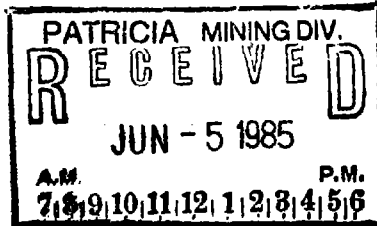




THE WASIK - SWIMIT LAKE CLAIMGROUP
(McCombe Gold Prospect)

N.T.S.: 52-F-16-SW

June, 1984



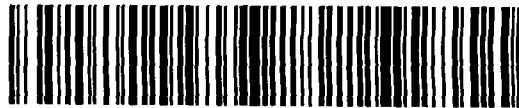
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JUN 28 1985

MINING LANDS SECTION

Dated at Dryden, June , 1984

J. Langelaar, M.Sc., P.Eng.
President, Norontex Exploration Ltd.



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after McCombe

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SUMMARY

The evaluation of the Wasik-Swimit Lake claimgroup - formerly known as the McCombe gold prospect - is based on research of available data in the assessment files of the Resident Geologist's Office, Ministry of Natural Resources, Sioux Lookout, Ontario; geological publications and field observations during a one day reconnaissance trip in 1983 and during 1984 while the property was enlarged through additional staking.

Gold bearing quartz veins or quartzvein structures occur in mafic to intermediate volcanics which are part of the Wabigoon Subprovince, which in turn hosts a number of gold occurrences, prospects and the present producer Goldlund Mines, 6 miles to the northwest of the claimgroup.

Encouraging gold (and silver) values obtained from surface work and diamond drilling in the 1950's warrant further exploratory work to determine dimensions, extent and grade of the various quartz veins on the property.

The main zone, which is a fracture zone having an average strike of N30⁰ east and dipping about 60⁰ to the northwest, exhibits the greatest width to date: trenching exposed approximately 15 feet whereas a strike length in excess of 1,600 feet is suggested.

Gold values, where encountered in close association with the accessory sulphides, such as galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite, may reach up to 8 oz/ton; values in excess of 2 ounces per ton are not considered to be representative of the average gold veins.

Wallrock alteration consists of chlorite schist and quartz-sericite schist.

Present gold prices and the presence of custom milling facilities at Goldlund Mines are thought to enhance the potential of this property considerably. These facilities are a mere 6 miles, as the crow flies, from the claim group.

INTRODUCTION

Norontex Exploration Ltd. has prepared this report on behalf of the owner of the two patented claims HW635 and HW636 - Mr. E. F. Wasik of Slave Lake, Alberta - in an attempt to get third parties interested in pursuing an option agreement in order to undertake a programme of sound exploration designed to locate mineralized zones so that a commercial and mineable orebody may be established.

In order to cover mineralized quartz occurrences located outside the 2 patented claims, Norontex staked 34 additional claims during the latter part of May 1984.

In the past, geological mapping, trenching, sampling and limited diamond drilling have been carried out.

Eventhough the results were encouraging, it is surmised that gold prices in the 50's, 60's and 70's prohibited the implementation of a vigorous exploration program.

Introduction cont'd

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Guidelines for a tentative option agreement are enclosed,
as is a statement of Norontex's expenditures to-date.

P.S. The above deleted; n.a.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Beard, R.C. and Garrett, G.L., 1976:

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Phoenix Geophysics Ltd., 1979:

I.P. and Resistivity Survey, maps and report for
Beth Canada Mining Company.

Questor Surveys Ltd., 1978:

Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic surveys,
maps and report for Beth Canada Mining Company.

Satterly, J., 1960:

Geology of the Dymont Area; Ontario Department of
Mines, Volume LXIX, Part 6.

Note: The references made to B.M. Arnott, 1952 are
derived from Gauvreau's, McCombe and Moore's
reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MINING CLAIMS

Mr. E. F. Wasik and Mrs. D. Wasik of Slave Lake, Alberta are the registered owners of Patented Mining Claims HW635 and HW636, respectively Parcel Numbers 3096 and 3326, by transfer 133308, registered December 18th, 1978 from Richard McCombe.

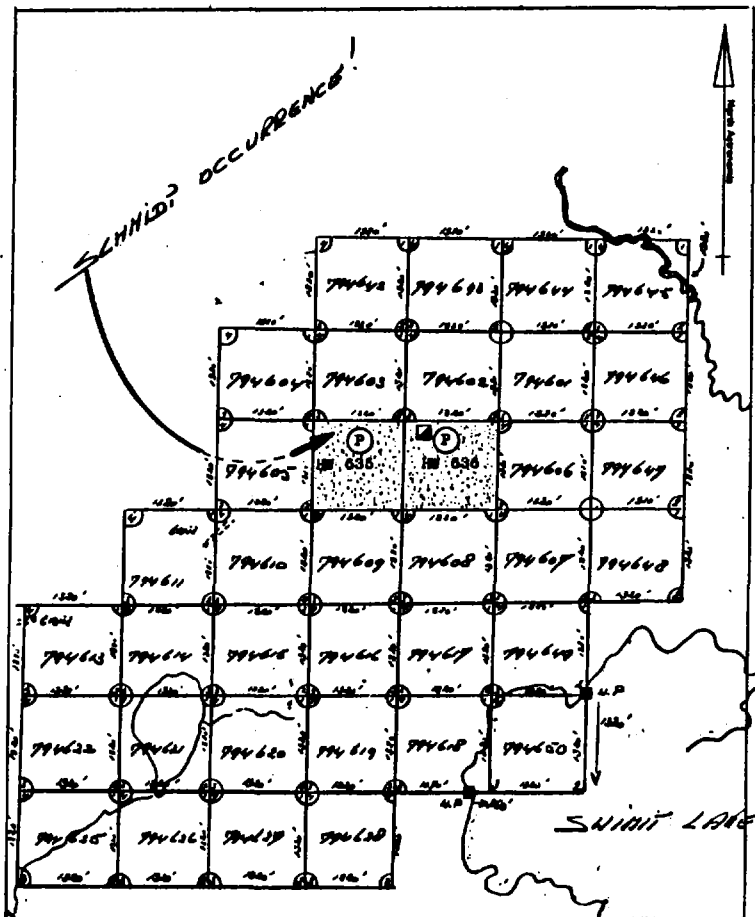


FIGURE 1

Norontex staked 34 claims during the latter part of May 1984. These claims form a contiguous block, each with an area of approximately 40 acres for a total of 1360 acres (550 hectares) - see Figure 1.

The claim group is situated in the Patricia Mining District and may be described as follows in accordance with the Ontario staking system:

Reference Map	Claim Map	Claim Number	Parcel Number	Status	Recording Date
Keikewabik Lake	M-1946	HW635	#3096	Patented	N.A.
		HW636	#3326	Patented	N.A.
		794601		Unpatented	12 June 1984
		794602		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794603		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794604		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794605		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794606		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794607		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794608		Unpatented	" June 1984

Description of Mining Claims cont'd

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Reference Map	Claim Map	Claim Number	Parcel Number	Status	Recording Date
Keikewabik Lake	M-1946	794616		Unpatented	12 June 1984
		794617		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794649		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794650		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794609		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794610		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794611		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794613		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794614		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794615		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794618		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794619		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794620		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794621		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794626		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794627		Unpatented	" June 1984
794628		Unpatented	" June 1984		
794642		Unpatented	" June 1984		

Description of Mining Claims cont'd

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Reference Map	Claim Map	Claim Number	Parcel Number	Status	Recording Date
Keikewabik Lake	M-1946	794643		Unpatented	12 June 1984
		794644		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794645		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794646		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794647		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794648		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794622		Unpatented	" June 1984
		794625		Unpatented	" June 1984

Highway 72, connects the village of Dinorwic on the Trans Canada Highway with Sioux Lookout and is located approximately 4 miles northwest of the claim holdings.

The centre of the claimgroup is at Longitude $92^{\circ}15'00''$ and Latitude $49^{\circ}50'00''$; claim map M-1946 (Keikewabik Lake) N.T.S. reference No. 52F16SW.

ACCESS:

The claims are readily accessible by plane from Sioux Lookout or Dryden via Swimit Lake which is just a short distance east and south of the property.

Alternatively, the claims may be reached by water from Sioux Lookout, via Abram Lake, Minnitaki Lake, Pickerel Arm and Pickerel Bay, then to the property via a $2 \frac{3}{4}$ mile long trail.

