GEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR
THE HAMMELL LAKE PROPERTY
TODD AND FAIRLIE TOWNSHIPS
RED LAKE MINING DIVISION
DISTRICT OF KENORA
PATRICIA PORTION
ONTARIO
NTS 52N/4, 52M/1

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March 1988

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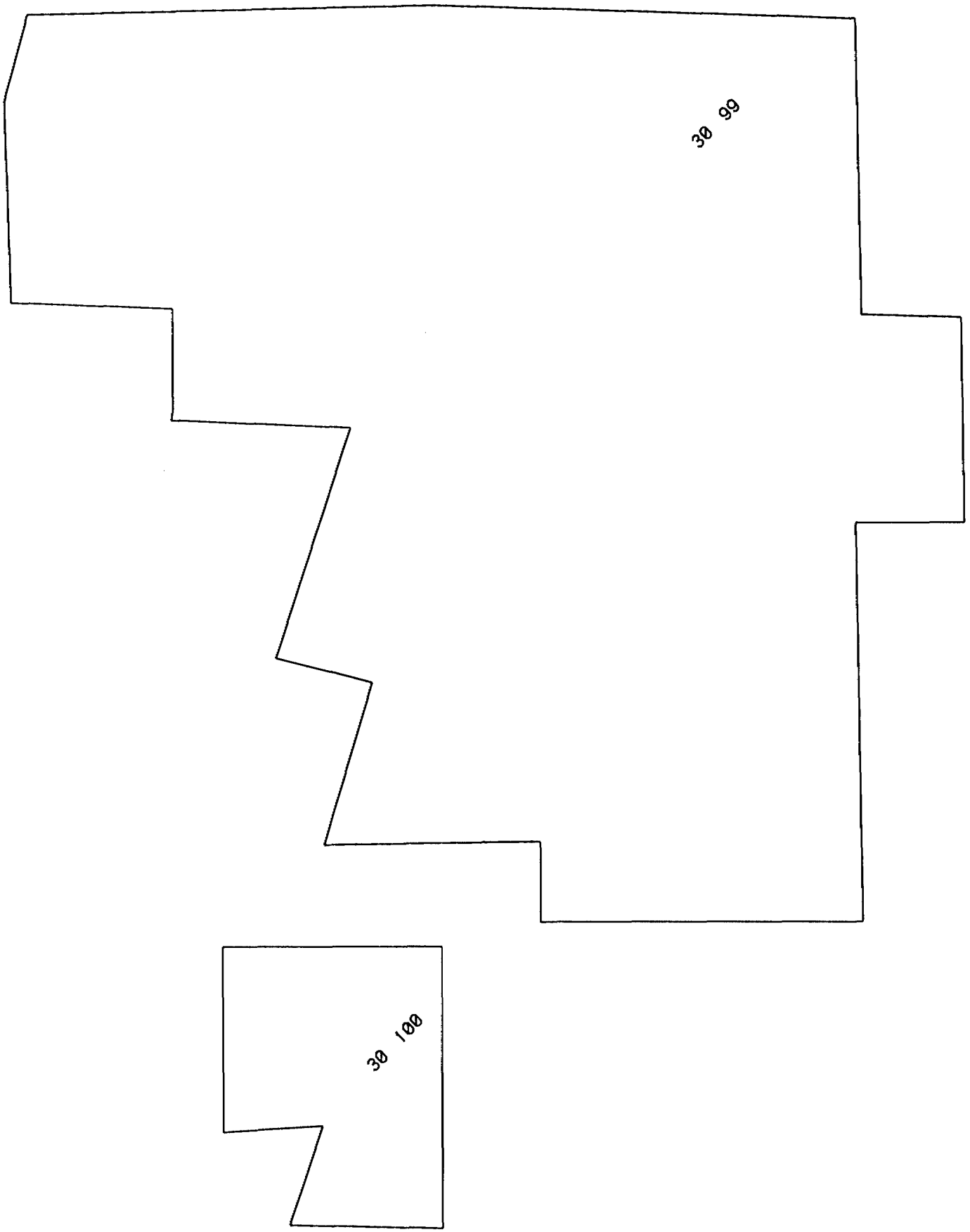

HAMMELL LAKE 2.11505 52M01SE0007

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

ON THE

HAMMELL LAKE PROPERTY

FOR

INLET RESOURCES LTD.

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SUMMARY

The Hammell Lake project is a joint venture program between Inlet Resources Limited and Golden Day Mining Exploration Incorporated. Noramco Explorations Incorporated has been acting as project operator for Golden Day Mining.

The property consists of a group of 69 contiguous, unpatented mining claims in Todd and Fairlie Townships, approximately 20 kilometers west of the town of Red Lake.

This report deals with the phase of exploration work carried out between June, 1987 and February,1988. During this period, a program of exploration consisting of assessment research, prospecting, geological mapping, linecutting, geophysical surveying and diamond drilling was carried out.

The property is underlain by an easterly trending, north facing sequence of mafic volcanic rocks with lesser amounts of felsic volcanic rock and clastic and chemical sediments (iron formation). These rocks are intruded by gabbro sills/dikes and granitoid rocks of the Vermillion Bay batholith. The Pipestone Bay-St.Paul's Bay deformation zone which is host to several small gold deposits west of Hammell Lake property, passes through the southwest corner of the property.

On the Hammell Lake property, gold mineralization is associated with iron formation; contacts of intrusive bodies and quartz veins in bleached mafic volcanic rock.

Several areas of geologic and potentially economic interest have been delineated.

1) Diamond drill hole NHL-87-10 intersected silicified, fractured and contorted iron formation with pyrite and pyrrhotite (5-10%). Gold values ranged from 210 ppb to 2777 ppb (.08 oz/ton).

2) Mineralized quartz veins in mafic volcanic rock exposed in several old trenches returned gold values of up to 13.79 ppm Au (0.4 oz/ton) from grab samples. Visible gold was noted in several samples.

3) Mineralized quartz veins in narrow shear zones crosscutting a gabbro intrusion returned gold values of up to 500 ppb(~ .02 oz/ton) from grab samples.

FIGURE 1

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

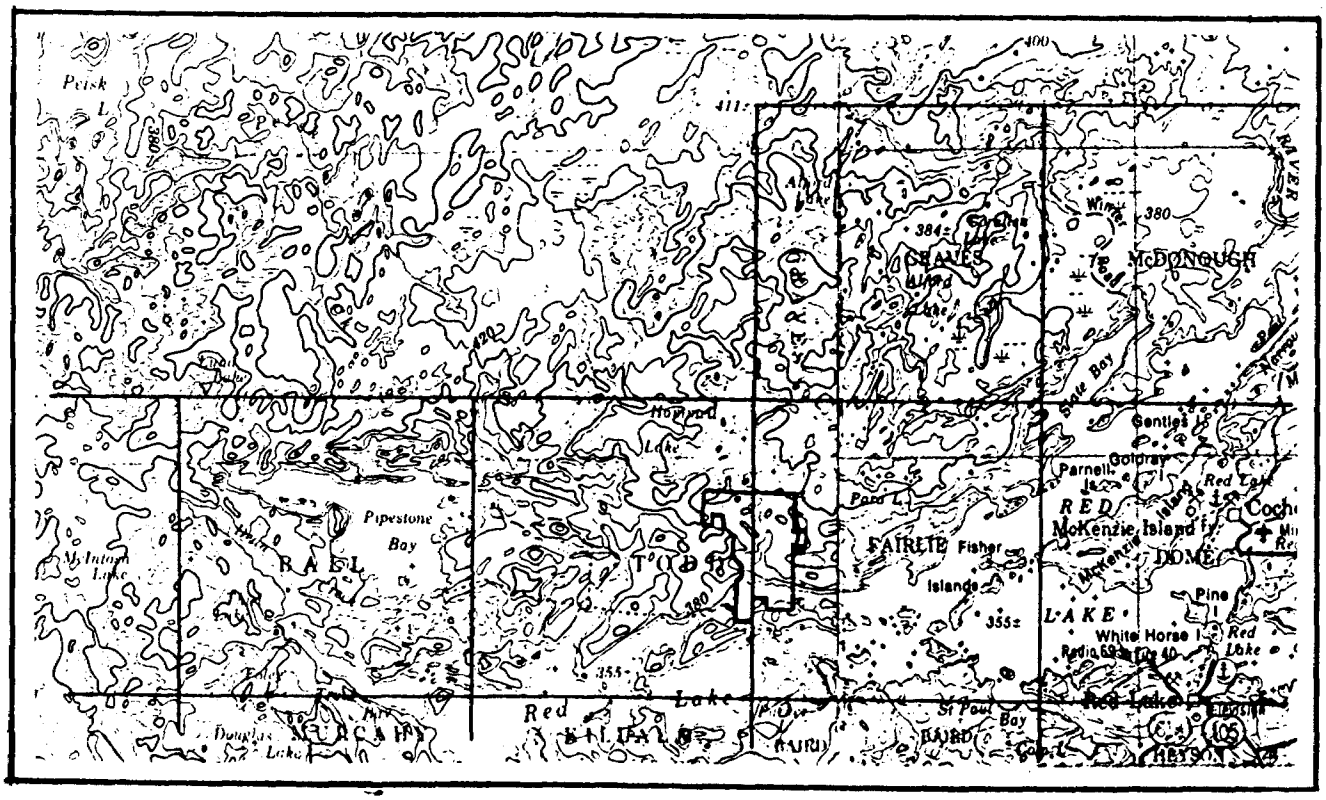


Figure 1. Location of **Hammell Lake Property**, Red Lake Mining Division, District of Kenora, Northwestern Ontario.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A block of 69 claims is currently held by Inlet Resources Limited. The claim bock straddles the Todd-Fairlie Township boundary in the Hammell Lake-Martin Bay area of the Red Lake gold camp. The claims were recorded on February 12,1987. Noramco Explorations Inc. entered into an agreement with Inlet Resources to explore the claim group.

