



52J03SE0002 63.5062 HANDCUFF LAKE

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Assessment Report
for Geological and Geophysical
Surveys on the Lake-of-
Bays River Group, Savant
Lake, Ontario

Copconda York Res. Inc.
Unionville, Ontario

R. T. Chataway
October 24/86

DM 86-2-C-152



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Please Note :

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preserve the continuity of the file.

INTRODUCTION

The assessment report for the Lake-of-Bays River Group of 6 claims held by Copconda-York Resources, Inc. of Unionville, Ontario describes the results of geophysical and geological surveys carried out in August and September, 1986. The field work was performed by Phantom Exploration Services of Thunder Bay under the supervision of the writer, R. T. Chataway.

The claim group is located in the Patricia Mining Division immediately southwest of Rome Lake on the Handcuff Lake claim map number G-2061. The claim numbers are Pa 770105, 770106, 770107, 816311, 940039, 940040, (6) all of which were surveyed utilizing a grid with lines 400 feet apart. Access to the group is from highway 599 via a bush road which traverses the claim group. The area has been cut for pulp wood recently and in some parts has been burned.

GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by Precambrian metavolcanics which are intruded by narrow felsic and mafic rocks. The following description of the local geology is taken from D. Saunders, B.Sc. who did the mapping of the claim group.

Pillowed volcanic flows underlie the entire South

portion of the property. For the most part, pillows indicate the sequence is overturned, although dips become more vertical to the north. Flow units and tuffaceous horizons generally strike 090 - 125°.

A major regional contact may occur between the pillowed sequence and a more sedimentary sequence in the north quarter of the claim group. The geology here includes tuffaceous intermediate rocks and mafic sediments as well as sulphide iron formations. The "megaporphyry" unit or very coarse grained feldspar porphyry occurs in this stratigraphy. This distinctive unit can be mistaken for an agglomerate at several outcrop locations.

Anorthosite Megaporphyry

This rock type outcrops with distinctive feldspar megacrysts (generally 2 - 4 inches across) set in a pale greenish matrix. The feldspars can be up to 6 inches across in coarse grained sections.

Primary minerals have generally been altered to anorthosite and sericite, however relict crystal closures and cleavage faces are occasionally observed. Megacrysts are usually so abundant that very little matrix is present, however, igneous type variations such as gradational contacts, matrix rich sections and porphyritic horizons in the adjacent volcanic type host rock (1 c,a) suggest the unit is a very thick flow

or differentiated subvolcanic intrusive. Further evidence to suggest this can be deduced from the intrusive relationships of subvolcanic dikes (T_{3a} dikes) which crosscut the volcanic package (these don't appear to be diabase).

Mapping shows the megaporphyry unit to be continuous across the entire property (3/4 mile). The unit is up to 100 feet thick in several locations.

RESULTS OF ROCK SAMPLING

The program was set up to test the area for gold but other precious metals and base metals were not ignored. A total of 38 samples were taken, some of which were channel samples cut with an abrasive blade.

Three samples, 86-03, 86-04 and 86-12 returned values of less than 15 ppb for each platinum and palladium in amphibolite metavolcanics. These values are geochemically anomalous which do not warrant any further follow-up. Six samples assayed for silver were below anomalous thresholds and are associated with gold values that are below average for this suite of rocks. One sample assayed for lead and zinc had values of 4 and 15 ppm respectively which dictate no further work is needed.

Samples from all rock types returned an average value of 35 ppb gold. Of these results only 10 samples

are above the arithmetic average with 5 of these in the anorthositic megaporphyry which has values from less than 5 to 205 ppb. The cherty tuffs and sulphide iron formation have anomalous gold values which require follow-up. However, these units appear to have been eroded and are under a cover of overburden. A basal till sampling program may be the way to exploit the conductive zone.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Magnetometer survey

The survey covered all 6 claims with readings taken at 100 foot stations or closer when warranted by strong magnetic activity. The instrument used was a Scintrex MP - 2 proton magnetometer in conjunction with a M.B.S. -2 base station magnetometer for correcting the field data.

The pillowed flow mafic metavolcanics which underlie all of the property south of the base line show very little magnetic relief, generally less than 400 gammas.

The moderate highs (500 gamma anomalies) lie on lines 00C 12+00S and 4EC 2+50 to 3+00S. These are not explained by the geological survey but could be concentrations of magnetite or pyrrhotite in the mafic flows or interflow sediments.

A magnetic high trend which crosses the property intermittently from Line 24 W - 9+75N to Line 12E - 1+00N is associated with a sulphide-rich iron formation on Line 24 W but east of that point there is no evidence of iron formation. A single line anomaly on Line 16 W - 10N to 11N could be caused by a mafic dyke which outcrops 200 feet to the northwest, cross-cutting the stratigraphy in a north-south trend. On Line 12E at 8+00N and Line 8E at 7+00 to 9+00N

another area of high magnetics is underlain by the anorthosite megaporphyry unit. Closely paralleling the main mag high trend is a magnetic low zone to the north. The rocks are mainly mafic pillows where exposure is good but this could also be the product of alteration associated with shearing as represented by the VLF - EM 16 survey results. Magnetic depletion in a zone with silicification and amphibolite grade metamorphism would certainly be a favourable gold target.

Based on the available information from the geological survey, it is difficult to correlate the magnetic data with specific geological units. This is probably caused by one or more of the following conditions:

- a) facies changes in the tuffaceous rocks
- b) magnetic depletion in zones of alteration
- c) cross-faulting or folding
- d) lack of sufficient density of survey stations for the magnetic survey

Electromagnetic Survey

A Geonics VLF - EM 16 survey outlined a very strong

continuous conductor traversing the property from Line 24W - 9+75N to L12E - 3N. Seattle and Annapolis transmitting stations were used with very similar results on each survey. The profile lines define a near surface effect with a sharp south contact to a zone which may be up to 200 feet wide. On Line 24W, the conductor corresponds with the high magnetic anomaly and the sulphide iron formation. On Lines 8W, 4W and 00 the EM conductor corresponds with a magnetic low with a flanking magnetic high to the south. The length of the conductor is 3600 feet long and open at each end. The north contact of the 200 foot wide zone, where exposed, is a narrow sulphide iron formation which lies stratigraphically above the intermediate cherty tuffs and the anorthosite megaporphyry.

CONCLUSIONS

The partial defining of a 200 foot wide zone with a geophysical signature corresponding to favourable gold stratigraphy is very encouraging for this prospect. The magnetic survey is indicative of an iron formation with variable magnetite content. The electromagnetic survey indicates a sharp south contact with the pillowed flows and a gradational contact with the intermediate tuffs and cherty interflow sediments with the iron formation in between.

Assay results from 38 rock samples and channel samples indicate the rocks near the anomalous zone are

all above expected background values. The highest values occur in the anorthosite megaporphyry, mafic amphibolite rocks and cherty tuffs (highest value is 205 ppb gold).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Close prospecting of the anomalous zone and further work east and west of the claim block is recommended in order to further define a potential gold target in an area which has been virtually overlooked in the past.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert T. Chataway, of the City of Mississauga do hereby certify:

- 1) That I am a geologist and reside at 2796 Quill Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario.
- 2) That I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1970 with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Geology major and have been practising my profession since graduation.
- 3) That I am a Fellow, of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 4) That I have no interest in, nor do I expect to receive any interest, directly or indirectly in Copconda York Resources, Inc.
- 5) That the conclusions and recommendations are based on my previous experience in the claim area and a visit to the property while the work was in progress.
- 6) I hereby consent to the use of this report in a Statement of Material Facts of the Company and for the preparation of a prospectus for submission to the Ontario Securities Commission and other regulatory authorities.

