GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY

RATHBUN TOWNSHIP

ONTARIO

FOR

GOLD'OR MINING CORP

On 88-8-C-303

L.D.S. Winter
B.A.Sc., M.Sc., F.Q.A.C.

October 1, 1988
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1. INTRODUCTION

The Wanapitei Lake property consists of 18 staked claims and 5 patented mining claims in Rathbun township on the northern shore of Lake Wanapitei approximately 25 miles northeast of the city of Sudbury (Figure 1).

The first gold discoveries were made in this area in the early 1890's shortly after the copper - nickel discoveries in the Sudbury Basin. The gold mineralization in this area was further explored in the 1920's and 1930's and recently there has been production of gold from the Orofino and Groundstar properties to the south of the subject claims in Scadding and Davis townships.

The property was acquired for its potential for gold mineralization and the writer was requested by the company to review the information on the property. The following report summarizes the available data and presents a programme to evaluate the claim group for gold mineralization.

2. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 23 claim property is underlain by a north-northwest striking and east-dipping sequence of greywacke, arkose and conglomerate of the Gowganda Formation of Huronian age intruded by metagabbro sills and dykes. The main areas of outcrop are in the eastern and northern parts of the property. The area in the central part of the property is covered by beach-type sands.

On the peninsula of mining lease 3664, in the western part of the property, a zone of gold mineralization in pyritic-quartz - carbonate veins has been test pitted and drilled (Assessment Files, Sudbury). Five drill holes intersected this mineralization with values from 0.02 oz gold per ton over 5 feet to 0.21 oz gold per ton across 10 feet. (or 0.42 oz gold per ton across 4 feet). In one pit there are two (2) veins showing intense alteration adjacent to massive pyrite and arsenopyrite. This mineralization is very similar to that present in other gold showings in the Lake Wanapitei area.
FIGURE 1

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY

To accompany the report for
GOLD'OR MINING CORP.

To evaluate the presently known mineralization as well as the remainder of the property, a three (3) phase programme of exploration is proposed with diamond drilling in phases 2 and 3. If all phases are implemented the total exploration expenditure would be $ 650,650.

Respectfully submitted,

L.D.S. Winter,
B.A.Sc., M.Sc., F.G.A.C.
October 1, 1988
3. PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

3.1 PROPERTY

The property consists of 18 unpatented contiguous mining claims and 5 patented mining claims (parcels) as shown in plan M. 1071, Rathbun township, as issued by the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. (Figure 2) and as recorded in the Sudbury Land Registry Office. The unpatented claims are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLAIMS</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1042903</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 11, NW1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S854405</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 12, NE1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S854406</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 12, NW1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S854407</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 12, SW1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S854408</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 12, SE1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S854409</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 11, SW1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042898</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, SE1/4S1/2  (partial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042899</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, NE1/4S1/2  (partial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042900</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, SE1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042901</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, NE1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042902</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 11, SW1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042904</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 11, SW1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042905</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, NW1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042906</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, SW1/4N1/2  (partial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1087298</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 12, SE1/4N1/2  (partial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1087299</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, SW1/4S1/2  (partial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042907</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 12, NW1/4N1/2  (partial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042908</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 12, SE1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Patented claims and parcels are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARCEL</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S16250</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 13, SW1/4S1/2  Parcel 5873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S16251</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 12, SW1/4S1/2  Parcel 5872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S16397</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 12, NW1/4N1/2  Parcel 5875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S16398</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 13, SE1/4S1/2  Parcel 5874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S5167</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 13, N1/2       Parcel 3528 - Mining Lease 3664.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2
CLAIM MAP
WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY
GOLD' OR MINING CORP.

WANAPITEI LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK

RATHBUN TOWNSHIP

After claim map M. 1071, Rathbun Township
Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario,
Land Management Branch
3.2 LOCATION
This group of claims is located on the northeastern shore of Wanapitei Lake immediately east of Bonhomme Creek in the northern part of Rathbun township, District of Sudbury in northeastern Ontario at 46°-46'N latitude, 80°-43'W longitude. The property is approximately 25 miles northeast of Sudbury, Ontario (Figure 1).

3.3 ACCESS
The property is most easily accessed by boat from either the West Bay road on the west side of the lake from Capreol or highway 541 at Skead on the south shore of the lake. Float equipped aircraft or helicopter could also provide easy access to the claims. A road north along the east side of Lake Wanapitei passes approximately 1 mile east of the property.

4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY
The rocks of the Lake Wanapitei area were formed during Early, Middle and Late Precambrian time. In Rathbun, Scadding and Davis township the Early Precambrian-Archean-basement rocks are not exposed. The Middle Precambrian sediments of the Huronian Supergroup, which unconformably overlie the Archean basement, are the exposed bedrock in the area. The Huronian sediments have been intruded in turn by dykes and sills of Nipissing diabase and Late Precambrian diabase dykes are common throughout the region. Pleistocene glaciation has resulted in a thin discontinuous cover of glacial and glaciofluvial deposits over much of the area (Figure 3).

The sediments of the Huronian Supergroup were deposited between 2500 m.y. ago and 2160 m.y. ago on the eroded Archean basement and consist mainly of clastic sediments and minor carbonate-bearing rocks. The Huronian Supergroup consists of 4 groups which generally show a cyclicity consisting of paraconglomerates succeeded by finer grained sediments followed by coarse sands. Only the upper three groups, the Hough Lake
Figure 3
Regional Geology
Wanapitei Lake Area

Scale: 1" = 4 miles
Date: Sept. 1988
Scale: 1" = 4 miles

LEGEND

15, 16 Nickel Irruptive
14 Nipissing Diabase

13 Lorrain Formation
12 Gowganda Formation
11 Serpent Formation
10 Espanola Formation
8 Mississagi Formation
7 Undifferentiated rocks
6 Felsic Intrusive
5 Mafic Metavolcanics
4 Felsic Metavolcanics

* After Ontario Geological Survey Map
2168 - Sudbury - Cobalt Sheet
Group, the Quirke Lake Group and the Cobalt Group are present in this area.

Nipissing diabase intruded the Huronian sediments 2160 m.y. ago and its present distribution indicates it intruded as both dyke and sill-like bodies throughout the area.

In general, the Huronian sediments and Nipissing diabase have been moderately deformed with the rocks trending west-northwest to northwest and dipping northeast in this area. They are considered to lie on the west limb of a north-south syncline whose axis lies in eastern Davis township. The Grenville Front crosses the southern part of Davis township and has strongly deformed and metamorphosed the units in that area.

5. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

In general, the eastern side of the property is underlain by a series of bedrock ridges trending north-northwest with the central and western part of the claims mainly overburden covered (Figure 4).

From a property visit recent mapping and the regional geological mapping by the Ontario Geological survey (Dressler, 1982) the property is considered to be underlain mainly by greywacke, arkose and polymictic conglomerate of the Gowganda Formation of the Cobalt Group of the Huronian Supergroup. These units strike north-northwest and dip 50°-60° east.

A small outcrop of metagabbro (Nipissing-type) was observed in the north-central part of the property and a late olivine diabase dyke strikes west-northwest just north of the claim group.

The south-central part of the claims is generally low ground and is considered to be mainly beach-type sand. The northern part of the property is generally overburden covered but it is considered to be quite thin.

On the patented claims, a small peninsula projects into Lake Wanapitei and is underlain by Nipissing-type metagabbro.
Wanapitei Lake Provincial Park

Wanapitei Lake Property
GoldOr Mining Corp.

