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SELCO EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT ON THE ALCOCK-MOSHER PROPERTY

010C

T. PARKS, TORONTO

TP:mk

March 31, 1954.

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INTRODUCTION:

The Alcock-Mosher nickel-copper prospect was optioned by Selco on August 25th, 1953. The exploration programme that was subsequently carried out consisted of surface prospecting and trenching, a limited ground-magnetometer survey, and two thousand feet of diamond-drilling. This report presents an analysis of the results.

SUMMARY

The Alcock-Mosher group covers a major structural feature for a strike length of four miles. The structural conditions necessary for the occurrence of ore on the adjoining Quebec Nickel property were satisfied on the Alcock-Mosher group...the presence of a strong regional break, the presence of peridotite host-rock injected into this break, and the presence of a pattern of cross-fractures.

Surface examination of the major fault - zone on the Alcock-Mosher group showed small exposures of mineralised peridotite scattered along the footwall of the fault for a strike length of several miles. Assays of the exposed mineralisation, while generally low, were in some cases good. It was impossible to check for continuity of mineralisation or host-rock within the fault zone, due to its surface expression as a water and drift-filled depression.

Structure was such that continuity could exist, and the odds were considered favourable that it might, and that ore-bodies might be located as good or better than those outlined by Quebec Nickel to the east, on the same major fault zone.

Prospecting narrowed the target area to the main fault zone. The ground-magnetometer survey, which was of great assistance in assessing the potentiality of this fault zone, showed the host-rock, unfortunately, to be discontinuous within the fault, existing as shallow localized plugs and discontinuous lenses. Some of the untested anomalies along the break would probably reveal peridotite and/or ore if tested by drilling, but as they are small and disconnected, the total amount of possible ore would be small.

A total of 2003 feet of diamond-drilling was carried out, as eight short holes. While several interesting drill-intersections were obtained - in excess of 2% combined nickel-copper-continuity could not be established, and the interesting intersections were narrow. Drilling proved the peridotite host-rock to lack continuity along strike and with depth.

Reconnaissance magnetometer work on Reynar Lake failed to reveal any magnetic anomalies considered to be economically significant. The programme was essentially exploratory in nature, designed to test the regional break where it crossed the Alcock-Mosher group.

AREA AND TITLES:

The claim-group as a whole covers approximately 3080 acres - 55 claims held under option, plus 22 adjoining claims staked by Selco, for a total of 77 claims.

The table below lists claim numbers, present status, and the respective dates on which the recording of assessment work is due.

Claim Number	Number of Claims	Status	Assessment Work Due
KRL 34541 to KRL 34583	43	Under Option	July 13, 1954
KRL 34765 to KRL 34769	5	Under Option	Sept. 1, 1954
KRL 34828	1	Under Option	Sept. 8, 1954
KRL 35004	1	Under Option	Jan. 11, 1955
KRL 35007 to KRL 35008	2	Under Option	Jan. 11, 1955
KRL 35010 to KRL 35012	3	Under Option	Jan. 11, 1955
	55		
KRL 35003	1	Selco	Jan. 11, 1955
KRL 34820 to KRL 34827	8	Selco	Sept. 8, 1954
KRL 34886 to KRL 34898	13	Selco	Sept.21, 1954
	22		

LOCATION AND AREA: 95 00 W 50 30 N

The claim-group lies fifty-six miles northwest of Kenora, Ontario. The west boundary of the group is two and one-quarter miles east of the Ontario-Manitoba boundary. The east boundary adjoins the Quebec-Nickel property and the Ventures property.

The claim-group is accessible by air from Kenora; from Lac du Bonnet, Manitoba - thirty miles to the west; from Red Lake, Ontario, seventy miles to the northeast; and from Minaki, Ontario, forty miles to the southeast.

The Canadian National Railway Line passes forty miles to the south. The Bird River, Manitoba road lies fifteen miles to the west, with connections to Lac du Bonnet and the Winnipeg-Kenora Highway. Quebec nickel Corporation have recently completed a winter road extending from their property westward to the Bird River Road, passing through the Alcock-Mosher group.

TOPOGRAPHY, POWER AND TIMBER:

Topography is that of a low, flat plateau dissected by streams and narrow lakes, and indented by lakes of irregular outline, giving an average relief of not greater than one hundred feet. Thirty-percent of the claim group is water-covered, ten percent is spruce-swamp and the remainder is bed-rock.

The nearest power plant is the Point du Bois, Manitoba twenty-two miles distant. The site of the proposed Boundary Falls development is twenty miles to the south.

Timber is fair, consisting mainly of jack-pine, with the odd good stand of spruce.

HISTORY OF THE AREA:

In 1920 cobalt was discovered at the west end of Warner Lake, as a narrow high-grade vein of cobaltite. In 1928 a shallow shaft was sunk and in 1932 seventy tons of ore containing 20,000 pounds of cobalt was shipped by air to the U.S.A. During World War II, the cobalt property was mined on a contract basis for the Dominion Government. Concentrates were shipped by air from which 123,386 pounds of cobalt were obtained. The cobalt property is held by Ventures Limited and is at present inactive.

Nickel-copper mineralisation was discovered in 1942 at the east end of Gordon Lake (present site of the Quebec Nickel shaft). Noranda optioned the property and carried out 10,000 feet of diamond-drilling in 1943. Not being satisfied, they allowed their option to lapse.