SERVICES:

Transportation to and from the Dryden-Sioux Lookout Area is excellent. Dryden is located along the Trans Canada Highway and the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Airtravel to Winnipeg and Thunder Bay-Toronto is provided by NordAir, which operates a twice daily jetservice into Dryden.

The presence of the Mining Recording Office, the Sioux Lookout District Ministry of Natural Resources Office and the Resident Geologist's Office facilitates activities associated with mining and exploration.

Electric power is available at Goldlund Mines, less than 6 miles northwest of the property (see figure 2).

TOPOGRAPHY:

The area, occupied by the claims is generally hilly with quite pronounced northeast-southwest running ridges.

The ground between the ridges is overburden and swamp covered.

Rock outcrops are not plentiful, but sufficient to give a fair idea of the underlying geology.

RESOURCES and NATURAL RESOURCES:

One of the principal sources of revenue of the general area is the summer tourist business: sportfishing, boating and camping form the main attractions.

Lumber activity is carried out intensively throughout the district by Great Lakes Paper with its main plant in Dryden. Access roads may eventually reach to within 1 mile of Swimit Lake.

The timber on the property consists of poplar, spruce, jackpine, ash, cedar, balsam, birch and occasional white pine.

HISTORY

Patented claims HW635 and HW636 were formerly known as the Schmidt-Wallbridge property. The original owners were George Morgan and Carl Schmidt, who acquired HW635 under patent 2556 on August 9, 1900 and HW636 under patent 2709 on April 1st, 1901.

Gold was discovered on these claims around 1898 when the area saw considerable prospecting activity; presumably the 29 foot inclined shaft was sunk during this period. The 2 claims were patented and have been held by various owners since that time.

Around 1932, considerable trenching was carried out on the property. At that time also some limited X-Ray drilling must have taken place as evidenced by some of the core still on the property. No records of this work nor details of the drilling are available.

In 1950, Central Manitoba Mines Limited drilled 3 holes

for a total footage of 1,007 feet; the logs and assay results are enclosed as appendix A.

Extensive sampling was carried out by Bruce Arnott, engineer in charge.

The two patented claims (plus 24 unpatented) were transferred, in full, to McCombe Mining and Exploration Company Limited in 1952.

Several reports have been prepared for this Company: R. McCombe (Dec. 6, 1952), L.F. Gauvreau (May 19, 1953) and G.W. Moore (Aug. 3, 1959). All authors draw heavily on Arnott's information and little substance has been added over the years with the exception of an excellent detailed geological map by McCombe, of which a modified copy has been enclosed in backpocket.

Since 1952, the property has virtually been idle, even-though exploration programs have been conducted in the district and general area from the early 1940's onwards.

The discovery and development of gold on the Newlund property in the Echo township (now Goldlund Mines) signalled the next important phase of exploration activity (1942-1950).

By 1958 the Newlund Mine had been closed and exploration in the district became more or less dormant, with the final phase occurring in 1960 when Teck Corporation drilled seven holes for a total of 2,725 feet on a property straddling the McAree - Keikewabik township boundary, about 1.4 miles east of the southwest end of Pikerel Arm of Minnitaki Lake (of the 7 holes, the four best intersections over .40 oz/ton of gold, assayed as follows:

D.D.H. #2	.78 oz/ton Au over 2.0 feet
D.D.H. #6	.66 oz/ton Au over 2.2 feet
D.D.H. #3	.42 oz/ton Au over 1.5 feet
D.D.H. #4	.70 oz/ton Au over 4.3 feet

Accompanying silver assays for all intersections were 2.5 oz/ton).

DeJour Mines Limited acquired above mentioned property in 1979, which was subsequently optioned to Nova-Co. Exploration Limited in 1980. During 1980/1981 Derry, Michener and Booth carried out geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys. For various reasons the results of the geophysical (magnetometer) and geochemical (humus) surveys were inconclusive.

During 1978 Questor Surveys Ltd., carried out an Airborne EM and Mag Survey for Beth Canada Mining Company.

Phoenix Geophysics Ltd. conducted I.P. and Resistivity surveys in 1979 (for Beth Canada) on 4 claims 1¼ miles south of Nova-Co. holdings, where 2 paralleling anomalous I.P. zones were defined; no report of follow-up work is available.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Minnitaki Lake - Sandybeach Lake area is a portion of the Wabigoon Subprovince.

Blackburn and Janes (1983) are quoted from MP 110 as follows:

"This portion of the Wabigoon Subprovince is underlain by a basal assemblage of mafic volcanic rocks (Northern Volcanic Belt) overlain by a transitional sedimentary sequence. 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. The structural alignment of the gold deposits parallel to the major faulting direction is apparent in Figure 8. The fault system runs from Miniss Lake in the north through Minnitaki Lake and Sandybeach Lake to the south

where it bends to the west to join the Wabigoon Fault (Trowell et al. 1980). 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."

The authors quote Chisholm who in 1951 described the gold occurrences in the districts under 4 groups.

- 1) Quartz and carbonate fissure veins and stock-works in lava's tuff, agglomerate and intrusive rock types.
- 2) Cross fractures in lavas, tuff and intrusive rock types (the Goldlund Mines and Windfall Mines Limited fall in this category).
- 3) Carbonate replacement zones in mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks.
- 4) Silicified shear zones in tuff and lava's.

Various authors have suggested that the goldbearing quartz veins are related both structurally and genetically to the Swimit Lake batholith (i.e. the Basket Lake batholith).

This phenomenon has been observed in many instances in Northwestern Ontario where the gold occurrences around the Revel Batholith (Snake Bay-Kawashegamuk Lake-Melgund township), the Stephan Lake batholith (Kakagi Lake) and the Aulneau Batholith with the Viola Lake stock (Lake of the Woods) may serve as examples.

McCombe (1952) notes that " *it is of interest that the known gold veins in the area are found to be at approximately the same distance from the granite margin.*"

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by pillow lava's, basic flows, series of intermediate to acid flows and agglomerates, intruded by coarse feldspar porphyry, quartz porphyry and a fine grained quartz feldspar porphyry. All rocks are of Pre-Cambrian age.

McCombe (1952) describes the geology of the property in detail and his complete description is reproduced as follows:

"

GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY

All of the exposed rocks on the property are Pre-Cambrian in age. Recent and Pleistocene deposits of peat, alluvium, boulder clay, and gravel occupy the depressions, and cover in part the higher ground.

Over ninety per cent of the claim area is underlain by Keewatin flows and fragmentals.

The geology is summarized as follows:

Table of Formations

Cenozoic

<i>Recent</i>	<i>Peat, alluvium</i>
<i>Pleistocene</i>	<i>Clay, sand, gravel</i>

Pre-Cambrian

<i>Algoman</i>	<i>Quartz porphyry</i>
	<i>Granite porphyry</i>
	<i>Granite</i>
	<i>Quartz veins</i>
	<i>Feldspar basalt porphyry</i>
<i>Keewatin</i>	<i>Feldspar basalt prophyry</i>
	<i>Coarse grained flows, gabbro</i>
	<i>and quartz diorite</i>
	<i>Pillow lava, chiefly basalt</i>
	<i>Basic flows, chiefly basalt</i>
	<i>Chlorite schist</i>
	<i>Agglomerate</i>

Keewatin

Approximately seventy-five per cent of the claim area is underlain by pillow lava and basic flows.

The pillow lavas are chiefly basaltic, dark green in color, with rusty weathered pillow tops. There is very little evidence of shearing in the pillow lavas, but they have been intruded by a great number of small quartz veins and stringers as well as quartz porphyry and granite porphyry dikes. There are some amygdules in the tops of the pillows.

The basic lavas are dark to olive green in color and all lie within the andesite - basalt series. They are dense in texture and hard and consist of plagioclase feldspar, amphibole, pyroxene, epidote and chlorite. They generally contain minor amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite.

The agglomerate consists of rough angular fragments of greenstone, partially altered, and about 1½" to 3" in size,

in a matrix of basaltic greenstone. On weathered surfaces the fragments stand out conspicuously.

The feldspar basalt porphyry, with which is grouped the coarse grained flows, occupy approximately twenty-five per cent of the claim area.