LEGEND

14 Late Precambrian - Olivine Diabase
Middle Precambrian
11 Nipissing Diabase
Huronian Supergroup
10 Cobalt Group - Lorrain Fm.
9 Cobalt Group - Gowganda Fm.

Strike and dip of bedding
Geological contact

After Ontario Geological Survey
Map 2450, Otter Lake

FIGURE 4
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY
The surrounding area is all overburden covered but is considered to be underlain by the Gowganda Formation as in the eastern part of the property.

A zone of brecciated Gowganda formation greywacke cemented by quartz and chlorite and trending north-northwest occurs on the peninsula covered by claim 1087298.

6. PREVIOUS AND CURRENT WORK IN THE AREA

In the early 1890's, many minor gold discoveries were made in the area about Lake Wanapitei as prospectors worked eastward from the nickel discoveries in the Sudbury Basin. Further interest was shown in the area in the late 1920's and 1930's and sporadic exploration occurred in the area during the 1960's and 1970's. Work initiated at that time located and outlined the gold deposit now being mined by Orofino Resources in southeastern Scadding township. Here, three gold-zones containing 250,000 tons at 0.234 oz gold per ton are reported of which 2 will be mined by open pit methods and 1 by underground methods (Canadian Mining Journal, 1984). In central Davis township the Northstar Lake Prospect is reported to contain 111,129 tons grading 0.16 ounces gold per ton and 0.85% copper. (Gordon et al, 1979). To date, 22 gold showings and prospects have been reported from the Lake Wanapitei area.

Dressler (1982) described the McVittie property, the patented claims, as follows:

"Only very limited information is available on this property which is located on a small peninsula in northern Lake Wanapitei. Three shafts filled with mud and water and old and rusty mining equipment give evidence of a small abandoned mining operation. Several west - to - northwest-trending quartz-carbonate veins up to 1 m thick were observed by the author. At the northern shaft, strongly mineralized vein rocks containing much pyrite and sulphide-bearing gabbro were noted in the rock dumps."
J. McVittie diamond drilled five holes for a total length of 200 m and reported assays varying from 0.01 to 0.42 ounces of gold per ton. The information does not give any details whether the gold occurs solely in the quartz veins or whether it is also found in the sulphide bearing Nipissing gabbro."

The intersections in the 5 drill holes as reported in the Ontario Geological Survey assessment files, Sudbury, are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From (ft)</th>
<th>To (ft)</th>
<th>Core Length (ft)</th>
<th>Oz gold/T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hole # 1</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>147.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole # 2</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole # 3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole # 4</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole # 5</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exposed mineralization in the old pits occurs in two (2) east-west striking and south dipping (45° - 60°) structures. One is a quartz-carbonate vein and the other consists of massive pyrite and arsenopyrite in pink, strongly altered gabbro. Smaller subsidiary zones trending northeast splay off the main structures.

There is no previously reported work from the area of the staked claims in the north and eastern parts of the property.

During July and August 1987, Exsics Exploration Limited completed a line-cutting, magnetometer and VLF-EM survey on the 18 unpatented claims. A baseline was run north-south and cross-lines were cut east-west at 100 m intervals. A VLF-EM survey using Annapolis, Maryland as transmitter (21.4 kHz) was completed with readings at 25 m intervals and a magnetometer survey was carried out using a Scintrex MP-2 Proton Magnetometer also with
FIGURE 5

GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS
WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY
GOLD’OR MINING CORP.


VLF-EM Anomaly
Transmitter, Annapolis 21.4 kHz.

Magnetic Anomaly >1000 nT.
readings at 25 m intervals.

The VLF-EM survey outlined a number of parallel north-south structures over the central and western part of the grid (Figure 5). Areas of increased magnetic response in the northern, eastern and western parts of the property are interpreted to be due to Nipissing diabase dykes/sills trending north-northwest.

7. CONCLUSION

The property is located in a region where gold mineralization has been known since the 1890's. Within this same regional geological environment two gold deposits, the Orofino and Groundstar properties, have provided gold production within the past year.

The economic potential of these claims is related to the known gold mineralization on the four patented McVittie claims as intersected in 5 holes and as reported in the Sudbury assessment files of the Ontario Geological Survey. These holes were shallow, the longest being 179 feet, but they all indicated gold mineralization over widths from 3 feet to 10 feet. As well, all holes appeared to intersect two mineralized structures.

It is considered that gold mineralization in this general area occurs in bodies from a few 10's of thousands to several 100's of thousands of tons. The potential of the claim group is associated with an evaluation of the presently known mineralization as well as any additional zones that could be outlined by an exploration programme on the balance of the property.

The pyrite/arsenopyrite mineralization in the altered gabbro in the area of the southern claim boundary of claim S16398 would appear to be a very good IP target.

The areas of anomalous magnetics which are interpreted to be due to Nipissing diabase are considered to be of particular interest due to the association of gold mineralization with diabase on Parcel 3664. The VLF-EM anomalies which may
represent faults and/or shears are also worthy of further evaluation in this area of structurally controlled mineralization.

Expenditures to date on the property for the line-cutting and geophysical work total approximately $23,000.

8. RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

To evaluate the potential of the total claim group, a three (3) phase exploration programme is recommended. The proposed programme consists of geological mapping, stripping and sampling and geophysics in phase 1 followed by diamond drilling in phases 2 and 3.

PHASE 1

1. Detailed (200 ft spacing) line-cutting:
   5 line-miles @ $400/mile (patented claims) $ 2,000

2. Detailed IP of area of known veining and evaluation of VLF and geological targets
   (12 days @ $1450/day) 17,400

3. Stripping, mapping, sampling old shaft area. 6,500

4. Geological mapping 6,600

5. Reports, maps, supervision 2,000

Sub-total $ 34,500

Contingency 10% 3,450

TOTAL PHASE 1 $ 37,950
PHASE 2

1. Additional IP work
   10 days @ $1450/day. $14,500

2. Geochemical survey 19,500

3. Diamond drilling: 6,000 ft @ $35/ft
   all inclusive - includes supervision,
   logging, sampling, assaying plus
   mobilization and demobilization 210,000

4. Permits, compilation data, reports, maps, etc. 18,000

Sub-total $262,000
Contingency 10% 26,200
TOTAL PHASE 2 $288,200

PHASE 3

1. Diamond drilling: 8,000 ft @ $35
   per foot all inclusive as above. $280,000

2. Permits, fees, compilation data, reports 15,000

Sub-total $295,000
Contingency 10% 29,500
TOTAL PHASE 3 $324,500

If all three (3) phases are implemented the total expenditure would be $650,650. The implementation of phases 2 and 3 would depend upon the results of the preceding phase.
It is considered that the programme as proposed would evaluate the area of the known vein structures as well as have the potential to outline any additional mineralization associated with geological and/or geophysical features.

L.D.S. Winter
B.A.Sc., M.Sc., F.G.A.C.
October 1, 1988
REFERENCES

1. Assessment Files, Ministry of Natural Resources,
   Sudbury, Ontario.

2. Canadian Mining Journal 1984

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   for Gold'Or Mining Corp.

   Ontario Geological Survey, Mineral Deposits
   Circular 18, 253 p.