Rexora Mining Corporation acquired the property and carried out limited trenching and diamond-drilling in 1948. Rexora optioned to Falconbridge, who carried out 10,000 feet of diamond-drilling during 1948-49. Falconbridge, after outlining two small lenses of ore, allowed their option to lapse. The property reverted to Rexora, who subsequently optioned to Quebec Nickel Corporation.

Quebec Nickel Corporation have carried out considerable diamond-drilling since acquiring the property - probably in excess of 30,000 feet. They have collared a three-compartment shaft and propose to freight in heavy supplies over their newly-constructed winter road in order to carry on with shaft sinking. A production rate of 2,000 tons per day is suggested in their literature, the concentrates to be shipped to the nickelcopper smelter they are planning in Quebec. At the shaft site they claim to have outlined 1,500,000 tons of ore to a depth of 600 feet having a combined nickel-copper content of about 2.4 percent. Overall, they claim to a depth of 500 feet 6 million tons of ore having a gross value in excess of one hundred million dollars.

Dome carried out extensive diamond-drilling of their property east of Quebec Nickel during 1944 and 1945. While they obtained interesting results, they failed to outline any ore-bodies of commercial grade, and their property is at present dormant.

The Alcock-Mosher claims were staked during July of 1953. After optioning in last August, Selco carried out protection-staking and prospecting and trenching until freeze-up, following with ground-magnetometer work and diamond-drilling after freeze-up.

GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The Reynar-Werner-Rex Lakes area is underlain by elongated belts of paragneiss which are surrounded and intruded by later granite. The paragneiss is a hornblende-biotite gneiss, present in bands which vary in thickness from a few inches to tens of feet. The granite bands vary similarly in thickness, attaining widths up to several hundreds of feet. Where massive in this latter fashion the granite is of a pink hornblende type. Where it contains almost completely-digested sediments, it is grey in colour, with considerable biotite. The proportion of granite to paragneiss across the claim-group as a whole is about 70 to 30, with much of the 70 open to question depending on where one stops naming it granite and begins naming it paragneiss. The process of intrusion thus appears to have been slow.

The above assemblage forms a complex in which the granite and paragneiss strike and dip evenly together. The strike is predominantly easterly; dips are uniform at 80° north. This assemblage appears to have been sharply folded or dragged, the axis lying north of the Alcock-Mosher property.

Two major faults appear to exist - the Wilson Lake break, extending from Werner Lake in a curving arc to the northwest, and the Alcock-Mosher break passing through the length of the property. The latter intersects the former in the vicinity of the cobalt property, and extends easterly across the Quebec Nickel Corporation property, where it acts as an ore locus.

On the Quebec Nickel property and on the Alcock-Mosher property, plugs and discontinuous lenses of peridotite have been injected into this fault. The peridotite contains nickeliferous pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in varying quantities, frequently of excellent grade across narrow widths, but generally low when any substantial tonnage is considered.

STRUCTURE: (See Plan 8 - Photograph Mosaic and Linear Overlay)

The Alcock-Mosher group lies on the projection of the axis of the Bird River Maskwa Anticline twenty miles to the west. Nickel-copper deposits of importance occur on both the south and north limbs of this anticline in Manitoba.

In the immediate vicinity of the Alcock-Mosher property lineation suggests the presence of a major fold, due to tight folding or possibly drag. As noted, two major faults exist - one through Wilson Lake, passing to the north of the Alcock-Mosher property, and the other passing through the length of the property, called the Alcock-Mosher break. These faults are marked topographical fractures, expressed as long narrow lakes or drift-filled draws from 25 to 400 feet in width, with relatively steep walls.

The Alcock-Mosher break splits at the west end of Tigar Lake at a narrow angle, this angle increasing as Reynar Lake is approached. Dip of the break appears to be fairly consistent at 80° north. The break cuts the granite-paragneiss complex at a very low angle. An examination of the drill core shows that the fault generally consists of highly serpentinized horn-blende-biotite schist, intruded by plugs and narrow discontinuous lenses of peridotite as noted. Granite within or near the fault zone is brecciated and sheared, with the development locally of considerable coarse biotite.

A pattern of strong cross-fractures are expressed topographically as long narrow lakes trending north-easterly. The cross-fractures appear to be of importance from an ore point of view.

The highest-grade nickel intersection (2.41% across 3½ feet) was obtained in D.DH.3B, spotted so as to cut the intersection of the strongest of these cross-fractures with the main break. Peridotite was encountered near this strong cross-fracture away from the main break, and a marked localised anomaly exists in the center of the narrow arm of the lake which follows this cross-fracture. Accordingly, these cross-fractures must be considered as potential ore-bearing structures.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

GENERAL:

The Alcock property lies adjacent to and on strike with a previously-operated small cobalt mine and with the Quebec Nickel copper-nickel ore-bodies. The Quebec Nickel occurs as nickeliferous pyrrhotite, violarite and chalcopyrite disseminated in plugs and discontinuous lenses of peridotite which have been injected into a strong fault. Widths of the peridotite plugs rarely exceed one hundred feet and where of this width they tend to pinch out rapidly along strike. Where narrower they tend to form more continuous sill-like bodies of widths of from two to thirty feet. The precious metal content (Au plus Pt metals) is better than average (0.02 to 0.03 oz. per ton) and the nickel: sulphur ratio favourable, with the nickel content of pure sulphides at 7%. Quebec Nickel Corporation plan production at a rate of 2,000 tons per day, the concentrates to be shipped to a nickel-copper smelter they propose to construct in Quebec.

