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## MUNRO LAKE PROJECT SUMMARY

The recently completed Induced Polarization/Resistivity survey of the area north of Munro Lake has likely outlined a large pyritic alteration system that appears to be made up of several closely spaced intersecting lenticular sulphide horizons oriented to the northeast and east west. This apparent stockwork of veins remains completely open to the west, but is truncated to the east, likely by a major northeast trending structure.

Sulphide mineralization within the main I.P. anomaly appears to be strongly controlled by intersecting NE and EW structures. Other interesting, but much narrower I.P. responses are peripheral to or radiate from the main I.P. response. These possible veins are good targets for precious metal mineralization, as is the main anomaly.

The main I.P. anomaly may represent the top of a large hydrothermal alteration system, i.e. multiple veins that will ultimately become part of a large porphyry system at depth, 200+ meters. There is some evidence that the whole system may be plunging gently to the east.

One very interesting feature of the data is the predominant east west orientation of the apparent sulphide mineralization, whereas apparent silicified structures (lenticular high resistivity zones) have a predominant northeast orientation despite the close correlation of the two data sets. Many stages to the alteration process could explain this feature, which no doubt was controlled by the porosity and permeability (fracturing) of the host rock.

In any event, the magnitude and size of the induced polarization, resistivity anomalies, when considered in conjunction with the known anomalous precious metal geochemistry, strongly supports an advanced exploration effort on this interesting property.

Grant A. Hendrickson, P.Geo.