

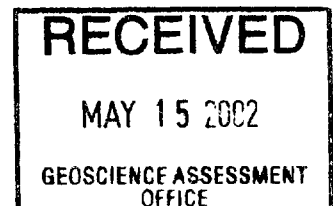
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**SUMMARY REPORT ON THE  
TABOR LAKE - SAKOOSSE AREA  
AND  
INTERPRETATIVE COMPILATION OF THE  
REGIONAL AEROMAGNETIC DATA**

**NTS 52F/09/SW  
KENORA MINING DIVISION  
TABOR LAKE AREA**

**FOR  
CANTERA MINING LIMITED**

R. W. Woolham, P.Eng.  
Perth, Ontario  
March 27, 2002



52F09SW2003 2.23684

TABOR LAKE

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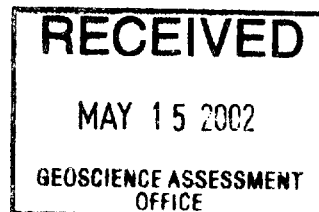
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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report, prepared for Cantera Mining Limited (CML), is a regional overview of the geophysics, geology and mineralization associated with four properties in the Tabor Lake Area in which CML holds a 100% interest. The properties are located in Northwestern Ontario, Kenora Mining Division, Tabor Lake Area southeast of Dryden. They have significant potential for hosting mineable gold tonnages and are known as the Tabor Lake, Pathfinder, Sakoose and Maw prospects.

The properties were actively explored in the late 1980s when government tax incentives and a booming economy provided venture capital for major base and precious metal exploration and mine development. Subsequently an extended recession and lowering metal prices terminated further exploration activity. As a result there is no significant recorded work by private interests in the area since 1990. In fact the leases covering the Sakoose Mine Site were allowed to lapse and new claims were recorded over the mine site in 2000 and 2001.

All the properties have undergone underground mine development with some production occurring in the 1930s. The gold potential of the properties is reflected in the historical gold recoveries of these mining operations as well as surface sampling and mapping.

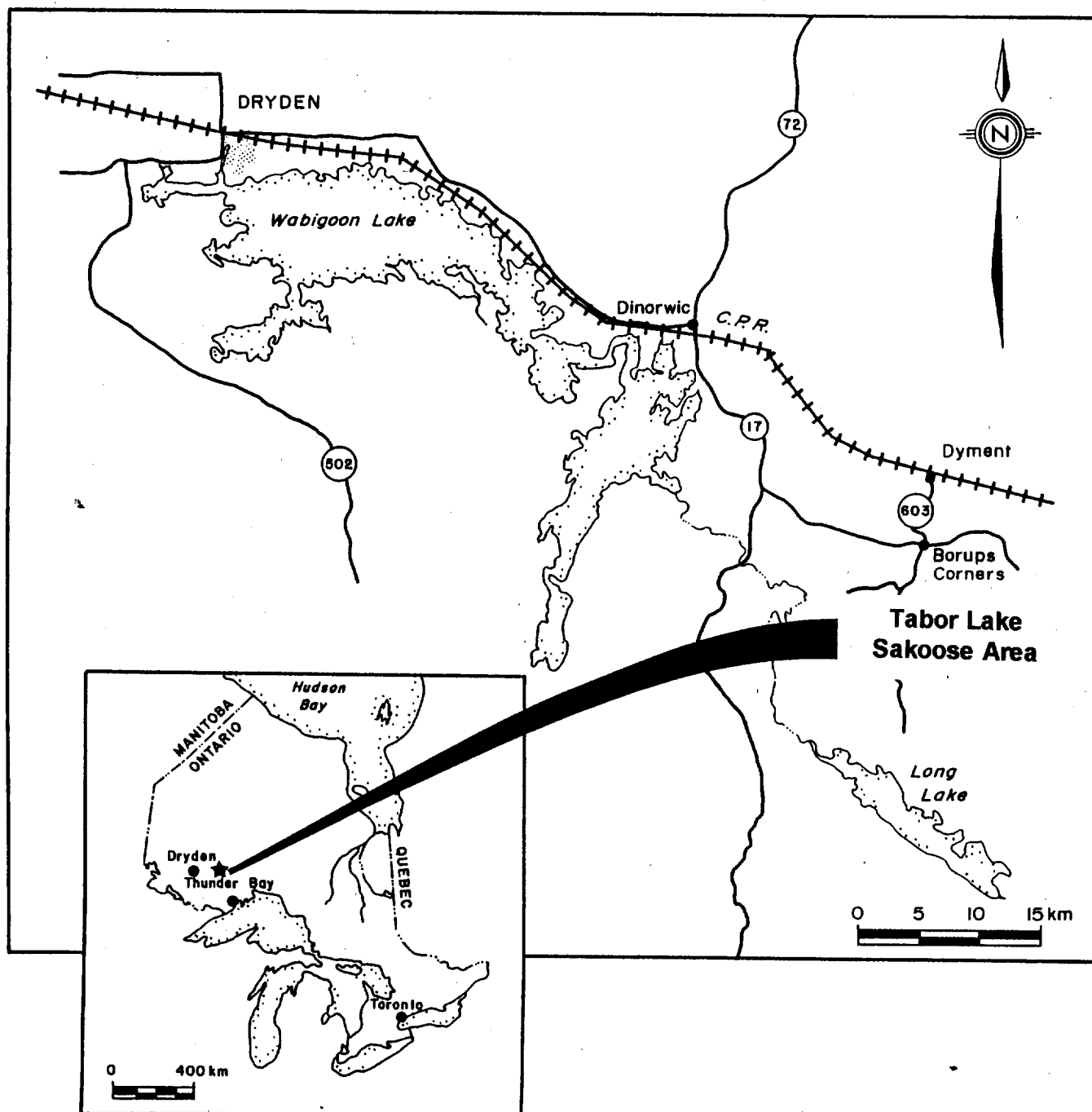
## **2.0 PROPERTY LOCATIONS AND ACCESS**

The properties are located in northwestern Ontario, 260 kilometres northwest of Thunder Bay and 46 kilometres southeast of Dryden (Figure 1). This is within the mining District of Kenora, Tabor Lake Area.

A system of old logging roads, drill roads and tractor trails provides easy four wheel drive or ATV access to most areas from Highway 17 (Figure 2). The Canadian Pacific Railroad is located to the north of Highway 17 and hydroelectric power is available on Highway 17.

## **3.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY AND GOLD POTENTIAL**

Several gold occurrences and small past producers, of which the Sakoose is one, are scattered throughout the area and appear to occur irrespective of rock type. Most of the presently known gold deposits and occurrences were found between 1897 and 1902 at which time the area from Kawashegamuk Lake to Melgund Township became known as the "New Klondike". A second period of exploration for gold took place from 1930 to 1950. Beginning in 1952, the region intermittently received attention by a number of exploration companies searching for base metals however their search was largely



**FIGURE 1**

**CANTERA MINING LIMITED  
TABOR LAKE - SAKOOSE AREA  
ONTARIO**

**LOCATION MAP**

From Pitman 1988



unsuccessful. The late 1980s was the third generation of gold exploration activity and these exploration efforts focussed on a re-examination of old prospects from Eagle Lake through the Wabigoon Lake to the Upper and Lower Manitou Lakes region.

Significant exploration and mining activity on each of the properties is summarized following:

#### Tabor Lake

1934-1938: Clark Gold Mines Limited established a three compartment shaft to 375 feet with three levels. Drifting and cross cutting totalled 909 feet. Surface diamond drilling totalled 6,815 feet. Indicated tonnage was 50,000 tons at 0.5 oz Au/ton.

1942-1957: Tabor Lake Gold Mines completed more drilling and reported drill indicated reserves of 49,000 tons at 0.92 oz Au/ton. Three bulk samples from 0.65 to 1.89 tons gave grades of 0.36, 0.46 and 1.36 oz Au/ton.

#### Pathfinder

A shaft to a depth of 20 feet was sunk on a gold showing at the turn of the century. Sampling of the area returned average grades of 0.43 oz Au/ton. One grab sample near the shaft gave 1.14 oz Au/ton.

#### Sakoose Mine Site

1897-1902: Three shafts were sunk and mining carried out. In 1902 Operations were suspended. By that time, a total of 8,028 tons of ore had been milled yielding 3,413 ounces of gold for an average grade of 0.476 ounces of gold per ton.

1934-1935: Sakoose Gold Mines Ltd. diamond drilled seven holes totalling 2,973 feet, sunk a fourth shaft and deepened the No. 1 shaft.

1944-1947: Van Houten Gold Mines Ltd. did 362 feet of drifting, diamond drilled 40 underground holes for a total length of 3,601 feet, and 51 surface holes totalling 3,891 feet. About 800 tons of ore were treated in the mill, from which 256 ounces of gold and 145 ounces of silver were recovered.

1978-1984: Jim Redden acquired the property, pumped out the old workings accessed by the No. 1 and 2 shafts, and did some surface work. A small heap leach pad and recovery circuit was tested and proved viable.

1987-1988: Venturex Resources Limited and Nexus Resources Limited, in a joint venture option from Redden, did geological mapping, stripping, surface sampling

and diamond drilled 26 holes totalling 3776 metres. Geological reserves were calculated to be 40,000 tons grading 0.20 oz Au/ton.

#### Maw Occurrence

1899: Discovery of the prospect and shaft sinking reported. No further information reported.

1987-88: Venturex Resources Ltd. and Nexus Resources Ltd., during their exploration of the Sakoose Mine Site, sampled the Maw showing. They reported that two samples assayed 0.15 and 0.18 oz Au/ton.

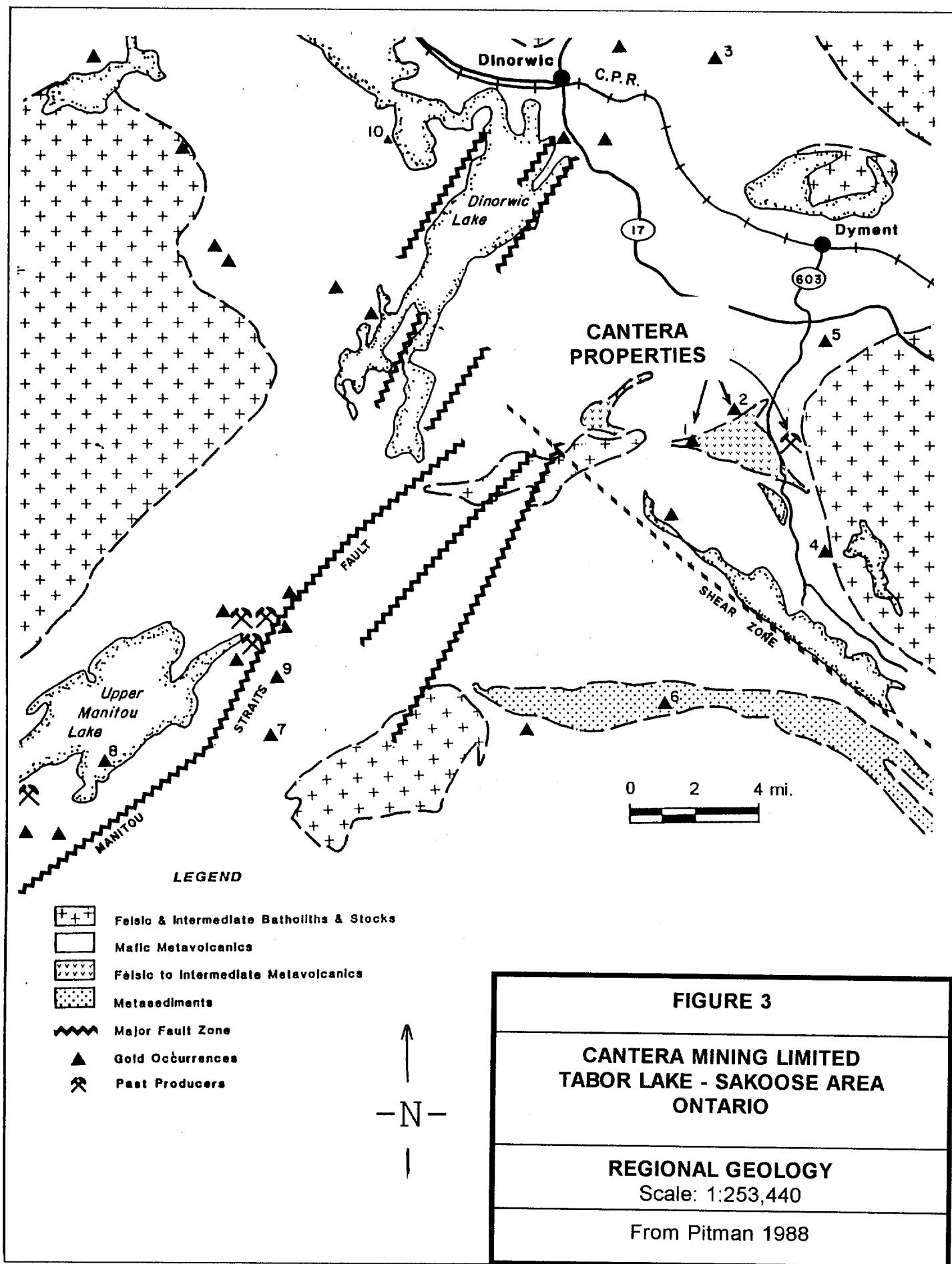
## 4.0 GEOLOGY

The regional geology is described in a report by Pitman 1988 (Figure 3) as follows:

The property is situated within a mineralized portion of Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Western Wabigoon Subprovince. The claims lie in the east-central part of an arcuate belt, the Manitou-Stormy Lakes greenstone belt. The regional geology typifies that of Archean greenstone belts; that is, the presence of a bimodal sequence of volcanics and their intrusive equivalents, volcanoclastics and sediments wedged between major felsic batholiths, in this case, the Revel Batholith to the east and the Atikwa Batholith to the west. The internal structure of the belt is essentially parallel to its boundaries such that in the area of the claims both the rocks and the planar rock fabrics trend in a NE-SW direction. The rocks of the area form part of the first of two cycles of volcanic eruptives of the Kawashegamuk Lake group which is composed dominantly of tholeiitic flows and related gabbroic intrusions. These are in turn overlain by felsic pyroclastics with interbedded wackes, mudstones, minor cherts and iron formation.

