that the gold may be heterogeneously distributed within these samples. This may explain, at least in part, why the samples collected during the present program did not return the high gold assay values reportedly obtained during previous sampling in the area (i.e.: Oliver 1981,

Hendry 1982).

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

1. The geology observed during the present program is generally in good agreement with previous interpretations of the area (i.e.: Johnston 1969, Sutherland and Colvine 1979, Oliver 1981, and Hendry 1982).

   The portion of the Minnitaki Lake Property examined during the present program was found to be underlain primarily by variably deformed and altered quartz and/or feldspar porphyritic felsic intrusive rocks and minor amounts of mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks (maps A & B, back pocket). Of note, some of the rocks shown to be intrusive porphyry on maps A & B may in fact be extrusive in origin (i.e.: felsic crystal to lapilli tuffs) as evidenced by the local presence of flattened mafic and quartz-phyric felsic clasts and a general paucity of unequivocal intrusive characteristics (i.e.: cross-cutting relationships, chilled margins, etc.).

2. The rocks examined during the present study are typically weakly to locally strongly foliated (perhaps sheared?) and fractured. The dominant foliation developed in the rocks strikes southwesterly and dips steeply to the northwest. No primary volcanic structures, textures nor geopetal indicators were observed. No minor nor major folds were observed. Numerous northeast-trending cliffs occur on the property, especially along the shoreline of Minnitaki Lake and these may reflect the presence of major faults and/or deformation zones.

3. Many of the quartz and/or feldspar porphyritic felsic intrusive rocks examined during the present study have been variably silicified, sericitized, pyritized and iron-carbonatized. The most intense alteration (and deformation) occurs in the vicinity of the old trenches located in the north and central portions of the area examined. Presumably the rocks in these areas were relatively permeable and facilitated migration of gold- and base metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids. The portion of the property located south of approximately 1+00 N is only slightly altered and weakly mineralized.

4. Grab samples collected from the property during the present study returned gold assay values which vary from <5 ppb to 29,790 ppb (appendices A and B; Maps A and B, back pocket). Of note, 83 samples returned assay values >100 ppb Au, 47 of which exceeded 343 ppb Au (i.e.: 0.01 opt Au) and 25 of which exceeded 1,000 ppb Au. These results, although somewhat lower than the historical values reported in the literature for the Tak patents (i.e.: grab and chip samples

containing up to 122,000 ppb Au (Oliver 1981, Hendry 1982), confirm the presence of significant amounts of gold in this area.

5. Most of the higher gold assays were obtained from samples of altered quartz-feldspar porphyry in close spatial proximity to gold- and/or base metal-bearing quartz +/- iron-carbonate veins. These veins vary in width from <1 cm up to 1.2 m and occur primarily in the northern and central portions of the area examined (maps A and B, back pocket). A few quartz +/- carbonate veins do occur in the southern portion of the area examined, but samples collected from these veins did not return any anomalous gold values and thus, these veins do not appear to be auriferous.

6. Several of the quartz and quartz-iron-carbonate veins present on the Tak patents contain minor amounts of chalcopyrite and galena. Chalcopyrite also occurs locally in minor amounts (up to 1-2%) within the quartz-feldspar porphyry present in the northern portion of the area examined. Much of this chalcopyrite is localized along fractures and foliation planes and appears to be secondary in origin. Although no base metal analyses were conducted during the present study, trace to minor amounts of chalcopyrite were noted to occur in many of the auriferous samples and it appears that a spatial association occurs between copper and gold in area examined. There does not appear to be a strong spatial relationship between the presence of pyrite and gold. Many of the higher gold assays were obtained from samples which contained only trace amounts of pyrite.

7. The results obtained during the present program are considered to be sufficiently encouraging to warrant continued exploration on the property.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Geologically map and sample those portions of the Tak grid and the shoreline of Minnitaki Lake which were not examined during the present program (i.e.: approximately 8.8 km of cut line and 2.5 km of shoreline located west of grid line 66+00 W).

2. Conduct hydraulic and/or mechanical stripping, detailed geological mapping and channel sampling in the vicinity of the gold mineralization present on the Tak patents. This work would produce a better understanding of the nature and extent of the gold mineralization present in this area.

3. Conduct limited ground geophysical surveys (mag and I.P.) over the gold-mineralized portion of the Tak grid in an attempt to determine if these surveys

would be effective in detecting additional, as yet undiscovered, areas of gold mineralization.

4. Conduct a humus geochemical sampling survey over the Tak grid in an attempt to detect additional, as yet undiscovered, areas of gold mineralization.

5. Conduct a limited diamond drilling program to test the subsurface extent of the gold mineralization exposed on surface on the Tak patents (this has recently been completed: a fence comprising 3 holes totalling 157.2 m was drilled along grid line 59+00W in the vicinity of several old trenches containing known gold mineralization; at the time of writing, the results of this drilling were not fully known).

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6.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, **Douglas Bruce McKay,** of RR#14, Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7B 5E5, do hereby certify that:

1. I have received H.B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees in Geology (1984 and 1987) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

2. I have been involved in mineral exploration throughout Canada and the United States for the last 18 years exploring for gold and base metals.

3. I am currently an employee of Clark-Eveleigh Consulting of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

4. I have no financial interest in the Minnitaki Lake Property nor in Triex Resources Ltd.

5. From June 22 to July 16, 1999 I conducted a geological examination of the Minnitaki Lake Property and the information presented in this report is based largely on the results obtained during that examination. I have also performed a comprehensive review of the results of previous exploration conducted in the area and have included some of these results in this report. The conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are based upon all available information and upon my knowledge of the mineral exploration industry.

6. I am a Fellow (F6451) of the Geological Association of Canada.

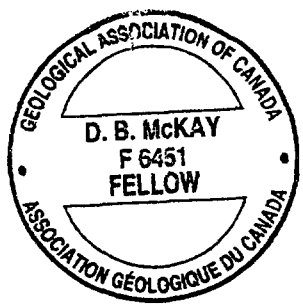
7. I am a member of the Northwestern Ontario Prospectors Association and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.

8. I have disclosed in this report all relevant material which, to the best of my knowledge, might have a bearing on the viability of the project and the recommendations presented.

9. I consent to the use of this report by Triex Resources Ltd. for any Filing Statement, Statement of Material Facts, Prospectus, filing of assessment work or for any other reason deemed necessary by the company.

September 7, 1999

Douglas B. McKay, H.B.Sc., M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist
Clark-Eveleigh Consulting



APPENDIX A

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

LEGEND

ARCHEAN

5 — Felsic to Intermediate Intrusive/Subvolcanic Rocks
- 5a) Quartz Porphyry
- 5b) Feldspar Porphyry
- 5c) Quartz–Feldspar Porphyry
- 5d) Quartz Diorite

2 — Felsic Metavolcanic Rocks
- 2a) Unsubdivided
- 2b) Ash Tuff
- 2c) Crystal Tuff
- 2d) Lapilli Tuff
- 2e) Agglomerate

1 — Intermediate to Mafic Metavolcanic Rocks
- 1a) Unsubdivided
- 1b) Pillowed
- 1c) Amygdaloidal/Vesicular
- 1d) Variolitic/Spherulitic
- 1e) Porphyritic
- 1f) Ash Tuff
- 1g) Crystal Tuff
- 1h) Lapilli–Tuff
- 1i) Agglomerate

