G E O P H Y S I C A L R E P O R T

STURGEON LAKE CLAIMS

SQUAW LAKE AREA

Patricia Mining Division, Ontario

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INTRODUCTION

From February through April 1989, a program of line-cutting and geophysical surveys, consisting of procession magnetometer and VLF-EM16 were conducted on seventeen (17) claims along the east shore of Sturgeon Lake. The 17 contiguous claims are just south of the dormant St. Anthony Mine, a gold producer in the past.

The lines were cut east-west from a north-south baseline at an oblique angle to granite intrusive contact with mafic volcanic rocks. The lines were cut by Allen Best, contractor of Savant Lake. The base line was established and picket lines were turned off every 25 meters by personnel of Orofino Mines.

The claims are owned outright by Orofino Resources Limited, Box 143, 1 First Canadian Place, Toronto Ontario.

The two types of geophysical surveying were conducted by company employees as was map preparation and interpretation.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

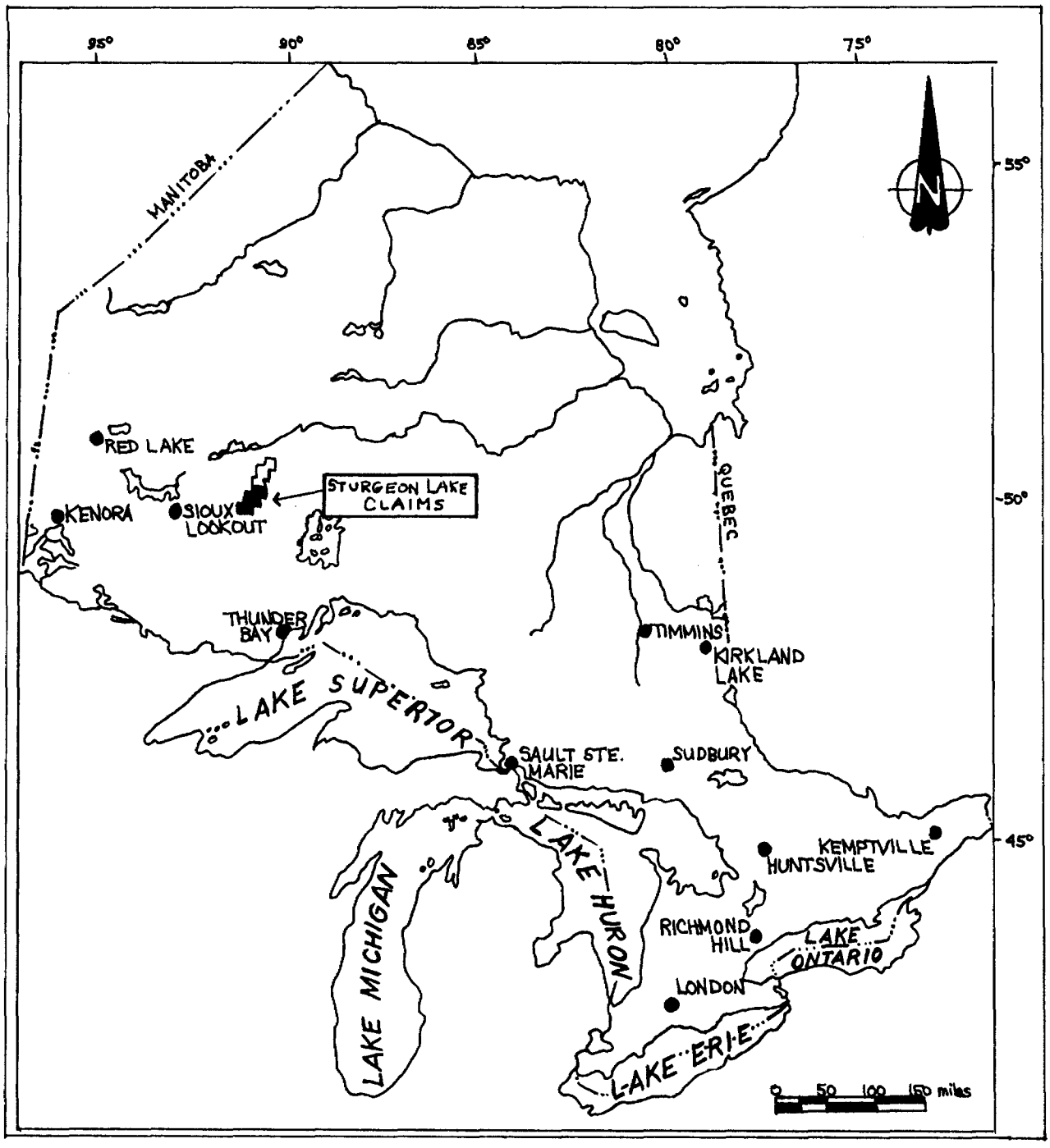
The property is located near the west boundary in the central portion of the Squaw Lake, M.N.R. Administrative district. The south boundary includes the eleven (11) mile post of the 6th base line of K.G. Ross O.L.S., 1923. The east boundary of the northern-most claims is near (and includes) the meridian line of S. Benner O.L.S., 1931. The eastern border is adjacent to patented claim AL497 which is not included in this survey.

Access to the claims is by water, plane or snow machine from Trappers Point on the west shore of Sturgeon Lake, four miles east of the village of Savant Lake which is on the main C.N.R. rail line. The property can also be reached by winter road down the east shore of the lake from Myers air base. The road was formerly a wagon road which serviced the St. Anthony Mine.