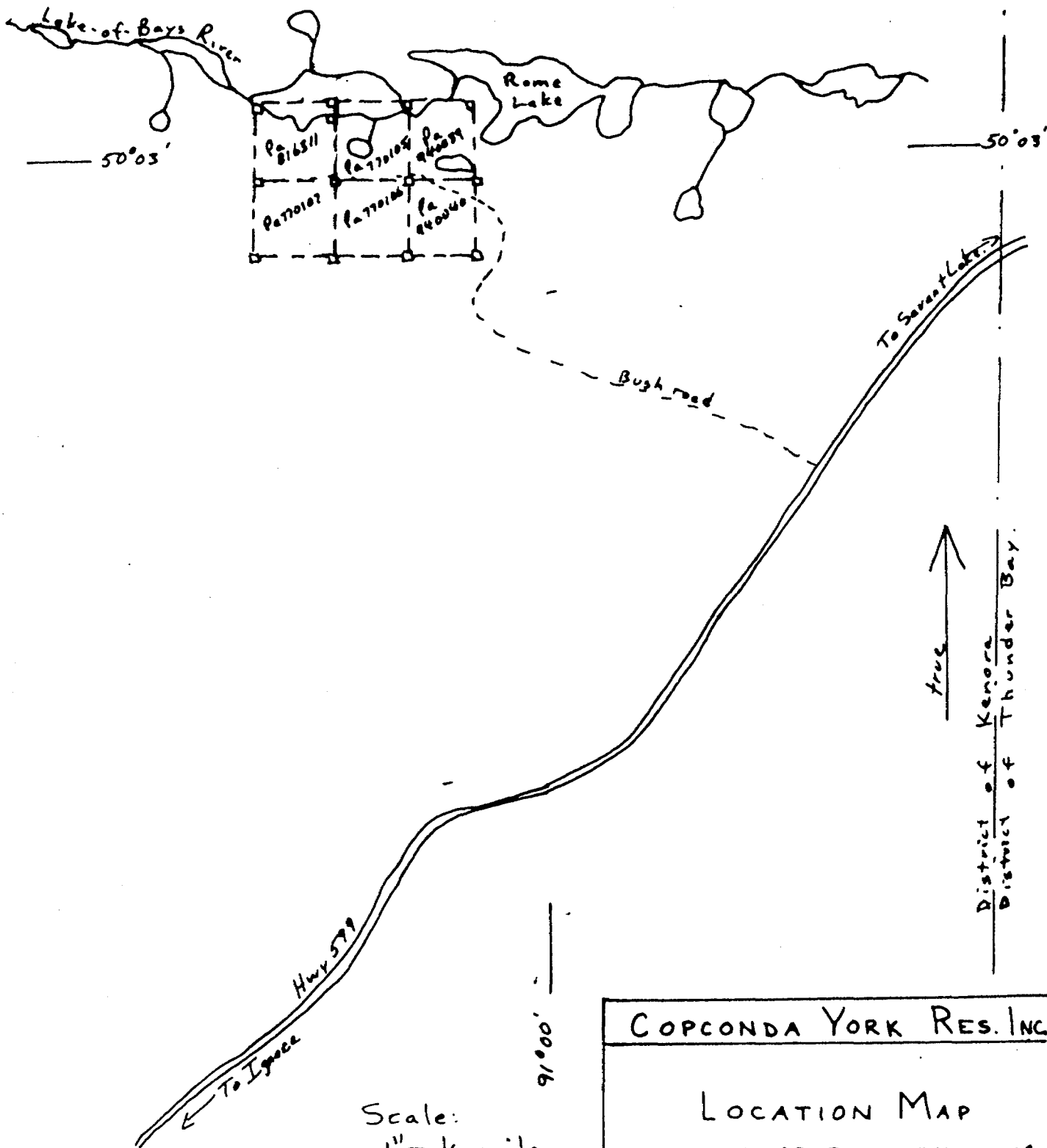
R. T. Chataway
Oct 24/86
R. T. CHATAWAY

B.Sc. Fellow, G.A.C.

Mississauga, Ontario

October 24, 1986

APPENDIX



Scale:
1" = 1/2 mile

COPCONDA YORK RES. INC

LOCATION MAP
LAKE-OF-BAYS RIVER GP.

Sources: Handcuff Lake and
Fourbay Lake Claim Maps
C-2061 & C-2043

R.T. Chataway. October/86

SAMPLE LOCATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

Location	Number	Au ppb	Other	Description
L12E 11+50E 2+00N	86-01	31		RW flow top inter pillow material 2-3% py-po
L12E 11+75E 7+80N	86-02	85		3" irregular qv , grey sugary quartz in CG 77
L12E Approx 13+50E 10+60N	86-03	22	Pt,Pd <15, <15 ppb	2-3% popy in cg amphibolitized flow? or intrusive
L4E 5+40E 5+80N	86-04	25	Pt,Pd 15, 15 ppb	4-5% py in RW zone in cg amp flow? - grab of best
L4E 4+40E 11+50N	86-05	16	Ag <.1 ppm	1-2% py in INT crystal tuff?
L4E 3+70E 7+90N	86-06	17	Ag <.1 ppm	2% py in granitic (f.g.) dike
L4E 4+00E 9+35N	86+07	15	Ag <.1ppm	2-3% po-py in INT sediment. sl. biotitic, local float?
LOE 1+40E 1+00N	86-08	19		4" sugary white q.v. in pillowed volcanic
L4W 3+60W 8+60N	86-09	21		6" shear in m.g. volcanic irr. q.v. associated w, shear, tr. sulphide
L4W 4+00W 10+20N	86-10	27		6" chip (grab) of black (Mn?) alt. in le 77 near contact.

Location	Number	Au	Other	Description
L0E 1+40W 10+00N	86-11	16	Ag <.1 ppm	grab of bleached f.g. cherty tuff (2c), 3% disseminated py, cp?
L8W 8+70W 13+40N	86-12	25	Pt, Pd. <15, <15 ppb	grab of m-cg volcanic? 2-3% pyrite, R.W.
L12W 11+80W 4+05N	86-13	28	-	grab of milky grey qv (4") in pillowed volcanic
L12W grabs along shoreline	86-14	14	Ag, Zn, Pb, <.1, 15, 4 ppm	grab of mixed agglomerates and intermediate (siliceous) greywacke, 3-5% py, po.
L16W 17+40W 13+10N	86-15*	21		4.3' channel of cg le horizon near N contact with lc 60:40 ratio matrix:crystal
L16W 17+40W 13+00N	86-16*	28		5.2' channel in very c.g. le (4" crystals) 40:60 matrix:crystal
L20W 20+90W 11+10N	86-17	31		4' chip across bull white q.v. in sheared lc; no sulphides irregular vein
L20W 20+90W 11+10N	86-18	21		grab of carbonate altered sheared lc adjacent to q.v., RW, tr. sulph.
L20W 21+00W 12+30N	86-19	16		2' chip sample across RW lean sulphide IF., tr py
L20W 21+00W 23+35N	86-20	31		5' chip sample across RW lean sulphide IF, 2% py

SAMPLE LOCATIONS DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

Location	Number	Au	Other	Description
L20W 22+00W 14+00N	86-21	25	Ag .4 ppm	5' chip across int (sil) meta; greywacke includes 10" ld bed, 2-3% total py
L20W 21+90W 14+25N	86-22 *	28		5' channel across RW mafic sediment sl. siliceous; 4-5% py-po
L24W 22+80W 13+20N	86-23	20		grab of shallow dipping narrow bull white quartz vein in le; no sulphides
L24W 23+80W 12+90N	86-24 *	61		1.5' channel of sericitized matrix of le unit, minor greenish fuchsite
L24W 23+70W 12+80N	86-25 *	44		5' channel of le unit, across strike near South contact; minor fuchsite
L24W 24+15W 11+80N	86-26	47		grab of lean mafic IF, fg sl cherty, 1-2% fg pyrite
L24W 23+85W 9+90N	86-27 *	5		6' channel across N contact of IF 3-5% py
L24W 23+85 9+85N	86-28 *	37		3-5' channel, continuous with 86-27 3-5% py
L24W 23+90W 9+70N	86-29 *	58		4.5' channel, near S contact of IF, 5% py.
L24W 24+15 11+80N	86-30	61		grab of recrystallized cherty tuff 3-5% coarse remob? pyrite, cpy. adjacent to 86-26.

