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REPORT ON THE STRIPPING PROGRAM
EAST BLOCK CLAIMS
#612024, 612025 and 612026
Pickerel Township
TARBUSH LODE MINING LIMITED
September - November 1984

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SUMMARY

The stripping program, conducted on Tarbush Lode Mining claims #612024, 612025 and 612026 exposed two granodiorite dikes and one feldspar porphyry (latite) dike.

The strike lengths of these structures are in the order of 1000 to 2000 feet, whereas the widths are variable but generally less than 50 feet.

Where exposed, the individual dikes do not show the typical "Goldlund economic characteristics" such as albitization and refracturing of transverse quartz veining and, - aside from disseminations and or coarse cubic pyrite -, do not contain the Goldlund metallic constituents as galena, chalcopyrite or sphalerite.

This program which essentially was a mini program and a fact finding program, established beyond any doubt the variable nature of the granodiorite, which locally exhibits transverse quartz veining, carbonatization, shearing and magnetite.

A limited number of samples was collected and assay results ranged from nil to .04 oz/ton Au.

The close proximity of the Tarbush property to Goldlund, the rocktypes and geological structures on this property similar to the Goldlund environment and the rapid changing nature of the granodiorite make this property in the

author's opinion prime exploration territory, particularly since 95% of this property is unexplored and several more granodiorite dikes are known to exist.

Eventhough beyond the scope of this evaluation report, a multiphased program of detailed magnetometer work, stripping, mapping, geochemical sampling and diamond drilling is submitted to the owners.

INTRODUCTION

On September 26, 1984, Norontex Exploration Ltd. was contacted by Mr. P. Broadhurst of Tarbush Lode Mining Limited to supervise a stripping operation on the company's Pickerel township claims.

Stripping had started several days earlier utilizing a caterpillar 941 track loader. The objective of this operation was to locate and expose goldbearing granodiorite dikes or sills, similar to the ones encountered on the Goldlund property, which is on strike and a mere 5.6 miles to the southwest of the Tarbush property.

The bulldozer programme ran intermittently between September 24 and November 1st, 1984. Where overburden was too deep for the dozer to expose bedrock in the areas east and west of the gravelpit road, a KOEHRING Bantam C166 Crawler (Backhoe - 20' arm reach) was used for one day.

Due to the fact that dozer and backhoe had teeth-equipped buckets, bedrock exposure was never "clean". (It is recommended for future operations to use "toothless" buckets in the area since overburden consists primarily of clay and medium to fine grained sands.)

Simultaneously with the dozer programme, detailed mapping was carried out, concentrating essentially on granodiorite and feldspar porphyry dikes (field terms).

It was considered beyond the scope of this operation to finalize and or classify through thin section study the proper nomenclature of these rocktypes, nor was any attempt made to differentiate the mafic volcanics which host these dikes.

Only a limited number of samples (29) was collected, with the bulk of those taken from the feldspar porphyry west of the gravelpit road.

Delineation of the various dikes was accomplished by detailed magnetometer work, utilizing a Scintrex MF-1, not only in the areas east and west of the gravelpit road but also on line 64E and 16E, the latter being bulldozed for one day with no success on account of heavy overburden.

Due to the type of work carried out, the contents of this report have been kept to a minimum and could be viewed as supplementary to the already existing reports on the property by Ogden (1981 and 1982) and Szetu (1983). For details the reader is referred to the aforementioned authors.

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DESCRIPTION OF MINING CLAIMS

The stripping operation was carried out on claims 612024, 612025 and 612026, which form part of the company's 60 claim claimgroup - East Block.

A total of 54 claims, including 612024, 612025 and 612026 are located in the Pickerel township, whereas the remainder is situated in the Echo township (see figure 1).

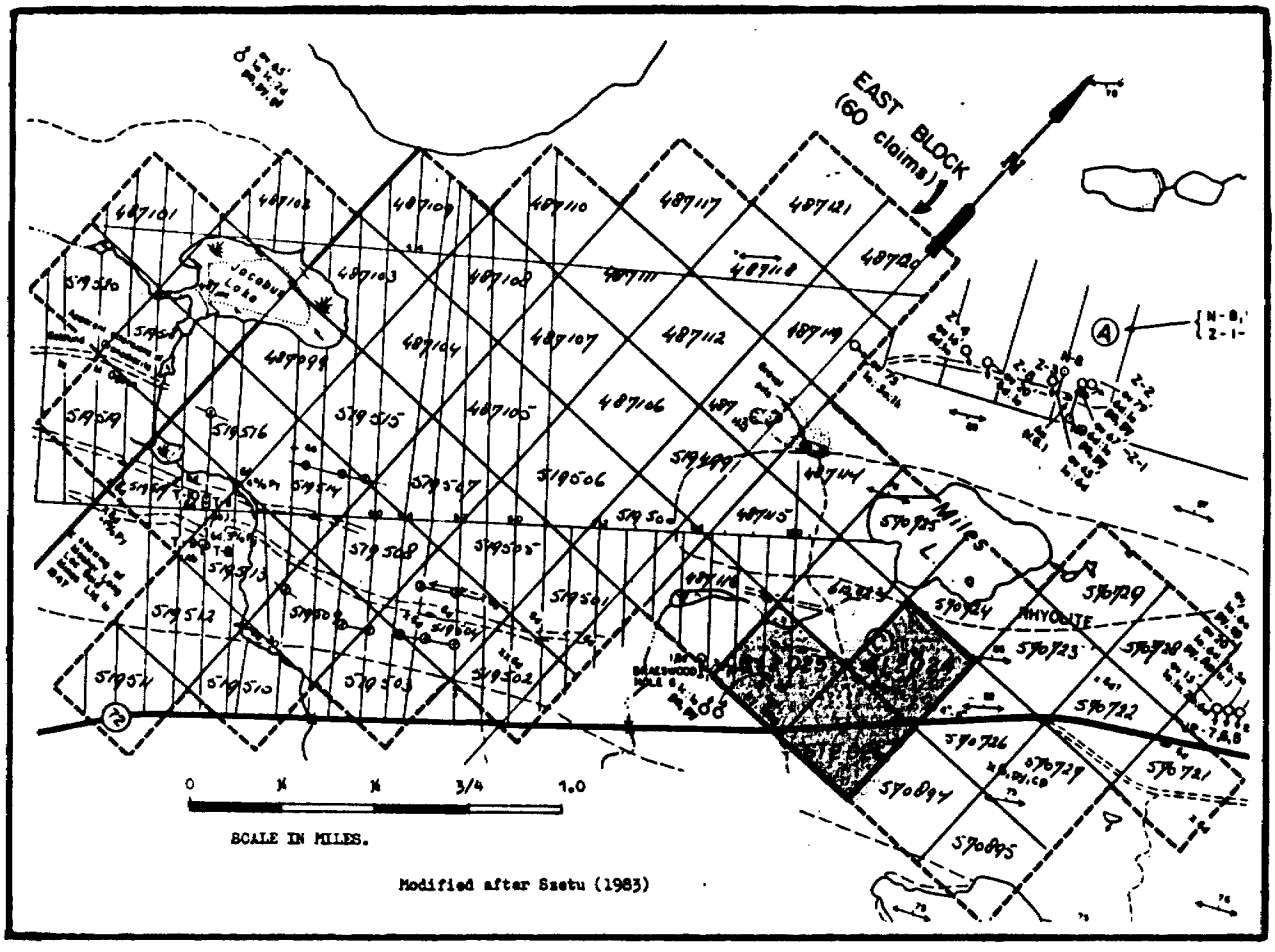


FIG. 1

For future exploration activities on the property, it is suggested that more attention be given to the position of the claimlines in the field; during the stripping exercise it has become obvious that the claimlines on Szetu's compilation map (1983) are off both in location and distances between claimpost, whereas Ogden (1981) on his geological mapsheets relies heavily on:

1) concession lines, which in most cases have been obscured
2) equidistant picketlines, which in several cases have been found to diverge or converge away from the baseline and
3) the assumption that claims always measure 1320'x 1320 feet .....

LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Tarbush East Block property, also calles the "Miles Lake Area Claims" are located just north of Highway 72, approximately 21 miles southwest of Sioux Lookout, (See figure 2.)

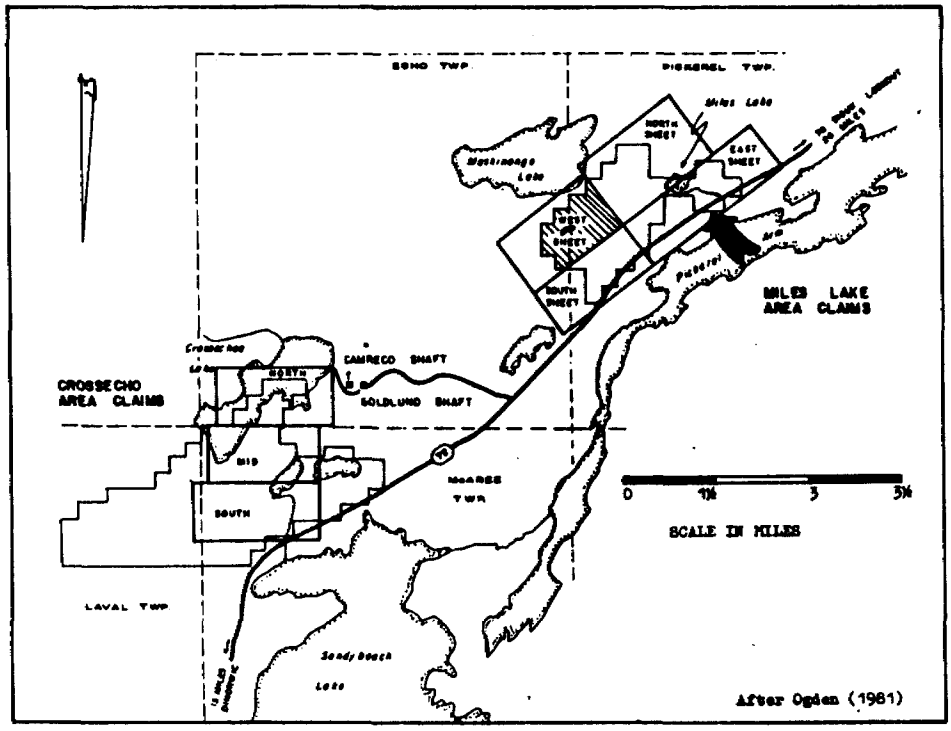


Figure 2

Location, access and topography cont'd .11

The gravelpit road accesses the northeastern portion of the claims, whereas a drillroad from the local garbage dump near Goldlund and a drillroad near line 16E, approximately 2 miles southwest of the gravelpit road, provides easy access to the western and centre portion respectively.

The topography is characteristic of the glaciated precambrian terrain with relatively low relief, abundant willow and ash swamps and relatively few rock exposures in the form of ridges.

Average elevation is approximately 1250 feet above sea level.

Large hills of Pleistocene sand and gravel are encountered at the gravelpits, which are thought to be eskers; the flat areas are generally under lain by fine to medium grained sands and clay which could be of an "on esker-deltaic type" nature.

These aforementioned pleistocene deposits could pose serious problems if one were to implement indiscriminately a blanket type coverage of geochemical soil sampling in future exploration programs (see also recommendations).

HISTORY

The history of the general area and the Tarbush East Block claims have been covered extensively in the reports by Ogden (1981, 1982), Szetu (1983) and Page (1984) and will not be repeated here.

It suffices to state that during the writer's involvement on the property several old trenches were located which may be ascribed to activities by Mosher Long Lac Gold Mines Ltd. during the 40's.

One of these trenches, described by Johnston (1969) and reproduced below from his report, page 22 formed the starting point of the stripping operation. However, it

Claim KRL30579 Occurrence (3)

This claim was described by Chisholm (1951, p. 7) as follows:

Claim K.R.L. 30,579 is situated north of the Sioux Lookout highway at mileage 20. Six hundred feet north of the highway a stripping 50 feet square . . . has exposed a granodiorite dike 45 feet wide with the typical albitized cross-fractures and coarse cubic pyrite. The dike strikes N. 63° E. and dips 70° S. The cross-fractures range from 1 to 3 inches in width and are spaced from 1 to 5 feet apart. A well-mineralized sample of albitized material and quartz assayed 0.01 ounces per ton in gold. Values to 0.10 ounces per ton in gold across a width of 2½ feet were reported to have been obtained from an x-ray diamond-drill hole on the showing.

A shallow trench in slightly carbonatized "greenstone" occurs southwest of the road leading to the gravel pits west of Miles Lake. At this point the "greenstone" is in contact with the rhyolite body as exposed around Miles Lake. It is assumed that this showing is the one described by Chisholm even though it is more than 600 feet north of the highway.

A few small, discontinuous quartz veins up to 5 inches wide occur in the "greenstone" and a grab sample taken by the author and assayed by the Laboratory Branch, Ontario Department of Mines gave only a trace of gold.

is still not clear whether the old trench in area D (see geol. map) or the one in area G adjacent to the gravelpit road is the one described above.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology is well documented by Johnston (1969), Trowell et al (1980), Page (1984) and Blackburn and Janes (1983) who are quoted as follows:

> *"Regionally the general area belongs to the Wabigoon Subprovince and is underlain by a basal assemblage of mafic volcanic rocks. These rocks are overlain in turn by the Central Volcanic Belt, which contains mafic to felsic volcanic rocks and derived sedimentary rocks.*
>
> *To the south, the Central Volcanic Belt is in fault contact with the southern volcanic belt so that exact relationships are unclear. Bedding and foliation trends are roughly parallel to the major unit boundaries."*

Both authors emphasise the apparent structural alignment of the various gold deposits parallel to the major faulting direction: the fault system runs from Miniss Lake in the north through Minnitaki Lake and Sandy Beach Lake to the south where it bends to the west to join the Wabigoon Fault. In the Minnitaki Lake area, the fault system splits into a series of parallel faults with a number of companion fault splays at acute angles to the main faulting direction.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The local geology has been covered by Ogden (1981), while mapping the Miles Lake East Block.

A total of 4 geological mapsheets, scale 1" = 200', cover the area: it is obvious from his geological surveys that rock exposure is rather limited.

Rock types as identified by Ogden (1981) are as follows:

1) Granodiorite, medium to coarse grained
2) Granite
3) Rhyolite
4) Quartz and or Feldspar Porphyry
5) Coarse grained Diorite
6) Fine grained Diorite
7) Coarse and fine grained Gabbro
8) Metavolcanics, as Basalts and Dacites

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Todate, gold has been the principal resource of the mining activities in the area.

Aside from numerous prospects and showings, which contain pyrite, gold, disseminated copper and zinc, disseminated nickel-copper, molybdenum, zinc, lead and silver, uranium, iron, cesium-lithium-tantalum, in a variety of geological environments, only the two more important ones are listed.

1) Presently Goldlund Mines Limited is the only producer with estimated reserves of 600,000 tons to the 800-foot level grading .20 oz/ton of gold. Custom milling facilities are in place.

2) Camreco Inc., which changed its name in 1981 from Windfall Oils and Mines Limited (formerly Windward Gold Mines Limited) holds a claimgroup adjoining the Goldlunds property to the southwest, which contains probable reserves of 150,120 tons @ .30 oz/ton of gold. At the time of writing, the company embarked on a 10,000 to 20,000 foot drill program (Northern Miner, Nov. 1, 1984, page A17).