CLAIMS

The claims are in an administrative district and had no township designation and are "unsurveyed". The claims total 17 of about 40 acres each and are unpatented. Claim numbers are as follows:

PA-1054365	PA-1054366	PA-1054367
PA-1054368	PA-1054369	PA-1054370
PA-1054371	PA-1054372	PA-1054373
PA-1054374	PA-1054425	PA-1054426
PA-1054427	PA-1054428	PA-1054429
PA-1054430	PA-1054431	



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

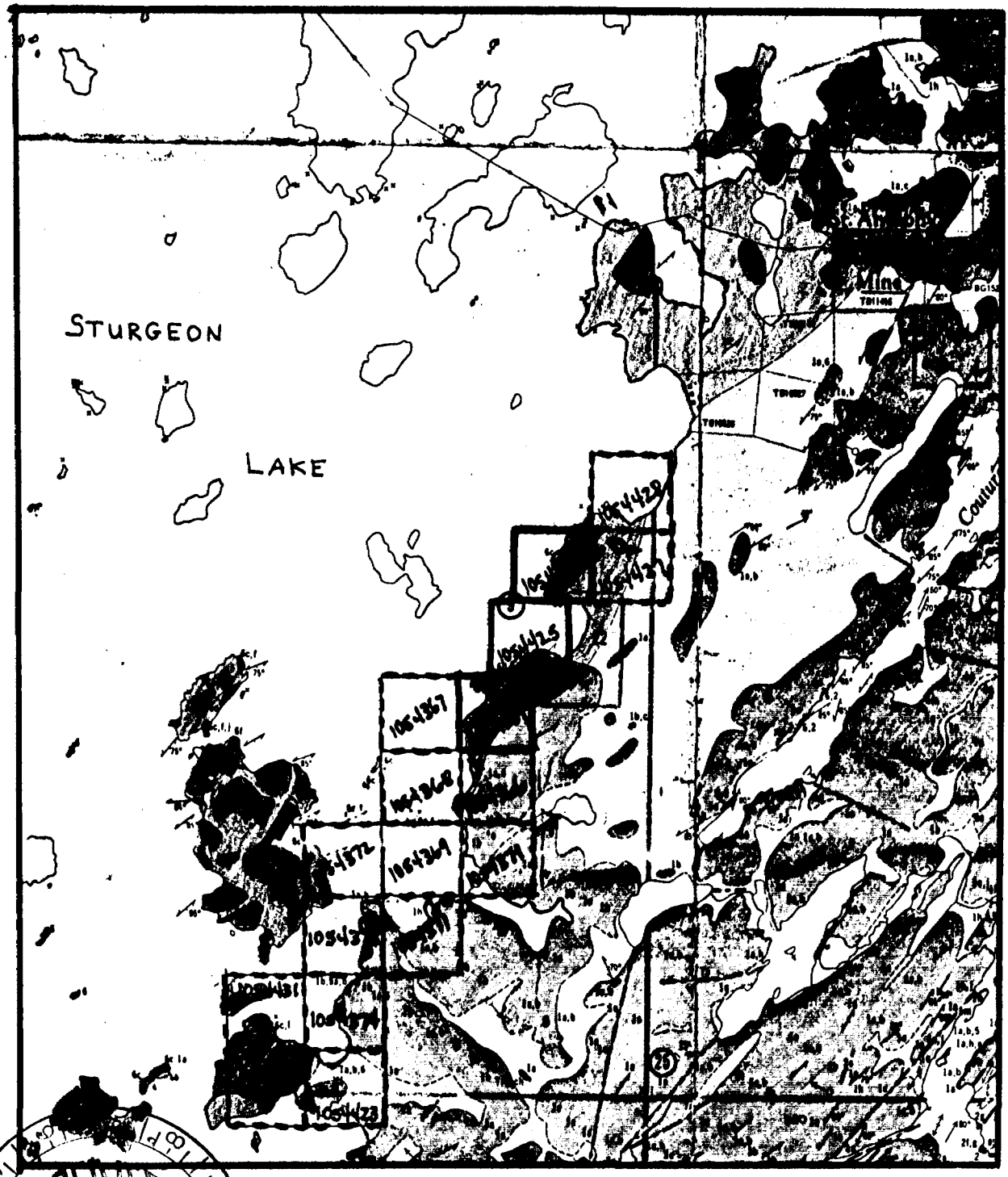
PROPERTY LOCATION-REGIONAL

STURGEON LAKE CLAIMS

SCALE: 1" = 160mi.

PROPERTY LOCATION

STURGEON LAKE CLAIMS - LOCAL



LEGEND:

- MAFIC to INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS
- GRANITIC COMPEXES
- BUILDINGS
- MINING PROPERTY SURVEYED. (boundary approx.)

Scale: 1" = ½ mi.

GEOLOGY

A description of rock types present in the general area are tabulated below:

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Peat sand and gravel.

UNCONFORMITY

ARCHEAN

Felsic to Intermediate Intrusive Rocks: trondhjemites, granites monzonites, granodiorites in complex granitoid batholiths & stocks.

Metamorphosed Mafic to Intermediate Intrusive Rocks: quartz diorite, diorite, "trondhjemitic-gabbro", porphyritic gabbro, gabbro and peridotite.

Metamorphosed Felsic to Intermediate Porphyritic Intrusive Rocks: quartz feldspar porphyry, feldspar porphyry, feldspar quartz porphyry, quartz porphyry sills and stocks.

METASEDIMENTS

Metamorphosed Sediments: conglomerates and associated sediments, and arenaceous to argillaceous sediments.

Ferrugenous Metasediments: includes chemical metasediments such as iron formation.

METAVOLCANICS

Felsic to Intermediate Metavolcanics; Intermediate to Felsic Metavolcanics; Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanics: these units also include schists, interior sediments, reworked volcanics and porphyritic intrusive dykes.

In the specific area, or that containing the claims, only biotite, hornblende granite and local facies of trondhjemite, granodiorite in contact with fine to coarse grained mafic volcanic rocks are of concern. Quartz vein has only been encountered in granite thus far.

Xenoliths of diorite and granite were observed by the writer. Aplite dykes conforming to southwest structural trend are also present. These have had some effect on geophysical responses. The claims have not been geologically mapped, so the general geology has been taken from O.G.S. Geologist Map 2420. Squaw Lake at 1" to ½ mile combined with sporadic personal observations. Thus any local observations await more detailed examination.

