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A REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL MAPPING WITHIN THE KASHAWEOGAMA PROPERTY, SAVANT LAKE AREA, ONTARIO, 1991

January 31, 1992

G.M. Hogg & Associates Ltd. 28 Thompson Avenue Toronto, Ontario M8Z 3T3

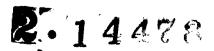




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INTRODUCTION

The Kashaweogama (Kash) gold property consists of 38 contiguous, unpatented mining claims located in the Savant Lake area of northwestern Ontario. It is approximately 5 miles west of Highway 599 which runs between Ignace and Pickle Lake. The location of the property is shown in following Figure 1.

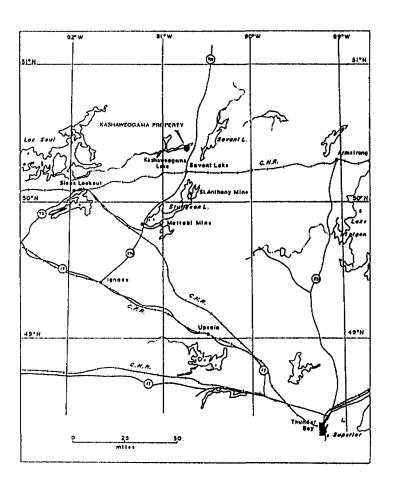


FIGURE 1 - General location of the Kashaweogama Property Area

The original 29 claims of the property were acquired through staking by R.G. Ramsay and G.M. Hogg in 1986, and the 9 peripheral claims to the northwest have since been added.

The purpose of this report is to decribe geological mapping of a general nature and on specific mineral prospects in the northwest claim area during 1991. This work was done by G.M. Hogg, P.Eng., during May-June and September, 1991, and was carried out in conjunction with stripping, trenching and sampling operations which were in progress at the same time. This prospecting work will be described in a separate report as perscribed by regulations, but all relevant assay data will be included in both reports.

Compilation and interpretation of the geological data acquired during this mapping program has been carried out by G.M. Hogg. Other sources of information concerning the property and area are listed in Appendix I to this report.

PROPERTY ACCESS, CULTURE

The Kashawogama property lies approximately five miles west of Highway 599, which runs between Savant Lake and Pickle Lake in northwestern Ontario. It is easily accessible via the waters of Kashaweogama Lake from a boat landing located about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the Highway. There is also a bush road running west from the boat landing which extends to within one mile of the property area on the south shore of the lake.

The area is wooded with spruce, poplar and pine, with second growth in areas which have been cut in the past. The area exhibits a local relief of about 20 meters, and has moderate to poor outcrop exposure. Overburden is generally composed of poorly sorted glacial till and sand. The land areas drain into Kashaweogama Lake, which covers the central part of the property area, this draining west into the Marchington River system and

thence north into the James Bay watershed.

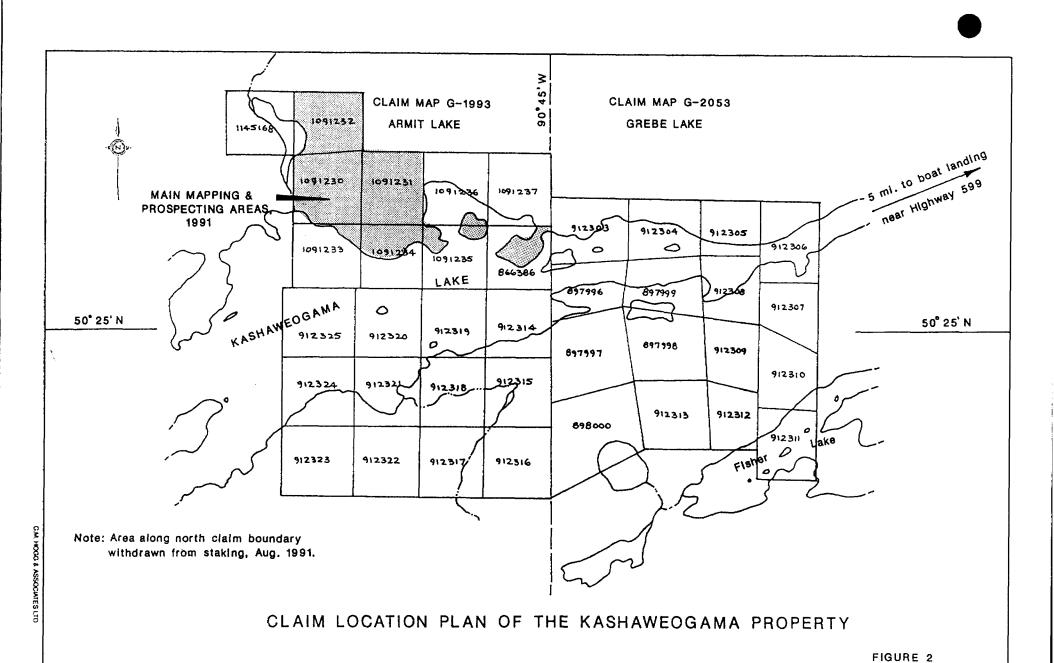
The nearest source of electric power is the transmission line close to Highway 599 running north to Pickle Lake. Local labour and supplies are available at Savant Lake, about 15 miles to the south, and the nearest active mining areas are at the Mattabi mine 40 miles to the south, and the Golden Patricia mine 50 miles to the north.

CLAIM STATUS, OWNERSHIP

The 38 unpatented mining claims making up the Kashaweogama property are illustrated in Figure 2. Claim ownership is registered in the name of R.G. Ramsay whose residence is at 10 Cook Street, Barrie, Ontario, L4M 4E9. The status of the claims to date is summarized in the following tabulation.

Claim No.	Recording Date	Status Of Claims
PA 866386	July 25/86	Sufficient work credit to lease
PA 897996 - 898000 incl.	Oct. 21/86	In good standing
PA 912303 - 912325 incl.	Nov. 21/86	In good standing
PA 1091230 - 1091237 incl.	Sept. 14/89	In good standing
PA 1145168	Sept. 24/91	Valid to Sept. 24/93

It will be noted that the area to the north of the property was withdrawn from staking by the Ministry of Mines and Northern Development during August, 1991, and it believed that much of this area has been given to the Saugeen Indian Band as a reserve. The northern boundary of the property thus forms the southwest boundary of the new Indian Reserve, and there is some doubt as to the actual location of the north boundary of claim PA 1145168.



SCALE: 1 inch = 2,000 feet

1991 MAPPING PROGRAM, PERSONNEL

As noted, geological mapping within the property area was carried out in conjunction with prospecting operations, and the personnel involved in this prospecting work provided the necessary support for mapping operations. Accordingly no direct assistance was required, and the mapping program was carried out solely by G.M. Hogg.

Days spent by the writer in mapping, travel and compilation of data relevant to this program may be summarized as follows:

May 27/91 - Travel to Savant Lake		<u>Da</u>	<u>vs</u>
	June 4-11/91	- Mapping operations, Property Area	
	June 26-28/91	- Compilation, Sample submission	1 3
Sept. 16/91 - Travel to Savant Lake	Sept. 17-25/91	- Mapping operations, Property Area	1 9 1
Oct. 2-4/91 - Compilation, Sample submission	Oct. 2-4/91	- Compilation, Sample submission	_

Total time on project...... 30 days

HISTORY OF PROPERTY

The Kashaweogama area was prospected for gold and base metals by Northern Canada Mines Ltd. during the 1940's, prior to the construction of the highway to Pickle Lake. At that time the Sidore gold prospect and other locations in what is now the northwest part of the Kashaweogama property were trenched, as were other gold occurrences further to the west. Unfortunately no records of this work have survived.

Through the 1950's and 1960's several major steel companies evaluated the

iron ore potential of the general area, including the magnetite iron formation of the Kashaweogama-Savant Lake basin structure. It was during this period that the Kashaweogama iron deposit lting immediately east of the present property area was outlined. The core of this deposit is estimated to contain about 400,000 tons per vertical foot of material grading about 30 percent soluble iron with excellent beneficiating qualities. Beds of oxide iron formation peripheral to this extensive concentration extend onto and through the central and southern part of the Kashaweogama property.

Also about this time some gold exploration was carried out along the north rim of the basin structure, and the Howey prospect lying about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the Kashaweogama property was drill tested by Queenston Gold Mines Ltd. Other operators including Dome Exploration were also active in the area, but oddly the Sidore prospect itself was never drilled.

During the early 1980's Stargazer Resources of Calgary undertook an extensive exploration program in the area designed to evaluate the gold potential of the entire Savant-Kashaweogama basin rim area. This program was geochemically based, and identified the area within the present Kashaweogama property to be highly anomalous in gold. Prior to the termination of this program in 1984 because of lack of funds, Stargazer Resources had carried out airborne geophysical surveying over the property area as well as some ground follow-up work. One drill hole was completed to test a strong IP conductor located under the waters of Kashaweogama Lake, and this is the only hole which has ever been drilled in the property area to the knowledge of the writer. It is reported to have intersected the major Kashaweogama fault zone, containing pyrite mineralization, graphite and low gold values.

In 1986 R.G. Ramsay proceeded with the staking of the initial 29 claims of the present property area, mainly to cover the Sidore prospect and the surrounding geochemically active area. This coincides with a marked indentation along the north rim of the basin structure as defined by aeromagnetics.

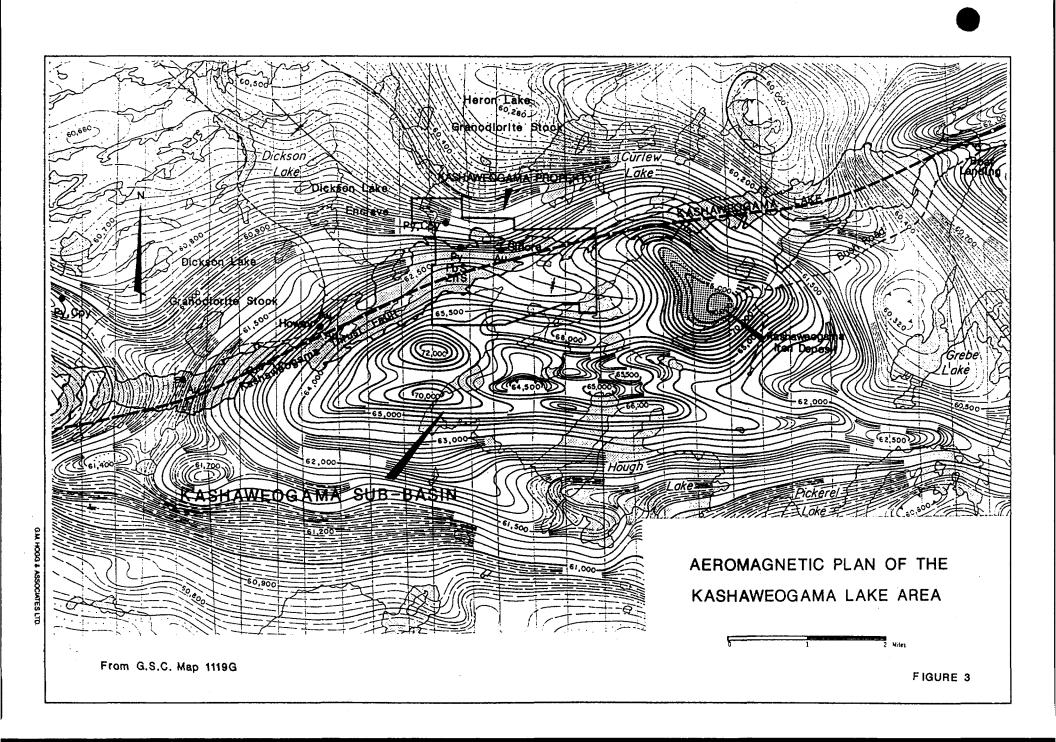
In 1987 the property was optioned to Redaurum Red Lake Mines Ltd., and during the following two years this company carried out geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveying, and some trenching on these claims. Although several attractive targets were developed in the course of this work no drilling was done by Redaurum, and the option had to be terminated by the company in 1989 because of financial difficulties. Subsequent prospecting by R.G. Ramsay led to the staking of 8 additional contiguous claims to the northwest during 1989, and one additional claim was added in this area during 1991.

During the 1989-91 period exploratory work has been concentrated in the northwest property area, but has been limited by financial and time restraints. It has only been possible, for example, to complete geological mapping and magnetic surveying over this important area during the past field season.

