SUMMARY REPORT ON THE EVALUATION OF THE McFINLEY RED LAKE PROPERTY, BATEMAN TWP., ONT., TO FEBRUARY 28, 1985

March 5, 1985

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INTRODUCTION

The Bateman Township gold property of McFinley Red Lake Mines Ltd. is located in the important Red Lake gold-producing area of northwestern Ontario, Canada (see Figure 1). It consists of 30 contiguous mining claims comprising 1,260 acres, more or less, covering the McFinley Peninsula, McFinley Island, and a portion of the waters of East Bay of Red Lake, lying in the southwestern part of Bateman Township (see Figure 2).

The property lies within five miles of the Campbell Red Lake, Dickenson and Cochenour-Willans (now Wilanour) mines, and in a similar geological environment (see Figure 3). The property is described in some detail in a report by G.M. Hogg & Associates Ltd., dated August 15, 1984, the Summary of which is included herein as Appendix I. At that time the underground evaluation of the shaft area of the property was recommended at an estimated cost of $ 6,114,000.

During 1984 partial financing for the evaluation of the property was arranged through Phoenix Gold Mines Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario, and work preparatory to the opening of the shaft commenced in September, 1984, under the management of that Company. J.S. Redpath Ltd., mining contractors, were engaged to oversee road construction, plant installation, dewatering and underground operations.

During late February, 1985, Phoenix Gold Mines Ltd. advised McFinley Red Lake Mines Ltd. that it had reached no decision as to the provision of ongoing financing to the project. Notably, only about 25 percent of the originally recommended underground drifting had been completed at the time, at an approximate expenditure level of $4 million. Currently the plant is being held on standby, one underground drill is in operation, and the compilation of the considerable accumulated data is in progress.

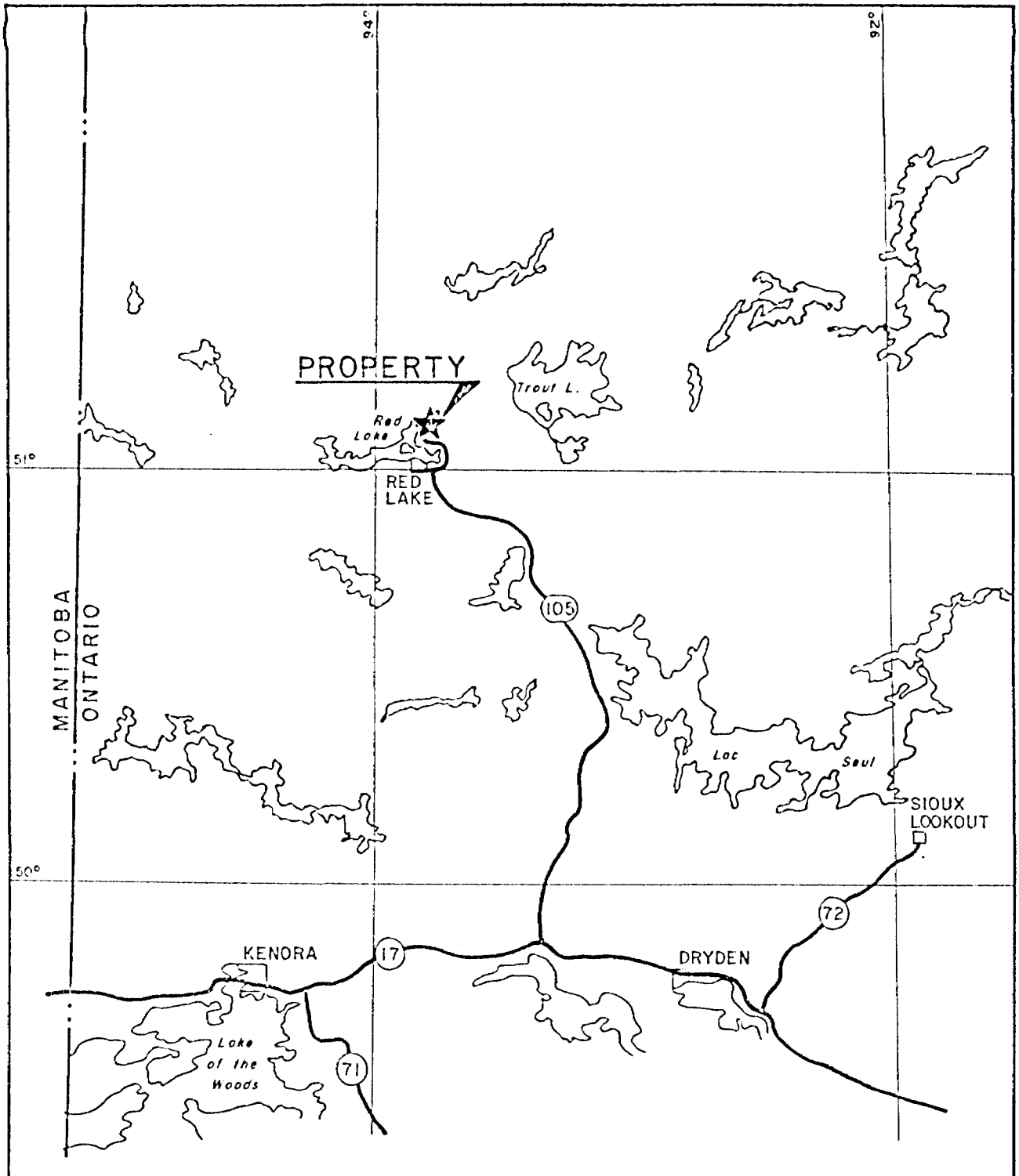


FIG. 1

McFINLEY RED LAKE MINES LIMITED
Mc FINLEY RED LAKE PROPERTY
BATEMAN TWP., RED LAKE AREA GENERAL LOCATION PLAN
AUGUST 1964 G.M. HOGG & ASSOCIATES LTD.

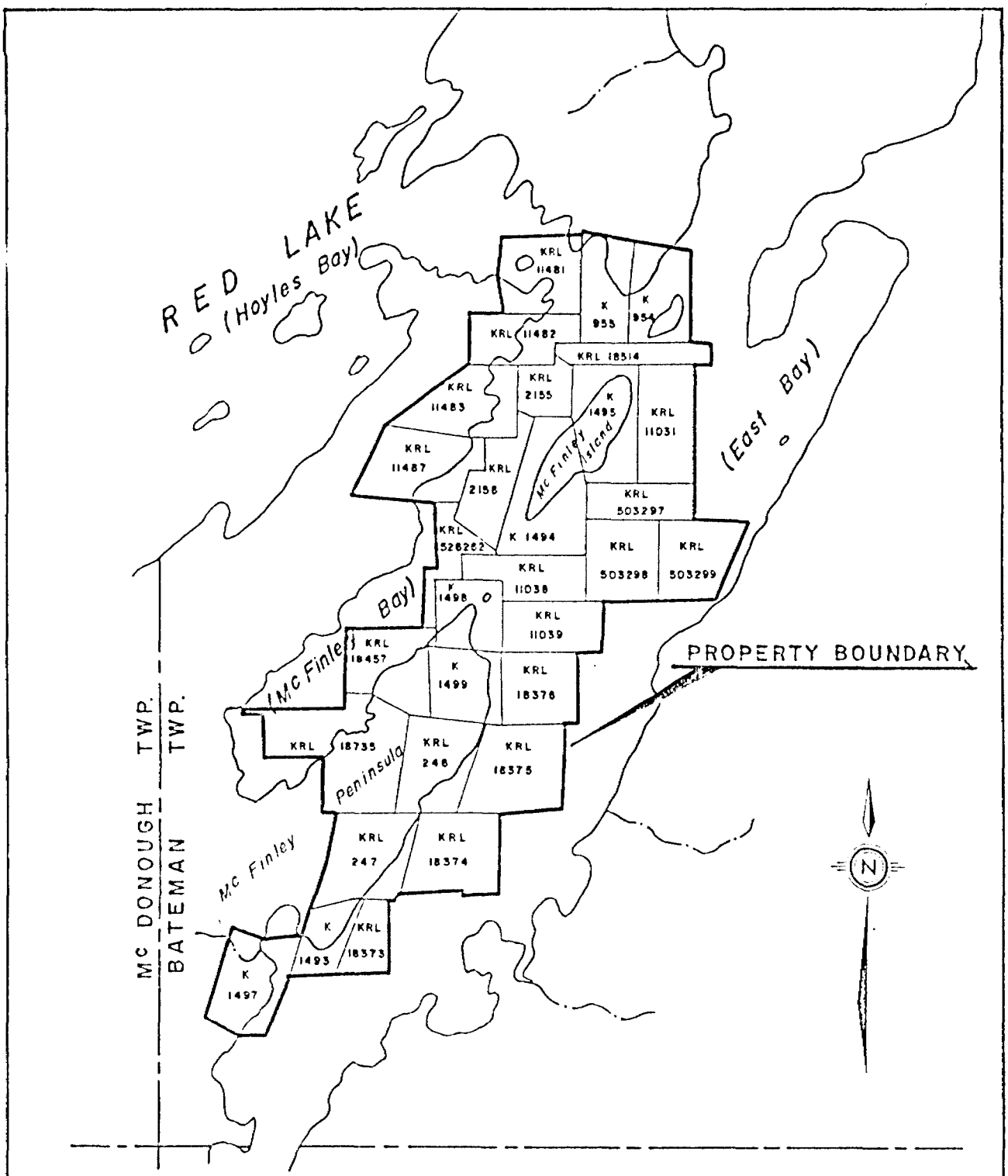


FIG. 2

0 1·0

1" = ½ MILE

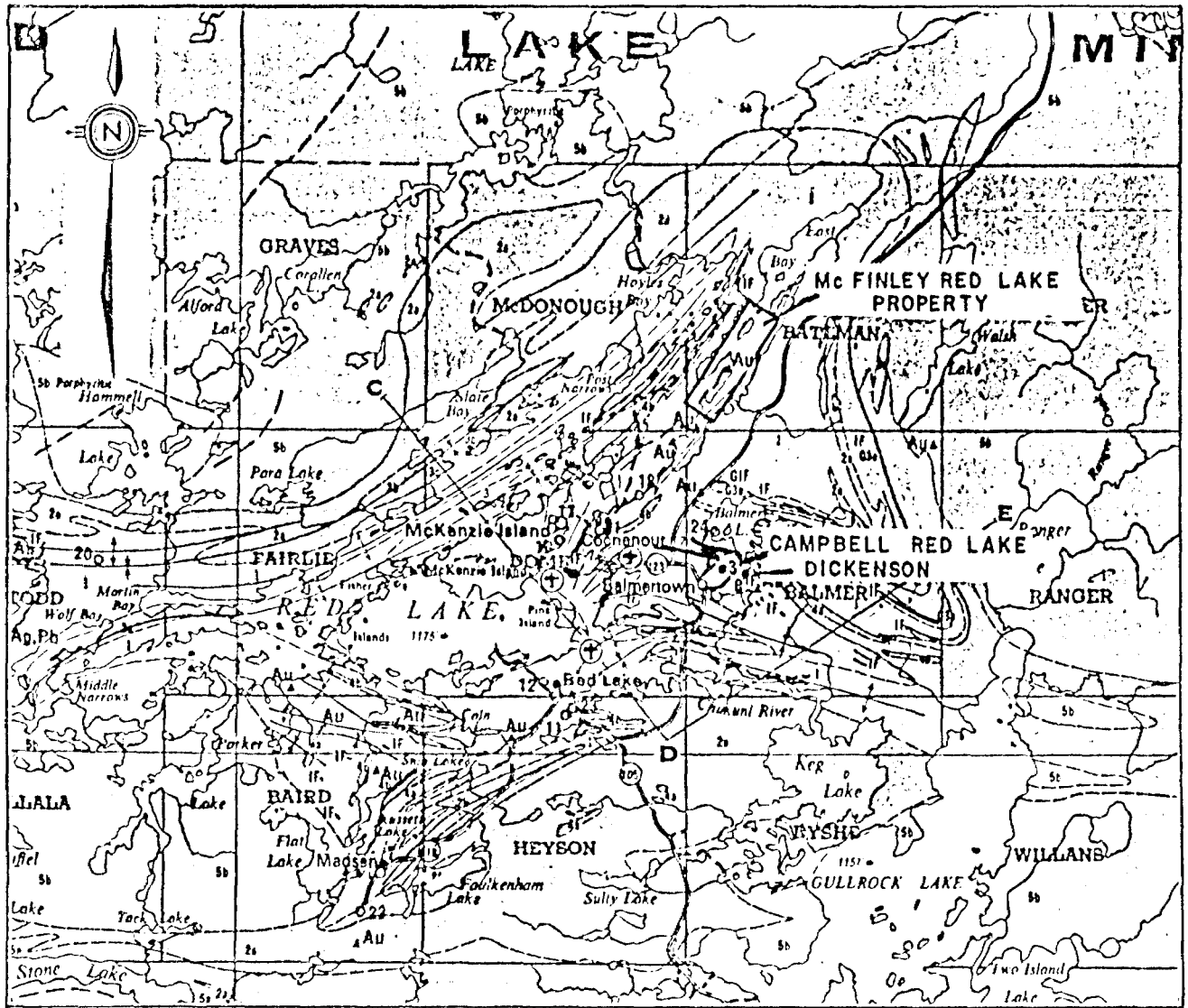
McFINLEY RED LAKE MINES LIMITED

McFINLEY RED LAKE PROPERTY

BATEMAN TWP., RED LAKE AREA

CLAIM LOCATION PLAN

AUGUST, 1964 G.M. HOGG & ASSOCIATES LTD.



LEGEND

5 *Undifferentiated granitic rocks.*
5a *Biotite-and (or) hornblende-quartz-feldspar gneiss, augen gneiss, migmatite, granite gneiss, hybrid granite gneiss, amphibolite gneiss.*
5b *Granite, granodiorite*

MAFIC AND ULTRAMAFIC IGNEOUS ROCKS

4 *Undifferentiated.*
4a *Gabbro, metagabbro, metadiorite.*
4b *Peridotite, serpentinite.*

METASEDIMENTS[a]

3 *Undifferentiated.*
3a *Conglomerate, arkose, greywacke, siltstone, argillite, slate, and derived schists.*
3b *Metasediments with some metavolcanics.*
3c *Paragneiss, lit-par-lit gneiss.*

If *Iron formation.*

FELSIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS

2 *Undifferentiated.*
2a *Rhyolitic and dacitic tuff, agglomerate and flows.*
2b *Tuff with some metasediments.*

MAFIC METAVOLCANICS

1 *Undifferentiated.*
1a *Massive lava, pillow lava, tuff, agglomerate, amphibolite, and derived schists and gneisses.*
1b *Metavolcanics with some metasediments.*

● *Producing mine.*

○ *Past producing mine.*

▲ *Mineral occurrence.*

Ag.....*Silver*
Au.....*Gold*

Map 2175
Red Lake-Birch Lake Sheet
Geological Compilation Series

FIG. 3

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE RED LAKE AREA, N.W. ONT.

0 4 8

Scale 1" = 4 Miles

G.M. HOGG & ASSOCIATES LTD

It is the purpose of this Summary Report to review the work completed since inception of the recent evaluation program, and the results therefrom. Based on these results and the considerable information deriving from this work, a program to complete an adequate assessment of the economic potential of the shaft area is recommended.

OPERATIONS

Since September, 1984, a total of 69 surface drill holes have been drilled on the McFinley Peninsula, totalling 34,870 feet of drilling. This program was terminated on December 21, 1984. Approximately 35 of these holes were drilled within the area being tested by underground exploration, and have proven valuable in geological interpretation and in the direction of the underground work. Several of these holes in the north shaft area intersected visible gold over narrow widths. The logging and plotting of the resulting data are currently in progress, and the surveying of these holes has recently been completed. Claim boundaries were also surveyed during the period.

Underground exploration commenced in late November, 1984, with the work being carried out under contract by J.S. Redpath Ltd. Road construction, camp construction, headframe and hoist installation, and underground rehabilitation were largely completed during the period September 1, 1984, to November 20, 1984. Effective drifting operations were started on November 20th, 1984, and terminated in early January, 1985. The surface plant during construction and as presently situated are illustrated in Plates 1 and 2.

On the 150' Level drifting and crosscutting were completed to the north and south of the shaft. To the south the 155 Drift on the D Zone has been extended to the 7+00S Section, and three crosscuts totalling 130 feet have been driven off this drift. To the north of the shaft a crosscut

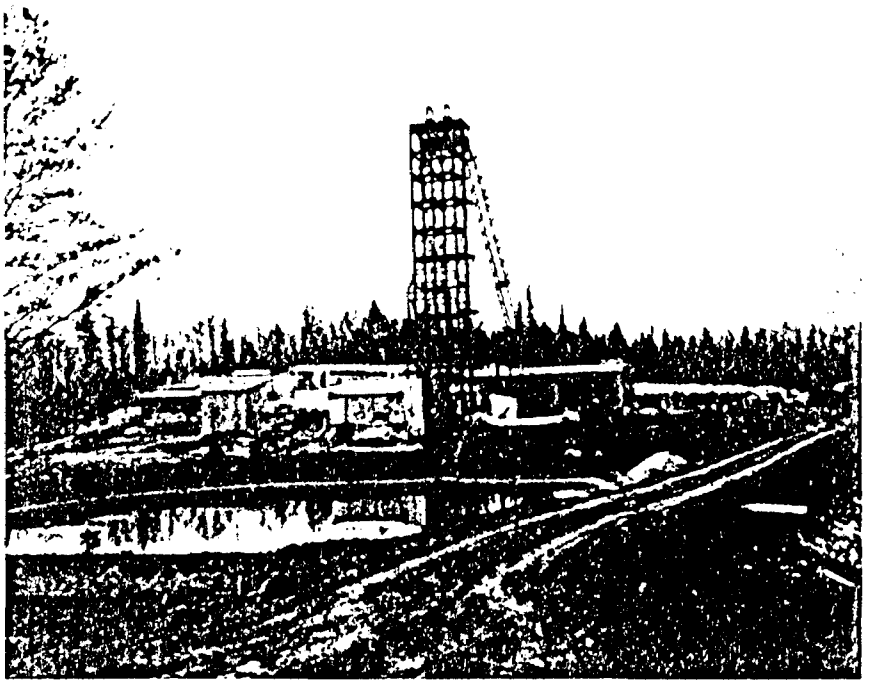


Plate 1: McFinley Surface Plant
Construction, October, 1984

Plate 2: McFinley Headframe and Plant,
January, 1985

340 feet in length was driven into the vicinity of the C Zone, and the 158 Drift extended for a distance of 160 feet into this zone. Visible gold was encountered in veining in the 158 Drift wall, but was not followed since it was deemed more important to extend the heading as far as possible to the north for drilling purposes within the proscribed operating period. An additional 130 feet of drifting and crosscutting were completed on this level in other locations.

On the 400' Level approximately 390 feet of drifting and crosscutting were completed, but none of it reached critical test locations. Work on this level was de-emphasized in order to obtain maximum penetration into important areas on the 150' Level prior to the termination of drifting operations scheduled for the end of 1984.

Accordingly, to the termination of the underground drifting program in early January, 1985, a total of about 1,570 feet was completed. Of this, approximately 770 feet were driven in areas considered of significance for test purposes, and all of this on the 150' Level.

Underground drilling commenced with one machine on December 7, 1984, and was continued with two machines to the end of February, 1985. Currently one machine remains in operation.

Approximately 80 holes have now been completed underground for a total footage of about 6,000 feet. Most of these holes have been drilled horizontally for short distances in drift walls for local test purposes, but present drilling consists largely of longer holes designed to delimit and trace vein systems.

Routine face and car sampling were carried out during drifting operations, but in retrospect much of this data is of questionable value because of (1) location, and (2) the character of the sampling done. These data have

nonetheless been amalgamated with the older Little Long Lac data (circa 1955), and plotted.

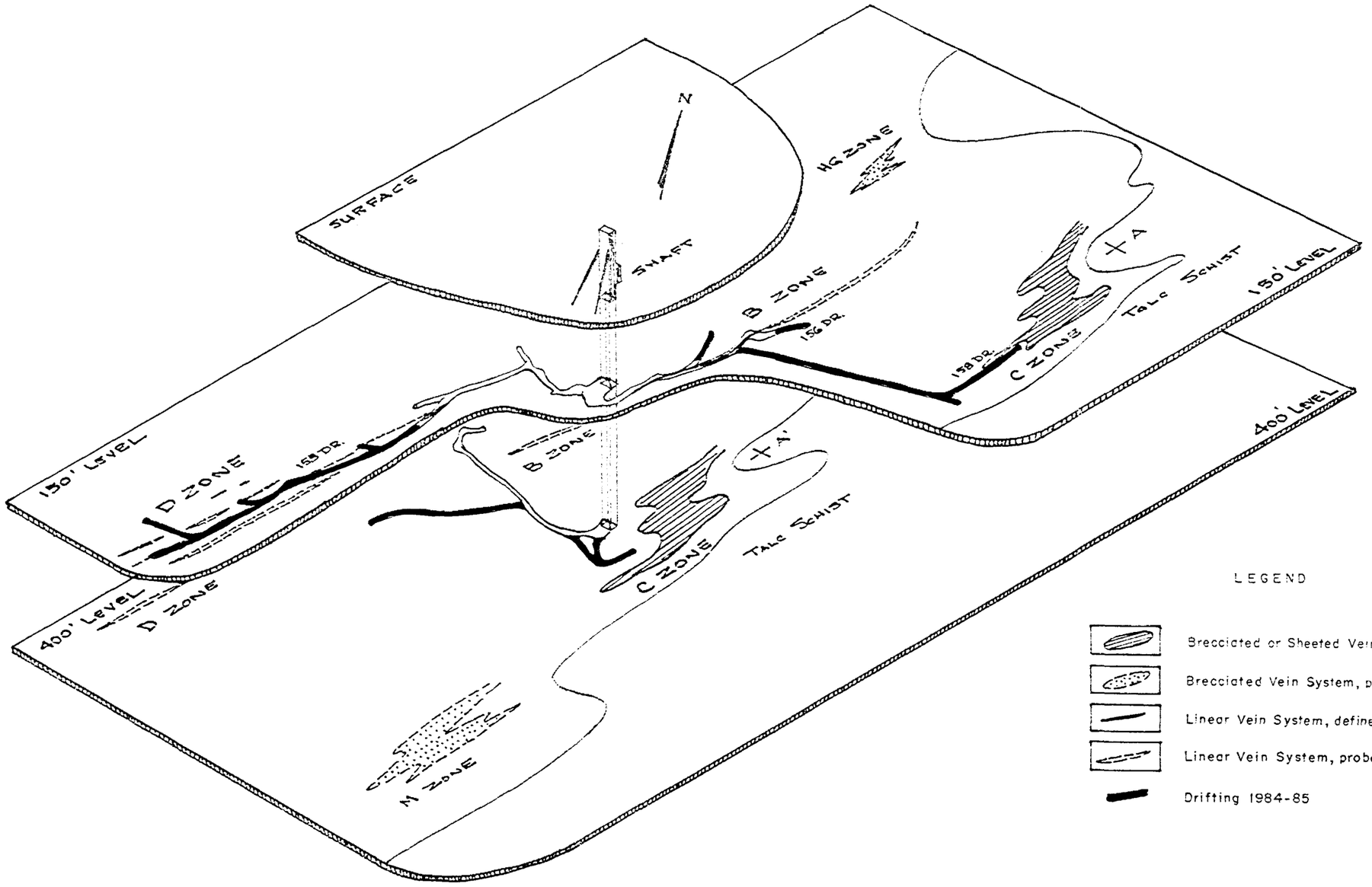
Through January and February, 1985, mapping of all workings has been carried out, and wall and back sampling has been largely completed. This information is currently being compiled at the mine site. Surface drill sections are being compiled by D. Gervais in Toronto at this time.

GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

The limited underground evaluation work completed to date has contributed greatly to our geological knowledge of the area. Work is continuing, of course, and additional information of significance is being acquired.

However, it is clear at this point that the key lithological unit in the shaft vicinity is the talc schist. This unit has been shown to lie in arcuate form, more or less conforming to the configuration of the northern part of the McFinley Peninsula itself. In detail the unit is found to be irregular in contact through folding and/or faulting action, or deriving from original depositional irregularities (see Figure 4, and Level Plans in pocket). Talc carbonate schist, a variety of the talc schist, is common to contact areas, and highly silicified polymorphic units are often present within the talc schist as inclusions or infolded remanents.

To the southwest of the talc schist an interlayered sequence of brownish biotite tuff and basaltic flows occurs. The biotite tuff, which is probably best classified as a metasediment, commonly contains cherty horizons up to 10-15 feet in thickness. These cherts may constitute a true magnetite iron formation, a sulphide facies of iron formation, or an essentially barren chert. They are normally anomalous in gold content.



LEGEND

- Brecciated or Sheeted Vein System, defined
- Brecciated Vein System, probable
- Linear Vein System, defined
- Linear Vein System, probable
- Drifting 1984-85

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Isometric Sketch Showing Underground Workings and Vein Systems in Shaft Area

SCALE: 1 inch = 200 ft.