The area contains considerable rock exposure and overburden is light but attempts at detailed geophysics has provided questions rather than answers.

Structurally, the rocks in the vicinity of the claims abound in strike slip faults with numerous oblique smaller faults. Only a small number of them have been found or are shown on the map, and these undoubtedly have some effect on geophysical response.

PREVIOUS WORK AND HISTORY

There is no formal record of previous work having been done but the presence of numerous pits and trenches is evidence of former activity. The few pits and trenches examined are moss covered and trees are growing in excavated material. The work appears over 40 years old and as much of the prospecting here dates back to 1890-1900, then these trenches could be of that period.

It is puzzling that an area proximate to the St. Anthony Mine with a similar geological environment has received so little attention in the past. These claims were originally tied up in ancient patents and thus any intermittent work need not be documented.

SURVEY PROCEDURE - MAGNETICS

THEORY

The magnetic method is based on measuring alteration in the shape and magnitude of the earth's naturally ocurring magnetic field caused by changes in the magnetization of the rocks in the earth.

These changes in magnetization are due mainly to the presence of the magnetic minerals, of which the most common is magnetite, and to a lesser extent ilmenite, pyrrhotite, and some less common minerals.

Magnetic anomalies in the earth's field are caused by changes in two types of magnetization: induced and remanent (permanent). Induced magnetization is caused by the magnetic field being altered and enhanced by increased in the magnetic susceptibility of the rocks, which is a function of the concentration of the magnetic minerals.

Remanent magnetism is independant of the earth's magnetic field, and is the permanent magnetization of the magnetic particles (magnetite, etc) in the rock. This is created when these particles orient themselves parallel to the ambient field when cooling. This magnetization may not be in the same direction as the present earth's field, due to changes in the orientation of the rock or the field.

The most common method of measuring the total magnetic field in ground exploration is with a proton procession magnetometer. This device measures the effect of the magnetic field on the magnetic dipole of hydrogen protons. This dipole is caused by the "spin" of the proton, and in a magnetometer these dipoles in a sample of hydrogen-rich fluid are oriented parallel to a magnetic field applied by an electric coil surrounding the sample. After this magnetic field is removed, the dipoles begin to process (wobble) around their orientation under the influence of the ambient earth's magnetic field. The frequency of this procession is proportional to the earth's magnetic field intensity.

FIELD METHOD

The magnetics data were collected with a proton procession magnetometer which measures the absolute value of the total magnetic field of the earth to an accuracy of $\pm$ 1 n Tesla. The magnetomer is carried down the survey line by a single operator, with the sensor mounted on a short pole to remove it from the surface geologic noise. Readings are normally taken at 25 m intervals, and at 12.5 m intervals where the operator observes a high gradient (anomaly).

The readings are corrected for changes in the earth's total field (diurnal drift) by repeating readings at base stations and "tie points" several times each day.

SURVEY PROCEDURE - VLF

THEORY

The VLF (Very Low Frequency) electromagnetic system is a frequency domain system which uses military transmitters designed to communicate with submarines as a source. The system measures the response of conductors to these time varying electromagnetic fields.

The transmitted, or primary EM field is a sinusoidally varying field in the range of 15.0 to 30.0 KHz, dependant on the source station used. This field induces an electromotive force (emf), or voltage in any conductor through which the field passes. This is defined by (The Faraday Induction Principle) $\oint E.dl = -\partial\phi/\partial t$ where E is the electric field strength in volts/meter (and so $\oint E.dl$ is the emf around a closed loop) and ϕ is the magnetic flux through the conductor loop. This emf causes a "secondary" current to flow in the conductor in turn creating a secondary electromagnetic field, which is measured by the receiver.

The VLF transmitting antennae are vertically oriented, thus the primary magnetic field is horizontal perpendicular to the transmission direction.

The secondary field from a conductor is different in amplitude from the primary, and shifted in phase. Because both fields are sinusoidal, the resultant electromagnetic vector traces an ellipse. The receiver measures two of the following properties of the ellipse: orientation of the minor axis (tilt), ratio of minor to major axis (ellipticity), or amplitude of the minor axis (field strength).

The receiver has two receiving coils built in, one coil with a normally vertical axis and the other horizontal. The signal from the vertical axis coil is first minimized by tilting the instrument. The remaining signal in this coil is finally balanced out by a measured percentage of a signal from the horizontal coi, after being shifted in phase by 90 degrees.

Assuming the secondary signal is small compared to the primary field, the mechanical tilt angle is an accurate measure of the vertical real (in phase) component of the secondary, and the 90 degrees compensation signal from the horizontal coil is a measure of the quadrature vertical signal.

FIELD METHOD

A transmitter station is selected which gives a strong field as close as possible to right angles to the suspected strike of the geology.

The reference (horizontal) coil is oriented parallel to the primary field, and then the instrument is tilted until the minimum is heard. The quadrature component (compensator) is then adjusted until a further minimum is reached, and the tilt angle and compensation field recorded as in-phase and quadrature field in percent.

Readings are normally taken at 25 m intervals. Shorter spaced readings may be taken unless the data is to be Fraser Filtrered for plotting.

PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

Orofino Resources utilized two men from company personnel to layout, cut and chain the baseline and turn off picket lines. After line completion, one man then read the entire property with procession magnetometer. The same man made the complete survey with Geonics EM16 using the same stations on picket lines. Drafting, interpretation and report writing required two other personnel.

SURVEY STATISTICS

A total of 36220 meters of line and baseline were read with the magnetic instrument on spacings of 25 meters. The number of magnetic readings at 25 meters was 1526. The procedure followed was to detail any anomalous areas hence an additional 133 readings were taken at 12.5 meter spacing for a total of 1659 magnetic readings.