The feldspar basalt porphyry on the Swimit Lake property lies in large masses rather than in dikes, and is probably a flow rock. The Feldspar Basalt porphyry grades laterally into a massive coarse grained greenstone, which resembles diorite, diabase or gabbro. As the feldspar basalt porphyry lies on hill tops, and always grades into a coarse grained flow, it is suggested that both the feldspar porphyry and diorite (?) are flows, both having been laid down at roughly the same period in time. The writer puts forward the theory that the first volcanics laid down was the coarse grained flow, which, without interruption in the volcanic action, gradually began to emit larger crystals of feldspar in the liquid lava. Thus, a series of flow rocks could be obtained, which would gradually grade from a coarse grained flow to a porphyry, which is exactly the situation found on the Swimit Lake property.

The feldspar basalt porphyry has phenocrysts of semi-transparent grey-white feldspar, which in places have been partially altered to what seems to be a mixture of calcite, epidote and sericite. The phenocryst surfaces are soft, due to alteration, and rounded. The phenocrysts are normally fractured, or broken up.

The coarse grained matrix is dark green to black in color, and seems to consist of crystals of plagioclase, (probably labradorite) and hornblende (or pyroxine).

The coarse grained flow is composed of white crystals of plagioclase, which resembles the larger ones found in the porphyry, and crystals of labradorite, and hornblende (or pyroxine); with some quartz crystals appearing at times.

Algoman

There are numerous quartz porphyry dikes on the property which have a general strike of between N25E and N40E, and range from minus one foot to thirty feet in width.

The quartz porphyry dikes are normally massive, with well defined borders which exhibit little, if any, contact alteration such as chilled borders, exogene or endogene metamorphism. There is very little shearing adjacent to the porphyry dikes which when considered with the parallel nature of the dikes indicates that the intrusives may have introduced along tension fractures in the flow rocks.

The quartz porphyry dikes have a groundmass which is finely phanocrystalline or verges on being aphyritic. Where the individual minerals in the ground-mass are discernable they consist of about 15% pink orthoclase feldspar and 85% milky white quartz. Biotite mica and other ferromagnesium minerals are present in minor amounts in some places, but generally are absent.

The phenocrysts are quartz crystals, which range in size from 1mm to as much as 5mm in size.

The granite porphyry dikes on the Swimit Lake property resemble the quartz porphyry dikes insofar as strike and contact metamorphism are concerned. The porphyry dikes range from less than one foot in width to 15 feet in width.

The groundmass of the granite porphyry is composed of 50 to 75% orthoclase feldspar and 25 to 50% milky white quartz. The feldspar give the dikes a light red to pink color.

The phenocrysts are quartz and orthoclase feldspar crystals which range in size from 1mm to 5mm. In some places there are a few crystals of plagioclase feldspar (probably about labradorite in An. Ab. series) as phenocrysts.

There is a granite plug on the Southeast corner of claim 30746. This plug may possibly be an offset from the granite mass which lies between a half-mile and three-quarters of a mile to the south.

The granite is a pink colored, equigranular phanerite with a grain size of between 2 and 3mm, and composed of approximately 25% quartz and 75% orthoclase. Minor amounts of mica are present as black biotite.

There are also minor amounts of plagioclase present in the granite."

VEIN SYSTEM

B. M. Arnott, (1952) is quoted from McCombe's (1956) report:

" A fracture zone, having an average strike of N30 degrees E and dipping at about 60 degrees to the northwest, has been traced by pits and trenches for a length of 1,600 feet across HW636 and HW635. Quartz veins fill the fractures, most of which appear to be parallel or at low angles to the general strike of the zone, but a few cut it at right angles. Widths of the veins as exposed vary from one foot to a width of fifteen feet of mixed quartz and schist just north of the shaft. The wall rocks of the veins consist of greenstones and quartz and feldspar porphyries. In places the greenstones are altered to chlorite schist and the older type of quartz porphyry has been altered to quartz-sericite schist."

Work performed during 1952 by McCombe Exploration exposed quartz in well defined shear zones. " This work

would indicate that the quartz fracture zone extends the full width of the property parallel or nearly parallel to the baseline." (McCombe 1952)

The most important vein uncovered to-date is the original discovery vein on which most of the work has been carried out. Further work is required to determine whether the vein is continuous or is comprised of a series of en echelon quartz lenses.

Three types of quartz have been recognized:

- 1) White sugary quartz, which may carry ankerite.
This type is mineralized with galena, sphalerite, chalcopryrite and pyrite; schist remnants are often found (The Main Vein).

- 2) Glassy blue to black quartz which may carry small amounts of galena, chalcopryrite, sphalerite and pyrite. This type is generally found to occur in small stringers. Where mineralization is best, scattered and erratic gold values are encountered.

- 3) Massive white barren quartz, devoid of any mineralization.

McCombe (1952) located several exposures of the blue quartz vein type (see also Economic Geology), some of which were observed to the southwest of the shaft during the one day Norontex visit.

The blue quartz is generally found in narrow stringers and where (minor) amounts of galena and sphalerite are encountered, values up to nearly 4 oz/ton of gold may be recorded (McCombe 1952).

In the 1952 geological mapping by McCombe, in excess of 8 quartz veins or quartzvein systems were located.

Considering location and strike of some of these veins, strikelength in excess of 1,000 feet could be implied a fact noted by McCombe who recommended in all instances further work to determine extent and importance of these structures.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Gold mineralization on the property occurs in a series of quartz veins and associated sulphides within fractured, schistose zones.

According to Gauvreau (1953) and Moore (1959) the main goldbearing zone of mineralized quartz and schist has been traced by pits and trenches for a length of 1,600 feet: note that long sections of this distance remain unexplored due to overburden conditions.

Of the associated sulphides, the presence of pyrite apparently has no significance to the gold mineralization, a fact established by Arnott in 1952.

Where sphalerite, galena or chalcopyrite are observed, even in small amounts, high gold values can be obtained. This was confirmed by McCombe's 1952 and Norontex's 1983 sampling.

The above is reiterated by a quote from Moore (1959) on the economic geology:

" Varying amounts of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite were seen to occur when the best gold values were obtained.

From all indications the gold does not appear to be associated with the pyrite mineralization but where the other three abovementioned minerals occur, high gold values are usually obtained.

It is reported that microscopic examination of the thin section of the ore revealed that the gold occurred along the edges of the galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite grains. No free gold was seen under microscope in the quartz. This would explain why no visible gold has been found in the vein material to-date despite the high gold assays."

The greatest width of the quartzvein system occurs in close proximity to the shaft on claim HW636.

Trenching exposed a width of approximately 15 feet.

Norontex collected 20 samples during its one day visit in July 1983. Of these, 15 samples were collected around the main shaft and trenches and gave the following assay results. (See also assay certificate, addendum C) The balance of the samples was collected from veins, trenches and pits across the swamp to the southwest.

Sample #		Oz/ton AU
D 9528	20' north of shaft; highly silicious material but not typical quartz vein; Cp, Pb, Zn up to 15 - 20% combined	8.40
D. 9529	20' north of shaft; Pb rich material	3.56
D 9530	20' north of shaft; quartz rich material; gossan stained; Pb, Zn	1.52
D 9531	20' north of shaft; quartz with wallrock remnants, schists; 1 - 2% Po, tr. Cp, minor Pb, Zn	.02

Economic Geology cont'd .38

Sample #		Oz/ton Au
D 9532	45' north of shaft; highly siliceous material - variable quartz vein; odd speck of sulphide	.15
D 9533	90' north of shaft, almost "rhyolitic" with minor Po, Py	no assay
D 9534	100' north of shaft and 25' east in east-west trench; blue quartz with odd sulphide speck	.02
D 9535	As D 9534	.25
D 9536	10' NE of shaft, quartz with sulphides high graded on galena	1.68
D 9537	10 NE of shaft; quartz with 1-2% sulphides	.14
D 9538	10 NE of shaft; sheared wallrock with quartz carbonate stringers	.02

Economic Geology cont'd

.39

Sample #		Oz/ton Au
D 9539	10' NE of shaft; quartz carbonate rich, trace of sulphides	Trace
D 9540	From pile north of shaft, float, quartz carbonate material with abundant wallrock inclusions; no mineralization observed	Trace
D 9541	Piece of float southside shaft. Quartz vein with minor Py, Cp, Zn and odd speck of Pb	6.84
D 9542	"Large" shaft across swamp, distance 500-800' from previous shaft; white quartz	.15
D 9543	Material from outcrop NE of D 9542	.02
D 9544	Most "southwesterly shaft" ± 500'-700' Sw of D 9542 blue quartz stringers	.04

Economic Geology cont'd .40

Sample #		Oz/ton Au
D 9545	As D 9544, wallrock material	.13
D 9546	As D 9545, blue quartz stringers; no sulphides	Trace
D 9547	Fine grained metavolcanics with minor sulphides on planes and joints - Py, trace Cp	.04

A fair number of shafts and trenches occur across the swamp southwest of the "Main" shaft. Most of these are not indicated on McCombe's 1952 map and they have only seen cursory sampling by Norontex.*

* Update: During the period of staking, one large mineralized erratic was found approximately 500 feet south of post #1, claim 794618, near the cabin remains, 60 feet west of the shore. This highly silicified boulder carried blebs of chalcopyrite and stringers of pyrite, overall up to 10% in places. A sample taken returned .01 oz/ton Au

As stated previously, Arnott's sampling is considered the most detailed and complete one.

