GEOCANEX

REPORT

ON

MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS

ON THE

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY

DISTRICT OF KENORA, PATRICIA MINING DIVISION

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

FOR

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

NTS 53-B/15 NW

May 1988

Stephen B. Medd, B.Sc.

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1.0 SUMMARY

Magnetic and VLF-EM surveys, were carried out during January and February, 1988, on the Staunton Lake property of Power Explorations Inc.

Three geological domains are interpreted from the magnetic and VLF-EM data in conjunction with previous geological data. From north to south, they are: clastic metasediments, mafic metavolcanics with iron formation, and tonalitic batholith rocks.

Hosted within the mafic metavolcanic domain are three weak to moderate magnetic bands representing weak iron formation units. Parts of these units are conductive indicating pyrrhotite-pyrite bearing iron formation or mineralized stratabound shear structures in oxide facies iron formation. At the west end of the property, the magnetic units appear to be squeezed as the distances between them narrow. This could be a result of emplacement of the tonalitic batholith to the south. An apparent thickening of parts of the iron formation in this area suggest possible small scale folding.

Magnetic data also reveal a number of north-northwest to north-northeast crosscutting faults.

The majority of VLF-EM conductors are interpreted as representing fault/shear structures. The North Caribou River Fault System is the dominant structural feature believed to cross through the property. It is marked by two main, weak to moderate conductive trends, and a number of small-scale, parallel and subparallel conductors. The fault system changes direction from west-northwest on the west end of the

west end of the property, where it crosscuts two iron formation units, to east-northeast on the central and east parts of the property.

Seven fences have been selected along which diamond drilling should initially commence. This totals to 21 holes and approximately 6,300 feet of drilling.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

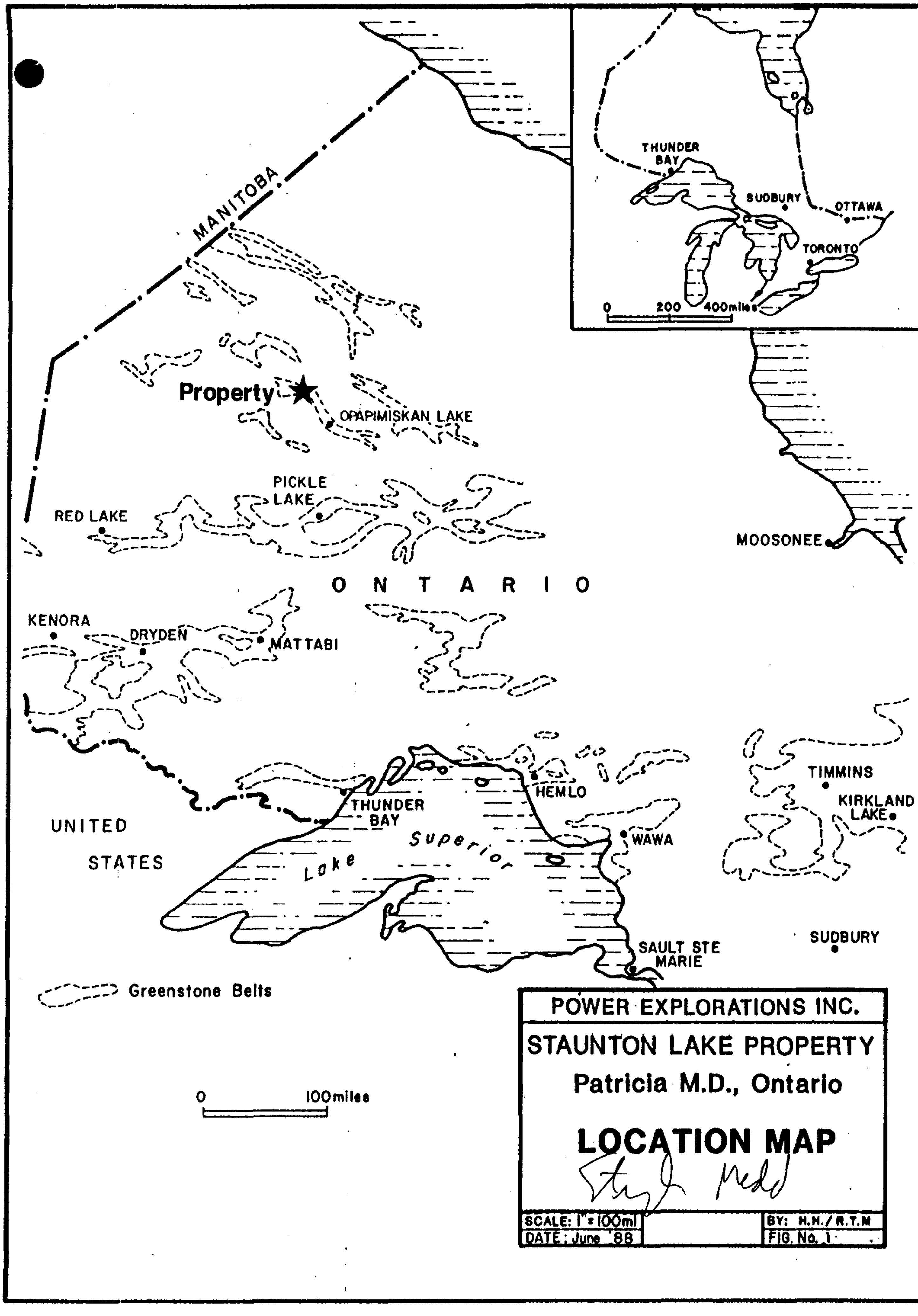
The following report describes the results of ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys conducted during January and February, 1988, over the Staunton Lake property of Moss Resources Ltd. The two surveys were undertaken to delineate lithological units, structural trends and alteration zones, and to locate conductive zones of sulphide-bearing iron formation, other stratabound sulphide mineralization and shearing, all of which could host gold. Particular attention was given to delineating the North Caribou River Fault Zone which is known to traverse the property in an east-northeast direction. This is the most prominent fault zone in the North Caribou Lake greenstone belt and one which is known to host Cu-Ag-Au mineralization.

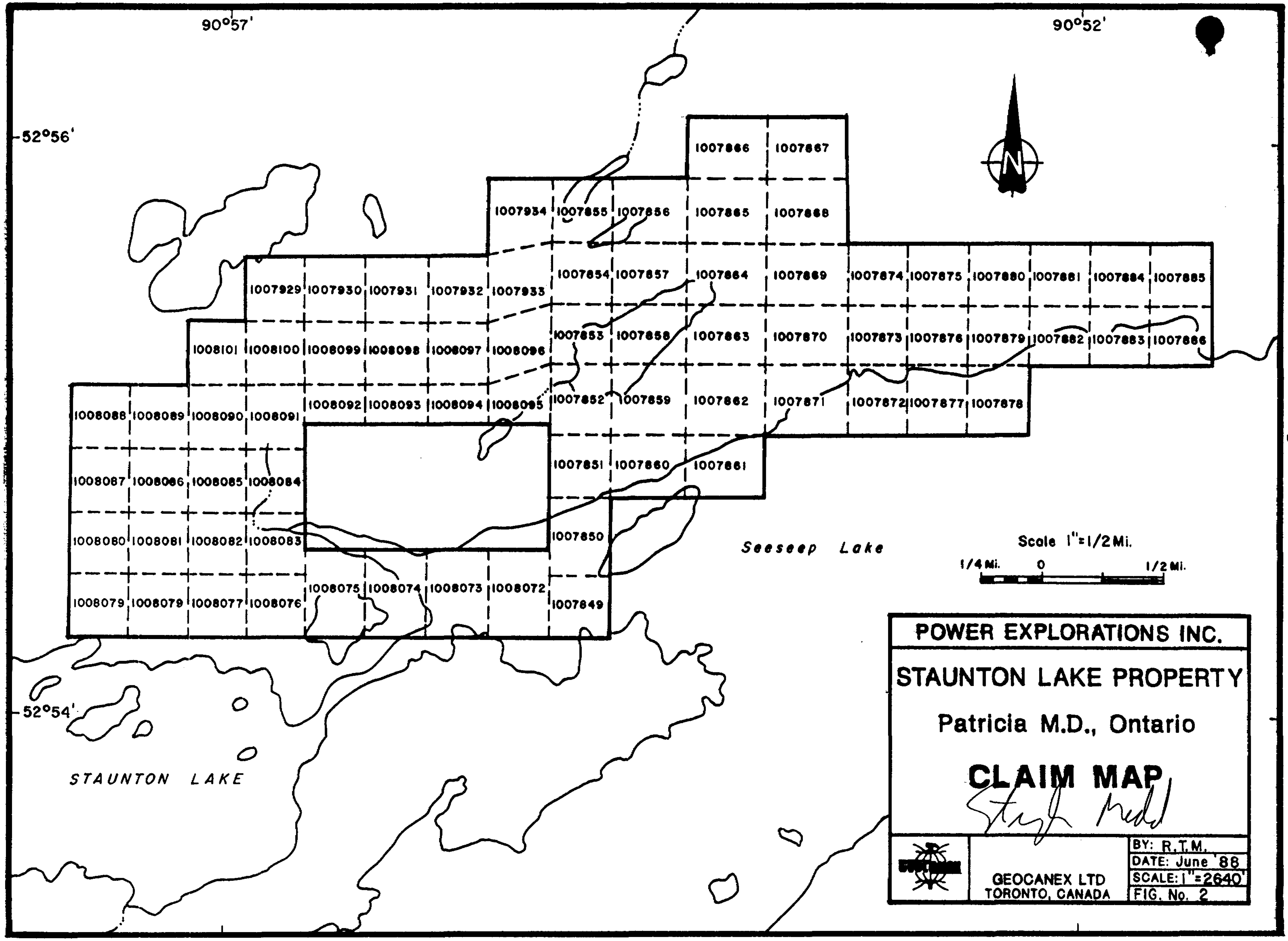
3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Staunton Lake property is located approximately 110 air miles north-northwest of the town of Pickle Lake and 170 air miles northeast of the town of Red Lake in Northwestern Ontario (Fig. No. 1). A block of 74 contiguous, unpatented mining claims form the property (Fig. No. 2). The property does not include a block of 8 contiguous claims which it encloses. To the southwest, the property is bordered by a claim block held by E.W. Bazinet for Milner Consolidated Silver Mines Ltd. and Beaufield Resources Inc. Claim numbers and recording dates are as follows:

Claim Numbers		Recording Dates
Pa 1007849-1007886 inclusive	(38)	October 14, 1987
Pa 1007929-1007934 inclusive	(6)	October 14, 1987
Pa 1008072-1008101 inclusive	(30)	October 14, 1987

Total 74 Claims


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
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1" = 100mi
DATE: June '88
BY: H.H./R.T.M
FIG. No. 1


90°57'
90°52'
52°56'
52°54'
N
1007866
1007867
1007934
1007855
1007856
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1007868
1007929
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1008081
1008082
1008083
1007850
1008079
1008079
1008077
1008076
1008075
1008074
1008073
1008072
1007849
Seeseep Lake
STAUNTON LAKE
Scale 1"=1/2 Mi.
1/4 Mi.
0
1/2 Mi.
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
STAUNTON 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

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

Access to the property is attained by helicopter or by float plane from Pickle Lake or Red Lake to a number of lakes on, or adjacent to the property. Furthermore, Highway 808, an all-weather gravel road from Pickle Lake to Windigo Lake, ends approximately 25 miles south of the property. During January to April, a winter road exists between Windigo Lake and Weagamow Lake and passes within five miles of the property.

4.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property is situated along the north shores of Staunton and Seeseep Lakes. Lakes, ponds and rivers cover 20% of the property. Overburden ridges trend northeast and are produced by well-drained sand and boulder drumlinoid deposits. Clay till sheets commonly occupy the low-lying areas which are covered by black spruce and thick muskeg.

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 magnetometer survey was flown in the area by the O.D.M.-G.S.C. (Maps 909G and 919G). The survey indicates that at least one east-northeast trending iron formation traverses the property.

1978 - Linecutting, geological mapping, and ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were conducted over six claim blocks held by St. Joseph Explorations Ltd., located southwest of the property. Diamond drilling for gold and massive sulphides was recommended.

1979 - Six holes were diamond drilled by St. Joseph Explorations Ltd. for a total of 1,788 feet. All six holes were located on the present Randall Lake property of Power Explorations Inc. situated along the North Caribou River Fault to the southwest. Assays were carried out for Au, Cu, and Zn.

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.

1984 - Moss Resources Ltd. staked 75 claims covering a 5.4 mile strike length along the North Caribou River Fault southwest of the property.

1985 - In March, 1985, magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were conducted over the Randall Lake property belonging to Moss Resources Ltd. and Power Explorations Inc. under a joint venture agreement.

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.

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. The airborne survey was flown by Aerodat Ltd. during the winter of 1985. Maps 80726 and 80727 cover the property area.

1986 - Geological mapping, magnetic and horizontal-loop EM surveys were performed over the claim block bordering the Staunton Lake property to the southwest. The work was done for Milner Consolidated Silver Mines Ltd. and Beaufield Resources Inc. under a joint venture agreement. Details of the three surveys are referred to in Section 7.0 (Property Geology) of this report.

1987 - A staking rush in the belt accelerated in 1987 such that by year's end, the entire length of the North Caribou River Fault and the boundary between South Rim Metavolcanics and Eyapamikama Metasediments were completely staked.

