

A Report on Gold Analysis

and a substantial first state of the substantial state of the substantial state of the substantial state of the

of Humus Samples

from the Red Lake Property of

Shane Resources Ltd.

# RECEIVED

DEC 14 1987

MINING LANDS SECTION

Brian C. Asbury Toronto, Ontario October 26, 1987



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Maps: Gold in Humus, Main Grid, 1:5000 ... envelope Gold in Humus, Shaft Area Grid, 1:2500 ... envelope

# SUMMARY

Humus sampling for gold on the Shane Resources Ltd. 52claim Red Lake proprty has outlined 11 significant anomalies which have been recommended for follow-up work including additional sampling, prospecting and drilling.

#### THE PROPERTY

Shane Resources Ltd. has a 100% interest in 52 mining claims in Ball and Todd townships near Red Lake, Ontario including claims KRL 448434 to 448437, KRL 448439, KRL 775338, KRL 793736 to 793754, KRL 827859 to 827854, KRL 828045 to 828054 and KRL 8929.

The property is easily accessible by boat from Red Lake about 25 km to the east. (refer to location plan in envelope)

#### PREVIOUS WORK

In 1934-35 a 200 foot shaft and some drifting by West Red Lake Gold Mines Limited on claim KRL 448437 tested a quartz vein on the 200 foot level and outlined 222 feet of 0.40 oz/ton gold across an average of 42 inches. Intense prospecting appears to have been occurring in the general area at the time. Little other work is reported until 1958 when some drilling was done in the general vicinity of the shaft claims with reported gold values. Overgrown trenches are commonly found on the property apparently dating from the 1930's.

At least 9 gold occurrences are indicated on the property on goverment geological maps as well as several old drill hole locations for which detailed information is scarce.

Shane Resources bagan an exploration program in the area in July 1986 with reconnaisance geochem sampling and prospecting. VLF and magnetometer surveys were done in March 1987 and more sampling, mapping and prospecting was done in July and August 1987 as well as drill-testing of the Shaft Vein in September 1987.

#### GEOLOGY

The property is located in the Red Lake archean greenstone belt which is about 48 km by 25 km and made up of mafic to felsic rocks, clastic sedimentary rocks all of which have been intruded by intermediate to felsive rocks.

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Locally the property is underlain by east-west trending felsic to ultramafic rocks with intrusives of quartz porphyry and granodiorite. Serpentinized mafic to ultramafic intrusives dominate the western half of the property while the eastern half is made up of felsic and mafic volcanics with quartz porphyry and granodiorite intrusives.

The Shaft Vein is a quartz-filled fracture or shear in carbonated greenstone in contact with felsic porphyry and it strike about N10W.

### SAMPLING PROGRAM

A total of 1823 humus samples were taken between September 1986 and September 1987 in three phases of sampling.

In September 1986 an orientation survey was done on the Shaft Area Grid where selected areas were sampled at 25m intervals along 50m spaced lines. The results showed that humus sampling for gold was a useful technique.

In July 1987 a total of 1652 humus samples were taken at 25m intervals along the 100m spaced lines that cover the entire property as well as completion of sampling of the Shaft Area grid. Certain other areas of the property were sampled along 50m pace-and-compass lines.

Finally in September 1987 <u>49 additional humus samples</u> were taken from anomalous areas indicated by the July sampling.

Humus was chosen as a sample medium as it is the most consistantly available sample on the property. Inconsistant or absent B and C soil horizons made soil sampling impractical.

A handful of humus was collected at each station in a Kraft sample bag. Approximately 50-90 samples could be collected per day per sampler. Periodically the samples were shipped to X-Ray Assay Laboratories Ltd. in Toronto for analysis by neutron activation. Values were reported for 16 elements; Au, Cr, Fe, Co, Zn, As, Se, Br, Mo, Ag, Sb, Ba, Ta, W, Th and U; but only the gold values have been plotted.

#### RESULTS

#### Orientation Survey

The initial sampling of portions of the Shaft Area grid indicated the usefulness of humus sampling in exploration. Values ranged from 5 to 220 ppb gold and values greater than 25 ppb were considered as anomalous.

Anomalies were associated with the #3 Vein area about 500m east of the shaft and with a 40m x 100m area near L1+00N, 0+75E which is southeast along strike from the #2 Vein area.

The latter anomaly is considered significant as grab samples from granodiorite-hosted quartz veins in the area ranged from 6 to 125 g/t gold (0.18 to 3.56 oz/ton). A blanket of glacial till

-4-

estimated to be 1-4m thick covers most of the anomalous area.

The Shaft Vein, explored by 1934-35 underground drifting, projects to surface in the lake preventing testing by humus sampling. It's northward projected extension onto land near 4+50N, 3+25W is not associated with anomalous gold in humus although a further 150m north-northwest is the beginning of a significant anomaly (confirmed by later regional sampling) that may be related to a Shaft Vein type structure.

The results of the orientation survey encouraged the completion of the Shaft Grid sampling and sampling of the main grid covering the entire property.

### Shaft Grid Anomalies

#### Anomaly SG1

A cluster of values ranging from 25 to 220 ppb gold defines a strong anomaly about 150m x 60m centred about L1+00, 0+50E and abutting against the lakeshore. It is underlain by granodiorite usually with traces of disseminated pyrite. Several old pits, apparently unreported work from 1934-5, were found but in general the area is till-covered. Grab samples of quartz vein in granodiorite ran 6.1 g/t (0.18 oz/ton) at L1+00N, 1+00E and 125 g/t (3.56 oz/ton) gold at 1+20N,0+60E.

Lack of additional outcrop makes this area a prime target for drill-testing. Detailed humus sampling and prospecting is recommended across the lake on claim KRL 828043 to test for an extension of this anomaly across the lake.

### Anomaly SG2

A broad anomaly, approximately 100m x 150m, is defined by 25 to 42 ppb values centred about 2+25N, 0+75E. An area of low ground and swamp separates this anomaly from SG1 so there may be an association between them. The area is underlain by a complex felsic-mafic contact with some sheared and pyritized mafic flows at 2+00N, 0+85W.

The eastern portion of this anomaly, covered by swamp and low ground will require drilling to test. Trenching and prospecting

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should be done on the western area of the anomaly.

#### Anomaly SG3

A broad anomaly about 75m x 200m trending north-south is defined in the area of 2+50N to 4+50N, 2+25E to 3+25E. It may include 2 subparallel zones. An extension of this anomaly is possible to the north where values pick up at 5+00N. This area straddles east-west trending geology ranging from granodiorite to a series of felsic and mafic volcanic zones.

Old drill casings at 4+45N, 2+70E and 2+55N, 2+75E bear westward and missed the best area of the anomaly.

The primary target for drill-testing should be near 2+50N, 3+00E.

#### Anomaly SG4

This anomaly at 3+50N, 1+25E (45 ppb) trends NNW with values of 25 to 33 ppb. It overlies an area of no outcrop but is interpreted to be granodiorite. The significance of the granodiorite-hosted SGl anomaly upgrades this one despite it being primarily defined by a single sample. Detailed humus sampling is recommended for this area.

#### Miscellaneous Anomalies

An area from 4+50N to 5+00N and 1+50W to 0+50W has 4 samples of 35 ppb or greater. It is a complex area of interbanded felsic and mafic volcanics, often showing carbonate alteration, lying at the northern limit of the granodiorite intrusive. Further sampling is recommended for this area.

Several 34-37 ppb values along Line 6+50N from 3+00W to 5+00W are associated with an anomaly outlined by the main grid sampling.

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#### Main Grid Anomalies

In general the western half of the property, dominated by serpentinized mafic to ultramafic intrusives, has a lower background of gold in humus than the eastern half which is dominated by felsic to mafic volcanics.

### Anomaly MG1

A major WSW-trending anomaly is centred on claim KRL 8929 extending from 5E, 5+25S to 8E, 4+00S with gold values up to 400 ppb but generally 25 to 60 ppb. It is underlain predominantly by mafic volcanics, often with strong carbonate alteration, but extends to the northeast over felsic volcanics. It is quite probable that it is continuous with anomalous values on the south end of Ward Island about 250m to the west which is an area of well-developed guartz stockwork in carbonitized mafic volvanics.

This area should be tested by drilling.

# Anomaly MG2

A strong 100m x 50m anomaly on claim KRL 793736 is centred about 1+50E, 8+50S and is underlain by felsic tuff. A grab sample from a  $120^{\circ}$  trending rusty shear at 1+40E, 8+05S assayed 1.85 g/t gold (0.054 oz/ton). The government map of Ball Township indicates that 2 drill holes tested this anomalous area but no details are available.