SAMPLE LOCATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

Location	Number	Au	Other	Description
L24W 23+30W 12+95N	86-31	13		grab of fuchsite altered le unit in cross cutting alteration zone-fuchsite, Sausuritized.
L16W 17+60W 12+60N	86-32 *	205		3.5' channel of S contact of le unit 60:40, matrix: crystal 2-3" crystals
L16W 17+90W 12+45N	86-33	78		grab of porphyritic marker horizon south of main megaporphyry unit
LOE 1+60W 9+80N	86-34 *	92		6' channel of unaltered porphyry unit
LOE 1+70W 9+65N	86-35	5		grab of fuchsite altered le at the original sample location (1984)
L12E 12+70E 12+75N	86-36	20		grab of unaltered le
L12E 13+40E 8+00N	86-37	17		grab of unaltered le
L12E 15+10E 9+10N	86-38	20		grab of unaltered le

N.B. * SAW CUT SAMPLES



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33 CHAUNCEY AVENUE TORONTO, ONTARIO M8Z 2Z2 · TELEPHONE (416) 239-3527

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. MI-1347/5361

Date: September 24, 1986

Received Sept. 18/86 38 Samples of Rock

Submitted by Copacanda-York Resources Inc Att'n: Mr. T. Patterson
c.c. Mr. R. T. Chataway

Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
8601	31					
8602	85					
8603	22		<15	<15		
8604	25		<15	<15		
8605	16	<.1				
8606	15	<.1				
8607	17	<.1				
8608	19					
8609	21					
8610	27					
8611	16	<.1				
8612	25		<15	<15		
8613	28					
8614	14	<.1			4	15
8615	21					
8616	28					
8617	31					
8618	21					
8619	16					
8620	31					

ASSAYERS (ONTARIO) LIMITED

Per  J. van Engelen Mgr.



ASSAYERS (ONTARIO) LIMITED

33 CHAUNCEY AVENUE TORONTO, ONTARIO M8Z 2Z2 · TELEPHONE (416) 239-3527

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. MI-1347-02/5361

Date: September 24, 1986

Received Sept. 18/86 38 Samples of Rock

Submitted by Copacanda-York Resources Inc. Attn: Mr. T. Patterson
c.c. Mr. R. T. Chataway

Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm
8621	25	.4
8622	28	
8623	20	
8624	61	
8625	44	
8626	47	
8627	<5	
8628	37	
8629	58	
8630	61	
8631	13	
8632	205	
8633	78	
8634	92	
8635	<5	
8636	20	
8637	17	
8638	20	

ASSAYERS (ONTARIO) LIMITED

Per _____

J. van Engelen
J. van Engelen Mgr.



52J03SE0002 63.5062 HANDCUFF LAKE

020

DATA COMPILATION
FOURBAY-HANDCUFF LAKES AREA
FOR
COPCONDA-YORK RESOURCES LIMITED

- by -

M.D. SMITH, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

30 DECEMBER 1986

0M86-2-C-152

SUMMARY

A semi-detailed data compilation of the Fourbay Lake claim sheet indicates that the area has good potential for hosting narrow high grade gold deposits in quartz veins. Analysis of mineralization found in the study area shows that most gold mineralization is found in blue quartz-carbonate veins or quartz breccia zones in mafic metavolcanics or interflow sediments. Orientation of fracture systems containing gold values was found to be random, but the overall trend to the gold bearing zones is roughly east west. Work done by competitors in the vicinity of Copconda York's claims is described, and a proposed work program and budget is presented.

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INTRODUCTION

The writer was asked by Mr. Tom Patterson of Copconda York Resources to prepare a data compilation in the area of their Fourbay Lake claims. The compilation was to include geophysics, geochemistry, geology, and diamond drilling data as filed with the Geoscience Data Centre in Toronto. Reference was made to all published government geological maps, geophysical maps, and a claim ownership search was made in areas considered to have economic potential. The data compilation was completed by the author during the period 1 - 30 December 1986.

LIMITATIONS OF THE COMPILATION

Due to a budget restriction imposed on the compilation, it was necessary to plot only highlights of technical work recorded for assessment credit. Also, no comparison of geology to plotted assessment data was possible.

SUMMARY OF WORK

Primary source of reference data, as stated above, was assessment work filed for assessment credit with the Ontario Government in Toronto. The author was asked to use a 1/4 mile base map scale, so Preliminary map P1039, which is a 1:15,840 scale geophysical and drilling compilation of the Fourbay Lake area was chosen as a base. This compilation was published in 1975, and lacks airborne EM coverage, so this data plus all recorded data post 1975 was compiled onto a mylar overlay.

The client asked that the compilation be confined to an area starting at the southwest corner of Rome Lake, thence about 8 miles east and 3 to 4 miles south. All of the 45 assessment files within this area was examined and summary notes on each file are appended to this report. All reported gold occurrences are noted on the overlay, in addition to DDH's, geology and geochemistry where

relevant. The published government airmag and gravity anomaly maps were compared to geology in an attempt to locate anomalous trends and compare known gold showing trends to geophysical trends.

The paper base maps and sepia data overlays for Handcuff and Fourbay Lake areas are appended (in pocket) as figures 1 and 2. Relevant claim maps, airmag map 1118G, and copies of assessment files 2.9261, 2.6351, and Mineral Deposit Inventory TB0602 - King Bay are also appended.

CONCLUSIONS

The mineralization in the study area is primarily fault controlled, whether base metal or precious metal rich. Gold occurrences, from Hwy 599 to King Bay, are in quartz-carbonate fracture fillings, accompanied by pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena, plus chlorite, sericite, and graphite. The best known prospect in the study area is King Bay, composed of the Armstrong-Best and Copper Lake zones. Here, gold values are associated with dark blue quartz stringers with variable orientations commonly associated with felsic tuffs and cherty metasediments interbedded with pillowed basalt flows. The original grades of up to 20 oz/ton over narrow width were found to be erratic and not continuous to depth. Some of the better grades were intersected on the Armstrong-Best zone, and grade appears to be proportional to pyrite content, usually up to 8%, with minor accessory chalcopyrite. It is instructive for the clients situation that the best values are often overlain or interlain with a feldspar quartz porphyry or a highly sericitized tuff schist (metavolcanic). After extensive drilling campaigns during the period 1980-85, the vein systems at King Bay were found to be erratic and discontinuous in nature, and no work has been filed since that time.

Most of the reported gold showings on the map area are along this "Southern gold trend." It should be noted that most of the early work was directed towards base metal massive sulfide targets, as the Mattabi deposits are directly below the study area. Therefore most of the iron rich interflow sediments and intrusive porphyries were not considered prospective drill targets until the late 1970's.

The "Northern trend" which extends east from the Copconda property, consists of a number of narrow parallel, en echelon airborne and ground geophysical conductors, some of which are geochemically anomalous. In particular, the rock chip and soil values for gold, copper, zinc, and lead are all anomalous on the Wesabi Resources ground, and outcrops in the anomalous areas are mainly fresh mafic flows with 5-10% carbonate and carbonate veinlets in places. Most of the northern trend is unexplored with the exception of isolated anomaly drilling, presumably for base metals. The airborne conductor trends appear to represent mineralized porphyry intrusives or interflow metasediments. The only reported example of gold values from feldspar porphyry are from the Copconda ground.

