township line between Munro and McCool in Con. I. The distance from Matheson is approximately 15 miles.

A winding bush road trends north from where the highway crosses the township line to the camps on the east shore of Fade Lake in the N\(^{\circ}\) of Lot 1, Con. II, Munro township.

**GEOLOGY**

The geology of Guibord, Michaud, Munro and McCool townships has been described in the following reports:


On page 1 of the above mentioned report on Munro township Satterly, referring to the extension of the Porcupine belt east from Matheson to the Quebec boundary, states:

"Until recently, interest in the belt had been almost entirely confined to gold. The exploration and development of a deposit of asbestos in 1949 by the Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., on Lot 10, Con. II of Munro township, stimulated prospecting for asbestos to such an extent that a belt, 80 miles long, in which bodies of peridotite occur, was staked from Holloway township, westward to Munro township and northwestward to Reamie township,
south of Cochrane. In 1950, the township of Munro was almost completely staked for either asbestos or gold."

The area in which the Reoplata property is located is covered with glaciofluvial deposits which blanket a strip from 1 to 2 miles wide in the eastern half of Munro township and extend into McCool to the east and the townships of Guibord and Michaud to the south. Satterly describes as the backbone of the deposit an esker ridge which enters Munro township at the northeast corner, trends southwest, south, and southeast to where it passes between Blueberry and Munro Lakes. It forms much of the southwest shore of Munro Lake, which is on the Munro-McCool boundary. From the east end of this Lake the esker again assumes a southerly trend in McCool township. It is apparent from the disposition of the claims that the property was staked to include as much as possible of this esker ridge.

Rock outcroppings on the property are very rare and of small extent. On the 69 claims in Munro township Map No. 1951-5 shows only twelve small outcrops. Six small exposures of basic volcanics occur together in the south half of Lot 1, Con. II. Two miles to the north in the south half of Lot 1, Con. IV there are three small outcrops of gabbro east of Munro Lake. In the north half of the same lot three very small exposures of gabbro are shown, adjacent to the township line.

Maps No. 1951-5 and No. 1952-2 indicate that the greater part of the property, lying to the south of Munro Lake, is underlain by basic to intermediate volcanics which trend northwestward. A narrow sill of gabbro, which crosses the McCool-Munro boundary line is shown in Lots 11 and 12, Con. I, McCool township. The Munro Fault Zone, which swings across the south half of Munro township
from the northwest, can be projected across the south claims of the property in Guibord and Michaud townships.

North of the volcanics in the southwest corner of McCool township basic to ultrabasic intrusives form a number of lenticular bodies or sills conformable to the structure of the volcanics. Projections of these formations into Munro township are shown trending to the northwest across the northern claims of the property.

In McCool township the intrusives range in composition from dunite, through peridotite and pyroxenite, to diabase and gabbro. Chrysotile asbestos may occur in either the dunite or peridotite which are almost completely serpentinized.

**HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT**

Reoplata Mines Ltd. was incorporated on July 21st, 1949. The holdings of the company were acquired from the Reoplata Prospecting Syndicate and H. Borgford, both of 1511 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, Ontario.

In the Fall of 1949 a test shaft was sunk to a depth of 45 feet in the sand and gravel on claim L-44711 (NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) of the S\(\frac{1}{2}\) of Lot 1, Con. II, Munro township).

The successful development in 1949 of the Munro asbestos mine, five miles to the west, by the Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. suggested the possibility that the northern claims of the Reoplata group might contain a commercial deposit of asbestos. In 1950 Mining Geophysics Corporation Ltd. was commissioned to make a geophysical survey north of Munro Lake. The following extract is taken from a report by Dr. N. B. Keevil dated July 14th, 1950:

"Claims L-54385-7 inclusive and claims L-54394-54400 inclusive were geophysically and geologically surveyed in June and July, 1950. This portion of the Reoplata property is underlain by Keewatin volcanics intruded by gabbro and peridotite. Outcrops of
gabbro were mapped near the east boundary but otherwise the claims are covered by a mantle of glacial drift, which carries values in placer gold. In addition to the placer gold possibilities, two belts of peridotite and serpentine were located geomagnetically. These rocks which cross the property in an easterly to southeasterly direction are favourable to the occurrence of asbestos, and asbestos is now being mined in similar rocks to the west in Munro township. A diamond drilling programme has been recommended to test the most promising zones indicated by the interpretation. Drilling has commenced under the supervision of Mining Geophysics Corporation Ltd."

Three short holes, 297', 229' and 350' respectively, were drilled close to the boundary between claims L-54397 and L-54400 (NE\(^2\) and SE\(^2\) respectively of the S\(^2\) of Lot 2, Con. V, Munro township). The core from these diamond drill holes was logged by Nelson Hogg, Resident Geologist for the Ontario Department of Mines at Timmins. The rock types intersected were serpentinized peridotite (near dunite), and pyroxenite. A trace of chrysotile asbestos is recorded in Hole No. 3 occurring very sparoely in thread-like stringers.

A prospectus of "Reoplata Mines Ltd." was issued in February, 1951 which contains a report on the property by H. Borgford. Assays of a number of samples are listed. Two samples taken from the shaft were analysed by the Provincial Assayer with the following results:

Sample SH - 100, gravel in the raw state Gold \$1.40 per ton
Sample SH - 100, gravel in the raw state Iron 3.23%
Sample SH - 100, gravel in the raw state Pt. None
Sample NE - 101, gravel in the raw state Gold Trace

One sample of black sand concentrate, assayed by the E. W. Widdison Co. is listed as containing gold to the value of
$147.00 per ton but there is no information concerning the number of tons of raw material which would have to be processed to obtain one ton of concentrate.

A placer mining operation was started on the east shore of Fade Lake, Munro township on September 24th, 1951 using a sluice box 200 feet in length. Nelson Hogg, resident geologist at Timmins visited the location on October 2nd, 1951 and described the operation and equipment in a report dated October 4th. A copy of his report with a letter describing a subsequent visit to the property were forwarded to the Deputy Minister of Mines on November 29th, 1951. The following extract is from Nelson Hogg's letter:

"On a more recent trip to Munro township on November 5th, the Reoplata company had suspended operations. I talked to Mr. George Darby who had been associated with the company during its operation. He informed me that the Keystone Construction Company had withdrawn its equipment and financial support after the first clean-up of the sluice boxes. This clean-up took place on October 9th, after sporadic operations since the middle of September. No figures could be obtained of the volume of sand that had passed over the sluice box during that period. The clean-up recovered a negligible amount of gold, reported by Mr. Darby to be less than one ounce. However, Mr. Darby maintained that the poor recovery was a result of faulty design of the sluice box, and that gold could be panned from the tailings.

During my first visit I saw gold being panned from sand taken from the hill by Mr. Colantti and Mr. George Borgford, but I did not personally test the sand. However, I have no reason to believe that the sand does not carry gold. Test samples were
selected from layers of black sand, which would be expected to carry the bulk of gold values, but which constitute only a small proportion of the sand and gravel in the hill. Moreover, the gold is in thin flakes, like gold leaf. I made an attempt to recover three specks from the test run of 500 pounds, with the idea of having them weighed. The flakes were so thin that, once captured on the finger, they could not be removed without breaking them."

An article in the "Northern Miner" dated December 6th, 1951 described the property and quoted H. Borgford as saying:

"Placer gold possibilities of the Matheson area property of Reoplata Mines in Northern Ontario have been investigated by two officials of one of the Yukon's largest placer operations.... The interested party is presently carrying out detailed analysis of a three ton sample of the gold-bearing Reoplata gravel shipped to its B.C. laboratory on request."

On March 27th, 1952 the "Northern Miner" stated:

"Reoplata Mines does not yet appear to have announced the results of the investigation of the placer gold possibilities of its Matheson area property which was reported last Fall as being undertaken by officials of a large Yukon Placer operation."

On the occasion of our visit we found the camps, which consist of an office building, bunkhouse, cookery and core shack, to be in good condition. Gordon Hammond, the caretaker, showed us the old sluice box and the slumped excavations east of Fade Lake where operations started on September 24th and ended on October 9th, 1951. Samples were taken by Hammond from the above mentioned excavations on one occasion last Fall and again in February of this year (2½ tons), which were sent to the Humphreys Gold Corporation of Denver, Colorado for analysis. With the exception of sampling no other work
pertaining to mining has been done on the property since the sluicing operation closed down in 1951.