A total of 1370 stations were read with VLF EM16. Two readings at each station in phase and quadrature: 1370 x 2 = 2740. The power source for the entire survey was NSS Annapolis, Maryland.

INTERPRETATION - MAGNETOMETER

Purpose of the survey was to more precisely define a major contact between granite and mafic volcanic rocks which usually provide a clear contrast. This magnetic variance is often expressed in less magnetic intensity within granite intrusives and greater intensity in mafic volcanic rocks whose Fe content is often greater. In situ magnetite and magnetite through secondary metamorphism is usually more pronounced so that there is little difficulty in delineating the two rock types, especially when intimately associated. For, as yet, unknown reason on these claims, a contact cannot be established for close spaced magnetometer readings using a precision instrument such as the proton magnetometer. Even a dip needle should theoretically establish some sort of contact location in a normal situation.

As there is an abundance of outcrop in the area and overburden is light, the contacts have been fairly well established in previous mapping. Thus there is little contrast in magnetic susceptibility between rock types.

A study of results indicates no obvious correspondence between geological contacts and magnetics or with the latter and VLF crossovers. With a background of 59000 gammas, the values vary only within 300 gammas. Some intense local 1 line effects, as for example, near WP-1-1054431 on line 2/100S, probably have no economic significance but ground investigations could be rewarding.

INTERPRETATION - VLF

In the absence of a detailed geological map; the contact is probably shallow with many cupolus of granite and minor windows of intrusive rock and many xenoliths of varied demensional mafic volcanic rock which assist in confusing the clear contact. As noted in many adjacent area, a quantity of granite to

granodiorite dykes and qtz feld porphyry dykes could account for a successive repetition of VLF anomalies. With a survey of this type conflicting features influence instrument readings, the shallow overburden should define anomalous features without the nagging responses of deep pockets of clay. Many of the cross-overs which parallel strike of the intrusive contact could be caused by joint influenced fractures in the intrusive which are water filled with varying amount of gravel or clay near surface or by strike slip faults which are numerous in the general area.

Several VLF anomalies parallel a persistent cross-over which corresponds to the main granite volcanic contact. This contact is designated with the letter "A". These parallel anomalies have good definition with weak quadrature and sharp in phase relief.

An opportunity presented by geophysical work on terrain of this nature is investigation of locations of anomalies of landward expression can be made. Some are on or proximate to outcrop. So that if surface expression of an anomaly is present, it can be investigated.

It is apparent that there is no magnetic response or EM (VLF) aberation at or near the main showing on the property which consists of a 6' vein of qtz within an intrusion largely Trondhjemite. There is fine gold but very little sulphide in the vein so that no anomalous situation exists for the instrument used and or at the selected spacing of stations. Thus the chance of finding additional veins which may contain gold will depend on the use of other exploration tools; eg. geological mapping, trenching and geochemistry.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The unresponsive nature of the magnetometer survey makes it essential that rock specimens are collected from across the property for magnetic susceptibility measurements. It is advisable that a simple scintillometer survey be done along existing lines to corroborate the volcanic, granite contact: (1) to see if there is contrast and (2) ideally, to indicate any xenoliths of foreign rock and aplite dykes.

The area sorely needs detailed geological mapping and because of a reported base metal occurence on patented claim AL497, a horizontal loop survey. The impetus for this work and the claim staking is a 6' wide qtz vein in granite with liberal fine free gold and a series of ore grade assays from a shallow ancient shaft.

All trenches should be tied into the grid and should be cleaned, drained and sampled. Geological mapping in detail should be done on all trenches and shafts in conjunction with mapping.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Warren F. Gilman, of 93 Wilson Avenue in the city of Timmins, Province of Ontario, certify as follows concerning my report on the Orofino Strugeon Lake Claims on the east shore of Sturgeon Lake, Sioux Lookout (Patricia) Mining Division, Ontario, dated August 31, 1989.

1. I have an M.Sc. degree in geology from the University of Toronto, 1948.

2. I have been practicing in Canada for over 40 years and have additionally practiced in Africa, South America, U.S.A., Alaska and the Caribbean.

3. I have no direct interest in the property reported upon.

4. The attached report results from examination of data obtained a personal examination of miscallaneous parts of the Property and intimate participation with the establishment of base and picket lines.

Dated at Timmins, Ontario
August 31, 1989

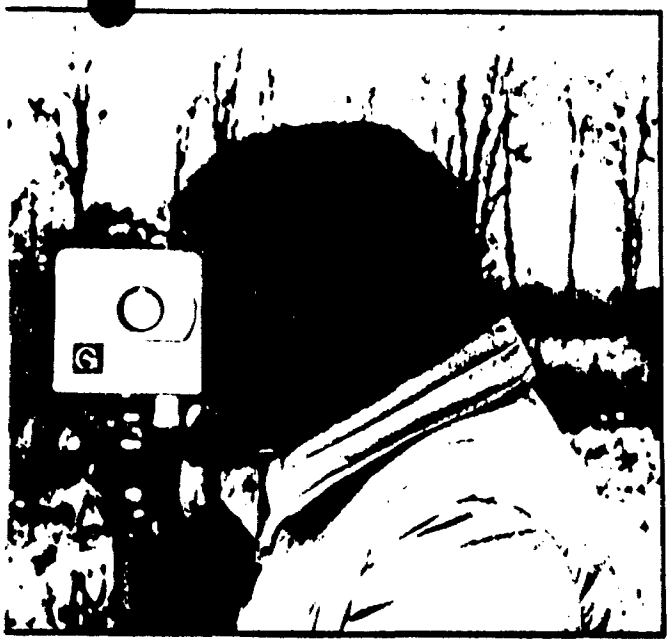
Warren F. Gilman

Qual. 63.1183

APPENDIX "A"

VLF (PLANE WAVE) EM INSTRUMENTS

VLF EM



EM16

of the most popular and widely used electromagnetic instruments, the EM16 receiver makes the ideal reconnaissance EM. This can be attributed to its field bility, operational simplicity, compactness and mutual compatibility with other nnaissance instruments such as portable magnetometers and radiometric detec-

VLF method of EM surveying, pioneered by Geonics, has proven to be a simple nomical means of mapping geological structure and fault tracing. The applications many and varied, ranging from direct detection of massive sulphide conductors e indirect detection of precious metals and radioactive deposits.