This area deserves further examination, probably by trenching and outcrop stripping. Outcrop is fairly abundant.

### Anomaly MG3

This strongly anomalous area on the west shore of Pipestone Narrows is a cluster of 6 areas with gold in humus values from 50 to 270 ppb. The northermost anomaly, underlain by felsic volcanics is shown on government maps as having been tested by at least 5 closely-spaced drill holes for which no details are presently available. The original choice of this area for drilling is unclear since the area is generally covered by at least 2m of clay-rich till, however the humus sampling values confirm this as a very interesting area. A good cluster of values covers an area of  $75m \times 200m$ near L0+00, 0+50E but lies on a residual claim for which only the mineral rights under the water are held by Shane Resources Ltd. The use of lake bottom sediment sampling may be useful in outlining this and other anomalies that trend towards lake areas.

#### Anomaly MG4

An east-west trending anomaly about 300m x 75m at 4+00N between lines 5+50E and 8+50E overlies both felsic and mafic volcanics. Detailed prospecting is recommended for this area which includes some strongly carbonitized mafic outcrops.

#### Anomaly MG5

Line 7+00E from 1+25N to 2+25N is the core of an anomaly that may extend to the north towards anomaly MG4. A fence of three drill holes along L7+00E or 6+50E could test this area for gold-bearing structures. Further humus sampling and prospecting light explain the exact orientation and cause of this anomaly but otherwise the fence of drill holes is recommended.

#### Anomaly MG6

The anomaly on L17W, 8+50N to 9+25N is unusual in that it is an area underlain by serpentinized ultramafic rocks which generally have low gold in humus values. This anomaly is open to the east into Pipestone Bay and may extend to join the elevated gold values on the west edge of Creighton Island about 800m to the east. Further sampling and prospecting is recommended as well as consideration of lake bottom sampling.

### Anomaly MG7

Values of 120 and 370 ppb gold in humus on L27W, 11+75N and 11+50N respectively are coincident with a series of old trenches referred to as the West Trench area. Detailed geological mapping in July 1987 indicated quartz stockworks in a gabbroic intrusive within ultramafics as being coincident with the gold in humus anomaly. A value of 0.14 oz/ton gold across 2m was obtained at the easternmost exposure at the edge of overburden cover. Values as high as 0.73 oz/ton were obtained from the trenches.

This anomaly was an established drill target prior to it's

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confirmation by the anomalous gold values in the humus..

# Miscellaneous Anomalies

Numerous single-sample anomalies occur across the property. In general values of 30 ppb or more warrant follow-up detail sampling and prospecting to confirm or deny their significance.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The results of the orientation survey and subsequent humus sampling of areas with known mineralization showed that gold analysis of humus samples is a useful exploration tool on the Shane Resources property. Evidence of intensive prospecting of the area in the 1930's suggests that any outcrop areas have been carefully examined and the best hope for new discoveries is by using a technique such as humus sampling that can see through some of the overburden cover.

The recommended follow-up work of additional sampling, prospecting and drilling of the anomalous areas will be required to prove the value of humus sampling for new discoveries.

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GEOLOGICAL REPORT SHANE RESOURCES LTD. RED LAKE, ONTARIO

# RECEIVED

DEC 14 1987

MINING LANDS SECTION

August 20, 1987 Toronto, Ontario

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Geology By: W. Rainboth



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# ATTACHMENTS

- Geological Map 1:5000 In Pocket
- Fig. 1 Gold Horizon in General Trend \_
- Fig. 2 Northwest Trenched Area -

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#### INTRODUCTION

At the request of B. Asbury, consulting geologist for Shane Resources Ltd., geological mapping was conducted on the company's Red Lake property. The property consists of 52 claims on Ball and Todd townships about 20 miles by boat from the town of Red Lake, Ontario. Claim numbers are:

KRL 8929 (Patented)
 448434-437 inclusive
 448439
 775338
 793736-754 inclusive
 827859-874 inclusive
 828045-054 inclusive

The purpose of the work was to geologize the property stressing the economic potential of that part of the property outside the main shaft area. The main shaft area has been investigated in detail by B. Asbury and drilling is planned there shortly.

Mapping was done from July 14 to August 5, 1987 on a scale of 1:5000, controlled by picket lines cut at 100 meter intervals. Simultaneous with the geologic work, a geochemical survey of humus sampling was done by Dan Patrie who also assisted with some of the geological survey.

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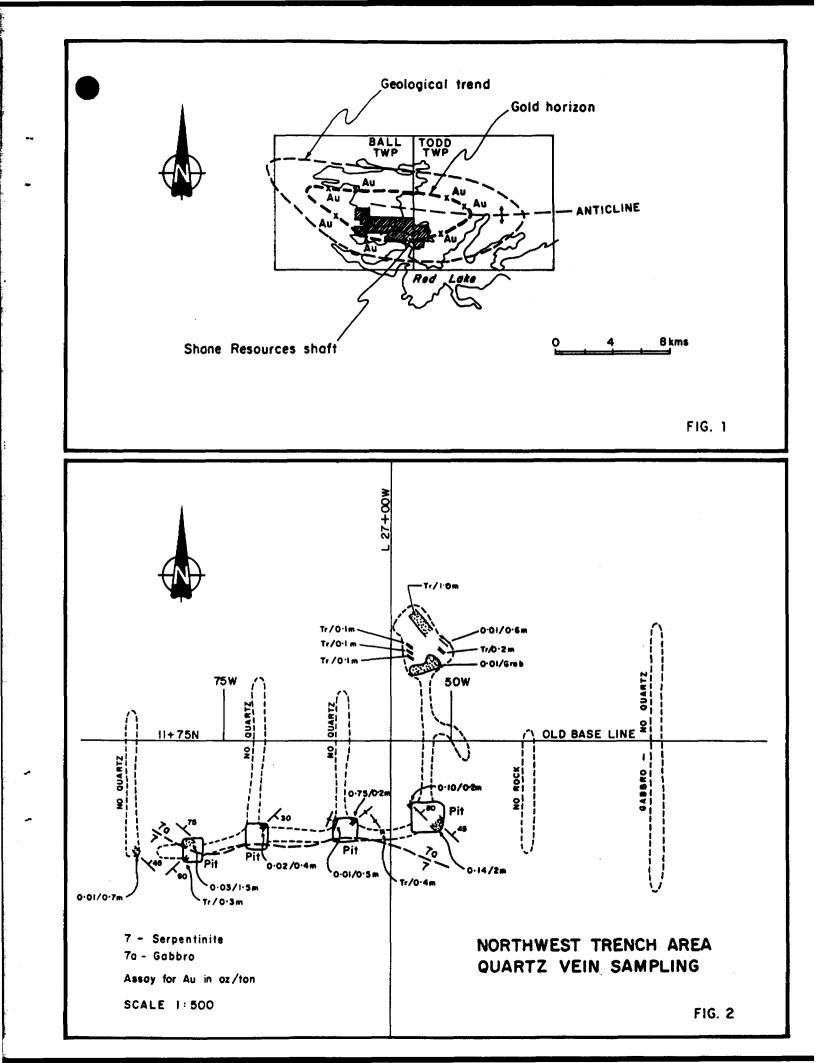
#### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological mapping was conducted on the Shane Resources Ltd. West Red Lake property. The shaft area was not included, as it was investigated separately by B. Asbury.

The most significant economic feature recognized, appears to be an area in the centre of the property about 2000 meters wide (E-W) with outcrops displaying varying degrees of carbonatization. Near the south boundary of the property the carbonatized area flares off the claim group to the east and west along a regional gold horizon (Fig. 1), and includes a potential zone on the property about 200 meters wide where an assay of 0.55 oz/ton gold was obtained from an outcrop of a quartz stockwork in highly carbonatized andesite. The sample was a bulk grab sample of quartz material only. This is a good drilling situation, requiring about 300 meters for a cross section. There are other areas of carbonatized outcrop that may also contain gold. It is planned by B. Asbury to sample them in the near future while he is on the property for the up-coming drilling in the shaft area.

Detailed geochemical work is recommended southeast of a gold showing located in the extreme northwest section of the property. The zone appears to be open to the southeast as the last sample before extending into overburden averaged 0.14 oz/ton gold across 2 meters. If this zone can be extended by geochemistry, drilling would be justified.

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#### PREVIOUS WORK

Commencing in the 1930's, activity was intense in the vicinity of the shaft area where a reported 222 foot zone averaged 0.40 oz/ton gold over an average width of 42 inches. Because of easy access and a high percentage of rock exposure, intense prospecting was done on the entire property as evidenced by numerous old pits and trenches found throughout the property. Diamond drilling was also extensive, particularly in the southern part of the property. Locations of holes on the present map were taken from OGS maps, and it is likely that much more drilling was done than indicated.