The conditions necessary for the occurrence of ore on the Quebec Nickel ground are as follows:

a) strong regional break
b) peridotite host-rock injected into this break
c) cross-fractures

All of these conditions are satisfied on the Alcock property; the strong regional break extends across the Quebec Nickel property, through the cobalt property, and directly down the center of the Alcock-Mosher group - which straddles it for four miles of length.

At the time of optioning, mineralised peridotite had been encountered at intervals over a strike-length of two miles, associated with the break which is marked by long narrow lakes and drift-filled draws.....the peridotite present as thin slices on the footwall side of the break; rising out of either water or the draw. While assays were generally low, some were fair to good.

As most of the course of the break was covered by water or drift, speculation was centered on the possibility of hidden ore-bodies existing. The odds were considered favourable that as good, or better ore-bodies (than Quebec Nickel) could be outlined by prospecting, trenching, ground-magnetometer work and diamond-drilling.

As the group was essentially unprospected the possibility that ore might be located by detailed prospecting of divergent breaks and cross-fractures was not overlooked.

Claim-staking, tagging, prospecting, trenching and the construction of a winter camp was carried out during the period August 25th to November 6th.

Twenty-two claims were staked along the east and south margins of the optioned group. These were subsequently tagged, together with the optioned claims. Claim-boundaries of thirteen claims under dispute were carefully checked and plotted.

Prospecting was carried out along claim-lines in conjunction with the above noted work. Aerial photographs of the claim-group were studies stereoscopically, followed by detailed prospecting of all topographic depressions and significant linear features.

The foregoing work was unproductive in a positive sense - we did not make any new finds of importance. The target area was narrowed to the main fault zone, considerable unfavourable ground having been eliminated. Peridotite float containing lean mineralisation was encountered at several new locations within the main fault zone. Off the main break, one small barren peridotite mass was encountered, apparently related to the major cross-fracture on Tigar Lake.

Surface work along the main break consisted of stripping and trenching of the known showings, together with detailed prospecting.

A limited magnetometer survey of the main break zone and Tigar Lake was initiated late in December, 1953 and completed by mid-February, 1954. This closely-controlled survey was carried out under the direction of Dr. B. Wilson of the University of Manitoba and was well done. Linecutting and picketting was carried out by our own staff.

Commencing early in January, 1954, and finishing in mid-February, 2003 feet of diamond-drilling was carried out satisfactorily by the J. E. Edwards Diamond Drilling Company of Kenora.

RESULTS:

Location "A" Area: The showings along the main break are noted on plan 1 as "A" to "G"

Showing "A" (see plans 2, 2a) consists of a slice of serpentinized peridotite clinging to the footwall of the break where the footwall rises from the water on the north side of the large island in Tigar Lake. Peridotite is exposed for a length of 75 feet and a width of up to 20 feet. Part of this is drift-covered and it is difficult to determine which is bedrock and which is not due to fracturing into blocks, and due to large blocks of granite-gneiss which had fallen away from the scarp edge. This strip of peridotite slices back into the water at either end. Dip is steep to the north at 80 degrees.

Mineralisation consists of disseminated nickeliferous pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite, averaging about 10% of the rock. A channel sample across five feet assayed 0.90% Ni, 0.58% Cu and 0.03 of Co. Another across 44 inches assayed 0.51% ni, 0.33% Cu, 0.02 of Co. A grab-sample of peridotite containing 5% of a fine violet-coloured mineral assayed 1.32% Ni, 0.44% Cu, 0.01 oz. Platinum and 0.01 oz. Palladium. This mineral is believed to be Violarite, and is not common.

The showing extended to the water's edge and disappeared under the water. Trenching was attempted unsuccessfully - the rock was so badly broken and frost-heaved that it was not possible to obtain bedrock channel samples.

Showing "A-1", 200' east of "A" consists of a poorly-mineralised tabular mass of peridotite on the footwall of the break. The showing was stripped back across the contact, indicating a length of 40 feet and a maximum width of 12 feet. Representative grabs assayed 0.21% ni and 0.21% Cu.

Diamond-drill holes 1 and 2 were spotted to intersect Showings A and A-1 respectively at 100 feet subsurface. These drill-holes revealed that the peridotite had pinched out at shallow depth. Hole 1 cut 13 feet of serpentinised tale-chlorite-biotite schist containing a low percentage of disseminated sulphide (3%). This schist is of sedimentary origin, highly altered by serpentine solutions which ascended the fault zone. Hole 2 cut 12 feet of similar schist. The schist represents the fault zone as such at this location. Assays were low, the best obtained being six feet in Hole 1 which assayed 0.21% of Ni, 0.39% of Cu and 0.01% of Co.

Ground-magnetometer data revealed that Showings "A" and "A-1" are indicated magnetically. The anomalies are small, localized and di-polar indicative of shallow depth.

Two important anomalies were recorded 600 feet and 800 feet west of Showing "A". These anomalies showed magnetic relief of 1600 and 1100 gammas respectively, covering a strike length along the break of 400 feet with a width of 75 feet. Holes 6 and 7 respectively were plotted to test these fractures. The serpentinized fault zone was intersected in each case, and contained no mineralisation. Peridotite was not encountered; no magnetic rock was intersected which would explain the anomalies. Hole 6 was spotted so as to test the anomaly at a greater depth than 100 feet, and Hole 7 was spotted in anticipation of a probable plunge, indicated magnetically.