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY AREA

In reference to Figure 3, the Kashaweogama property lies along the north rim of a strongly magnetic metasedimentary basin termed the Kashaweogama Sub-Basin. Within this structure magnetic iron formation occurs intercalated with siliceous to argillitic sediments and mafic volcanics. This complex underlies the south and central parts of the property, and as indicated by magnetics, the included formations occur in synclinal fold configuration in this locality. The Kashaweogama iron deposit lies in the nose of this major fold structure.

Kashaweogama Lake itself is underlain by a steeply dipping thrust fault system which strikes in a WSW direction. The presence and character of this structure was confirmed by the mapping of Ms. Sanborne-Barrie of the O.G.S. during 1990. It is important to note that this is a fault system as opposed to a fault, and is multiple in nature. While intense folding undoubtedly exists within and close to this fault system, the dominant



formational strike within it, and immediately to the north and south, trends in an east-west direction.

To the northwest of the property lies the Dickson Lake Enclave, a metavolcanic/metasedimentary complex which is bounded on the east and west by the Heron Lake and Dickson Lake granodiorite stocks, respectively. Amphibolitic mafic volcanics are the dominant rock type within the enclave area, these striking in a N to NW direction. As noted, the formational strike changes to an east-west trend in proximity to the thrust fault system. It is probable that the rocks of the enclave area lie in geosynclinal configuration, but information is insufficient to confirm this at present.

In the vicinity of the Kashaweogama fault zone formations are highly folded, steeply dipping, and exhibit a well developed easterly-trending schistosity. Immediately to the north of the fault system intercalated mafic volcanics, variably tuffaceous siliceous volcanics and conglomerate are the dominant rock types. To the south mafic volcanics, argillites and chemical sediments are most common, the latter consisting of cherts, sulphide iron formation and oxide iron formation. Graphite is not a common constituent in the sediments of the area.

In proximity to the Kashaweogama fault system disseminated pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena are often present in widespread quartz veining and within the sedimentary units themselves. Gold is commonly present in anomalous concentrations associated with the sulphide mineralization, and in the case of the Sidore prospect it occurs in native form in quartz veining. Fuchsite occurring in bands or beds is frequently present in the siliceous and tuffaceous clastics of the northwest property area, as are patchy areas of hematitic alteration.

GEOLOGY OF THE NORTHWEST PROPERTY AREA

GENERAL STATEMENT:

As noted, the geological mapping completed on the Kashaweogama property during 1991 was concentrated in the northwest property area. This location is indicated by the shaded area in Figure 2. The work was carried out in two phases, one in early June, 1991, and the second in late September, 1991. The intervening period was used to complete and compile a magnetic survey over the mapping area, and to increase bedrock exposure areas through stripping and trenching. Importantly, this mapping program offered the first opportunity to prepare a reasonably complete compilation of geological data over this structurally and lithologically complex area.

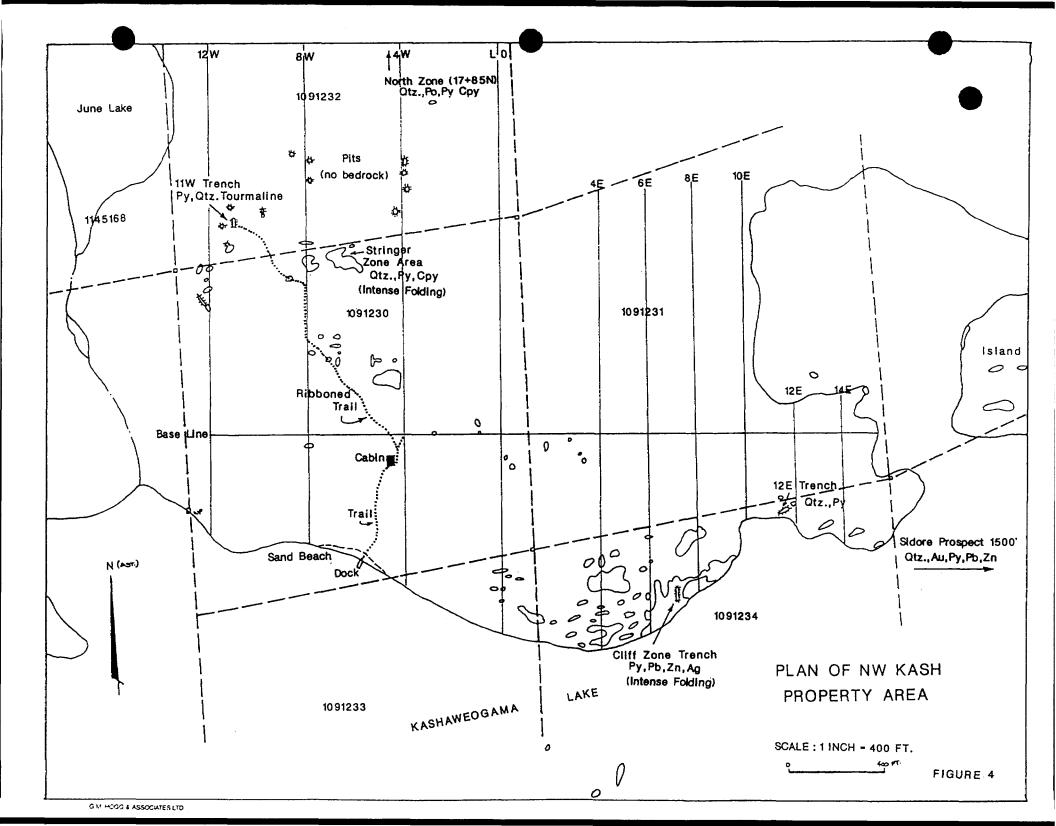
In the immediately following section of this report the general geology of the mapping area will be described. As well, reference will be made to a particular geological observation in the south shore area. Subsequent sections will deal with descriptions of the various prospects occurring in the northwest property area.

Relevant maps will be found in the pocket attached to this report, and the various figures have been incorporated into the report text. Analytical results on sampling carried out in the property area during 1991 are shown in Appendix II.

GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The main area of mapping during 1991 is shown in Figure 4. The geology of this area is shown in detail on Map No. 1 (in pocket).

In reference to Figure 4, the main area of outcrop extends from June Lake in



a southeasterly direction to the Cliff Zone vicinity. This forms an area of higher elevation which slopes rather abruptly into a broad, overburdencovered depression to the north and northeast. Further north higher ground is again encountered, exposing the veined mafic volcanics of the North Zone area. Overburden cover throughout this area is composed of poorly sorted glacial till and sand.

The June Lake/Cliff Zone exposures consist of interbedded siliceous and sericitic clastic sediments which are variably tuffaceous, and mafic volcanics which are commonly chloritic. The metasediments become increasingly dominant towards the east and northeast of the main outcrop area, and mafic volcanics dominant toward the west and southwest.

These rocks are intensely folded and sheared along east-west axes, exemplified by exposures in the Stringer Zone and Cliff Zone area. Quartz veining, usually 1 to 6 inches in width is often strongly developed in this environment, and occasionally contains black tourmaline. Crystalline pyrite is a common constituent of the veins and host rocks, disseminated in a range of 1 to 5 percent. Fuchsite zones up to 2 or 3 feet in thickness are also present, and are restricted to the metasediments. Patchy pink to reddish alteration of the sedimentary units also occurs in some locations, this tentatively identified as hematization.

In the more northerly outcrop area the dominant rock type is amphibolitized mafic volcanic material. These rocks are also strongly deformed, and quartz veining up to about 20 feet in thickness exists within them. Such veining is believed to have developed mainly in fold nose areas, and commonly contains chloritic fractures and traces of sulphide mineralization. In the North Zone location, however, near-massive sulphide mineralization is observed occurring in a strongly silicified zone in contact with quartz veining.

To the east the Sidore prospect is prominently exposed on a small peninsula. Here sheared polymictic conglomerate lies in contact with mafic volcanic material, and a stockwork of quartz veining up to 24 inches in thickness occurs within the conglomerate. This veining is shear-controlled and is steeply dipping with a strike of Az. 70° to 80°. This location lies in close proximity to the Kashaweogama thrust fault system, and may in fact lie within it. Narrow auriferous quartz veins have also been noted in an exposure of mafic volcanic material about 400 feet northeast of the Sidore prospect itself, and these may be related to another faulted locus of the gross thrust system.

Elsewhere in the mapped area pervasive schistosity is present, this also steeply dipping, and generally exhibiting a strike of Az. 100° to 110°. As previously noted, formations dip steeply and normally strike in an eastwest direction. Locally, however, intense minor folding is present, and this will be described more fully in the following sections on specific prospects.

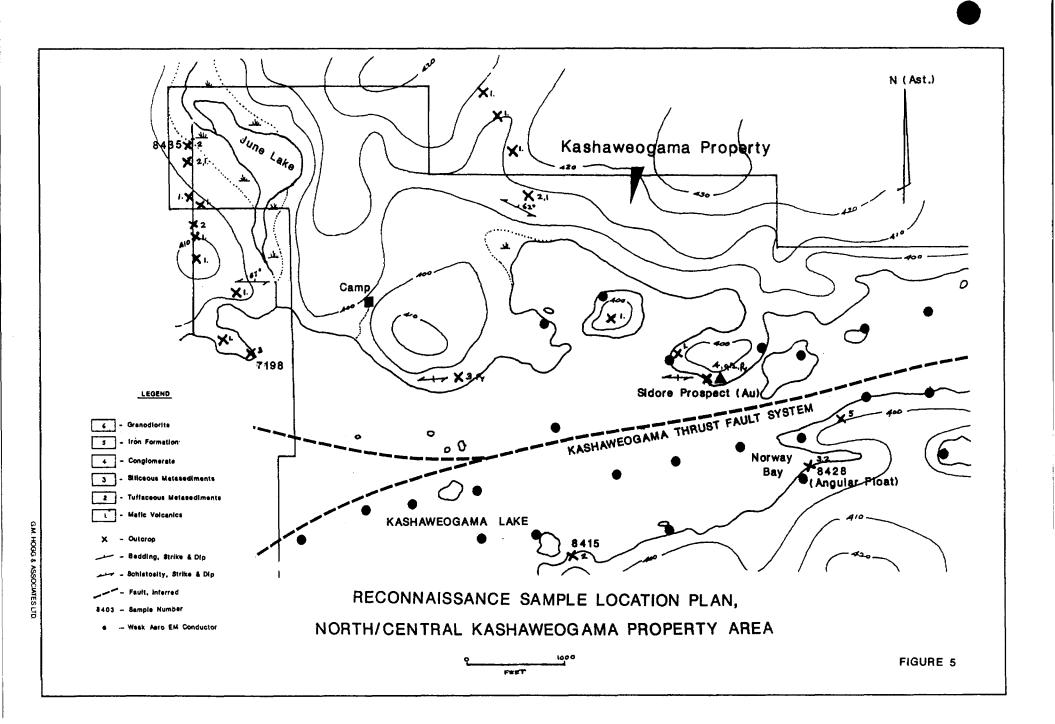
A zone of moderate to strong conductivity follows the area of topographic depression noted previously. In reference to Figure 4 this passes just to the north of the 11W Trench and Stringer Zone, thence swinging to the south in what appears to be a major fold structure, and passes to the east to the north of the Cliff Zone. Although numerous attempts to pit to bedrock have been made in this conductive area none have been successful, and the source of this conductivity remains unknown.

Magnetic surveying completed during 1991 mirrors the trace of the conductive zone, describing a highly convoluted belt lying within the 400 to 200 gamma range (total field equivalent). This is interpreted to reflect the presence of intense minor folding and shearing in the area, likely related to the

major fold structure which appears to occur in this area. Interestingly, the magnetic data also suggests that the highly disturbed belt narrows and extends to the south into the lake in the vicinity of the Cliff Zone. As such, it may well be linked to a strongly conductive zone lying in the lake immediately south of the Cliff Zone. This was defined by the Redaurum geophysical survey completed in 1988.

Limited reconnaissance geology and sampling were carried out in some areas outside of the main mapping area during the course of the program, and this coverage is illustrated in Figure 5. Also shown on this plan are conductive locations as indicated by the O.G.S. aero-electromagnetic survey released during 1990. The anomalies are mainly defined by quadrature response, and thus lie in a weakly conductive range. A sample of particular note is No. 8428, which was taken from angular float on the south shore of Norway Bay. This sample consisted of dark gray chert containing amphibolitic bands and clots with a trace of pyrite, and returned a value of 351 ppb Au. This angular float, exposed only in periods of low water level, was originally sampled by R.G. Ramsay in 1986 returning a value of 1,200 ppb Au.