Hammond (who owns a small block of shares) permitted the writer to copy a "Letter to the Registered Shareholders" issued by Reoplata Mines Ltd. on April 9th, 1953. This letter outlines future operations and reports the results of the analyses of the samples sent to the Humphreys Gold Corporation. The "take" Gold value was reported at 70¢ and Uranium at $1.27 per cubic yard. (If "Uranium" means U$_{3}$O$_{8}$ the approximate grade is 0.007%). A copy of the letter is attached to this report.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS TO DATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>July - Reoplata Mines Ltd. incorporated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Fall - Test shaft sunk to depth of 45 feet and sampled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Summer - Geophysical survey of 10 claims and three short diamond drill holes. Samples taken which are listed in the Prospectus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>February - Prospectus issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 24 - Sluicing operation commenced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October 9 - Sluicing operation terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>November - 3 ton sample reported to have been shipped to B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Fall - Sample taken and shipped to Humphreys Gold Corporation, Denver, Colorado.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>February - Sample (2½ tons) taken and shipped to Humphreys Gold Corporation, Denver, Colorado.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

May 13th, 1953.

W. S. Savage,
Resident Geologist.
The Deputy Minister of Mines arranged for the writer to visit the property of Reoplata Mines Ltd. with H. Borgford on May 8th, 1953. Borgford did not keep the appointment and no communication was received from him.

A visit was made to the property on May 12th, 1953. The writer was accompanied by J. Gale, Claims Inspector, who had been there on a previous occasion. Gordon Hammond, local farmer and prospector, who has been acting as caretaker, was at the camps.

**PROPERTY**

The property consists of a group of 103 unpatented claims, the majority of which were originally staked by H. Borgford and G. Borgford as a possible source of placer gold. The claims are distributed as follows:

- 69 claims occupying the southeast corner of Munro township and extending north to the south boundary of Lot 1, Con. VI.
- 21 claims in the adjacent southwest quarter of McCool township.
- 11 claims, adjoining the McCool claims, in the northwest corner of Michaud township.
- 2 claims in the adjacent northeast corner of Guibord township.

All the claims constituting the property are now held on extensions of time for the performance of assessment work granted by the Judge of the Mining Court. The time extensions terminate in August and September, 1953.

**ACCESS**

Highway No. 101, which extends to the east from the town of Matheson on Highway No. 11 and the O. N. Rly., crosses the
On July 16, 1953, I visited this property to become acquainted with the operators and get first hand information on current activities. The following personnel were at the property at the time of my visit: Garry Colautti, President; Harry Borgford, Manager; Gordon Hammond, prospector and caretaker; and three other men including the cook.

Present Operations

A No. 6 Trommel jig has been purchased from the Denver Equipment Company. A dragline scraper brings the sand and gravel to the table of this machine and it is then fed by hand. The overflow from the jig passes over three eight-foot sections of sluice box which has corduroy matting on the bottom. Two operators are required -- one operates the dragline and the other feeds the machine.

The trommel consists of a rotating, horizontal, cylindrical screen which serves to break up the feed and screen out any boulders, pebbles, tree roots, etc., which are larger than about ½ inch in diameter. After passing the trommel, the finer material goes to two jigs placed in series. The jigs are inverted, pyramidal, metal boxes which are open at the lower end. A grating is present in these boxes and a bed of shot lies on the grating and is overlain by a bed of sulphides crushed to pass ½ inch mesh. When the jig is in operation it is full of water which is connected to a piston arrangement. When the piston is depressed it causes an upsurge of water through the jig, and at the end of the compression stroke some
water is injected into the jig to counteract the expansion stroke of the piston and allow some time for the suspended materials to settle. The trommel jig is driven by a small gasoline engine which also operates a pump to provide the water required. Valves on the waterline allow control of the water to the trommel and to the jig. The heavy minerals present in the sand are collected in a reservoir at the bottom of the jig and are removed after each four hours of operation. The rated capacity of the trommel jig is three yards per hour.

I was present at the evening clean-up on July 16 and estimate that the volume of concentrate taken from each of the jigs as about three gallons. Gold can be panned from the concentrate but although about five colours can be obtained in the tail of the pan at one time, I have no idea as to how much they would weigh or how much gravel must be excavated to obtain them.

At the present time this equipment is set up at the southeastern side of Fade lake so that water is obtained from the lake and the tailings from the trommel jig runs out on the lake shore. The unit is small but is suitable for testing. Mr. Colautti told me that he expects to buy a small conveyor with an attached weightometer so that there would be an accurate record of the weight of the mill feed. The Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines have agreed to recover the gold from the concentrate but no concentrate has been sent to them as yet. The trommel jig has been in operation about two weeks but at first operated unsatisfactorily as the water injector to the jig was not syn-
chronized with the piston stroke. Mr. Blackshaw of the Hollinger visited the operation and was able to correctly adjust the machine so that a concentrate of the heavy minerals is being obtained.

The operators report that most of the gold is concentrated in the coarse sand but some is also contained in "hard pan" where it is much more difficult to recover. In addition to gold the concentrate contains some magnetite, ilmenite, and garnet and possibly also some zirconium and uranium bearing minerals.

The weakness of the property seems to be that they have extensive holdings but have not concentrated on any particular area to prove yardage of material that can be handled economically. To date there has been no systematic sampling of any small area. A shaft has been put down to a depth of 45 feet and some material tested from it but I do not know how representative the so-called sample was. In alluvial deposits it is customary to sample in five-foot sections, usually by drilling vertical holes with a churn drill; but I do not know of any section that has been sampled here, although some sections must be exposed on the shores of lakes or the sides of eskers. Various companies have examined the property and made preliminary investigations. One of these was Canadian Explorations, subsidiary of Placer Development, who obtained samples by excavating pits about five feet in depth. However, for their analysis they combined all the samples in a composite and presumably did not weigh the samples from each location so that any possibility of the composite being representative was lost. While it did establish the fact that the
average gold content is low, it did not rule out the possibility that some sections may contain an economic concentration. In addition I think that pits to such a shallow depth can not be treated as giving anything but a superficial picture.

The present management hope that the Humphries Gold Corporation of California is interested. They have investigated some material that was sent to them and are reported to have given a favourable report. Mr. Colautti informs me that they considered the uranium content as of particular interest. This company now treats sand deposits and recovers all the heavy minerals using such devices as Humphrey spirals for gravity separation as well as electrostatic machines.

The best hope for the property seems to be in selecting a smaller area and attempting to evaluate the economic possibilities by a precise sampling method. In considering the recovery and separation of all the heavy minerals obtained in the concentrate, the best economic possibilities lie.

The management of the property advised me that Mr. Pain of Swastika is being retained as engineer and Dr. Neuffield of the University of Toronto has agreed to identify the minerals in the concentrate.

A prospectus issued by the company in November 1952 was given to me as well as reports of materials tested except the report of the Humphries Gold Corporation which was not available at the camp.
Most of the testing information has been included in the prospectus and has not been recopied. The following have been included with this report either because they are more complete, or are not contained in the prospectus.


Stewart A. Ferguson
Resident Geologist.

Timmins, Ontario.
July 20, 1953.
Reo plata Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) was incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act by Letters Patent dated the 21st day of July, 1949. The head office of the Company is at Room 212, Rose Building, Windsor, Ontario.

The Officers and Directors of the Company are as follows:

President Garry Joseph Colautti Contractor 1630 Benjamin Ave., Windsor, Ontario.
Vice-President Lyle Joseph Bondy Merchant 734 Rosedale Ave., Windsor, Ontario.
Secretary James Harold Forsyth Purchasing Agent 2267 Meighan Ave., Windsor, Ontario.
Treasurer Theron Melville Bryson Druggist 304 Patricia Road, Windsor, Ontario.
Directors Garry Joseph Colautti as above 12086 Maiden Ave., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.
Lyle Joseph Bondy as above Box 176, Tecumseh, Ontario.
James Harold Forsyth as above
Theron Melville Bryson as above
Albert Erdman Stedelbauer Car Dealer
Harry Stacy Benedict Professional Engineer
Arthur James Stedman Mill-Wright

There is no promoter of or for the Company. Mr. Edward Rees, C.P.A., Windsor, Ontario, is the Auditor of the Company, and his address is 744 Ouellette Avenue.

Guaranty Trust Company of Canada, London and Victoria Streets, Windsor, Ontario, is the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company.

The authorized capital of the Company consists of 3,000,000 shares of the par value of 50.00 each, of which 1,188,800 shares have been issued and paid up.

There are no bonds or debentures outstanding or proposed to be issued.