Len Cunningham, in the February 17, 1983 issue of the Northern Miner, summarized the gold mineralization in the area as follows :

Gold bearing ore associated with the chemical sediments (late porphyry intrusives and metamorphism may remobilize the gold and quartz into quartz veins; example, Detour Lake, Hemlo) . . .
Gold occurrences are numerous and five different types of gold mineralization are recognized:

- 1) Massive quartz veins in granitic rocks (St. Anthony Mine, 1908-1941 - 335,000 tons).
- 2) Blue quartz veins in mafic volcanics (King Bay Prospects).
- 3) Porphyry dikes (Sturgeon Narrows).
- 4) Gold associated with carbonate rocks (Sturgeon Narrows and Morgan Island).
- 5) Quartz-Tourmaline veins (Darkwater Mine, 1935-1937, shaft sunk, no production).

Cunningham summarizes by showing the many similarities to the Timmins area (the most productive in Canada):

- 1) A large number and variety of gold showings.
- 2) A major fault system (The Sturgeon Lake fault which is comparable to the Porcupine - Destor fault).
- 3) Extensive carbonatization.
- 4) Small porphyry intrusives.
- 5) Massive sulfide deposits. The obviously well developed and efficient ^{are} forming processes which resulted in these economically important deposits (Matabi, etc.) are equally capable of forming gold deposits. In summary, the geological evidence strongly suggests that the area has a high potential for economic gold deposits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the existing gold prospects appear to be linked to east west trending fault zones accompanied by sulfides, the existing geophysical conductors along the northern trend should be looked at again geochemically. Where practical, the airborne and ground conductors should be verified by ground EM surveys and rigorously detail sampled across the conductor axes. This would minimize the amount of sampling and recon EM surveying. The area for detail investigation is denoted 'Area A' on the mylar overlay map. Some of this area is now open ground underlain by VLF or VLEM conductors co-incident with airborne conductors, and is also very close to Hwy 599. Area A represents a very economical area to explore, although the Wesabi claims represent some of the best known potential of the area. The Wesabi claims require additional assessment credits to be filed January 21, 1987 or the ground will come open. A six month extension could be applied for, and is usually granted. Eight claims to cover good airborne conductors east of the Copconda ground should be staked immediately, with no new claim lines or flagging along Hwy 599. These claims have never been geochemically sampled, nor have any of the airborne or ground geophysical surveys been followed up according to the assessment files.

PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

A) Copconda Claims

Assuming the anomalous rock chip sample results from the 1985 work on the Copconda ground is to be followed up and that the VLF-EM conductor is to be investigated, the following work program is proposed:

- 1) Detailed soil/basal till sampling - this would consist of a minimum 25 Wacker overburden sampler holes on 50 foot sample intervals on 5 lines. In addition, about 100 till and soil-organic samples should be taken in areas of lesser overburden thickness.
- 2) VLF - conductor axes should be verified before sampling, preferably with an HLEM unit.

B) Area east of Copconda Claims

Assuming that further investigation proves that no geochemical surveys or drilling has probed the airborne and ground conductors on the eight new claims to be staked, the following work program is warranted:

- 1) Reconnaissance HLEM surveys to detail the airborne conductor axes..
- 2) Detailed geochemical sampling of the conductive zones, using the Wacker overburden sampler in areas of greater than 5 metres till thickness, and till or soil sampling in areas of this overburden.

PROPOSED BUDGET

A) , Copconda Claim Area

Field Preparation	\$ 2,000.00
Wacker overburden sampling - 25 holes (contract basis)	\$ 5,000.00
Geochemical analyses (a) 100 till samples x \$30/sample	\$ 3,000.00
(b) 100 soils x \$15/sample	\$ 1,500.00
Mob/Demob	\$ 1,000.00
Camp Costs (3 men - \$150/day x 14 days)	\$ 2,100.00
Labour - Geological consultant \$250/day x 14 days	\$ 3,500.00
2 Geological assistants/samplers \$250/day x 14 days	\$ 3,500.00
Vehicle rental 14 days x \$100/day (including fuel)	\$ 1,400.00
Geophysical rentals \$100/day x 14 days	\$ 1,400.00
Reporting	\$ 1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 25,000.00
Contingency - 10%	\$ 2,600.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 28,500.00

B) Area East of Copconda Claims

(Budget assumes common mob/demob, vehicle rental, Wacker crew mob/demob)

Wacker overburden sampling - 50 holes	\$ 6,000.00
Geochemical analyses (a) 200 till samples x \$30/sample	\$ 6,000.00
(b) 400 soil samples x \$12/sample	\$ 4,800.00
Camp costs \$150/day x 20 days	\$ 3,000.00

Consumables	\$ 1,000.00
Labour - Geological Consultant \$250/day x 20 days	\$ 5,000.00
Geological Assistants 2 x \$125/day x 20 days	\$ 5,000.00
Vehicle rental - 20 days x \$100/day (including fuel)	\$ 2,000.00
HLEM survey \$180/km x 15 km	\$ 2,700.00
Line cutting \$200/km x 18 km	\$ 3,600.00
Reporting	\$ 3,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 42,100.00
Contingency - 10%	\$ 4,200.00
	<hr/>
TOTAL B	\$ 46,300.00
TOTAL A + B	<u><u>\$ 74,800.00</u></u>

MDS/ah

REFERENCES

- Palonen, P.A., and Speed, A.A.
1975 Fourbay Lake area, Dist. of Kenora and Thunder Bay, O.D.M., Prelim.
Map P1039, Sioux Lookout Data Series, scale 1" = 1/4 mile.
Data compiled 1975.
- Cunningham, L.
1983 Northern Miner, Feb. 17 issue, page 12.
- Chataway, R.T.
1986 Assessment Report for Geological and Geophysical Surveys on the Lake-
of-Bays River Group, for Copconda-York Resources.

M A P S

- 1975 O.G.S. Preliminary Map P1050 - Bouger Gravity Map - Sturgeon Lake
Area, Geophysical Series.
- 1981 O.G.S. Geological Map 2442, 1:50,000 Sioux Lookout-Armstrong Sheet.

ASSESSMENT REPORTS - Filed with Geoscience Data Centre, O.G.S., Toronto.

- 63.4332 - 1983 Loydex Resources - physical work - Jumping Lake area.
- 63.4428 - 1984 Hudson Bay Exploration - Geology, sampling, diamond drilling,
Kings Bay.
- 2.8377 - 1985 First Generation Resources - Mag, VLF Survey - Fourbay Lake
area.
- 2.8972 - 1985 VLF profiles for above.
- 2.9261 - 1986 First Generation Resources - Expenditure - Fourbay Lake area.

DRILL REPORT #30-1982 Steep Rock Resources - Kings Bay area.

- #32-1985 Riverton Resources - Jumping Lake area.
- #33-1985 Falconbridge - King Bay area.
- #34-1985 Hoyle Resources - Fourbay Lake area.
- # 6-1985 Falconbridge - Kings Bay area.
- #20-1972 Campaign Mining.
- #21-1972 Hartland Mines.
- #22-1972 Premier Gaspé Mines Ltd.
- #23-1973 Silversides Mines - Kings Bay.