This rock type has never been observed in place on the Kashaweogama property, but because of its angular nature, the float is believed to have originated from a source immediately to the north under the waters of Kashaweogama Lake. The writer is aware, however, of an exposure of very similar material at the south end of Savant Lake in what may be termed the "basin rim" area (the Bird River property of J. Donner). In this instance the cherty rock type carries sulphide mineralization, and yielded assay values in the 0.5 oz.Au/ton range. This suggests that the weakly conductive locations lying immediately north of Norway Bay under the waters of Kashaweogama Lake warrant evaluation.



PROSPECT DESCRIPTIONS:

Sidore Prospect:

The location of the Sidore prospect is shown on Map No. 1 (in pocket), and a detail plan of the prospect is shown in Figure 6. The prospect area was remapped and some additional sampling carried out during 1991.

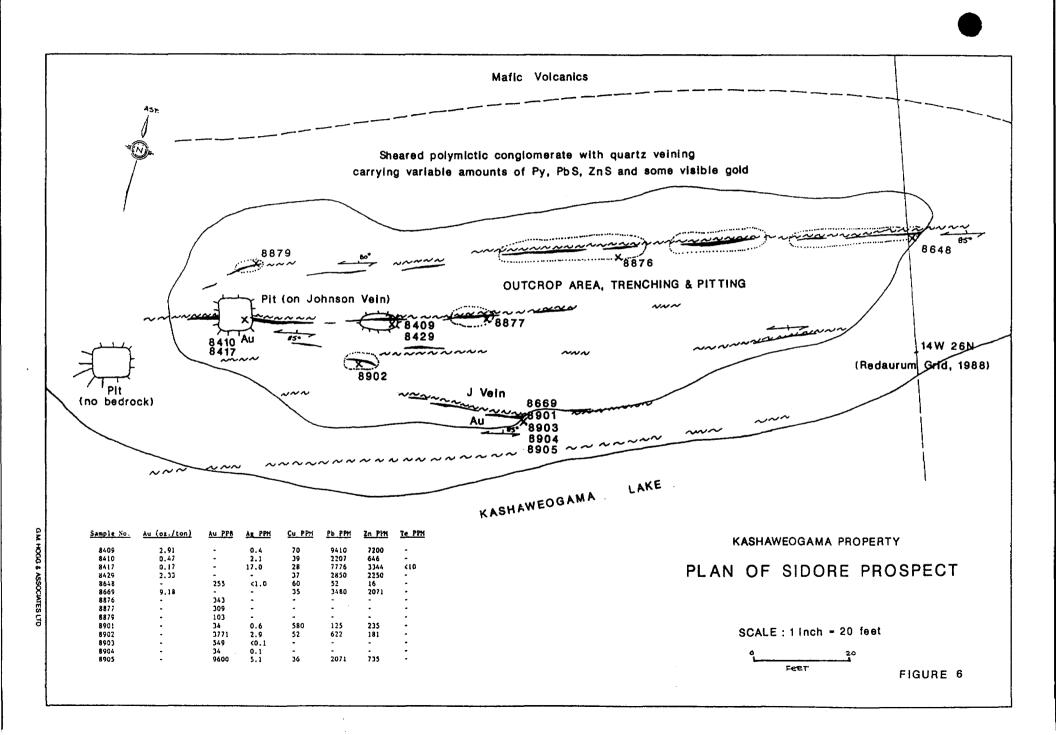
Quartz veining up to 2 feet in thickness occurs within a sheared and variably sericitic polymictic conglomerate which is reddish in color. The schistosity is steeply dipping and strikes at Az. 70° to 80°. The veining is shear-controlled, and carries irregular disseminations of pyrite which is sometimes associated with galena, sphalerite and fine native gold. Veining is observed in outcrop over a length of about 150 feet and a width of 40 feet.

Mineralization is restricted to the veining and the immediately adjoining wall rock. Grab samples of mineralized vein material have reported values of up to 9.18 oz.Au/ton.

During 1991 an area in the vicinity of samples 8409 and 8429 (see Figure 6) was dilled and blasted, yielding mineralized vein material in a location previously thought to have contained only barren quartz. It thus appears that significant mineralization is somewhat more widely distributed in the prospect area than heretofore recognized.

About 400 feet northwest of the main exposure some narrow quartz veining is present in a prominent outcrop of mafic volcanic material (see Map No. 1). 1991 sampling showed them to be auriferous in a low range (samples 8411, 8412 and 8413), but earlier sampling of sulphide-bearing vein material from this location had reported values in the 0.2 oz.Au/ton range.

The shearing and veining exposed in the Sidore area is undoubtedly related to the major Kashaweogama thrust fault system. A strong fault zone of this system is interpreted to pass immediately south of the main prospect, and another probably passes to the north between the main prospect and the veining noted to the northwest. This suggests that mineralized veining in this area may extend over a broad area, and may reach greater levels of development that so far observed. To the knowledge of the writer, the prospect area has never been drilled.



Cliff Zone:

The location of the Cliff Zone is shown on Map No. 1 (in pocket). This prospect area, which is considered to include the mineralized veining of the 12E Trench location, is shown in greater detail on Map No. 2 (in pocket). The detail mapping illustrated on Map No. 2 was completed in the course of the 1991 mapping program.

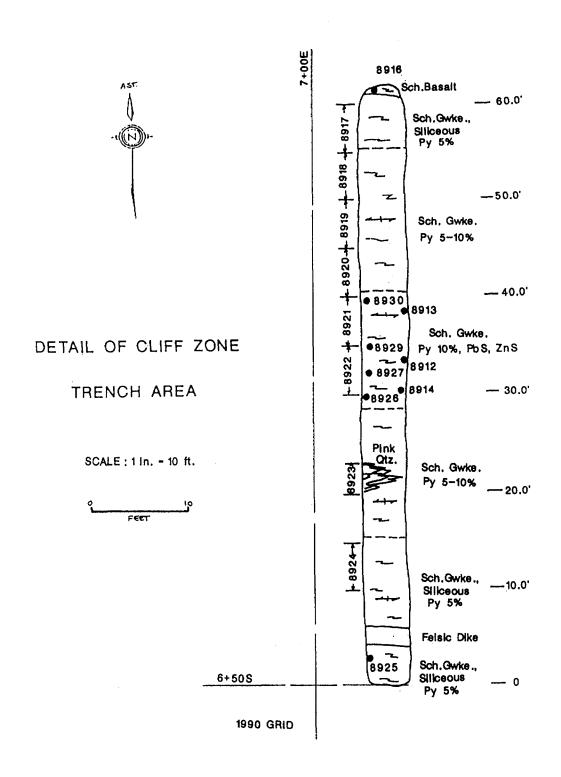
The Cliff Zone area is underlain by an intensely folded, interbedded sequence of sericitic and variably tuffaceous siliceous sediments and chloritic mafic volcanics. One sedimentary unit is pervasively pyritized to a maximum of about 10 percent, and within it in a strongly sheared fold structure, galena and sphalerite are present as well as pyrite. The Cliff Zone Trench, completed and sampled during the 1990 field season, was opened in this location. The detailed plan of this trench is included herein as Figure 7 in order that a complete picture of the area may be presented. The maximum assay value reported from this trench was from sample No. 8912, running 0.02 oz.Au/ton, 0.73 oz.Ag/ton, 0.01% Cu, 1.12% Pb and 0.51% Zn. Other samples returned values in a lower range, especially in gold and copper content.

Some fuchsite zones and quartz veining are present in this mineralized horizon, but are more strongly developed in another sedimentary unit exposed about 200 feet northeast of the trench. In this location a dragfolded fuchsite bed up to 2 feet in thickness occurs.

Patchy hematitic alteration is also present in this area, and is particularly well developed in strongly folded sediments at the lakeshore about 200 feet southwest of the trench location. One sample of this unmineralized material returned an assay value of 203 ppb Au.

As indicated on Map No. 2, the formational dips throughout this intensely folded and sheared area are steep, and the main formational strike is in an east-west direction. It is probable that a strong fault zone of the Kashaweogama thrust system passes just to the south of the Cliff Zone area, obscured by the waters of Kashaweogama Lake.

The 12E Trench area lies east of the Cliff Zone exposure, and contains weakly mineralized quartz veining in folded mafic volcanics. Quartz veining up to 2 feet in thickness was exposed by 1991 excavation and blasting in an older trench location, this yielding a maximum gold value of 160 ppb Au. The veining in this location appears to thicken in fold nose areas. To the east of this trench area outcrops of sheared metasediments with some intercalated volcanic material occur.



North Zone Area:

The North Zone area lies in the extreme northern part of the property (see Map No. 1, in pocket), and is underlain chiefly by mafic volcanics. These units are amphibolitic in contrast to the generally chloritic mafic volcanic exposures to the south, probably as a result of their proximity to the intrusive Heron Lake granodiorite stock.

As previously noted, the area lies to the north of the broad conductive zone which passes through the northwestern part of the property, and complex folding is indicated as present in the area by detail magnetic surveying completed during 1991. It appears that weakly mineralized quartz veining in this area thickens to widths in the order of 20 feet at the apex of minor folds. Chloritic fractures are a common feature within this veining.

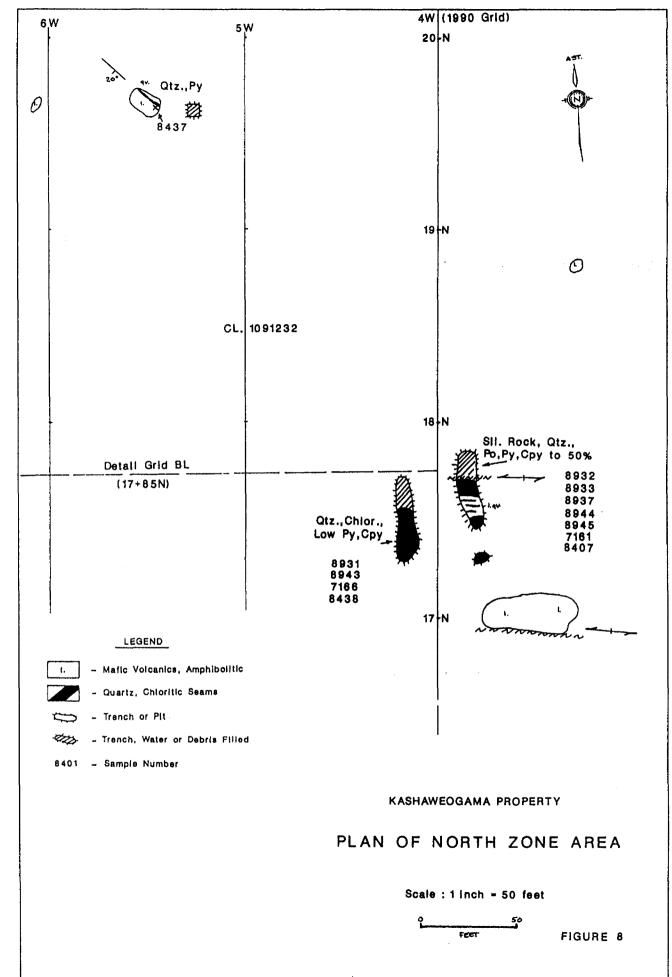
The main prospect area is shown in detail in Figure 8, with the appropriate sample numbers indicated. Most of the higher assay values reported are from samples taken from an exposure of near-massive sulphide mineralization in a highly siliceous rock exposed in a trench at 4W, 17+85N, the maximum values reported being 0.08 oz.Au/ton and 0.61% Cu. In contrast, the maximum value reported from the nearby quartz veining was 250 ppb Au.

