GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MILES LAKE PROPERTIES TO INCLUDE AN ADDITIONAL 6 CLAIMS

PLUS SOME GENERAL CONCLUSIONS THAT ALSO INVOLVE THE CROSS ECHO LAKE GROUND 4 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST

FOR

TARBUSH LODE MINING LIMITED
SUITE 1250, MISSISSAUGA EXECUTIVE CENTRE
TWO ROBERT SPECK PARKWAY
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO L4Z 1H8

OM82-2-C-82

By

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Toronto, Ontario

October 1982

H. B. & O. ENGINEERING LIMITED

I N D E X

INTRODUCTION

The gold orebody at Goldlund was discovered during the late forties by Lundward Gold Mines, later to become Newlund, then finally Goldlund.

The mineralization is associated with a bleached stockwork of quartz stringers and veins in a granodiorite type of rock. This "dyke" or "highly altered volcanic" had been traced to the property boundary at a gravel pit/garbage dump some three miles east-northeast of the Goldlund shaft. Beyond that was the three-mile long stretch of Tarbush claims in an area of sparse outcrop. Only one occurrence of granodiorite was known amongst the Tarbush claims, about two miles along. (Ref. No. 1 page 22) However, beyond the Tarbush properties there were two occurrences of gold mineralization a mile apart, north and south, and both were reported in granodiorites.

Hence this geological survey was undertaken in conjunction with a magnetometer survey to try and establish some evidence of continuity of the granodiorites across the Tarbush properties. As you will see, it has succeeded.

REFERENCES

1. Western Minnitaki Lake Area, Geological Rep. 75, by F. J. Johnston, 1969, for O.D.M.
2. O.D.M. Vol. 59 Pt. 5, 1950, Echo Township by H. S. Armstrong.
3. Canadian Mines Handbooks of 1947 to 1976.
4. Assessment Work Files M.N.R. in Toronto and Sioux Lookout.
5. Private Reports, conversations with people involved, and a personal knowledge of the area.

THE GEOLOGICAL STUDY

Preparation for the geological survey was undertaken during the summer of 1981 by the writer, who examined all the data on file with the assessment records library in Toronto. All maps, reports and drill logs of work done close to the properties of Tarbush were duplicated (i.e. within 2 miles).

The field work commenced September 14 by Michael Ogden, P.Eng. of R.R. 4, Stouffville, Ontario, ably assisted by Denny Prest of Stirling, Ontario. It continued non stop, until November 2nd. The preparation of reports and maps continued from then, assisted in draughting by Miss Jamshedji of Toronto until December 10, 1981.

The Sioux Lookout files of the Resident Geologist were also checked, and all pertinent data were transferred or traced onto the accompanying maps of Tarbush. Credits are given, where appropriate, throughout the report or on the face of the maps.

An additional two weeks were spent on the property in early October 1982 to complete the geological survey over the six new claims. The geological assistant this year was Macdonald Ogden (No. 1 son).

THE CLAIMS AND HOW SURVEYED (60 IN TOTAL)

The original 54 claims included in this survey in 1981 are as follows:-

All 22 claims of TB-3 numbered 519499 to 519520, inclusive, in Pickerel and Echo Townships.

All 23 claims of TB-7 in Pickerel and Echo Townships numbered 487099 to 487121, inclusive.

All 9 claims of TB-9 in Pickerel Township numbered 570721 to 570729, inclusive.

The 6 new claims surveyed in 1982 are:-

2 claims of TB-10 numbered 570894 and 570895.

4 claims of TB-11 numbered 612023 to 612026, inclusive.

A northeast-trending base line with picket lines at 400-foot intervals had been cut through TB-3. These lines were extended into TB-7 and a tie line cut through it to maintain control. The recent additions of TB-9, TB-10 and TB-11 have no lines cut on them, so they were surveyed by pace and compass, whereas the remainder of the ground was mapped from all the picket lines.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies just north of Highway 72. It extends for about 3 miles in an irregular fashion toward the northeast from close to the east boundary of the Goldlund Mines ground.

Sioux Lookout is about 21 miles to the northeast along the highway. Dinorwick and Wabagoon on the Trans Canada are a similar distance to the southwest.