Blackburn and Janes (1983) summarize Chisholm's descriptions of gold occurrences under 4 groups:

1) Quartz and carbonate fissure veins and stockworks in lavas, tuffs, agglomerates and intrusive rock types.
2) Crossfractures in lavas, tuff and intrusive rocktypes. Goldlund and Camreco fall into this category and details are provided under "Discussion".
3) Carbonate replacement zones in mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks.
4) Silicified shear zones in tuff and lavas.

STRIPPING OPERATION

Period: Intermittently between September 24-November 1, 1984.

Equipment: Caterpillar 941 track loader and KOEHRING Bantam C166 crawler (backhoe - armreach 20 feet).

Owner/Operator: Mr. W. Perron, Sioux Lookout; phone: (807) 737-2000.

Total Equipment Hours: 99

Cost Stripping: $3,960.

Objective: The objective of the stripping was to locate and expose dikes (and or sills) of granodiorite composition with a stockwork of goldbearing quartz veins similar to the Goldlund environment.

Results: With the help of very detailed magnetometer work, dikelike structures were located and exposed: several granodiorites with and without crosscutting quartz veins were stripped east of the gravelpit road, whereas a feldspar porphyry, containing minor quartz veining was exposed for a strikelength of approximately 1000 feet west of the gravelpit road.

Mineralization: The mineralization encountered while stripping consists of pyrite (in granodiorite, feldspar porphyry and metavolcanics), magnetite (predominantly in metavolcanics) and very minor graphite (in sheared feldspar porphyry).

Samples: Due to the type of mineralization found and the definite lack of accessory metals such as chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, sampling was limited to 29 samples only.

Criteria used in selecting the samples, were carbonatization, quartz veining and quartz-carbonate veining, shearing, coarse cubic pyrite or a combination of these.

The bulk of the samples were obtained from the feldspar porphyry west of the gravelpit road. Assay results range from nil, through trace, .01, .02 to .04 oz/ton Au.

DISCUSSION

In order to search for Goldlund type gold mineralization the following Goldlund characteristics ought to be taken into consideration.

1) Host Rocks: albite trondhjemite (locally termed the "main dike" or "Goldlund granodiorite" or the "Goldlund sill").

2) Quartz Veining: Tensional veins of quartz and usually containing an associated band of bleached rock in the immediate adjacent trondhjemite. At Goldund the veins are generally quite straight, strike consistently N-S to N20^{o}E and dip 40^{o} to 60^{o} to the west.

   Froberg (in Page, 1984) states that: *"individual veins vary in width from fractions of an inch to about one foot; they have the appearance of fracture filling* ..... and furthermore ..... *A characteristic fracture of the transverse veins is their arrangements in short cluster or in patterns continuing for hundreds of feet."*

3) Alteration: Quartz veins at the Goldlund zone are generally marked by the occurrence of bleached wallrock trondhjemite. According to Froberg (Page, 1984) the altered wallrock consist of

newly introduced albite, carbonate, magnetite, ilmenite and varying amounts of finely crystalized pyrite. The final alteration product consists of more than 50% albite, with the aforementioned minerals making up the balance.

Froberg (in Page, 1984) observed that the degree of alteration is no safe criterion in judging the gold content of the veins: veins in intensely altered granodiorite have been found to contain little gold whereas quartz stringers with little or no wallrock alteration carried considerable possible gold.

4) Mineralization: Major constituents of the veins proper are quartz, ankeritic carbonate and pyrite. Minerals occuring in minor amounts to trace amounts include, according to Froberg (Page, 1984), actinolite, biotite, tourmaline, scheelite, with metallic constituents including sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, altaite*, petzite*, ilmenite and native gold. Pyrite occurs as coarse cubic crystals and as fine grained disseminations.

* goldtellurides

Based on investigations of the Newlund Mine (Goldlund) deposits Page (1984) suggests that THE ONLY DEFINITIVE INDICATOR OF HIGHER GRADE GOLDVALUES IS THE EXISTENCE OF LATE FRACTURING OF THE EARLY VEIN MATERIAL.

This had been observed by Kuryliw in 1980, who observed that visible gold is commonly associated with later grey or white quartz introduced in the refractured veins and adjacent wallrock.

AREA EAST OF THE GRAVELPIT ROAD

The old trench, which is located in area D (see figure 3) and which was thought to be the one described by Chisholm (see History, Johnston, 1969), formed the starting point of the stripping program.

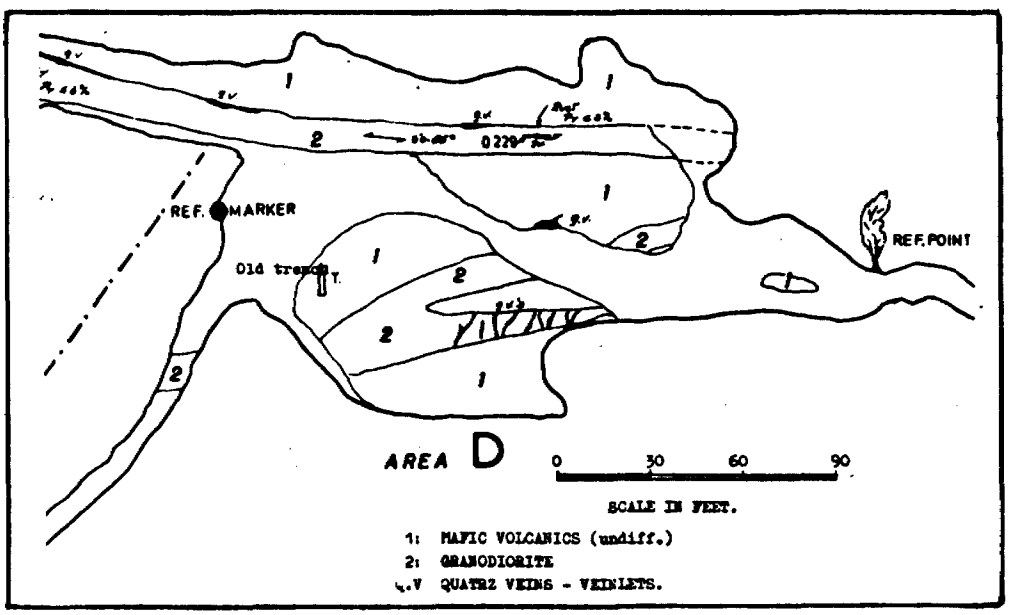


Figure 3

A Fluxgate MF-1 (Scintrex) was used extensively to guide the dozerwork: early in the program it was found that the magnetic signature of the granodiorites, in the order

of 1700-2400 gamma's, was in rather sharp contrast with the surrounding mafic volcanics which register values from 3200 gamma's to 18,000.

During the stripping period only two locations of granodiorite with transverse quartz veining were exposed, namely in area D and area B, where A branches off to the ENE.

In both locations, the thickness and extent of these structures are rather limited and restricted to areas which measure 55 feet (D) and 25 feet (B) in length with width variable but less than 13 feet.

The transverse quartz veins range in width from several millimeters to 5 inches and lack the REFRACTURING and or albitization so characteristic of Goldlund. Furthermore the overall pyrite content is generally less than 2% and no metals such as chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena have been observed.

At least 2 granodiorite dikes have been located: two more or less paralleling structures, separated by approximately 40 feet of mafic volcanics. Of these dikes, the northern most displays the better continuity and more uniform width, characterized by local shearing with internal quartz vein development (not continuous) paralleling the foliation and discontinuous convoluted-

contorted, pinching and swelling quartz veins at hanging and footwall contacts: locally intense carbonatization has been noted. Contacts with the volcanic hostrocks may be sheared, "razor sharp" or gradational into the wallrock, the latter having been noted underground at Goldlund and explained as partly due to a hybridization of the older rocks by the granodiorite and partly due to contamination of the latter with wallrock material. (Page, 1984)

Sharp and gradational contacts have more frequently been noted for the southern most granodiorite dike which appear to lack the more uniform width of the northern most dike: this is particularly obvious in area D (see figure 3).

The interpretation of the extent and continuity of the granodiorites is hampered by the lack of continuous exposure, which is furthermore augmented by the fact that in places the granodiorite is gneissic and sheared (weakly in F) or intense (in C, south part) where the sericite schist is thought to be the sheared and altered equivalent of the granodiorite ?. From an economic viewpoint, the area east of the gravelpit road contains one, albeit minor highlight: in clearing C (north part), a small outcrop of highly carbonatized granodiorite with disseminated magnetite and up to 2% pyrite returned an assay value of .04 oz/ton of gold - sample 0204.

This may point to the importance of additional metallic minerals as one of the prerequisites for higher gold values (in this case magnetite).

In summary it is concluded for the exposed area east of the gravelpit road that the granodiorite located lack the essential "Goldlund ingredients", such as accessory metals, albitization and refracturing of transversing quartz veins where encountered.

In no way does this imply that the unexposed areas and or claims east of the gravelpit road can be written off: 1100 feet of intermittently exposed granodiorite clearly shows the variability or rapid changing nature of this dike (shearing, transverse quartz veining, carbonatization, magnetite development, etc., etc.,) for no obvious reasons why these should develop locally.

THE AREA WEST OF THE GRAVELPIT ROAD

Three old trenches in area G formed the starting point for the stripping program west of the gravelpit road.

Initially it was thought that the dike, as encountered in G, was the west-north-westerly extension of the northernmost granodiorite dike east of the road: the displacement either due to faulting or flexing (folding).

Detailed magnetometer work with readings every 3 feet, subsequent stripping and detailed geology quickly proved this assumption incorrect: the fine grained feldspar porphyry, weathering to an intensely rusty brown, is a separate entity, virtually conformable with the mafic volcanic hostrocks, more or less paralleling the granodiorite dikes and occuring approximately 140 to 200 feet north of the northernmost granodiorite dike as encountered east of the road. The feldspar porphyry strikes 55^{o} to 63^{o} (magnetic) and dips 75^{o} to 85^{o} to the northwest.

Over 1100 feet of this dike was delineated by detailed magnetometer work through "north boundary-contact outlining". Where in doubt, cross sections were recorded over approximately 150 feet to the southwest where in most instances a highly magnetic horizon within the mafic volcanics and with values in the order of 8000 to 18,000 gamma's served as a "marker horizon".

These characteristics were less useful at the northwest extremity of this porphyry dike, where overburden presumably is too thick to delineate the continuity.

With the exception of areas G and J, the feldspar porphyry is very uniform in extent and width ($\leq$10 feet). An attempt to expose this dike east of the road failed due to thick overburden which consists of fine sands and clay (15 feet plus).

During a property visit, D. Janes, resident geologist MNR in Sioux Lookout, labelled the dike a latite (a porphyritic extrusive rock having phenocrysts of plagioclase and potassium feldspar in nearly equal amounts, little or no quartz and a fine crystalline to glassy ground mass).

Mineralization within the dike, is limited to pyrite, in disseminations, coarse cubic crystals and blebs, which in some places, notably G, I and J, may reach up to 15% over 3" in width. At clearing L, a small fleck of graphite was detected.

Quartz vein development within the dike is generally subparallel to the foliation, eventhough transverse veins and veinlets occur sporadically. No albitization was observed, nor any refracturing of quartz veins.

Quartz veins range in width from several millimeters to over 13 inches (at J), however at J the thick barren white quartz occurs predominantly in the mafic volcanics.

Area J is presently an enigma and ought to receive more attention by clearing the outcrop area (high pressure washing) and some blasting.

Much of the material at trench J resembles material found at trench H, sample locality 0224 and it is presently thought that area J is an offshoot of the rather wide porphyry dike as seen in G, which rapidly diminishes in width going west-north-westwards through "tongues", anastomosing and interfingering into and with the mafic volcanics.

Glaciation smoothened, rounded and polished the exposed areas in H and J to such an extent that sample taking is virtually impossible: pluggerwork and blasting can remedy this.

Trench J reveals a small outcrop (width $<$10 feet) of granodiorite, which, based on the magnetics, confirms the continuation of the granodiorite dike(s) east of the gravelpit road. Swampy and heavy overburden conditions prevented any followup on this dike.

In many ways the feldspar porphyry dike exhibits the same

structural phenomena as the granodiorite dikes: strong shearing and a gneissic character are observed between area L and I, through K_1. Sharp and gradational contacts with the hostrocks are abundant and in addition to contact quartz veining, occasional transverse quartz veining exists.

In the vicinity of M, intense brecciation occurs at hanging wall and footwall contacts: 6 inches to 9 inches thick with ironcarbonates, quartz development and pyrite mineralization up to 7%; assay results range from trace to .02 oz/ton of gold.

At clearing O, the magnetic data suggested the presence of granodioritic material south of the feldspar porphyry. Trenching with the backhoe confirmed this at the southern edge of the clearing and may imply the continuity of the granodiorite located in area J and east of the gravel road.

Smoothly rounded outcrops in the trench prevented meaningful sampling of this granodiorite which shows interlayers of mafic volcanics.

Beyond O, in westerly direction, the typical magnetic signatures become obscure, presumably on account of rapidly increasing thicknesses of overburden.

In summary: the area west of the gravelpit road indicates the presence of a virtually continuously exposed feldspar porphyry which contains no mineralization of economic importance.

Furthermore the stripping indicates the presence and suggests the continuation of the granodiorite dike(s) as encountered east of the gravel road.

Heavy overburden has prevented more exposure of this dike by means of the equipment used.

Overburden sampling close to bedrock over this dike may prove to be the cheaper method of establishing the mineral potential of this dike, which certainly has the (magnetic indicated) width to quickly build reserve tonnage, should this dike carry economic values.

MAGNETOMETER WORK

Outside Claims 612024, 612025 and 612026

Some time was devoted on areas where previous workers had encountered granodiorite dikes. Detailed magnetometer work with readings every 9 to 10 feet, was undertaken on a number of picketlines of which the results of only lines 64E and 16E are enclosed as an addendum.

Line 64E provided the better example as readings could be checked with outcrops; several outcrops east of the line showed signs of old trenching on minor quartz veining. In general the granodiorites are barren.

Readings on line 64E were taken between 12S and 16S with the granodiorite north contact at approximately 14+60S: the magnetic signature over the granodiorite is in the order of 1500 gamma's, whereas the hostrocks record 1700 to 3300 gammas. The hostrock consists of somewhat schistose to weakly sheared mafic volcanics which may contain "fingers" of granodiorite as found around 16S. Estimated width of the granodiorite on 64E is approximately 50 to 70 feet.

Line 16E, between 20N and 14N was selected on the assumption that it may contain the possible extension of the "Goldlund economic granodiorite". The line and the area near the

line is devoid of outcrop. At the time of reading it was thought that overburden could be light, however subsequent bulldozing on November 1, failed to reach bedrock.

If the assumption is correct that the granodiorite may have a magnetic signature in the order of 1600 to 1800 gammas, then two dikes could occur on this line: the northernmost with a possible width of less than 40 feet and the southern dike of approximately 50 feet. Less than 200 feet of mafic volcanics (?) separate the two granodiorite dikes.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The stripping program on the Tarbush Lode Mining claims numbers 612024, 612025 and 612026, has exposed two granodiorite dikes and one feldspar porphyry dike, all containing minor quartz veining.

The exposure of the granodiorite dikes is intermittent, whereas the exposure of the feldspar porphyry is virtually continuous.

The widths of the dikes are variable, the possible strike-length in excess of 2000 feet.

Both type of dikes lack, WHERE EXPOSED, the typical Goldlund economic characteristics, such as albitization, refracturing of quartz veins and metallic constituents as galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite and therefore are of no economic importance.

However, the rapid changing nature of the granodiorite dikes, which shows locally developed shearing, transverse quartz veining, carbonatization and or magnetite development, coupled with gold values in the order of .02 oz/ton to .04 oz/ton Au, warrant a special exploration approach before the ground can be written of as uneconomic.

It is the author's opinion that the close proximity to Goldlund and the similarity of certain rocktypes and

geological structures on the Tarbush property with the Goldlund environment warrant the implementation of a phased programme. Targets of this programme are the granodiorite dikes.

This phased programme is designed to locate gold bearing zones or concentrations in an endeavour to establish a commercial orebody.

The continuation of the individual phases should be dependent on obtaining favourable indications from the preceeding phase.

PHASE I: The "preliminary investigative phase", designed to establish the location of granodiorite dikes with top priority the possible extension of the Goldlund granodiorite on the western portion of the claimblock. Detailed magnetometer work as conducted on line 16E and pleistocene geology to advise on type of geochemical program are the main stages.

1)	Detailed magnetometer work 14 days @ $300 per day	$4,200
2)	Pleistocene geologist -complete property coverage: 10 days @$300	3,000
3)	Miscellaneous, travel, etc.	800
	Total	$8,000

Conclusions and Recommendations cont'd .35

PHASE II: The "followup phase", which consist of stripping, detailed mapping of stripped areas and elsewhere where possible, geochemical sampling and or Vibra core sampling of interphase bedrock - overburden. Samples should be analysed for Au-Cu-Sp-Pb.

1)	Stripping by means of bulldozer and or backhoe 150 hrs @$45/hr	$ 6,750
2)	Washing - pressure pump rental and labour	1,950
2A)	Additional linecutting 20 miles @$350 per mile	7,000
3)	Mapping 15 days @$300 per day	4,500
4)	Geochem soil sampling 600 samples	4,800
5)	Analyses of geochem sampling	13,200
6)	Vibra core sampling (estimated)	10,000
7)	Analyses Vibracore samples (400 estimated)	8,800
8)	Report and map preparation	5,000
	Total	$62,000

Conclusions and Recommendations cont'd .36

PHASE III: The delineation - diamond drilling phase.

For targets delineated in phases I and II, a total of 25 drillholes for a combined footage of 7500 feet is estimated.

1)	Diamond drilling 7500 feet @$28 per foot	$210,000
2)	Corelogging, assays, reports etc.	20,000
	Total	$230,000

RECAPITULATION:

Phase I @	$ 8,000
Phase II @	62,000
Phase III @	230,000
Contingencies	20,000
Grand Total	$320,000

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Joop Langelaar, of the Town of Dryden, in the Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geologist and reside at 3 Bedworth Road, Dryden, Ontario.

2) I am a Professional Engineer in the Province of Manitoba,

3) I am a graduate of the State University of Utrecht, The Netherlands, and hold a Bachelor of Science Degree and a Master of Science Degree in geology and sedimentology.

4) I have been practising my profession as a Geologist since 1966. For a period of 16 years I worked nationally and internationally for a major Canadian mining company: during the last 6 years as Manager of Exploration.

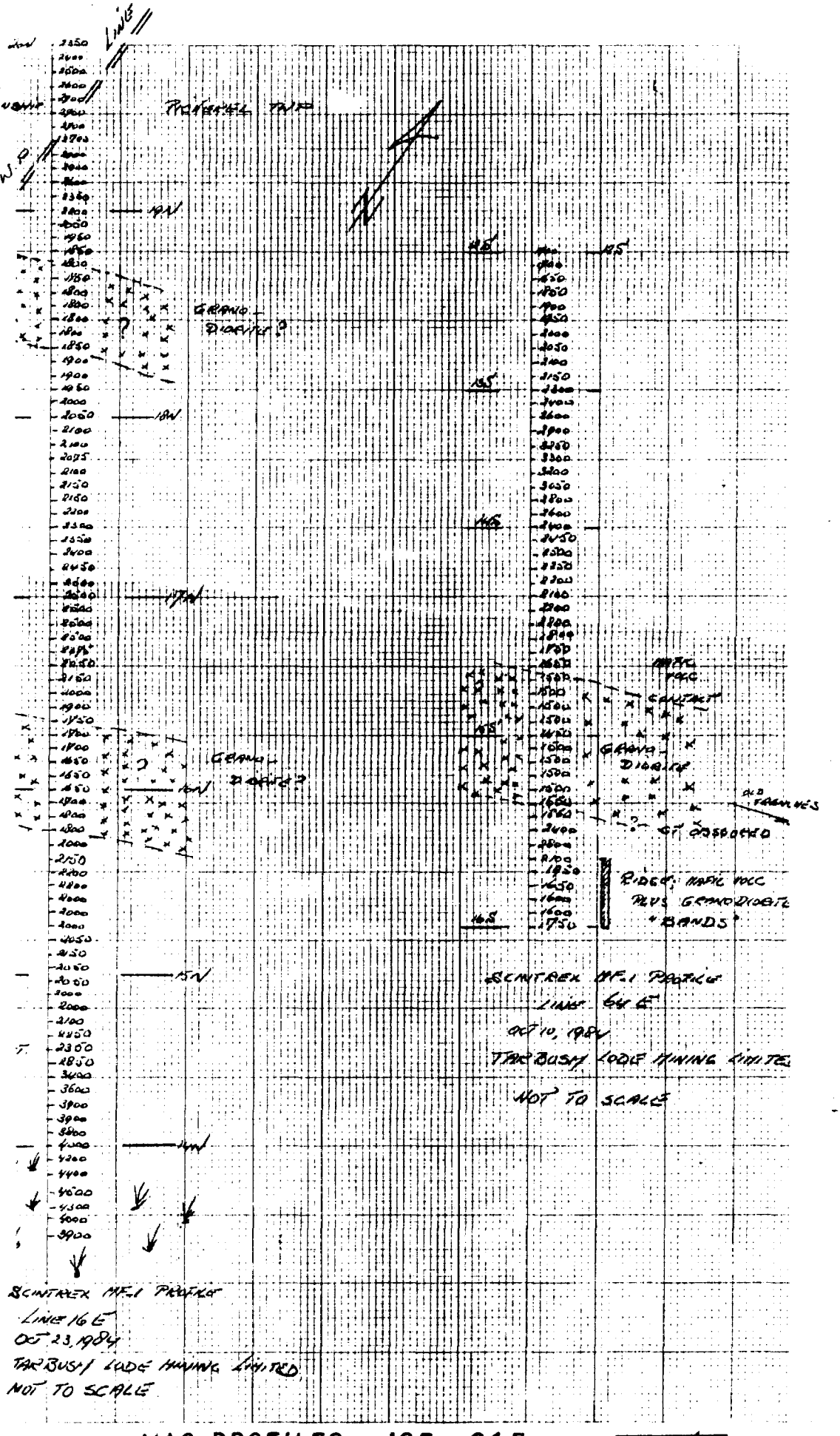
5) I have no interest, either direct or indirect in the property described in this report and do not expect to receive, either directly or indirectly any interest in the securities of Tarbush Lode Mining Limited.

6) The accompanying report is based on a study of reports and maps available of the property together with a 15 day visit to the property.

DATED AT DRYDEN, ONTARIO, THIS 15th DAY OF November, 1984

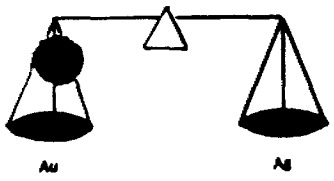
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
J. LANGELAAR
REGISTERED ENGINEER

J. Langelaar, M.Sc; P. Eng.



MAG. PROFILES 16E ~ 64E

norontex exploration ltd.



CUSTOM FIRE ASSAYING LTD.