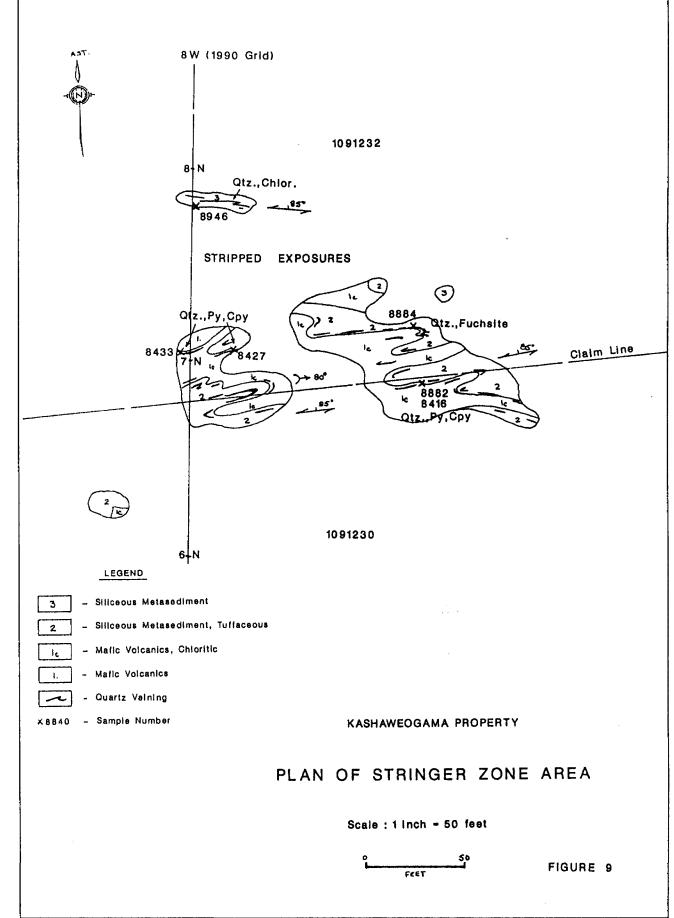
The North Zone area is essentially non-conductive indicating that the near-massive sulphide material noted in the trench is limited in extent. The detail magnetics completed during 1991 suggest that this mineralized locus occurs in arcuate form over a total length of about 300 feet. The magnetics also suggest that other similar zones may exist in the area, but bedrock in these locations is obscured by overburden.

Stringer Zone:

As shown on Map No. 1 (in pocket), the Stringer Zone area is located near Line 8W, about 200 feet south of the broad zone of conductivity running through the northwest property area. Some stripping had previously been done in this location, but it was extended during 1991 and the area was mapped. The detailed geology of the Stringer Zone location is shown in Figure 9 to this report.

The area is underlain by siliceous clastic metasediments which are sericitic and variably tuffaceous, and chloritic volcanics. These units are intensely drag folded and highly schistose, and contain much convoluted quartz veining particularly in the metasediments. Strong fuchsitic development is also present in the metasediments. Schistosity is steeply dipping, and strikes at Az. 90° to 100°.





Mineralization in this area consists of pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite, and is not widespread. It is generally confined to small but heavy concentrations in quartz veining at or near volcanic/sediment contacts. Maximum values reported from samples in such mineralized locations in 1991 were 506 ppb Au and 525 ppm Cu. This is in contrast to the Cliff Zone area where similar rocks in folded configuration contain highly anomalous values in Pb, Zn and Ag, but low values in Au and Cu.

It was also noted that the sediments exposed in the Stringer Zone area become increasingly siliceous and less tuffaceous toward the north. The most northerly outcrops consist of light gray, sericitic rocks, and contain little volcanic material.

11W Trench Area:

The location of the 11W Trench area is shown on Map No. 1 (in pocket), lying about 400 feet west of the Stringer Zone exposures, and 100 feet south of the broad conductive zone which passes through the area. Located in prospecting and exposed by stripping during the 1991 program, the smooth outcrop appeared to consist of light gray, siliceous metasediments similar to those exposed in the northern part of the Stringer Zone. However, some disseminated crystalline pyrite was noted as present, so a trench 25 feet in length was drilled off and blasted in this location. A plan of this trench is included herein as Figure 10.

Exposed in trenching the sericitic and siliceous metasediment proved to be variably tuffaceous, containing clots and streaks of darker tuffaceous material, as well as some fuchsitic zones. It is also continuously mineralized with crystalline pyrite in the 1 to 5 percent range. Two narrow shear zones are present, these containing narrow quartz veining, some black tourmaline and disseminated pyrite to about 5 percent. Patchy hematitic alteration also occurs in this exposure, particularly in proximity to the shear zones. Schistosity is steeply dipping, and strikes at Az. 90° to 100°.

Sampling in the trench area reported a maximum value of 830 ppb Au, and the trench probably averages in the range of 200 to 300 ppb Au over its entire length. These values are considered significant since in this exposure, for the first time in the property area, continuously mineralized metasediments containing fuchsite, hematitic alteration and quartz-tourmaline veining has been encountered. The trench area is also the closest bedrock exposure to the aforementioned conductor which has been found.

Two pits were blasted in the vicinity of the trench, but bedrock was not reached in these locations. About 100 feet to the south, however, another outcrop area was located and stripped. It proved to be a veined volcanic/sediment mix similar to that occurring in the Stringer Zone area to the east.

Trench opened by blasting, Sept. 1991.

Pit 4'x 8'x 5' 40 ft. W

Pit 4'x 6'x 5' 100 ft. N (sand & boulders, no bedrock)



Grab Sample 8424 Grab Sample 8440 Grab Sample 8439 Grab Sample 8423 -(sand & boulders, no bedrock)

Grab Sample 8425

Sheared Zone. Fuchsite, crenulated Qtz. veining with tourmaline, Dissem. Py 2-5%.

Tuffaceous Qtz. Sericite Schist, minor fuchsite, Dissem, Py 2-5%

Sheared Zone, Crenulated Qtz. Veining, Tourmaline. Dissem. Py 2-5%

Tuffaceous Qtz. Sericite Schist, hematized patches. Dissem, Py 2-5%

Qtz. Sericite Schist Grab Sample 8426 1-2% Py

> 11+00W, 8+50N 1990 Grid

SKETCH OF THE 11W TRENCH, KASH PROPERTY, NW ONTARIO

FIGURE 10

SCALE: 1 Inch - 5 feet

FEET

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Kashaweogama property is located at the south end of the dominantly volcanic Dickson Lake enclave area, and extends into the folded rim area of the dominantly sedimentary Kashaweogama sub-basin structure. The Kashaweogama thrust fault system occurs at the juncture of these two geological units, and passes through the central part of the property in a WSW direction. This highly deformed locus is, unfortunately, obscured by the waters of Kashaweogama Lake.

Earlier geological mapping was largely restricted to the southern part of the property, mainly within the rocks of the sub-basin, but during 1991 mapping was extended over the northwest property area on the north shore of the lake. This area is underlain by variably tuffaceous siliceous sediments and mafic volcanics which are strongly folded, sheared and altered.

Several mineral prospects have been located in the northwest property area, these lying within an intensely deformed belt of interbedded sediments and volcanics which appears to represent a major interface between these two rock types. The prospects are auriferous, sometimes strongly so, and are polymetallic in character containing varying amounts of Cu, Pb and Zn sulphide mineralization as well as pyrite. Occurrences of quartz veining and fuchsite concentration are common within this belt.

This report describes the geology of the northwest property area, and of the contained prospects. As well, reference is made to the presence of angular float composed of tuffaceous chert which occurs on the south shoreline of Kashaweogama Lake. This material is strongly anomalous in gold content, and appears to have originated from the lake bed south of the Kashaweogama thrust fault system.

It is recommended that diamond drilling be undertaken on the Kashaweogama property to test several targets that have been identified by geological and geophysical work in the area. A basic program is estimated to require approximately 5,000 feet of drilling.

Respectfully Submitted,

G.M. Hogg, P Rog G. M. HOGG

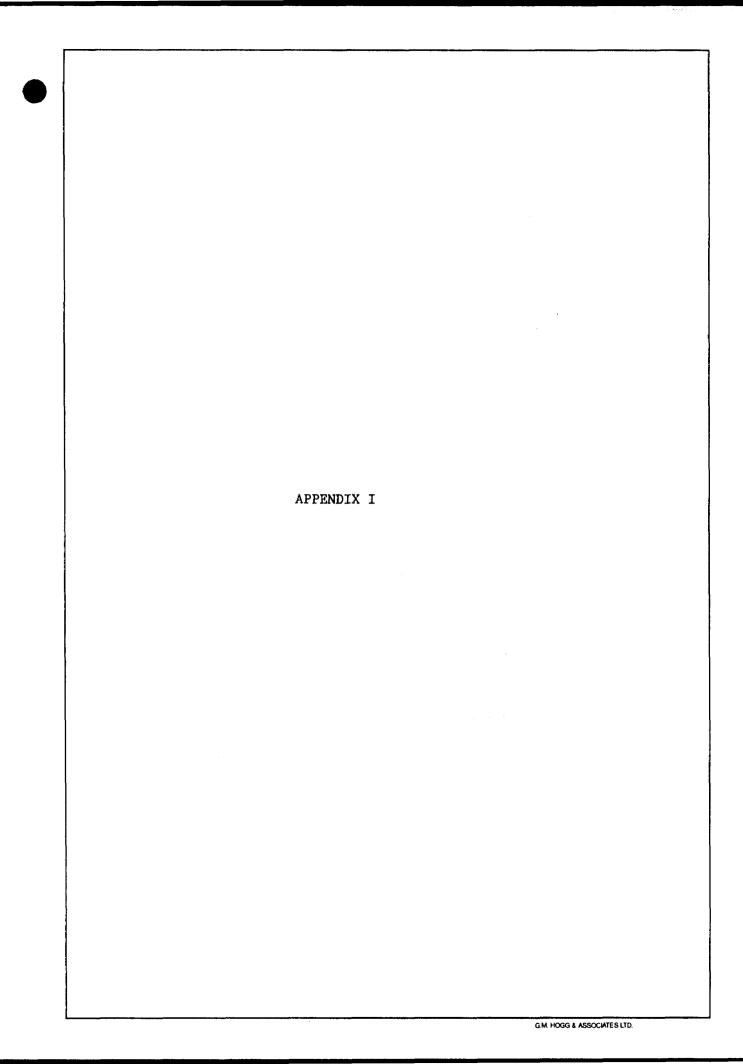
2.14478

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

- I, Glen M. Hogg, of the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario, Canada, do hereby certify that:
- 1. I am a Consulting Engineer, principal of the firm of G.M. Hogg & Associates Ltd., with an office located at 28 Thompson Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
- 2. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario, and a registerd Consulting Engineer with that organization.
- 3. I am a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, having received the degree of Master of Science in Geological Sciences in 1952. I have since practised professionally in the fields of mineral exploration and development.
- 4. I am familiar with the Savant-Kashaweogama Lake area in northwestern Ontario, and last visited the property on which this report is written during September, 1991.

Dated in Toronto, Ontario, this 3/3r day of Jamey, 1992.

G.M. Hogg, P. Engn. HOGG



APPENDIX I

Listing Of Some Sources Of Information On the Kashaweogama Area

Bond, W.D.

- Houghton Lake-Hough Lake, Thunder Bay District; O.G.S. Geological Map 2424, 1980.

Fernberg, P.A.

 Geological and Geochemical Survey of the Kashaweogama Property, 1987. Report to Redaurum Red Lake Mines Ltd., April 28, 1988.

GML Minerals Consulting

 Geology, Geochemistry, Geophysics in the Kash Grid Areas, for Stargazer Resources Ltd. Misc. records and reports in Assessment Files of the Ministry of Mines & Northern Development, 1980-83.

Moore, E.S.

- Savant Lake Gold Area, Thunder Bay District. O.D.M. Map 37J, 1928.

Sanborne-Barrie, M.

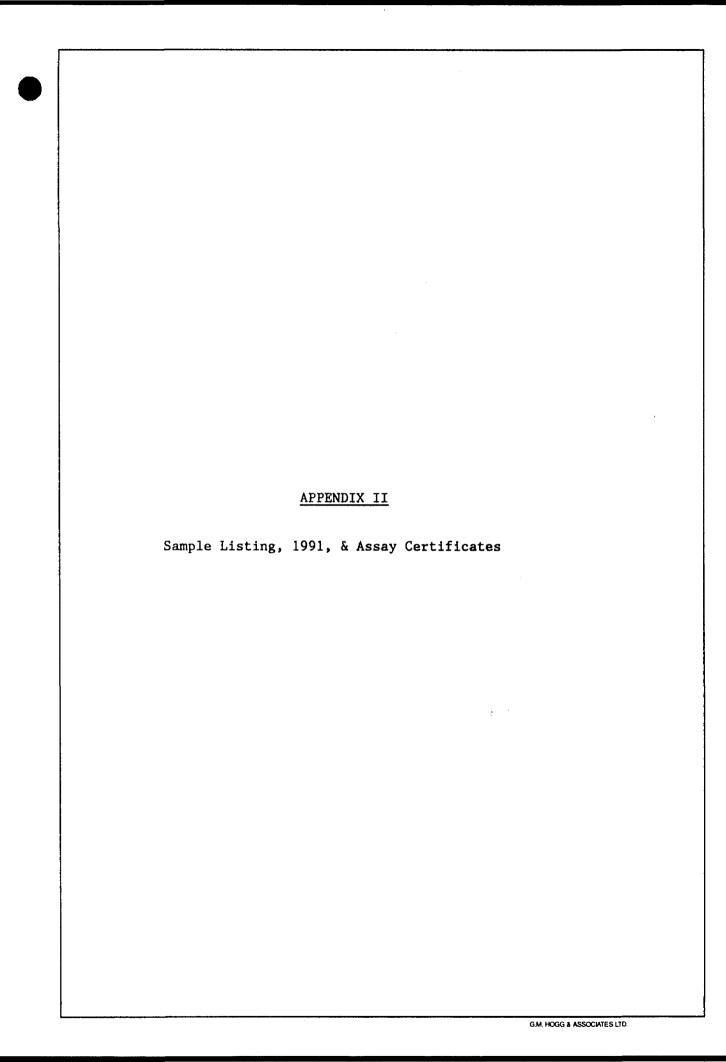
- Miscellaneous Field Records, O.G.S. Mapping Records, 1990.