Figure 4

GMH Mar. 1985

Dioritic dikes are common in the area, usually exhibiting a northwesterly strike. Some "diorites" however, may represent coarsely crystalline flow material. Quartz feldspar porphyry and/or rhyolite dikes are present, and are usually found conformable, discontinuous, and to lie within the biotite tuff units.

In the shaft vicinity, and particularly to the north of the shaft, structure within the volcano-biotite tuff sequence is complex. Generally formations exhibit a northeasterly strike and a dip of 50° to 60° to the northwest, but local variations are common. Faulting and jointing are ubiquitous, and are normally found to be of steep dip and striking in a westerly or northerly direction. In most cases movement along such breaks is not great, but a postulated westerly-trending fault in the shaft vicinity may involve a horizontal right-hand displacement of up to 150 feet. This widespread faulting and jointing is probably the result of a strong compressive stress from the southeast, with failure in the noted directions.

A very important structural feature in the north shaft area is the swing of the talc schist contact from a northeasterly to a northerly direction. This may be the result of fold action, or an early depositional feature. In any case, a prominent "nose" of schist appears to plunge at about 35° in a S 75° W direction in this area (see locations A and A' in Figure 4), and highly complex veining and brecciation within the overlying volcano-biotite schist assemblage is present in proximity. We find that other similarly disturbed zones appear to exist in the general vicinity, and likely follow the same pattern.

VEINING & MINERALIZATION

Two major types of auriferous veining have been recognized in the limited amount of underground evaluation work completed to date. The first,

exemplified by the D Zone to the south of the shaft, appears essentially formational. It consists of a series of sulphide-rich cherty horizons lying within biotite tuff. Quartz-carbonate veining, sometimes carrying excellent gold values, appears to break out of the formational chert at a low angle, forming a more or less continuous vein locus which may extend over a few hundred feet. Such veining (only that associated with a small section of the footwall chert exposed to date) contains gold, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and/or arsenopyrite mineralization, and varies from a few inches to four or five feet in thickness. Similar veining occurs associated with other cherty horizons in the hanging wall, but continuity and extent have not been established in the work done to date. In gross configuration, there is reason to believe that such vein systems in this area extend from surface to a depth of at least 600 feet. The B Zone, at least in the shaft vicinity, appears to conform to this model.

The second type of quartz-carbonate veining is exemplified by the C Zone, and to date has been encountered only in the north shaft area in proximity to the talc schist contact. These appear to be semi-linear zones of veining and brecciation within cherty biotite tuff, presently interpreted to plunge in a southwesterly direction from surface to an unknown depth. Again, the veining appears to be very closely associated with chert horizons, and may represent remobilization of the chert. Gold values are widely distributed in such vein systems, and pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite are the major sulphide minerals present. As noted, native gold has been observed in the 158 Drift within the C Zone, but this occurrence has not yet been followed up.

It is noteworthy that in this type of environment in the Red Lake area, gold concentrations are generally strongest in proximity to talc schist (ultramafic ?) contacts. This trend seems valid in the McFinley case, but

our present data are not extensive enough to reach any firm conclusions at this time. It may also be noted that such sheeted or brecciated vein systems of the C Zone type are major producers of the high grade ores of the Campbell Red Lake mine to the southeast.

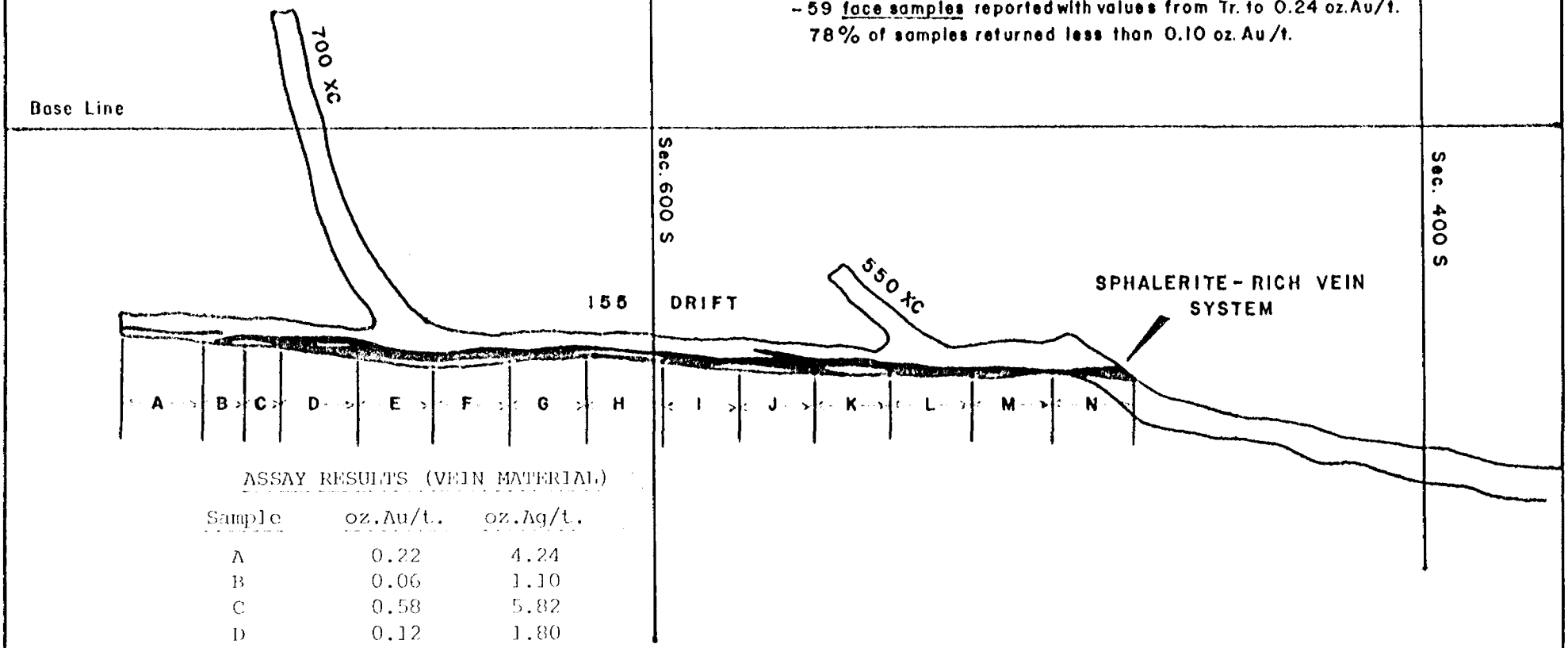
SAMPLING OPERATIONS & RESULTS

Face and car samples were routinely taken throughout the underground drifting operation, and have been compiled. These results are consistently low, but not unexpectedly so since the drifting was carried on exploratory headings rather than in "ore" zones. The one possible exception to this comment is the 155 Drift which was directed along the footwall chert of the D Zone to the south of the shaft. In this instance a sphalerite-rich vein system was followed over part of the distance, but it has been subsequently shown by drilling in this part of the drift that parallel veins exist in the footwall and hanging wall which will produce better grades. Similarly, in the case of the 158 Drift to the north, subsequent drilling indicates that the area of better values and vein development was not reached in the drifting completed, and, as noted, an exposed vein with visible gold in the drift wall was not followed at the time of opening.

However, other serious deficiencies in such operational sampling procedures are also apparent. Gold in both the linear and sheeted vein environments is largely in native form, and of very erratic distribution. Several instances have been documented where the sampling of a vein in the face or back will yield astonishingly variable results on multiple samplings. In Figure 5, showing the sample results along the exposed sphalerite-rich vein in the back of the 155 Drift (D Zone), the presence of gold values of interest is indicated. However, face samples taken in this area during drifting operations, which included only a

NOTE: - 36 car samples reported with values from Tr. to 0.12 oz. Au/t.
64 % of samples returned less than 0.05 oz. Au/t.

- 59 face samples reported with values from Tr. to 0.24 oz. Au/t.
78 % of samples returned less than 0.10 oz. Au/t.



ASSAY RESULTS (VEIN MATERIAL)

Sample	oz. Au/t.	oz. Ag/t.
A	0.22	4.24
B	0.06	1.10
C	0.58	5.82
D	0.12	1.80
E	0.10	6.80
F	0.09	2.66
G	0.09	3.40
H	0.20	4.59
I	0.25	6.23
J	0.10	1.50
K	0.19	5.14
L	0.10	2.65
M	0.17	3.58
N	0.33	3.94

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VEIN SAMPLING IN THE SOUTH PORTION OF THE 155 DRIFT

Scale: 1 in. = 40 ft.

FIGURE 5

small amount of vein material, showed few values of interest. It is also evident that car samples taken in this area included little vein material.

Another illustration of the problem is found in the sampling of the existing face at the north end of the 158 Drift (C Zone). Here one face sample yielded an uncut value of 0.53 oz.Au/ton over a width of 6.33 feet. Later resampling of this face on a similar basis yielded values in only a low range.

Bearing these examples in mind it is apparent that very thorough sampling of veined and mineralized zones is mandatory to accurate reserve definition, and that this can rarely be accomplished by drilling. Hence the evolution of the practice of Campbell Red Lake Mines which involves the drifting into heavily veined areas which have returned only low values in drilling (0.05 oz.Au/ton is considered potentially of significance). Further, as illustrated in Appendix II, ore type and configuration in the area may be found locally highly variable. In this case, involving the Cochenour Willans Mine (Wilanour), no less than 10 varieties of ore occurrence were recognized.

Clearly in the case of the McFinley shaft area these difficulties in sampling and zonal definition can only be overcome by (1) obtaining adequate openings in veined areas, and (2) carrying out thorough bulk sampling of the veined material so exposed. Neither of these requirements have been met at this time.

EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

Diamond drilling, sampling, core logging and data compilation are currently in progress, with the McFinley plant being maintained on a stand-by basis. As new information is acquired and assimilated, proposed evaluation requirements will obviously change in detail. However, fundemental requirements are fully identifiable at this time, and the adequate evaluation of the McFinley shaft area cannot be considered as complete until they have been carried out. It will be noted, of course, that

these recommendations relate only to the shaft area, and make no provision for the testing of the McFinley Island area to the northeast.

The recommended program is as follows:

(1) The sheeted and brecciated C Zone close to the talc schist contact should be opened and effectively bulk sampled. This should be done on the 150' and 400' Levels.

(2) The north extension of the strongly auriferous B Zone should be opened and effectively sampled. This can be done on the 150' Level.

(3) Additional openings should be provided and sampling carried out on the D Zone in order to establish the character and extent of the footwall veining.

(4) Underground drilling operations should be continued with particular emphasis on establishing continuity of vein systems between the existing levels and below the 400' Level.

This work, estimated to require approximately three months for completion, should be undertaken at the earliest possible time to avoid unnecessary plant standby costs. It will be noted also that the onset of Spring conditions over the next few months will necessitate access road upgrading.

PROGRAM COST

We calculate, as shown on the accompanying level plans (in pocket), that a total of 2,000 feet of drifting and crosscutting will be necessary to carry out the required sampling program. Provision for 200 feet of raising is included for sampling purposes, and to test vein continuity

as appropriate. It is assumed that J.S. Redpath Ltd., who have performed contractor's duties in the past, would be retained in the same capacity in future. However, it is suggested that some areas of their agreement may be renegotiated at a somewhat lower cost. This is not to be construed to indicate overcharge on past work, but this firm is now familiar with the area and facilities available, and some reduction in fee scale may now be possible.

Cost estimates for the recommended work are as follows:

Drifting, X-cuts (2000' @ $300/ft.)	$ 600,000
Raising (200 ft. @ $ 250/ ft.)	50,000
Drilling (3000 ft. @ $ 12.00/ft.)	36,000
Plant Operating Cost (3 mo.@ $150,000)	450,000
Road Improvement	100,000
Personnel, Supervision	60,000
Consulting, Compilation	25,000
Sample Treatment Equipment	15,000
Analysis	25,000
Supplies, Transportation	15,000
Administration	20,000
Subtotal	$ 1,396,000
Contingencies (15%)	209,400
Total Estimated Cost	$ 1,605,400

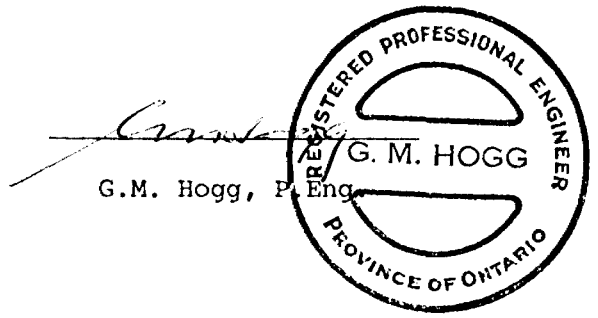
CONCLUSIONS

Proposed herein are the minimum requirements for the adequate evaluation of the McFinley shaft area, which are considered fully justified at this time. The cost of this work, considering the moneys already spent

on the project during 1984 and 1985, will approximate the figure given in our report of August 15, 1984.

The project is not without risk. However, considering the results of evaluation work completed thus far, and the fact that an excellent plant facility exists on site, it must be considered an attractive situation for investors interested in gold ventures.

Respectfully Submitted,



G.M. Hogg, P. Eng.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY

This report on the East Bay gold property of McFinley Red Lake Mines Limited has been prepared by G.M. Hogg, P.Eng., at the request of that Company. The property, consisting of twenty-six patented and four unpatented mining claims, lies in the southwestern part of Bateman Township of the Red Lake District of northwestern Ontario. It is located approximately four miles north of the presently-producing Campbell Red Lake and Dickenson mines.

Originally staked for silver in the 1920's, the property was subsequently explored for gold in ensuing years. Several high grade gold occurrences were located thereon by trenching and drilling, and during 1956 an exploration shaft was sunk to a depth of 423 feet in the northeastern part of the McFinley Peninsula by Little Long Lac interests. This project was terminated in 1957, and the property lay dormant until further drilling was undertaken by Sabina Industries Ltd. in 1975. Additional surface exploration and drilling were completed during the 1982-83 period by Sabina Industries Ltd. and McFinley Mines Ltd. under a joint venture agreement. McFinley Red Lake Mines Limited acquired the property in 1984.

Gold occurrences on the property are most frequent along a narrow belt extending about two miles in a northeasterly direction from the McFinley Peninsula to McFinley Island. Gold occurs associated with a sulphide facies of iron formation and zones of quartz-carbonate rock therein, and is essentially stratabound. It is believed sedimentary in origin, with local redistribution in veins and fractures as a result of deformation and metamorphism within the containing rocks. The prospects of definition of economically viable zones of gold mineralization in this environment are considered excellent, and have been enhanced by recent drilling.

Drill-indicated reserves in iron formation-associated zones have been estimated to shallow depths for areas south of the shaft, but zonal configuration and projection remain unavoidably uncertain. Underground exploration of this area, and to the north of the shaft, will be necessary to accurately define and confirm reserves in this area.

In the shaft area the limited drifting completed during the 1956-57 period failed to reach significantly mineralized areas indicated by, and since confirmed, by surface drilling. Accordingly, an adequate evaluation of the area was not effected. However, the shaft and workings are available for initial underground access on rehabilitation.

A program for the underground evaluation of the shaft area has been proposed at an estimated cost of $ 5,770,500. Surface drilling is also suggested in the peninsula area at an additional estimated cost of $ 343,500. The implementation of this exploratory program is highly recommended.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
G. M. HOGG
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
G M HOGG & ASSOCIATES LTD.

APPENDIX II

ORE DESCRIPTION, COCHENOUR WILLANS MINE; C.J. Kuryliw, Structural Geology of Canadian Ore Deposits, CIM, Vol.II, 1957.

The ore-bearing veins consist of a transparent blue vitreous quartz enclosing the metallic constituents. The gold occurs native, with or within fine acicular crystals of arsenopyrite. The arsenopyrite is the most abundant metallic mineral present in the quartz, and the gold content is directly proportional to the arsenopyrite content. Other metallic minerals are stibnite, sphalerite, and rarely pyrite. Stibnite and sphalerite are found in heavily silicified rocks, but these minerals do not contain gold except where they have been fractured and silicified.

Faults provided the mineralizing solutions with ready access to the favourable ore locations. The fracture network in the earlier carbonate and carbonate-quartz veins provided the secondary channels to the present site of the ore.

The ore is all in the Keewatin rocks, and is all within or adjacent to the two beds of tuff, with a maximum width of 75 feet each, that lie between the "dark lava" and the "rhyolite X" bands of the lava series. The contacts of the "light altered" and "tuff" beds are the most persistently mineralized. However, ore has been found at a number of locations in the zone, which can be described as follows (*see* Figure 1):

1. *At the "light altered"—"dark" lava contact.*

The rocks at this contact, the upper contact of the favourable zone, show the most persistent mineralization. A carbonate zone usually separates the two formations, and has been fractured where there has been much faulting. The fractures are filled with silica carrying native gold and gold-bearing arsenopyrite. A replacement zone of gold-bearing arsenopyrite and barren pyrite occurs in the "dark" lava at the contact. The thickness of the zone increases in areas of intense shearing.

2. *In carbonate veins in the "light altered" formation.*

Carbonate veins tend to occur where the formation is thick. They are usually parallel to the contacts, but may have other attitudes. The gold-carrying silicification occupies fractures in the carbonate.

3. *At the "light altered"—"tuff" contact.*

An irregular fine black line marks a definite contact between the two members of the favourable zone, where they are thick. Silicification and mineralization are commonly concentrated in the "tuff" just below the contact line.

4. *In the "tuff".*

Pre-ore sulphides, chiefly pyrrhotite, are present. Patches of gold-bearing arsenopyrite occur throughout the formation, the gold content usually ranging from 0·02 to 0·20 ounces per ton. Mineralization may be localized by strong faults, pre-ore dykes, and/or blocks of Keewatin sediments, to produce relatively thick blocks of ore.

5. *In fractures in large blocks of chert.*

Some large blocks of chert contain long, persistent fractures which, where silicified and mineralized, may carry spectacular coarse gold and some arsenopyrite. Low tonnages from individual fractures have been mined as ore.

6. *At the "rhyolite X"—"tuff" contact.*

A carbonate vein of variable width commonly occurs at this lower contact of the zone. The upper part of the vein is usually banded parallel to the contact, whereas the footwall part consists of large, concentrically ringed nodules of carbonate. The mineralization, if present, is found in a narrow fracture in the upper banded part of the vein; the fracture is persistent and parallel to the banding. The mineralization carries a high ratio of native gold to arsenopyrite.

7. *In the "rhyolite X" near its upper contact.*

Silicification and mineralization occur in this zone in lenses from one inch to three feet thick. The lenses carry heavy arsenopyrite, and stibnite, sphalerite, and native gold may also be present. They occur at the footwall of the contact carbonate vein (No. 6 above), or as lenticles branching off at about 30 degrees from this footwall. They are also found 15 to 50 feet below the contact and parallel to it.

8. *Along strong faults cutting the "light altered".*

Mineralization may occur in steep veins at places where a strong fault has thrown the favourable tuffs into contact with the overlying beds. The veins are quartz carrying gold, arsenopyrite, and sphalerite.

9. *In the favourable rocks in contact with an acid dyke.*

In areas where the "mottled rhyolite" dykes are irregular, mineralization may be localized in favourable rocks contained in an embayment in the dyke.

10. In strongly sheared and chloritized dark lava.

A strong shear zone in the southwestern part of the mine area, striking north 60 degrees west, carries narrow silicified carbonate veins heavily mineralized with arsenopyrite, native gold, and some stibnite. "Mottled rhyolite" dykes and strong faults appear necessary to localize the mineralization.

11. *In carbonate veins in grey lava.*

Carbonate veins are commonly found paralleling the upper contact of the grey lava. They carry very finely crystalline arsenopyrite, and some native gold may occur in quartz-filled fractures, but the veins do not make ore.

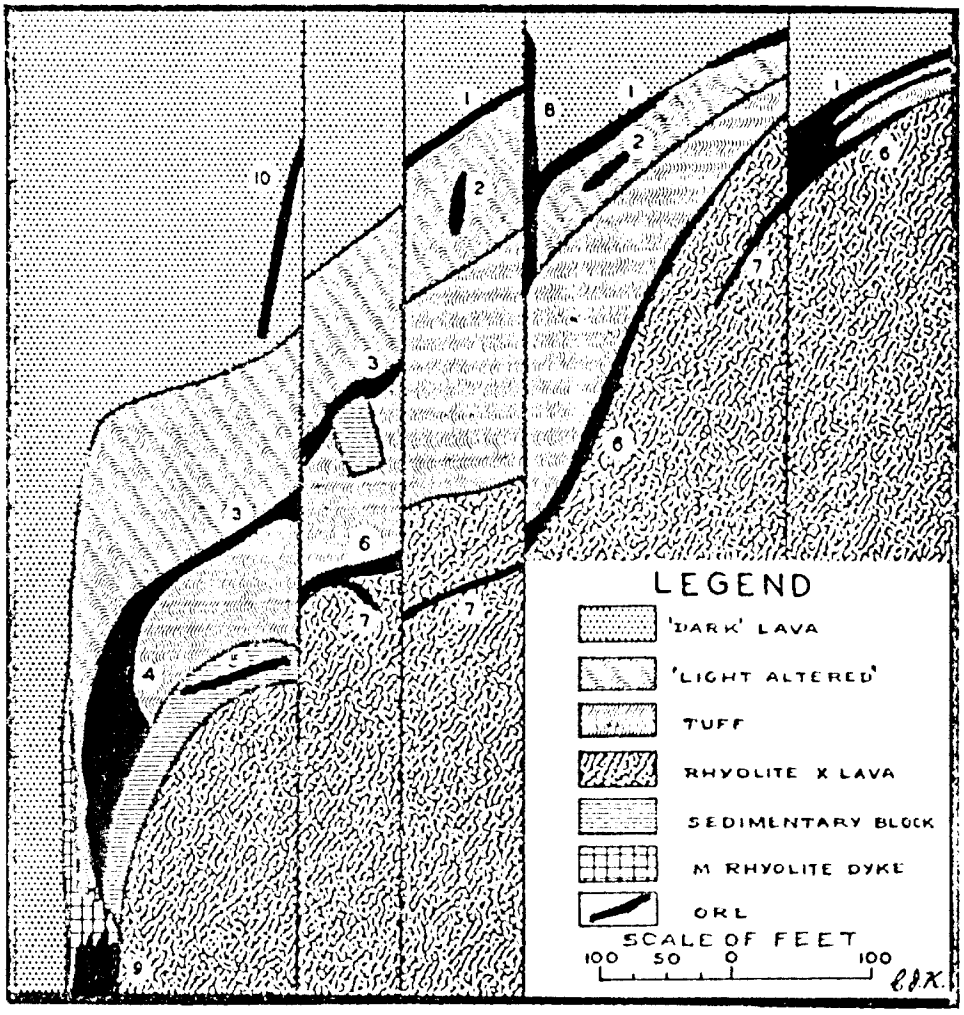


Figure 1. *Generalized section, showing relationships of orebodies to rock sequence, Cochenour Willans mine.*