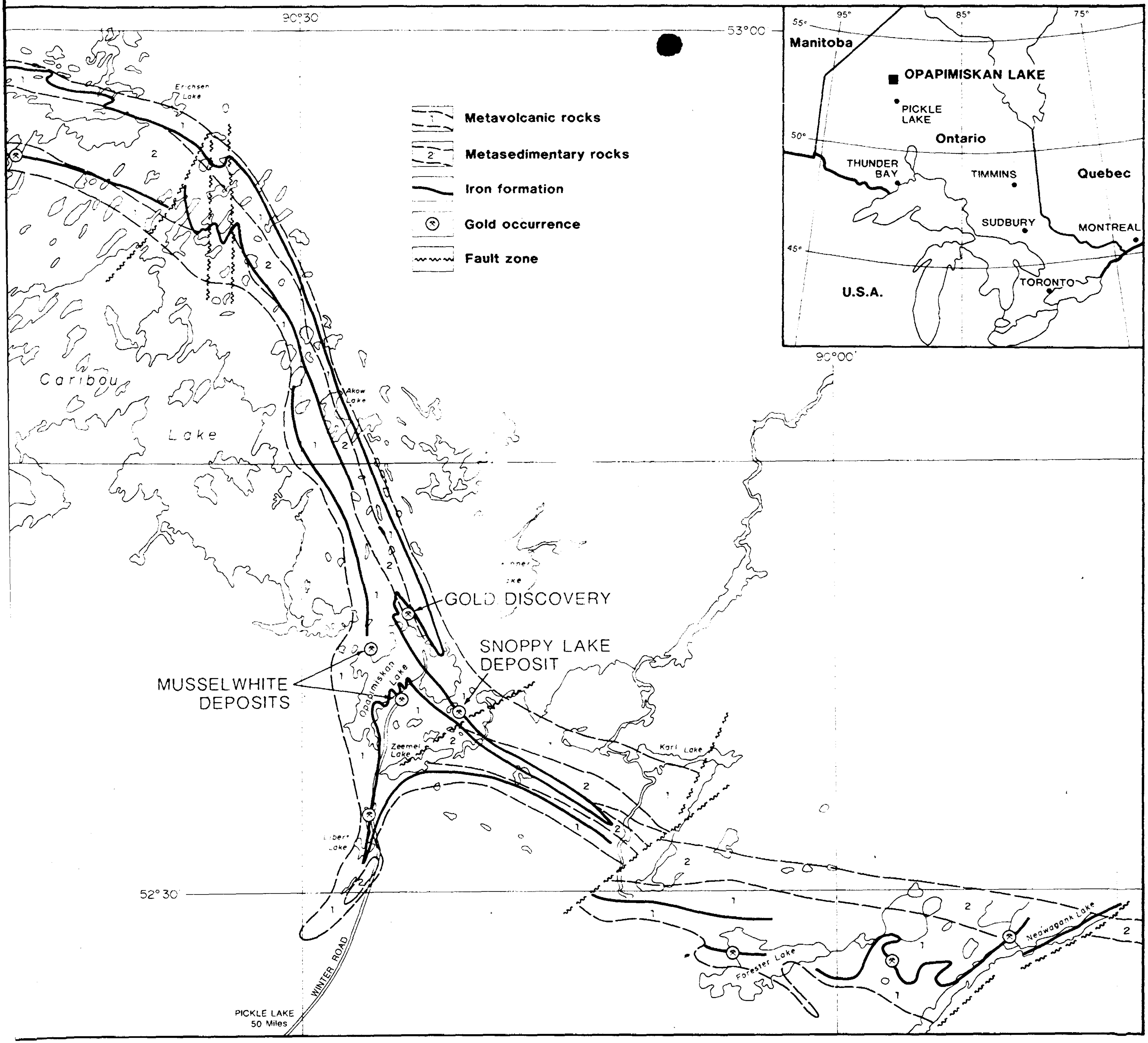
1987 - The Milner Consolidated Silver Mines Ltd. - Beaufield Resources Inc. joint venture diamond drilled seven holes for a total of 2,572.5 feet on the claim block adjacent to the Staunton Lake property on its southwest side. The best gold assay yielded 0.021 ounces gold per ton from interval 171-180 feet of Hole No. 3 located at co-ordinates 2+30N,8+00W (Grid 1) on claim 870717. The auriferous interval contained interbanded chert-magnetite-grunerite with 20% pyrite and pyrrhotite as massive bands and fracture-fillings. The zone was micro folded and sheared with trace amounts of arsenopyrite. Overall, results were disappointing and no further work was recommended in the near future.

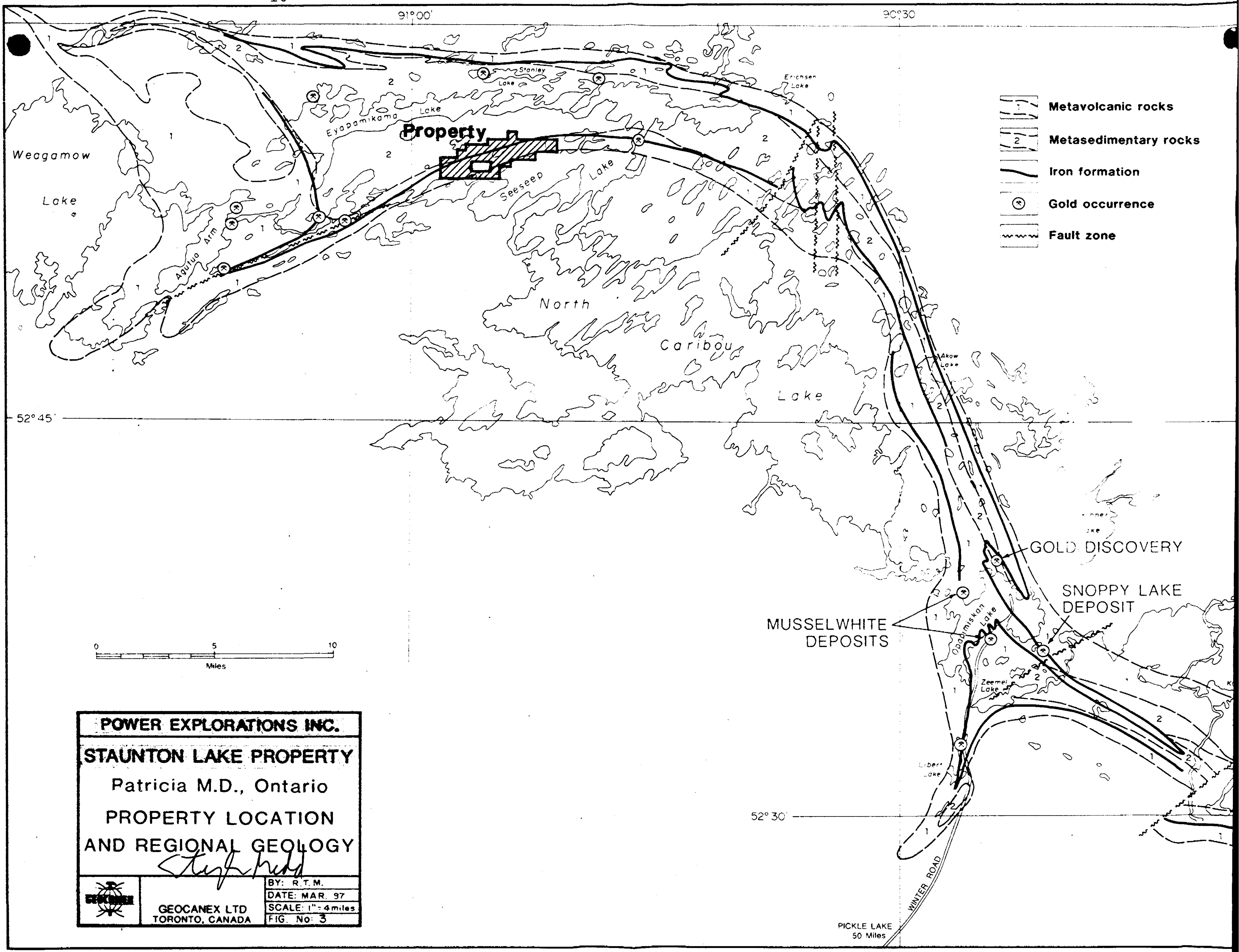
6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION

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 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 zones of banded oxide facies iron formation and cherty chemical sediments. Gabbro and quart-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


90°30'
53°00'
Erichsen Lake
Metavolcanic rocks
Metasedimentary rocks
Iron formation
Gold occurrence
Fault zone
55°
95°
85°
75°
Manitoba
OPAPIMISKAN LAKE
PICKLE LAKE
50°
Ontario
THUNDER BAY
TIMMINS
Quebec
SUDBURY
MONTREAL
45°
TORONTO
U.S.A.
90°00'
Caribou
Lake
Akow Lake
GOLD DISCOVERY
SNOPPY LAKE DEPOSIT
MUSSELWHITE DEPOSITS
Opapimiskan Lake
Zeemel Lake
Karl Lake
52°30'
Forester Lake
Neawagank Lake
WINTER ROAD
PICKLE LAKE 50 Miles


91°00'
90°30'
Weagamow
Lake
Stanley Lake
Erichsen Lake
Eyapamikama Lake
Property
Seeseep Lake
Agutua Arm
North
Caribou
Lake
Akow Lake
52°45'
Metavolcanic rocks
Metasedimentary rocks
Iron formation
Gold occurrence
Fault zone
GOLD DISCOVERY
SNOPPY LAKE DEPOSIT
MUSSELWHITE DEPOSITS
Opapimiskan Lake
Zeemel Lake
52°30'
WINTER ROAD
PICKLE LAKE 50 Miles
0 5 10
Miles
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
STAUNTON 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: 3

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 migmatized 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 6 million tons grading 0.2 ounces gold per ton.

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

No previously recorded detailed geological data is known to exist for the property. However, regional mapping of the area was carried out in 1973 by the O.G.S. and the results were released in 1982 on Map 2292 at a scale of one inch to four miles (O.G.S., 1982). A more focussed mapping program of the Eyapamikama Lake area was undertaken by the O.G.S. in 1984. The results of this survey are presented on preliminary geological map P.2834 at a scale of one inch to one-half mile, released in 1985 (Bartlett et al., 1985). Detailed geology, geophysics and diamond drilling were carried out in 1986-1987 on the Milner Consolidated Silver Mines property which borders the Staunton Lake property on its southwest side.

From the sources of geological data mentioned above, a rudimentary picture of the property geology can be constructed. Bedrock exposure is poor, approximately 5%, with a majority of outcrops apparently occurring along parts of the Seeseep and Staunton Lakes shorelines. Drilling on the adjacent property to the southwest encountered overburden thicknesses of 5 to 40 feet. Geological, magnetic and electromagnetic data from the adjacent property indicate that three geological domains continue east-northeasterly on to the Staunton Lake property. From north to south, they are: clastic metasediments of the Eyapamikama Metasediments; mafic fine-to-medium grained metavolcanic flows and tuffs of the South Rim Metavolcanics; and tonalite and granitoid rocks belonging to the North Caribou Lake Batholith. The data also indicates the possible extension on to the property of at least one continuous conductive iron formation unit contained within the mafic metavolcanics. This iron formation unit is flanked on its north side by a linear topographic depression and coincident EM conductor which could represent a concordant shear zone within the North Caribou River Fault System. Two other narrow, linear magnetic features, possibly oxide facies iron formation, also strike on to the property.

Drill core data from the adjacent property to the southwest reveal that the iron formation - shear zone area contains ubiquitous micro folding, brecciation and shearing in the rocks. The best gold assay came from this potential shear zone and yielded 0.021 ounces gold per ton over nine feet from interbanded chert-magnetite-grunerite with 20% pyrite and pyrrhotite as massive bands and fracture-fillings. Similar mineralized structures probably exist on the Staunton Lake property.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAM

During January and February, 1988, linecutting, and ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were conducted over the Staunton Lake property of Power Explorations Inc. The personnel involved were:

C. Bertrand	Val d'Or, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan.9-20, 1988
C. Darveau	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan.9-20, 1988
R. Darveau	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan.9-20, 1988
Y. Gregoire	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan.9-20, 1988
Y. Jacques	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan.9-20, 1988
R. LeMay	Amos, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan.9-20, 1988
J. Paquette	LaSarre, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan.9-20, 1988
P. Trapper	LaSarre, Quebec	Linecutter	Jan.9-20, 1988
F. Recoskie	Pickle Lake, Ontario	Magnetometer Operator	Jan. 28- Feb. 10, 1988
D.J. Recoskie	Val d'Or, Quebec	Magnetometer Operator	Jan. 28- Feb. 10, 1988
D.E. Recoskie	Val d'Or, Quebec	VLF Operator	Jan. 28- Feb. 10, 1988
R. Carpenter	Sioux Lookout, Ontario	VLF Operator	Jan. 28- Feb. 10, 1988

An east-west trending baseline was cut across the property and perpendicular lines were cut 200 feet apart with pickets erected at 100 foot intervals.

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.

The VLF-EM survey employed a Geonics EM-16 receiver tuned to receive the 24.0 kHz signal transmitted from Cutler, Maine (NAA). 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

Three major geological domains are inferred from the magnetic data, in conjunction with geological data from two sources (Bartlett et al., 1985) and (Milner Consolidated Silver Mines Ltd., 1986):

1. Clastic metasediments (Eyapamikama Metasediments) - north part of the property.
2. Mafic metavolcanic flows and tuffs with iron formation (South Rim Metavolcanics) - central part of the property.
3. Tonalite and granitoid rocks (North Caribou Lake Batholith) - south part of the property.