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

PAUL OKANSKI, Assayer
Box 253, Cochenour, Ontario P0V 1L0

Prospector

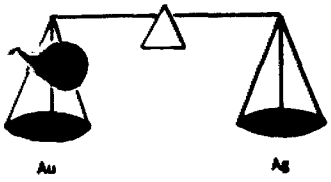
ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Date: Oct. 23-84

	Sample No.	Description	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag
1	201		.02	
2	02		.02	
3	03		.02	
4	04		.04	
5	05		.01	
6	06		.01	
7	07		Trace	
8	08		"	
9	09		.01	
10	10		Trace	
11	11		.01	
12	12		Trace	
13	13		.02	
14	214		Trace	
15	17		.01	
16	18		.01	
17	19		Trace	
18	20		"	
19	21		.02	
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				

Assayer: Paul Okanski

Red Lake Printing Co Ltd



CUSTOM FIRE ASSAYING LTD.

Phone: Bus. 662-8
Res. 662-3

PAUL OKANSKI, Assayer
Box 253, Cochenour, Ontario P0V 1L0

Norontex

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Date: Nov. 6-84

	Sample No.	Description	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag
1	214		Trace	
2	15		"	
3	222		"	
4	23		"	
5	24		"	
6	25		"	
7	26		"	
8	27		"	
9	28		"	
10	29		"	
11				
12				
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22				
23				
24				

Assayer: Paul Okanski

Red Lake Printing Co. Ltd

52F16NE8323 2.7849 PICKEREL

900

Mining Lands Section

File No 2.7849

Control Sheet

TYPE OF SURVEY

- ____ GEOPHYSICAL
- ____ GEOLOGICAL
- ____ GEOCHEMICAL
- ✓ EXPENDITURE

MINING LANDS COMMENTS:

2 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] applied for supervision of stripping and

sampling [illegible]

[illegible]

Signature of Assessor

Date

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Geotechnical Report Approval

File 2.7849

Mining Lands Comments

- can accept this submission with 7(2). The cost of the heavy equipment has been separated out. The major question is the acceptability of the consultant's fee for supervising and interpreting the geophysics program.

☐ To: Geophysics

Comments

☐ Approved ☐ Wish to see again with corrections | Date | Signature

☒ To: Geology - Expenditures

Comments

Sample locations 209 & 226 missing from map face. Not worth chasing on this. Work is acceptable as claimed, in my opinion.

RECEIVED
MAR 07 1985
MINING LANDS SECTION

☒ Approved ☐ Wish to see again with corrections | Date Mar 8/85 | Signature C Kustra

☐ To: Geochemistry

Comments

LD
lgd

☐ Approved ☐ Wish to see again with corrections | Date | Signature

☐ To: Mining Lands Section, Room 6462, Whitney Block. (Tel: 5-1380)

1593 (81/10)

T.W.M.
Mining Lands

Ontario

of Work
ysical, Geo...
...chnical and Expenditures)

#85-38
2.7869

Mining Act

Note: ...

Type of Survey(s)
Expenditures - evaluation and stripping

Township or Area: Kabik Lake ; Twp. Pickerel M-2258

Claim Holder(s)
Tarbush Lode Mining Limited

Prospector's Licence No.
T 969

Address
4000 Yonge St. Apt. 411, Toronto, Ont. M4N 2N9

Survey Company
Norontex Explorations Ltd.

Date of Survey (from & to): 24 10 84 (Day, Mo., Yr.) 1 11 84 (Day, Mo., Yr.)

Total Miles of ...

Name and Address of Author (of Geo Technical report)
J. Langelaar, 3 Bedworth Rd. RR#1 Site 11 Box 7 Dryden, Ont. P8N 2Y4

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions
For first survey:
Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)
For each additional survey: using the same grid:
Enter 20 days (for each)

	Days per Claim
Geophysical	
Electromagnetic	
Magnetometer	
Radiometric	
Other	
Geological	
Geochemical	

Man Days
Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here

	Days per Claim
Geophysical	
Electromagnetic	
Magnetometer	
Radiometric	
Other	
Geological	
Geochemical	

Airborne Credits
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.

Electromagnetic	
Magnetometer	
Radiometric	

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
Pa	487099	16.85
	487100	16.85
"	01	16.85
"	02	16.85
"	03	16.85
"	04	16.85
"	05	16.85
"	06	16.85
"	07	16.85
"	08	16.85
"	09	16.85
"	10	16.85
"	11	16.85
"	12	16.85
"	13	16.85
"	14	16.85
"	15	16.85
"	16	16.85
"	17	16.85
"	18	16.85
"	19	16.85
"	20	16.85
"	21	16.85

RECEIVED
MAR 0 1 1985
MINING LANDS SECTION

PATRICIA MINING DIV.
RECEIVED
FEB 18 1985
A.M. 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 P.M.

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed: Detailed geology Supervision; and sampling

Performed on Claim(s): Pa 612024, 25, 26

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures: $ 5814.21 ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits: 387.6

Instructions
Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Pa. 487099

20

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded: 387.6

Date Recorded: Feb. 18, 1985

Date Approved as Recorded: 85.3.18

Date: Feb. 12/85

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)

Certification Verifying Report of Work

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

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying
P.S. Broadhurst, 4000 Yonge St. Apt. 411
Toronto, Ont. M4N 2N9

Date Certified: Feb. 12/85

Certified by (Signature)

1362 (81/...)

norontex exploration ltd.

TO: TARBUSH LODE MINING LTD
Attention: Mr. P.Broadhurst, President
4000 Yonge Street, Apt 411
Toronto - Ontario.

I N V O I C E :

RE: EAST BLOCK CLAIMS PICKEREL TOWNSHIP - SUPERVISION STRIPPING! inclusive report preparation.

Working days: 18 @ $300 per day .....$ 5400.00

Miscell. expenses, such as assaycosts, copying, shipping samples & typing service ..... $ 414.21

TOTAL: $ 5814.21

J.Langelaar
Dryden, November 15,1984

Paid by cheque 10/84
#096

PATRICIA MINING DIV.
RECEIVED
FEB 18 1985
A.M. 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 P.M.

exploration and mining services
j. langelaar, r. van enk

3 bedworth rd, r.r. 1 site 11 box 7, dryden, ont. P8N 2Y4
phone (807) 937-5085 or (807) 937-6871

TARBUSH LODE MINING LIMITED 094

2 ROBERT SPECK PKWY.,
SUITE 1250
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO

Oct. 24 1984

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Wilf Perron Sand + Gravel Supply $ 3640.00