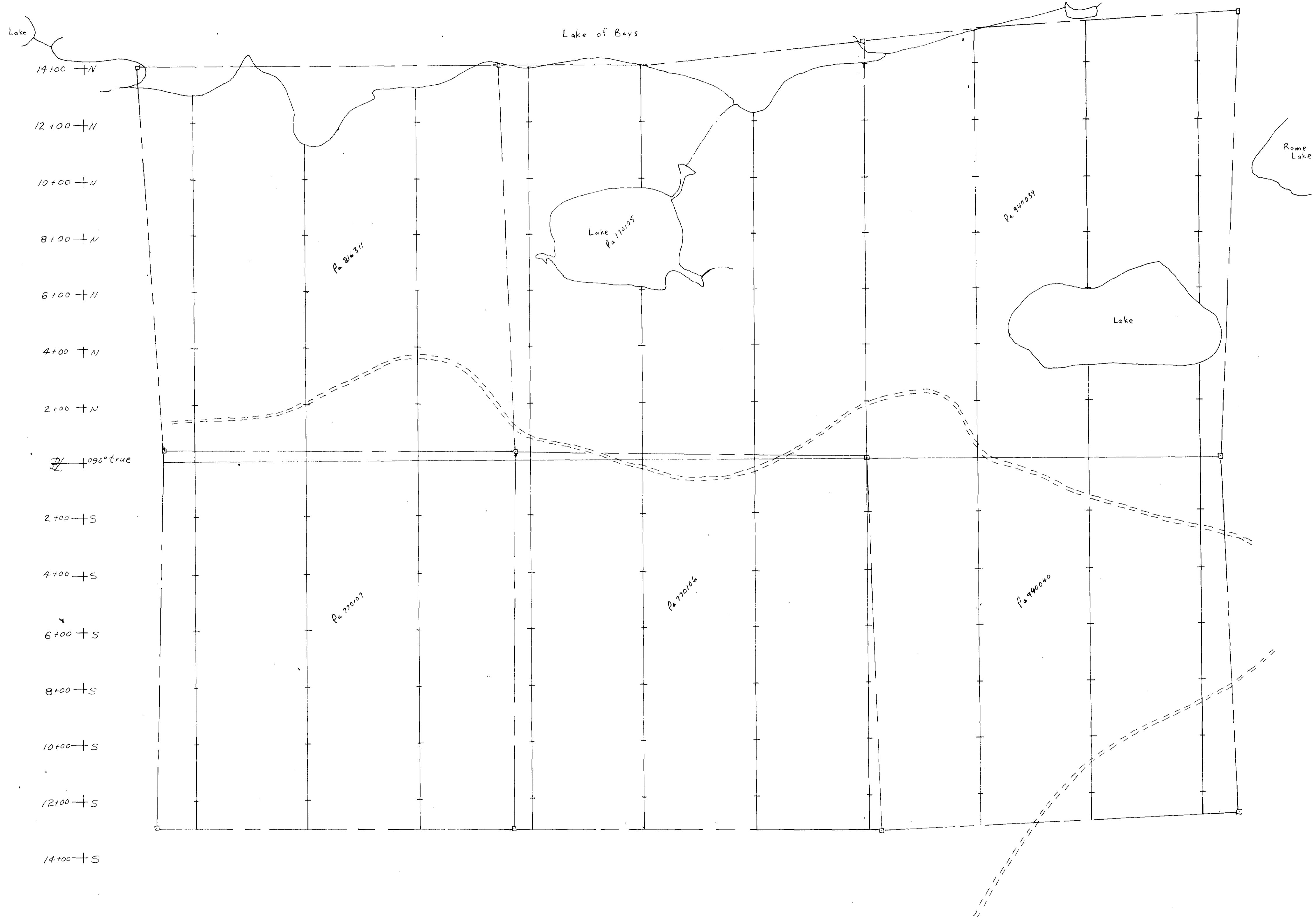
- DETAILED REPORT #24-1978 J.R. Nixon - Kings Bay.
#25-1981 Falconbridge - Kings Bay.
#26-1981 George Armstrong - Kings Bay
#27-1982/83 Kerr Addison - Kings Bay.
#28-1983 Steep Rock Resources - Kings Bay.
#29-1983 Steep Rock Resources - Kings Bay.

ASSESSMENT REPORTS

- 2.1122 - 1973 Ground VLF Survey - Northex Management - Six Mile Lake area.
2.3516 - 1980 Ground Mag/EM - Falconbridge Copper - Kings Bay.
2.4368 - 1981 Ground Mag/HLEM - Sulpetro.
2.5395 - 1982 Ground Mag/VLF - Phantom Explorations - Kings Bay.
2.7316 - 1984 Geological Mapping - Chester Kuryliw - Jumping Lake area.
2.7190 - 1984 Assay Expenditures - First Generation Resources.
2.6441 - 1982 Geology, Geochemistry - Moran Resources - Sturgeon Lake.
2.8172 - 1984 Geophysics, Geochemistry, Wesabi Resources - Fourbay Lake.
2.7328 - 1984 Geology - Moran Resources - Kings Bay area.
2.6003 - 1983 Ground VLF/Mag - Loydex Resources - Jumping Lake area.
2.6114 - 1983 Airborne VLF/Mag - T.G.R. Resources - Fourbay Lake.
2.6115 - 1983 Ground Mag/VLF - Regis Development - Fourbay Lake.
2.6075 - 1983 Geology, Geochemistry - Dejour Mines - Jumping Lake.
2.6232 - 1984 Ground Mag/EM - Loydex Resources - Pointer Lake.
2.6160 - 1983 Ground Mag/EM - Armstrong Zone - Kings Bay.
2.6351 - 1984 Ground Mag/EM, Geology - Wesabi Resources - Rome Lake area.
2.6529 - 1984 Ground VLF/EM - Loydex Resources - Kings Bay.
2.6377 - 1983(Ground Mag/VLF - Kuryliw Claims.
2.5754 - 1983 Ground VLF/EM/Mag - Steep Rock Resources - Kings Bay.
63.4182 - 1981 Airborne Mag/VLF/EM - Moran Resources - Kings Bay.

MICROFICHE

52J/03-0010 - 1973 Geophysics - Tough Option - Rio Tinto - Greystone Lake.
0012 - 1973 Geology - Tough Option - Rio Tinto - Greystone Lake.
0013 - 1972 Around Mag/VLF - Hartland Mines - Cobb Bay.
0014 - 1973 Ground Mag/HLEM - Ganda Silver Mines - Rome Lake.
0015 - A1 - 1981 - Ground Mag/EM - Croesus Mining - Six Mile Lake.