ABBREVIATIONS

Ald: alder
az: azurite
Bal: balsam fir
bio: biotite
bor: bornite
Bw: white birch
carb: calcite
Ce: cedar
cg: coarse–grained
chl: chlorite
cpy: chalcopyrite
ep: epidote
frac: fractured
Fe–carb: iron carbonate
feld: feldspar
fg: fine–grained
fol: foliated
frac: fractured
fuch: fuchsite
gn: galena
gnt: garnet
hbde: hornblende
hem: hematite
int: intermediate
lim: limonite
mal: malachite
mag: magnetic
mar: mariposite
mg: medium–grained
mgt: magnetite
mod: moderate
O/C: outcrop
Pj: jack pine
plag: plagioclase
Po: poplar
po: pyrrhotite
Pw: white pine
py: pyrite
pyx: pyroxene
QFP: quartz–feldspar porphyry
QP: quartz porphyry
qs: quartz stringer
qtz: quartz
qv: quartz vein
S: sulphides
sauss: saussuritized
Sb: black spruce
ser: sericite
sil: silicified
spec hem: specular hematite
sph: sphalerite
stg: strong
Sw: white spruce
tour: tourmaline
tr: trace
wk: weak
xtals: crystals

SAMPLE REPORT SHEET

Project Area Minnitaki Lake

Sample #	Sample Type	Sample Location (Tak Grid)	Assays	Sample Description
			Au ppb	
546001	grab	51+00W, 2+32N	<5	1a; fg, wk fol, mod carb, mod mag, tr py
546002	grab	51+00W, 0+87N	<5	1a (?); mg, mod frac, mod Fe-carb, wk sil, wk carb, tr py
546003	grab	50+98W, 0+28N	<5	1a; fg, mod fol, mod carb, wk mag, tr py
546004	grab	51+43W, 2+00S	<5	1a; fg, mod fol, stg carb, non-mag, tr py
546005	grab	51+55W, 0+92S	<5	1a; fg, mod fol, wk carb, stg mag, 2-3% mgnt, tr py
546006	grab	51+50W, 2+02N	<5	1a; fg, wk fol, mod carb, mod mag, tr py
546007	grab	52+00W, 0+35S	<5	5b (2c?); fg, wk fol, 15% plag (1-2 mm) phenocrysts/clasts, wk carb, wk sil, non-mag, tr py
546008	grab	52+00W, 0+62S	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, 15% plag (1-2 mm), 2-3% qtz, phenocrysts/clasts (up to 2 mm), wk carb, wk sil, non-mag, tr py
546009	grab	52+50W, 0+88S	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk carb, wk sil, wk ser, non-mag, tr py
546010	grab	52+67W, 3+80S	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, 30% plag, 1% qtz phenocrysts/clasts, (1-3 mm), mod ser, wk carb, wk sil, tr py
546011	grab	52+85W, 5+23N	40	1a; fg, mod fol, mod-carb, mod to stg mag, 3-5% py
546012	grab	53+40W, 4+16N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, 15% plag, 5% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (1-2 mm), mod carb, non-mag, 3-5% py
546013	grab	52+99W, 0+82N	50	1a; fg, wk fol, mod sil, mod carb, non-mag, 15% py
546014	grab	53+08W, 0+71S	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, 15% plag phenocrysts/clasts (1-3 mm), 1-2% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (1-2 mm), mod ser, mod carb, wk sil, non-mag, no visible sulphides
546015	grab	53+10W, 1+00S	<5	1a; fg, mod fol, mod frac, mod carb, wk sil, wk Fe-carb, tr py
546016	grab	53+47W, 1+01S	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg sil, stg Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, 2-3% py
546017	grab	53+47W, 1+01S	45	qtz-Fe-carb vein/ 30 cm wide, no visible sulphides

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Sample #	Sample Type	Sample Location (Tak Grid)	Assays	Sample Description
			Au ppb	
546018	grab	53+52W, 0+30S	170	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, wk sil, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, tr py
546019	grab	53+52W, 0+30S	<5	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 25 cm wide, no visible sulphides
546020	grab	53+52W, 0+35N	15	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, wk sil, non-mag, tr py
546021	grab	53+50W, 1+05N	500	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod carb, wk sil, non-mag, tr py
546022	grab	53+50W, 4+15N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, stg frac, mod carb, wk sil, non-mag, 3-5% py
546023	grab	53+50W, 5+40N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod carb, non-mag, 1% py
546024	grab	54+15W, 1+70N	440	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, rare qtz phenocrysts/clasts (1-2 mm), stg ser, stg carb, non-mag, tr py
546025	grab	54+00W, 0+22N	1550	qtz-Fe-carb vein; float boulder 50 x 25 cm, tr-1% py
546026	grab	54+05W, 0+77S	55	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, mod sil, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, tr py
546027	grab	54+09W, 0+78S	130	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 25 cm wide, tr py
546028	grab	54+09W, 0+78S	<5	1a; fg, mod fol, stg Fe-carb, mod carb, non-mag, no visible sulphides
546029	grab	54+13W, 0+83S	<5	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 40 cm wide, no visible sulphides
546030	grab	54+15W, 0+84S	5	5b (2c?); fg, mod fol, stg Fe-carb, mod sil, wk carb, tr py
546031	grab	54+68W, 0+05N	85	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod carb, wk sil, non-mag, tr-1% py
546032	grab	54+50W, 0+02N	20	qtz-Fe-carb; angular float, tr py
546033	grab	54+50W, 0+02N	400	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg sil, stg Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, <1% py
546034	grab	54+52W, 0+72N	415	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, 10% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (1-3 mm), mod ser, wk sil, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, tr py
546035	grab	55+50W, 4+51N	30	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, 5% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (1-3 mm), mod ser, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, wk sil, v wk mag, <10% py, tr cpy

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Sample #	Sample Type	Sample Location (Tak Grid)	Assays	Sample Description
			Au ppb	
546036	grab	56+50W, 3+74N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, 1-2% py
546037	grab	56+44W, 4+55N	150	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, wk sil, 2-3% py, tr cpy
546038	grab	57+00W, 4+55N	5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, mod mag, <1% cpy and py
546039	grab	57+00W, 3+68N	10	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, 5% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 1 cm), mod ser, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, mal stained, 1% py, tr cpy
546040	grab	55+04W, 0+79N	120	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 10 cm wide, tr py
546041	grab	55+04W, 0+79N	15	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg Fe-carb, mod sil, wk ser, wk carb, non-mag, tr py
546042	grab	55+05W, 0+83N	110	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, wk-mod Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, <1% py
546043	grab	55+50W, 1+23S	105	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, mod carb, wk Fe-carb, tr py
546044	grab	55+56W, 0+50N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, wk ser, non-mag, tr py
546045	grab	55+72W, 1+45N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, wk sil, non-mag, tr-<1% py
546046	grab	55+92W, 2+40N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, 10-15% plag and qtz phenocrysts/clasts (1-2 mm), mod ser, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, wk mag, tr py
546047	grab	55+92W, 0+05S	<5	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 2 cm wide, no visible sulphides
546048	grab	55+92W, 0+05S	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, 15% plag and 2-3% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (1-3 mm), mod ser, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, no visible sulphides
546049	grab	56+04W, 0+95S	<5	5c (2c?); fg, stg fol, mod carb, wk Fe-carb, non-mag, tr py
546050	grab	56+50W, 1+20S	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod carb, wk Fe-carb, wk sil, non-mag, tr py
546051	grab	56+85W, 0+28S	315	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, wk mag, tr py
546052	grab	56+60W, 2+40N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, stg fol, mod frac, stg Fe-carb, mod carb, wk mag, tr py
546053	grab	57+00W, 2+82N	15	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, mod carb, non-mag, 1% py
546054	grab	57+00W, 2+32N	225	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, mod carb, wk sil, non-mag, 1% py

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Sample #	Sample Type	Sample Location (Tak Grid)	Assays Au ppb	Sample Description
546055	grab	57+00W, 0+78N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, mod carb, non-mag, 1% py
546056	grab	57+40W, 1+89N	30	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, wk carb, wk sil, non-mag, tr py
546057	grab	57+49W, 2+65N	225	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, mod carb, non-mag, 1%py
546058	grab	57+50W, 4+70N	40	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, <1% py
546059	grab	57+98W, 4+55N	10	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, wk sil, wk mag, <1% py, rare cpy
546060	grab	57+95W, 3+70N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, 10% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (2-10 mm), wk ser, wk carb, non-mag, <1% py
546061	grab	58+13W, 2+31N	540	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, mod carb, wk sil, wk mag, <1% py
546062	grab	58+28W, 2+55N	350	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, wk sil, non-mag, tr py
546063	grab	58+28W, 2+22N	1120	5c (2c?); mg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, mod sil, wk carb, wk mag, 1% py
546064	grab	58+24W, 2+33N	620	qtz vein; 15cm wide, tr py
546065	grab	58+24W, 2+33N	610	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, stg sil, stg Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, 1% py
546066	grab	58+40W, 2+35N	<5	qtz vein; 15 cm wide, tr py
546067	grab	58+40W, 2+35N	910	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, stg sil, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, tr py
546068	grab	58++05W, 1+00N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, tr py
546069	grab	58+50W, 4+53N	10	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, 15% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 5 mm), wk carb, wk mag, 1% py
546070	grab	59+19W, 5+31N	45	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, stg Fe-carb, wk sil, wk ser, mal stained, <1% cpy and py
546071	grab	59+00W, 4+62N	110	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, stg Fe-carb, wk sil, wk ser, mal stained, 1 cpy and py
546072	grab	58+64W, 2+53N	240	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, 10% plag and qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 5 mm), stg Fe-carb, mod ser, mod carb, wk mag, <1% py

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Sample #	Sample Type	Sample Location (Tak Grid)	Assays Au ppb	Sample Description
546073	grab	58+50W, 2+16N	15	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, 10% plag and qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 5 mm), stg Fe-carb, mod ser, mod carb, wk mag, <1% py
546074	grab	58+50W, 2+09N	35	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 2 cm wide, tr py
546075	grab	58+50W, 2+09N	40	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, stg Fe-carb, mod carb, wk sil, wk mag, tr py
546076	grab	58+50W, 1+87N	3840	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 4 cm wide, tr py
			(5800)	
546077	grab	58+50W, 1+87N	29790	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, stg Fe-carb, wk sil, non-mag, <1% py
546078	grab	58+50W, 1+64N	1100	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 3 cm wide, tr py
546079	grab	58+50W, 1+64N	325	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg Fe-carb, mod carb, wk sil, wk mag, <1% py
546080	grab	58+50W, 1+58N	6530	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg Fe-carb, mod sil, mod carb, wk mag, 2-3% py
546081	grab	58+50W, 1+42N	1020	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 5 cm wide, tr py
546082	grab	58+50W, 1+42N	170	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg Fe-carb, mod carb, mod sil, wk mag, <1% py
546083	grab	59+06W, 1+88S	2610	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, wk ser, wk chl, non-carb, non-mag, 2-3% py
546084	grab	59+49W, 5+30N	125	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, 10% plag and qtz phenocrysts/clasts (1-3 mm), mod Fe-carb, mod ser, mod sil, wk carb, non-mag, <1% py
546086	grab	59+50W, 3+46N	110	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, wk Fe-carb, mod mag, mal stained, 1% py and cpy
546087	grab	59+50W, 3+10N	15	5c (2c?); fg wk fol, wk frac, wk Fe-carb, non-mag, 1-2% py ± rare cpy
546088	grab	58+73W, 2+37N	70	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 40 cm wide, tr py
546089	grab	58+73W, 2+37N	700	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, mod sil, mod Fe-carb, tr py
546090	grab	58+81W, 2+36N	4570	quartz vein; 50 cm wide, tr-<1% py, minor cpy
			(3870)	

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Sample #	Sample Type	Sample Location (Tak Grid)	Assays	Sample Description
			Au ppb	
546091	grab	58+81W, 2+36N	480	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, stg sil, stg Fe-carb, tr-<1% py, tr cpy
546092	grab	58+89W, 2+35N	90	quartz ± Fe-carb vein; 1.2 m wide, tr-<1% py, rare cpy
546093	grab	58+89W, 2+35N	2460	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, stg sil, mod Fe-carb, 1-2% py, rare cpy
			(1800)	
546094	grab	59+01W, 2+35N	1150	qtz vein; 1.0m wide, qtz stained, 2-3% cpy
546095	grab	59+01W, 2+35N	1610	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg sil, mod Fe-carb, 1-2% py, tr cpy
			(2540)	
546096	grab	59+19W, 2+35N	1710	qtz vein; 80 cm wide, tr py
546097	grab	59+19W, 2+35N	1570	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg sil, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, tr py
546098	grab	58+82W, 2+43N	350	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, wk sil, wk mag, tr py
546099	grab	59+00W, 2+22N	805	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, wk sil, wk mag, tr py, rare cpy
546100	grab	59+16W, 2+27N	1460	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, mod sil, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, 1% py, rare cpy
546101	grab	60+00W, 5+45N	50	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, mod sil, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, <1% cpy ± py
546102	grab	60+00W, 3+05N	15	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, mod Fe-carb, <1% py
546103	grab	59+65W, 2+95N	265	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, stg ser, mod Fe-carb, 1-2% py
546104	grab	59+56W, 2+42N	310	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 2 cm wide, tr py
546105	grab	59+56W, 2+42N	2690	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg sil, stg Fe-carb, wk carb, wk ser, non-mag, 1% py
546106	grab	59+50W, 2+35N	195	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, wk sil, mod Fe-carb, <1% py, rare cpy
546107	grab	59+42W, 1+94N	1660	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, stg frac, stg Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, 1% py

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Sample #	Sample Type	Sample Location (Tak Grid)	Assays	Sample Description
			Au ppb	
546108	grab	59+42W, 1+81N	130	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg sil, stg Fe-carb, wk carb, wk ser, non-mag, tr-1% py
546109	grab	59+68W, 1+71N	120	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, 75% plag phenocrysts/clasts (1-2 mm), 10% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (1-15 mm), mod ser, mod Fe-carb, non-mag, tr py
546110	grab	59+85W, 0+78N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, tr py
546111	grab	59+91W, 1+51N	35	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, 10% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 1 cm), mod Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, <1% py
546112	grab	60+09W, 1+95N	390	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg sil, stg Fe-carb, wk carb, wk mag, 1% py
546113	grab	60+10W, 2+05N	310	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg sil, stg Fe-carb, wk carb, wk mag, 1% py
546114	grab	59+85W, 2+13N	5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg Fe-carb, wk carb, wk mag, tr py
546115	grab	60+50W, 5+35W	220	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, mod Fe-carb, wk sil, wk carb, non-mag <1% py and cpy
546116	grab	60+75W, 2+88N	20	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, 20% plag and rare qtz phenocrysts/clasts (1-2 mm), wk Fe-carb, wk ser, wk carb, wk sil, tr py, rare cpy
546117	grab	60+80W, 2+53N	200	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, wk sil, wk carb, non-mag, <1% py
546118	grab	60+37W, 1+78N	980	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg sil, mod Fe-carb, mod carb, wk mag, <1% py
546119	grab	60+49W, 1+40N	25	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, 40% plag phenocrysts/clasts (1-2 mm) and 10% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 1 cm), mod ser, mod carb, mod Fe-carb, wk sil, non-mag, <1% py
546120	grab	61+00W, 0+28N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, tr py
546121	grab	61+05N, 0+70N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, mod Fe-carb, mod carb, wk mag, tr py
546122	grab	61+00W, 2+30N	5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, wk sil, wk carb, non-mag, <1% py
546123	grab	61+02W, 2+68N	30	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, mod Fe-carb, mod carb, wk sil, wk mag, 1% py
546124	grab	61+06W, 3+70N	160	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, wk sil, non-mag, minor mal staining, 2-3% cpy and py