Excluding McCombe's 1958 grab sampling, which is submitted as appendix B, Arnott's results, together with an earlier McCombe grab sampling and Moore's sampling, follow ;

Economic Geology cont'd

.42

Sample No.	Location from Old Shaft	Samples taken by B. Arnott			Samples taken by R. McCombe			Samples taken by G. W. Moore		
		Width	Oz.Au	Val.	Width	Oz.Au	Val.	Width	Oz.Au	Val.
1	645' N.E.	3.5	Tr	-						
	456' N.E.				Grab	.11	\$3.85			
3	335' N.E.	4.0	Tr	-						
5	314' N.E.	3.0	0.40	\$14.00	Grab	1.58	55.30			
6	305' N.E.	5.0	Nil	-						
7	270' N.E.	2.0	0.76	26.60						
9	255' N.E.	1.0	0.44	15.40						
10	240' N.E.	1.0	0.00	Nil						
11	230' N.E.	1.0	3.46	221.10	Grab	3.78	132.30			
12	225' N.E.	1.0	0.86	30.10						
13	220' N.E.	1.0	3.08	107.80						
14	90' N.E.	1.0	Nil	-						
15	30 0-5'					1.16	40.60	Chips		
	from F.W.	5.0	Nil	-		.77	27.95	5.0	0.32	11.20
16	30 5'-11'				Grabs	.52	18.20	2.0	0.49	17.15
	from F.W.	6.0	3.04	106.40		5.12	179.20	2.0	0.06	2.10
						.48	16.80	2.0	2.99	104.61
17	24' N.E.	4.0	0.38	13.30				Ozs. Ag. re chip samples		
18	18' 0-6'							5.0	0.40	
	from F.W.	6.0	0.30	10.50				2.0	0.79	
19	18' 6-8'							2.0	0.25	
	from F.W.	2.0	Tr	-				2.0	2.05	
20	18' 8-9.5'									
	from F.W.	1.5	0.02	0.70						
21	18' 9.5-12'									
	from F.W.	2.5	Nil	-						
22	18' 12'-15'									
	from F.W.	3.0	0.22	7.70						
23	15' 0'-5-									
	from F.W.	5.0	Nil	-						
24	15' 5-9.5'									
	from F.W.	4.5	0.03	1.05						
25	10' N.E.	5.0	0.46	16.10	Grab	4.53	158.55			
26	5' N.E.	Grab	0.32	10.20						
27	85' S.W.	5.0	0.06	2.10						
28	95' S.W.	2.5	Tr	-						
29	105' S.W.	4.0	0.12	4.10	Grab	2.64	92.40			
31	115' S.W.	3.5	Nil	-						
32	125' S.W.	4.0	0.03	1.05						
33	145' S.W.				Grab	0.04	1.40			
	0-5'					0.11	3.85			
	from F.W.	5	0.10	3.50						
35	155' S.W.	Grab	0.20	7.00						
36	165' S.W.	3.0	Tr	-						
37	500' S.W.	Grab	0.08	2.80	Grab	0.02	0.70			
38	520' S.W.	Grab	Nil	-						
39	1030' S.W.	Grab	3.86	135.10						
40	1030' S.W.	Grab	Nil	-						
41	890' S.W.	3.5	Nil	-						
43	900' S.W.	Grab	Tr	-	Grab	0.13	4.55	Grabs	0.01	0.35 oz/Ag
44	940' S.W.	Grab	.12	4.20						

In considering the aforementioned sampling and assay results, attention is focused on the following:

- 1) Arnott: Substantial interval, albeit narrow, between 220 feet and 314 feet northeast of shaft.
- 2) Arnott: 11 feet averaging 1.66 oz/ton from footwall material 30 feet northeast of shaft. This corresponds with the Moore chip sampling which returned .70 oz/ton over 11 feet.
- 3) Arnott: 15 feet averaging .166 oz/ton from footwall material 18 feet NE of shaft.
- 4) Moore: Chipsamples assayed for silver averaged .74 oz/ton across 11 feet. In future work it is recommended that silver assays be obtained.

Diamond Drilling:

In November 1950, 3 holes were drilled by Central Manitoba Mines.

Hole #1 was drilled to intersect the zone under the old shaft and cut 2 intersections separated by 3.1 feet of chlorite schist which was not sampled.

Hole #2 was drilled for structural information and did not cut the veins.

Hole #3 - cut 1 foot assaying .44 oz/ton.

Details are listed below, whereas the drill logs are appended to the report.

Hole No. 1

<u>Footage</u>	<u>Vert. Depth</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Assay Ozs. Au</u>
200.1-200.7		1.6	0.34
201.7-204.8	(Approx. 138')	3.1	chlorite schist (not sampled?)
204.8-205.2		0.4	1.12
205.2-206.2		1.0	Tr.

Hole No. 3

<u>Footage</u>	<u>Vert. Depth</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Assay Ozs.Au</u>
187.8-191.8		4.0	Tr
191.8-192.8	(Approx.	1.0	0.44
192.8-194.5	130')	1.7	Tr
206.6-209.2		2.6	0.04

EVALUATION OF PREVIOUS WORKLocal:

In reviewing the various reports and maps on the Wasik-Swimit Lake property, it is obvious that the most complete and systematic sampling has been carried out by Bruce Arnott, engineer in charge for Central Manitoba Mines in 1952 (for results see Economic Geology).

Subsequent grab sampling by McCombe (sample plan enclosed in backpocket) and chip sampling by Moore in the fifties and Norontex in 1983 merely confirmed that high gold values can be found in places along the veins in association with sphalerite, galena and/or chalcopyrite. The importance of those values, though not to be ignored, ought to be somewhat downplayed as those assay results are in no way representative for the veins.

One of McCombe's main contributions is the excellent detailed geological map, which, slightly modified, is enclosed in backpocket.

This map forms an ideal base for future exploration and it is recommended that efforts be made to restore or recut the grid along the old McCombe grid lines.

General Area:

Judging the data available in the assessment files, it could be suggested that exploration in the past in the general area appears to be sketchy and lacking in systematic exploration approaches, be it in ideas or in the implementations in the field.

There is no question that the general area shows a propensity towards development of gold concentrations as witnessed in such occurrences as the Midas Mine, Golden Rod, Teck Corporation's drilling in 1960, gold values obtained around Sandybeach Lake (S. Johnson, pers. communication) and culminating in the Goldlund Mine.

CONCLUSIONS

Surface work and diamond drilling performed in the 1950's have produced interesting gold and silver values in quartz bearing vein systems.

The main quartz vein is situated within a fracture zone which has been trenched intermittently. Possible strikelength could be in excess of 1,600 feet.

The property presents favourable geology, structure and additional quartz veins or veinstructures which have only seen cursory examination in the past.

In the opinion of the author, further exploration work is warranted, not only on the main zone to investigate the dimensions of this zone, but also to determine the extent and grade of the additional quartz veins.