The property is dominated by an east to east-northeast trending package of mafic metavolcanics containing three relatively narrow magnetic bands interpreted to be sulphide and/or oxide facies iron formation. Iron formation bands IF-1 and IF-2, on the north and central parts of the property, respectively, have weak to moderate magnetic responses with values generally between 1000 and 4000 gammas. IF-1 peaks magnetically at 19,000 gammas on the west side of the property. IF-2 peaks magnetically at 8600 gammas on the centre of the property. IF-2 is believed to be the east extension of a chert-magnetite iron formation which was mapped and verified magnetically on the adjacent property to the southwest. Iron formation IF-3 borders the tonalite domain and is considerably weaker and less continuous magnetically than IF-1 and IF-2, with values generally between 600 and 1500 gammas. A peak value of 3500 gammas occurs on its west side.

The mafic metavolcanic/iron formation package is bordered to the north by a domain of relatively subdued and isolated magnetic peaks and depressions. Values generally range between 100 and 500 gammas. This area is interpreted to be clastic metasediments. Bordering the south side of the mafic metavolcanic/iron formation package is a domain of intermediate granitoid rocks or tonalite. This area is characterized by a very flat magnetic response, with values falling within a narrow range between 400 and 600 gammas.

Two west-northwest trending dykes and one north-northeast trending dyke traverse through the tonalite domain but do not appear to enter the adjacent mafic metavolcanic/iron formation package of rocks. These dykes could be diabasic in composition.

Numerous faults or shears cross the property, however, only a fraction of these are indicated by flexures or disruption of magnetic and VLF-EM conductors. Those faults that are apparent from the magnetic data include two north-northeast trending faults and one north-south trending fault on the east part of the property. On the west part of the property, two north-northwest trending faults have been interpreted based on magnetic data. Furthermore, two west to west-northwest trending conductors, A_4 and B_4, cut obliquely across iron formation bands IF-1 and IF-2, respectively, appearing to disrupt and abate their magnetic responses. These two conductors are believed to be parallel, conductive shears within the North Caribou River Fault System.

On the west part of the property, distances narrow between iron formation bands IF-1, IF-2 and IF-3, suggesting they have been squeezed into their present position by the tonalitic batholoth to the south. Deformation appears to be intense in this area as seen by the dense concentration of conductors, interpreted to be shears; and by the suggestion of small scale folding and apparent thickening of the iron formation bands.

9.2 VLF-EM Data

Six types of bedrock conductors are interpreted as occurring on the property. They are summarized below:

I Stratabound Conductors with a Magnetic Association
Type 2 - pyrrhotite-pyrite bearing iron formation or sheared iron formation with secondary sulphide mineralization.

II Conductors without a Magnetite Association

A. Concordant and Subconcordant Conductors Type 2
Type 2 - ambiguous source: pyritic and/or graphitic concordant horizons, conductive contacts, concordant faults and shears.

Type 3 - concordant or subconcordant faults and shears.

B. Discordant Conductors

Type 4 - west to west-northwest trending faults and shears.

Type 5 - east-northeast trending faults and shears.

Type 6 - west-northwest trending faults and shears.

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 response refers to quadrature that behaves the same way as the inphase (i.e. quadrature values are positive when inphase values are negative). 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%+ 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.

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 60-70% 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.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label (Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
A_1	West	Iron Fm. (IF-1)	35% strong 25% moderate 40% weak	2,500	Very high	Strongest part associated with high magnetics adjacent to discordant conductive shear (A_4).
B_1	West	Iron Fm. (IF-1)	15% moderate 70% weak 15% very weak	4,400	Very high	Pyrrhotite-pyrite in iron formation or sheared iron formation. Same zone as conductor A_1.
C_1	West	Iron Fm. (IF-1)	75% moderate 25% weak	4,200	Very high	Pyrrhotite-pyrite in iron formation or sheared iron formation. Same zone as conductors A_1, B_1.
D_1	East	Iron Fm. (IF-1)	100% very weak	1,400	Moderate	Weak pyrrhotite pyrite in iron formation. Magnetic response is weak.
E_1	West	Iron Fm. (IF-1)	100% moderate	400	Very high	Sulphide lens in folded part of iron formation IF-1.
F_1	West	Iron Fm. (IF-2)	100% very weak	700	High	Adjacent to discordant conductive shear (B_4) which could be main North Caribou River Fault.
G_1	West	Iron Fm. (IF-2)	100% very weak	700	Moderate	Weak pyrrhotite-pyrite in iron formation. Same zone as conductor F_1.
H_1	West	Iron Fm. (IF-2)	100% weak	1,300	High	Weak pyrrhotite-pyrite in iron formation. Same zone as conductors F_1, G_1.
I_1	East/ West	Iron Fm. (IF-2)	15% strong 50% moderate 35% weak	6,600	Very high	Strongest part associated with high magnetics. Pyrrhotite-pyrite in iron formation or sheared iron formation.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label (Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
J_1	East	Iron Fm. (IF-2)	100% weak	400	Low	Sulphide lens in iron formation or overburden noise.
K_1	East/ West	Iron Fm. (IF-3)	45% moderate 40% weak 15% very weak	7,600	High	Pyrrhotite-pyrite in weak iron formation (IF-3 north horizon).
L_1	East	Iron Fm. (IF-3)	15% moderate 30% weak 55% very weak	3,000	Moderate	Could be same zone as conductor K_1.
M_1	West	Iron Fm. (IF-3)	35% strong 25% moderate 40% weak	1,600	Very high	Pyrrhotite-pyrite in folded/faulted iron formation.
N_1	East/ West	Iron Fm. (IF-3)	10% strong 60% weak 30% very weak	6,500	High	Pyrrhotite-pyrite in weak iron formation (IF-3 south horizon) adjacent to tonalitic batholith.
A_2	West	Clastic Metasediment	100% weak	700	Low	Could be a weakly conductive contact or concordant fault in the clastic metasediments.
B_2	West	Clastic Metasediment	100% weak	1,300	Low	Same zone as A_2.
C_2	West	Clastic Metasediment	100% very weak	1,200	Low	Same zone as A_2, B_2.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label (Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
D_2	West	Clastic Metasediments	100% very weak	1,200	Low	Same zone as A_2, B_2, C_2.
E_2	West	Clastic Metasediments	15% moderate 85% weak	3,000	Low	Same zone as A_2, B_2, C_2, D_2.
F_2	West	Clastic Metasediments	50% weak 50% very weak	800	Low	Could be a weakly conductive contact or concordant fault in the clastic metasediments.
G_2	West	Clastic Metasediments	40% weak 60% very weak	2,200	Low	Same zone as F_2.
H_2	West	Clastic Metasediments	100% weak	900	Low	Same zone as F_2, G_2.
I_2	East	Clastic Metasediments	100% very weak	600	Low	Could be a lens of disseminated pyrite.
J_2	West	Mafic Metavolcanics-Iron Fm. (IF-1) Contact	100% very weak	1,200	Moderate	Weakly conductive contact or sheared contact.
K_2	West	Mafic Metavolcanics-Iron Fm. (IF-3) Contact	5% strong 35% moderate 60% weak	5,400	Very high	Could be sulphide bearing and sheared iron formation contact. Sinuous shape due to faulting/folding.
L_2	East/ West	Mafic Metavolcanics	50% moderate 50% weak	1,200	Low	Weak magnetic association. Could be sulphide bearing mafic metavolcanic horizon.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label (Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
M_2	East	Mafic Metavolcanics	100% weak	400	Low	Same zone as L_2.
N_2	East	Mafic Metavolcanics	35% weak 65% very weak	2,800	Low	Same zone as L_2, M_2. Weak magnetic association.
O_2	East	Mafic Metavolcanics	25% moderate 75% weak	3,600	Moderate	Weak magnetic association. Could be sulphide bearing mafic horizon or very weak iron formation.
P_2	East	Mafic Metavolcanics	100% very weak	1,200	Low	Could be a weakly conductive contact or concordant fault.
Q_2	East	Mafic Metavolcanics	100% weak	400	Low	Same zone as P_2.
R_2	East	Mafic Metavolcanics	50% weak 50% very weak	800	Low	Same zone as P_2, Q_2.
S_2	East	Mafic Metavolcanics	100% weak	1,100	Low	Could be weakly conductive contact or concordant fault.
T_2	East	Mafic Metavolcanics	65% weak 35% very weak	1,200	Low	Similar to condutor T_2.
U_2	East	Mafic Metavolcanics	55% moderate 45% weak	2,800	Moderate	Could be conductive contact or concordant shear parallel to concordant shear I_3.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label (Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
A_3	East/ West	Clastic Metasediment	20% moderate 80% weak	1,800	Moderate	Could be subconcordant shear connecting with conductor C_1 in iron formation (IF-1)
B_3	East	Clastic Metasediment	50% moderate 50% very weak	1,600	Low	Same zone as A_3.
C_3	West	Mafic Metavolcanics	70% weak 30% very weak	2,300	Moderate	Subconcordant shear which could intersect iron formation (IF-1).
D_3	West	Mafic Metavolcanics	60% moderate 40% weak	2,400	Moderate	Same zone as C_3. Appears to crosscut weak magnetic trend in mafic metavolcanics.
E_3	East	Mafic Metavolcanics	15% moderate 85% weak	2,400	Low	Could be same zone as C_3, D_3.
F_3	West	Mafic Metavolcanics	100% weak	1,600	Moderate	Subconcordant shear which could intersect iron formation (IF-2).
G_3	East	Mafic Metavolcanics	50% weak 50% very weak	1,800	Moderate	Subconcordant shear which could connect with conductor I_1 in iron formation (IF-2).
H_3	East	Mafic Metavolcanics	100% very weak	1,200	Low	Subconcordant shear parallel to conductor G_3.
I_3	East/ West	Mafic Metavolcanics	25% moderate 65% weak 10% very weak	13,600	High	Could be main part of the North Caribou River Fault. Strength increases over magnetic highs.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
J_3	East	Mafic Metavolcanics	75% weak 25% very weak	3,200	Moderate	Subconcordant shear which could intersect iron formation (IF-3). Possible extension L_1.
K_3	East/ West	Tonalite	25% strong 40% moderate 35% weak	5,100	Moderate	Edge effect on north side of Seeseep Lake Could also be a shear along tonalite boundary.
L_3	East	Tonalite	45% moderate 30% weak 25% very weak	3,900	Moderate	Same as conductor K_3.
M_3	East	Tonalite	50% moderate 50% weak	2,900	Moderate	Same as conductors K_3, L_3.
N_3	West	Tonalite	50% weak 50% very weak	900	Low	Fault subconcordant to tonalite boundary.
O_3	West	Tonalite	30% moderate 70% weak	700	Low	Could be same fault as conductor N_3 but disrupted by two dykes.
P_3	West	Tonalite	60% moderate 40% weak	2,800	Low	Could be same fault as conductors N_3, O_3, but disrupted by two dykes.
Q_3	West	Tonalite	100% moderate	800	Low	Fault subconcordant to tonalite boundary.
R_3	West	Tonalite	100% moderate	800	Low	Could be same fault as conductor Q_3.
S_3	West	Tonalite	80% moderate 20% weak	1,100	Low	Could be same fault as conductors Q_3, R_3, but disrupted by two dykes.

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label (Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
T_3	West	Tonalite	65% weak 35% very weak	1,100	Low	Fault subconcordant to tonalite boundary.
U_3	West	Tonalite	100% strong	600	Low	Could be same fault as conductor T_3 but disrupted by a dyke.
V_3	West	Tonalite	15% moderate 70% weak 15% very weak	2,600	Low	Fault subconcordant to tonalite boundary.
W_3	West	Tonalite	60% moderate 40% weak	2,000	Low	Similar to conductor V_3.
A_4	West	Clastic Metasediments, Iron Fm. (IF-1) and Mafic Metavolcanics	25% moderate 60% weak 15% very weak	5,600	Very high	West-northwest trending discordant shear cutting IF-1. Part of the North Caribou River Fault System.
B_4	West	Mafic Metavolcanics and Iron Fm. (IF-2)	90% weak 10% very weak	5,500	Very high	West-northwest trending discordant shear cutting IF-2. Part of the North Caribou Fault System.
A_5	West	Tonalite	35% moderate 65% weak	1,100	Low	East-northeast trending discordant fault.
B_5	West	Tonalite and Iron Fm. (IF-3)	55% weak 45% very weak	2,900	Moderate	East-northeast trending discordant fault intersecting iron formation (IF-3).

TABLE NO. 1 - VLF-EM BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY

Conductor Label Numeral Denotes Conductor Type)	Map Sheet	Probable Host Rock	Conductor Strength	Length (Feet)	Priority	Interpretation
C_5	West	Tonalite and Iron Fm. (IF-3)	10% strong 65% moderate 25% weak	4,800	High	East-northeast trending discordant fault intersecting iron formation (IF-3).
D_5	West	Tonalite	25% moderate 55% weak 20% very weak	4,100	Low	East-northeast trending discordant fault cut by dyke.
A_6	West	Tonalite	15% strong 85% moderate	2,300	Moderate	West-northwest trending fault (graphitic?) along edge of dyke. Could also be lake edge effect.
B_6	West	Tonalite	100% strong	3,200	Moderate	West-northwest trending fault (graphitic? along edge of another parallel dyke.
C_6	West	Mafic Metavolcanics	50% weak 50% very weak	900	Low	West-northwest trending fault.
D_6	West	Mafic Metavolcanics	80% weak 20% very weak	2,100	Low	West-northwest trending discordant fault.
E_6	West	Clastic Metasediments	85% weak 15% very weak	1,800	Low	West-northwest trending discordant fault.
F_6	West	Clastic Metasediments	65% weak 35% very weak	1,200	Low	West-northwest trending discordant fault.

