GM 49190

REPORT ON THE RECONNAISSANCE AND DETAILED GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, CHEVRIER LAKE PROPERTY

MINEFINDERS CORPORATION LIMITED

REPORT ON THE RECONNAISSANCE AND DETAILED GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

CHEVRIER LAKE PROPERTY, CHIBOUGAMAU, QUEBEC

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INTRODUCTION

Reconnaissance and geological mapping was carried out on the Chevrier Lake property, located in the Chibougamau-Chapais of Quebec between June 27th and July 31st, 1989. The purpose of the mapping was to define lithologies and structure favourable to precious and base metal mineralization. Several mineralized shear structures (i.e. Py ± Po) were noted in the central and eastern sections of property during the geological mapping. Anomalous gold values up to 80 ppb were reported from these shear zones.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Chevrier Lake property, consisting of 77 contiguous mining claims (1,232 hectares) is located in southeast Hauy Township, approximately 30 kms southeast of Chapais, Quebec (Figures 1-2, Table 1).

A principal forestry road, "Chemin Barette-L-209S " traverses the centre of the property at kilometre #25 (Figure 2). Out-lying areas of the property are easy accessible through the use of a motorized canoe or boat.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property is generally overlain by low to moderate relief. The moderate relief areas are covered generally by black spruce and jackpine with minor poplar and birch trees. The low lying areas are muskeg covered. Lac Muscocho covers the extreme

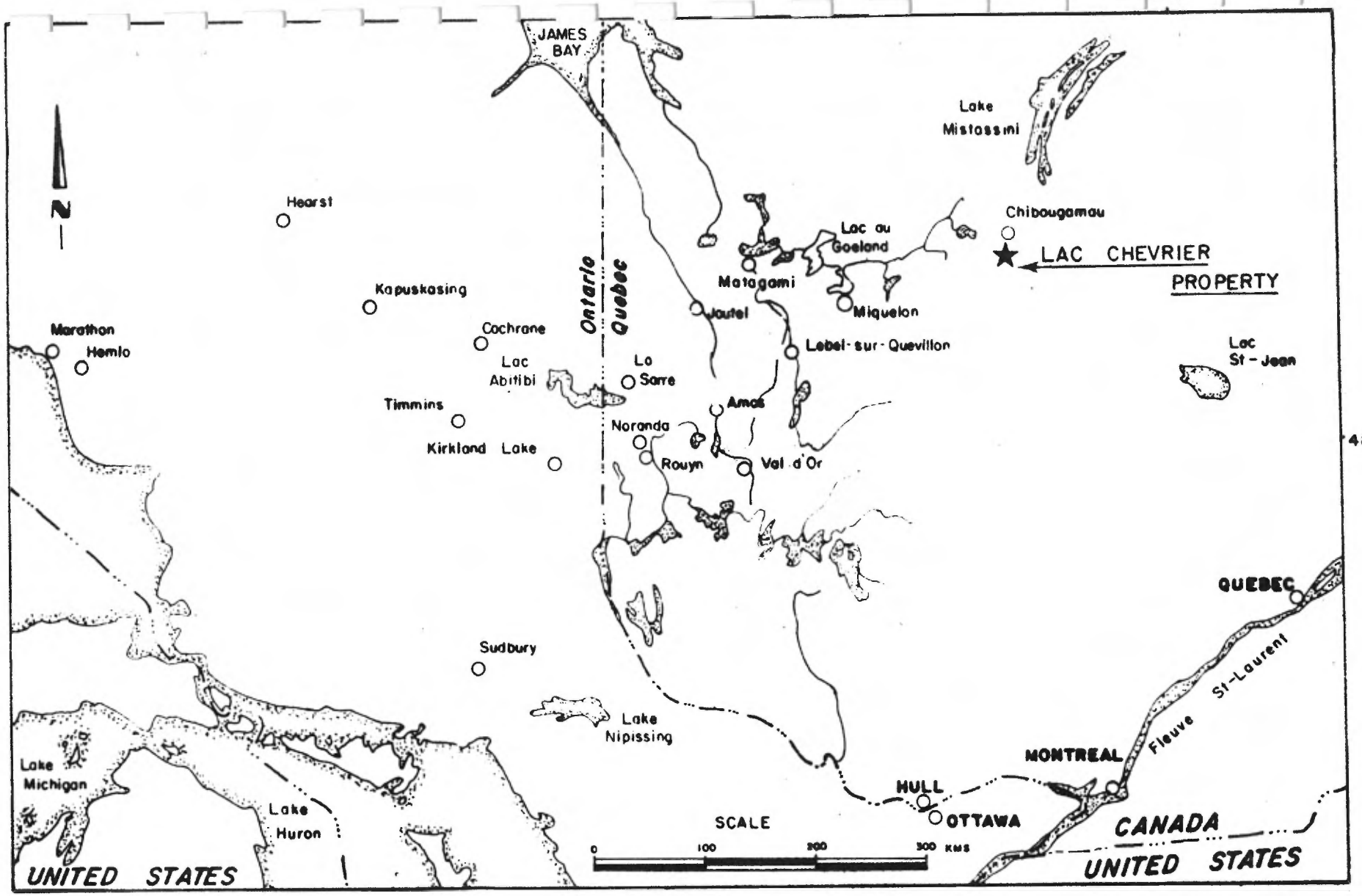

Figure 1

MINEFINDERS CORP.