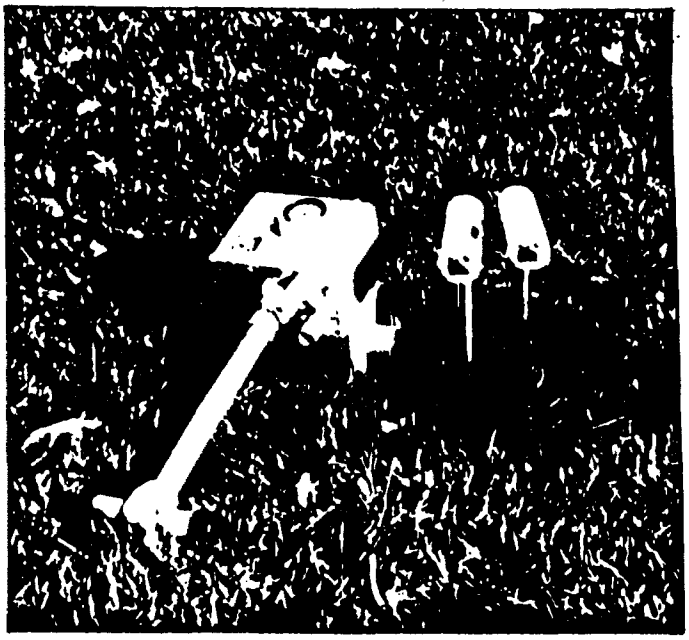
TURES

- The EM16 is the only VLF instrument that measures the quad-phase as well as the in-phase secondary field. This has the advantage of providing an additional piece of data for a more comprehensive interpretation and also allows a more accurate determination of the tilt angle.
- The secondary fields are measured as a ratio to the primary field making the measurement independent of absolute field strength.
- The EM16 is the only VLF receiver that can be adapted to measure VLF resistivity.

pecifications

SURED QUANTITY	In-phase and quad-phase components of vertical magnetic field as a percentage of horizontal primary field. (i.e. tangent of the tilt angle and ellipticity)
SITIVITY	In-phase : ±150% Quad-phase : ± 40%
OLUTION	±1%
TPUT	Nulling by audio tone. In-phase indication from mechanical inclinometer and quad-phase from a graduated dial.
ATING FREQUENCY	15-25 kHz VLF Radio Band. Station selection done by means of plug-in units.
RATOR CONTROLS	On/Off switch, battery test push button, station selector switch, audio volume control, quadrature dial, inclinometer.
ER SUPPLY	6 disposable 'AA' cells
ENSIONS	42 x 14 x 9 cm
GHT	Instrument: 1.6 kg Shipping : 5.5 kg

VLF RESISTIVITY METER



EM16/16R

The EM16R is a simple, button on attachment to the EM16 converting it to a direct reading terrain resistivity meter. The EM16R interfaces a pair of potential electrodes to the EM16 enabling the measurement of the ratio of, and the phase angle between, the horizontal electric and magnetic fields of the plane wave propagated by distant VLF radio transmitters.

The EM16R is direct reading in ohm-meters of apparent ground resistivity. If the phase angle is 45°, the resistivity reading is the true value and the earth is uniform to the depth of exploration (i.e. a skin depth). Any departure from 45° of phase indicates a layered earth. Two layer interpretation curves are supplied with each instrument to permit an interpretation based on a two layer earth model.

This highly portable resistivity meter makes an ideal tool for quick geological mapping and has been used successfully for a variety of applications.

- Detection of massive and disseminated sulphide deposits
- Overburden conductivity and thickness measurements
- Permafrost mapping
- Detection and delineation of industrial mineral deposits
- Aquifer mapping

Specifications EM16R ATTACHMENT

MEASURED QUANTITY	• Apparent Resistivity of the ground in ohm-meters • Phase angle between E_x and H_y in degrees
RESISTIVITY RANGES	• 10 — 300 ohm-meters • 100 — 3000 ohm-meters • 1000 — 30000 ohm-meters
PHASE RANGE	0-90 degrees
RESOLUTION	• Resistivity : ±2% full scale • Phase : ±0.5°
OUTPUT	Null by audio tone. Resistivity and phase angle read from graduated dials.
OPERATING FREQUENCY	15-25 kHz VLF Radio Band. Station selection by means of rotary switch.
INTERPROBE SPACING	10 meters
PROBE INPUT IMPEDANCE	100 MΩ in parallel with 0.5 picofarads
DIMENSIONS	19 x 11.5 x 10 cm. (attached to side of EM16)
WEIGHT	1.5 kg (including probes and cable)

2.0 Specifications

The MP-2 has the following specifications:

Resolution	1 gamma
Total Field Accuracy	±1 gamma over full operating range
Range	20,000 to 100,000 gammas in 25 overlapping steps.
Internal Measuring Program	A reading appears 1.5 seconds after depression of the Operate Switch and remains displayed for 2.2 seconds for a total of 3.7 seconds per single reading. Recycling feature permits automatic repetitive readings at 3.7 second intervals.
External Trigger	External trigger input permits use of sampling intervals longer than 3.7 seconds.
Display	5 digit LED (light emitting diode) readout displaying total magnetic field in gammas or normalized battery voltage.
Data Output	Multiplied precession frequency and gate time outputs for base station recording using interfacing optionally available from Scintrex.
Gradient Tolerance	Up to 5000 gammas/meter.
Power Source	8 alkaline "D" cells provide up to 25,000 readings at 25°C under reasonable signal/noise conditions (less at lower temperatures). Premium carbon-zinc cells provide about 40% of this number.
Sensor	Omnidirectional, shielded, noise-cancelling dual coil, optimized for high gradient tolerance.
Harness	Complete for operation with staff or back pack sensor.
Operating Temperature Range	-35°C to +60°C
Size	Console, with batteries: 80 x 160 x 250 mm Sensor: 80 x 150 mm Staff: 30 x 1550 mm (extended) 30 x 660 mm (collapsed)
Weights	Console, with batteries: 1.8 kg Sensor: 1.3 kg Staff: 0.6 kg

