Documents complémentaires / Additional files
Licence / License

DARIUS JOINT VENTURE
COMPILATION REPORT ON THE
FERRIS - DOUCET "B1" (5048)
AND THE
BOUSQUET-FERRIS (5044) PROPERTIES
N.T.S. 32D/7

December, 1989
Rouyn-Noranda, Québec

R.V. Zalnieriunas

GM 69937

Table of Contents

8.0 **SUMMARY** 1

1.0 **Introduction** 2

1.1 Property; Descriptions and Locations 3

a) Ferris-Doucet "B1", Project 5048 3

b) Bousquet-Ferris, Project 5044 4

1.2 Access 5

1.3 General Geology 6

1.4 Property Geology 7

a) Ferris-Doucet "B1" 7

b) Bousquet-Ferris 8

1.5 Exploration Criteria for Gold Mineralization 9

2.0 **Exploration History** 15

2.1 Ferris-Doucet "b1" 15

2.2 Bousquet-Ferris 19

3.0 **Compilation and Interpretation** 25

3.1 LANDSAT-TM LINEARS 25

3.2 Remote Sensing - INPUT Airborne Survey 27

3.3 Ground Geophysics 28

3.4 Geochemistry 30

3.5 Economic Geology 33

4.0 **Conclusions and Recommendations** 36

5.0 **References** 41

Maps in Back Pocket

Geophysical Compilation	(Scale 1:5,000)
Geochemical Compilation	(Scale 1:5,000)
Geology and Drill Holes	(Scale 1:5,000)
Annotated Geology	(Scale 1:5,000)

8.0 SUMMARY

A joint compilation and review was completed on the Darius Joint Venture's Ferris-Doucet "B1" and Bousquet-Ferris properties. both properties have seen limited historical diamond drilling and no gold values of subsequence have yet been defined. Both properties offer a good geological environment for potential gold or base metal mineralization. Eighteen (18) zones (A to K and Q to T) have been identified, which warrant further work. Thirteen (13) high priority drilling targets have been proposed, in the areas where these zones are disrupted by interpreted faults; appear to be sourcing defined gold till streaks; have a correlating gold (humus) soil anomaly; or present an excellent massive sulfide target. In addition, further field work consisting of 2,575 meters of trenching, detail soil sampling and defining geophysical surveys (HLEM, IP/UTEM) are also proposed.

1.0 Introduction

The Ferris-Doucet "B1" and Bousquet-Ferris properties, of the Darius Joint Venture are located in the northeast corner of Bousquet Township, Québec. They are underlain in part by the upper blake River Group, an assemblage of felsic and intermediate volcanics which host the Doyon and Thompson-Bousquet mines, some eight (8) and fourteen (14) kilometers to the east.

During November to December, 1989, a joint compilation of these properties was undertaken in order to intergrate and synthesize the historical assessment data with results obtained by the joint venture and delineate targets for gold mineralization which warrant further work.

1.1 Property; Descriptions and Locations:

a) Ferris-Doucet "B1", Project 5048

The Ferris-Doucet "B1" property consists of fifteen (15) claims, totalling 240 hectares more or less, in Bousquet Township, Québec. These claims form part of the "Darius Joint Venture" between Breakwater Resources Ltd. (51%) and Bond Gold Canada Inc. (49%). The property is jointly held by the Darius Joint Venture (50%) and Lac Minerals Ltd. (50%). The claim group consists of:

Claims	Township	Date Staked
368160-1 to 5 (incl.)	Bousquet	August 15, 1977
368161-1 to 5 (incl.)	Bousquet	August 15, 1977
368162-1 to 5 (incl.)	Bousquet	August 16, 1977

The claim group is located in the northwest corner of Bousquet Township with the Joannes-Bousquet Township line forming the western boundary and the La Pause-Bousquet Township line forming the northern boundary of the claim group.

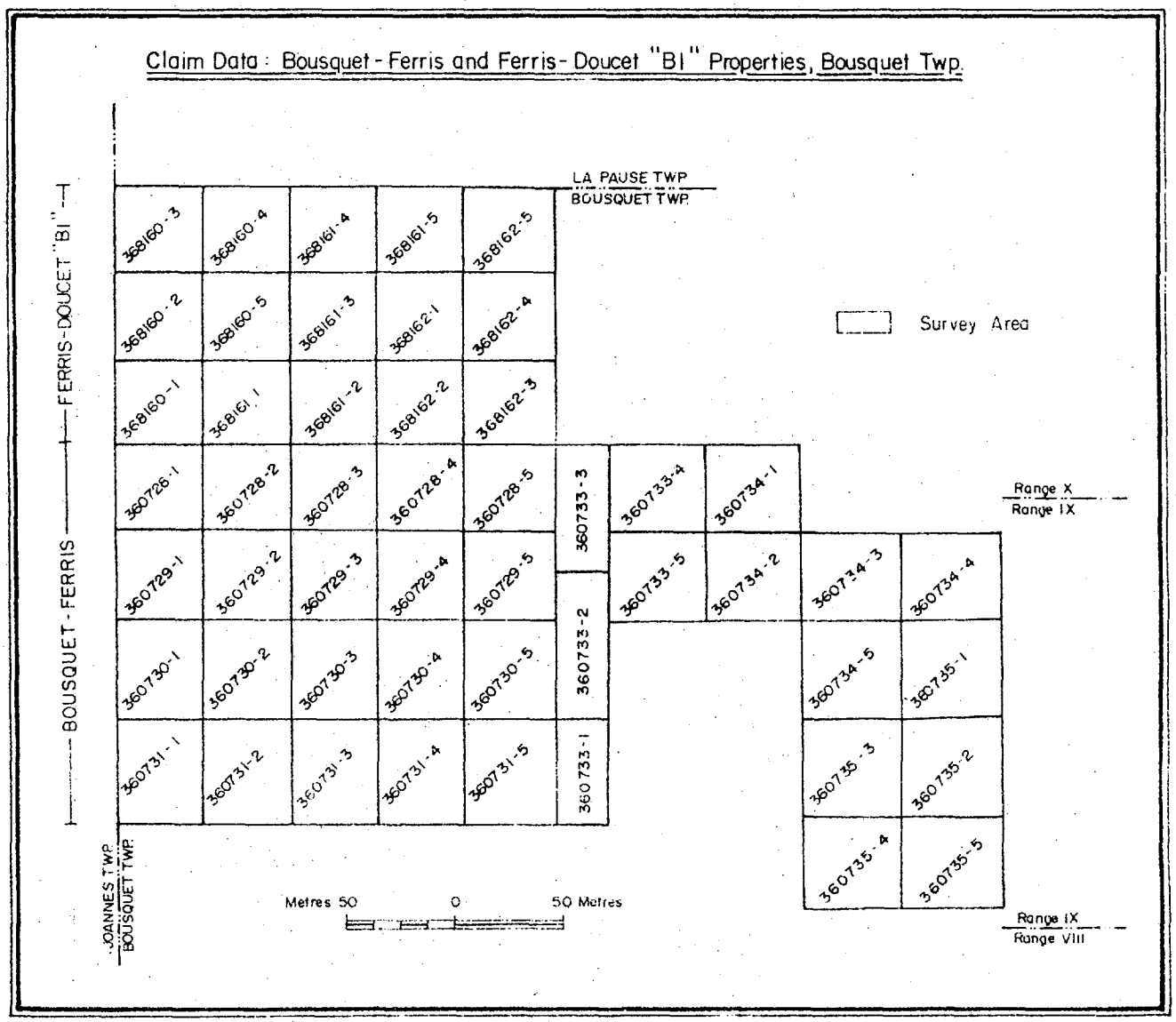
b) **Bousquet-Ferris, Project 5044**

The Bousquet-Ferris property consists of thirty-five (35) claims, totalling 560 hectares, more or less in Bousquet Township, Québec. These claims form part of the "Darius Joint Venture" (Breakwater 51%, Bond Gold 49%).

This claim group consists of:

Claims	Township	Date Staked
360728-1-5 (incl.)	Bousquet	September 10, 1976
360729-1-5 (incl.)	Bousquet	September 10, 1976
360730-1-5 (incl.)	Bousquet	September 9, 1976
360731-1-5 (incl.)	Bousquet	September 9, 1976
360733-1-5 (incl.)	Bousquet	September 13, 1976
360734-1-5 (incl.)	Bousquet	September 14, 1976
369735-1-5 (incl.)	Bousquet	September 14, 1976

The claim group is located in the northwest corner of Bousquet Township, with the Joannes-Bousquet Township Line forming the western boundary. The northern edge of the property lies approximately 1200 meters south of the Bousquet-La Pause boundary and is contiguous to the more northernly Ferris-Doucet "B1" property.


Claim Data : Bousquet - Ferris and Ferris - Doucet "B1" Properties, Bousquet Twp.
LA PAUSE TWP
BOUSQUET TWP
FERRIS-DOUCET "B1"
BOUSQUET - FERRIS
Survey Area
Range X
Range IX
Range IX
Range VIII
JOANNES TWP.
BOUSQUET TWP.
Metres 50
0
50 Metres
368160-3
368160-4
368161-4
368161-5
368162-5
368160-2
368160-5
368161-3
368162-1
368162-4
368160-1
368161-1
368161-2
368162-2
368162-3
360728-1
360728-2
360728-3
360728-4
360728-5
360729-1
360729-2
360729-3
360729-4
360729-5
360730-1
360730-2
360730-3
360730-4
360730-5
360731-1
360731-2
360731-3
360731-4
360731-5
360733-3
360733-2
360733-1
360733-4
360733-5
360734-1
360734-2
360734-3
360734-4
360734-5
360735-1
360735-3
360735-2
360735-4
360735-5

1.2 Access:

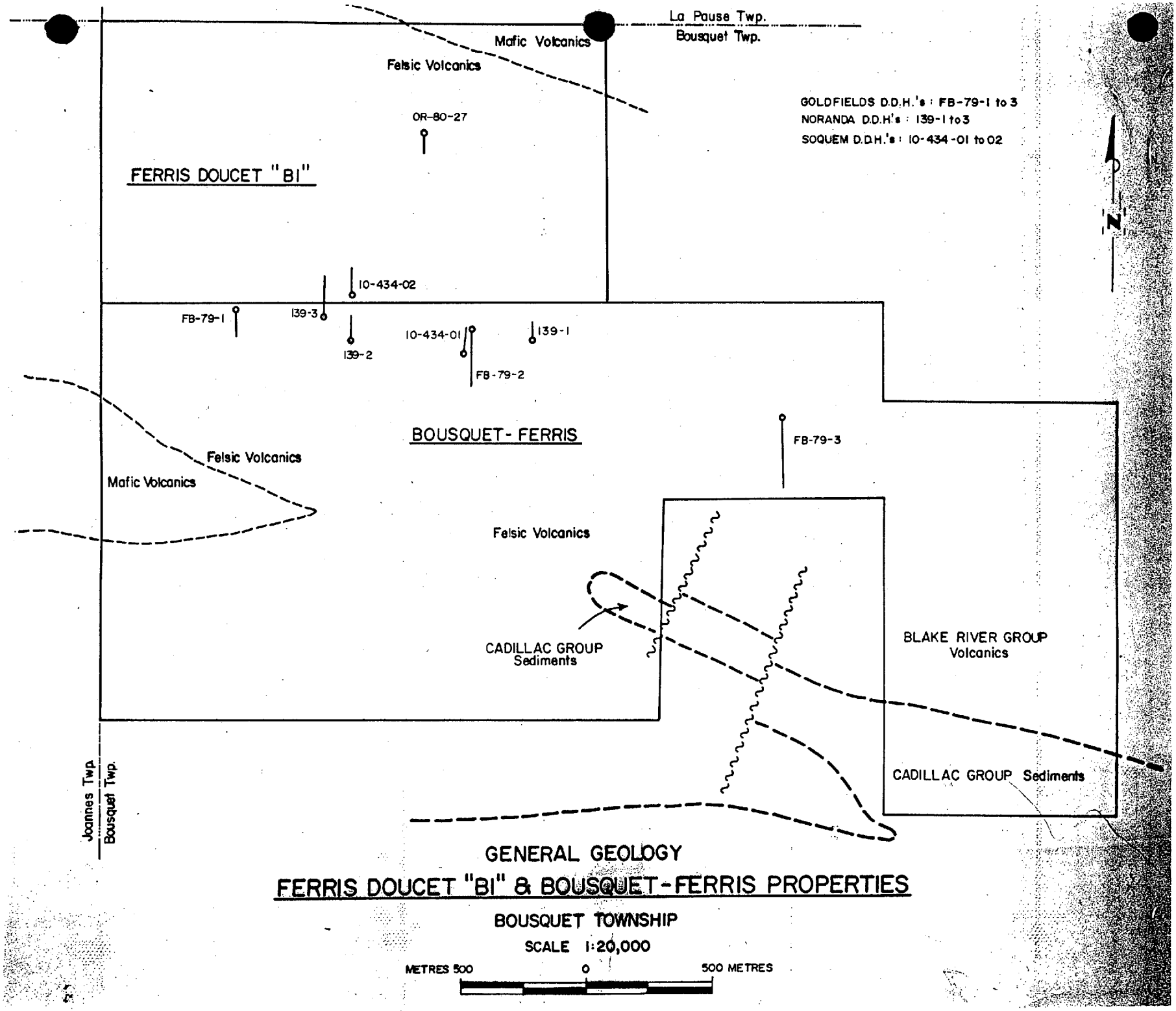
Access to both properties is provided by a network of sand and gravel roads and trails which commences on the Joint Venture's Lusko East property, from provincial Hwy 117 and from the all-weather Clericy-Mont Brun road, in the vicinity of the Doyon Mine. A series of winter trails were established on both claim groups, during the course of consecutive reverse circulation drilling programs.

1.3 General Geology:

The Darius Joint Venture is located in the southern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, in the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. This part of the belt is composed of Archean aged bimodal volcanic complexes, related sediments, granitoid stocks and early proterozoic diabase dykes. The supercrystals form a series of east-west trending units of metavolcanics and metasediments arranged around a bifurcating synclinal structure, the main arm which is termed the "Malartic Syncline". These fold axies are associated with major fault zones, which define lozenged shaped blocks that are postulated to be stratigraphically and structurally independent of one another.

The Pontiac Block is extensively capped by clastic sedimentary rocks of the Pontiac Group and includes minor metavolcanic units as well as the Piché Group of mafic volcanics. The Blake River and the Malartic blocks are separated from each other and from the Pontiac Block by narrow belts of clastic sedimentary rocks termed the Kewagama and Cadillac Groups, respectively. The Blake River block is essentially comprised of a bimodal series of mafic and rhyolite flows of the Blake River Group while the Malartic block is underlain by ultramafic to mafic units of the Malartic Group.

The Larder Lake - Cadillac Break is a Ramsay type "brittle-ductile" sinistral shear which exhibits a crustal fracture system of second order Riedel shears and tension fractures. Within the Cadillac Camp area, the principle trace of this fault system is defined by an uninterrupted band of talc-chlorite-carbonate schist 20 to +200 meters thick, of ultramafic composition, hosting zones of albitite. The talc schists represent a crustal annealing process by material which was taped at the lower crust/upper mantle boundary and emplaced as a thin dyke.


La Pause Twp.
Bousquet Twp.
Mafic Volcanics
Felsic Volcanics
GOLDFIELDS D.D.H.'s : FB-79-1 to 3
NORANDA D.D.H.'s : 139-1 to 3
SOQUEM D.D.H.'s : 10-434-01 to 02
OR-80-27
FERRIS DOUCET "BI"
10-434-02
FB-79-1
139-3
139-2
10-434-01
139-1
FB-79-2
BOUSQUET-FERRIS
FB-79-3
Felsic Volcanics
Mafic Volcanics
Felsic Volcanics
CADILLAC GROUP
Sediments
BLAKE RIVER GROUP
Volcanics
CADILLAC GROUP Sediments
Joannes Twp.
Bousquet Twp.
N
GENERAL GEOLOGY
FERRIS DOUCET "BI" & BOUSQUET-FERRIS PROPERTIES
BOUSQUET TOWNSHIP
SCALE 1:20,000
METRES 500
0
500 METRES

1.4 Property Geology:

a) **Ferris-Doucet "B1":**

Based on limited outcrop and previous drilling (most of which was carried out south of the present property), the entire Ferris Doucet "B1" property appears to be totally underlain by Blake River Group metavolcanics. Gunning (1941) considered it possible that a S.E. trending, westerly plunging, subsiduary syncline may exist just south of the present property, crossing the Bousquet-Joannes Township line in the vicinity of Range X.

R.I. Valliant (1978), of L.L.M.E., based on a ground investigation and an airborne magnetometer-geological interpretation considered the "B1" property to be underlain primarily by the same pyroclastic horizon which hosts the Doyon Mine (Silverstack) and Thompson-Bousquet ore deposits, while the N.E. corner of the property was considered to be underlain by the basal mafic metavolcanic sequence of the Blake River Group. A centrally located, 30 trending magnetic linear with an accompanying 100 meter strike-slip offset was interpreted as a disease dyke or fault.

Based primarily on geophysical features, R.V. Zalnieriunas (1983) proposed that the property was underlain by a series of north-west trending isoclinal folds oriented parallel to Baseline 0+00, suggesting that the observed magnetic linears reflected repetitive fold limbs of a formational unit of varying E.M. conductivity, located at the contact between mafic volcanics and stratigraphically younger acid pyroclastics.

P. Huxhold (1987), reported that twenty-eight (28) reverse-circulation overburden drill holes intersected bedrock. Returned chips indicated the presence of mafic, intermediate and felsic volcanics, sericitic schists and graphitic mudstones. This data has been incorporated into a

revised geological interpretation for this report (see geology map in back pocket). It is apparent that most of the property is underlain by mafic volcanics. A 200 meter thick assemblage of felsic and intermediate volcanics, sericitic schists and possibly related sediments straddles baseline 0+00. A 300 to 50 meter think band of predominantly graphitic mudstones traverses the claim group at about 4+00S. Intermediate volcanics, possibly hosting massive sulfides or graphites material occurs at the extreme southwest corner of the property. Bedding strikes average 110 degrees and are subverticle to steep south in attitude. It is possible that, based on observed top reversals and geometries that these narrow bands are hosted within the traces of tight isoclinal folds.

b) **Bousquet-Ferris:**

The claim group is predominately underlain by the Upper Blake River Group which is comprised by an assemblage of mixed intermediate tuffs, felsic flows and related graphitic mudstones. Lower Blake River Group mafic volcanics occur at the northeast corner of the property and as a centrally located, 200 to 400 meter band. Cadillac Group sediments, consisting of lean iron formation, mudstones and greywackes occur within the southeast corner of the claims. The lithologies are arranged about a series of 110 degree trending isoclinal folds. Bedding attitudes are mostly subvertical but may be only moderate in the southwest corner of the property. An interpreted hook-shaped fold nose at L4+00E;TLN and an "X-shaped" interference fold pattern centered on LS+00E; 1+50S are indicative that the property has been subjected to two periods of folding.

1.5 Exploration Criteria for Gold Mineralization:

Gold mineralization may be associated with all rock types. Some lithologies are more favorable hosts because of their distinctive chemical properties, especially iron rich varieties such as banded iron formations, pyritic tuffs or ultramafic flows.

In most cases, however, gold mineralization is controlled by structural elements developed within the host rocks as mechanical "high deformation zones" in places occuring within shear zones. The deformation may result in the development of extension veins between shears; or as bedding controlled veining in dilation zones (saddle reefs, legs, spurs) associated with related fold structures.

In 1982, Gorman recognized nine (9) principle gold hosting geological environments, which could be considered as targets for the Darius Joint Venture properties. These settings represent generalized models of mineralization based on local gold deposits (see Table 1.1)

Hodgson (1985) in his monogram on Precambrian gold deposits concluded that:

"Gold deposits are difficult exploration targets, because they are typically small (especially the individual ore zones or mining units), because the gold in even high grade deposits is at very low levels of concentration and normally not evenly distributed, and because of the very large variety of structural and lithological environments in which gold ore zones occur.

Geological criteria for area selection in exploration depend strongly on the scale of area selection, in the case of gold. At the mining camp scale, **both** lithological and structural criteria are important, but at the deposits and ore zone scales, structural criteria in most cases are more important than lithological criteria. Lithological criteria

are useful at the intermediate or deposit scale, but probably are not at the ore zones scale, although more research is needed, taking into account the problems of sampling."

TABLE 1.1

Gold hosting geological environments; Darius Joint Venture. From Barry Gorman, 1982.

GEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT	HOST ROCKS	EXAMPLES	POSSIBLE DARIUS TARGETS
1) Gold-bearing vein stockworks within, and adjacent to, mafic to felsic intrusives (incl. diabase dikes) in volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Alteration minerals include quartz, albite, sericite, pyrite, carbonates, anhydrite.	Gabbro/diorite, monzonite, tonalite, granites. Occasional diabase dikes	East Malartic Barnat-Sladen Malartic Goldfields Belmoral Camflo	Malartic "H" Malartic "H" Annex Joannes North Malartic 5M Amphi East Parbec Malartic 2M
2) En-echelon quartz veins and alteration zones in competent volcanic rocks and sediments (conglomerates) associated with the Cadillac Break. Alteration consists of quartz, arsenopyrite, biotite, tourmaline, +/- scheelite, graphite.	Piché Group adj. Cadillac Break, and smaller shear zones in the Blake River Group	O'Brien Kewagama Pandora	New Alger Zulapa Terrex Chibex South Chibex North Amphi North Malartic 7M
3)Stratabound sulphide (exhalite?) layers associated with rhyolitic tuffs. Accompanied by intense alteration: quartz, sulphides, kyanite, diaspore, Mn-rich garnet, sericite, chloritoid.	South part of the Blake River Group	Thompson-Bousquet Doyon Dumagami	Bruce Bousquet-Ferris Ferris-Doucet B1 Joannes North Norgold Malartic 3M
4) Stratiform horizons of sulphide-facies (pyrrhotite) or oxide-facies (magnetite) iron formation. Characteristic minerals include pyrrhotite, magnetite, biotite, quartz, chloritoid.	Cadillac Group near the Cadillac Break, Kewagama Group near intrusive rocks (e.g. Camflo).	Héva Hosco Central Cadillac Pandora/Amm Wood Cadillac	Joannes West Lusko East and West Normar Norgold Tonawanda and Zulapa
5) Quartz veins in shear zones cutting mafic, ultramafic, and gabbroic rocks, and within drag folds. Aleration includes quartz, carbonates, sulphides, biotite, amphiboles (tremolite).	Southern part of the Malartic Group: Z-folds and NE-SW and NW-SE cross-faults	Malartic Hygrade Norbenite-Norlartic Vinray Siscoe "K"	Malartic 5M Malartic 2M Malartic "H" Malartic "H" Annex
6) Gold as a by-product of Cu-Zn massive sulphides, generally associated with the classic "Noranda" model.	Blake River Group: central Noranda volcanic complex	Horne	Joannes North Ferris-Doucet B1 Bousquet-Ferris
7) Carbonate alteration zones in volcanic rocks near "breaks" or hydrotheramally altered volcanic-sedimentary contacts. Includes green-carbonate zones (Kerr Addison, Lac Fortune), ankerite veins (Dome, Ross), and "flow ore" types. Carbonates include Fe-dolomite and ankerite (+/- Cr-micas).	Adjacent to Cadillac Break and subsidiary faults, often near Temiskaming "trachytes" extending into Dasserat township.	Kerr Addison Queenston Dome mine Ross mine Lac Fortune	Malartic 3M Norgold Malartic 6M
8) Gold in carbonate-rich talc-chlorite schists along major breaks: Cadillac and Porcupine-Destor. Associated with Fe-dolomite + ankerite, sulphides and quartz veining	Vicinity of the Cadillac-Bouzan and Porcupine-Destor Breaks.	Aquarius O'Brien West Malartic	Norman Lake Chibex South Amphi East
9) Quartz veining and sulphide bodies ("replacements") in greywackes and argillites adjacent to mineralized gabbro/diorite masses and cut by subsidiary faults of the Cadillac Break. Arsenopyrite is common.	Pontiac and Cadillac sediments in the Malartic mining camp. Includes conglomerates of the Cadillac Group.	East Malartic Rand Malartic Canadian Malartic Barnat Calder-Bousquet	Amphi East Chibex South Norgold New Alger Lusko East and West Joannes "H"

TABLE 1.2

Geological criteria for area selection for gold exploration in the Precambrian greensone belts, and their genetic significance. From Hodgson, 1985).

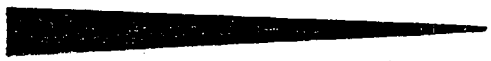
FEATURE	GENETIC SIGNIFICANCE
Rocks	
Mafic to ultramafic volcanics (in contact with)	Ultimate source rocks for gold?
Sedimentary rock belt (especially if)	Fundamental Fault
Temiskaming-type sediments with red chert and porphyry clasts	Broad dilational zone during final oblique-slip stage of movement on fundamental faults, with associated sedimentary, igneous and exhalative-hydrothermal activity.
Porphyry intrusion or extrusion.	Gold mobilizing adjent or high-level offshoot of immediate source (via magmatic fluids) of gold.
Structures	
Fundamental faults or "breaks".	Magma conduits.
Local faults and folds.	Dilational environment causing fluid degeneration by decompression or "throttling", in turn causing mineralization and alteration.
Mineralization-alteration	
Cabonatized zones.	Gold-related hydrothermal activity.
Silicification; pyrotization; K or Na metasomatism; quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins.	Subsurface, gold-depositing hydrothermal activity.
Gold and molybdenum-rich baritic and pyritic chemical sediments.	Exhalative, gold-depositing hydrothermal activity (?).

Table 1.3 is a diagrammatic representation of Hodgson's exploration criteria, while Table 1.2 lists and comments on the geological criteria for area selection. At the property or deposit scale it can be seen that the four(4) key exploration criteria elements are:

a) areas of porphyry intrusion/extension
b) local "ore controlling" structures
c) already defined gold mineralization (as a lead to finding more gold)
d) alteration which maps hydrothermal activity

TABLE 1.3

Geological criterea for area selection for gold exploration (after Hodgson and al., 1982).

EXPLORATION CRITEREA	TARGET		
	Mining Camp	Claim Group	Ore Body
Mafic-ultramafic volc.-sed. contact			
Felsic intrusion or extrusion			
Major carbonate alt. zone			
Major faults			
Local structures			
Au or indicator min. elem. showing			
Lithogeochemical anomaly			

2.0 Exploration History:

2.1 Ferris-Doucet "B1"

Circa 1936-1941: Gibeau claims (GM S917, GSC Mem. 231)

The claim group in part covered the extreme southeast corner of the property. No records are available for work which may have been carried out on this portion of the property (see also Bousquet-Ferris property-exploration history).

1937(?) -+1941: **E.J. Thompson Claims** (GSC Mem. 231, ref. to in GM 5917)

- Gunning's map of 1941 shows that E.J. Thompson had claims which covered most of the "B1" property. (No mention of work has yet been found concerning this claim group.)

1946: **Magnum Gold Mines Ltd.** (GM 5929 in Dome map file, 25770)

- The eastern half of these claims covered the "B1" property. In 1946 Mining Geophysics Corporation Ltd. conducted a magnetometer (Askania type vertical variometer) and recommended a ddh to test an area of complex magnetics.

1947: **Dome Exploration Company (Québec)** (GM 6941 in Dome map file.)

- In 1947, this claim group consisted of the older "Gibeau Claims" plus claims farther to the east, which covered up to the northern township line. (The E.J. Thompson claims may have lapsed by this time.) Work consisted of geology and 5 ddh (G1 to G5) which were drilled south of the present property.

1953 - 1955: **Québec Developers and Smelting Ltd.** (GM-2232, GM-3441)

- Part of this property covered the three most eastern claims of the "B1" property. Geological mapping showed that the property was underlain by andesite, basalt, pyroclastics and porphyritic rhyolite. It was suggested that quartz veins found on the property were in a similar setting to that of the Arrowhead.

1956: **Malartic Gold Fields Ltd.**j (GM-25591)

- This "Queen MA8 Group may have covered most of the "B1" property. During 1956 a Squire EM survey was conducted.

1960: **Abadex Mines Ltd.** (GM 107969)

- This company held ground which in part covered the S.E. corner of the "B1" property.

1966 - 1967: **Noranda Exploration Ltd.** (GM 19322, GM 19323)

- These claims covered most of the southern half of the "B1" property. Work consisted of an Askania torsion magnetometer and Crone J.E.M. surveys followed up by 3 ddh holes (139-1, 139-2 and 139-3) which intersected py, po, gf mineralization. These holes were collared just south of the "B1" property.

1969 - 1970: **Soquem** (GM 25741, GM 26385)

- Part of project 11-434 covered the southern half of the "B1" property. Work consisted of geophysical EM surveys using A.B.E. M.-Gun, TURAM, Slingram-EM and McPhar-EM. Some conductors were screened with a Sharpe Fluxgate MF1 magnetometer. This program resulted in 2 ddh holes (11-434-01, 11-434-02) which intersected py, po, gf.

1975: **Royal Agassiz Mines Ltd.** (GM 31141)
- Bousquet project, Block 3, in part covered the southern half of the "B1" property. These Block 3 claims were staked to cover in INPUT survey flown for the Q.D.N.R. Work consisted of EM (McPhar EM) and magnetometer (McPhar GP-70) over the area of conductors.

1977 - 1981: **La Mine D'Or Darius Inc. (50%) and Exploration Long Lac Ltée (50%)** (company files)

Apr. 1977 - Aerodata Ltd. flew a combines A.E.M., A.M.G. and A.V.L.F. survey, indicating that 7 conductors, grouped as B1-1A and B1-1B, were located along the southern half of the property.

Aug. 1977 - Staking of the present Ferris-Doucet "B1" property. L.L.M.E. Ltd. carried out magnetometer (Phoenix MV-1) and VLF (Geonics EM-16) surveys on a small grid over the B1-1A airborne anomalies.

July 1979 - Geola Ltée conducted a Max-Min II H.L.E.M. survey over the property on a foot grid with N-S cut lines. Four (4) N.W. trending conductors were established.

Aug. 1979 - La Mine D'Or Darius Inc. conducted a mag, VLF survey on the southern half of 6 lines (L24E - L44E; BL - 25N).

June 1980 - L.L.M.E. Ltd. drilled one d.d.hole (OR-80-1) collared at L44E, 22N (Az = south, -45°) for a length of 120 meters to test H.L.E.M. conductor #4. This hole intersected intermediate and acid tuffs and lapilli

tuffs, containing broad zones of weakly disseminated py, po, trace cp. The conductor was explained by a 2 meter intersection of graphitic tuff.

1981 - present: **Darius Joint Venture (50%) and Lac Minerals Ltd. (50%) (in company files)**

May 1982 - Linecutting established a metric grid on the entire claim group.

June 1982 - Magnetometer (Barringer GM-122) and V.L.F. (Geonics EM-16) surveys were completed on the entire property.

August 1982 - The property was geologically mapped at a scale of 1:2,000.

November 1984 - 16 induced polarization (IP) multilevel set-ups were completed using a Huntec M-4 IP Reciever and a Phoenix IPT-1 IP Transmitter (a = 100m, n = 1 to 5).

February 1985 - A U.T.E.M. survey was completed over the majority of the property.

May 1987 - 30 reverse-circulation overburden drill holes were completed on the property for a total of 931 meters. Five (5) stacked "apparent" gold dispersion trains related to an ablation till sequence were defined.

2.2 Bousquet-Ferris

Pre 1930: **Perriand - Continental Claims** (Bell, 1930, Gsc Mem.231).

The claims were staked by D. Perriand. Two(2) claims were examined by Continental Diamond Drilling Co. (Circa 1928/1929) by trenching and the completion of 3 ddh's, in the area 1,500 feet east of the Joannes - Bousquet township line and 6,500 feet line. Results consisted of the definition of five (5) quartz veins or stringers which ranged in size from a few inches to 3 1/2 feet in andesite. Drilling values were in the $ 1.00 range (ie <1.7 g/t Au) with one reported instance of V.G..

Circa 1936-1941: **Gibeau Claims** (Gm 5917, Gsc. Mem. 231)

S.H. Ross (1941) examined the core of four (4) X-ray holes (+135 feet) and three (3) standard holes (369 feet). No assays were reported.

Circa 1937: **Norgold Mines Ltd.** (Gm 5934 B,C)

This company's claims in part covered the eastern claims of the present property. No work is reported for this section of the **Bousquet-Ferris** property. Five (5) ddh's were completed near the Micmac shaft.

1939: **Cassels Duval Mines Ltd** (Gm 6988)

This company's claims may have had partial coverage over the southeast corner of the current property.

1940: **Greater Malartic Gold Mines Ltd.** (Gm 5911)

The company completed seven (7) drill holes for 1,159.7 feet (353.5m) (No 1 to 7) to test various surface showings. No assays were reported. Trenching was carried out on quartz veins and shear zones mineralized with pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotited and small amounts of chalcopyrite. S.H. Ross reported that a one foot interval of heavily mineralized schist and massive sulfides assayed $ 13.66/ton (13.4 g/t) in a trench tested by ddh No 2. This showing is located 250 meters outside of the current property, at what would be the extention of L15E, 8+75S.

1946: **Magnum Gold Mines Ltd.** (Gm 5929, 25770)

A magnetometer survey was completed.

1946: **Micmac Mines Ltd.** (Gm 5928B)

The extreme easterly claim may have been ground previously held by this company.

1947: **Dome Exploration Co. Ltd.** (Gm 6991)

The company carried out geological mapping and completed five (5) ddh's (G1 to G5).

1956: **Indian Lake Mines Ltd.** (Gm 4547)

The company completed an EM survey on what is currently the extreme easterly claims.

1960: **Abadex Mines Ltd.** (Gm 10769)

The company held ground in the area. No work reports are available.

1963: **Norlex Mines Ltd.** (Gm 13310, 13555)

The company tested the Greater Malartic GML showing, located outside the current property. Six (6) ddh's (2,042 feet) were targeted on a 1,200 foot long H.E.M. conductor.

1967: **Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.** (Gm 19322, 19323, 31141)

The company completed magnetometer and J.E.M. Surveys, as well as three (3) ddh's (139-1 to 3) for a total of 1,476 feet (449.9m). Geophysical anomalies were explained by intersecting felsic tuffs mineralized with graphite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite. The best reported gold intersection was:

0.0303/t Au, 0.03% Cu, 0.02% Ni/ 5 feet (1.0 g/t Au, 0.03% Cu, 0.02% Ni/1.52m) in a

zone of 10%po stringers in rhyollitic tuff. In ddh 139-3 from 291 to 297 feet down hole.

1969-1976: **Soquem** (Gm 25741, 26385, 31141)

Multiple EM surveys screened by magnetometer profilmag were completed. In 1970, two (2) ddh's (11-434-01 and -02) were completed for a total of 565.0 feet (172.2m). Intersected mineralization consisted of graphite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite. No significant gold values were returned.

1971: **Q.D.N.R.** (Bp 763)

An input airborne EM survey was completed by Questor Surveys Ltd. for the provincial government.

1970-1971: **Val Nor Exploration Ltd.** (Gm 25833, 26808)

Magnetometer and EM survey's may have covered the eastern edge of the current property.

1974-1975: **Royal Agissiz Mines Ltd.** (Gm 30249, 31141, 31142, 31143)

This company held claim blocks which in part covered the Bousquet-Ferris property. Work was primarily directed to testing the Greater Malartic & Cérés showings and an area marginal to the Mooshla intrusive, all of which are outside of the present property's limits. Three ddh holes (R3 to R5) were completed.

1977-1981: **La Mine d'or Darius Inc.** (Gold Fields) (in company files)

1977: Linecutting and geophysical survey's of magnetometer (McPhar M700 fluxgate) and H.L.E.M. (Geonics EM 17 using 300 feet coil separation) were carried out on part of the property.

Circa 1977: Under the banner of A.N. Ferris, a soil sampling (mall) survey was completed on 400 feet spaced lines and 100 ft. stations.

1978: Prospecting, linecutting, geological mapping a V.L.F. - EM and limited magnetometer and H.L.E.M. surveys were completed.

1979: Three (3) ddh's (FB-79-1 to 3) for a total of 2,132 feet (649.8m) were completed. No economically viable gold intersections were returned.

1981 to present: **Darius Joint Venture** (in company files).

February 1985: A program of linecutting, magnetometer, V.L.F-EM and H.L.E.M. surveys were completed.

August 1985: Geological mapping and additional linecutting, magnetometer and V.L.F. surveys were completed

October 1985: 32 multilevel dipole-dipole I.P. set-ups were completed on the property. (a = 25, 50, 100, n = 1 to 5).

February 1986: A reverse-circulation overburden drill program was carried out on the property and the adjoining S.E. grid of the Joannes North property to the west. A total of 63 holes for 1,239 meters were completed. Holes B-1 to B-46 and J-13 to J-17 are located on the Bousquet-Ferris property (915.5m). Three gold dispersion trains (A, B, and C) were outlined and interpreted to be locally sourced.

August 1986: Forty-seven (47) multi-level dipole-dipole, I.P. set-up were completed on the property (a = 50, n = 1 to 5).

3.0 Compilation and Interpretation:

3.1 LANDSAT-TM LINEARS

A LANDSAT interpretation study of the general Cadillac Break and surrounding lands was carried out in early 1988 by Jens F. Tourborg for Darius Joint Venture. A number of conjugate ENE-WSW, WNW-ESE shears and NE-SW Abitibi and N-S Matachewan dyke/fracture sets were noted on the "B1 and Bousquet-Ferris map sheet. Two circular-curvilinear structures of no known affinity were also noted to occur on the Bousquet-Ferris property; centered at L3E; 6+00S and L23E; TLN. The majority of the linears appear to be mapping out an underlying crustal jointing pattern with no appreciable movement. An exception to this is the set of NE trending linears with end points of L21E; TLN to L18E; TLS which loosely correlates with a break in the ground magnetics pattern and is interpreted to be a brittle fault with vertical movement. Clearly these mapped crustal joints may have represented hydrothermal fluid conduits and where these fractures cross lithologies of elevated iron content, these areas represent good gold exploration targets. Eight (8) priority target areas are identified. These represent areas of lineament intersections in the vicinity of sulfide and/or graphite hosting lithologies.

Property	Zone	Target Area	Comments
B1	" B-North"	L13+50E/0+50N	Possible basin with weak I.P. and flanking mag.
B1	" C "	L10+00E/4+00S	North limb of fold where iron formation (?) pinches out.
B1-B-Ferris	" D "	L7+50E/TLS (B1)	Massive sulfide target horizon.
B-Ferris	North of " Q "	L11+00E/3+00N	Weakly silicified pillow basalts with flanking I.P..
B-Ferris	" C-NE limb "	L12+00E/1+00N	Formational sediments with sulfides and graphite.
B-Ferris	" C-SE limb "	L18+50E/1+50S	Formational sediments with co-incident Au soil anomaly.
B-Ferris	" G "	L8+00E/6+00S	Sulfide iron formation at contact of blake River and Cadillac Groups.
B-Ferris	" T "	L25+00E/7+00S and L28+00E/8+50S	Sericite schists at Blake River. Cadillac Groups contact.

3.2 Remote Sensing - INPUT Airborne Survey

The bulk of the defined 1971 INPUT anomalies have been ground located and correspond to Zone "C", which is a band of graphitic and sulfide-bearing sediments and Zone "D", a proposed massive sulfide target. Two (2) additional definite or possible responses were noted on the Bousquet-Ferris property by De Carle and Wright (1987) in their review of the data tapes. These are:

Anomaly #10: **L11+00W/10+50S:** 3 channel response already covered by H.L.E.M.. An in-phase anomaly occurs in the area which was attributed to a short cable effect. It is recommended that this area be followed up with a detailed grid survey.

Anomaly #12: **L4+00E/7+50S:** 2 channel response already covered by H.L.E.M.. The anomaly may be caused by overburden but also may correspond to a broad zone of I.P. which correlates with sulfide iron formation at the contact of the Blake River and Cadillac Groups. Recommended action is to follow-up with a U.T.E.M survey or complete the I.P. coverage.

In addition to this, two 1 channel response at 7+50W; 11+00S and 13+75S warrant follow-up by I.P.

3.3 Ground Geophysics:

Both claim blocks have had blanket coverage of ground magnetics and V.L.F.. The majority of the claims have had I.P. coverage, except for the Southwest corner of the Bousquet-Ferris, which has only seen ten (10) set-ups designed to primarily screen a V.L.F.-EM response or geological targets. In addition, the Bousquet-Ferris property has had a H.L.E.M. survey completed on the portions of the grid north of BL 13+00S, while the majority of the Ferris-Doucet " B1 " property has been surveyed by U.T.E.M.. For the most part, the surveys show good correlation between the various survey techniques and appear to be mapping out primary lithological units and basins of variable conductance and chargeability. These various interpreted units are reviewed within the following Economic Geology Section.

A review of the magnetic data indicates the presence of a number of magnetic low linears which disrupt the magnetic pattern and are interpreted as faults. Four (4) correlating important faults are reflected by the EM and I.P. date as well, these are:

1) A major magnetic disruption is evident on a regional magnetic picture, which disrupts the northern half of the Ferris-Doucet " B1 " property and the northeast corner of the Bousquet-Ferris property from the remaining claims. This magnetic linear links the " B " zone, a zone of sericitic schists of weak conductivity located on the " B1 " property with the " Q " Zone, a zone of sericite alteration at the contact between the upper and lower Blake River Groups in Bousquet-Ferris.

This linear is interpreted as a major, " S " type spday shear from the Cadillac Break and is a first priority target for gold exploration.

2) A 080° trending fault is interpreted to cross the common boundary between the " B1 " and Bousquet-Ferris properties about 1150 meters east of the Joannes-Bousquet township line. A dextral horizontal movement component of 100 to 150 meters is evident on Zones " C " and " D ". The gold enhancement effect of this structure is unknown. Where it crosses the " C " and " D " Zones and terminates the " B " Zone should be considered second order targets.

3) A 040° trending fault is interpreted to cross the Bousquet-Ferris BL0 at L21+00E. It is apparent that this structure also disrupts the " C " Zone, probably with a vertical movement component. A Gold Field's defined gold soil (humus) anomaly flanks both sides of this intersection (see section on Geochemistry which follows). This is a first priority target zone.

4) A 330° trending fault crosses the Bousquet-Ferris BL0 at L4+00E and extends into the " B1 " property. Where this structure crosses the " C " Zone on L5+00E, the I.P. response is considerably pinched down. This is a second order priority target. The northern extension of this structure apparently terminates the " B " Zone on the " B1 " property roughly at the intersection of the second noted, 080° trending, fault (see above). Since the reverse circulation overburden drilling results failed to indicate gold mineralization in this area, this area is down rated to a second priority target.

3.4 Geochemistry:

No soil geochemistry has been carried out on the " B1 " property. During 1977, Gold Fields conducted a "mull" (humus A_o + A_1) soil sampling program on the Bousquet-Ferris property. Work was carried out on 400 foot north-south lines with average sampling intervals at 100 foot stations. The contoured results of this work has been combined with the interpreted reverse circulation drilling gold dispersion trains and are presented in map form (in Back Pocket). The soil sampling results indicate that roughly 10% of the Bousquet-Ferris property returned values > 40 ppb gold. Most of these occur as isolated samples of little statistical significance. The majority of these anomalous samples occur marginal to local drainage basins or within a poorly drained environment. In addition, some of the anomalies may be in part reflecting the defined glacial gold dispersion till streaks.

It is suggested that six (6) areas may warrant further follow-up by soil geochemistry. The purpose of this work would be to ground locate the compiled anomalies to the current grid, and to detail the zones both spatially and using a multi-element analysis technique in order to expand and properly evaluate them. These are:

1) **L19E/1+75S (65 ppb) to L22E/2+10S (60 ppb)**: both anomalies correlate to the " C " Zone but are separated by a NE trending fault. The westerly anomaly is haloed by a number of lower values (>20 ppb). This represents a high priority target which warrants more work.

2) **L23E/4+90S (200 ppb)**: this is a single sample value which is flanked to the north by a weak and deep I.P. response. It occurs in the vicinity of where gold till streak #C is postulated to close and may represent a source area. This is a high priority target.