The following report for the Hammell Lake Property outlines the results obtained and some interpretations and conclusions based on previous work, and work done under the author's supervision.

1.1 Property,Location and Access

The Hammell Lake Property consists of 69 contiguous,unpatented mining claims; 41 claims in Fairlie Township, 28 claims in Todd Township, in the Red Lake Mining Division, District of Kenora, Ontario (Figure 1). Claim numbers and general locations are shown on Figure 2, and listed in Table 1.

The property is located on the north shore of Red Lake, approximately 20 kilometers west of the town of Red Lake,Ontario. It extends from the south shore of Martin Bay of Red Lake to the southern shore of Hammell Lake to the north. The property can be accessed by way of the Jamie-Frontier Road, a branch of Pine Ridge Road, north of Red Lake. This road is a logging-haul and access road to the Mount Jamie properties to the west of the Hammell Lake Property. Access may also be gained by boat from the towns of Red Lake and Cochenour by way of Red Lake and Martin Bay.

1.2 Previous Work

Previous work in the Hammell Lake Property area is summarized below.

In 1935 the Souma Group did work on 2 claims in the northern part of the current property. Trenching uncovered two major quartz veins and a network of branching veins in a wide shear zone. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and free gold were reported, with the best gold values being: 0.03 oz/ton over 1.8 m; 1.71 oz/ton over 6.1 m; 0.03 oz/ton over 3.0 m; 0.08 oz.ton over 1.8 m.

In 1948, G.A.Runge drilled 30 short holes in the northern part of the present property, just east of the Todd-Fairlie Township boundary. No assays were reported.

In 1966, Cochenour Explorations held claims on the north shore of Martin Bay and east of the present property. Six holes were drilled, the best intersection was a trace of gold over 1.3 m.

Table 1: List of Claims in the Hammell Lake Property

Property/Location	Claim Numbers	No. of Claims	Recording Date
Hammell/Todd Twp.	KRL967560-967565 incl.	6	February 12,1987
	KRL967346-967350 incl.	5	February 12,1987
	KRL967501-967505 incl.	5	February 12,1987
	KRL967524-967535 incl.	12	Feburary 12,1987
Fairlie Twp.	KRL967536-967558 incl.	23	February 12,1987
	KRL967506-967523 incl.	18	Feburary 12,1987
	Total Number	69	

HAMMELL LAKE PROPERTY

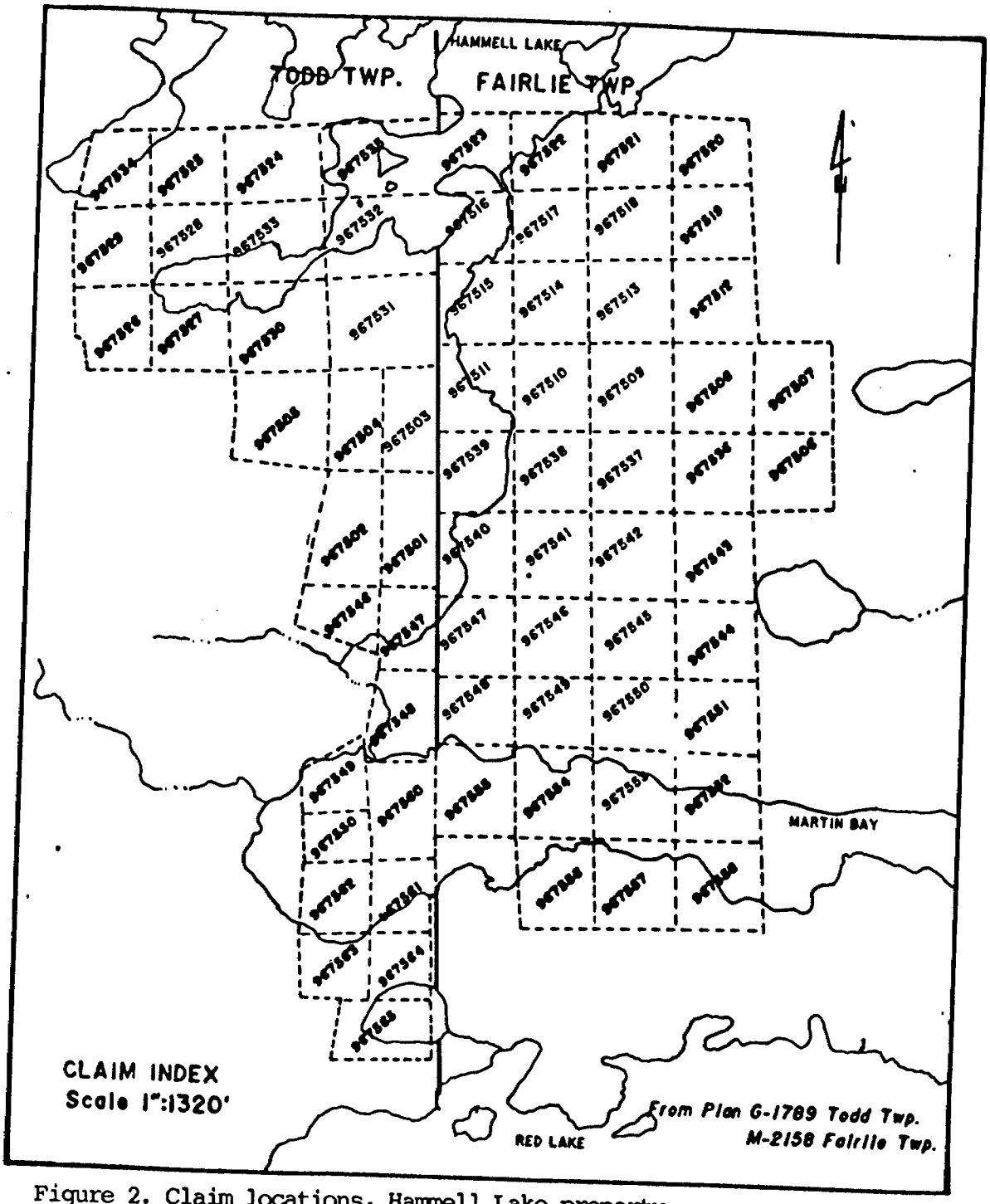


Figure 2. Claim locations, Hammell Lake property.

Previous Work (cont'd)

Cochenour Exploration also drilled 2 holes in the northeastern part of the present property; no significant intersections were reported.

Dickenson Mines, in 1966, drilled 5 holes just south of the present property. No assays were reported.

In 1969, on the present Rowan property west of the Hammell Lake Property, McKenzie Red Lake Mines Ltd drilled 2 holes. No assays were reported. South of this area, Cochenour Explorations drilled 8 holes in 1969. The best gold value was 0.06 oz/ton over 0.3m. Silver assays were also reported; the best was 2.90 oz/ton.

In 1974, Cochenour Explorations conducted magnetometer and HEM surveys in the north-central part of the present property, and outlined 8 conductive zones. No follow up work is reported.

In 1979, Minorex Limited held 26 claims along the south shore of Hammell Lake and conducted magnetometer and EM surveys. They outlined 8 conductors, and drilled 4 holes in search of the base metals. The best results were 0.03% Cu, and a trace of gold. In 1981, Minorex conducted a further VLF-EM survey on their claims, no additional conductors were outlined.

In 1980, Selco Mining Corporation drilled 1 hole just south of the present claim boundary. No assays were reported.

An airborne survey in 1982 by Inco outlined a magnetic high in the northern part and another in the west-central part of the present claim group. Six east-west trending zones were identified in the Martin Bay area. No follow up work was reported.

Goldquest Explorations Inc. has carried out extensive programs immediately west of the present property. A lithogeochemical survey suggests that the contact between mafic and intermediate (felsic?) volcanic rocks may contain anomalous gold. It also suggests that the deformational zone that crosses the area is of considerable interest; gold-quartz mineralization was associated with carbonatized shear zones.

1.3 1987 Noramco Exploration Program

Work completed on the Hammell Lake property during the 1987 field season is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Work Done, Hammell Lake Property, 1987

Assessement Work:
Start Date: June 1987
Finish Date: October 1987

Contents: Geology, Geophysical compilation previous drilling records, lineament study.

Line Cutting:
Start Date: July 25,1987
Finish Date: August 18,1987

98.7 km survey and grid lines cut
13.05 km boundary survey
2.64 km baseline and 7.375 km tielines

Geophysics:
Contractor: Patterson Mining Geophysics
total field and gradient magnetics,VLF surveys
Start Date: (Days Worked):August 10-14,1987 and 20/87
Finish Date: August 20,1987

98.7 km of line surveyed

IP: Contractor: JVX Ltd.
Start Date: October 7,1987
Finish Date: October 12,1987

6.55 km of line surveyed
Area: L5+00W to L12+00W
4+00S to 6+00N

Field Work: Start Date: June 22,1987
Finish Date: November 30,1987

Diamond Drilling:
Contractor: N.Morissette Canada Inc.
Start Date: October 31,1987
Finish Date: December 5,1987