APPENDIX "A"

McCOMBE MINING AND EXPLORATION, LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: 229' N.55°W. of 0/00 DRILL HOLE No. 1
BEARING: S.55°D. DRILLING DATE: November 1950
DIP: 45° DEPTH: 499'

Depth feet	Formation	Sample No.	Width of Sample	Gold oz.
0-21	Casing			
21-57	Agglomerate, scattered fine pyrite & some barren quartz stringers. Flow altered andesite.			
57.0-61.4	Tuff. F. C. Diorite			
61.4-65.0	Agglomerate, chloritized andesite			
65.0-98.0	Tuff. F. C. Diorite			
98.0-114.3	Feldspar porphyry. Diorite			
114.3-141.0	Rhyolite porphyry			
141.0-149.7	Coarse grained tuff			
149.7-175.8	Variegated feldspar porphyry			
175.8-182.4	Rhyolite porphyry			
182.4-195.0	Coarse grained tuff			
195.0-200.1	Rhyolite porphyry (gray)			
200.1-201.7	Quartz vein, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena & sphalerite	222	1.6	0.34
201.7-204.8	Chlorite schist			
204.8-205.2	Quartz vein, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite	223	0.4	1.12
205.2-206.2	Chlorite schist, some quartz stringers with sparse pyrite	224	1.0	Tr.
206.2-343.6	Andesite, vesicular in places			
343.6-361.9	Feldspar porphyry. Diorite porphyry			
361.9-366.6	Andesite vesicular			
366.6-388.0	Silicified andesite			
388.0-395.1	Fine grained quartz porphyry, some fine disseminated pyrite			
	Rhyolite 388-392	225	4.0	Nil
395.1-442.9	Andesite. Schistoid			
442.9-454.9	Feldspar porphyry			
454.9-499	Variegated andesite			
499	END OF HOLE			

APPENDIX "A"

McCOMBE MINING AND EXPLORATION, LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: 131' S.55°E. of 0/00 DRILL HOLE NO. 2
BEARING: N.55° W. DRILLING DATE: November, 1950
DIP: 45° DEPTH: 248'

Depth feet	Formation	Sample No.	Width of Sample	Gold oz.
0-16	Casing			
16-16.7	Andesite			
16.7-17.0	Quartz porphyry			
17.0-18.1	Andesite			
18.1-62.3	Quartz porphyry			
62.3-63.3	Lost core			
63.3-178.6	Amygdaloidal andesite			
178.6-179.7	Lost core			
179.7-211.5	Amygdaloidal andesite			
211.5-213.0	Chlorite schist with 50% quartz sparse pyrite	226	1.5	N11
213.0-248 248	Amygdaloidal andesite END OF HOLE			

Angle at 248' - 41°

APPENDIX "A"

McCOMBE MINING AND EXPLORATION, LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: 140' No. 55°W. of 2/00.W. DRILL HOLE No. 3
BEARING: S.55°E. DRILLING DATE: November 1950
DIP: 45° DEPTH: 260°

Depth feet	Formation	Sample No.	Width of Sample	Gold oz
0-12	Casing			
12-19.0	Andesite			
19.0-28.5	Feldspar porphyry			
28.5-32.0	Fine grained quartz porphyry			
32.0-32.3	Feldspar porphyry			
32.3-38.0	Fine grained quartz porphyry			
38.0-66.6	Porphyritized andesite			
66.6-91.9	Feldspar porphyry			
91.9-117.0	Andesite, porphyritized in places			
117.0-133.4	Amygdaloidal andesite			
113.4-161.4	Basalt feldspar porphyry			
161.4-163.4	Andesite			
163.4-179.6	Basalt feldspar porphyry			
179.6-186.1	Andesite			
186.1-187.8	Chlorite schist, silicified, sparse pyrite	227	1.7	Nil
187.8-191.8	Quartz, sparsely mineralized with galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite & pyrite	228	4.0	Trace
191.8-192.8	Quartz, heavily mineralized as above	229	1.0	0.44
192.8-194.5	Chlorite schist, silicified, sparse min.	230	1.7	Trace
194.5-204.9	Andesite			
204.9-205.6	Quartz, a little pyrite	231	0.7	Nil
205.6-206.6	Andesite			
206.6-209.2	Quartz, a little pyrite	232	2.6	0.04
209.2-233.0	Amygdaloidal andesite, plain andesite			
233.0-253.8	Feldspar porphyry, diorite porphyry			
253.8-260	Amygdaloidal andesite			
260	END OF HOLE			

APPENDIX "B"

<u>Samples Marked</u>	<u>Gold Oz.</u>	<u>Values * Per Ton</u>	
#600	1.16	\$40.60	Typical sulphide mineralization vein quartz, main showings, 20' north of old shaft.
#601	0.52	18.20	Vein quartz showing fine sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite mineralization 15' north of old shaft.
#602	5.12	179.20	Vein quartz from dump of pit 20' north of old shaft.
#603	0.48	16.80	Black quartz. 100' north of old shaft.
#604	3.78	132.30	Vein quartz 225' north of old shaft.
#605	1.58	55.30	Vein quartz 300' north of old shaft.
#606	2.64	92.40	Vein quartz 75' south of old shaft.
#607	0.32	11.20	Vein quartz 100' south of old shaft.
#608	0.02	0.70	Vein quartz 500' south of old shaft.

All the above samples were grab samples with an average weight of 7# - 10# each.

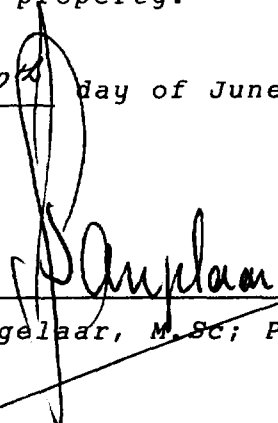
* Gold at \$35.00 per ounce.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

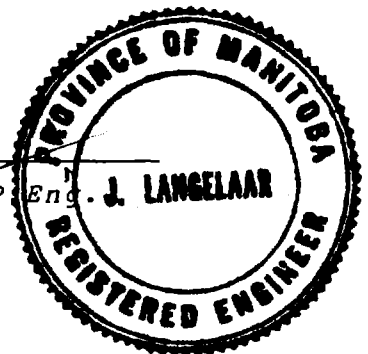
I, Joop Langelaar, of the Town of Dryden, in the Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

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

DATED AT DRYDEN, ONTARIO, this 18th day of June, 1984.



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

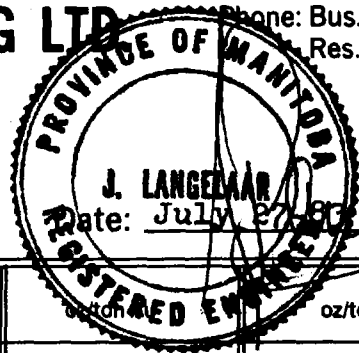




COCHENOUR FIRE ASSAYING LTD.

Phone: Bus. 662-8171
Res. 662-3341

J.W. Beck, Assayer,
Box 43, Cochenour, Ont.



"Assaying for over 30 Years"

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Sample No.	Description	oz/ton Ag
	Norontex	
	Dryden, 0 nt.	
9528	qtz, 15-20% Cu, Pb, Zn, sulphides	8.40
29	Pb - rich material	3.56
30	qtz rich material, Pb, Zn rich	1.52
31	qtz streaks wallrock 1-2% Po, trace Cpy, minor Zn/Pb	.02
32	highly sil. material, qtz, odd specks sulph.	.15
9534	blue qtz with odd sulph.	.02
35	as 9534	.25
36	qtz with cpy, gal, py (highgraded on galena)	1.68
37	qtz with 1-2% irregular sulph. (Mainly Pb)	.14
38	sheared wallrock qtz carb stringers	.02
39	qtz carb, trace sulph.	Trace
40	qtz carb no mineral obs.	"
41	qtz with Py, Cpy (minor) Zn and odd Pb	6.84
42		.15
43	outcrop ??	.02
44	blue qtz	.04
45	wallrock	.13
46	blue qtz stringers	Trace
47	drill core: fine grained volcs. with sulph (Py - traces Cpy on joints)	.04

110/567/1122

Assayer: *Paul DeBorchi*



COCHENOUR FIRE ASSAYING LTD.

Phone: Bus. 662-8171
Res. 662-3341

J.W. Beck, Assayer,
Box 43, Cochenour, Ont.