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.

The North Caribou River Fault System is interpreted as changing from a northeast direction, southwest of the property, to a west to west-northwest direction at the west end of the property. As it continues towards the east end of the property, it changes direction again, to an east-northeast trend that parallels the shoreline of Seeseep Lake. The north shoreline of Seeseep Lake may in fact be fault-bounded.

Generally, the fault system is interpreted to form a 1,200 foot wide zone on the west end of the property between conductors A_4 and B_4. These two conductors are believed to be two of the more dynamic and prominent shears within the fault system. They cut obliquely across iron formations IF-1 and IF-2, respectively, causing marked flexures and abatements in the magnetic responses of the iron formation units. An abatement in the magnetic intensity could reflect hydrothermally produced grunerite from magnetite, as well as silica and carbonate flooding. All are important ingredients for gold deposition in the area.

On the central and east parts of the property, the fault system is interpreted as being confined mainly between iron formations IF-2 and IF-3. Conductor I_3 is a dominant, continuous conductor between the two iron formation units and could be the east extension of a shear represented by conductor B_4. Similarily, conductors I_1, and G_3 could form the east extension of a shear represented by conductor A_4.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Drill target 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 Staunton 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: namely, the North Caribou River Fault System and subsidiary splay structures, particularly where individual shears intersect or are proximal to iron formation.

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 drilling for a total of 21 holes and approximately 6,300 feet. This is based on an average hole depth of 300 feet; an average hole separation of 400 feet; and a drilling direction from south to north at an inclination of -50°.

Fence No. 1

Location: L88+00W, 7+00S to 14+00S
Number of Holes: 3
Approximate Footage: 900 feet

Targets to Test:

1. North contact of iron formation IF-1 and west end of conductor B_1 which appears to be offset from conductor A_1 by a crosscutting conductive shear (A_4).

2. Conductor A_4, which could represent one of the more prominent shear structures within the North Caribou River Fault System. It becomes locally stronger where it intersects iron formation IF-1. Furthermore, the intersection is marked by a flexure and abatement in the magnetic response.

3. South contact of iron formation IF-1 and east end of conductor A_1 which appears to be offset from conductor B_1 by a crosscutting conductive shear (A_4).

Fence No. 2

Location: L80+00W, 4+00S to 12+00S
Number of Holes: 2
Approximate Footage: 600 feet
Targets to Test:

1. Conductor B_1, which could represent pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralization within iron formation IF-1 or within a stratabound shear. Magnetic data suggest faulting and/or folding near this part of the conductor.

2. Conductor A_4, which could represent a dynamic shear within the North Caribou River Fault System.

Fence No. 3

Location: L68+00W, BL0+00 to 6+00S
Number of Holes: 2
Approximate Footage: 600 feet
Targets to Test:

1. Conductor B_1 in an area of possible small scale folding and apparent thickening of iron formation IF-1.

2. Conductor E_1, a short, moderate strength conductor which could represent a lens of pyrrhotite-pyrite within folded iron formation IF-1 or a mineralized axial shear structure.

Fence No 4

Location: L76+00W, 23+00S to 31+00S
Number of Holes: 3
Approximate Footage: 900 feet
Targets to Test:

1. Conductor B_4, which could represent a dynamic shear structure within the North Caribou River Fault System similar to conductor A_4.

2. Conductor K_2, which could be a mineralized or sheared contact along the north side of iron formation IF-3.

3. Conductor C_5, which crosscuts iron formation IF-3 in a northeast direction and could represent a splay fault off a shear structure marked by conductor B_4. A north-northwest trending fault crosscuts the iron formation nearby. The magnetic intensity is weakened in this area.

Fence No. 5

Location: L104+00W, 13+00S to 28+00S
Number of Holes: 3
Approximate Footage: 900
Targets to Test:

1. Conductor A_1 in iron formation IF-1 where a marked abatement in the magnetic intensity exists.

2. Conductor B_4, which could represent a dynamic shear structure in the North Caribou River Fault System. The conductor crosscuts iron formation IF-2 in an area which is marked by a very large and prominent abatement in the magnetic intensity, possibly a result of hydrothermal alteration.

3. Conductor K_2, which could be a mineralized or sheared contact along the north side of iron formation IF-3. The magnetic intensity is weakened in this area.

Fence No. 6

Location: L20+00E, 8+00N to 13+00S
Number of Holes: 4
Approximate Footage: 1,200 feet
Targets to Test:

1. Conductor I_1 which could represent pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralization in iron formation IF-2 or within a stratabound shear. Conductor I_1, could be the east extension of conductor A_4, a possible shear structure within the North Caribou River Fault System.

2. Conductor I_3, which could be the east extension of conductor B_4, another possible shear structure within the North Caribou River Fault System.

3. Conductor K_1, associated with a weakening of the magnetic intensity along the north horizon of iron formation IF-3.

4. Conductor N_1, associated with a weakening of the magnetic intensity along the south horizon of iron formation IF-3.

Fence No. 7

Location: L32+00E, 11+00N to 9+00S
Number of Holes: 4
Approximate Footage: 1,200 feet
Targets to Test: Along strike of the same four conductors in Fence No. 6.

Respectfully submitted,

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

11.0 REFERENCES

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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 16th DAY OF June, 1988

Stephen B. Medd, B.Sc.
Geologist

53B15NW0007

900

Oct 21

Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Supervisor
Mining Lands

Report of Work

(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

Mining Act

DOCUMENT NO.
W8803·211

Staunton Lake

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.

2.11609

Type of Survey(s)	Township or Area
Geophysical Survey	Seeseep lake Area G2204

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	08 Day 01 Mo. 88 Yr. – 26 Day 02 Mo. 88 Yr.	441

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	Geophysical	Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	- Electromagnetic	40
	- Magnetometer	20
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	

RECEIVED
SEP 6 1988
MINING LANDS SECTION

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

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

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

RECEIVED
SEP 1 1988
PATRICIA MINING DIVISION

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 74

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed:

Performed on Claim(s):

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures				Total Days Credits
$	÷	15	=	

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

Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
Aug 24/88	[signature]

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
4440	Sept. 1, 1988	[signature]
	Date Approved as Recorded	Branch Director
	See revised	statement

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: H.J. Hodge 1003-34 King St. East, Toronto, Ontario M5C 1E5

Date Certified	Certified by (Signature)
Aug 24/88	[signature]

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY

FOR

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

CLAIMS NUMBERS

Claude Darveau
License # K 20388

Pa 1007849
1007850
1007851
1007852
1007853
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1007859
1007860
1007861
1007862
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Rene Darveau
License # S 6095

Pa 1007929
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Pa 1008072
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1008100
1008101

Total 74 Claims

RECEIVED
SEP - 1 1988
PATRICIA MINING DIVISION

Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Geophysical-Geological-Geochemical Technical Data Statement

File W8803-211

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) Magnetic and VLF-EM
Township or Area SEESEEP Lake area
Claim Holder(s) see attached

Survey Company Geocanex Ltd.
Author of Report Stephen B. Medd
Address of Author 1117-7 Crescent Place, Toronto, Ont.
Covering Dates of Survey January 9 - February 26, 1988
(linecutting to office)
Total Miles of Line Cut 441 Miles

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: Sept. 9/88 SIGNATURE: ______
Author of Report or Agent

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

See Attached List
(prefix) (number)

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS 74

OFFICE USE ONLY

Res. Geol. ______ Qualifications 2.9752

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

837 (85/12)

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

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

Number of Stations 23093 Number of Readings MAG 28173 VLF 23093

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

Profile scale 1 Inch = 40% for VLF-EM

Contour interval 100 Gammas for Magnetics

MAGNETIC

Instrument Scintrex Fluxgate 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

Base Station location and value Variable

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument Geonics EM-16 VLF-EM Receiver

Coil configuration Vertical

Coil separation Infinity

Accuracy ± 2%

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

Frequency 24 KHz Cutler, Maine (NAA) (specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured Inphase (Tilt Angle) 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

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 ______________________________

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____

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

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis ______________________________

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General ______________________________

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____

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 ______________________________

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY

FOR

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

CLAIMS NUMBERS

Claude Darveau License # K 20388	Rene Darveau License # S 6095
Pa 1007849	Pa 1007929
1007850	1007930
1007851	1007931
1007852	1007932
1007853	1007933
1007854	1007934
1007855	
1007856	
1007857	Pa 1008072
1007858	1008073
1007859	1008074
1007860	1008075
1007861	1008076
1007862	1008077
1007863	1008078
1007864	1008079
1007865	1008080
1007866	1008081
1007867	1008082
1007868	1008083
1007869	1008084
1007870	1008085
1007871	1008086
1007872	1008087
1007873	1008088
1007874	1008089
1007875	1008090
1007876	1008091
1007877	1008092
1007878	1008093
1007879	1008094
1007880	1008095
1007881	1008096
1007882	1008097
1007883	1008098
1007884	1008099
1007885	1008100
1007886	1008101
	Total 74 Claims

Ontario

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines

October 14, 1988

Your file: W8803-211
Our file: 2.11603

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

Dear Sir:

Re: Notice of Intent dated September 29, 1988
Geophysical (Electromagnetic and Magnetometer) Survey
submitted on Mining Claims PA 1007849 et al
in the Area of Seeseep Lake

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

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

Yours sincerely,

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

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

Telephone: (416) 965-4888

RM:pl
Enclosure

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

Resident Geologist
Sioux Lookout, Ontario

Mr. C. Darveau/Mr. R. Darvea/
Power Explorations Inc.
Suite 1003
34 King Street E.
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1E5
Attn: Mr. H.J. Hodge

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File
2.11603

Date	Mining Recorder's Report of Work No.
Sept. 26/88	W8803.211

Recorded Holder
Claude Darveau/Rene Darveau/Power Exploration Inc.

Township or Area
Seeseep Lake Area

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical	PA 1007854-855
Electromagnetic 40 days	1007857 to 864 inclusive
Magnetometer ______ days	1007867
Radiometric ______ days	1007869 to 872 inclusive
Induced polarization ______ days	1007875 to 866 inclusive
Other ______ days	1007929 to 934 inclusive
	1008072 to 093 inclusive
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	1008095-096
Geological ______ days	1008098
	1008100
Geochemical ______ days	1008101
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	20 days ELECTROMAGNETIC	10 days ELECTROMAGNETIC
PA 1007853	PA 1007850-851	PA 1007849
1007856	1007868	10077852
1007865-866	1007873	1008094
1007874		1008097
1008099		

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

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

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

828 (85/12)

Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and [illegible]es

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File
2.11603

Date	Mining Recorder's Report of Work No.
Sept. 26, 1988	W.8803.211

Recorded Holder
Claude Darveau/Rene Darveau/Power Explorations Inc.

Township or Area
Seeseep Lake Area

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical	PA 1007854-855
Electromagnetic ________ days	1007857 to 864 inclusive
Magnetometer 20 days	1007867 to 872 inclusive
Radiometric ________ days	1007874 to 886 inclusive
Induced polarization ________ days	1007929 to 934 inclusive
Other ________ days	1008072 to 098 inclusive
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	1008100-101
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

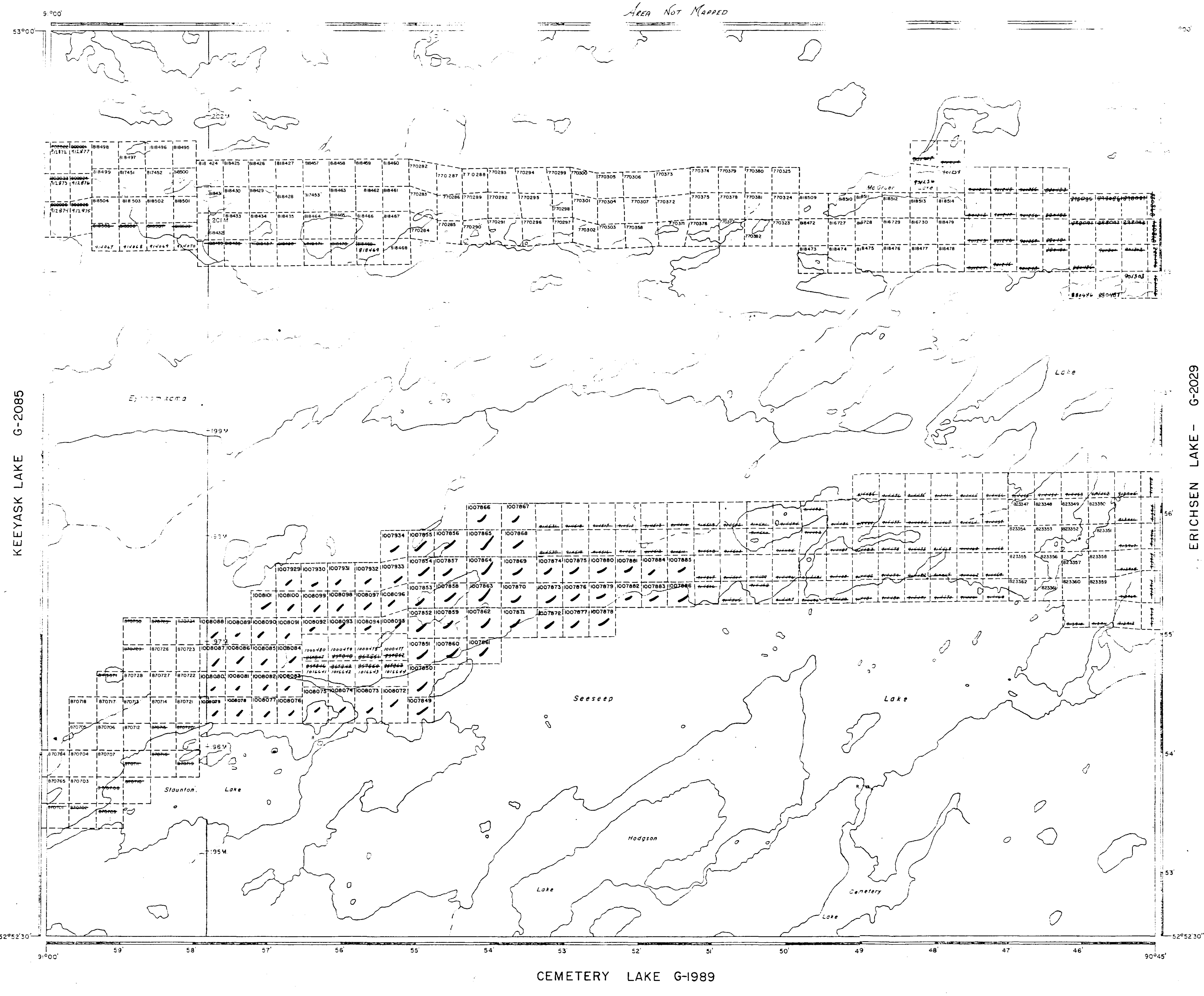
15 days MAGNETOMETER	10 days MAGNETOMETER	5 days MAGNETOMETER
PA 1007853	PA 1007850-851	PA 1007849
1007856	1007873	1007852
1007865-866		
1008099		

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

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

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

828 (85/12)



ROADS

FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS

SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN

RESERVATIONS

DOCUMENT | SYMBOL

SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS

SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY

MINING RIGHTS ONLY

SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS

REFERENCES

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

M.R.O. - MINING RIGHTS ONLY

200

April 18, 1986
Sept. 16/86
Oct 23/86
APR 2/87

RECEIVED OCT - 6 1988 PATRICIA MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

SEESEEP LAKE

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

SIOUX LOOKOUT

MINING DIVISION

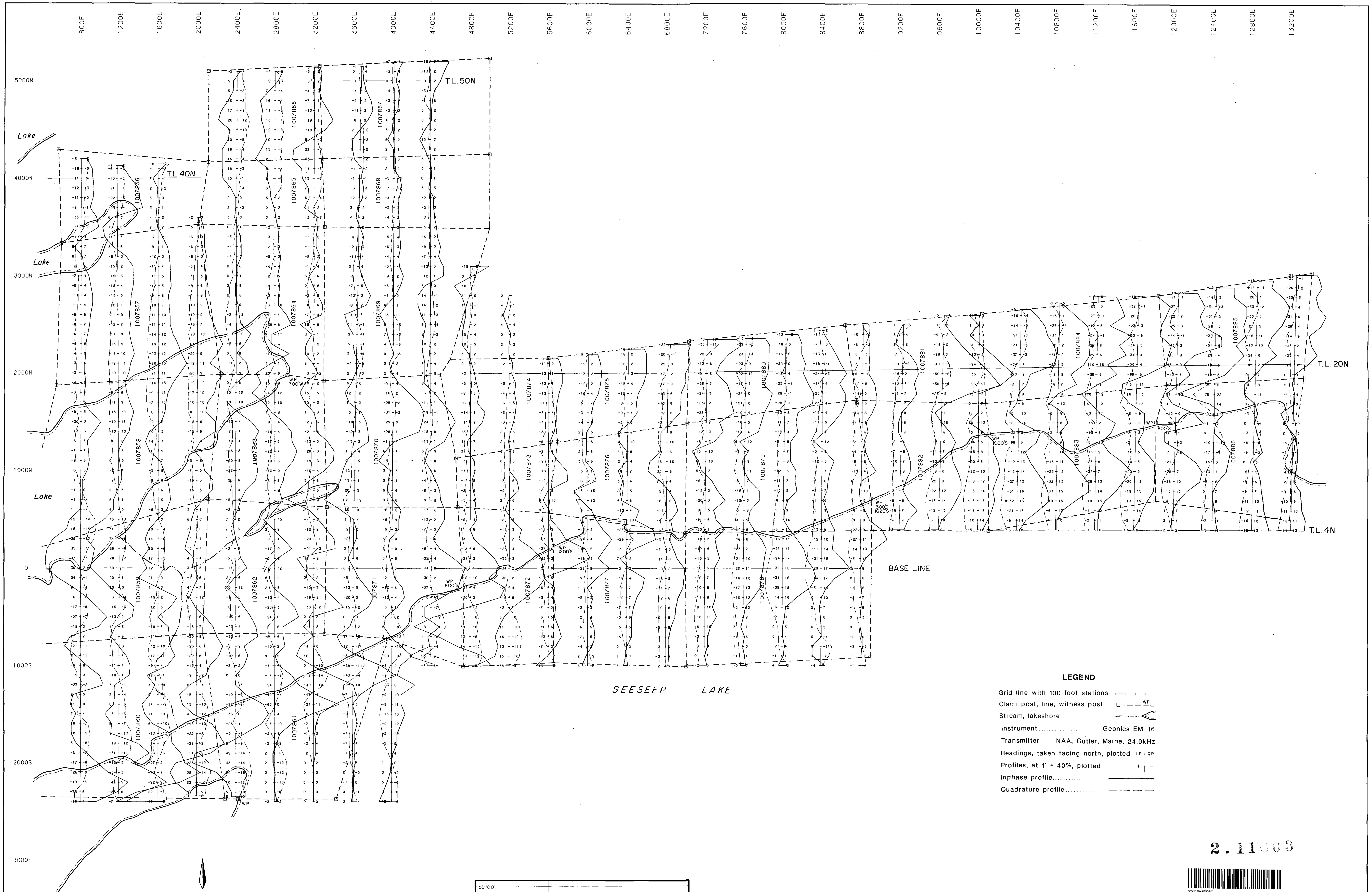
PATRICIA

LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION

KENORA (PATRICIA PORTION)

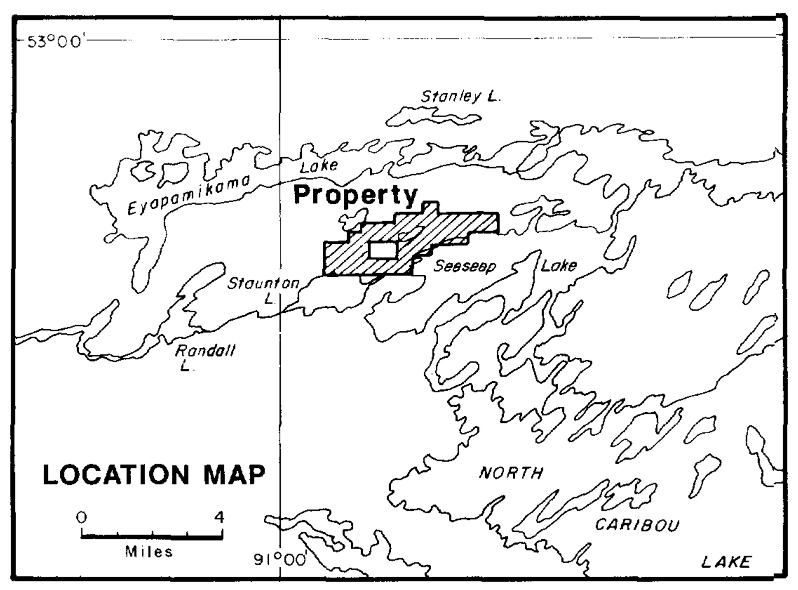
Ministry of Natural Resources Ontario

G-2204

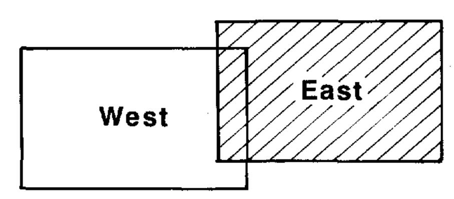


LEGEND

Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post, line, witness post
Stream, lakeshore
Instrument .... Geonics EM-16
Transmitter...... NAA, Cutler, Maine, 24.0kHz
Readings, taken facing north, plotted .. IP | QP
Profiles, at 1" = 40%, plotted .... + | -
Inphase profile ....
Quadrature profile ....



LOCATION MAP



SHEET INDEX

0 500' 1000' 1500' 2000'

Scale 1 inch = 400 feet

2.11003

53B15NW0007

210

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
EAST SHEET

VLF EM Survey
INPHASE & QUADRATURE PROFILES

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY: J.H. / R.T.M.
DATE: April 1988
SCALE: 1 : 4800
DWG. No: SL-3-E

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
WEST SHEET

VLF EM Survey
INPHASE & QUADRATURE PROFILES

GEOTERREX

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY:	J.H. / R.T.M.
DATE:	April 1988
SCALE:	1 : 4800
DWG. No:	SL-3-W

2.11603

220

LEGEND

- Grid line with 100 foot stations
- Claim post, line, witness post ... WP
- Stream, lakeshore
- Instrument ... Geonics EM-16
- Transmitter ... NAA, Cutler, Maine, 24.0kHz
- Readings, taken facing north, plotted ... IP | QP
- Profiles, at 1" = 40%, plotted ... + | -
- Inphase profile
- Quadrature profile

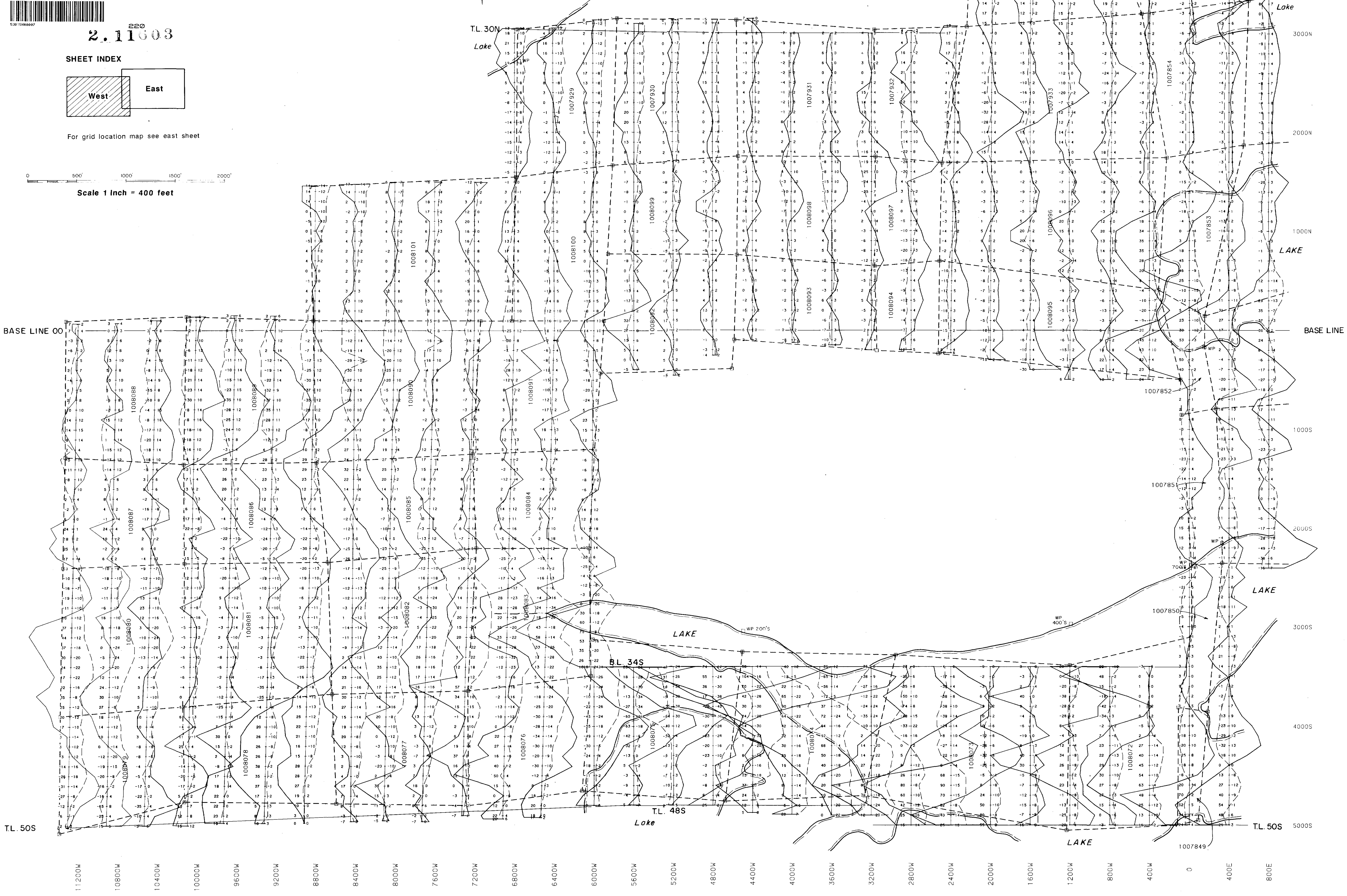
SHEET INDEX

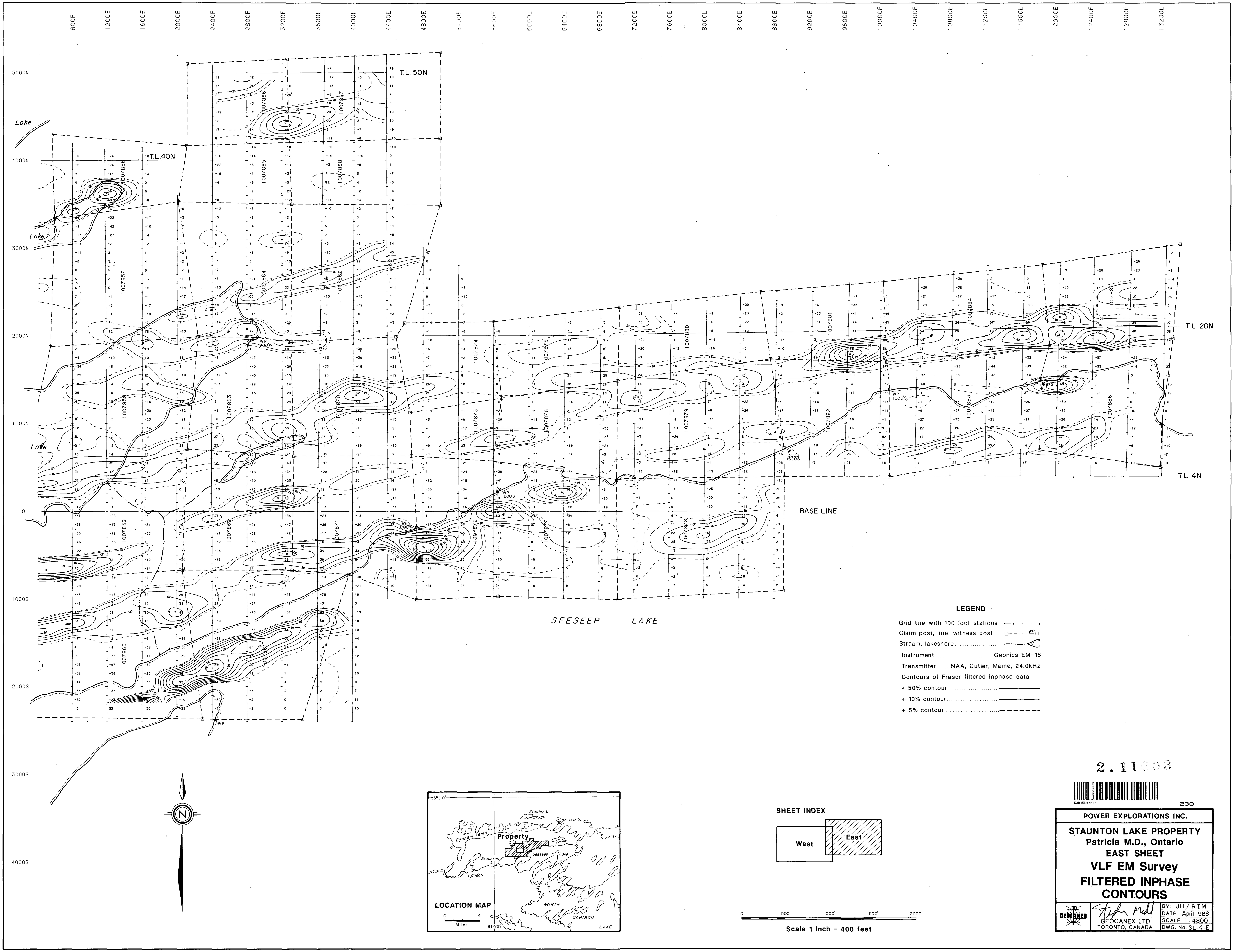
West | East

For grid location map see east sheet

0 500' 1000' 1500' 2000'

Scale 1 inch = 400 feet




T.L. 50N
T.L. 40N
T.L. 20N
T.L. 4N
BASE LINE
Lake
SEESEEP LAKE
LEGEND
Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post, line, witness post
Stream, lakeshore
Instrument Geonics EM-16
Transmitter NAA, Cutler, Maine, 24.0kHz
Contours of Fraser filtered inphase data
+ 50% contour
+ 10% contour
+ 5% contour
2.11003
230
LOCATION MAP
Property
Stanley L.
Seeseep Lake
Staunton L.
Randall L.
NORTH CARIBOU LAKE
Miles
SHEET INDEX
West
East
Scale 1 inch = 400 feet
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
EAST SHEET
VLF EM Survey
FILTERED INPHASE CONTOURS
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA
BY: JH./R.T.M.
DATE: April 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: SL-4-E

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
WEST SHEET

VLF EM Survey
FILTERED INPHASE CONTOURS

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY: J.H./R.T.M.
DATE: April 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: SL-4-W

2.11 240

LEGEND

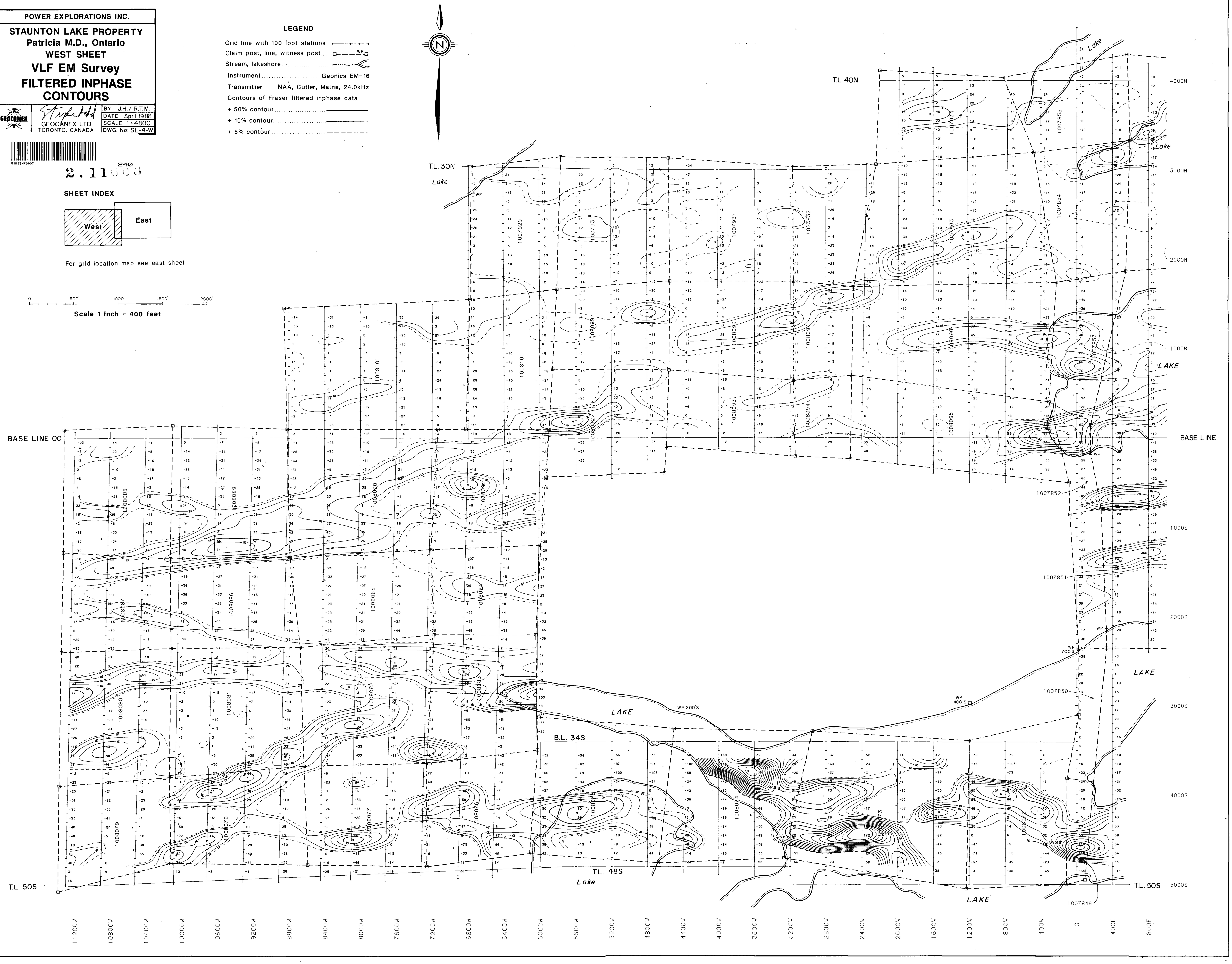
Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post, line, witness post ... WP
Stream, lakeshore
Instrument ... Geonics EM-16
Transmitter ... NAA, Cutler, Maine, 24.0kHz
Contours of Fraser filtered inphase data
+ 50% contour
+ 10% contour
+ 5% contour

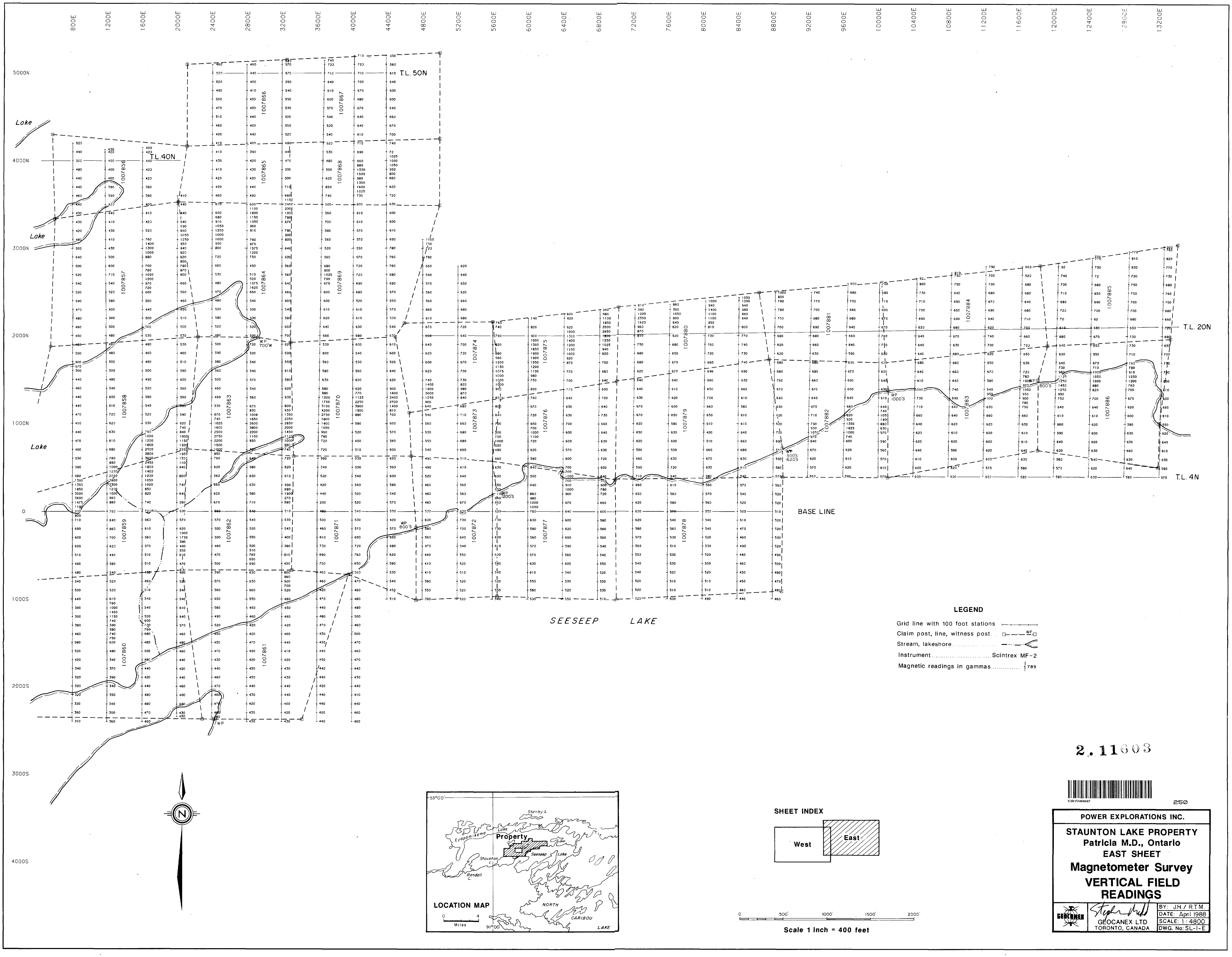
SHEET INDEX

West | East

For grid location map see east sheet

Scale 1 inch = 400 feet




T.L. 50N
T.L. 40N
T.L. 20N
T.L. 4N
BASE LINE
SEESEEP LAKE
Lake
LEGEND
Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post, line, witness post
Stream, lakeshore
Instrument .... Scintrex MF-2
Magnetic readings in gammas 789
2.11603
250
SHEET INDEX
West
East
LOCATION MAP
Property
Scale 1 inch = 400 feet
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
EAST SHEET
Magnetometer Survey
VERTICAL FIELD READINGS
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA
BY: JH / R.T.M.
DATE: April 1988
SCALE: 1 : 4800
DWG. No: SL-I-E

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
WEST SHEET

Magnetometer Survey
VERTICAL FIELD READINGS

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY: J.H./R.T.M.
DATE: April 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: SL-I-W

LEGEND

Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post, line, witness post .... WP
Stream, lakeshore
Instrument .... Scintrex MF-2
Magnetic readings in gammas 789

260

2.11603

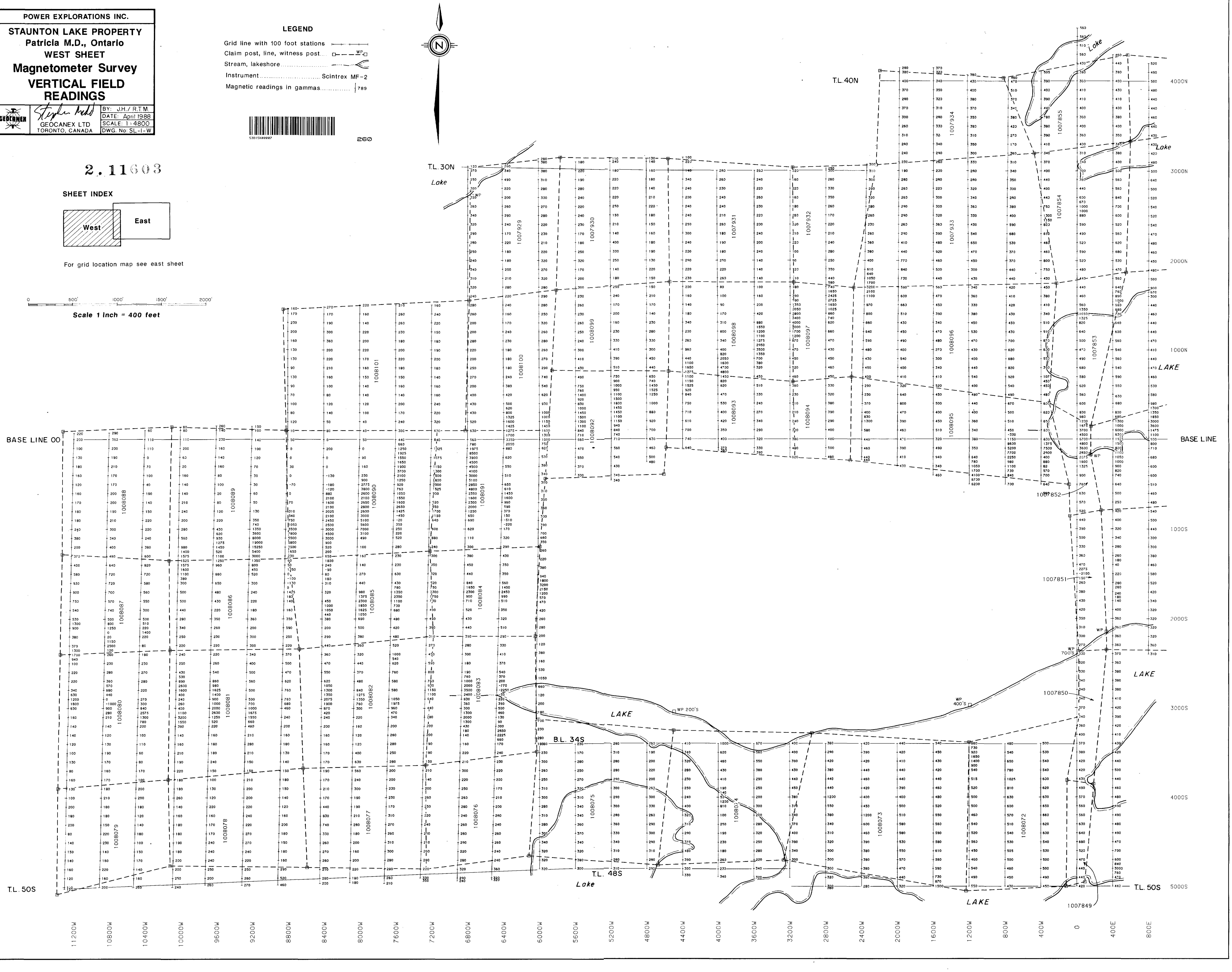
SHEET INDEX

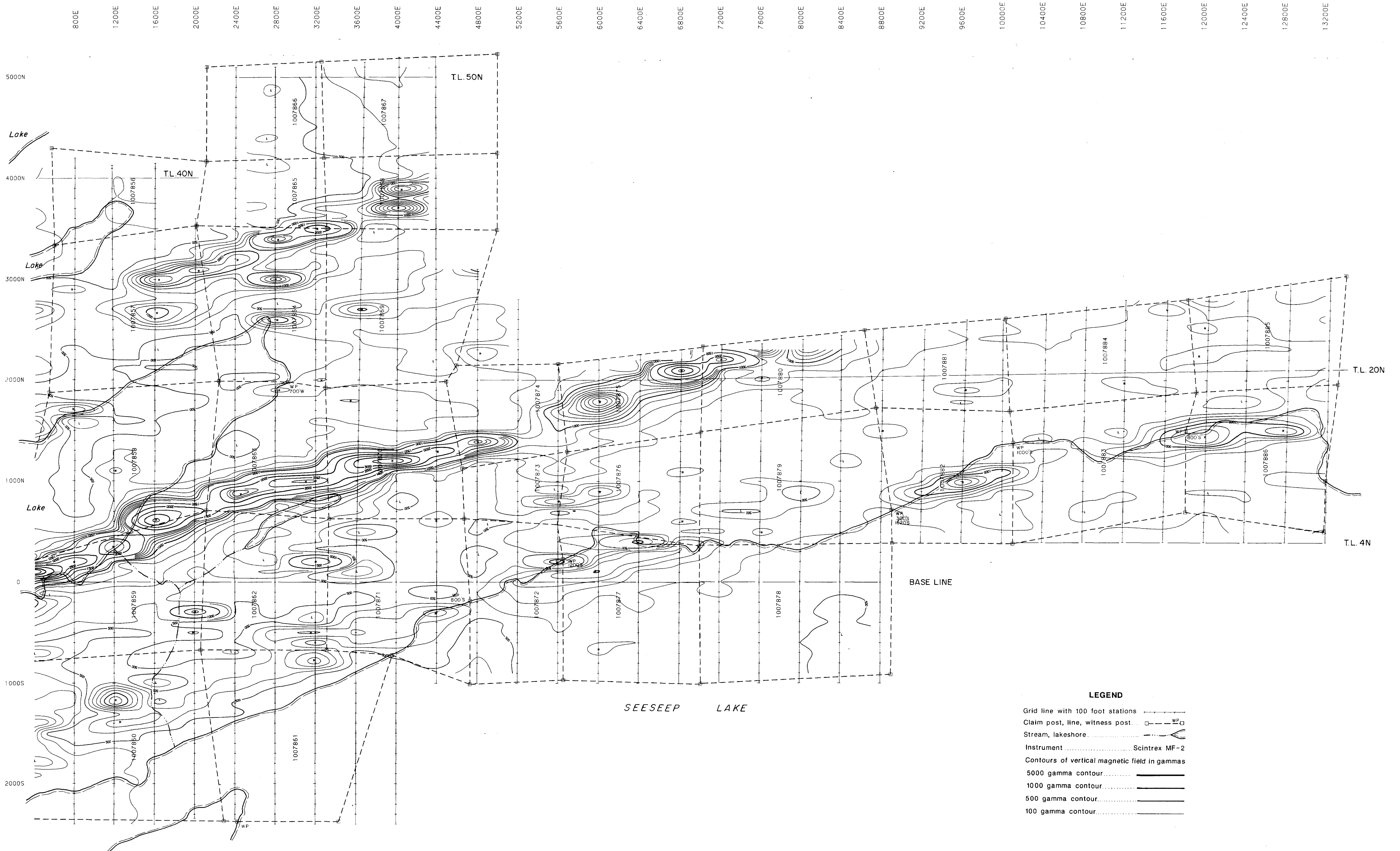
West | East

For grid location map see east sheet

0 500' 1000' 1500' 2000'

Scale 1 inch = 400 feet





LEGEND

Grid line with 100 foot stations

Claim post, line, witness post WP

Stream, lakeshore

Instrument .... Scintrex MF-2

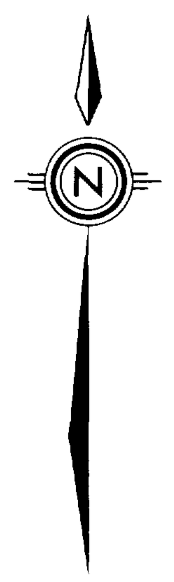
Contours of vertical magnetic field in gammas

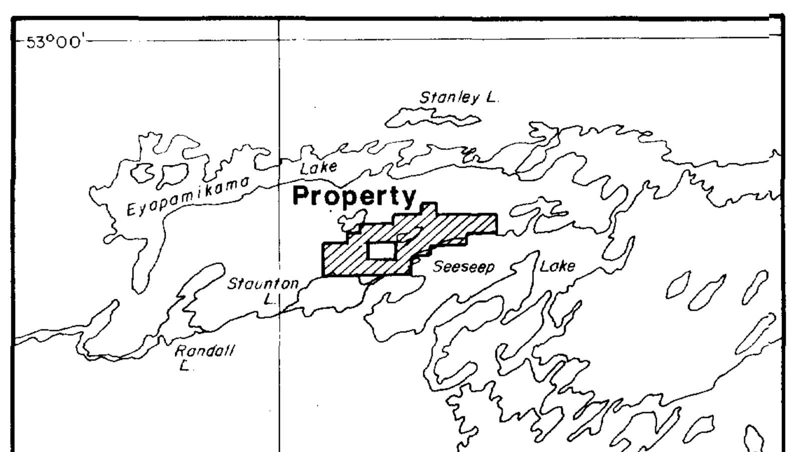
5000 gamma contour

1000 gamma contour

500 gamma contour

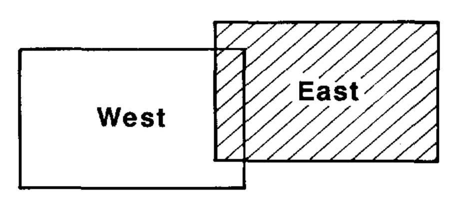
100 gamma contour





LOCATION MAP

SHEET INDEX



0 500' 1000' 1500' 2000'

Scale 1 inch = 400 feet

2.11603

270

POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.

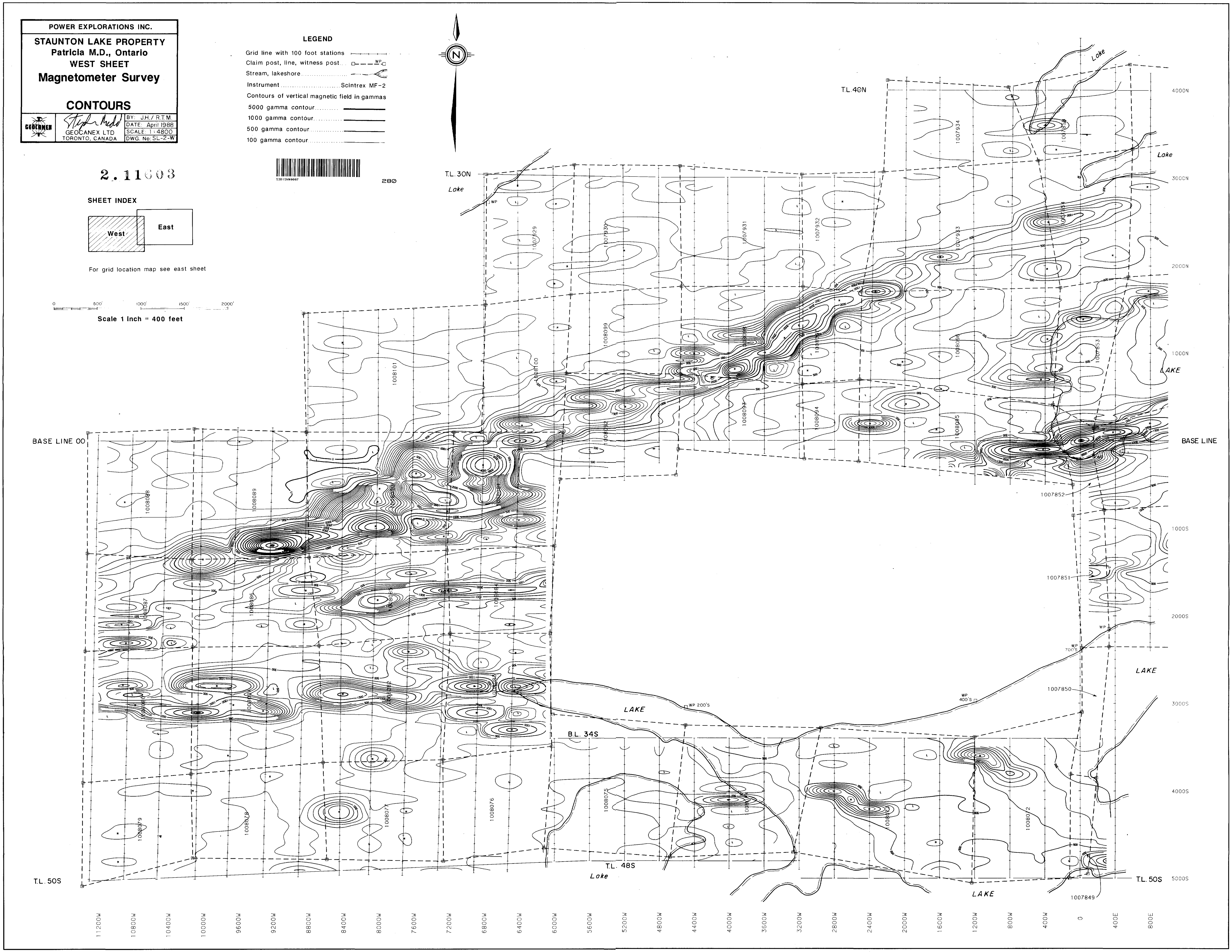
STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
EAST SHEET

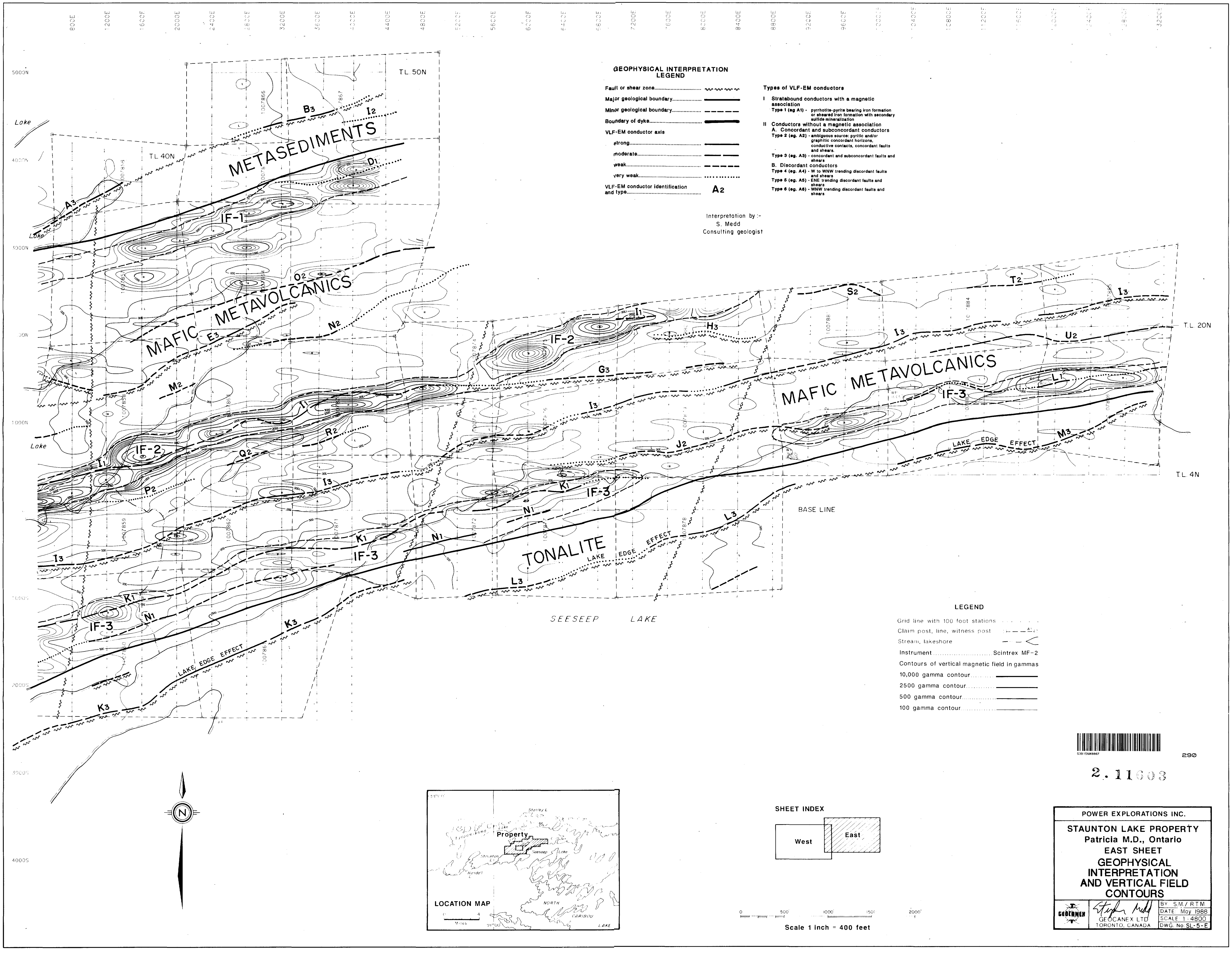
Magnetometer Survey

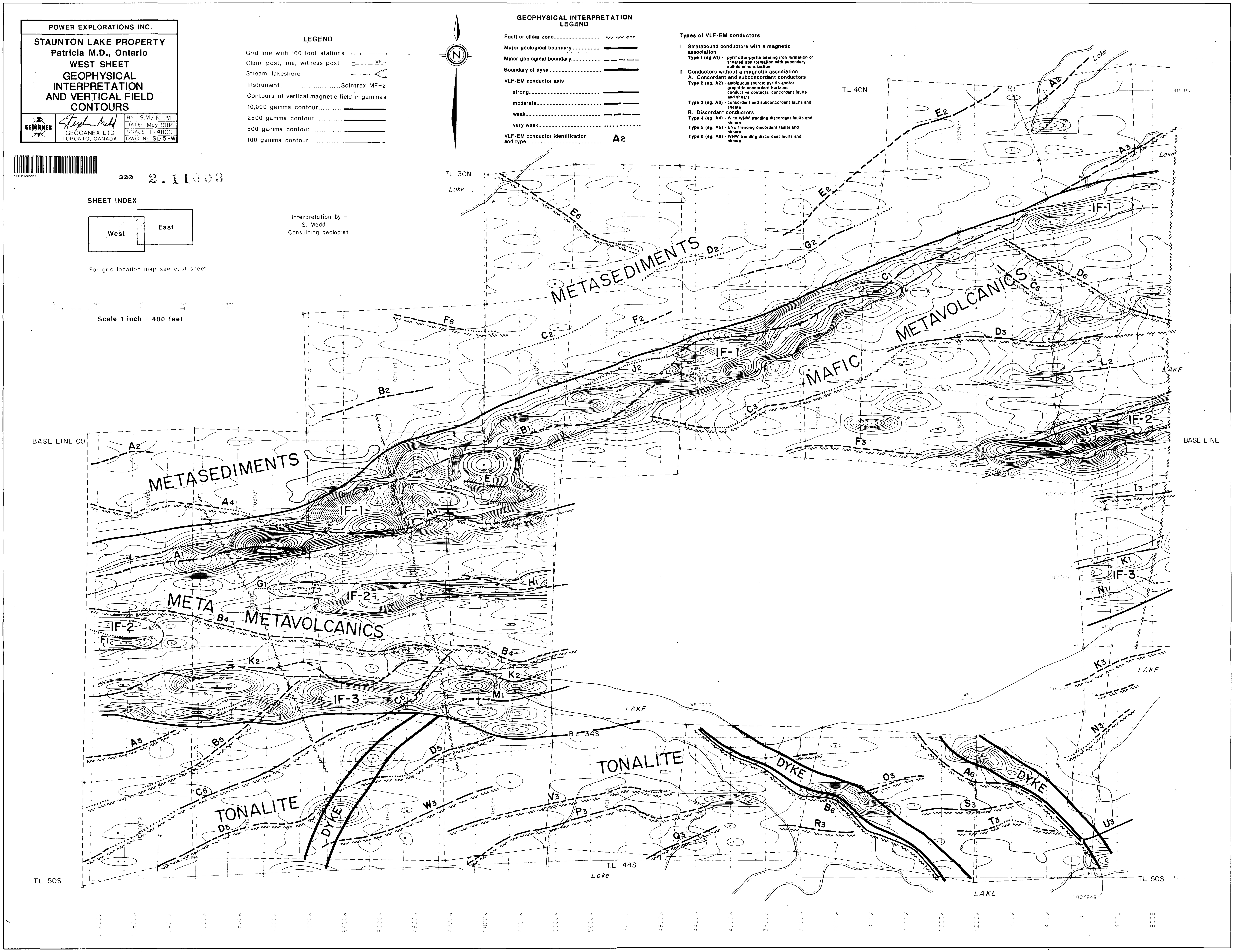
VERTICAL FIELD CONTOURS

GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA

BY:	JH. / R.T.M.
DATE:	April 1988
SCALE:	1 : 4800
DWG. No:	SL-2-E


POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
WEST SHEET
Magnetometer Survey
CONTOURS
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA
BY: J.H./R.T.M.
DATE: April 1988
SCALE: 1:4800
DWG. No: SL-2-W
LEGEND
Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post, line, witness post
Stream, lakeshore
Instrument Scintrex MF-2
Contours of vertical magnetic field in gammas
5000 gamma contour
1000 gamma contour
500 gamma contour
100 gamma contour
2.11603
280
SHEET INDEX
West
East
For grid location map see east sheet
0 500' 1000' 1500' 2000'
Scale 1 inch = 400 feet
T.L. 40N
T.L. 30N
BASE LINE 00
B.L. 34S
T.L. 48S
T.L. 50S
LAKE
4000N
3000N
2000N
1000N
1000S
2000S
3000S
4000S
5000S
11200W
10800W
10400W
10000W
9600W
9200W
8800W
8400W
8000W
7600W
7200W
6800W
6400W
6000W
5600W
5200W
4800W
4400W
4000W
3600W
3200W
2800W
2400W
2000W
1600W
1200W
800W
400W
0
400E
800E


GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION LEGEND
Fault or shear zone
Major geological boundary
Minor geological boundary
Boundary of dyke
VLF-EM conductor axis
strong
moderate
weak
very weak
VLF-EM conductor identification and type
A2
Types of VLF-EM conductors
I Stratabound conductors with a magnetic association
Type 1 (eg A1) - pyrrhotite-pyrite bearing iron formation or sheared iron formation with secondary sulfide mineralization
II Conductors without a magnetic association
A. Concordant and subconcordant conductors
Type 2 (eg. A2) - ambiguous source: pyritic and/or graphitic concordant horizons, conductive contacts, concordant faults and shears.
Type 3 (eg. A3) - concordant and subconcordant faults and shears
B. Discordant conductors
Type 4 (eg. A4) - W to WNW trending discordant faults and shears
Type 5 (eg. A5) - ENE trending discordant faults and shears
Type 6 (eg. A6) - WNW trending discordant faults and shears
Interpretation by :-
S. Medd
Consulting geologist
METASEDIMENTS
MAFIC METAVOLCANICS
MAFIC METAVOLCANICS
TONALITE
LAKE EDGE EFFECT
SEESEEP LAKE
BASE LINE
T.L. 50N
T.L. 40N
T.L. 20N
T.L. 4N
LEGEND
Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post, line, witness post
Stream, lakeshore
Instrument Scintrex MF-2
Contours of vertical magnetic field in gammas
10,000 gamma contour
2500 gamma contour
500 gamma contour
100 gamma contour
53B15NW0007
290
2.11603
SHEET INDEX
West
East
LOCATION MAP
Property
Scale 1 inch = 400 feet
POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
EAST SHEET
GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION AND VERTICAL FIELD CONTOURS
GEOCANEX
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA
BY S.M./R.T.M.
DATE May 1988
SCALE 1:4800
DWG. No: SL-5-E



POWER EXPLORATIONS INC.
STAUNTON LAKE PROPERTY
Patricia M.D., Ontario
WEST SHEET
GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION AND VERTICAL FIELD CONTOURS
GEOCANEX LTD
TORONTO, CANADA
BY S.M./R.T.M.
DATE: May 1988
SCALE 1:4800
DWG. No: SL-5-W
LEGEND
Grid line with 100 foot stations
Claim post, line, witness post
Stream, lakeshore
Instrument .... Scintrex MF-2
Contours of vertical magnetic field in gammas
10,000 gamma contour
2500 gamma contour
500 gamma contour
100 gamma contour
GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION LEGEND
Fault or shear zone
Major geological boundary
Minor geological boundary
Boundary of dyke
VLF-EM conductor axis
strong
moderate
weak
very weak
VLF-EM conductor identification and type
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A. Concordant and subconcordant conductors
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Type 4 (eg. A4) - W to WNW trending discordant faults and shears
Type 5 (eg. A5) - ENE trending discordant faults and shears
Type 6 (eg. A6) - WNW trending discordant faults and shears
300 2.11603
SHEET INDEX
West
East
For grid location map see east sheet
Scale 1 inch = 400 feet
Interpretation by :-
S. Medd
Consulting geologist
TL 30N
TL 40N
BASE LINE 00
BASE LINE
BL 34S
TL 48S
TL 50S
Lake
LAKE
METASEDIMENTS
MAFIC
METAVOLCANICS
META
TONALITE
DYKE
IF-1
IF-2
IF-3