TexchTerrex Ltd.

- Geophysical Survey Of The Kashaweogama Property, 1987-88. For Redaurum Red Lake Mines Ltd., April 30, 1988.

Trowell, N.F.

- Precambrian Geology of the Savant Lake Area. O.G.S. Preliminary Map P.3099, 1988.
- Aeromagnetic Map of the Kashaweogama Lake Area. (Ontario Dept. of Lands & Forests) Geophysical Map 1119G.
- Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey of the Sturgeon lake-Savant Lake Area. O.G.S., 1990.



APPENDIX II

Sample Listing, Kashaweogama Area, 1991.

* 8401 - From Sample point 3, Dickson Lake. Somewhat fractured and rusty granodiorite from the vicinity of east-west aero-conductor. Pyrite disseminated to 1-2%. Assay Au, Ag. Cu.

Au 25 ppb, Ag .3 ppm, Cu 89 ppm, Pb 51 ppm, Zn 52 ppm

* 8402 - From Sample point 2, Dickson Lake. Highly sheared basaltic material
 at contact with granodiorite. Scricitic, with carbonate and quartz.
 Trace of pyrite. Assay Au, Ag, Cu.

Au 22 ppb, Ag .2 ppm, Cu 28 ppm, Pb 31 ppm, Zn 70 ppm

8403 - From Sample point 3a, Dickson Lake. Quartz-biotite gneiss probably derived from sediment. Minor quartz veining with trace of pyrite. Assay Au, Ag, Cu.

Au 49 ppb, Ag 0.9 ppm, Cu 103 ppm, Pb 44 ppm, Zn 60 ppm

- 8404 From 12E Tranch on Kash property 1990 grid. Quartz with 1-2% pyrite, trace cpy, PbS in fractures. Assay Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.

 (Au rerun on reject 167 ppb)

 Au 51 ppb, Ag 3.5 ppm (0.10 oz.Ag/ton), Cu 141 ppm, Pb 17 ppm, Zn 14 ppm
- 8405 From 12E Trench on Kash property, as sample 8404. Assay Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.
 Au 30 ppb, Ag 1.3 ppm, Cu 66 ppm, Pb 10 ppm, Zn 10 ppm

8406 - From 12E Trench on Kash property 1990 grid. Mainly basaltic wall rock with some quartz. Disseminated pyrite to about 2-3% with traces of cpy. Assay Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.

Au 19 ppb, Ag <.1 ppm, Cu 87 ppm, Pb 22 ppm, Zn 56 ppm

- 8407 From well mineralized trench on the North Zone, Kash property. Silicified material at contact with large quartz vein system, containing about 60% pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Assay Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.

 Au 0.08 oz./ton, Ag .5 ppm, Cu 0.16%, Pb 31 ppm, Zn 20 ppm
- 8408 From Cliff Zone area at 8E, 4+50S on 1990 grid. Sheared and rusty basalt containing minor quartz and disseminated Xls pyrite along shear planes (to about 2%). Assay Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.

Au 20 ppb, Ag .2 ppm, Cu 74 ppm, Pb 38 ppm, Zn 118 ppm

8409 - From Sidore prospect on Kash property. Well mineralized quartz containing pyrite, PbS, ZnS mainly on fractures (to about 5%). Host rock is a sheared conglomeratic sediment. Assay Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.

Au 2.91 oz./ton, Ag .4 ppm, Cu 70 ppm, Pb 0.94%, Zn 0.72%

8410 - From Sidore prospect on Kash property. Strongly mineralized quartz, esp. along shear planes. Pyrite, PbS and ZnS to about 10%, with possible tellurides. Assay Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Te, As.

Au 0.47 oz./ton, Ag 2.1 ppm, Cu 39 ppm, Pb 0.22%, Zn 0.07%

8411 - From North Vein #1, Sidore Prospect Area. Grab sample of quartz basaltic wall rock material from vein exposed on side of prominent basalt outcrop. Sheared wall rock contains pyrite to 1-2%, with trace of Cpy, ZnS. Assay Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.

Au 0.08 oz./ton, Ag 1.3 ppm, Cu 133 ppm, Pb 189 ppb, Zn 63 ppm

8412 - From North Vein #1, Sidore Prospect Area. Grab sample of vein quartz (3") from same location as sample 8411. It contains a bit of chlorite, but no visible sulphide mineralization. Assay Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.

Au 0.01 oz./ton, Ag 1.1 ppm, Cu 42 ppm, Pb 49 ppm, Zn 26 ppm

8413 - From North Vein #2, Sidore Prospect Area. Grab sample from another 3" quartz vein in basalt about 10 feet north of Vein #1. Sample is quartz with trace of dark mineral, otherwise barren. No wall rock. Assay Au, Ag, Gu, Pb, Zn.

Au 19 ppb, Ag <.1 ppm, Cu 28 ppm, Pb 25 ppm, Zn 14 ppm

* 8414 - From iron formation area about 1,000 feet south of the south shore of Kashaweogama Lake. Sample is banded carbonate iron formation with minor disseminated magnetite, and cubic pyrite to 1-2%. Assay Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.

Au 22 ppb, Ag .2 ppm, Cu 27 ppm, Pb 39 ppm, Zn 32 ppm

8415 - Grab sample from "05" Anomaly area on south shore of Kashaweogama Lake. It is from an angular boulder in vicinity of a VLF-EM anomaly. Sample consists of sheared tuffaceous sediment containing pyrite in fine dissemination to about 1-2%. Assay Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn. Earlier assay of this material returned 0.05 oz.Au/ton.

Au 21 ppb, Ag <.1 ppm, Cu 29 ppm, Pb 26 ppm, Zn 31 ppm

8416 - Check sample from Stringer Zone area, Kash property. Sample consists of sugary quartz in chloritic material containing pyrite and chalcopyrite in seams within the quartz and disseminated in the wall rock. Assay Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.

Au 20 ppb, Ag .1 ppm, Cu 457 ppm, Pb 41 ppm, Zn 46 ppm

- 8417 From Sidore prospect. Mineralized quartz with Py, PbS, ZnS, Similar to sample 8409. Assay for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, and Te, Mo.
 Mo <10 ppm Au 0.17 oz./ton, Ag 0.50 oz./ton, Cu, 28 ppm, Pb 0.78%, Zn 0.33%, Te <10 ppm
- 8418 From Cliff Zone area, 12E Trench. Quartz with disseminated Py, PbS and ZnS along fractures. Assay for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.
 Au 160 ppb, Ag 0.5 ppm, Cu 172 ppm, Pb 316 ppm, Zn 101 ppm
- 8419 From Cliff Zone area, 12E Trench. Basaltic wall rock and quartz with disseminated Py, Cpy, PbS, ZnS. Assay for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn. Au 50 ppb, Ag 0.2 ppm, Cu 162 ppm, Pb 130 ppm, Zn 100 ppm
- 8420 From Cliff Zone area, 6+00E at lakeshore. Gray sericitic schist weakly mineralized with pyrite. Assay for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.
 Au 20 ppb, Ag 0.1 ppm, Cu <10 ppm, Pb 21 ppm, Zn <10 ppm
- 8421 From Cliff Zone area, 6+00E at lakeshore. Red schist resembling syenite.
 Possible trace of pyrite. Assay for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.
 Au 30 ppb, Ag 0.1 ppm, Cu <10 ppm, Pb <10 ppm, Zn <10 ppm
- 8422 From sample location #4, Dickson Lake. Sheared basalt with narrow, rusty quartz stringer. Assay for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.
 Au 20 ppb, Ag 0.2 ppm, Cu <10 ppm, Pb 30 ppm, Zn 24 ppm</p>
 - 8423 Trench 11W. Tuffaceous quartz-sericite schist. Dissem. Py to about 5%, some quite fine and yellow. From close to shear in central part of trench.

Au 830 ppb, Ag 2.6 ppm, Cu 33 ppm, Zn 31 ppm, Pb 51 ppm

8424 - Trench 11W. Tuffaceous quartz-sericite schist with some fuchsite and crenulated quartz veining with tourmaline. Py dissem. to about 3%, some fine grained and quite yellow. Near sheared and contorted zone at north end of trench.

Au 271 ppb, Ag 2.5 ppm, Cu 30 ppm, Zn 8 ppm, Pb 29 ppm

8425 - Trench 11W. Gray quartz-sericite schist with reddish (hematized ?) patches. Dissem. Py to about 3%, some fine grained and yellow. From central part of trench.

Au 119 ppb, Ag 1.2 ppm, Cu 45 ppm, Zn 6 ppm, Pb 15 ppm

8426 - Trench 11W. Light gray quartz-sericite schist. Dissem. brassy Py to about 2-3%. From south end of trench.

Λu 230 ppb, Ag 0.8 ppm, Cu 39 ppm, Zn 8 ppm, Pb 23 ppm

8427 - Stringer Zone area (7+75W, 7+00N). Quartz and chloritic mafic volcanics with disseminated Py, Cpy.

Au 506 ppb, Cu 525 ppm, Pb 27 ppm, Zn 51 ppm

8428 - Angular float from south shore of Norway Bay. Dark cherty sediment with amphibole clots. Trace Py.

Au 351 ppb, Cu 84 ppm, Pb 29 ppm, Zn 43 ppm

8429 - Sidore Prospect, grab sample of vein material. Quartz containing streaks and disseminations of PbS, ZnS, Py.

2.33 oz.Au/ton (F.A. 2.45 oz.Au/ton), Cu 37 ppm, Pb, 2850 ppm, Zn 2250 ppm

3430 - From outcrop at 4+40W, 3+00N. Sugary quartz vein in sheared mafic volcanics. It contains some tourmaline (?) and trace of Py.

Au 543 ppb, Cu 19 ppm, Pb 127 ppm, Zn 65 ppm

8431 - From outcrop at 2+60W, 13+50N. Sheared mafic volcanics with traces of Py esp. on shear planes. Close to magnetic anomaly on line 4W.

Au 119 ppb, Cu 72 ppm, Pb 39 ppm, Zn 39 ppm

8432 - From outcrop at 10+00W, 8+75N (east of 11W trench). Siliceous and sericitic sediment. Slight reddish stain, no visible mineralization.

Au 97 ppb, Cu 8 ppm, Pb 23 ppm, Zn 9 ppm

8433 - From Stringer Zone area at 8+00W, 7+00N. Quartz with some chloritic fractures containing low Py, Cpy.

Au 306 ppb, Cu 55 ppm, Pb 75 ppm, Zn 12 ppm

8/34 - From outcrop area at 4+00E, 6+10S (Cliff Zone area). Sugary quartz and sheared mafic volcanics. Low dissem. Py, quite rusty. A representative sample from a volcanic/tuffaceous sediment contact in this location.

Λu 38 ppb, Cu 50 ppm, Pb 23 ppm, Zn 41 ppm

8435 - From outcrop at 19+50 N on the East Prospect Line (within new claim PA 1145168). Sheared tuffaceous sediment, sericitic with traces of Py.

Λu 29 ppb, Cu 19 ppm, Pb 24 ppm, Zn 59 ppm

8436 - From stripped outcrop area at 11+80W, 7+50N (SW of 11W Trench). Sheared mafic volcanic with quartz and trace Py.

Au 23 ppb, Cu 127 ppm, Pb 40 ppm, Zn 59 ppm

8437 - From outcrop at 5+60W, 20+00N (North Zone area). Quartz from shallowly dipping vein in mafic volcanics. Chloritic fractures with low Py.

111 ppb, Cu 42 ppm, Pb 15 ppm, Zn 8 ppm

8438 - From large trench on quartz vein at 4+20W, 17+60N (North Zone area).

Quartz with chloritic fractures and low Cpy, Py. Veining is speckled with dark mineral, possibly chlorite.