6. Kindle, L.F. 1933
   Moose Mountain-Wanapitei Area: Ont. Dept. Mines,
   Vol. 41, 1932 p. 29-49.

7. Thomson, J.E. 1961
   MacLennan and Scadding Townships, Ont. Dept. of

8. Thomson, J.E., and Card, K.D. 1963
   Kelly and Davis Townships, Ont. Dept. of Mines,
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Lionel Donald Stewart Winter do hereby certify:

1. that I am a geologist and reside at 1849 Oriole Drive, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 2W5,

2. that I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada,

3. that I graduated from the University of Toronto in Mining Engineering in 1957 with a Bachelor of Applied Science and from McGill University, Montreal in 1961 with a Master of Science (Applied) in Geology,

4. that I have practised my profession continuously for 26 years,

5. that my report on the Wanapitei Lake property, Rathbun Township, Ontario dated October 1, 1988 is based on my personal knowledge of the geology of the area and on a review of published and unpublished information on the property and surrounding area and several property visits and,

6. that I have no personal, direct or indirect interest in the Wanapitei Lake property, Rathbun Township, Ontario or any adjacent properties, nor do I hold or intend to hold any shares of Gold'Or Mining Corp. and I have written this report as a totally independent consultant.

L. D. S. Winter
B.A.Sc., M.Sc., F.G.A.C.
October 1, 1988
LETTER OF CONSENT

I, L.D.S. Winter, consulting geologist, 1849 Oriole Drive, Sudbury, Ontario, do hereby consent to Gold'Or Mining Corp. using in whole or in part my report on the Wanapitei Lake Property, Rathbun Township, Ontario dated October 1, 1988 in a prospectus or statement of material facts or for filing with government regulatory bodies as is deemed necessary.

Dated at Sudbury, Ontario
October 1, 1988

L.D.S. Winter
B.A.Sc., M.Sc., F.G.A.C.
ADDENDUM

TO THE

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

DATED OCTOBER 1, 1988

ON THE

WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY

RATHBUN TOWNSHIP

ONTARIO

FOR

GOLD'OR MINING CORP.

L.D.S. Winter,
B.A.Sc., M.Sc., F.G.A.C.,
October 20, 1988
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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION
LETTER OF CONSENT
1. INTRODUCTION

The writer prepared a geological report on the Wanapitei Lake Property, Rathbun Township, Ontario for Gold’Or Mining Corp. dated October 1, 1988. At that time, an ongoing exploration programme consisting of an IP survey, geological mapping and dewatering of old pits and sampling was in progress. The following report was prepared as an addendum to the October 1, 1988 report and presents the results of the IP survey, the geological mapping and the pit-dewatering, sampling and assaying.

2. WORK DONE

Using the earlier grid consisting of lines running east-west at 100 meter spacing, an IP survey was carried out over the western part of the property (patented claims) and the northern part of the claim group for a total of 12.1 line kilometers. A geological survey was done using the pre-existing grid and the total property was mapped at a scale of 1:2500. In addition, the old pits and trenches on the peninsula on claim 16398 were cleaned out, drilled and blasted and geologically mapped and sampled.

3. RESULTS OF THE RECENT EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

3.1 IP SURVEY

The IP survey was carried out along lines at 100 meter spacings and a dipole-dipole array was used with a=25 meters and readings were taken with n = 1 to 3. The survey was carried out by Exsics Exploration Limited, Timmins, Ontario. 9.7 km were surveyed using a dipole-dipole array and 2.4 km was resurveyed using a pole-dipole array because of the conductive overburden which prevented a bedrock response using the dipole-dipole array.
One (1) line, 15+25 W was run north-south over the peninsula and the known mineralization on the south edge of claim 16398. Anomalous chargeability was indicated at 7+15 N and at 7+65 N (Figure 1). The anomalous values at 7+65 N would correspond to the pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization observed in the most northerly trench. This mineralization dips approximately 45° to the south. The response at 7+15 N lies approximately 25 meters south of the central pit which contains the quartz-carbonate vein. The IP response would suggest either an additional zone south of the central pit or sulphide mineralization associated with the quartz-carbonate veining in the central pit. It is considered that the second alternative is most likely with the IP response suggesting sulphide mineralization lying below the quartz-carbonate veining.

No significant IP response was obtained from the balance of the survey over the patented claims and in the northern part of the claim group. Due to the significant resistivity contrast between the conductive overburden (Lake bottom sediments) and the bedrock ridges it appears that the survey mapped only the distribution of the bedrock ridges.

3.2 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

All of the bedrock formations underlying the property are of Proterozoic-Precambrian age and consist of units of the Huronian Supergroup. Only units of the Gowganda formation of the Cobalt Group of the Huronian Supergroup are exposed on the property along with Nipissing diabase which has intruded the Gowganda formation (Figure 2).

Seven (7) mappable units within the Gowganda formation were identified during the course of the field work. The units are as defined below:

Unit 1: Fine grained, massive greywacke containing occasional pebbles, cobbles and boulders of granite up to 20 cm
Figure 1
GOLD'OR MINING CORP.
WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY

IP CHARGEABILITY VALUES

in diameter.

Unit 2: Fine grained, massive greywacke becoming moderately laminated to pelitic.

Unit 3: Fine grained, laminated pelite with layers up to 1 cm thick.

Unit 4: A conglomerate containing up to 30% matrix supported pebbles, cobbles and boulders which are usually massive and granitic in composition.

Unit 5: Massive, fine-grained siliceous greywacke.

Unit 6: Fine grained, massive, pink to white quartzite.

Unit 7: A dark grey massive siltstone.

The geological units on the property are best exposed in the ridge along the eastern part of the property where they occur as interbedded units striking north-northwest and dipping moderately to the east (20° to 60°). Exposure in the central and northern part of the property is moderate with no exposure in the western part of the property except for the peninsula south of claim 16398.

In the eastern part of the property, the most easterly unit is Unit 1 which is a fine grained, massive greywacke. Underlying this unit to the west is Unit 4, the conglomerate. This unit appears to be thickest to the north and thins out rapidly in the central part of the area but appears to thicken again in the area of lines 2 and 3 north along the east claim boundary. Underlying the conglomeratic unit is the more pelitic unit, Unit 3. This unit also appears to be interbedded in zones 1 to 2 meters thick with Unit 1.

In the central and northern parts of the property, the main unit present is Unit 1 with occasional exposures of Units 2, 3, and 7. On lines 17 and 19 N at 5 to 6 W, the conglomeratic unit trending northwest and dipping 40° to the east was observed.

The only exposure of diabase noted on the property is on the peninsula south from claim 16398 in the western part of the
Properties:

- Massive Greywacke
- Massive to pelitic greywacke
- Pelite
- Conglomerate
- Siliceous greywacke
- Quartzite
- Siltstone
- Gold-Sulphide mineralization
- Interpreted fold axis
- Breccia
- Fault
- Strike and dip bedding
- Geologic contact

LEGEND

PRECAMBRIAN (PROTERozoic)

8 NIPISSING DIABASE
- INTRUSIVE CONTACT

HURONIAN SUPERGROUP
Cobalt Group
- Gowganda Formation

Figure 2
GOLD'OR MINING CORP.
WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

claim group. The diabase is massive, medium grained and well jointed.

The Gowganda formation units have been folded into an anticlinal structure whose axis lies approximately in the centre of the property and trends northeasterly. In the northern part of the property, the units trend east-west and dip 40° to the north and along the eastern margin of the property the same units trend north-northwest and dip from 20° to 60° to the east. Small-scale fold structures on line 8+00N at 0+50mE suggest the fold plunges at -40° at 035°.

Jointing on the property is generally well developed with two (2) prominent trends being northeasterly and northwesterly. Faulting is best developed in the eastern part of the property along the well exposed ridge of outcrop. Shearing and offset of units suggests faulting, trending north-northwest and dipping vertically to steeply east.