LAC CHEVRIER PROPERTY

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

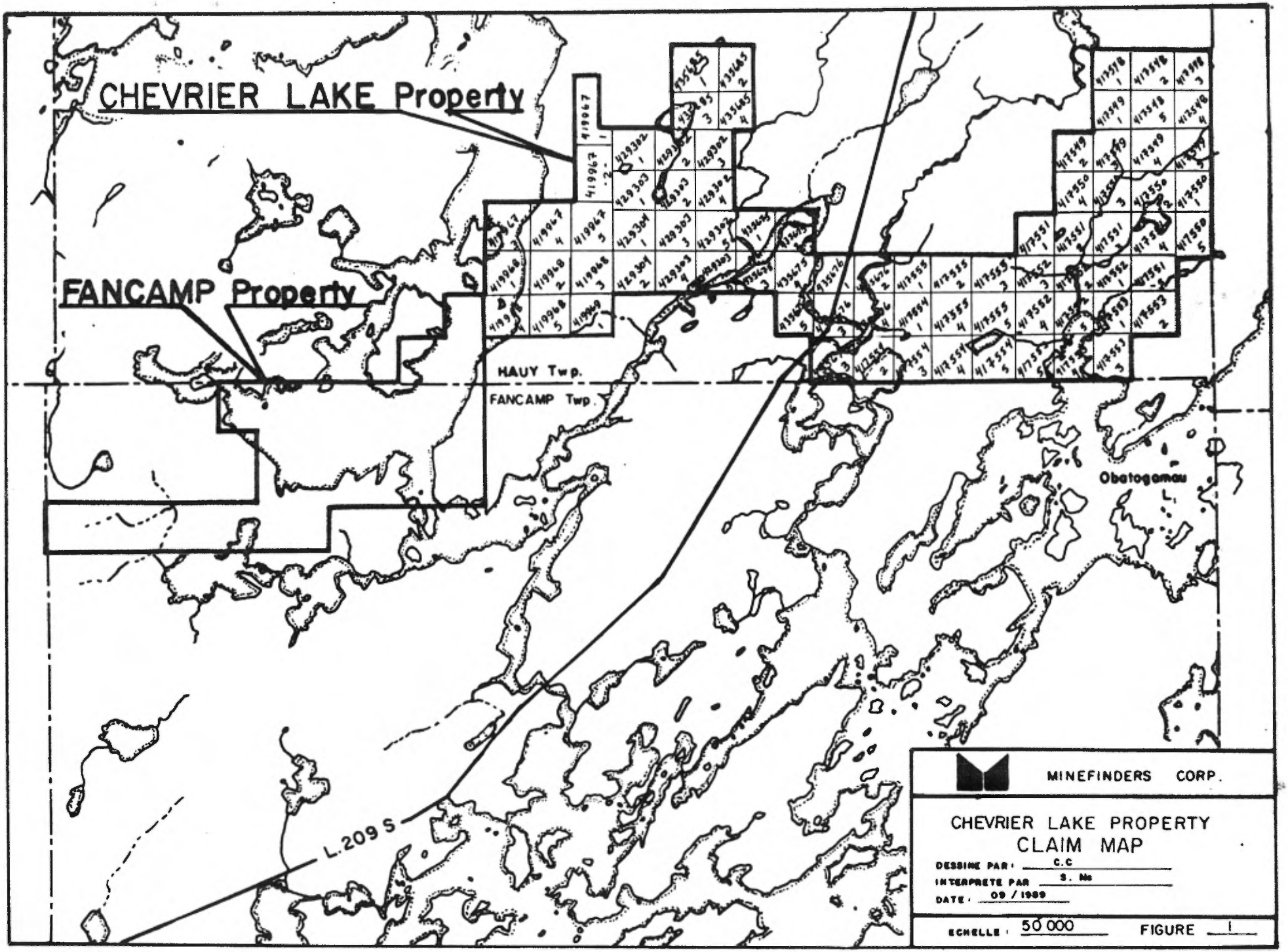

Figure 2: Claim Map

TABLE 1

CLAIM LIST - CHEVRIER LAKE PROPERTY

Claim No.	Claim No.
417548A	419967A
417548B	419967B
417548C	419967C
417548D	419967D
417548E	419967E
417549A	419968A
417549B	419968B
417549C	419968C
417549D	419968D
417549E	419968E
417550A	419969A
417550B	
417550C	429302A
417550D	429302B
417550E	429302C
	429302D
417551A	429302E
417551B	
417551C	429303A
417551D	429303B
417551E	429303C
	429303D
417552A	429303E
417552B	
417552C	429304A
417552D	429304B
417552E	
	435675A
417553A	435675B
417553B	435675C
417553C	435675D
417553D	435675E
417553E	
	435676A
417554A	435676B
417554B	435676C
417554C	435676D
417554D	435676E
417554E	
417555A	
417555B	435685C
417555C	435685D
417555D	435685E
417555E	435685F
	77 claims,
	1,232 hectares

western part of the property and Chevrier Lake covers the extreme southeastern corner of the property. The Rivière Obatogamau traverses the southwestern and central sections of the property.

PREVIOUS WORK

During the period 1951 to 1989, semi-extensive exploration has been carried out on the Chevrier Lake property by various companies and the provincial government. This work has been summarized in Table 2.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Stratigraphy

The property occurs within the eastern section of the Matagami-Chibougamau greenstone belt of the Abitibi Subprovince (Figure 3). The Archean rocks of the area consist of two mafic-to-felsic volcanic cycles (Roy Group) and the Opemisca Group volcanics and sediments (Figures 3-5)

The lower Roy Group (1st cycle) consists of a thick sequence of porphyritic pillowed basalts and co-magmatic differentiated gabbro sills (Obatogamau Formation) and a thin sequence of felsic pyroclastics, porphyritic dacites and iron formation (Waconichi Formation). The Dore Lake Complex is a sill-like layered complex intruded in the upper section of the Waconichi Formation.

TABLE 2

PREVIOUS WORK

COMPANY	YEAR(S)	REFERENCE	TYPE OF WORK	REMARKS
Commonwealth Exploration Ltd	1951-52	GM-1841 GM-2341	Prospecting, trenching (3trenches) and X-Ray drilling (6 holes,611.5 feet) of a shear zone(s) = Lipsett showing	Trench#1: 0.18oz/tAu/1.2feet 0.08oz/tAu/1.0feet 0.02oz/tAu/1.0feet Trench#2: 0.05oz/tAu/2.5feet 0.01oz/tAu/1.0feet Drill Hole C-1:0.065oz/tAu/6.0feet
Cominco Limited	1974	GM-31615	Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey	One(1) short out-of-phase conductor (conductor #56A)was reported in western part of the property.
Societe de developpement de la Baie-James	1976	GM-34164	Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey	No conductors were reported however several NW trending faults/shears were noted.
Dejours Mines Limited	1984	GM-	Airborne magnetic survey	Several magnetic highs and lows were noted.
	1985	GM-	Ground magnetic and electromagnetic (max-minII) surveys	One (1) short north-south trending conductor was detected within the "West Grid" . Two diamond drill holes were proposed to test the conductor.
	1985	GM-	Reconnaissance mapping	Gold values up to 69ppb were reported with the south central section of the "East Grid"
	1987	GM-	Magnetic and induced polarization surveys	Several magnetic and I.P. anomalies were detected within the "East Grid"
	1987	GM-	Electromagnetic (VLF) and detailed geological mapping	Several VLF conductors and gold values up to 130ppb were reported.
Minefinders Corporation Limited	1989		Reconnaissance mapping (scale 1:5,000) and detailed mapping (scale 1:1,250)	Gold values up to 80ppb were reported.