Au 46 ppb, Cu 481 ppm, Pb 15 ppm, Zn 4 ppm

8439 - From 11W Trench, central part. Tuffaceous quartz-sericite schist with 5-10% disseminated pyrite. Some pyrite is very fine and yellow in color.

Au 103 ppb, Cu 45 ppm, Pb 15 ppm, Zn 10ppm

8440 - From 11W Trench, north central part. Tuffaceous quartz-sericite schist with disseminated pyrite to about 5%. Both brassy and yellow pyrite present.

Au 23 ppb, Cu 52 ppm, Pb 25 ppm, Zn 11 ppm

NOTE: All Analyses Performed by Chauncey Assay Laboratories Ltd.,
Toronto, Ontario

GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING SAMPLES, JUNE, 1991

7161 - From well mineralized trench on the North Zone. Silicifed material with about 60% pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Assay Au, Cu, Pb, Zn.

Au 1705 ppb, Cu 6100 ppm, Pb 46 ppm, Zn 23 ppm

7166 - Sample of quartz from trench on North Zone. Assay for Au.
Au 250 ppb

7171 - Sample from Cliff Zone area. It is red (hematized) metasediment with trace of pyrite, from outcrop on lakeshore at Line 6E. Assay for Au.

Au 204 ppb

7198 - Sample of unmineralized metasediment from point just west of the property boundary. Assay for Au.

Au 4 ppb

Denotes sample taken outside the property area during 1991. The number of samples taken within the property area, exclusive of those taken by Goldfields, thus totals 35.

CHAUNCEY ASSAY LABORATORIES LTD.

33 Chauncey Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M8Z 2Z2 Tel: (416) 239-3527 FAX: (416) 239-4012.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Jue 21/91 8404, 8410 Reruman

CERTIFICATE NO.

HA-26

DATE: June 19, 1991

RECEIVED:

June 17, 1991 16 Samples Of Rock

SUBMITTED BY: G. M. Hogg & Associates Ltd.

Attention: Mr. G.M. Hogg

Sample if	Au ppb	oz/tan	Ag g/ton	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
B4 01	25		.3	89	51	52
8402	22		. 2	28	31	70
8403	49		. 9	103	44	60
8404	51		3.5	141	17	14
8405	30		1.3	66	10	10
8406	19		<.1	87	22	56
B4 07	2781		.5	1643	31	20
8403	20		.2	74	38	118
8409	101000	2.91	. 4	70	9410	7200
8410	15930	. 47	2.1	39	2207	646
B411	2639		1.3	133	189	63
8412	261		1.1	42	49	26
8413	19		<.1	28	25	14
8414	22		.2	27	3 9	32
8410	21		8.1	27	2 0	51
8416	20		. 1	457	41	46

RECUT FROM

REJECTS

PULPS RERUN

Au

Au

8404

167 ppb .23 oz/ton 69 ppb

B410

.42 oz/ton

J. van Engelen Mgr

CHAUNCEY ASSAY LABORATROIES LTD.

33 Chauncey Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M8Z 2Z2 Tel: (416) 239-3527 FAX: (416) 239-4012

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. HA-27

DATE: June 21, 1991

RECEIVED:

June 26, 1991 6 Samples of Rock

SUBMITTED BY:

G. M. Hogg & Associates Ltd.

Attention: Mr. G.M. Hogg

Sa	mple # Au	g/ton	Ag g/ton	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Te ppm	Mo ppm
	8417	5 .9 3	17	28	7776	3344	<10	<10
	8418	.16	.5	172	316	101		
	8419	.05	.2	162	130	100		
	8420	.02	. 1	<10	21	<10		
	8421	.03	. 1	<10	<10	<10		
	8422	.02	.2	<10	30	24		

ji van Engelen Mgr

CHAUNCEY ASSAY LABORATORIES LTD.

33 Chauncey Avenue, Toronto, Ontario MBZ 2Z2 Tel: (416) 239-3527 FAX: (416) 239-4012

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. MI-3209

DATE: October 3, 1991

ATTENTION:

Mr. Glenn Hogg

DATE RECEIVED: October 1, 1991 SAMPLES OF: Rocks

Sample No.	Au pbb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
8423	830	2.6	33	31	51
8424	271	2.5	30	8	29
8425	1.19	1.2	45	6	15
8426	230	.8	39	8	23

van Epgelen Mgr

CHAUNCEY ASSAY LABORATORIES LTD.

33 Chauncey Avenue, Toronto, Ontario MBZ 2Z2 Tel: (416) 239-3527 FAX: (416) 239-4012

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. HA-28

DATE: October 10, 1991

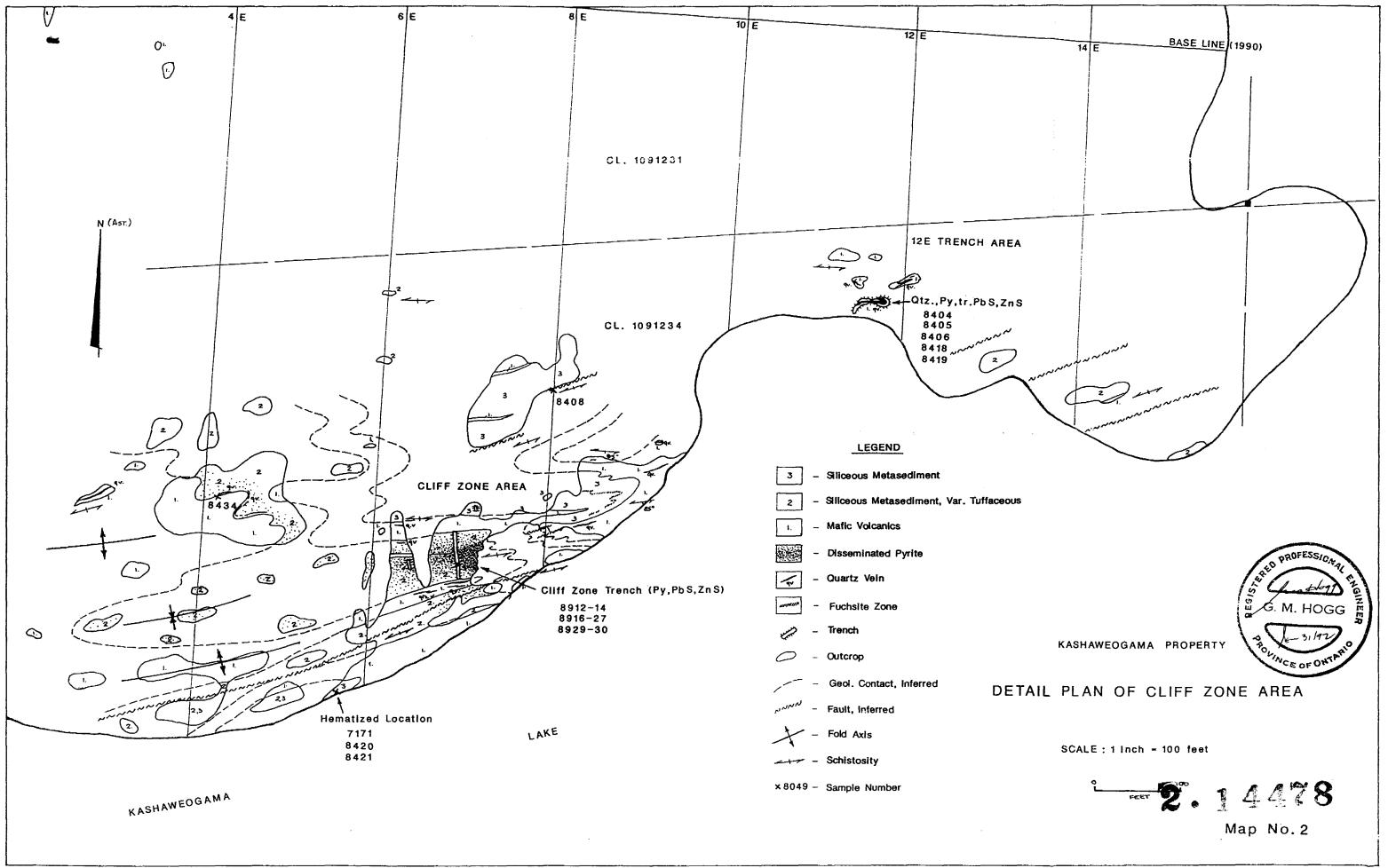
SUBMITTED BY: Mr. Hagy

ATTENTION:

DATE RECEIVED: October 8, 1991 SAMPLES OF: Rock

Sample No:		F.A.	ppm Cu	Pb ppm	Zn
9427	506		525	27	51
8428	351		84	29	43
8429		2.45	37	2850	2250
8430	543	oz/ton	19	127	65
8431	119		72	39	39
8432	97		8	23	9
8433	304		55	75	12
8434	38		50	23	41
9435	29		19	24	59
8436	23		127	40	59
8437	111		42	15	8
8438	46		481	15	4
8439	103		45	15	10
8440	23		52	25	11

J. van Engelen Mgr





32 FEB 25 A9: 57

WHING DECORDER
FATRICIA
DIVISION

A REPORT ON MAGNETIC SURVEYS COMPLETED

ON THE KASHAWEOGAMA PROPERTY, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO,

DURING 1991.

January 18, 1992

Qual. No.: 2.2579 G.M. Hogg & Associates Ltd., 28 Thompson Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M8Z 3T3

2.14478

Ø20C

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Plans & Figures

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Figure 1 Figure 2 Figure 3	- General Location Plan
	- Magnetic Contour Plan, NW Property Area In Pocket - Magnetic Contour Plan, Detail Grid Area In Pocket

INTRODUCTION

The Kashaweogama (Kash) gold property consists of 38 contiguous, unpatented mining claims located in the Savant Lake area of northwestern Ontario. It is approximately 5 miles west of Highway 599 which runs between Ignace and Pickle Lake. The location of the property is shown in following Figure 1.

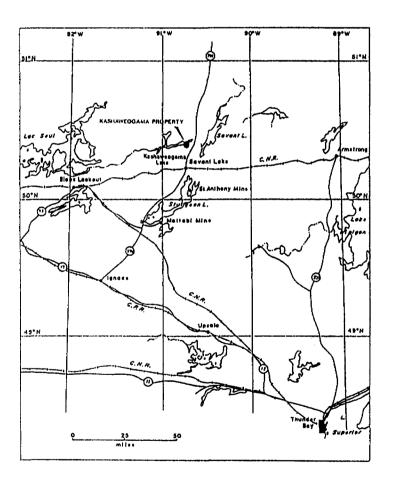


FIGURE 1 - General location of the Kashaweogama Property Area

The original claims of the property were acquired through staking by R.G. Ramsay and G.M. Hogg in 1986, and peripheral claims to the northwest have since been added.

The purpose of this report is to describe magnetic surveying carried out in the northwestern property area during July, 1991. This survey was carried out by R.G. Ramsay as operator, an assistant, and using local labour for line refurbishment purposes.

Compilation and interpretation of the results of this survey, as well as that derived from the adjoining part of the Redaurum 1988 magnetic survey, has been done by G.M. Hogg, P.Eng.

PROPERTY ACCESS, CULTURE

The property lies about 5 miles west of Highway 599, which runs between Savant Lake and Pickle Lake in northwestern Ontario. It is easily accessible via the waters of Kashaweogama Lake from a boat landing which is located approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the highway. There is also a bush road running west from the boat landing which extends to within one mile of the southern property area.

The area is wooded with spruce, poplar and pine, with second growth in areas which have been cut in the past. The area exhibits a local relief of about 25 meters, and has moderate to poor outcrop exposure. Overburden is generally composed of poorly sorted glacial till and sand. The area drains west through the Marchington River system, Lac Seul, and thence to James Bay.

The nearest hydroelectric facility is the power line running north to Pickle Lake close to Highway 599. Local labour and supplies are available at Savant Lake, about 15 miles to the south. The nearest active mining

areas are the Mattabi area about 40 miles to the south, and the Golden Patricia area about 50 miles to the north.