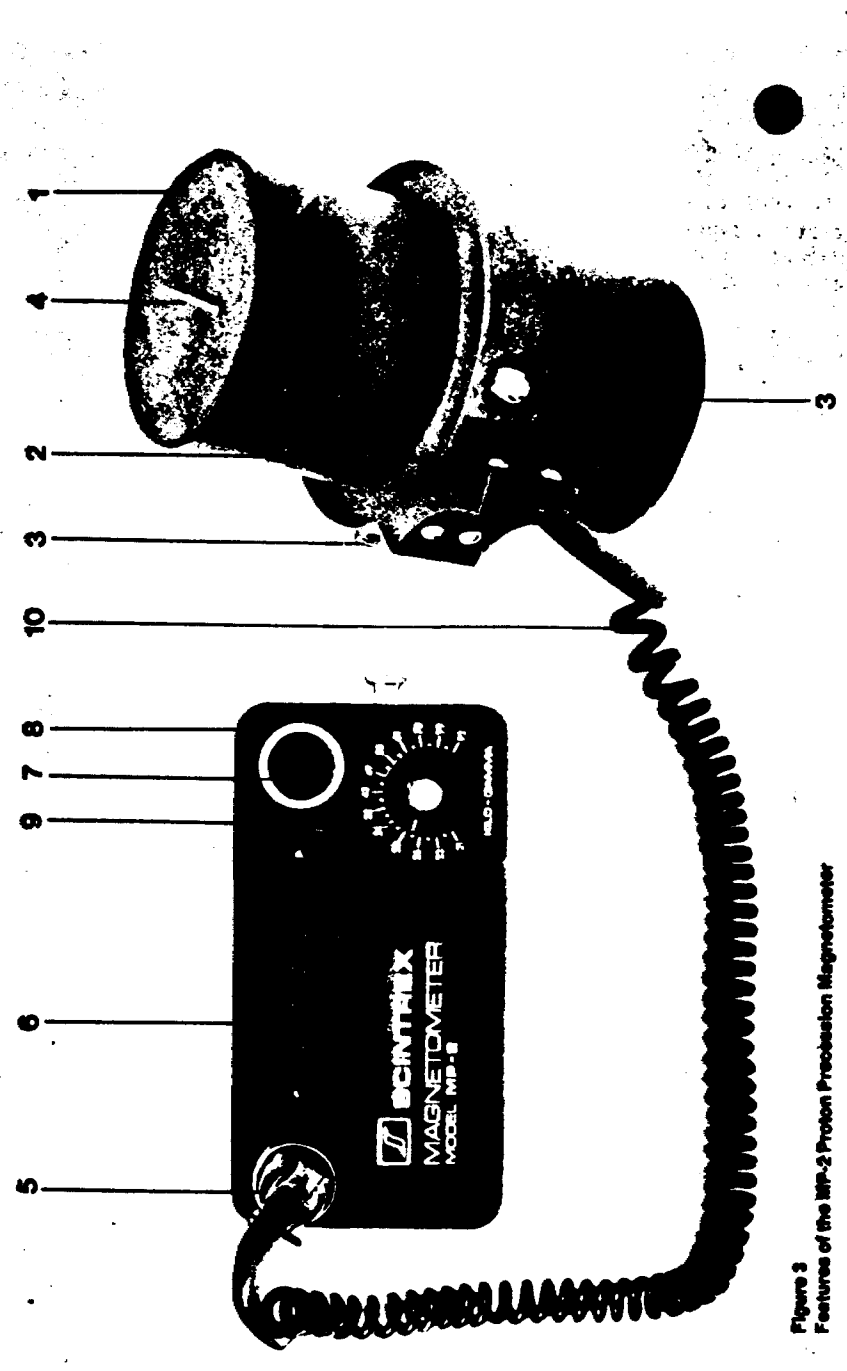


Figure 2
Features of the MP-2 Proton Precession Magnetometer

NOTE:

1. The terms Sturgeon Lake Claims, Squaw Lake and Symms Prospect have been used interchangably, all refer to same claim group.

2. Contour maps of Fraser filtered 'in phase' VLF readings will be submitted as an appendix when drafting is completed.

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ontario

Report of Work

(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

Instructions: — Please type or print.

DOCUMENT No. 1

V

M

Mining Land W8903.138

52J02SE2104 2.12743 SQUAW LAKE

900

Type of Survey(s)

GEOPHYSICAL (VLF-EM; Magnetometer) 2 1

Claim Holder(s)

OROFINO RESOURCES LIMITED 416:362-6683

Prospector's Licence No.

T-931

Address

Suite 2701; 1 First Canadian Place; Toronto, Ontario M5X IC7

Survey Company

Company Staff

Date of Survey (from & to)

10 Day | 02 Mo. | 89 Yr. | 15 Day | 04 Mo. | 89 Yr.

Total Miles of line Cut

21.8 miles

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report)

Warren Gilman; 93 Wilson Avenue; Timmins, Ontario P4N 2S8 705:267-2622 H 705:267-1946 O

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

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

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

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

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
PA	1054425				
	1054426				
	1054427				
	1054428				
	1054429				
	1054430				
	1054431				
	1054365				
	1054366				
	1054367				
	1054368				
	1054369				
	1054370				
	1054371				
	1054372				
	1054374				
	1054378				

ONTARIO ASSESSMENT FILES OFFICE NOV 1989 RECEIVED

RECEIVED SEP 8 1989 PATRICIA MINING DIVISION

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work. 17

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

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.