"Assaying for over 30 Years"

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Date: July 27-83

Sample No.	Norontex Dryden. O nt.	Description	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag
9528	gte, 15-20% Cu, Pb, Zn sulph.		8.40	
29	Pb-rich mat.		3.56	
30	gte rich mat. Pb rich		1.52	
31	gte, streaks well (well 1-2% Pb, Cu, Zn, minor Fe/Pb)		.02	
32	highly sil. material, gte, gold specks sulph.		.15	
9534	blue gte with odd sulph		.02	
35	as 9534		.25	
36	gte with cony gal py (high graded Ni galena)		1.68	
37	gte with 1-2% irregular sulph (mainly Pb)		.14	
38	sheared wall rock gte each stringers		.02	
39	gte each, loose sulph		Trace	
40	gte each, no mineral obs.		"	
41	gte with Py cony (minor) Pb and odd Pb		6.84	
42	with Py cony		.15	
43	intercept ?		.02	
44	blue gte quartz		.04	
45	wall rock wall rock		.13	
46	blue gte stringers		Trace	
47	drill core: fine grained rock with sulph/py traces cony in joints		.04	

10/567/1122

Assayer: Paul DeBank

Red Lake Printing Co. Ltd.

Appendix A.

Cu - Zn - Pb - Py

copy.

Pb (reprt)



Ministry of
Natural
Resources
Ontario

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological,
Geochemical and Expenditures)



52F16SE0009 2.8247 KEIKEWABIK LAKE

900

Michelle
Mining Lands

#85-
101
The Mining Act

Type of Survey(s) Geological evaluation survey		Township or Area Keikewabik Lake M 1946	
Claim Holder(s) J. Langelaar, c/o Norontex Exploration Ltd		Prospector's Licence No. G2087	
Address 3 Bedworth Road, R.R.#1, box 7, site 11 Dryden, Ont. P8N 2Y4			
Survey Company Norontex Exploration Ltd		Date of Survey (from & to) June 1984	Total Miles of line Cut n.a.
Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report) as above			

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

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

NOT APPLICABLE

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim			Mining Claim		
Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.
Pa	794601	60			
	794602	60			
	794603	60			
	794604	20			
	794605	20			
	794610	20			
	794609	20			
	794608	20			
	794607	20			
	794606	34.3 20			

RECEIVED

JUN 2 1985

MINING LANDS SECTION

PATRICIA MINING DIV.
RECEIVED
JUN - 5 1985
A.M. 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 P.M.

See revised work statement

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)	
Type of Work Performed SECT. 77 (19) Geological evaluation	Performed on Claim(s) all 10 listed
Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits	
Total Expenditures \$ 5014.50	Total Days Credits 15 = 334.3
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.	

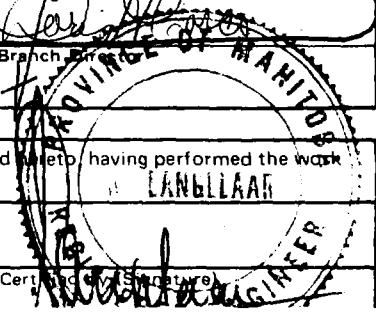
Pa 794601

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work.	10
---	-----------

Date June 3, '85	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature) <i>[Signature]</i>
----------------------------	--

For Office Use Only		Mining Recorder <i>[Signature]</i>	
Total Days Cr. Recorded 334.3	Date Recorded June 5, 1985	Date Approved as Recorded	Branch Director <i>[Signature]</i>

Certification Verifying Report of Work	
I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.	
Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying J. Langelaar, Norontex Exploration Ltd R.R. #1	Date Certified June 5, 1985





Sept. 19/85

1985 09 04

Your File: 85-101
Our File: 2.8247

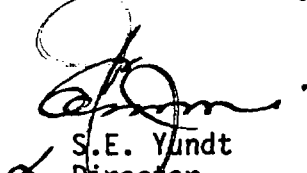
Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 309
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
POV 2T0

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are two copies of a Notice of Intent with statements listing a reduced rate of assessment work credits to be allowed for a technical survey. Please forward one copy to the recorded holder of the claims and retain the other. In approximately fifteen days from the above date, a final letter of approval of these credits will be sent to you. On receipt of the approval letter, you may then change the work entries on the claim record sheets.

For further information, if required, please contact Mr. R.J. Pichette at 416/965-4888.

Yours sincerely,


S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

R.D.K. D. Kinvig:mc

Encls.

cc: J. Langelaar
c/o Norontex Exploration Ltd
3 Bedworth Road
R.R.#1
Box 7, Site 11
Dryden, Ontario
P8N 2Y4

cc: Mr. G.H. Ferguson
Mining & Lands Commissioner
Toronto, Ontario



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Notice of Intent
for Technical Reports

1985 09 04

2.8247/85-101

An examination of your survey report indicates that the requirements of The Ontario Mining Act have not been fully met to warrant maximum assessment work credits. This notice is merely a warning that you will not be allowed the number of assessment work days credits that you expected and also that in approximately 15 days from the above date, the mining recorder will be authorized to change the entries on his record sheets to agree with the enclosed statement. Please note that until such time as the recorder actually changes the entry on the record sheet, the status of the claim remains unchanged.

If you are of the opinion that these changes by the mining recorder will jeopardize your claims, you may during the next fifteen days apply to the Mining and Lands Commissioner for an extension of time. Abstracts should be sent with your application.

If the reduced rate of credits does not jeopardize the status of the claims then you need not seek relief from the Mining and Lands Commissioner and this Notice of Intent may be disregarded.

If your survey was submitted and assessed under the "Special Provision-Performance and Coverage" method and you are of the opinion that a re-appraisal under the "Man-days" method would result in the approval of a greater number of days credit per claim, you may, within the said fifteen day period, submit assessment work breakdowns listing the employees names, addresses and the dates and hours they worked. The new work breakdowns should be submitted direct to the Land Management Branch, Toronto. The report will be re-assessed and a new statement of credits based on actual days worked will be issued.



Mining Lands Comments

- This report appears to be based on a brief visit to the property in 1983 and an assessment file search. The assays appear to be all done on samples collected from the two patented claims. The assays are dated July 27, 1983. The recording date of the claims is June 12, 1984 so the assay costs are unacceptable on two counts. Is this submission acceptable under 77(19)? are all the costs acceptable (assays excluded)? Note the

To: Geophysics *date of the final report June 18, 1984.*

Comments

Approved Wish to see again with corrections Date Signature

To: Geology - Expenditures **C. KUSTRA**

Comments
The report is OK. Too bad the assay costs are not acceptable. They provide good information to the report.

Approved Wish to see again with corrections Date *August 7/85* Signature *C. Kustra*

To: Geochemistry

Comments

Approved Wish to see again with corrections Date Signature

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

Assessment Work Breakdown

Man Days are based on eight (8) hour Technical or Line-cutting days. Technical days include work performed by consultants, draftsmen, etc..

Type of Survey												
Technical Days	X	7	=	Technical Days Credits	+	Line-cutting Days	=	Total Credits	÷	No. of Claims	=	Days per Claim
[]				[]		[]		[]		[]		[]

Type of Survey												
Technical Days	X	7	=	Technical Days Credits	+	Line-cutting Days	=	Total Credits	÷	No. of Claims	=	Days per Claim
[]				[]		[]		[]		[]		[]

Type of Survey												
Technical Days	X	7	=	Technical Days Credits	+	Line-cutting Days	=	Total Credits	÷	No. of Claims	=	Days per Claim
[]				[]		[]		[]		[]		[]

Type of Survey												
Technical Days	X	7	=	Technical Days Credits	+	Line-cutting Days	=	Total Credits	÷	No. of Claims	=	Days per Claim
[]				[]		[]		[]		[]		[]

Reconnaissance geology & evaluation:
 → van Enk, M.Sc 2 days @ \$300 P/D \$600.00
 → Langelaar 2 days @ \$300 p/d \$600.00

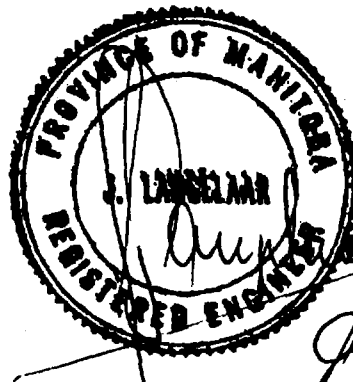
Assaying charges: (Custom Fire Assaying) \$ 142.50

Report preparation - engineering -,drafting, titlesearch, assessment search: 12 days @ \$300.00 per day \$3600.00

Typing service: 48 pages @ \$1.50 per page (no receipt) \$ 72.00

Total: \$5014.50

Calc: 5014.5 : 15 = 334.4 days
 7 claims @ 20 days = 140 days
 3 claims @ 60 days = 180 days
 Total used: 320 days.



