REPORT

ON

MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS

ON THE

ZEEMEL LAKE PROPERTY

DISTRICT OF KENORA, PATRICIA MINING DIVISION

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

FOR

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

NTS 53 - B/9

December 23, 1986

Stephen B. Madd, B.Sc.

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1.0 SUMMARY

Ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried out during October, 1986, on the Zeemel Lake property, held under a Joint Venture Agreement among Power Explorations Inc., H.J. Hodge and W.G. Beach.

Magnetic data in conjunction with regional geological data were used to outline a package of multiple zoned iron formation interbedded with mafic metavolcanics that crosses through the centre of the property in a west-northwest direction. This unit is interpreted as being adjoined to the north by clastic metasediments and to the south by part of a tonalitic intrusion.

A number of late stage faults are interpreted as cross-cutting the stratigraphy, on the basis of magnetic and VLF-EM discontinuities. A group of earlier faults or shear zones strike concordantly or nearly concordantly to the stratigraphy, and are based on VLF-EM conductive responses. They form an anastamosing pattern, and the longest ones are located near the boundaries of the iron formation - mafic metavolcanics package. They may be related to the major tectonic and gold mineralizing event that was responsible for the Musselwhite deposit of Dome et al. Also, possibly related to this event, is a region of intense folding in the centre of the property.

The structures mentioned above, are especially significant where they are associated with areas of abated magnetic response within formation zones. Such areas may reflect the hydrothermal alteration of magnetite to grunerite $\pm$ sulfides and the possible deposition of gold. Based on this information, eleven of the most promising drilling target areas have been identified and described.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The following report describes the results of a ground magnetic survey and a VLF-EM survey conducted during October, 1986, over the Zeemel Lake property held under a Joint Venture Agreement among Power Explorations Inc., H.J. Hodge and W.G. Beach. The two surveys were performed in order to delineate lithological units and structural trends and to locate conductive zones of sulfide-bearing iron formation, other stratabound massive or disseminated sulfide mineralization, and shearing, all of which might host gold.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Zeemel Lake property is located approximately 70 miles north of the town of Pickle Lake in Northwestern Ontario, three miles southeast of Opapimiskan Lake and immediately southeast of Zeemel Lake (Fig. No. 1). A block of 53 contiguous, unpatented mining claims, forms the property (Fig. No. 2). To the north, the Zeemel Lake property is adjoined by a large claim block held by a consortium of companies that include Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd., Inco Ltd., Esso Minerals Canada and Lacana Mining Corp. This block of claims contains the Musslewhite gold deposit and the Snoppy Lake gold zone. To the east, the Zeemel Lake property is adjoined by a small property held by Inco Ltd., and to the west by a property held by Santa Maria Resources Ltd. Claim numbers and recording dates are as follows:

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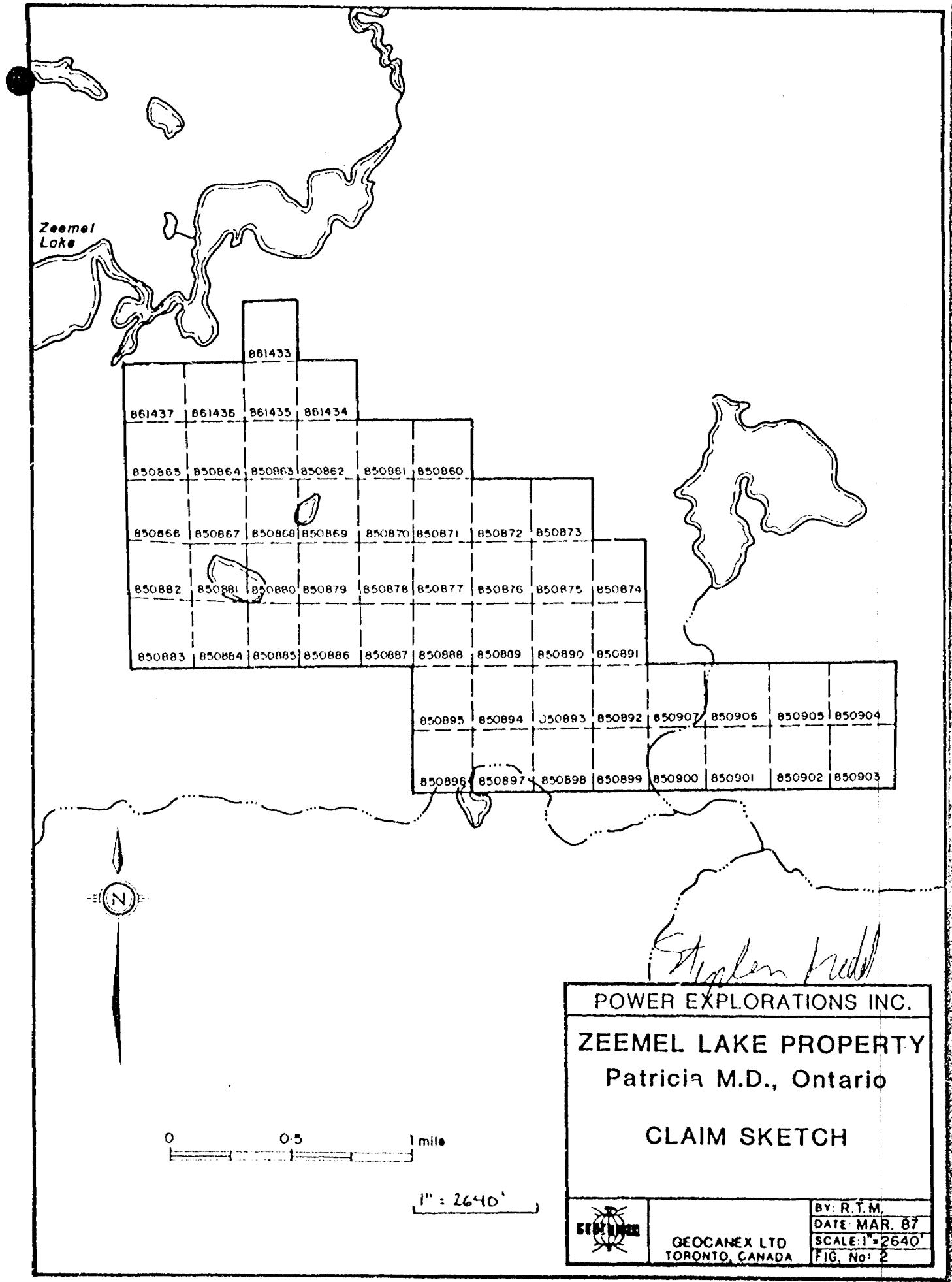


POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

ZEEMEL LAKE PROPERTY

Patricia M.D., Ontario

CLAIM SKETCH

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY: R.T.M.
DATE: MAR. 87
SCALE: 1" = 2640'
FIG. No: 2

Claim Numbers		Recording Date
Pa 850860-850907 inclusive	(48)	January 29, 1986
Pa 861433-861437 inclusive	(5)	February 7, 1986
Total	53	Claims

The claims are held by Power Explorations Inc. of 804-34 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1E5.