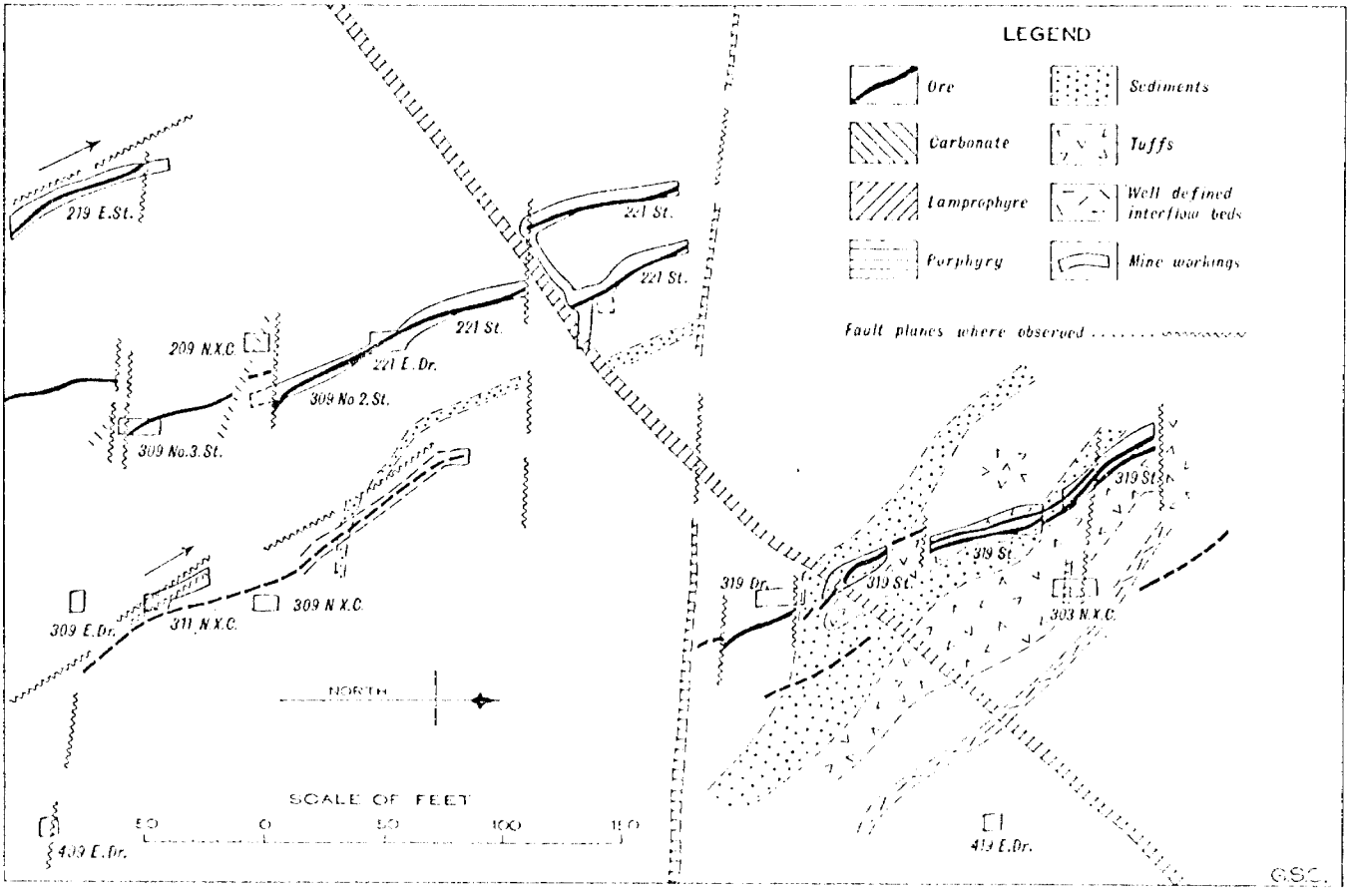
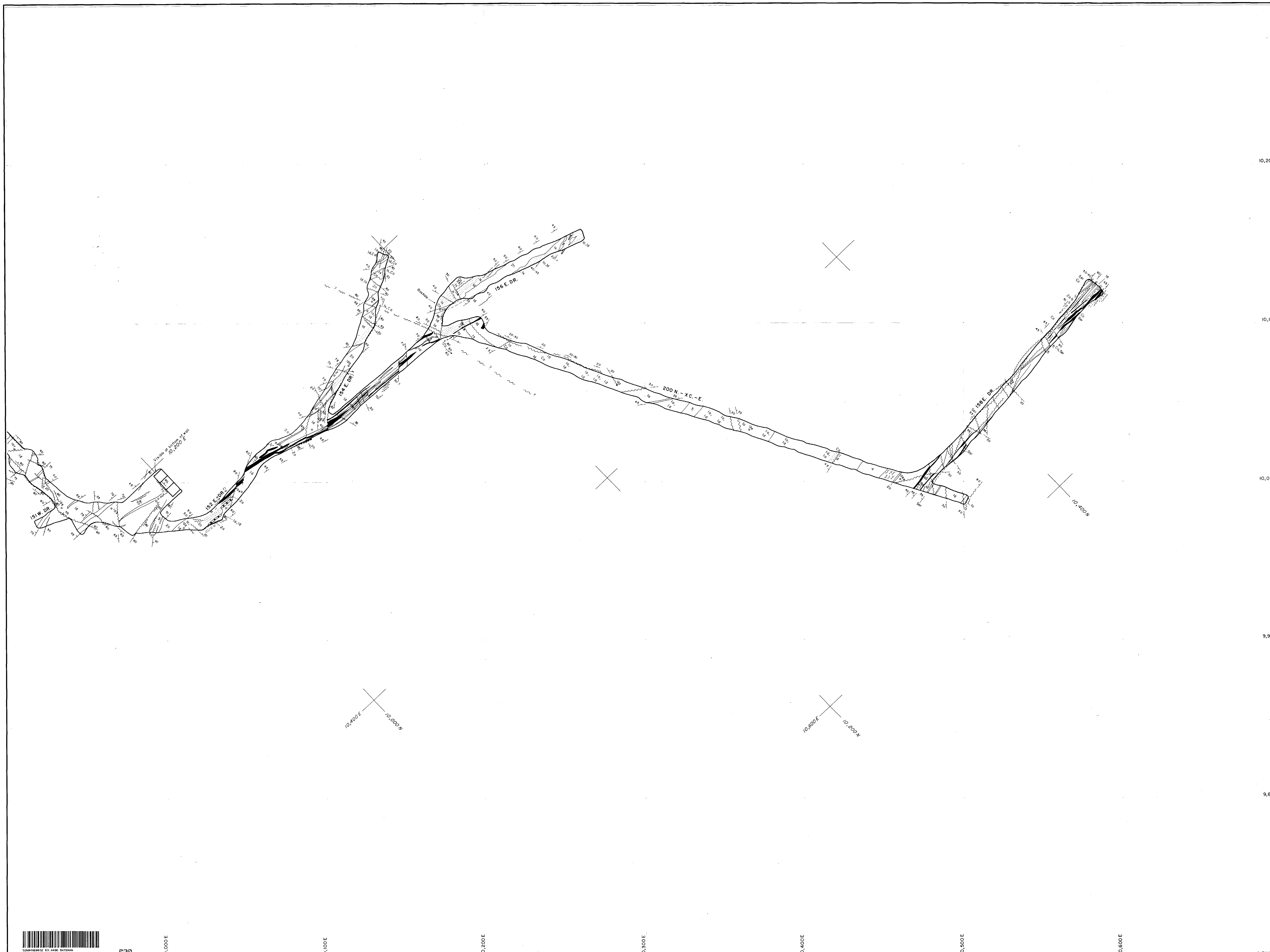


Fig. 2 - Sections across 219, 309, and 319 ore shoots, Cochenour Willans mine.


PROPERTY MAP
BATEMAN TWP. ONT.
FEET
GRID AREA
EAST
BAY
Mc FINLEY
RED LAKE
MAIN CHERTY SEDIMENTARY HORIZON
ANDESITIC VOLCANICS
GOLD - SILVER BEARING QUARTZ - CARBONATE HORIZON
SERPENTINITE (TALC - CHLORITE - CARBONATE HORIZON)
Mc FINLEY PENINSULA
Mc FINLEY ISLAND
BL-0 (Peninsula Grid)
BL-0 (Lake Grid)
BL-14W
OUTLINE OF MAP 1"=100'
CONDUCTOR LEGEND
Depth (ft) / Conductance (mhos)
20 / 200
>100 mhos
5 to 100 mhos
<5 mhos
Conductive zone within the bedrock. (Type a) conductor)
Weak anomalous expression
Prominent anomalous expression
Central region of overburden-filled trough in upper bedrock. (Type b) conductor)
'Thin' and/or 'weakly' conductive.
Between the two flanking cases
'Thick' and/or 'strongly' conductive.
Region of conductive lake-bottom sediments. (Type b) conductor)
LEGEND
D.D. Hole
D.D. Hole with Zn mineralization but not assayed.
D.D. Hole with Zn assayed intersections.
0 200 400 600 800
FEET
PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.
McFINLEY PROJECT
BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO
E.M. CONDUCTOR INTERPRETATION
AND
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
To Accompany Report by John Betz Limited, July, 1982
Revised; June, 1985
1.


McFINLEY RED LAKE MINES LTD.
McFINLEY PROJECT
150 LEVEL - GEOLOGICAL PLAN
Scale: 1 in. = 40 ft.
634496
G.M. HOGG, JANUARY 1985
G.M. HOGG
LEGEND
- Phoenix G.M. Advance, Nov. 1984 - Jan. 1985
- Proposed working, Stage I
- Proposed working, Stage II
8 - Quartz feldspar porphyry / Rhyolite
7 - Diorite dike
6 - Diorite, possible coarse flow
5 - Chert
4 - Biotitic tuff
3 - Andesite, basalt
2 - Talc-chlorite-carbonate rock
1 - Talc schist
- Quartz-carbonate veining
s - Silicified zone
- Fault
- Geological contact, defined, assumed.
- Underground drill hole, 1984-85
- Underground drill hole, 1955-56
- Surface drill hole location (1984)
Note: Base line coincides with coordinate line 10,200 N of new mine coordinate system (1985).
HG Zone
B Zone
B Zone Ext. Area
C Zone Area
D Zone Area
Projected trace of schist contact (approximate)
Area of high sludge values in hole B4-55 (projected to level)
Base Line
To 1005 level
152 DR
153 DR
154 DR
155 DR
156 DR
158 DR
150 DR
200 N XCE
550 XCW
700 XCW
350 XCW
1000 N
800 N
600 N
400 N
200 N
0+00
200 S
400 S
600 S
800 S
500 E
210

McFINLEY RED LAKE MINES LTD.
McFINLEY PROJECT
400 LEVEL - GEOLOGICAL PLAN
Scale: 1 in. = 40 ft.
63.4496
G. M. HOGG, JANUARY 1985
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
G. M. HOGG
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
LEGEND
8 - Quartz feldspar porphyry / Rhyolite
7 - Diorite dike
6 - Diorite, possible coarse flow
5 - Chert
4 - Biotitic tuff
3 - Andesite, basalt
2 - Talc-chlorite-carbonate rock
1 - Talc schist
- Quartz-carbonate veining
s - Silicified zone
- Fault
- Geological contact, defined, assumed.
4-2 - Underground drill hole, 1984-85
3-4-5 - Underground drill hole, 1955-56
40 - Surface drill hole location (1984)
Note: Base line coincides with coordinate line 10,200 N of new mine coordinate system (1985).
Phoenix G.M. Advance, Nov 1984 - Jan. 1985
Proposed Working, Stage I
Proposed Working, Stage II
D Zone Area
C Zone Area
Base Line
Projected trace of schist contact (approximate)
400 N XC
755 XCW
402 E DR
Sump
0+00
200 N
400 N
600 N
800 N
1000 N
200 S
400 S
600 S
800 S
500 E
220



LEGEND

HOST ROCKS
- 1a Chloritic Group (green)
- 1d Biotitic Group (brown)

MINERALIZED MATERIAL
- Quartz Vein ("ladder vein")
- 2a Chert Unit (yellow)
- h.s. Highly Silicified (light blue)
- Massive Sulphide (red)
- Sulphide Breccia (red)
- Quartz Pyrite ; Quartz-Arsenopyrite

VEINS
- Quartz Vein
- Quartz-Carbonate Vein

INTRUSIVE
- 4 Rhyolite / Quartz Feldspar Porphyry (orange)
- 5 Diorite (blue)

ALTERATION
- Ca Carbonate Alteration
- fc Carbonate-Fuschite Alteration
- Ser Sericite Schist, Strongly Sheared
- 1s Silicified Biotite Unit

KEY

63.4496

0 20 40 60 80
FEET

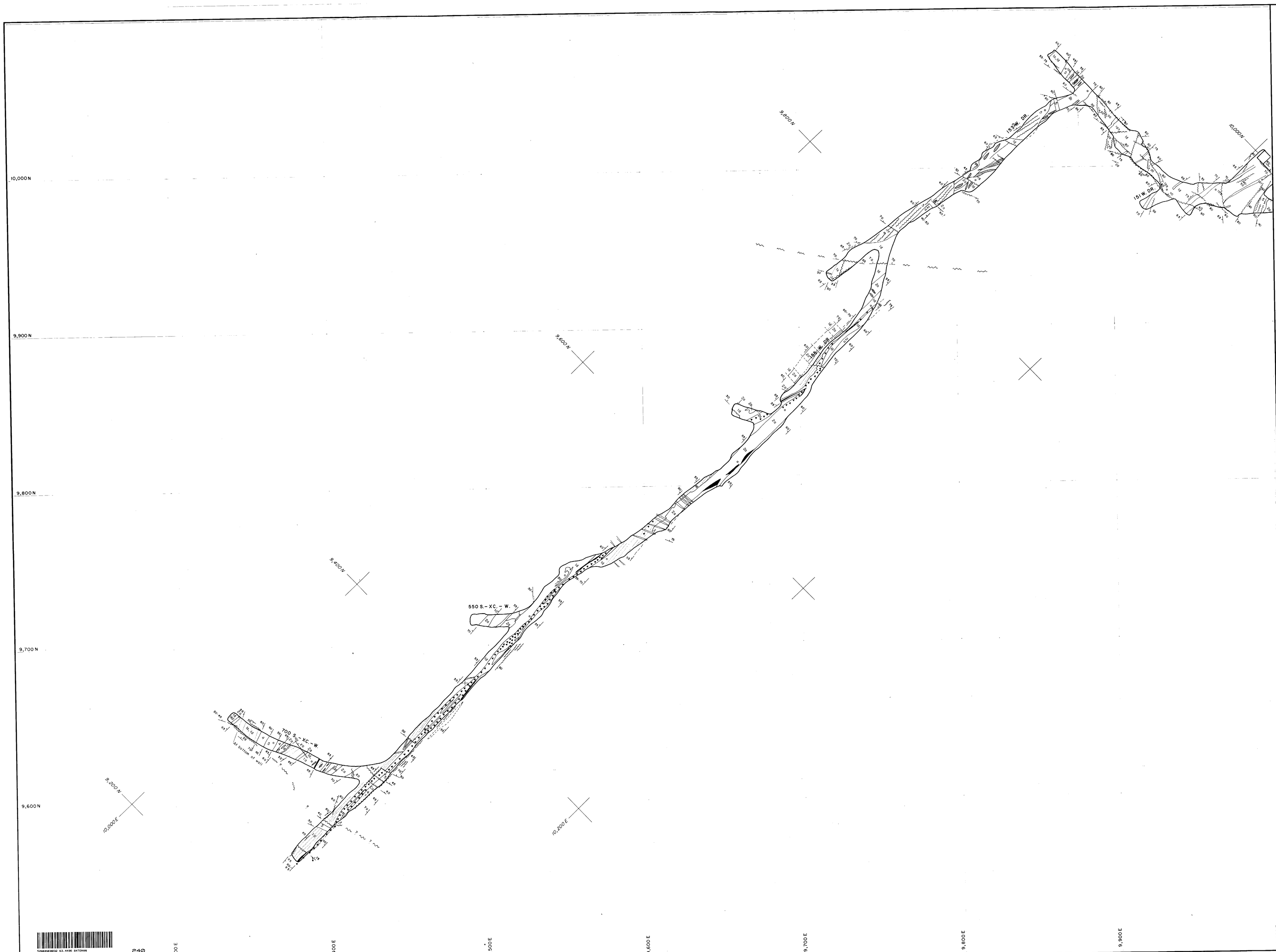
PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

M^cFINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO
150 ft. LEVEL
GEOLOGY

Date	By	Map No.

230



LEGEND

HOST ROCKS
- 1a Chloritic Group (green)
- 1d Biotitic Group (brown)

MINERALIZED MATERIAL
- Quartz Vein ("ladder vein")
- 2a Chert Unit (yellow)
- hs Highly Silicified (light blue)
- Massive Sulphide (red)
- Sulphide Breccia (red)
- Quartz Pyrite ; Quartz - Arsenopyrite

VEINS
- Quartz Vein
- Quartz - Carbonate Vein

INTRUSIVE
- 4 Rhyolite / Quartz Feldspar Porphyry (orange)
- 5 Diorite (blue)

ALTERATION
- Ca Carbonate Alteration
- fc Carbonate - Fuschite Alteration
- Ser Sericite Schist, Strongly Sheared
- Is Silicified Biotite Unit

KEY

0 20 40 60 80
FEET

PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

McFINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO
150 ft. LEVEL
GEOLOGY

Date:	By:	Map No:

240

10,000 N

9,800 E

10,300 N

10,200N

10,100N

10,000N

9,900N

9,800N

10,000 E

9,600 E

9,700E

10,200 E

9,800 E

9,900E

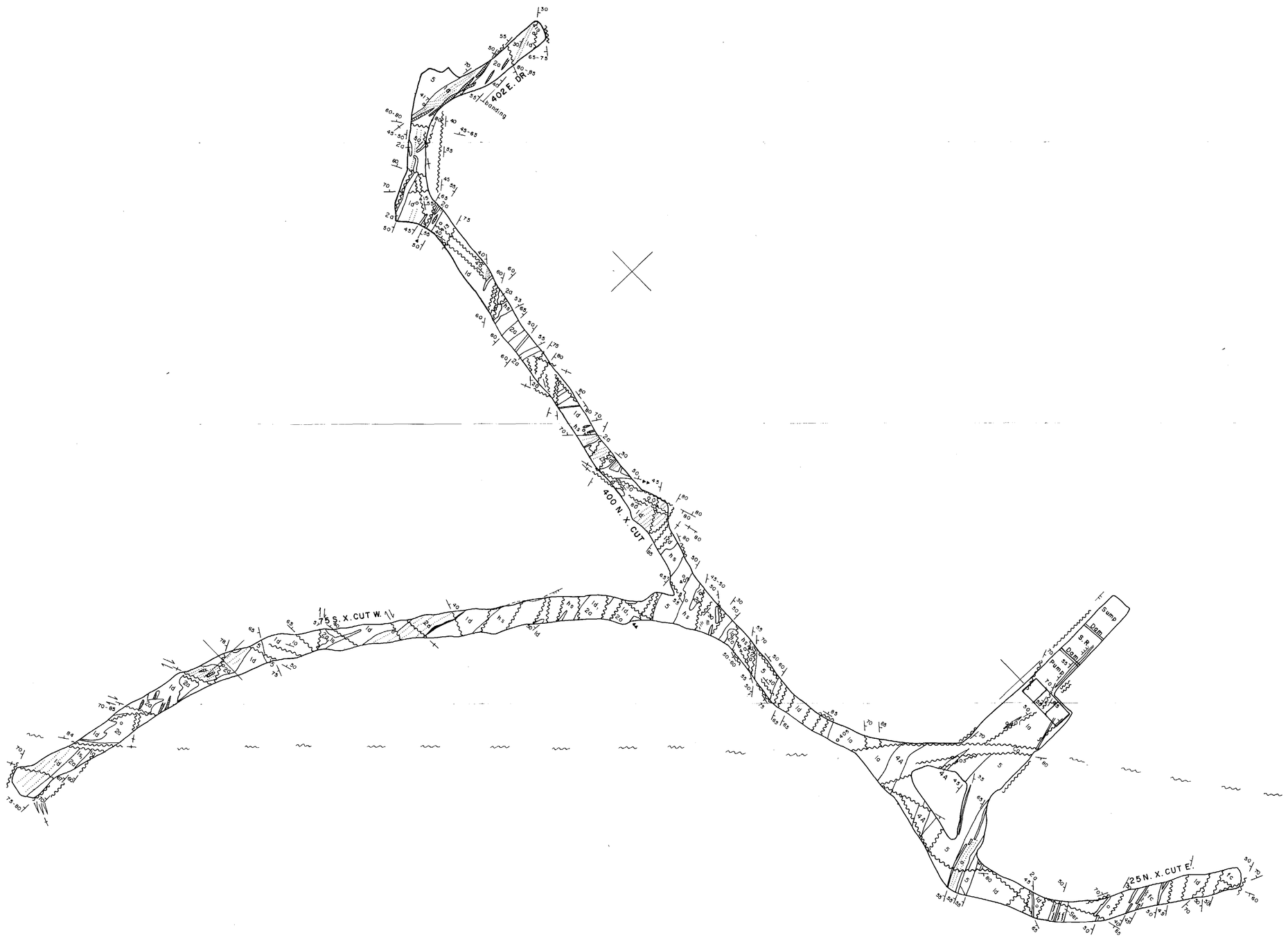
10,000 E

10,400 E

10,100 E

10,200 E

10,300E



LEGEND

HOST ROCKS

- 1a Chloritic Group (green)
- 1d Biotitic Group (brown)

MINERALIZED MATERIAL

- Quartz Vein ("ladder vein")
- 2a Chert Unit (yellow)
- hs Highly Silicified (light blue)
- Massive Sulphide (red)
- Sulphide Breccia (red)
- Quartz Pyrite ; Quartz - Arsenopyrite

VEINS

- Quartz Vein
- Quartz - Carbonate Vein

INTRUSIVE

- 4 Rhyolite / Quartz Feldspar Porphyry (orange)
- 5 Diorite (blue)

ALTERATION

- Ca Carbonate Alteration
- fc Carbonate - Fuschite Alteration
- Ser Sericite Schist, Strongly Sheared
- ls Silicified Biotite Unit

0 20 40 60 80
FEET

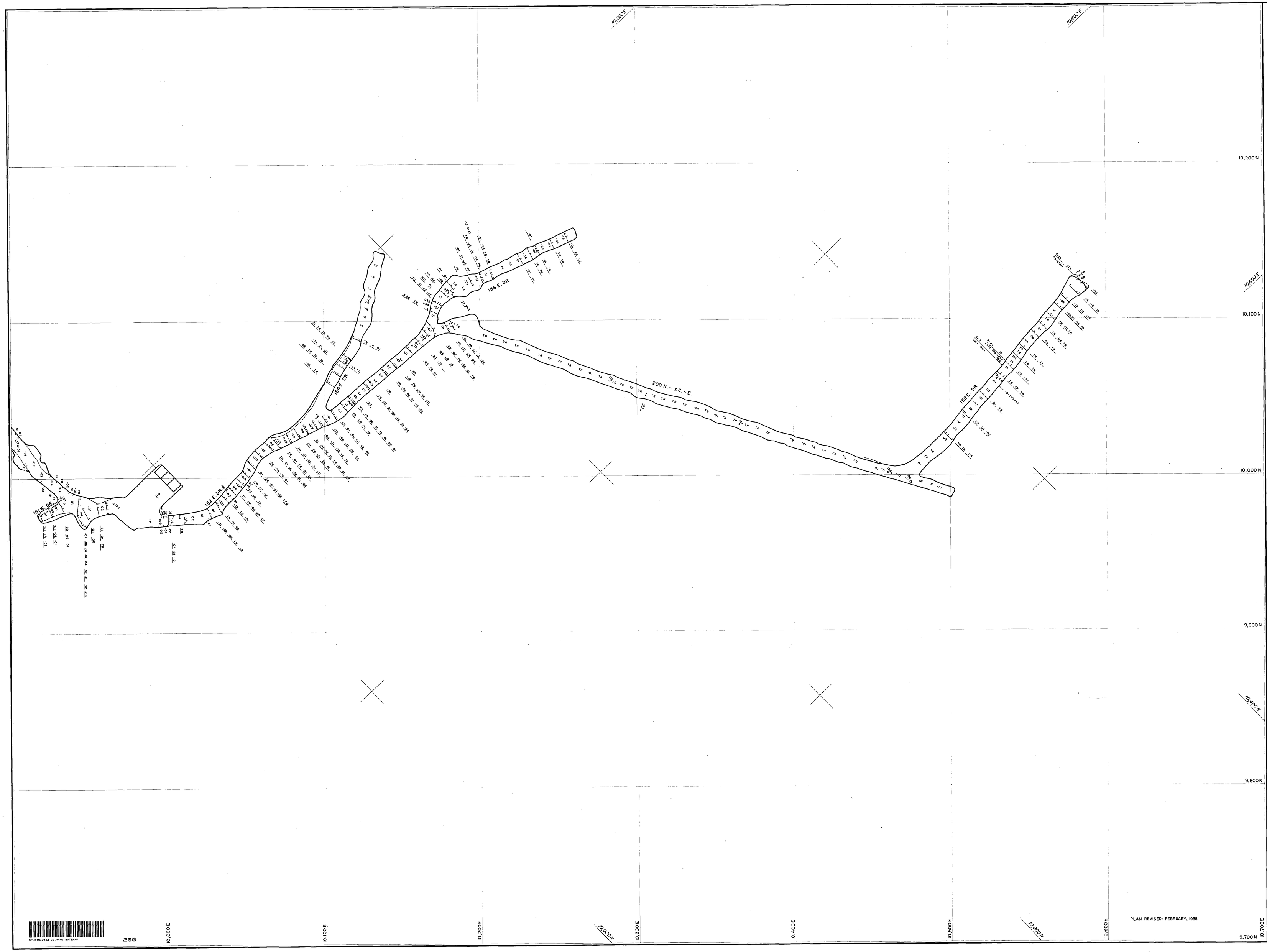
PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

McFINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO
400 ft. LEVEL
GEOLOGY

Date.	By.	Map No.