Structurally, two major breaks transect the region but do not affect the rocks of the prospect areas. The closest regional structure is a wide, northwest trending shear zone 6 kilometres to the south and west of the properties.

Most of these gold occurrences are of the quartz vein "fracture-fill" type (i.e. Sakoose, Tabor Lake) in which virtually all of the gold is reported to be contained within quartz veins. A previously neglected environment, that of structurally controlled gold in carbonatized, sheared and brecciated volcanics was not considered important historically, but such targets have some potential. These deformation zones are marked by intense northeast to northwest trending shear zones, characterized by variable boudinaged quartz veins, chloritic or sericitic wall rocks containing variable sulphide content and weak to moderate carbonate alteration. As is typical in lode gold





deposits of other areas, there is an association of both the quartz vein and shear type of gold occurrence with feldspar and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes.

A third type of gold occurrence, stratabound mineralization, has been discovered east of Upper Manitou Lake. Here, a broad sequence of pyritic, quartz-sericite schists and interbedded carbonaceous lenses and banded cherty iron formation carry low gold values.

While the past producers of the Kawashegamuk Lake to Wabigoon Lake area were relatively small and short-lived, the recent discoveries of several new and potentially significant gold occurrences and one gold deposit (Upper Manitou Lake area, 158,000 tons grading 0.15 oz Au/ton) indicates the excellent gold potential for this district.

## **5.0 GEOPHYSICS**

Regional airborne magnetic surveys were completed by the government in the 1960s. The surveys were flown at a mean terrain clearance of 1000 feet and line spacing of generally one mile. The surveys were designed to provide a regional magnetic picture of major magnetic units associated with mafic volcanics, iron formation and diabase dykes. The surveys aided in the delineation of hitherto unknown greenstone belts and mapping of major iron formation and dyke structures.

Subsequently more detailed airborne geophysical surveys were completed utilizing both magnetic and electromagnetic sensors. Electromagnetic surveys require lower aircraft altitude and narrower line spacing. Most recently the property was overflown by an airborne survey completed in 2001 (Ontario Geological Survey 2001). Mean terrain clearance was 120 m with a line spacing of 200 m. The survey results were purchased by CML. This data provides a very detailed picture of the magnetic and non-magnetic structures in the area.

The total field magnetic responses reflect major changes in the magnetite content of the underlying rock units. The amplitude of the magnetic responses relative to the regional background help to assist in identifying specific magnetic and nonmagnetic units related to, for example, mafic flows or tuffs, mafic to ultramafic intrusives, felsic intrusives, felsic volcanics and/or sediments etc. Obviously, several geological sources can produce the same magnetic response. These ambiguities can be reduced considerably if basic geological information on the area is available to the geophysical interpreter.

In addition to amplitude variations, magnetic patterns related to the geometry of the particular rock unit also help in determining the probable source of the magnetic responses. For instance, long narrow magnetic linears usually reflect mafic tuff/flow horizons or mafic intrusive dyke structures while semi-circular features with complex

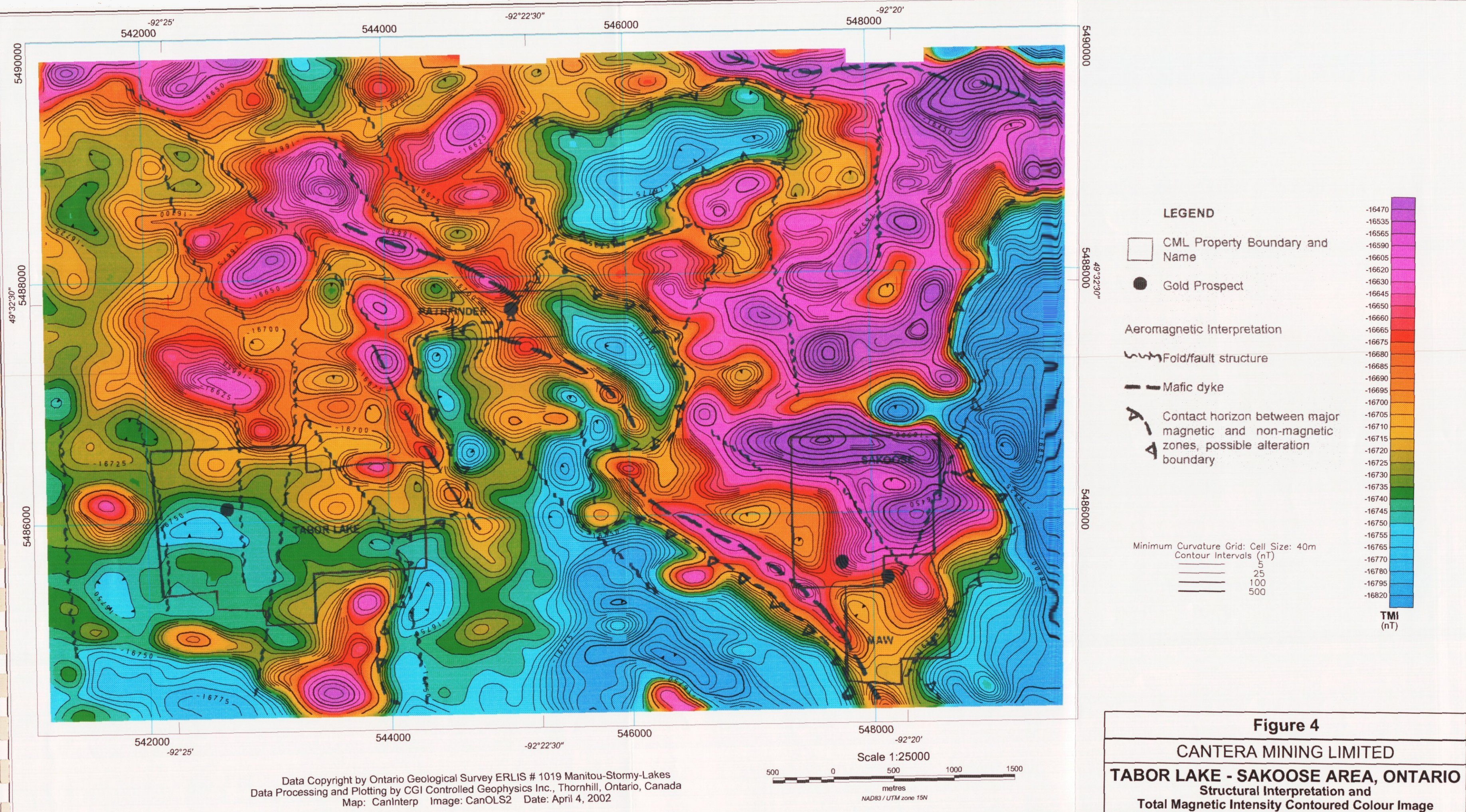
magnetic amplitudes may be produced by local plug-like intrusive sources such as pegmatites, carbonatites or kimberlites.

A regional structural interpretation of the magnetic responses is shown in Figure 4. Major fold/fault structural features are indicated. The cross cutting structures, shown on the interpretation map as fold/faults, are based on interruptions and discontinuities in the magnetic trends. Generally, sharp folding of magnetic units will produce a magnetic pattern indistinguishable from a fault break. Thus, if anomaly displacements are small such fault structures, where they mark an anomaly interruption, may actually represent a deformation node rather than a fault break.

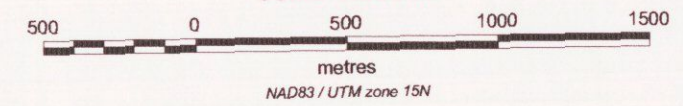
Sharp changes in magnetic amplitude levels along a semi-linear boundary are also indicated by a symbol. Such features are sometimes related to contact zones. They often outline areas of low or negative magnetic response. Such areas map felsic intrusive bodies or alteration halos. The latter are sometimes associated with gold mineralization.

Note the Tabor Lake prospect area is intersected by two north-south interpreted fold/fault structures while the Pathfinder gold occurrence is coincident with a fold/fault and is on the edge of a low amplitude magnetic area. The Sakoose property is just northeast of a major contact horizon and dyke structure. To the east of the Sakoose Mine Site, the Maw gold prospect is in proximity to two intersecting fault structures.





Data Copyright by Ontario Geological Survey ERLIS # 1019 Manitou-Stormy-Lakes  
Data Processing and Plotting by CGI Controlled Geophysics Inc., Thornhill, Ontario, Canada  
Map: CanInterp Image: CanOLS2 Date: April 4, 2002



**Figure 4**  
**CANTERA MINING LIMITED**  
**TABOR LAKE - SAKOOSE AREA, ONTARIO**  
**Structural Interpretation and**  
**Total Magnetic Intensity Contoured Colour Image**



## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 Gridding

All the properties will require a new grid system as more than ten years of new forest growth will have obliterated most grids established during previous exploration activity. Old drill hole locations, mine shafts, trenches and showings need to be identified relative to the new grid system to facilitate evaluation of previous exploration results.

### 6.2 Geology

Re-mapping of the geology within the immediate prospect areas may be warranted. This will depend on the adequacy of previous exploration work and the extent of the new vegetation growth. Additional sampling and possibly channel sampling of gold hosting structures may also be justified.

### 6.3 Geophysics

Detailed magnetic and induced polarization surveys are recommended for the prospect areas. The magnetic signatures from magnetite bearing rock units may help to map overburden covered areas as well as provide marker horizons for gold mineralised veins. Fault structures that may control or displace the mineralised host rocks could also be detected by magnetic patterns.

It has been noted disseminated sulphides often have an association with gold mineralization in the area. The induced polarization method is an ideal tool for detecting such low concentrations of discrete conductive mineral grains where the electromagnetic method would be of little use. Short dipole spacings of 10 or 20 metres are suggested.

### 6.4 Drilling

Drilling of geological and geophysical targets associated with gold mineralization will be necessary to properly evaluate the surface exploration results. If drill results are favourable then further drilling, and possibly bulk sampling, will be required to determine if a mining operation is economically feasible.