HISTORY

The recognition of gold mineralization in the area goes a long way back. In 1897, W. A. Parks (Ont. Bur. of Mines 1898 part 2) noted that the region west of Franciscan Lake "being so well mineralized it is certainly worth a careful exploration". That is the area of the present Goldlund properties. Other local stories also suggest that the main ore-bearing structure of Goldlund had been prospected for years by various people before Roy Lundmark and Arthur Ward recognized its potential in 1941 and induced their employers, Mosher Long Lac Gold Mines, to form a company on it (Lundward Gold Mines) and develop it. These early showings start about 2200 feet east of the present shaft and continue for another 1800 feet toward the northeast, away from the shaft. The war effort forced them to close down after a couple of years of prospecting.

An extensive drilling program was undertaken during 1946 to 1948. It is this program that extended and enhanced the No. 1 Gold Zone to the southwest toward the present shaft and also found a parallel zone (No. 3) some 800 feet to the north. The result of these finds was a staking rush in the late forties that saw most of Echo Township staked and much of the adjoining Townships of Pickerel and McAree.

Lundward was reorganized into Newlund Mines in 1949 and during the period of 1950 to 1952 a shaft was sunk to 800 feet, 4 levels established and an orebody of some 700,000 tons of 0.25 ounces of gold per ton was indicated

to lie west of the new shaft. This would be some 3000 feet west of the original showings. It was during this period that most of the exploration work was done on all the nearby claims. Many geological and geophysical surveys were done and drilling programs completed.

The area was then dormant for about 20 years, until Rayrock Mines optioned the property from Goldlund Mines (a reorganized Newlund) in 1973. They erected a new headframe, extracted a 4000-ton bulk sample from underground, and resampled the workings. They dropped the option.

Then in 1976, Goldlund reactivated the property and subsequently embarked on an extensive surface and underground drilling program as a prelude to the building of a concentrate mill. The flotation-type mill which has been operating since mid summer can presently handle about 100 tons a day.

Tarbush Lode Mining Limited started staking the possible eastward extension of the Goldlund zones in the Fall of 1979 and have continued to do so until recently. They completed a magnetometer survey over the TB-3 claims in the Winter of 1980 and continued it in 1981 and 1982 over the adjoining TB-7 ground.

There is no record of any previous drilling on any of the present claims.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The mineralized zones of Goldlund lie in about the middle of a Precambrian volcanic belt some two to three miles in width that extend for 50 miles from Dryden to beyond Sioux Lookout in an east-northeast direction. It, in turn, is bounded by a variable width of ancient sediments and volcanics creating a synclinorium some 20 miles in width that has proved to be host to many gold showings and some scattered copper, lead, zinc and tungsten mineralization. There is also an interesting molybdenum showing some 5 miles north of Goldlund.

The best mineralization found so far in the area is that of gold associated with a stockwork of quartz stringers and veins in a dyke-like mass of granodiorite at the Goldlund property. This survey has found outcrops of

granodiorite for at least two miles southwest of the Goldlund shaft and for eight miles to the east-northeast of it.

ROCK TYPES

Granodiorite

A medium- to coarse-grained, light grey to almost white rock consisting principally of albite and quartz (according to Hans Frohberg 1952) plus orthoclase, biotite, hornblende and magnetite. Carbonate, chlorite and pyrite are found as secondary minerals.

Frohberg was confident that the granodiorite was a multiple dyke (not a sill) that cuts the previous assemblage at various angles but is often conformable, the lack of clear contacts underground being attributed to hybridization of the older rocks by the granodiorite.

Personally, I am ambivalent. While working underground at Goldlund a couple of years ago, the consistent lack of clearcut contacts led me to believe the altered volcanic theory: a relatively porous bed, perhaps a tuff, that has been albitized and silicified into the present state of the granodiorite. Whereas this summer, while working both east and west of the Goldlund typical sections, all the outcrops that had contacts exposed were clear, sharp and chilled. So, I suspect that Frohberg is right after all.

Granite

A medium- to coarse-grained rock of clearly-defined crystals of pink or white feldspar and quartz with very little scattered ferromagnesian minerals.

Rhyolite

A very fine grain acidic rock of pink or honey colour. No mafic minerals are visible. Sometimes there are some scattered small phenocysts of feldspar and/or quartz.

Quartz and/or Feldspar Porphyry

A rhyolite or dacite-like rock with many scattered phenocysts of quartz and/or feldspar.

Coarse-Grained Diorite

A rocksalt-size-grained rock of plagioclase and sometimes some ferromagnesian minerals. (No quartz)

Fine Grain Diorite

A sugary to fine salt-size grain rock, mostly of plagioclase.

Dacite

A very fine grain, light green, buff or grey rock of apparent intermediate composition.