As these anomalies are regular and gentle, depth is suggested and it is possible that neither of the drill intersections obtained was at sufficient depth. The anomalies could represent relatively small highly magnetic pods of peridotite or sulphide lying at a depth below that drilled.

Diamond drill Hole 3B, 1900 feet west of Showing "A" was spotted so as to cut the intersection of the main break and the major cross-fracture which forms an arm of Tigar Lake. The immediate area is magnetically flat. The altered main fault zone was encountered, not as highly schisted or serpentinised as with the previously described holes. Within the fault zone at 3½ foot intersection was cut which contained 25% sulphides - pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and probably some Violarite. This section assayed 2.41% Ni, 0.04% Cu and 0.04% Co. The remainder of the hole was barren.

Westward from Hole 3B, along the main break toward the Showing "B" area, several magnetic anomalies were located between 8000 W and 9000 W. (See magnetic sheet M-3) These anomalies are small, localized, and exhibit dipolarity. They are probably caused by small shallow pods of peridotite; testing by drilling was not considered to be warranted.

Location "B" Area.

The local area containing Showings "B", "B-1" and "C" lies at the west end of Tigar Lake, 5300 feet west of Showing "A" and 3400 feet west of Hole 3B.

Limited stripping of the footwall at Showing "B" had revealed mineralised paragneiss containing about 3% disseminated pyrrhotite. Showing "C", a few hundred feet to the west of "B", consisted of well-mineralised peridotite float in the center of the draw.

Commencing at Showing "B" and extending westerly for 650 feet a series of eight trenches was completed, in glacial sand and gravel across the main break. Three trenches at Showing "B" proved that the showing was float only; water prohibited trenching to bedrock within the true fault zone at this location - the trenches were excavated on the footwall side of the break. With trench No. 5 (at Showing "C") we were able to get down to bedrock right across the fault zone. Channel samples showed two feet of peridotite on the footwall to run 0.20% Ni and 0.81% Cu, and six feet adjoining to run 0.72% Ni and 0.62% Cu. Assays showed no platinum but the assayers reported the probable presence of up to 0.05 oz. palladium.

It was not possible to get complete bedrock sections across the break with the trenches to the west of the above noted trench. Peridotite float containing lean mineralisation was noted in two of these trenches. Sufficient evidence was obtained to show that the peridotite has pinched out or narrowed considerably, on surface, at the locations of trenches 4, 6, 7 and 8.

Showing "B-1", approximately 300 feet east of the west end of Tigar Lake, was stripped. A chip sample across 20' returned 0.18% Ni, 0.16% Cu, 0.02 oz. platinum and 0.02 oz. palladium. We were not able to prove much length to the showing - apparently the peridotite was injected in from the main break, out under the water.

Ground-magnetometer data (which lagged the drilling in this area) shows the presence of a narrow elongate anomaly commencing at the west end of Tigar Lake and underlying the trenching for a distance of 600 feet westward. This anomaly has a magnetic relief ranging from 200 to 800 gammas, and is caused by peridotite, most of which does not reach the surface in the vicinity of the trenching.

Hole 4 was spotted to test Showing "B-1". The hole intersected 15 feet of biotite-talc-chlorite schist, representing the fault zone. This material contained up to 10% of pyrrhotite, but assays were low - of the order of 0.20% Ni.

Hole 5 was spotted to test Showing "C", where trench No. 5 had revealed eight feet of mineralised peridotite. A core length of 38 feet of serpentinized peridotite was cut, showing that the peridotite plug had expanded with depth. Thirty-six feet of serpentinized chlorite schist was encountered on the hanging wall side, adjacent to the peridotite. The chlorite schist contained a very low percentage of pyrrhotite, and assays were very low. The peridotite contained a low percentage of pyrrhotite with the exception of one five-foot section which contained 1.61% Ni and 1.21% Cu. The average for 26.5' of core was 0.68% Ni and 0.40% Cu.

Hole 6 was spotted 300 feet west of Hole 5. A core length of 23 feet of highly serpentinized peridotite contained a low percentage of disseminated sulphide. Assays were low, the best being a ten-foot section running 0.58% Ni and 0.21% Cu. Approximately twenty feet of biotite-talc-chlorite schist on either side of the altered peridotite is highly serpentinized. The granite-paragneiss country rock is present on either side of the schisted and peridotite-injected fault zone. The peridotite encountered in this hole is not evident at surface.

No anomalies of importance exist between the location B area and the location D area, some 1500 feet to the west, along the break.

Location D Area: (See plan 5)

Peridotite is exposed on the footwall of the fault for a width of thirty feet and a length of fifty feet. Two hundred feet to the west lies another exposure in the form of a low moss-covered scarp. Four hundred feet to the west lies another small exposure at the water's edge, surrounded by the paragneiss complex, The fault zone depression is several hundred feet wide in this vicinity, and swampy. There is probably some continuity between the exposures.

The peridotite seen here contains a low uniform percentage of pyrrhotite, estimated at 5%. Assays are low, the weighted average of a chip sample across ten feet being 0.27% Ni, with negligible Cu and Co.

The peridotite at Showing "D" is a marked magnetic feature, giving an anomaly of 2400 gammas relief. The anomaly shows that the peridotite across the swampy fault zone at a narrow angle (see magnetic map M.4).

Several small anomalies exist between 2000 W and 3000 W on Base Line 2W. Neither these nor the marked anomaly at 2000 W (showing "D") were considered to warrant testing by drilling.

West of Location D: Showings west of "D" consisted of G, E and F

Showing "G" consists of a well mineralised chalcopyrite float. The float was angular, about one foot square, and tabular, a few inches thick. A pit failed to reach bedrock, and no further mineralised float was encountered. Peridotite float containing lean mineralisation was encountered approximately 300 feet east of "G", within the draw.

Showing "E" consists of a localised poorly mineralised pod of peridotite within the north limb of the break shortly west of where the break splits.

Showing "F" consists of an isolated occurrence of chalcopyrite considered to be of minor significance.

Magnetometer work to the west of Showing "D" was essentially of a reconnaissance nature, to test the draws, and Reynar Lake. An interesting anomaly of 600 gammas relief occurs at the point where the main break splits, between 4100 of Base Line 2W and 00 of Base Line 5W. As the draw is very swampy at this junction, testing could only be accomplished by drilling; this was not considered to be warranted.

The area west of the above mentioned anomaly, covering in part the eastern portion of Reynar Lake, is magnetically flat and uninteresting, with the exception of two elongate parallel anomalies of 1000 and 800 gammas relief respectively, lying just north of the 1000 point on Base Line 6W. These are considered to be caused by the granite-paragneiss complex.

GROUND-MAGNETOMETER DATA - GENERAL

In addition to the magnetic features already described, other anomalies of interest occur on Tigar Lake. (See Magnetic Plans M 1 and M 2)

At the 00 point of Base Line 3W (Plan M2) which extends down the center of the major cross-fracture, a sharp dipolar anomaly occurs, changing in less than 100 feet from a high of

1803 gammas to a low of minus 1342 gammas. This is near the location of a small peridotite mass, found on the west side of the cross-fracture and believed to be associated with it. This anomaly is probably caused by either a plug of peridotite or a plug of sulphides.

Magnetic Plan M 1 covers the eastern portion of Tigar Lake, with coverage extended along the fault zone east of the lake to the eastern boundary of the claim-group.

Anomalies along the fault zone as shown are typically either small localized highs or narrow elongate anomalies dipolar along strike. These exist at 700 E, 2200 W, 2500 W, and 3000 W. They are in all probability caused by peridotite plugs and discontinuous lenses.

The narrow elongate anomaly which reaches a peak of 5150 gammas directly north of the 00 point of the Main Base Line occurs in known paragneiss and is of no economic significance.

The relatively broad anomalies occurring about the shores of Tigar Lake south of the Main Base Line are considered to be due to the magnetic effects of the granite-paragneiss complex, and are not considered to be of economic significance.

The magnetometer survey has been of great assistance in assessing the potentialities of the main fault zone.

CONCLUSIONS:

Prospecting narrowed the target area to the main fault zone.

The ground-magnetometer survey showed the peridotite host-rock to lack continuity within the fault-zone, to be present as localized plugs and discontinuous lenses. Some of the untested anomalies along the break would probably reveal peridotite and/or ore if tested by drilling, but as they are small and disconnected the total amount of possible ore would be small.

While several interesting drill-intersections were obtained, in excess of 2% combined nickel-copper, continuity could not be established, and the interesting intersections were narrow. Drilling proved the peridotite host-rock to lack continuity along strike and with depth.

Reconnaissance magnetometer work on Reynar Lake failed to reveal any anomalies considered to be of economic significance, the magnetic data being essentially flat and uninteresting.

ASSESSMENT WORK: The following work may be filed for assessment requirements:

Ground-Magnetometer Survey

Instrument operators and technical assistants	79 man-days
Field consultant (H.D.B. Wilson, Ph.D)	4 man-days
Office calculations and drafting	43 man-days
Line-cutting and picketting.....	155 man-days
Supervising engineer (A.S. Ashton)	21 man-days
Additional drafting, Toronto Office	10 man-days
Interpretation and Report (T. Parks)	8 man-days
Total	320

1280

For assessment purposes - 320 x 4 = 1280 man-days.

1280

Diamond-Drilling

2003 feet of AXT drilling = 2003 man-days allowable

Total Allowable = 2003 + 1280 = 3283 man-days

T. Parks
April 15, 1954.

TP:pg

APPENDIX A - LIST OF PLANS

SELCO EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

PLAN 1 - Plan of Claim-Group - Claim layout and location of showings
Scale 4" = 1 mile

PLAN 2 - Field-Sketch of showings A and A-1 - Surface sampling and proposed drill holes
Scale 1" = 25'

PLAN 2a - Plan 2 revised - Locations of drill-holes 1, 2, 7 and 8
Scale 1" = 100'

PLAN 3 - Field-Sketch of showings B, B-1 and C - Location of trenches and proposed drill-holes, surface sampling
Scale 1" = 100'

PLAN 3a - Plan 3 revised - Locations of drill-holes 4, 5 and 6
Scale 1" = 100'

PLAN 4 - Cross-sections of Trenches
Scale 1" = 25'

PLAN 5 - Field-Sketch of showing D - Surface sampling
Scale 1" = 100'

PLAN 6 - Plan of Claim-Group - Claim layout, location of showings, location of drill-holes, location of base-lines, index of magnetic map sheets
Scale 1" = 400'