Work by Shane during 1986 and early 1987, included rock and soil sampling by B. Asbury mainly in the shaft area, and detailed coverage of the entire property by ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys contracted to Walker Exploration Ltd. The geophysical maps were utilized during the present geological work, but final geophysical interpretation is pending.

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# GENERAL GEOLOGY

The property is located within the west part of the Red Lake Archean greenstone belt. Rocks include felsic to basic metavolcanics and sedimentary units intruded by large ultrabasic masses and smaller felsic intrusives. The shaft area gold occurrence is located in a gold horizon that occurs in a domal structure about 10 miles long and 4 miles wide (Fig. 1). All of the known major gold occurrences in the West Red Lake area occur in this horizon.

#### TABLE OF FORMATIONS

ULTRA MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS - Pyroxenite, peridotite, gabbro

FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- Granodiorite

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS - CHEMICAL

- Chert-magnetite, chert-sulphides, chert-carbonate

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS - CLASTIC

FELSIC VOLCANIC ROCKS - Flows, tuffs, breccias - Rhyolites, sodic & rhyolites

INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC ROCKS - Tuffs, flows - Andesites, dacites

MAFIC VOLCANIC ROCKS - Flows, tuffs, breccias - Andesites, basalts

### ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

MAFIC VOLCANIC ROCKS - Approximately 20 per cent of the claim group is underlain by mafic volcanic rocks mainly as dark green massive flows. Pillowed lava occurs at the southeast boundary, striking E-W with tops facing north. Local areas of breccia with minor tuff occur immediately north of the shaft area. Carbonate alteration is very strong in some andesite outcrops particularly in the areas immediately east and west of the shaft area. This could be significant as carbonate alteration is important at major gold mines in the Red Lake camp.

INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC ROCKS - Light green andesitic rocks occur in three areas. In the extreme southeast part of the property a 75 meter wide massive flow trends N30-E across the corner of the claim group. Close to the base line between lines 5W and 8W intermediate vertical dipping tuffs occur trending slightly north of east. At the west end of the property at 5+00N near lines 21W and 22W outcrops of vertical dipping east-west trending intermediate tuffs also occur.

FELSIC VOLCANIC ROCKS - About 30 percent of the property is underlain by felsic volcanics. They are namely light grey, hard, mostly fine grained porphyritic ash flows. The rock often appears massive as bedding is not well developed. Porphyritic textures are prevalent mainly with feldspar phenocrysts developed in fine grained ash flows. Dark

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grey massive rhyolites containing dark quartz eyes are common in the south central part of the property immediately east of line 0.

CLASTIC SEDIMENTARY ROCKS - OGS maps indicate clastic sedimentary rocks occurring in the southeast part of the property on the south shore of Sadler Bay in Todd township. These rocks contain a high percentage of carbonate, thus on the present map are included with the chemical sedimentary rocks.

CHEMICAL SEDIMENTARY ROCKS - A band of chemical sediments about 500 meters wide is located in the southeast section of the property trending N-60E. It consists mainly of chert-carbonate including a 100 meter bed of chertmagnetite iron formation containing local concentration of massive pyrite and pyrrhotite as in a trench near line 17E at 11+00S. At 2+00N near line 11W a large xenolith (about 100 meters wide) of mafic volcanics within serpentenite contains three iron formation bands, one of which has bands of massive pyrite and pyrrhotite in a large pit. A few other outcrops of chemical sedimentary rocks occur in the northwest part of the property between L22W and L23W.

FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS - Two small granodiorite plugs were found on the property. One was mapped in the southeast section extending into the shaft area mapped by B. Asbury. The other at the north end of L20W contained eight old trenches. The rock is reddish, massive, fine grained, relatively unaltered and contains scattered quartz

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stringers. At 12+50W and 8+25N a quartz stringer assayed 0.13 oz/ton gold, and the pyritized wallrock assayed 0.06 oz/ton gold.

ULTRA MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS - About 40 percent of the rock on the property is serpentinite,

pyroxenite and peridotite occurring in the north and northwest section of the property. The rock is usually massive, dark green magnetite, and in a few places chrysotile asbestos seams were found. From line 8W to line 6E the rocks are rich in carbonate, which may be of economic significance as carbonate alteration is associated with major gold deposits in the Red Lake camp.

A small gabbro intrusive occurs in the extreme northwest section of the property. It contains a series of disoriented quartz stringers on which extensive trenching was done probably during the 1930's. Detail sampling was done as part of the present survey (see Fig. 2). Results indicate possible extension of gold mineralization (0.14 oz/ton) across 2 meters may continue to the southeast under overburden.

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#### STRUCTURE

Geological mapping did not indicate the presence of any major economic structures. The formational trend in the southeast section changes gently to the ENE from EW in the southwest section, and is located on the south limb of a major anticlinal feature (Fig. 1). The shaft area's mineralized zones appear to be controlled by northwest trending cross fractures, but in the area mapped no similar structures were observed although they may exist in covered areas and could be recognized in the interpretation of recent ground magnetometer and/or VLF surveys. A geochemical anomaly coinciding with a geophysically interpreted fracture, shear or fault would be a favourable drill target.

#### MINERALIZATION

Gold is the mineral of present interest. Minor base metal occurrences are indicated on OGS maps, but none have any apparent economic significance and will not be discussed.

Of prime interest is the gold potential in the shaft area. It is well documented and drilling is planned shortly under the supervision of B. Asbury who has studied the area in detail. To date the main zone contains a length of 222 feet averaging 0.40 oz/ton gold across 42 metres. It is a sulphiderich quartz vein in a cross fracture in highly carbonatized volcanics.

Since the 1930's numerous gold occurrences have been reported on the property. All of these were examined, and some sampled. Three have gold in sufficient amounts to justify comment.

1. A granodiorite mass centred at 8+50N on line 20W, was interpreted from recent ground magnetometer work to be larger than indicated by rock exposure. Eight old trenches were located. In one, a narrow quartz stringer assayed 0.13 oz/ton gold, and adjoinging pyritized wall rock assayed 0.06 oz/ton gold. In the area exposed, there is not sufficient quartz veining or alteration present to warrant immediate follow-up, unless high values are obtained in the recent geochemical survey.

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2. In the extreme northwest section of the property. extensive old trenching has exposed a quartz stockwork in a gabbroic intrusive. In 1986 B. Asbury obtained values of 0.09 and 0.08 oz/ton gold in grab samples. As part of the present programme the showing was sampled in more detail, (Fig. 2) indicating the best gold values are in the southeast area of trenching. The highest assay was > 25,000 ppb (>0.73 oz/ton). The last value before disappearing southeast under overburden was 0.14 oz/ton gold across 2 meters. It is not known if the zone has been drilled. The southeast extension of the tenching should be re-examined to look for evidence of old drilling and at the same time detailed geochemical sampling may extend the zone for a test by drilling.

3. An assay of 0.55 oz/ton gold was obtained from a grab sample of quartz stringers on a highly carbonatized andesite located on the lakeshore on the south section of the claim group at 7+50S on line 1E. Another sample of the same material assayed a trace in gold, as did two samples of the carbonatized rock. About 75 meters north from the shore to an island, similar carbonatized rock and quartz stringers were also sampled. Neither the quartz nor the carbonatized rock assayed above a Separating the quartz from the carbonate for assaying is trace. a common practice in the Red Lake area, because large carbonate zones were found to host quartz bearing gold ore bodies. Applying a similar theory to the Shane property, it appears that a potential carbonatized zone about 200 meters wide containing gold bearing quartz stringers occurs from 6+00S to 8+00S on line 1E. This presents an excellent drill target. The potential of

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the zone is also enhanced by the recent geophysical surveys. An EW trending magnetic low and a VLF conductor both coincide with the zone, suggesting a mineralized shear or fracture zone having undergone hydothermal destruction of magnetite.

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Many smaller carbonatized zones were located by the shoreline geological mapping indicating a carbonatized area about 2000 meters wide (EW) from line 8W to line 12E. At the south claim boundary the carbonatized area flares further east and west along the regional gold horizon (Fig. 1) and contains the outcrop where the 0.55 oz/ton gold assay was obtained. B. Asbury plans sampling some of these zones during the upcoming shaft area drilling programme.

### ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

At present the focus is on the shaft area, where drilling is planned shortly, and is separate from the area investigated for this report.