Coarse-Grained Gabbro

A black rock of about half and half plagioclase and ferromagnesiums with a grain size of up to that of rock salt.

Fine-Grained Gabbro

A sugary to table-salt-size grain rock of roughly half and half plagioclase and ferromagnesian minerals.

Basalt

A dark grey to black, very fine grain rock that seems to be a volcanic rather than a black shale.

GOLD MINERALIZATION AND GRANODIORITE

The occasional outcrop will have a mess of barren quartz stringers and veins in it, but any granodiorite with a few quartz stringers and veins will likely have at least low values in gold. It seems that granodiorite is the harbinger of gold, but more than just its presence is required. The albitization as evidenced by bleaching, the fine scattered pyrite, the multiplicity

of quartz threads, stringers or veins, the silicification, the carbonatization -- most of these are required to get reasonable results -- but not all. Hence, as the zones of good gold mineralization are very limited, this initial prospecting, mapping and search was for granodiorite only. The next stage of exploration after this can prospect the granodiorites for a stockwork of veins plus sulphides and alteration, or for gold itself.

This particular survey, then, has been devoted to the task of finding outcrops of granodiorite as opposed to the "look-alikes" of granite and diorite.

MAGNETIC CONTOURS AND ROCK TYPES

The Granodiorite, where it is a couple of hundred feet wide throughout the Goldlund property, is reflected by a smooth zone within the rough or bumpy adjoining magnetic contours. It tends to range between 700 and 1200 gammas in Goldlund, except that toward the east boundary, in the garbage dump, where it was recently drilled, it is almost enclosed by the 500-gamma contour.

On the Tarbush ground the exposures of granodiorite seem to be mostly within the 500 or less magnetic contour. The usual rough or bumpy nature of the magnetics on the enclosing volcanics is much less obvious on Tarbush than it was on the western part of Goldlund or than it seemed to be on Camreco. However, the general trend of the low and smooth magnetics in the vicinity of granodiorite outcrops can always be used to extrapolate the probable extent of continuation.

The Sediments which are found both to the northwest and southeast of the Tarbush ground are clearly reflected by very low, flat magnetics.

The Rhyolites which start at about 84 east on the baseline and extend out into Miles Lake are roughly reflected by the zero magnetic contour.

The Nahanni Mines Granodiorite exposed to the northeast of the Tarbush ground does not seem to be reflected in any useful way by the magnetics. It would be wise to ask them about this.

PREVIOUS WORK IN THE AREA

The Conwest mapping and drilling of the Miller Group which is the present Nahanni Showings, just northeast of Tarbush, was done in 1950. Their holes Z-1 and Z-2 showed the horizontal width of granodiorite type rock at the main showing to be about 165 feet. 227 feet to the southwest the width is 76 feet in Z-3. At hole Z-5, 1070 feet southwest of the showing the horizontal width is 64 feet and at 1243 feet southwest in hole Z-4 the width is still 66 feet. Assays are not available.

The Eaglelund Mines Limited diamond drilling of 1950 just east of Tarbush, along the highway, is quite enlightening. A granodiorite dyke of 18± feet in width, with modest gold mineralization, has been drilled along some 1500 feet of strike length. Gold values obtained by drilling across the dyke vary from .02 to .06 oz. per ton over 2 to 6 feet. Holes drilled down the dyke, which may be more perpendicular to the veins, get results of 0.04, 0.15 and 0.30 oz/ton over vertical distances of 3 to 6 feet.

The Mosher Long Lac Gold Mines ground, lying between Goldlund and Tarbush, had a megnetic and geological survey done on it in 1947. At that time, the survey included a few claims that are now owned by Tarbush. The magnetics are contoured east-west rather than parallel to the geology, which is northeast, and the interpretation by Arthur Brant is a little free and easy, based as it is on so few outcrops.

The geology, done by J.B. McGregor, is very interesting for it shows the big outcrop area in the southwest corner of claim 519517 (near 00 on the base line) and an area of similar outcrop two claims to the west. Both are mapped as a series of parallel dykes of quartz porphyry, feldspar porphyry, quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt and aglomerate. This is not the impression I got from mapping the Tarbush outcrop. Obviously, both areas should be carefully examined to resolve the disparity, particularly as H.S. Armstrong (Ref. No. 2)

refers to the westerly outcrop area as having granodiorite type rocks. I have mapped the Tarbush outcrop to have them also.

Some 8300 feet of diamond drilling has been done in this area prior to 1951 (Ref. No. 3). There are no records on file.