250



PLAN REVISED: FEBRUARY, 1985

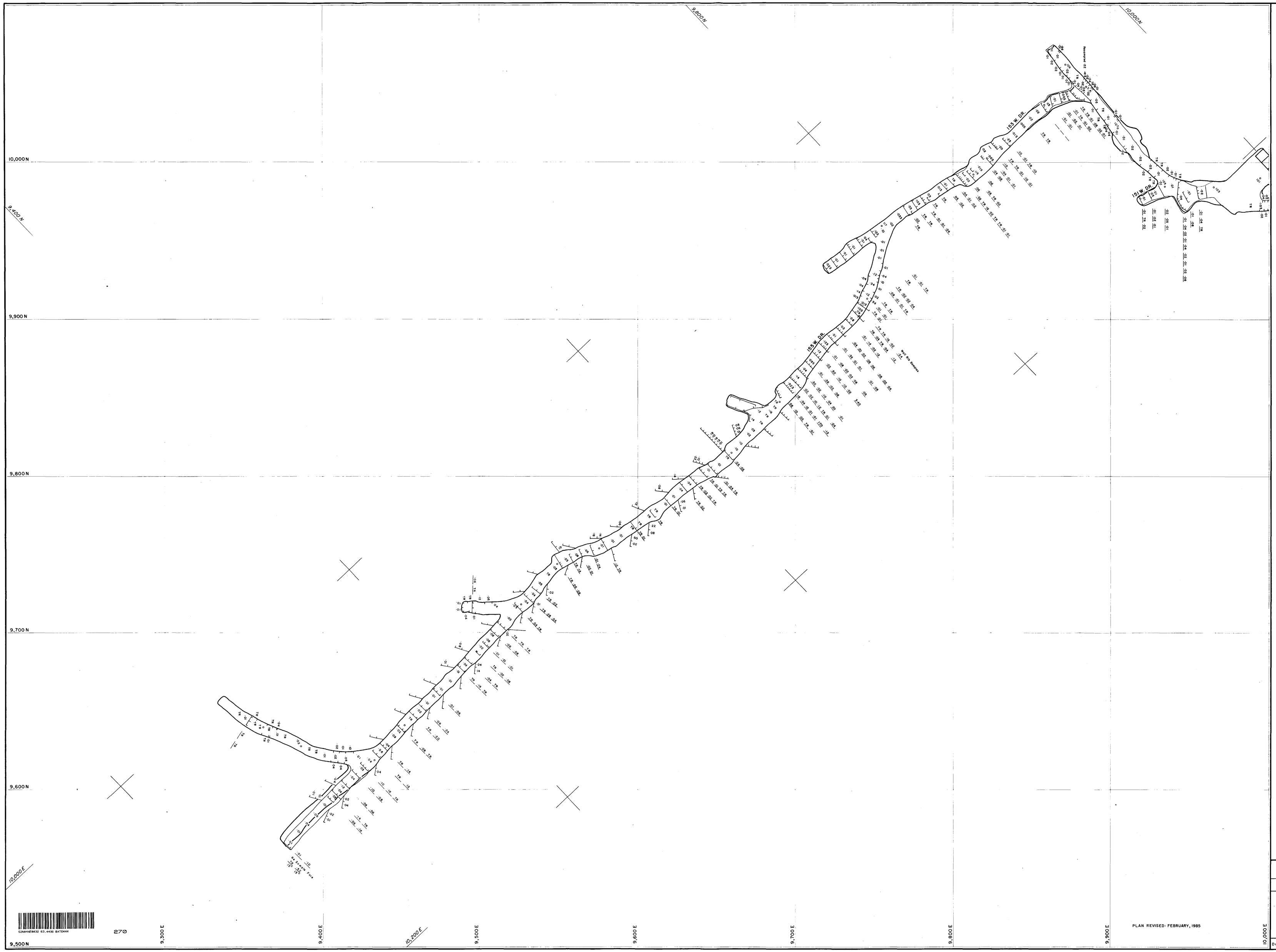
PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

McFINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO
150 ft. LEVEL
ASSAY LEVEL PLAN

Date:	By:	Map No:

260



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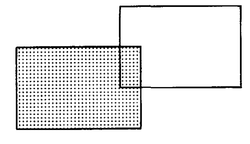


0 20 40 60 80
FEET

PLAN REVISED: FEBRUARY, 1985

PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

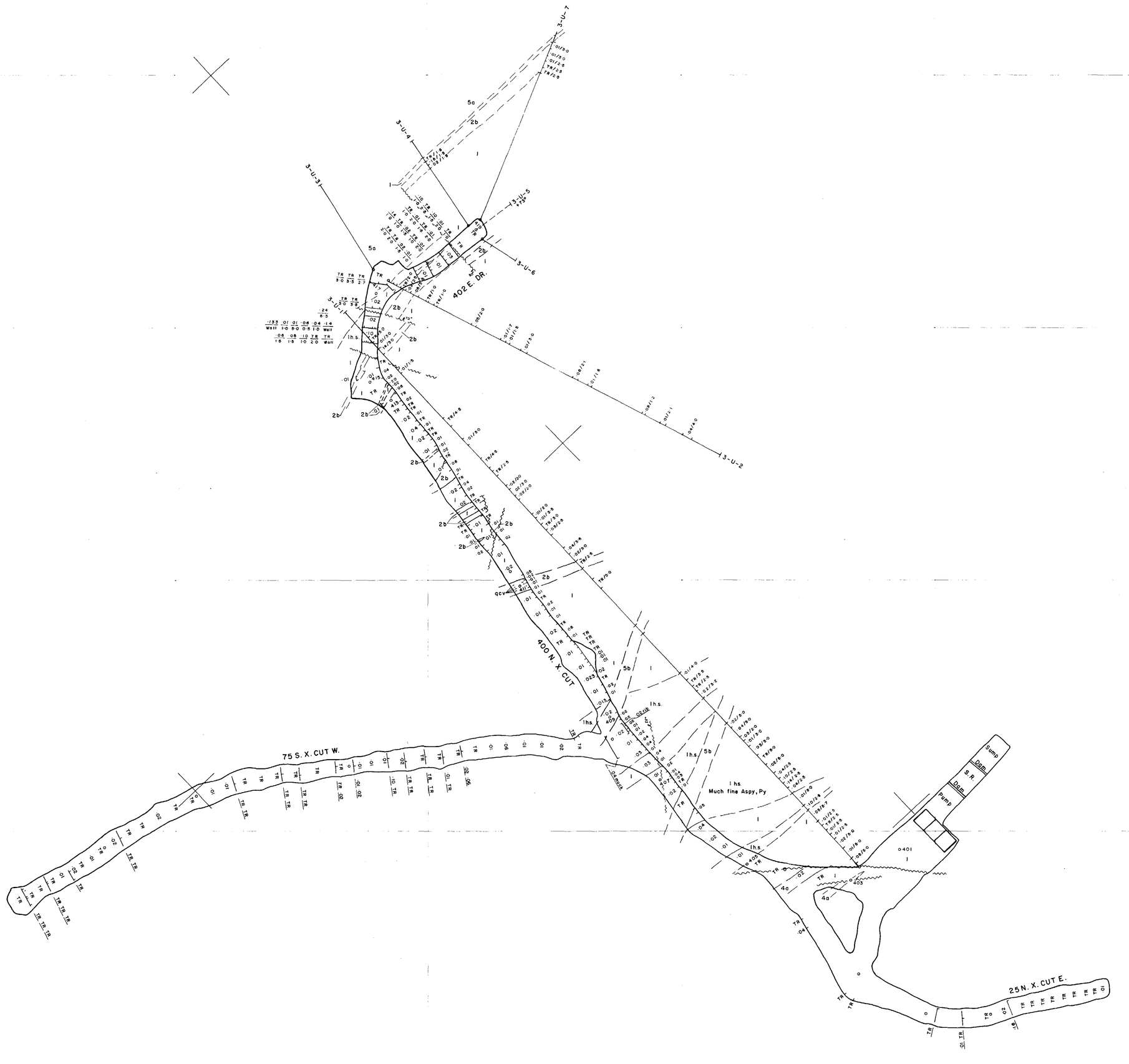
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO
150 ft. LEVEL
ASSAY LEVEL PLAN

Date:	By:	Map No:

534496

270



PLAN REVISED: FEBRUARY, 1985

0 20 40 60 80
FEET

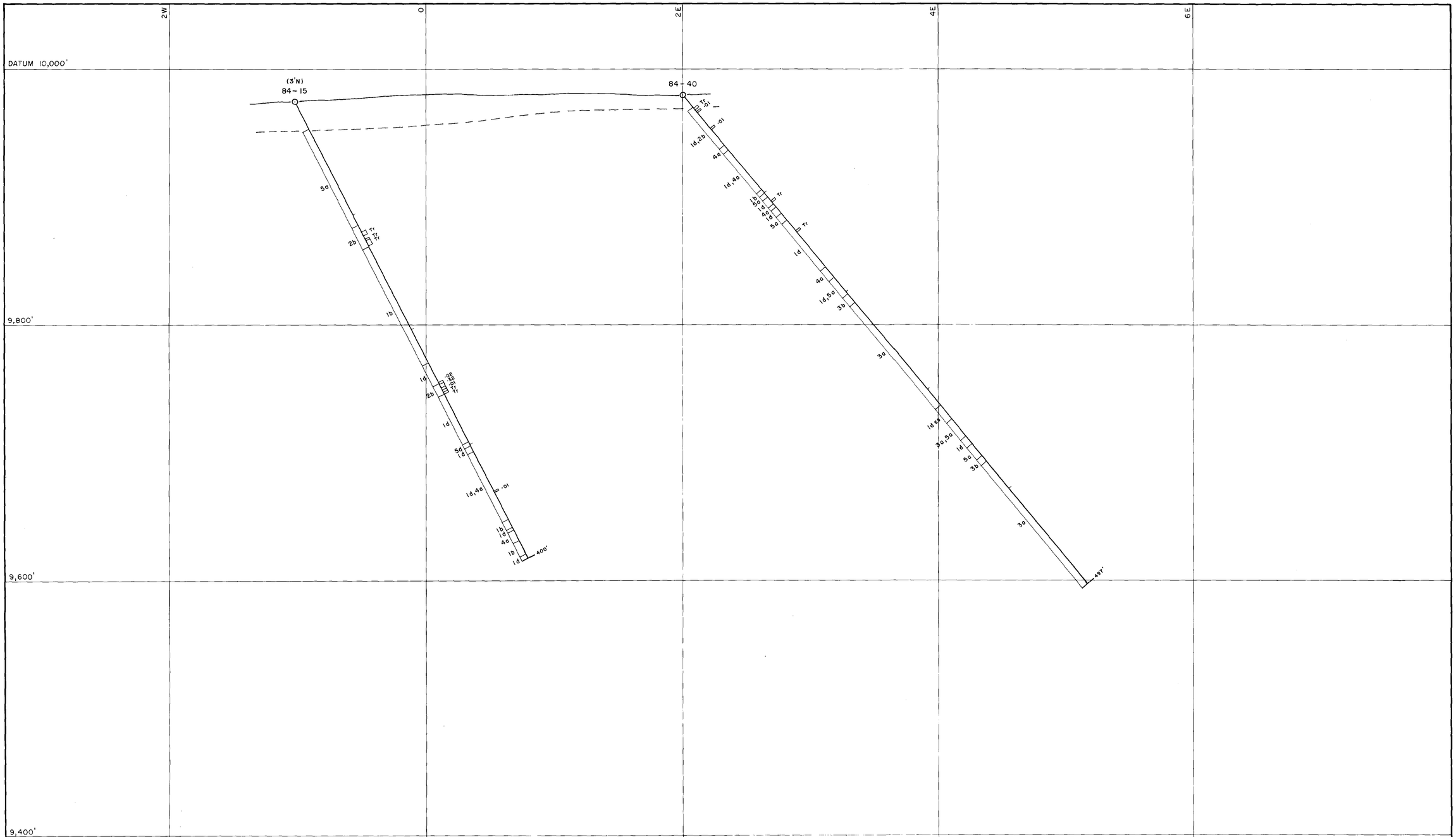
PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

McFINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO
400 ft. LEVEL
ASSAY LEVEL PLAN, GEOLOGY,
UNDERGROUND D.D. HOLES & ASSAYS

Date: Aug./82	By: /gmes	Map No:

280



290

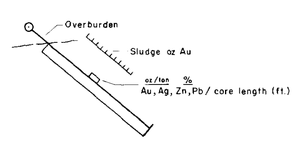
0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite	3b	Carbonate - chlorite - amphibole – talc schist
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized	4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite-chlorite – phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite
		5a	Diorite
		5b	Diabase, basalt
		5c	Lamprophyre
		5e	Chlorite - amphibole schist

Au	Gold	s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly
Ag	Silver	m.c.	– moderately
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.c.	– strongly
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	qcv	– quartz carbonate vein
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	s.s.	Silicification – slightly
Aspy	arsenopyrite	m.s.	– moderately
M	*Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)*	h.s.	– strongly
VG	Visible Gold		
bx	breccia		
Py	*pyrite*		
po	pyrrhotite		

Sul	Sulphides		
moss	*massive*		
h	heavy		
min	minor		
.....	*Shearing*		



PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 7+50N

84-15, 84-40

Date:	By:	Map No:

4W | 2W | 0 | 2E | 4E

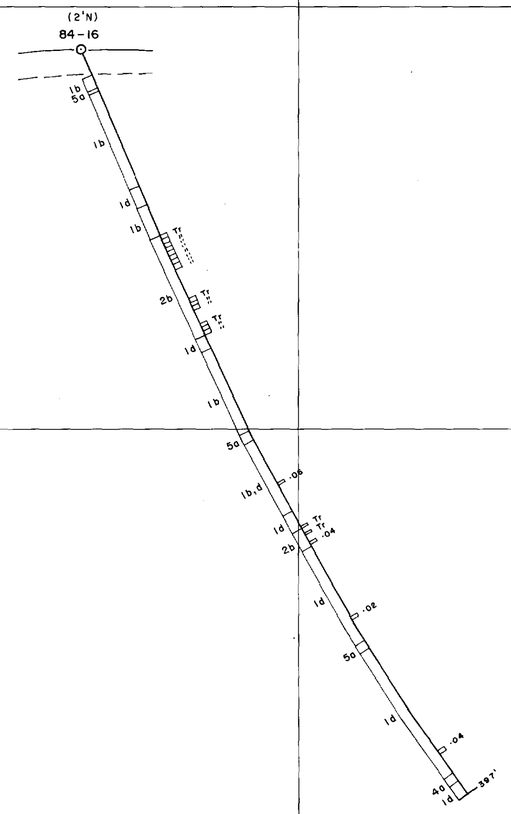
DATUM 10,000'

9,800'

9,600'

9,400'

9,200'



300

63.4496

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous	5a	Diorite	s.c.	Carbonatization — slightly
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite	5b	Diabase, basalt	m.c.	— moderately
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite	3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist	5c	Lamprophyre	h.c.	— strongly
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry	5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist	qcv	— quartz carbonate vein
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized	4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry	Au	Gold	s.s.	Silicification — slightly
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite	Ag	Silver	m.s.	— moderately
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite	sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.s.	— strongly
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite	ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)
				cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	VG	Visible Gold
				Aspy	arsenopyrite	bx	breccia
						Py	pyrite
						po	pyrrhotite

Sul	Sulphides		Overburden
mass	massive		Sludge oz Au
h	heavy		oz/ton %
min	minor		Au, Ag, Zn, Pb / core length (ft.)
~~	Shearing		

PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

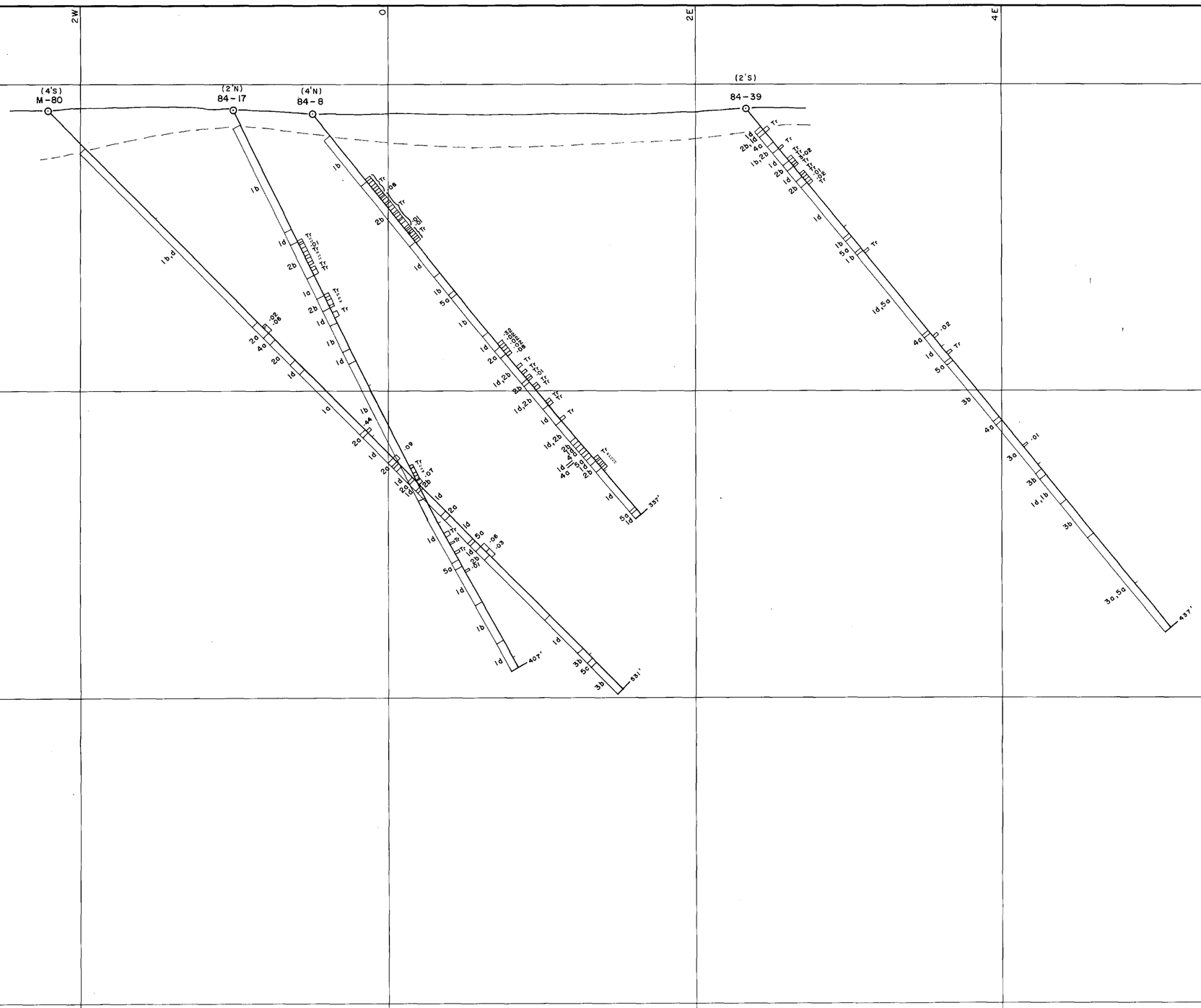
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 7+00N

84-16

Date:	By:	Map No:



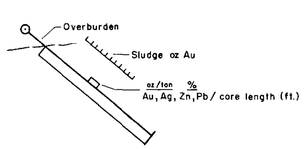
310

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist
2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	Granodiorite
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	Lamprophyre
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly	Sul Sulphides
m.c.	– moderately	mass massive
h.c.	– strongly	h heavy
qcv	– quartz carbonate vein	min minor
s.s.	Silicification – slightly	~~~ Shearing
m.s.	– moderately	
h.s.	– strongly	
M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)	
VG	Visible Gold	
bx	breccia	
Py	pyrite	
po	pyrrhotite	



PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

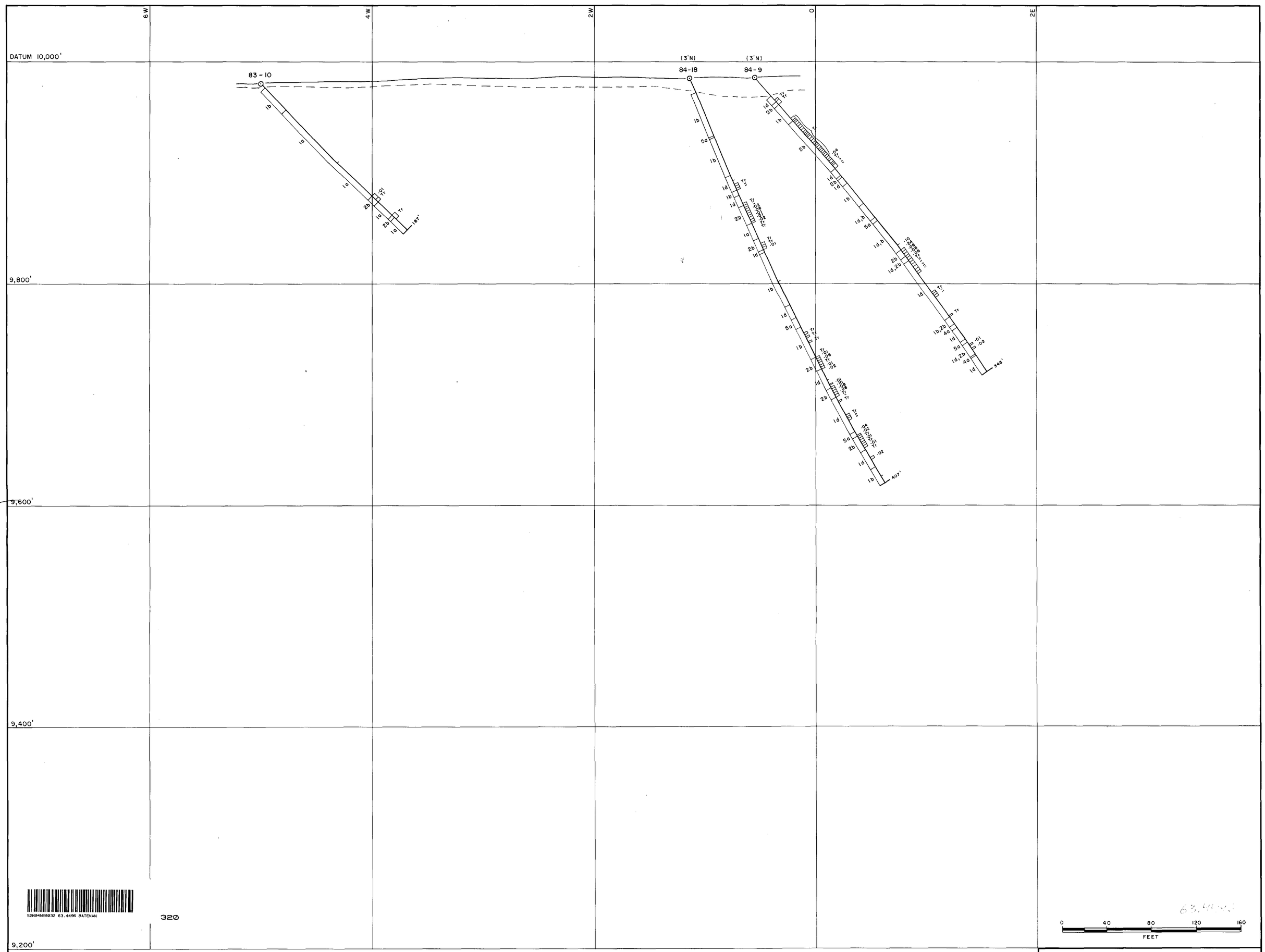
McFINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 6+50N

M-80, 84-8, 84-17, 84-39

Date:	By:	Map No:



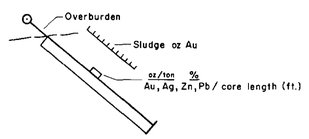
320

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist
2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta–hornblendite
3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	Granodiorite
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	Lamprophyre
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
gal(Pb)	galena (Lead %)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly	Sul	Sulphides
m.c.	– moderately	mass	massive
h.c.	– strongly	h	heavy
qcv	– quartz carbonate vein	min	minor
s.s.	Silicification – slightly	~~~	Shearing
m.s.	– moderately		
h.s.	– strongly		
M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)		
VG	Visible Gold		
bx	breccia		
Py	pyrite		
po	pyrrhotite		



PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

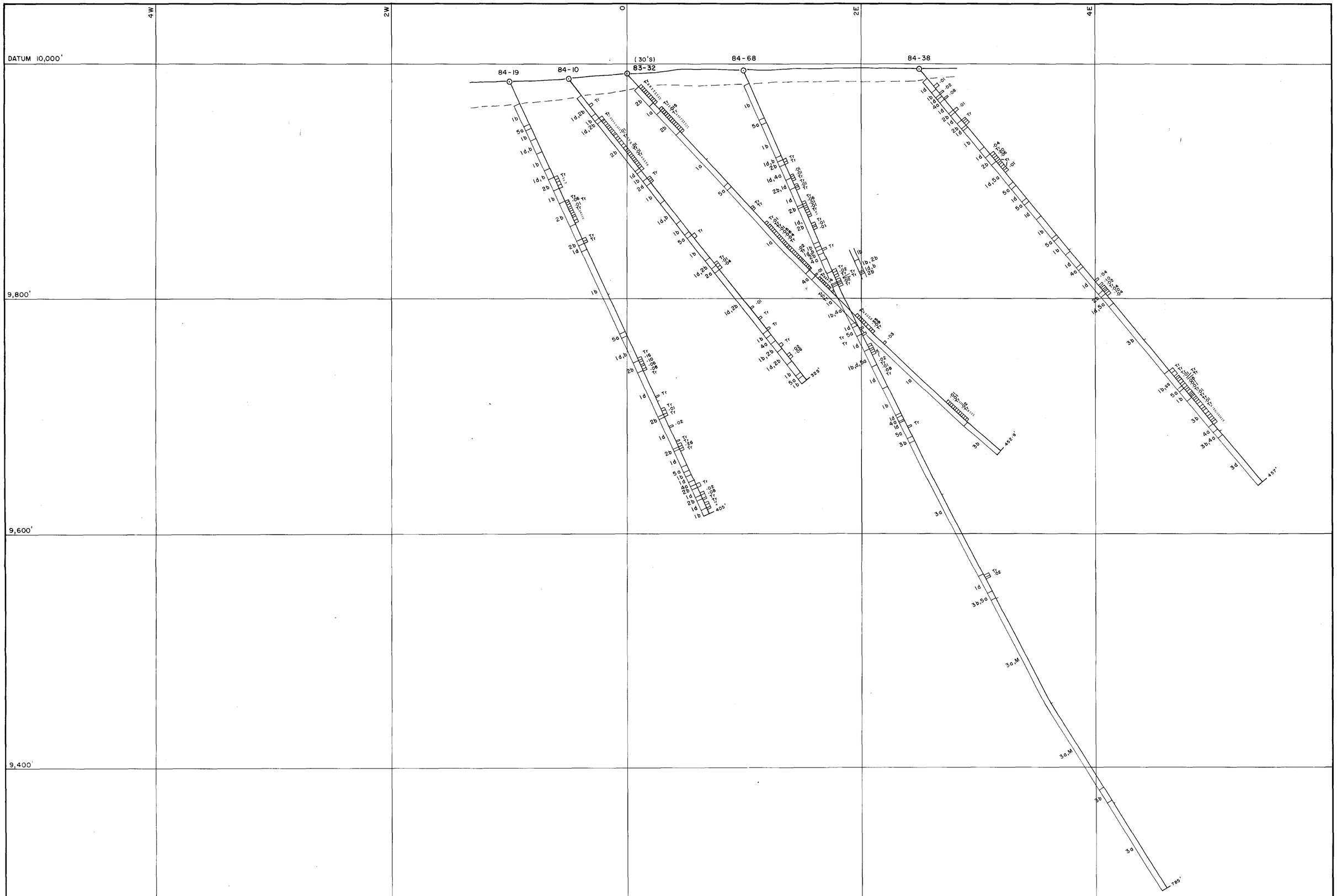
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 6+00 N