The most significant potential of the present work appears to be in a possible 200 meter wide carbonatized zone containing gold bearing quartz stringers located between 6+00S and 8+00S on line 1E. This zone occurs within the regional gold horizon (Fig. 1), and should be drilled. About 300 meters of drilling is required for a cross section of the zone.

In the extreme northwest section of the property extensive old trenching exposed a quartz stockwork in gabbroic rock and contains gold values that appear open to the southeast. The last section before disappearing under overburden assayed 0.14 oz/ton gold across 2 meters. Alteration is not strong but drilling would be justified if detailed geochemical sampling can extend the zone.

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W. E. Rainboth

WER:sb August 20, 1987

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## REFERENCES

Shane Resources Ltd.

- B. Asbury August 1986 Property Examination
  - September 1986 Geology Report
    - May 1987 Rock Samples

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BRIAN C. ASBURY GEOLOGIST SHANE RESONACES LTD



Ministry of Northern Development and Mines





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#### TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) <u><u><u>6</u>Eulosical</u></u>			
Township or Area BALL AND TODD TPS. MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED			
Claim Holder(s) SHANE RES	TREES LTD	List numerically	
600-128 4	( AVE.S., SASKATUON, SASK		
Survey Company		KRL 775338	
Author of Report RAIN	BOTH P.Eng.	(prefix) (number) KRL 793736 ++ 738 ind.	
Address of Author	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Covering Dates of Survey	7 11, 1957 to Ang 20, 1987 (linecutting to office)	KKL 793742 to 745 incl.	
Total Miles of Line Cut	(,	KRL 793747 to 754 Incl.	
		KRL 827859 to 872 incl.	
SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
CREDITS REQUESTED	DAYS Geophysical per claim	KRL 827874	
	-Electromagnetic	KAL 8280 45	
ENTER 40 days (includes	-Magnetometer	KRL 828047-048 incl.	
line cutting) for first	-Radiometric		
survey.		KRL 828050-54 ind.	
ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using	-Other		
same grid.	Geological <u>20</u>		
	Geochemical		
AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provis			
Magnetometer Electromagn (enter d	ays per claim)		
		•	
DATE: Det 26/87 SIGNA	ATURE: // Man C. Ustan		
	1		
Res. GeolQualif	ications 2.2054		
Previous Surveys			
File No. Type Date	Claim Holder		
		1	
		TOTAL CLAIMS39	

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# **GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA**

G	ROUND SURVEYS – If more than one survey, s	specify data for each	type of survey	-
N	umber of Stations	Numbo	er of Readings	
Station interval			-	
	rofile scale	-	÷	
	ontour interval			
U			······································	····
	Instrument			
g	Accuracy – Scale constant			
MAGNETIC	Diurnal correction method			
AG	Base Station check-in interval (hours)			
4	Base Station location and value			
o	Instrument			:
ETI	Coil configuration			
N N N	Coil separation			
<b>ELECTROMAGNETIC</b>	Accuracy			
RO	Method:	🗆 Shoot back	🗔 In line	Parallel line
53	Frequency			
믭				
	Parameters measured			<u></u>
	Instrument			
거	Scale constant	<u></u>		
LΙΛ	Corrections made			······································
<u>GRAVI</u>	Base station value and location			
	Base station value and location			
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	Elevation accuracy			······································
	Instrument			
	Method		Frequency Domain	
	Parameters – On time		Frequency	
54	- Off time			
H	Delay time		0	
VIT:	- Integration time			
RESISTIVITY	Power			
RI	Electrode array			
	Electrode spacing			
	Type of electrode			
	Type of electrone			

INDUCED POLARIZATION

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SELF POTENTIAL	
Instrument	Range
Survey Method	
Corrections made	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
RADIOMETRIC	
Instrument	
Values measured	
Energy windows (levels)	
Height of instrument	Background Count
Size of detector	
Overburden	
(type, depth - inclu	ide outcrop map)
OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGING ETC.)	
Type of survey	
Instrument	
Accuracy	
Parameters measured	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Additional information (for understanding results)	
AIRBORNE SURVEYS	
Type of survey(s)	
Instrument(s)	
(specify for each ty	pe of survey)
Accuracy	pe of survey)
Aircraft used	
Sensor altitude	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Navigation and flight path recovery method	
Aircraft altitude	Line Spacing
Miles flown over total area	Over claims only

# GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - PROCEDURE RECORD

-------

Numbers of claims from which samples taken\_\_\_\_\_

Total Number of Samples		<u>. METHOD</u>	5			
Type of Sample(Nature of Material)						
Average Sample Weight		p. p. m. p. p. b.				
Method of Collection			As,-(circle)			
Soil Horizon Sampled	Others					
Horizon Development	Field Analysis (		tests)			
Sample Depth	Extraction Method					
Terrain	Analytical Method					
	Reagents Used		<u> </u>			
Drainage Development	Field Laboratory Analysis					
Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness	No. (	·	tests)			
	Extraction Method					
	Analytical Method	-				
	Reagents Used		<del>_</del>			
SAMPLE PREPARATION (Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)	Commercial Laboratory (					
Mesh size of fraction used for analysis						
	Extraction Method					
	Analytical Method					
	Reagents Used					
General	General	<u></u>				
		<u>.</u>				
			- <u> </u>			
		<u> </u>				
		<u></u>	····			



Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

# Geophysical-Geological-Geochemical Technical Data Statement

Ontario	File
TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECH FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEAT TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETAT	TED IN REPORT
Type of Survey(s) E. EOCHEMICAL SURVEY	
Township or Area TODD AND BALL TPS.	
Claim Holder(s) SHAVE RESUMEES LTD.	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED     List numerically
601-125 4th Ave S. SASKATOW SASIC.	
	KRL 448434 to 437 incl.
Survey Company Author of Report C. Asbudy	(prefix) (number)
	- <u>KRI 448439</u>
Address of Author Box 456 STATION K TDAMAD MYP	1/11 776729
Covering Dates of Survey SEPT. 21 1986 to ACTOBER 26, 194 (linecutting to office)	<u><u></u></u>
Total Miles of Line Cut used previous grid	- KRL 793736 to 738 ind
	KRL 793742 to 745 incl.
SPECIAL PROVISIONS DAYS	KRL 793747 to 754 incl.
CREDITS REQUESTED Geophysical per claim	
-Electromagnetic	KAL 827859 to 872 incl.
ENTER 40 days (includes	KLL 827874
line cutting) for firstMagnetometer surveyRadiometric	
ENTER 20 days for each	KRL 828045
additional survey using Geological	KRL 828047-048 Incl. =
same grid. Geochemical <u>20</u>	KRL 828050 - 054 incl.
AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys) MagnetometerElectromagneticRadiometric	
(enter days per claim)	
DATE: Oct 26, 1987 SIGNATURE: Juin C. Colomy	—
Res. Geol Qualifications 2.2054	—
Previous Surveys	
File No. Type Date Claim Holder	
	TOTAL CLAIMS <u>49</u>

**OFFICE USE ONLY** 

# **GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA**

9	ROUND SURVEYS – If more than one survey, s	pecify data for each typ	e of survey	<b>.</b>
N	umber of Stations	Number of	Readings	_
	tation interval		-	
	rofile scale	-		
	ontour interval			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Ŭ			<u> </u>	
	Instrument			
g	Accuracy – Scale constant			
NE	Diurnal correction method			
MAGNETIC	Base Station check-in interval (hours)			
2	Base Station location and value			
		······································	······································	
			······································	
<i>c</i> 1	Instrument			
Ĭ	Coil configuration			
IN I	Coil separation			
<b>ELECTROMAGNETIC</b>	Accuracy			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
RO	Method:  Fixed transmitter	_	🗆 In line	Parallel line
5	Frequency			
ELE	•	(specify V.L.F. station)		
	Parameters measured			
	Instrument			
51	Scale constant			
<u> GRAVITY</u>	Corrections made	······································		
AV				······································
ß	Base station value and location		·····	
	Elevation accuracy			
	Instrument			
	Method 🛛 Time Domain	🗀 Fr	equency Domain	
	Parameters – On time	Fr	equency	
k	– Off time	Ra	nge	
H	– Delay time			
11s	- Integration time			
RESISTIVITY	Power			
	Electrode array			
	Electrode spacing			
1				