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Sample #	Sample Type	Sample Location (Tak Grid)	Assays	Sample Description
			Au ppb	
546125	grab	61+06W, 3+69N	760	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 15 cm wide, no visible sulphides
546126	grab	61+06W, 3+69N	520	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, stg sil, mod Fe-carb, non-mag, minor mal staining, 3-5% cpy and py
546127	grab	61+03W, 3+60N	440	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, wk sil, non-mag, minor mal staining, 1% cpy and py
546128	grab	61+00W, 3+50N	135	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, non-mag, minor mal staining, tr cpy and py
546129	grab	61+50W, 5+20N	35	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, wk Fe-carb, wk sil, wk carb, tr py and cpy
546130	grab	61+61W, 4+95N	275	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, mod sil, wk carb, tr py and cpy
546131	grab	61+47W, 3+41N	25	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 15 cm wide, mod frac, no visible sulphides
546132	grab	61+47W, 3+41N	1200	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg Fe-carb, wk carb, wk sil, non-mag, 1-2% py and cpy
			(1630)	
546133	grab	61+46W, 3+39N	460	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg Fe-carb, wk carb, wk sil, non-mag, 1% py and cpy
546134	grab	61+52W, 2+23N	40	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, mod Fe-carb, mod carb, wk sil, non-mag. 1-2% py
546135	grab	61+50W, 0+10N	365	5c (2c?); fg, stg fol, mod Fe-carb, mod ser, non-mag, tr fg py
546136	grab	62+00W, 1+14S	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk carb, non-mag, tr py
546137	grab	62+00W, 2+28N	15	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, 1% py
546138	grab	61+90W, 3+28N	25	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod ser, non-mag, 1% py, tr cpy
546139	grab	61+91W, 3+29N	250	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg Fe-carb, wk sil, wk carb, 1% py, tr cpy
546140	grab	61+70W, 3+37N	10530	qtz vein; trench rubble, tr py

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Sample #	Sample Type	Sample Location (Tak Grid)	Assays	Sample Description
			Au ppb	
546141	grab	61+70W, 3+37N	3810	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, stg sil, wk Fe-carb, 2-3% py
			(4970)	
546142	grab	61+71W, 3+35N	170	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, stg Fe-carb, mod sil, wk carb, wk mag, 1% cpy and py
546143	grab	62+00W, 5+05N	270	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, wk sil, non-mag, <1% py and cpy
546144	grab	61+61W, 7+12N	45	5c (2c?); fg, stg fol, 5% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 5 mm), wk Fe-carb, non-mag, 1-2% py
546145	grab	62+72W, 7+05N	50	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, 5% qtz phenocrysts/class (up to 5 mm), mod ser, wk Fe-carb, wk sil, <1% py
546146	grab	62+49W, 4+72N	105	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, mod Fe-carb, wk sil, wk carb, non-mag, <1% cpy and py
546147	grab	62+50W, 1+97N	35	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, mod Fe-carb, non-mag, tr py
546148	grab	62+50W, 1+55N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, wk Fe-carb, non-mag, tr py
546149	grab	62+46W, 0+28N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, mod Fe-carb, non-mag, tr py
546150	grab	63+07W, 6+11N	<5	qtz vein; 13 cm wide, no visible sulphides
546151	grab	63+07W, 6+11N	125	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, 5% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 5 mm), stg sil, stg Fe-carb, mod carb, non-mag, tr py
546152	grab	63+07W, 6+14N	15	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, 5% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 5 mm), stg sil, stg Fe-carb, mod carb, non-mag, tr py
546153	grab	63+15W, 6+17N	1160	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, mod sil, stg Fe-carb, mod carb, non-mag, 1% py
			(1090)	
546154	grab	63+15W, 6+15N	1650	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, mod sil, stg Fe-carb, mod carb, non-mag, 2-3% py, rare cpy
			(1130)	
546155	grab	63+15W, 6+12N	10	qtz vein; orientation unknown, no visible sulphides

SAMPLE REPORT SHEET

Project Area Minnitaki Lake

Sample #	Sample Type	Sample Location	Assays	Sample Description
			Au ppb	
546156	grab	63+26W, 6+17N	150	qtz vein; trench rubble, tr py, rare gn
546157	grab	63+32W, 6+19N	1110	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 50 cm wide, tr py, cpy and gn
			(1170)	
546158	grab	63+32W, 6+19N	25	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, mod sil, stg Fe-carb, mod carb, non-mag, tr py
546159	grab	63+37W, 6+17N	115	qtz-Fe-carb vein; trench rubble, tr py
546160	grab	63+44W, 6+14N	370	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 50 cm wide, tr cpy and gn
546161	grab	62+92W, 4+54N	195	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, wk sil, wk ser, wk carb, mal stained, 1% cpy and py
546162	grab	63+33W, 2+22N	10	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, 5-10% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 1 cm), mod ser, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, wk sil, 1% py
546163	grab	63+38W, 2+40N	10	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, mod ser, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, wk sil, 1% py
546164	grab	63+00W, 1+88N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, rare qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 1 cm), mod ser Fe-carb, wk carb, wk sil, 1-2% py
546165	grab	63+00W, 2+50S	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, v wk Fe-carb, no visible sulphides
546166	grab	63+00W, 1+37N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, tr py
546167	grab	63+50W, 5+35N	30	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, 10% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 1 cm), mod Fe-carb, mod carb, non-mag, 1% py
546168	grab	63+50W, 2+53N	10	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, rare qtz phenocrysts/clast, mod ser, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag <1% py
546169	grab	63+50W, 1+87N	15	5c (2c?); fg, stg fol, wk frac, rare qtz phenocrysts/clasts, stg Fe-carb, wk ser, wk carb, non-mag, <1% py
546170	grab	63+50W, 1+54N	50	5c (2c?); fg, stg fol, wk frac, stg Fe-carb, stg ser, wk carb, non-mag, 1-2% py
546171	grab	63+50W, 0+80N	5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk Fe-carb, mod ser, mod carb, wk mag, <1% py

SAMPLE REPORT SHEET

Project Area Minnitaki Lake

Sample #	Sample Type	Sample Location (Tak Grid)	Assays	Sample Description
			Au ppb	
546173	grab	64+17W, 1+06N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, wk mag, tr-1% py
546174	grab	63+98W, 2+30N	15	5c (2c?); fg, stg fol, rare qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 5 mm), mod Fe-carb, mod carb, wk sil, wk mag, tr py
546175	grab	64+00W, 3+55N	5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, 1% py
546176	grab	64+53W, 5+85N	1010	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, 5% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 5 mm), stg sil, wk Fe-carb, non-mag, <1% py
			(960)	
546177	grab	64+50W, 5+85N	250	qtz-Fe-carb vein; 30 cm wide, tr py, rare gn
546178	grab	64+40W, 5+85N	80	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, 10% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 8 mm), wk Fe-carb, wk carb, wk sil, tr py
546179	grab	64+50W, 3+56N	10	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, wk ser, non-mag, tr py
546180	grab	64+50W, 2+46N	15	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod frac, mod Fe-carb, wk carb, wk ser, non-mag, <1% py
546181	grab	64+50W, 1+80N	25	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, mod carb, wk mag, <1% py
546182	grab	64+45W, 1+28N	10	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, mod carb, wk mag, <1% py
546183	grab	64+45W, 0+83N	3830	1a; fg, stg fol, non-mag, 2-3% py
			(3630)	
546184	grab	65+00W, 2+70S	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, 25% plag phenocrysts/clasts (1-2 mm) and rare qtz phenocrysts/clasts (1-2 mm), mod carb, non-mag, no visible sulphides
546185	grab	65+25W, 0+55N	20	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, wk ser, wk mag, tr py
546186	grab	65+12W, 2+00N	170	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod Fe-carb, 1% py
546187	grab	65+01W, 3+00N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod Fe-carb, tr py
546188	grab	65+00W, 4+80N	10	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod ser, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, 1% py