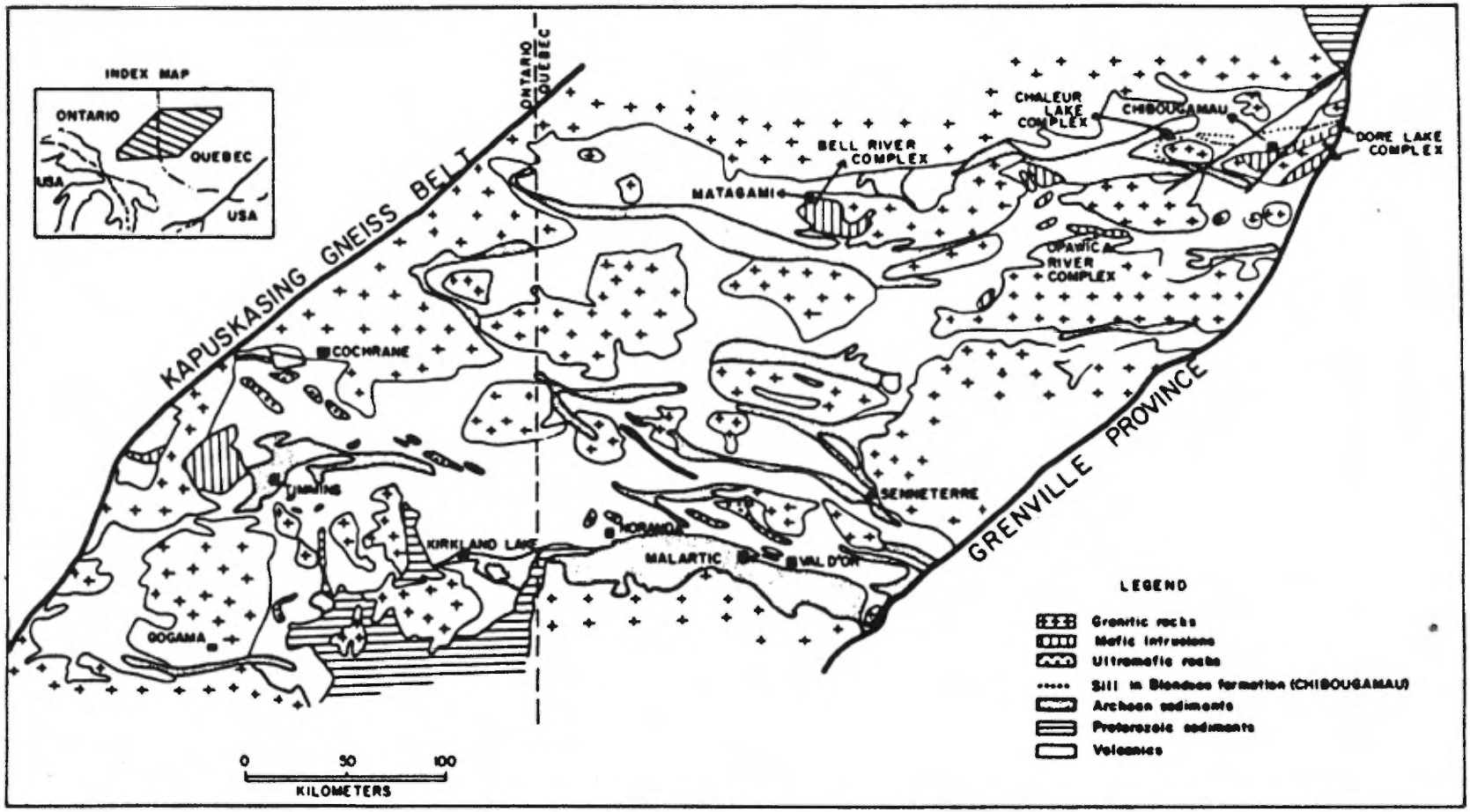

Figure 3: Generalized geologic map of the Abitibi Subprovince (Modified from Goodwin and Ridler, 1970, and Allard 1976).