CLAIM STATUS, OWNERSHIP

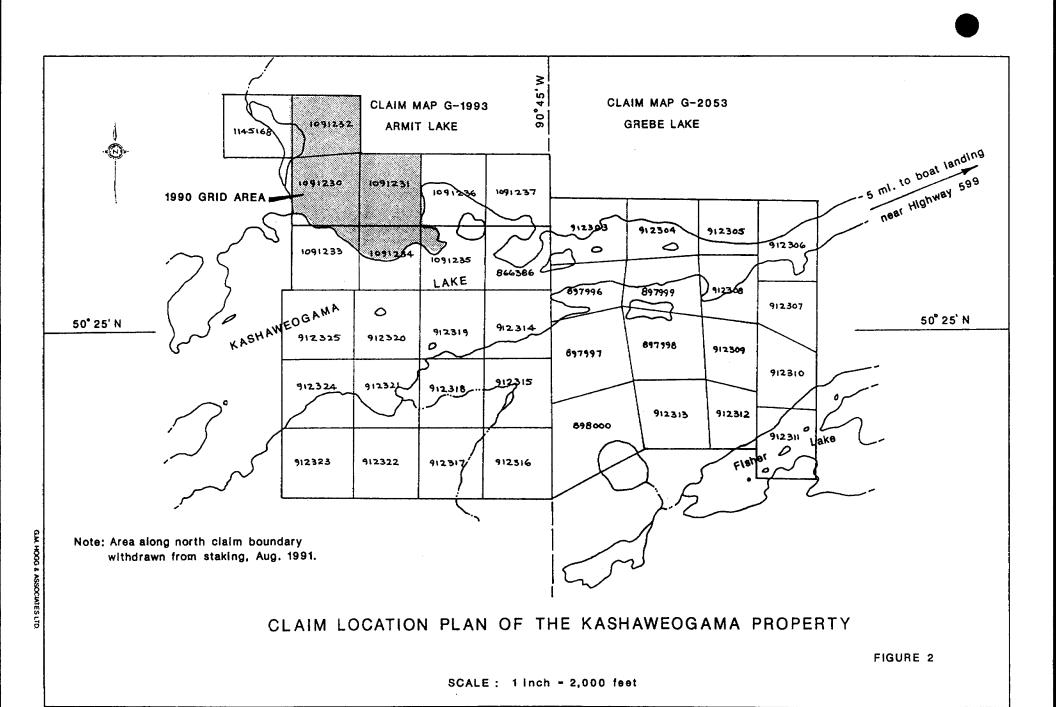
The property consists of 38 contiguous, unpatented mining claims. They are currently in good standing, and title is registered in the name of R.G. Ramsay whose residence is at 10 Cook Street, Barrie, Ontario, L4M 4E9. The included claims are illustrated in Figure 2 to this report.

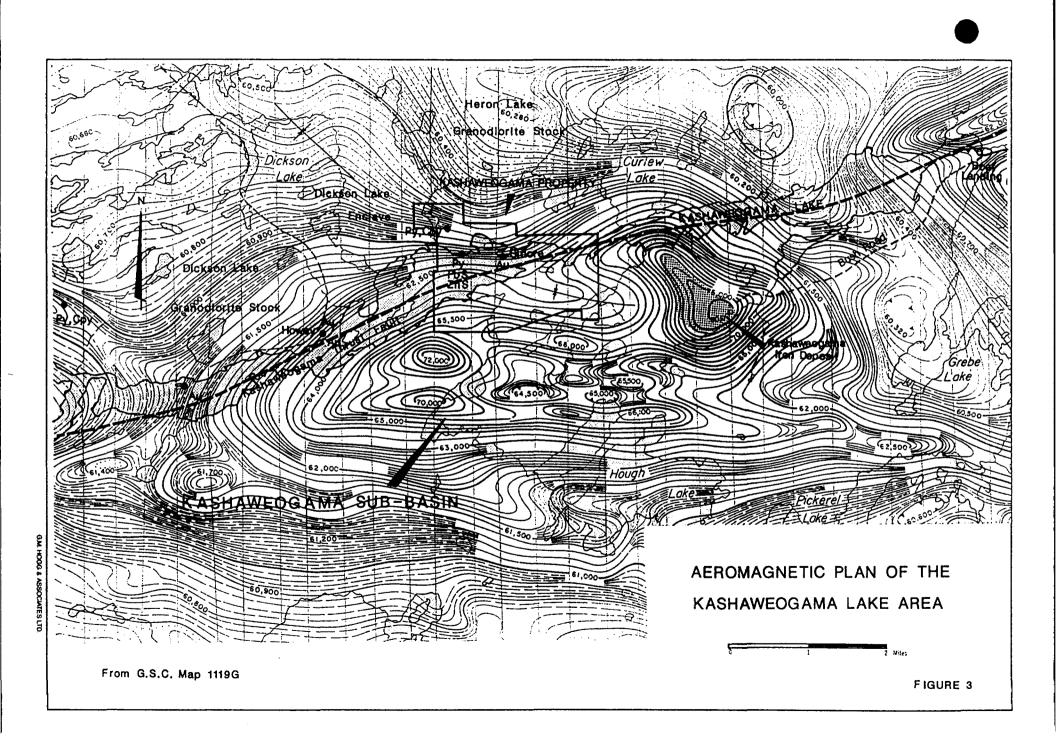
In reference to Figure 2, the six mining claims included in the 1990 Grid Area (PA 1091230- 1091235, incl.) are those within which the 1991 magnetic survey was carried out.

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

The Kashaweogama property lies on the northern rim of the Kashaweogama-Savant metasedimentary basin. This basin area contains magnetic iron formation, conglomerate, quartzite and lesser mafic volcanic material. It is bounded by mafic volcanics interbedded with conglomerate and generally siliceous and tuffaceous metasediments in the property vicinity, these containing variable amounts of sulphide mineralization. The gross magnetic signature of the property area is shown in Figure 3 to this report.

The area is structurally complex, and the various contained rock units show considerable evidence of widespread folding and faulting. In reference to Figure 3, a large thrust fault system is interpreted to underlie Kashaweogama Lake striking in a WSW direction. Within the property area basin rocks lie to the south of this locus, and mafic volcanics with interbedded metasediments lie to the north.





Sulphide mineralization is a common constituent of the metasediments of the property area, and consists mainly of disseminated crystalline pyrite. Chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite are also present in some locations, however, as well as strongly anomalous values in gold and silver. Several such prospects have been located in the northwest property area, often associated with quartz veining, fuchsite, and occasionally tourmaline. From quartz veining in the Sidore prospect location, for example, native gold occurs in quartz, yielding assay values in excess of 1.0 oz.Au/ton.

GEOPHYSICAL REVIEW

During the 1987-88 period the south and central parts of the property were surveyed by VLF-EM and magnetic methods (Redaurum 1988 Grid). During 1990 a grid was also cut in the northwest property area, and a VLF-EM survey completed over it. This latter survey indicated a strong conductor to extend in an easterly direction into the property area, this swinging to the south in the central part of the grid describing what appears to be a major fold structure. The source of this conductivity has not yet been determined.

Magnetic surveying over the 1990 Grid area was not completed until 1991 because of financial restraints. At the same time a detail grid was also surveyed magnetically in what is known as the North Zone prospect area. This was done in an effort to trace a near-massive sulphide zone in this vicinity which was known to be magnetically anomalous. This work, which will be described in the following text, was carried out on existing lines which required only minimal refurbishment.

To the compilation of the results of the 1991 magnetic survey of the 1990 Grid area, it will be noted that the contoured results of the Redaurum 1988 magnetic survey have been added (see Map No. 1, in pocket). The lines of

of the two grid areas meet along the north shore of Kashaweogama Lake, and more or less continuous magnetic coverage of the area lying north of the Kashaweogama fault system is thus effected.

GEOPHYSICAL OPERATIONS, 1991

GENERAL COMMENTS:

The contoured magnetic survey results over the 1990 Grid area, surveyed during July, 1991, are shown on accompanying Map No. 1 (in pocket). The contoured readings over the detail grid, which lies within the 1990 Grid area, are shown on accompanying Map No. 2 (in pocket). As has been noted, the 1990 Grid area lies within existing mining claims PA 1091230-1091235 (see Figure 2).

The East Prospect line (see Map No. 1) extends onto new claim PA 1145168, and was also surveyed magnetically during July, 1991. However, this work was completed before the claim was staked, and does not form part of the application for assessment credit.

EQUIPMENT AND SURVEY PROCEDURE:

The survey was completed using a Scintrex MP-2 magnetometer obtained under rental from Scintrex Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario. Total field readings were taken using a base level of 59,000 gammas. Thus a plotted field reading of 100 gammas actually equates to a real total field reading of 59,100 gammas.

On the 1990 Grid lines stations were read at 25 foot intervals. On the detail grid in the North Zone vicinity line spacing was closed to 100 feet, and stations reduced to 10 foot intervals. In total the 1990 Grid coverage

totalled 17,900 feet of line and 716 stations, and the detail grid coverage 5,040 feet of line and 504 stations.

Diurnal variations were checked periodically at station 0+00 on line 4W of the 1990 Grid while the survey was in progress. As the maximum variations recorded were in the range of 10 to 20 gammas, no diurnal corrections have been applied to the field readings.

PERSONNEL, SURVEY PERIOD:

An operator and assistant completed the magnetic survey during the period July 16-24, 1991. Compilation of the field data and report preparation were carried out during the periods November 20-22, 1991, and January 17-18, 1992, respectively. The personnel employed may be listed as follows:

Operator - R.G. Ramsay, 10 Cook St., Barrie, Ontario

Assistant - M. Ramsay, Wellington St. East, Barrie, Ontario

Compilation, - G.M. Hogg, 28 Thompson Ave., Toronto, Ontario Report

RESULTS OF SURVEY

The magnetic survey contours over the 1990 Grid area indicate a general formational configuration similar to that shown by the earlier VLF-EM survey, and suggest the presence of a large fold structure between June Lake and the Cliff Zone area. However, the magnetics also indicate the presence of intense minor folding and related shearing of an east-west orientation to exist throughout the area, this corroborated by geological observations. Of particular importance, however, the magnetics suggest a formational link between the Stringer Zone area and the Cliff Zone area, a feature not identified by the VLF-EM survey data.

The detail magnetic survey in the North Zone area indicates that the strongly magnetic, near-massive sulphide mineralization exposed at 17+75N on line 4W may extend in arcuate form over a total length of about 300 feet. Similarly mineralized pods also appear to exist within the survey area, but their lower range of magnetic response probably indicates a lower tenor of mineralization. The presence of formational folding is also evident throughout the area.

In reference to Map No. 1 (in pocket), it will be noted that the base level for the 1991 survey was taken at 59,000 gammas, while that of the earlier Redaurum survey of 1988 was taken at 60,000 gammas. The readings plotted on Map No. 1 should thus show a 1,000 gamma differential between the two surveys. However, the equivalent contours as indicated where the two grids meet in the Cliff Zone vicinity appear to show a differential of only 700 gammas. The reason for this discrepancy is unknown, though it may lie in the acceptance by the operator in the 1988 survey of grid north as true north.

In any case, it appears that the same formational locus (identified by the 200 to 400 gamma response range in the 1990 Grid area, and the -500 to -300 gamma response range in the Redaurum grid area), extends from the Cliff Zone vicinity to the Sidore prospect area 2,500 feet to the east. Geologically this may be identified as a highly deformed belt of interbedded sediments and mafic volcanics extending across the entire northwest property area. Coincidentally, this belt contains all known mineral prospects in the area with the possible exception of the North Zone.

CONCLUSIONS

The magnetic survey completed in the 1990 Grid area during 1991 has proven most helpful in the definition of formational continuity through the

PROFESSIONAL

northwestern part of the Kashaweogama property. It also confirms the presence of the postulated major fold structure in this area, and the existence of intense minor folding and shearing associated with it.

With the exception of the near-massive sulphide mineralization occurring in the North Zone area, a direct magnetic response from prospects in the northwestern property area would not be expected. They are veined and relatively weakly mineralized for the most part, and do not contain significant amounts of pyrrhotite. However, the magnetics do identify areas of extreme deformation in which veining would be expected to develop.

Respectfully Submitted,

G.M. Hogg, P.Eng

2.14478

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Glen M. Hogg, of the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario, Canada, do hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a Consulting Engineer, principal of the firm of G.M. Hogg & Associates Ltd., with an office located at 28 Thompson Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
- 2. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario, and a registerd Consulting Engineer with that organization.
- 3. I am a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, having received the degree of Master of Science in Geological Sciences in 1952. I have since practised professionally in the fields of mineral exploration and development.
- 4. I am familiar with the Savant-Kashaweogama Lake area in northwestern Ontario, and last visited the property on which this report is written during September, 1991.

Dated in Toronto, Ontario, this 18ce day of Jenney, 1992.