SAMPLE REPORT SHEET

Project Area Minnitaki Lake

Sample #	Sample Type	Sample Location (Tak Grid)	Assays	Sample Description
			Au ppb	
546189	grab	64+90W, 3+44N	30	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod Fe-carb, non-mag, 1% py
546190	grab	64+95W, 3+39N	10	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, mod Fe-carb, mod ser, non-mag, 1% py
546191	grab	66+00W, 2+11N	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb, tr py
546192	grab	66+00W, 1+25N	10	5c (2c?); fg, mod fol, wk frac, mod Fe-carb non-mag, <1% py
546193	grab	66+00W, 0+08S	<5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, 25% plag and rare qtz phenocrysts/clasts (1-4 mm), wk carb, tr py
546194	grab	66+00W, 4+56N	5	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, wk frac, 5% qtz phenocrysts/clasts, wk Fe-carb, wk carb, non-mag, 1-2% py.
546195	grab	65+85W, 4+85N	15	5c (2c?); fg, wk fol, mod frac, 5% qtz phenocrysts/clasts (up to 5 mm), mod ser, wk Fe-carb, non-mag 1-2% py

APPENDIX B

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
5175 Timberlea Blvd., Mississauga
Ontario, Canada L4W 2S3
PHONE: 905-624 2806 FAX: 905 624-6163

To: TRIEX RESOURCES LTD.
P.O. BOX 11584
1410 - 650 W. GEORGIA ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 4N8

Project : MINNITAKI
Comments: ATTN: DUNCAN McIVOR

Page Number : 1
Total Pages : 2
Certificate Date: 12-JUL-1999
Invoice No. : I9921923
P.O. Number :
Account : QFW

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9921923

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA
546001	205	226	< 5
546002	205	226	< 5
546003	205	226	< 5
546004	205	226	< 5
546005	205	226	< 5
546006	205	226	< 5
546007	205	226	< 5
546008	205	226	< 5
546009	205	226	< 5
546010	205	226	< 5
546011	205	226	40
546012	205	226	< 5
546013	205	226	50
546014	205	226	< 5
546015	205	226	< 5
546016	205	226	< 5
546017	205	226	45
546018	205	226	170
546019	205	226	< 5
546020	205	226	15
546021	205	226	500
546022	205	226	< 5
546023	205	226	< 5
546024	205	226	440
546025	205	226	1550
546026	205	226	55
546027	205	226	130
546028	205	226	< 5
546029	205	226	< 5
546030	205	226	5
546031	205	226	85
546032	205	226	20
546033	205	226	400
546034	205	226	415
546035	205	226	30
546036	205	226	< 5
546037	205	226	150
546038	205	226	5
546039	205	226	10
546040	205	226	120

CERTIFICATION:

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

5175 Timberlea Blvd., Mississauga
Ontario, Canada L4W 2S3
PHONE: 905-624-2806 FAX: 905-624-0163

To: TRIEX RESOURCES LTD.
P.O. BOX 11584
1410 - 650 W. GEORGIA ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 4N8

Project : MINNITAKI
Comments: ATTN: DUNCAN McIVOR

Page Number :2
Total Pages :2
Certificate Date: 12-JUL-1999
Invoice No. :19921923
P.O. Number :
Account :QFW

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9921923

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA
546041	205	226	15
546042	205	226	110
546043	205	226	105
546044	205	226	< 5
546045	205	226	< 5
546046	205	226	< 5
546047	205	226	< 5
546048	205	226	< 5
546049	205	226	< 5
546050	205	226	< 5
546051	205	226	315
546052	205	226	< 5
546053	205	226	15
546054	205	226	225
546055	205	226	< 5
546056	205	226	30
546057	205	226	225
546058	205	226	40
546059	205	226	10
546060	205	226	< 5
546061	205	226	540
546062	205	226	350
546063	205	226	1120
546064	205	226	620
546065	205	226	610
546066	205	226	< 5
546067	205	226	910
546068	205	226	< 5

CERTIFICATION: Adriana Alexander

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
6175 Timberlea Blvd., Mississauga
Ontario, Canada L4W 2S3
PHONE: 905 624 2806 FAX: 905-624-6163

To: TRIEX RESOURCES LTD.
P.O. BOX 11584
1410 - 650 W. GEORGIA ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 4N8

Project : TAK
Comments: ATTN: DUNCAN McIVOR

Page Number :1
Total Pages :2
Certificate Date: 21-JUL-1999
Invoice No. :19922834
P.O. Number :
Account :QFW

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9922834

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Au chec ppb	Au FA g/t
546069	205	226	10	-----	-----
546070	205	226	45	-----	-----
546071	205	226	110	-----	-----
546072	205	226	240	-----	-----
546073	205	226	15	-----	-----
546074	205	226	35	-----	-----
546075	205	226	40	-----	-----
546076	205	226	3840	5800	-----
546077	205	226	>10000	-----	29.79
546078	205	226	1100	-----	-----
546079	205	226	325	-----	-----
546080	205	226	6530	-----	-----
546081	205	226	1020	-----	-----
546082	205	226	170	-----	-----
546083	205	226	2610	-----	-----
546084	205	226	125	-----	-----
546085	205	226	60	-----	-----
546086	205	226	110	-----	-----
546087	205	226	15	-----	-----
546088	205	226	70	-----	-----
546089	205	226	700	-----	-----
546090	205	226	4570	3870	-----
546091	205	226	480	-----	-----
546092	205	226	90	-----	-----
546093	205	226	2460	1800	-----
546094	205	226	1150	-----	-----
546095	205	226	1610	2540	-----
546096	205	226	1710	-----	-----
546097	205	226	1570	-----	-----
546098	205	226	350	-----	-----
546099	205	226	805	-----	-----
546100	205	226	1460	-----	-----
546101	205	226	50	-----	-----
546102	205	226	15	-----	-----
546103	205	226	265	-----	-----
546104	205	226	310	-----	-----
546105	205	226	2690	-----	-----
546106	205	226	195	-----	-----
546107	205	226	1660	-----	-----
546108	205	226	130	-----	-----

CERTIFICATION: Adriana Alexander

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

5175 Timberlea Blvd., Mississauga
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PHONE: 905-624 2806 FAX: 905 624-6163

To: TRIEX RESOURCES LTD.
P.O. BOX 11584
1410 - 650 W. GEORGIA ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 4N8

Project : TAK
Comments: ATTN: DUNCAN McIVOR

Page Number :2
Total Pages :2
Certificate Date: 21-JUL-1999
Invoice No. : 19922834
P.O. Number :
Account :QFW

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9922834

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Au chec ppb	Au FA g/t
546109	205	226	120	-----	-----
546110	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546111	205	226	35	-----	-----
546112	205	226	390	-----	-----
546113	205	226	310	-----	-----
546114	205	226	5	-----	-----
546115	205	226	220	-----	-----
546116	205	226	20	-----	-----
546117	205	226	200	-----	-----
546118	205	226	980	-----	-----
546119	205	226	25	-----	-----
546120	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546121	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546122	205	226	5	-----	-----
546123	205	226	30	-----	-----
546124	205	226	160	-----	-----
546125	205	226	760	-----	-----
546126	205	226	520	-----	-----
546127	205	226	440	-----	-----
546128	205	226	135	-----	-----