Three thousand six hundred forty 00/100 DOLLARS

THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK
DIXIE RD. AT ORENDA RD.
8125 DIXIE ROAD
BRAMPTON, ONT. L6T 2J9

TARBUSH LODE MINING LIMITED

Statement - Oct. 16/84

⑈2116 2⑈004⑈ 0463⑈08803 23⑈ ⑈000036 4000⑈

FORM 1A

TARBUSH LODE MINING LIMITED 096

2 ROBERT SPECK PKWY.,
SUITE 1250
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO

Dec 10 1984

PAY TO THE ORDER OF NORONTEX EXPLORATION LTD $ 5814.21

Five thousand eight hundred fourteen 21/100 DOLLARS

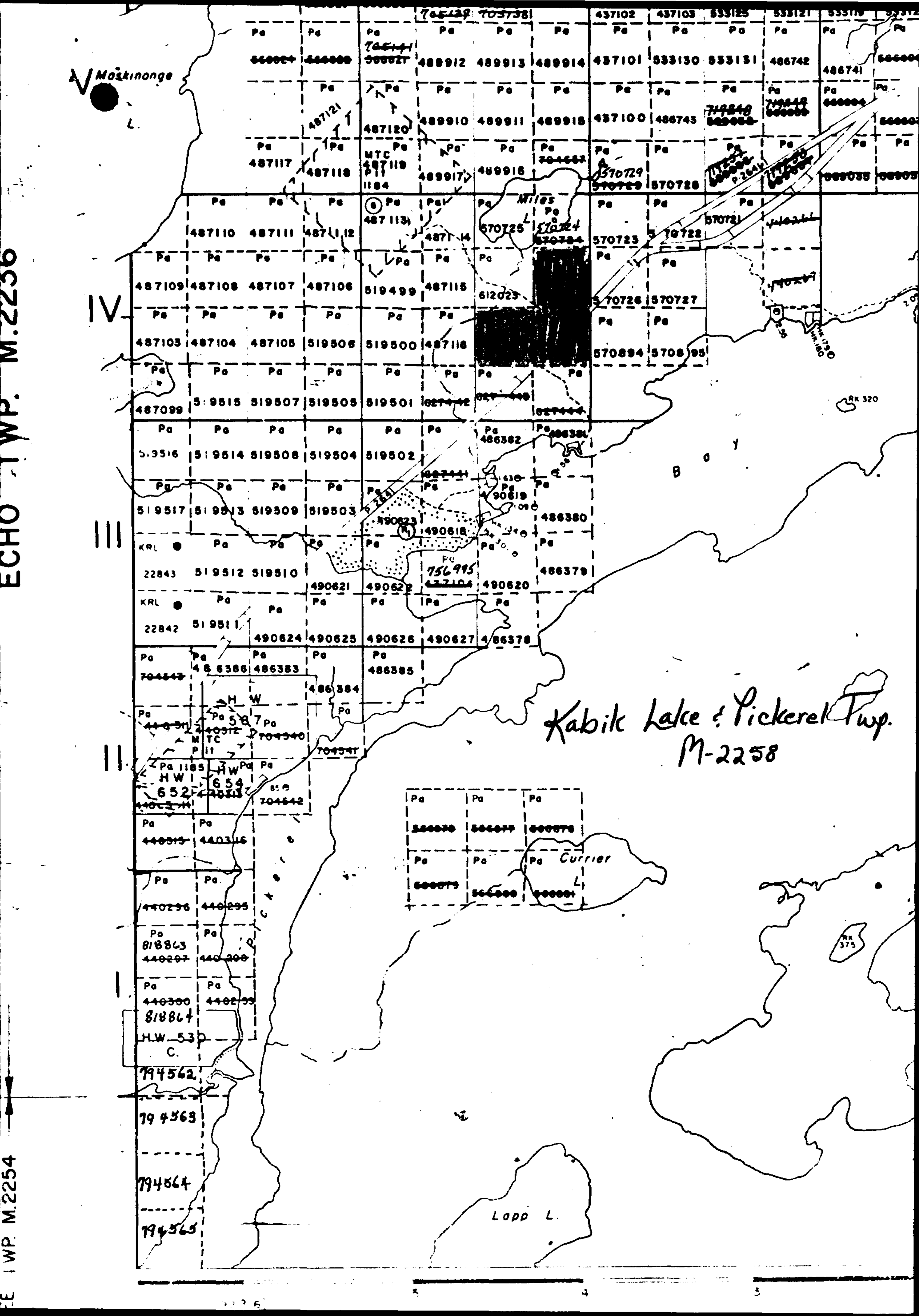
THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK
DIXIE RD. AT ORENDA RD.
8125 DIXIE ROAD
BRAMPTON, ONT. L6T 2J9

TARBUSH LODE MINING LIMITED

⑈2116 2⑈004⑈ 0463⑈08803 23⑈ ⑈000058 1421⑈

FORM 1A

PATRICIA MINING DIV.
RECEIVED
FEB 18 1985
A.M. 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 P.M.



ECHO TWP. M.2236
TWP. M.2254
Moskinonge L.
Miles L.
Currier L.
Lapp L.
Kabik Lake & Pickerel Twp.
M-2258
IV
III
II
I
437102
437103
533125
533121
437101
533130
533131
486742
486741
489912
489913
489914
487121
487120
489910
489911
489915
437100
486743
487117
487118
MTC
487119
P11
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570894
570895
487099
519515
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519505
519501
RK 320
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519504
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486382
486381
519517
519513
519509
519503
490623
490619
490618
486380
KRL
22843
519512
519510
490621
490622
756995
490620
486379
22842
519511
490624
490625
490626
490627
486378
486386
486383
486385
486384
HW
587
MTC
P11
704540
704541
1185
652
654
704542
818863
818864
H.W. 530
C.
794562
794563
794564
794565
RK 375
Pa

Our file: 2.7849
Mining Recorder file: 85-38

Tarbush Lode Mining Limited,
4000 Yonge Street,
Apt 411,
Toronto Ontario,
M4N 2N9
Attn P.S. Broadhurst

Dear Sir.

Re: Data for assaying submitted on Mining Claims Pa 467099 et al in Hatrk Lake and Pickeral Township.

In order to complete your ~~costs~~ submission for assessment please provide signed receipts or cancelled checks as substantiation of assaying costs with Custom Fire Assaying Ltd.

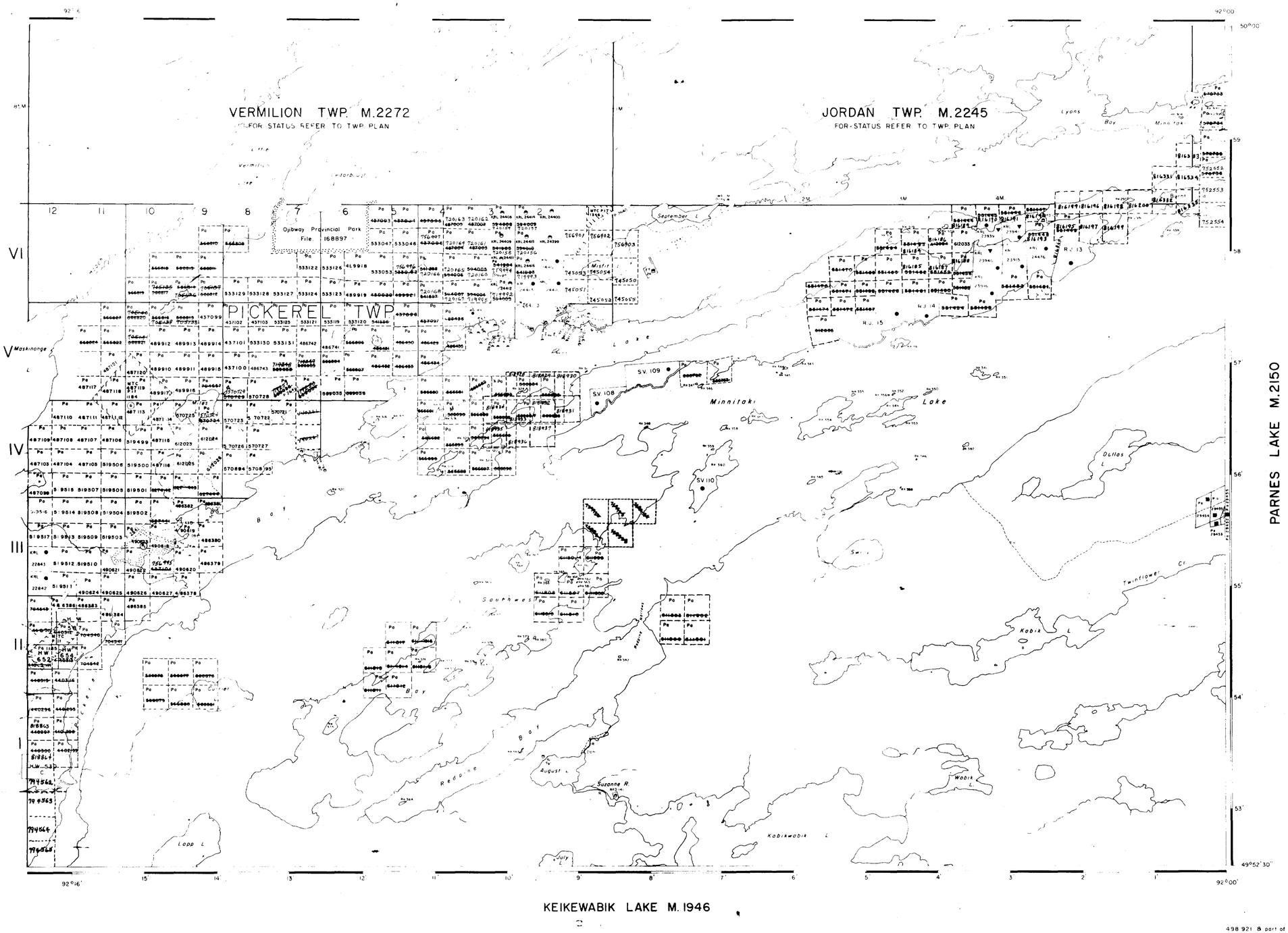
This will acknowledge receipt of reports and maps for the above mentioned survey on March 1, 1985.

