REPORT ON THE PROPERTY OF
TWIN EAGLE RESOURCES LTD.
WABIKOBA LAKE AREA
HEMLO AREA
THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION
ONTARIO

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1985
MINING LANDS SECTION

George Cavey
September 10, 1985
SUMMARY

Field exploration work for Twin Eagle Resources Ltd. was conducted on a 15 claim group gold prospect located 35 kilometers east of Marathon, Ontario, within the Thunder Bay Mining Division.

Field work consisted of detailed geological mapping and evaluating all the previous technical data collected in 1983. The Teck report was prepared for Berle Oil Corporation and covers the same claims as this report. The Teck report has been filed for assessment under its own cover.

A critical facet of the exploration program was the determination of the relationship between the property geology, and its economic potential, to the Hemlo gold ore deposits, a recently discovered major gold camp situated 3 kilometers south of the Twin Eagle property.

Field work to date has not delineated any near surface mineralization, but results are encouraging, therefore further work is recommended. A recommended work program should include detailed geophysics (Max Min) followed by a diamond drill program.
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INTRODUCTION

OreQuest Consultants Ltd. conducted a Phase II exploration program on the 15 claim property of Twin Eagle Resources in the Hemlo gold camp of Ontario.

The work consisting of detailed geological mapping was conducted in August, 1985.

The primary objective of the program was to better define the geology of the property in order to assess the source of the numerous VLF conductors and sporadic geochemical gold anomalies located in past exploration work.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The Twin Eagle Resources Ltd. claim group is centered approximately 3 kilometers northeast of Hemlo, Ontario, and 35 kilometers east of Marathon, Ontario. The Marathon community serves as a center of communication and supply for the area.

Easiest access to the property is gained by an all weather gravel road which leaves Highway #614 at a point 3 kilometers north of the intersection with Highway #17. Clearing by Noranda of the adjoining Interlake claim group and a portion of the south-east claims of Twin Eagles has enhanced the access to the property. It is now possible to drive to the south end of the property via the gravel road which branches out from Highway #614.

The C.P.R. main line is located approximately 5 kilometers south of the property.
EXPLORATION FIELD WORK

Field work was carried out under the supervision of Jacques Dumouchel, Geologist, OreQuest Consultants Ltd., with overall direction from George Cavey, Consulting Geologist, OreQuest Consultants Ltd., Vancouver.

Field work commenced in early August and was completed mid-August 1985.

Geological mapping was carried on flag line in filling the previously cut grid at a 400 spacing interval. The flag lines were tied in the original cut baselines and extended to the property boundaries.

CLAIM STATUS

The Twin Eagle Resources Ltd. property consists of 15 contiguous, unpatented mineral claims which encompass approximately 600 acres located in the Wabikoba Lake map area (G-620). The claims are held in good standing and have a 1986 expiry date pending approval of assessment credit.

The claims are as follows:

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GEOLOGY

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Gold deposits of the Hemlo gold camp are unique in their stratabound, sheet like nature of mineralization. Gold and molybdenum are the primary economic minerals with assay grades 0.19-0.36 oz/ton Au. and up to 0.08% Mo. Updated reserves for the Hemlo camp total 85 million tons grading 0.28 oz/ton Au. To date three major deposits have been discovered, the Corona-Teck, Noranda-Golden Giant and the Long-Lac Mineral deposit. The Corona-Teck and Noranda Golden Giant deposits are now in production.

Hemlo-type gold deposits appear to be stratabound, tabular-sheet like bodies with the largest to date, the Long-Lac Minerals deposit being in excess of 42 million tons of that 32 million tons with 0.20 oz/ton gold reported. The deposits occur within an Archean eugeosynclinal rock sequence with mineralization confined to the contact between a felsic volcanic member and clastic sedimentary rock member and are directly associated with local sericitic alteration and disseminated pyritic mineralization.

Initial reports of gold in the Hemlo area dates back to 1945 when a prospector discovered gold mineralization within a zone of sericitic-pyritic alteration located approximately 1,000 metres west of the present International Corona-Teck deposit. Assays from this zone ran up to 0.4 oz/ton Au.

The gold ores at Hemlo appear to exhibit both stratigraphic and structural control and are found as tabular bodies enveloped in a particular horizon of
felsic to intermediate volcanic and sedimentary rock. It is within this horizon, that the three major deposits have been discovered. These deposits are thought to be actually part of a discontinuous sheet of mineralization which has been traced for over 5,000 feet on surface. Mineralization is known to extend from surface on the Long-Lac Minerals property (Williams pit) to a depth of 3,000 feet on the Noranda-Golden Sceptre-Goliath property to the north. The thickness of the mineralized zone varies considerably from about 10 feet in some areas on the Teck-International Corona property to an average of 70 feet on the Noranda-Golden Sceptre-Goliath property.

The Corona-Teck east zone deposit is at a depth of approximately 400 metres below surface and was discovered by deep surface diamond drilling based on stratigraphic projections of the favorable volcanic-sedimentary contact horizon.

Geophysical techniques, particularly magnetic, electromagnetic and induced polarization (I.P.) techniques have been tested over the ore horizons and to a certain extent these techniques have proven useful.

There is usually some geochemical expression in gold and molybdenum in soil overlying the ore zone.

There are also reports of other gold-bearing horizons in the immediate stratigraphy, but no proven tonnages have yet been outlined.
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The general geology of the Hemlo area is shown on Map 2452, "Hemlo, Thunder Bay District", published in 1983, scale: one inch to one half mile (O.G.S.) and has also been described in O.G.S. Report 217. Muir's Heron Bay Report, O.G.S. Report 218, is also useful for regional geological reference.

Early Archean volcanic, sedimentary and plutonic rocks constitute bedrock for most of the map area (Muir, 1982). Several occurrences of siltstone, wacke, shale and chert units appear within and adjacent to the pyroclastics.

Major faults in the area seem to coincide with the Pic River valley and one or more of the east-trending valleys parallel to Platyer Harbour (Muir, 1982).

The dominant rock types in the Heron Bay-Hemlo sequence appear to be a series of intercalated volcanic and sedimentary formations, as follows:

1. Mafic metavolcanic rocks mostly of calc-alkalic composition. Such rocks consist of massive fine-grained medium to dark green flows and their associated pyroclastic units. Locally medium-grained flows or gabbros are also present;

2. Intermediate to felsic metavolcanics, mainly pyroclastic in nature. Many of these rocks appear as medium green tuffaceous units with suggestion of layering and inhomogeneous textures;
LEGEND

- Mafic Metavolcanics
- Ultramafic Intrusives
- Granodiorite
- Quartz Monzonite
- Intermediate to Felsic Metavolcanics
- Port Coldwell Alkaline Complex
- Volcaniclastic Metasediments
- Trondhjemite, Granodiorite
- Clastic Metasediments

FIGURE 2
GENERAL GEOLOGY

OREQUEST
(3) Metasedimentary units consisting of clastic and chemical depositional types. Most the clastic metasediments in the Heron Bay-Hemlo area are siltstone with minor occurrences of argillites, shales and laminated clastic wackes which may be derived primarily from volcanic source areas (Muir, 1982; Bell, unpublished report 1982). Chert-bearing banded iron formation and bedded chert carbonate-pyrite-bearing units are also locally present in pockets throughout the Heron Bay-Hemlo map area.

Structurally the volcanic and sedimentary units have conformed, as Muir believes, to outline the main granitic intrusive plutons which are the Gowan Lake Pluton, the Heron Bay Pluton, the Pukaskwa Gneissic Complex and the Port Coldwell Alkalic Complex. Muir (1982) also suggest that the granitic plutons in the map area are probably syntectonic to late-tectonic whereas the Port Coldwell complex is likely post-tectonic. Thus he suggests a synform structure between the Gowan Lake and Heron Bay Plutons.

The appearance of well formed pillow tops, indicating a south structural facing, approximately 1.5 kilometers south of the Trans Canada Highway on Heron Bay Road supports Muir's theory. Closer to the Twin Eagle property, well formed pillow tops and detailed investigations by Noranda, Teck, Corona and others indicates a north structural facing. Muir, (1982) suggests that metamorphism is of low grade, low temperature greenschist rank.

Swarms of Proterozoic mafic to felsic dikes and possible sill structures intrude the plutons and their associated metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks.
EXPLORATION RESULTS

PROPERTY

The overall positions of the claim block and the position of the grid, have been accurately located with respect to regional geography.

The topography of the claim group is relatively flat although local areas of undulating terrain are evident.

Outcrop is sparse and accounts for less than 5% of the surface area. The property is covered by relatively flat swampy terrain consisting of bouldery and sandy tills. Extensive alder and cedar bog covers most of the property.

HISTORY

An assessment work search conducted in the Resident Geologists Office in Thunder Bay did not yield any information directly related to the subject claim group prior to the 1981 field season. Nonetheless, in light of the history of gold exploration in this area, it would seem likely that at least some cursory attention had been given to this property.

Exploration on the property commenced in the autumn of 1981 and consisted of linecutting, ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys. The baseline was extended at an azimuth of 230° for a distance of 5,200 feet. Perpendicular lines were established at an interval of 400 feet.

Numerous VLF-EM anomalies were detected outlining several bedrock
conductors within the sedimentary formation. Magnetic signature permitted to delineate the outline of a granitic plutons in the northeast corner of the property and of a north-south diabase dike that transect the middle of the property.

In 1983, Teck Exploration Ltd. conducted geological mapping on a scale of 1"2200' and a geochemical soil survey. Both A and B horizons were sampled. A number of gold anomalies were outlined by the survey.

GEOLOGY

The Twin Eagle Resources property is covered by low to moderate amounts of glacial drift. The northern fraction of the claim group exhibits surficial sections consisting of unsorted tills and local sand silt accumulations. Varved clay sequences were noted south of Cedar Creek although overburden coverage was less pronounced over this section of the claim group. Outcrops are fairly sparse on the Twin Eagle property though more prominent in the southwest corner and north central part of the property.

As outlined by Teck's geologists the property is underlain by a thick sequence of metasediments consisting of greywackes, siltstone, sandstone and argillites. Quartz feldspar and biotite constitutes the major mineral components of these rocks. Bedding is fairly well preserved and trend east-west steeply dipping north. A thinly laminated argillite containing finely disseminated pyrite cut across the central western part of the property. A coincident VLF conductor permits to trace it for a strike length of about 1,200 metres. The metasediments are intruded by a granitic plutons associated with
the Cedar Lake intrusives and occupying the north-eastern portion of the property.

Small dikes of feldspar porphyries are found throughout the property and notably close to the central argillite sulphide zone. At location FL 50W 16N, the porphyries display strong hematization and sample 02326 was sent for gold assay. Other samples from both the argillite horizon and the porphyry were sent for gold assays. None of the rock samples assayed contained any significant gold values. Samples of pyriteiferous argillites displayed anomalous content of arsenic.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological mapping on the Twin Eagle Resources Ltd. property indicates that the property is situated in a thick sedimentary formation which overlies the Hemlo gold deposits. Though the property lacks the significant geological features of Hemlo its close proximity to the deposits warrants a thorough test for other types of gold mineralization.

Based upon part and present geological observation all future exploration work should be focused on the south central argillite horizon. A gold anomaly on line 52W 16+00N coincident with this zone is significant enough to be drill tested. Additional work is not recommended at this point in other areas of the property.

A modest exploration program is recommended. This would entail a Max-Min-Em survey on existing cut lines from line 36W to 60W followed by a small
diamond drilling program (2,000', 4 holes x 500').
## COST ESTIMATES

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**TOTAL COST**

**$102,650**
QUALIFICATIONS

I, George Cavey, of 6891 Wiltshire Street, Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1976) and hold a BSc. degree in geology.

2. I am presently employed as a consulting geologist with OreQuest Consultants Ltd. of 404-595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies for the past nine years.

4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

6. The information contained in this report was obtained from an onsite property examination and supervision of the field work program conducted by OreQuest Consultants Ltd. in 1985.

7. Neither OreQuest Consultants Ltd. nor myself have direct or indirect interest in the property nor in the securities of Twin Eagle Resources Ltd.

8. This report may be used by Twin Eagle Resources Ltd. for all corporate purposes and including any public financing.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 10th day of September, 1985.

George Cavey
Consulting Geologist
BIBLIOGRAPHY

BELL, D.R.

CAVEY, G.R.

COVINE, A.C.

HALLOP, P.G.

THE NORTHERN MINER PRESS

MUIR, T.L.

MUIR, T.L.

QUARTERMAIN, R.A.

THORSEN, K.
**Type of Survey(s)** Geological Mapping

**Township or Area** Molson Lake

**Claim Holder(s)** Twin Eagle Mines Ltd.

**Survey Company** OreQuest Consultants Ltd.

**Author of Report** J. Dumouchel

**Address of Author** 404-595 Howe Street

**Covering Dates of Survey** June 83- Aug. 85 (linecutting to office)

**Total Miles of Line Cut**

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### SPECIAL PROVISIONS

**CREDITS REQUESTED**

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- Magnetometer
- Radiometric
- Other

**Geological** 40

**Geochemical**

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### AIRBORNE CREDITS

(Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

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**DATE:** October 8/85  **SIGNATURE:** Author of Report or Agent

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**Res. Geol. Qualifications**

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**TOTAL CLAIMS** 15
REPORT ON THE 1983 EXPLORATION PROGRAM
OF THE
BERLE OIL CORPORATION PROPERTY
IN
THE HEMLO AREA, ONTARIO

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1985
MINING LANDS SECTION
SUMMARY

The 15-claim Berle Oil Corporation property is located approximately 3 miles north of Hemlo, Ontario. During July and August of 1983, the property was mapped geologically and covered by geochemical soil sampling.

Results of the mapping indicate that the property is underlain by east-northeast trending metasediments truncated at the east end by an outlier of the Cedar Lake pluton.

A compilation of the geology, geochemistry and previous geophysical surveys indicates several targets for further exploration. One VLF-EM conductor is located within an argillaceous unit and five others reflect bedrock conductors in a sandstone-siltstone environment. Geochemical results are generally disappointing. Only one highly anomalous sample (120 ppb) was obtained. It occurs near a VLF-EM conductor in an area mapped as underlain by argillite.

It is recommended that the next phase of exploration consist of detailed geochemical sampling and detailed prospecting. The VLF-EM conductor in the argillite should be drilled.
The estimate of expenditures for the next stage of exploration of the property amounts to $116,000, which includes five additional drill holes to test targets anticipated to result from detailed geochemical sampling and prospecting.
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### ILLUSTRATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

The Berle Oil property consists of 15 unpatented mining claims in the Area of Molson Lake (G-603), approximately 3 miles north of Hemlo, Ontario. The claims are optioned by Berle Oil Corporation from Eagle River Mines Ltd and are numbered as follows:

TB 392996 to TB 393001 inclusive
TB 393006 to TB 393008 inclusive
TB 393040 to TB 393042 inclusive
TB 591866 to TB 591868 inclusive

The east boundary of the property lies about two miles west of Highway 614 and about 1/2 mile west of Cedar Creek. Cedar Creek is accessible by bush roads from Highway 614 but is difficult to cross because of fast water. The Interlake property adjoins the Berle Oil property to the south. Muskeg roads have been pushed almost to the Berle Oil south boundary, making it accessible by muskeg tractor in summer and snowmobile in winter. For easier access, helicopter pads have been cut at the east and west ends of the claim block.

The area is generally underlain by sandy to bouldery glacial till. An alder swamp extends from the northwestern to the northeast central portion of the grid and an 800'
long cedar bog occupies the area between L32W and L40W along the base line.

Exploration of the property commenced in the autumn of 1981 with line cutting, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys by David R. Bell Geological Services Inc. The results of this work are described in a report by David R. Bell, (1982).

1983 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Work Performed

The 1983 field program commenced in July and consisted of geological mapping on a scale of 1" = 200' and geochemical soil sampling.

One crew of two men soil sampled the area at 50 ft. intervals along lines spaced 400' apart. An attempt was made at each station to sample the B horizon. In locations where the depth to the B horizon was greater than 6", an 18" Oakfield sampling tube on the end of a 30" T-Bar was used to collect the sample. This equipment enabled a maximum depth of 4' to be reached. If the B horizon was at a depth of less than 6", a pit was dug with a grubhoe and the sample
collected by hand. In locations where the B horizon was deeper than 4" the A horizon was sampled. Each sample was described with respect to drainage direction, soil type, colour, horizon and depth to the top of the sample.

Samples were dried in the field and shipped to X-Ray Laboratories in Toronto for gold analysis. B horizon samples were analyzed to a lower limit of 2 ppb by fire assay after a DC plasma emission procedure. Humus (A horizon) samples were briquetted by X-Ray Laboratories and assayed by neutron activation at McMaster University to a lower limit of 1 ppb. The results were statistically analyzed and contours drawn at the threshold, anomalous and highly anomalous levels.

Although outcrop is scarce, all lines were mapped to determine not only the lithologies but also the geomorphology of the property.

The results of these two surveys are presented on Drawings 5619 and 5620.

Results

Geology

The Ontario Geological Survey Map 2542 shows the property to be underlain by a series of northeast trending
metasediments and metavolcanics intruded by an outlier of the Cedar Lake Pluton.

Field examination confirmed the presence of the metasediments and the pluton but the volcanic rocks are essentially absent.

Bedrock is poorly exposed on the Berle Oil property, except in the southwest corner and portions of the northern part of the claim group. Metasedimentary rocks comprise over 90% of the layered strata and are cut by a later granitic stock occupying the northeast corner of the property. The strike of the layered rocks is generally east-west with steep northerly dips. Metasediments in the north half of the claims are fairly uniform biotite-quartz-feldspar metasandstones and metasiltstones with only poorly preserved bedding. In the west-central portion of the property similar metasediments exhibit bedding more frequently and are abruptly underlain by a dark grey to black, thinly laminated argillite unit containing local biotite rich metapelites. The argillite is roughly 200' thick and contains trace to minor amounts of iron sulphides (mainly pyrrhotite). A sample of this unit assayed 0.002 oz/ton Au. The argillite horizon is locally underlain by a biotite-hornblende schist of probable mafic volcanic origin.
The southern third of the property is dominated by metasediments similar to those of the northern part of the claims, except that those in the southern portion have better defined bedding. The observable bedding results from a more diverse sedimentation which includes both coarse and fine grained feldspathic rocks.

Thin feldspar porphyry sills occur at random throughout the property and are thought to be related to granitic rocks in the northeast corner of the property.

Fine grained, black to dark green, northerly striking diabase dykes are apparent from the magnetic survey and can be seen in outcrop on line 44W at approximately 15+00N.

Geochemistry

A total of 1230 samples were taken. A statistical summary of the geochemical results reveals that:

a) Humus (A horizon) samples were insufficient in number for a statistical analysis and therefore were included with the B horizon samples for calculation purposes.

b) A threshold of 5ppb (92nd percentile) was used as the basis for further statistical analyses.

c) Anomalous values (95.5 to 99th percentile range) ranged from 6 to 27ppb. There are a total of 59 samples in this group.
d) Highly anomalous values (greater than the 99th percentile) are greater than 27 ppb. There are a total of 15 samples in this group.

Highly anomalous values are scattered throughout the grid and are not restricted to any particular geological unit. Only two highly anomalous areas are indicated that extend over two or more lines. One of them is situated in a wet swamp (line 40W, 24+00N to 24+50N), and the other is near the base line on line 36W. Three values are greater than 27 ppb but all three are humus samples from a cedar swamp.

On line 52W at 16+00N a sample containing 120 ppb Au is semi-coincident with a VLF conductor and the south contact of the sulphide-bearing argillite unit.

Geophysics

Although geophysical surveys were not conducted in this phase of the program, a re-interpretation of the previous surveys was done using the geological mapping results as a guideline. The results of this re-interpretation are depicted on Drawing 5619.

The VLF-EM axes have been drawn parallel to the strike of the lithology. One major conductor is situated near the
central portion of the grid within the argillite unit. This unit is also moderately magnetic from the west property boundary to the diabase dyke on line 44W and again on line 36W. The magnetics also show that the diabase dyke continues northerly to the property boundary but is terminated at its south end in the vicinity of the argillite unit. Although not evidenced in outcrop, another diabase dyke is interpreted to strike from the southeast end of line 32W directly north until it becomes lost in the high magnetic signature of the Cedar Lake pluton outlier.

Other VLF conductors worth noting are listed as follows:

1. Line 20W, 16+00N to Line 24+00W, 17+25N. This conductor is within sandy metasediments and also appears in close proximity to the inferred intrusive-sedimentary contact.

2. Line 36W, 8+50S to Line 44W, 3+00S. This conductor is located in an area of scattered boulders. It can be inferred from outcrops to the west to correlate with sandy to silty metasediments.

3. Line 44W, 5+75S to Line 48W, 2+50S. This conductor is parallel and in a similar environment as number 2.

4. Line 44W, 32+00N to Line 52W, 35+50N. Open to the west, this conductor is located in a wet swamp inferred to be underlain by feldspathic metasediments.
5. Line 64W, 4+25N to Line 68W, 5+50N. This conductor is open to the west and apparently crosses an outcrop of sandy metasediments.

The remainder of the VLF-EM conductors are weak and evident on only one line. They are interpreted to be caused by topographic features.

CONCLUSIONS

Because outcrop is scarce it is difficult to directly compare the geology of the Berle Oil property to that of the immediate Hemlo area. The rocks consist primarily of metasediments and there is no evidence of the sequence of finely laminated felsic tuffs and reworked acid volcanics and mafic fragmentals that occur in the vicinity of the Corona deposit.