10 holes drilled.
Total meters: 1461.70

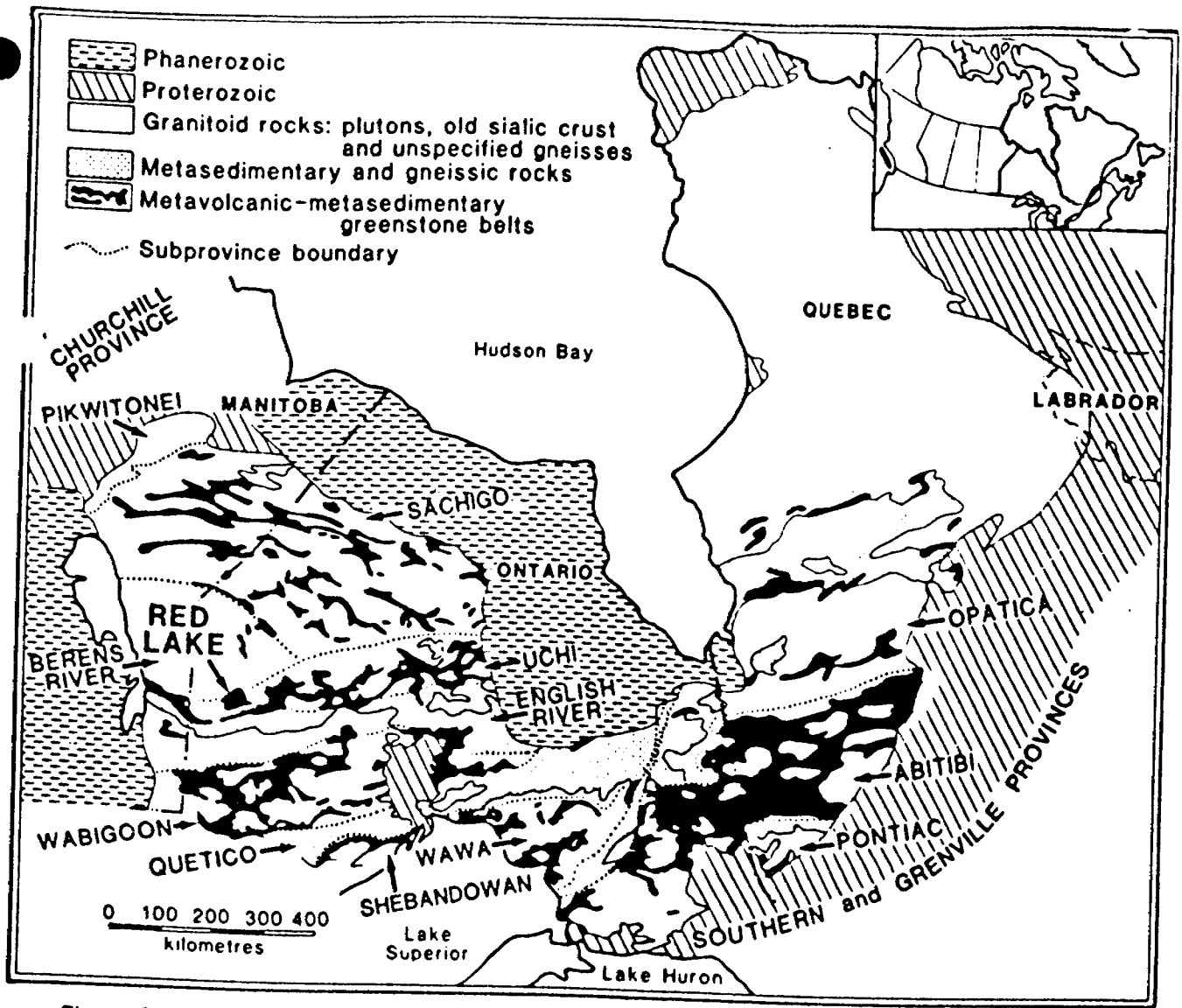


Figure 3. Subprovince divisions of the Archean Superior province in Ontario and Quebec and the location of the Red Lake greenstone belt.

2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The Red Lake area is underlain by a 60 x 30 kilometer irregularly shaped belt of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks surrounded and intruded by diapiric granitoid plutons. According to Pirie (1981), the belt consists of two predominantly volcanic successions; a lower tholeiitic to komatiitic sequence, and an upper calc-alkaline sequence (Figure 4).

The older volcanic sequence has three main types of mafic volcanic flows: tholeiitic basalt, variolitic basalt, and komatiites (Pirie, 1980). Felsic pyroclastics with minor flow and metasediments also occur within this sequence.

The calc-alkalic sequence is more complex (Pirie, 1980). Substantially different volcanic lithologies are intimately interbedded and interdigitate laterally, suggesting contemporaneous extrusions of different composition. Quartz-phyric rhyolite flows, tuff, lapillistones and breccias with intermixed dacitic to andesitic equivalents are abundant. Andesite to basaltic flows are common as well.

U-Pb dating indicates a prolonged period of volcanic activity evolving from tholeiitic to dominantly calc-alkaline affinity and spanning an interval of at least 2700 Ma (Andrews et al,1986). The supracrustal rocks have been intruded by a variety of felsic to intermediate stocks and dykes, such as the "Howey Diorite" just east of Red Lake and the "Dome Stock" a granodiorite in the center of the belt. The emplacement of the Little Vermillion Lake and Hammell Lake batholiths to the north marked the beginning of major felsic plutonism in the belt at 2731 & 2717 Ma respectively, and culminated in the emplacement of the Killala-Baird and Trout Lake batholiths at approximately 2700 Ma (Andrews et al, 1986).

The structural signature of the Red Lake greenstone belt is dominated by the subvertical to vertical attitude of the stratigraphy and the widespread development of a penetrative L-S fabric, the latter accompanied by a variety of related brittle to brittle-ductile features (Hugon & Schwerdtner, 1984,1985). The regional fabric manifests in pervasive foliation and cleavage development which in the vicinity of batholith contacts, increases in intensity to define 2-3 kilometer wide strain aureloes of strongly deformed schistose to gneissose supracrustal rocks.

Foliation trajectories obtained from the foliation data available, at belt scale demonstrate that large and small scale conjugate trans-current shear zones developed within the supracrustal material of the belt. These sets of shear zones form discrete linear zones of high strain (deformation zones) superimposed on the regional trends. These deformation zones occur at the interface between the older and younger volcanic piles.

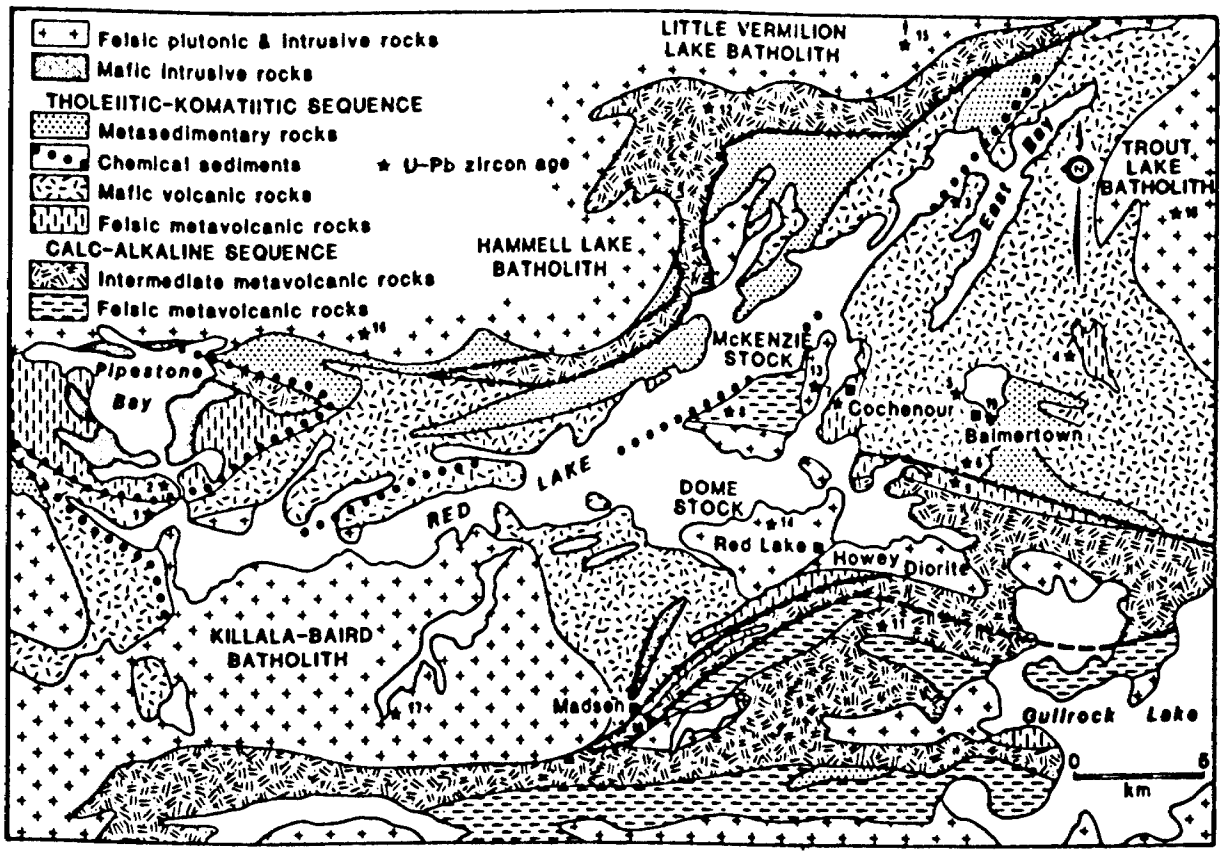


Figure 4. Simplified geology of the Red Lake greenstone belt (modified after Wallace et al., 1986).