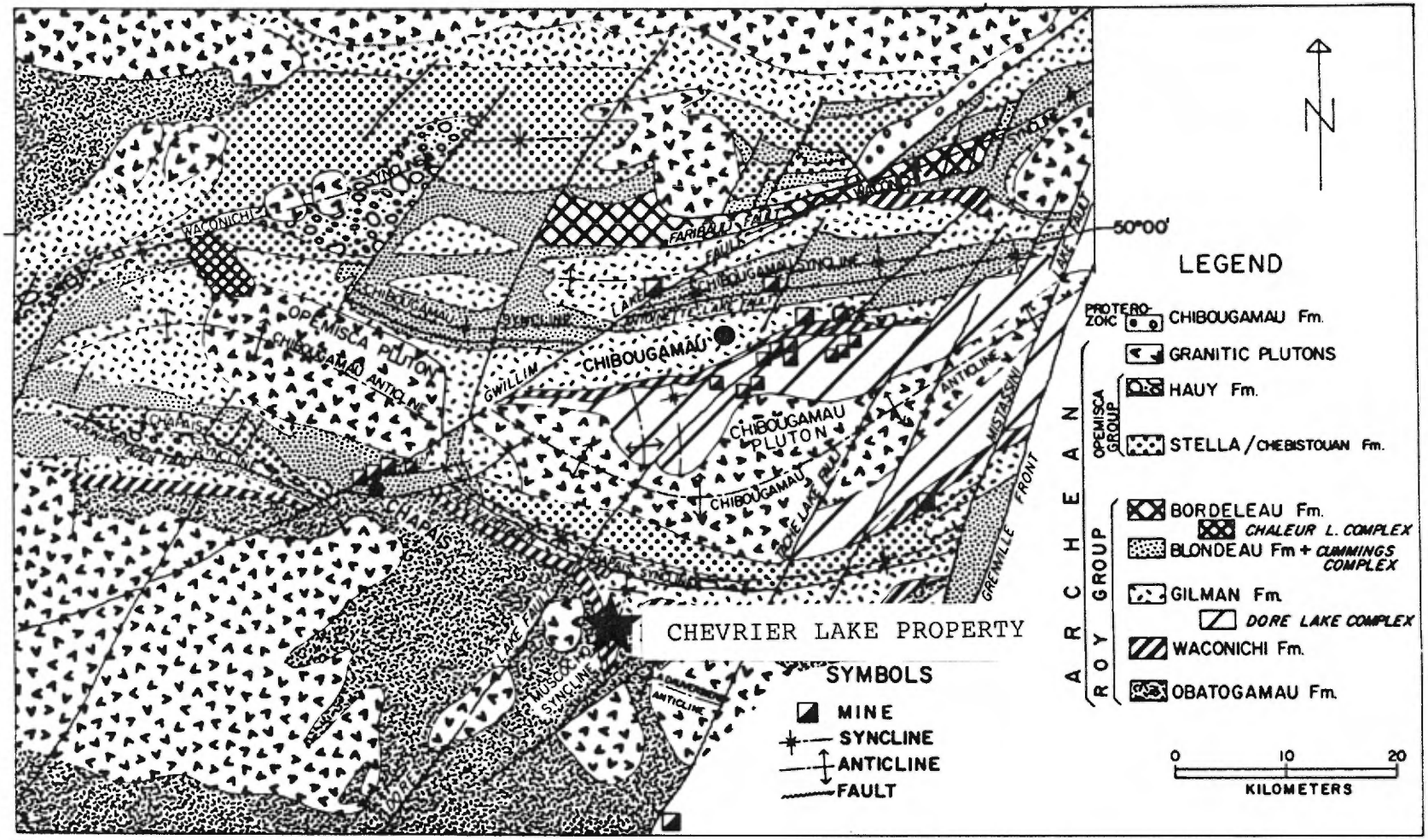

Fig. 4: Generalized geologic map of the Chibougamau area (from a compilation by Allard, 1976, and Daigneault and Allard, 1983).

The Upper Roy Group (2nd Cycle) consists of a thick sequence of pillowed basalts and gabbro sills (Gilman Formation) overlain by a moderately thin volcano-sedimentary assemblage (Blondeau Formation). The Cummings Complex occurs within the Blondeau Formation and consists of the Roberge Sill (dacite and peridotite) the Ventures Sill (gabbro) and the Bourbeau Sill (leucogabbro and quartz ferro-diorite) (Figures 3-5). The Chevrier Lake property is underlain by the Obatogamau, Waconichi and Gilman Formation.

The Opemisca Group consists of sediments and minor porphyritic K-rich andesites of the Stella, Hauy, and Chebistuan Formations.

The Proterozoic rocks of the Chibougamau area consist of conglomerates, arkoses and argillites of the Chibougamau Formation; and conglomerates, sandstones, argillites, dolomites, and iron formation of the Mistassini Group.

The Matagami-Chibougamau greenstone belt resembles a major synclinorium developed on granitic gneisses during the Kenoran-Orogeny (Figure 3). Several phases of folding have been noted in the area principally about north-south axes and east-west axes. The Chibougamau Anticline occupies the central section of the area and is bordered on the north by the Chibougamau Syncline and on the south by the Chapais Syncline west of the Opemisca Pluton, these structures merge in a major syclinorium (Figure 4).

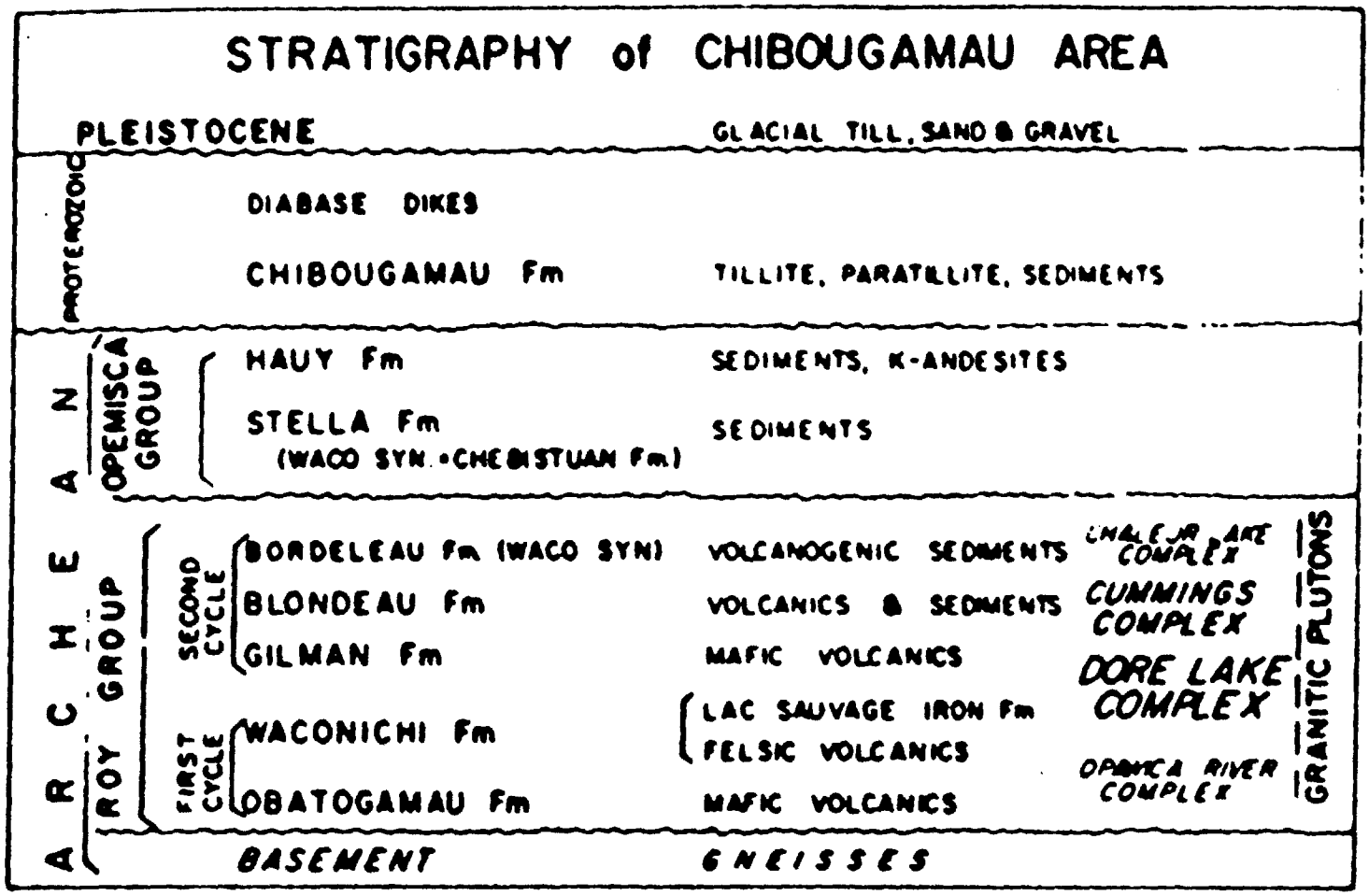

Figure 5: Stratigraphic Column, Chibougamau Area

The Waconichi Anticline and Syncline occurs north of the Chibougamau Syncline; the Lac Dauversiere Anticline occurs south of the Chapais Syncline, and the Lac Muscocho Syncline occurs east of Lac Muscocho. The property lies within the Muscocho Syncline.