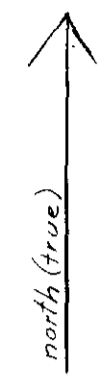
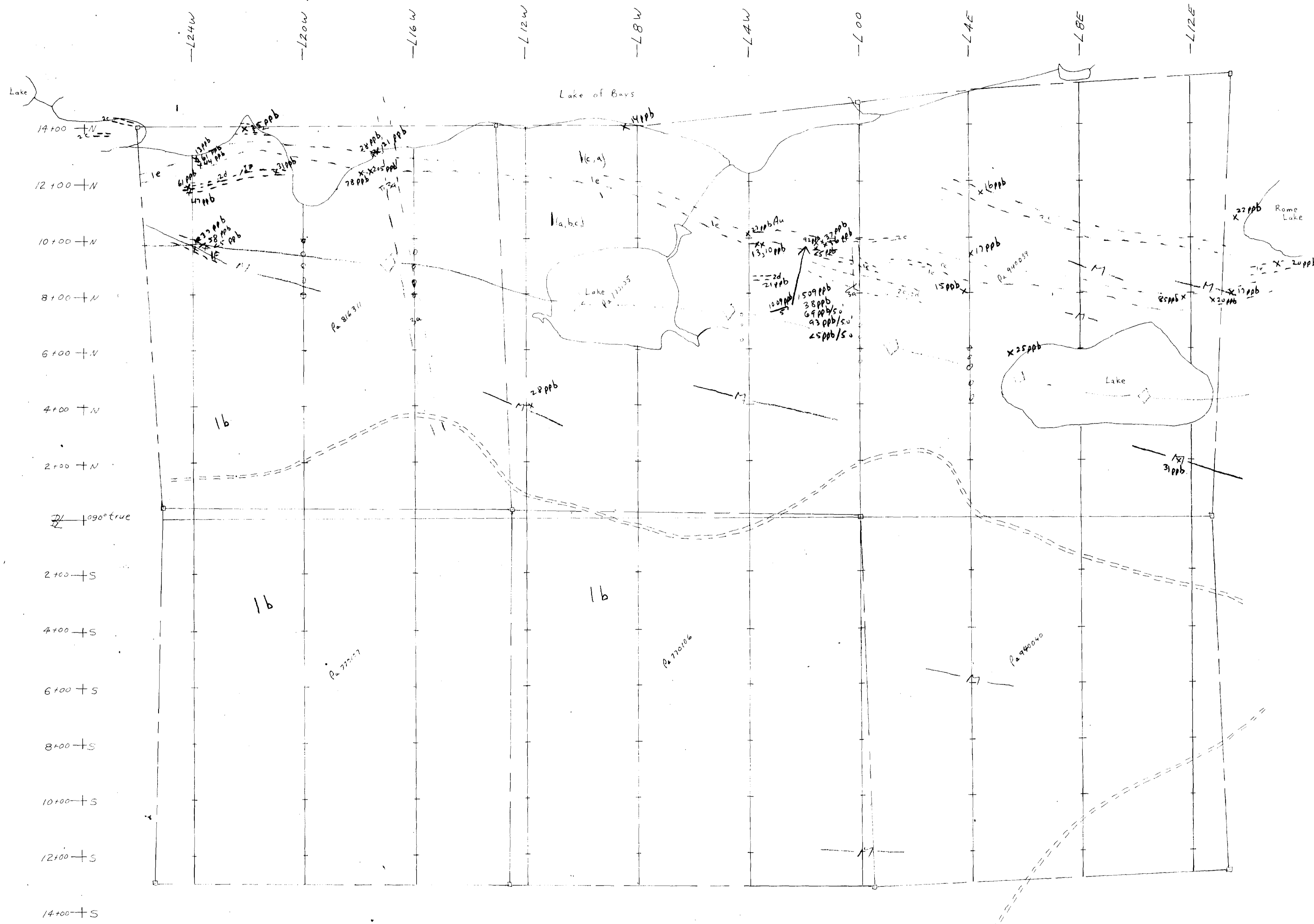
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date: September 86	Superv'd by:



200

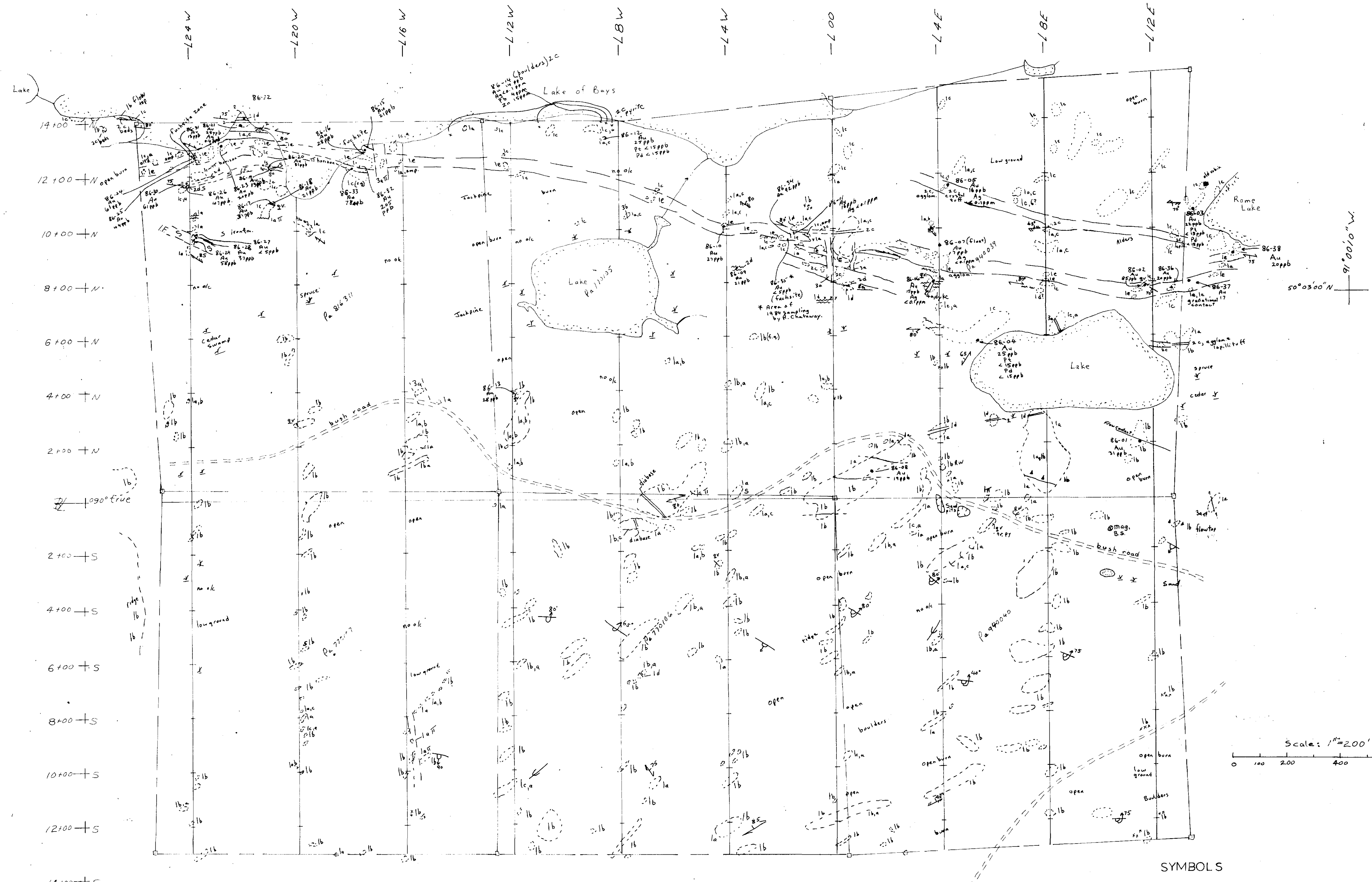
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63.506



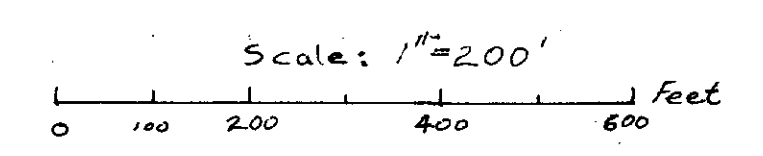
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date: September 86	Superv'd by:





LEGEND

- 4 FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
 - 4a granite
- 3 MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
 - 3a mafic dyke
 - 3b diabase
 - 3c feldspar porphyry
- 2 INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS
 - 2a massive flow
 - 2b pillowed flow
 - 2c tuff
 - 2d cherty tuff
- 1 MAFIC VOLCANICS
 - 1a unsubdivided-medium grained
 - 1b pillowed flow
 - 1c amphibolite
 - 1d interflow sediments
 - 1e anorthosite - megaporphyry
 - 1f sulphide iron formation



SYMBOLS

- T porphyritic
- agglom. agglomeratic
- q.v. quartz vein
- ▲ breccia
- R.W. rusty weathering
- S sulphide weathering
- outcrop
- ⊗ pillows, tops, overturned
- ↖ shearing, foliation
- ↗ jointing
- 86-14 sample site
- ≡ swampy
- * rubble
- ↙ glacial direction