The property is accessible by float or ski plane onto Zeemel Lake or by helicopter from Pickle Lake. Highway 808, an all-weather gravel road from Pickle Lake to Windigo Lake, passes within 20 miles to the southwest of the property. A winter haulage road connects Highway 808 with the Musselwhite deposit and passes within three miles to the west of the property.

4.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property is dominated on the surface by flat-lying, flooded bog, and swamp land on the south side of Zeemel Lake. Very little outcrop exists.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK

1950's Ben Ohmen and the Kovals

In the Libert Lake area, Ben Ohmen, a prospector working for the Kovals of Pickle Lake, discovered gold in iron formation and put down a number of trenches.

1962 The Musselwhite Brothers

Gold was first discovered on the adjacent Musselwhite property of the Dome et al consortium by the Musselwhite brothers in 1962.

1963 Kenpat Mines Ltd.

The property staked by the Musselwhite brothers in 1962, was optioned by Kenpat Mines Ltd., who in 1963, carried out geological and geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. Two gold zones were discovered with a number of ore grade intersections. However, work was suspended.

1962-1963 Inco Ltd.

Eighteen holes were drilled on the north and south sides of Zeemel Lake for a total of 4,503 feet. Two of these holes (#15,800 and #23,107) were drilled along strike to the east and west, respectively, of the Zeemel Lake property, encountering chlorite schist and intermediate to mafic metavolcanics with up to 15% pyrrhotite and pyrite. Another eight holes were drilled, for a total of 1,034 feet, in the Karl Lake and Markop Lake areas east and southeast, respectively, of the Zeemel Lake property.

1973-1981 Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd. et al

In 1973, the Musselwhite brothers formed a grub stake financed and operated by Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd., in Joint Venture with Canico Ltd., Esso Minerals Canada and Lacana Mining Corp. Since that time, considerable geophysical and geochemical work has been done and a total of 180

holes were drilled as of 1980. This work culminated in the announcement of the discovery of a major gold deposit containing in excess of 1,000,000 tons, grading 0.20 ounces of gold per ton (Northern Miner, March 5, 1981).

1976 John Reed

Prospecting, trenching and diamond drilling were performed in the Libert Lake property, by John Reed, an independent prospector.

1981-Present Various Companies

Since 1981, considerable amounts of work including geological mapping, geophysics, geochemistry and diamond drilling have been performed in the Libert Lake area by a number of companies or individuals, some of whom include: H.J. Hodge; 493217 Ontario Ltd.; Van Horne Gold Exploration Inc. and Legion Resources Ltd.; and G. Armstrong, A. Best, B. Reid and S. Johnson.

1981 Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd.

An airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey, part of which covered the Zeemel Lake property, was conducted by Aerodat Ltd. over the area surrounding the Musselwhite deposit.

1981 Canadian Nickel Company Ltd. (Canico Ltd.)

A geological survey and ground magnetic survey were carried out, using a mapping scale of 1:2,500, in the Karl Lake area east of the Zeemel Lake property.

1985 Ontario Geological Survey

An airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey was carried out by Aerodat Ltd. during the winter of 1985, and in early 1986, the results were released to the public on a set of 38 maps (scale 1:20,000). Maps 80743 and 80744 cover the Zeemel Lake property.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION

The North Caribou Lake and Opapimiskan Lake greenstone belts are comprised of Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks that belong to the Sachigo Subprovince of the Superior Geological Province of the Canadian Shield. Together, the two belts form a narrow, arcuate, isoclinal syncline that stretches for approximately 140 kilometers from end to end. The metamorphic grade is upper greenschist to middle amphibolite facies. A thick clastic metasedimentary sequence, known as the Eyapamikama Lake Metasediments occupies the central and northwestern part of the North Caribou Lake greenstone belt. This sequence is flanked to the north by the North Rim Metavolcanics and to the south by the South Rim Metavolcanics. The South Rim Metavolcanics contain mafic to felsic metavolcanic flows and tuffs; the main lithologies being fine-to-medium-grained, massive and pillowed mafic flows. The North Rim Metavolcanics contain predominantly mafic metavolcanic rocks. Both the North and South Rim Metavolcanic units host extensive zones of banded iron formation.

In the vicinity of Opapimiskan Lake, these two metavolcanic units pinch out and they are replaced by the Opapimiskan-Markop Metavolcanics. These rocks are mafic to ultramafic in composition and are possibly older and geochemically more primitive. They are similar compositionally to the Keeyask Lake Metavolcanics at the western end of Eyapamikama Lake. The metavolcanics are macroscopically intercalated with clastic metasediments between Opapimiskan and Markop Lakes. At the eastern end of the Opapimiskan Lake greenstone belt, a sequence of pillowed and mafic metavolcanics exist, and are known as the Forester-Neawagank metavolcanics (Breaks et al, 1986).

Chemical metasediments are extensive in the Opapimiskan-Markop, Forester-Neawagank, North Rim and South Rim Metavolcanic sequences. The presence of grunerite in banded iron formation, correlates with zones of increased shearing that commonly parallel iron formation banding and axial planes of F_2 folds. Sulfide mineralization commonly shows a preferential association with these gruneritic zones. Conversion of magnetite to grunerite is also locally evident in progressing from limbs to crests of F_2 folds in banded iron formation at the Musselwhite gold property (Breaks et al, 1985).

The main gold zones in the North Caribou Lake and Opapimiskan Lake greenstone belts occur on the southern shore of Opapimiskan Lake. The Musselwhite deposit was originally discovered by the Musslewhite brothers in 1962. Between 1973 and 1980, the property was extensively explored and drilled by a consortium of companies headed by Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd. This work culminated in the announcement of

the discovery of a major gold deposit containing in excess of 1,000,000 tons, grading 0.20 ounces of gold per ton (The Northern Miner, March 5, 1981). Reserves currently stand at 3,200,000 tons, grading 0.17 ounces of gold per ton in four zones. The discovery of the new Snoppy Lake gold deposit located two miles to the east, was recently announced by Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd., (The Northern Miner, August 11, 1986). It currently stands as a shallow dipping zone 4,300 feet in length grading 0.24 ounces of gold per ton over an average width of 12 feet. Both of these deposits occur in complexly folded banded iron formation.

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

No geological and prospecting survey has yet been undertaken by Power Explorations Inc. on the Zeemel Lake property. However, from the regional mapping done by the O.G.S. in 1986 (Breaks et al, 1986), three main lithologies are interpreted as crossing the property in a west-northwest direction. They are (from north to south): clastic metasediments, mafic and ultramafic volcanic flows hosting banded iron formation that belong to the Opapimiskan-Markop Metavolcanic sequence, and part of a biotite-hornblende tonalitic intrusion.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAM

During September and October, 1986, linecutting, magnetic surveying and VLF-EM surveying were carried out on the Zeemel Lake property. The personnel involved were:

J.Robert	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Sept.28-Oct.6
J.L.Pacquette	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Sept.28-Oct.6
C.Darveau	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Sept.28-Oct.6
M.Lariviere	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Sept.28-Oct.6
J.Hodge	Devlin, Ontario	Geophysical Operator	Oct.1-13
F.Recoskie	Val d'Or, Quebec	Geophysical Operator	Oct.1-13
C.Beggs	Toronto, Ontario	Geophysical Operator	Oct.1-13

A total of 41.2 line miles were cut on the property. A baseline trending 290° was cut through the property along with three shorter parallel tielines for grid control. Survey lines were cut perpendiculary to the baseline at an azimuth of 20°. A 400-foot linespacing interval was used with pickets erected at 100-foot intervals along each line. The magnetic survey was performed using a Scintrex MF-2 Fluxgate magnetometer. Readings of the vertical magnetic field were taken every 100 feet along the survey lines, and in areas of high magnetic gradient, readings were taken at 50-foot intervals. Diurnal drift changes in the magnetic field were estimated by taking readings at previously established stations at time intervals not exceeding 1.5 hours. Corrections were made, accordingly, to the vertical magnetic field value obtained at each station. The results of the magnetic survey are presented on the Vertical Field Readings map and the Vertical Field Contours map (Drawings No. ZL-1 and ZL-2, respectively) in back of the report.