The peninsula at the southern end of claim 1087298 contains a breccia approximately 150 feet in diameter. This breccia consists of slab-like fragments of greywacke of the Gowganda formation in a matrix of quartz with occasional chlorite. The quartz shows a crustiform texture indicating open space filling in many areas. No sulphide mineralization was noted with this breccia. There is some suggestion from the fabric of the breccia that it is orientated north-northwest.

The mapping of the old pits and trenches on the peninsula south of claim 16398 is described below in section 3.3.

3.3 DETAILED MAPPING AND SAMPLING OF MINERALIZED AREA

The results of the mapping, sampling and assaying programme from the old pits and trenches on the westernmost peninsula of the property are presented in Figures 3, 4 and 5 and are discussed below. The most northerly group of pits was put down on an east-west trending zone of fracturing and alteration in
old muck pile

Quartz, pyrite, arsenopyrite vein; disc. pyrite in wall rock; pink alteration.

Pyrite, arsenopyrite quartz vein, disc. pyrite in wall rock; pink alteration.

WALL ROCK IS DIABASE

Sample No. | West wall of Pit A | East wall of Pit A
---|---|---
104146 - 1.00' | .003 | 104143 - 1.0' | .056
104147 - 1.25' | .030 | 104144 - 5.0' | .002
104148 - 2.25' | .001 | 104145 - 2.0' | J23
104149 - 2.50' | Tr. | | |
104150 - 3.25' | .002 | | |
104151 - 0.60' | .001 | | |
104152 - 1.00' | J42 | | |
104153 - 3.00' | .001 | | |

LEGEND

Sample no.
104150 - 2.50' | 0.002— Gold (oz. /TON)

Sample width (ft.)

0 5 10 20 30 FEET

FIGURE 3

GOLD'OR MINING CORP.
WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY
Geology & Sampling Results
North Pit Area

diabase (Figure 3). Two (2) mineralized fractures are present in Pit A, the westernmost pit and consist of quartz, pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization associated with strong, pink, sodium alteration of the wallrock. The northernmost mineralized zone and fracture is approximately 1.25 ft wide and the southernmost vein is approximately 1 foot wide. Approximately 15 feet to the east, a shallow water-filled pit shows the eastern extension of the more southerly vein. The strike of the two (2) veins suggests they will converge approximately 20 feet east of the most easterly pit in an area of low ground. The sampling results are presented in Figure 3 and show that the most northerly zone returned gold values of .03 and .056 oz/ton gold. The southerly structure gave values of .142 and .123 oz/ton gold across 1 and 2 foot true widths respectively.

The central vein is located approximately 80 feet south of the north pit. It is a quartz, iron-carbonate vein trending 085° and dipping 45° south exposed in an old trench approximately 65 feet long (Figure 4). The vein varies in width from approximately 1 foot in the west to over 2 feet in the east. The wallrock is diabase which shows silicification immediately adjacent to the vein with occasional small quartz stringers and disseminated sulphides. This trench was cleaned out, drilled and blasted and it was sampled in five (5) sections as indicated in Figure 4. The results are also presented in Figure 4. In general, the samples from the vein were quite low with the best value being 0.250 oz/ton in the hangingwall of the #1 sample.

The #3 pit lies approximately 250 feet south of the central pit. The main pit here (Figure 5) was pumped out and found to be filled with old timber, rock, etc. and is at least 12 feet deep. Adjacent to the pit is a shallow trenched area which follows the veining to the southwest. The main vein in this area is a 6" wide quartz-carbonate vein with the central part being quartz and the wallrock contacts consisting of coarse iron carbonate. On the western side of the pit the vein contains
Quartz stringers to 0.4" wide in footwall

Old muck on diabase outcrop

Quartz-carbonate vein; centre of vein quartz with carbonate in coarse crystals up to 0.4" on both walls. Vein varies from 12" to 14" wide.

LEGEND
Sample no.
104154 - 1.3' @ Tr. — Gold (oz. /TON)
Sample width (ft.)
FW - FOOTWALL
HW - HANGINGWALL

FIGURE 4
GOLD'OR MINING CORP.
WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY
Geology & Sampling Results
Centre Pit Area
massive chalcopyrite. The vein trends 060° and dips 40° southeast. The samples taken from this vein are documented in Figure 5. Four (4) samples from the 6" quartz-carbonate gave values of .102, .171, .140 and .035 oz/ton gold. Samples from the hanging and footwall of the vein gave values in the .003 to .009 oz/ton range.

During the current work, an attempt was made to locate old diamond drill collars so as to correlate the surface sampling with earlier diamond drill results. One (1) drill collar was located but no others were found with the result that it is not possible to correlate the drilling results with the surface sampling.

3.4 EXPENDITURES

The expenditures on the property during the recently completed exploration work are presented in Table 1.

Table 1
August - September 1988 Exploration Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost (in $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. IP survey - 12.2 days</td>
<td>$19,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Line-cutting - to extend original grid</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Trenching, stripping, blasting</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Geological mapping, sampling, assaying</td>
<td>$6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td><strong>$37,900</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

It is considered that the economic potential of the property is related to the mineralization on the peninsula extending into the lake south of claim 16398 and as seen in the recently sampled pits and as intersected in the earlier drilling
QUARTZ STRINGERS

MAIN VEIN - 6" quartz-carbonate vein; central 3" white quartz with edges coarse, crystalline Fe-carbonate grey, weathers yellow-brown.

SAMPLE A
6" quartz-carbonate vein 104171 - 0.5' B 0.102
6" sulphide in same vein lower in pit 104172 - 0.5' B 0.171
hanging wall of vein 104173 - 2.0' B 0.007

SAMPLE B
6" quartz-carbonate vein 104167 - 0.5' B 0.140
6"-same vein; lower in pit 104168 - 0.5' B 0.035
hanging wall of vein 104169 - 2.0' B 0.009
footwall of vein 104170 - 2.0' B 0.003

LEGEND

Sample no.
104167 - 0.5' B 0.140 — Gold (oz./TON)
Sample width (ft.)
reported in the assessment files of the Ontario Geological Survey (Sudbury). A second area of economic potential is the quartz breccia exposed on the peninsula on the south edge of claim 1087298.

In the report by the author dated October 1, 1988 the drill results from the Ontario Geological Survey Assessment Files, Sudbury were reported. The five (5) holes each contain two (2) intersections and with widths varying from three (3) to ten (10) feet and with grades between .062 and .42 oz/ton of gold. There is no evidence to permit correlation between the veins sampled on surface and those intersected by drilling but the drill results suggest that the structures show greater widths of mineralization with depth.

The breccia on claim 1087298 is considered to be of economic interest. Work by the author on the Orostar gold-copper deposit in Davis Township southeast of the Rathbun Property shows a breccia pipe of similar characteristics which is mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite and gold. No sulphides were noted with the quartz and chlorite matrix of the breccia on claim 1087298 however, further work is considered to be warranted to evaluate this feature.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The current exploration work consisting of an IP survey, geological mapping and stripping, mapping and sampling of the old pits completes the programme as recommended by the author in his report dated October 1, 1988 for Phase 1. The expenditures for this work are $37,900.

This work has identified two (2) areas with economic potential; the quartz breccia zone and the area of the old pitting, trenching and diamond drilling.

It is considered that the surface sampling results in conjunction with the diamond drilling results from the earlier
work as reported in the assessment files of the Ontario Geological Survey indicate that the peninsula area south of claim 16398 is the area of highest priority. The increase in the width of mineralization with depth as suggested by the earlier diamond drilling as well as the gold values reported at that time indicate that additional diamond drilling to confirm and to further evaluate the known showings is warranted. In addition, evaluation of the breccia pipe southeast of the creek on claim 1087298 is recommended. It is considered that this pipe has the potential to host economic mineralization based on the similarity between it and known mineralized breccia pipes in the general area. Completion of the IP survey to cover the eastern part of the property and the breccia pipe area is proposed along with limited geochemical work to evaluate the anomalies. A preliminary diamond drilling programme is proposed for the area of known mineralization and the breccia area.