COPCONDA YORK RESOURCES INC

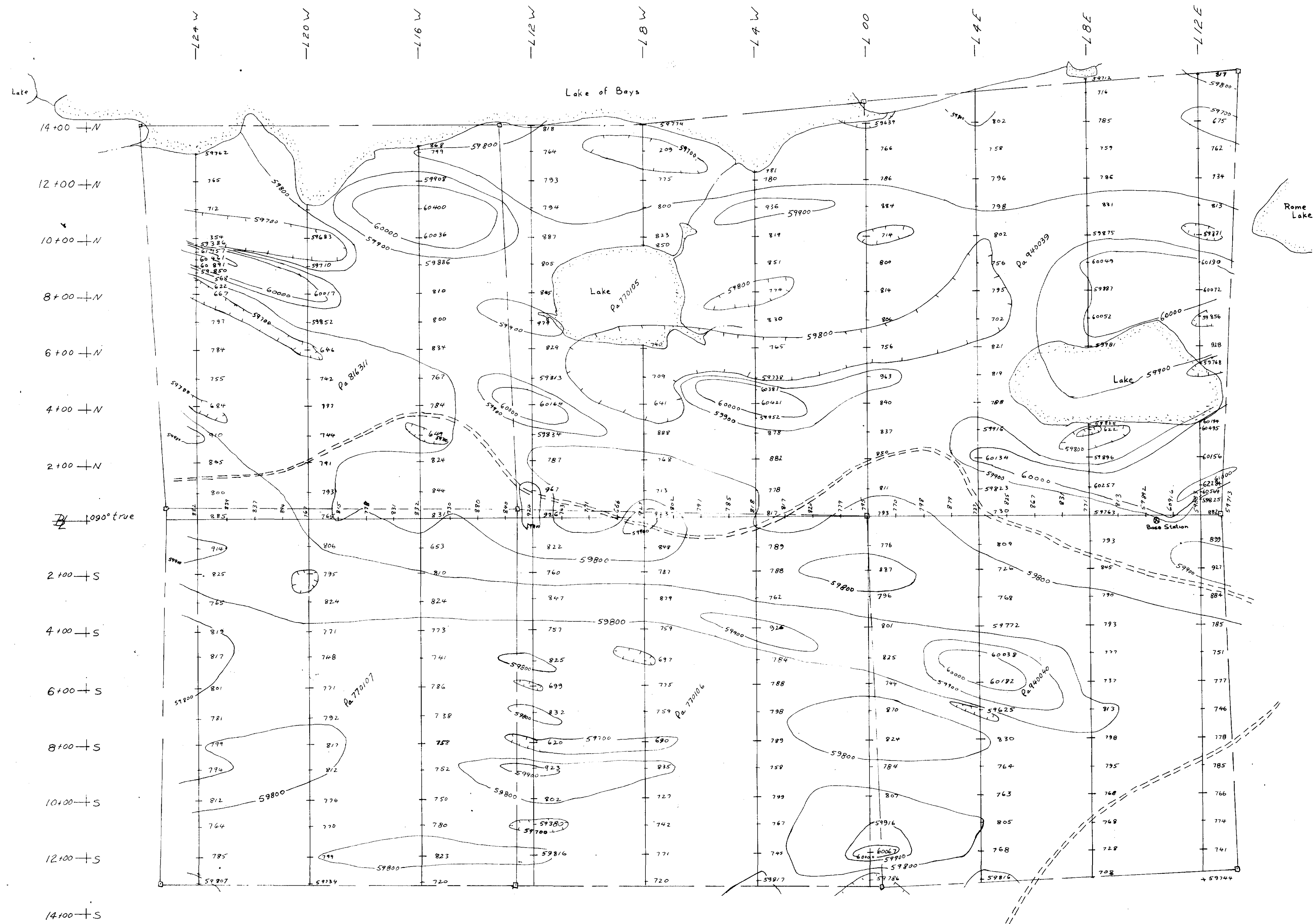
Lake-of-Bays River Group

GEOLOGICAL MAP

scale: 1" = 200 ft surv'd by: Phantom Ex.

date: September 86 Superv'd by:



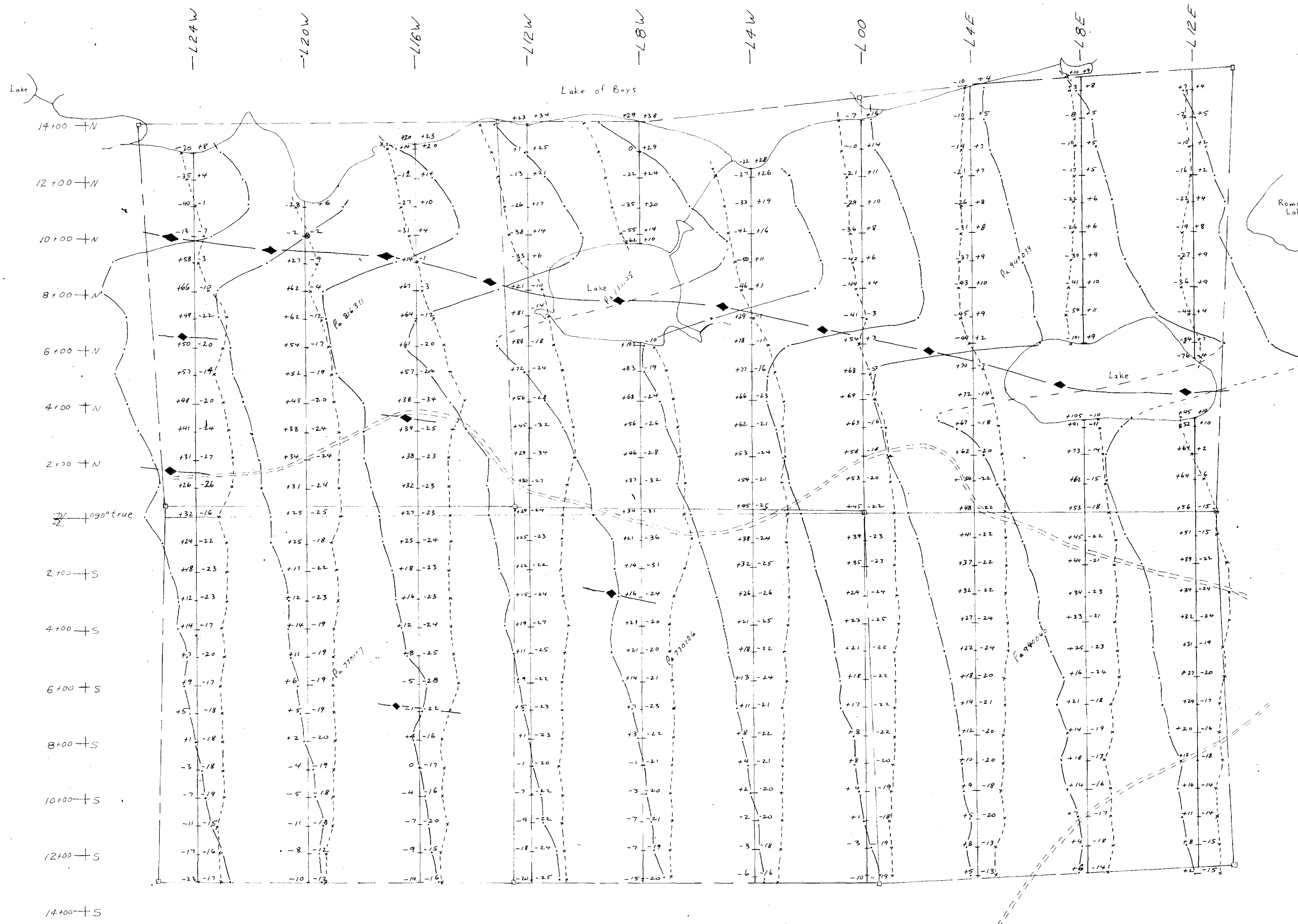


Contoured at: 59700 X
 59800 X
 59900 X
 60000 X
 61000 X

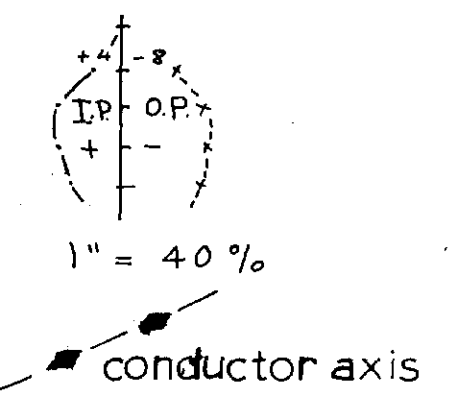
Instrument: Scintrex MP-2 Proton Magnetometer
 and M85-2 base station magnetometer.

COPCONDA YORK RESOURCES INC.	
Lake-of-Bays River Group	
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	
scale: 1" = 200 ft.	surv'd by: Phantom Ex
date: Sept. 1986.	superv'd by:

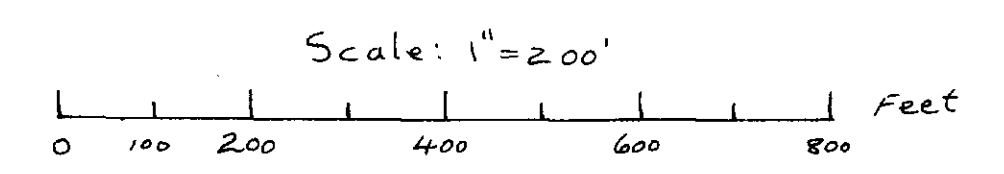




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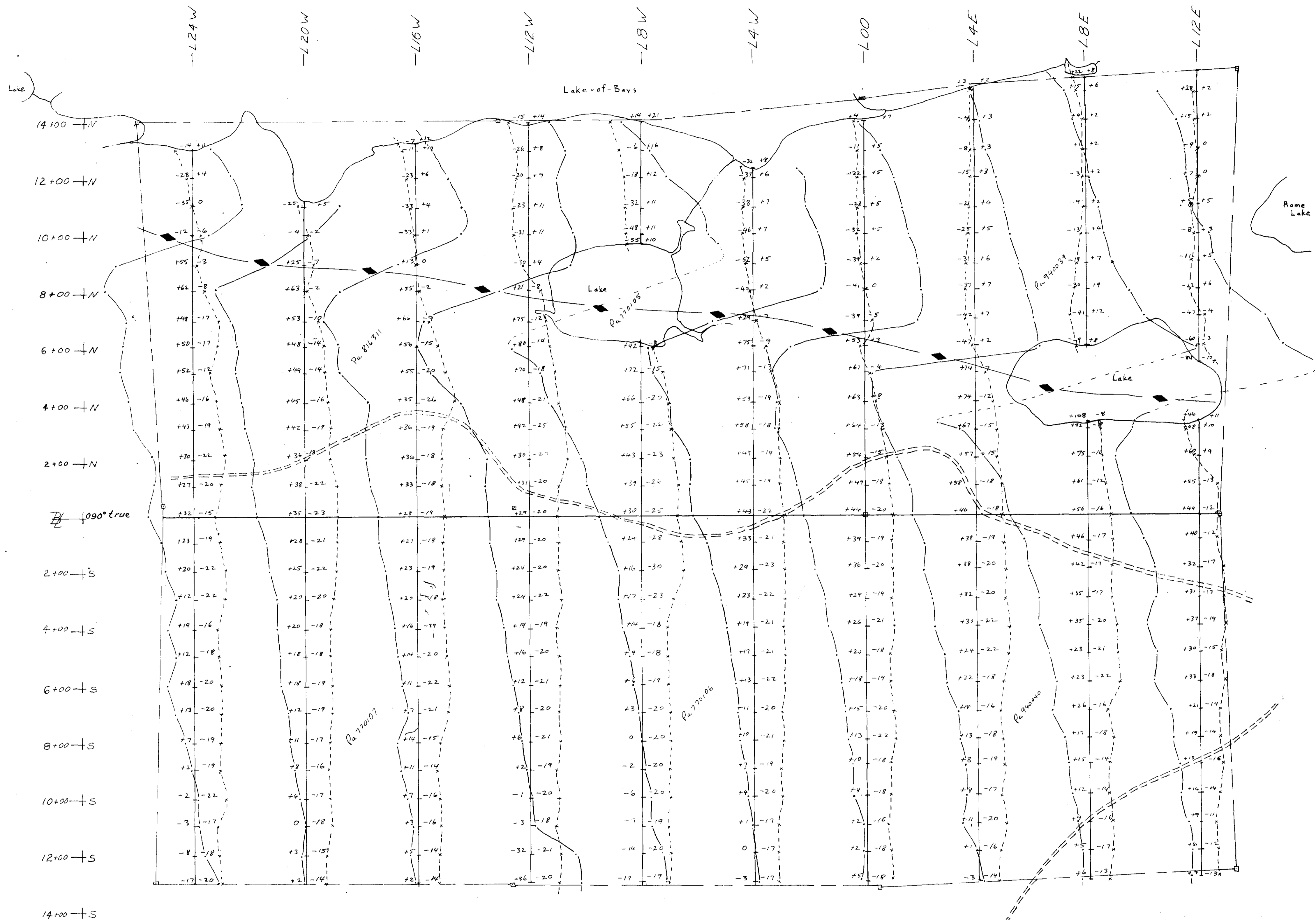


Transmitter - Seattle
 Readings taken facing northerly
 Instrument - GEONICS EM16

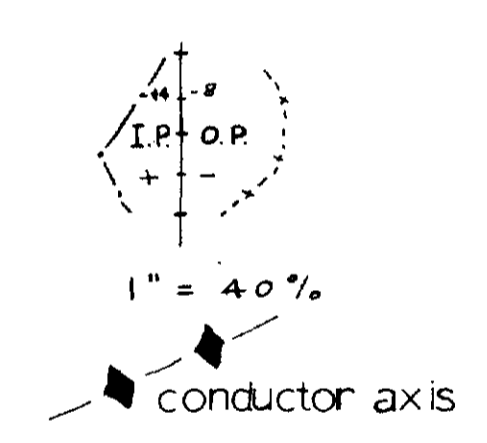


COPCONDA YORK RESOURCES INC	
Lake-of-Bays River Group	
VLF EM 16 SURVEY - Seattle - NLK	
scale: 1" = 200 ft	surv'd by: Phantom Ex.
date: September 86	Superv'd by:

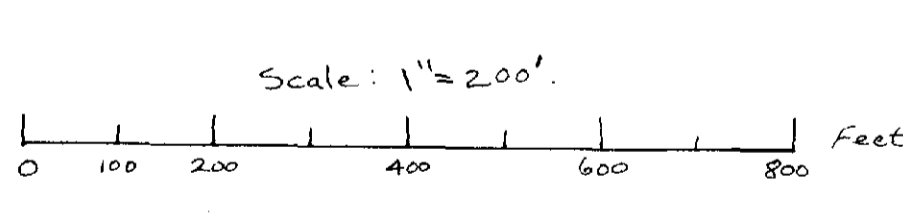




LEGEND



Transmitter - Annapolis.
 Readings taken facing northerly.
 Instrument - GEONICS EM 16



COPCONDA YORK RESOURCES INC.

Lake-of-Bays River Group, Ontario.

VLF EM 16 SURVEY
 - Annapolis - NSS

Scale: 1" = 200ft	Surveyed by: Phantom Expl.
Date: September, 1986	Superv'd by: R.T. Chataway