INDUCED POLARIZATION



SELF POTENTIAL	
Instrument	Range
Survey Method	
Corrections made	
RADIOMETRIC	
Instrument	
Values measured	
Energy windows (levels)	
Height of instrument	Background Count
Size of detector	
Overburden	
(ty	pe, depth — include outcrop map)
OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGIN	G ETC.)
Type of survey	
Instrument	
Accuracy	
Parameters measured	
Additional information (for understanding res	ults)
	, 
AIRBORNE SURVEYS	
Type of survey(s)	
Instrument(s)	
(sp	ecify for each type of survey)
Accuracy(sp	ecify for each type of survey)
Aircraft used	
Sensor altitude	
Navigation and flight path recovery method	
Aircraft altitude	Line Spacing
Miles flown over total area	•

# **GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD**



Numbers of claims from which samples taken <u>KRL 448434 to 437, 448439</u>, 775338, 793736-38 <u>793742-45, 793747-54, 827859-72, 827874, 828045, 828047-48, 828050 - 54</u> <u>8929</u>

Total Number of Samples 1823 Type of Sample Humus (Nature of Material)	ANALYTICAL METHODS Values expressed in: per cent			
Average Sample Weight 400 2	p. p. m. p. p. b.			
Method of Collection by hard.	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Ag, Mo, As,-(circle)			
Soil Horizon Sampled	OthersAu			
Horizon Development_ Humas LEVEL	Field Analysis ( tests)			
Sample DepthO - 5 cm.	Extraction Method			
Terrain forested areas, up to 20 m elevation	Analytical Method			
_ changes, some loss marshy ground.	Reagents Used			
Drainage Development	Field Laboratory Analysis			
Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness_0-4m.	No. (tests)			
	Extraction Method			
	Analytical Method			
	Reagents Used			
SAMPLE PREPARATION (Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing) Mesh size of fraction used for analysis	Commercial Laboratory ( <u>1823</u> tests) Name of Laboratory <u>X-RAY</u> ASSAY LAB, TODAWTY Extraction Method			
total sample was asked	Analytical Method NENTRON ACTIVATION			
	Reagents Used			
General	General			
<u> </u>				
	······································			





Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

February 18, 1988

Your File: 108-87 Our file: 2.10645

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

RECEIVED

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSEGSMENT FILES

BUSEARCH OFFICE

FEB 2 2 1988

Dear Madam:

RE: Notice of Intent dated February 2, 1988 Geological, Geochemical Survey and Data for Assaying submitted on Mining Claims KRL 775338 et al in the Townships of Ball 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, Manager Mining Lands Section Mines and Minerals Division

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

Telephone: (416) 965-4888

## DKOK:D1

Enclosure: Technical Assessment Work Credits

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

Resident Geologist Red Lake, Ontario

Shane Resources Ltd. Suite 600 128 4th Ave. South Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 1M8



Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

			File 2.10645
Dete February	2,	1988	Mining Recorder's Report of Work No. 108-87

Shane Resources Ltd.	
Township oKXXXX Ball and Todd	
Type of survey and number of	Mining Claims Assessed
Assessment days credit per claim Geophysical	
Electromagnetic days	KRL-775338
Magnetometer days	793736 to 38 inclusive 793742 to 45 inclusive
Radiometric days	793747 to 54 inclusive 827859 to 72 inclusive
Other days	827874 828045 828047 to 54 inclusive
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	020047 LU 34 INCTUSTVE
Geological 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 mi	ning claims
l No credits have been allowed for the following mining cla	ims
Not sufficiently covered by the survey	insufficient technical data filed
KRL-793739 to 41 inclusive 793746	
827873 828046	

•.

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.



Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

				File	
				2.10645	•
Dete			Mining Re	corder's Report of	of
February	2.	1988	WORK NG.	108-87	

Shane Resources Ltd.	,
Ball and Todd	
Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Seophysical	
Electromagnetic days	
	KRL-775338
Magnetometer days	793736 to 38 inclusive
Radiometric days	793742 to 45 inclusive
	793747 to 54 inclusive
Induced polarization days	827859-60 827862 to 72 inclusive
	827874
Other days	828050 to 53 inclusive
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	
Geological days	
15	
Geochemical 15 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.	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ecial credits under section 77 (16) for the following min	ling claims
credits have been allowed for the following mining clai	int.
	insufficient technical data filed
KRL-793739 to 41 inclusive	
793746	
827861	
827873 828045 to 49 inclusive	
828045 to 49 inclusive 828054	· ·

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the Barl Street and Street and

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Technical Assessment Work Credits

	File 2.10645
Dete	Mining Recorder's Report of Work No.
February 2, 198	

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Shane Resources Ltd.	
Ball and Todd	
Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Seophysical	
Electromagnetic days	
Magnetometer days	\$20,531.70 SPENT ON ASSAYING SAMPLES TAKEN FROM MINING CLAIMS:
Radiometric days	KRL-775338
	793736 to 38 inclusive
Induced polarization days	793742 to 45 inclusive
Other days	793747 to 54 inclusive
	827859-60 827862 to 72 inclusive
ection 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	827802 to 72 inclusive
Sectorial	828050 to 53 inclusive
Seological days	
Geochemical	
Man days Airborne	
Special provision	1,368 DAYS CREDIT ALLOWED WHICH MAY BE GROUPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 76(6) OF THE MINING
Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims.	ACT R.S.O. 1980.
Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	
ecial credits under section 77 (16) for the following mi	ning claims
	•
credits have been allowed for the following mining cla	ims
not sufficiently covered by the survey	insufficient technical data filed

XAA	X-RAY A	SSAY L	ABOR	ATORIE	S INC.
	1885 EESLIE	STREET . DON I	MILLS ONTARIO	M3B 3J4 • (416) 44	15-5755
SHARE RESOLACES LIMITED ATTN: BRIAN ASBURY BOX 456, STATION "K" TORONTO, ONTARIO MAP 209					
BMITTED TO:			CUSTOMER NO.	1350	
SHAME RESOURCES LIMITED ATTN: BRIAN ASBURY BOX 456, STATION "K" TORONTO, ONTARIO	<b>\$</b> .	(NVOICE NO 1344	INVOICE DATE 19-406-87	28533	0416 SUBMITTE 21~JUL-87
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	že	ABORATO	RIES LINITED REET 314 NOB 314	of 121	
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					\$ 5322.30