To continue the evaluation of the property implementation of Phase 2 as proposed in the author's report dated October 1, 1988 is recommended. The implementation of Phase 3 would be contingent upon the results of the Phase 2 programme.

Respectfully submitted,

L.D.S. Winter
B.A.Sc., M.Sc., F.G.A.C.
October 20, 1988
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Lionel Donald Stewart Winter do hereby certify:

1. that I am a geologist and reside at 1849 Oriole Drive, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 2W5,

2. that I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada,

3. that I graduated from the University of Toronto in Mining Engineering in 1957 with a Bachelor of Applied Science and from McGill University, Montreal in 1961 with a Master of Science (Applied) in Geology,

4. that I have practised my profession continuously for 26 years,

5. that my report on the Wanapitei lake Property, Rathbun Township, Ontario dated October 20, 1988 is based on my personal knowledge of the geology of the area and on a review of published and unpublished information on the property and surrounding area,

6. that I have no personal, direct or indirect interest in the Wanapitei Lake property, Rathbun Township, Ontario or any adjacent properties, nor do I hold or intend to hold any shares of Gold'Or Mining Corp. and I have written this report as a totally independent consultant.

L.D.S. Winter
B.A.Sc., M.Sc., F.G.A.C.
October 20, 1988
LETTER OF CONSENT

I, L.D.S. Winter, consulting geologist, 1849 Oriole Drive, Sudbury, Ontario do hereby consent to Gold'Or Mining Corp. using in whole or in part my report on the Wanapitei Lake Property dated October 20, 1988 in a prospectus or statement of material facts or for filing with government authorities as is deemed necessary.

Dated at Sudbury, Ontario
October 20, 1988

L.D.S. Winter
B.A.Sc., M.Sc., F.G.A.C.
GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY

RATHBUN TOWNSHIP

ONTARIO

FOR

GOLD'OR MINING CORP

L.D.S. Winter
B.A.Sc., M.Sc., F.G.A.C.
January 4, 1989
1. INTRODUCTION
2. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3. PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS
   3.1 PROPERTY
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   4.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY
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5. PREVIOUS AND CURRENT WORK IN THE AREA
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      6.2.1 IP SURVEY
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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION
LETTER OF CONSENT
1. INTRODUCTION

The Wanapitei Lake property consists of 18 staked claims and 5 patented mining claims in Rathbun township on the northern shore of Lake Wanapitei approximately 25 miles northeast of the city of Sudbury (Figure 1).

The first gold discoveries were made in this area in the early 1890's shortly after the copper-nickel discoveries in the Sudbury Basin. The gold mineralization in this area was further explored in the 1920's and 1930's and recently there has been production of gold from the Orofino and Groundstar properties to the south of the subject claims in Scadding and Davis townships.

The property was acquired for its potential for gold mineralization and the writer was requested by the company to review the information on the property and the recently completed exploration work. The following report summarizes the data and presents an evaluation of the claim group.

2. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The subject property is underlain by a north-northwest striking and east-dipping sequence of greywacke, arkose and conglomerate of the Gowganda formation of Middle Precambrian (Huronian) age intruded by metagabbro sills and dykes. The major areas of outcrop are in the eastern and northern parts of the property. The central and western parts are covered by beach-type sand. On the peninsula of mining lease 3664, (Claim S. 16398) in the western part of the property, a zone of gold mineralization in pyritic-quartz-carbonate veins has been pitted and drilled. (Assessment Files, Sudbury). Five (5) drill holes intersected this mineralization with values from 0.02 oz of gold/ton over 5 ft. to 0.21 oz of gold/ton across 10 ft. (or 0.42 oz of gold/ton over 4 ft). In one (1) pit, there are two (2) veins which appear to coalesce to the east, showing intense sodium alteration adjacent to massive pyrite and arsenopyrite.
FIGURE 1
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY
To accompany the report for
GOLD'OR MINING CORP.

JAN 1989
This mineralization is very similar to that present in other gold showings in the Lake Wanapitei area. The other two (2) pits on this peninsula contain quartz-carbonate veins with gold values.

The IP survey has indicated two (2) anomalous zones correlative with the gold-bearing sulphide mineralization in the northern pit and probably the down-dip projection of the quartz carbonate vein in the central pit. It is considered that these two (2) IP anomalies may represent the two (2) zones as indicated by two (2) discreet mineralized zones in the earlier drilling.

The breccia on claim 1087298 is also considered to be of economic interest. A similar type of breccia in Davis townships hosts the Orostar gold-copper deposit which has recently been exploited. In that location gold mineralization is associated with pyrite and chalcopyrite in a quartz breccia pipe.

In summary, it is considered that the area of highest potential to outline gold mineralization of economic significance is the peninsula containing the pits and known gold mineralization on claim S 163498. In addition the breccia on claim 1087298 is considered to have the potential to host mineralization. To continue the evaluation of the property, implementation of Phase 2, a preliminary diamond drilling programme, as proposed in the author's report dated October 1, 1988 is recommended. The implementation of Phase 3 would be contingent upon the results of the Phase 2 programme.

Respectfully submitted,

L.D.S. Winter
B.A.Sc., M.Sc., F.G.A.C.
January 4, 1989
3. PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

3.1 PROPERTY

The property consists of 18 unpatented contiguous mining claims and 5 patented mining claims (parcels) as shown in plan M. 1071, Rathbun township, as issued by the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. (Figure 2) and as recorded in the Sudbury Land Registry Office. The unpatented claims are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLAIMS</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1042903</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 11, NW1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S854406</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 12, NE1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S854407</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 12, SW1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S854408</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 12, SE1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S854409</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 11, SW1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042898</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, SE1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042899</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, NE1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042900</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, SE1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042901</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, NE1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042902</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, SW1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042904</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, SW1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042905</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, NW1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042906</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, SW1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1087298</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 12, SE1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1087299</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 11, SW1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042907</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 12, NW1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042908</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 12, SE1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Patented claims and parcels are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARCERS</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S16250</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 13, SW1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S16251</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 12, SW1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S16397</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 12, NW1/4N1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S16398</td>
<td>Con 6, Lot 13, SE1/4S1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S5167</td>
<td>Con 5, Lot 13, N1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parcel 5872 - 3528 - Mining Lease 3864.
After claim map MJ071, Rathbun Township
Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario,
Land Management Branch

Figure 2
Claim Map
Wanaptei Lake Property
Goldcor Mining Corp.

JAN 1989
3.2 LOCATION

This group of claims is located on the northeastern shore of Wanapitei Lake immediately east of Bonhomme Creek in the northern part of Rathbun township, District of Sudbury in northeastern Ontario at 46°-46'N latitude, 80°-43'W longitude. The property is approximately 25 miles northeast of Sudbury, Ontario (Figure 1).

3.3 ACCESS

The property is most easily accessed by boat from either the West Bay road on the west side of the lake from Capreol, the east side of the lake at Lakeland Lodge or highway 541 at Skead on the south shore of the lake. Float equipped aircraft or helicopter could also provide easy access to the claims. A road north along the east side of Lake Wanapitei passes approximately 1 mile east of the property.

