



10 Reasons to Protect Wolf Lake Forever

A report by the Wolf Lake Coalition
May 2012

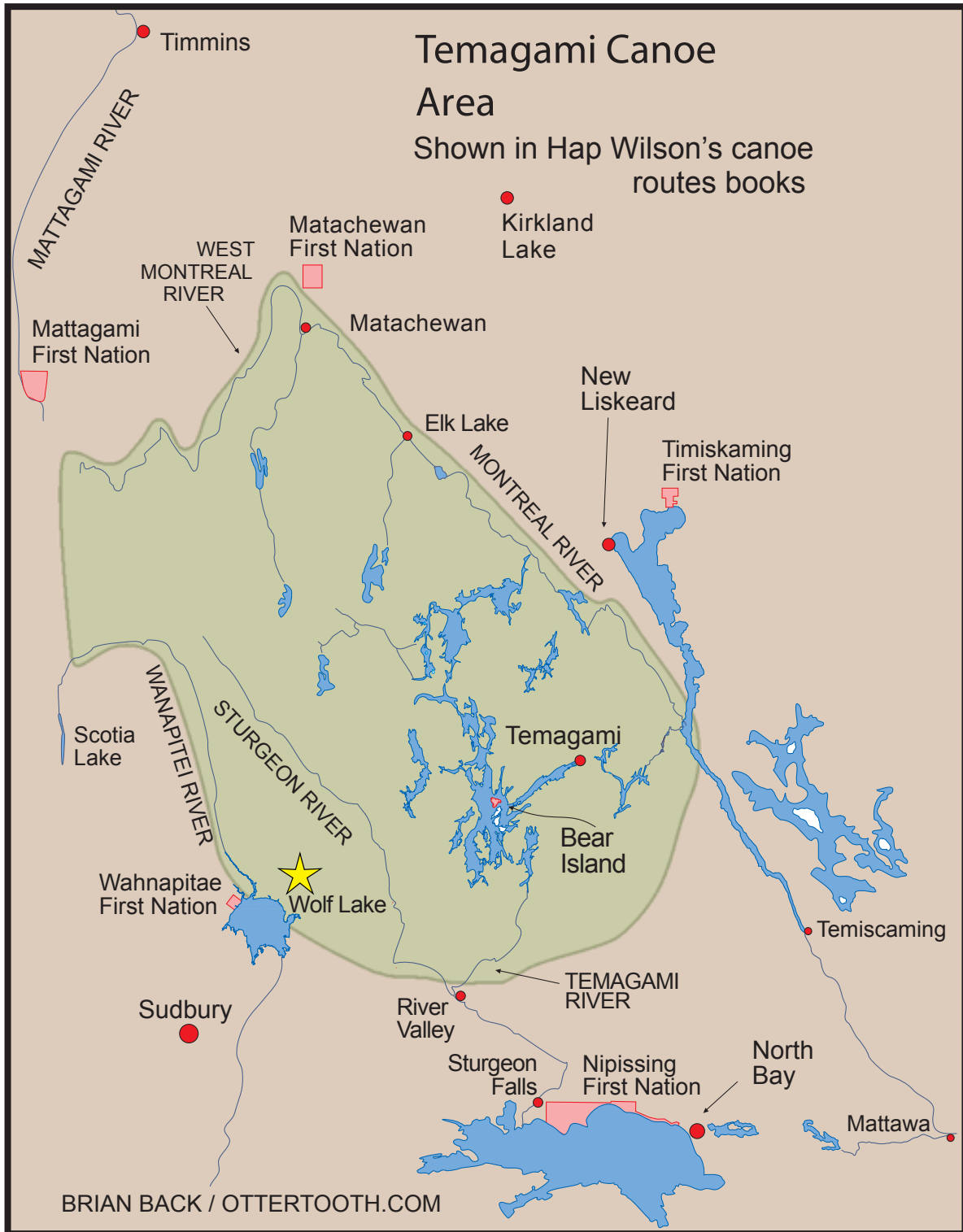
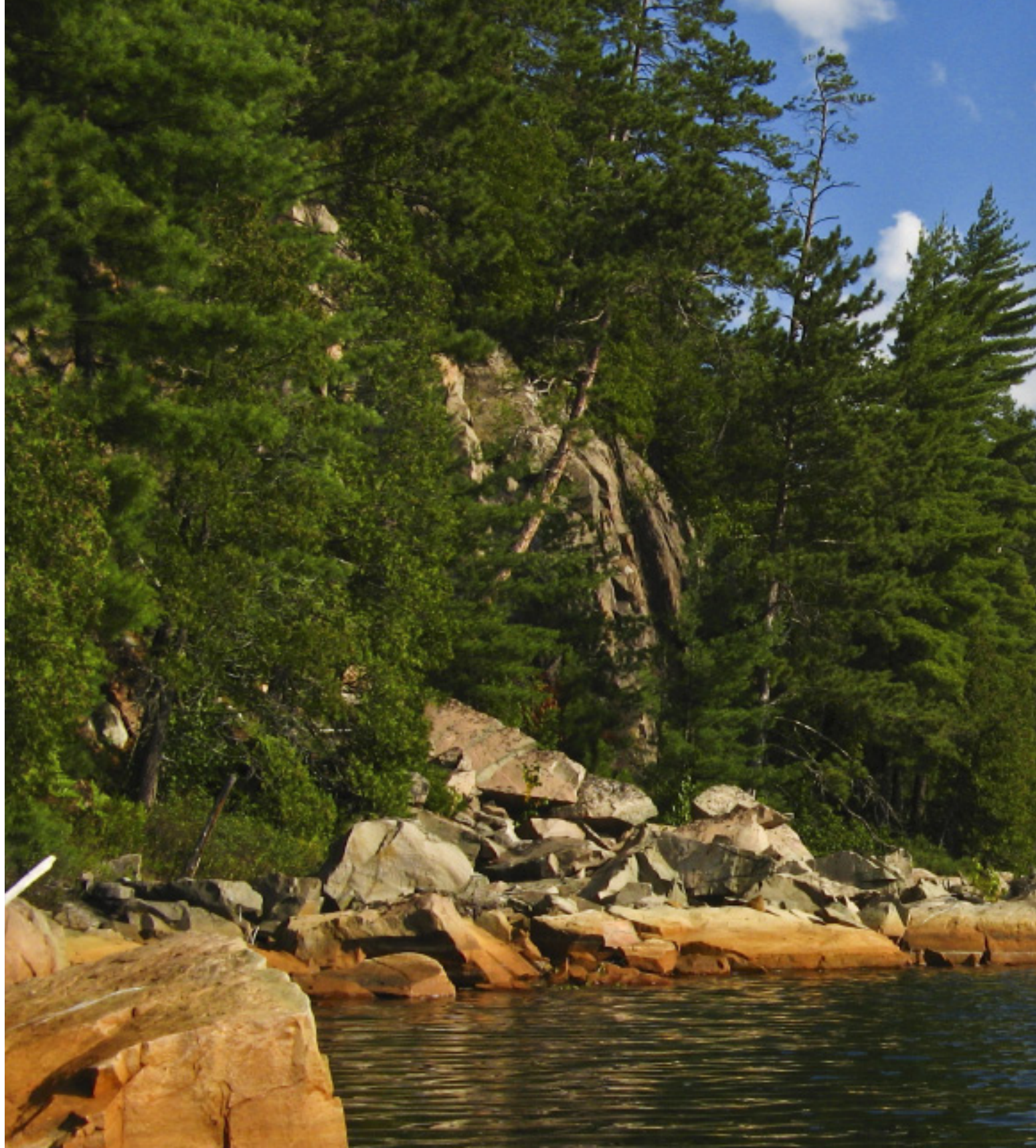