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
1020	Sept. 8, 1989	K. Mycho
	Date Approved as Recorded	Branch Director
	2 Nov 89 R.M.	

Date: Aug 31, 1989

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): Warren F. Gilman

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.

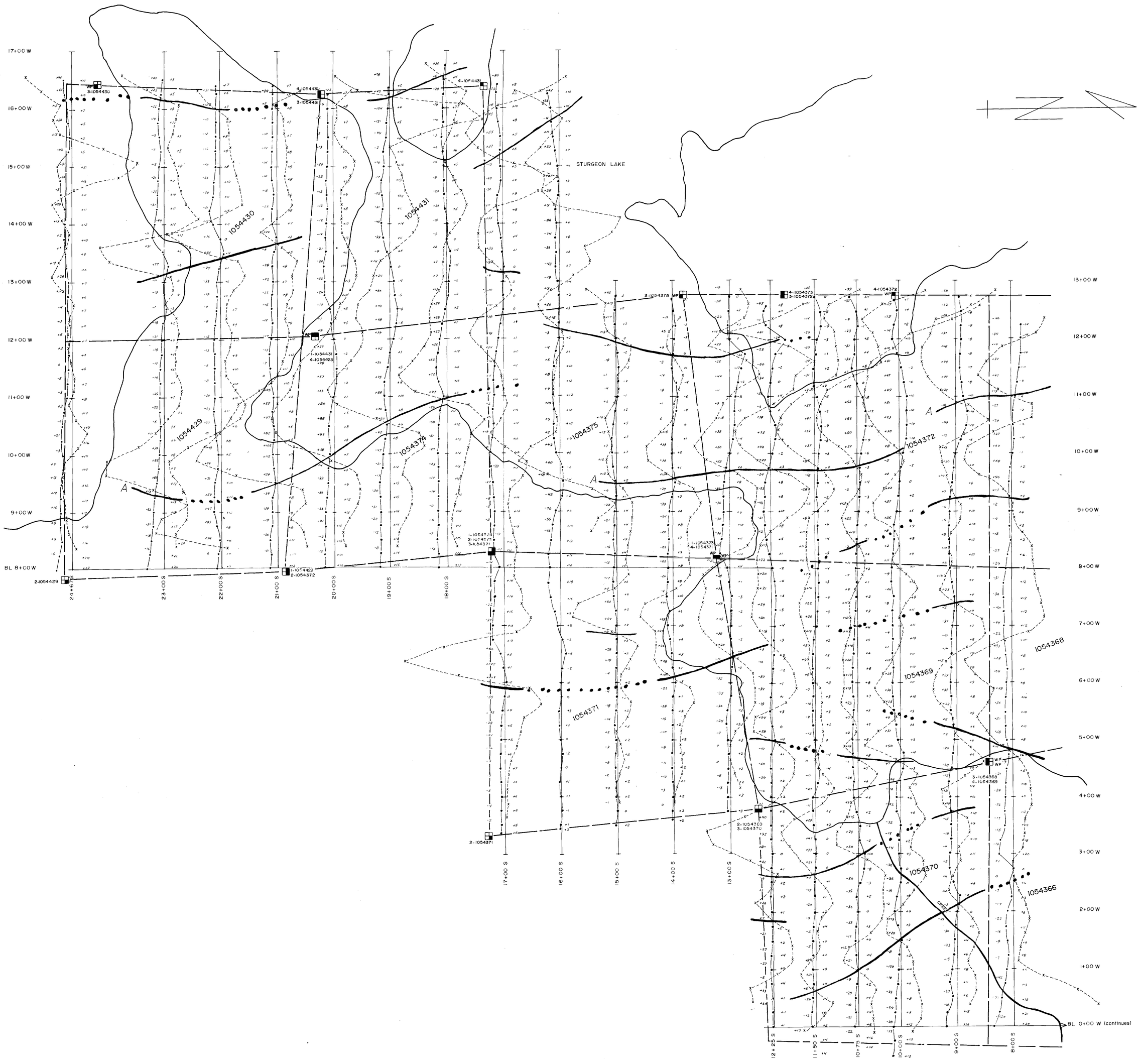
Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying

Warren F. Gilman 93 Wilson Avenue Timmins, Ontario P4N 2S8

Date Certified: Aug 31, 1989

Certified by (Signature): Warren F. Gilman

1362 (85/12)



Oct 27, 1989
Francis T. Manns

OROFINO RESOURCES INC.

STURGEON LAKE PROJECT SYMS CLAIMS VLF SURVEY 2.12743 SHEET 2/2	PROJECT No. 623
	SURVEY BY: D. CROWLEY
	DRAWN BY: S. BEAUCHAMP
SCALE: 1:2500 0 100 250 metres	DATE: MAR 1989