Of the issued shares, 970,000 are deposited in escrow with the Guaranty Trust Company of Canada, London and Victoria Streets, Windsor, Ontario, upon the following terms, namely:

To be released pro rata to the registered holders thereof from time to time only with the written consent of the Ontario Securities Commission and of the Board of Directors of the Company and to be sold, transferred, assigned, or otherwise dealt with only with the written consent of the Ontario Securities Commission.

A total of 208,028 shares have been sold for cash to date as follows:

7 shares at $1.00 per share.
124,993 shares at 25 per share.
83,028 shares at .35 per share.

A total of $80,315.05 has been received for the shares so sold.

No commissions were paid on the sale of the said shares.

No securities, other than the shares aforesaid, have been sold for cash to date.

No shares have been issued or are to be issued, nor has any cash been paid or is any cash to be paid to any promoter of the Company as such.

The Company is the recorded holder of the following unpatented mining claims in the Townships of Munro, McCool, Michaud and Guibord, in the Larder Lake Mining Division; 87 of the following claims are subject to an Extension Order of the Mining Court and are in good standing until the 31st day of August, 1953.

Group No. 1:
L44830; L44831; L44832; L44833; L44834; L44837; L44838;
L44839; L44840; L44841; L53378; L53379; L53380; L53382; and L53383;
Group No. 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L44802</th>
<th>L44803</th>
<th>L44807</th>
<th>L44828</th>
<th>L44827</th>
<th>L44829</th>
<th>L44835</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L44638</td>
<td>L44642</td>
<td>L44643</td>
<td>L53381</td>
<td>L44644</td>
<td>L53394</td>
<td>L53365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L53380</td>
<td>L53346</td>
<td>L53347</td>
<td>L53349</td>
<td>L53348</td>
<td>L53350</td>
<td>L53351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L53335</td>
<td>L53355</td>
<td>L53356</td>
<td>L44691</td>
<td>L44680</td>
<td>L44682</td>
<td>L44688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L44706</td>
<td>L44707</td>
<td>L44708</td>
<td>L44710</td>
<td>L44709</td>
<td>L44711</td>
<td>L44712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L44713</td>
<td>L44714</td>
<td>L44718</td>
<td>L44770</td>
<td>L44769</td>
<td>L44771</td>
<td>L44772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L44773</td>
<td>L44774</td>
<td>L45385</td>
<td>L54397</td>
<td>L54398</td>
<td>L54399</td>
<td>L54396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L54390</td>
<td>L54391</td>
<td>L54392</td>
<td>L54394</td>
<td>L54393</td>
<td>L54395</td>
<td>L54396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L45976</td>
<td>L54398</td>
<td>L54399</td>
<td>L54401</td>
<td>L54400</td>
<td>L54402</td>
<td>L54403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L46821</td>
<td>L53822</td>
<td>L53823</td>
<td>L53825</td>
<td>L53824</td>
<td>L53826</td>
<td>L53827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L53828</td>
<td>L53829</td>
<td>L53830</td>
<td>L53832</td>
<td>L53831</td>
<td>L53833</td>
<td>L53834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L53835</td>
<td>L53836</td>
<td>L53837</td>
<td>L53838</td>
<td>L53839</td>
<td>L53840</td>
<td>L53841</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and also unpatented Mining Claim No. L57821.

Group No. 1 was acquired on July 25th, 1949, from Reoplate Prospecting Syndicate, 1511 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, for the consideration of 150,000 shares of the capital stock of the Company issued and allotted as fully paid at the price of 37½c per share.

Group No. 2 was acquired on July 25th, 1949, from Harry Borgford of 1511 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, and William Ryan of 3597 Bloomfield Road, Windsor, Ontario, the owners of, and on behalf of the owners of the said Mining Claims therein mentioned for the consideration of 820,000 shares of the capital stock of the Company issued and allotted as fully paid at the price of 37½c per share.

Mining Claim No. L57821 was staked on behalf and at the expense of the Company in August, 1951, and was transferred to the Company in December, 1951, the former Claim No. L55649 having been abandoned by the Company.

The following persons have received, or will receive, from the Vendors a greater than 5% interest in the shares or other consideration received or to be received by the Vendors:

- Harry Borgford, 1511 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, Ontario.
- William James Ryan, 3597 Bloomfield Road, Windsor, Ontario.
- M. D. Eames, 106 Connecticut Avenue, Highland Park, Michigan.
- Arthur W. Roberts, 18300 Fielding Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.
- Executors of the estate of George Borgford, Gogama, Ontario.

For the means of access to the Company's property, see the report of Harry Borgford dated 13th of May, 1952, which forms part of this Prospectus and to which reference is hereby made.

No underground exploration and development has been done on the Company's properties, other than the exploration of the Company's properties and such mining plant and equipment as may be appropriate to bring the mine into production and to pay current liabilities.

As to the character, extent and condition of any surface exploration and development, see the report of Harry Borgford dated the 13th of May, 1952, which forms part of this Prospectus and to which reference is hereby made.

The Company does not own any surface plant and equipment other than a concentrator; Dodge Truck, Willys Jeep; sluice, diamond drill and accessories, five tents; building frames, lumber; tools and equipment; office equipment; range and cooking equipment, valued at approximately $517,589.82. The Company also built the results of which see the attached reports of Harry Borgford dated the 13th of May, 1952, and Dr. N. B. Keevil, dated 14th of July, 1950.

There are no securities of the Company covered by option agreement or underwriting agreements outstanding or proposed to be given. The Company as a Security Issuer, through its officers, made a first offering of 125,000 shares at .35c per share; and is now making a further offering at such prices as the directors may fix from time to time having regard to the stage and results of development of the Company's properties. A minimum of 75% of the proceeds received from the public from the above offerings will go into the treasury of the Company at not less than 15c per share, and the net proceeds will be used for future development and exploration of the Company's properties and such mining plant and equipment as may be appropriate to bring the mine into production and to pay current liabilities.

The plans for future development and exploration are additional diamond drilling of the gravel to bedrock using a 3" core barrel, the sinking of the aforementioned shaft to bedrock for the purpose of determining gold values and other minerals and bulk tests by pilot concentrator. If the results of the aforementioned work warrant it, the Company plans to acquire additional machinery to mine the ore.
No indebtedness, other than in the ordinary course of business and not disclosed in the Balance Sheet of Edward Rees, C.P.A., as of October 31st, 1952, which accompanies this Prospectus, has been or is expected to be created or assumed.

For more than three years, the principal business in which the directors or officers of the Company have been engaged are as follows:

- James Harold Forsyth — Purchaser, Canadian Sirocco, Windsor, Ontario.
- Theron Melville Bryson — Druggist, Bryson's Drug Store, Sandwich St. W., at Mill St., Windsor, Ontario.
- Harry Stacy Benedict — Professional Engineer, Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

Harry Stacy Benedict and Arthur James Stedman each had an interest in the properties acquired by the Company described in Group No. 2 above for which they each received 10,000 shares.

The remuneration for Mr. Harry Borgford and Mr. William James Ryan as Mine Manager and Assistant Mine Manager respectively, previously under contract with the Company, has been waived by both parties but it is anticipated that Mr. Harry Borgford will be retained as Mine Manager during the current year at a salary not exceeding $5,000.00. No officer or director as such is to receive any remuneration from the Company during the current year.

There is no arrangement for the sale of Vendor's stock known to the undersigned and if such arrangements should come to the knowledge of the undersigned, an amended Prospectus will be filed with the Ontario Securities Commission within twenty (20) days provided that the shares of the Company are still in the course of primary distribution.

No person by reason of beneficial ownership of securities of the Company or any agreement in writing is in a position or entitled to elect or cause to be elected a majority of directors of the Company, but the directors, with their present holding of shares, acting in concert could cause to be elected a majority of the directors of the Company.

There are no material facts not disclosed in the foregoing.

The foregoing constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts in respect of the offering of securities referred to above as required by Section 38 of The Securities Act (Ontario) and there is no further material information applicable other than in the financial statements or reports where required.

DATED this 19th day of November, 1952.

DIRECTORS:

- Garry Joseph Colautti
- Lyle Joseph Bondy
- James Harold Forsyth
- Theron Melville Bryson
- Albert Erdman Stedelbauer
- Harry Stacy Benedict
- Arthur James Stedman
REPORT
on the property of
REOPLATA MINES LIMITED

In
MUNRO MccOOL
MICHAUD and GUIBORD
TOWNSHIPS
Larder Lake Mining Division

—by—
H. Borgford,
212 Rose Building,
Windsor, Ontario
May 13th, 1952

REPORT
on
REOPLATA MINES LIMITED

LOCATION:

The property is located on the junction of Munro, McCool, Michaud and Guibord Townships in the Matheson area, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario. It comprises ninety-seven claims approximately three thousand eight hundred and eighty acres in one block, and is held under the Mining Act of Ontario.

TOWNSHIP CLAIM NUMBERS:


McCooi Township—L-44841-42-43-44; 53378-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86; 53833-34-35-36-37-38; 57621; 53821.

Michaud Township—L-44768-69; 44827-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35.

Guibord Township—L-44779-71.

The area above mentioned is readily accessible by both motor and rail. The town of Matheson is located on the main line of the Ontario Northland Railway, forty-two miles northeast of Timmins, and forty-six miles north from Kirkland Lake. Ontario Northland Railway starting point is North Bay being 210 miles south of Matheson and is a main divisional point of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways with lines southward to both Toronto and Montreal.

A good gravel road known as the Lightning River Highway leads east from Matheson, and passes over the Reoplata Property a distance of 14 miles which provides access to the placer gravel deposit. Telephone and Hydro also serve the area.

PLACER DEPOSIT:

Location where gravel was tested for gold and other minerals extends from the upper end of Munro Lake to the north end of Perry Lake, a distance of approximately 5 miles, the general trend of the dry river bed, as it may be termed, is in a north-south direction and shows considerable variation in width. Major portion of Munro Lake is in the staked area, and all of Blueberry and Fade Lake are in the staked area.

The materials in the valley and benches are small, well-rounded boulders, pea-size gravel, silt, ruby sand, silt; blacksand is most pronounced, increasing at depth. This evidence was derived from a 45-foot shaft and the large pits where gravel material was taken for grading part of the highway extending eastward from Matheson to the Quebec border.

Tests for Placer Gold and other minerals were made from various points on the property. When these tests were in progress, it was established that the material in all pits and drill cores showed very little variation, geologically.

ASSAYS:

Certificate of analysis, covering the following assays are on file in the Company Office at 212 Rose Building, Windsor, Ontario.
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Sample #SH-100, gravel in raw state
Sample #SH-100, gravel in raw state
Sample #SH-100, gravel in raw state
Sample #N.E. 101, gravel in raw state

E. W. WIDOWSON & CO.

Sample SM x 2, gravel in raw state
Black sand concentrates

Also present Garnet, Zircon, Hematite and some of the rarer elements. These complicated the analysis greatly.

Sample #C.S. 102 gravel raw

ABBOT A. HANKS, INC.

Sample M.G. 101 gravel raw
Sample M.G. 101 gravel raw
Sample M.G. 101 gravel raw
Sample M.G. 101 gravel raw
Sample #19480 gravel raw
Sample #18806 gravel raw
Sample #14522 gravel raw
Sample #14522 gravel raw
Sample #14522 gravel raw

THE TORONTO TESTING LAB.

Sample #13-201 gravel raw
Sample #13-202 gravel raw
Sample #13-203 gravel raw
Sample #13-204 sand

HAUGEN METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES

31 sacks of raw sand end gravel.
32 sacks of raw hard pan.
31 sacks of concentrate

ASSAYS — RAW SAND AND GRAVEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU. OZ.</th>
<th>A.G. OZ.</th>
<th>$ AU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>0.036</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>0.038</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average value $1.19 per ton of raw gravel.

CONCENTRATION RATIO — 21.9 to 1. Jig tests.

1. ASSAYS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU. OZ.</th>
<th>A.G. OZ.</th>
<th>$ AU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jig concentrates</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jig tailings</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jig feed ratio 2.7 to 1.

2. ASSAYS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU. OZ.</th>
<th>A.G. OZ.</th>
<th>$ AU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concentrates</td>
<td>0.095</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jig tailing</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RAW HARD PAN — Ratio 10 to 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU. OZ.</th>
<th>A.G. OZ.</th>
<th>$ AU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jig feed</td>
<td>0.0255</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jig concentrates</td>
<td>0.095</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jig tail</td>
<td>0.0045</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MATERIAL TERMED "CONCENTRATES"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU. OZ.</th>
<th>A.G. OZ.</th>
<th>$ AU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jig feed</td>
<td>0.096</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jig concentrate</td>
<td>0.565</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jig tail</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concentration ratio was 21.5 to 1.
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Sample #SH-100, N.E. 101, on claim L-44711, 350 feet S.W. from post No. 1.—gravel material taken from shaft.

Sample #SMx2, on claim L-53830, gravel material from small pit at S.E. end of Fade Lake.

Sample M.G. 101, on claim L-53830, 500 feet N.E. from post No. 3, shallow pit elevating east from Fade Lake.

Sample Black Sand concentration, on claim L-54400, 600 feet S.W. from No. 1 post, shallow pit near top of bench.

Sample #19480, on claim L-54400, 650 feet from post No. 1, surface near top of bench.

Sample #18806, 50 feet S. from above sample #19480.

Sample #14522, on claim L-53384, large pit, 300 feet S.W. from No. 1 post where gravel was removed for the grading of the new highway.

Sample C.S. 102, on claim L-53384, large pit 300 feet S.W. from post No. 1 where gravel material was removed for the grading of the new highway.

Sample #201, taken from same pit as sample C.S. 102.

Sample B-202, on claim L-53830, 700 feet from No. 4 post, shallow pit in elevated bench.

Sample B-203, on claim L-53830, 500 feet N.E. from No. 3 post, a shallow pit elevating East from Fade Lake shore line.

Sample B-204, on claim L-53354, large pit about center of claim, here too gravel was removed for the grading of the highway.

Haugen Metallurgical Laboratories—94 sacks for bulk test taken from 5 pits on claim L-53830.

EXPLORATION:

For the purpose of testing for gold and other minerals, also to determine if this deposit is glacial or stream gravel, a test shaft was sunk to a depth of 45 feet, on claim L-44711, 350 feet S.W. from post No. 1. After checking the stratification it appears quite evident that this gravel is a stream deposit.

Knowing of the Johns Manville asbestos operation due west of the Reoplata property, it was decided by the directors that a geophysical survey would be in order to check the underlying rock formation below the gravel deposit. A contract was entered into with Mining Geophysics Corporation, Ltd. During June and July, 1950, the following claims were surveyed. A report dated the 14th of July, 1950, by Dr. N. B. KEEVII. is as follows:

"Claims L-54385-7 inclusive and claims L-54384-54400 inclusive were geophysically surveyed and geologically surveyed in June and July, 1950. This portion of the Reoplata property is underlain by Keewatin volcanics intruded by Gabbrro and Peridotite. Outcrops of Gabbrro were mapped near the east boundary but otherwise the claims are covered by a mantle of glacial drift, which carried values in placer gold. In addition to the placer gold possibilities, two belts of Peridotite were located geomagnetically. These rocks which cross the property in an easterly to southeasterly direction are favourable to the occurrence of asbestos, and asbestos is now being mined in similar rocks to the west in Munro Township. A diamond drilling programme has been recommended to test the most promising zones indicated by the interpretation. Drilling has commenced under the supervision of Mining Geophysics Corporation, Ltd.

"As directed, three shallow holes were diamond drilled, all three holes encountered peridotite. Some chrysotile veinlets up to ¼ of an inch wide are visible in the core. They are neither wide enough nor numerous enough to constitute good ore. Some medial seam fibre 3/16 of an inch wide is also present; but only in minor amounts. The general appearance of the core is encouraging.

"Because of the difficulties encountered in drilling the gravel before reaching bedrock, it was impossible to recover true samples for gold assays. Approximately 1,000 feet of diamond drilling was done on the boundary between claims L-54387 and 54400, Munro Township."

PROGRESS:

It was decided by the Board of Directors last season that a bulk test of the gravel material would be made in order to determine the gold values per yard for a major scale operation.

An agreement was entered with Keystone Contractors Ltd., Windsor, Ontario, on the 17th of August, 1951, to furnish a 3½ c.y. dragline shovel, pumps, and other required equipment to work conjointly with a sluice to be constructed by Reoplata Mines Ltd. Ground preparation commenced the 25th of August; the trestle and sluice box, 200' x 3' x 3', was completed September 14th.

When sluicing operation was in progress two officers representing The Yukon Gold Corporation Limited arrived from Vancouver to inspect the property. After doing so, they requested that Reoplata forward 3 tons of the gravel material to Haugen Metallurgical Laboratories, New Westminster, B.C., for metallurgical test. Assay results were very gratifying and are embodied herein.