3) **L24E/9+75S (130 ppb) to L22E/10+20S (43 ppb)**: these anomalies may be reflecting the breakout to surface of till streak #C and or contamination from Norlex ddh 63 - 3. A better signature is needed to evaluate this area.

4) **L9+50E/3+50S (43 ppb) and 4 + 30S (57 ppb)**: these anomalies occur marginal to till streak #B. A northwest trending fault is also inferred to occur in the area, warranting further work.

5) **L7E/7+50S (60 ppb) to L9E/6+20S (40 ppb)**: these single sample anomalies correlate to a broad zone of I.P. response, possibly hosted within intermediate volcanic pyroclastics.

6) **L2W/5+00S (55 ppb) and 5+50S (54 ppb)**: these are consecutive samples located immediately south of I.P. responding Zone " D ". They occur marginal to till streak #A.

Five (5) stacked apparent gold dispersion till trains occur in the central area of the " B1 " property. A distal up-ice source was proposed for these till streaks by Huxhold (1987). The till streak in the extreme southeast corner of the " B1 " property may represent the up-ice extention of the #B till streak which terminates on a bedrock rise south of the Bousquet-Ferris BL0.

The Bousquet-Ferris till streaks #A, B and C were considered by Huxhold (1986) to occur within basal tills possibly sourced by local formational units. If this is the case, stratigraphic diamond drilling immediately up-ice of the streaks, especial till streaks #A and #C, which have been closed, is of the highest priority. Initial targeting would be on geophysically responding geological units.

3.5 Economic Geology:

No significant gold or base metal mineralization has yet been delineated on either the " B1 " or Bousquet-Ferris properties. Both properties lost good geological environments, numerous geophysical targets and three (3) gold till trains which are possibly locally hosted. The primary gold targets on the properties are i) stratiform, basinal disseminated sulfide deposite of the Doyon Mine Type ii) auriferous massive sulfide lenses (Thompson-Bousquet or Dumagami-Type) secondary targets are quartz veins and possibly reduction zones in magnetite iron formation.

Based on the geological mapping results and the integration of the compiled geophysics, eighteen (18) formational target zones have been identified as possible exploration targets (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1

Ferris-Doucet "B1" and Bousquet-Ferris

Proposed Exploration Targets

Zone	Location	Comments
A North	"B1" L17E/835N - L18E/835N	High formational mag in basaltic environment; probably iron formation; poor target.
A	"B1" L10E/600N - L19E/625N	Similar to above; possible reduction zones at L10E/600N, L14E/600N + L18E/625N - poor target.
-	"B1" L11E/275N	Isolated IP; possible similar environment as defined by ddh OR-80-1- good target dding.
B North	"B1" L5E/100N - L18/50N	Wk mag ridge with flanking wk IP at L11/75N; at V7-V5t contact; possibly mapping local bassins - excellent target for dding.
B	"B1" L1E/50S - L17/190S	Poor UTEM and IP zone; poping mag correlation, possible fold equiv. of "B North" - or mineralized shear zone - excellent dding target.
Q	"B1" B-F L20E/50S - L17/190S	V7-V5 contact-geological target; weak IP zones, unlocated 1 channel INPUT; high seric. alt.n; possible shear extention from "B" zone, may source till train #B - excellent target horizon - trenching already.
"C"	"B1" B-F L2E/500S - L20E/1+50S	Moderate UTEM; wk to strong IP, 1 to 5 channel INPUTS, flanking strong mag; arranged as complex anastomosing multiple geophysical conductors, probably "X" shaped fold interference pattern centre at B-F L5E/1+50S with dd = sulf and gf in S4 + volcanics; strong geophysical responses would mask "Doyon-type" min'n at flanks, may source gold till trains - good exploration target but needs strong commitment to carry out large screening / d.d. testing program - good environment. V7 contact with sulphide IF + gf seds. N.B: mod / good soil anomaly L19-20E area*.

Table 5.1 (cont'd)

Zone	Location	Comments
D	"B1" B-F	Good UTEM, mod to wk IP, INPUT = 3 tp 4 channel, strike length = 500m; good MS type response with lenses of V2 + gf mudstones as south wall - excellent dd target.
E	B-F L1E/340S - L4E/375S	HLEM + mod IP zone; in V7 - excellent MS target.
F	B-F L7W/475S - L4E/450S	Wk IP zone - prob ext'n of gf ^{ic} wall Rx to zone "D" = poss. gf S4's - mod target.
G	B-F L3E/750S - L12E/700-1000S	Broad IP zone + wk INPUTS = fold nose - py, po, MS associated with Cad - BRG contact (ie. sulphide IF) - has know Au min 1/2km to E = mod target which needs more ground work of IP, $\pm$ geochem + d. drilling.
H	B-F L6E/1200S - L11E/1250S	V5m, py, po, mag band; poss. parasitic fold hinge in V2; wk + mod IP could use trenching + surface sampling; currently = poor to mod. target.
I	B-F L2E/1450S	Wk IP in V2 - V5t, contact - mod target; trench and sample.
J	B-F L6W/1450 + 1550S	Mod-twin IP's in OB area probable V2 hosted - mod dd targets.
K	B-F L11W/1150S	Unlocated 3 channel INPUT, not tested, good target.
R	B-F L22E/250S - L27E/150S	Wk IP zone - 60 ppb soil correlation on L23E-poss. in mixed dacite tuffs - good target for dding (poss source Au till streak).
S	B-F L21E/350S - L25E/350S	Deep + wk IP zone, flanking single 200 ppb soil (23E/475S) sample good drill target - poss. Au till streak source.
T	B-F L23E/725S - L27E/775S	Seric. schist contact of Cad, Gp w BRG - defined by R/C. - flanking soil anomaly - but this prob. represents rising Au till streak breaking out to surface. - mod. to poor dd target.

4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations:

The combined Ferris-Doucet "B1" and Bousquet-Ferris properties are located approximately 8 km west and within the same stratigraphic horizon of the Doyon Mine. The upper Blake River Group in the principle underlying lithological unit and includes mixed dacitic tuffs, felsic and intermediate flows and related graphitic sediments. This sequence is contained within a series of tight first and second order isoclinal folds which probably mark the hinge of the Clericy Syncline, a northwest trending structure which bifricates from the Malartic Syncline. A magnetically interpreted, 110° trending, "S-type" splay shear is interpreted to cross both properties and is recognized as the "B Zone" on the B1 property and the "A Zone" on the Bousquet-Ferris property. Both zones are essentially comprised of sericitic schists. In addition, the "B" Zone displays a weak conductivity and a positive magnetic signature over a strike length of 1500 meters.

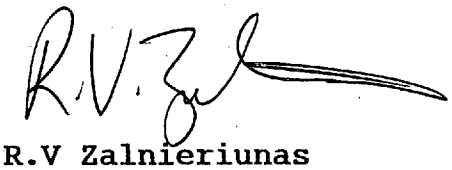
Both properties exhibit evidence of late brittle fracturing with minor amounts of movement (<200m), as indicated by both interpreted Landstat-TM and magnetic disruption lineaments.

The Bousquet-Ferris property has been shown to contain three (3) gold till dispersion trains which may be locally hosted within geophysically defined, formational conductors. The significance of the 1977 Gold Fiels soil sampling results are more enigmatic. While some correlation to the compiled geophysical results may be implied, more follow-up work is needed, using a multi-element analysis approach, to confirm and to further assess this data.

All of the above factors are indicative of the "ore-making" potential of the properties and further work is recommended.