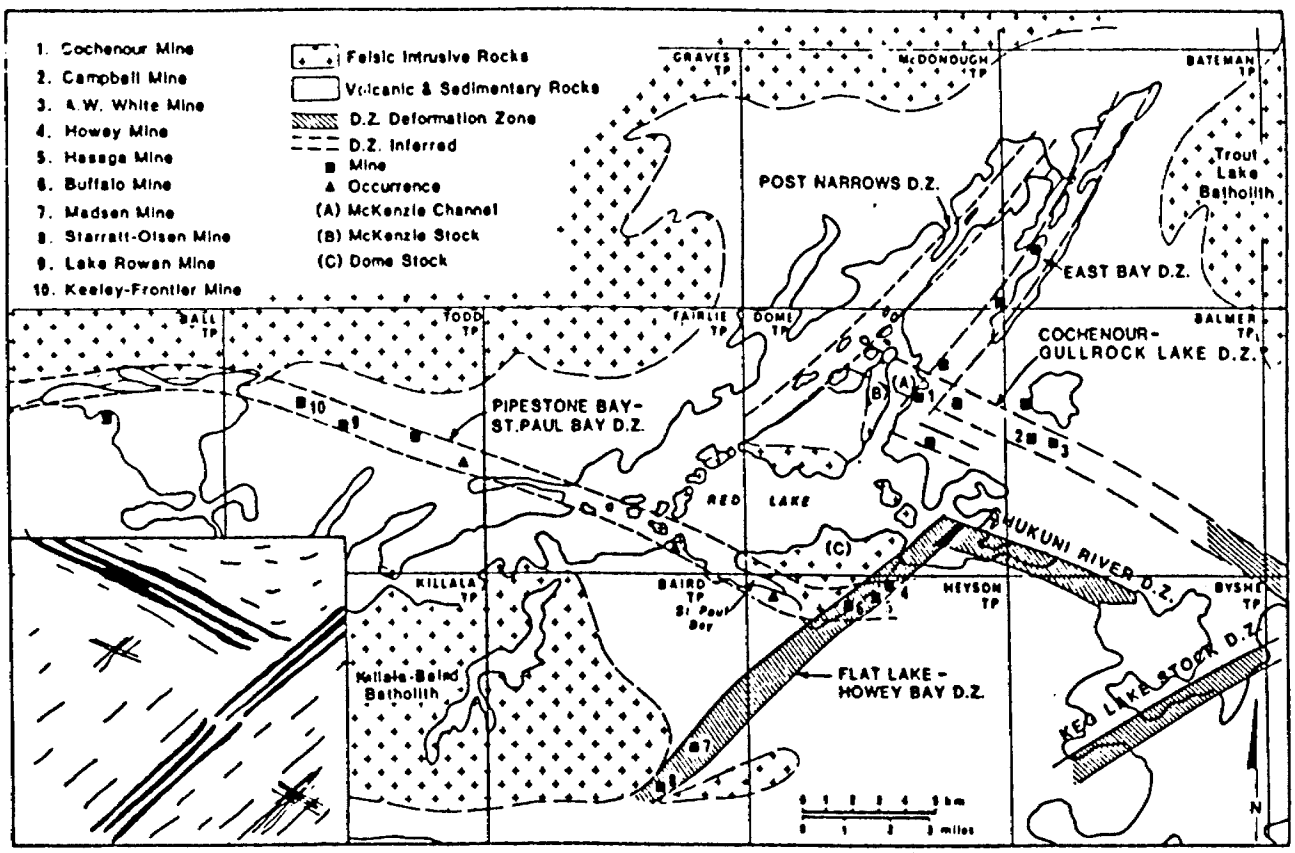


Figure 5. The large map (*after* Andrews and Durocher 1983; Hugon,) highlights the location and approximate boundaries of deformation zones defined or inferred in the Red Lake belt at this point in the study. The inset map illustrates that deformation also occurs in the surrounding rocks but is generally less intense, thus the deformation zones represent areas of focused, increased strain. In general the structural elements within and outside the boundaries of the deformation zones are compatible and most likely reflect the reaction of the supracrustal rocks to batholith emplacement.

The combined structural evidence indicates that formation of the regional foliations and conjugate system of deformation zones was broadly synchronous and temporally related to the diapiric emplacement of the surrounding batholiths (Hugon & Schwerdtner, 1984).

Past and present producing mines in the Red Lake area occur in zones of highly altered rock near the stratigraphic top of the lower tholeiitic sequence. A few past producers located within the Dome Stock and related McKenzie stocks represent the only exception.

The major gold deposits of the area and the highly altered rocks associated with them are spatially related to large heterogenous shear systems (deformation zones) which cut across the volcanic sequences on a regional scale.

Studies by Andrews et al, 1986, in the Campbell and Dickenson Mines indicate that gold mineralization was broadly synchronous with the peak of thermal metamorphism but post-dated much of the carbonate alteration and occured late in the history of shear deformation.

The combined evidence indicates that contact thermal metamorphism, shear deformation and intense hydrothermal alteration attending gold mineralization were broadly coeval and directly linked to the process of batholith emplacement.

2.2 Property Geology

Surface geological mapping on the Hammell Lake property was carried out by Noramco geologists, Grant Caven, Glen Prior and Dave Prior. The geology mapped in several specific areas by Noramco Exploration employees is in conflict with the latest mapping by government geologists (M.Lavigne, personal communication). The conflicts are in areas of sedimentary or felsic volcanic rocks, however, there have been conflicting interpretations/identifications by geologists in this area of the Red Lake belt for many years (Wallace,1982).

The Hammell Lake Property is underlain by mafic and felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. These rocks are intruded by mafic and felsic intrusions (Figures 6 and 7).

The supracrustal rocks trend northeast in the most southern portion of the property, south of Martin Bay, and trend generally east elsewhere. The rocks dip steeply to the north-northwest, and stratigraphic top directions are towards the north-northwest.

The rocks at the southern boundary of the property are massive mafic volcanic flows, with minor flow breccias and related sediments, and intraformational iron formations.

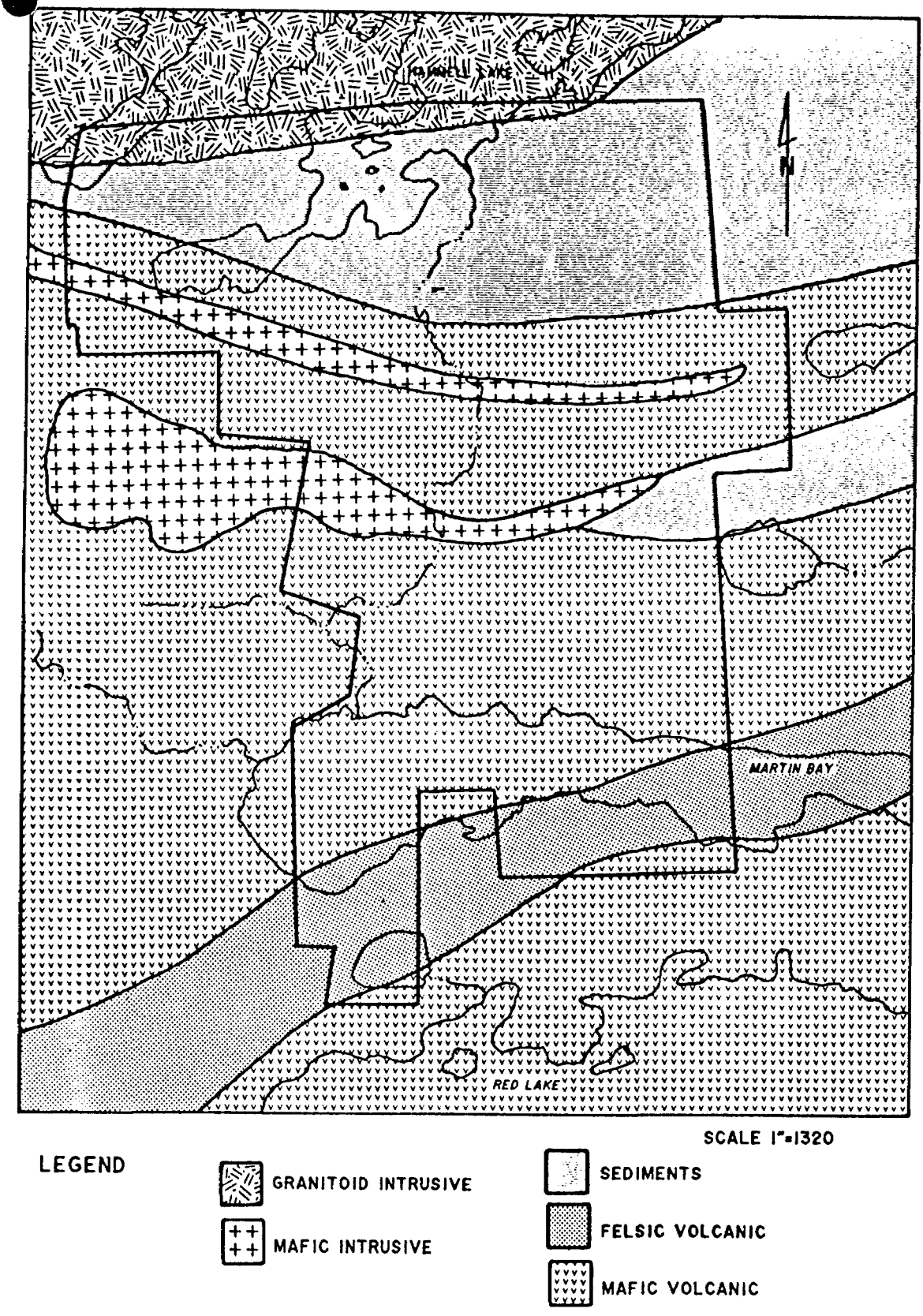


Figure 6. Simplified geology of the Hammell Lake Property area.

Overlying these mafic volcanics to the north, is a unit of felsic volcanic rocks, mainly pyroclastic airfalls and flows, with interbedded subunits of mafic volcanics, iron formation, clastic sediments and several small granitic plugs. This unit is one in which the interpretation of the component rock types is controversial; the proportion of felsic volcanic to sedimentary rocks remains questionable.

Overlying the felsic volcanic/sedimentary unit are mafic volcanic rocks with up to 25% argillaceous sediments and iron formation. Thin units of intermediate volcanic rocks have been recognized in drill core. This unit also contains two, 100-200 m thick, subunits of gabbroic sills.

Within the latter mafic volcanic unit is an extension of a clastic sedimentary unit found to the east of the property. This clastic sedimentary unit appears to pinch out within several hundred meters of the eastern boundary, however, there is an extensive zone in this area with no outcrop. Regional mapping by government geologists has identified a thin clastic sedimentary area just to the west of the Hammell property, and have extended the sedimentary rocks as a unit across the present property.

Overlying the mafic volcanic unit is another controversial unit of felsic volcanic/sedimentary rocks. The unit has been mapped as a series of sedimentary rocks with minor interbedded felsic volcanics. Government mapping has interpreted this unit variably as sediments or volcanics, and lately have placed a contact between sediments (to the west) and felsic volcanics (to the east) at Hammell Creek. An added problem to identification is that most of the rocks have been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies and have been interpreted as paragneisses by government geologists near the granitoid batholith in the northern part of the property.