PLAN 7 - Regional Geology Plan - Properties of the Bird River - Warner Lake area shown
Scale 1" = 2 miles

PLAN 8 - Aerial photograph mosaic and linear overlay

PLAN M-1 - Ground-Magnetometer Survey

PLAN M-2 - Ground-Magnetometer Survey

PLAN M-3 - Ground-Magnetometer Survey

PLAN M-4 - Ground-Magnetometer Survey

PLAN M-5 - Ground-Magnetometer Survey

PLAN M-6 - Ground-Magnetometer Survey

KRL 35011

KRL 35012

KRL 35004

KRL 35003

KRL 34895

MAIN BASE LINE

L. S. BASE LINE

KRL 34768

KRL 34769

KRL 34828

KRL 34820

KRL 34822

KRL 34821

KRL 34824

KRL 34823

LEGEND

1000γ CONTOURS

500γ CONTOURS

100γ CONTOURS

CONTOUR INTERVAL- 100γ UP TO 2000
1000γ ABOVE 2000

SCALE 1" = 100'

INSTRUMENT: WATTS-SCHMIDT BALANCE

SENSITIVITY : 25γ PER SCALE DIVISION

SHEET INDEX

6	5	4	3	2	

SELCO EXPLORATION CO. LTD.
ALCOCK MOSHER GROUP
Scale: 1 in. - 100 ft.
Drawn by:
Date:
Revised by:

Plan M1

VERTICAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY
OF
TIGAR LAKE PROPERTY
KENORA DISTRICT, ONT.
FOR
SELCO EXPLORATION CO. LTD.

SHEET NO. 1

CLAIM BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE

KRL35008

KRL35007

KRL35010

KRL35011

KRL34768

KRL34766

KRL34767

KRL34765

KRL34826

KRL34825

KRL34827

KRL34824

MAIN BASE LINE

8000

7000

6000

5000

4000

BASE LINE 4 W

700

00

BASE LINE 3 W

1000

L.S. BASE LINE

5000

4000

CLAIM BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE

LEGEND

—— 1000' CONTOURS

—— 500' CONTOURS

—— 100' CONTOURS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100'

SCALE 1" = 100'

INSTRUMENT: WATTS-SCHMIDT BALANCE

SENSITIVITY : 25' PER SCALE DIVISION

SHEET INDEX

6 5 4 3 2 1

VERTICAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

OF

TIGAR LAKE PROPERTY

KENORA DISTRICT, ONT.

FOR

SELCO EXPLORATION CO. LTD.

SHEET NO. 2

SELCO EXPLORATION CO. LTD.

ALCOCK MOSHER GROUP

Scale: 1 in. - 100 ft.

Drawn by:

Date:

Revised by: Mar 59

H. D. B. WILSON

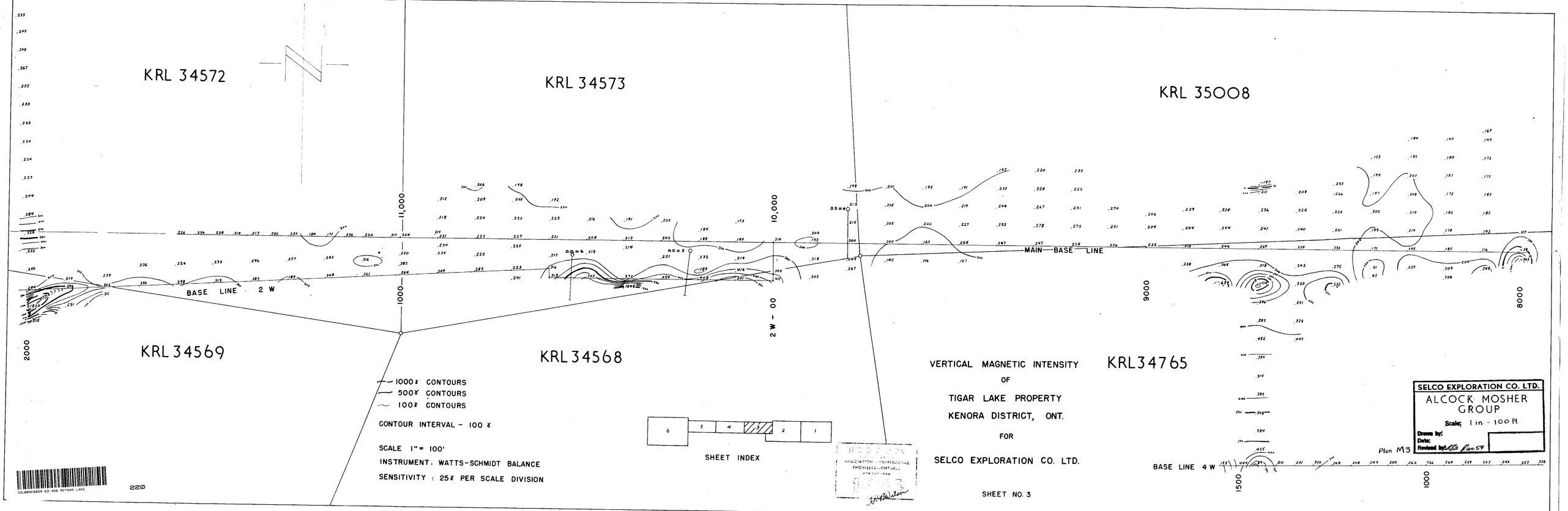
LICENSED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS—ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR

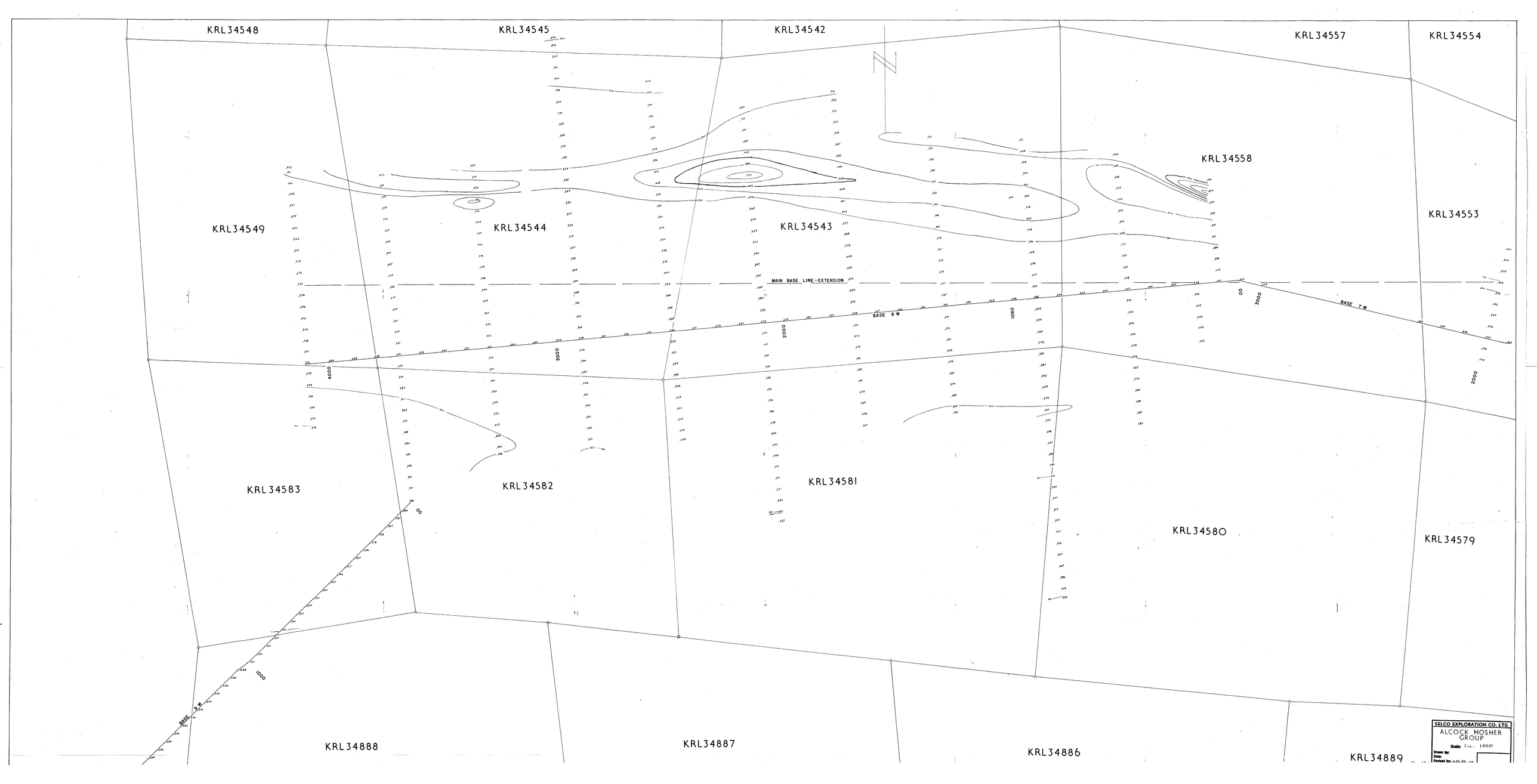
1954

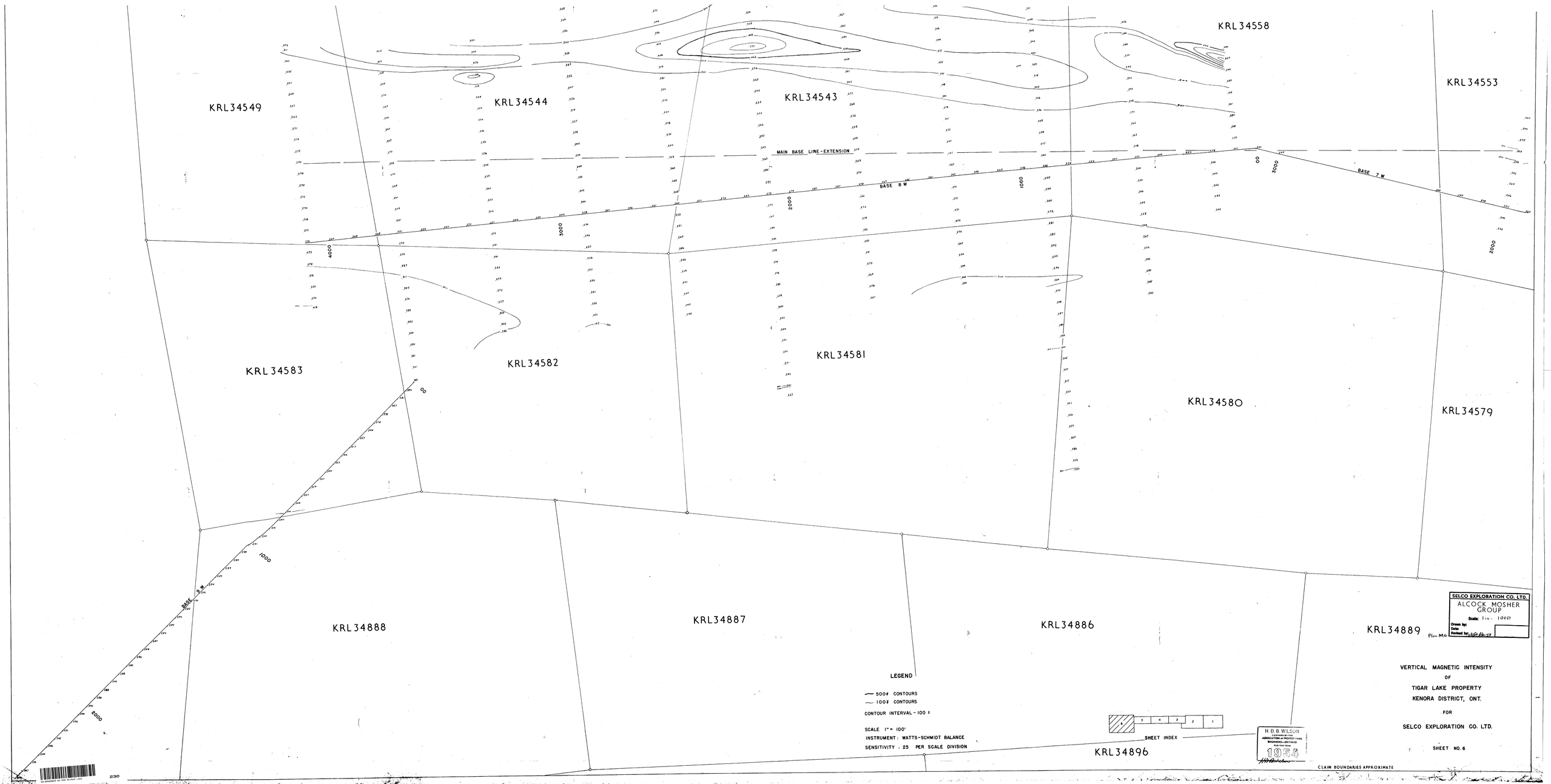
Plan M 2

210

52L06NE0020 63.468 KEYNAR LAKE


KRL 34572
KRL 34573
KRL 35008
KRL 34569
KRL 34568
KRL 34765
BASE LINE 2 W
MAIN BASE LINE
BASE LINE 4 W
11,000
10,000
9000
8000
2000
1000
1500
2 W - 00
O.D.H.4
O.D.H.5
O.D.H.3
1000 CONTOURS
500 CONTOURS
100 CONTOURS
CONTOUR INTERVAL - 100 ɣ
SCALE 1" = 100'
INSTRUMENT: WATTS-SCHMIDT BALANCE
SENSITIVITY : 25 ɣ PER SCALE DIVISION
SHEET INDEX
VERTICAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY
OF
TIGAR LAKE PROPERTY
KENORA DISTRICT, ONT.
FOR
SELCO EXPLORATION CO. LTD.
SHEET NO. 3
SELCO EXPLORATION CO. LTD.
ALCOCK MOSHER GROUP
Scale: 1 in. - 100 Ft
Drawn by:
Date:
Revised by:
Plan M3
CLAIM BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE
220


KRL34548
KRL34545
KRL34542
KRL34557
KRL34554
KRL34558
KRL34549
KRL34544
KRL34543
KRL34553
MAIN BASE LINE - EXTENSION
BASE 8 W
BASE 7 W
BASE 9 W
4000
3000
2000
1000