CERTIFICATION: Adriana Alexandru

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
5175 Timberlea Blvd., Mississauga
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PHONE: 905-624-2806 FAX: 905-624-6163

To: TRIEX RESOURCES LTD.
P.O. BOX 11584
1410 - 650 W. GEORGIA ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 4N8

Project : MINNITAKI
Comments: ATTN: DUNCAN McIVOR

Page Number :1
Total Pages :2
Certificate Date: 28-JUL-1999
Invoice No. : I9923503
P.O. Number :
Account : QFW

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9923503

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Au chec ppb	Au FA g/t
546129	205	226	45	-----	-----
546130	205	226	275	-----	-----
546131	205	226	25	-----	-----
546132	205	226	1200	1630	-----
546133	205	226	460	-----	-----
546134	205	226	40	-----	-----
546135	205	226	165	-----	-----
546136	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546137	205	226	15	-----	-----
546138	205	226	25	-----	-----
546139	205	226	350	-----	-----
546140	205	226	>10000	-----	10.53
546141	205	226	3010	4970	-----
546142	205	226	170	-----	-----
546143	205	226	270	-----	-----
546144	205	226	45	-----	-----
546145	205	226	10	-----	-----
546146	205	226	105	-----	-----
546147	205	226	35	-----	-----
546148	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546149	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546150	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546151	205	226	125	-----	-----
546152	205	226	15	-----	-----
546153	205	226	1160	1090	-----
546154	205	226	1650	1130	-----
546155	205	226	10	-----	-----
546156	205	226	150	-----	-----
546157	205	226	1110	1170	-----
546158	205	226	25	-----	-----
546159	205	226	115	-----	-----
546160	205	226	370	-----	-----
546161	205	226	195	-----	-----
546162	205	226	10	-----	-----
546163	205	226	10	-----	-----
546164	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546165	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546166	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546167	205	226	30	-----	-----
546168	205	226	10	-----	-----

CERTIFICATION: Adriana Alexandru

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

5175 Timberlea Blvd., Mississauga
Ontario, Canada L4W 2S3
PHONE: 905-624-2806 FAX: 905-624-6163

To: TRIEX RESOURCES LTD.
P.O. BOX 11584
1410 - 650 W. GEORGIA ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 4N8

Project : MINNITAKI
Comments: ATTN: DUNCAN McIVOR

Page Number :2
Total Pages :2
Certificate Date: 28-JUL-1999
Invoice No. : I9923503
P.O. Number :
Account :QFW

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9923503

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Au chec ppb	Au FA g/t
546169	205	226	15	-----	-----
546170	205	226	50	-----	-----
546171	205	226	5	-----	-----
546172	205	226	165	-----	-----
546173	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546174	205	226	15	-----	-----
546175	205	226	5	-----	-----
546176	205	226	1010	960	-----
546177	205	226	250	-----	-----
546178	205	226	80	-----	-----
546179	205	226	10	-----	-----
546180	205	226	15	-----	-----
546181	205	226	25	-----	-----
546182	205	226	10	-----	-----
546183	205	226	3830	3630	-----
546184	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546185	205	226	20	-----	-----
546186	205	226	170	-----	-----
546187	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546188	205	226	10	-----	-----
546189	205	226	30	-----	-----
546190	205	226	10	-----	-----
546191	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546192	205	226	10	-----	-----
546193	205	226	< 5	-----	-----
546194	205	226	5	-----	-----
546195	205	226	15	-----	-----

CERTIFICATION: Luciana Alexandre

Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Declaration of Assessment Work Performed on Mining Land

Mining Act, Subsection 65(2) and 66(3), R.S.O. 1990

Transaction Number (office use)
W9930.00087
Assessment Files Research Imaging

F
tl
c
C

52F16NE2003 2.19766 KABIK LAKE 900

sections 65(2) and 66(3) of the Mining Act. Under section 8 of the Mining Act, sment work and correspond with the mining land holder. Questions about this ern Development and Mines, 3rd Floor, 933 Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury,

Instructions: - For work performed on Crown Lands before **recording** a claim, use form 0240.
- Please type or print in ink.

2.19763

1. Recorded holder(s) (Attach a list if necessary)

Name	Client Number
TRIEX RESOURCES LTD.	304039
Address	**Telephone Number**
P.O. BOX 11584, 1410-650 W. GEORGIA ST.	604-687-6644
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B-4NB	**Fax Number** 604-687-1405
Name	**Client Number**
Address	**Telephone Number**
	Fax Number

2. Type of work performed: Check (✓) and report on only ONE of the following groups for this declaration.

Geotechnical: prospecting, surveys, assays and work under section 18 (regs) | Physical: drilling stripping, trenching and associated assays | Rehabilitation

Work Type	Office Use
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING & SAMPLING	Commodity
	Total $ Value of Work Claimed $ 38,359
Dates Work Performed From 22 (Day) 06 (Month) 99 (Year) To 15 (Day) 09 (Month) 99 (Year)	NTS Reference
Global Positioning System Data (if available) — Township/Area: KABIK LAKE AND PICKEREL TOWNSHIP	Mining Division: Patricia
M or G-Plan Number: G-2079	Resident Geologist District: Sioux Lookout

Please remember to: - obtain a work permit from the Ministry of Natural Resources as required;
- provide proper notice to surface rights holders before starting work;
- complete and attach a Statement of Costs, form 0212;
- provide a map showing contiguous mining lands that are linked for assigning work;
- include two copies of your technical report.

3. Person or companies who prepared the technical report (Attach a list if necessary)

Name	Telephone Number
DOUG MCKAY	807-625-9291
Address	**Fax Number**
1000 ALLOY DRIVE, THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO P7B-6A5	807-625-9293
Name	**Telephone Number**
Address	**Fax Number**
Name	**Telephone Number**
Address	**Fax Number**

4. Certification by Recorded Holder or Agent

I, DUNCAN MCIVOR (Print Name), do hereby certify that I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this Declaration of Assessment Work having caused the work to be performed or witnessed the same during or after its completion and, to the best of my knowledge, the annexed report is true.

Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent	Date
	OCTOBER 12, 1999
Agent's Address	**Telephone Number** / **Fax Number**
P.O. BOX 11584, 1410-650 W. GEORGIA ST., VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B-4NB	604-687-6644 / 604-687-1405

0241 (03/97)

RECEIVED
OCT 13 1999
GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE

Deemed Jan 11/2000

Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Statement of Costs for Assessment Credit

Transaction Number (office use): W9930.00087

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of subsection 6 (1) of the Assessment Work Regulation 6/96. Under section 8 of the Mining Act, this information is a public record. This information will be used to review the assessment work and correspond with the mining land holder. Questions about this collection should be directed to a Provincial Mining Recorder, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 3rd Floor, 933 Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 6B5.

Work Type	Units of work Depending on the type of work, list the number of hours/days worked, metres of drilling, kilometres of grid line, number of samples, etc.	Cost Per Unit of work	Total Cost
LINE-CUTTING	23 LINE KILOMETRES	$ 350/KM	$ 8,050
MAPPING (MCKAY - GEOLOGIST)	23 DAYS	$ 300/DAY	$ 6,900
MAPPING (PINKSON - ASSISTANT)	23 DAYS	$ 225/DAY	$ 5,175
ASSAYS	193 SAMPLES	$ 15.45/SAMPLE	$ 3,012.75
REPORT COSTS - MCKAY	12.5 DAYS	$ 300/DAY	$ 3,750.
REPORT COSTS - DATA ENTRY			$ 137.50
REPORT COSTS - COPYING			$ 114.30
Associated Costs (e.g. supplies, mobilization and demobilization).			
FIELD SUPPLIES			$ 467.67
TRUCK MILEAGE COSTS.			$ 280.00
GST ON ALL ITEMS			$ 2,508.90
Transportation Costs			
BOAT & MOTOR RENTAL - 6.57 WEEKS		$ 429.40/WEEK	$ 2,821.16
GASOLINE			$ 310.00
Food and Lodging Costs			
CABIN RENTAL - 6.57 WEEKS		$ 614.25/WEEK	$ 4,035.62
GROCERIES			$ 796.78
		Total Value of Assessment Work	$ 38,359.68

SEE ATTACHED LIST.