R. W. Woolham, P.Eng.  
Perth, Ontario  
March 27, 2002

## 7.0 LIST OF REFERENCES

Delisle, P. 1990; Geological Report on the Sakoose Property (for Match Capital Resources Corporation)

Hampton, R. J. 1988; Venturex Resources Ltd. and Nexus Resource Corporation Sakoose Property Diamond Drill Programme Fall 1988

Kresz, D. U. 1987: Geology of the Kawashegamuk Lake Area, District of Kenora; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5659

Ontario Geological Survey 2001; Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, Stormy Lake area, Maps 82166 and 82165, Scale 1:20,000

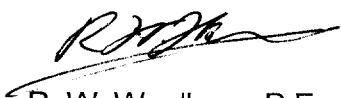
Pitman, P. 1988; Geological Appraisal of the Sakoose Property for Venturex Resources Ltd

## APPENDIX 1

### CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Roderick W. Woolham of the town of Perth, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:-

1. I am a geophysicist and reside at 164 Althorpe Rd. RR#7 Perth, Ontario, K7H 3C9
2. I graduated from the University of Toronto in 1961 with a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science, Engineering Physics, Geophysics Option. I have been practising my profession since graduation.
3. I am a member in good standing of the following organizations: Professional Engineers, Ontario (Mining Branch); Canadian Exploration Geophysical Society (KEGS); South African Geophysical Association (Honorary)
4. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the properties or securities of Cantera Mining Limited or any affiliate.
5. The statements contained in this report and the conclusions reached are based upon evaluation and review of private and published reports and maps. I did not visit the properties.

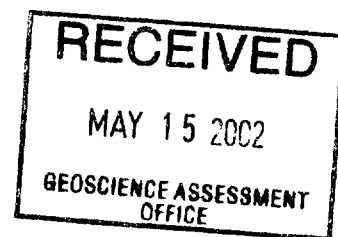


R. W. Woolham, P.Eng.

Perth, Ontario  
March 27, 2002

**2.23684**

**REPORT ON THE  
SAKOOSE PROPERTY  
CLAIM NOS. K615303, K1244771 AND K1247787  
NTS 52F/09/SW  
KENORA MINING DIVISION  
TABOR LAKE AREA  
  
FOR  
CANTERA MINING LIMITED**



R. W. Woolham, P.Eng.  
Perth, Ontario  
March 27, 2002



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## SUMMARY

This report is an evaluation of a group of claims containing the historical Sakoose Mine site. Cantera Mining Limited has a 100% interest in the claims. They are located in Northwestern Ontario, 46 kilometres southeast of Dryden. The property has significant potential for gold mineralization and is situated within a mineralized portion of Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Western Wabigoon Subprovince. The rocks of the Sakoose mine area form part of the first of two cycles of volcanic eruptives of the Kawashegamuk Lake group which is composed dominantly of tholeiitic flows and related gabbroic intrusions. These are in turn overlain by felsic pyroclastics with interbedded wackes, mudstones, minor cherts and iron formation. While the past producers of this area were relatively small and short-lived, the recent discoveries of several new and potentially significant, gold occurrences and one gold deposit indicates the excellent gold potential for this district.

Most recently the property was overflown by a detailed airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey by the Ontario Geological Survey. This data provides an overview of the regional magnetic and non-magnetic structures in the area. An interpretive compilation of the aeromagnetic data forms part of this report. The interpretation suggests the Sakoose property is associated with major structural features probably related to the source of the gold mineralization on the property.

The Sakoose Mine has produced a significant amount of gold, reportedly 8028 tons grading 0.476 oz Au/ton (3,821 oz). The ore-grade vein is associated with quartz feldspar porphyry dykes. The vein system cuts both the sediments and volcanics. The gold is in blue-grey quartz in which pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and free gold may be present.

Based on the 1987/88 drilling, totalling 3776 metres in 26 holes, an inferred geological reserve was calculated to be approximately 40,000 tons grading 0.20 oz Au/ton. The drilling results also indicated the vein structure, which hosts the gold mineralization, is very continuous, both along strike for at least 500 metres and to depths of at least 200 metres.

A program of detailed geophysics and in-fill drilling is proposed for the mine site area and is summarised following:

|                                                |                     |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Mobilisation and demobilisation                | \$ 4,440.00         |
| Gridding and surveying in drill hole locations | \$ 3,000.00         |
| Geophysical Surveys                            | \$ 22,200.00        |
| Drilling, 3000 m                               | \$300,000.00        |
| <b>TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES</b>            | <b>\$329,640.00</b> |

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report, prepared for Cantera Mining Limited (CML), is an evaluation of a group of claims containing the historical Sakoose Mine site. The property is located in Northwestern Ontario, Kenora Mining Division, Tabor Lake Area southeast of Dryden. The property has significant potential for gold mineralization. CML has a 100% interest in the claims by purchase from A. Glatz and D. Redden through agreements dated July 19, 2001 and July 20, 2001 respectively.

The property was actively explored in the late 1980s when government tax incentives and a booming economy provided venture capital for major base and precious metal exploration and mine development. Subsequently an extended recession and lowering metal prices terminated further exploration activity. As a result there is no significant recorded work by private interests in the claim area since 1990. In fact the leases covering the Sakoose Mine Site were allowed to lapse and new claims were recorded over the mine site in 2000 and 2001.

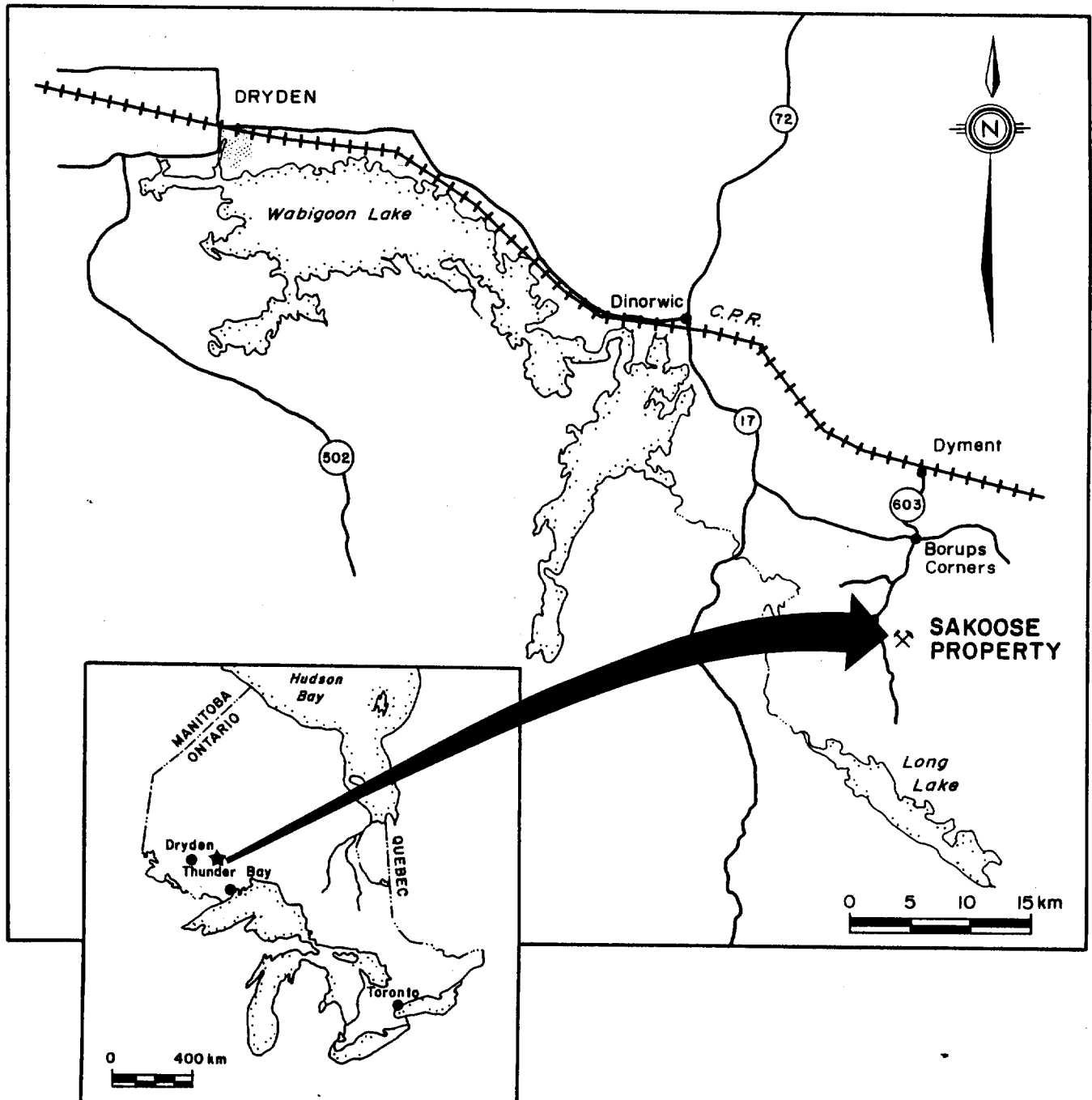
The gold potential of the property is reflected in gold recoveries of a previous mining operation in the late 1890s and 1940s as well as drilling results from a program completed in 1988. This report provides a detailed description of the property, required expenditures to hold the claims, past exploration history and describes the results of the exploration work completed to date. Recommendations for detailed exploration and evaluation of the claim group, including a proposed exploration expenditure budget, are also presented.

## **2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS**

The Sakoose property is located in north-western Ontario, 260 kilometres northwest of Thunder Bay and 46 kilometres southeast of Dryden (Figure 1). This is within the mining District of Kenora Tabor Lake Area.

Access to the property is via the Sandy Point Road. This gravel road commences at the Trans-Canada Highway 17, at Borups Corners, 49 kilometres east of Dryden. Seven kilometres south of Highway 17, a gated bush road runs a short distance east to the old Sakoose mine site. A system of old logging roads, drill roads and tractor trails provides easy ATV access to most areas of the property.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad is located about 10 kilometres north of the property at Dymont. Hydroelectric power is available on Highway 17.



**FIGURE 1**

**CANTERA MINING LIMITED  
SAKOOSE PROPERTY  
ONTARIO**

**LOCATION MAP**

from Pitman 1988



### **3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, AGREEMENT AND EXPENDITURES**

#### **3.1 Property**

The property comprises three contiguous claims (Figure 2) as follows:

| Claim No.<br>Required | No. of Units | Recording Date | Due Date   | Work   |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------|
| K615303               | 1            | 1981/12/24     | 2002/12/24 | \$400  |
| K1244771              | 2            | 2000/06/02     | 2002/06/02 | \$800  |
| K1247787              | 6            | 2001/02/20     | 2003/02/20 | \$2400 |

The author has not examined title to the claims and, accordingly, expresses no opinion as to the validity of title and property description.

#### **3.2 Agreement**

Claims K1244771 and K1247787 are owned 100% by CML by purchase from A. Glatz through an Agreement dated July 19, 2001.

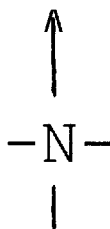
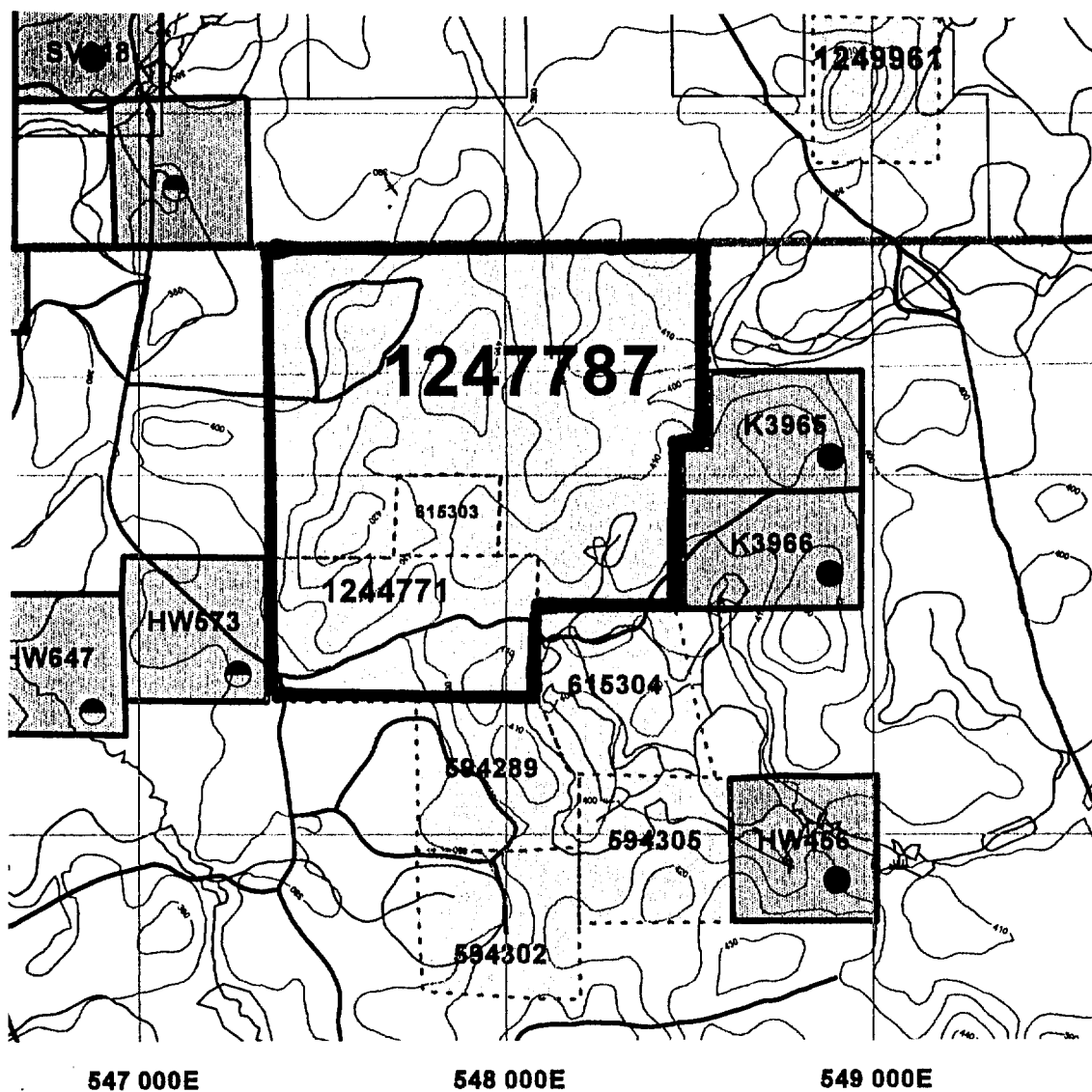
The purchase agreement contains the following terms:

Payment of \$1,500 upon signing

An additional \$12,500 will be paid to the Vendor when CML obtains the mining lease for the property within twenty-four months of the date of the agreement.