There is a similar magnetometer and geology report on the adjoining ground to the east for Clinger Gold Mines Limited by Arthur Brant in 1948. Most of that ground is now held by Tarbush. The magnetics are again contoured east-west rather than northeast parallel to the formations. The geology is indecipherable because the rock types are distinguished by colour rather than a symbol. (The colour, of course, has not printed on the available map.) The outcrop areas are similar to the newly-mapped ones. Dr. Brant makes particular note of the "possible plug" amongst the low magnetic readings to the northeast. This, of course, is the rhyolite which is well mapped by the present survey.

Gold Eagle Mines Ltd. A hole was drilled a mile east of the east boundary of Tarbush in August 1951. A little altered diorite with quartz was encountered which is probably granodiorite.

RECENT DIAMOND DRILLING

Tarbush Lode Mining has completed two programs of initial drilling this past summer. A series of four holes in the west or Cross Echo claim block for a total of 1214 feet and an additional ~~962~~ 925 feet in the eastern block or Miles Lake properties in four more holes.

All the holes were in or near granodiorite and although little significant mineralization was encountered, the drilling proved that the magnetics can usually be relied upon to indicate the presence of granodiorite. Thus, the extent and location of granodiorite can now be ascertained.

RESULTS OF THE MILES LAKE AREA SURVEYS AND DRILLING

There seem to be two main parallel zones of granodiorite as seen in

outcrop and extended by magnetics.

The south one, with a variable pyrite content of 1% to 3% is exposed at 1S on 2E, 4S on 16E, 13S on 48E and beyond that it continues to be reflected by a flat area between the 500-gamma contours. (Note that 4S on 16E means 400 feet south on line 1600 feet east.)

A large exposure of granodiorite at 15S on 68E may be the 200-foot offset continuation of this zone as indicated by the low magnetics. Further east, some narrow bands of granodiorite (10 to 20 feet) have been found in the new claims (612025 and 612024) and at the east boundary in 570721.

The north granodiorite lies 500 to 1000 feet north of the first. It is exposed, with considerable pyrite mineralization, e.g. 3% to 5% py at 3N on 2E and 4E, 4N on 12E, 2N on 18E and 4N on 20E. It is roughly reflected by the zero magnetic contour and no evidence of its continuation exists beyond 24E, either by outcrop or magnetics, until 94E and 96E. There, in new claim 612025, it carries pyrite and chalcopyrite and can be seen for another 2000 feet in length. This last section is of particular interest for it includes the old trenched showing by the gravel pit road (Ref. 1).

A third zone of granodiorite is inferred by the magnetics about 1500 feet north of the second zone. It may be the continuation of one of the Goldlund granodiorites. However, the magnetic suggestion of its presence dies out at 12E.

The narrow, mineralized granodiorite dyke that has been drilled east of the Tarbush east boundary is probably the remnants of the south zone of granodiorite.

The probable existence of granodiorite at Gold Eagle extends the zone as indicated by this survey for a total length of 8 miles east-northeast of the Goldlund shaft.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Tarbush Lode Mining Limited has two blocks of claims in the Sioux Lookout Area of Ontario that lie on the extensions of the Goldlund Mines Limited granodiorite, which is the host rock of their orebodies.
2. The western block of 36 claims (1440 acres) has at least one mile of granodiorites as proven by outcrop and drilling and an additional 3/4 of a mile is indicated by the magnetics.
3. Camreco Inc., which lies between Goldlund and Tarbush to the west, has a few ore zones in the extension of the granodiorite and about 1½ miles of granodiorites in total.
4. The eastern block of 60 claims (2400 acres) has 3¼ miles of granodiorite rocks extending through it.
5. This vast extent (4 to 5 miles) of intermittently mineralized rock should be systematically explored for concentrations of gold mineralization.
6. The coincidence of low magnetics (500 to 1000 gammas) over outcrop or drill holes of granodiorite is so common that the low magnetic trends can be assumed to be underlain by granodiorite for exploration purposes.
7. The next stage of exploration would then logically be to continue the magnetometer survey over the unsurveyed ground in order to define the local of the remaining granodiorites.

   This would include 15 claims or about 15 miles of cut and chained picket line and magnetometer survey at an estimated total cost of $8,000.
8. The magnetometer survey should be geologically checked on the ground, in summer, for significant outcrop (granodiorite and/or mineralization). This might cost another $3,000.