83-10, 84-9, 84-18

Date:	By:	Map No:

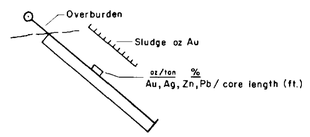


330

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist
2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	Granodiorite
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	Lamprophyre
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly	Sul	Sulphides
m.c.	– moderately	mass	massive
h.c.	– strongly	h	heavy
qcv	– quartz carbonate vein	min	minor
s.s.	Silicification – slightly	~~~	Shearing
m.s.	– moderately		
h.s.	– strongly		
M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)		
VG	Visible Gold		
bx	breccia		
Py	pyrite		
po	pyrrhotite		



PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

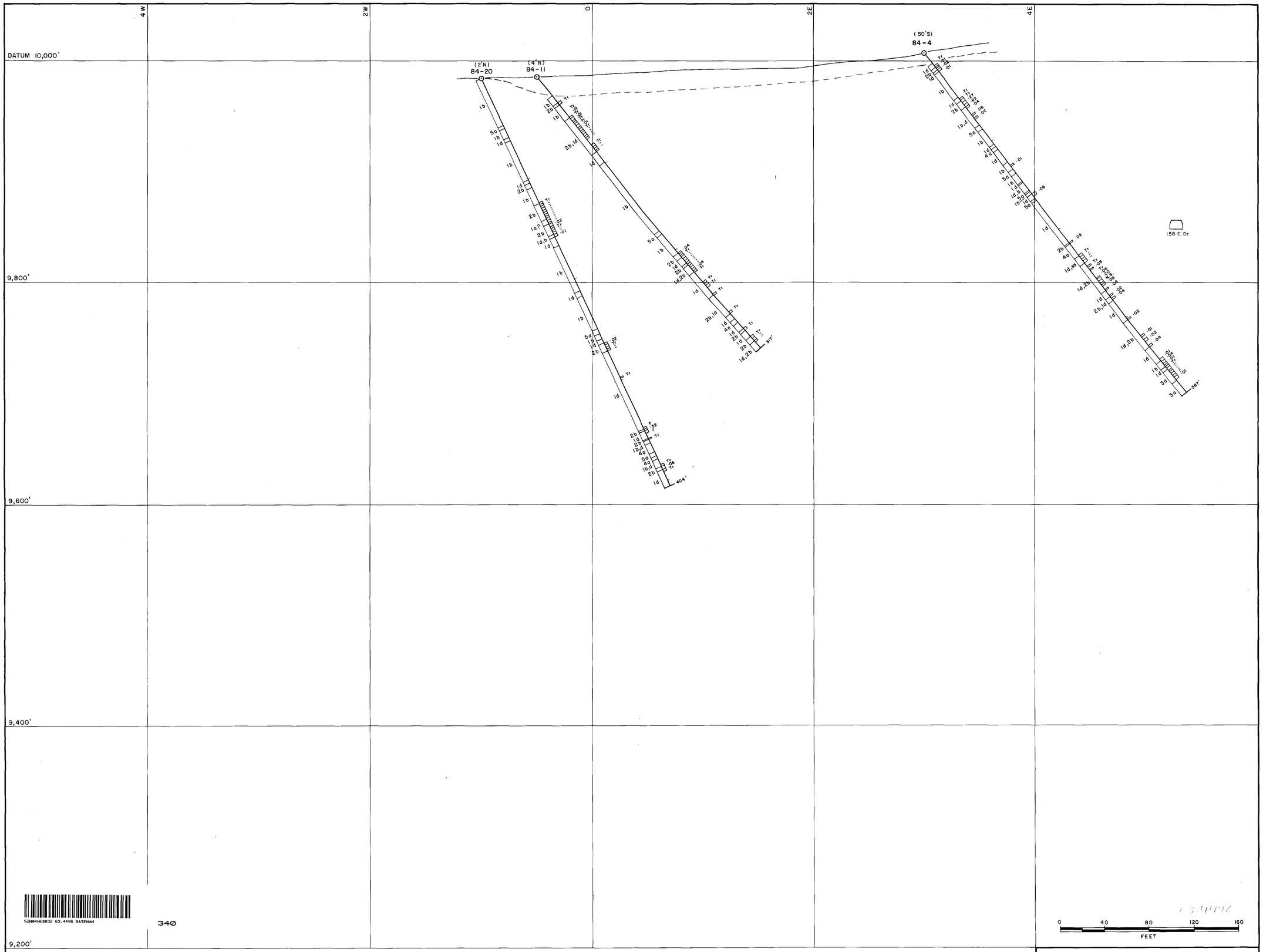
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 5+50N

83-32, 84-10, 84-19, 84-38, 84-68

Date:	By:	Map No:



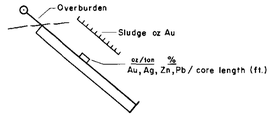
340

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous	5a	Diorite	s.c.	Carbonatization — slightly
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite	5b	Diabase, basalt	m.c.	— moderately
1c	Chlorite — amphibole schist, dioritic andesite	3b	Carbonate - chlorite - amphibole - talc schist	5c	Lamprophyre	h.c.	— strongly
1d	Brown biotite — chlorite schist	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry	5e	Chlorite — amphibole schist	qcv	— quartz carbonate vein
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized	4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry	Au	Gold	s.s.	Silicification — slightly
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite	Ag	Silver	m.s.	— moderately
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite	sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.s.	— strongly
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite-chlorite — phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite	ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)
				cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	VG	Visible Gold
				Aspy	arsenopyrite	bx	breccia
						Py	pyrite
						po	pyrrhotite

Sul	Sulphides		
mass	massive		
h	heavy		
min	minor		
~~	Shearing		



PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

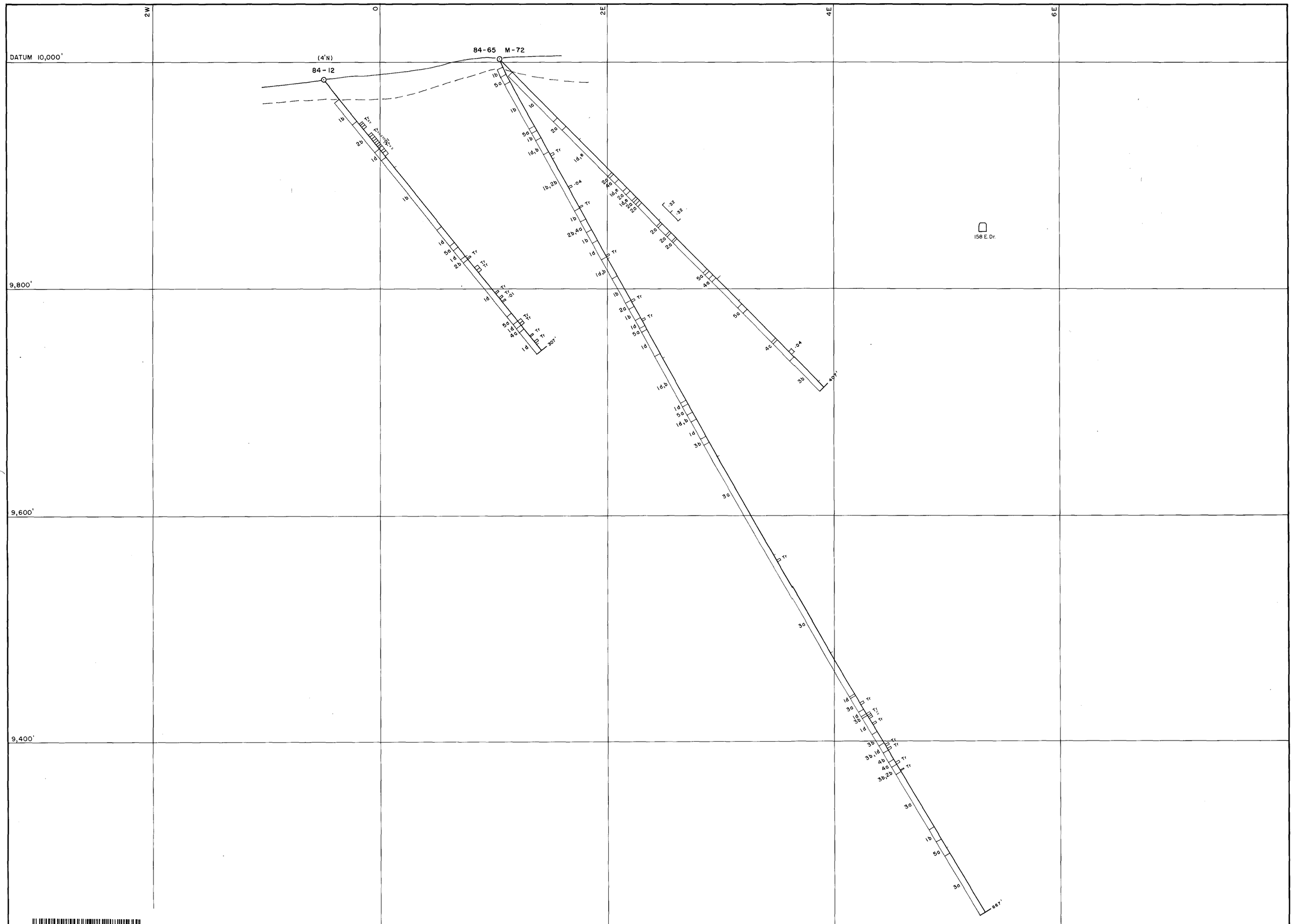
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 5+00N

84-4, 84-11, 84-20

Date:	By:	Map No:



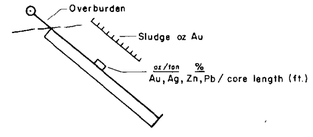
63.4496

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist
2d	Carbonoceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	Granodiorite
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	Lamprophyre
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
gal(Pb)	galena (Lead %)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly	Sul	Sulphides
m.c.	– moderately	mass	massive
h.c.	– strongly	h	heavy
qcv	– quartz carbonate vein	min	minor
s.s.	Silicification – slightly	~~~	Shearing
m.s.	– moderately		
h.s.	– strongly$_1$		
M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)		
VG	Visible Gold		
bx	breccia		
Py	pyrite		
po	pyrrhotite		



PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 4+50N

M-72, 84-12, 84-65

Date:	By:	Map No:

6W | 4W | 2W | 0 | 2E

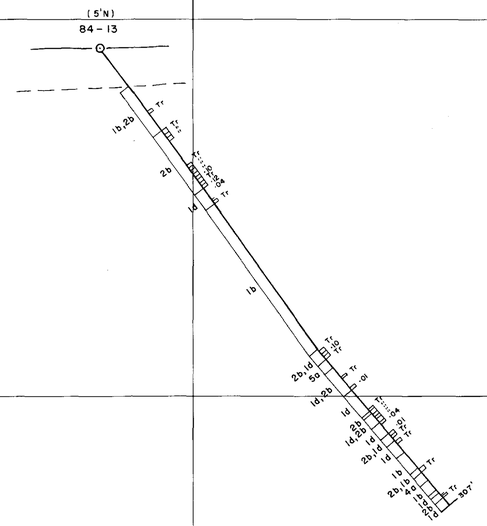
DATUM 10,000'

9,800'

9,600'

9,400'

9,200'



360

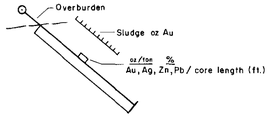
63.4496

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	*Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite*
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist
2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
3b	*Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist*
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	Granodiorite
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	*Lamprophyre*
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly	Sul	Sulphides
m.c.	– moderately	mass	massive
h.c.	– strongly	h	heavy
qcv	– *quartz carbonate vein*	*min*	*minor*
s.s.	Silicification – slightly	~~~	Shearing
m.s.	– moderately		
h.s.	– strongly		
M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)		
V G	Visible Gold		
bx	breccia		
Py	pyrite		
po	pyrrhotite		



PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

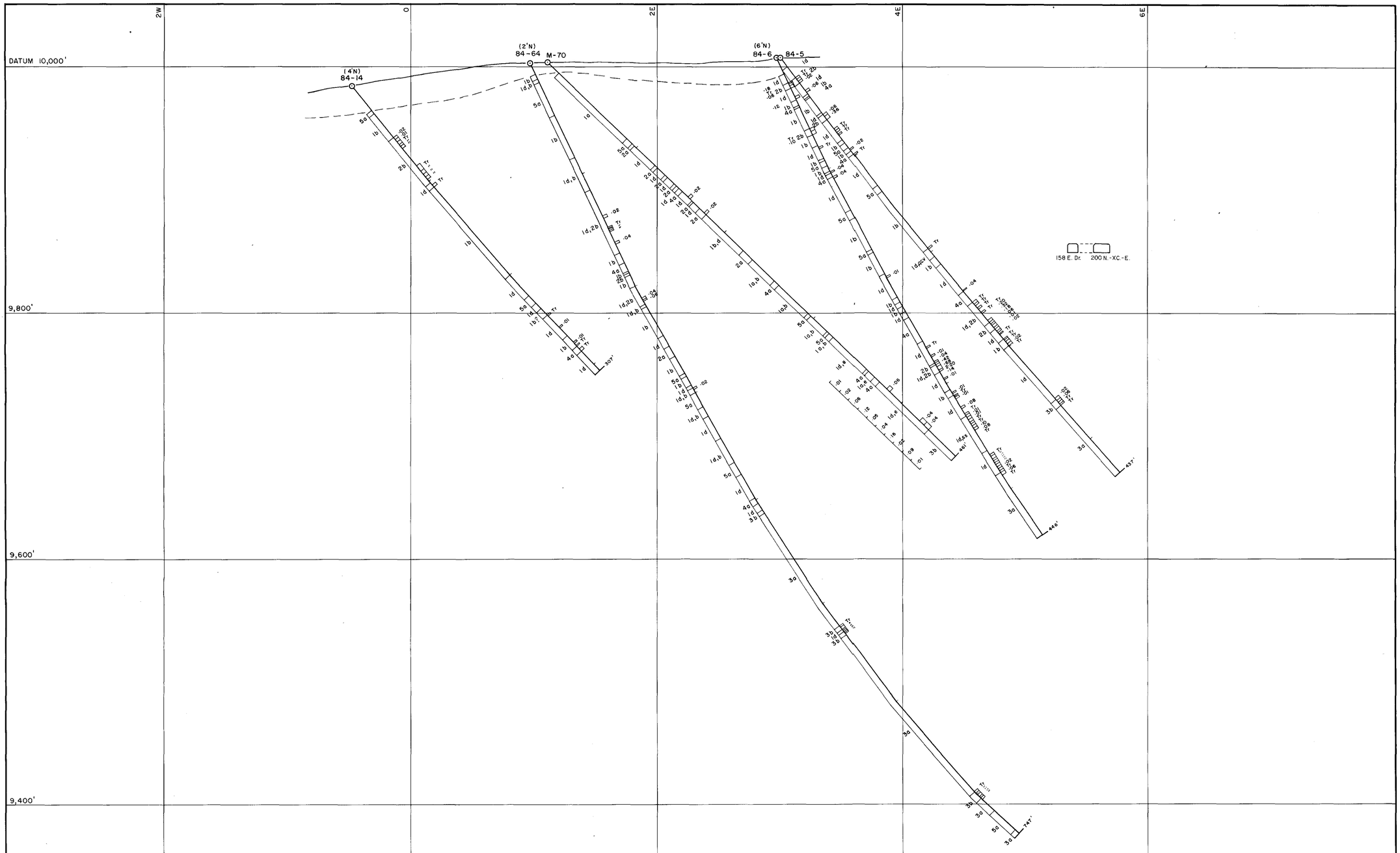
McFINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP., RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 4+00N

84-13,

Date:	By:	Map No:

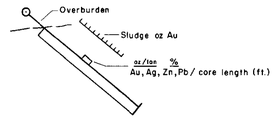


370

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous	5a	Diorite	s.c.	Carbonatization — slightly
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite	5b	Diabase, basalt	m.c.	— moderately
1c	Chlorite — amphibole schist, diaritic andesite	3b	Carbonate — chlorite — amphibole — talc schist	5c	Lamprophyre	h.c.	— strongly
1d	Brown biotite — chlorite schist	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry	5e	Chlorite — amphibole schist	qcv	— quartz carbonate vein
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized	4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry	Au	Gold	s.s.	Silicification — slightly
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite	Ag	Silver	m.s.	— moderately
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite	sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.s.	— strongly
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite-chlorite — phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite	ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)
				cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	V.G	Visible Gold
				Aspy	arsenopyrite	bx	breccia
						Py	pyrite
						po	pyrrhotite

Sul	Sulphides		
mass	massive		
h	heavy		
min	minor		
~~	Shearing		



PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP., RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 3+50N

84-5, 84-6, 84-14, 84-64, M-70

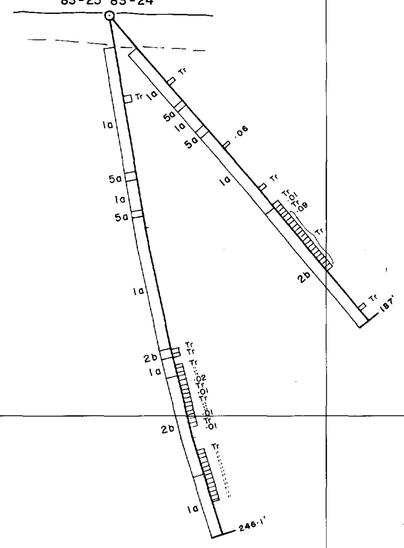
Date:	By:	Map No:

4W | 2W | 0 | 2E | 4E

DATUM 10,000'

(3'N)

83-25 83-24



200 N.-XC-E

9,800'

9,600'

9,400'

9,200'

380

0 40 80 120 160

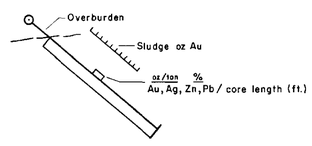
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2a	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite	3b	Carbonate - chlorite - amphibole – talc schist
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized	4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite

5a	Diorite	s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly
5b	Diabase, basalt	m.c.	– moderately
5c	Lamprophyre	h.c.	– strongly
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist	qcv	– quartz carbonate vein
Au	Gold	s.s.	Silicification – slightly
Ag	Silver	m.s	– moderately
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.s.	– strongly
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	VG	Visible Gold
Aspy	arsenopyrite	bx	breccia
		Py	pyrite
		po	pyrrhotite

Sul	Sulphides
mass	massive
h	heavy
min	minor
~~	Shearing



PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

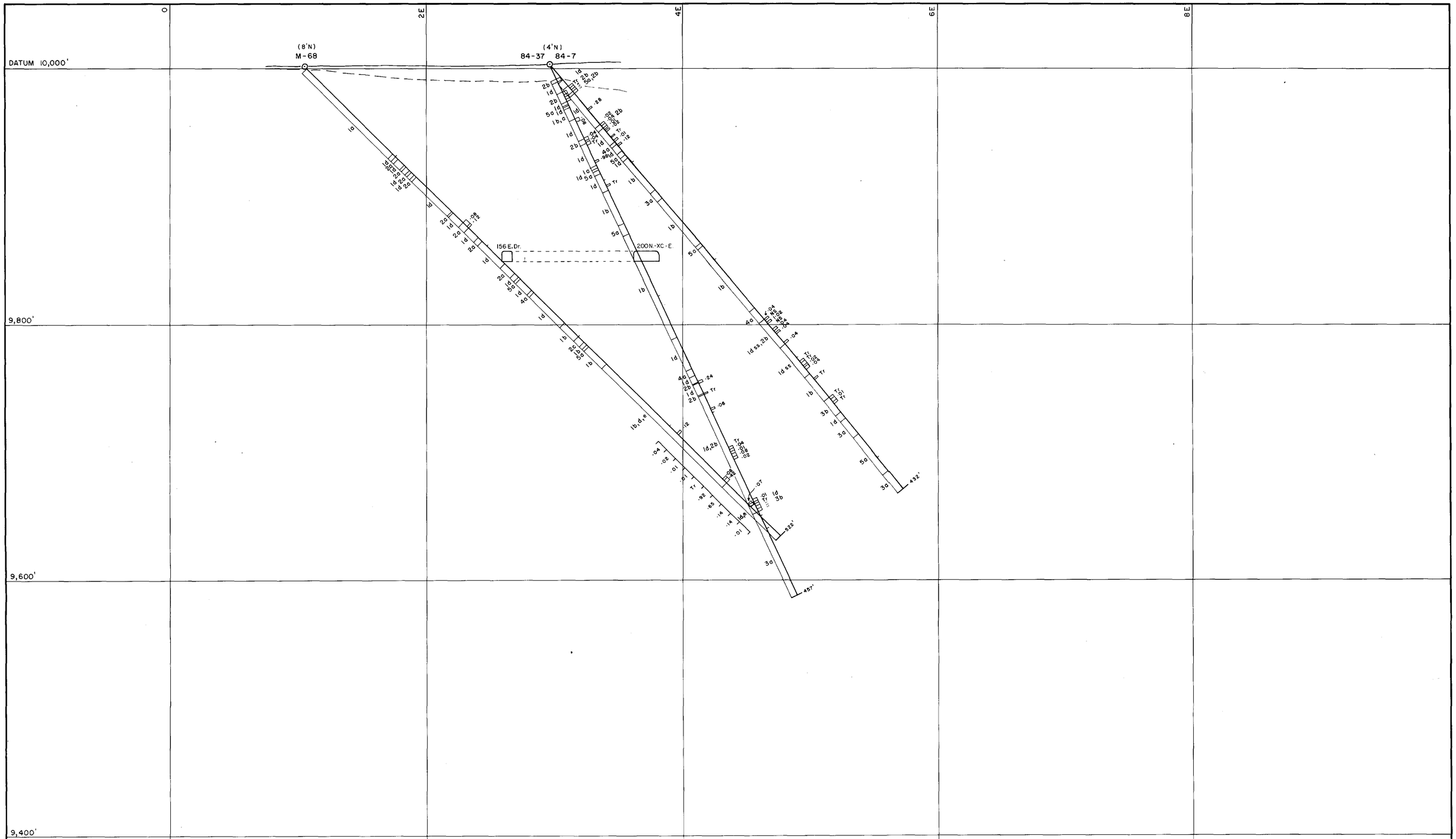
McFINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP., RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 3+00N

83-24, 83-25

Date:	By:	Map No:



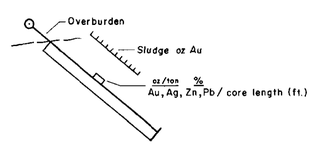
390

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist
2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	Granodiorite
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	Lamprophyre
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
gal(Pb)	galena (Lead %)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly	Sul	Sulphides
m.c.	– moderately	mass	massive
h.c.	– strongly	h	heavy
qcv	– quartz carbonate vein	min	minor
s.s.	Silicification – slightly	~~~	Shearing
m.s.	– moderately		
h.s.	– strongly		
M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)		
VG	Visible Gold		
bx	breccia		
Py	pyrite		
po	pyrrhotite		