June 3, 1985.



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

July 11, 1985

MEMORANDUM TO:

Director Land Management Branch
Whitney Block, Queen's Park
TORONTO, Ontario

Attention: Doug Isherwood

Subject: Mining Claims Pa.794601-10 incl.
Keikewabik Lake G-2087
PATRICIA MINING DIVISION

Enclosed please find photocopies of the record sheets for the above mentioned mining claims.

As per our telephone conversation (Spooner/Isherwood) the recording date is June 12, 1984.

RECEIVED

JUL 15 1985

MINING LANDS SECTION



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Spooner", written over the typed name.

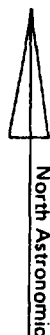
R. Spooner, Mining Recorder
PATRICIA MINING DIVISION
Telephone: 807-737-1140 (ext. 72)

D. Clace

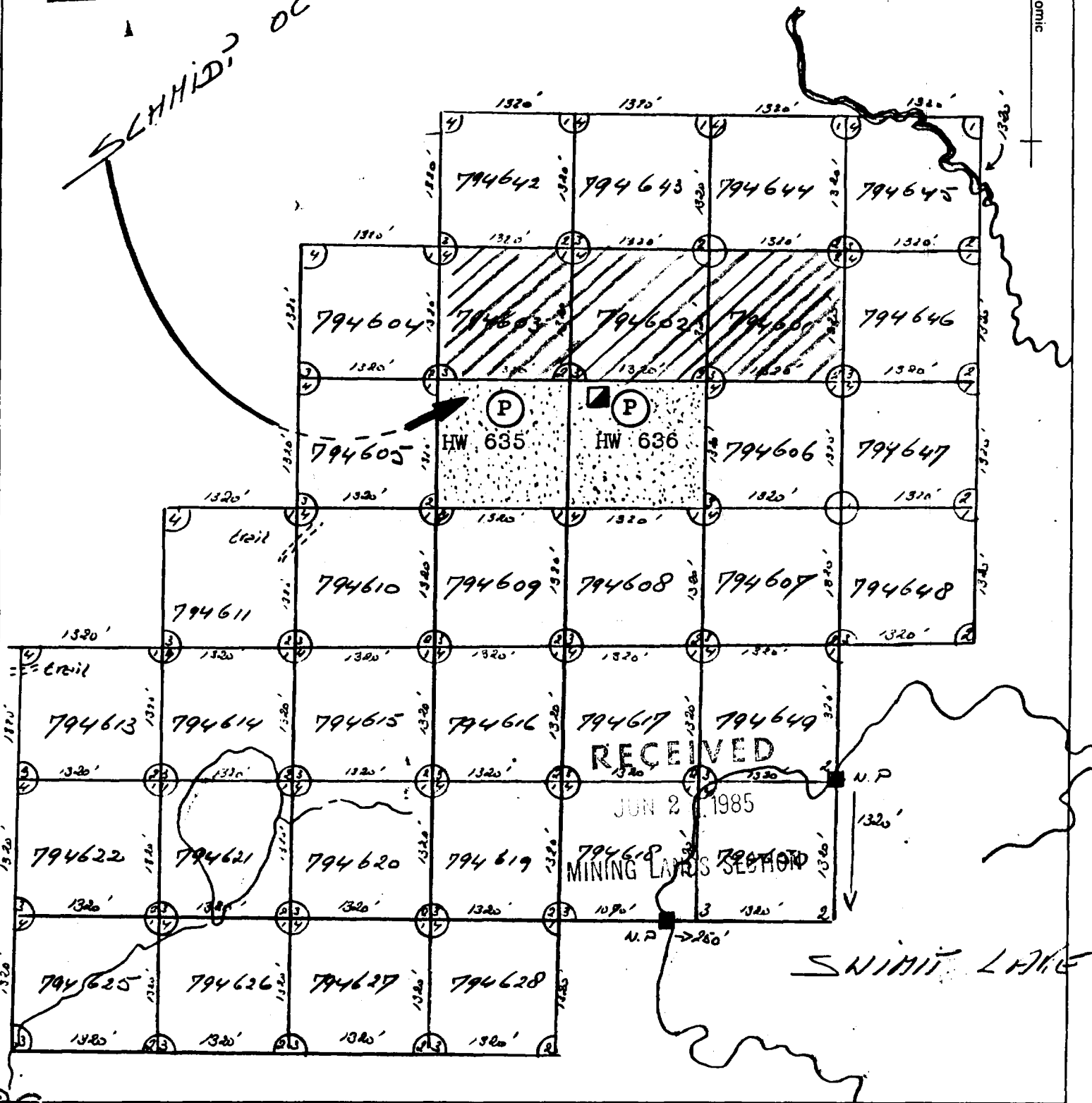
encl.

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

 20 days
 60 days



SCHEIDT OCCURRENCE!



1985 09 27

Your File: 85-101
Our File: 2.8247

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 309
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
POV 2T0

Dear Sir:

RE: Assaying submitted under Section 77(19)
of the Mining Act RSO 1980, on Mining
Claims PA 794601, et al, in the Area
of Keikewabik Lake

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

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

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

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

DK/mc

cc: J. Langelaar
c/o Norontex Exploration Ltd
3 Bedworth Road
R.R.#1
Box 7, Site 11
Dryden, Ontario
P8N 2Y4

cc: Resident Geologist
Mining & Lands Commissioner
Toronto, Ontario

Encl.

Mining Lands Section

File No 28247

Control Sheet

TYPE OF SURVEY GEOPHYSICAL
 GEOLOGICAL
 GEOCHEMICAL
 EXPENDITURE

MINING LANDS COMMENTS:

log
L.D.

Signature of Assessor

Date



Recorded Holder
J. LANGELAAR

Township or Area
KEIKEWABIK LAKE

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
<p>Geophysical</p> <p>Electromagnetic _____ days</p> <p>Magnetometer _____ days</p> <p>Radiometric _____ days</p> <p>Induced polarization _____ days</p> <p>Other _____ days</p> <p>Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column</p> <p>Geological _____ days</p> <p>Geochemical _____ days</p> <p>Man days <input type="checkbox"/> Airborne <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Special provision <input type="checkbox"/> Ground <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.</p>	<p>\$4,872.00 spent on a Geological Evaluation on mining claims PA 794601 to 10 inclusive.</p> <p>324.8 assessment work days are allowed which may be grouped in accordance with Section 76(6) of the Mining Act.</p>