4. GEOLOGY

4.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The rocks of the Lake Wanapitei area were formed during Early, Middle and Late Precambrian time. In Rathbun, Scadding and Davis township the Early Precambrian-Archean-basement rocks are not exposed. The Middle Precambrian sediments of the Huronian Supergroup, which unconformably overlie the Archean basement, are the exposed bedrock in the area. The Huronian sediments have been intruded in turn by dykes and sills of Nipissing diabase and Late Precambrian diabase dykes are common throughout the region. Pleistocene glaciation has resulted in a thin discontinuous cover of glacial and glaciofluvial deposits over much of the area (Figure 3).
Figure 3
Regional Geology
Wanapitei Lake Area
L. D. S. Winter

Legend

15, 16 Nickel Irruptive
14 Nipissing Diabase
13 Lorrain Formation
12 Gowganda Formation
11 Serpent Formation
10 Espanola Formation
9 Mississagi Formation
8 Undifferentiated rocks
7 Felsic Intrusive
6 Felsic Metavolcanics
5 Mafic Metavolcanics

Scale: 1" = 4 miles

*After Ontario Geological Survey Map
2188 - Sudbury - Cobalt Sheet
The sediments of the Huronian Supergroup were deposited between 2500 m.y. ago and 2160 m.y. ago on the eroded Archean basement and consist mainly of clastic sediments and minor carbonate-bearing rocks. The Huronian Supergroup consists of 4 groups which generally show a cyclicity consisting of paraconglomerates succeeded by finer grained sediments followed by coarse sands. Only the upper three groups, the Hough Lake Group, the Quirke Lake Group and the Cobalt Group are present in this area.

Nipissing diabase intruded the Huronian sediments 2160 m.y. ago and its present distribution indicates it intruded as both dyke and sill-like bodies throughout the area.

In general, the Huronian sediments and Nipissing diabase have been moderately deformed with the rocks trending west-northwest to northwest and dipping northeast in this area. They are considered to lie on the west limb of a north-south syncline whose axis lies in eastern Davis township. The Grenville Front crosses the southern part of Davis township and has strongly deformed and metamorphosed the units in that area.

4.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property geology is described under section 6.2.2, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, part of the recently completed exploration programme.

5. PREVIOUS AND CURRENT WORK IN THE AREA

In the early 1890's, many minor gold discoveries were made in the area about Lake Wanapitei as prospectors worked eastward from the nickel discoveries in the Sudbury Basin. Further interest was shown in the area in the late 1920's and 1930's and sporadic exploration occurred in the area during the 1960's and 1970's. Work initiated at that time located and outlined the gold deposit now being mined by Orofino Resources in
southeastern Scadding township. Here, three gold-zones containing 250,000 tons at 0.234 oz gold per ton are reported of which 2 will be mined by open pit methods and 1 by underground methods (Canadian Mining Journal, 1984). In central Davis township the Northstar Lake Prospect is reported to contain 111,129 tons grading 0.16 ounces gold per ton and 0.85% copper. (Gordon et al, 1979). To date, 22 gold showings and prospects have been reported from the Lake Wanapitei area.

Dressler (1982) described the McVittie property, the patented claims, as follows:

"Only very limited information is available on this property which is located on a small peninsula in northern Lake Wanapitei. Three shafts filled with mud and water and old and rusty mining equipment give evidence of a small abandoned mining operation. Several west-to-northwest-trending quartz-carbonate veins up to 1 m thick were observed by the author. At the northern shaft, strongly mineralized vein rocks containing much pyrite and sulphide-bearing gabbro were noted in the rock dumps.

J. McVittie diamond drilled five holes for a total length of 200 m and reported assays varying from 0.01 to 0.42 ounces of gold per ton. The information does not give any details whether the gold occurs solely in the quartz veins or whether it is also found in the sulphide-bearing Nipissing gabbro."

The intersections in the 5 drill holes as reported in the Ontario Geological Survey assessment files, Sudbury, are:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From (ft)</th>
<th>To (ft)</th>
<th>Core Length (ft)</th>
<th>Oz gold/T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hole # 1</td>
<td>53 63</td>
<td>10 9.5</td>
<td>0.088 0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>138 147.5</td>
<td>9.5 6.5</td>
<td>0.082 0.082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole # 2</td>
<td>17.5 24</td>
<td>6.5 3</td>
<td>0.082 0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>155 158</td>
<td>3 8</td>
<td>0.125 0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole # 3</td>
<td>27 35</td>
<td>8 3</td>
<td>0.155 0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>87 90</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>0.155 0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole # 4</td>
<td>71 75</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>0.21 0.175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>93 97</td>
<td>10 3.5</td>
<td>0.21 0.175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole # 5</td>
<td>71.5 81.5</td>
<td>10 3.5</td>
<td>0.21 0.175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exposed mineralization in the old pits occurs in two (2) east-west striking and south dipping (45° - 60°) structures. One is a quartz-carbonate vein and the other consists of massive pyrite and arsenopyrite in pink, strongly altered gabbro. Smaller subsidiary zones trending northeast splay off the main structures.

There is no previously reported work from the area of the staked claims in the north and eastern parts of the property.

During July and August 1987, Exsics Exploration Limited completed a line-cutting, magnetometer and VLF-EM survey on the 18 unpatented claims. A baseline was run north-south and cross-lines were cut east-west at 100 m intervals. A VLF-EM survey using Annapolis, Maryland as transmitter (21.4 kHz) was completed with readings at 25 m intervals and a magnetometer survey was carried out using a Scintrex MP-2 Proton Magnetometer also with readings at 25 m intervals.

The VLF-EM survey outlined a number of parallel north-south structures over the central and western part of the grid (Figure 4). Areas of increased magnetic response in the northern, eastern and western parts of the property are interpreted to be due to Nipissing diabase dykes/sills trending north-northwest.
FIGURE 4

GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS
WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY
GOLD'OR MINING CORP.

JAN 1989
6. EXPLORATION PROGRAMME - 1988

6.1 WORK DONE

Using the earlier grid consisting of lines running east-west at 100 meter spacing, an IP survey was carried out over the western part of the property (patented claims) and the northern part of the claim group for a total of 12.1 line-km. A geological survey was done using the pre-existing grid and the total property was mapped at a scale of 1:2500. In addition, the old pits and trenches on the peninsula on claim 16398 were cleaned out, drilled and blasted and geologically mapped and sampled.

6.2 RESULTS OF THE 1988 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

6.2.1 IP SURVEY

The IP survey was carried out along lines at 100 meter spacings and a dipole-dipole array was used with $a=25$ meters and readings were taken with $n-1$ to 3. The survey was carried out by Exsics Exploration Limited, Timmins, Ontario. 9.7 km were surveyed using a dipole-dipole array and 2.4 km was resurveyed using a pole-dipole array because of the conductive overburden which prevented a bedrock response using the dipole-dipole array.

One (1) line, 15+25 W was run north-south over the peninsula and the known mineralization on the south edge of claim 16398. Anomalous chargeability was indicated at 7+15 N and at 7+65 N (Figure 5). The anomalous values at 7+65 N would correspond to the pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization observed in the most northerly trench. This mineralization dips approximately 45° to the south. The response at 7+15 N lies approximately 25 meters south of the central pit which contains a quartz-carbonate vein. The IP response would suggest either an additional zone south of the central pit or sulphide.
mineralization associated with the quartz-carbonate veining in the central pit. It is considered that the second alternative is most likely with the IP response suggesting sulphide mineralization lying below the quartz-carbonate veining.

No significant IP response was obtained from the balance of the survey over the patented claims and in the northern part of the claim group. Due to the significant resistivity contrast between the conductive overburden (lake bottom sediments) and the bedrock ridges it appears that the survey mapped only the distribution of the bedrock ridges and in some areas was not able to penetrate the conductive overburden.