2.3 Structural Geology

The rocks on the Hammell Lake Property are foliated to variable degrees throughout the property. The foliations are generally oriented northwest parallel to the major deformational zone that crosscuts the property. This major structure, the Pipestone Bay - St.Paul Bay Deformation zone (Figure 5) is recognized by the presence of highly foliated-sheared rocks in parallel zones from centimeters to tens of meters wide. The entire deformation zone is approximately 2 kilometers wide; the most intensely sheared rocks on the property are in the Martin Bay area. The intensity and width of shear zones appears to decrease away from the Martin Bay area, however, several small parallel zones can be found up to the granitoid batholiths.

HAMMELL LAKE PROPERTY GEOLOGY
STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

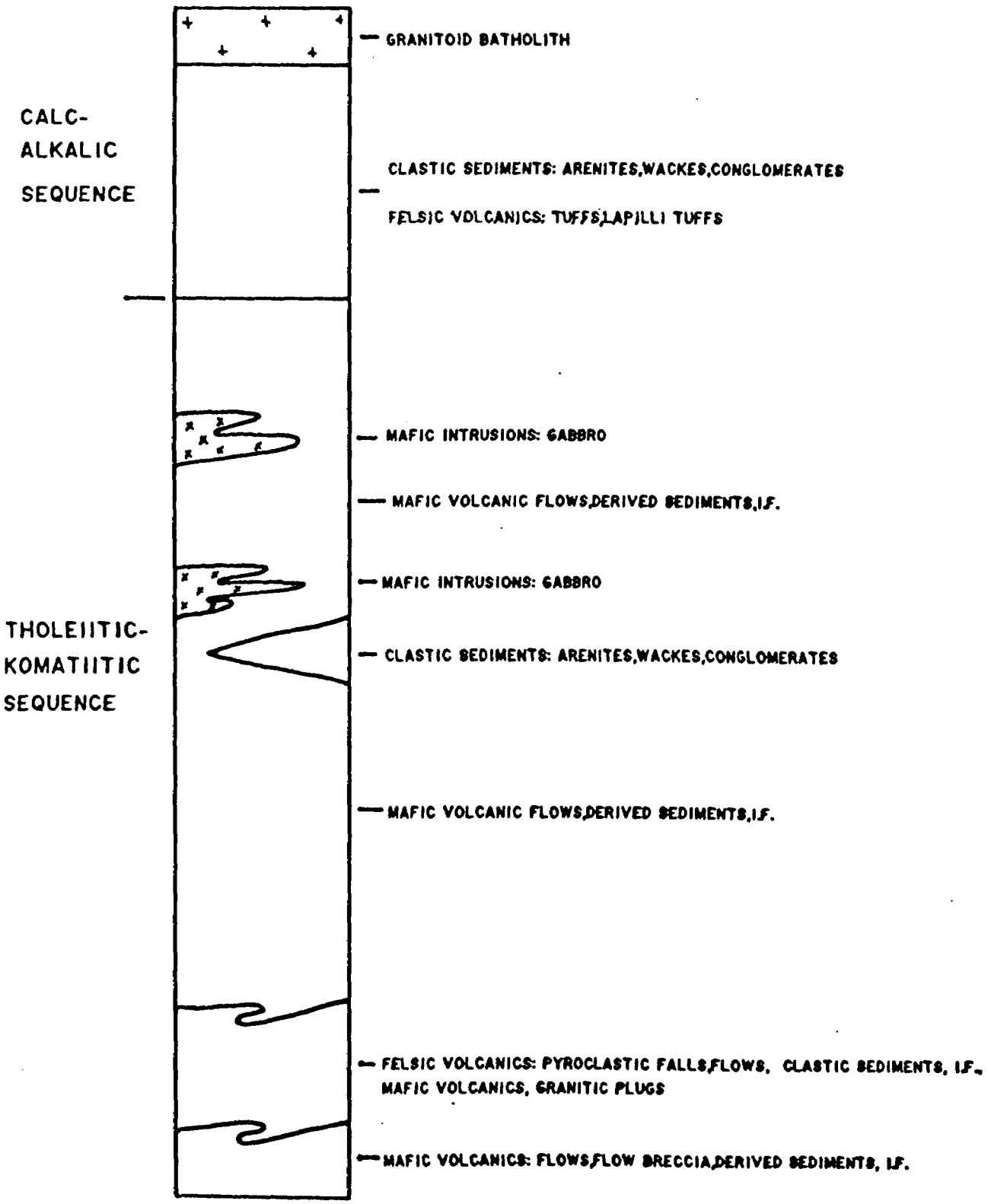


Figure 7. Simplified stratigraphic column of rocks in the Hammell Lake Property area.

Several northeast trending fault structures have been interpreted to crosscut the property.

The rocks in the Hammell Lake property area have been interpreted to contain several anticlinal and synclinal axes. This interpretation finds little support from field data to the north where facing directions were consistent.

2.4 Alteration

The prominent carbonate alteration noted on the property is usually associated with deformation zones. Alteration includes up to 25% pervasive carbonitization with quartz-carbonate or quartz chlorite veining. Several of the smaller shear zones at the flanks of the major zone, are silicified and quartz or quartz-carbonate veining may be accompanied by potassic (biotite) alteration, minor epidote and disseminated sulfides in the host rocks.

Notable amounts of potassic alteration are found associated with several of the sulfide-oxide iron formations.

Metamorphic grades increase from greenschist facies in the south to amphibolite facies in the north, close to granitic batholiths.

2.5 Mineralization

Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena and visible gold have been reported on the property.

Most of the sulfides are found in the iron formations. Relatively minor amonts of disseminated sulfides are found in sheared and altered zones. Quartz veins in narrow shear zones may also contain pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and visible gold.

3.0 1987 DIAMOND DRILL CAMPAIGN

3.1 Introduction

Between November 1,1987 and December 5,1987, N.Morissette Canada Incorporated of Cochenour Ontario, drilled a total of 1,461.7 meters of BQ core in ten holes. A drilling summary is presented in Table 3.

Holes were spotted using a previously cut grid and compass bearings. Acid test were taken at 50 meter intervals. The core was logged, split for sampling and stored at Noramco's office on the Cochenour-Willans Mine site.

A total of 272 samples were sent for gold analysis. Drill logs, including assay results and cross sections are located in the Appendix .

A map showing the location of the holes is presented in Figure 8. A summary of anomalous values is given in Table 4.

The following section details the diamond drilling completed on the property under the writer's supervision.

Table 3: Hammell Lake Diamond Drilling Summary

Hole Number	Co-ordinate	Length (m)	Azm (deg)	Angle (deg.)	Claim Number
NHL 87-01	L7+00E, 5+45S	101.13	330	-45	967544
NHL 87-02	L11+00E, 3+60S	154.82	145	-45	967542
NHL 87-03	L0+00, 11+40S	198.56	195	-45	967550
NHL 87-04	L7+00W, 4+35N	119.19	210	-45	967503
NHL 87-05	L8+90E, 5+60N	146	170	-45	967508
NHL 87-06	L8+65E, 9+65N	200	180	-45	967519
NHL 87-07	L0+50W, 8+50N	95	180	-45	967514
NHL 87-08	L0+50W, 7+10N	116	180	-45	967510
NHL 87-09	L12+00W, 8+30N	134	160	-45	967530
NHL 87-10	L14+50W, 5+00N	197	190	-45	967505
	Total Meters	1461.70			

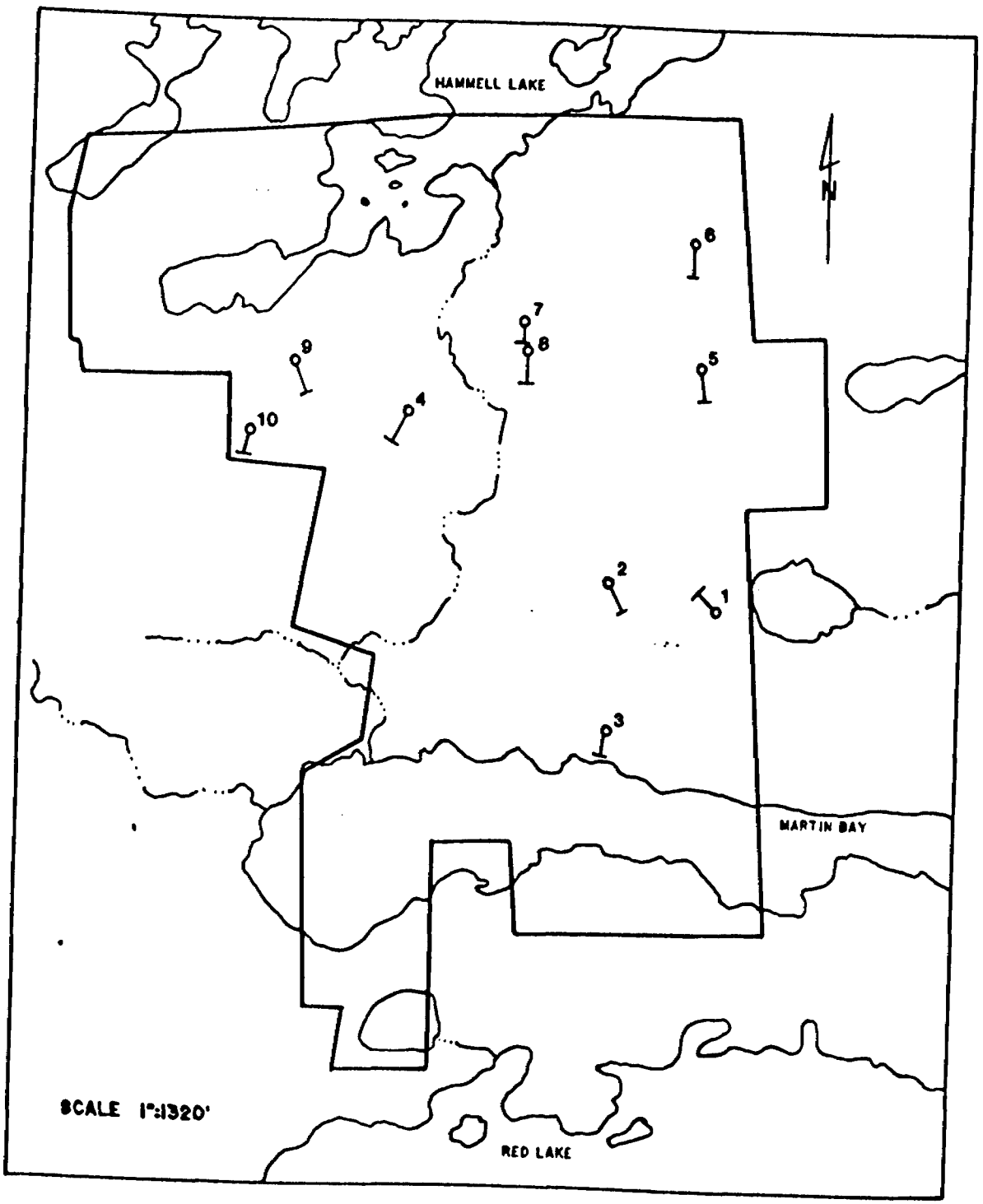


Figure 8. Diamond drill hole locations, Hammell Lake property.

3.2 Results

NHL 87-01

The purpose of this hole was to test the intersection of a magnetic high-VLF conductor trend (Zone B) and a cross-cutting structure (NE trend). The best gold value returned was 500 ppb across 1.5 meters. There is an increase in fracturing of the rocks from 89-101 m and pyrite-pyrrhotite coatings on the fracture surfaces that likely reflect the target.

NHL 87-02

The purpose of this hole was to test the intersection of a magnetic high-VLF conductor trend (Zone B) and a cross-cutting structure (NE trend). The best value returned was 90 ppb over 1.5 m. Sheared and fractured mafic volcanics from 136 m - 155 m and the presence of several iron formations suggest the target was intersected.

NHL 87-03

The purpose of this hole was to test a conductive shear zone (Pipestone Bay - St.Paul's Bay Deformation Zone) and an intersecting structure. Up to 20% carbonate alteration was encountered, as well as moderately sheared rocks with pyrite-pyrrhotite coating fracture surfaces. The best value returned was 70 ppb over 1.5 m.

NHL 87-04

The purpose of this hole was to test at depth several quartz veins that returned gold values up to .488 oz/ton from old trenches. Numerous quartz veins and vein stock work were intersected; which returned gold values of 20 ppb.

NHL 87-05

The purpose of this hole was to test the area of a break in a mag-VLF trend and an intersection of a regional structure. Increased shearing at the contact between mafic volcanics and an iron formation likely correlates with the target. Values from this area included 110 ppb over 1.5 m (114.5 - 116.0 m), 240 ppb over 1m (116.0 - 117.0 m), 100 ppb over 1 m (118.5 - 119.5 m).

NHL 87-06

The purpose of this hole was to test a mag-VLF trend with associated magnetic lows. The interbedded argillites and cherty sediments contained up to 10% pyrrhotite (mag high trend), the clastic sediments were very siliceous (mag lows). The best value was 25 ppb over 1.5m.

NHL 87-07

The purpose of this hole was to test a mag-VLF trend with an associated magnetic low, and the intersection of a regional trend. The area contains silicified mafic volcanics interbedded with iron formations. 80 ppb over 1.5 m was returned from iron formation.

NHL 87-08

The purpose of this hole was to test the stratigraphy southward of NHL 87-07 (silicified mafic volcanics and iron formations). Again, silicified mafic volcanics and iron formations were intersected. 340 ppb over 0.7 m (55.30 - 56.0 m) and 140 ppb over 1.4 m (56.0 - 57.4 m) came from a contact between silicified and amphibole altered mafic volcanic rock and iron formation.

NHL 87-09

The purpose of this hole was to test the intersection of two regional structural trends and associated magnetic lows. The rocks are pervasively altered and moderately fractured. There is an increase in foliation/ shearing at 78-86 m as well as mineralization. A number of 30-35 ppb values over 1.5 m intervals were returned.

NHL 87-10

The purpose of this hole was to test an area containing the intersection of three regional structural trends, and a mag low flanking a mag-VLF trend. The rocks are pervasively altered (biotite, carbonate and silica) and quartz-carbonate veined.

Encouraging results were returned, including: up to 210 ppb in mafic volcanics from 8.6 to 56m; up to 130 ppb from 126.5 to 132.7m; 1406 ppb (.041 oz/ton) from iron formation at the contact of mafic volcanic and iron formation. (132.7 - 133.3 m), 340 ppb from 133.3 - 134.6 m, 830 ppb from 134.6 - 135.4 m, and 2778 (.081 oz/ton) from 135.4 - 136.25 m; 760, 380, 220, 100, 60 ppb from the second iron formation (170.0 - 175.3 m).

Table 4 Diamond Drill Hole Anomalous Samples (>200 ppb)

DDH	Sample Number (int.in m.)	Au Value (ppb)	Description
NHL 87-01	39002 88.5 - 90.0	500	clastic seds with py on fracture surfaces
NHL 87-05	38816 116.0 - 117.0	240	Fe-formation po+py 6-7%
NHL 87-08	38180	340	BIF mag po py +40%
NHL 87-10	38216 27.8 - 29.0	210	po-py in carb stringers; biotite inclusions
	38248 132.7 - 133.3	1406	BIF 20% po-py 10% mag
	38249 133.3 - 134.6	340	BIF 40/5 mag bands 5% po-py
	38250 134.6 - 135.4	830	po-py 5-6% BIF silicified
	38251 135.4 - 136.3	2777	BIF qtz-chl alt'n 5% po-py
	38256 170.0 -171.0	760	chl-qtz alt'n 50% mag 10% po-py
	38257 171.0 - 172.0	380	BIF 20% po-py 15% mag
	38258 172.0 - 173.0	220	BIF

4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4.1 Introduction

The objective of the exploration program was to evaluate the gold potential of the property. A total of 477 samples were collected and analyzed for gold of which 205 samples were from surface and 272 were from diamond drill core.

Sample locations are plotted on the a sample location map (separate binder). A list summarizing all gold values >100 ppb gold is tabled in Appendix A.

Samples analyses were done by Accurassay Laboratories Limited in Red Lake and Kirkland Lake,Ontario. A standard combined fire assay atomic absorption technique was employed utilizing a one half assay ton (20g) of nominal -100 mesh material. This method provides a minimum detection limit of 5 ppb gold.

4.2 Results

Anomalous gold values (>200 ppb) obtained from diamond drilling are listed in Table 4. All anomalous gold values (>100 ppb) obtained from surface and diamond drilling are listed in Appendix A.

5.0 GEOPHSYICAL SURVEY

5.1 Introduction

Ground geophysical surveys carried out on the property included magnetometer,VLF-electromagnetic and induced polarization/resistivity surveys. Specific details of these surveys are summarized in section 1.3 of this report.

5.2 Magnetics

The linear magnetic high trends in the southern part of the property and north-central part of the property can be correlated to intraformational iron formations. In the west-central part of the property the area of high magnetics correlates with oxide and sulfide facies iron formation intruded by a gabbro body.

5.3 VLF-EM

VLF-EM conductors can be related to sulfide-rich bodies of rock, sulfide-rich quartz veins, and occasionally graphite or micaceous rocks (sheared).

Most of the interpreted conductors on the Hammell Lake Property can be correlated with sulfide iron formations. Many of the weaker conductors can be correlated with graphitic horizons or small shear zones.

5.4 IP/Resistivity

A small IP survey was carried out in an area of old trenching with known gold values located in the west central portion of the property. Diamond drill hole NHL-87-04 tested only one of several priority anomalies in this area identified by the IP resistivity survey. Due to the limited diamond drilling or geological information available, very little interpretation can be done on the IP/resistivity anomalies obtained.

Drill hole NHL-87-04 intersected two mineralized quartz vein/stockwork zones with >50 centimeter widths. These zones may explain the overlapping resistivity/chargeability anomalies obtained.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION AND ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The supracrustal rocks on the Hammell Lake Property are dominated by a thick tholeiitic-komatiitic volcanic sequence overlain by lesser amounts of calc-alkalic volcanic rocks and clastic sediments.

The tholeiitic-komatiitic sequence is comprised of mafic volcanic rocks and a kilometer thick unit of mixed felsic volcanics and clastic-chemical sediments. The mafic volcanics also contain intercalations of (meter to tens of meters thick) iron formation.

The mafic volcanic rocks are usually massive, fine grained flows. They contain flow-top breccias and hydroclastic structures suggesting subaqueous deposition. The lack of pillows and the intraformational iron formations (exhalites?) suggest deep water environments.

The felsic volcanic and sedimentary unit likely marks the waning stages of a volcanic cycle (felsic volcanics) and a hiatus in volcanic activity. This unit can be correlated to similar rocks that extend northeast through the Red Lake belt, from Martin Bay, north of McKenzie Island and through to the Post Narrows area.

The mafic volcanic rocks are part of the same sequence that contains most of the producing gold mines in the Red Lake camp(east of the property). There are several known gold occurences on and around the Hammell property (OGS Open File Report 5558, 1987) and those immediately to the west are associated with felsic intrusions and/or the major deformation zone that crosses the area.

A small tongue of clastic sediments have been mapped in the mafic volcanic rocks in the east-central part of the property. This sedimentary unit is part of a much larger package that extends to the northeast and overlies the tholeiitic-komatiitic sequence. It has been interpreted by government geologists to extend to the west across the property and pinch out about one kilometer beyond the boundary.

Sill-like gabbro bodies have intruded the mafic volcanic sequence in the center of the property. Anomalous gold values have been returned from the contact between intrusive and mafic volcanic host rocks.

The sequence of rocks underlying the very northern portion of the property has been mapped as either sediments (Riley,1971) or felsic volcanics (MAP accomp. OGS OFR 5558). The latter interpretation fits better with data to the east of the property where felsic volcanic rocks are observed to overlie a thick clastic sedimentary unit (McDonough Property and Slate Bay Properties, Noramco Explorations).

The northern boundary of the Hammell Lake Property extends several hundred meters into a granitoid batholith. Deformation is interpreted to be related to emplacement of the batholiths. Gold mineralization has been

related to emplacement of batholithic rocks.

The Pipestone Bay - St.Paul Deformation Zone, hosts several gold deposits. Most of this zone, on the Hammell property, appears to underlie Martin Bay and remains untested. Smaller shear zones containing quartz veins have returned anomalous gold values north of the deformation zone (old trench area).

Throughout the property, gold mineralization is associated with iron formation, contacts of intrusive bodies, and structurally controlled sites.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

During 1987, encouraging results were obtained from certain areas on the Hammell Lake property. Further work is recommended as follows:

1) Re-mapping in detail, the geology of the property west of approximately L2+00E and north of Martin Bay. The entire area south of Martin Bay should be re-examined.

2) Re-mapping in detail, the mafic/felsic volcanic contact in the northern portion of the property. This contact has been shown to be auriferous by government workers (map accomp. OGS OFR 5558) and Noramco Explorations (In House Reports for McDonough and McKenzie Island properties).

3) A small ground geophysical program (Magnetometer and VLF-EM) to be carried out in the winter over Martin Bay. This work would better define the deformation zone trending through Martin Bay.

4) A humus sampling program to be carried out from L2+00 to the western boundary and from Martin Bay to approximately 12+00N. This survey would cover the known auriferous zones and part of the deformation zone.

5) Extend the area covered by the original IP/resistivity survey to include diamond drill holes NHL 87-04,-09,10 and the gold showing immediately south of NHL 87-10. The area of interest lies between L3+00W and the west boundary and 5+00S to TL8+00N. This survey may extend known auriferous horizons.

6) A stripping and trenching program is recommended in the following areas:

    a) area underlying auriferous quartz veins in trenches L7+00W, 9+00N and 4+050N.
    b) area underlying NHL 87-10
    c) area underlying Lines 9+00W and 12+00W and BL and 3+00S.

8.0 REFERENCES

Andrews,A.J., Hugon,H., Durocher,M., Corfu,F., and Lavigne,M.J.,1986; The Anatomy of a Gold-Bearing Greenstone Belt: Red Lake, Northwestern Ontario, Canada; Proceedings of Gold '86 Symposium, Toronto,1986.

Hugon,H., Schwerdtner,W.M., 1984: Structural Signature and Tectonic History of Gold-Bearing Deformed Rocks in Northwestern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey Misc. Paper 121, p164-176

Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5558, 1987; Gold Occurences, Prospects, and Deposits of the Red Lake Area; ed. by M.E. Durocher, P.Burchell, and A.J. Andrews, 1987; published by: Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

Patterson,W., 1987: (In House Report). Report on Magnetic Surveys, Hammell Lake Property, Todd and Fairlie Townships, Red Lake Mining Division for Noramco Explorations Incorporated. By Patterson Mining Geophysics Limited of La Ronge, Saskatchewan. 5P. Accompanied by four maps, scale 1:5,000.

Pirie,J., 1981; Regional Geological Setting of Gold Deposits, Eastern Red Lake Area; Northwestern Ontario; Genesis of Archean, Volcanic Hosted Gold Deposits; Ontario Geological Survey Misc. Paper 97,p71-93.

Wallace,H., 1982: Red Lake Synoptic Project, District of Kenora: p.5-7 in Summary of Field Work, 1982; Ontario Geological Survey Misc. Paper 106, 235p.

Webster,B., 1988: (In House Report) Report on Ground Geophysical Surveys Conducted on the Hammell Lake Property, Red Lake Area, Northwestern Ontario. By JVX Limited of Thornhill Ontario. 16P. Accompanied by 3 plates, scale 1:2,500.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, William Mandziuk, do hereby certify:

1. that I am a geologist and reside at 55 Lamirande Place, Winnipeg Manitoba, R3V 1N6,

2. that I graduated from the University of Manitoba (Winnipeg Manitoba) in 1983 with a Bachelor of Science (Honours Geology) degree,

3. that I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation,

4. that this Geology Report for the Hammell Lake Property, Red Lake Ontario is based on my personal knowledge of the area of study, a review of geological and geophysical data from previous work, and work carried out by and supervised by me.

W.S. Mandziuk
Geology B.Sc.

APPENDIX A:

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY >100 PPB GOLD

HAMMELL LAKE -- 1480B
ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

SAMPLE NUMBER	PULP (ppb)	PULP CHECK (ppb)
TSL LABRATORIES		
27764	16080/16492	16318/12221/>10000
27775	460	
27777	400	
27781	2160	1731/52/126/33
27783	7269/6446	9702
27786	220	
27787	330	
27788	5383/4526	5291/4884/4392/3600
27820	280	
27841	230	295/255/230
27847	110	
27854	220	
27860	220/60/90	
27872	1166	1234
27877	300	
27879	1131	1371
27901	600	
27920	3360/3771	1392/1259/1400
27923	8434/4697/4149	3702/6045/5204/>10000
27924	1646	690/480
27925	860	1114/6045/5204/5100
27927	789/2023//446	617
27928	380	
27931	12412/13269	22180/14516/10641/>10000
27932	1577	1337
27933	210	
27934	270	
27935	270	
27938	1337	960
38002	500	
38115	110	
38116	240	
38117	100	
38180	340	
38181	140	
38216	210	
38247	130	
38248	1406	
38249	340	
38250	830	
38251	2777	

Ontario

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines

October 19, 1988

Your file: W8802-170
Our file: 2.11505

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
P.O. Box 324
Red Lake, Ontario
P0V 2M0

Dear Madam:

Re: Notice of Intent dated October 4, 1988
Geological Survey
submitted on Mining Claims KRL 967346 et al
in the Townships of Fairlie and Todd

The assessment work credits, as listed with the above-mentioned Notice of Intent, have been approved as of the above date.

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

Yours sincerely,

W.R. Cowan
Provincial Manager, Mining Lands
Mines & Minerals Division

Whitney Block, Room 6610
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Telephone: (416) 965-4888

RM
RM:pl
Enclosure

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

Resident Geologist
Red Lake, Ontario

Inlet Resources Ltd.
1275 Main Street W.
North Bay, Ontario
P1B 2W7

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File: 2.11505

Date: Sept.30/88

Mining Recorder's Report of Work No.: W8802.170

Recorded Holder: Inlet Resources Limited

Township or Area: Fairlie & Todd

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical	KRL.967346 to 348 inclusive 967501 to 553 inclusive 967555 to 558 inclusive 967561 to 565 inclusive
Electromagnetic _____ days	
Magnetometer _____ days	
Radiometric _____ days	
Induced polarization _____ days	
Other _____ days	
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	
Geological 17.21 days	
Geochemical _____ days	
Man days ☐ Airborne ☐	
Special provision ☐ Ground ☐	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims.	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	

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

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

☒ not sufficiently covered by the survey ☐ insufficient technical data filed

KRL.967349-350
967554
967560

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

828 (85/12)

Ontario and Mines — Mining Lands (Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures) — Mining Act

DOCUMENT 11/8802/170

Hammell Lake Property

Note – exceeds space on this form, attach a list.
– Only days credits calculated in the "Expenditures" section may be entered in the "Expend. Days Cr." columns.
– Do not use shaded areas below.

Type of Survey(s): Geol. Survey — 2.11505 — Township or Area: Fairlie ; Todd Twps.

Claim Holder(s): Inlet Resources Ltd. — Prospector's Licence No.: T-4897

Address: 1275 Main St W. North Bay, Ontario P1B 2W7

Survey Company: Noranco Explorations Inc. — Date of Survey (from & to): 25 06 87 (Day Mo. Yr.) | 18 09 87 (Day Mo. Yr.) — Total Miles of line Cut: 11+ km surveyed.

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): 1275 Main St W. North Bay, Ont P1B 2W7

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

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

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

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

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
	See claim list attached				

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1988
MINING LANDS SECTION

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1988
RED LAKE MINING DIV.

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 69

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed:

Performed on Claim(s):

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures: $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits:

Instructions
Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Date: Aug. 10, 1988 — Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): M. Dubeau

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded: 1380 — Date Recorded: Aug 12/88 — Mining Recorder: Barbara Thompson

Date Approved as Recorded: See revised statement. — Branch Director

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying: Noranco Explorations Inc 1275 Main St W North Bay, Ont P1B 2W7

Date Certified: Aug 10, 1988 — Certified by (Signature): M. Dubeau

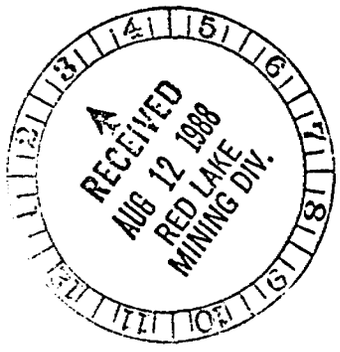
DOCUMENT No.
W8802·170

HAMMELL LAKE CLAIMS

CLAIM NO		CLAIM NO	
KRL	967346	KRL	967531
KRL	967347	KRL	967532
KRL	967348	KRL	967533
KRL	967349	KRL	967534
KRL	967350	KRL	967535
KRL	967501	KRL	967536
KRL	967502	KRL	967537
KRL	967503	KRL	967538
KRL	967504	KRL	967539
KRL	967505	KRL	967540
KRL	967506	KRL	967541
KRL	967507	KRL	967542
KRL	967508	KRL	967543
KRL	967509	KRL	967544
KRL	967510	KRL	967545
KRL	967511	KRL	967546
KRL	967512	KRL	967547
KRL	967513	KRL	967548
KRL	967514	KRL	967549
KRL	967515	KRL	967550
KRL	967516	KRL	967551
KRL	967517	KRL	967552
KRL	967518	KRL	967553
KRL	967519	KRL	967554
KRL	967520	KRL	967555
KRL	967521	KRL	967556
KRL	967522	KRL	967557
KRL	967523	KRL	967558
KRL	967524	KRL	967560
KRL	967525	KRL	967561
KRL	967526	KRL	967562
KRL	967527	KRL	967563
KRL	967528	KRL	967564
KRL	967529	KRL	967565
KRL	967530		

G M Dubeau
Aug. 10, 1988

69 claims



REFERENCES

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

M.R.O. – MINING RIGHTS ONLY
S.R.O. – SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY
M.+ S. – MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS

	Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File
S	SEC. 36/80	W.19/83	15/7/83	S.R.O.	180521
M	Sec. 36	W. 4/86	17/01/86	M+S	180555 180585
M	Sec. 36	W 58/87	12/06/87	M+S	

INDIAN HOUSE LAKE G-1796

94°15'

94°00'

51°07'30"

51°00'

GRAVES TP. M.2166
FOR STATUS REFER TO TOWNSHIP PLAN

PROJECTED LINE

TODD

Hammell Lake

BALL TP. M.2136
FOR STATUS REFER TO TOWNSHIP PLAN

FAIRLIE TP. M.2158
FOR STATUS REFER TO TOWNSHIP PLAN

KILLALA TP. M.2176
FOR STATUS REFER TO TOWNSHIP PLAN

MULCAHY TP. M.2188
FOR STATUS REFER TO TOWNSHIP PLAN

BAIRD TP. M.2138
FOR STATUS REFER TO TOWNSHIP PLAN

Pipestone Bay
Red Lake
Scott Bay
Howan Bay
Saddle Rock Bay
West Narrows
Trout Bay
Reed Lake
Martin Bay
Middle Narrows
West Narrows

MEDICINE STONE LAKE G-1823

RED LAKE MINING DIVISION
AUG 3 - 1988
RED LAKE, ONTARIO

LEGEND

- HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.
- OTHER ROADS
- TRAILS
- SURVEYED LINES
  - TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC
  - LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC
- UNSURVEYED LINES
  - LOT LINES
  - PARCEL BOUNDARY
  - MINING CLAIMS ETC
- RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
- UTILITY LINES
- NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
- FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
- SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN
- RESERVATIONS
- ORIGINAL SHORELINE
- MARSH OR MUSKEG
- MINES
- TRAVERSE MONUMENT

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	
CANCELLED	
SAND & GRAVEL	

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO MAY 6 1913, VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEE BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R.S.O. 1970, CHAP. 380, SEC. 63, SUBSEC.

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

FEET 0 1000 2000 4000 6000 8000
METRES 0 200 400 1000 2000 (2 KM.)

AREA

HAMMELL LAKE

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
RED LAKE
MINING DIVISION
RED LAKE
LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
KENORA / PATRICIA

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources — Land Management Branch

Date: FEBRUARY 14, 1983
Number: G-178

52M01SE0007 2.11585 HAMMELL LAKE

200

511 941

GRAVES TWP.

TODD TWP.

DOME TWP.

BAIRD TWP.

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF RED LAKE

Hammell Lake

Para Lake

Narrows

Middle

Islands

Bay

Fisher

Mackenzie Is.

W.P. 48M 25°W.

47M

46M.

45M.

W.P. 44M 6°E

43M.

W.P. 42M 15.50°E

W.P. NW. corner 21°N.

W.P. 1M. 35°N.

W.P. 2M. 36°N.

W.P. 2M. 18°S.

3M.

W.P. 4M. 8°N.

W.P. 4M. 56°S.

W.P. 5M. 23°S.

W.P. 5M. 48°N.

W.P. SW. corner 5.25°S.

W.P. SW. corner 1.79°W.

W.P. 1M. 2°E.

W.P. S.E. corner 1.98°S.

5M.

4M

3M.

2M.

1M

NE corner 12°N

THE TOWNSHIP OF

FAIRLIE

DISTRICT OF KENORA (PATRICIA PORTION)

RED LAKE MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH=40 CHAIN

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	P
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S
LEASES	L
LOCATED LAND	Loc
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L.O
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M.R.C
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.C
ROADS	
IMPROVED ROADS	
KING'S HIGHWAYS	
RAILWAYS	
POWER LINES	
MARSH OR MUSKEG	
MINES	
CANCELLED	C.

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

M.R.O. – MINING RIGHTS ONLY

S.R.O. – SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY

M.+S. – MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS

Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File

RED LAKE MINING DIVISION
OCT 20 1988
RED LAKE, ONTARIO

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Date AUGUST, 1986

Number G-3731

52N01SE0007 2.11505 HAMMELL LAKE

210

SYMBOLS

- FOLIATIONS
- BEDDING
- QUARTZ VEIN
- TRENCH
- CLAIM LINE
- MUSKEG OR SWAMP
- DRILL HOLE,GEOLOGY PROJECTED VERTICALLY TO HORIZONAL PLANE
- SHAFT
- MOTOR ROAD
- SMALL OUTCROP
- BOUNDARY OF OUTCROP
- ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION LINE
- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY DEFINED
- FAULTS
- BUILDING
- DIRECTION THAT LAVA FLOWS FACE AS INDICATED BY SHAPE OF PILLOWS
- STRIKE OF VERTICAL SCHISTOSITY
- LINEATION WITH PLUNGE
- TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
- RIDGE

LEGEND

1	KOMATIITIC METAVOLCANIC-UNSUBDIVIDED	4	FELSIC METAVOLCANICS-UNSUBDIVIDED
1a	MASSIVE POLYSUTURED SERPENTINIZED PERIDOTITIC KOMATIITE	4a	MASSIVE FLOWS
1b	OLIVINE SPINIFEX FLOWS	4b	BANDED FLOWS
1c	MASSIVE AND PILLOWED BASALTIC KOMATIITE	4c	PORPHYRITIC FLOWS
1d	PYROXENE SPINIFEX FLOWS	4d	SPHERULITIC FLOWS
1e	BRECCIA,HYALOCLASTIC BRECCIA	4e	AMYGDALOIDAL FLOWS
1f	CARBONATE AND TALC ALTERED	4f	CRYSTAL TUFF
1g	TUFF	4h	PYROCLASTIC FLOWS
		4i	BLOCK TUFF
2	MAFIC VOLCANICS-UNSUBDIVIDED	4j	LAPILLI TUFF
2a	MASSIVE FLOWS	4k	ASH TUFF
2b	PILLOWED FLOWS	4m	SERICITE (QUARTZ-SERICITE SCHIST
2c	PORPHYRITIC FLOWS	4n	FELSIC
2d	VARIOLITIC FLOWS	5	METASEDIMENTS -UNSUBDIVIDED
2e	AMYGDALOIDAL FLOWS	5a	WACKE
2f	FLOW BRECCIA	5b	ARKOSE
2g	PILLOWED BRECCIA,HYALOCLASTIC ROCKS	5c	SANDSTONE
2h	PYROCLASTIC ROCKS	5d	ARGILLITE,SILTSTONE
2i	LAHARIC TYPE BRECCIA	5e	CONGLOMERATE
2j	BLOCKY TUFF	5f	CHERT
2k	LAPILLI TUFF	5g	GRAPHITIC ARILLITE
2l	ASH TUFF	5h	OXIDE FACIES"IF"
2m	AMPHIBOLITIZED MAFIC VOLCANIC	5i	SULPHIDE FACIES"IF"
2n	CHLORITE,BIOTITE-CHLORITE SCHIST	5j	CARBONATE FACIES"IF"
2o	HORNBLENDE-GARNET SCHIST	5k	BIOTITE RICH
2p	MIGMATIZED FLOWS,TUFF	5l	MUSCOVITE RICH
2q	SYNVOLCANIC INTRUSIVE	6	ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS-UNDIVIDED
3	INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS-UNSUBDIVIDED	6a	SERPENTINIZED DIORITE
3a	MASSIVE FLOWS	6b	PERIDOTITE
3b	PILLOWED FLOWS	6c	PYROXENITE,HORNBLENDE PYROXENITE
3c	PORPHYRITIC FLOWS	6d	CARBONATIZED DUNITE-PERIDOTITE,TALC MAGNESITE ALTERATION
3d	SPHERULITIC FLOWS	6e	LAMPROPHYRE
3e	AMYGDALOIDAL FLOWS	7	MAFIC INTRUSIVE-UNSUBDIVIDED
3f	FLOW BRECCIA	7a	GABBRO
3g	PILLOW BRECCIA,HYALOCLASTIC ROCKS	7b	QUARTZ GABBRO
3h	PYROCLASTIC ROCKS	7c	PORPHYRITIC
3i	LAHARIC TYPE BRECCIA	7d	DIABASE
3j	BLOCK TUFF	7e	DIORITE
3k	LAPILLI TUFF	7f	QUARTZ DIORITE
3l	ASH TUFF	7g	ANORTHOSITE
3m	CHLORITE-SERICITE SCHIST,BIOTITE-CHLORITE-SERICITE SCHIST		
3n	MIGMATIZED FLOWS,TUFF		
3q	SYNVOLCANIC INTERMEDIATE INTRUSIVES		

8	FESIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS-UNDIVIDED
8a	QUARTZ PORPHYRY
8b	FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
8c	FELSITE
8d	GRANITE
8e	QUARTZ MONZONITE
8f	GRANODIORITE
8g	TRONDHJEMITE
8h	DIORITE,HORNBLENDE DIORITE
8i	DIORITE,QUARTZ DIORITE
8j	SYENITE

TODD TWP. FAIRLIE TWP.

From Plan G-1789 Todd Twp. M-2158 Fairlie Twp.

2.11505

Updated July 1988

Inlet Resources
Hammell Lake Project

GEOLOGY

JAN./1988 WM MM

P-1480-B