Approximately 2,000 days assessment duties were filed during 1951, covering a portion of the 97 claims.
A large amount of stripping by mechanical power was done on claim L-53833, 400 feet N.E. from post No. 3, in McCool Township. The same type of work was performed on claim L-44683, Munro Township, to test the gravel material. Most of the sluicing gravel was taken from 5 pits on claim L-53830, Munro Township.
TOPOGRAPHY
The land surface consists of a light overburden approximately fifteen inch average of vegetable loam overlying the gravel which may have an average depth of sixty feet.

A high elevated bench that rises more than fifty feet above the water level of Munro Lake extends from the north end of said lake on the west side for a length of two miles, trends south-east for 20 degrees, dividing Munro and Blueberry Lakes except a small channel near the north end of Blueberry Lake.

Fuel-wood is not plentiful but ample for preliminary operations. Lakes on the property will furnish sufficient waters for most any type of mining.

CAMP ACCOMMODATIONS:
Construction of camp buildings began in the month of June, 1950, to accommodate the Company employees: Office, cook house, bunk house, and core house.
A double garage was constructed in 1951.

EQUIPMENT
Hydraulic Diamond Drill
Concentrator
Pumps
Dodge Truck
Willys Jeep
Camp Furnishings
Office Furnishings
Tools, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS
Further diamond drilling is recommended for placer gold tests, and asbestos information. A further geomagnetic survey to cover all the claims should be made. Also suggest a survey of the Company holdings in the four Townships, so that a proper map be made, defining the boundaries.

Respectfully submitted,
H. BORGFORD, A.C.I.M.

CERTIFICATE
I, HARRY BORGFORD, of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex, hereby certify:

1. That I am a prospector and a practical engineer, Associate Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy since 1933;
2. That I have been actively engaged in prospecting and mining development in Ontario, Manitoba, and Quebec since 1907;
3. That I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any, in the property of Reoplata Mines Ltd. (No Personal Liability) other than twenty-five thousand (25,000) shares thereof, which I am entitled to receive as a unit holder of Reoplata Prospecting Syndicate, one of the vendors and two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) shares thereof, which I have received from the vendors of the other mining claims and my own holdings referred to in my report dated the 23rd of February, 1951;
4. That the accompanying report is based on personal examination and supervision of the property of the Reoplata Mines Ltd. over a period of three years, the last of which was in the month of November, 1951.

DATED at Windsor, Ontario, this 13th day of May, 1952.

H. BORGFORD.
November 14th, 1952.

To the Directors and Shareholders,
Reoplata Mines Limited,
744 Ouellette Avenue,
Windsor, Ontario.

I have examined the books and records of Reoplata Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) from November 1, 1950 to October 31, 1952, and I Certify that the attached Balance Sheet, with its supporting schedules is, in my opinion, properly drawn up so as to fairly present the financial position of the Company, as at October 31, 1952, and the results of its operations for the period from incorporation to October 31, 1952, according to the best of my information and the explanations received from the Company’s officers, and are in agreement with the books of the Company.

EDWARD REES,
Certified Public Accountant.

GARRY COLAUTTI, President and Director.
JAMES FORSYTH, Secretary and Director.

SCHEDULE “A”

REOPLATA MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
BALANCE SHEET
as at October 31st, 1952

ASSETS —
CURRENT:
Cash on Hand and in Banks ................................................................. $ 786.68
RECEIVABLES:
Stock Subscriptions Receivable (Schedule D) ................................ 112.50
Loans to Shareholders ................................................................. 150.00
Hydro Deposit ........................................................................... 267.50

FIXED ASSETS:
97 Unpatented Mining Claims in the Townships of Munro, McCool,
Michaud, and Guibord, in the Larder Lake Mining Division, in
the Province of Ontario .......................................................... $363,750.00
Mining Equipment, Drill, Concentrator, Sluice, Trucks, and
Tools (at cost) ........................................................................ 17,589.82
Buildings (at cost) .................................................................... 384,989.82

DEFERRED EXPENDITURES:
Development Expenses (Schedule B) .............................................. $ 30,868.71
Administration Expenses (Schedule C) ........................................... 18,399.37
Incorporation Expenses .................................................................. 2,500.00
TOTAL ASSETS ........................................................................ $437,812.08

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL —
CURRENT LIABILITIES:
Accounts Payable (Schedule F) ....................................................... $ 3,168.03
Employee’s Accrued Income Tax ................................................... 189.10
Accrued Payroll .......................................................................... 690.00
Loans from Directors .................................................................... 1,200.00
Stock Subscriptions Received ....................................................... 420.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ........................................ $437,812.08

CAPITAL:
Authorized: 3,000,000 Shares of $1.00 par value.
Issued:
Re Claims: 970,000 Shares .......................................................... $970,000.00
Less: Discount ........................................................................... 606,250.00
Re Mining Equipment: 10,772 Shares ........................................... $10,772.00
Less: Discount ........................................................................... 2,693.00
Re Cash: 208,028 Shares ........................................................... $208,028.00
Less: Discount ........................................................................... 147,712.95
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ........................................ $437,812.08
**SCHEDULE “B”**

**DEVELOPMENT EXPENSE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, Mine</td>
<td>$4,056.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages</td>
<td>$12,332.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Supplies</td>
<td>$3,560.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geophysical Survey</td>
<td>$2,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling</td>
<td>$3,006.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Drilling</td>
<td>$2,275.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck Operations</td>
<td>$1,516.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assaying Expenses</td>
<td>$269.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering Fees</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map Expenses</td>
<td>$24.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Insurance</td>
<td>$301.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmen’s Compensation</td>
<td>$30,868.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHEDULE “C”**

**ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, Office</td>
<td>$8,716.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Supplies</td>
<td>$634.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and Telegraph</td>
<td>$1,552.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Rent</td>
<td>$1,353.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, Electricity and Water</td>
<td>$159.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Fees</td>
<td>$1,685.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>$165.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and Excise</td>
<td>$110.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
<td>$27.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memberships and Subscriptions</td>
<td>$2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer and Registration Fees</td>
<td>$956.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licenses and Taxes</td>
<td>$1,085.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Fees</td>
<td>$2,168.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHEDULE “D”**

**STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVABLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. E. Stedelbauer</td>
<td>$112.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHEDULE “E”**

**LOANS TO SHAREHOLDERS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P. Karlechuk</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHEDULE “F”**

**ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lang, Michener, Day and Cranston</td>
<td>$1,764.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keystone Contractors Limited</td>
<td>$1,004.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear Cat Battery Service</td>
<td>$62.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border Press</td>
<td>$17.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaranty Trust Company of Canada</td>
<td>$104.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining Geophysics Corporation Ltd.</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Windsor</td>
<td>$109.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmen’s Compensation</td>
<td>$86.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** $3,168.93
REPORT ON THE GEOMAGNETIC SURVEY
of part of the
REOPLATA MINES LIMITED
property in
Township of Munro, Province of Ontario

SUMMARY:
A reconnaissance along the Munro-McCool Township line with an Askania magnetometer located a band of serpentinite, peridotite and gabbro in the northern group of Reoplata claims. A detailed geomagnetic survey of this section was made, the favourable belt outlined, and faulting interpreted. A drill hole was spotted by the geophysical party in the field, which will serve to test placer gold in the overlying drift, as well as the asbestos possibilities in the most magnetic zone.

INTRODUCTION:
In June and July 1950, a geomagnetic reconnaissance was made along the Munro-McCool Township line on part of the property held by Reoplata Mines Limited. This was followed by a detailed magnetic survey of the ten most northerly claims in Munro Township. The object of the survey was to locate a band of gabbro, peridotite and serpentine, known to carry asbestos in places, and to trace such a belt across the property. If possible drill holes were to be located so that the placer gold possibilities of overlying gravels could be tested at the same time as bedrock was being drilled for asbestos. The possibility of the occurrence of other metallic minerals was also to be considered.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:
Reoplata Mines Limited holds claims near the Township corner of Munro, McCool, Guibord and Garrison in the Lightning River area. The majority of the claims lie in Munro Township. The new Johns-Manville Asbestos Mine is situated to the west in this township. The property may be reached by highway from Matheson, and the camp on the lake at Lot 1, Concession IV, may be reached by car along a good bush trail over sand plains.

CHARACTER OF THE REGION:
The property is largely overlain by a heavy mantle of glacial drift, sands and gravels and only one group of outcrops was found in the area surveyed. The relief is moderate with gently rolling hills, but the point where the Matheson-Lightning River Highway crosses the property is well above the surrounding country to the west. Some small streams traverse the claims and there are several small lakes, some of which provide excellent campsites. A good part of the property is covered by relatively open sand plains with a good growth of pine and spruce.