The VLF-EM survey was performed along the survey lines using a Geonics EM-16 receiver tuned to receive the 24.0 KHz signal

transmitted from Cutler, Maine (NAA). Inphase (tilt-angle) and quadrature measurements were taken every 100 feet along the survey lines. The results are presented in profiled format and contoured format (Fraser-filtered inphase values) on maps (Drawings No. ZL-3 and ZL-4, respectively) in back of the report.

9.0 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Refer to the magnetic, VLF-EM and compilation data presented in Drawings No. ZL-1 to ZL-5 inclusive, in back of the report.

9.1 Lithology

A package of multiple zoned iron formation, interbedded with mafic metavolcanics, is interpreted as crossing the central portion of the property in a west-northwest direction. This unit contains several narrow magnetic bands of high gradient. The iron formation zones are probably relatively weak and/or thin since a magnetic value of only 11,500 gammas (L12,400, 5+50N) is the highest reading within the unit. North of this unit is a flatter magnetic area with a dominantly low magnetic background. This area probably contains clastic metasediments. South of the iron formation - mafic metavolcanic unit is an area with a spotty, irregular magnetic character that probably represents part of a biotite-hornblende tonalitic intrusion.

9.2 Faulting and Shearing

The property contains a complicated network of faulting and shearing that probably represents several different phases of structural deformation. The most recent of these faults/shears, are believed to be represented by structures f-1 to f-8, inclusive, which are easily discernible from the regional airborne magnetic contours data (O.G.S., 1985). Generally, these structures do not possess VLF-EM conductive responses. Structures f-1 and f-2 strike north-south to north-northeast and are based on discontinuities in magnetic and VLF-EM conductive trends. Structures f-3, f-4, f-5, f-6 and f-7 strike northeast and are based on discontinuities in magnetic and VLF-EM conductive trends. They are likely related to northeast-trending mafic or intermediate dykes that are common throughout the area. Structure f-8 strikes northwest and is based on discontinuities in magnetic and VLF-EM conductive trends.

Numerous weakly to moderately conductive VLF-EM responses occur throughout the property. Most of them appear to belong to the anastomosing fault/shear pattern that has formed due to the shallow angles that exist between conjugate faults. These faults/shears generally strike from west-northwest through to east-west. They are believed to represent the D_2 deformation and gold mineralizing event and are, therefore, excellent target areas for gold exploration, especially where they are hosted in iron formation (Breaks, et al, 1986). Three major structures of this kind (F-1, F-2 and F-3) are located mainly on the basis of long VLF-EM conductive trends. Structures F-1 and F-2 run parallel and adfacent to the southern boundary of the iron formation -

mafic metavolcanic unit. Structure F-3 runs parallel and adjacent to the northern boundary of the iron formation - mafic metavolcanic unit. Several smaller conductive faults/shears exist within the iron formation - mafic metavolcanic unit between structures F-1 and F-3.

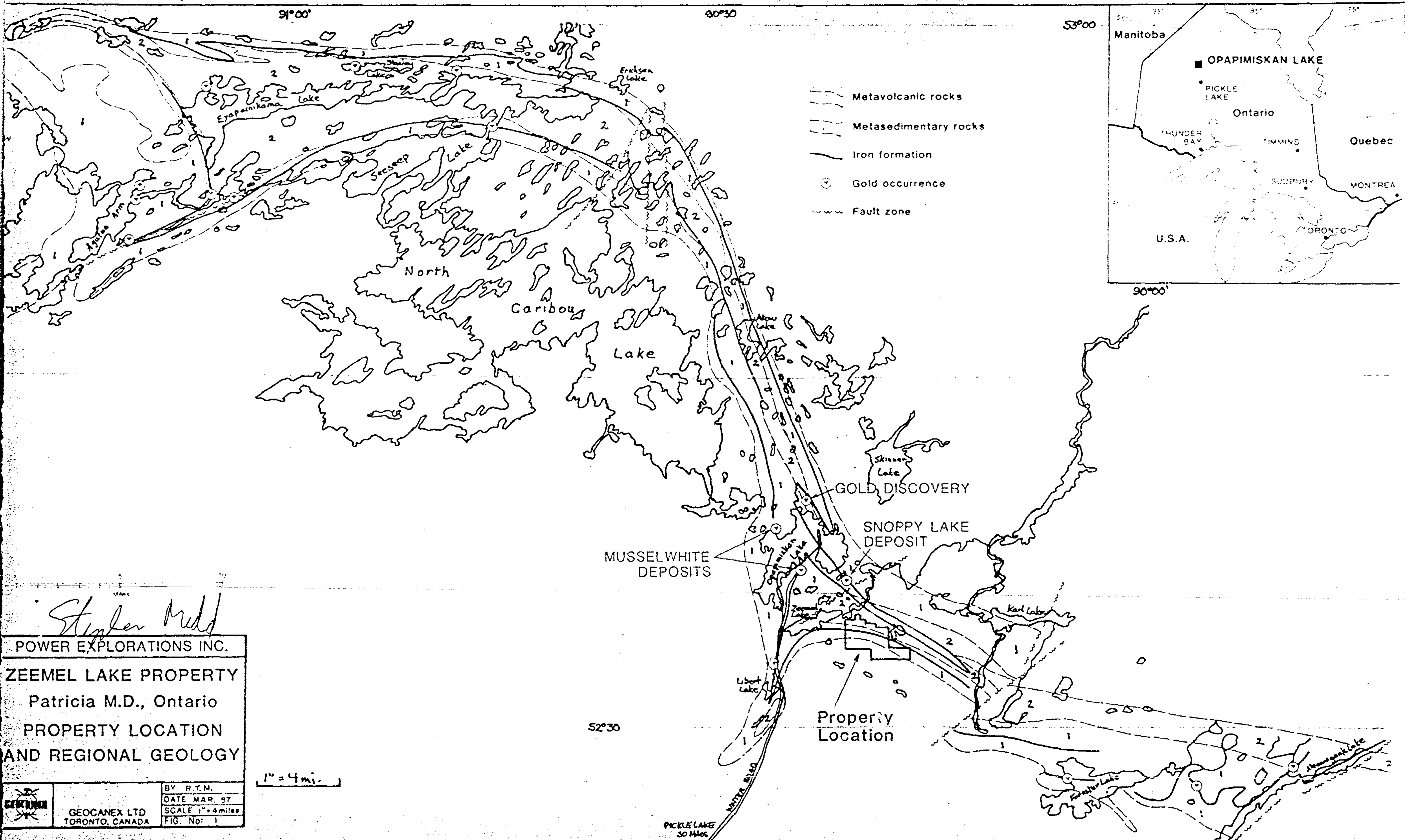
9.3 Folding

The most intenee folding, as interpreted from the magnetic data, exists in the area defined by L4+00W to L48+00W, BL0+00 to 20+00N. Mesoscopic to megascopic Z-folds in iron formation may occur here in association with axial plane shearing. This folding is believed to represent the D_2 deformation and gold mineralizing event and is therefore, an excellent target area for gold exploration (Breaks et al, 1985).