9. To locate some zones of gold mineralization within the great extent of granodiorites quickly and efficiently; a geochemical humus sampling program would be the most direct approach. Analysis would be for gold only in parts per billion at a cost of $7.10 per sample. Collection and management would be in the order of $2.50 to $3.00 per sample, so $10.00 per sample is a good estimate for a survey in excess of 2,000 samples.

   Sample interval should, I believe, be at 20 feet on lines 200 feet apart. Some lines could be 500 feet in length or less and some would be 1,000 feet. I would estimate about 4,500 samples should be collected (17 miles of survey) for a total cost of $45,000.

10. Some orientation work might be done over some Goldlund and Camreco ore zones to establish how well the method works in that area and to get the most efficient spacing for samples and lines. For this, $5,000 would be sufficient, and a great deal of confidence would be gained.

11. The geochemical survey would likely indicate 3 to 6 areas of priority interest. An initial drilling program of 5,000 feet would investigate these anomalies. The anticipated cost would be $125,000.

12. Any substantial mineralization found by 11 above would require a 50,000-foot detail drill program to outline orebodies at a cost of about one million dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael Ogden

Toronto, Ontario

October 1982

Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario

File _____

RE T13-10 & 11

52F16NW0024 63.4689 ECHO

900

FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) GEOLOGICAL

Township or Area PICKERIEL TWP.

Claim Holder(s) TARBUSH LODE MINING LTD

SUITE 1250, TWO ROBT. SPECK PKWY MISSISSAUGA

Survey Company H.B. & O. ENGINEERING LTD.

Author of Report MICHAEL OGDEN

Address of Author RR-4 STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Covering Dates of Survey SEPT. 29 TO NOV. 1, 1982
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut NIL

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED		DAYS per claim
ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.	Geophysical	
	–Electromagnetic	
	–Magnetometer	
	–Radiometric	
ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.	–Other	
	Geological	20
	Geochemical	

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: Nov. 1/82 SIGNATURE: Michael Ogden
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications _____

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

OFFICE USE ONLY

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
PA	570894
PA	570895
PA	612023
PA	612024
PA	612025
PA	612026

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS 6

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY: TARBUSH LODGE MINING LIMITED HOLE NUMBER: T-6

LOCATION: CLAIMS 437005 & 437224 @ T-1 DIP TESTS

Latitude: 1050' SOUTH Dip: 45° Footage Reading Corrected

Departure: LINE 44 W Depth: 191 FEET NOTE: THIS HOLE IS COLLARED AT THE COLLAR OF T-1

Elevation: GROUND Commenced: AUG 13, 1982

Azimuth: 3E UNDER T-6 Finished: ~~SEPT 6~~ AUG 19, 1982 Logged by: M. Ogden

SAMPLE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH	ASSAY
	0 - 7 : CASING		
	7 - 40 : GABBRO, DARK GREEN, MEDIUM GREEN, ODD QUARTZ STRINGER (Q.S.) NO VISIBLE MINERALIZATION (N.V.M.)		
	28.7 - 30.4 : SILICEOUS SHEAR @ 60% WITH 3 INCHES OF 15% PYRITE (PY) & 5% GALENA (GL) IN 50% QUARTZ	1.7	TR
24523			
	40 - 191 MOSTLY BASALT, SOME VAGUE ZONES OF GABBRO, VERY LITTLE MINERALIZATION (V.L.M.)		
~~24524~~	~~42.8 - 43.8~~		
	~~70 - 80 3% PY~~		
24524	42.8 - 43.8 SHEAR AS ABOVE NO GALENA	1.0	TR.
	70 - 80 : 3% PY		
24525	71 - 73 : 7% PY 10% QUARTZ (QT) IN STRINGERS & THREADS	2.0	TR
	100 - 102 : 2% PY		
	129 - 139 = 0% PY		
24526	132 - 137 : 7% PY IN STRINGERS @ 30° TO CORE	5.0	TR

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY:

HOLE NUMBER: T-6

LOCATION:

DIP TESTS

Latitude:	Dip:	Footage	Reading	Corrected
Departure:	Depth:			
Elevation:	Commenced:			
Azimuth:	Finished:	Logged by:		

SAMPLE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION		
	40-191 CONTINUED		
	150-191 SCATTERED PY.		
	191 END OF HOLE		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY: TARIBUSH LODGE MINING LIMITED HOLE NUMBER: T-7

LOCATION: CLAIM 437224 OVERLAPPING HOLE T-2. S.E. OF CROSSCHO LAKE.