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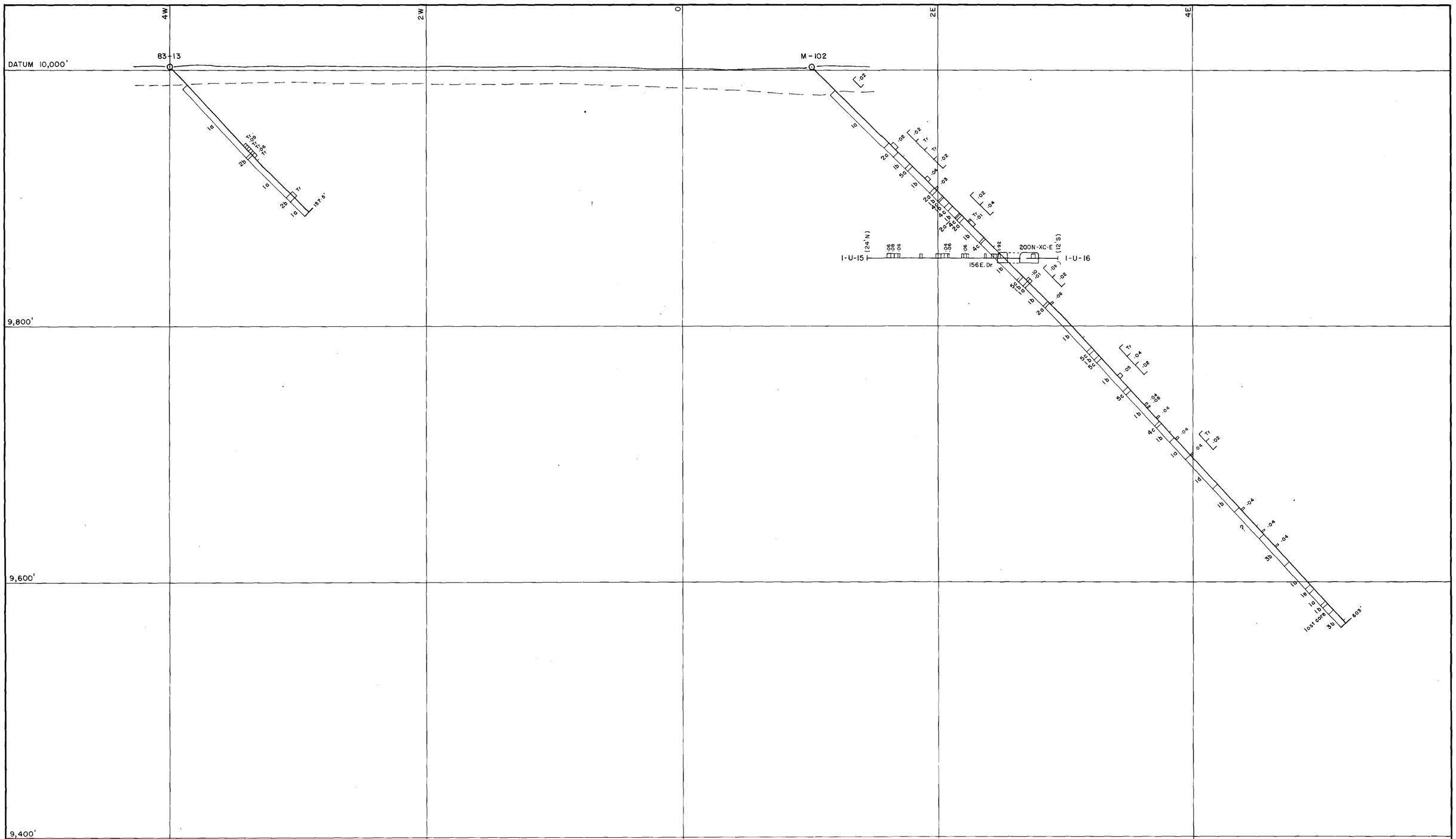
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP., RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 2+50N

M-68, 84-4, 84-37

Date:	By:	Map No:



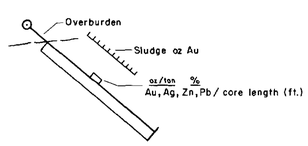
400

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist
2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	Granodiorite
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	Lamprophyre
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly	Sul	Sulphides
m.c.	– moderately	mass	massive
h.c.	– strongly	h	heavy
qcv	– quartz carbonate vein	min	minor
s.s.	Silicification – slightly	~~~	Shearing
m.s.	– moderately		
h.s.	– strongly		
M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)		
VG	Visible Gold		
bx	breccia		
Py	pyrite		
po	pyrrhotite		



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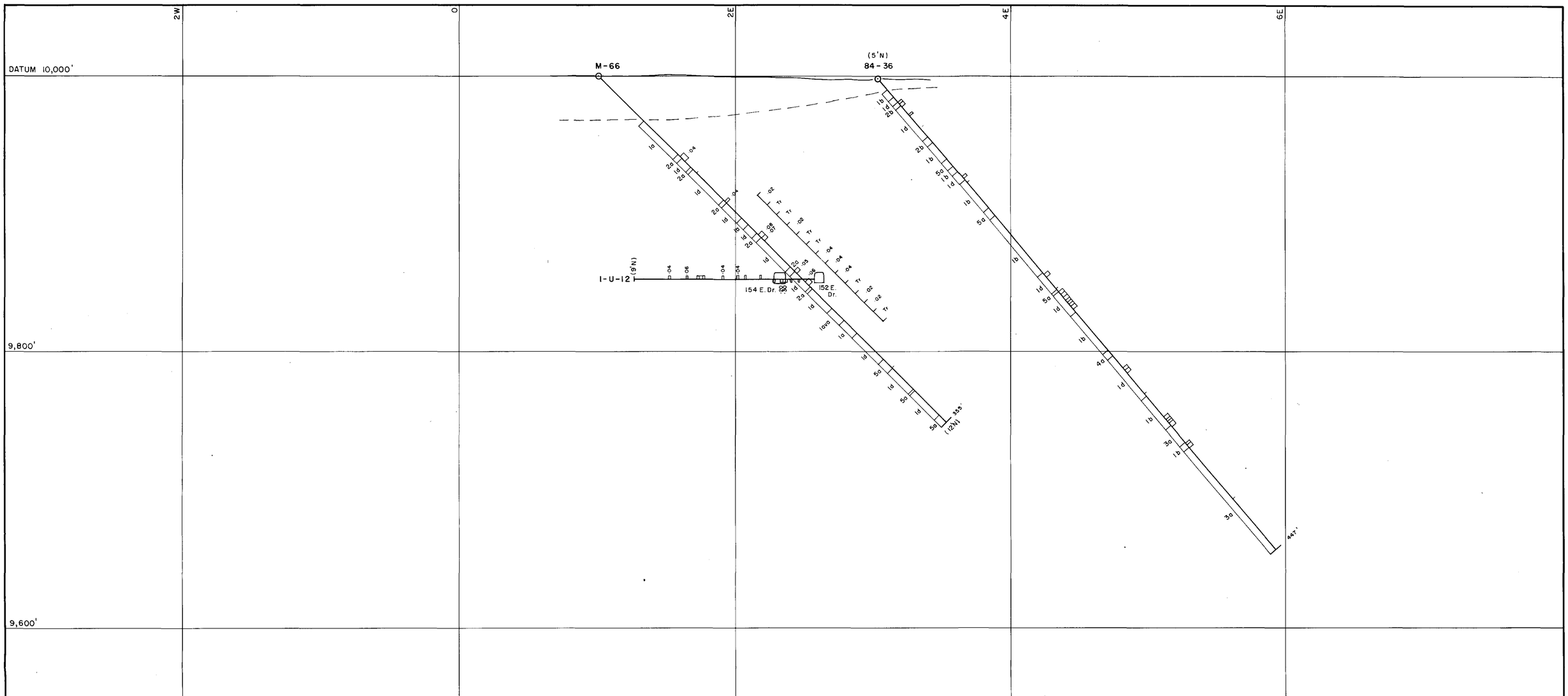
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 2+00N

M-102, 83-13

Date:	By:	Map No:



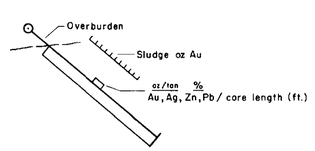
410

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist
2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta–hornblendite
3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	Granodiorite
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	Lamprophyre
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly	Sul	Sulphides
m.c.	– moderately	mass	massive
h.c.	– strongly	h	heavy
qcv	– quartz carbonate vein	min	minor
s.s.	Silicification – slightly	~~~	Shearing
m.s.	– moderately		
h.s.	– strongly		
M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)		
VG	Visible Gold		
bx	breccia		
Py	pyrite		
po	pyrrhotite		



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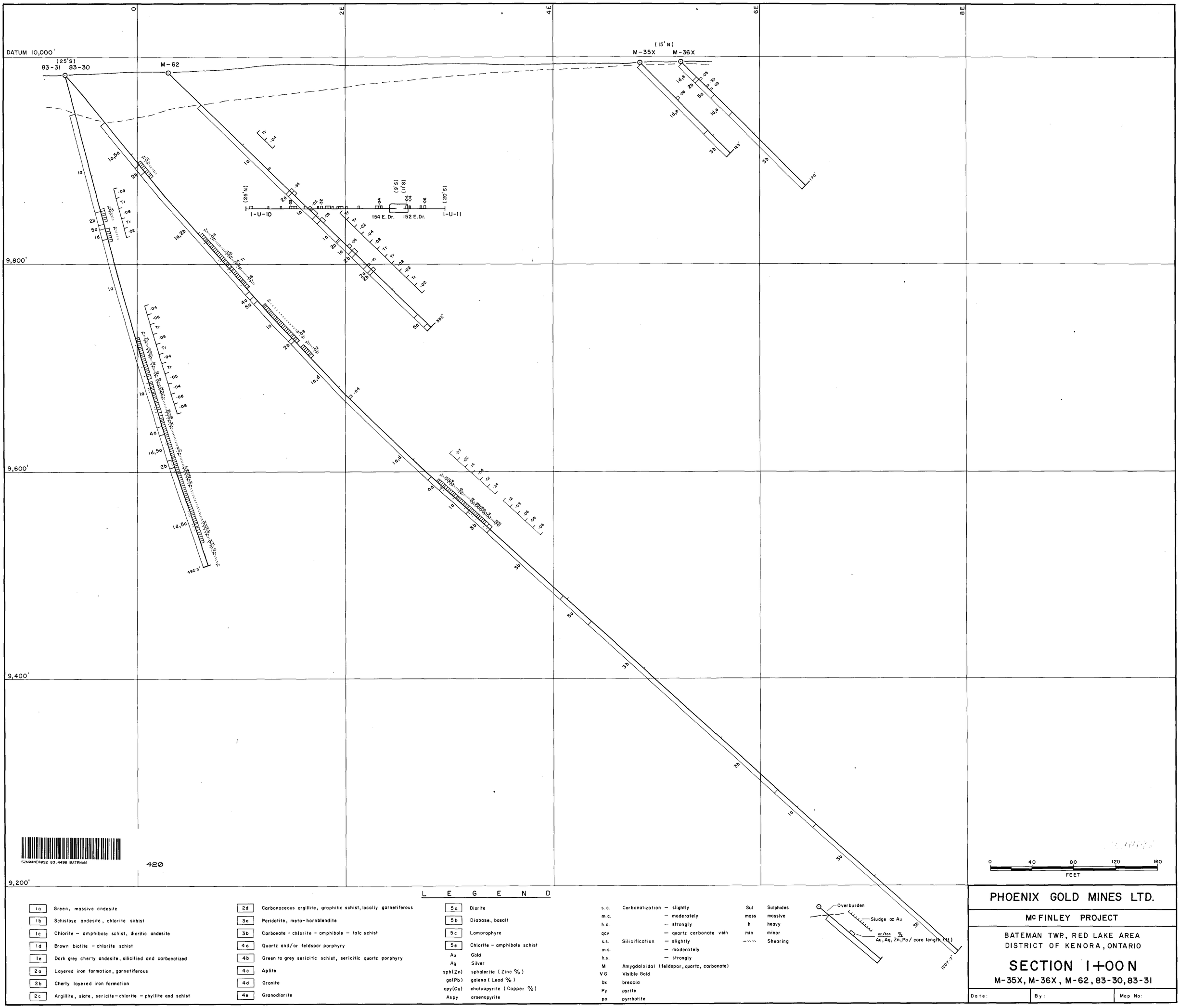
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 1+50N

84-36

Date:	By:	Map No:



L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite	3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized	4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite

5a	Diorite	s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly
5b	Diabase, basalt	m.c.	– moderately
5c	Lamprophyre	h.c.	– strongly
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist	qcv	– quartz carbonate vein
Au	Gold	s.s.	Silicification – slightly
Ag	Silver	m.s.	– moderately
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.s.	– strongly
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	V G	Visible Gold
Aspy	arsenopyrite	bx	breccia
		Py	pyrite
		po	pyrrhotite

Sul	Sulphides		
mass	massive		
h	heavy		
min	minor		
~~	Shearing		

PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 1+00 N

M-35X, M-36X, M-62, 83-30, 83-31

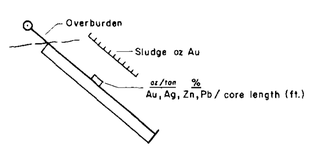
Date:	By:	Map No:

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite	3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized	4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite

5a	Diorite	s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly
5b	Diabase, basalt	m.c.	– moderately
5c	Lamprophyre	h.c.	– strongly
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist	qcv	– quartz carbonate vein
Au	Gold	s.s.	Silicification – slightly
Ag	Silver	m.s.	– moderately
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.s.	– strongly
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	VG	Visible Gold
Aspy	arsenopyrite	bx	breccia
		Py	pyrite
		po	pyrrhotite

Sul	Sulphides
mass	massive
h	heavy
min	minor
~~	Shearing



430

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

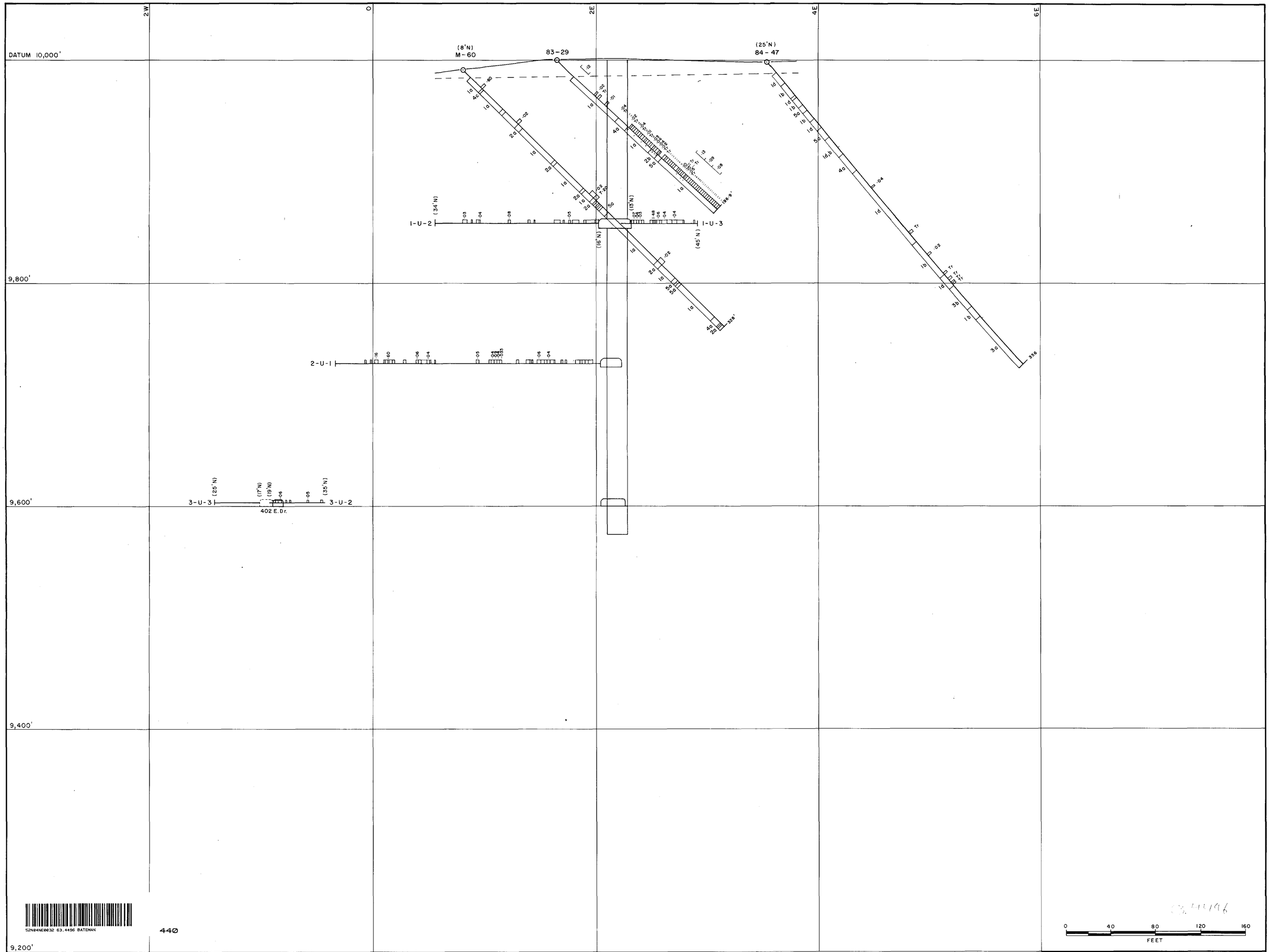
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP., RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 0+25N

M-53, M-55, M-82A, 83-23, 83-27, 83-28, 84-46

Date:	By:	Map No:



440

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous	5a	Diorite	s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite	5b	Diabase, basalt	m.c.	– moderately
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite	3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist	5c	Lamprophyre	h.c.	– strongly
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry	5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist	qcv	– quartz carbonate vein
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized	4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry	Au	Gold	s.s.	Silicification – slightly
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite	Ag	Silver	m.s.	– moderately
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite	sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.s.	– strongly
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite	ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)
				cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	V.G	Visible Gold
				Aspy	arsenopyrite	bx	breccia
						Py	pyrite
						po	pyrrhotite

Sul	Sulphides		Overburden
mass	massive		Sludge oz Au
h	heavy		oz/ton % Au, Ag, Zn, Pb / core length (ft.)
min	minor		
~~	Shearing		

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

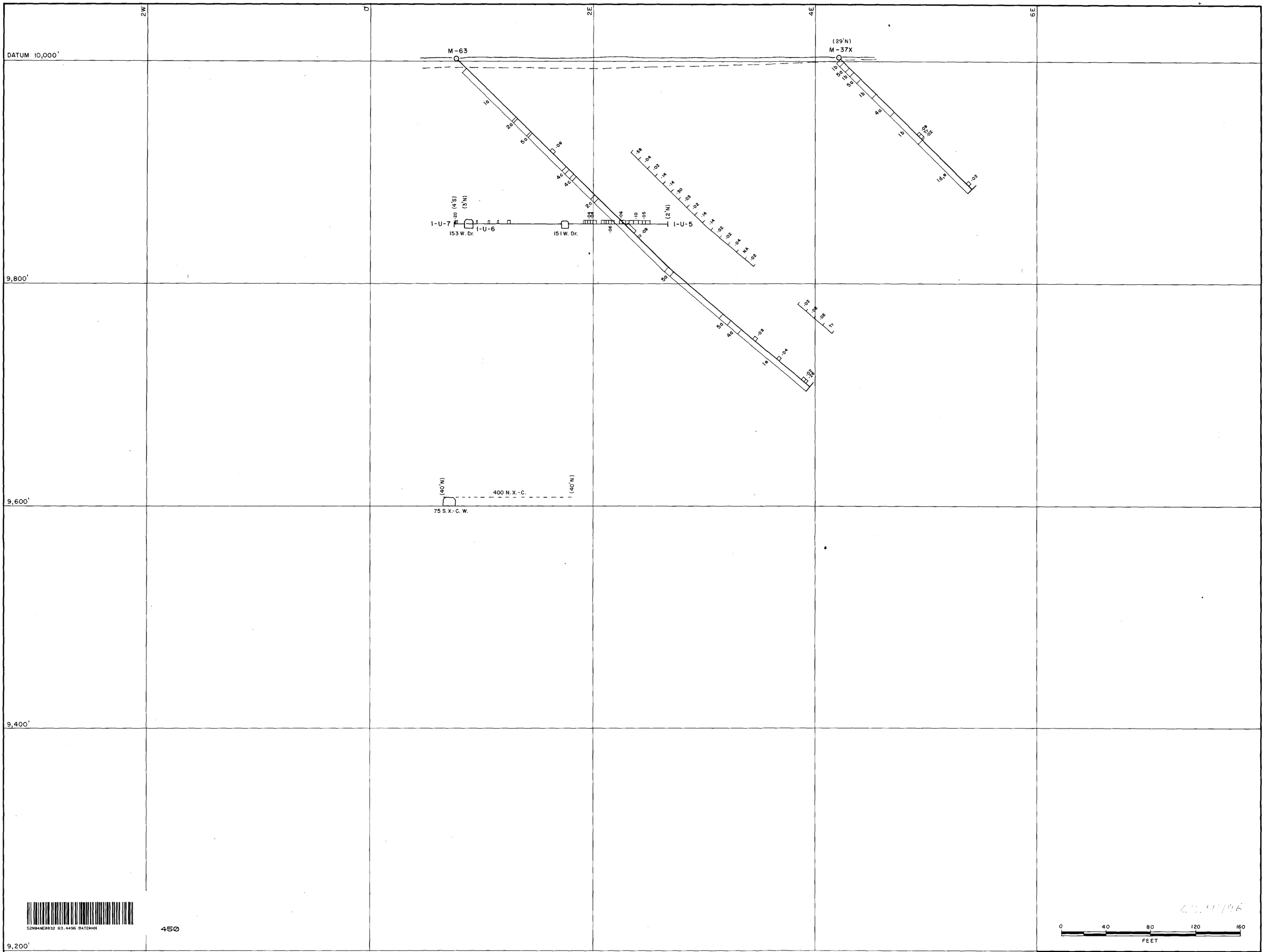
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 0+25 S

M-60, 83-29, 84-47

Date:	By:	Map No:



450

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous	5a	Diorite	s.c.	Carbonatization — slightly
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite	5b	Diabase, basalt	m.c.	— moderately
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite	3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist	5c	Lamprophyre	h.c.	— strongly
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry	5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist	qcv	— quartz carbonate vein
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized	4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry	Au	Gold	s.s.	Silicification — slightly
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite	Ag	Silver	m.s.	— moderately
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite	sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.s.	— strongly
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite	ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)
				cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	VG	Visible Gold
				Aspy	arsenopyrite	bx	breccia
						Py	pyrite
						po	pyrrhotite

Sul	Sulphides		Overburden
mass	massive		Sludge oz Au
h	heavy		oz/ton %
min	minor		Au, Ag, Zn, Pb / core length (ft.)
~~	Shearing		

PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 1+00S

M-67, M-37X

Date:	By:	Map No:

2W | 0 | 2E | 4E | 6E

DATUM 10,000'

(12'N) M-99

M-100

1-U-6 (12'S) (25'N) 153 W. Dr.