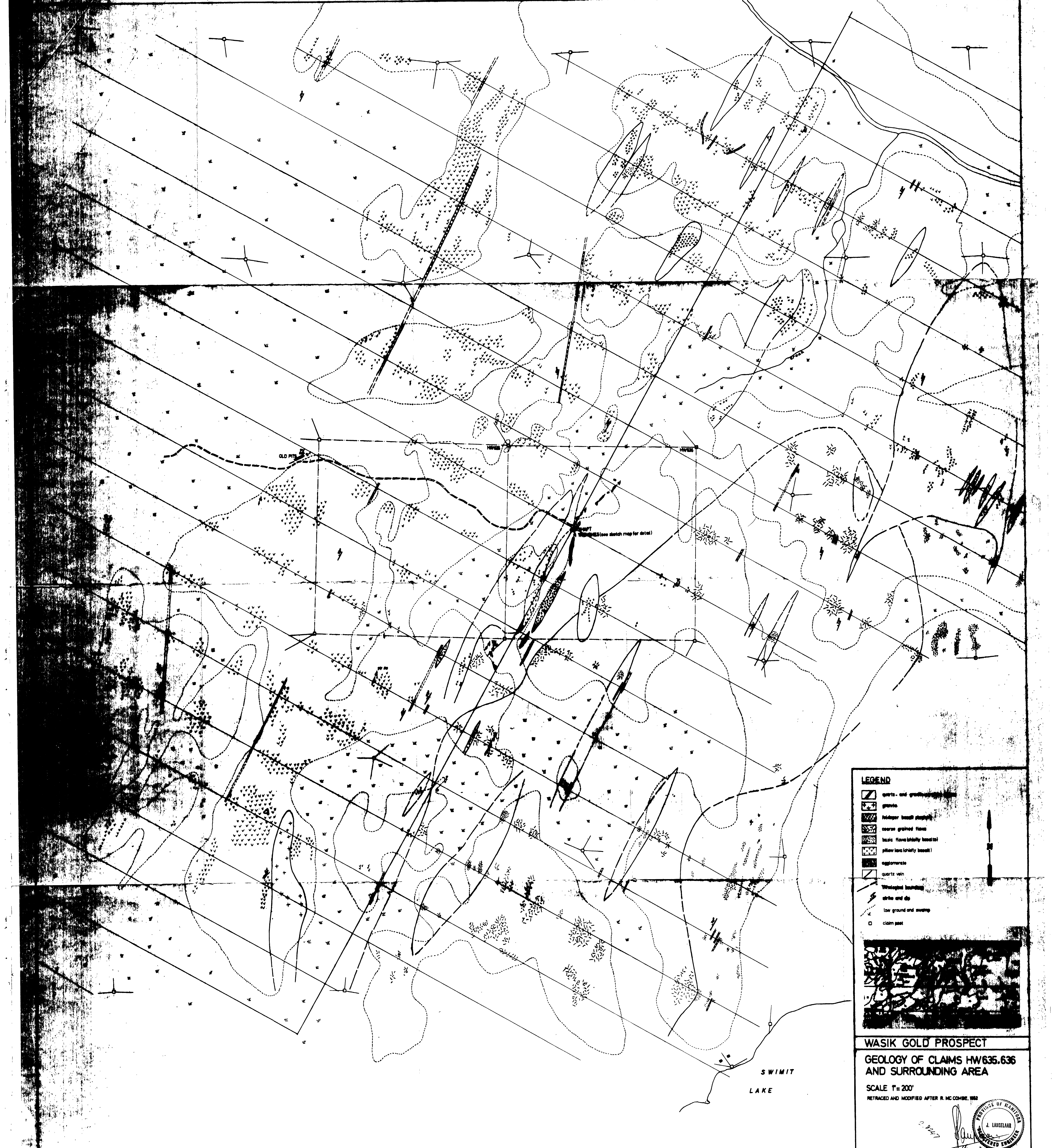
Special credits under section 77 (16) for the following mining claims

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

not sufficiently covered by the survey Insufficient technical data filed

- No assessment credit for assaying costs as samples taken on patented mining claims.

The Mining Recorder may reduce the above credits if necessary in order that the total number of approved assessment days recorded on each claim does not exceed the maximum allowed as follows: Geophysical — 80; Geological — 40; Geochemical — 40; Section 77 (19)—60:



LEGEND

- quartz and granodiorite
- granite
- andesite
- rhyolite
- basic flows (chiefly basalt)
- pillow lavas (chiefly basalt)
- agglomerate
- quartz vein
- Whetstone banding
- strike and dip
- low ground and swamps
- claim post

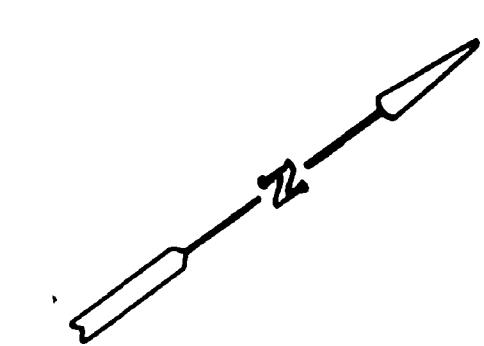


WASIK GOLD PROSPECT
GEOLOGY OF CLAIMS HW635.636
AND SURROUNDING AREA
 SCALE 1" = 200'
 RETRACED AND MODIFIED AFTER R. MC COMBE, 1962

J. LANGELAAR
 REGISTERED ENGINEER

○ Nil - Grab, silty, wallrock
 3.66 - Grab, black quartz

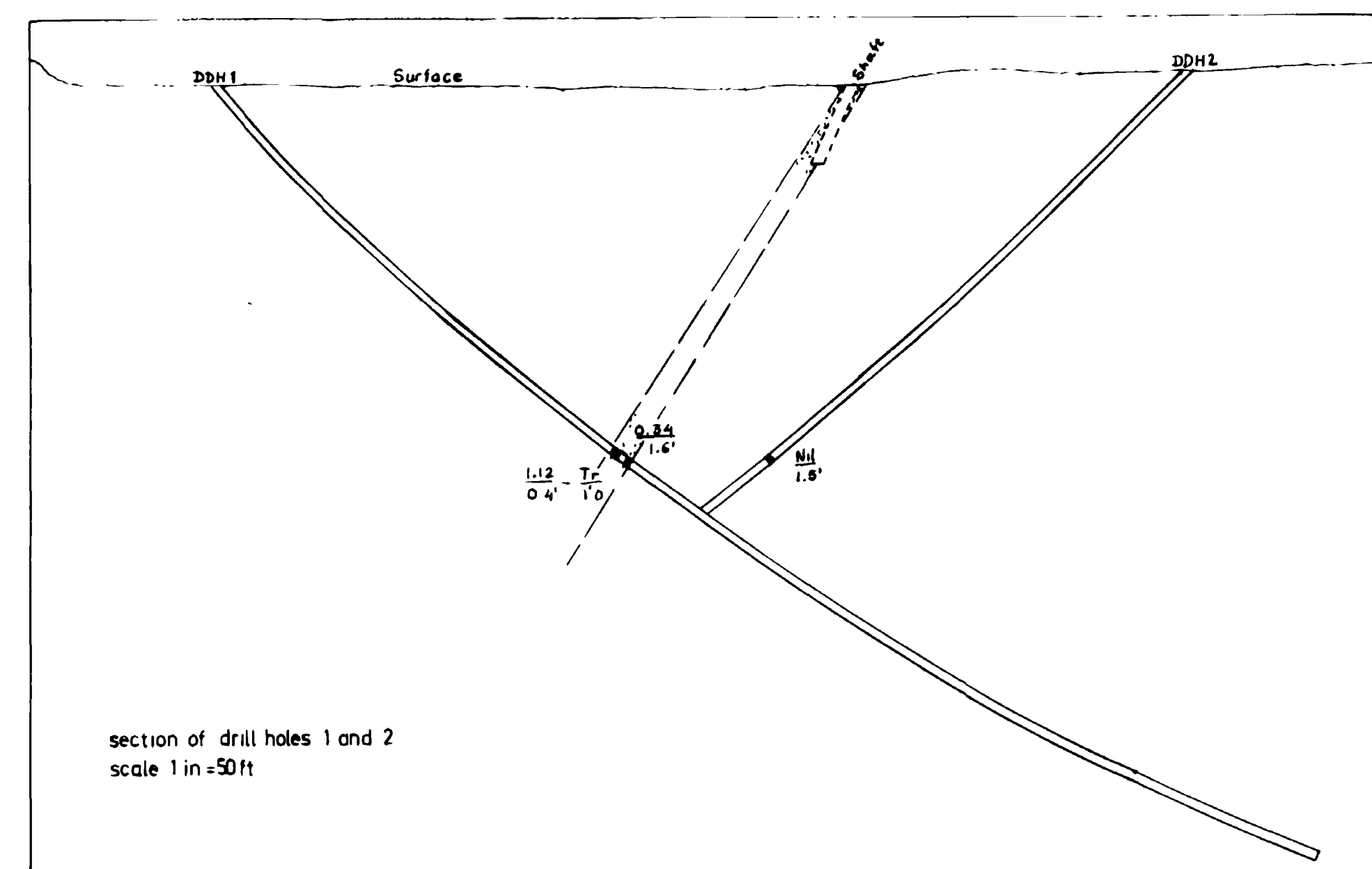
PICKETLINE N35°E



○ Nil
 3.5'

○ Grab parphyry - Nil
 Grab gts - Tr.

○ Grab - 0.13



section of drill holes 1 and 2
 scale 1 in = 50 ft

Check sampling by Norontex (1983)
 in shaft area - see report
 (Tr = 8.4 oz/ton)

LEGEND

- quartz vein
- pit or trench
- sampling by Arnott (1950)
- grab samples by McCombe (1958)
- gold values in oz/ton

WASIK GOLD PROSPECT

SKETCH MAP OF SAMPLING IN SHAFT AREA
 AFTER R MCCOMBE (1952-1959?)

SCALE 1" = 50'

8:41

NORONTEX EXPLORATION LTD | DRYDEN ONT | APRIL 1984