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BC TC	RIAN C. ASI DX 456, STI DRONTO, ON	ATION K	other	1885 L		COPY TO:	MILLS ONTAI	RIO M3B 3J4 • (416)	445-5755
IBMITTED TO BR BC TO	NP 289 NIAN C. ASI XIAN C. ASI	ATION K	544			INVOILE NO 1459	CUSTONER INVOICE 29-AUG-	ALE WORK ORDER	NE DATE SUBMITTED <b>29-JUL-8</b> 7
: 			CLIENT PROJECT NO.		TYPE OF M			on account over 30	DAYS
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						1		SUB-TOTAL	\$ 8994. 80
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THIPLIC		PY					TOTAL	\$	<b>\$ 9994</b> . <del>3</del> 0
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ΧάΔι		X-RAY	ASSAY L	ABORA	ATORIE	S INC.
	:	1885 LES	LIE STREET . DON M	ILLS ONTARIO	M3B 3J4 • (416) 44	5-5755
BRIAN C. ASBURY BOX 456, STATION K TORONTO, ONTARIO HAP 289			COPY TO:			
IMITTED TO: BRIAN C. ASBURY			INVOLCENO	CLISTONER NO.	WORF ORDER NO	
BOX 456, STATION K TORONTO, ONTARIO NAP 209			1570	11-5er-87	28731	4-Ass-87
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<i>i</i>	CUENT PROJECT ND.		e of examples examined			
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				ABORATORIES	LIMITE	· ·
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				17 V	A 10 DEC.	
				.?	SUB-TOTAL	\$ 1209. 10
MISC ARGES	en anti esteria - al Robert			* 42.52		60
			T	OTAL IN .		\$ 1209. 10
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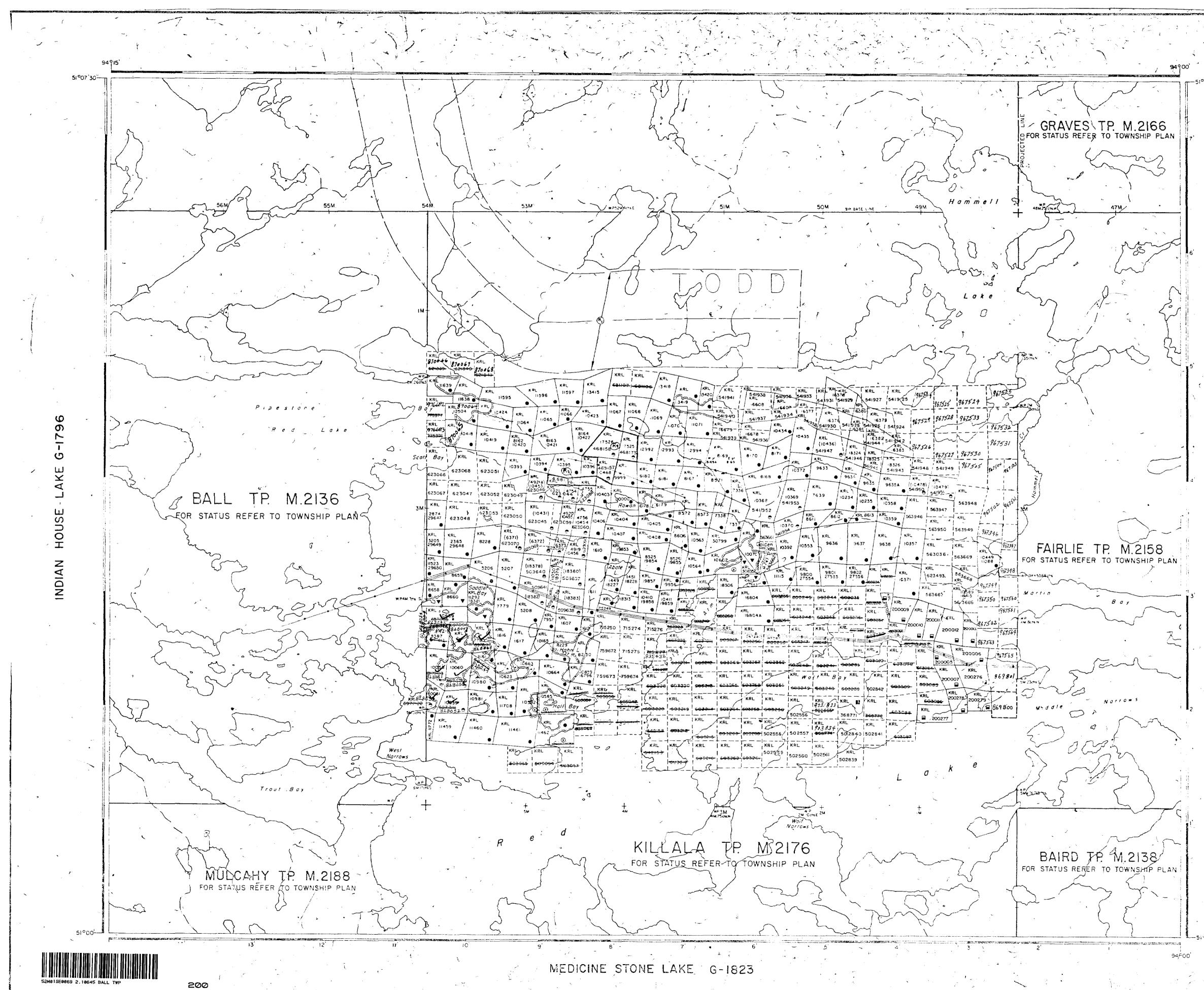
Vi	RAL	1+		X-RAY	AS	SAY	LABO	ORAT	FORIE	S INC.
		<u>i</u> .		1885 LE	ESLIE ST		MILLS ON	TARIO M3E	3 3j4 • (416) 4	45-5755
BOX Top	ian C. Ase ( 456, Sta Konto, Ont > 289	URY TION K								
UBMITTED TO:						INVORENO		ER M)	WORF ORDER NO	DA'E SUBMITTED
DO	lan C. Asb ( 456, sta Xonto, ont	TION K				1571	11-5	er-87	28769	7-Au9-87
	209	MK10				TERMS NET 3		<u> </u>	int over 30 d	AYS
ENTS P.O. NO.			CLIENT PROJECT NO.		HUMUS					
4 BOXES		SHIPPED VIA BPX				AY BILL NO.			SHIPPED FROM	
QUANTITY			DESCRIPTION METHO	00		XRAL			INIT COST	AMOUNT
1. 278 2. 278 8	HUNUS,	- BIOGEOCHEH DRYING & BLI SAMPLES				13,20, 2, 99, 2, 0,			10.00 1.30	2780.00 361.40
	, ,							ATORIES L ATORIEST M3E ON 5155	MITED	
							ABOR	ATORIEST ESTREET M3B	314	
						X.RAY AS	3AY LAESL 1885 LESL 1885 MILLS	NAP		
						* T	,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	npl	8/70	K-7 50
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						n an shaf a mar ar bar an	Je	1	ub-total	<b>\$</b> 3141.40
MISC. CHARGES	SHIPPING CI OTHER				TELEX			ndul changes Change - Rugh	SERVICE STATE	-
TRIPLIC		Pγ		₩ \$14 \$897 \$ <sup>0</sup>			TOTAL	IN 🕴	CIN	\$ 3141.40
										1+1 1 1

	<b>ŘA</b>		ì	t -	RAY ASSA ESLIE STREET • DON COPY TO:	LIMIT	ED	
	ATTN: BRI	STATION "K"						
BMITTED T	O:					CUSTOMER NO.	1350	
	SHANE RESU ATTN: BRI/				INVOICE NO. 2110	INVOICE DATE	WORK ORDER NO <b>29476</b>	DATE SUBMITTED
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							C. O. D.	
ENTS P.O. NO	<b>D</b> .		CLIENT PROJECT NO.	1	e of samples submitted to the HUMUS	ang tan sebagai ang sang sang sang sang sang sang sang		
OF PKGS		SHIPPED VIA BPX			WAY BILL NO. 00025899	and all an ann an Ar	SHIPPED FROM	n ang taka pananan ang ta
QUANTITY			DESCRIPTION METHOD		XRAL COL	DF	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
1.	49 HUNK	is - Blogeochei Is, Drying & Bi	IISTRY		13,20, 2, 0 99, 2, 0, 0	, 0, 0	10.00 1.30	<b>490. 0</b> 0 63. 70
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re using					CAY LAB	08455159 ()(		
Ge+ 21/5	7				X.RAY ASSAN LAB	(arei ar	(8)	4
						Poet	DEC-7	
					P P	84.	SUB-TOTAL	\$ 553.70
MISC. CHARGE	S DTHER	CHARGES 5. 00						\$ 5.00
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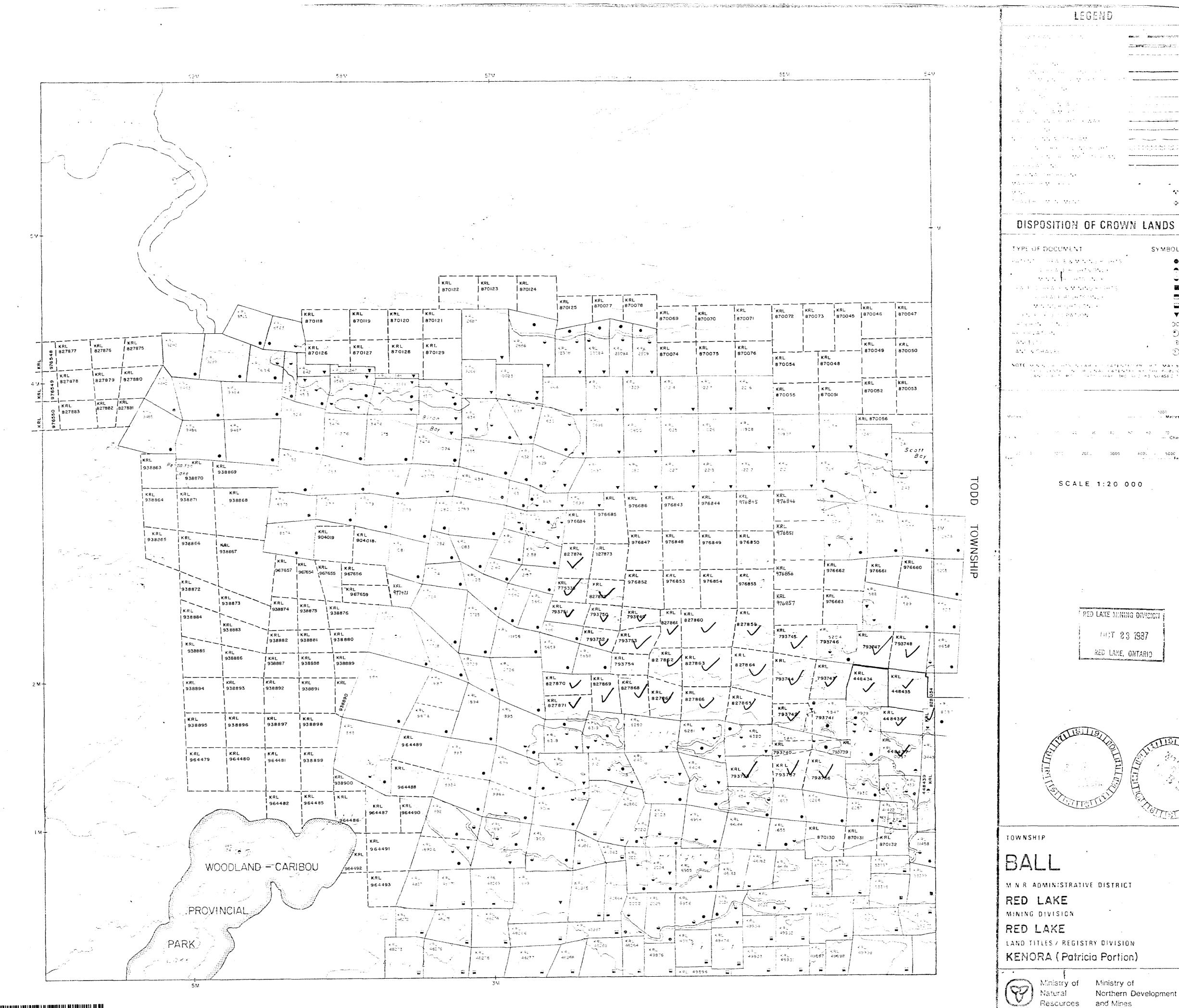
	e to. Shane Attn: Box 1	BRIAN 156, Sta 110, ONT	ices linited Asbury Ition "K"						ATORIE M3B 3J4 • (416) 44	
UBMIT	TED TO		CES LIMITED				INVOICE NO.	CUSTONER NO		DATE SUBMITTED
	ATTN:	BRIAN	ASBURY				29907	06-NOV-86	25437	17-0CT-86
	TORO	nto, ont	TION "K" ARIO						TERMS	
	HAP 2	289							C. O. N.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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9:0p p 1 D			SHIPPED VIA	-1		1.00 x 4	WAY BILL NO		SHIPPED FROM	999
	NTITY			DESCRIPTION METHO	D		XRAL CC	DDE	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
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MI Cha	ISC. IRGES	OTHER						BURCHANG	- Rushi Service	