The area is transected by four (4) major systems of faults: NE, EW, NW and N20° E, (Figure 4)). The most predominant set of faults within the area is the northeast striking set (ie. Mistassini Lake Fault, Tache Lake Fault, Dore Lake-McKenzie-Narrows Fault and Gwillim Lake Fault.

The east-west faults such as the Antoinette Fault, Kapunapotagen Fault and Faribault Fault are orientated parallel to subparallel to the host lithologies and are less evident than the northeast set.

The third set of faults are northwest-trending and are the principal ore bearing shear system.

The final set of faults are the north-south to N20E trending faults in proximity to the Grenville Front.

The property is situated south of the Kapunapotagen. Copper and/or gold mineralization in the region is of the vein type although one volcanogenic deposit, Lemoine Mine, produced Cu, Zn, Au, Ag between 1972 and 1983. Two of the vein type deposits (ie Gwillim Mine Au; and Joe Mann Mine, Au-Cu) are located within mafic intrusive complexes.

Anorthosites of the Dore Lake Complex contain all the copper, gold and silver mines of the Chibougamau - Doré Lakes area whereas the Cummings complex contains all the copper, gold and silver mines of the Chapais area. Generally the mineralization is in proximity to major NE trending regional fractures (Figure 4).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Introduction

A total of 84 Kms of reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping was carried out on the Chevrier Lake property between June 27th and July 31st, 1989. The detailed geological mapping was carried out at a scale of 1:1,250 using previously established grid systems.

The reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling was carried out at a scale of 1:5,000 over the ungridded portions of the property using the 400m spaced claim lines and borders of the lakes and rivers. The purpose of the geological surveys were to define areas of potential precious and base metal mineralization.

Lithologies

The property is predominantly underlain by mafic and intermediate flows and intrusives with minor intermediate to felsic, tuffs and intrusives (Map 1).

A complete description of each lithology noted within the property is given below:

VOLCANICS

Basalt(V7)

Basaltic flows are one of the more predominant lithologies noted within the property. These flows occur in the western, central and northeastern sections of the property and are generally medium to dark green, locally black in colour; aphanitic to medium grained locally porphyritic; massive or pillowed; vesicular; weakly to strongly schistose; and weakly to moderately chloritized. Locally, these flows have been sheared, brecciated and carbonatized (calcite $\pm$ ankerite). Top direction appears to be towards the north - northwest. The vesicles have been infilled with carbonate and quartz. Within the porphyritic lavas, the phenocrysts are 0.5 - 2.0 cm and generally elongated parallel to the regional schistosity.

On the weathered surface, the units are generally light brown in colour.

All the units have been metamorphosed to upper greenschist facies, locally lower amphibolite facies as seen by the development of chlorite and hornblende. It is thought the lavas in the northeast part of the property belong the regional Gilman Formation whereas the flows in the central and western sections of the property are part of the regional Obatogamau Formation.

Andesites(V6)

Andesitic massive and pillowed lavas are the most predominant lithology noted within the property. These flows occur in the eastern and western parts of the property and are generally pale to medium green in colour; aphanitic to medium grained, locally porphyritic; massive or pillowed; vesicular; weakly to strongly schistose; and weakly to moderately chloritic. Locally the lavas have been sheared and carbonatized. The vesicles have been infilled with carbonate and quartz. Plagioclase phenocrysts are generally 0.5 to 1.0 cm and again have been elongated parallel to the regional schistosity. Top direction, taken from the pillowed flows indicates stratigraphic top is to the north. The units are generally tan colored and pitted on the weathered surface. All the lavas, have been metamorposed to upper greenschist facies and in proximity to the intrusives, amphibolite facies. It is thought that the andesitic flows are part of the Obatogamau Formation.

Rhyolite (V2)

These units are limited in extent and are located in two (2) areas within the property, close to the Rivière Obatogamau bridge and the extreme northeast part of the property (ie lines 31E to 38E; 3+00N). The rhyolites are white to yellow-white in colour; aphanitic;massive; porphyritic; weakly to strongly schistose and weakly sausseritized. The quartz phenocrysts ("quartz eyes") are 1-2 mm in diameter; rounded to subrounded; white to clear in colour and are set within a white to yellow-

white fine grained; quartz-plagioclase feldspar rich matrix. On the weathered surface, these units are beige to tan coloured. These units are thought to represent the Waconichi Formation.

Andesite Block Tuff (V10)

These unit are limited to the extreme western and central areas of the property. They generally consist of lapilli to block size (ie 0.5-15cm) fragments of intermediate composition set within a light to dark green, fine grained matrix, locally containing hornblende phenocrysts (0.5 to 2cm). During weathering, the matrix has been preferentially eroded, leaving a rugose surface texture. Both units have been metamorphosed to upper greenschist facies. However, the western most band has been metamorphosed to lower amphibolite facies in proximity to the contact of the pluton. This unit is thought to be part of the Waconichi Formation.

INTRUSIVES

Gabbro (3G)

Units of gabbroic composition occur within the eastern section of the property. The gabbro are generally light to dark green; fine to coarse grained; massive to weakly schistose and are thought to be co-magmatic with the volcanic units. The dark green coarse grained, massive gabbros occur with the southeast part of the property whereas the light to medium green, fine to medium grained, massive gabbros occur with the central, eastern and northeastern sections of the property. On the weathered surface,

these units are light to dark green in colour depending upon the grain size. These intrusives are part of the Gilman Formation in the northeast and the Obatogamau Formation in the eastern sections of the property.

Diorite (2D)

These units are very limit in extent and were noted within the eastern third of the property. This unit is distinguishable from the volcanics by the presence of leucoxene and sharp geological contacts. These intrusives are light to medium green in colour; aphanitic to fine grained; massive and contain up to 10% white amorphous leucoxene grains (0.1 - 10mm). These units appear to be concordant to the stratigraphy and therefore are also co-magmatic with the volcanic flows.