Small scale, low amplitude, open flexuring is noticeable from the magnetic contours, especially in areas of high magnetic gradient.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Zeemel Lake property is crossed by a west-northwest trending unit of multiple zoned iron formation hosted in mafic metavolcanics. It is interpreted as being adjoined to the north by clastic metasediments and to the south by part of a tonalitic intrusion. Several generations of faults or shear zones cross the property, but the most important ones for gold exploration, are interpreted as being the west-


91°00'
90°30'
53°00
90°00'
52°30
Metavolcanic rocks
Metasedimentary rocks
Iron formation
Gold occurrence
Fault zone
Manitoba
OPAPIMISKAN LAKE
PICKLE LAKE
Ontario
THUNDER BAY
TIMMINS
Quebec
SUDBURY
MONTREAL
TORONTO
U.S.A.
North Caribou Lake
Seesee Lake
Eyapamikama Lake
Agutua Arm
Erickson Lake
Skinner Lake
GOLD DISCOVERY
SNOPPY LAKE DEPOSIT
MUSSELWHITE DEPOSITS
Opapimiskan Lake
Zeemel Lake
Karl Lake
Libert Lake
Property Location
Forester Lake
WINTER ROAD
PICKLE LAKE 30 Miles
1" = 4 mi.
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
ZEEMEL LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
PROPERTY LOCATION
AND REGIONAL GEOLOGY
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA
BY R.T.M.
DATE MAR. 97
SCALE 1" = 4 miles
FIG. No: 1

northwest to east-west trending, conductive structures that form an anastamosing fault/shear pattern. Three long conductive structures of this kind occur adjacent and parallel to the boundaries of the iron formation - mafic metavolcanic unit. Similar, shorter structures occur within the iron formation-mafic metavolcanic unit between the longer structures. An area of intense folding is interpreted as occuring within iron formation on the centre of the property. This area may contain Z-folded iron formation zones with small axial plane shear zones.

The structures described above are believed to represent the D_2 deformation event which was the main period of gold deposition (Breaks et al, 1985). These structures are especially significant where they are associated with areas of abated magnetic response within iron formation zones. Such areas may reflect the hydrothermal alteration of magnetite to grunerite $\pm$ sulfides and the possible deposition of gold.

The presence of grunerite $\pm$ sulfides in the Akow-Eyapamikama Lakes banded iron formation correlates with zones of increased boudinage and shearing. Also, conversion of magnetite to grunerite is locally evident in progressing from limbs to crests of F_2 folds in the banded iron formation at the Musselwhite gold property (Breaks et al, 1985).

Using these two examples as models for the Zeemel Lake property, 11 of the most promising areas have been outlined for drilling. Refer to the Compilation Map (Drawing No. ZL-5) in back of the report.

Area 1 contains two short, parallel, weak conductors associated with a pronounced magnetic abatement within a magnetic horizon (probably iron formation). A nonconductive north-northeast fault crosses nearby to the east. The two conductors are concordant to the stratigraphy, and probably represent conductive portions of two parallel shear structures. Pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± grunerite is the probable causative source of the conductors.

Area 2 is similar to Area 1 in that it contains two short, parallel, weak conductors associated with a pronounced magnetic abatement within the same magnetic horizon as in Area 1. A nonconductive north-south fault crosses through the target area. Pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± grunerite in two concordant shear zones is the probable causative source of the conductors.

Area 3 contains a local strengthening in a west-northwest conductive shear zone. It is associated with a slight abatement in the magnetic response of a possible, weak iron formation horizon. Pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± grunerite is the probable causative source of the conductor.

Area 4 contains a local strengthening in the same west-northwest conductive shear zone that passes through Area 3. It is associated with a large, pronounced magnetic abatement. A nonconductive northeast fault crosses through the western part of the target zone.

Area 5 contains part of a west-northwest conductive shear zone that is associated with a slight magnetic abatement in a possible iron formation horizon. Pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± grunerite is the probable causative source of the conductor.

A nonconductive northeast fault crosses nearby to the east. The magnetic contours suggest that the target area may lie within the crest of a small fold or flexure.

Area 6 contains the junction between possible conductive east-west and west-northwest shear zones. Pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± grunerite is the probable causative source of the conductors. A magnetic abatement in probable iron formation marks the junction of the two shear zones. The target area lies within a region of complex folding.

Area 7 contains part of a west-northwest conductive shear zone that is associated with the core region of complexly folded iron formation. Pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± grunerite is the probable causative source of the conductor. A slight magnetic abatement is associated with this part of the conductor. A nonconductive northeast fault crosses through the target area.

Area 8 contains part of the same west-northwest conductive shear zone that passes through Area 7. It is associated with a slight magnetic abatement in a probable iron formation horizon. A nonconductive northeast fault crosses through the target area.

Area 9 contains part of a west-northwest conductive shear zone that is associated with a pronounced magnetic low on the limb of complexly folded iron formation. Pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± grunerite is the probable causative source of the conductor.

Area 10 contains a local strengthening in a west-northwest conductive shear zone that crosses obliquely a horizon of probable iron formation. Pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± grunerite is the probable causative source of the conductor. Flexuring of the magnetic contours suggests gentle open folding and/or faulting of, in this area. A nonconductive northeast fault crosses through the target area.

Area 11 contains a local strengthening in a west-northwest conductive shear zone that is associated with a slight magnetic abatement in a probable iron formation horizon. Pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± grunerite is the probable causative source of the conductor. Flexuring of the magnetic contours and the conductor suggests gentle open folding.

Respectfully submitted,

Stephen B. Medd, B.Sc.
Geocanex Ltd.

11.0 REFERENCES

Breaks, F.W., et al, 1985. Opapimiskan Lake Project: Precambrian and Quaternary Geology of the North Caribou Lake Area, District of Kenora, Patricia Portion; p268-276 in Summary of Field Work, 1985, O.G.S., Paper S54.

Breaks, F.W., et al, 1986. Opapimiskan Lake Project: Precambrian Geology of the Opapimiskan - Forester Lake Area, District of Kenora, Patricia Portion; p368-378 in Summary of Field Work, 1986, O.G.S., Paper 075.

Hodge, H.J., 1981. Report on Gold Properties adjacent to Dome-Inco-Esso-Lacana Discovery, Opapimiskan Lake Area, Patricia Division, Ontario; unpublished report of Geocanex Ltd.

Hodge, H.J., 1982. Report on Geological Mapping, Geochemical Sampling and Prospecting, Libert Lake Property of 493217 Ontario Ltd., District of Kenora, Patricia Portion, Patricia Mining Division, Ontario; unpublished report of Geocanex Ltd.

Ontario Geological Survey, Resident Geologist Files - Toronto and Sioux Lookout, Various unpublished assessment reports.

O.G.S., 1985. Airborne Electromagnetic and Total Intensity Magnetic Survey, Opapimiskan Lake Area, District of Kenora, Patricia Portion; by Aerodat Limited for Ontario Geological Survey, Geophysical/Geochemical Series, Maps 80743 and 80744, Scale 1:20,000. Survey and Compilation March to July, 1985.

APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

I have been a resident of Toronto, Ontario since 1984.

I have been actively engaged in Canadian and foreign mining and exploration since 1979.

I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, with an Honours B.Sc. (1983) in the Co-op Program of Earth Sciences.

I am an associate member, in good standing, of the Geological Association of Canada.

I have disclosed to the best of my knowledge, all relevant material, descriptive and interpretative, used in the compilation of this report.

DATED THIS 17th DAY OF March, 1987.

Stephen Medd

Stephen B. Medd, B.Sc.
Geologist

APPENDIX B

TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ontario

Geophysical-Geological-Geochemical Technical Data Statement

File _____

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

Type of Survey(s) Ground Magnetic and VLF-EM

Township or Area Zeemel lake

Claim Holder(s) See Attached

804 - 34 King ST. E., Toronto, Ont.

Survey Company Geocanex ltd.

Author of Report Stephen B.Medd, B.Sc.

Address of Author 1117 - 7 Crescent Pl. Toronto, Ont.

Covering Dates of Survey Sept.28 to Dec.23, 1986
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut 41.2 miles

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUEST.

ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

	DAYS per claim
Geophysical	
-Electromagnetic	40
-Magnetometer	40
-Radiometric	
-Other	
Geological	
Geochemical	

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: Mar 17/87 SIGNATURE: Stephen Medd
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications _____

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

OFFICE USE ONLY

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix) (number)

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS 53

837 (85/12)

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS – If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

Number of Stations 1974 Number of Readings Mag 2565 EM 1974

Station interval 100 feet (50 feet) Line spacing 400 feet

Profile scale 1 inch = 20%

Contour interval 100 gammas

MAGNETIC

Instrument Scintrex MF-2 Fluxgate magnetometer

Accuracy – Scale constant ± 10 gammas

Diurnal correction method Looping back to control stations

Base Station check-in interval (hours) Not exceeding 1.5 hours

Base Station location and value Various

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument Geonics EM-16 VLF-EM receiver

Coil configuration Vertical

Coil separation Infinite

Accuracy ± 2%

Method: ☒ Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back ☐ In line ☐ Parallel line

Frequency 24.0 KHz Cutler, Maine (NAA)
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured Inphase and Quadrature

GRAVITY

Instrument

Scale constant

Corrections made

Base station value and location

Elevation accuracy

INDUCED POLARIZATION
RESISTIVITY

Instrument

Method ☐ Time Domain ☐ Frequency Domain

Parameters – On time Frequency

– Off time Range

– Delay time

– Integration time

Power

Electrode array

Electrode spacing

Type of electrode

HJH-HOBE HOLDINGS

ZEEMEL LAKE PROPERTY

Claim Holder	Claim Number	License Number
Frank Rescoskie	Pa 850860	K-19788
	850861	
	850862	
	850863	
	850864	
	850865	
	850866	
	850867	
	850868	
	850869	
	850870	
	850871	
	850872	
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	850895	
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	850900	
	850901	
	850902	
	850903	
	850904	
	850905	
	850906	
	850907	

Stephen Field

..../2

HJH-HOBE HOLDINGS

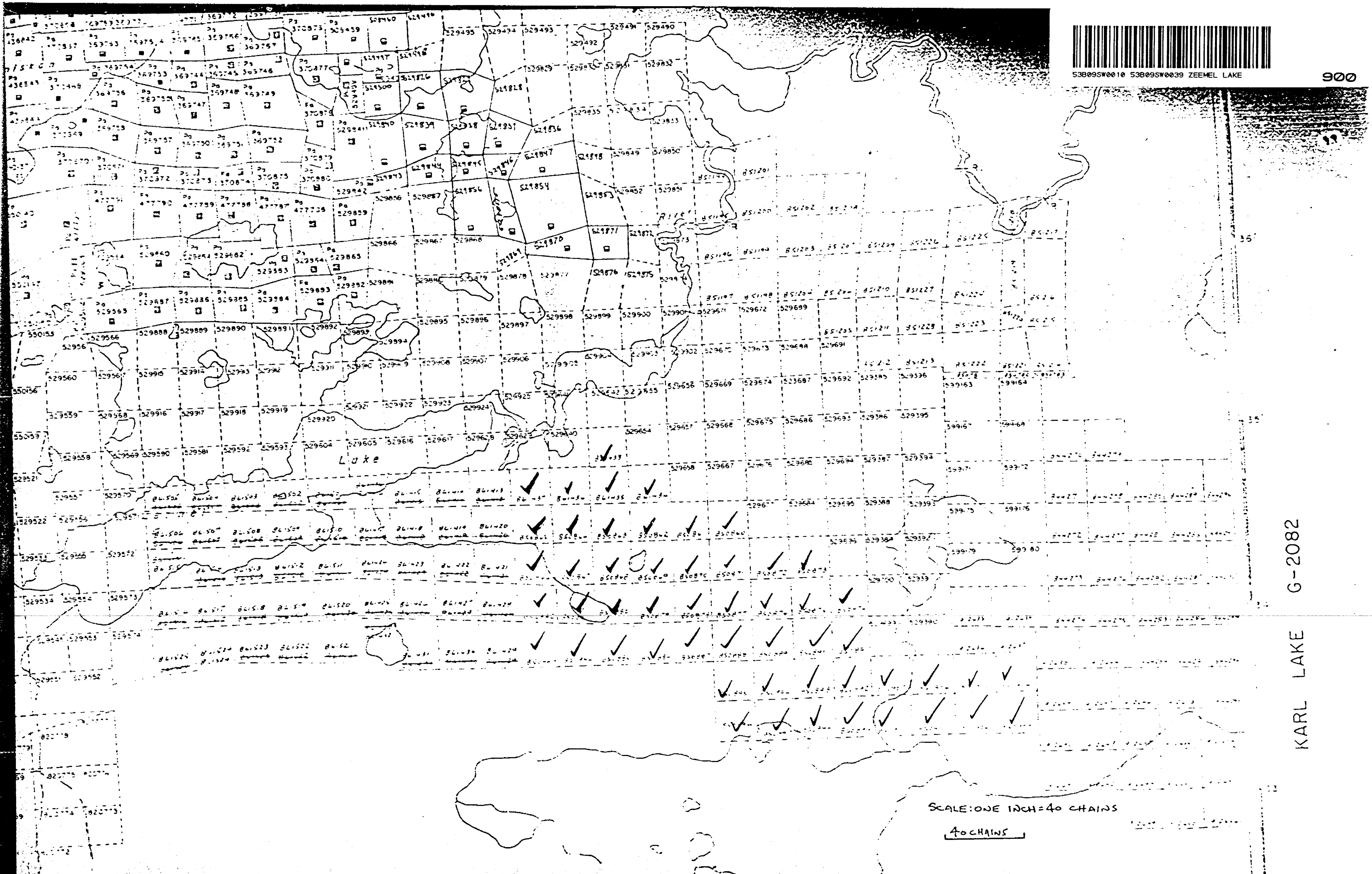
ZEEMEL LAKE PROPERTY

Claim Holder	Claim Number	License Number
William Masakeyash	Pa 861433	S-6130
	861434	
	861435	
	861436	
	861437	

TOTAL 53 claims

53B09SW0010 53B09SW0039 ZEEMEL LAKE

900



Ministry of Northern Affairs and Mines
Ontario

Report of Work

(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

#87-12

Mining Act 29884

Mar. 19

Instructions: – Please type or print.
– If number of mining claims traversed exceeds space on this form, attach a list.
Note: – Only days credits calculated in the "Expenditures" section may be entered in the "Expend. Days Cr." columns.
– Do not use shaded areas below.

K. Fi...

Type of Survey(s): Geophysical	Township or Area: Zeemel Lake Area G-2278
Claim Holder(s): see attached	Prospector's Licence No.: see attached
Address: 804 - 34 King St. E. Toronto, Ontario M5C 1E5	
Survey Company: Geocanex Lt..	Date of Survey (from & to): 28 9 86 – 23 12 86 (Day Mo. Yr.) — Total Miles of line Cut: 41.2
Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): Stephen Medd, 1117 - 7 Crescent Place, Toronto, Ontario M4C 5L7	

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

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

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

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

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.
(A) see attached					

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1987
MINING LANDS SECTION

RECEIVED
JAN 28 1987

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

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

Pa. 844270

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 53

Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
1/21/87	Stephen Medd

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
4240	Jan. 28, 1987	[signature]
	Date Approved as Recorded	Branch Director

Certification Verifying Report of Work

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

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying: Stephen Medd, , 1117 - 7 Crescent Place, Toronto, Ontario M4C 5L7

Date Certified: 1/21/87 — Certified by (Signature): [signature]

HJH-HOBE HOLDINGS

ZEEMEL LAKE PROPERTY

Claim Holder	Claim Number	License Number
Frank Rescoskie	Pa 850860	K-19788
	850861	
	850862	
	850863	
	850864	
	850865	
	850866	
	850867	
	850868	
	850869	
	850870	
	850871	
	850872	
	850873	
	850874	
	850875	
	850876	
	850877	
	850878	
	850879	
	850880	
	850881	
	850882	
	850883	
	850884	
	850885	
	850886	
	850887	
	850888	
	850889	
	850890	
	850891	
	850892	
	850893	
	850894	
	850895	
	850896	
	850897	
	850898	
	850899	
	850900	
	850901	
	850902	
	850903	
	850904	
	850905	
	850906	
	850907	

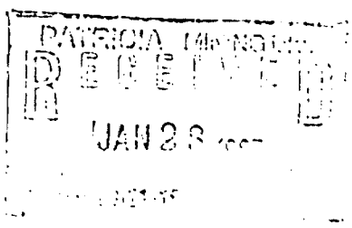
..../2

HJH-HOBE HOLDINGS

ZEEMEL LAKE PROPERTY

Claim Holder	Claim Number	License Number
William Masakeyash	Pa 861433	S-6130
	861434	
	861435	
	861436	
	861437	

TOTAL 53 claims



Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File: 2.9884

Date: March 27, 1987

Mining Recorder's Report of Work No.: 87-12

Recorded Holder: FRANK RESCOSKIE/W. MASAKEYASH

Township or Area: ZEEMEL LAKE AREA

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical	
Electromagnetic 40 days	PA 850860 to 65 inclusive 850867 to 73 inclusive 850882 to 86 inclusive 850888 to 98 inclusive 850901 to 07 inclusive 861435 to 37 inclusive
Magnetometer 20 days	
Radiometric ____ days	
Induced polarization ____ days	
Other ____ days	
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	
Geological ____ days	
Geochemical ____ days	
Man days ☐ Airborne ☐	
Special provision ☒ Ground ☒	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims.	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	

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

30 DAYS ELECTROMAGNETIC AND 15 DAYS MAGNETOMETER	20 DAYS ELECTROMAGNETIC AND 10 DAYS MAGNETOMETER	10 DAYS ELECTROMAGNETIC AND 5 DAYS MAGNETOMETER
PA 850866	PA 850875 - 76	PA 850874
850877	850879 - 80	850878
861433 - 34	850887	850881
	850899-900	

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

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

- LINECUTTING CREDITS ASSESSED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY.

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

2.9884

April 22, 1987

Your File: 87-12
Our File: 2.9884

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Court House
P.O. Box 3000
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
P0V 2T0

Dear Sir:

RE: Notice of Intent dated March 27, 1987
Geophysical (Electromagnetic & Magnetometer)
Surveys on Mining Claims PA 850860, et al,
in the Zeemel Lake Area

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

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

Yours sincerely,

J.C. Smith, A/Manager
Mining Lands Section
Mineral Development and Lands Branch
Mines and Minerals Division

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

Telephone: (416) 965-4888

DK/mc
cc: Frank Rescoskie
Suite 804
34 King Street East
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1E5

Stephen Madd
Suite 1117
7 Crescent Place
Toronto, Ontario
M4C 5L7

William Masakeyash
Suite 804
34 King Street East
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1E5

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

Resident Geologist
Sioux Lookout, Ontario

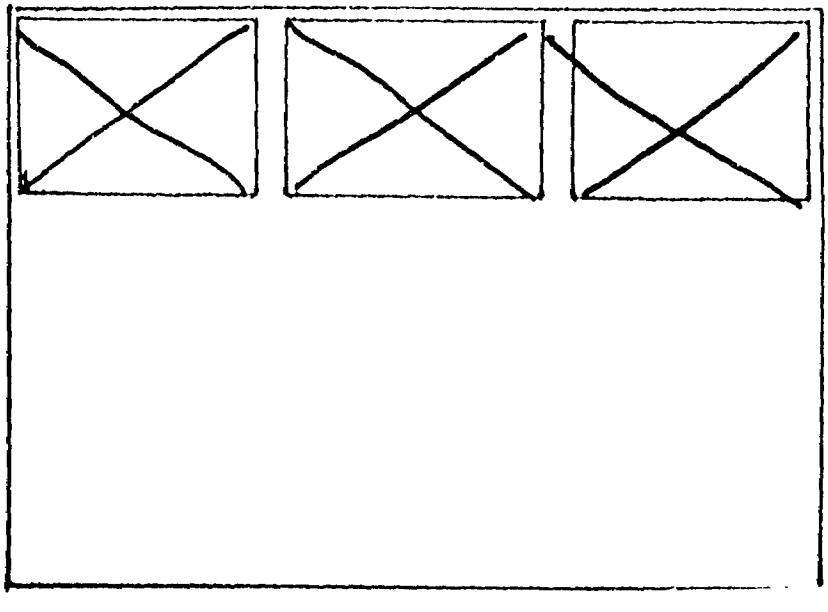
Encl.

SEE ACCOMPANYING MAP(S) IDENTIFIED AS

53B/095W-0039 #1-3

LOCATED IN THE MAP CHANNEL IN THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE

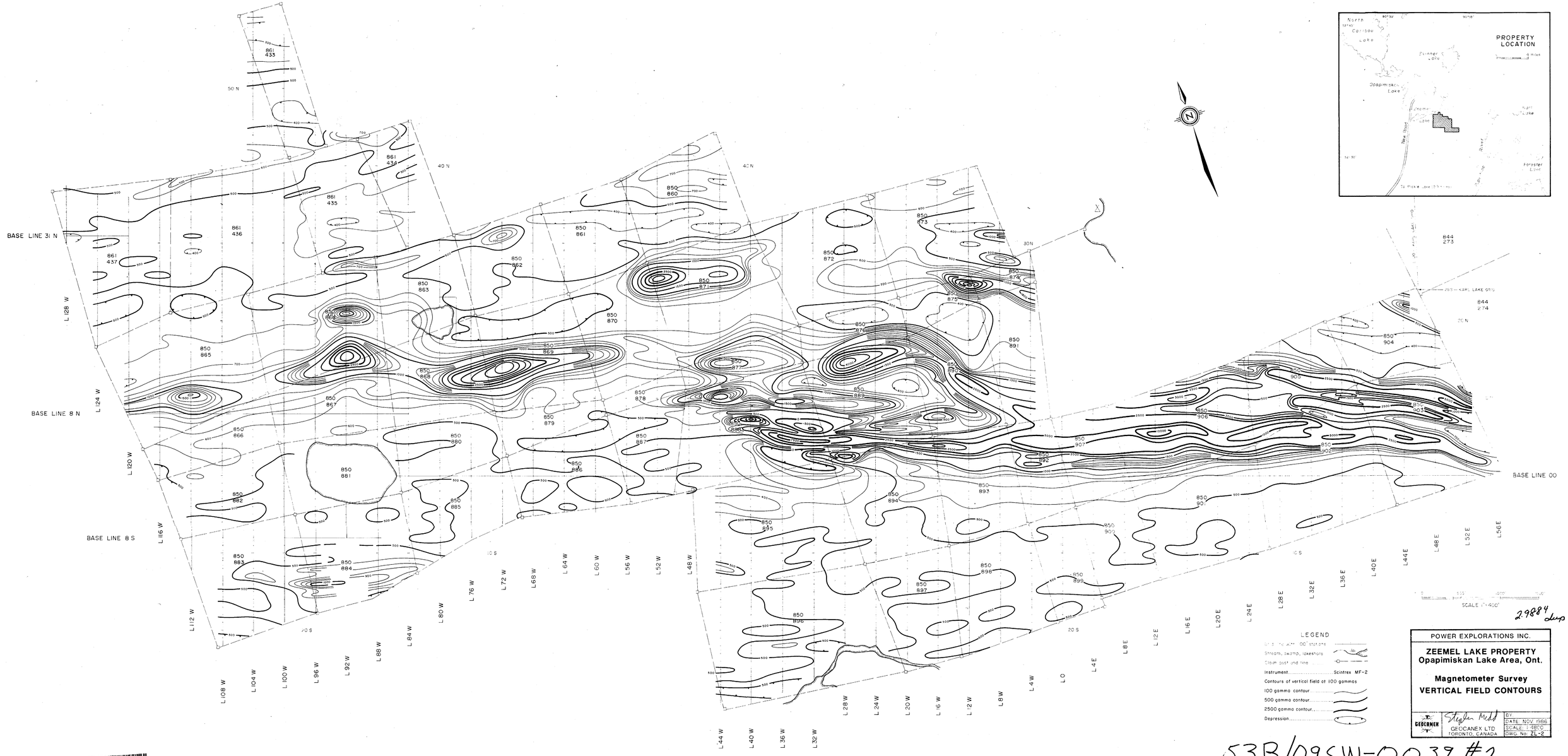
(X)



FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SEE MAPS:

53B/09SW-0039 #4-5

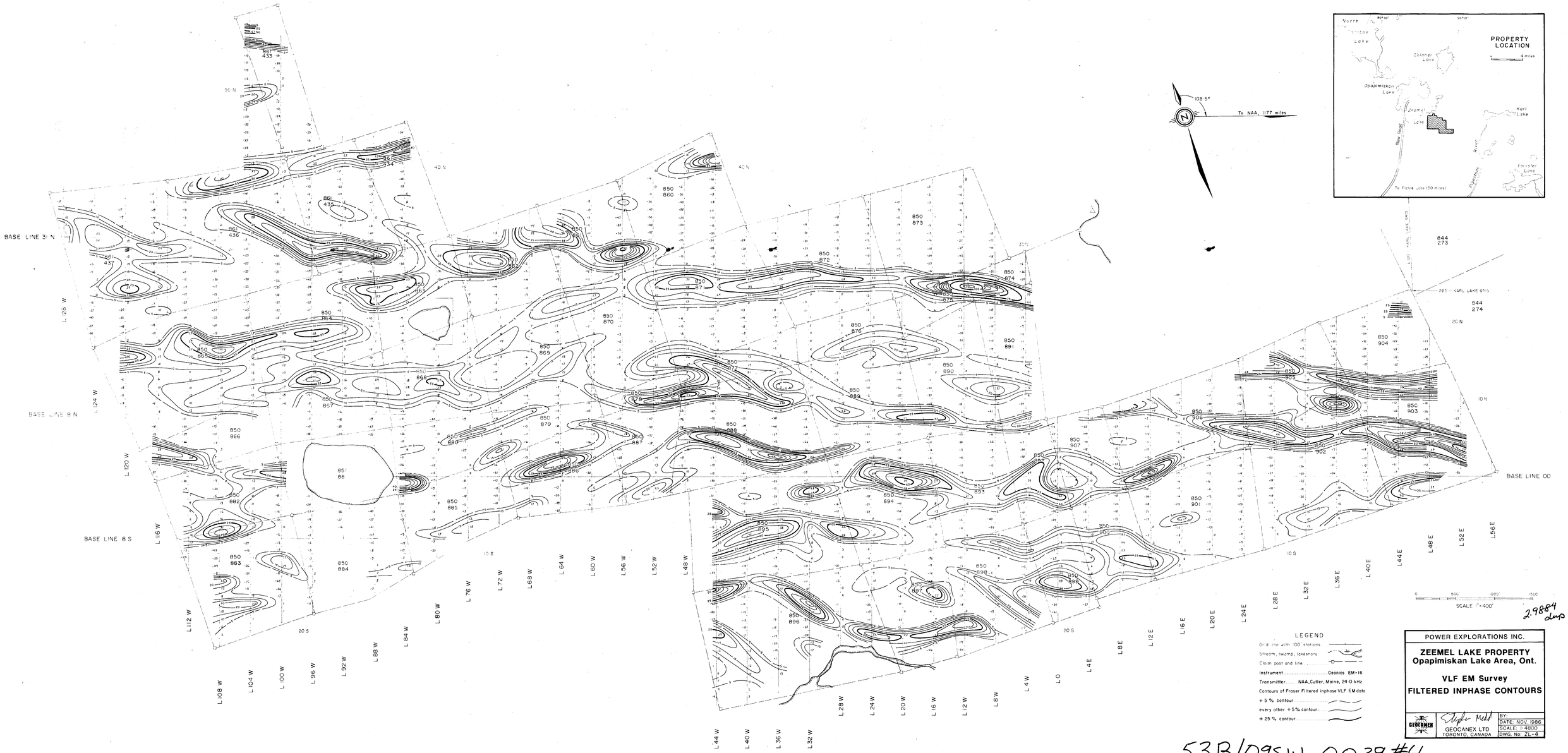

PROPERTY LOCATION
North Caribou Lake
Skinner Lake
Opapimiskan Lake
Zeemel Lake
Karl Lake
Forester Lake
Pipestone River
New Road
To Pickle Lake (50 miles)
0 4 miles
BASE LINE 31 N
BASE LINE 8 N
BASE LINE 8 S
BASE LINE 00
50 N
40 N
30 N
20 N
10 N
10 S
20 S
L 128 W
L 124 W
L 120 W
L 116 W
L 112 W
L 108 W
L 104 W
L 100 W
L 96 W
L 92 W
L 88 W
L 84 W
L 80 W
L 76 W
L 72 W
L 68 W
L 64 W
L 60 W
L 56 W
L 52 W
L 48 W
L 44 W
L 40 W
L 36 W
L 32 W
L 28 W
L 24 W
L 20 W
L 16 W
L 12 W
L 8 W
L 4 W
L 0
L 4 E
L 8 E
L 12 E
L 16 E
L 20 E
L 24 E
L 28 E
L 32 E
L 36 E
L 40 E
L 44 E
L 48 E
L 52 E
L 56 E
L 120 - KARL LAKE GRID
785 - KARL LAKE GRID
844 273
844 274
SCALE 1"=400'
0 500' 1000' 1500'
2.9884 dup
LEGEND
Grid line with '00' stations
Stream, swamp, lakeshore
Claim post and line
Instrument Scintrex MF-2
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
ZEEMEL LAKE PROPERTY
Opapimiskan Lake Area, Ont.
Magnetometer Survey
VERTICAL FIELD READINGS
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA
BY:
DATE: NOV. 1986
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: ZL-1
53B/09SW-0039, #1



29884 dup

53B/09SW-0039 #2


POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
ZEEMEL LAKE PROPERTY
Opapimiskan Lake Area, Ont.
VLF - EM SURVEY
Tx - NAA
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA
BY:
DATE: NOV. 1986
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: ZL-3
LEGEND
Grid line with 100' stations
Stream, swamp, lakeshore
Claim post and line
Instrument .... Geonics EM-16
Transmitter .... NAA, Cutler, Maine, 24.0 kHz
Readings, taken facing North, plotted IP QP
Profiles, scale 1" = 20%, plotted
Inphase profile
Quadrature profile
SCALE 1" = 400'
PROPERTY LOCATION
North Caribou Lake
Skinner Lake
Opapimiskan Lake
Zeemel Lake
Karl Lake
Forester Lake
Pipestone River
New Road
To Pickle Lake (50 miles)
Tx NAA, 1177 miles
108.5°
BASE LINE 31 N
BASE LINE 8 N
BASE LINE 8 S
BASE LINE 00
285 - KARL LAKE GRID
L 120 - KARL LAKE GRID
2.9884 dup
53B/09SW-0039,#3



POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

ZEEMEL LAKE PROPERTY
Opapimiskan Lake Area, Ont.

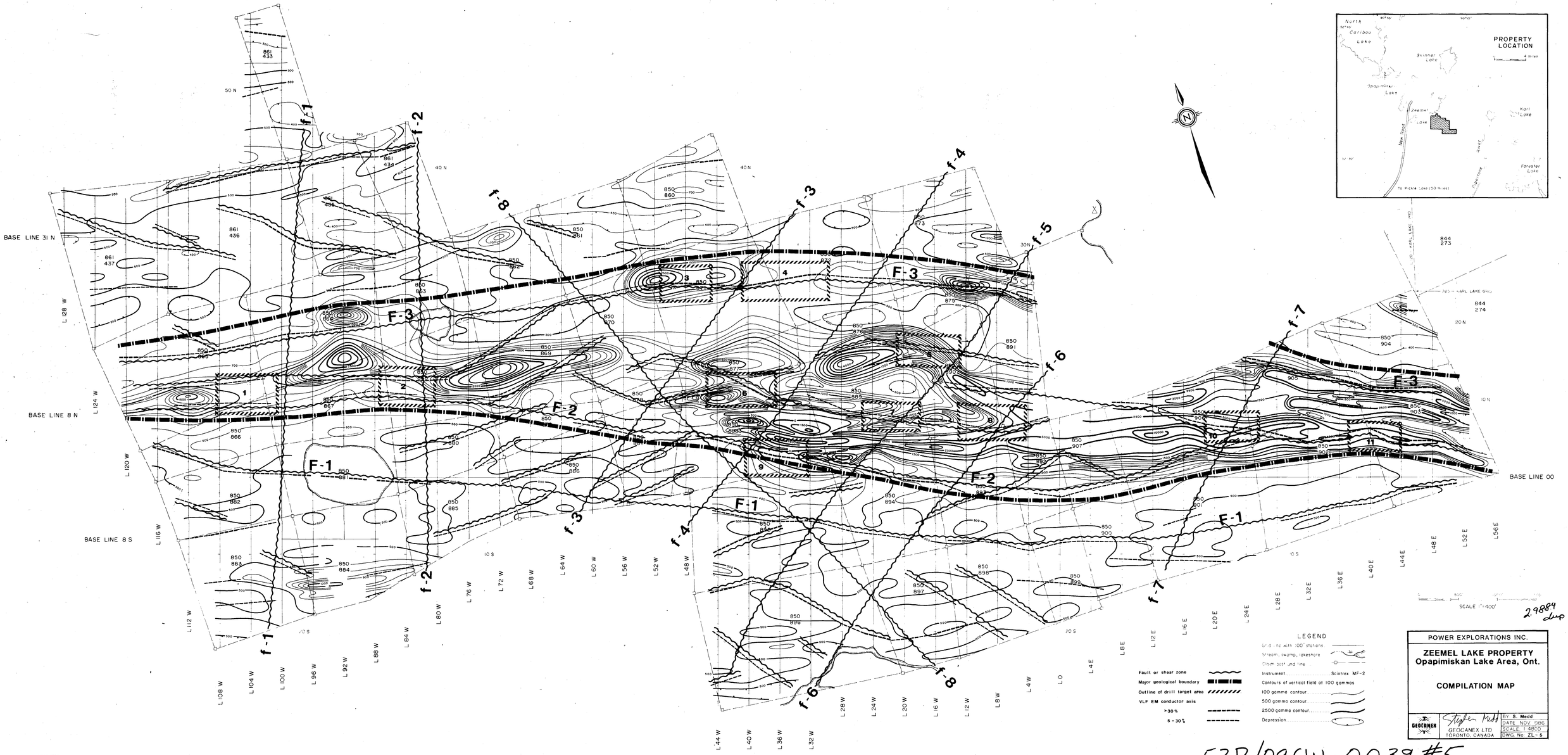
VLF EM Survey
FILTERED INPHASE CONTOURS

GEOCANEX LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA

BY:
DATE: NOV. 1986
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: ZL-4

2.9884 dup

53B/09SW-0039 #4



POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

ZEEMEL LAKE PROPERTY
Opapimiskan Lake Area, Ont.

COMPILATION MAP

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY: S. Medd
DATE: NOV. 1986
SCALE: 1"=400'
DWG. No: ZL-5

2.9884 dup

53B/09SW-0039 #5

240