KRL34583
KRL34582
KRL34581
KRL34580
KRL34579
KRL34888
KRL34887
KRL34886
KRL34889
SELCO EXPLORATION CO. LTD.
ALCOCK MOSHER GROUP
Scale: 1 in. = 1000'
Drawn by:
Date:
Revised by:


KRL34549
KRL34544
KRL34543
KRL34558
KRL34553
MAIN BASE LINE-EXTENSION
BASE 8 W
BASE 7 W
4000
3000
2000
1000
00
KRL34583
KRL34582
KRL34581
KRL34580
KRL34579
BASE 9 W
KRL34888
KRL34887
KRL34886
KRL34889
KRL34896
LEGEND
500¢ CONTOURS
100¢ CONTOURS
CONTOUR INTERVAL - 100 ¢
SCALE 1" = 100'
INSTRUMENT: WATTS-SCHMIDT BALANCE
SENSITIVITY : 25 PER SCALE DIVISION
SHEET INDEX
6 5 4 3 2 1
H.D.B. WILSON
ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS—ONTARIO
1954
CLAIM BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE
SELCO EXPLORATION CO. LTD.
ALCOCK MOSHER GROUP
Scale: 1 in. - 100ft
Drawn by:
Date:
Checked by: J.D. Mosher
Plan M6
VERTICAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY
OF
TIGAR LAKE PROPERTY
KENORA DISTRICT, ONT.
FOR
SELCO EXPLORATION CO. LTD.
SHEET NO. 6