DIP TESTS

Latitude: 950' SOUTH Dip: 45° Footage Reading Correct

Departure: LINE 36 WEST Depth: 410 FEET

Elevation: GROUND Commenced: AUG 20, 1982

Azimuth: SE (GRID SOUTH) Finished: SEPT. 13d Logged by: Michael Ogden

SAMPLE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH FEET	Assay Au/T
	0 - 37 : CASING IN CLAY.		
	37-100 CHLORITIC GABBRO, FINE GRAIN, SALTED WITH FINE ~~CHLORITIC~~ CARBONATE FLECKS EVEN TEXTURED. N.V.M.		
24527	52-53 : SHEAR ZONE @ 45° WITH 4" WHITE QUARTZ IN CENTRE	1.0	TR
~~24527~~	~~52-53~~ :		
	100-180 CHLORITIC BASALT WITH STRINGS & STRINGERS OF WHITE CARBONATE @ 35° TO CORE. GREY GREEN.		
	115-146 SCATTERED PYRITE		
	146-166 : 7% PYRITE		
24528	149-154 : " 20% QUARTZ	5.0	TR.
529	166-170 : 15% PY.	4.0	TR.
	170-180 : VLT		
	180-245 : BLEACHED, SILICEOUS BASALT, GREY. V.L.M. A FEW STRINGERS & BANDS OF IRREGULAR QUARTZ @ 30° TO CORE. INITIAL & FINAL CONTACTS VAGUE OVER 3-6 FT.		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY:

HOLE NUMBER: T-7

LOCATION:

DIP TESTS

Latitude:	Dip:	Footage	Reading	Corrected
Departure:	Depth:			
Elevation:	Commenced:			
Azimuth:	Finished:	Logged by:		

SAMPLE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH FEET	ASSAY OZ/TON
	245-293 : GREY GRANODIORITE V.L.M. THE ODD QTZ. STRINGER @ 45° TO CORE. VAGUE CONTACTS. 262.5': 3" IRREGULAR QTZ. 276-281: 1/3 QUARTZ IN 3 VEINS @ ODD ANGLES PLUS 2% PY ODD FLECK SPHALERITE + CHALCOPYRITE & ILMENITE		
4101		5.0	TR.
	293-335 : GREY/GREEN CHLORITIC BASALT WITH FLECKS + STREAKS OF WHITE CARBONATE @ 45° TO CORE, FINAL CONTACT GRADATIONAL OVER 2 FEET.		
	335-410 : CHLORITIC GABBRO, GREEN, MEDIUM GRAIN N.V.M. 371-378: FOUR ZONES OF SHEARING ABOUT 4" WIDE WITH SOME QUARTZ + CARBONATE + SCATTERED PYRITE		
	410 END OF HOLE		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY: TARBUSH LODE MINING LIMITED HOLE NUMBER: T-10

LOCATION: CLAIM 519517 DIP TESTS

Latitude: 150' NORTH Dip: 45° Footage Reading Corrected

Departure: LINE 16 EAST Depth: 393

Elevation: GROUND Commenced: SEPT 19, 1982

Azimuth: NW (GRID NORTH) Finished: OCT. 1 Logged by: Michael Ogden

SAMPLE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH FEET	ASSAY OZ/TON
	0 - 15': CASING IN CLAY		
	15 - 81': SILICEOUS BASALT, GREY, EVEN TEXTURED WITH SOME SECTIONS ALTERED ALMOST TO A CHERT, LIGHT GREY. SCATTERED PYRITE OF ABOUT 2%.		
245517	21 - 22': 2-5% PYRITE 10-15% QTZ.	1.0	0.02
518	22 - 25': " " " "	3.0	0.05
	31 - 38': CHERT LIKE, FAIR PYRITE		
519	34 - 38': " " 2-3% Py 15% QTZ & SOME CARBONATE.	4.0	TR
	55 - 62': CHERT LIKE 7% PYRITE		
520	55 - 59 "	4.0	0.01
521	59 - 62 "	3.0	TR
	FINAL CONTACT SHARPE WITH BASALT NO CHILLING.		
	68.5 - 81.0': CHERT LIKE 1% Py		
522	68.5 - 70.0 " 15% Py	1.5	TR
	81 - 107': SILICEOUS BASALT, NOT SO ALTERED, GREENER. SCATTERED QUARTZ STRINGERS & VEINS. V. L. M.		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY:

HOLE NUMBER: T-10

LOCATION:

DIP TESTS

Latitude: Dip: Footage Reading Correct

Departure: Depth:

Elevation: Commenced:

Azimuth: Finished: Logged by:

SAMPLE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH	ASSAY
	107 - 135 : DIORITE, GREY GREEN, FINE GRAIN. ~~V.L.M.~~ INITIAL CONTACT SHARPED @ 30° WITH GRADATIONAL CHILLING OVER 5 FT. SCATTERED CLUSTERS OF PYRITE		
	135-393 : GRANODIORITE, LIGHT BLUEY GREY, MEDIUM GRAIN, INITIAL CONTACT GRADATIONAL OVER ONE FOOT 141 - 289 : 3% PY (135-141 = VLM)		
24534	166 - 169 : 10% PY, 20% QTZ MOSTLY BETWEEN 167.5 - 168.3	3.0	TR.
535	191.0 - 194.0 : SHEARED GRANODIORITE 2% FINE PYRITE, SILICIFIED, A ~~DB~~ FEW QUARTZ & QTZ/CARB BANDS	3.0	TR.
536	210.5 - 211.5 : BLEACHED PINK 5% PYRITE	1.0	0.001
537	229.0 - 230.0 : 10% QTZ/CARBONATE IN STRINGERS & THREADS, 5% PY.	1.0	0.005
538	262 - 267 : 18 STRINGERS & THREADS OF QTZ & QTZ/CARB WITH BLEACHING & ALTERATION 10% PY	5.0	0.002

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY: HOLE NUMBER: T-10

LOCATION: DIP TESTS

Latitude: Dip: Footage Reading Corrected

Departure: Depth:

Elevation: Commenced:

Azimuth: Finished: Logged by:

SAMPLE NUMBER		DESCRIPTION	WIDTH	ASSAY
	135-393	CONTINUED		
24539		253.2 - 253.6: 1" QUARTZ/CARBONATE VEIN @ 90°, 15% FINE + COARSE PYRITE.	0.4	NIL
		289 - 330: 1 - 2% PY		
540		321 - 323: A 6", 3" & 2" VEIN OF QUARTZ IN A SHEAR ZONE @ 80°	2.0	TRACE
		330 - 345: 5% PY		
		345 - 393: 2 - 3% PY		
541		376.0 - 379.5: 2% QTZ/CARB STRINGERS + VEINS, TO ¼". 3% PY.	3.5	0.005
542		379.5 - 384.0: 30± QTZ/CARB STRINGERS @ 30° TO 70°, 2% PY.	4.5 ~~5.0~~	0.001
543		384.0 - 389.0: 40± QTZ/CARB STRINGERS & VEINS, MOSTLY @ 75° 5% PY.	5.0	TR.
	393	END OF HOLE		
		NOTE: ANOTHER 7' WAS LEFT IN THE HOLE, STILL ATTACHED TO BOTTOM.		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROPERTY: TARIBUSH LODE MINING LIMITED HOLE NUMBER: T-11

LOCATION:

DIP TESTS

Latitude: 50 FT. NORTH Dip: 45° Footage Reading Corrected

Departure: L-16 EAST Depth: 108 FEET

Elevation: GND+1 FT. Commenced: OCT 3, 1982

Azimuth: NIN = GRID NORTH Finished: " 4 " Logged by: D Michael Ogden

SAMPLE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH FEET	ASSAY OZ/TON
	0-15: CASING, MOSTLY CLAY. LAST 2 FEET = BOULDERS		
	15-67: GABBRO, DARK GREEN, CHLORITIZED, INITIAL# FINE GRAIN, GETTING COARSE THRU 46 TO 60. V.L.M.		
25544	67-70: GREY SHEARED & ALTERED SILICEOUS ZONE IN GABBRO OR BASALT	3.0	NIL
	70-85: GREY FELDSPAR PORPHYRY NIN M. BOTH CONTACTS GRADATIONAL OVER A FOOT		
	85-108: BASALT, GREEN, WITH CARBONATE STRINGERS & BLOTCHES. 3% PYRITE.		
	108: END OF HOLE		

63.4689

OM82-2-C-82

THIS SUBMITTAL CONSISTED OF VARIOUS REPORTS, SOME OF WHICH HAVE BEEN CULLED FROM THIS FILE. THE CULLED MATERIAL HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING RECORD SERIES (THE DOCUMENTS CAN BE VIEWED IN THESE SERIES):