Granodiorite (1D)

This unit outcrops in the extreme western part of the property along the shoreline of Muscocho Lake, hence the name Muscocho Pluton. This intrusive is light grey to rosy-grey; medium to coarse grained; massive and contains up to approximately 15% hornblende amphibole. On the weathered surface, the unit is pale white grey in colour and displays a granular like appearance. Along the contact of the pluton and the volcanics, both units have been metamorphosed to lower amphibolite facies.

STRUCTURE

The principal schistosity (S2) is generally east-west and steeply north dipping in the eastern and central sections of the property. This schistosity is generally north to northeast in proximity to the granodiorite pluton. This schistosity is associated with the second deformational event (D2) and the injection of the granodiorite pluton. A weaker north-south trending schistosity (S1) associated with the first deformational event (D1) was also observed at some localities. The orientation of the lithologies is generally parallel to the predominant shistosity. Crenulation cleavage (S3) was noted in the eastern central section of the property (ie lines 23E and 24E).

Two (2) fault/shear systems been reconized on the property: EW shears and N20°E shears/faults. The east-west system is associated with weak to strong shearing, chloritization, sericitization, carbonatization and pyrite $\pm$ pyrrhotite mineralization. The most significant shear zone or shear corridor ("North-central shear") occurs in the central part of the grid. Quartz $\pm$ carbonate (ankerite) veins, chlorite and Py $\pm$ Po mineralization up to 2% is associated with this shear.

Other minor shears were defined within the "East Grid". Chlorite, sericite and carbonate alteration is associated with these shears.

A N020°E trending structure has been reported just south of the property. From the available magnetic data, this structure extends across the western part of the "East Grid". Shearing, carbonate alteration (ankerite) and gold mineralization is associated with this structure.

MINERALIZATION

Several showings occur in proximity to the Chevrier Lake property and these have summarized as follows:

Diana Resources Ltd/Minnova Inc - Queylus Property

To date, five (5) areas of gold mineralization have been delineated within the limits of the Queylus property, immediately adjoining the Chevrier Lake property. Within the first showing, "East Showing", the gold mineralization is associated with two gold bearing structures within a stratiform-carbonate altered zone, 40 metres wide by 130 metres long.

The "north vein structure" occurs along the north contact of the zone and consist of a quartz vein 1 metre wide by 72 metres long. Channel sampling of this structure indicated an average grade 2.50 gr/mt Au (cut) and 12.29 gr/mt (uncut) over 2.0 metres for a length of 72 metres.

The "south vein structure" occurs along the southern edge of the stratiform-carbonate zone. This irregular quartz vein structure up to 5 metres wide has been traced for over 130 metres gold values up to 11.88 gr/mt/1.0 metre and 5.92 gr/mt/1.5 metres were reported from this structure.

Mineralisation consists of pyrite ($\leq$ 10%) and trace chalcopyrite along the margins of the quartz veins.

Diamond drilling has revealed that the north-vein structure pinches out at depth and the south vein structure persists along strike and at depth. Two holes drilled at the 100 metres level returned gold values of 5.91 gr/mt over 2.8 metres and 6.01 gr/mt over 1.5 metres.

The west showing consists of two strong subparallel shears, crosscut-ting mafic pillowed volcanics and a massive-magnetic gabbro.

Quartz veining carbonatization, chlorite and minor fuchsite are associated with the shears and mineralization consists pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. Channel sampling of the south shear yielded 3.47 gr/mt/1.43 m. and 5.14 gr/mt/1.05 m. and 5.07 gr/mt over 1.06 m.

Diamond drilling was carried out on the zone with gold values of 1.91gr/mt/1.5 m, 3.84 gr/mt/1.75 m; and 1.48 gr/mt/1.5 m being reported. The structure is open in all directions.

The LC- 16 structure located fifty (50) metres northwest of the "East Showing" was discovered by drilling an I.P. anomaly. The aurife-rous structure consists a carbonate zone with abundant quartz-tourmaline veining. Gold values of 3.02 gr/mt/1.1 m at 76 metres and 3.24 gr/mt/2.3 m. at 92.5 metres were intersected in diamond drill hole LC - 16.

The RO zone mineralized zone is associated a stratiform zone of carbonate alteration similiar to that of the "East Showing". Geochemical analysis returned gold values of 548,623 and 1,964 ppb. Induced polarization anomalies are associated with this zone.

The northwest showing was discovered by the diamond drilling of a VLF conductor within a minor tuffaceous horizon. A gold value of 13.71 gr/mt/0.25 m was reported.

The Minnova Incorporated - Fancamp Property gold showing (Lipsett Showing), located immediately south of the property is associated with a N020°E shear structure containing carbonate-quartz veining and pyrite mineralization up to 10%. Gold values up to 0.18 oz/t 1.2 feet have been reported from this structure.

The north showing occurs immediately north of the property and is associated with a magnetic axis and a VLF conductor. Diamond drilling of this target returned a gold value of 0.8 gr/mt/2.44m.

Several areas of mineralization have been delineated within the Chevrier Lake property. The pyrite ± pyrrhotite mineralization is associated with shearing containing quartz ± carbonate (ankerite) veining.

The most important pyrite ± pyrrhotite mineralization delineated to date is that associated with a corridor of shearing and carbonatization in the central section of the property ("North Central Shear"). A gold value of 80ppb was returned from this shear. Only gold values less than 10ppb were noted elsewhere within the property.

Several magnetic and induced polarization anomalies and electromagnetic (VLF ± Max-Min II) conductors occur within the limits of the property. There appear to be a strong correlation between geophysical anomalies and gold mineralization within the adjoining properties and therefore, it is thought that these anomalies indicate mineralization within the Chevrier Lake property.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the recent data compilation and geological mapping, a number of potential gold bearing targets (ie magnetic and induced polarization anomalies, electromagnetic conductors, and mineralized shear (fault structure) have been delineated within and in proximity to the Chevrier Lake property. Therefore, it is recommended that a two-phase exploration program be carried out in order to test these targets or target areas.