75 S.X-C. W

9,800'

9,600'

9,400'

9,200'

1a .01 .02 .01 1b 1a 5c 1a 2b 1a .04 .05 .01 2b 2c 1e 2b .04 Tr .08 ? .03 Tr 1a .04 .04 .01 Tr Nil .06 .05 .02 .05 .01 .06 .05 4a 1e .05 .04 1b 5a 1b 5c 1b 5c 1b 5c 1b 4c 1b 4c 1b 5c 3b 3b .02 Tr .02 5a .04 .01 .02 .02 Tr Tr .02 .04 .01 .02 .01 Tr Tr 1d 1007'

2a .04 2b .02 4c 1b 1b 5a 1b 5c .02 1b .05 .05 .05 1b .02 5a 1b 5c 1b 4a 1b 5c 1b .04 50'

460

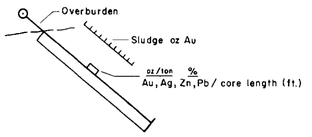
52N04NE0032 63.4496 BATEMAN

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist
2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	Granodiorite
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	Lamprophyre
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly	Sul	Sulphides
m.c.	– moderately	mass	massive
h.c.	– strongly	h	heavy
qcv	– quartz carbonate vein	min	minor
s.s.	Silicification – slightly	~~~	Shearing
m.s.	– moderately		
h.s.	– strongly		
M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)		
VG	Visible Gold		
bx	breccia		
Py	pyrite		
po	pyrrhotite		



PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

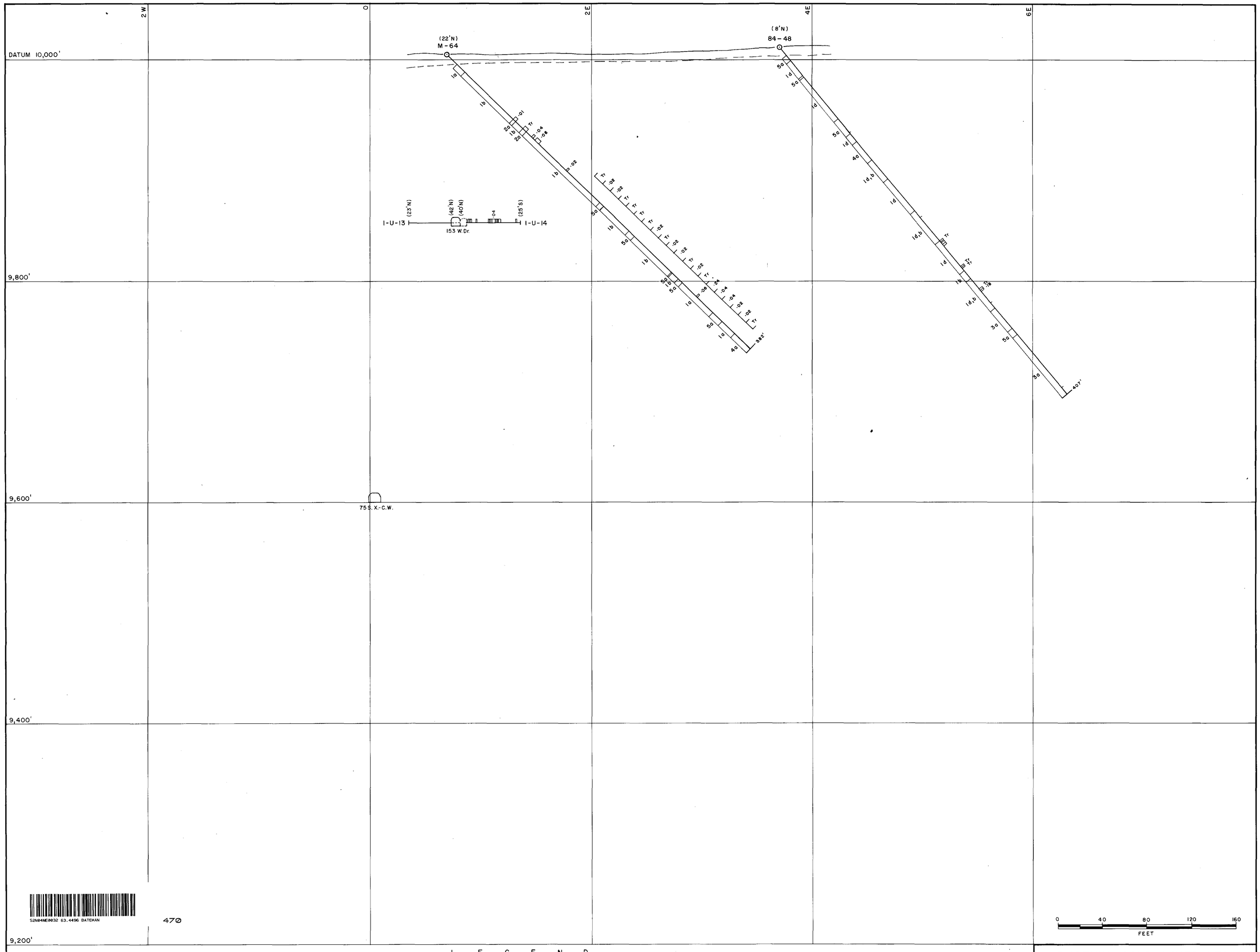
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP., RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 1+50S

M-99, M-100

Date:	By:	Map No:



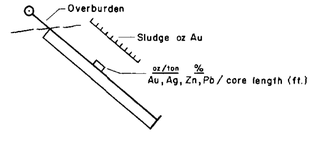
470

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist
2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta–hornblendite
3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	Granodiorite
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	Lamprophyre
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly	Sul	Sulphides
m.c.	– moderately	mass	massive
h.c.	– strongly	h	heavy
qcv	– quartz carbonate vein	min	minor
s.s.	Silicification – slightly	~~~	Shearing
m.s.	– moderately		
h.s.	– strongly		
M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)		
VG	Visible Gold		
bx	breccia		
Py	pyrite		
po	pyrrhotite		



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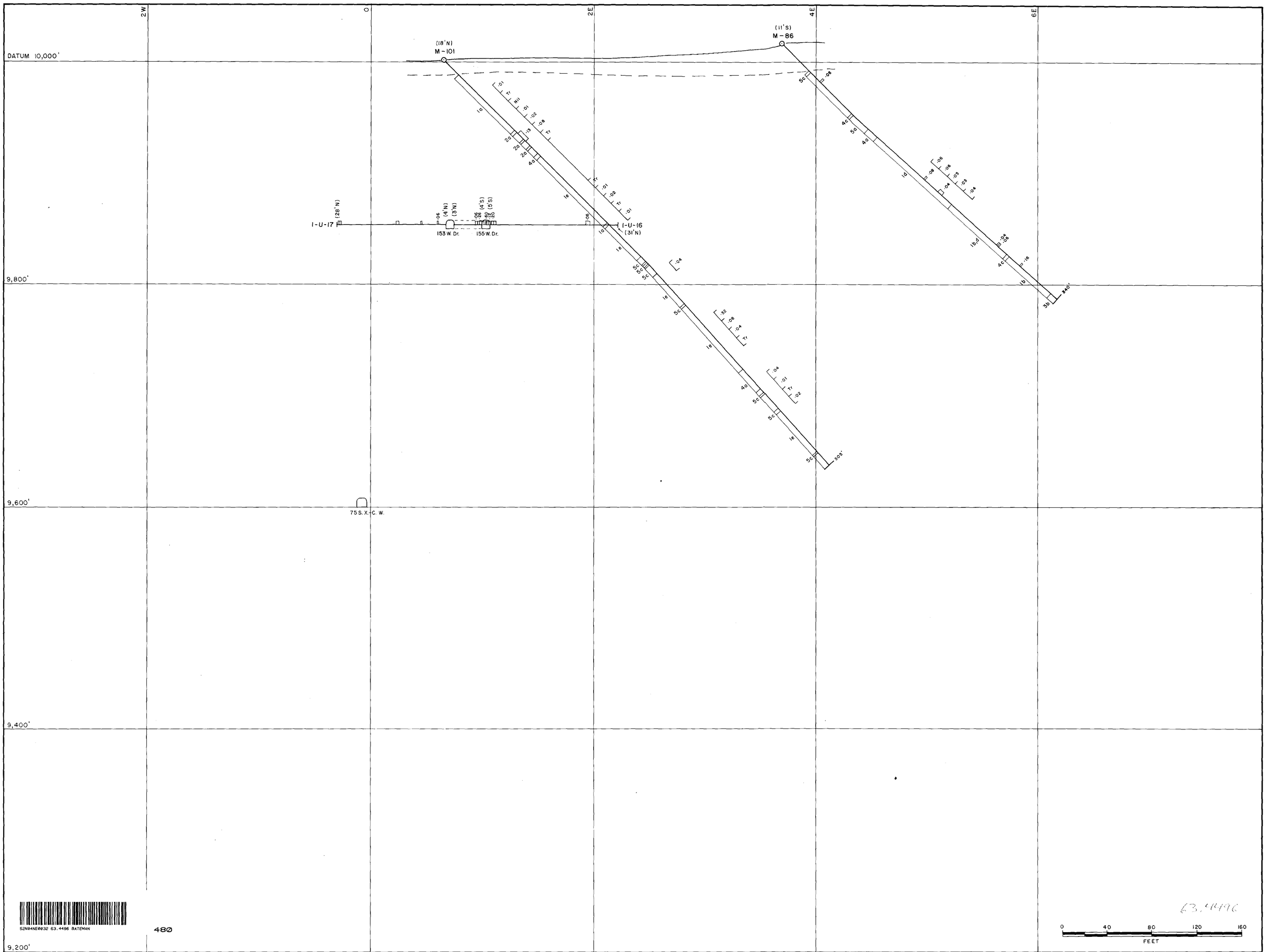
McFINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP., RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 2+00S

M-64, 84-48

Date:	By:	Map No:



480

63.4496

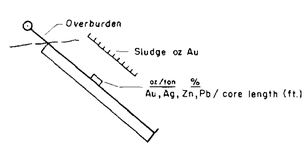
L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist
2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	Granodiorite
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	Lamprophyre
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist

Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
ga(Pb)	*galena (Lead %)*
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization	– slightly
m.c.		– moderately
h.c.		– strongly
qcv		– quartz carbonate vein
s.s.	Silicification	– slightly
m.s.		– moderately
h.s.		– strongly
M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)	
VG	Visible Gold	
bx	breccia	
Py	pyrite	
po	pyrrhotite	

Sul	Sulphides
mass	*massive*
h	heavy
min	minor
~~	Shearing



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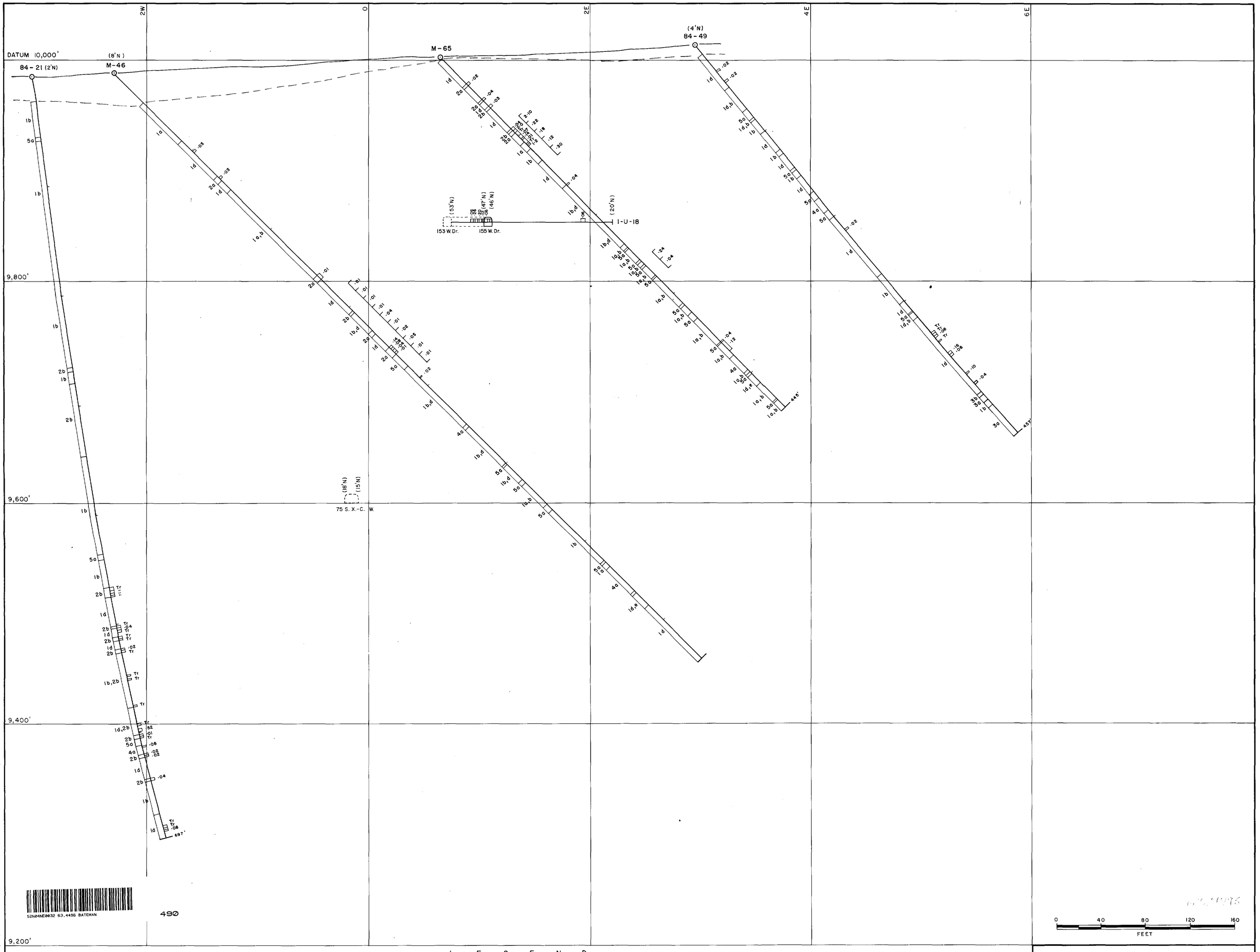
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP. RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 2+50S

M-86, M-101

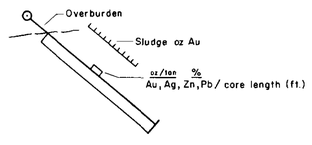
Date:	By:	Map No:



LEGEND

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist
2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta–hornblendite
3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	Granodiorite
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	Lamprophyre
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly	Sul	Sulphides
m.c.	– moderately	mass	massive
h.c.	– strongly	h	heavy
qcv	– quartz carbonate vein	min	minor
s.s.	Silicification – slightly	~~~	Shearing
m.s.	– moderately		
h.s.	– strongly		
M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)		
V G	Visible Gold		
bx	breccia		
Py	pyrite		
po	pyrrhotite		



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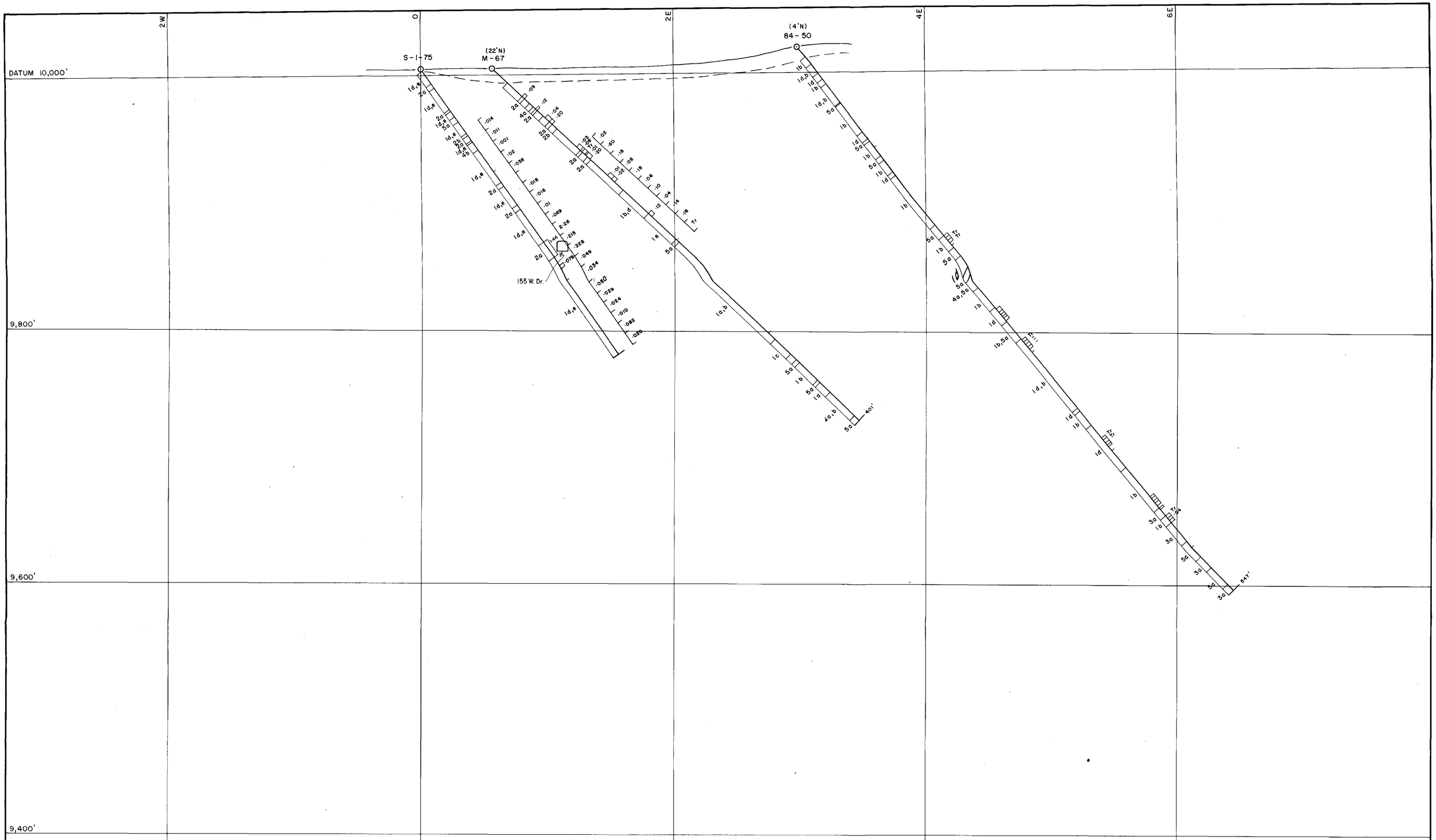
BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 3+00S

M-46, M-65, 84-21, 84-49

Date:	By:	Map No:



500

63.4496

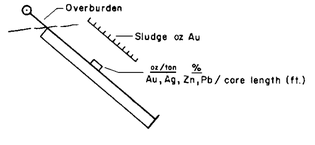
0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	*Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist*
2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	*Granodiorite*
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	Lamprophyre
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization	– slightly
m.c.		– moderately
h.c.		– strongly
qcv		– quartz carbonate vein
s.s.	Silicification	– slightly
m.s		– moderately
h.s.		– strongly
M	Amygdaloidal	(feldspar, quartz, carbonate)
VG	Visible Gold	
bx	breccia	
Py	pyrite	
po	pyrrhotite	

Sul	Sulphides
mass	massive
h	heavy
min	minor
~~	Shearing



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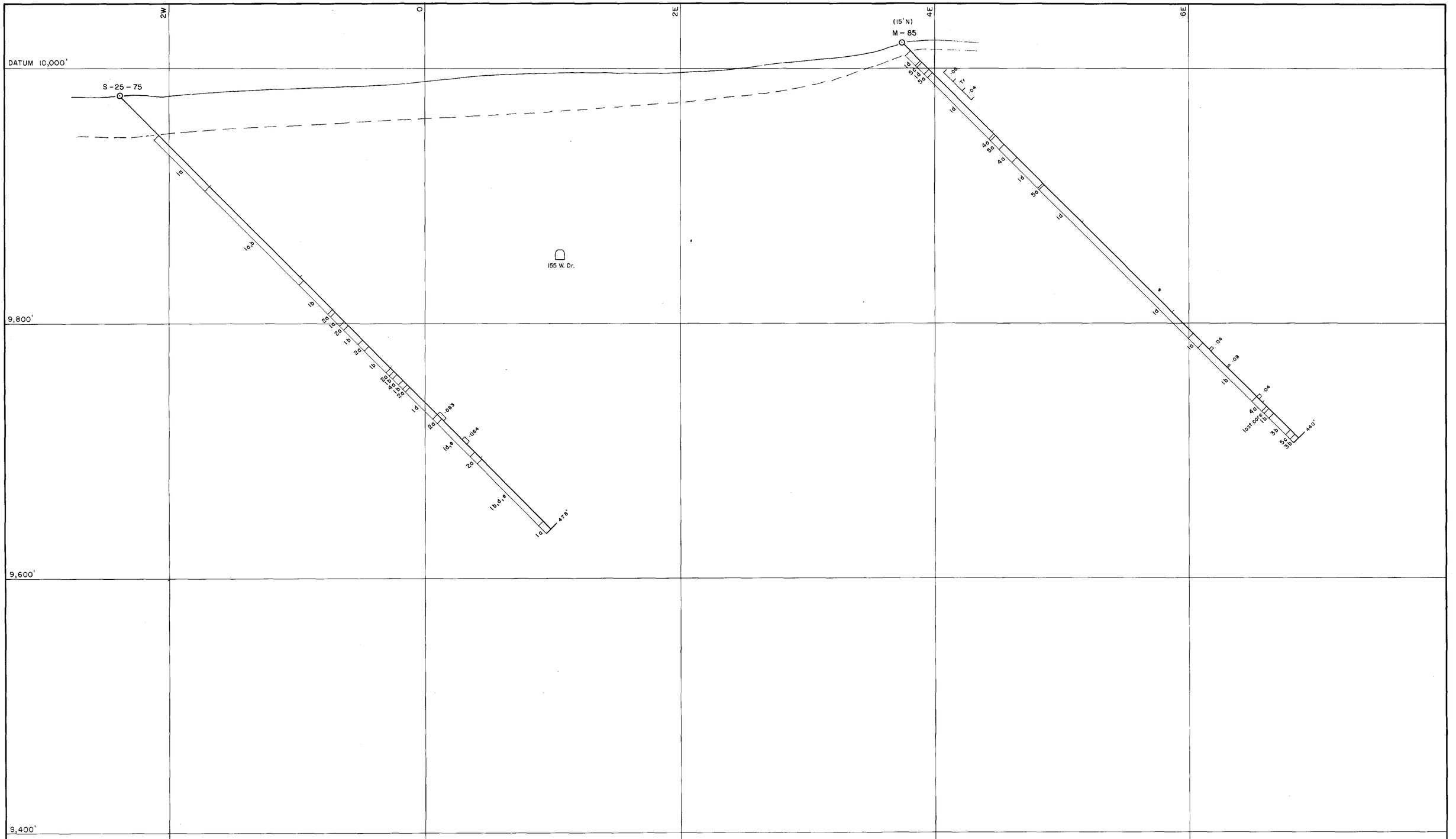
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP., RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 4+00S

S-I-75, M-67, 84-50

Date:	By:	Map No:



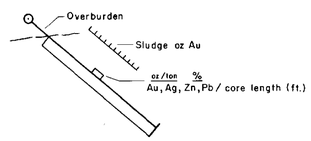
510

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist
2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	Granodiorite
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	Lamprophyre
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly	Sul	Sulphides
m.c.	– moderately	mass	massive
h.c.	– strongly	h	heavy
qcv	– quartz carbonate vein	min	minor
s.s.	Silicification – slightly	~~~	Shearing
m.s.	– moderately		
h.s.	– strongly		
M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)		
V G	Visible Gold		
bx	breccia		
Py	pyrite		
po	pyrrhotite		



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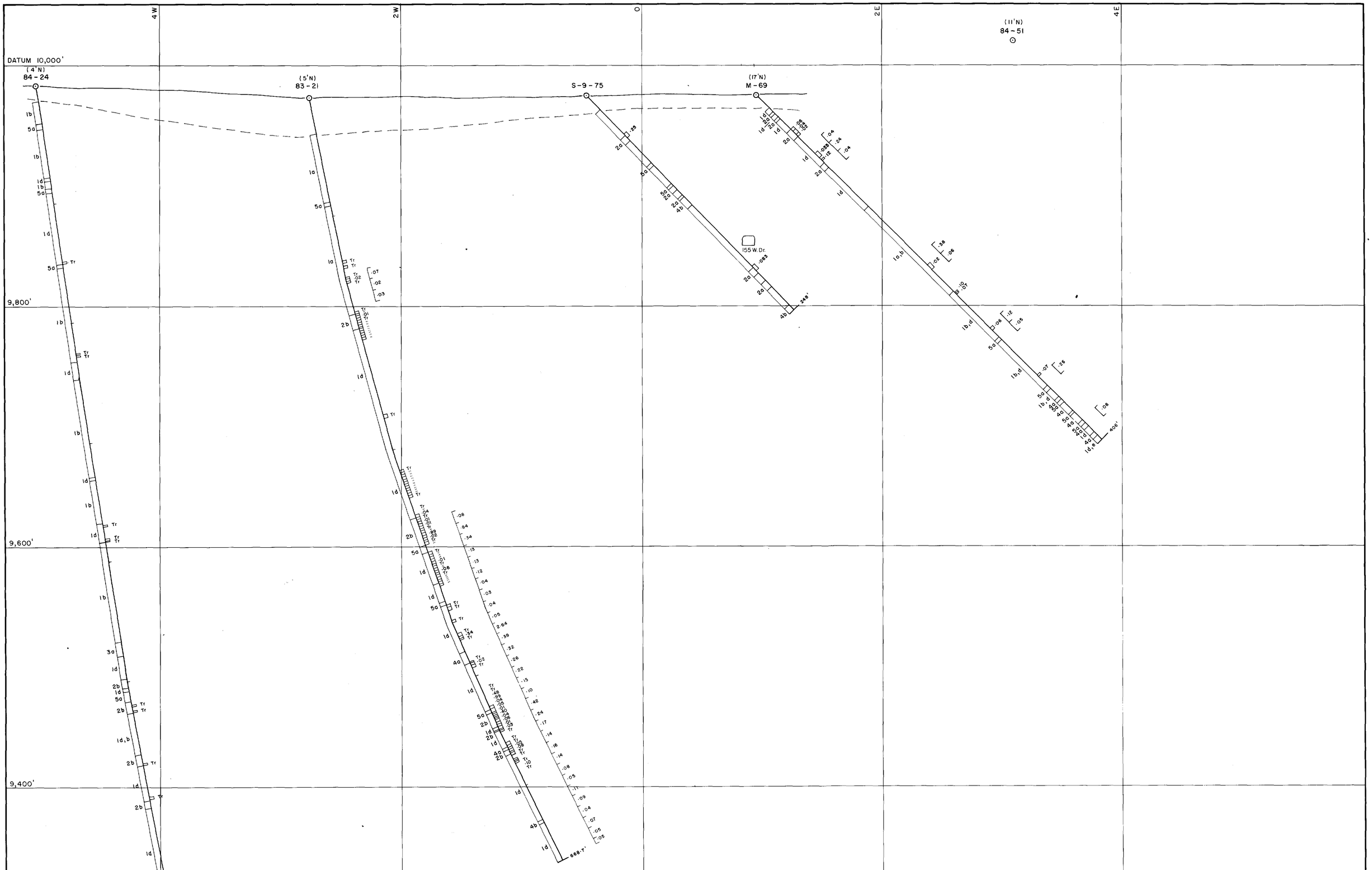
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 4+50S