Vendor to retain production royalty of \$0.75 for every ounce of gold produced and \$0.05 for every ounce of silver produced. Royalty applies to any realized production within a 1.0 kilometre radius of claim 1244771.

CML will retain a right of first refusal on any other claims held by A. Glatz within a 2.0 km radius of the property.



|                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>FIGURE 2</b>                                                |
| <b>CANTERA MINING LIMITED<br/>SAKOOSE PROPERTY<br/>ONTARIO</b> |
| <b>CLAIM MAP</b><br>Scale: 1:20,000                            |
| from ODM Land Tenure Map                                       |

Claim K615303 is owned 100% by CML by purchase from D. Redden through an Agreement dated July 20, 2001.

The major terms of the purchase agreement are as follows:

Upon signing the agreement and transferring the ownership of the claim to CML, a payment of \$400.

A payment of \$2000 when CML obtains an advanced exploration and/or production permit for the property.

A 5% net profit interest will be granted to the Vendor from any metal production by CML on the property.

### 3.3 Required Expenditures

The required expenditure to hold the claims for another year after their due dates is \$3600 as listed previously. Assessment expenditures and/or cash payment totalling \$4,400 is required to bring a single 16 hectare claim unit to lease. Thus total expenditures to bring the three claims to lease, totalling 9 units, would be \$39,600.

## 4.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

(Paraphrased from Redden 1990 b and updated)

1897-1902: Jack Beck discovered the main vein of the Sakoose Mine. J. M. Monroe and R. Watson acquired the property and sold it to The Ottawa Milling and Mining Co. Ltd. Three shafts were sunk and mining carried out. The No. 1 shaft was sunk to 165 feet with about 400 feet of drifting, the No. 2 and No. 3 shafts were sunk to 108 feet.

1902: Operations were suspended. By that time, a total of 8,028 tons of ore had been milled yielding 3,413 ounces of gold for an average grade of 0.476 ounces of gold per ton.

1934-1935: Sakoose Gold Mines Ltd. diamond drilled seven holes totalling 2,973 feet, sunk No. 4 shaft to a depth of 143 feet and deepened the No. 1 shaft to a depth of 250 feet.

1944-1947: Van Houten Gold Mines Ltd. did 362 feet of drifting, diamond drilled 40 underground holes for a total length of 3,601 feet, and 51 surface holes totalling

3,891 feet. About 800 tons of ore were treated in the mill, from which 256 ounces of gold and 145 ounces of silver were recovered

1977: Selco Mining Corporation Limited gridded an area in the north part of the property and in Melgund Township designated as grid 800-3. A drill hole tested a conductor detected in Melgund Township.

1982: C. J. Kuryliw conducted geological and geophysical surveys to the north and south of the main Sakoose mine site area. Three holes tested conductors off the property to the southeast.

1978-1984: Jim Redden acquired the property, pumped out the old workings accessed by the No. 1 and 2 shafts, and did some surface work. A small heap leach pad and recovery circuit was tested.

1987-1988: Venturex Resources Limited and Nexus Resources Limited, in a joint venture option from Redden, did geological mapping and stripping, diamond drilled 26 holes totalling 12,389 feet (3776 metres) all between shafts No. 3 and 4.

1989: Match Capital Resources Corporation optioned the property from Jim Redden. In 1990 a program of geologic mapping, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveying, stripping and sampling was completed.

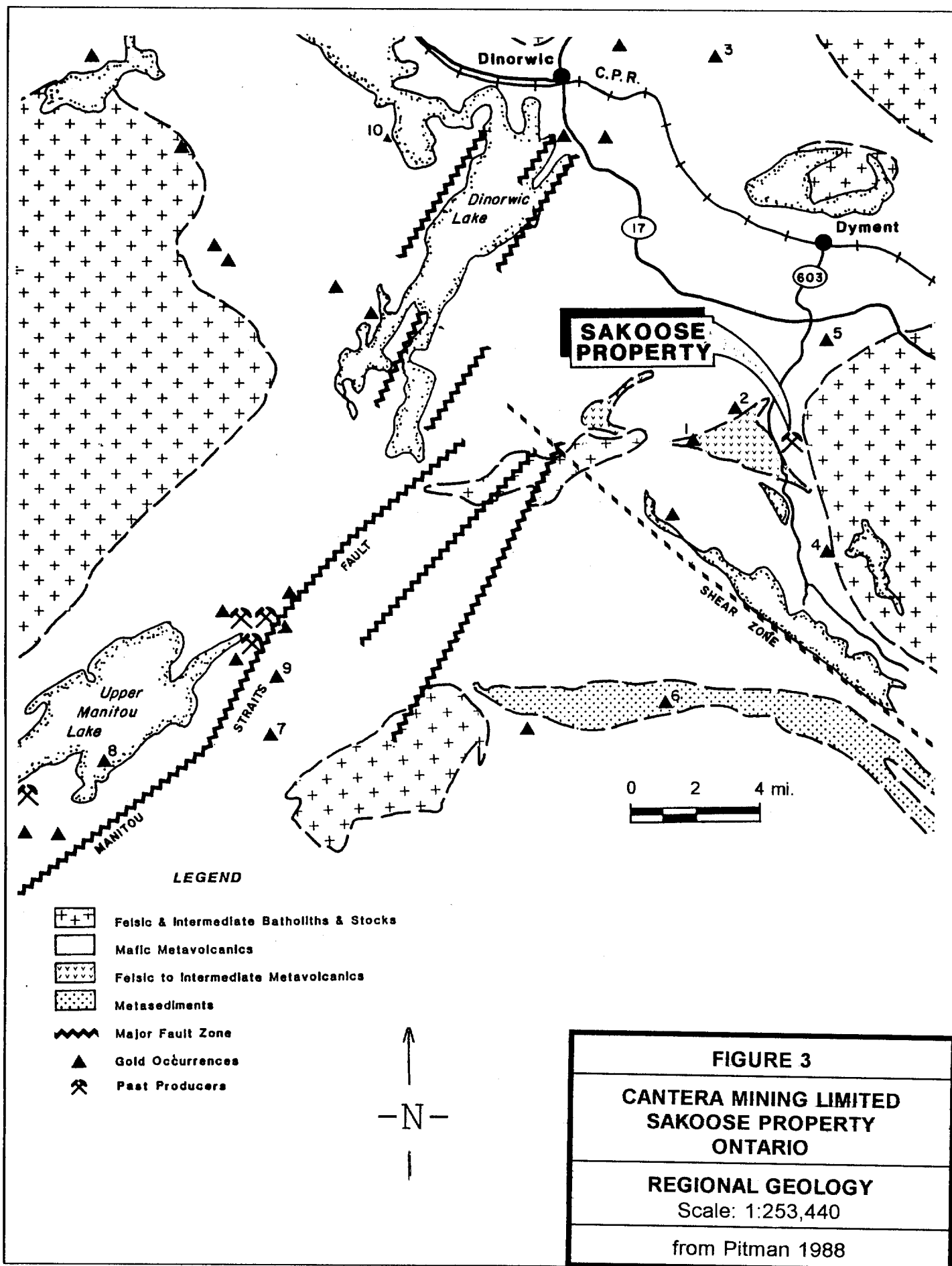
## **5.0 GEOLOGY**

### **5.1 Regional Geology**

The regional geology is described in a report by Pitman 1988 (Figure 3) as follows:

The property is situated within a mineralized portion of Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Western Wabigoon Subprovince. The claims lie in the east-central part of an arcuate belt, the Manitou- Stormy Lakes greenstone belt. The regional geology typifies that of Archean greenstone belts; that is, the presence of a bimodal sequence of volcanics and their intrusive equivalents, volcanoclastics and sediments wedged between major felsic batholiths, in this case, the Revel Batholith to the east and the Atikwa Batholith to the west. The internal structure of the belt is essentially parallel to its boundaries such that in the area of the claims both the rocks and the planar rock fabrics trend in a NE-SW direction. The rocks of the Sakoose mine area form part of the first of two cycles of volcanic eruptives of the Kawashegamuk Lake group which is composed dominantly of tholeiitic flows and related gabbroic intrusions. These are in turn overlain by felsic pyroclastics with interbedded wackes, mudstones, minor cherts and iron formation.





Structurally, two major breaks transect the region but do not affect the rocks of the Sakoose mine area. The closest regional structure is a wide, northwest trending shear zone 6 kilometres to the south and west of the property.

Several gold occurrences and small past producers, of which the Sakoose is one, are scattered throughout this volcanic complex and appear to occur irrespective of rock type. Most of the presently known gold deposits and occurrences were found between 1897 and 1902 at which time the area from Kawashegamuk Lake to Melgund Township became known as the "New Klondike". A second period of exploration for gold took place from 1930 to 1950. Beginning in 1952, the region intermittently received attention by a number of exploration companies searching for base metals however their search was largely unsuccessful. The late 1980s was a the third generation of gold exploration activity and these exploration efforts focussed on a re-examination of old prospects from Eagle Lake through the Wabigoon Lake to the Upper and Lower Manitou Lakes region.

Most of these gold occurrences are of the quartz vein "fracture-fill" type (i.e. Sakoose, Tabor Lake) in which virtually all of the gold is reported to have been contained within quartz veins. A previously neglected environment, that of structurally controlled gold in carbonatized, sheared and brecciated volcanics was not considered important historically, but such targets have some potential. These deformation zones are marked by intense northeast to northwest trending shear zones, characterized by variable boudinaged quartz veins, chloritic or sericitic wall rocks containing variable sulphide content and weak to moderate carbonate alteration. As is typical in lode gold deposits of other areas, there is an association of both the quartz vein and shear type of gold occurrence with feldspar and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes.

A third type of gold occurrence, stratabound mineralization, has been discovered east of Upper Manitou Lake. Here, a broad sequence of pyritic, quartz-sericite schists and interbedded carbonaceous lenses and banded cherty iron formation carry low gold values.

While the past producers of the Kawashegamuk Lake to Wabigoon Lake area were relatively small and short-lived, the recent discoveries of several new and potentially significant gold occurrences and one gold deposit (Upper Manitou Lake area, 158,000 tons grading 0.15 oz Au/ton) indicates the excellent gold potential for this district.

## 5.2 Property Geology

The descriptions of the rock types, structure and mineralization are taken from Saunders and Simoneau 1990 (Figure 4) as follows:

### 5.2.1 Rock Types

Deformed volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Kawashegamuk Lake Group underlie the property. These volcanic flow sequences, tuffs and sediments are strongly foliated and folded into a series of anticlines and synclines on the property.

Several gold occurrences are known on the property. Most of these are associated with late quartz veins in structural features, generally proximal to felsic porphyries and iron formation. The mineralized veins usually carry free gold with the highest grades being associated with base metal sulphides in particular sphalerite.