**ORIGINAL INVOICE** 

\$ 1305.40



RED LAKE MINING DIVISIO NOV 18 1987 RED LAKE, ONTARIO • JEGEND HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No. OTHER ROADS TRAILS 🔩 SURVEYED LINES TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, UNSURVEYED LINES LOT LINES PARCEL BOUNDARY MINING CLAIMS ETC RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WA UTILITY LINES NON-PERENNIAL STREAM FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHT 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 ONL ", MINING RIGHTS ONLY LICENCE OF OCCUPATION . ORDER-IN-COUNT RESERVATIO SAND & GRAVE 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. 340, SEC 63, SUBSEC 1 SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS 200 11-KMT METHES 12 KM) ABEA HAMMELL M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT RED LAKE MINING DIVISION RED LAKE LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION KENORA/PATRICIA Ministryof Land Natural Management Resources Branch Ontario Bate FEBRUARY 14, 1983



2M01SE0069 2.10645 BALL TWP

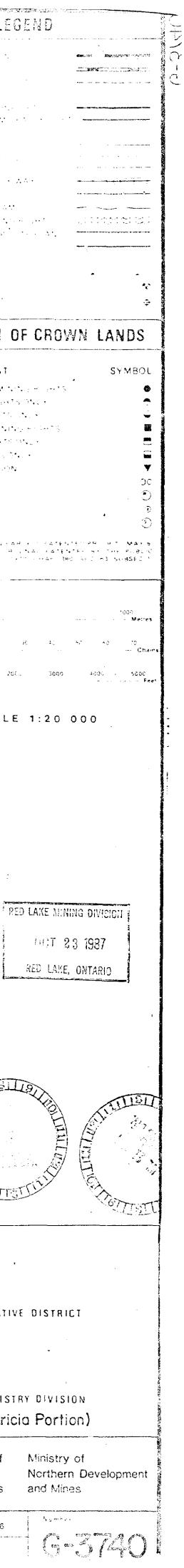
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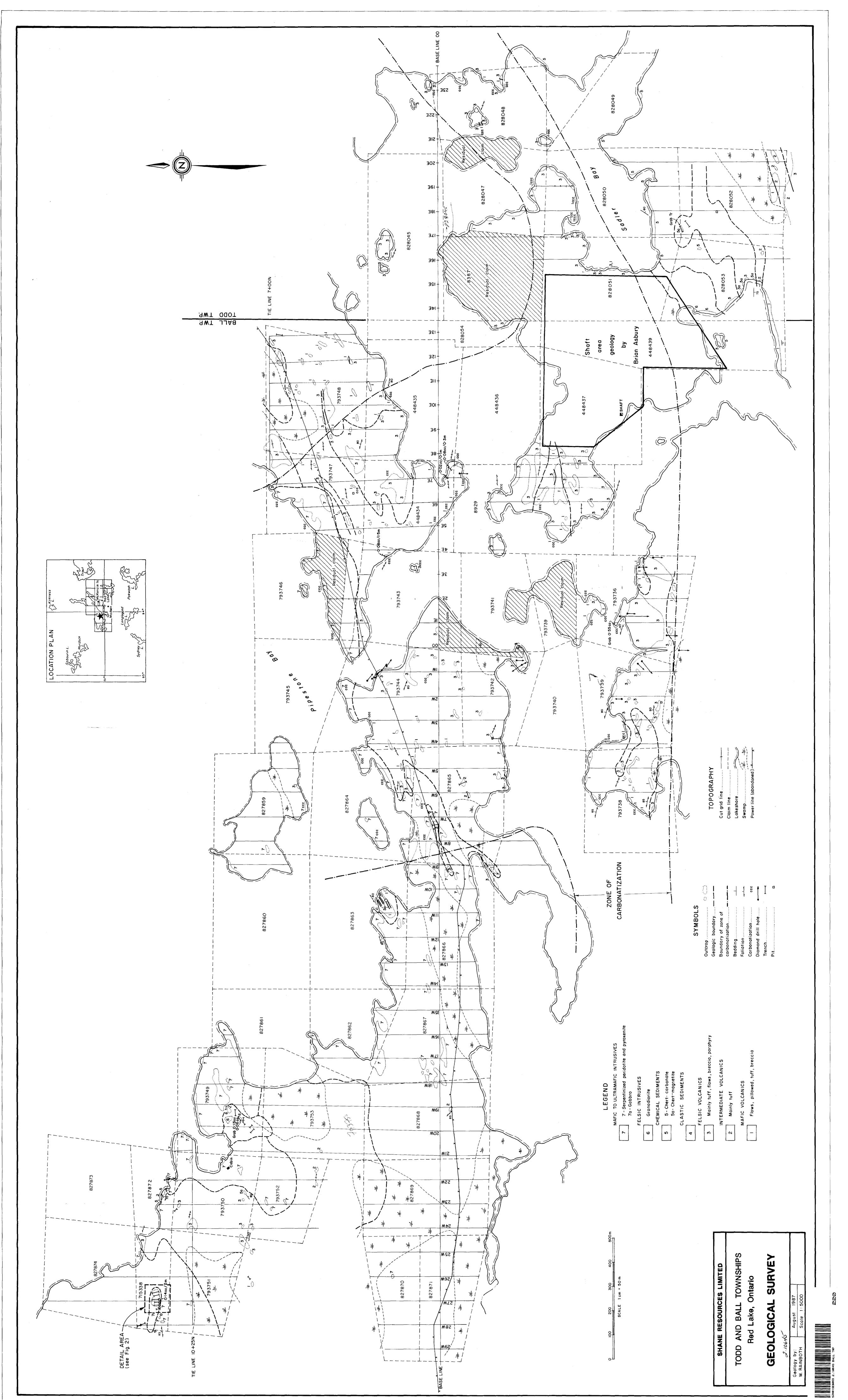
210