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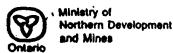
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Statement of Costs for Assessment Credit

État des coûts aux fins du crédit d'évaluation

Mining Act/Loi sur les mines

30-00006

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of the Mining Act. This information will be used to maintain a record and ongoing status of the mining claim(s). Questions about this collection should be directed to the Provincial Manager, Minings Lands, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 4th Floor, 159 Cedar Street, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 6A5, telephone (705) 670-7264. Les renseignements personnels contenus dans la présente formule sont recueillis en vertu de la Loi sur les mines et serviront à tenir à jour un registre des concessions minières. Adresser toute quesiton sur la collèce de ces renseignements au chef provincial des terrains miniers, ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines, 159, rue Cedar, 4º étage, Sudbury (Optario) P35, 845, téléphone (795) 870,7284 (Ontario) P3E 8A5, téléphone (705) 870-7284.

1. Direct Costs/Coûts directs

Туре	Description	Amount Montant	Totals Total global
Wages Salaires	Labour Main-d'oeuvre		
	Field Supervision Supervision sur le terrain	_ د	
Contractor's and Consultant's	S LEPORT	6,165,80	
Fees Droits de l'entrepreneur			
et de l'expert- conseil			6,165.80
Supplies Used Fournitures utilisées	Туре		
			17 - 19 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 -
Equipment Rental	Туре		
Location de matériel			
	Total Dir Total des co	rect Costs	6,165.80

2. Indirect Costs/Coûts Indirects

** Note: When claiming Rehabilitation work Indirect costs are not allowable as assessment work. Pour le remboursement des travaux de réhabilitation, les coûts indirects ne sont pas admissibles en tant que travaux d'évaluation.

Туре	Description 🗐	Amount Montant	Totals Total global
Transportation Transport	Type	B 25	
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Total Value of Assessment Credit (Total of Direct indirect costs) ect and Allowable

Valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation (Total des coûts dir et indirects admissibles



Note: The recorded holder will be required to verify expenditures claimed in this statement of costs within 30 days of a request for verification. If verification is not made, the Minister may reject for assessment work all or part of the assessment work submitted.

Note : Le titulaire enregistré sera tenu de vérifier les dépenses demandées dans le présent état des coûts dans les 30 jours sulvant une demande à cet effet. Si la vérification n'est pas effectuée, le ministre peut rejeter tout ou une partie des travaux d'évaluation présentés.

Filing Discounts

- Work filed within two years of completion is claimed at 100% of the above Total Value of Assessment Credit.
- Work filed three, four or five years after completion is claimed at 50% of the above Total Value of Assessment Credit. See calculations below:

Total Value of Assessment Credit	Total Assessment Claimed
× 0.50 =	

Remises pour dépôt

- 1. Les travaux déposés dans les deux ans suivant leur achèvement sont remboursés à 100 % de la valeur totale susmentionnée du crédit d'évaluation.
- 2. Les travaux déposés trois, quatre ou cinq ans après leur achèvement sont remboursés à 50 % de la valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation susmentionné. Voir les calculs ci-dessous.

Valeur	totale du crédit d'évaluation	Evaluation totale demandée
	× 0,50 =	

Certification Verifying Statement of Costs

I hereby certify:

that the amounts shown are as accurate as possible and these costs were incurred while conducting assessment work on the lands shown on the accompanying Report of Work form.

RAYMOND G. RAMSAY (Recorded Holder, Agent, Position in Company) _ I am authorized

to make this certification

Attestation de l'état des coûts

J'atteste par la présente :

que les montants indiqués sont le plus exact possible et que ces dépenses ont été engagées pour effectuer les travaux d'évaluation sur les terrains indiqués dans la formule de rapport de travail ci-joint.

Et qu'à titre de _____ je suis autorisé (titulaire enregistré, représentant, poste occupé dans la compagnie)

à faire cette attestation.

	Signature	Dete		
	Raymond & Rampay	FEB. 17/92		
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Nota : Dans cette formule, lorsqu'il désigne des personne



Report of Work Conducted After Recording Claim ANDSMining Act

Transaction Number W9230 - 00007

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of the Mining Act. This information will be used for correspondence. Questions about this collection should be directed to the Provincial Manager, Mining Lands, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Fourth Floor, 159 Cedar Street, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 6A5, telephone (705) 670-7284. 2.14478

Instructions: - Please type or print and submit in duplicate.

- Refer t Record	to the Mining Act and der.	Regulations for req	uirements o	f filing assess	ment work o	or consult t	the Mining
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Statement of Costs for Assessment Credit

État des coûts aux fins du crédit d'évaluation

Transaction No./N° de transaction W9230 - 00007

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Mining Act/Loi sur les mines

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of the Mining Act. This information will be used to maintain a record and ongoing status of the mining claim(s). Questions about this collection should be directed to the Provincial Manager, Minings Lands, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 4th Floor, 159 Cedar Street, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 6A5, telephone (705) 670-7264.

Les renseignements personnels contenus dans la présente formule sont recueillis en vertu de la Loi sur les mines et serviront à tenir à jour un registre des concessions minières. Adresser toute quesiton sur la collece de ces renseignements au chef provincial des terrains miniers, ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines, 159, rue Cedar, 4º étage, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 6A5, téléphone (705) 670-7264.

1. Direct Costs/Coûts directs

Туре	Description	Amount Montant	Totals Total global
Wages Salaires	Labour 4×75 Main-d'oeuvre	300,∞	:
	Field Supervision for 150 Supervision sur le terrain	600.	u 900.≈
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2. Indirect Costs/Coûts indirects

* Note: When claiming Rehabilitation work indirect costs are not allowable as assessment work.

Pour le remboursement des travaux de réhabilitation, les coûts indirects ne sont pas admissibles en tant que travaux d'évaluation.

Туре	Description	Amount the first	Totals Total global
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Mobilization and Demobilization Mobilisation et démobilisation			
	1,106.03		
Amount Allowable Montant admissible	602.09		
Total Value of Asse Total of Direct and	3,612,2		

Note: The recorded holder will be required to verify expenditures claimed in this statement of costs within 30 days of a request for verification. If verification is not made, the Minister may reject for assessment work all or part of the assessment work submitted.

Note: Le titulaire enregistré sera tenu de vérifier les dépenses demandées dans le présent état des coûts dans les 30 jours suivant une demande à cet effet. Si la vérification n'est pas effectuée, le ministre peut rejeter tout ou une partie des travaux d'évaluation présentés.

(Total des coûts directs

Filing Discounts

- Work filed within two years of completion is claimed at 100% of the above Total Value of Assessment Credit.
- Work filed three, four or five years after completion is claimed at 50% of the above Total Value of Assessment Credit. See calculations below:

Total Value of Assessment Credit Total Assessment Claimed × 0.50 =

Remises pour dépôt

Indirect costs)

- Les travaux déposés dans les deux ans suivant leur achèvement sont remboursés à 100 % de la valeur totale susmentionnée du crédit d'évaluation.
- Les travaux déposés trois, quatre ou cinq ans après leur achèvement sont remboursés à 50 % de la valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation susmentionné. Voir les calculs ci-dessous.

Valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation	Evaluation totale demandée
× 0,	50 =

Certification Verifying Statement of Costs

I hereby certify:

that the amounts shown are as accurate as possible and these costs were incurred while conducting assessment work on the lands shown on the accompanying Report of Work form.

that as Ray are C. Laws Aug. I am authorized (Recorded Holder, Agent, Position in Company)

to make this certification

Attestation de l'état des coûts

J'atteste par la présente :

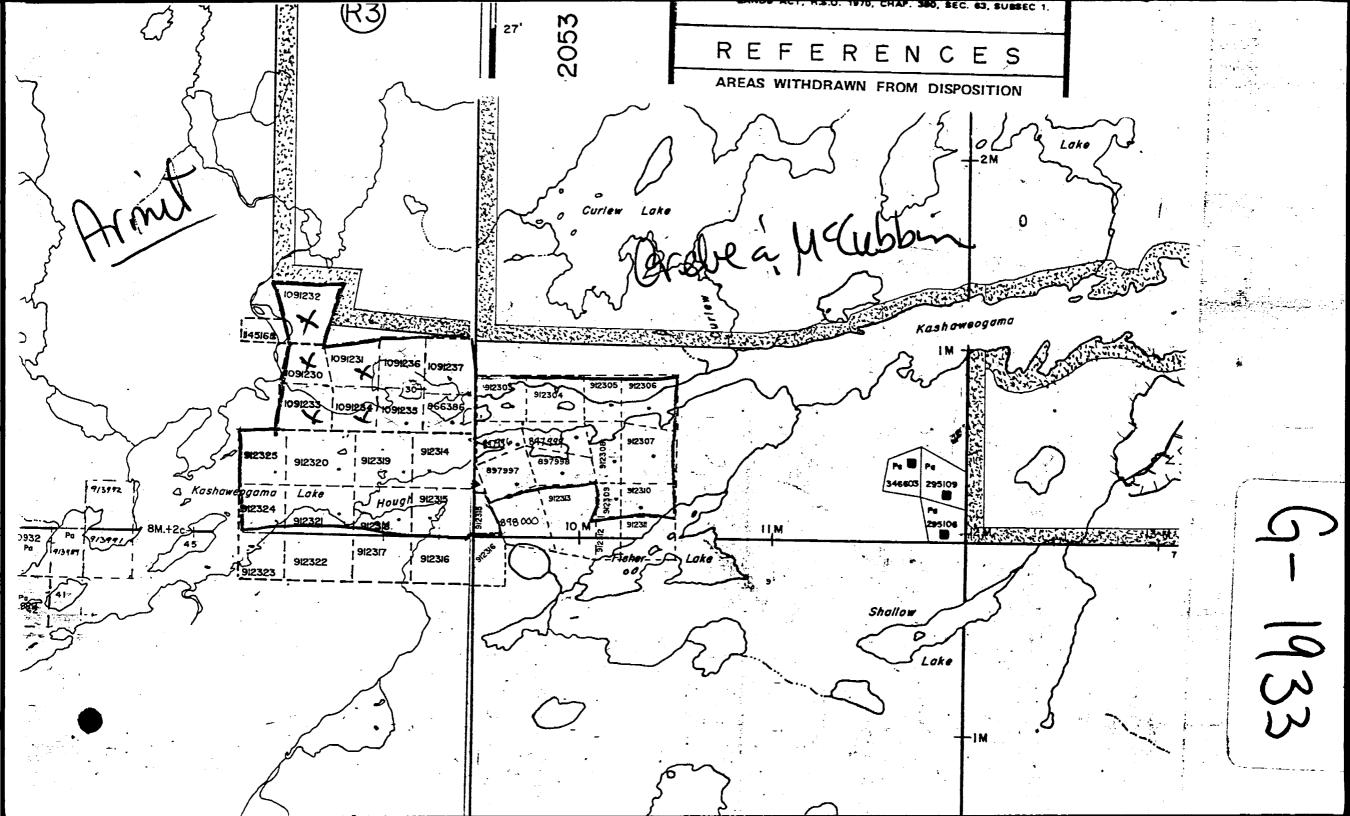
que les montants indiqués sont le plus exact possible et que ces dépenses ont été engagées pour effectuer les travaux d'évaluation sur les terrains indiqués dans la formule de rapport de travail ci-joint.

Et qu'à titre de je suis autorisé (titulaire enregistré, représentant, poste occupé dans la compagnie)

à faire cette attestation.

Signature	Date
Raymond & Ramuay	FEB. 17 192

Nota : Dans cette formule, lorsqu'il désigne des personnes, le masculin est utilisé au sens neutre.





Ministry of and Mines

Ministère du Northern Development Développement du Nord et des Mines

Mining Lands Branch Geoscience Approvals Section 159 Cedar Street, 4th Floor Sudbury, Ontario P3E 6A5

Our File: 2.14478

Transaction #W9230.0006

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY Telephone: GIS - ASSESSMENT FILES

RECEIVED

(705) 670-7264(705) 670-7262

0007

June 24, 1992

Ministry of Norther Development and Mines Court House Building

P. O. Box 3000 Sioux Lookout, Ontario POV 2TO

Dear Sir/Madam:

Subject: APPROVAL OF ASSESSMENT WORK SUBMITTED ON MINING CLAIMS

PA1091230 ET AL. IN ARMIT LAKE AREA

The assessment work credits for Geology Survey, Section 12 and Geophysical Survey, Section 14 of the Mining Act Regulations have been approved under Section 6(5).

The approval date is May 25, 1992.

Please indicate this approval on your records.

Yours sincerely,

Ron C. Gashinski

C Gashirel

Senior Manager, Mining Lands Branch

Mines and Minerals Division

LJ/jl Enclosures:

cc: Resident Geologist

Sioux Lookout, Ontario

Assessment Files Office Toronto, Ontario