6.2.2 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

All of the bedrock formations underlying the property are of Middle Precambrian age and consist of units of the Huronian Supergroup. Only units of the Gowganda formation of the Cobalt Group of the Huronian Supergroup are exposed on the property along with Nipissing diabase which has intruded the Gowganda formation (Figure 6).

Seven (7) mappable units within the Gowganda formation were identified during the course of the field work. The units are as defined below:

Unit 1: Fine grained, massive greywacke containing occasional pebbles, cobbles and boulders of granite up to 20 cm in diameter.

Unit 2: Fine grained, massive greywacke becoming moderately laminated to pelitic.

Unit 3: Fine grained, laminated pelite with layers up to 1 cm thick.

Unit 4: A conglomerate containing up to 30% matrix supported pebbles, cobbles and boulders which are usually massive and granitic in composition.
LEGEND

PRECAMBRIAN (PROTEROZOIC)

8 NIPISSING DIABASE
—— INTRUSIVE CONTACT ——

HURONIAN SUPERGROUP
Cobalt Group
Gowganda Formation

1 Massive Greywacke
2 Massive to pelitic greywacke
3 Pelite
4 Conglomerate
5 Siliceous greywacke
6 Quartzite
7 Siltstone

fault
40° strike and dip bedding
geologic contact

Figure 6
GOLD’OR MINING CORP.
WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

JAN 1989
Unit 5: Massive, fine-grained siliceous greywacke.
Unit 6: Fine grained, massive, pink to white quartzite.
Unit 7: A dark grey massive siltstone.

The geological units on the property are best exposed in the ridge along the eastern part of the property where they occur as interbedded units striking north-northwest and dipping moderately to the east (20° to 60°). Exposure in the central and northern part of the property is moderate with no exposure in the western part of the property except for the peninsula south of claim 16398.

In the eastern part of the property, the most easterly unit is Unit 1 which is a fine grained, massive greywacke. Underlying this unit to the west is Unit 4, the conglomerate. This unit appears to be thickest to the north and thins out rapidly in the central part of the area but appears to thicken again in the area of lines 2 and 3 north along the east claim boundary. Underlying the conglomeratic unit is the more pelitic unit, Unit 3. This unit also appears to be interbedded in zones 1 to 2 meters thick with Unit 1.

In the central and northern parts of the property, the main unit present is Unit 1 with occasional exposures of Units 2, 3, and 7. On lines 17 and 19 N at 5 to 6 W, the conglomeratic unit trending northwest and dipping 40° to the east was observed.

The only exposure of diabase noted on the property is on the peninsula south from claim 16398 in the western part of the claim group. The diabase is massive, medium grained and well jointed.

The Gowganda formation units have been folded into an anticlinal structure whose axis lies approximately in the centre of the property and trends northeasterly. In the northern part of the property, the units trend east-west and dip 40° to the north and along the eastern margin of the property the same units trend north-northwest and dip from 20° to 60° to the east.
Small-scale fold structures on line 8+00N at 0+50m E suggest the fold plunges at -40° to 035°.

Jointing on the property is generally well developed with two (2) prominent trends being northeasterly and northwesterly. Faulting is best developed in the eastern part of the property along the well exposed ridge of outcrop. Shearing and offset of units suggests faulting, trending north-northwest and dipping vertically to steeply east.

The peninsula at the southern end of claim 1087298 contains a breccia approximately 150 feet in diameter. This breccia consists of slab-like fragments of greywacke of the Gowganda formation in a matrix of quartz with occasional chlorite. The quartz shows a crustiform texture indicating open space filling in many areas. No sulphide mineralization was noted with this breccia. There is some suggestion from the fabric of the breccia that it is orientated north-northwest.

The mapping of the old pits and trenches on the peninsula south of claim 16398 is described below in section 6.2.3.

6.2.3 DETAILED MAPPING AND SAMPLING OF MINERALIZED AREA

The results of the mapping, sampling and assaying programme from the old pits and trenches on the westernmost peninsula of the property are presented in Figures 7, 8 and 9 and are discussed below. The most northerly group of pits was put down on an east-west trending zone of fracturing and alteration in diabase (Figure 7). Two (2) mineralized fractures are present in Pit A, the westernmost pit, and consist of quartz, pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization associated with strong, pink, sodium alteration of the wallrock. The northernmost mineralized zone and fracture is approximately 1.25 ft wide and the southernmost vein is approximately 1 foot wide. Approximately 15 feet to the east, a shallow water-filled pit shows the eastern extension of
old muck pile

WALL ROCK IS DIABASE

Pyrite, arsenopyrite quartz vein.
disc, pyrite in wall rock; pink alteration.

Quartz, pyrite, arsenopyrite vein; disc, pyrite in wall rock; pink alteration.

Sample No. | West wall of Pit A | Sample No. | East wall of Pit A
--- | --- | --- | ---
104146 - 1.00' @ .003 | Vein | 104143 - 1.00' @ .056 | Vein
104147 - 1.25' @ .030 | 104144 - 5.00' @ .002 |
104148 - 2.25' @ .001 | 104145 - 2.00' @ J23 |
104149 - 2.50' @ Tr. | |
104150 - 3.25' @ .002 | |
104151 - 0.60' @ .001 | |
104152 - 1.00' @ .142 | |
104153 - 3.00' @ .001 | |

LEGEND
Sample no.
104150 - 2.50' @ 0.002—Gold (oz. /TON)
Sample width (ft.)

FIGURE 7
GOLD'OR MINING CORP.
WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY
Geology & Sampling Results
North Pit Area
Scale: 1" = 10'

JAN 1989
the more southerly vein. The strike of the two (2) veins suggests they will converge approximately 20 feet east of the most easterly pit in an area of low ground. The sampling results are presented in figure 7 and show that the most northerly zone returned gold values of .03 and .056 oz/ton gold. The southerly structure gave values of .142 and .123 oz/ton gold across 1 and 2 foot true widths respectively.

Six (6) grab samples were collected by the writer from the pyrite, arsenopyrite quartz vein mineralization from the northern pit. These samples were analyzed for gold, silver, platinum, palladium and cobalt and the results are shown in Table 1.

### TABLE 1
GRAB SAMPLES OF MINERALIZATION FROM NORTHERN PIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample # &amp; Description</th>
<th>Assay (oz/ton)</th>
<th>Gold (oz/ton)</th>
<th>Silver (oz/ton)</th>
<th>Platinum (ppb)</th>
<th>Palladium (ppb)</th>
<th>Cobalt (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8159 weathered limonitic sulphides</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>0.058</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8160 weathered limonitic sulphides</td>
<td>0.103</td>
<td>0.029</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8161 25% pyrite with pink albite alteration</td>
<td>0.043*</td>
<td>0.058</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8162 20% pyrite + arsenopyrite</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.058</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The central vein is located approximately 80 feet south of the north pit. It is a quartz, iron-carbonate vein trending 085° and dipping 45° south exposed in an old trench approximately 65 feet long (Figure 8). The vein varies in width from approximately 1 foot in the west to over 2 feet in the east. The wallrock is diabase which shows silicification immediately adjacent to the vein with occasional small quartz stringers and disseminated sulphides. This trench was cleaned out, drilled and blasted and it was sampling in five (5) sections as indicated in Figure 8. The results are also presented in Figure 8. In general, the samples from the vein were quite low with the best value being 0.250 oz/ton in the hangingwall of the #1 sample.