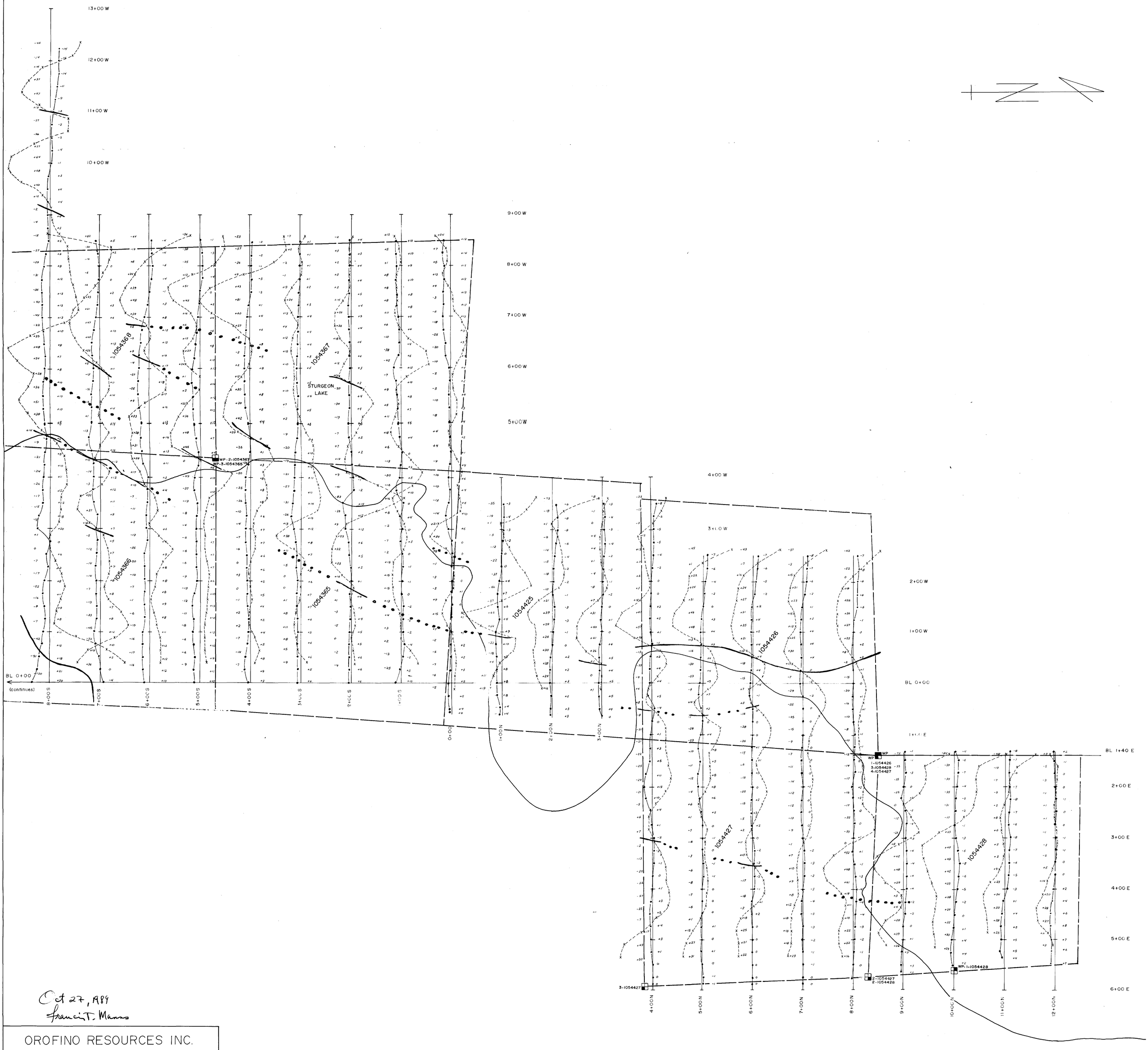
INSTRUMENT USED: GEONICS EM-16
SERIAL NO.: 16900
TRANSMITTER STATION: ANNAPOLIS
READINGS TAKEN FACING NORTH-EAST

VERTICAL SCALE
+20% 0 −20%
1 cm = 20%
In-Phase (fraser filter) Readings
Out-of-Phase Readings

OUT-OF-PHASE
IN-PHASE (FRASER FILTERED)

SOUTH IS PLUS READINGS
NORTH IS MINUS READINGS

52J02SE2184 2.12743 SQUAW LAKE



Oct 27, 1989
Francis T. Manns

OROFINO RESOURCES INC.

STURGEON LAKE PROJECT SYMS CLAIMS VLF SURVEY	PROJECT No. 623
	SURVEY BY: D. CROWLEY
	DRAWN BY: S. BEAUCHAMP
2.12743 SHEET 1/2	DATE: MAR 19[illegible]

SCALE: 1:2500
0 100 250
metres

INSTRUMENT USED: GEONICS EM-16
SERIAL NO.: 16900
TRANSMITTER STATION: ANNAPOLIS
READINGS TAKEN FACING NORTH-EAST

VERTICAL SCALE
+20% 0 −20%
1 cm = 20 %
In-Phase (Fraser filter) Readings
Out-of-Phase Readings

OUT-OF-PHASE
IN-PHASE (FRASER FILTERED)

SOUTH IS PLUS READINGS
NORTH IS MINUS READINGS

52J02SE2184 2.12743 SQUAW LAKE

13+00 W
12+00 W
11+00 W
10+00 W
9+00 W
8+00 W
7+00 W
6+00 W
5+00 W
4+00 W
3+00 W
2+00 W
1+00 W
BL 0+00
1+00 E
2+00 E
3+00 E
4+00 E
5+00 E
6+00 E
BL 1+40 E

8+00 S
7+00 S
6+00 S
5+00 S
4+00 S
3+00 S
2+00 S
1+00 S
0+00
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4+00 N
5+00 N
6+00 N
7+00 N
8+00 N
9+00 N
10+00 N
11+00 N
12+00 N

BL 0+00 W (continues)

STURGEON LAKE

1054366
1054367
1054368
1054365
1054425
1054426
1054427
1054428

WP-2-1054367
WP-3-1054365
WP-1-1054428
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4-1054427
2-1054427
2-1054428
3-1054427

▲BASE STATION

Oct 27, 1989
Francis T. Manns

OROFINO RESOURCES INC.

STURGEON LAKE PROJECT
SYMS CLAIMS

MAGNETIC SURVEY

2.12743

SHEET 1/2

PROJECT No. 623

SURVEY BY: D. CROWLEY

DRAWN BY: S. BEAUCHAMP

SCALE: 1:2500
0 100 250
metres

DATE: MAR 198

INSTRUMENT USED: PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
MODEL: MP-2, 757010
SERIAL NO 8003543
ALL READINGS REDUCED FROM 59 000 GAMMAS

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52J02SE2184 2.12743 SQUAW LAKE