Eighteen (18) zones, labelled A to K and Q to T have been identified as warranting further work. The fold nose as defined by the band of felsic volcanic flows located in the southwest corner of the Bousquet-Ferris property may merit a second look at a future date. It is proposed that within the identified target zone, areas of inferred faulting or fracturing or sections which may host the defined gold till streaks, be treated on a high priority drilling basis. In addition, some further defining field surveys are warranted. Initial diamond drilling target areas are listed in Table 4.1. Further ground follow-up is also warranted. This would be comprised of trenching on seventeen (17) locations (see Table 4.2); a detailed soil geochemical survey follow-up on five (5) blocks (see Table 4.3) and further defining geophysical surveys on two (2) zones (see Table 4.4).

Respectfully submitted,



R.V Zalnieriunas
Senior Geologist
December 20, 1989

Table 4.1

FERRIS-DOUCET "B1" AND BOUSQUET-FERRIS PROPERTIES

Proposed High Priority Drilling Targets

Target No.	Property Name	Zone Name	Location (Line/stat)	Description
1	B1	B-North	L11E/075N	Weak IP with flanking mag; Landstat 200m to east.
2	B1	B	L9E/110S	Best UTEM response; possible mineralized shear zone.
3	B1	B	L17E/200S	Weak IP on poss major shear, 100-200 west of intersection of cross faults.
4	B1-BF	C	(B1) L15E/TLS	Strange IP immediately west west of 080° cross fault.
5	B1	D	L4E/750S	Massive sulfide target.
6	B1-BF	D	(BF) L10W/400S	MS target 100m north of 080° cross fault.
7	BF	C	L0/200S	Source of #A till train?
8	BF	C	L5E/150S	Intersection with 330° trending cross fault.
9A	BF	C	L9E/050S	Source of #B till train?
9B	BF	C	L9E/200S	Source of #B till train?
10	BF	C	L19E/150S	IP zone, coincident Au soil anomaly, 100 meter west of 040° trending cross fault.
11	BF	R	L22E/250S	Weak IP, coincident Au soil anomaly, 200 meters east of 040° trending cross fault.
12	BF	S	L23E/450S	Source of #C till train? weak IP,flanking, Au soil anomaly.
13	BF	E	L3E/350S	Massive sulfide target.

Table 4.2

FERRIS-DOUCET "B1" AND BOUSQUET-FERRIS PROPERTIES

Proposed Trenching Targets

Trench No.	Property Name	Location To	Proposal Length	Target Description
1	B1	L11E/075N-025S	100m	B-North Zone
2	B1	L19E/075S-225S	150m	Intersection of major shear with conjugate crossfaults.
3	B1	L19+50E/075S-225S	150m	"
4	B-Ferris	L10E/325N-125N	200m	Q Zone
5	B-Ferris	L12E/225N-125N	100m	Q Zone
6	B-Ferris	L14E/200N-050N	150m	Q Zone
7	B-Ferris	L15E/200N-125N	75m	Q Zone
8	B-Ferris	L16E/200N-125N	75m	Q Zone
9	B-Ferris	L16+75E/150N-075N	75m	Q Zone
10	B-Ferris	L21E/150N-075N	75m	Q Zone
11	B-Ferris	L22+25E/150N-025S	175m	Q Zone
12	B-Ferris	L26+25E/150N-L27+25E/025S	200m	Q Zone
13	B-Ferris	L29E/150S-325S	175m	Old trench in V5 tuffs
14	B-Ferris	TLW/575S-875S	300m	K Zone
15	B-Ferris	L10W/1025S-1225S	200m	K Zone
16	B-Ferris	L11E/500S-800S	300m	G Zone
17	B-Ferris	L11+50E/700S-775S	75m	G Zone
		Total =	**2,575meters**	

Table 4.4

BOUSQUET-FERRIS PROPERTY

Proposed Geophysical Follow-up Areas

Area	From	To	Line-Km	Description
1	TLW/1400S	L5W/875S	4.8	To locate INPUT #10 (zone K) using HLEM
2	L0/600S	L12E/600S -900S	3.9	To locate INPUT #12 and complete coverage of the "G zone" using IP and/or UTEM

5.0 References:

Bell, L.V. and McLean, A. (1929): Report on the Geology of Bousquet-Cadillac Gold Area, Abitibi District.Ann. Report., Que. Bureau of Mines 1929, pt. C.

Bell, L.V., (1937): Quebec Preliminary Report 116

Cooke, H.C. et al., (1931): Geology and Ore Deposits of Rouyn-Harricana Region, Quebec; G.S.C. Mem. 166, pp. 265-267.

Dresser, J.A., and Denis, T.C., (1949): Geology of Quebec; Geol. Rept.20, vol. III, p. 197.

Gunning, H.C., (1941): Bousquet-Joannes Area, Quebec. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 231.

Hodgson, C.J., (1985): Golde Exploration 1985, 8-10 May 1985 Course Notes, Queen's University at Kingston.

Huxhold, P., (1986): Report on the Reverse-Circulation Overburden Drilling, Bousquet-Ferris and Joannes North Properties, Joannes and Bousquet Townships, Quebec, N.T.S. 32D/7 by Darius Joint Venture April 15, 1986; (in company files).

Huxhold, P., (1987): Report on the Reverse-Circulation Overburden Drilling, Ferris Doucet "B1" Property, Bousquet Township, Quebec, N.T.S. 32D/7 by Darius Joint Venture, June 17, 1987; (in company files).

Touborg, J.F., (1988): Report to Novamin Resources Inc./St.Joe Inc. Joint Venture. Subject: A LANDSTAT INTERPRETATION of the Cadillac - Malartic Break, N.W. Quebec, February, 1988.

Wright, J.L., (1985a): Darius Joint Venture, Ferris Doucet "B1" Property, U.T.E.M. Survey, Project 2140.08, N.T.S. 32D/7a,b, May 1985; (in company files).

Wright, J.L., (1985b): Darius Joint Venture, Bousquet-Ferris Property, Induced Polarization Survey - 1985, Project 2140.04, N.T.S. 32D/7a,b, November, 1985; (in company files).

Wright, J.L., (1986): Darius Joint Venture, Bousquet-Ferris Property, Induced Polarization Survey - 1986, Project 2140.04, N.T.S. 32D/7a,b, November, 1986; (in company files).

Wright, J.L., and DeCarle, R. (1987): Darius 1971 and 1986 INPUT Airborne Review, June 22, 1987; (in company files).

Wright, J.L., and Zalnieriunas, R.V. (1982): Darius Joint Venture, combined Geopohysical Report on the Ferris Doucet "B1" Property, Magnetometer and VLF Surveys, Project 2140.08 NTS 32D/7a,b, July, 1982; (in company files).

Wright, J.L. and Zalnieriunas, R.V. (1984): Darius Joint Venture, Ferris Doucet "B1" Property, Induced Polarization Survey - 1984, December, 1984; (in company files).

Wright, J.L. and Zalnieriunas, R.V. (1985a): Darius Joint Venture, Bousquet-Ferris Property, Winter 1985 Combined Geophysical Programme, Magnetometer, VLF and HLEM Surveys, April, 1985; (in company files).

Zalnieriunas, R.V. (1983): Darius Joint Venture, Geology Report on the Ferris-Doucet "B1" Property, Project 2140.08, N.T.S. 32D/7a,b, April, 1983; (in company files).

Zalnieriunas, R.V. and Wright, J.L. (1985): Darius Joint Venture, 1985 Bousquet-Ferris Property report, Geology, Geophysics, October, 1985; (in company files).