PREVIOUS WORK:
The area to the south and west has been mapped by Dr. J. Satterly of the Ontario Department of Mines and mapping is being extended to the east of Munro Township. A recent report by Hewitt of the Ontario Department of Mines reviews the asbestos occurrences in Ontario. Gold has been found and mined on a small scale in the Croesus Mine in Munro Township, and occurrences of base metals have been reported in the area. Prospecting has been done for years, but has been accelerated tremendously in the past year due to the discovery of commercial asbestos by the Johns-Manville Company. Good placer gold values have been obtained in glacial and stream deposits on the Reoplata property.

GENERAL GEOLOGY:
The geology of the area has been described by Satterly. From his mapping immediately to the west, the general geology may be summarized as follows:

Table of Formations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent Pleistocene</th>
<th>Boulder and varved clay, sand, gravel and stream deposits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Unconformity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Precambrian-

Intrusives
- Quartz diabase, gabbro dikes
- Feldspar and quartz porphyry, lamprophyre, carbonate
- Peridotite and serpentinite, gabbro and diorite

Intrusive contacts

Keewatin Volcanics-
- Acid, intermediate to basic volcanics, flow breccia, major fault contact
- Sediments-Greywacke, arkose, quartzite and slate.

On the Reoplata property the important formations are serpentinite and peridotite, gabbro, Keewatin volcanics, and overlying drift which sometimes carries gold.

Diabase:
- North-south trending diabase dikes occur to the west of Munro-McCool cutting all other consolidated rocks in the region.

Acidic Intrusives:
- There are several occurrences of granite and porphyry in the region, particularly to the south, and some small bodies and dikes may occur in the Munro-McCool area.

Gabbro, peridotite and serpentinite:
- Bodies of gabbro, peridotite and serpentinite occur in the Lightning River area, and form elongated stocks trending in a northerly direction. The importance of this peridotite is that it is a host rock for chrysotile asbestos, which is similar in composition to serpentine, and may occur along with or instead of the latter. The presence of acidic intrusives which may have produced favourable hydrothermal solutions, and
MAGNETIC PROFILE OVER NORTH PERIDOTITE BELT

LINE 30+00W
LINE 27+00W
LINE 21+00W
LINE 24+00W

FEET NORTH OF BASE-LINE

FIG. 1.A

PROFILE OVER OUTCROP, NORTHERN BELT, ¼ MILE EAST OF REOPLATA

PYROXENITE AND GABBRO

PERIDOTITE DUNITE, SOME ASBESTOS FIBRE

FIG. 1.B
faults or fracture systems cutting the peridotites, are favourable for the occurrence of asbestos. The Johns-
Manville deposit occurs in cross-fibre veinlets in a nearly vertically dipping serpentine dunite-peridotite sill
that cuts Keewatin volcanics. The sill strikes N 60° W and has a width of 500 to 900 feet. It is bounded on
the south by basic Keewatin volcanics and on the north by gabbro. The gabbro may be the same age as the
peridotite.

Keewatin Volcanics:
Acid, intermediate, and basic volcanics underlie much of the Lightning River area and are found on
either side of the peridotite and gabbro stocks which are intrusive into the Keewatin.

Glacial Deposits:
Glacial and stream deposits cover most of the bedrock, and in places reach several hundred feet in
thickness. Gold values are occasionally found in sand and gravel sections.

GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

The geophysical reconnaissance survey was carried out by Dr. A. R. Clark, using an Askania type mag-
netometer, and geological mapping was done by W. R. Bergey.

Readings were taken on a reconnaissance traverse along the Munro-McCool Township line and anom-
alias interpreted to be due to peridotite and serpentine were located. Accordingly a detailed survey was com-
menced tying in to a survey post at Lot 1, Concession IV, McCool Township, from which a base line was run
to the west. North-south picket lines were turned off 300 feet apart and readings taken at 100 foot intervals
along these lines. This survey outlined the anomalies, their trends and offsets. Magnetic relief was 8,000
gammas. Only one group of outcrops was found on the township line, 1,075 feet south of the survey post
from which the survey was started.

The ten claims surveyed in detail were: 54385-7 inclusive, 54394-54400 inclusive. Some additional work
is contemplated; the results will be discussed in a supplementary report.

GENERAL INTERPRETATION:

Magnetic relief is appreciable rising from a low level in the volcanics to over 8,000 gammas in perido-
tite and serpentine. The area of gabbro has an intermediate, though variable, magnetic susceptibility; the
highest anomaly in the area interpreted as gabbro was 1,710 gammas.

The magnetic contrast is such that the important peridotite-serpentine belts are easily recognized and
traced. They are shown on the accompanying map in the high anomalies running in an east-west to north-
west-southeast direction. Contacts have been interpreted, and the interpretation was guided by a test profile
made over an exposed geological section 1/4 mile east of the property (Figure 1b). Profiles over four sections
on the Reoleta property are shown in Figure 1a.

The area between the two peridotite-serpentine bands is interpreted to be underlain by gabbro. Out-
crop support was obtained on the township line at the eastern boundary of the area surveyed.

The northern and southern borders of the claims covered by the geomagnetic detail survey are be-
lieved to be underlain by intermediate volcanics.

STRUCTURE:

The formations have a fairly uniform trend across the surveyed claims, but the northern band of
peridotite trends in a more east-westerly direction. This is probably due to the irregular slope of the area
of basic intrusives.

Faulting of the northern belt is indicated by the magnetic survey; the interpreted faults are shown on
the map accompanying this report. The displacement is west side south. Similar offsetting of the peridotite
and serpentine is suspected beyond the Reoleta claims.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY:

Assay plans have indicated good values in placer gold on the Reoleta claims. The present survey
was concerned, however, with the asbestos possibilities. Asbestos is known to be associated with peridotite
and serpentine, and although asbestos itself is not magnetic the alteration processes which produces asbestos
from the peridotites also produces magnetite. Asbestos and magnetite are closely associated at the Johns-
Manville mine in Munro Township. The asbestos is also associated with cross-fractures in the peridotite.

With these considerations in mind hole No. 1 was spotted near the most magnetic section and between two
interpreted faults. Unfortunately the depth of overburden obscures local magnetic changes which might
have provided a more direct guide to drilling if bedrock was close to the surface. Hole No. 1 is being drilled vertical-
ly as the placer gold possibilities are also to be tested at the same time at this location.

It would also be desirable to drill several holes at an angle to section the zones believed to be favourable
for asbestos. Three such recommended drill holes are shown on the interpreted map.

The Johns-Manville occurrence lies to the south of the peridotite sill so this side of the intrusive is
given preference. Since magnetite is developed during alteration of the ultrabasic intrusives, and faults pro-
vide access for chrysotile-forming solutions, anomalous areas near interpreted faults have been recommended
for drilling. It should be pointed out, however, that the interpreted faults may be post-ore, and minor off-
sets are not determinable due to the thickness of overburden.

No structures in the underlying volcanics have been interpreted as favourable for gold. Placer gold
in the overlying drift will have to be tested by drilling and sampling guided by geological considerations.

Since magnetite is commonly separated along with gold in the natural panning provided by stream ac-
tion, it is possible that indications of such placer deposits may be indicated geophysically. Weak local mag-
netic anomalies may have some significance in this respect. No attention has been given to this possibili-
ty in the present interpretation, except to note that such weak anomalies will tend to be obscured by the
blanketing effect of the large magnetic anomalies due to peridotite and serpentine. However, this possibility
will be investigated in conjunction with data on the known placer occurrences and the drilling now in progress
under the supervision of Mining Geophysics Corporation Limited. Any new findings will be used in guiding
the drilling and will be presented in supplementary reports.
Base metal and chromite sometimes occur with basic intrusives of the sort underlying part of the Reoplata property. No definite conclusions can be drawn with respect to the occurrence of base metals from the present survey, except to note that the drill sections recommended below were spotted with the idea of testing for base metal mineralization as well as asbestos.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that placer gold be tested in the drift as far as possible when holes are drilled in bedrock for asbestos and metallic minerals. Hole No. 1 was spotted with this in mind 1,550 feet north of the base line on line 30 + 00 W.

Three sections have also been recommended to be drilled at as small an angle to the horizontal as possible. These sections intersect the anomaly areas, two across faults in the northern peridotite-serpentine zone, and one at the southeast part of the southern zone.

The results of this drilling will provide useful geological information, which can be correlated with the geophysical data, and act as a guide to further drilling if asbestos or metallic mineralization is encountered.

It is recommended that further geological and geophysical work be carried out, and systematic drilling be done to evaluate the placer gold possibilities. Some of this is being done, and after some results have been obtained in this programme, which should be within two months, a definite programme can be outlined for further development work. It is likely that some claims may be safely dropped after present extensions have lapsed, and future work concentrated on the most favourable ground.

Respectfully submitted,
MINING GEOPHYSICS CORPORATION LTD.
N. B. Keevil.

A. R. CLARK
W. R. BERGEY
Toronto, July 14, 1950.

APPENDIX—

Property: Part of Reoplata Mines Limited, situated in Munro Township, District of Cochrane, Province of Ontario, the surveyed claims being claims L-54385-7 inclusive, and L-54394-54400 inclusive.

Dates of Survey:
- Line cutting, chains and picketing and magnetic survey—
  - June 15 — June 23 — 2 men ............................................................ 10 man days
  - June 23 — July 10 — 3-4 men ...................................................,....... 58 man days

- Calculations, plotting, interpreting and mapping—
  - July 2 — July 14 (5 people intermittently) ........................................ 21 man days

Total ...................................... 89 man days

Personnel: Dr. N. B. Keevil, Dr. A. R. Clark, W. R. Bergey, M. Arnett, J. H. Smith, R. B. Shewell, M. G. Hooper.

Base Line: Runs East-West, westerly 5,100 feet from survey post, Lot 1, Concession IV, McCool Township.

Picket Line: Runs North-South at 300-foot intervals.

Miles of Line: 15 miles.

Instrument: Askania type magnetometer, with a constant of 2,413 gammas per scale division. A reading of 79.0 scale divisions and 1,920 gammas was obtained at the Ontario Department of Mines magnetic field station in South-West Munro Township where the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field is 57,945+15 gammas.

_____________________________________

1, NORMAN B. KEEVIL, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, do hereby declare:
1. That I am a geophysicist and reside at Lorne Park, Ontario.
2. That I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, B.Sc., M.Sc., and Harvard University (Ph.D.) and have been practicing my profession for 15 years.
3. That I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect any in the properties and securities of Reoplata Mines Ltd.
4. That Report 274 by Mining Geophysics Corporation Ltd., is based upon a geophysical survey of part of the property of Reoplata Mines Ltd., carried out under my direction.

(Signed) N. B. KEEVIL.

September 16, 1952.

— 15 —
Notes from visit to property on October 2, 1951.

Staff: Harry Borgford
George Borgford
George Derby
Gary Golantti - Keystone Construction

Camps and excavations are on east shore of Fade lake, Munro township.

The lake is within a large esker deposit that extends north through Munro and Warden townships.

This glacial sand is the material being used to supply a placer mining operation. A sluice box 200 feet long has been constructed, in series with a hopper and a double vibrating screen. Sand is to be dragged into the hopper from the nearby hill with a scraper. At the time of examination, however, no scraper had been procured and it was necessary to load the hopper from a shovel. The top screen is about 1 inch mesh and the lower screen 3/8 inch. Oversize passes off in launders to one side. Undersize passes over the riffles and into Fade lake. Water is pumped from Fade lake for the sluicing operations.

At the time of examination, the sluice box was not in operation, the reason being that the pump was not providing a sufficiently great flow of water, so a second larger pump had been ordered.

The sluice box is constructed with a slope of 1 foot in 12 feet. The riffles are in removable sections, wedged in place with wooden wedges. Sections are about 7 feet long with ripples trans-
verse in alternate sections, and parallel to the sides in alternate sections. Transverse riffles have a slope downward toward the top of the box, the idea being to create an eddy and facilitate settling of the fines.

The sluice box was full of sand from test runs at the time of examination. One riffle was emptied and panned, but no gold was observed on the pan. To date the sluice has not been emptied in order to make a determination of recovery.

A small sluice about 15 feet long was being used as a test box. During the examination, 25 shovelsful of sand were run through this sluice and the concentrates were panned. A good concentrate of black sand was obtained in this way and three small specks of gold were observed.

Assuming 20 pounds to the shovelful, this would give three small specks of gold in 500 pounds, or twelve specks to the ton.

The hill of sand has been exposed sufficiently that the nature of the mill-feed can be seen fairly well. Sand constitutes the bulk of material, in lenticular beds, but lenses of gravel also occur. Some of the sand lenses have narrow layers of black sands. It is from beds such as these that the test in the small sluice box was made. Other lenses are fine, washed, white quartz sand. The beds containing black sands would probably carry more gold in recoverable form than the beds of white quartzose sand.

It was reported that the layer of hard pan close to surface carries better gold values, and that gold values are also concentrated in the small surface depressions and valleys. Undoubtedly
ridges by both wind and water, before vegetation was able to stabilize the sand. However, the hard pan in which the gold has been concentrated remains in the form of pebbles in the sluicing operation, so very little of the gold in it would be released.

Nelson Hogg,
Resident Geologist.

Timmins, Ontario
October 4, 1951

Diagramatic Plan of Sluice Box, showing transverse longitudinal riffles

Riffles in Cross-Section.
Mr. H. O. Rickaby,
Deputy Minister of Mines,
Ontario Department of Mines,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Rickaby:

Enclosed is a copy of the report that I prepared on Heoplata Mines Ltd. after a visit to the property on October 2, 1951.

Mr. Wair made a trip to the property at a more recent date. He is out of town today, but I think that Mr. Tower has a copy of his report on file.

On a more recent trip to Munro township on November 5, the Heoplata company had suspended operations. I talked to Mr. George Darby who had been associated with the company during its operation. He informed me that the Keystone Construction Company had withdrawn its equipment and financial support after the first clean-up of the sluice boxes. This clean-up took place on October 9, after sporadic operations since the middle of September. No figures could be obtained of the volume of sand that had passed over the sluice box during that period. The clean-up recovered a negligible amount of gold, reported by Mr. Darby to be less than one ounce. However, Mr. Darby maintained that the poor recovery was a result of faulty design of the sluice box, and that gold could be panned from the tailings.

During my first visit I saw gold being panned from sand taken from the hill by Mr. Colantti and Mr. George Borgford, but I did not personally test the sand. However, I have no reason to believe that the sand does not carry gold. Test samples were selected from layers of black sand, which would be expected to carry the bulk of gold values, but which constitute only a small proportion of the sand and gravel in the hill. Moreover, the gold is in thin flakes, like gold leaf. I made an attempt to recover three specks from the test run of 500 pounds, with the idea of having them weighed. The flakes were so thin that, once captured on the finger, they could not be removed without breaking them.

If Bev Weir has anything to add to this report and to the report that he has already submitted, I will ask him to write you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Nelson Hobb, Resident Geologist.

c.c. to Dr. M. E. Hurst.
### EXTRACT FROM REPORT BY JOHN H. SMITH

dated September 13, 1950

#### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample #</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Iron</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NE-100</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>2.10 per cu. yd.</td>
<td>3.23% (3000 lb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NB-101</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>Gold - Trace</td>
<td>Gold - Trace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDE-104</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>Gold - Trace</td>
<td>Gold - Trace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### E. W. Widdowson & Co.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample #</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Gold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMX2</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>57.7 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS-102</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>14.4 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### The Toronto Testing Laboratory Ltd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample #</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Gold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1708</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>less than 5.3 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1709</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>21 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>21 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1711</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>less than 5.3 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1712</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>5.3 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>less than 5.3 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1714</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>less than 5.3 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1715</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>less than 5.3 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>5.3 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B201</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>1.51 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B202</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>0.52 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B203</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>1.05 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B204</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>Gold - Trace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>Gold - Trace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Abbot A Hanks Inc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample #</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Gold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19480</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>25.5 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18806</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>25.5 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14452</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>$1.05 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fade Lake Bench - depth 45'</td>
<td>Titanium Oxide - 3.15 per cu.yd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Oxide - 0.84 lb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3005</td>
<td>gravel in raw state</td>
<td>Gold - 52.5 per cu. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Titanium Oxide - 0.59%</td>
<td>Uranium - None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tin - None.</td>
<td>Uranium - None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specimen No.</td>
<td>Hole No.</td>
<td>Footage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
August 5th, 1952

Mr. L. L. Longmore:

Re: Sample of Gold bearing alluvial gravel sent in by:

Leoplata Mines Limited
212 Rose Building
Windsor, Ontario.

Attached is a report by J. Elliot of test work on this sample.

It would appear that hydraulic separation has been very sharp around the 100 mesh size. Most values are in the finer sizes. If this is a result of jiggling or sluicing it could be that only the coarser gold remained and the finer sizes of gold could have been washed away.

Head values do not check very closely but this variation would be within good sampling since metallics of gold are in the sample.

Results are:

General Head sample $0.22 per ton
Calculated Head from Screen Sizings. $0.46 per ton
Amalgamated Head $0.97 per ton

All values quoted at $20.67 per oz. gold.
The gravel ran 15.16 per cent magnetite which assayed $0.15 per ton.

(Signed)
Per: W. Young.

RwY/AM
Received about 24.5 lb. of placer sand.

Rolled it well on a sheet and divided it into two lots on the riffle.

Cut out a Head sample for assay - P 1305 -- Assayed .0.22

Screened 1000 grams and assayed sizes.

Screened 500 grams, separated magnetite from each fraction.

Combined the magnetite for assay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>% Weight:</th>
<th>Assay:</th>
<th>% Dist. of Gold</th>
<th>Per cent Magnetite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Mesh</td>
<td>6.68</td>
<td>6.68</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Mesh</td>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>11.12</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Mesh</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>13.80</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Mesh</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>16.92</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Mesh</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>18.68</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Mesh</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>20.20</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Mesh</td>
<td>6.94</td>
<td>27.14</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Mesh</td>
<td>7.92</td>
<td>35.06</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Mesh</td>
<td>14.88</td>
<td>49.94</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 Mesh</td>
<td>22.72</td>
<td>72.56</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Mesh</td>
<td>16.98</td>
<td>89.64</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 Mesh</td>
<td>7.76</td>
<td>97.40</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Mesh</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>99.50</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>50.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Mesh</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculated Head: 100.0
Magnetite: 15.16

Superpanned the non-magnetic size fractions.

Free gold seen in the -100 mesh portions.

Amalgamated 1000 grams with 100 grams Hg. containing .075 Mg. Au. for one hour. Amalgam tail assayed .0.12.

Au. recovered in amalgam- 1.49 - .075 = 1.415 mgs. = .0.855 per ton.

Calculated Head - .0.975. 87.7 per cent extraction.

Aug. 5/52
JDE/AM
Mr. George Crerar, Consultant  
c/o Mr. H. S. McCurdy  
10 Penthouse  
220 Montgomery Street,  
San Francisco 4, California.

Subject: Report on Gold Bearing Gravel from the Canadian Exploration Company Ltd., Our Lot 966

Dear Mr. Crerar,

In accordance with the arrangements made with you we are pleased to submit herewith our report on the laboratory study made on the gold bearing gravel submitted by the Canadian Exploration Co. Ltd. designated as our Lot 966.

Approximately 500 pounds of this material was received at our laboratory on October 14, 1952. This material was prepared for testing in the following manner:

1. Dry screen all of samples on 10 mesh.
2. Wet screen the coarse fraction above. The minus 10 mesh material from wet screening was air dried and combined with the dry minus 10 mesh. The plus 10 mesh fraction was dried and weighed.
3. Weigh minus 10 mesh, mix, and cut out 3 samples of approximately 10 pounds each in Jones Splitter for amalgamation tests.

Results of the screen analysis and amalgamation tests are summarized below:

**Test 1 -- Screen Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>% wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plus 10 Mesh</td>
<td>189.5</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minus 10 Mesh</td>
<td>307.25</td>
<td>61.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>496.75</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tests 2, 3, and 4 -- Amalgamation of minus 10 mesh Head**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Time (min)</th>
<th>Lime Gms</th>
<th>NaOH</th>
<th>Mercury Gms</th>
<th>Amalgam Gms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test 2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test 3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>24.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test 4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>24.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results of the amalgamation tests are tabulated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amalgam Au as mgs.*</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total Au</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amalgam Tail oz./ton</td>
<td>0.00075</td>
<td>0.00075</td>
<td>0.00075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total Au</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>36.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculated minus 10 mesh:

| Head oz. Au per ton | 0.00086 | 0.000212 | 0.00203 |

* Amalgam assay calculated by deducting mgs. of gold in mercury (0.24 mgs. per 25 gms.) from reported assay.

Based on the average calculated head (Tests 2 and 3) above the value of the gravel as received can be calculated as follows:

Value per yard = \( \frac{0.002075 \times 0.619 \times 2700 \times 35.00}{2000} \)

= \$0.065 per yard.

Assume 2700 pounds per yard of gravel.

One jig test was made on the remainder of the minus 10 mesh heads as follows:

Test 5 - Procedure

1. Jig minus 10 mesh head in Hartz Type jig using magnetite for bedding to produce a hutch concentrate.

2. Hutch product jigged in attempt to obtain satisfactory reduction of weight with negative results.

3. Table the hutch product to obtain a concentrate of the weight desired.


5. Combine the table tail and jig tail with the non-magnetic fractions of the jig bed as the tailing product.

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Weight Gms</th>
<th>Assay Au</th>
<th>% Dist.**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amalgam</td>
<td>14.77</td>
<td>1.11 mgs</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amalgam Tail</td>
<td>.665</td>
<td>0.0075</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailing</td>
<td>126.107</td>
<td>0.00125</td>
<td>82.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10 Mesh Head</td>
<td>126.772</td>
<td>0.00152</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Amalgam assay calculated by deducting gold in 14.77 gms of mercury from the reported assay.

** Distribution based on gold content of products less the gold contained in 25 gms of mercury. As a loss of 10.23 grams of mercury...
Results of the jig test above show that an unsatisfactory recovery of gold was realized in the jigging operation.

The calculated head obtained in Test 5 is considered a reasonable check on Tests 2 and 3, and the dollar value in all three instances is below that necessary for a satisfactory operation.

We wish to thank you for the opportunity of working with you on this problem and assure you of our desire to be of aid whenever the need arises.

Yours very truly,

THE GALIGHER COMPANY

(Signed) J. B. Morrow

J. B. Morrow,
Metallurgist.

JBM:lf

COPY
April 9th, 1953.

Second Informative Letter to Registered Shareholders

Dear Shareholder:

Your board of Directors take pleasure to announce the purchase of a Trommel Placer Jig Unit. This equipment is scheduled for delivery the latter part of this month, and should be in operation on or before the 15th of May. The capacity of this equipment is rated at 200 tons per day.

This equipment is considered a testing unit in Placer Mining, the capacity of which can be increased by the installation of additional jigs should it be found to serve our purpose.

We now have received the report of metallurgical work performed by the Humphreys Gold Corporation on two different samples of your material forwarded to them sometime ago, and in which successful recovery of both Gold and Uranium were indicated. The "take" Gold value was reported at 70¢ and Uranium at $1.27 per cu. yd. These values are considered extremely high in Placer Mining.

Your Directors wish to point out that these results are only indicative of the immediate location from which the samples were cut. The importance of the Uranium values will have to be ascertained by additional sampling and other exploration work.

As soon as weather conditions will permit, a large number of samples will be taken over a wide area of your property, and these will be forwarded to the Humphreys Gold Corporation of Denver, Colorado, as requested by them.

Trusting that this letter will be of some interest to you, we remain,

Yours sincerely,

REOPLATA GOLD MINES LTD.

Garry Colautti, President.
Second Informative Letter to Registered Shareholders

Dear Shareholder:

Your board of Directors take pleasure to announce the purchase of a Trommel Placer Jig Unit. This equipment is scheduled for delivery the latter part of this month, and should be in operation on or before the 15th of May. The capacity of this equipment is rated at 200 tons per day.

This equipment is considered a testing unit in Placer Mining, the capacity of which can be increased by the installation of additional jigs should it be found to serve our purpose.

We now have received the report of metallurgical work performed by the Humphreys Gold Corporation on two different samples of your material forwarded to them sometime ago, and in which successful recovery of both Gold and Uranium were indicated. The "take" Gold value was reported at 70g and Uranium at $1.27 per cu. yd. These values are considered extremely high in Placer Mining.

Your Directors wish to point out that these results are only indicative of the immediate location from which the samples were cut. The importance of the Uranium values will have to be ascertained by additional sampling and other exploration work.

As soon as weather conditions will permit, a large number of samples will be taken over a wide area of your property, and these will be forwarded to the Humphreys Gold Corporation of Denver, Colorado, as requested by them.

Trusting that this letter will be of some interest to you, we remain

Yours Sincerely,

Garry Colautti, President.

* Not on the property May 12th.