① DRILL HOLES T-4 + T-5 ⇒ 52 F/16 NW-0021-B1
Reports of Work # 81-82
" " " # 117-82

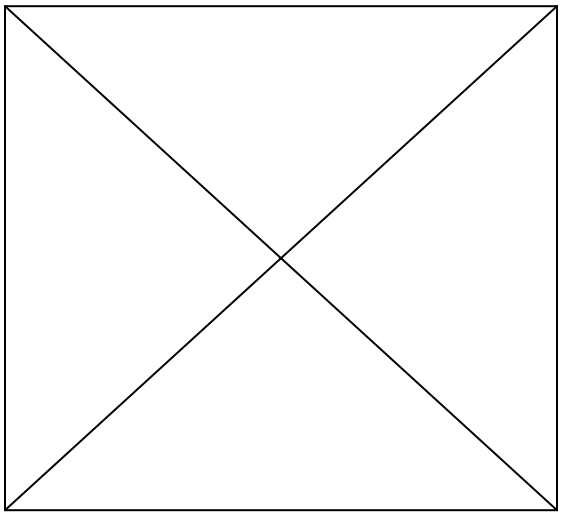
② DRILL HOLES T-8 + T-9 ⇒ 52 F/16 NW-0031-D1
Reports of Work # 115-82
" " " # 118-82

Problem Page
The original page in this document had a problem when scanned and as a result was unable to convert to Portable Document Format (PDF).

We apologize for the inconvenience.

Problème de conversion de page
Un problème est survenu au moment de balayer la page originale dans ce document. La page n'a donc pu être convertie en format PDF.

Nous regrettons tout inconvénient occasionné par ce problème.



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LEGEND

TOPOGRAPHY, ROCK, ROADS, ETC.

Outline of Hill, Mound, or Hummock, usually with shallow overburden.
Outcrop area
X Rock exposed by digging through Moss or Soil
Picket line traverse, Lot or Claim boundary
Pace and compass traverse
Automobile road
Drill road or timber haulage
Foot path
Claim post observed
Old trenches
500γ Magnetic contour
Outline of bush or rock type
B.L Base line
T.L. Tie line

TYPE OF BUSH

Good bush; mature, Spruce and Balsam with a few big Poplar and Birch
Scrub bush, mostly small Spruce and Balsam
Spruce and/or Cedar Swamp
Tag Alders
Open Swamp
Water

ROCK TYPES

GNDT GD	Granodiorite types, shown in black to stand out
GT	Granite
Ry	Rhyolite
Q.F.P.	Quartz feldspar porphyry or Q.P. or F P
D	Coarse grain diorite
d	Fine grain diorite
DCT	Dacite
G	Coarse grain gabbro
g	Fine grain gabbro
B	Basalt

PROBABLE GEOLOGY
Based on interpretation of Magnetics

Granodiorite types
Granite or Rhyolite
Basic and Intermediate lavas

MINERALIZATION, ETC.

As	Arsenopyrite
Au	Gold
CB	Carbonate
CP	Chalcopyrite
C.G.	Coarse grain (Rock salt)
F.G	Fine grain (Sugary)
FELD.	Feldspar
HB	Hornblende
LL	Lumpy Lava
MSV	Massive
NVM	No Visible Mineralization
PL	Pillow Lava
PLG	Plagioclase
Py	Pyrite
± Py	Scattered pyrite
Q	Quartz
QE	Quartz Eyes
QSV	Quartz Stringers & Veins
V.G.	Visible Gold

0 200 400 600 800
FEET

REVISED OCT/82 FOR DDH: T-8,9,10 & 11

TARBUSH LODE MINING LIMITED

GEOLOGY - WEST SHEET

MILES LAKE PROPERTIES

PICKEREL AND ECHO TOWNSHIPS, SIOUX LOOKOUT AREA, ONTARIO

SCALE : 1 inch = 200ft.
H. B. & O. ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOVEMBER 1981
By MICHAEL OGDEN, BA. Sc.

63.4689

OM82-2-C-82

TARBUSH LODE MINING LIMITED

GEOLOGY - SOUTH SHEET

MILES LAKE PROPERTIES

PICKEREL AND ECHO TOWNSHIPS, SIOUX LOOKOUT AREA, ONTARIO

SCALE : 1 inch = 200ft.

H. B. & O. ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOVEMBER 1981

By MICHAEL OGDEN, BA Sc.

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REVISED OCT. 82 TO SHOW DDH T-8, 9, 10 & 11 MYRO.

OM 82-2-C-82

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