S-25-75, M-85

Date:	By:	Map No:

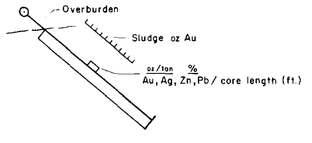


0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous	5a	Diorite	s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite	5b	Diabase, basalt	m.c.	– moderately
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite	3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist	5c	Lamprophyre	h.c.	– strongly
1d	*Brown biotite – chlorite schist*	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry	5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist	qcv	– quartz carbonate vein
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized	4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry	Au	Gold	s.s.	Silicification – slightly
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite	Ag	Silver	m.s.	– moderately
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite	sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.s.	– strongly
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite	gal(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)
				cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	VG	Visible Gold
				Aspy	arsenopyrite	bx	breccia
						Py	pyrite
						po	pyrrhotite

Sul	Sulphides
mass	massive
h	heavy
min	minor
~~	Shearing



PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP., RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 5+00S

S-9-75, M-69, 83-21, 84-24, 84-51

Date:	By:	Map No:

530

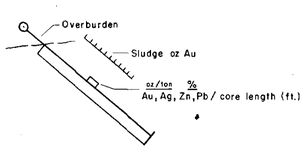
83.4496

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous
2b	Cherty layered iron formation
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist
2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
3a	Peridotite, meta–hornblendite
3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
4c	Aplite
4d	Granite
4e	Granodiorite
5a	Diorite
5b	Diabase, basalt
5c	Lamprophyre
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)
Aspy	arsenopyrite

s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly	Sul	Sulphides
m.c.	– moderately	mass	massive
h.c.	– strongly	h	heavy
qcv	– quartz carbonate vein	min	minor
s.s.	Silicification – slightly	~~~	Shearing
m.s	– moderately		
h.s.	– strongly		
M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)		
VG	Visible Gold		
bx	breccia		
Py	pyrite		
po	pyrrhotite		



PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

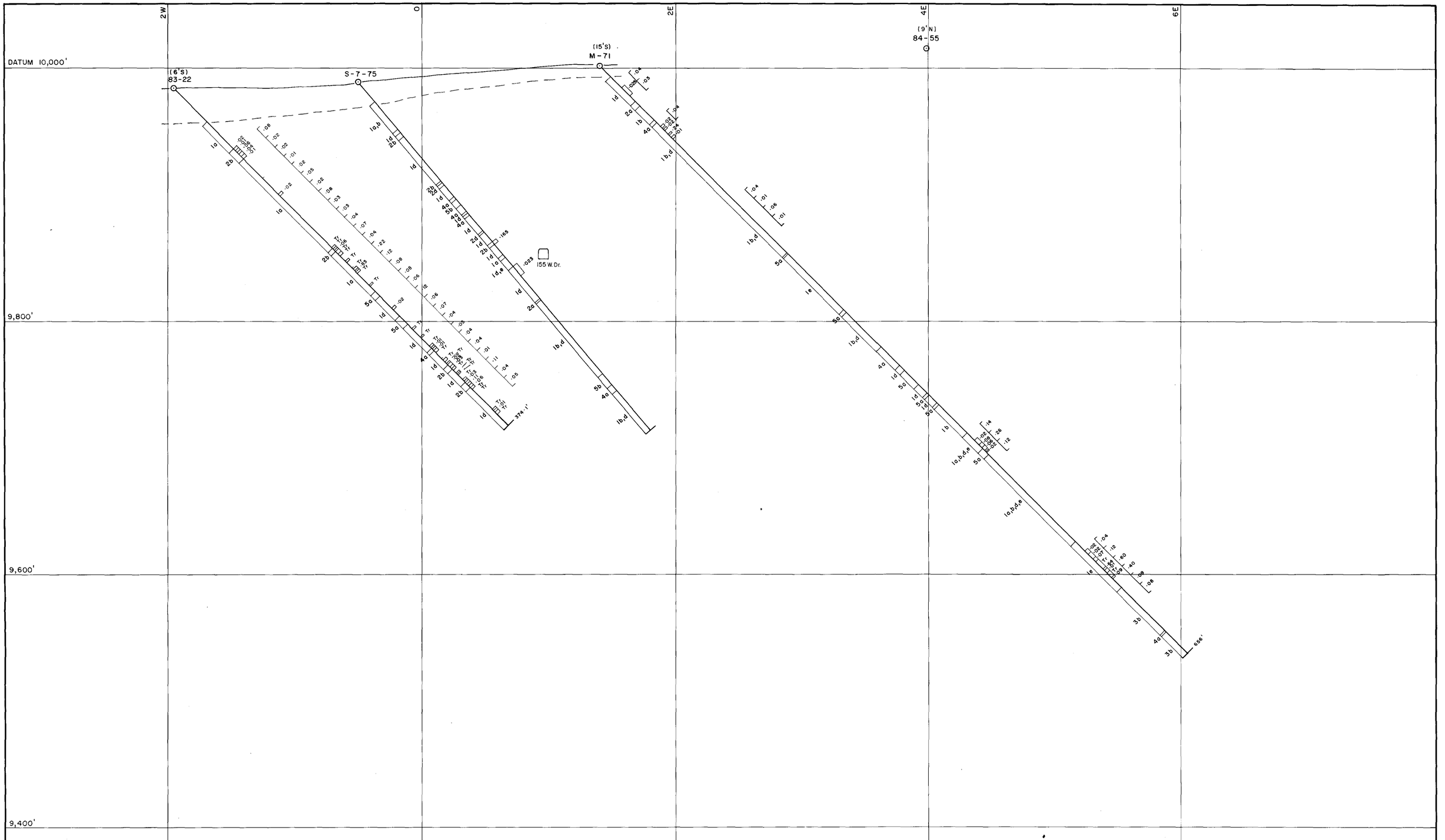
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP., RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 5+50S

S-23-75

Date:	By:	Map No:



63 4496

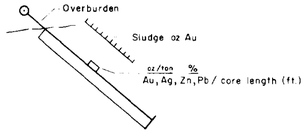
0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite	3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized	4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite

5a	Diorite	s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly
5b	Diabase, basalt	m.c.	– moderately
5c	Lamprophyre	h.c.	– strongly
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist	qcv	– quartz carbonate vein
Au	Gold	s.s.	Silicification – slightly
Ag	Silver	m.s.	– moderately
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.s.	– strongly
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	VG	Visible Gold
Aspy	arsenopyrite	bx	breccia
		Py	pyrite
		po	pyrrhotite

Sul	Sulphides		
mass	massive		
h	heavy		
min	minor		
~~	Shearing		



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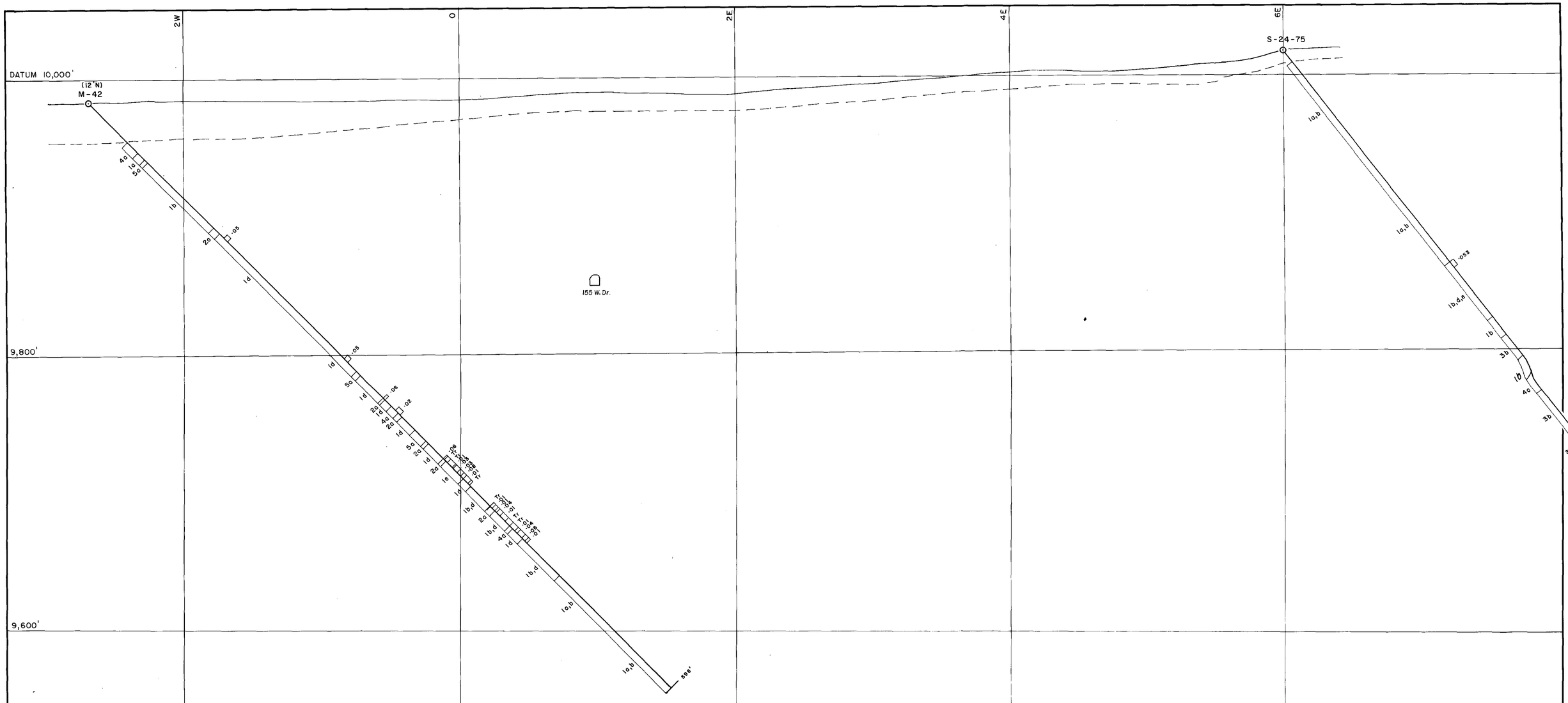
Mc FINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP., RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 6+00S

M-71, S-7-75, 83-22, 84-55

Date:	By:	Map No:



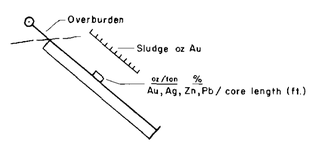
63.4496

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous	5a	Diorite	s.c.	Carbonatization — slightly
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite	5b	Diabase, basalt	m.c.	— moderately
1c	Chlorite — amphibole schist, dioritic andesite	3b	Carbonate - chlorite - amphibole — talc schist	5c	Lamprophyre	h.c.	— strongly
1d	Brown biotite — chlorite schist	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry	5e	Chlorite — amphibole schist	qcv	— quartz carbonate vein
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized	4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry	Au	Gold	s.s.	Silicification — slightly
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite	Ag	Silver	m.s.	— moderately
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite	sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.s.	— strongly
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite-chlorite — phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite	ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)
				cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	V G	Visible Gold
				Aspy	arsenopyrite	bx	breccia
						Py	pyrite
						po	pyrrhotite

Sul	Sulphides
mass	massive
h	heavy
min	minor
~~	Shearing



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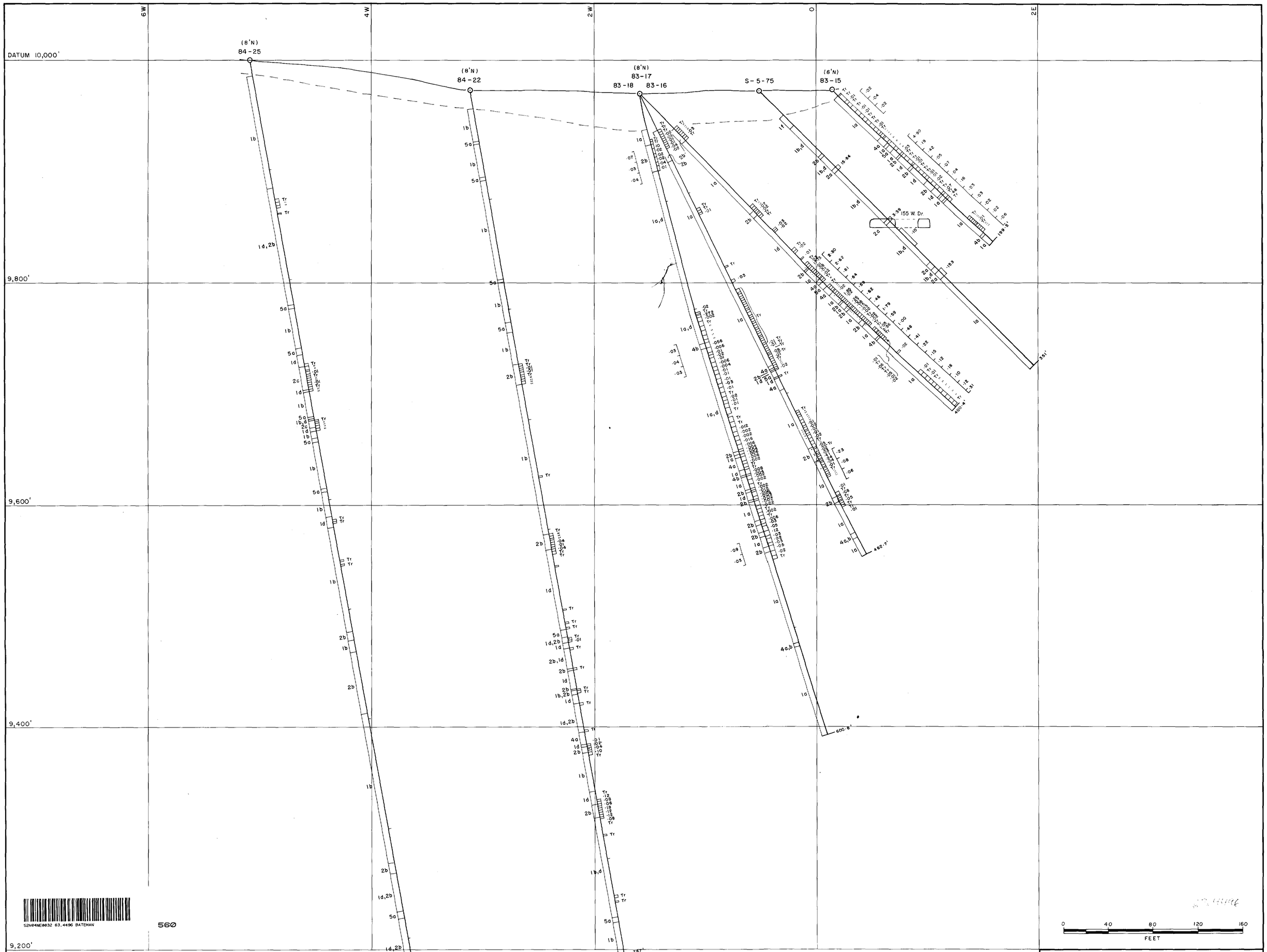
McFINLEY PROJECT

BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 6+50S

M-42, S-24-75

Date:	By:	Map No:



L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous	5a	Diorite	s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite	5b	Diabase, basalt	m.c.	– moderately
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite	3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist	5c	Lamprophyre	h.c.	– strongly
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry	5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist	qcv	– quartz carbonate vein
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized	4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry	Au	Gold	s.s.	Silicification – slightly
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite	Ag	Silver	m.s.	– moderately
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite	sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.s.	– strongly
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite	gal(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)
				cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	VG	Visible Gold
				Aspy	arsenopyrite	bx	breccia
						Py	pyrite
						po	pyrrhotite

Sul	Sulphides
mass	massive
h	heavy
min	minor
~~	Shearing

Overburden
Sludge oz Au
oz/ton Au, Ag, Zn, Pb / % core length (ft.)

PHOENIX GOLD MINES LTD.

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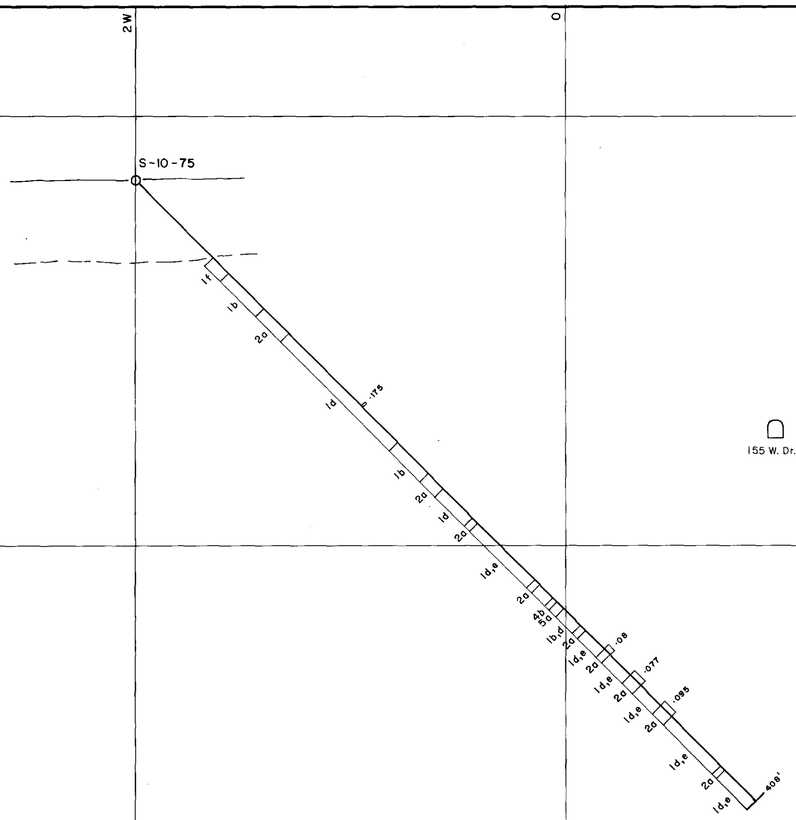
BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 7+00S

S-5-75, 83-15, 83-16, 83-17, 83-18, 83-22, 83-25

Date:	By:	Map No:



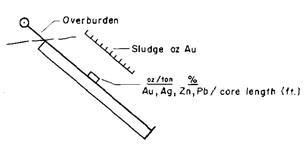
570

0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous	5a	Diorite	s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite	5b	Diabase, basalt	m.c.	– moderately
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite	3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist	5c	Lamprophyre	h.c.	– strongly
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry	5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist	qcv	– quartz carbonate vein
1e	*Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized*	4b	*Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry*	Au	Gold	s.s.	Silicification – slightly
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite	Ag	Silver	m.s.	– moderately
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite	sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.s.	– strongly
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite	gal(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	M	Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)
				cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	VG	Visible Gold
				Aspy	arsenopyrite	bx	breccia
						Py	pyrite
						po	pyrrhotite

Sul	Sulphides
mass	massive
h	heavy
min	minor
~~	Shearing



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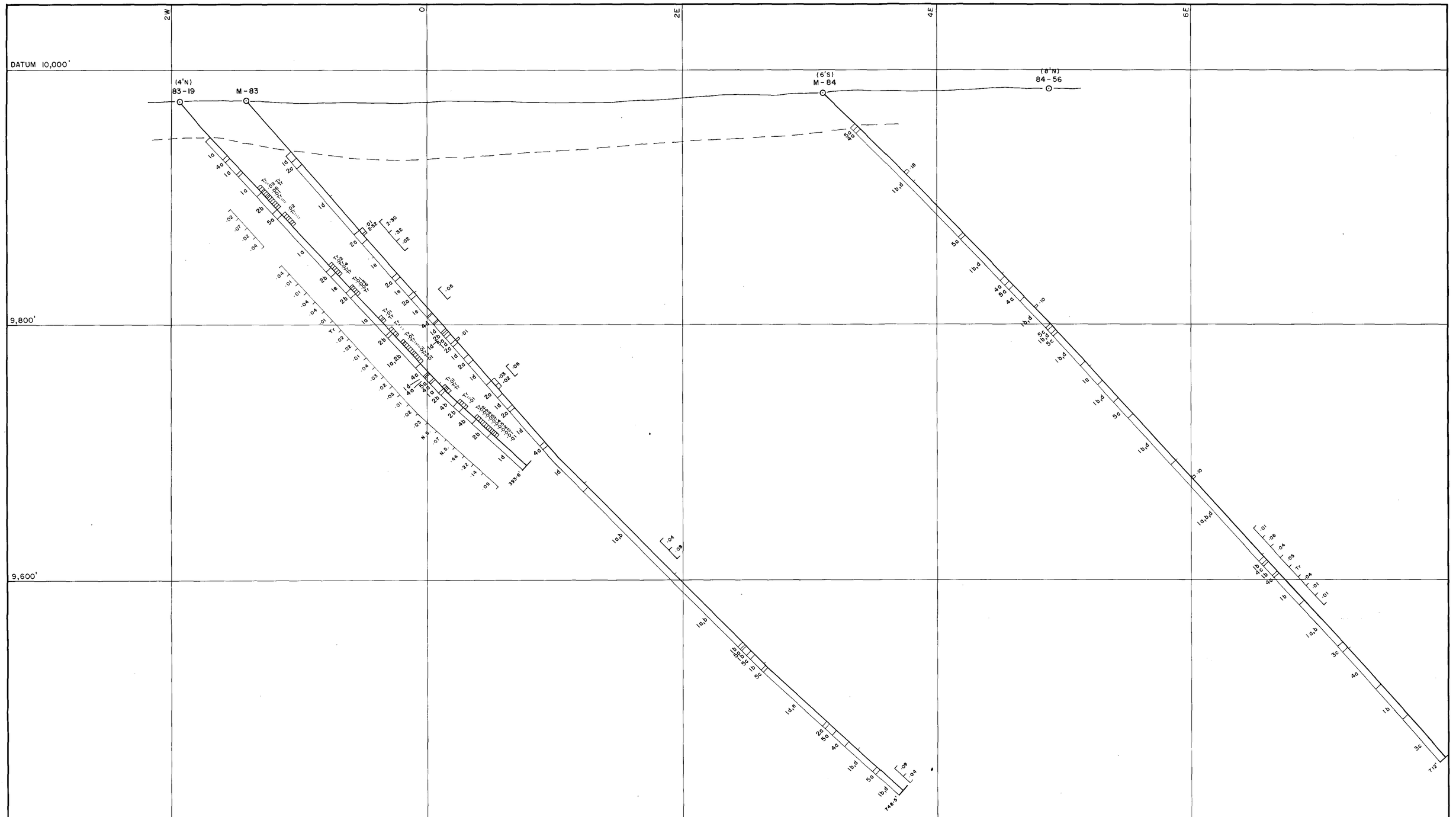
BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 7+50S

S-10-75

Date:	By:	Map No:



580

63 4419

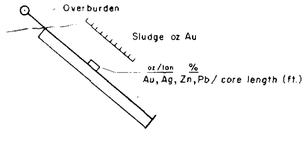
0 40 80 120 160
FEET

L E G E N D

1a	Green, massive andesite	2d	Carbonaceous argillite, graphitic schist, locally garnetiferous
1b	Schistose andesite, chlorite schist	3a	Peridotite, meta-hornblendite
1c	Chlorite – amphibole schist, dioritic andesite	3b	Carbonate – chlorite – amphibole – talc schist
1d	Brown biotite – chlorite schist	4a	Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
1e	Dark grey cherty andesite, silicified and carbonatized	4b	Green to grey sericitic schist, sericitic quartz porphyry
2a	Layered iron formation, garnetiferous	4c	Aplite
2b	Cherty layered iron formation	4d	Granite
2c	Argillite, slate, sericite–chlorite – phyllite and schist	4e	Granodiorite

5a	Diorite	s.c.	Carbonatization – slightly
5b	Diabase, basalt	m.c.	– moderately
5c	Lamprophyre	h.c.	– strongly
5e	Chlorite – amphibole schist	qcv	– quartz carbonate vein
Au	Gold	s.s	Silicification – slightly
Ag	Silver	m.s	– moderately
sph(Zn)	sphalerite (Zinc %)	h.s.	– strongly
ga(Pb)	galena (Lead %)	M	*Amygdaloidal (feldspar, quartz, carbonate)*
cpy(Cu)	chalcopyrite (Copper %)	VG	Visible Gold
Aspy	arsenopyrite	bx	breccia
		Py	pyrite
		po	pyrrhotite

Sul	Sulphides
mass	massive
h	heavy
min	minor
.....	Shearing



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BATEMAN TWP, RED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SECTION 8+00S

M-83, M-84, 83-19, 84-56

Date:	By:	Map No: