REPORT

ON

MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS

ON THE

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

DISTRICT OF KENORA, PATRICIA MINING DIVISION

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

FOR

MOSS RESOURCES LTD.

NTS 53-B/14
53-G/3

June 1988

Stephen B. Medd, B.Sc.

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1.0 SUMMARY

Magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried out during February 1988 on the Keeyask Lake property of Moss Resources Ltd.

Five geological domains are interpreted from the magnetic and VLF-EM data in conjunction with previous geological data. The east side of the property is covered by clastic metasediments (Eyapamikama Lake Metasediments). This domain possesses an unconformable, probably sheared boundary with the underlying mafic and ultramafic metavolcanic domains (Keeyask Lake Metavolcanics) and with felsic and intermediate intrusive rocks of the Weagamow Lake Batholith occupying the west side of the property. The mafic and ultramafic metavolcanic domains trend north to northwest and are completely truncated by the boundary fault on the north part of the property. On the southwest part of the property a sequence of intermediate metavolcanics (Agutua Arm Metavolcanics) unconformably underlies the ultramafic metavolcanic domain.

Hosted within the west half of the ultramafic metavolcanic domain is at least one strong, semi-continuous magnetic band representing iron formation. Parts of this horizon are conductive, indicating probable secondary pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralization in shear structures occupying oxide facies iron formation.

Magnetic data also reveal a number of east-west crosscutting fault/shear structures. Although small scale folding probably exists within the individual rock horizons, there is no conclusive indication of such folding from the magnetic data.

The majority of VLF-EM conductors are interpreted as representing concordant to subconcordant fault/shear structures and/or lithological contacts. The dominant conductive feature is the unconformable west boundary of the clastic metasedimentary domain. A number of strong, continuous conductors mark this boundary and could reflect graphite-sulphide mineralization.

Seven fences have been selected along which diamond drilling should initially commence. This totals to 21 holes and approximately 7,350 feet of drilling.

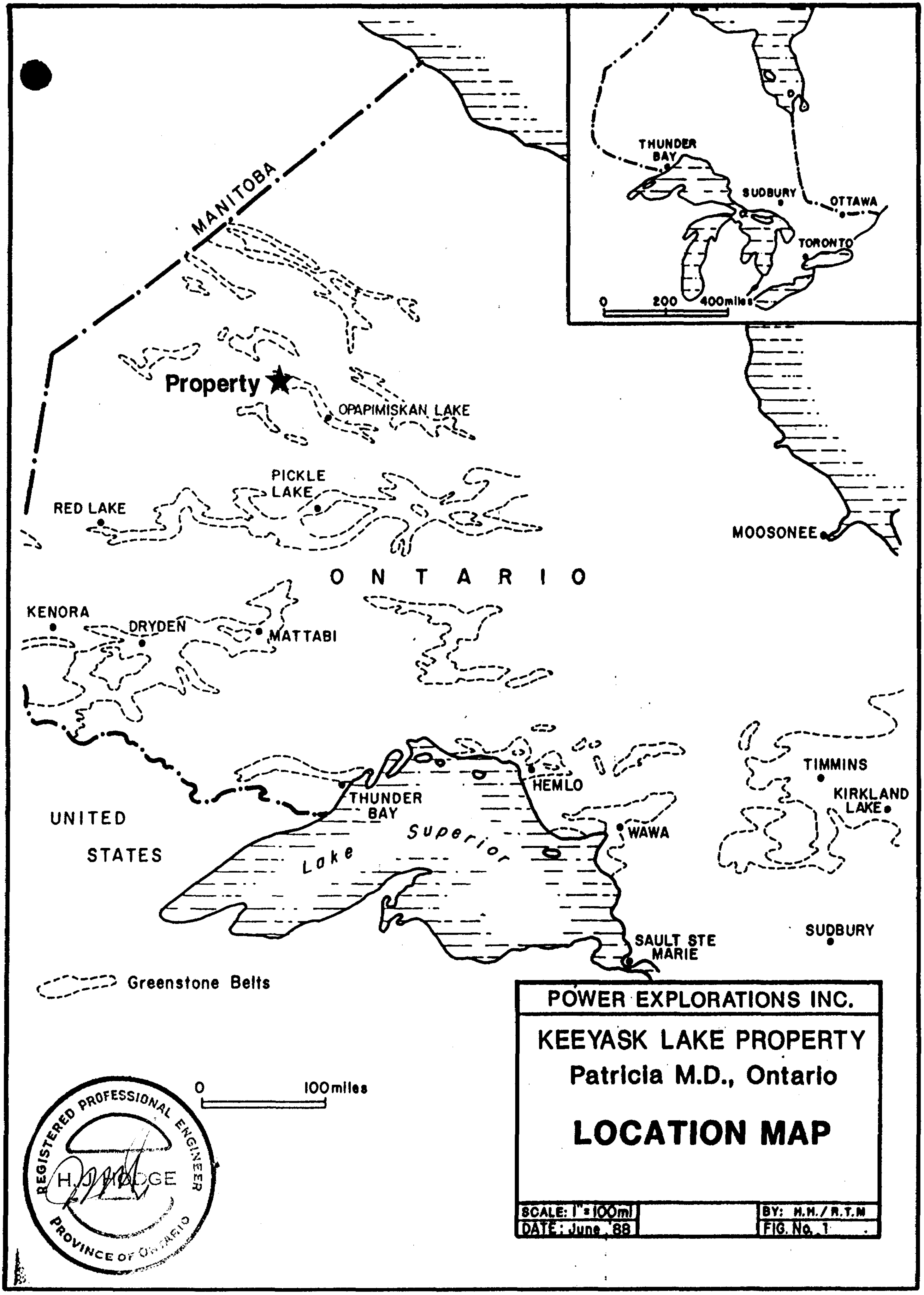
2.0 INTRODUCTION

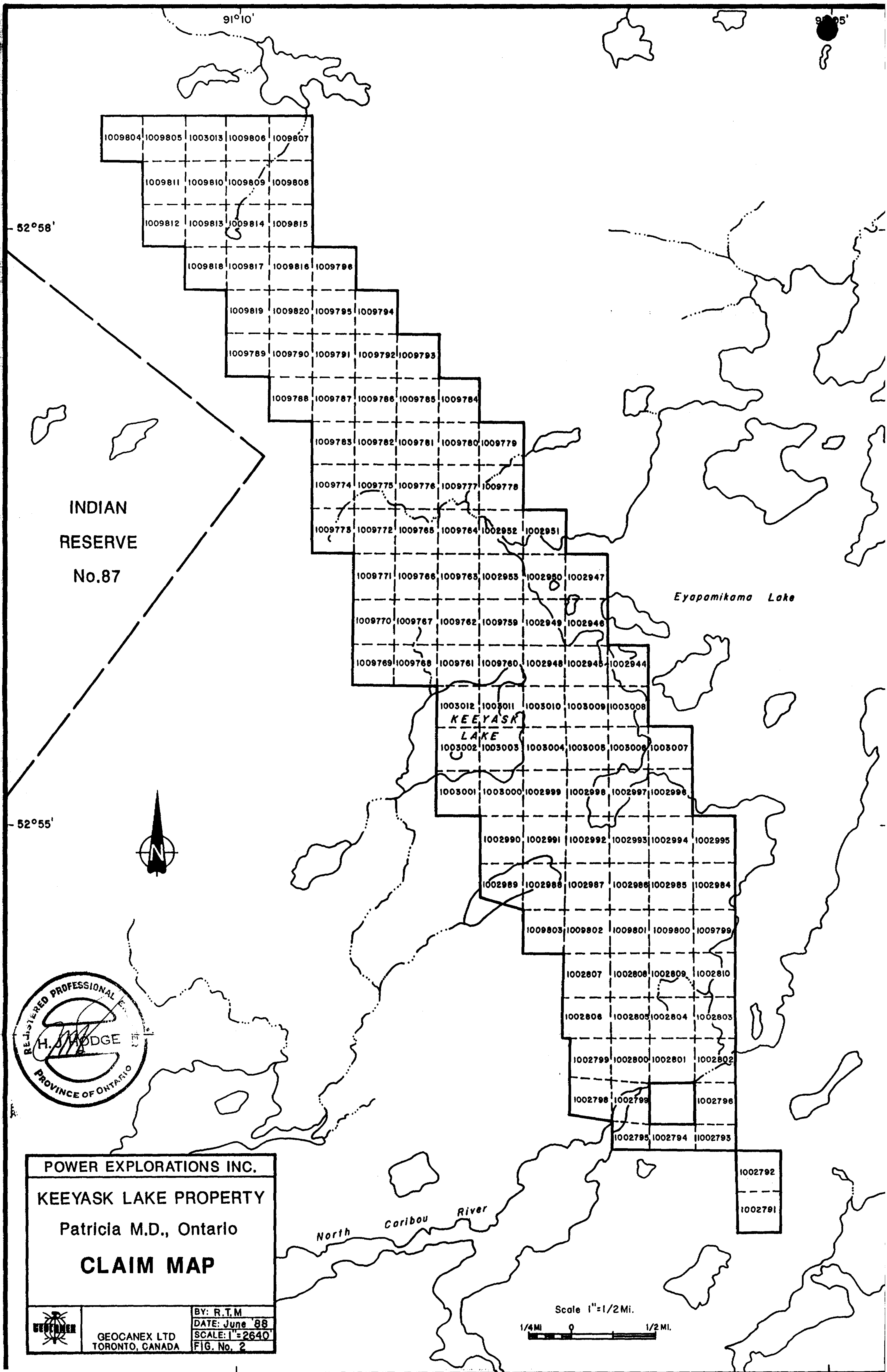
The following report describes the results of ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys conducted during February 1988, over the Keeyask Lake property of Moss Resources Ltd. The two surveys were undertaken to delineate lithological units, structural trends and alteration zones, and to locate conductive zones of sulphide-bearing iron formation, other stratabound sulphide mineralization and shearing, all of which could host gold.

Very little is known about the geology or gold potential of this area because of the extensive cover of sand and boulder till, and the paucity of previous exploration work. However, encouraging results from possible D_1 shear structures along the north and south margins of the North Caribou-Opapimiskan Lakes greenstone belt have led to the realization that similar structures could exist along the west boundary of the belt. The Keeyask Lake property was staked based in part on this premise.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Keeyask Lake property is located approximately 115 miles north of the town of Pickle Lake and nine miles east of the Weagamow Lake Indian Reserve located on the north shore of Weagamow Lake (Fig. No. 1). A block of 119 contiguous, unpatented mining claims forms the property (Fig. No. 2). Claim numbers and recording dates are as follows:


THUNDER BAY
SUDBURY
OTTAWA
TORONTO
0 200 400miles
MANITOBA
Property
OPAPIMISKAN LAKE
PICKLE LAKE
RED LAKE
MOOSONEE
ONTARIO
KENORA
DRYDEN
MATTABI
TIMMINS
KIRKLAND LAKE
HEMLO
THUNDER BAY
WAWA
UNITED STATES
Lake Superior
SAULT STE MARIE
SUDBURY
Greenstone Belts
0 100miles
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1" = 100mi
DATE: June, 88
BY: H.H./R.T.M
FIG. No. 1



POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

Patricia M.D., Ontario

CLAIM MAP

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY: R.T.M
DATE: June '88
SCALE: 1"=2640'
FIG. No. 2

Claim Numbers		Recording Dates
Pa 1002791-1002810 inclusive	(20)	July 22, 1987
Pa 1002944-1002953 inclusive	(10)	July 22, 1987
Pa 1002984-1003013 inclusive	(30)	July 22, 1987
Pa 1009759-1009787 inclusive	(29)	July 22, 1987
Pa 1009789-1009796 inclusive	(8)	July 22, 1987
Pa 1009799-1009820 inclusive	(22)	July 22, 1987

Total 119 Claims

These claims are held by Moss Resources Ltd., 1003-34 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1E5.

Access to the property is attained by helicopter or by fixed wing aircraft from Pickle Lake to the west end of Eyapamikama Lake. Furthermore, Highway 808, an all weather gravel road from Pickle Lake to Windigo Lake ends approximately 30 miles south of the property. During January to April, a winter road exists between Windigo Lake and Weagamow Lake and passes within six miles of the property.

4.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property is situated, for the most part, on the west side of Eyapamikama Lake. It stretches north-northwesterly along the west margin of the greenstone belt from the vicinity of Pakiagama Lake, at its south end, to the vicinity of Miskeesik Lake at its north end. An extensive cover of sand and boulder till hides most of the bedrock and has produced a gently rolling relief that does not usually exceed 100 feet. Black spruce forest blankets most of the area.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK

The following is a chronological account of previous work on the property and adjacent areas:

1939 - The geology of the area was mapped at a scale of one inch to one mile by Jack Satterly for the Ontario Department of Mines.

1960 - An airborne magnetic survey was flown in the area by the O.D.M. - O.G.S.

1967 - Pyrotex Mining and Exploration Company drilled four diamond drill holes for a total of 840 feet on the southeast side of Agutua Arm.

1978 - St. Joseph Explorations Ltd. conducted geological, magnetic and electromagnetic surveys on a property which borders the Keeyask Lake property to the south.

1979 - St. Joseph Explorations Ltd. drilled five diamond drill holes for a total of 460 metres as follow-ups to their 1978 geological and geophysical surveys. Assays were obtained for Cu, Zn, Au and Ag. The best gold assay was 0.06 ounces per ton over 1.53 metres from banded chert and magnetite which was chloritized and brecciated. The assay was taken from Hole 3190-5-79 on Claim 501004 located on the south side of the North Caribou River. Other holes showed sericite, silica and fuchsite alteration but only trace values of gold. The holes were drilled at a -45° dip in a northwest direction. Overburden depths of less than nine metres were encountered.

1982 - The Ontario Geological Survey published a regional geological compilation map (Map 2292) at a scale of one inch to four miles (O.G.S., 1982). This map was compiled from data obtained during a 1973 reconnaissance geological survey.

1985 - The Ontario Geological Survey released a preliminary geological map (Map P.2834) at a scale of one inch to one-half mile (Bartlett et al., 1985). This map was based on geological mapping of the Eyapamikama Lake area during the summer of 1984.

1985 - Sulpetro Minerals Ltd. conducted geological mapping and diamond drilling for gold on a property adjoining the Keeyask Lake property to the south.

1985 - Moss Resources Ltd. carried out ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys, geological mapping and rock soil geochemistry (Au, Ag, Cu) on its Augutua Lake property includes the Pyrotex showing which consists of en echelon gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite-chalocpyrite veins up to 25 cm wide.

1985 - Ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, rock and geochemistry (Au), and stripping and trenching were undertaken by the Northern Dynasty Exploration Limited joint venture on its Arseno Lake property, located northeast of the Keeyask Lake property.

1985 - Comstate Resources Ltd. conducted geological mapping and rock geochemistry (Au, Cu) on a property that currently makes up the southern one-third of the Keeyask Lake property. Because of the lack of anomalous gold values, no further work was recommended.

1986 - The Ontario Geological Survey released a set of 38 airborne magnetic and electromagnetic maps (scale 1:20,000) that covered the entire North Caribou-Opapimiskan Lakes greenstone belt. Maps 80718 and 80725 cover the property area.

1986 - Moss Resources Ltd. conducted ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys on its Eyapamikama Lake property located northeast of the Keeyask Lake property.

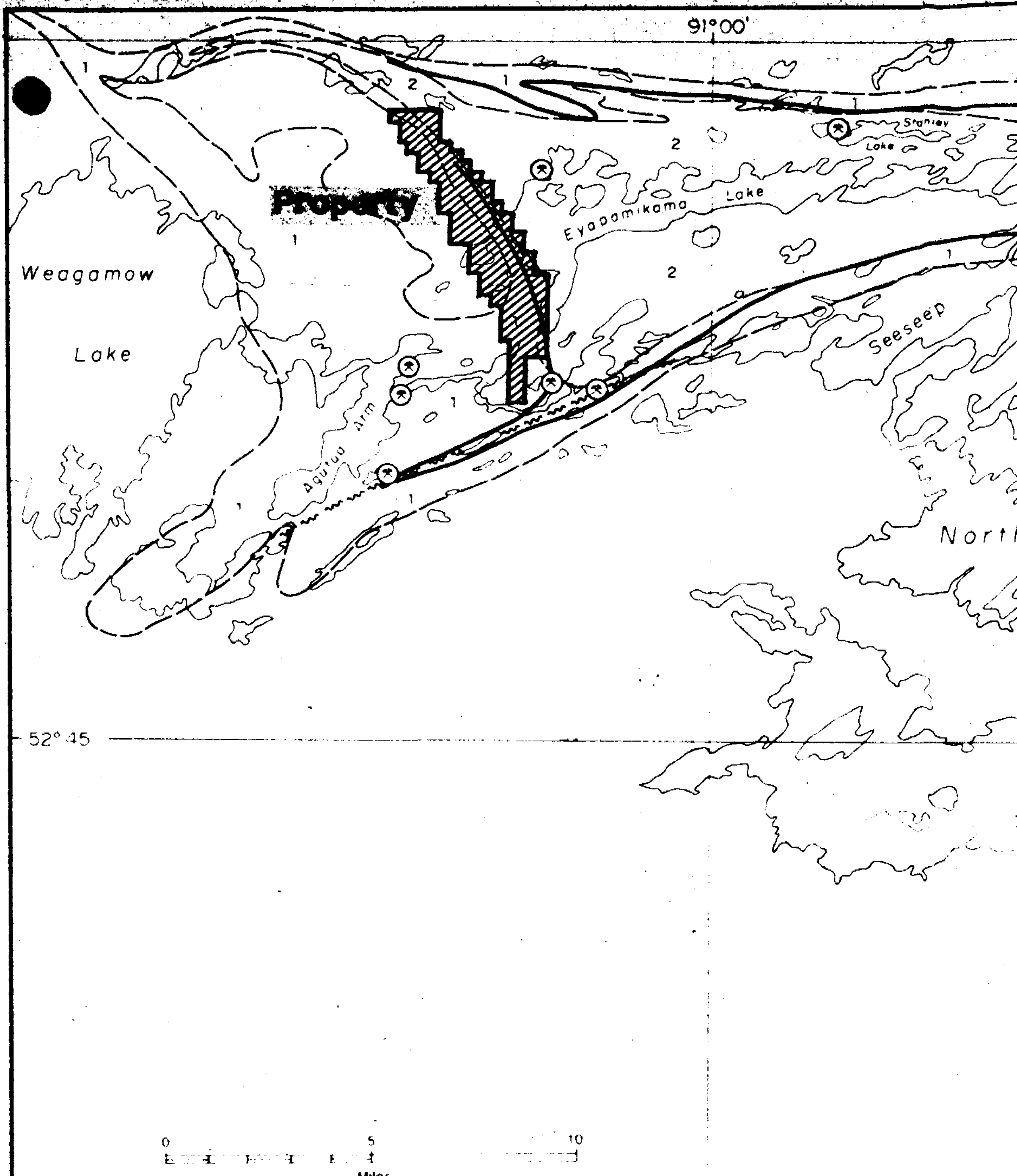
1986 - Geological and geophysical surveys were undertaken by Northern Dynasty Exploration Limited, Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. and C.R. Bowdidge on their respective properties located along the north margin of the belt.

1987 - The Keeyask Lake property was staked by Moss Resources Ltd. after the claims belonging to Comstate Resources Ltd. expired.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION

The property is located in the North Caribou-Opapimiskan Lakes greenstone belt which belongs to the Sachigo-Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The belt forms a narrow, arcuate, isoclinal synclinorium that stretches for approximately 90 miles from end to end (Fig. No. 3).

A thick clastic metasedimentary sequence, known as the Eyapamikama Lake Metasediments, occupies the central and northwest part of the 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



POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

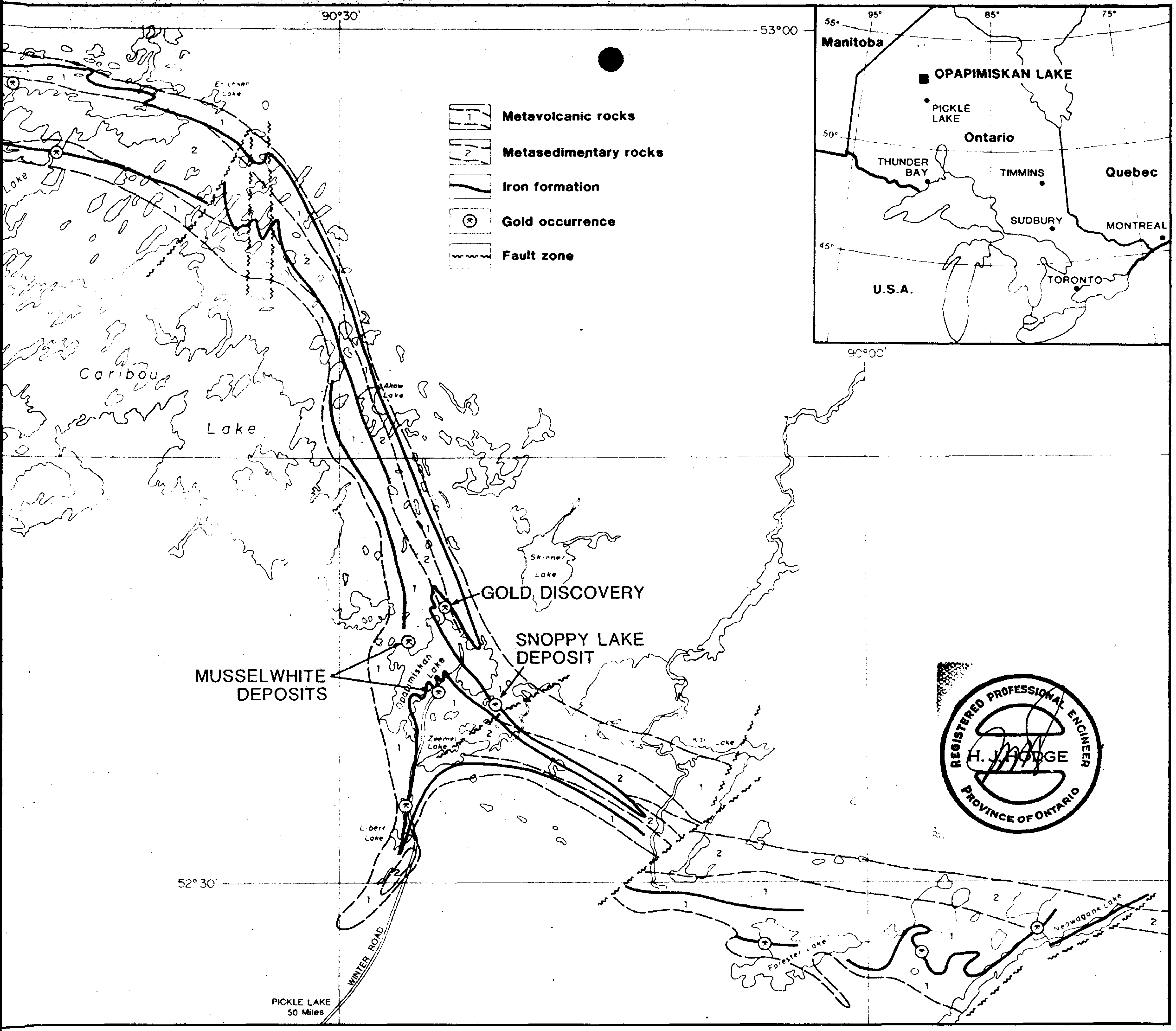
KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

Patricia M.D., Ontario

PROPERTY LOCATION
AND REGIONAL GEOLOGY

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY: R.T.M.
DATE: MAR. 87
SCALE: 1" = 4 miles
FIG. No: 3



90°30'
53°00'
90°00'
52° 30'
1 Metavolcanic rocks
2 Metasedimentary rocks
Iron formation
Gold occurrence
Fault zone
Manitoba
OPAPIMISKAN LAKE
PICKLE LAKE
Ontario
THUNDER BAY
TIMMINS
Quebec
SUDBURY
MONTREAL
TORONTO
U.S.A.
Caribou
Lake
Akow Lake
Skinner Lake
GOLD DISCOVERY
SNOPPY LAKE DEPOSIT
MUSSELWHITE DEPOSITS
Opapimiskan Lake
Zeemel Lake
Forester Lake
Neawagank Lake
WINTER ROAD
PICKLE LAKE 50 Miles
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
H. J. HODGE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

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 units host extensive sulphide-chert iron formation and cherty chemical sediments. Gabbro and quartz-feldspar porphyry sills and dykes are found throughout the North and South Rim Metavolcanics. These intrusives are probably co-magnetic with their host rocks because they commonly predate D_1 structures.

In the vicinity of Opapimiskan Lake, the North and South Rim Metavolcanic units pinch out and they are replaced by the Opapimiskan-Markop Metavolcanics. These rocks are mafic and ultramafic in composition, and are possibly older and geochemically more primitive. They are similar compositionally to the Keeyask Lake Metavolcanics at the west end of the belt. Located at the easternmost end of the belt are a sequence of pillowed and massive mafic metavolcanic flows known as the Forester-Neawagank Metavolcanics. These rocks may be confused with metamorphosed mafic plutonic rocks, however, the presence of interbeds of banded iron formation and pillow structures are evidence of their volcanic origin (Breaks, et al., 1986).

Granitoid paragneiss and migmatitized rocks border the north side of the belt. Felsic intrusives such as the North Caribou Lake Batholith border the south side. A myriad of felsic porphyry, aplite and pegmatite dykes crosscut the margins of the belt.

The regional metamorphic grade varies from greenschist to lower-middle amphibolite facies.

Deformation of the belt involved at least three phases of folding. Only rare examples can be documented of the D_1 event which produced isoclinal folding resulting in the synclinal shape of the belt. The present isoclinal shapes of F_1 folds are sometimes seen in banded iron formation and are probably the result of rotation of fold limbs nearly parallel to F_2 fold limbs. The D_2 deformation event was the major tectonic and metamorphic event in the belt. F_2 folds are closed to open, assymetric Z and S mesoscopic folds which possess near vertical, axial planar, penetrative cleavage. In most of the belt, this cleavage is generally oriented in a northwest to west-northwest direction with associated lineations having shallow plunges to the northwest or northeast. D_3 structures are only locally penetrative and are usually manifested as broad open warps in the stratigraphy and earlier fabrics.

Gold mineralization occurs with quartz-pyrrhotite veins and disseminated sulphides in grunerite-chert banded iron formation at Opapimiskan Lake. 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. Sulphide mineralization commonly shows a preferential association with these gruneritic zones. Sulphide-bearing quartz-carbonate $\pm$ tourmaline veins and shear zones are gold-bearing and could be related to either S_1 or S_2 structures. D_1 related shear zones, such as the North Caribou River Fault are hosts for gold. The gold is associated with intense shearing and quartz-sulphide-iron carbonate alteration (North, 1987).

To date, the most economic gold zones in the belt are found in the West Anticline Zone of the Musselwhite deposit and the Snoppy Lake deposit, located in the Opapimiskan Lake area.

Published reserves for the West Anticline zone are over 3.2 million tons at 0.17 ounces gold per ton. The Snoppy Lake deposit has estimated reserves of 4 million tons grading 0.2 ounces gold per ton.

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The southern one-third of the Keeyask Lake property was mapped in detail in 1985 by Comstate Resources Ltd. when these claims belonged to this company. Rocks in this area are subdivided into the older Agutua Arm metavolcanic sequence, on the west part, and the younger, unconformably overlying Keeyask Lake metasediments and metavolcanics, on the east part of the claim block. The unconformity is exposed south of the portage between Eyapamikama Lake and Pakiagama Lake. In this area, north trending (east facing) cross-bedded, quartzose sandstones form the base of the Keeyask Lake sequence and unconformably overlie northeast trending intermediate crystal tuffs and tuff breccias of the Agutua Arm sequence.

The Keeyask Lake metasedimentary basal unit also contains minor siltstone and marlstone as well as sandstone. The unit is approximately 60 feet thick and is capped by a thin unit of chert-magnetite iron formation. Ultramafic metavolcanic flows overlie the metasediments and form the base of the Keeyask Lake volcanic succession. Outside the east boundary of the claim block are the Eyapamikama Lake clastic metasediments which unconformably overlie the Keeyask Lake metavolcanic rocks.

Minor pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization (3-4%) was encountered in rocks of the Agutua Arm metavolcanic sequence. The mineralization is generally confined to narrow shear zones intruded by quartz and/or carbonate veins with minor fuchsite (Comstate Resources Ltd., 1985).

Relatively little is known about the geology on the northern two-thirds of the property due to the extensive overburden cover. However, it is conjectured that the west part of the property is dominated by felsic and intermediate granitoid intrusive rocks, and the east part by clastic metasediments of the Eyapamikama Lake sequence.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAM

During January and February 1988, linecutting and ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were conducted over the Keeyask Lake property of Moss Resources Ltd. The personnel involved were:

J. Robert	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan. 23-Feb. 2, 1988
C. Darveau	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan. 23-Feb. 2, 1988
Y. Jacques	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan. 23-Feb. 2, 1988
Y. Gregoire	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan. 23-Feb. 2, 1988
A. Bernier	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan. 23-Feb. 2, 1988
P. Phillipps	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan. 23-Feb. 2, 1988
R. Morand	Val d'Or, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan. 23-Feb. 2, 1988
G. Morand	Val d'Or, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan. 23-Feb. 2, 1988
J. Morand	Val d'Or, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan. 23-Feb. 2, 1988
J.L. Paquette	La Sarre, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan. 23-Feb. 2, 1988
P. Trapper	La Sarre, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan. 23-Feb. 2, 1988

F. Recoskie	Pickle Lake, Ontario	Magnetometer Operator	Feb. 11-26, 1988
D.J. Recoskie	Val d'Or, Quebec	Magnetometer Operator	Feb. 11-26, 1988
D.E. Recoskie	Val d'Or, Quebec	VLF Operator	Feb. 11-26, 1988
R. Carpenter	Sioux Lookout, Ontario	VLF Operator	Feb. 11-26, 1988

A total of 107.56 miles of linecutting was carried out, followed by 99.38 miles of magnetic surveying and 99.38 miles of VLF-EM surveying. Survey lines were spaced 400 feet apart with pickets erected every 100 feet along the lines. Lines 232+00N to 216+00N were cut perpendicularly to BL73+00W (azimuth: 330°). Lines 212+00N to 156+00N were cut perpendicularly to BL38+00W (azimuth: 330°). Lines 152+00N to 0-0 were cut perpendicularly to BL30+00W (azimuth: 330°). Lines 0 to 140+00S were cut perpendicularly to BL0+00 (azimuth: 360°). Two claims spur off the southeast corner of the property and are covered by six short survey lines cut perpendicularly to a baseline oriented at 340°.

The magnetic survey was performed using a Scintrex Fluxgate MF-2 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 repeat 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 were plotted and contoured and are presented on maps in back of the report.

Over the north half of the property, the VLF-EM survey employed a Geonics EM-16 receiver tuned to receive the 21.4 kHz signal transmitted from Annapolis, Maryland (NSS). Over the south half of the property, the 24.0 kHz signal transmitted from Cutler, Maine (NAA) was used. Readings of inphase (tilt-angle) and quadrature 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 in back of the report.

9.0 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Refer to the geophysical interpretation maps in back of the report.

9.1 Magnetic Data

Five major geological domains are inferred from the magnetic data, in conjunction with geological data from two sources (Bartlett, et al., 1985) and Comstate Resources Ltd., 1985). From east to west, the domains are as follows:

1. Clastic metasediments (Eyapamikama Metasediments).
2. Mafic metavolcanic flows (Keeyask Lake Metavolcanics).
3. Ultramafic metavolcanics flows with minor iron formation (Keeyask Lake Metavolcanics).
4. Intermediate metavolcanic flows and tuffs (Agutua Arm Metavolcanics). Located on southwest part of property only.
5. Felsic and intermediate granitoid intrusives (Weagamow Lake Batholith).

The clastic metasedimentary domain which covers the easternmost part of the property is characterized by relatively subdued and isolated magnetic peaks and depressions and a low number of VLF-EM conductors. Magnetic values generally range between 300 and 600 gammas. This domain appears to possess an unconformable boundary with the mafic and ultramafic metavolcanics of the Keeyask Lake sequence. The boundary crosscuts at shallow angles individual magnetic horizons within the mafic and ultramafic metavolcanic domains. It is conductive over almost all of its length and could be fault-related.

The mafic metavolcanic domain possesses background magnetic values between 500 and 700 gammas. Discontinuous, isolated peaks of up to 1,300 gammas occur sporadically throughout this domain and could represent small ultramafic bodies or iron formation lenses. Only one significant VLF-EM conductor is contained within this domain.

The ultramafic metavolcanic domain stretches north to northwest across the property. It is subdivided into east and west units. The west unit is interpreted to contain at least one semicontinuous iron formation horizon, as indicated by an increased magnetic response and previous geological mapping (Bartlett et al., 1985). Most magnetic readings on the west unit are between 1,000 and 2,000 gammas with a number of values greater than 10,000 gammas. Magnetic readings on the east unit vary considerably in a multitude of pronounced peaks and depressions. Background values are generally less than 1,500 gammas. A dense cluster of VLF-EM conductors exist within the ultramafic metavolcanic domain.

The intermediate metavolcanic domain is characterized by broad magnetic high and low patches. Background magnetic values are generally between 700 and 1,000 gammas. The domain occupies the southwest part of the property only and appears to be in fault contact with granitoid intrusive rocks at its north end. A number of VLF-EM conductors are contained within this domain.

Most of the west part of the property is covered by felsic and intermediate granitoid intrusive rocks of the Weagamow Lake Batholith. These rocks exhibit a mottled magnetic response characterized by numerous peaks and depressions and weak linear magnetic features in various orientations. This distinctive magnetic texture is believed to be caused by a myriad of faults, dykes and xenoliths contained within the batholith. Background magnetic values are generally between 400 and 700 gammas. A number of VLF-EM conductors are contained within this domain.

Although small scale isoclinal folding probably exists within the individual rock horizons, there is no conclusive indication of such folding from the magnetic data. On the south part of the property, an apparent thickening of the west ultramafic unit containing iron formation could be indicative of small scale folding.

A number of east-west trending faults or shears that crosscut the stratigraphy are indicated by flexures or disruptions of magnetic and VLF-EM trends. One such zone was mapped on the south end of the property by the O.G.S. (Bartlett et al., 1985). It consists of an east-west trending sinstral shear containing fuchsite, located in chert, dolomitic marble and quartz arenite. These rocks are contained within the ultramafic metavolcanic domain.

9.2 VLF-EM Data

VLF-EM conductors on the property are subdivided into five classes as outlined below. Note that nearly all of the conductors trend north to north-northwest and are interpreted to be concordant to subconcordant fault/shear structures and/or lithological contacts.

I Conductors with a high intensity magnetic association.

Class 1: Conductors representing pyrrhotite-bearing lenses, contacts and shear zones; sulphide-bearing iron formation; and serpentinite-magnetite-bearing horizons, contacts and shear zones. These conductors occur within the mafic and ultramafic domains.

II Conductors without a magnetic association.

Class 2: Conductors representing the unconformable west boundary of the clastic metasedimentary domain. This domain comes in contact with three other domains: the ultramafic metavolcanic domain, the mafic metavolcanic domain and the felsic and intermediate granitoid intrusive domain. These conductors are usually quite strong and could be due to graphite or graphite and sulphides in a continuous shear structure along the boundary.

Class 3: Conductors representing intradomain shear zones and/or contacts within the clastic metasedimentary domain.

Class 4: Conductors representing intradomain shear zones and/or contacts within the intermediate metavolcanic domain.

II Class 5: Conductors representing intradomain shear zones within the felsic and intermediate granitoid intrusive domain.

Class 3, 4 and 5 conductors could be caused by sulphides or conductive gouge and ionic solutions in shear structures.

Table No. 1 describes each conductor in detail and assigns a priority (very high, high, moderate, low) with respect to the conductor's potential for gold mineralization.

Note that each conductor is assigned a conductor strength rating (strong, moderate, low, very low) based on a scheme outline below. Negative quadrature response refers to quadrature that behaves inversely to the inphase (i.e. quadrature values are positive when inphase values are negative and vice versa). This is typical of good conductors. Positive quadrature response refers to quadrature that behaves the same way as the inphase (i.e. quadrature values are positive when inphase values are positive). This is typical of poor conductors. Also, note that most conductors vary in strength along strike, therefore conductor strengths are given as a percentage over the total length of the conductor.

I Strong Conductance

A. Inphase peak-to-peak response is 60-100% and with negative (inverse) quadrature or weak to moderate positive quadrature response, or

B. Inphase peak-to-peak response is 50-60% with strong negative quadrature response.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label (Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
A_1	A,B	Iron Formation	30% strong 35% moderate 35% weak	4,800	Very high	Faulted boundary between metasediments and iron formation horizon hosted in ultramafic metavolcanics. High magnetic association.
B_1	B	Ultramafic Metavolcanics	70% weak 30% very weak	1,600	High	Sheared contact between ultramafic metavolcanic horizons.
C_1	B	Ultramafic Metavolcanics	100% moderate	2,700	High	Sheared contact between ultramafic metavolcanic horizons. Same zone as B_1.
D_1	C	Ultramafic Metavolcanics and Iron Formation	30% moderate 55% weak 15% very weak	3,100	Very high	Same shear zone as B_1, C_1 following contact between ultramafic metavolcanic horizons then crossing iron formation horizon.
E_1	C,D	Ultramafic Metavolcanics and Iron Formation	50% strong 25% moderate 25% weak	3,300	Very high	Subconcordant shear zone crossing ultramafic metavolcanics and iron formation.
F_1	D	Ultramafic Metavolcanics and Iron Formation	10% strong 10% moderate 80% weak	4,400	Very high	Same shear zone as E_1 crossing ultramafic metavolcanics and iron formation then following boundary between ultramafic and intermediate metavolcanic domains.
G_1	A,B	Iron Formation	75% strong 15% moderate 10% very weak	2,900	Very high	Concordant shear zone in iron formation.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label (Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
H_1	B	Iron Formation	45% strong 35% moderate 20% weak	8,000	Very high	Subconcordant shear zone in iron formation. High magnetic association.
I_1	C	Iron Formation	45% strong 25% moderate 30% weak	3,200	Very high	Same shear zone as H_1 following west contact of iron formation.
J_1	C,D	Iron Formation-Intermediate Metavolcanic Contact	20% moderate 40% weak 40% very weak	3,900	High	Sheared contact between iron formation and intermediate metavolcanics. Conductor is strongest adjacent to high magnetics due to possible pyrrhotite increase.
K_1	B,C	Ultramafic Metavolcanics	8% strong 40% moderate 52% weak	9,700	High	Subconcordant shear zone in ultramafic metavolcanics.
L_1	C	Ultramafic Metavolcanics	25% weak 75% very weak	1,600	Moderate	Same shear zone as K_1.
M_1	D	Ultramafic Metavolcanics and Iron Formation		4,000	High	Same subconcordant shear zone as K_1, L_1 crossing ultramafic metavolcanics and iron formation.
N_1	C	Ultramafic Metavolcanics-Iron Formation Contact	65% weak 35% very weak	1,300	High	Sheared contact between ultramafic metavolcanics and iron formation lens.
O_1	C	Ultramafic Metavolcanics	45% moderate 55% weak	2,300	High	Sheared contact between ultramafic metavolcanic horizons.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label (Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
P_1	D	Ultramafic Metavolcanics	100% weak	1,600	Moderate	Could be same shear zone as O_1.
Q_1	D	Ultramafic Metavolcanics and Iron Formation	45% strong 30% moderate 25% weak	2,700	Very high	Same shear zone as P_1 crossing ultramafic metavolcanics and iron formation.
R_1	C	Mafic Metavolcanics	50% weak 50% very weak	1,700	Moderate	On the edge of a discrete magnetic high. Could be sheared contact between mafic metavolcanics and a small ultramafic body or iron formation lens.
S_1	B	Ultramafic Metavolcanics	100% moderate	500	Moderate	Could be sulphide lens along the boundary between ultramafic metavolcanics and granitoid intrusives.
T_1	B	Iron Formation	100% weak	800	High	Secondary pyrrhotite-bearing horizon or small shear in iron formation.
A_2	A	Clastic Metasedimentary Unconformable Boundary	80% strong 20% moderate	10,000	Moderate	Sheared boundary between metasediments and granitoid intrusives. Strong conductance could reflect graphite-sulphide mineralization.
B_2	B,C	Clastic Metasedimentary Unconformable Boundary	75% strong 20% moderate 5% weak	12,300	High	Sheared boundary between metasediments and ultramafic and mafic metavolcanics. Strong conductance could reflect graphite-sulphide mineralization and lake edge effect.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
C_2	C	Clastic Metasedimentary Boundary	100% weak	1,800	Moderate	Sheared boundary between metasediments and mafic metavolcanics. Same zone as A_2, A_1, B_2.
D_2	C,D	Clastic Metasedimentary Boundary	30% moderate 55% weak 15% very weak	2,700	High	Sheared boundary between metasediments and mafic metavolcanics. Same zone as A_2, A_1, B_2 and C_2.
E_2	D	Clastic Metasedimentary Boundary	40% strong 30% moderate 30% weak	2,400	High	Sheared boundary between metasediments and ultramafic metavolcanics. Same zone as A_2, A_1, B_2, C_2 and D_2.
F_2	D	Clastic Metasedimentary Boundary	80% weak 20% very weak	1,600	Moderate	Sheared boundary between metasediments and ultramfic metavolcanics. Same zone as A_2, A_1, B_2, C_2, D_2 and E_2.
A_3	A	Clastic Metasediments	20% strong 10% moderate 70% weak	3,900	Low	Shear zone and/or intradomain contact.
B_3	A	Clastic Metasediments	100% weak	800	Low	Shear zone and/or intradomain contact.
C_3	A	Clastic Metasediments	25% moderate 75% weak	1,800	Low	Same zone a B_3.
D_3	A	Clastic Metasediments	40% moderate 30% weak 30% very weak	1,200	Moderate	Associated with small magnetic high. Could be pyrrhotite-bearing lens or splay shear off boundary shear A_2.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label (Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
E_3	A	Clastic Metasediments	100% moderate	800	Moderate	Associated with small magnetic high. Could be pyrrhotite-bearing lens or splay shear of boundary shear A_2.
F_3	A,B	Clastic Metasediments	20% moderate 70% weak 10% very weak	5,700	Low	Shear zone and/or intradomain contact.
G_3	B	Clastic Metasediments	20% strong 15% moderate 65% weak	2,800	Low	Could be same zone as F_3.
H_3	B	Clastic Metasediments	50% strong 50% moderate	1,000	Low	Could be same zone as F_3, G_3 offset by east-west trending fault.
I_3	B	Clastic Metasediments	10% strong 25% moderate 65% weak	6,200	Low	Shear zone and/or intradomain contact.
A_4	D	Intermediate Metavolcanics	100% weak	500	Low	Shear zone and/or intradomain contact.
B_4	D	Intermediate Metavolcanics	100% weak	500	Low	Same zone as A_4.
C_4	D	Intermediate Metavolcanics	100% weak	1,000	Low	Same zone as A_4 and B_4.
D_4	C,D	Intermediate Metavolcanics	100% weak	1,200	Low	Shear zone and/or intradomain contact.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label (Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
E_4	D	Intermediate Metavolcanics	40% moderate 60% weak	4,100	Low	Same zone as D_4.
F_4	D	Intermediate Metavolcanics	100% moderate	600	Low	Shear zone and/or intradomain contact.
G_4	C,D	Intermediate Metavolcanics	100% weak	800	Low	Shear zone and/or intradomain contact.
H_4	D	Intermediate Metavolcanics	100% moderate	500	Low	Same zone as G_4.
I_4	D	Intermediate Metavolcanics	75% strong 25% moderate	2,400	Low	Same zone as G_4 and H_4.
J_4	D	Intermediate Metavolcanics	15% strong 30% moderate 55% weak	2,400	Moderate	Extension of boundary shear J_1 between ultramafic and intermediate metavolcanic domains.
K_4	D	Intermediate Metavolcanics	60% moderate 40% weak	1,100	Low	Shear zone and/or intradomain contact.
L_4	C	Intermediate Metavolcanics	100% weak	1,100	Low	Could be same zone as K_4.
A_5	A	Granitoid Intrusives	100% weak	500	Low	Shear zone.
B_5	A	Granitoid Intrusives	50% weak 50% very weak	900	Low	Shear zone.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label (Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
C_5	A	Granitoid Intrusives	25% moderate 60% weak 15% very weak	2,600	Low	Shear zone.
D_5	A	Granitoid Intrusives	25% strong 75% moderate	1,500	Low	Same zone as C_5.
E_5	A	Granitoid Intrusives	70% moderate 30% weak	1,800	Low	Same zone as C_5 and D_5.
F_5	A	Granitoid Intrusives	60% moderate 40% weak	2,400	Low	Shear zone.
G_5	A	Granitoid Intrusives	55% moderate 45% weak	1,600	Low	Shear zone.
H_5	A	Granitoid Intrusives	100% weak	800	Low	Shear zone.
I_5	C	Granitoid Intrusives	65% weak 35% very weak	2,200	Low	Extension of shear zone I_1 which follows west contact of iron formation horizon.
J_5	C	Granitoid Intrusives	40% moderate 30% weak 30% very weak	3,900	Low	Shear zone.
K_5	B,C	Granitoid Intrusives	15% moderate 85% weak	2,800	Low	Shear zone.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label (Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
L_5	C	Granitoid Intrusives	50% weak 50% very weak	800	Low	Same shear zone as L_4 which crosses into intermediate metavolcanic domain.
M_5	B,C	Granitoid Intrusives	50% moderate 25% weak 25% very weak	2,000	Low	Shear zone.
N_5	C	Granitoid Intrusives	45% moderate 55% weak	1,500	Low	Shear zone.
O_5	B,C	Granitoid Intrusives	20% strong 55% moderate 25% weak	4,800	Low	Same zone as N_5.
P_5	B	Granitoid Intrusives	50% moderate 50% weak	900	Low	Same zone as N_5, O_5.
Q_5	B	Granitoid Intrusives	100% weak	400	Low	Same zone as N_5, O_5 and P_5.
R_5	B	Granitoid Intrusives	100% strong	2,000	Low	Same zone as N_5, O_5, P_5 and Q_5.
S_5	B	Granitoid Intrusives	50% strong 50% moderate	1,400	Low	Shear zone.
T_5	B	Granitoid Intrusives	20% strong 35% moderate 45% weak	7,200	Low	Shear zone.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label (Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
U_5	B	Granitoid Intrusives	70% moderate 30% weak	2,200	Low	Shear zone.
V_5	B	Granitoid Intrusives	100% weak	400	Low	Same zone as U_5.
W_5	B	Granitoid Intrusives	30% strong 50% moderate 20% weak	1,600	Low	Same zone as U_5 and V_5.
X_5	B	Granitoid Intrusives	50% strong 50% moderate	1,000	Low	Shear zone.
Y_5	B	Granitoid Intrusives	15% strong 40% moderate 45% weak	5,500	Low	West-northwest - east-southeast trending shear zone appearing discordant to the normal northwest-southeast trend.

II Moderate Conductance

A. Inphase peak-to-peak response is 30-60% with negative quadrature or weak to moderate positive quadrature response, or

B. Inphase peak-to-peak response is 20-30% with strong negative quadrature response, or

C. Inphase peak-to-peak response is 60-70% with strong positive quadrature response.

III Low Conductance

A. Inphase peak-to-peak response is 10-30% with negative quadrature or weak to moderate positive quadrature response, or

B. Inphase peak-to-peak response is 30-40% with strong positive quadrature response.

IV Very Low Conductance

A. Inphase peak-to-peak response is less than 10% with negative quadrature or weak to moderate positive quadrature response, or

B. Inphase peak-to-peak response is 10-20% with strong positive quadrature response.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Drill targets selection is based on two general models of gold mineralization for the west end of the North Caribou-Opapimiskan Lakes greenstone belt. Gold mineralization on the Keeyask Lake property should be sought in the following geological environments:

1. Iron Formation: particularly, D_2 fold hinges; concordant to subconcordant axial shear zones; conductive zones which could represent both primary and secondary replacement of magnetite; and areas of magnetic abatement which could represent gruneritization, and silica and carbonate flooding.

2. D_1 fault/shear structures: particularly where they intersect or are proximal to iron formation or iron-rich mafic and ultramafic metavolcanics which could provide the right chemical environment for precipitating gold. These structures could manifest themselves as concordant to subconcordant VLF-EM conductors along the margins of the greenstone belt. The North Caribou River Fault system located south of the property along the south margin of the belt is an example of a D_1 fault/shear system.

An initial diamond drilling program should test a variety of targets based on the two models described above. To accomplish this, seven fences have been selected for a total of 21 holes and approximately 7,350 feet of drilling. This is based on an average hole depth of 350 feet; an average hole separation of 400 feet; and a drilling direction from east to west at an inclination of -50°.

Fence No. 1

Location: L208+00N, 48+00W to 57+00W
Number of Holes: 3
Approximate Footage: 1,050 feet
Targets to Test:

1. Conductor D_3, associated with a small magnetic high, could represent a pyrrhotite-bearing lens or shear zone in clastic metasediments splaying off the boundary shear marked by conductor A_2.

2. Conductor E_3 is a target similar to conductor D_3.

3. Conductor A_2 is a strong continuous conductor marking the boundary shear zone between the clastic metasedimentary and the granitoid intrusive domains. This conductor could be caused by graphite and sulphides but nevertheless should be tested to deduce its true source.

Fence No. 2

Location: L108+00N, 28+00W to 36+00W
Number of Holes: 2
Approximate Footage: 700 feet
Targets to Test:

1. Conductor A_1, associated with a strong magnetic high, could represent a pyrrhotite-bearing section of the boundary shear zone where it occupies iron formation. An east-west trending fault crosses the stratigraphy 400 feet to the south.

2. Conductor G_1 could represent a concordant shear zone occupying ultramafic metavolcanics or weak iron formation. An east-west trending fault crosses the stratigraphy 400 feet to the south.

Fence No. 3

Location: L60+00N, 18+00W to 32+00W
Number of Holes: 3
Approximate Footage: 1,050 feet
Targets to Test:

1. Conductor B_2 is a strong, continuous conductor marking the unconformable boundary shear zone between the clastic metasedimentary and the ultramafic metavolcanic domains. This conductor could be caused by graphite and sulphides but nevertheless should be tested to deduce its true source.

2. Conductor B_1 could represent a sheared contact between the east and west ultramafic units.

3. Conductor H_1, a strong, continuous conductor associated with a strong magnetic high, could be caused by a concordant, pyrrhotite-bearing shear zone occupying iron formation.

Fence No. 4

Location: L36+00N, 27+00W to 35+00W
Number of Holes: 3
Approximate Footage: 1,050 feet
Targets to Test:

1. Conductor C_1 could be the south extension of conductor B_1 representing a sheared contact between the east and west ultramafic units.

2. Conductor T_1, a short, weak conductor associated with a strong magnetic high, could represent a pyrrhotite-bearing lens or shear structure hosted in iron formation. An east-west trending fault crosses the stratigraphy 400-600 feet to the south.

3. Conductor H_1 could be caused by pyrrhotite mineralization in a shear zone subconcordantly crosscutting iron formation. An east-west trending fault crosses the stratigraphy 400-600 feet to the south.

Fence No. 5

Location: L40+00S, 11+00E to 20+00W
Number of Holes: 5
Approximate Footage: 1,750 feet
Targets to Test:

1. Conductor R_1, on the edge of a small magnetic high located in the mafic metavolcanic domain, could represent a sheared contact between mafic metavolcanics and a small ultramafic body or iron formation lens.

2. Conductor K_1 is associated with a pronounced magnetic abatement as it subconcordantly crosscuts a magnetic high representing iron formation or magnetite-pyrrhotite mineralization in an ultramafic body.

3. Conductor O_1 could represent a sheared contact between the east and west ultramafic units.

4. Conductor D_1 could be a pyrrhotite-bearing subconcordant shear zone crosscutting iron formation.

5. Conductor I_1 could represent the sheared west contact of an iron formation horizon.

Fence No. 6

Location: L72+00S, 6+00E to 2+00W
Number of Holes: 2
Approximate Footage: 700 feet
Targets to Test:

1. The contact between the east and west ultramafic units is marked by a magnetic abatement and an absence in conductance in this area. This could be due to silica flooding associated with an east-west crosscutting fault.

2. Conductor E_1 could represent a shear zone subconcordantly crosscutting iron formation and ultramafic metavolcanics. A magnetic abatement in this area is associated with an east-west crosscutting fault.

Fence No. 7

Location: L132+00S, 21+00E to 7+00E
Number of Holes: 3
Approximate Footage: 1,050 feet
Targets to Test:

1. Conductor M_1 crosses subconcordantly from the east to west ultramafic unit. In the west ultramafic unit it encounters iron formation. Pyrrhotite mineralization in a subconcordant shear zone hosted, in part, in iron

formation is the probable source of this conductor. East-west crosscutting faults are located 400-600 feet to the north and south of this target.

2. Conductor Q_1 is a target similar to conductor M_1.

3. Conductor F_1 also represents a subconcordant shear zone through ultramafic metavolcanics and iron formation within the west ultramafic unit. It then follows the boundary between the ultramafic metavolcanic and the intermediate metavolcanic domains. This boundary is the target to be drilled.

Respectfully submitted,

Stephen Medd

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

11.0 REFERENCES

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Bartlett, J.R., et al., 1985. Precambrian Geology of Eyapamikama Lake Area (Opapimiskan Lake Project), Kenora District (Patricia Portion); Ontario Geological Survey, Map P.2834, Geological Series - Preliminary Map. Scale 1:31,680. Geology 1984.

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Breaks, F.W., et al., 1986. Opapimiskan Lake Project: Precambrian Geology of the Opapimiskan-Forester Lakes Area, District of Kenora, Patricia Portion; p. 368-378 in Summary of Fieldwork and Other Activities 1986, Ontario Geological Survey.

North, J.W., August 1987. Report on Prospecting, Trenching, Channel Sampling and Geological Mapping, Randall Lake Property, District of Kenora, Patricia Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario for Power Explorations Inc.; 39p., unpublished report of Geocanex Ltd.

O.G.S., 1982. Map 2292, Big Trout Lake-North Caribou Lake Geological Compilation Series, Scale: one inch to four miles.

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 80718 and 80725, Scale 1:20,000. Survey and Compilation March to July, 1985.

Piroschco, D., and Shields, H., 1985. Geology and Gold Mineralization of the Eyapamikama Lake Area of the North Caribou Lake Greenstone Belt, District of Kenora (Patricia Portion); p.277-286 in Summary of Fieldwork and Other Activities 1985, Ontario Geological Survey.

11.0 <u>REFERENCES</u> (Cont'd)

Piroschco, D., 1986. Structural Geology and Gold Mineralization of the Eyapamikama Lake Area of the North Caribou Lake Greenstone Belt, District of Kenora (Patricia Portion); p.379-385 in Summary of Fieldwork and Other Activities 1986, Ontario Geological Survey.

Sage, R.P., and Breaks, F.W., 1982. Geology of the Cat Lake - Pickle Lake Area, Districts of Kenora and Thunder Bay; Ontario Geological Survey, Report 207, 238p.

APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

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 explorations 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 associated 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 20th DAY OF June, 1988

Stephen Medd

Stephen B. Medd, B.Sc.
Geologist

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ontario

Report of Work

(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

DOCUM W88C

53B14NE0011 2.11398 KEEYASK LAKE

900

Mining Lands

Type of Survey(s)	Township or Area
Geophysical 2.11398	KEEYASK LAKE Randall Lake Area G-2085

Claim Holder(s)	Prospector's Licence No.
see attached	see attached

Address: 1003-34 King St.East, Toronto, Ontario M5C 1E5

Survey Company	Date of Survey (from & to)	Total Miles of line Cut
Geocanex Ltd.	23 01 88 – 26 02 88	107.56

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): Stephen B. Medd, 1117-7 Crescent Pl, Toronto, Ontario

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

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

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

RECEIVED JUL 14 1988 MINING LANDS SECTION

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

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.

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.
see attached					

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSESSMENT FILES OFFICE AUG 09 1988 RECEIVED

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 119

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
7140	July 11, 1988	JUL 13 1988
	Date Approved as Recorded: 22 July 88	Branch Director: PATRICIA MANNING

Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
July 5th/88	[signature]

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: John H. Adams, P.O. Box 250, Osgoode, Ontario

Date Certified	Certified by (Signature)
July 5th, 1988	John H. Adams

1362 (85/12)

Revised July 12/88

05-Jul-88

CLAIMS LISTING - KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

STAKER: CLAUDE DARVEAU LICENSE NO.: K 20388

	Claim Nos.		Claim Nos.
Pa	1002791	Pa	1009799
	1002792		1009800
	1002793		1009801
	1002794		1009802
	1002795		1009803
	1002796		1009804
	1002797		1009805
	1002798		1009806
	1002799		1009807
	1002800		1009808
	1002801		1009809
	1002802		1009810
	1002803		1009811
	1002804		1009812
	1002805		1009813
	1002806		1009814
	1002807		1009815
	1002808		1009816
	1002809		1009817
	1002810		1009818
			1009819
			1009820

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 42

Revised July 12/88

05-Jul-88

CLAIMS LISTING - KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

STAKER: RENE DARVEAU LICENSE NO.: S 6095

	Claim Nos.		Claim Nos.
PA	1002984	Pa	1002998
	1002985		1002999
	1002986		1003000
	1002987		1003001
	1002988		1003002
	1002989		1003003
	1002990		1003004
	1002991		1003005
	1002992		1003006
	1002993		1003007
	1002994		1003008
	1002995		1003009
	1002996		1003010
	1002997		1003011
			1003012
			1003013

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1988
PATRICIA MINING DIVISION

05-Jul-88

Revised July 12/88

CLAIMS LISTING - KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

STAKER: JEAN ROBERT

LICENSE NO.: E 29771

	Claim Nos.		Claim Nos.
Pa	1002944	Pa	1009772
	1002945		1009773
	1002946		1009774
	1002947		1009775
	1002948		1009776
	1002949		1009777
	1002950		1009778
	1002951		1009779
	1002952		1009780
	1002953		1009781
	1009759		1009782
	1009760		1009783
	1009761		1009784
	1009762		1009785
	1009763		1009786
	1009764		1009787
	1009765		1009789
	1009766		1009790
	1009767		1009791
	1009768		1009792
	1009769		1009793
	1009770		1009794
	1009771		1009795
			1009796

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 47

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1988
PATRICIA MINING DIVISION

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ontario

Geophysical-Geological-Geochemical Technical Data Statement

Keeyask Lake

File W8803-185

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) Geophysical

Township or Area Randall Lake Area (G-2085)

Claim Holder(s) see attached

Survey Company Geocanex Ltd.

Author of Report Stephen B. Medd

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

Covering Dates of Survey 23/01/88 to 26/02/88 (linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut 107.56

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED

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	20
--Radiometric	
--Other	
Geological	
Geochemical	

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

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

DATE: July 19/88 SIGNATURE: [signature]
Author of Report or Agent

OFFICE USE ONLY

Res. Geol. ______ Qualifications 2.9752

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

see attached

(prefix) (number)

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS 119

837 (85/12)

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

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

Number of Stations 5,680 Number of Readings 8,520

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

Profile scale 1" = 40%

Contour interval

MAGNETIC

Instrument Scientrex MF - 2 magnetometer

Accuracy – Scale constant ± 10 gammas

Diurnal correction method looping back to control stations

Base Station check-in interval (hours) 1.5 hours max.

Base Station location and value variable

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument Geonics EM - 16 receiver

Coil configuration vertical

Coil separation infinity

Accuracy ± 2%

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

Frequency 21.4 KHz (annapolis, Maryland NSS) 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

Revised July 12/88

05-Jul-88

CLAIMS LISTING - KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

STAKER: CLAUDE DARVEAU LICENSE NO.: K 20388

	Claim Nos.		Claim Nos.
Pa	1002791	Pa	1009799
	1002792		1009800
	1002793		1009801
	1002794		1009802
	1002795		1009803
	1002796		1009804
	1002797		1009805
	1002798		1009806
	1002799		1009807
	1002800		1009808
	1002801		1009809
	1002802		1009810
	1002803		1009811
	1002804		1009812
	1002805		1009813
	1002806		1009814
	1002807		1009815
	1002808		1009816
	1002809		1009817
	1002810		1009818
			1009819
			1009820

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 42

Revised July 12/88

05-Jul-88

CLAIMS LISTING - KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

STAKER: RENE DARVEAU LICENSE NO.: S 6095

Claim Nos.	Claim Nos.
PA 1002984	Pa 1002998
1002985	1002999
1002986	1003000
1002987	1003001
1002988	1003002
1002989	1003003
1002990	1003004
1002991	1003005
1002992	1003006
1002993	1003007
1002994	1003008
1002995	1003009
1002996	1003010
1002997	1003011
	1003012
	1003013

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30

05-Jul-88

Revised July 12/88

CLAIMS LISTING - KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY

STAKER: JEAN ROBERT

LICENSE NO.: E 29771

	Claim Nos.		Claim Nos.
Pa	1002944	Pa	1009772
	1002945		1009773
	1002946		1009774
	1002947		1009775
	1002948		1009776
	1002949		1009777
	1002950		1009778
	1002951		1009779
	1002952		1009780
	1002953		1009781
	1009759		1009782
	1009760		1009783
	1009761		1009784
	1009762		1009785
	1009763		1009786
	1009764		1009787
	1009765		1009789
	1009766		1009790
	1009767		1009791
	1009768		1009792
	1009769		1009793
	1009770		1009794
	1009771		1009795
			1009796

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 47

SELF POTENTIAL

Instrument ______________________ Range ______________

Survey Method ______________________________

____

Corrections made ______________________________

____

RADIOMETRIC

Instrument ______________________________

Values measured ______________________________

Energy windows (levels) ______________________________

Height of instrument ______________________ Background Count ______________

Size of detector ______________________________

Overburden ______________________________

(type, depth – include outcrop map)

OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGING ETC.)

Type of survey ______________________________

Instrument ______________________________

Accuracy ______________________________

Parameters measured ______________________________

____

Additional information (for understanding results) ______________________________

____

____

AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Type of survey(s) ______________________________

Instrument(s) ______________________________

(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy ______________________________

(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used ______________________________

Sensor altitude ______________________________

Navigation and flight path recovery method ______________________________

____

Aircraft altitude ______________________ Line Spacing ______________

Miles flown over total area ______________________ Over claims only ______________

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken ______________________

____

____

Total Number of Samples ______________________

Type of Sample ______________________
(Nature of Material)

Average Sample Weight ______________________

Method of Collection ______________________

____

Soil Horizon Sampled ______________________

Horizon Development ______________________

Sample Depth ______________________

Terrain ______________________

____

Drainage Development ______________________

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness ______________________

____

____

SAMPLE PREPARATION
(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis ______________________

____

____

____

General ______________________

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Values expressed in: per cent ☐ p. p. m. ☐ p. p. b. ☐

Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Ag, Mo, As,-(circle)

Others ______________________

Field Analysis (______________________ tests)

Extraction Method ______________________

Analytical Method ______________________

Reagents Used ______________________

Field Laboratory Analysis

No. (______________________ tests)

Extraction Method ______________________

Analytical Method ______________________

Reagents Used ______________________

Commercial Laboratory (______________________ tests)

Name of Laboratory ______________________

Extraction Method ______________________

Analytical Method ______________________

Reagents Used ______________________

General ______________________

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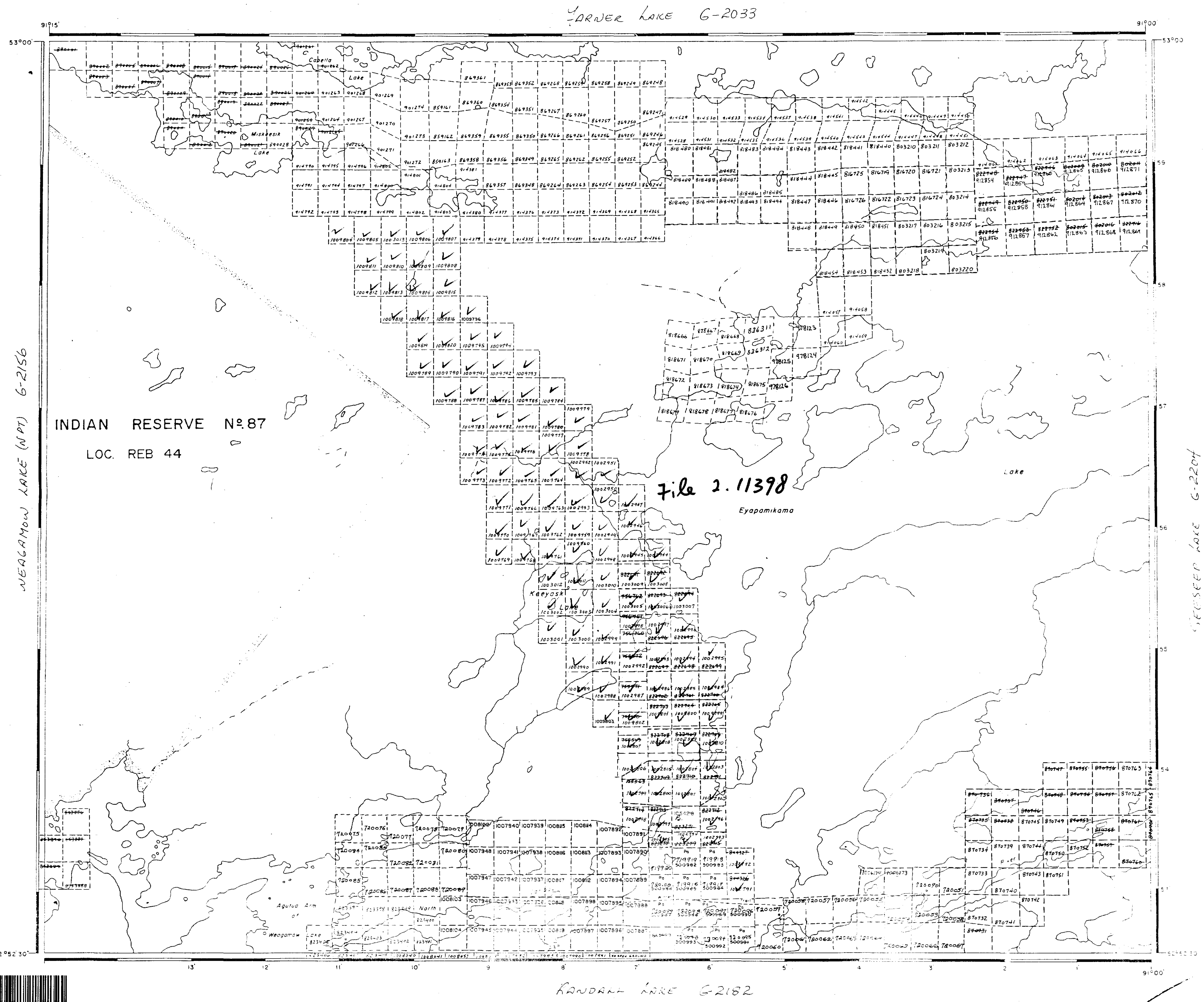


LEGEND

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

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	●
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◓
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◒
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	■
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	⬒
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	⬓
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	▼
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	⊛
CANCELLED	⊕
SAND & GRAVEL	⊛

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO MAY 6, 1913, VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEE BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R.S.O. 1970, CHAP. 380, SEC. 63, SUBSEC. 1

REFERENCES

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

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

Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File

Sept 6, 1984
Oct 12, 1984
Jan. 7, 1985
JAN. 15, 1985
FEB 11/85
JAN. 30/85
JULY 15/85
AUG. 1/85
AUG 15/85
AUG 19/85
SEPT 25/85
Oct 21, 1985
April 7, 1986
April 18/86
June 6/86

APR 2 .87
Apr 23 87
Apr 30 87
JUNE 2 87
JULY 22 87
AUG 5/87

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

FEET 0 1000 2000 4000 6000
METRES 0 200 1000 (1 KM) 2000 (2 KM)

AREA

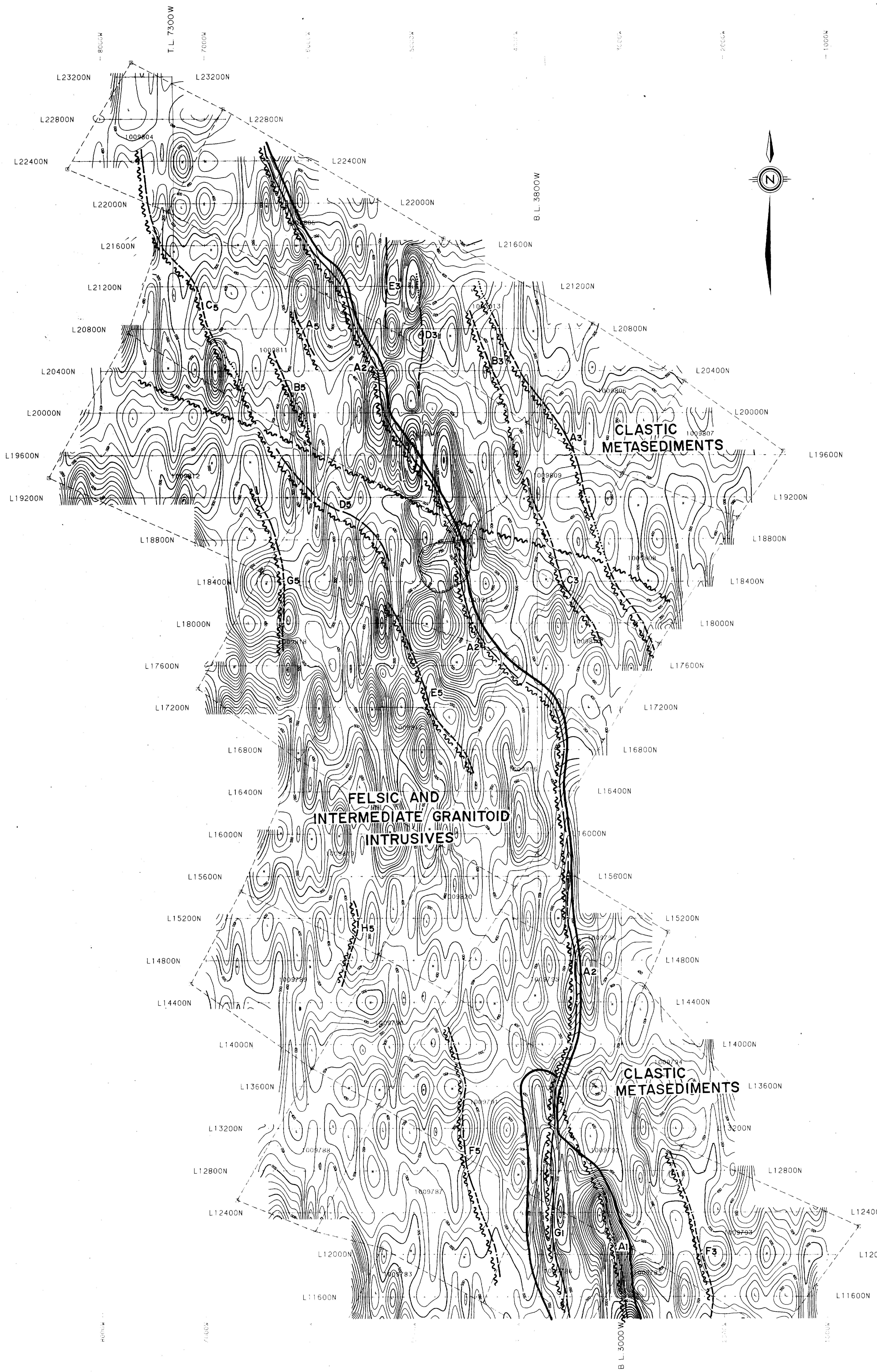
KEEYASK LAKE

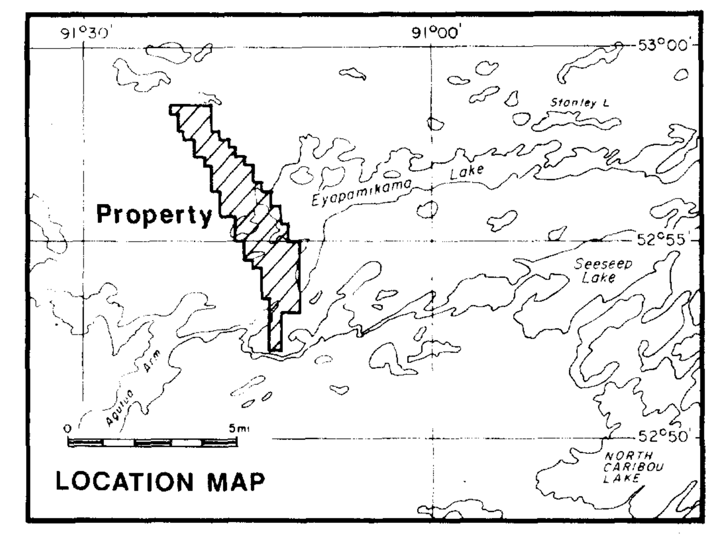
M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
SIOUX LOOKOUT
MINING DIVISION
PATRICIA
LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
KENORA (PATRICIA PORTION)

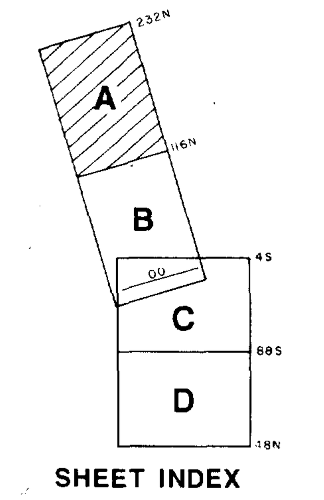
Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Land Management Branch

Date FEBRUARY, 1984.
Number G-2085

53B14NE0011 2.11398 KEEYASK LAKE
200







LEGEND

Grid line with 100 foot stations

Claim post and line

Stream, swamp, lakeshore

Bush road

Instrument .... Scintrex MF-2

Contours of vertical magnetic field in gammas

2500 gamma contour

500 gamma contour

100 gamma contour

25 gamma contour

INTERPRETATION LEGEND

Fault or shear

Major geological boundary

Minor geological boundary

VLF-EM conductor axis

Strong

Moderate

Weak

Very weak

Conductor label (numeral denotes conductor class) C2

Interpretation by: S. Medd

500 0 500 1000

Scale 1 inch = 400 ft.

2.11398

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

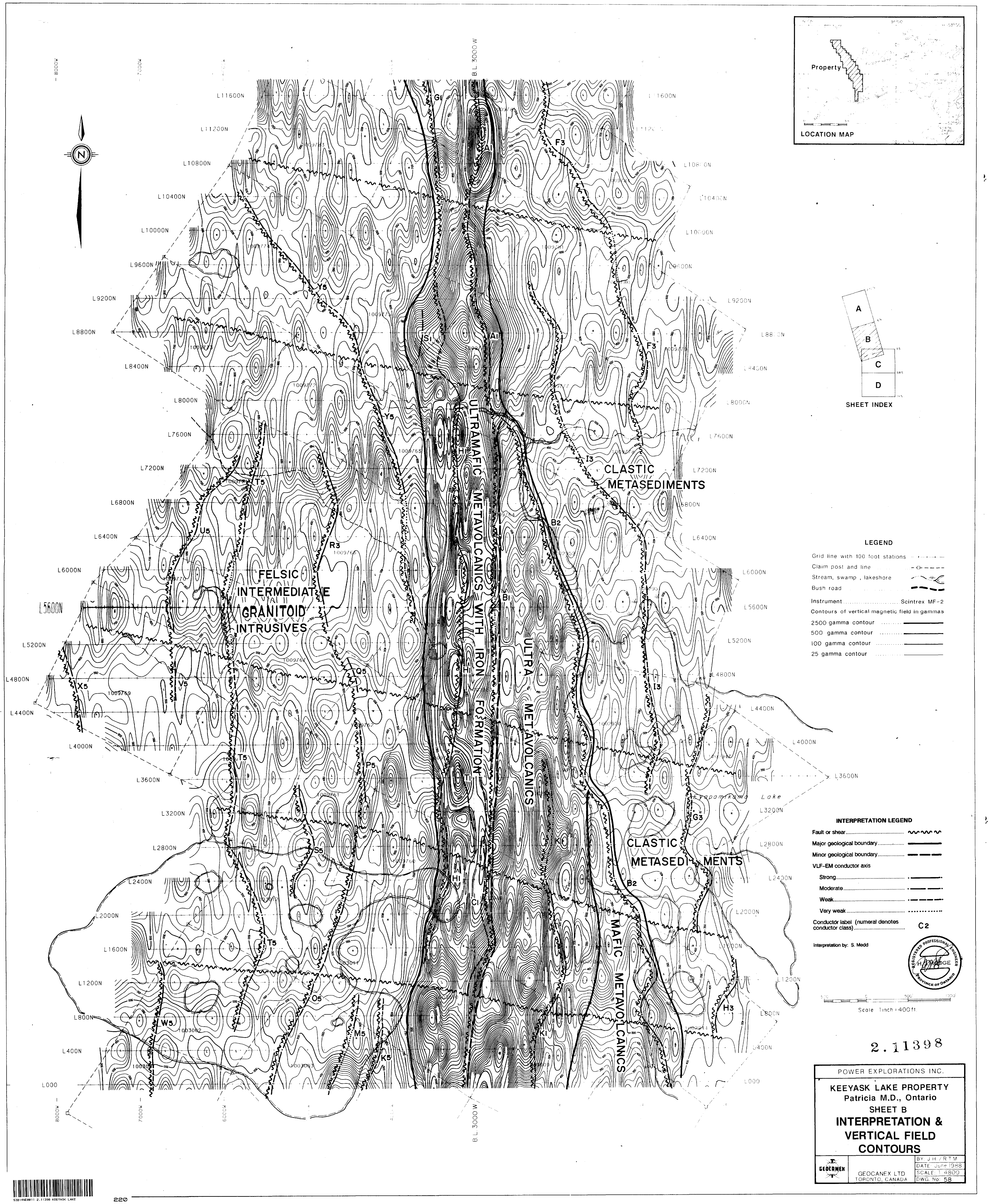
KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET A

INTERPRETATION & VERTICAL FIELD CONTOURS

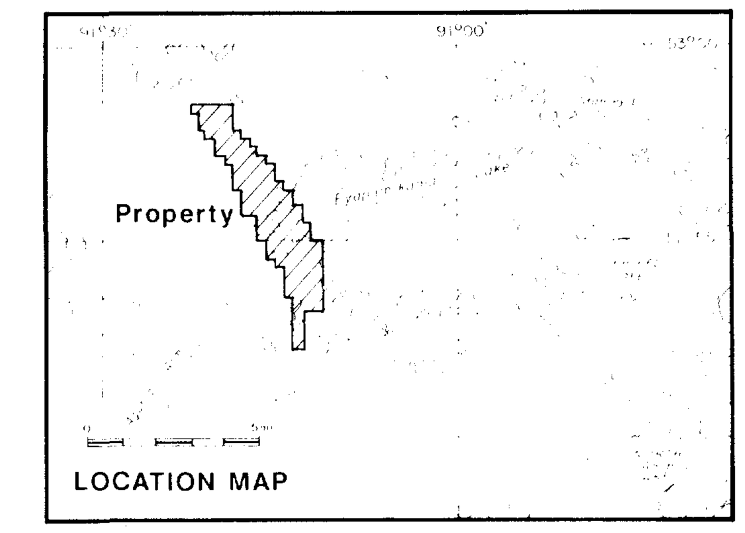
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

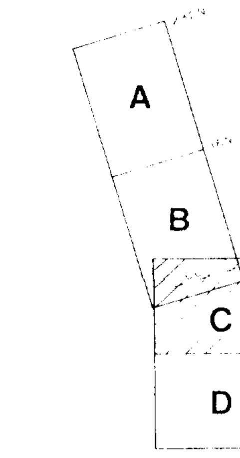
BY:	J.H./R.T.M.
DATE:	June 1988
SCALE:	1:4800
DWG. No:	5A

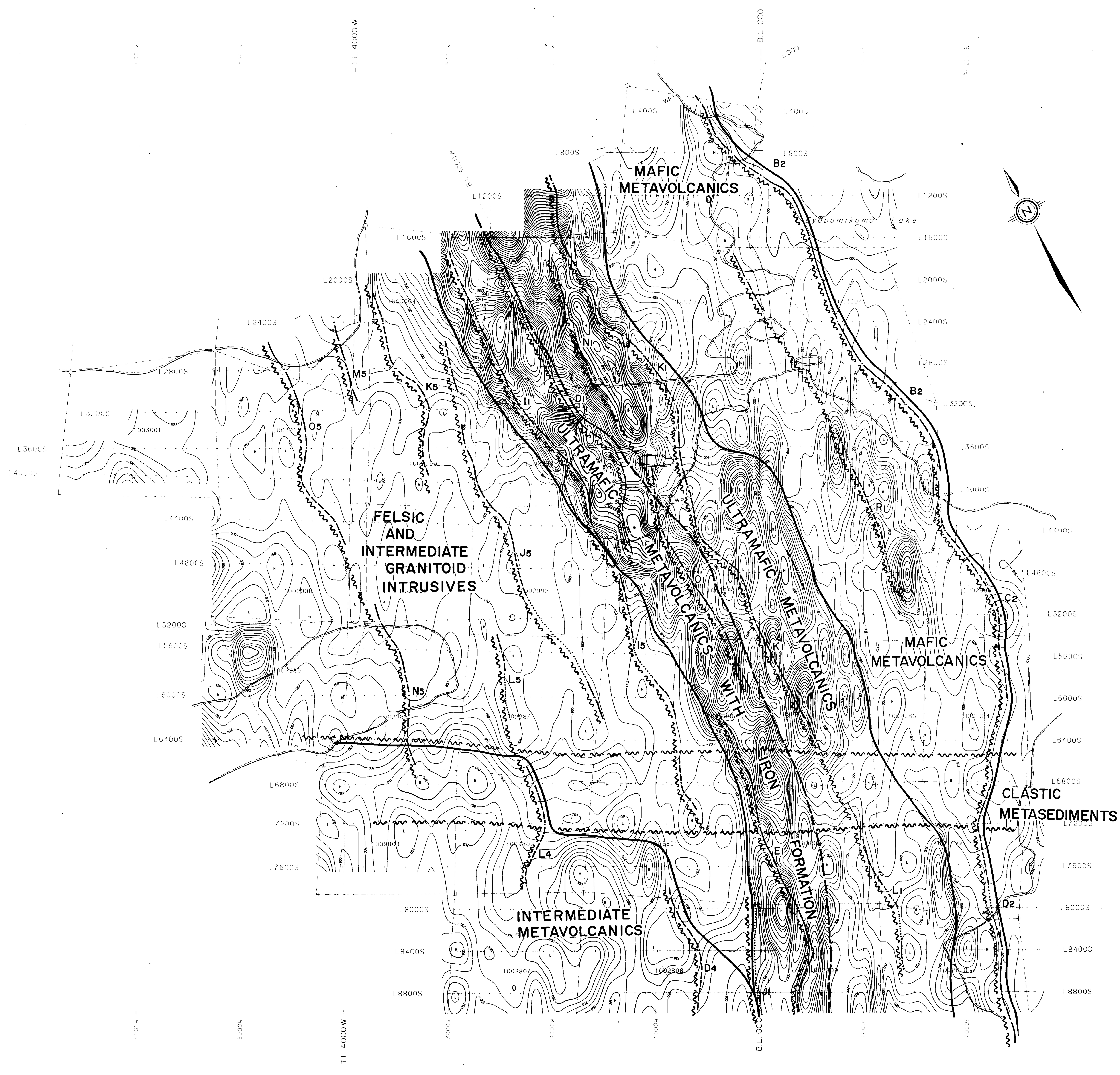
210



LOCATION MAP
Property
SHEET INDEX
A
B
C
D
FELSIC INTERMEDIATE GRANITOID INTRUSIVES
ULTRAMAFIC METAVOLCANICS WITH IRON FORMATION
ULTRA METAVOLCANICS
MAFIC METAVOLCANICS
CLASTIC METASEDIMENTS
CLASTIC METASEDIMENTS
B.L. 3000 W
Keyamikamo Lake
LEGEND
Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post and line
Stream, swamp, lakeshore
Bush road
Instrument .... Scintrex MF-2
Contours of vertical magnetic field in gammas
2500 gamma contour
500 gamma contour
100 gamma contour
25 gamma contour
INTERPRETATION LEGEND
Fault or shear
Major geological boundary
Minor geological boundary
VLF-EM conductor axis
Strong
Moderate
Weak
Very weak
Conductor label (numeral denotes conductor class) C2
Interpretation by: S. Medd
Scale 1inch = 400 ft.
2.11398
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET B
INTERPRETATION & VERTICAL FIELD CONTOURS
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA
BY: J.H./R.T.M.
DATE: June 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: 5B







LEGEND

Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post and line
Stream, swamp, lakeshore
Bush road
Instrument .... Scintrex MF-2
Contours of vertical magnetic field in gammas
2500 gamma contour
500 gamma contour
100 gamma contour
25 gamma contour

INTERPRETATION LEGEND

Fault or shear
Major geological boundary
Minor geological boundary
VLF-EM conductor axis
Strong
Moderate
Weak
Very weak
Conductor label (numeral denotes conductor class) C2

Interpretation by: S. Medd

Scale 1 inch = 400 ft.

2.11398

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

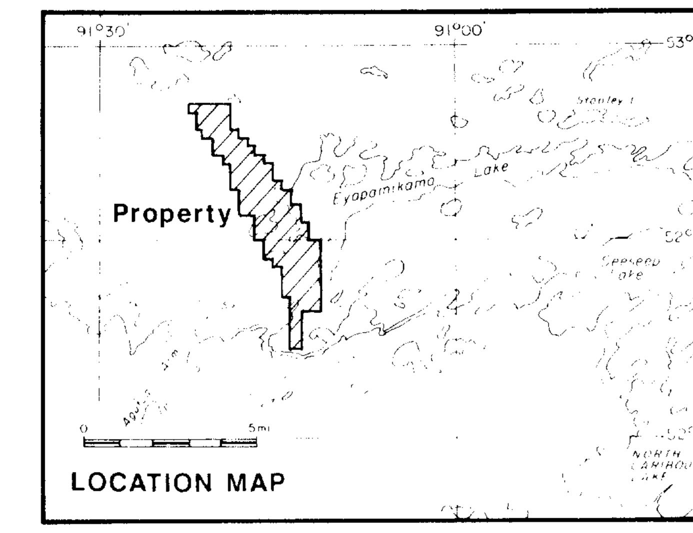
KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET C

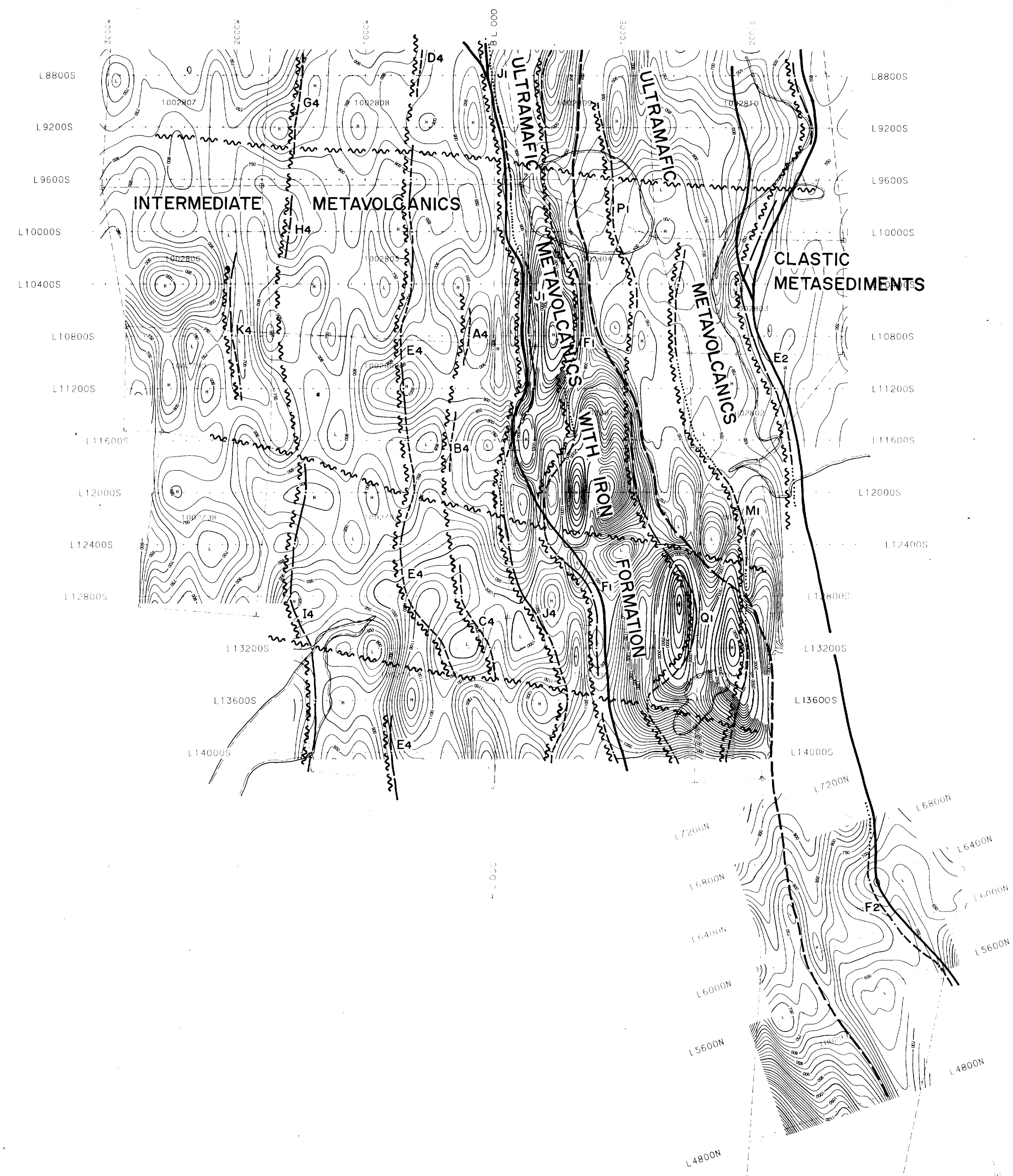
INTERPRETATION & VERTICAL FIELD CONTOURS

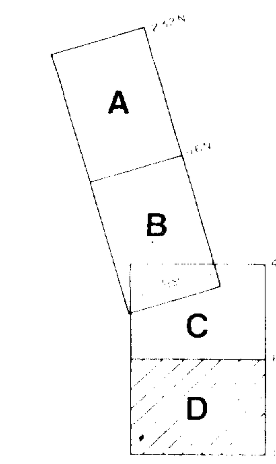
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY	J.H./R.T.M.
DATE	June 1988
SCALE	1:4800
DWG. No.	5C

230







Scale 1inch=400ft

2.11398

LEGEND

Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post and line
Stream, swamp, lakeshore
Bush road
Instrument .... Scintrex MF 2
Contours of vertical magnetic field in gammas
2500 gamma contour
500 gamma contour
100 gamma contour
25 gamma contour

INTERPRETATION LEGEND

Fault or shear
Major geological boundary
Minor geological boundary
VLF-EM conductor axis
- Strong
- Moderate
- Weak
- Very weak

Conductor label (numeral denotes conductor class) C2

Interpretation by: S. Medd

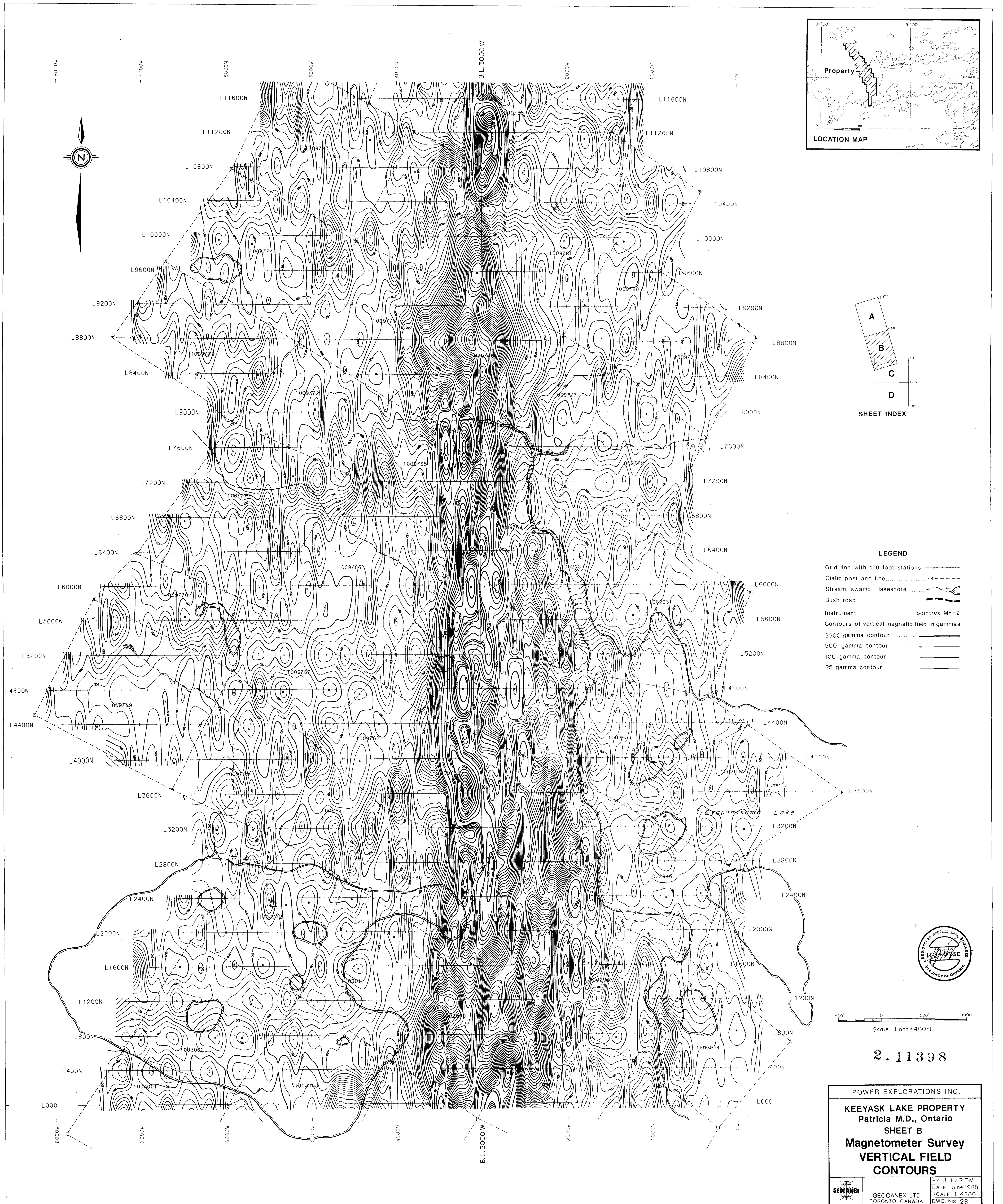
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET D
INTERPRETATION & VERTICAL FIELD CONTOURS

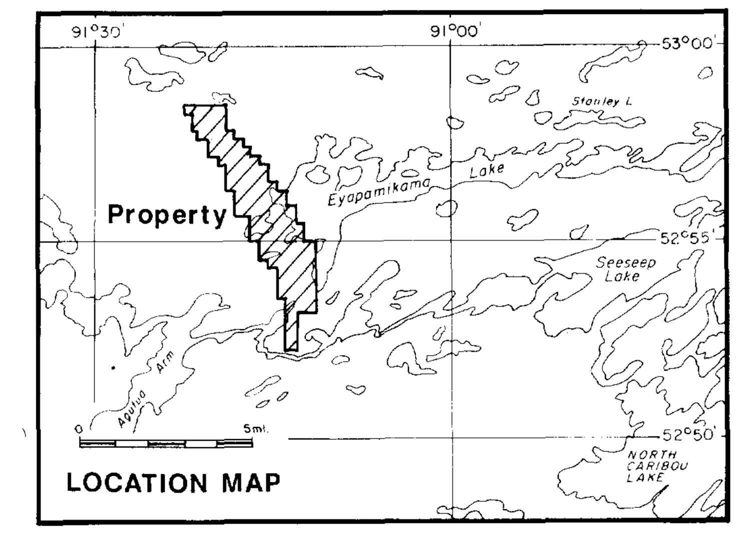
GEOCANEX
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

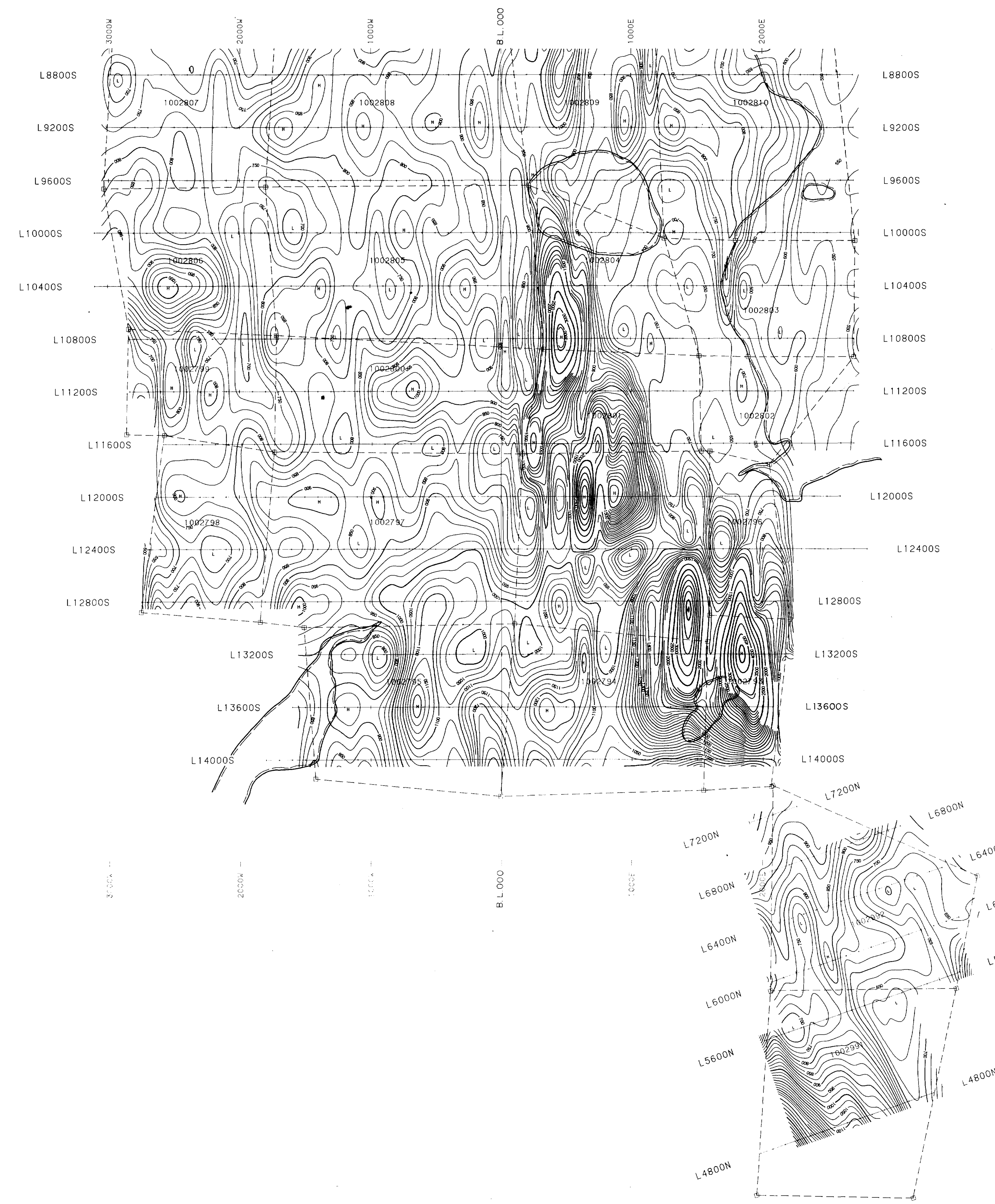
BY:	J.H. / R.T.M.
DATE:	June 1988
SCALE:	1:4800
DWG. No:	5D

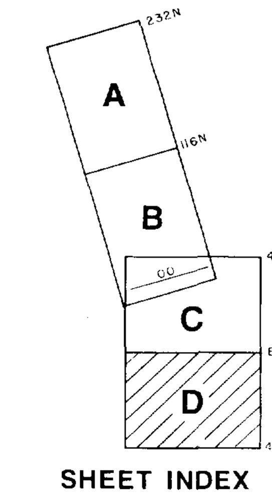
240



LOCATION MAP
Property
SHEET INDEX
A
B
C
D
LEGEND
Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post and line
Stream, swamp, lakeshore
Bush road
Instrument Scintrex MF-2
Contours of vertical magnetic field in gammas
2500 gamma contour
500 gamma contour
100 gamma contour
25 gamma contour
Scale 1inch = 400ft.
B.L. 3000 W
8000W
7000W
6000W
5000W
4000W
2000W
1000W
L11600N
L11200N
L10800N
L10400N
L10000N
L9600N
L9200N
L8800N
L8400N
L8000N
L7600N
L7200N
L6800N
L6400N
L6000N
L5600N
L5200N
L4800N
L4400N
L4000N
L3600N
L3200N
L2800N
L2400N
L2000N
L1600N
L1200N
L800N
L400N
L000
Eyapamikama Lake
2.11398
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET B
Magnetometer Survey
VERTICAL FIELD
CONTOURS
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA
BY: J.H./R.T.M.
DATE: June 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: 2B
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
250







LEGEND

Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post and line
Stream, swamp, lakeshore
Bush road
Instrument .... Scintrex MF-2
Contours of vertical magnetic field in gammas
2500 gamma contour
500 gamma contour
100 gamma contour
25 gamma contour

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

500 0 500 1000
Scale 1 inch = 400 ft.

2.11398

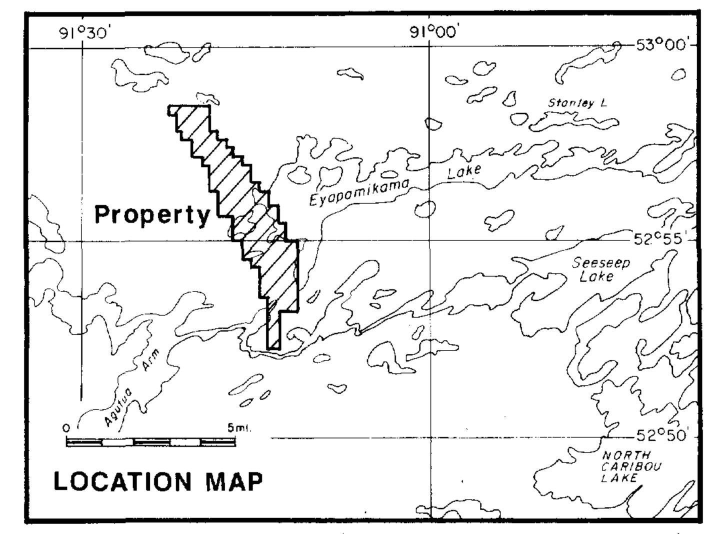
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

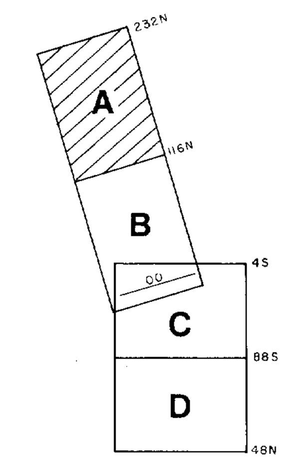
KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET D
Magnetometer Survey
VERTICAL FIELD CONTOURS

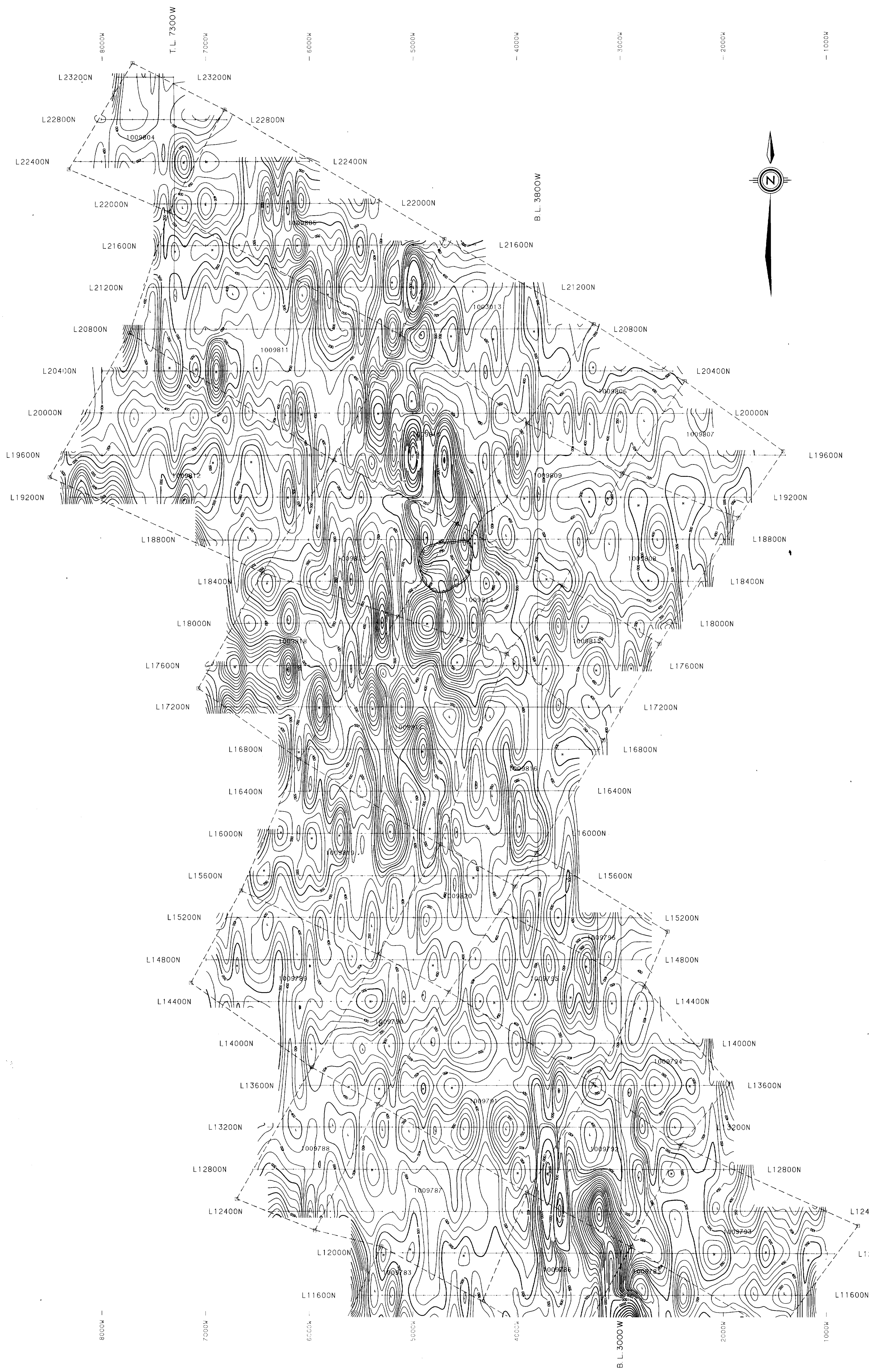
GEOCANEX LTD TORONTO, CANADA	BY: J.H./R.T.M.
	DATE: June 1988
	SCALE: 1:4800
	DWG. No: 2D

53B14NE0011 2.11398 KEEYASK LAKE

260







LEGEND

Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post and line
Stream, swamp, lakeshore
Bush road
Instrument .... Scintrex MF-2
Contours of vertical magnetic field in gammas
2500 gamma contour
500 gamma contour
100 gamma contour
25 gamma contour

500 0 500 1000
Scale 1inch=400ft.

2.11398

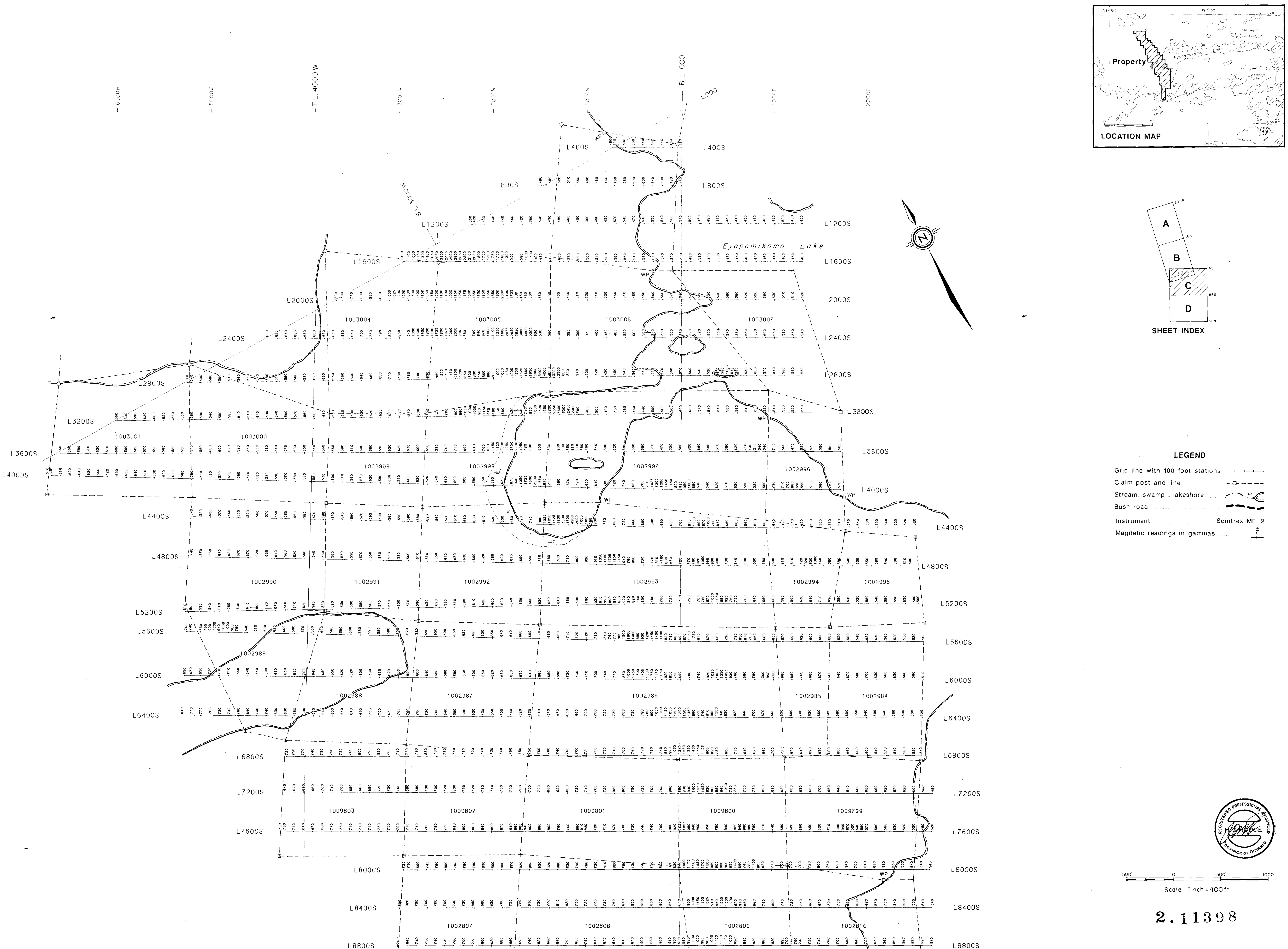
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET A
Magnetometer Survey
VERTICAL FIELD CONTOURS

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY:	J.H. / R.T.M.
DATE:	June 1988
SCALE:	1:4800
DWG. No:	2A

270



2.11398

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

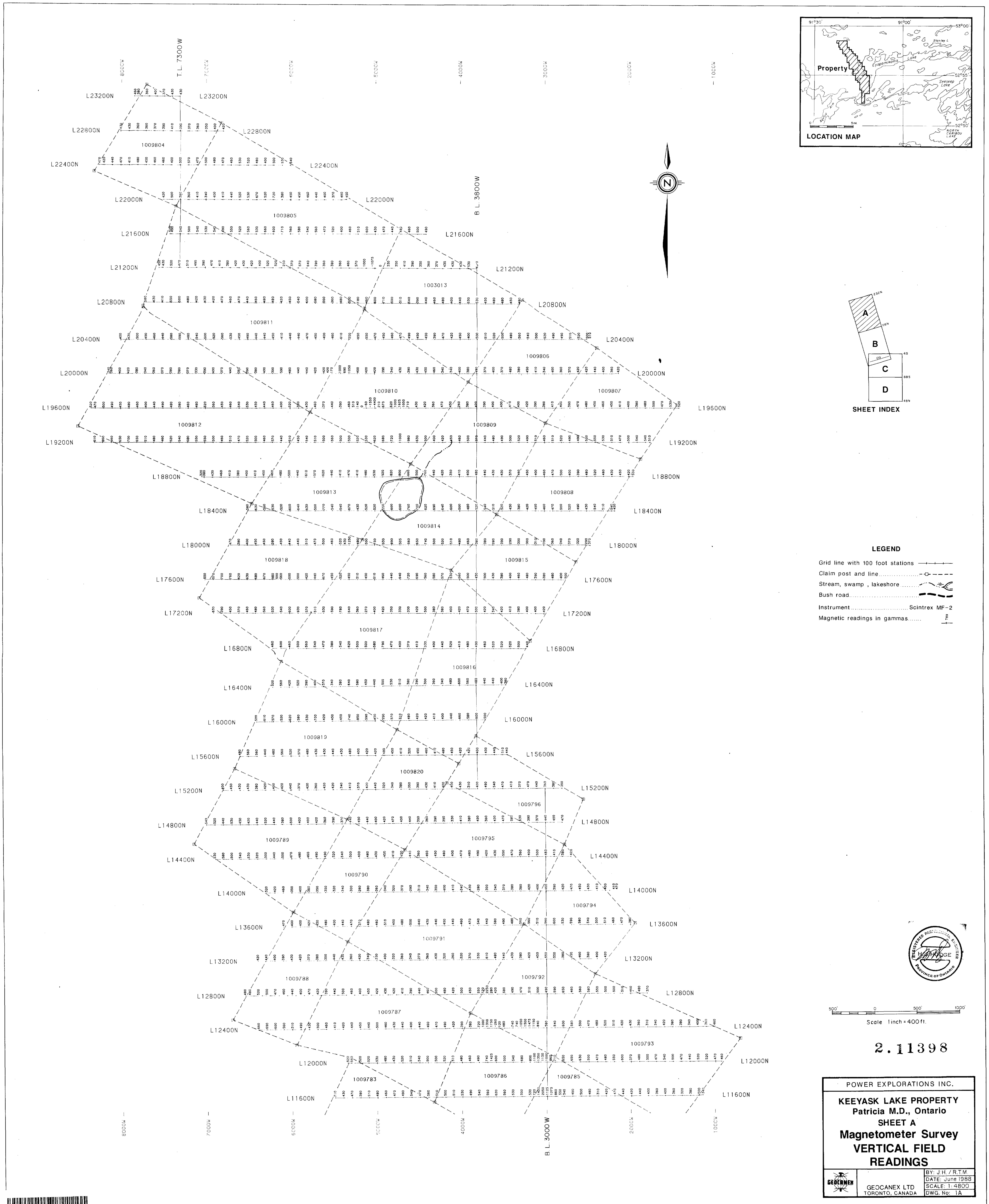
KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET C
Magnetometer Survey
VERTICAL FIELD READINGS

GEOCANEX
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY: J.H. / R.T.M.
DATE: June 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: 1C

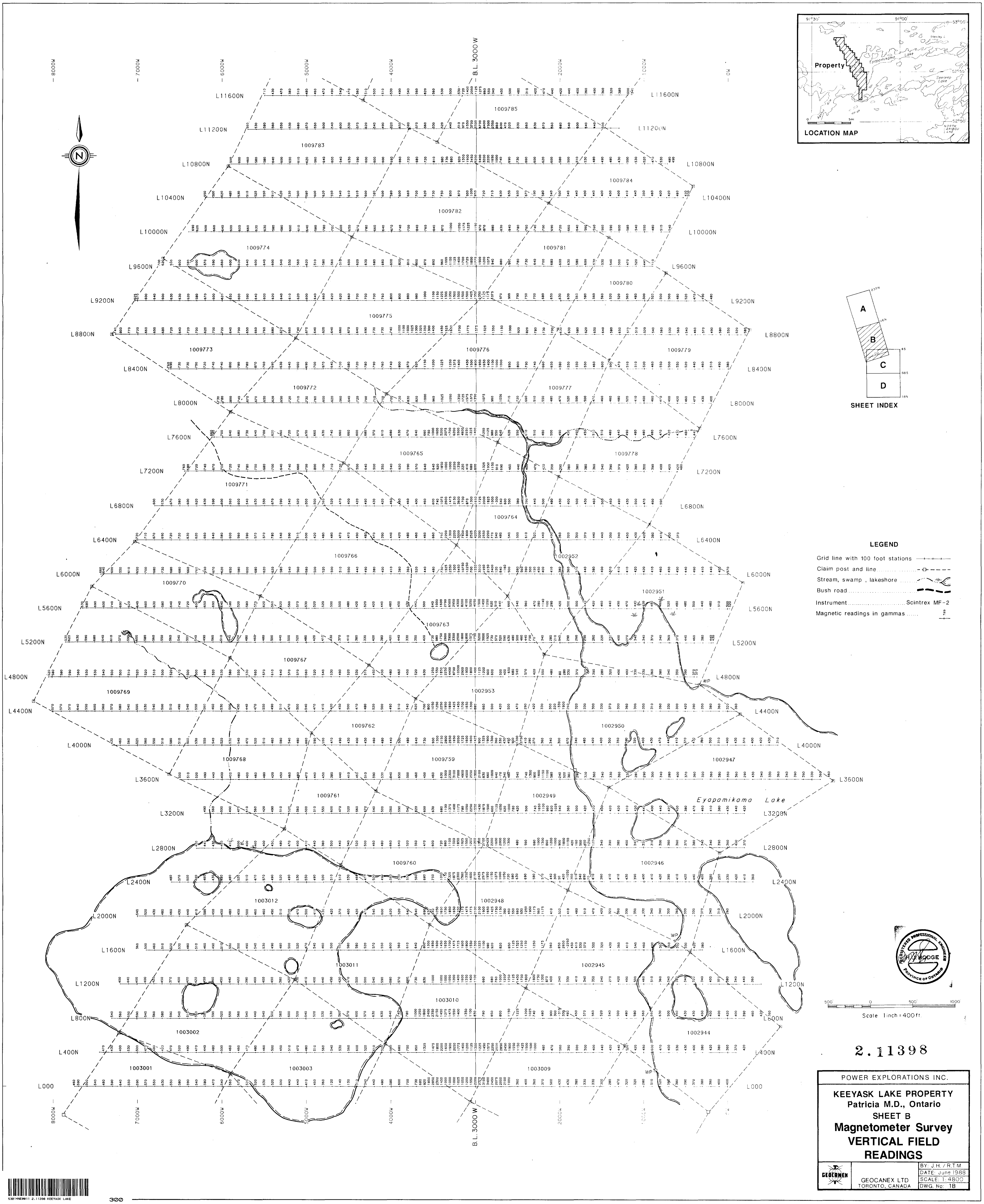
53B14NE0011 2.11398 KEEYASK LAKE

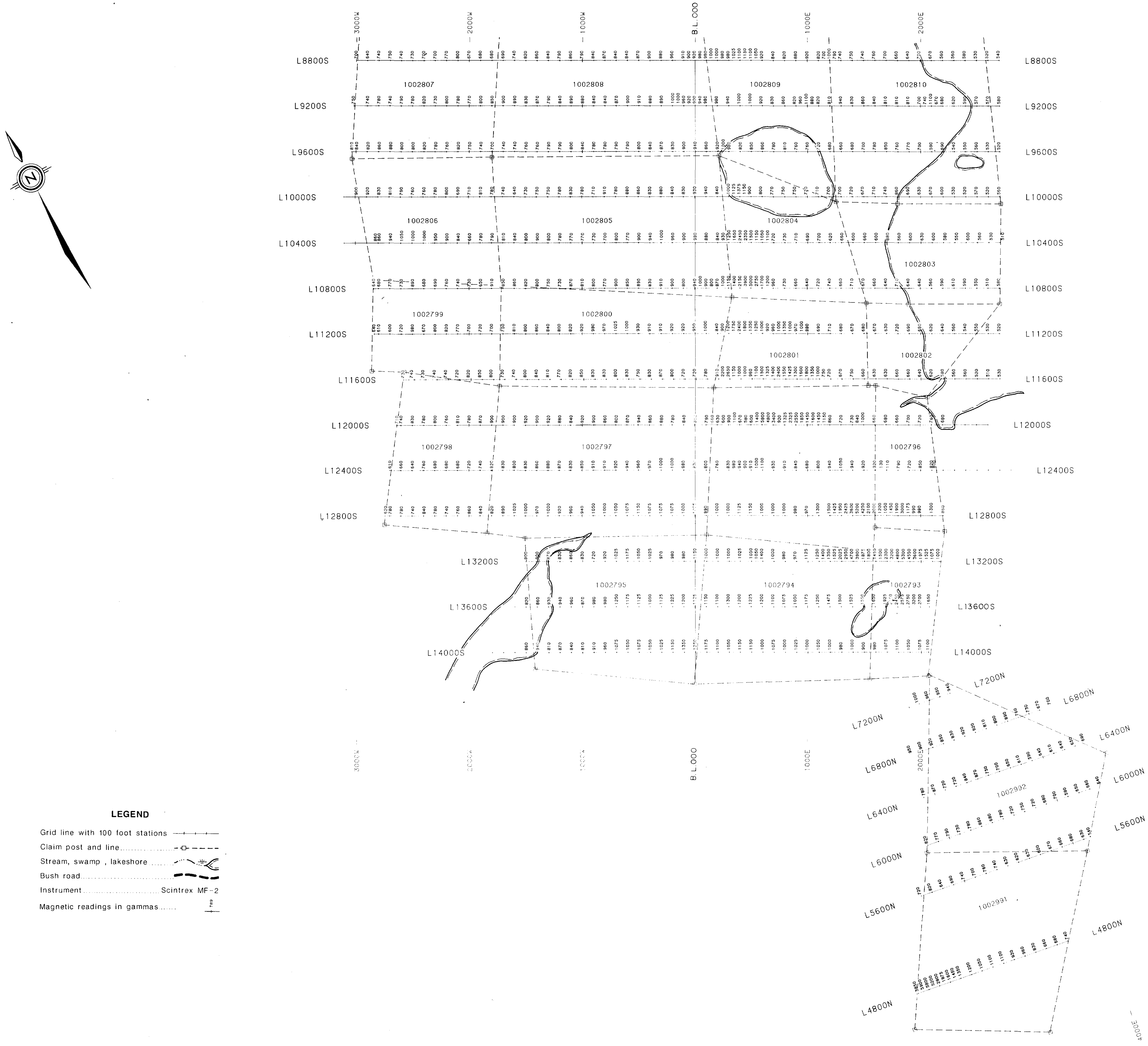
280

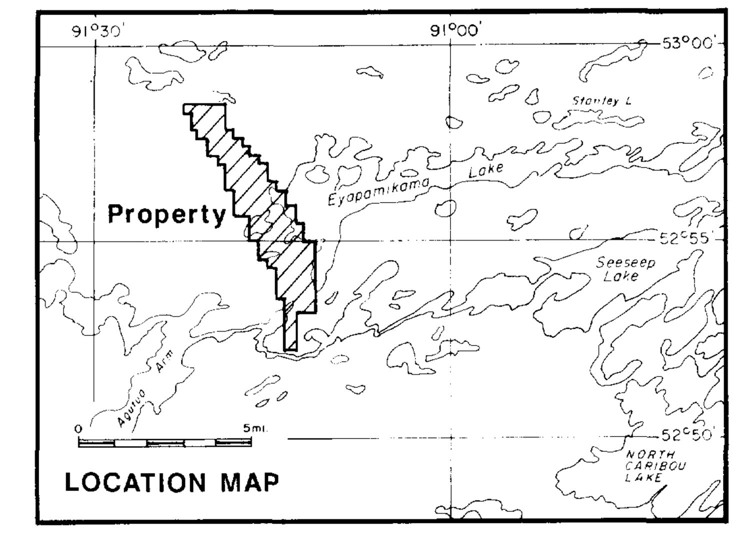


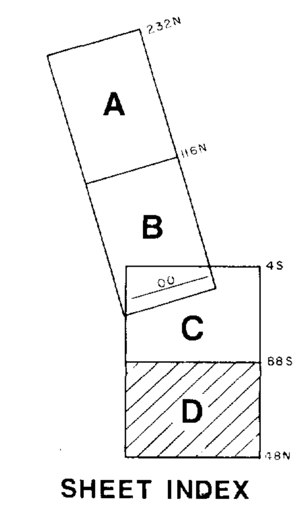
LOCATION MAP
Property
SHEET INDEX
A
B
C
D
LEGEND
Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post and line
Stream, swamp, lakeshore
Bush road
Instrument .... Scintrex MF-2
Magnetic readings in gammas
Scale 1inch = 400ft.
B.L. 3800W
B.L. 3000W
T.L. 7300W
L23200N
L22800N
L22400N
L22000N
L21600N
L21200N
L20800N
L20400N
L20000N
L19600N
L19200N
L18800N
L18400N
L18000N
L17600N
L17200N
L16800N
L16400N
L16000N
L15600N
L15200N
L14800N
L14400N
L14000N
L13600N
L13200N
L12800N
L12400N
L12000N
L11600N
2.11398
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET A
Magnetometer Survey
VERTICAL FIELD
READINGS
BY: J.H. / R.T.M.
DATE: June 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: 1A
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

290


LOCATION MAP
Property
Eyapamikama Lake
SHEET INDEX
A
B
C
D
LEGEND
Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post and line
Stream, swamp, lakeshore
Bush road
Instrument .... Scintrex MF-2
Magnetic readings in gammas
Scale 1inch=400ft.
B.L. 3000W
Eyapamikama Lake
2.11398
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET B
Magnetometer Survey
VERTICAL FIELD
READINGS
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA
BY: J.H./R.T.M.
DATE: June 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: 1B







LEGEND

Grid line with 100 foot stations

Claim post and line

Stream, swamp, lakeshore

Bush road

Instrument .... Scintrex MF-2

Magnetic readings in gammas

Scale 1inch=400ft.

2.11398

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET D

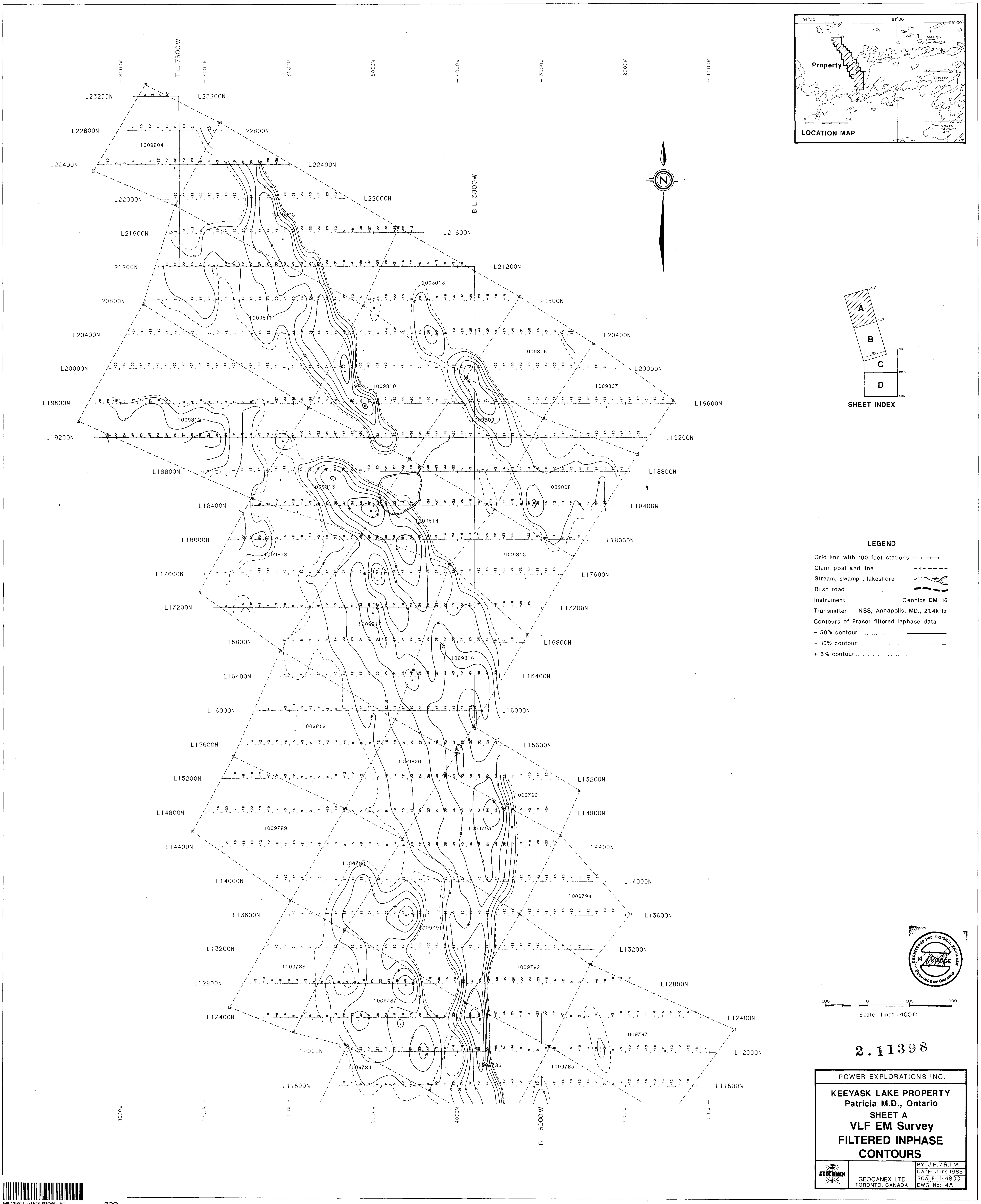
Magnetometer Survey
VERTICAL FIELD READINGS

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY: J.H./R.T.M.
DATE: June 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: 1D

53014NE0011 2.11398 KEEYASK LAKE

310



2.11398

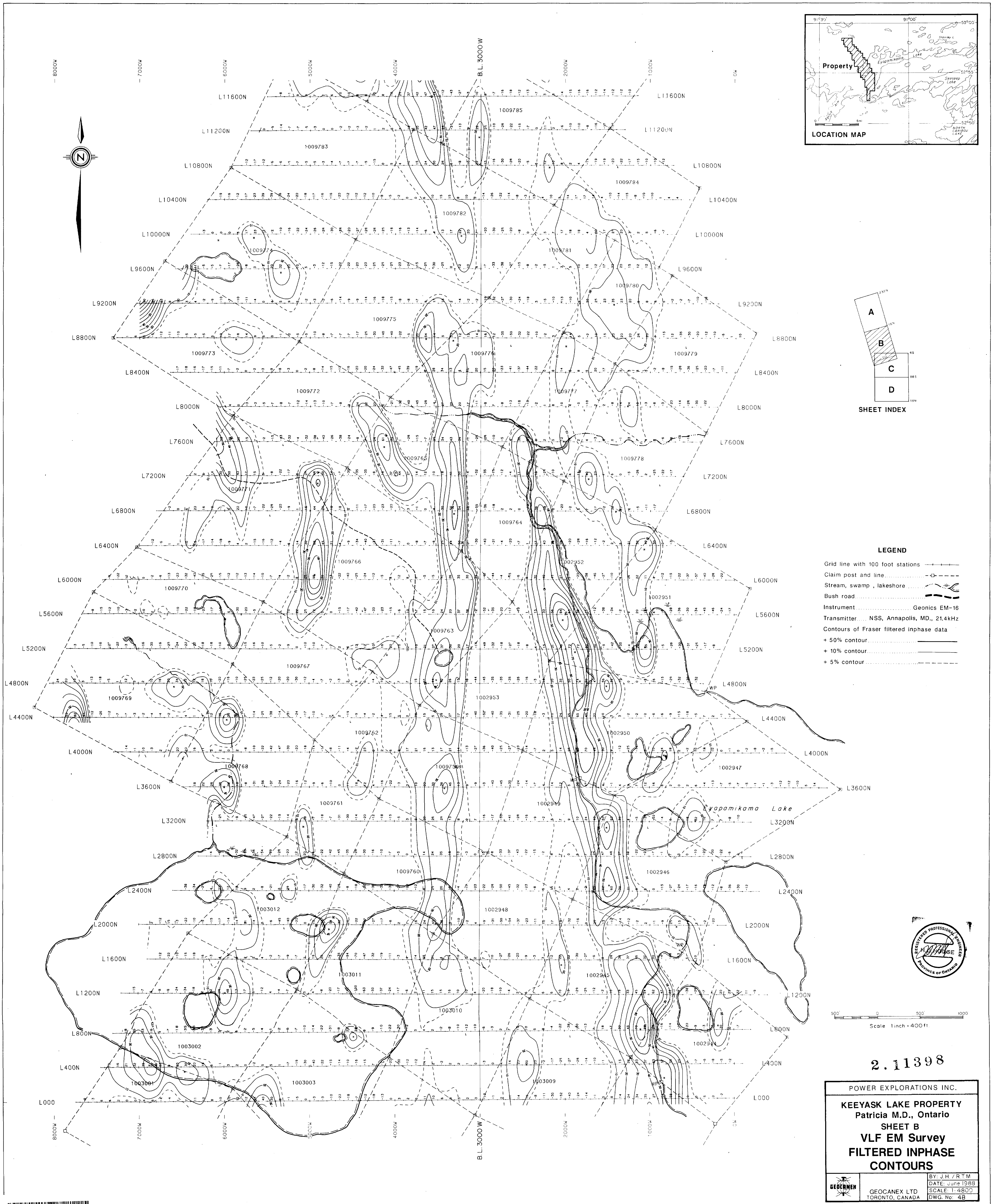
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET A

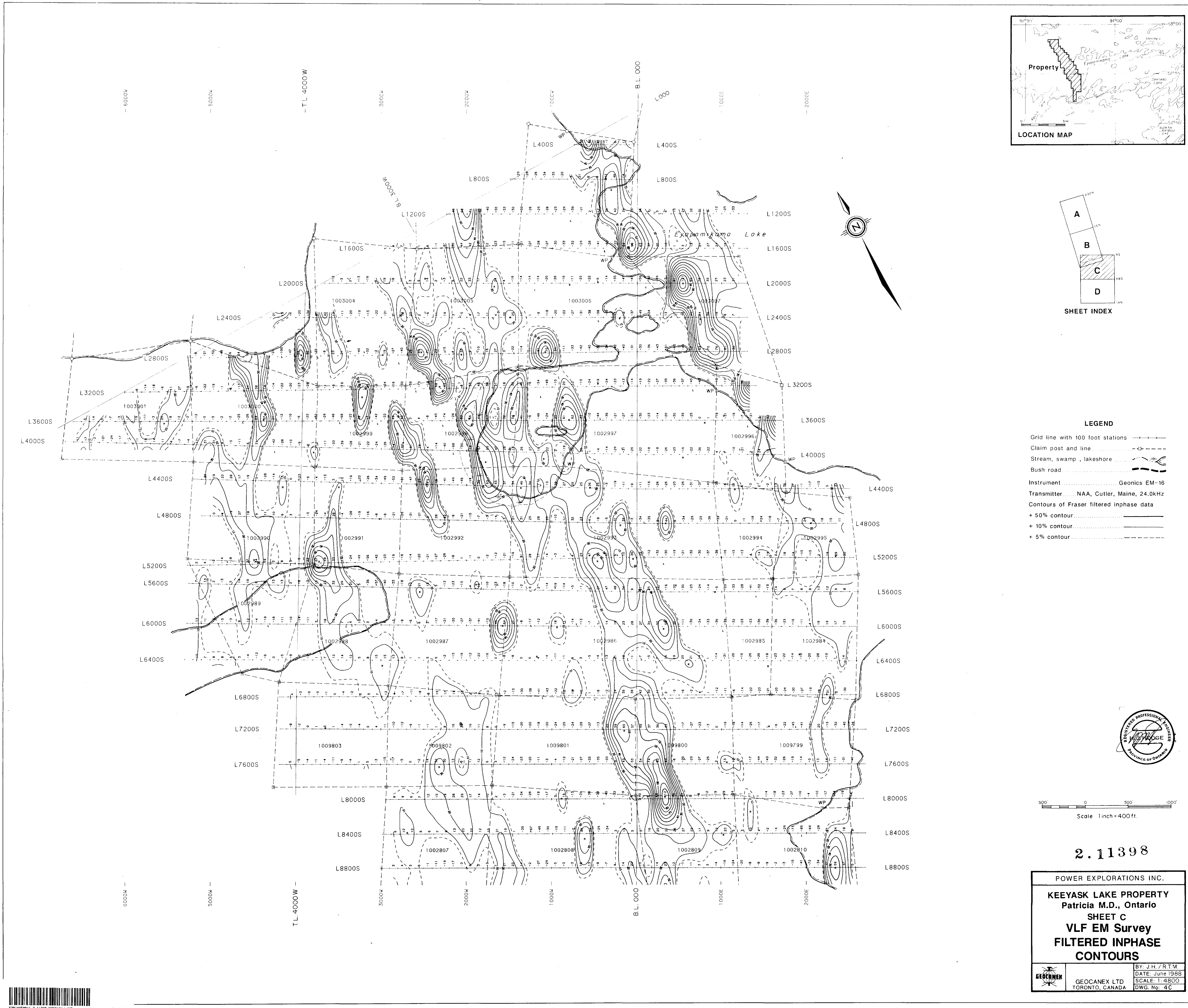
VLF EM Survey
FILTERED INPHASE CONTOURS

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY: J.H./R.T.M.
DATE: June 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: 4A

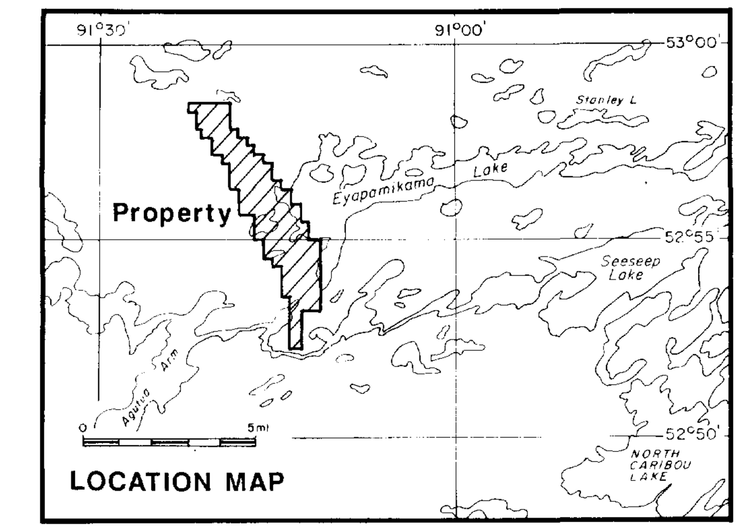

LOCATION MAP
Property
SHEET INDEX
A
B
C
D
LEGEND
Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post and line
Stream, swamp, lakeshore
Bush road
Instrument .... Geonics EM-16
Transmitter .... NSS, Annapolis, MD., 21.4kHz
Contours of Fraser filtered inphase data
+ 50% contour
+ 10% contour
+ 5% contour
B.L. 3000 W
Eyapamikama Lake
Scale 1inch = 400ft.
2.11398
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET B
VLF EM Survey
FILTERED INPHASE
CONTOURS
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA
BY: J.H./R.T.M.
DATE: June 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: 4B

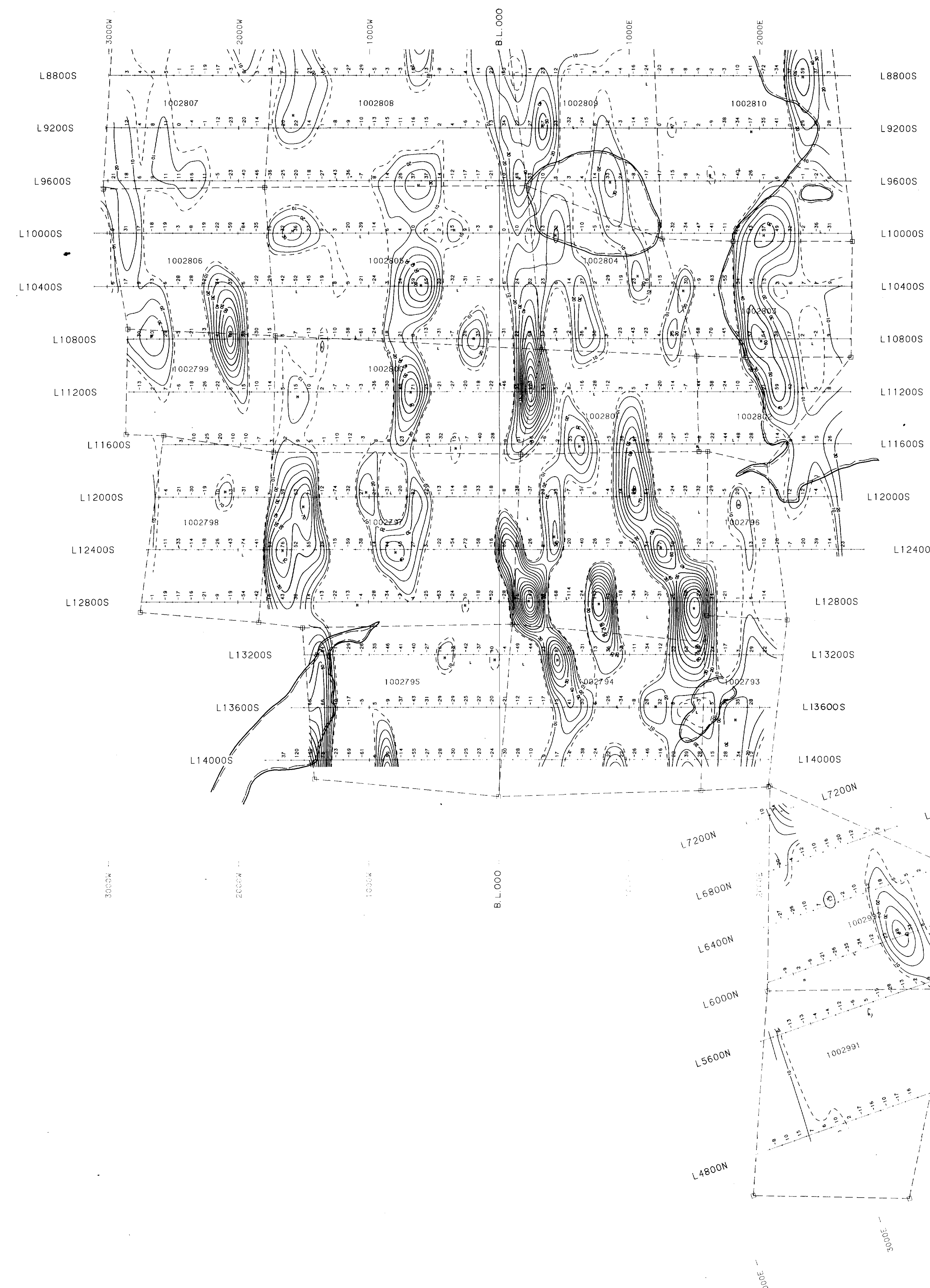
330

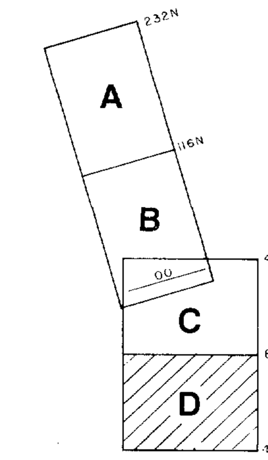


LOCATION MAP
Property
SHEET INDEX
A
B
C
D
LEGEND
Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post and line
Stream, swamp, lakeshore
Bush road
Instrument .... Geonics EM-16
Transmitter .... NAA, Cutler, Maine, 24.0kHz
Contours of Fraser filtered inphase data
+ 50% contour
+ 10% contour
+ 5% contour
Scale 1inch = 400ft.
Eyapamikama Lake
B.L. 000
T.L. 4000W
B.L. 3000W
2.11398
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET C
VLF EM Survey
FILTERED INPHASE
CONTOURS
BY: J.H. / R.T.M.
DATE: June 1988
SCALE: 1: 4800
DWG. No: 4C
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

340







LEGEND

Grid line with 100 foot stations

Claim post and line

Stream, swamp, lakeshore

Bush road

Instrument .... Geonics EM-16

Transmitter ..... NAA, Cutler, Maine, 24.0kHz

Contours of Fraser filtered inphase data

+ 50% contour

+ 10% contour

+ 5% contour

500' 0 500' 1000'

Scale 1inch = 400 ft.

2.11398

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET D

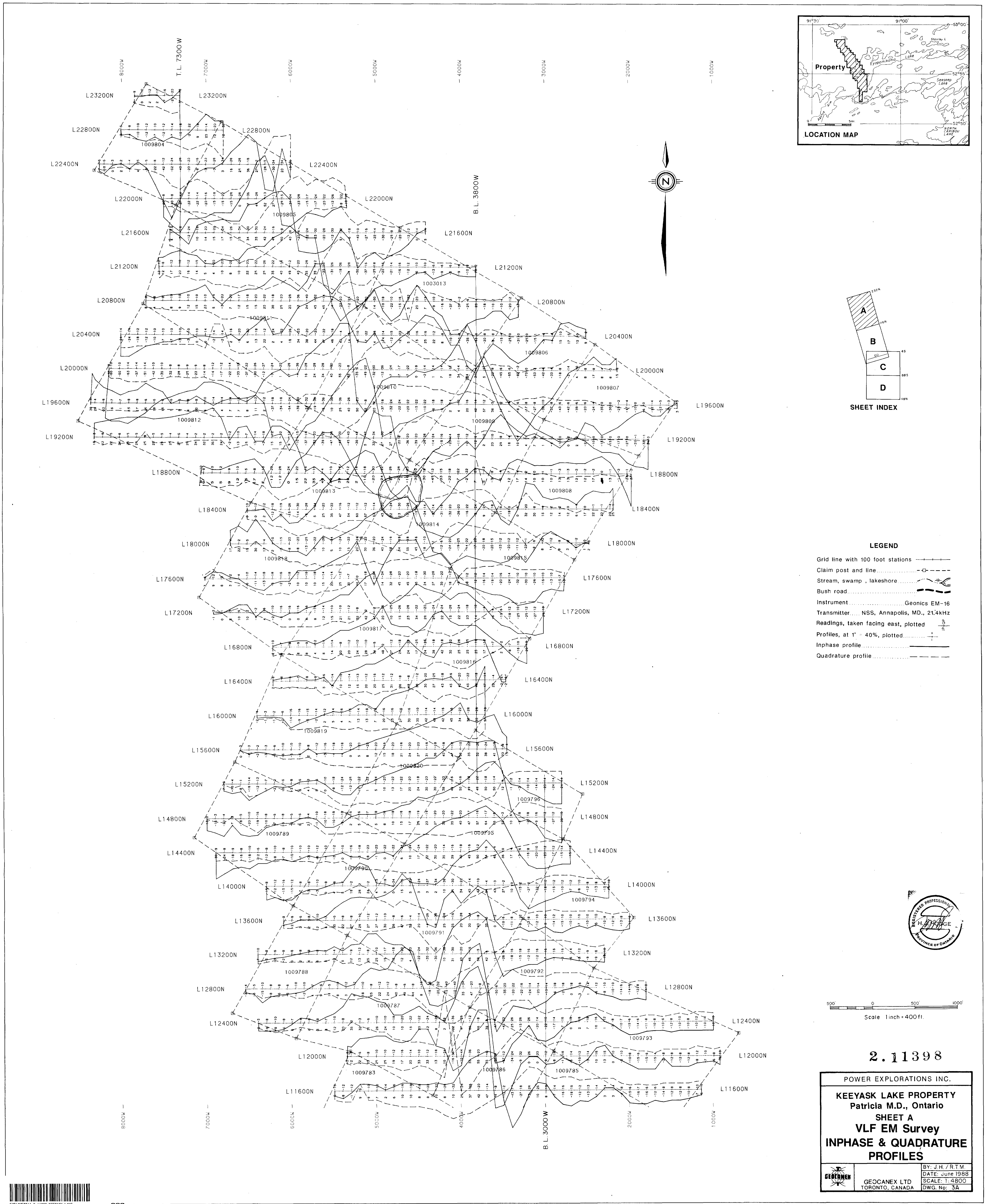
VLF EM Survey
FILTERED INPHASE CONTOURS

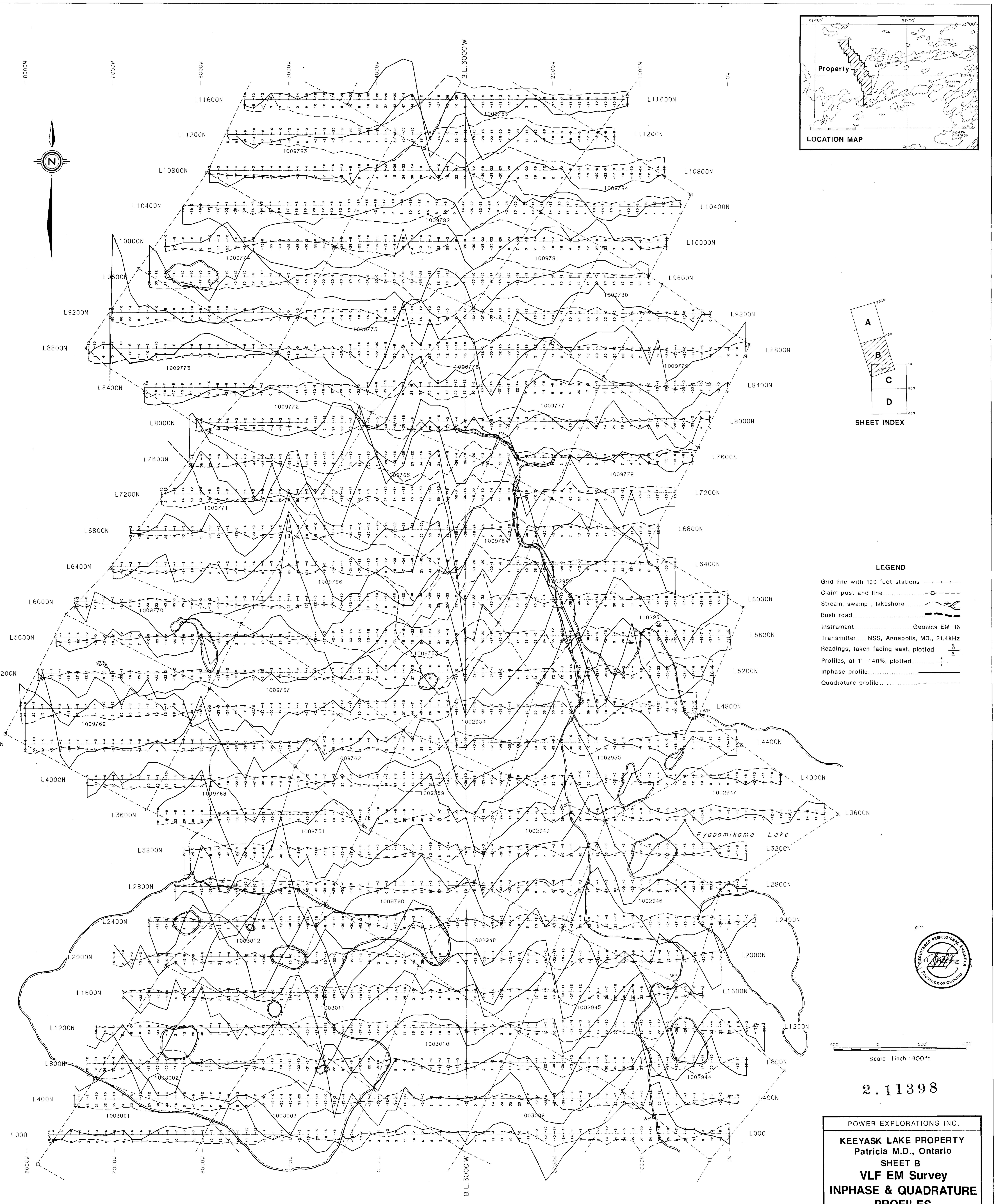
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY: J.H./R.T.M.
DATE: June 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: 4D

53914NE0011 2.11398 KEEYASK LAKE

350


LOCATION MAP
Property
Stanley L.
Seesap Lake
NORTH CARIBOU LAKE
SHEET INDEX
A
B
C
D
LEGEND
Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post and line
Stream, swamp , lakeshore
Bush road
Instrument Geonics EM-16
Transmitter NSS, Annapolis, MD., 21.4kHz
Readings, taken facing east, plotted
Profiles, at 1" = 40%, plotted
Inphase profile
Quadrature profile
Scale 1 inch = 400 ft.
T.L. 7300W
B.L. 3800W
B.L. 3000W
8000W
7000W
6000W
5000W
4000W
3000W
2000W
1000W
L23200N
L22800N
L22400N
L22000N
L21600N
L21200N
L20800N
L20400N
L20000N
L19600N
L19200N
L18800N
L18400N
L18000N
L17600N
L17200N
L16800N
L16400N
L16000N
L15600N
L15200N
L14800N
L14400N
L14000N
L13600N
L13200N
L12800N
L12400N
L12000N
L11600N
1009804
1009805
1003013
1009811
1009806
1009807
1009810
1009812
1009809
1009813
1009808
1009814
1009818
1009815
1009817
1009816
1009819
1009820
1009796
1009789
1009795
1009790
1009794
1009791
1009788
1009792
1009787
1009793
1009783
1009786
1009785
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
2.11398
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET A
VLF EM Survey
INPHASE & QUADRATURE
PROFILES
GEOCANEX
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA
BY: J.H. / R.T.M.
DATE: June 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: 3A
360



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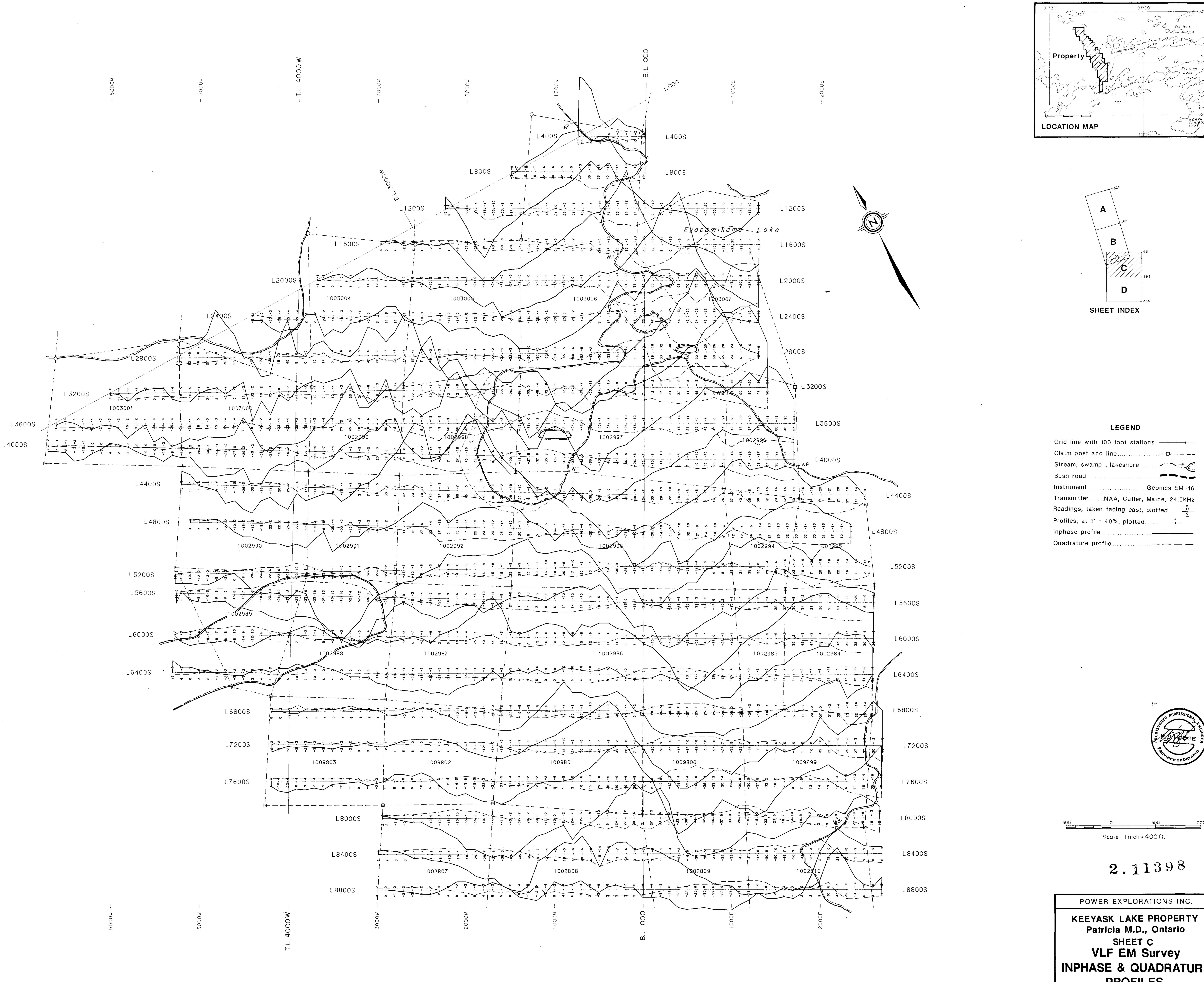
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET B

VLF EM Survey
INPHASE & QUADRATURE PROFILES

BY: J.H./R.T.M.	
DATE: June 1988	
SCALE: 1:4800	
DWG. No: 3B	

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA



LEGEND

- Grid line with 100 foot stations
- Claim post and line
- Stream, swamp, lakeshore
- Bush road
- Instrument .... Geonics EM-16
- Transmitter ...... NAA, Cutler, Maine, 24.0kHz
- Readings, taken facing east, plotted
- Profiles, at 1" : 40%, plotted
- Inphase profile
- Quadrature profile

2.11398

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

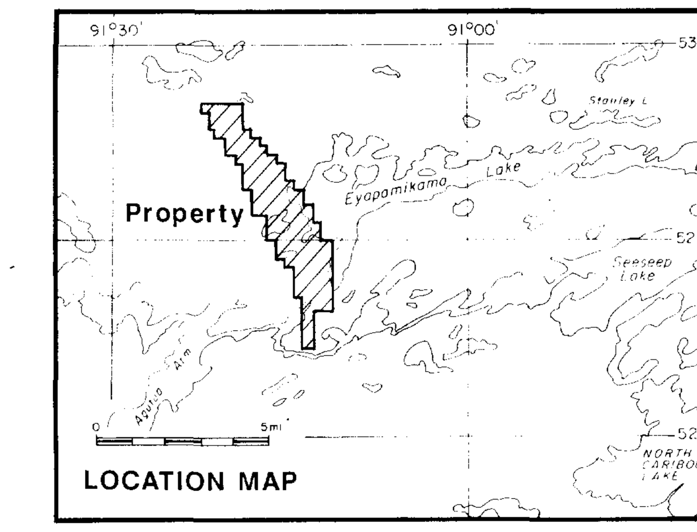
KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET C

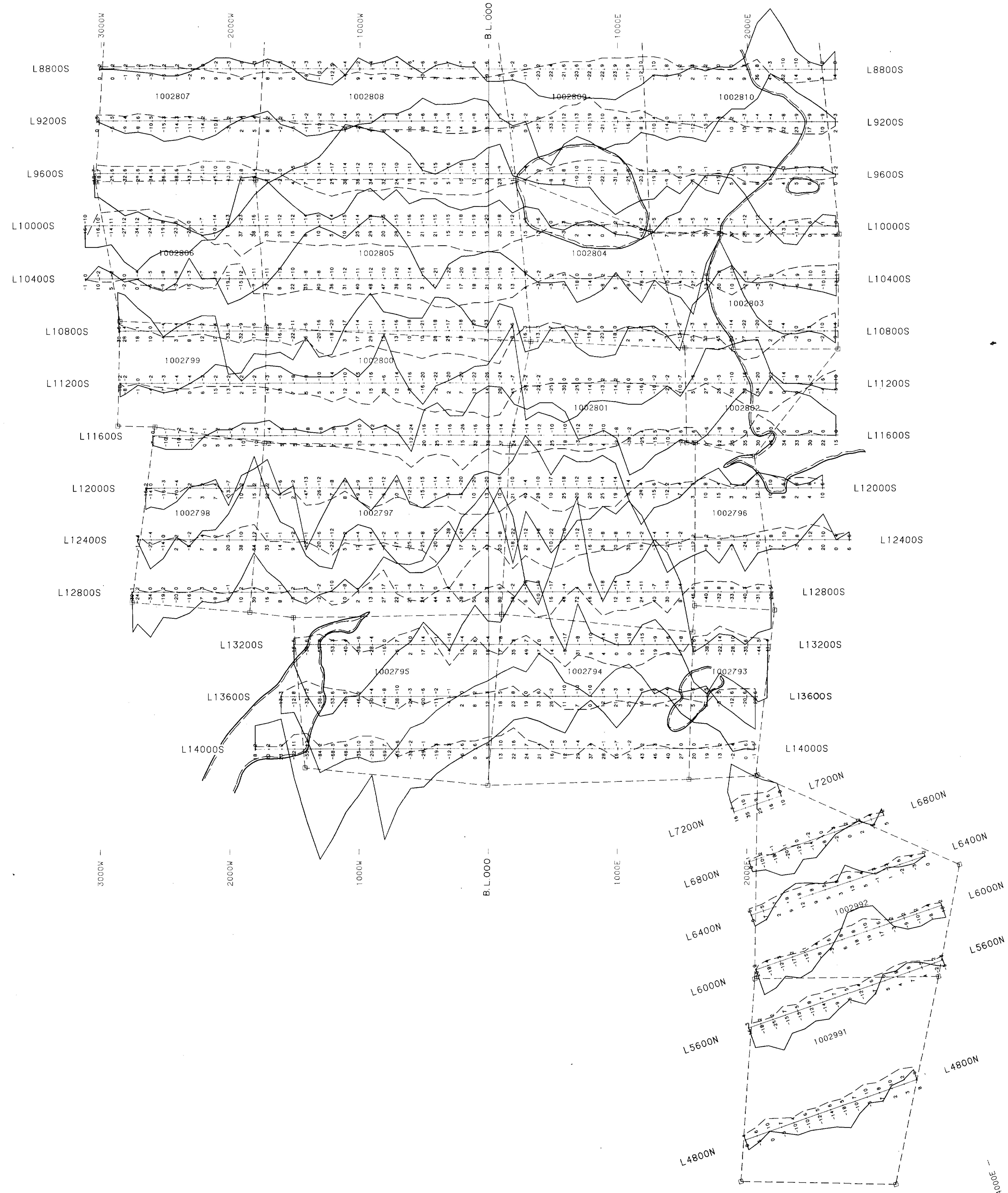
VLF EM Survey
INPHASE & QUADRATURE PROFILES

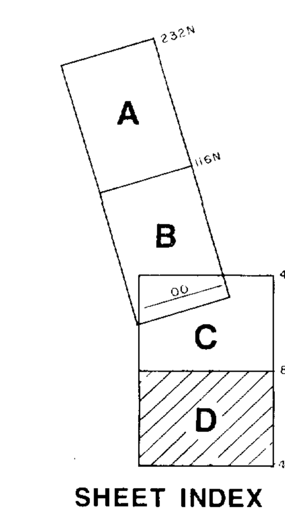
BY: J.H. / R.T.M.	
DATE: June 1988	
SCALE: 1:4800	
DWG. No: 3C	

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

380







LEGEND

Grid line with 100 foot stations	
Claim post and line	
Stream, swamp, lakeshore	
Bush road	
Instrument	Geonics EM-16
Transmitter	NAA, Cutler, Maine, 24.0kHz
Readings, taken facing east, plotted	
Profiles, at 1" = 40%, plotted	
Inphase profile	
Quadrature profile	

Scale 1inch = 400ft.

2.11398

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

KEEYASK LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
SHEET D

VLF EM Survey
INPHASE & QUADRATURE PROFILES

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY: J.H. / R.T.M.
DATE: June 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: 3D

53B14NE0011 2.11398 KEEYASK LAKE

390