Calculations of Filing Discounts:

2.19766

1. Work filed within two years of performance is claimed at 100% of the above Total Value of Assessment Work.
2. If work is filed after two years and up to five years after performance, it can only be claimed at 50% of the Total Value of Assessment Work. If this situation applies to your claims, use the calculation below:

TOTAL VALUE OF ASSESSMENT WORK x 0.50 = Total $ value of worked claimed.

Note:
- Work older than 5 years is not eligible for credit.
- A recorded holder may be required to verify expenditures claimed in this statement of costs within 45 days of a request for verification and/or correction/clarification. If verification and/or correction/clarification is not made, the Minister may reject all or part of the assessment work submitted.

Certification verifying costs:

I, DUNCAN MCIVOR (please print full name), do hereby certify, that the amounts shown are as accurate as may reasonably be determined and the costs were incurred while conducting assessment work on the lands indicated on the accompanying Declaration of Work form as AGENT & PRESIDENT (recorded holder, agent, or state company position with signing authority) I am authorized to make this certification.

Signature: [signature] Date: OCTOBER 12, 99

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OCT 13 1999
GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE

0212 (03/97)

5. Work to be recorded and distributed. Work can only be assigned to claims that are contiguous (adjoining) to the mining land where work was performed, at the time work was performed. A map showing the contiguous link must accompany this form.

6992.00087

	Mining Claim Number. Or if work was done on other eligible mining land, show in this column the location number indicated on the claim map.	Number of Claim Units. For other mining land, list hectares.	Value of work performed on this claim or other mining land.	Value of work applied to this claim.	Value of work assigned to other mining claims.	Bank. Value of work to be distributed at a future date
eg	TB 7827	16 ha	$26,825	N/A	$24,000	$2,825
eg	1234567	12	0	$24,000	0	0
eg	1234568	2	$ 8,892	$ 4,000	0	$4,892
380	KRL 24476	1	$ 7,922	0	$ 7,922	
357	KRL 23915	1	$ 7,922	0	$ 7,922	
379	KRL 23940	1	$ 7,922	0	$ 7,922	
358	KRL 23916	1	$ 7,922	0	$ 7,922	
359	KRL 23939	1	$ 417	0	$ 417	
359	KRL 23941	1	$ 417	0	$ 417	
7	PA 1133475	12	0	$ 4800	0	
8	" 1163267	6	0	$ 2400	0	
9	1163268	12	$ 1668	$ 5000	0	
10	1163269	2	0	$ 800	0	
11	1163270	3	0	$ 1200	0	
12	1163271	5	$ 3,335	$ 2000	$ 1,335	
13	1163272	3	$ 834	$ 1200	0	
14	1233334	16	0	$ 6400	0	
15	1233336	16	0	$ 6400	0	
	Column Totals		(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)			

I, _____ (Print Full Name), do hereby certify that the above work credits are eligible under subsection 7 (1) of the Assessment Work Regulation 6/96 for assignment to contiguous claims or for application to the claim where the work was done.

Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent Authorized in Writing	Date

6. Instructions for cutting back credits that are not approved.

Some of the credits claimed in this declaration may be cut back. Please check (✓) in the boxes below to show how you wish to prioritize the deletion of credits:

- ☐ 1. Credits are to be cut back from the Bank first, followed by option 2 or 3 or 4 as indicated.
- ☐ 2. Credits are to be cut back starting with the claims listed last, working backwards; or
- ☐ 3. Credits are to be cut back equally over all claims listed in this declaration; or
- ☐ 4. Credits are to be cut back as prioritized on the attached appendix or as follows (describe):

2.19766

Note: If you have not indicated how your credits are to be deleted, credits will be cut back from the Bank first, followed by option number 2 if necessary.

For Office Use Only

Received Stamp	Deemed Approved Date	Date Notification Sent
	Date Approved	Total Value of Credit Approved
	Approved for Recording by Mining Recorder (Signature)	

0241 (03/97)

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OCT 13 2000
GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE

5. Work to be recorded and distributed. Work can only be assigned to claims that are contiguous (adjoining) to the mining land where work was performed, at the time work was performed. A map showing the contiguous link must accompany this form. 0993.00087

	Mining Claim Number. Or if work was done on other eligible mining land, show in this column the location number indicated on the claim map.	**Number of Claim Units.** For other mining land, list hectares.	**Value of work performed** on this claim or other mining land.	**Value of work applied** to this claim.	**Value of work assigned** to other mining claims.	**Bank.** Value of work to be distributed at a future date
eg	TB 7827	16 ha	$26,825	N/A	$24,000	$2,825
eg	1234567	12	0	$24,000	0	0
eg	1234568	2	$ 8,892	$ 4,000	0	$4,892
1	P4 1233337	12	0	$ 4800	0	
2	" 1233338	9	0	$ 3,359	0	
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
	Column Totals	102	$ 38,359	$ 38,359	$ 33,857	

I, DUNCAN McIVOR (Print Full Name), do hereby certify that the above work credits are eligible under subsection 7 (1) of the Assessment Work Regulation 6/96 for assignment to contiguous claims or for application to the claim where the work was done.

Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent Authorized in Writing	Date
	OCTOBER 12, 1999

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2.19766

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For Office Use Only

Received Stamp	Deemed Approved Date	Date Notification Sent
	Date Approved	Total Value of Credit Approved
	Approved for Recording by Mining Recorder (Signature)	

0241 (03/97)

RECEIVED
OCT 1 2 1999
GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines

Ontario

Geoscience Assessment Office
933 Ramsey Lake Road
6th Floor
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 6B5

Telephone: (888) 415-9845
Fax: (877) 670-1555

Visit our website at:
www.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/LANDS/mlsmnpge.htm

October 20, 1999

Duncan McIvor
TRIEX RESOURCES LTD.
P.O. BOX 11584, SUITE 1410
650 WEST GEORGIA STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6B-4N8

Dear Sir or Madam:

Submission Number: 2.19766

Subject: Transaction Number(s):		**Status**
	W9930.00087	Deemed Approval

We have reviewed your Assessment Work submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached summary page(s) indicate the results of the review. WE RECOMMEND YOU READ THIS SUMMARY FOR THE DETAILS PERTAINING TO YOUR ASSESSMENT WORK.

If the status for a transaction is a 45 Day Notice, the summary will outline the reasons for the notice, and any steps you can take to remedy deficiencies. The 90-day deemed approval provision, subsection 6(7) of the Assessment Work Regulation, will no longer be in effect for assessment work which has received a 45 Day Notice. Allowable changes to your credit distribution can be made by contacting the Geoscience Assessment Office within this 45 Day period, otherwise assessment credit will be cut back and distributed as outlined in Section #6 of the Declaration of Assessment work form.