The rest of the costs, and time listed in your submission are not applicable under Section 77(19) of the Mining Act RSO 1980. They would more likely be filed under Section 77(14) - Stripping. Applications under these sections are made directly with the Mining Recorder.

Please forward the ~~above~~ cancelled cheques or signed receipts, in duplicate, to this office quoting file 2.7849.
FFI.

cc MR
Sioux Lookout

cc Noronex Exploration Ltd,
3 Bedworth Rd.,
R.R.#1,
Site 11, Box 7,
Dryden, Ontario
P8N 2Y4,
Attn. J. Langelaar.



ECHO TWP. M.2236

McAREE TWP. M.2254

PARNES LAKE M.2150

KEIKEWABIK LAKE M. 1946

498 921 & part of 498 922

AREA OF

KABIK LAKE AND PICKEREL TWP.

DISTRICT OF KENORA

PATRICIA MINING DIVISION

SCALE : 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

PATENT, SURFACE AND MINING RIGHTS	●
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◒
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◓
LEASE, SURFACE AND MINING RIGHTS	■
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◨
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◧
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	▼
HIGHWAY & ROUTE No.	
ROADS	
TRAILS	
RAILWAYS	
POWER LINES	
MARSH OR MUSKEG	
MINES	
S.R., M.R. SURFACE RIGHTS, MINING RIGHTS CANCELLED	C.
QUARRY PERMIT	Ⓠ

NOTES

400' surface rights reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

Surface rights on all islands in Minnitaki Lake Withdrawn from Staking. File 67051.

Areas withdrawn from staking under Section 43 of the Mining Act, R.S.O. 1970

Order No.	File	Date	Disposition
Ⓜ	163474	18 Apr. 1972	S. R.

Sept 1, 1983
Oct 28, 1983
Nov 2, 1983
Nov 8, 1984
May 29, 1984
Apr 17, 1984
Oct 18, 1984

Oct 18/84
Nov. 13/84

Dec 3/84

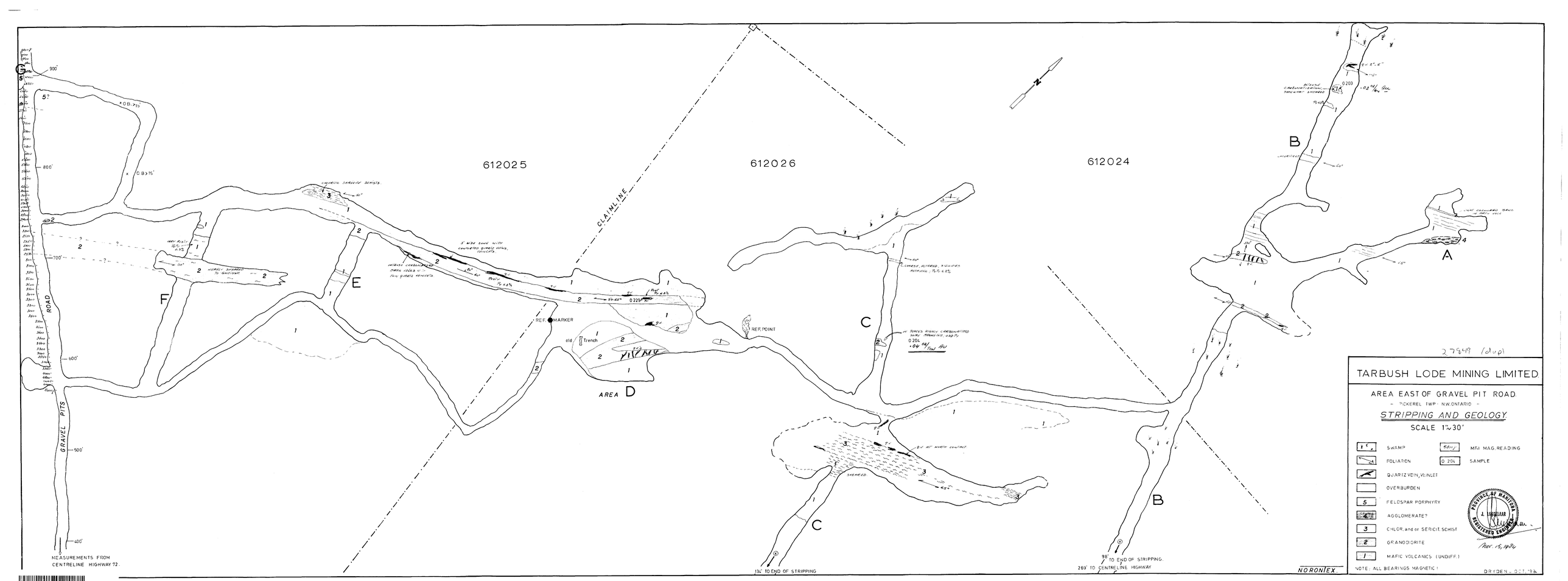
Feb 6, 1985
Ll. 25/1/86

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES 52F16

PLAN NO. M.2258

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

TARBUSH LODE MINING LIMITED.
AREA WEST OF GRAVEL PIT ROAD
PICKEREL TWP. - N.W. ONTARIO
STRIPPING AND GEOLOGY
SCALE 1"=30'
MF-1 MAG READING
0 222 SAMPLE
SWAMP
FOLIATION
QUARTZ VEIN, VEINLET
O.B. OVERBURDEN
5 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
2 GRANODIORITE
1 MAFIC VOLCANICS (UNDIFF.)
NOTE: ALL BEARINGS MAGNETIC
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
J. LANGELAAR
REGISTERED ENGINEER
DRYDEN, NOV. 1984
487116
612025
PICKET LINE
CLAIMPOST
CLAIMLINE
O.B.
FLOAT
0 227
0 228
0 222
0 210
0 211
0 212
0 213
0 214
0 215
0 216
0 217
0 218
0 219
0 220
0 221
0 223
0 224
0 225
0 201, 202, 205, 206, 207, 208
old trench
trench
GRAVEL PIT ROAD
800'
ALL ASSAY RESULTS : TR - .02 oz/ton AU
ECHO TWP
PICKEREL
GRAVEL PIT ROAD
MILES LAKE
TARBUSH
CAMRECO
GOLDLUND
MCAREE
22
Sandybeach Lake
KEY MAP
SCALE 1 inch to 1 1/2 miles
210



TARBUSH LODE MINING LIMITED

AREA EAST OF GRAVEL PIT ROAD

- PICKEREL TWP. NW. ONTARIO -

STRIPPING AND GEOLOGY

SCALE 1"=30'

- SWAMP
- FOLIATION
- QUARTZ VEIN, VEINLET
- OVERBURDEN
- 5 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- AGGLOMERATE?
- 3 CHLOR. and or SERICIT. SCHIST
- 2 GRANODIORITE
- 1 MAFIC VOLCANICS (UNDIFF.)
- 58my MAG. MAG. READING
- 0.204 SAMPLE

NOTE: ALL BEARINGS MAGNETIC

J. VANSELAAR PROVINCE OF MANITOBA REGISTERED ENGINEER

Nov. 15, 1982

DRYDEN - OCT. 1982

279619 (dup)

2220