The 200' thick argillite unit is partly magnetic and is conductive. The magnetic nature of this unit is probably due to the cumulative effect of the disseminated pyrrhotite observed in outcrop. The VLF-EM conductor associated with the unit is probably due to graphite and not to an accumulation of pyrrhotite, as the conductor continues to the east in contrast to the magnetic anomaly which essentially stops at the diabase dyke.
Five other VLF-EM conductors on the property are thought to reflect bedrock features, mainly because of their strength and continuity. Several other short, and weak conductors are thought to be related to topographic features.

Geochemical results are disappointing. Most of the anomalous samples occur in areas of deep overburden or swamp, and cannot be interpreted as having their source in bedrock. Only one anomaly stands out as it is nearly coincident with a VLF-EM conductor and a sedimentary contact and is situated in an area of relatively shallow overburden.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All areas of anomalous soil results should be covered by detailed sampling and the up-drainage direction should be prospected in detail.

The VLF-EM conductor within the argillite is recommended for drilling in the vicinity of the highly anomalous soil assay on line 52W. The five VLF-EM conductor axes believed to reflect bedrock conductors are also recommended for drilling, subject to the results of a detailed prospecting program.
## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES

### Phase II

**Geochemistry**
- Resampling of anomalous areas
  - 300 samples @ 11.00/sample
  - $3,300

**Prospecting**
- Prospector for 10 days @ $150./day
  - $1,500
- Room & Board 10 days @ $65./day
  - $650
- Assays 20 @ $12.50/assay
  - $250
- Transportation (Helicopter & Ground)
  - $5,000
- Supervision
  - $1,500
- Drafting and Report Writing
  - $1,500
- Contingency
  - $2,300

**Total Phase II**
- $16,000

### Phase III

- Diamond Drilling 6 x 500' holes
  - 3000 ft @ $30./ft
  - $90,000
- Contingency
  - $10,000

**Total Phase III**
- $100,000

**TOTAL PHASES II & III**
- $116,000

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K. R. Thorsen
Registered Professional Engineer
December 1983

#878NB: 42C
V KT-293
REFERENCES


| Type of Survey(s) | Special Provisions | Days per Claim | Geophysical | Mining Claim | Expend. Days Cr. | Mining Claim | Expend. Days Cr.
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October 9th 1985

Ministry of Natural Resources
Land Management Branch,
Mining Lands Section,
Whitney Block, Room 6643, Queen's Park,
TORONTO, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Attention: Arthur Barr

Dear Sirs:

Re: Twin Eagle Resources Inc.
(formerly Eagle River Mines Ltd.)
Report of Work #343

Please be advised for your records that the name of the
Company has been changed to Twin Eagle Resources Inc., and that the
Registered and Records Office has been changed to c/o Worrall
Scott and Page, Barristers & Solicitors, Box 25, Suite 100, 200
Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1S4.

Yours truly,

WORRALL SCOTT AND PAGE

Per: George E. Scott

GES/dls
Mining Lands Section

File No 28536

Control Sheet

TYPE OF SURVEY

GEOPHYSICAL

☑ GEOLOGICAL

GEOCHEMICAL

EXPENDITURE

MINING LANDS COMMENTS:

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Signature of Assessor

Oct 24/85

Date
Eagle River Mines Ltd
P.O. Box 10339
Pacific Centre
609 Grenville Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.
V7Y 1G5

Dear Sirs:

RE: Mining Claims TB 392999, et al.,
in the Area of Molson Lake

I have not received the reports and maps (in duplicate) for the Geological Survey on the above-mentioned claims.

As the assessment "Report of Work" was recorded by the Mining Recorder on August 16, 1985 the 60 day period allowed by Section 77 of the Mining Act for the submission of the technical reports and maps to this office will expire on October 15, 1985.

If the material is not submitted to this office by October 15, 1985 I will have no alternative but to instruct the Mining Recorder to delete the work credits from the claim record sheets.

For further information, please contact Mr. Arthur Barr at (416)965-4888.

Yours sincerely,

S. E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch
Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone:(416)965-4888

AB/mc
Encl.

cc: Orequest Consultants Ltd
    Suite 404
    595 Howe Street
    Vancouver, B.C.
    V6C 2T5

cc: Mining Recorder
    Thunder Bay, Ontario
October 11, 1985

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch
Whitney Block
Room 6643
Queens Park
TORONTO, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find two copies each of the geological surveys conducted for Twin Eagle Mines Ltd. and Magenta Development Corp. so that assessment credit be granted.

Yours truly

OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD.

George Cavey
Consulting Geologist

GC/sem
Enclosures

c.c. Worrall Scott & Page
George E. Scott
Rick Reitenbach, C.A.

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1985
MINING LANDS SECTION
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