MULCAHY TOWNSHIP

Ontario

UNIX SEPTEMBER 1986

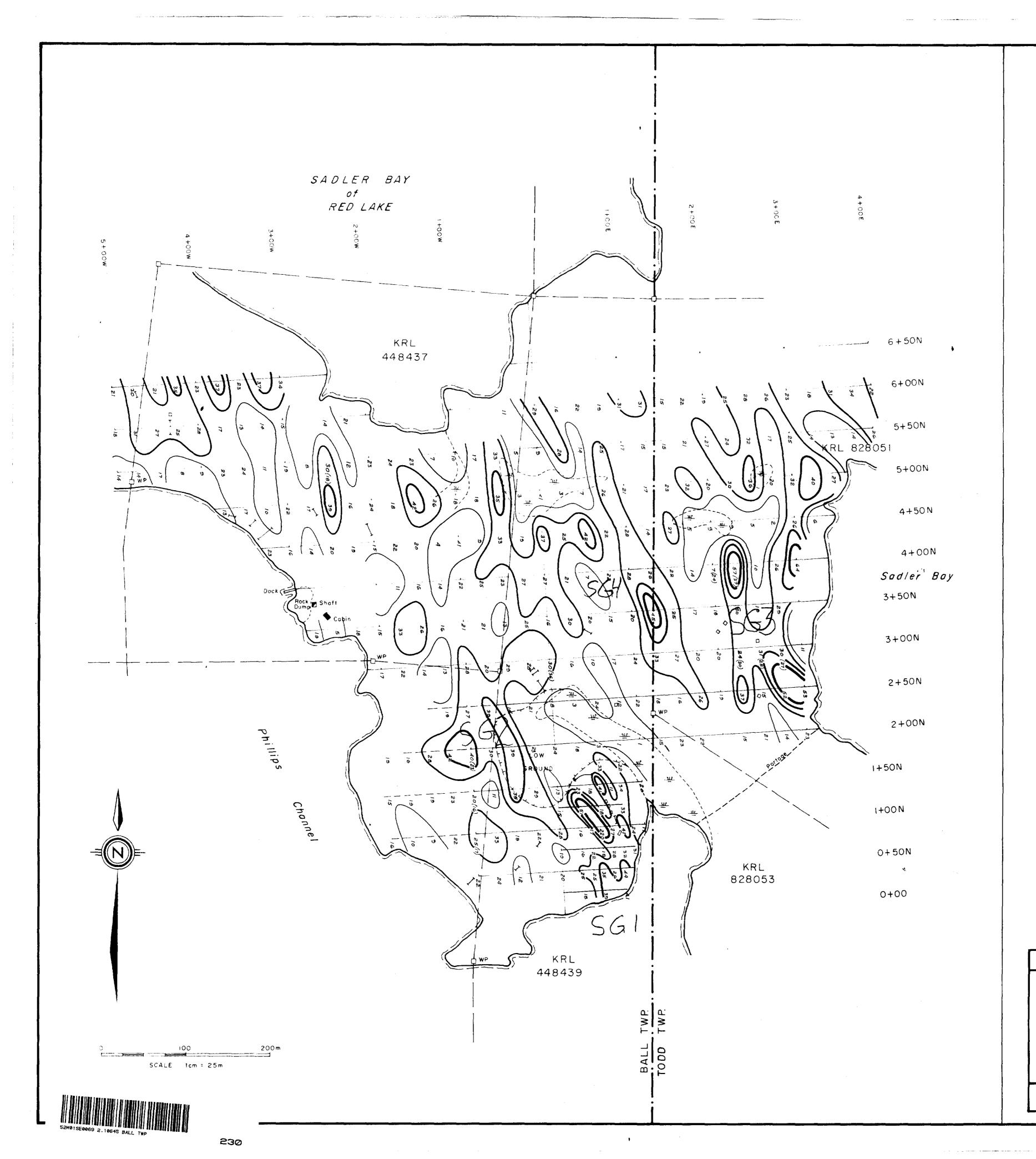


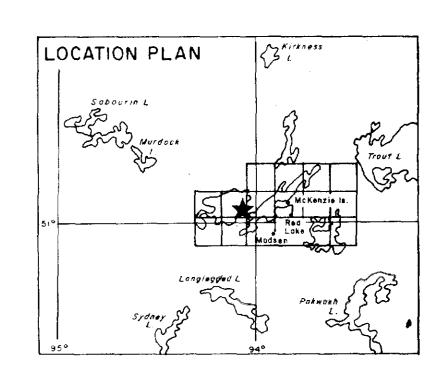


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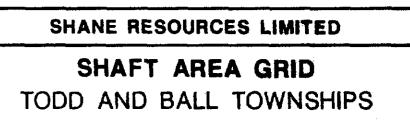
## TOPOGRAPHY

Cut grid line	
Claim post and line WP-Witness post	-0
akeshore and swamp	) <u>*</u>
fownship line	
French and pit	┝ □

## LEGEND

Analysis of humus sample for gold in parts per billion	₅⊦
15 ppb contour	-
25 ppb contour	^
35 ppb contour	-
45 ppb contour	-

Note: bracketed values are duplicated sample results,



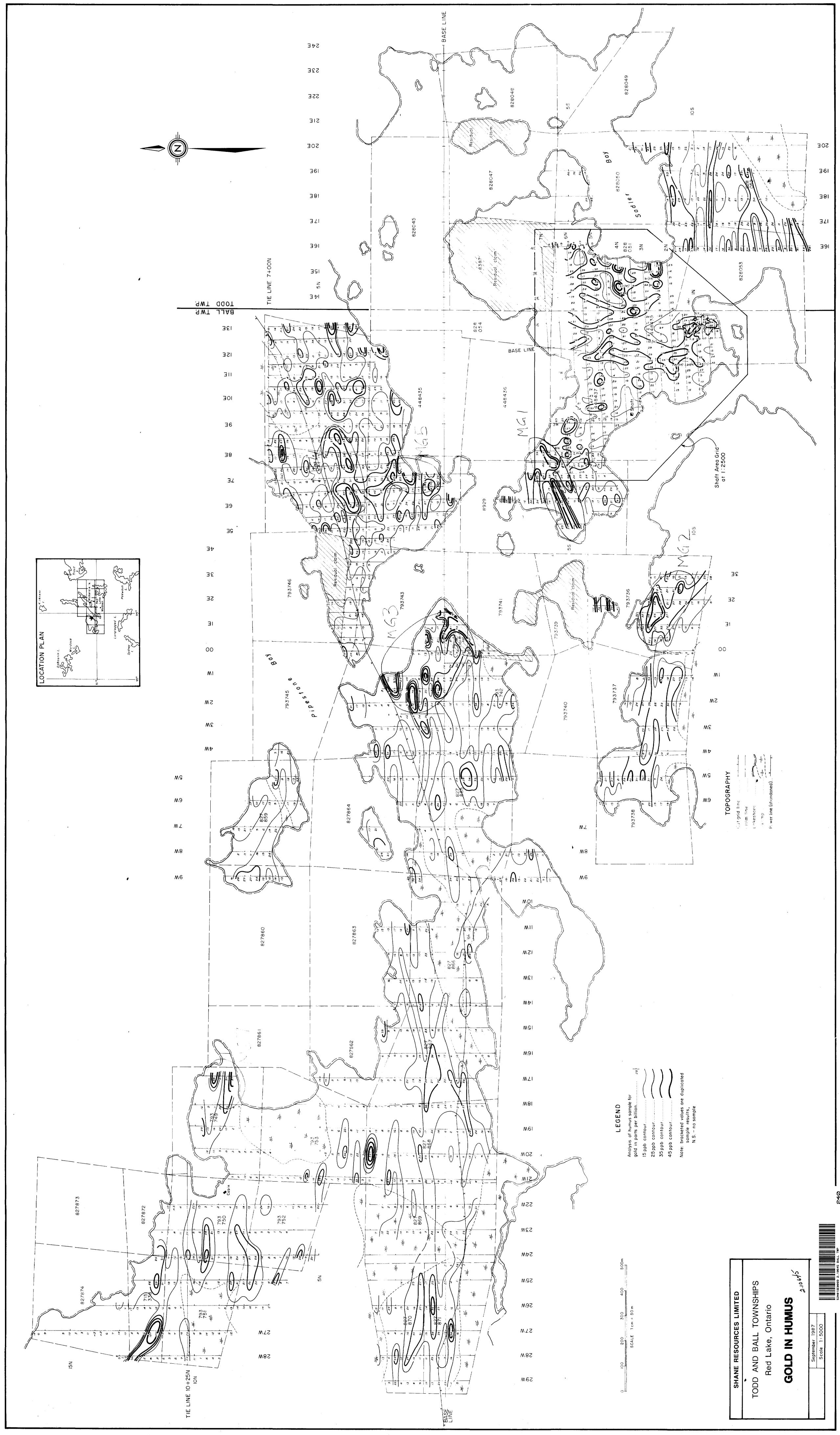
Red Lake, Ontario

GOLD IN HUMUS

October 1987 Scale 1:2500

2.106.45





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