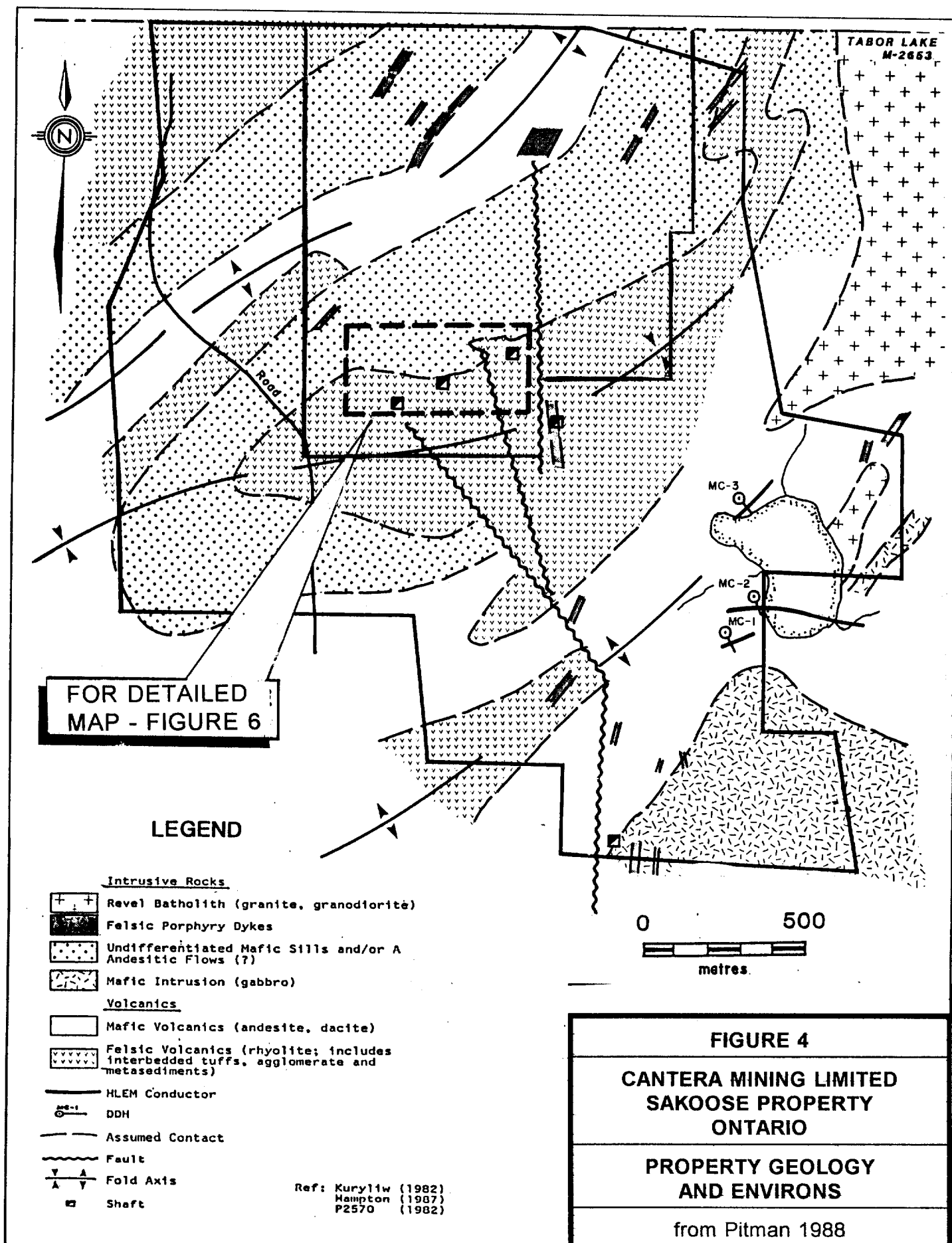
Both the Sakoose Mine and the Maw occurrence, just to the south, are located at the contact of a thick sequence of generally mafic metavolcanics and a northeast trending lens of epiclastic metasediment. Gold mineralization appears structural as quartz filled dilatent zones within intensely folded and sheared rocks intruded by felsic porphyries is typical of the known occurrences.

The metavolcanics consist of mafic to intermediate massive to pillowed flows and flow breccias in the central part of the property. In the western part of the property, intermediate to felsic pyroclastic rocks predominate. In the southeastern area of the property a thick band of mafic volcanics is truncated by an irregular gabbro intrusion.

The central mafic volcanics usually form high ridges and can be magnetic. Often they are typified by a spotted amphibole porphyry texture, also sometimes magnetic. Associated with these flows in the north central part of the area are two large lenses of fine to medium grained homogenous unfoliated gabbro. The gabbros which predominate to the south of the property are coarser grained foliated and less homogeneous, but are almost certainly intrusive.

The metasediments form several units which are intensely folded and foliated in the central and eastern part of the area. Metasediments on the property consist of mudstone, siltstones debris flow mudstones, greywackes sulphide bearing mudstones, narrow bands of chert-magnetite iron formation and mafic tuffs in the eastern part of the property.

The thinly bedded iron formation is an excellent marker horizon and provides useful structural information. This unit is ductile and demonstrates tight S and Z folds. It also



displays excellent bedding in areas where a crosscutting foliation destroys structures in other rock types.

Irregular folded Quartz Feldspar Porphyry (QFP) dykes and intermediate dykes intrude all the above rock types, including some gabbroic intrusive rocks. These felsic dikes are massive and unfoliated with widths varying from 1 to 10 metres and contacts dipping from 30 degrees to vertical. The QFP dykes are discordant to all lithologies, and appear complexly folded, mainly due to their moderate dips and topographic effects which exaggerate the fold pattern.

### 5.2.2 Structure

All the volcanic and sedimentary rocks on the property are strongly deformed and foliated, and form the limbs of several anticlines and synclines with numerous parasitic folds. Some gabbroic intrusives and the felsic intrusive rock types are generally unfoliated.

Folding has created a penetrative schistosity which strikes 240 degrees and dips 85 degrees northwest. Lineations generally plunge 60 - 65 degrees to the south-southwest.

The surface axial plane trace of the synclines and anticlines trends 055 degrees in the south and central portion of the map. To the northwest, this trend is deflected north probably as a result of the intrusion of the Revell Batholith. The hinge of some folds plunge about 55 to 60 degrees to the southwest.

A series of five synclines and anticlines (including second and third order fold axes) are interpreted to cross the area. A major synclinal axis is located through the Sakoose mine site.

### 5.2.3 Mineralization

To the present date, only the Sakoose Mine has produced a significant amount of gold. The ore-grade vein varied from 50 cm. to 6.5 m in width, and is in places associated with QFP dykes. The vein system cuts both the sediments and volcanics, but is cut by QFP dykes.

Gold is associated with blue-grey quartz in which pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and free gold may be present. Gold values in quartz material with low sulphide content tend to be very erratic (Redden, 1990 b).

It appears that the auriferous veins around the Sakoose trend parallel to fold axes, possibly correlating with a geological contact between flows and sediments. The source of gold may come from remobilization of gold from anomalous sediment.



An occurrence of base metal mineralization in Melgund Township was rediscovered during the 1990 mapping program. An old pit was located which contained a substantial amount of visible sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. The host rock is siliceous tuff and blue-grey quartz veins.

## **6.0 GEOPHYSICS**

### **6.1. Airborne Geophysics**

Regional airborne magnetic surveys were completed by the government in the 1960s. The surveys were flown at a mean terrain clearance of 1000 feet and line spacing of generally one mile. The surveys were designed to provide a regional magnetic picture of major magnetic units associated with mafic volcanics, iron formation and diabase dykes. The surveys aided in the delineation of hitherto unknown greenstone belts and mapping of major iron formation and dyke structures.

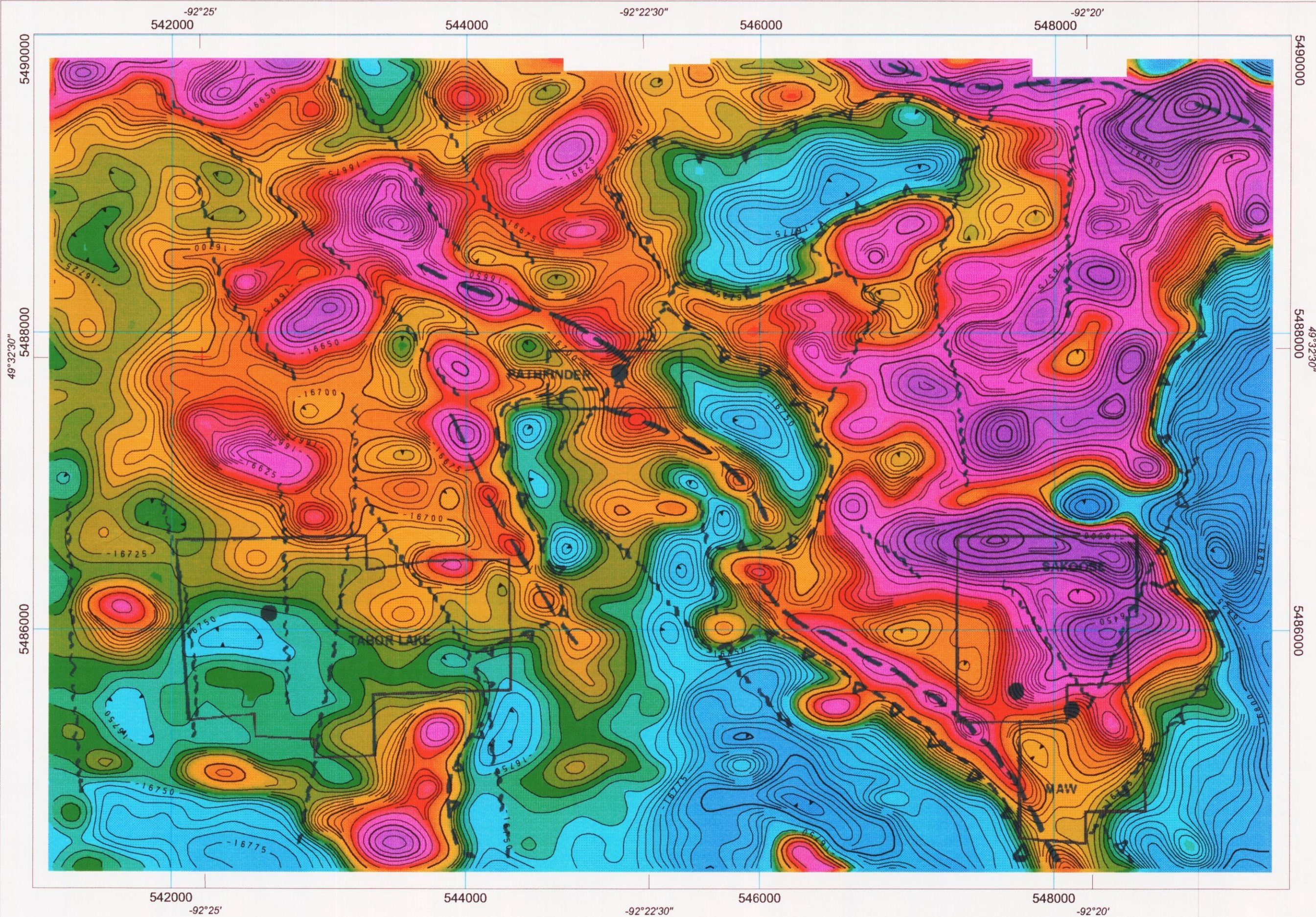
Subsequently more detailed airborne geophysical surveys were completed utilizing both magnetic and electromagnetic sensors. Electromagnetic surveys require lower aircraft altitude and narrower line spacing. Most recently the property was overflown by an airborne survey completed in 2001 (Ontario Geological Survey 2001). Mean terrain clearance was 120 m with a line spacing of 200 m. The survey results were purchased by CML. This data provides a very detailed picture of the magnetic and non-magnetic structures in the area.

The total field magnetic responses reflect major changes in the magnetite content of the underlying rock units. The amplitude of the magnetic responses relative to the regional background help to assist in identifying specific magnetic and nonmagnetic units related to, for example, mafic flows or tuffs, mafic to ultramafic intrusives, felsic intrusives, felsic volcanics and/or sediments etc. Obviously, several geological sources can produce the same magnetic response. These ambiguities can be reduced considerably if basic geological information on the area is available to the geophysical interpreter.

In addition to amplitude variations, magnetic patterns related to the geometry of the particular rock unit also help in determining the probable source of the magnetic responses. For instance, long narrow magnetic linears usually reflect mafic tuff/flow horizons or mafic intrusive dyke structures while semi-circular features with complex magnetic amplitudes may be produced by local plug-like intrusive sources such as pegmatites, carbonatites or kimberlites.

A regional structural interpretation of the magnetic responses is shown in Figure 5. Major fold/fault structural features are indicated. The cross cutting structures, shown on the interpretation map as fold/faults, are based on interruptions and discontinuities in





**LEGEND**

□ CML Property Boundary and Name

● Gold Prospect

**Aeromagnetic Interpretation**

--- Fold/fault structure

— Mafic dyke

A Contact horizon between major magnetic and non-magnetic zones, possible alteration boundary

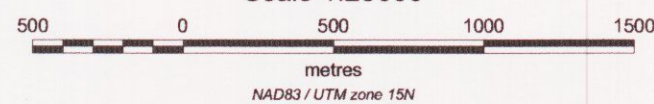
Minimum Curvature Grid: Cell Size: 40m  
Contour Intervals (nT)

|     |
|-----|
| 5   |
| 25  |
| 100 |
| 500 |

**TMI (nT)**

-16470  
-16535  
-16565  
-16590  
-16605  
-16620  
-16630  
-16645  
-16650  
-16660  
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-16755  
-16765  
-16770  
-16780  
-16795  
-16820

Data Copyright by Ontario Geological Survey ERLIS # 1019 Manitou-Stormy-Lakes  
Data Processing and Plotting by CGI Controlled Geophysics Inc., Thornhill, Ontario, Canada  
Map: CanInterp Image: CanOLS2 Date: April 4, 2002



**Figure 5**

**CANTERA MINING LIMITED**

**TABOR LAKE - SAKOOSSE AREA, ONTARIO**

Structural Interpretation and  
Total Magnetic Intensity Contoured Colour Image



the magnetic trends. Generally, sharp folding of magnetic units will produce a magnetic pattern indistinguishable from a fault break. Thus, if anomaly displacements are small such fault structures, where they mark an anomaly interruption, may actually represent a deformation node rather than a fault break.

Sharp changes in magnetic amplitude levels along a semi-linear boundary are also indicated by a symbol. Such features are sometimes related to contact zones. They often outline areas of low or negative magnetic response. Such areas map felsic intrusive bodies or alteration halos. The latter are often associated with gold mineralization. Note the Pathfinder gold occurrence is coincident with a fold/fault and is on the edge of a low amplitude magnetic area.

The Sakoose property is just northeast of a major contact horizon and dyke structure. To the east of the Sakoose Mine Site, the Maw gold prospect is in proximity to intersecting northwest and northeast fault structures. The ground magnetic survey data confirms the presence of several northwest breaks as well as north-south and northeast magnetic trend interruptions indicating possible fault/fold structures which are potential host environments for gold mineralization.

## 6.2. Ground Geophysics

### 6.2.1 Magnetic Survey

The magnetic results over the property are described by Redden, 1990 (a). The author concurs with his description and excerpts from his observations are paraphrased following:

The magnetics demonstrate the complex nature of the property geology. The magnetic results correlate reasonably well with the geological mapping. Very steep magnetic gradients in some areas are a reflection of magnetite units within the sediments or magnetic mafic volcanics. The magnetic patterns over the northeast part of the property show the linear pattern associated with the sediments.

The high magnetic amplitudes in the area just north of the Sakoose Mine suggest a fold pattern substantiated by the geological mapping. Nevertheless, the magnetic units are often too thin and contorted to be accurately represented by contouring because the line spacing and map scale are too large to show any magnetic detail. A very detailed magnetic survey with closely spaced survey lines and station spacing would be necessary to accurately map the magnetic source rocks and correlate them with geology.

### 6.2.2 VLF Electromagnetic Survey

The VLF electromagnetic survey detected numerous conductors most of which correlated with valleys, swamp, low lying and clay areas (Redden, 1990 a). This is typical of the method as it utilizes frequencies in the order of 20,000 Hertz. This high frequency restricts the depth of exploration to tens of metres at best except in very resistive environments. Thin layers of conductive clays will limit exploration depth to a few metres. Swamps and drainage areas usually associated with conductive surficial material produce significant VLF conductive responses that are indistinguishable from bedrock conductive sources such as sulphides and graphite.

### 6.2.3 Horizontal Loop Survey

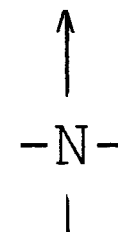
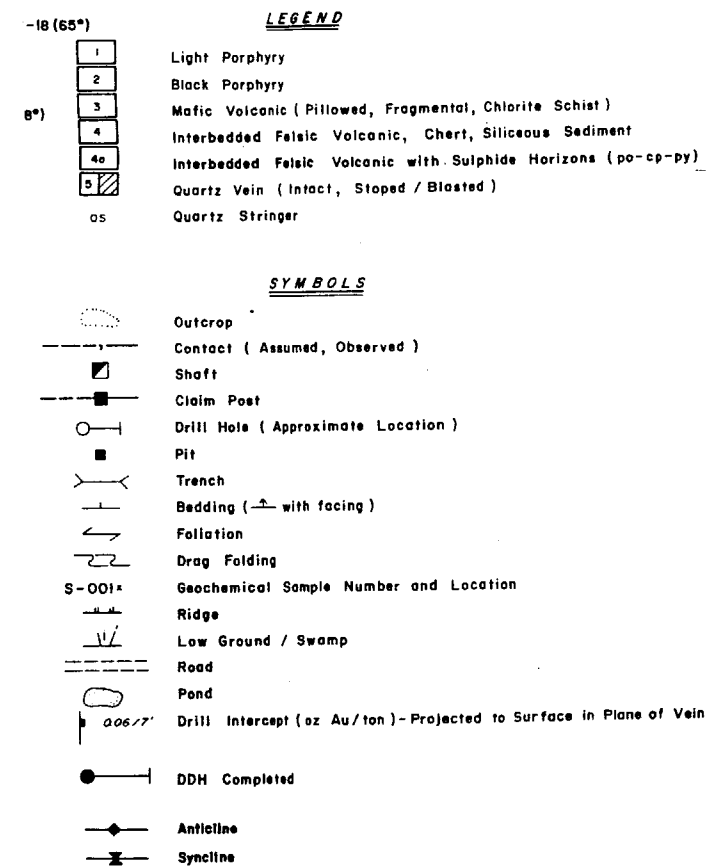
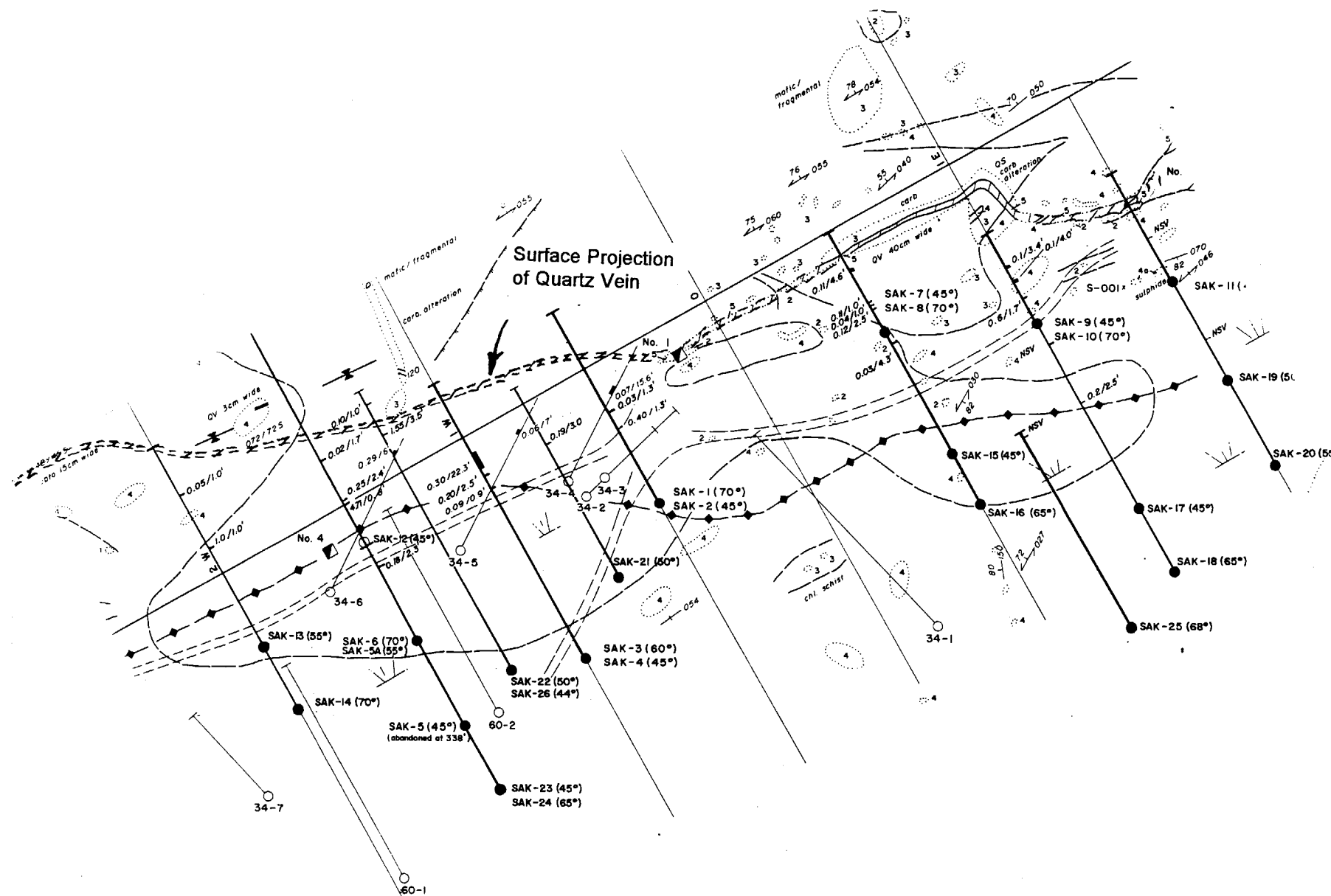
A more diagnostic technique is the horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) method. It operates at frequencies of 200 to 3500 Hertz using in-line transmitter and receiver coil configurations at pre-selected coil separations. The depth of exploration is determined by the coil separation with larger separations giving a greater depth of exploration. The conductance, orientation and depth of the conductive source can be determined from the results.

Limited profiling of selected lines by Match Capital Resources Corporation MCRC (Redden 1990 a) did not detect any significant conductors in the deposit area. HLEM surveying by Selco Mining Corporation (Thorsen 1977) in the north part of the property detected one conductive response of possible interest off the property in Melgund Township just north of the northwest corner of claim 1247787. The conductor was also detected by the limited HLEM profiling by MCRC. The base metal mineralization described in the property geology mineralization section is in proximity to the conductor. The Selco drill hole, mentioned in the exploration history section, tested this conductor.

## 7.0 SIGNIFICANT RESULTS TO DATE

### 7.1 Diamond Drilling 1987/88

As mentioned previously in the exploration history section, Venturex Resources Limited and Nexus Resources Limited in a joint venture partnership drilled 26 diamond drill holes totaling 3776 metres. The drill holes covered a zone from 1700 metres east to 1800 metres west of shaft no. 1 as shown in Figure 6. Table 1 lists the vein structure intercepts and assay results of 0.10 oz Au/ton or greater intersected by the drill holes (from Pitman 1988 and Hampton 1988).



**FIGURE 6**

**CANTERA MINING LIMITED**  
**SAKOOSE PROPERTY**  
**ONTARIO**

**DRILL PLAN**  
 Scale: 1:2,000

from Hampton 1988

TABLE 1 Selected Drill Holes With Gold Values

| Hole No.                                  | Footage/<br>Core Lengths | Interval<br>(feet) | Assay<br>oz Au/ton | Comments                             |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1987/88 Drilling (originally prefixed SK) |                          |                    |                    |                                      |
| SAK-1                                     | 288.3 - 289.6            | 1.3                | 0.40               | VG                                   |
| SAK-4                                     | 343.8 - 346.3            | 2.5                | 0.19,              | VG                                   |
|                                           | 363.8 - 367.2            | 3.4                | 0.24               | VG                                   |
|                                           | 374.4 - 383.1            | 8.7                | 0.62               | VG                                   |
| SAK-6                                     | 509.6 - 510.4            | 0.8                | 4.57               | VG                                   |
|                                           | 531.6 - 534.0            | 2.4                | 0.25               | -                                    |
| SAK-7                                     | 105.6 - 110.2            | 4.6                | 0.11               | -                                    |
| SAK-8                                     | 96.6 - 99.1              | 2.5                | 0.12               | -                                    |
|                                           | 107.2 - 108.2            | 1.0                | 0.11               | -                                    |
| SAK-9                                     | 94.9 - 98.3              | 3.4                | 0.10               | VG                                   |
| SAK-10                                    | 86.7 - 88.4              | 1.7                | 0.60               | -                                    |
|                                           | 174.0 - 178.0            | 4.0                | 0.10               | -                                    |
| Fall 1988 Drilling                        |                          |                    |                    |                                      |
| SAK-14                                    | 650.6-651.6              | 1.0                | 0.1                | Light vein 0.5' wide                 |
| SAK-18                                    | 487.0-489.5              | 2.5                | 0.20               | Dark quartz porphyry-<br>on footwall |
| SAK-21                                    | 304.2-307.2              | 3.0                | 0.19               | White quartz                         |
| SAK-22                                    | 465.0-468.5              | 3.5                | 1.55               | Dark quartz V.G.                     |
| SAK-24                                    | 679.1-681.4              | 2.3                | 0.18               | Light quartz                         |
|                                           | 685.4-686.4              | 1.0                | 0.12               | 2 cm dark quartz stringer            |
| SAK-26                                    | 459.8-460.8              | 1.0                | 0.10               | White quartz                         |

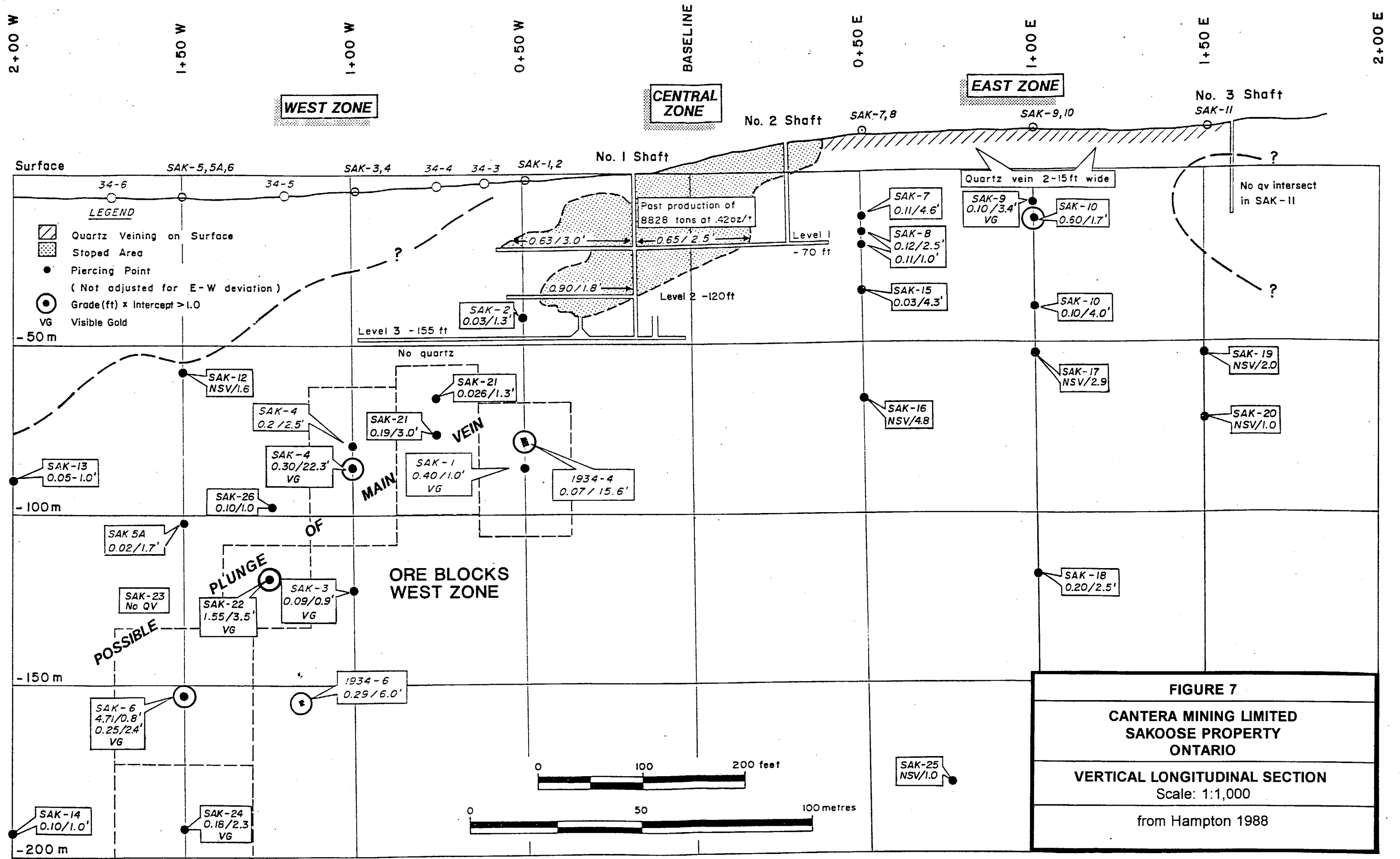


## 7.2 Geological Reserves

Figure 7 is a vertical longitudinal section of the drill area shown in Figure 6. Of particular interest are the better grade drill intersections apparently down plunge from the existing mine workings (shown circled on figure 7). Confirmation of the continuity and grade of the mineralization requires further detailed drilling. As Hampton, 1988 states: "The difficulties of evaluating this type of gold deposit are well known to the industry." They are "the presence of coarse gold and its erratic distribution... pinching and swelling of the host vein over short distances....multiple veining... truncation by late injection of felsic intrusions.... lack of understanding of the control of gold mineralization...."

Nonetheless, Hampton estimated an inferred "geological reserve" from the existing drill hole results of approximately 40,000 tons grading 0.20 oz Au/ton. This result was based on a mining width of 1.5 metres and a cut off grade of 0.05 oz Au/ton. The ore blocks used for the calculation are shown on Figure 7.

He concludes, in part, "One of the most encouraging results of this (drill) programme is that the vein structure which hosts the gold mineralization is very continuous, both along strike for at least 500 metres and to depths of at least 200 metres. The potential for this structure to continue along strike with the possibility of repetitive plunging ore shoots cannot be ignored." Figure 6 previous indicates the continuity of the vein along strike based on outcrop exposure and/or drill hole projections (from Redden 1990 a)



**FIGURE 7**

**CANTERA MINING LIMITED**

**SAKOOSE PROPERTY**

**ONTARIO**

**VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL SECTION**

**Scale: 1:1,000**

**from Hampton 1988**

## **8.0 PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAMME AND BUDGET**

Further detailed geophysical surveys and drilling are warranted in the mine site area. Recommendations are detailed following:

### **8.1 Geophysical Surveys**

Magnetic surveying over closely spaced survey lines and station intervals covering the mine site is suggested. As indicated in section 6.2.1, such detailed coverage is required to accurately map magnetic rock units that may correlate with the gold mineralised horizon(s).

Detailed Induced Polarization profiling over the Sakoose Mine Site centred over the gold hosting quartz vein (Figure 6) is recommended. As mentioned in section 5.2.3 on mineralization, "Gold is associated with blue-grey quartz in which pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and free gold may be present." Disseminated metallic sulphides do not have electrical continuity thus electromagnetic methods are of little value for their detection. However, disseminated sulphides can be readily detected by the induced polarization method if the correct survey parameters are employed. Initially the programme would involve test lines over the main mineralised horizon. If results are encouraging, then the survey could be expanded.

### **8.2 Drilling**

Further detailed drilling is required in the West Zone area to delineate and confirm the extent of the economic gold intersections down plunge from the existing mine workings (Figure 7). Additional drilling in the East Zone area is also warranted. This work may outline a small high grade pod of gold mineralization suggested by hole SAK 10 which intersected 0.60 oz Au/ton over 1.7 feet. A few deeper exploratory drill holes are suggested under the east zone to investigate the intersection in hole SAK 18 at a depth of 130 metres. This hole intersected 0.20 oz Au/ton over 2.5 feet.

### 8.3 Expenditure Budget

#### Mobilization and Demobilization of survey crews

|                                                                                        |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Preparation 2 days at \$ 950 per day                                                   | \$ 1,900.00 |
| Travel four-man crew and equipment<br>2 days at \$1,270 /day (includes board and room) | \$ 2,540.00 |

#### Grid System

An accurate survey grid system of about 20 lines 25 m apart and line lengths of 400 m covering the strike extent of the QFP vein is suggested. The existing drill hole locations need to be tied into the new grid.

|                                             |             |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Gridding and surveying 10 days at \$300/day | \$ 3,000.00 |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|

#### Geophysical Surveys

Includes an on-site geophysicist, plotting and reporting board and room. Additional detail magnetic and induced polarization profiling may be required if results warrant and extra survey days are included.

|                                                                      |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Magnetic and Induced Polarization Surveys<br>12 days at \$1,850 /day | \$ 22,200.00 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|

#### Drilling

|                              |                     |                    |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 10 holes at 100 metres       | 1,000 m             |                    |
| 10 holes at 200 metres       | 2,000 m             |                    |
| Total Drilling               | 3,000 m at \$100 /m | \$300,000.00       |
| TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES |                     | <hr/> \$329,640.00 |

R. W. Woolham, P.Eng.  
Perth, Ontario  
March 27, 2002



## **APPENDIX 1**

### **LIST OF REFERENCES**

- Delisle, P. 1990; Geological Report on the Sakoose Property (for Match Capital Resources Corporation)
- Hampton, R. J. 1988; Venturex Resources Ltd. and Nexus Resource Corporation Sakoose Property Diamond Drill Programme Fall 1988
- Kresz, D. U. 1987; Geology of the Kawashegamuk Lake Area, District of Kenora; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5659.
- Kuryliw, C. J. 1982; Sakoose-Melgund Claim Group, Reports on Geological Mapping, a Ground Magnetic Survey and a Ground Electromagnetic Survey.
- Kuryliw, C. J. 1984; Report on Diamond Drilling, Monte Christo Resources Kuryliw Sakoose Melgund Property.
- Ontario Geological Survey 2001; Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, Stormy Lake area, Maps 82166 and 82165, Scale 1:20,000
- Pitman, P. 1988; Geological Appraisal of the Sakoose Property for Venturex Resources Ltd
- a) Redden, J.W. 1990; Report on 1990 Exploration Programme Match Capital Resources Corporation Sakoose Property
- b) Redden, J.W. 1990; Geological Report on the Sakoose Property for Match Capital Resources Corporation
- Saunders, D. and Simoneau, P. 1990; Updated Geological Report on the Sakoose Property (for Match Capital Resources Corp)
- Thorsen, K. 1977; Selco Mining Corporation Limited, Blocks 800-3, 800-7, Geophysical Report
- Van Enk, R. 1984; Appraisal of the Sakoose Mine Property (for Norontex Exploration Ltd.)

## APPENDIX 2

### CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Roderick W. Woolham of the town of Perth, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:-

1. I am a geophysicist and reside at 164 Althorpe Rd. RR#7 Perth, Ontario, K7H 3C9
2. I graduated from the University of Toronto in 1961 with a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science, Engineering Physics, Geophysics Option. I have been practising my profession since graduation.
3. I am a member in good standing of the following organizations: Professional Engineers, Ontario (Mining Branch); Canadian Exploration Geophysical Society (KEGS); South African Geophysical Association (Honorary)
4. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the properties or securities of Cantera Mining Limited or any affiliate.
5. The statements contained in this report and the conclusions reached are based upon evaluation and review of private and published reports and maps. I did not visit the properties.



R. W. Woolham, P.Eng.

Perth, Ontario  
March 27, 2002

## Work Report Summary

Transaction No: W0210.00960

**Status:** APPROVED

Recording Date: 2002-MAY-15

**Work Done from:** 2002-FEB-18

**Approval Date:** 2002-SEP-20

to: 2002-MAR-19

**Client(s):**

400238 CANTERA MINING LIMITED

**Survey Type(s):**

DATA

**Work Report Details:**

| Claim#    | Perform | Perform Approve | Applied | Applied Approve | Assign | Assign Approve | Reserve | Reserve Approve | Due Date    |
|-----------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|--------|----------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| K 615303  | \$0     | \$0             | \$800   | \$800           | \$0    | 0              | \$0     | \$0             | 2004-DEC-24 |
| K 1244771 | \$2,752 | \$2,752         | \$1,600 | \$1,600         | \$800  | 800            | \$352   | \$352           | 2004-JUN-02 |
|           | \$2,752 | \$2,752         | \$2,400 | \$2,400         | \$800  | \$800          | \$352   | \$352           |             |

**External Credits:** \$0

**Reserve:**

\$352 Reserve of Work Report#: W0210.00960

\$352 Total Remaining

Status of claim is based on information currently on record.



52F09SW2003 2.23684

TABOR LAKE

900

Date: 2002-SEP-26

GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE  
933 RAMSEY LAKE ROAD, 6th FLOOR  
SUDBURY, ONTARIO  
P3E 6B5

CANTERA MINING LIMITED  
STE, 202  
CODE'S MILL  
53 HERRIOTT STREET  
PERTH, ONTARIO  
K7H 1T5 CANADA

Tel: (888) 415-9845  
Fax: (877) 670-1555

**Submission Number:** 2.23684  
**Transaction Number(s):** W0210.00960

Dear Sir or Madam

**Subject: Approval of Assessment Work**

We have approved your Assessment Work Submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached Work Report Summary indicates the results of the approval.

At the discretion of the Ministry, the assessment work performed on the mining lands noted in this work report may be subject to inspection and/or investigation at any time.

At your request, the submission was reviewed a second time. Although the work has been approved this time, please note that the bulk of the information contained in this submission is information gathered from other sources. Very little airborne geophysical interpretation is conveyed in the two reports.

If you have any question regarding this correspondence, please contact LUCILLE JEROME by email at [lucille.jerome@ndm.gov.on.ca](mailto:lucille.jerome@ndm.gov.on.ca) or by phone at (705) 670-5858.

Yours Sincerely,



Ron Gashinski  
Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

**Cc:** Resident Geologist

Cantera Mining Limited  
(Claim Holder)

Assessment File Library

Cantera Mining Limited  
(Assessment Office)





# MINING LAND TENURE MAP

Date / Time of Issue Sep 20 2002 14:45h Eastern

TOWNSHIP / AREA PLAN  
MELGUND G-0827

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

Mining Division Kenora  
Land Titles/Registry Division KENORA  
Ministry of Natural Resources District DRYDEN

### TOPOGRAPHIC

- Administrative Boundaries
- Township
- Concession Lot
- Provincial Park
- Indian Reserve
- CRP, P&F & B
- Contour
- Contour - Approx. Auxiliary Expression
- Shed
- Mine Headframe
- Railway
- Road
- Trail
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Hydro Line
- Communication Line
- Wooded Area
- Monument - Cadastral, Historical, Horiz. Control

### LAND TENURE

- Freehold Patent
  - Surface And Mining Rights
  - Surface Rights Only
  - Mining Rights Only
- Leasehold Patent
  - Surface And Mining Rights
  - Surface Rights Only
  - Mining Rights Only
- Licence of Occupation
  - Uses not Specified
  - Surface And Mining Rights
  - Surface Rights Only
  - Mining Rights Only
- Land Use Permit
- Order In Council
- Water Power Lease Agreement

### LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

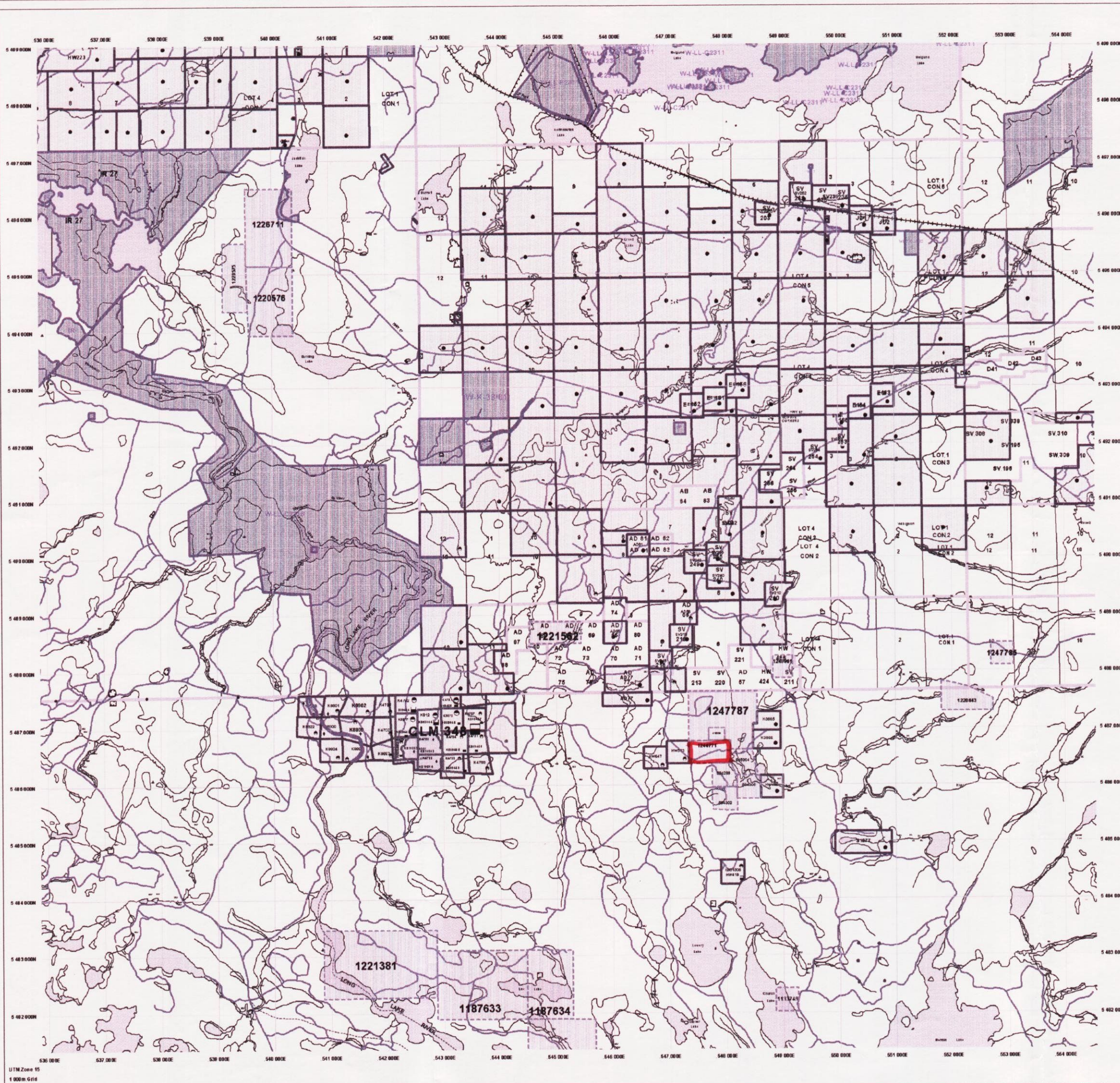
- 1234 Areas Withdrawn From Disposition
  - Mineral Act Withdrawal Types
  - Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawal
  - Surface Rights Only Withdrawal
  - Mining Rights Only Withdrawal
  - Order In Council Withdrawal Types
  - Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawal
  - Surface Rights Only Withdrawal
  - Mining Rights Only Withdrawal

### IMPORTANT NOTICES

0 Km 3.0 Km

### LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

| Modifier     | Type | Date        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------|------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1646         | Wdm  | Jan 1 2001  | M.T.C. PARK RESERVE PLANS P-2325-16, P-2978-1                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1647         | Wdm  | Jan 1 2001  | LOOK OUT TOWER 31/10/31 SR MR 84420                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 1648         | Wdm  | Jan 1 2001  | M.T.C. PARK RESERVE PLANS P-2325-16, P-2978-1                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1650         | Wdm  | Jan 1 2001  | PENDING DISPOSITION PUBLIC LANDS ACT 83.12.82                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1697         | Wdm  | Jan 1 2001  | P-2190-1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 1698         | Wdm  | Jan 1 2001  | 40FT SURFACE RIGHTS RESERVATION ALONG THE SHORES OF ALL LAKES & RIVERS                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1700         | Wdm  | Jan 1 2001  | GRAVEL 18/12/31 SR MR 81429                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1722         | Wdm  | Jan 1 2001  | FLOODING ELEVATION: 1260.82 FT FILE: 11916 & 53490                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1735         | Wdm  | Jan 1 2001  | W06/78 10JULY78 M.J.O.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 8858         | Wdm  | Jan 1 2001  | ROCK QUARRY PERMIT 26416                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| W06/78       | Wdm  | Jan 1 2001  | W06/78 10JULY78 M.J.O.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| W06/78 4182  | Wdm  | Jan 20 1992 | W06/78 4182 JUNE 2002 SAM RIGHTS                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| -            | Wdm  | Jul 16 2001 | - DISCREPANCIES IN TOWNSHIP FABRIC - Chain staking in these townships must be done according to the Staking Regulations, for staking in surveyed territory.                                                                                      |
| W.K. 3701    | Wdm  | Jul 16 2001 | Sec. 35 W.K. 3701 July 17/01 M&R 195150                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| W.K. 3801    | Wdm  | Jul 17 2001 | Sec. 35 W.K. 3801 July 17/01 M.J.O., 195150                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| W            | Wdm  | Nov 7 2001  | Wabigoon Lake Indian Reserve 27                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| W            | Wdm  | Nov 7 2001  | Area = 143942 hectares                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| W            | Wdm  | Nov 7 2001  | Wabigoon Lake Indian Reserve 27                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| W            | Wdm  | Nov 7 2001  | Area = 143942 hectares                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| W            | Wdm  | Nov 7 2001  | Wabigoon Lake Indian Reserve 27                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| W            | Wdm  | Nov 7 2001  | Area = 143942 hectares                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| W            | Wdm  | Nov 7 2001  | Wabigoon Lake Indian Reserve 27                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| W            | Wdm  | Nov 7 2001  | Area = 143942 hectares                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| W.L.L. C2311 | Wdm  | Nov 21 2001 | Mining and Surface rights withdrawn Section 35 of the Mining Act RSO 1990 Order s.W.L.L. 2001/01 OMT, Nov. 21, 2001 Note: this bound any clearly represents the area that is being proposed for regulation and may be subject to further change. |
| W.L.L. C2311 | Wdm  | Nov 21 2001 | Mining and Surface rights withdrawn Section 35 of the Mining Act RSO 1990 Order s.W.L.L. 2001/01 OMT, Nov. 21, 2001 Note: this bound any clearly represents the area that is being proposed for regulation and may be subject to further change. |
| W.L.L. C2316 | Wdm  | Nov 21 2001 | Mining and Surface rights withdrawn Section 35 of the Mining Act RSO 1990 Order s.W.L.L. 2001/01 OMT, Nov. 21, 2001 Note: this bound any clearly represents the area that is being proposed for regulation and may be subject to further change. |
| W.L.L. C2311 | Wdm  | Nov 21 2001 | Mining and Surface rights withdrawn Section 35 of the Mining Act RSO 1990 Order s.W.L.L. 2001/01 OMT, Nov. 21, 2001 Note: this bound any clearly represents the area that is being proposed for regulation and may be subject to further change. |
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Those wishing to stake mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Recorder's Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown herein. This map is not intended for navigation, survey, or land title determination purposes as the information shown on this map is compiled from various sources. Completeness and accuracy are not guaranteed. Additional information may also be obtained through the local Lands Titles or Registry Office, or the Ministry of Natural Resources. The information shown is derived from digital data available in the Provincial Mining Recorder's Office at the time of downloading from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines web site.

### General Information and Limitations

Contact Information:  
Provincial Mining Recorder's Office  
Wabigoon Lake Centre  
533 Ramsey Lake Road  
Sudbury, ON P3E 8B5  
Home Page: [www.gov.on.ca/MNDMINE/S&D/SudburyPage.htm](http://www.gov.on.ca/MNDMINE/S&D/SudburyPage.htm)

Map Datum: NAD 83  
Projection: UTM (8 degree)  
Topographic Data Source: Land Information Ontario  
Mining Land Tenure Source: Provincial Mining Recorder's Office

This map may not show unregistered land tenure and interests in land including certain patents, leases, easements, right of ways, fee simple, fee simple, or other forms of disposition of rights and interests from the Crown. Also, certain land tenure and land uses that restrict or prohibit free entry to stake mining claims may not be shown.



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TABOR LAKE