The following program including budget has been proposed as follows:

Exploration Proposal

Phase I

Proposal Central Grid	- Linecutting (16.5kms)
	- Magnetometer Survey (16.5kms)
	- Electromagnetic (Max-Min II) Survey (16.5kms)
	- Induced Polarization Survey (5kms)
	- Detailed Geological Mapping (16.5kms)
East Grid	- Trenching

Phase II

Proposed Central Grid	- Trenching
	- Diamond drilling (5holes @ 500'= 2,500')
West grid	- Diamond Drilling (1 hole @ 500')
East Grid	- Diamond Drilling (6 holes 500' = 3,000')

BUDGET

Linecutting	$3,300.00
Geophysics	$11,600.00
Geology/Trenching	$10,000.00
Diamond Drilling	$90,000.00
Assays	$5,400.00
Transportation	$2,500.00
Salaries (63 days X 2 men X $400/day)	$25,200.00
Food and Lodging (56 days X 2 men X $50/days)	$5,600.00
Supervision (5 days X $250./day)	$750.00
Office and Field Supplies and Services	$2,000.00
Administration Fees (40% of salaries)	$10,080.00
Total	**$166,430.00**

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APPENDIX I

SAMPLE LIST - CHEVRIER LAKE PROPERTY

APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE LIST - CHEVRIER LAKE PROPERTY

FIELD NO.	LABORATORY NO.	LOCATION	LITHOLOGY	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION	GOLD VALUE (ppb)
H-SM-89-01	-------	15+75E-12+25S	3G,M	S024/80E; S346/73E	Py (tr)	-------
H-SM-89-02	-------	17+00E-10+00S	V7,M	Massive	-------	-------
H-SM-89-03	6501	17+00E-10+00S	QV	Irregular	-------	<10
H-SM-89-04	-------	18+00E-10+00S	V7,M	S292/74E	-------	-------
H-SM-89-05	-------	18+00E-6+75S	V7,M	Massive; J050/40S J229/79N; J292/55N;	-------	-------
H-SM-89-06	-------	18+00E-6+25S	V6	S278/65N	-------	-------
H-SM-89-07	-------	18+00E-2+00S	V7,M	S266/74N	-------	-------
H-SM-89-08	-------	18+00E-5+25S	V6,	S266/90	-------	-------
H-SM-89-09	6502	19+00E-0+00	V4,M	S310/75E	Py(1%)	<10
H-SM-89-10	6503	19+00E-3+75S	V6,	S290/75N	Py(1%)	<10
H-SM-89-11	6504	34+50E-1+75N	V7,	Massive	Po(1%)	<10
H-SM-89-12	6505	34+25E-1+75N	QV	S$_o$095/45S	-------	<10
H-SM-89-13	-------	36+00E-4+50N	V7,M$_o$,13G,M	Massive	-------	-------
H-SM-89-14	6506	L34+00E-2+00N	V6	-------	Py,Po(≤2%)	<10
H-SM-89-15	-------	L34+00E-2+75N	V2	S274/79N	-------	-------
H-SM-89-16	6507	L34+00E-3+00N	V7/V2 contact	-------	Py(tr)	<10
H-SM-89-17	6508	L34+00E-5+00N	3G,M	Massive	Py,Po(tr)	<10
H-SM-89-18	6531	L34+00E-5+00N	V7	S$_o$090/90N	-------	<10
H-SM-89-19	6509	L32+00E-3+50N	QV	S$_o$280/60N	-------	<10
H-SM-89-20	6510	L32+00E-3+75N	QV	S 270/60N	-------	<10
H-SM-89-21	6511	L32+00E-3+75N	QV	270/60N	-------	<10
H-SM-89-22	6512	L32+00E-3+50N	QV	270/60N	-------	<10
H-SM-89-23	6513	L32+00E-3+25N	QV	270/60N	-------	<10
H-SM-89-24	6514	L28+00E-2+00N	V6,	-------	Py(<1%)	<10
H-SM-89-25	-------	L28+00E-2+00N	V6,	-------	-------	-------
H-SM-89-26	-------	L23+00E-8+00S	3G,M	Massive	PO(<1%)	-------
H-SM-89-27	-------	L23+00E-4+50S	V6,	S 269/70N	-------	-------
H-SM-89-28	-------	L23+00E-2+25S	V6,	-------	-------	-------
H-SM-89-29	6523	L27+00E-2+40N	QV	S$_o$268/87N	-------	<5
H-SM-89-30	-------	L20+00E-4+50N	V6,V7	-------	-------	-------
H-SM-89-31	6525	L31+25E-2+50S	QV	S$_o$260/74N	-------	<5
H-SM-89-32	6526	L29+75E-1+00S	V7	S 275/63N	Py(Tr)	<5
H-SM-89-33	6527	L27+75E-5+00S	Shear	S 259/79N	Py(Tr)	<5
H-SM-89-34	6528	L27+75E-5+00S	Shear	S 259/79N	Py(Tr)	<5

FIELD NO.	LABORATORY NO.	LOCATION	LITHOLOGY	STRUCTURE	MINERALISATION	GOLD VALUE(ppb)
H-SM-89-35	6529	L27+75E-5+00S	QV	S 297/87N	Py(Tr)	<5
H-SM-89-36	6530	L27+75E-5+00S	V2	S 297/87N	-------	<5
H-SM-89-37	6532	L21+00E-11+00S	Shear	S 270/68N	Py(Tr)	<5
H-SM-89-38	6533	L21+00E-11+00S	Shear	S 270/68N	Py(Tr)	<5
H-SM-89-39	-------	L21+00E-1+50S	V6	S 280/80N	-------	-------
H-SM-89-40	-------	L28+00E-11+00S	3G,M	Massive	-------	-------
H-SM-89-41	-------	West	V2,M	Massive	-------	-------
H-SM-89-42	-------	West	V2,M	Massive	-------	-------
H-SM-89-43	-------	West	V2,M	Massive	-------	-------
H-SM-89-44	6534	West	V6,M	Massive	-------	<5
H-SM-89-45	-------	Northwest	V6,M	Massive	-------	-------
H-SM-89-46	-------	Northwest	V6,M	Massive	-------	-------
H-SM-89-47	-------	Northwest	V6,M	Massive	-------	-------
H-SM-89-48	6535	Obatogamau River	V7,千	S 255/74N	Py,Po(≤1%)	20
H-SM-89-49	6536	Obatogamau River	V7,千	S 255/74N	Py,Po(≤1%)	80
H-SM-89-50	-------	Obatogamau River	V2,qe	270/69N	-------	-------
H-SM-89-51	-------	Obatogamau River	V10,B	-------	-------	-------
H-SM-89-52	-------	Obatogamau River	V7,M	253/86N	-------	-------
H-SM-89-53	-------	Obatogamau River	V7,千	S 063/74S	Py(2-3%)	-------
H-SM-89-54	6537	Obatogamau River	V7,千	S 253/83N	-------	<5
H-TB-89-01	-------	L37+25E=5+75N	V7	S 095/85N	-------	-------
H-TB-89-02	-------	L37+25E-5+75N	3G,M	Massive	-------	-------
H-TB-89-03	6520	L11+25E=9+75S	QV	-------	-------	<5
H-TB-89-04	-------	L11+25E-10+00S	3G,M/2D Leuc.	Massive	-------	-------
H-TB-89-05	-------	L11+00E-9+25S	V2,qe	Massive	-------	-------
H-TB-89-06	6521	L12+75E-9+50S	V2,qe	Massive	Py(1-2%)	80
H-TB-89-07	-------	L12+75E-9+50S	V2,qe	Massive	-------	-------
H-TB-89-08	-------	L12+75E-9+50S	V7,M	Massive	-------	-------
H-TB-89-09	6522	L13+75E-9+25S	3G,M	Massive	Py(Tr)	<5
H-TB-89-10	-------	L13+75E-8+75S	V6,M/2D	-------	-------	-------
H-TB-89-11	-------	L16+75E-9+75S	1D	Massive	-------	-------
H-TB-89-12	-------	L17+00E-9+75S	V7M/3G	Massive	-------	-------
H-TB-89-13	6538	Lac Muscocho	1D	-------	-------	<5