Please note any revisions must be submitted in DUPLICATE to the Geoscience Assessment Office, by the response date on the summary.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please contact Steve Beneteau by e-mail at steve.beneteau@ndm.gov.on.ca or by telephone at (705) 670-5855.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
Blair Kite
Supervisor, Geoscience Assessment Office
Mining Lands Section

Correspondence ID: 14243
Copy for: Assessment Library

Work Report Assessment Results

Submission Number: 2.19766

Date Correspondence Sent: October 20, 1999 **Assessor:** Steve Beneteau

Transaction Number	First Claim Number	Township(s) / Area(s)	Status	Approval Date
W9930.00087	24476	KABIK LAKE & PICKEREL	Deemed Approval	October 19, 1999

Section:
12 Geological GEOL

Correspondence to:

Resident Geologist
Sioux Lookout, ON

Assessment Files Library
Sudbury, ON

Recorded Holder(s) and/or Agent(s):

Duncan McIvor
TRIEX RESOURCES LTD.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Correspondence ID: 14243

52P16NE2003 2.19766 KABIK LAKE 200

5536000mN

568400mE

569800mE

5534600mN

JORDAN TWP.

PICKEREL ARM
MINNITAKI LAKE

1233336

1233338

1163272

1163271

1233339

1233337

R.J. 13

Burnt Island

MINNITAKI
LAKE

NEW 1999
CUTTING &
MAPPING

KRL 24476

1a

1a,c

5a,c

5c

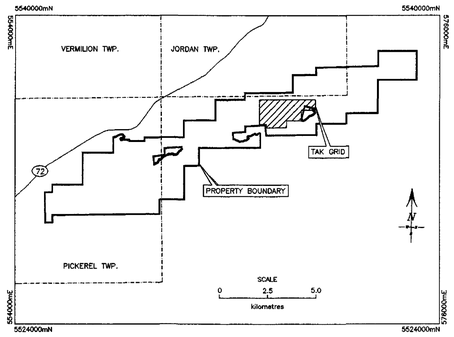
5c (2c?)

WEDGE OCCURRENCE

strongly altered (si & Fe-carb +/- ser & mor) contact zone (1a/5c) comprising numerous, variably oriented Au- & base metal-bearing (py, cpy, gn) and late qtz-Fe-carb veins (most very < width from 1 to 50cm, individual veins can be traced along strike for 200). locally the veins comprises moderate stockworks dominant vein orientation appears to be 065°/ 80° several shallowly dipping to flat lying veins also occur

Au is preferentially concentrated in the strongly altered vein host rocks where it appears to be associated with cg to vcg euhedral py

shallow blast pits, trenches and stripped areas intermittently expose the alteration and mineralization over an area approximately 30m wide by 150m long



INDEX MAP

CREDITS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Topographic base derived from Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources digital maps 20155505520, 20155505330, 20155605520, 20155605530, 20155705520 & 20155705530

TRUE N

U.T.M. Grid North is approximately 57 minutes east of True North
1998 magnetic declination is approximately 4 minutes east

LEGEND

ARCHEAN

7 Felsic Intrusive Rocks
- 7a) Granite/Granodiorite
- 7b) Tonalite

6 Mafic Intrusive Rocks
- 6a) Amphibolite
- 6b) Gabbro
- 6c) Diabase
- 6d) Fine-grained Chloritic Dike

5 Felsic to Intermediate Intrusive/Subvolcanic Rocks
- 5a) Quartz Porphyry
- 5b) Feldspar Porphyry
- 5c) Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry
- 5d) Quartz Diorite

4 Chemical Metasedimentary Rocks
- 4a) Chert
- 4b) Iron Formation

3 Clastic Metasedimentary Rocks
- 3a) Argillite/Siltstone
- 3b) Arenite/Wacke
- 3c) Conglomerate

2 Felsic Metavolcanic Rocks
- 2a) Unsubdivided
- 2b) Ash Tuff
- 2c) Crystal Tuff
- 2d) Lapilli Tuff
- 2e) Agglomerate

1 Intermediate to Mafic Metavolcanic Rocks
- 1a) Unsubdivided
- 1b) Pillowed
- 1c) Amygdaloidal/Vesicular
- 1d) Variolitic/Spherulitic
- 1e) Porphyritic
- 1f) Ash Tuff
- 1g) Crystal Tuff
- 1h) Lapilli-Tuff
- 1i) Agglomerate

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop Boundary
- Small Outcrop
- Geological Contact (observed)
- Geological Contact (assumed)
- Steep-sided Outcrop/Cliff Face
- Schistosity (strike and dip as indicated)
- Schistosity (dip unknown)
- Schistosity (vertical dip)
- Bedding (strike and dip as indicated)
- Bedding-Overturned (strike and dip as indicated)
- Vein orientation (strike and dip as indicated)
- Grab Sample Location (large triangle: samples containing >343 ppb (0.01 opt) Au)
- ▲ 1650 (43) — Gold Assay (ppb) / Sample Number
- Shaft
- Claim Line
- Property Boundary (patent boundaries approximate)
- Corner/Witness Post (located, assumed)
- Line Post (located, assumed)
- Quartz (+/- carb & Fe-carb) Vein
- Glacial Striation
- Pillowed Flow (tops as indicated)
- Younging Direction
- Pit/Trench
- Trend of Shear Zone
- 1999 Triex Diamond Drill Hole

ABBREVIATIONS

Ald: older
azr: azurite
Bal: balsam fir
bio: biotite
bor: bornite
Bw: white birch
carb: calcite
Ce: cedar
cg: coarse-grained
chl: chlorite
cpy: chalcopyrite
ep: epidote
frac: fractured
Fe-carb: iron carbonate
felsi: feldspar
fg: fine-grained
fol: foliated
frac: fractured
fuch: fuchsite
gn: galena
grt: garnet
hbde: hornblende
hem: hematite
Int: intermediate
lim: limonite
mal: malachite
mag: magnetic
mar: marcasite
mg: medium-grained
mgt: magnetite
mod: moderate
O/C: outcrop
Pj: jack pine
plag: plagioclase
Po: poplar
py: pyrrhotite
Pw: white pine
py: pyrite
pyx: pyroxene
QFP: quartz-feldspar porphyry
QP: quartz porphyry
qtz: quartz stringer
qtz: quartz
qv: quartz vein
S: sulphides
sauss: saussuritized
Sb: black spruce
ser: sericite
sil: silicified
spec: hem: specular hematite
sph: sphalerite
Sw: spruce
Sw: white spruce
tour: tourmaline
tr: trace
wk: weak
xtals: crystals

SCALE 1:2,000

0 100 200
metres

TRIEX RESOURCES LTD.

MINNITAKI LAKE PROPERTY
SIOUX LOOKOUT AREA, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

MAP A
GEOLOGY, SAMPLE LOCATIONS, ASSAY RESULTS &
DIAMOND DRILL HOLES: TAK GRID (EASTERN PORTION)

N.T.S. MAP SHEET: 52F/16NE	Geology: D.B. McKay & B.W. Nelson
	Digital Cartography: D.B. McKay
Revised: August, 1999	DWG: G_TGRIDE

CLARK - EVELEIGH CONSULTING

52F16NE2003 2.19766 KABIK LAKE 210


MINNITAKI
LAKE
KRL 23941
KRL 23939
KRL 23940
KRL 23915
KRL 23916
KRL 24476
1163272
1163268
1163270
1163271
R.J. 15
R.J. 14
5c
MINNITAKI
LAKE
MINNITAKI
LAKE
PICKEREL TWP.
VERMILION TWP.
JORDAN TWP.
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
TAK GRID
SCALE
0 2.5 5.0
kilometres
5524000mN
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Small Outcrop
Claim Line
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SCALE 1:2,000
0 100 200
metres
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MINNITAKI LAKE PROPERTY
SIOUX LOOKOUT AREA, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
MAP B
GEOLOGY, SAMPLE LOCATIONS, ASSAY RESULTS & DIAMOND DRILL HOLES: TAK GRID (WESTERN PORTION)
N.T.S. MAP SHEET: 52F/16NE
Geology: D.B. McKay
Digital Cartography: D.B. McKay
Revised: August, 1999
DWG: G_TGRIDW
CLARK – EVELEIGH CONSULTING
5533900mN
568500mE

2.19766