The #3 pit lies approximately 250 feet south of the central pit. The main pit here (Figure 9) was pumped out and found to be filled with old timber, rock, etc. and is at least 12 feet deep. Adjacent to the pit is a shallow trenched area which follows the veining to the southwest. The main vein in the area is a 6" wide quartz-carbonate vein with the central part being quartz and the wallrock contacts consisting of coarse iron carbonate. On the western side of the pit the vein contains a splash of massive chalcopyrite. The vein trends 060° and dips 40° southeast. The samples taken from this vein are documented in Figure 9. Four (4) samples from the 6" quartz-carbonate gave values of .102, .171, .140 and .035 oz/ton gold. Samples from the hanging and footwall of the vein gave values in the .003 to .009 oz/ton range.
Quartz stringers to 0.4" wide in footwall.

Quartz-carbonate vein; centre of vein quartz with carbonate in coarse crystals up to 0.4" on both walls. Vein varies from 12" to 14" wide.

**LEGEND**
- Sample no.
- Sample width (ft.)
- FW - FOOTWALL
- HW - HANGINGWALL

**FIGURE 8**
GOLD'OR MINING CORP.
WANAPITEI LAKE PROPERTY
Geology & Sampling Results
Centre Pit Area
Scale: 1" = 10'

JAN 1989
During the current work, an attempt was made to locate old diamond drill collars so as to correlate the surface sampling with earlier diamond drill results. One (1) drill collar was located but no others were found with the result that it is not possible to correlate the drilling results with the surface sampling. The one (1) hole located was drilled north at -60° with the collar approximately 30 m south of the most southerly pit.

7. EXPENDITURES

The expenditures on the property during the recently completed exploration work are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2
AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 1988 EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Expenditure ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. IP survey - 12.2 days</td>
<td>19,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Line-cutting - to extend original grid</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Trenching, stripping, blasting</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Geological mapping, sampling, assaying</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL EXPENDITURE $ 37,900

8. CONCLUSION

The current exploration work consisting of an IP survey, geological mapping and stripping, mapping and sampling of the old pits completes the programme as recommended by the author in his report dated October 1, 1988 for Phase 1. The expenditures for this work are $37,900.

This work has identified two (2) areas with economic potential: the quartz breccia zone and the area of the old pitting, trenching and diamond drilling.

It is considered that the surface sampling results in
SAMPLE A
6" quartz-carbonate vein  104171 - 0.5' 0.102
6" sulphide in same vein  104172 - 0.5' 0.171
lower in pit hanging wall of vein  104173 - 2.0' 0.007

SAMPLE B
6" quartz-carbonate vein  104167 - 0.5' 0.140
6"-same vein; lower in  104168 - 0.5' 0.035
pit hanging wall of vein  104169 - 2.0' 0.009
foot wall of vein  104170 - 2.0' 0.003

LEGEND
Sample no.
104167 - 0.5' 0.140 — Gold (oz./T) (Sample width (ft))
conjunction with the diamond drilling results from the earlier work as reported in the assessment files of the Ontario Geological Survey indicate that the peninsula area south of claim 16398 is the area of highest priority. The increase in the width of mineralization with depth as suggested by the earlier diamond drilling as well as the gold values reported at that time are considered to be particularly significant. As indicated in Table 3, four of the intersections range from 6.5 to 10 ft. with values from 0.082 to 0.21 oz/ton gold. These are significantly better than the values obtained in the surface sampling.

**TABLE 3**

DRILL RESULTS GOLD’OR PROPERTY (1930’S)
ASSESSMENT FILES, ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hole #</th>
<th>From (ft)</th>
<th>To (ft)</th>
<th>Core Length (ft)</th>
<th>Oz gold/T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hole # 1</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>138.0</td>
<td>147.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole # 2</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>155.0</td>
<td>158.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole # 3</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole # 4</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole #5</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>101.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The IP survey has indicated two (2) anomalous zones (Figure 5). One is correlative with the gold-bearing sulphide mineralization in the northern pit and the second anomaly is considered to be correlative with the down-dip projection of the quartz-carbonate vein in the Central Pit. The IP anomaly would suggest the presence of sulphides (potentially gold-bearing)
down-dip from the Central Pit. These two (2) IP anomalies may represent two (2) mineralized zones as indicated in the earlier drilling, i.e., Hole #1 a zone at 53 ft and a second zone at 138 ft.

The breccia on claim 1087298 is considered to be of economic interest. Work by the author on the Orostar gold-copper deposit in Davis Township southeast of the Rathbun Property showed a breccia pipe of similar characteristics which is mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite and gold. No sulphides were noted with the quartz and chlorite matrix of the breccia on claim 1087298 however, further work is considered to be warranted to evaluate this feature.

In summary, it is considered that the area of highest potential to outline gold-mineralization of economic significance is the peninsula containing the pits and known mineralization on claim S16398. In addition, the breccia on claim 1087298 is also considered to have the potential to host mineralization.

Completion of the IP survey to cover the eastern part of the property and the breccia pipe area is proposed along with limited geochemical work to evaluate anomalies. A preliminary diamond drilling programme is proposed for the area of known mineralization and the breccia area.

To continue the evaluation of the property implementation of Phase 2 as proposed in the author's report dated October 1, 1988 is recommended. The implementation of Phase 3 would be contingent upon the results of the Phase 2 programme.

L.D.S. Winter  
B.A.Sc., M.Sc., F.G.A.C.  
January 4, 1989
REFERENCES

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2. Canadian Mining Journal 1984


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Geophysical Report on the Wanapitei Lake Property for Gold'Or Mining Corp.


6. Kindle, L.F. 1933


7. Thomson, J.E. 1961


8. Thomson, J.E., and Card, K.D. 1963

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Lionel Donald Stewart Winter do hereby certify:

1. that I am a geologist and reside at 1849 Oriole Drive, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 2W5,
2. that I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada,
3. that I graduated from the University of Toronto in Mining Engineering in 1957 with a Bachelor of Applied Science and from McGill University, Montreal in 1961 with a Master of Science (Applied) in Geology,
4. that I have practised my profession continuously for 26 years,
5. that my report on the Wanapitei Lake property, Rathbun Township, Ontario dated January 4, 1989 is based on my personal knowledge of the geology of the area and on a review of published and unpublished information on the property and surrounding area, several property visits and supervision of the recent mapping and sampling programme and,
6. that I have no personal, direct or indirect interest in the Wanapitei Lake property, Rathbun Township, Ontario or any adjacent properties, nor do I hold or intend to hold any shares of Gold’Or Mining Corp. and I have written this report as a totally independent consultant.

L.D.S. Winter
B.A.Sc., M.Sc., F.G.A.C.
January 4, 1989
LETTER OF CONSENT

I, L.D.S. Winter, consulting geologist, 1849 Oriole Drive, Sudbury, Ontario, do hereby consent to Gold'Or Mining Corp. using in whole or in part my report on the Wanapitei Lake Property, Rathbun Township, Ontario dated January 4, 1989 in a prospectus or statement of material facts or for filing with government regulatory bodies as is deemed necessary.

Dated at Sudbury, Ontario
January 4, 1989

L.D.S. Winter
B.A.Sc., M.Sc., F.G.A.C.
THIS SUBMITTAL CONSISTED OF VARIOUS REPORTS, SOME OF WHICH HAVE BEEN CULLED FROM THIS FILE. THE CULLED MATERIAL HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING RECORD SERIES (THE DOCUMENTS CAN BE VIEWED IN THESE SERIES):

Geophysical Report on an Induced → see 2.11858. Report of
Polarization Survey on the Manapetei Work W3807-192
Lake Property, R.J. Meikle, October 1988