FIELD NO.	LABORATORY NO.	LOCATION	LITHOLOGY	STRUCTURE	MINERALISATION	GOLD VALUE(ppb)
H-GL-89-01	-------	L38+00E-4+25N	3G	Massive	-------	-------
H-GL-89-02	-------	L8+00E-4+25S	3G,M	Massive	-------	-------
H-GL-89-03	-------	South of Property Lipsett Showing	QV	-------	Py(≤10%)	-------
H-GL-89-04	-------	L9+00E-2+00S	3G,M/2D,leuc.		-------	-------
H-GL-89-05	6516	L9+00E-2+00S	QV,V7#	270/90	Py(≤1%)	<5
H-GL-89-06	6517	L9+00E-2+00S	QV	270/90	Py(Tr)	<5
H-GL-89-07	6518	L32+00E-1+50S	QV	270/90	-------	<5
H-GL-89-08	6524	L32+00E-p1+50S	QV	360/90	-------	<5
H-GL-89-09	-------	L32+00E-4+00S	2D,M	-------	Py(Tr)	-------
H-GL-89-10	-------	L32+00E-5+25S	2D/3G	-------	-------	-------
H-GL-89-11	-------	L31+00E-5+00S	V7,#	-------	-------	-------
H-GL-89-12	-------	L25+00E-7+00S	3G,M	-------	Py(≤1%)	-------
H-GL-89-13	-------	L26+00E-0+75S	3GM/V6M	-------	-------	-------
H-GL-89-14	6539	L24+00E-4+25S	V6	-------	Py(Tr)	<5
H-GL-89-15	6540	L12+00E-3+25S	V6,#	-------	Py(≤1%)	<5
H-GL-89-16	6541	Obatogamau River	V7,#	-------	Py(Tr)	<5
H-GL-89-17	6542	Obatogamau River	V7,#	-------	Py(Tr)	<5
H-GL-89-18	6543	Obatogamau River	V7,#	-------	Py(Tr)	<5

APPENDIX II

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

CHEVRIER LAKE PROPERTY

ABILAB INC., 1905, 3e Avenue, R.R. 2 - B.G. 90-8
Val d'Or (Qc) J9P 4N7 Tél.: 819-825-4723
Modem: 819-825-9948 Fax: 819-825-0625

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSES N°: 3329 Date: 18 juillet 1989

Client: Malartic Hygrade Ltée
Reçu de: M. Yvon Trudeau
Date: 06 juillet 1989

Echantillons: Chips (exploration)
Nombre d'analyses: 15
Elément analysé: Au

Echantillons	Au ppb
6501	<10
6502	<10
6503	<10
6504	<10
6505	<10
6506	<10
6507	<10
6508	<10
6509	<10
6510	<10
6511	<10
6512	<10
6513	<10
6514	<10
6515	<10

ANALYSTE: Daniel Belisle

Daniel Belisle

4374002

FAX: (819) 824-4745

LABORATOIRE D'ANALYSE BOURLAMAQUE LTÉE
BOURLAMAQUE ASSAY LABORATORIES LTD.

MINEFINDERS CORPORATION LTD.

Projet Hauy

ÉCHANTILLONS / SAMPLES: Roche

REÇU DE / RECEIVED FROM:

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSES
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

No 52897

VAL D'OR, QUÉ., le 9 août 19 89

ANALYSES / ASSAYS: 10 Au

Echantillon	Au ppb
6534	N.D.
6535	20
6536	80
6537	N.D.
6538	N.D.
6539	N.D.
6540	N.D.
6541	N.D.
6542	N.D.
6543	N.D.

FD (Hauy)

N.D. veut dire moins que 5 ppb.

ANALYSTE / ASSAYER

C.P. / P.O. 550 148, AVENUE PERREAULT VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) J9P 4P5 TÉL.: (819) 824-4337
FAX: (819) 824-4745

LABORATOIRE D'ANALYSE BOURLAMAQUE LTÉE
BOURLAMAQUE ASSAY LABORATORIES LTD.

MINEFINDERS CORPORATION LTD.

Projet Hauy

ÉCHANTILLONS / SAMPLES: Carotte

REÇU DE / RECEIVED FROM:

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSES
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

No 52808

VAL D'OR, QUÉ., le 24 juillet 19 89

ANALYSES / ASSAYS: 29 Au + 3 Au, 8 Cu, 8 Zn

Echantillon	Au ppb	Au ppm	Cu %	Zn %
6516	N.D.	-	-	-
6517	N.D.	-	-	-
6518	N.D.	-	-	-
6519	N.D.	-	-	-
6520	N.D.	-	-	-
6521	80	-	-	-
6522	N.D.	-	-	-
6523	N.D.	-	-	-
6524	N.D.	-	-	-
6525	N.D.	-	-	-
6526	N.D.	-	-	-
6527	N.D.	-	-	-
6528	N.D.	-	-	-
6529	N.D.	-	-	-
6530	N.D.	-	-	-
6531	N.D.	-	-	-
6532	N.D.	-	-	-
6533	N.D.	-	-	-

For Au N.D. means less than 5 ppb.
G. means "greater than".

ANALYSTE / ASSAYER