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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wolf Lake, located in the south-western part of the greater Temagami region, contains the largest known contiguous ancient red pine forest in the world. Towering red pines - some as old as 300 years - quartzite cliffs, and sparkling blue lakes dominate the landscape. The old-growth red pines found at Wolf Lake are part of an endangered ecosystem that is estimated to remain on only 1.2% of its original range.

Currently, Wolf Lake is only partially protected under “forest reserve” status, which means that logging is not permitted in the area, but mining is. The forest reserve is intended to be a “park-in-waiting”. However, more than 13 years after this area was promised for protection Ontario continues to allow mining activity in the heart of the old-growth forest, and even on the bed of Wolf Lake itself.

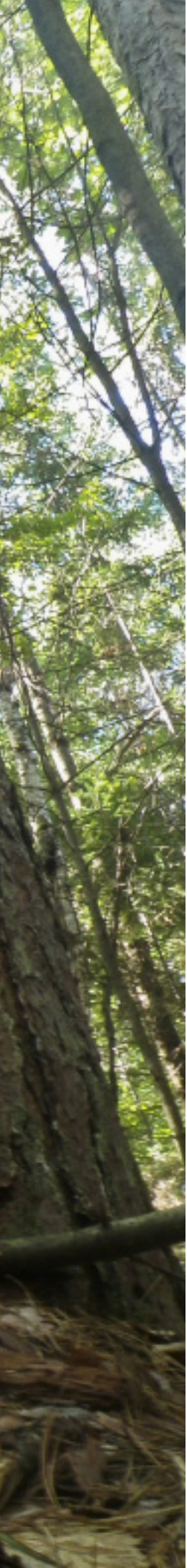
Wolf Lake is critical to the integrity and health of the entire Chiniguchi river. It is incredibly valuable to have such a long stretch of waterway corridor, and nearby old growth forests, protected as parkland. Taking a chunk out of the middle damages the whole system because it breaks the connectivity for recreation, wildlife, and ecological integrity. The threat of mining exploration, mining, and mine effluent, puts the health of the entire Chiniguchi River at risk. A threat to Wolf Lake is also a threat to the Chiniguchi watershed.

Allowing mining exploration in the area poses serious risks to the ecosystem. The Wolf Lake ancient pine landscape must be fully protected. Otherwise this precious and irreplaceable forest could be lost.

The Wolf Lake Coalition has identified ten reasons why Wolf Lake should be fully protected forever.



UNIQUE AND IRREPLACEABLE ECOLOGICAL GEM



Red pine is one of Ontario's most iconic tree species; a signature of our cherished northern landscape. Prior to settlement, ancient red pine forests were common and covered an estimated 1.8 million hectares (ha) in northeastern North America, including what is now downtown Sudbury. Extensive logging and mining have eliminated these ancient forests on all but 1.2% of their original extent,¹ making them a critically endangered ecosystem.²

At 1,600 ha, the Wolf Lake ancient red pine forest is the largest remaining example of this ecosystem by far -- more than triple the size of the next largest remnant.³ We know of nothing like it that exists anywhere else.

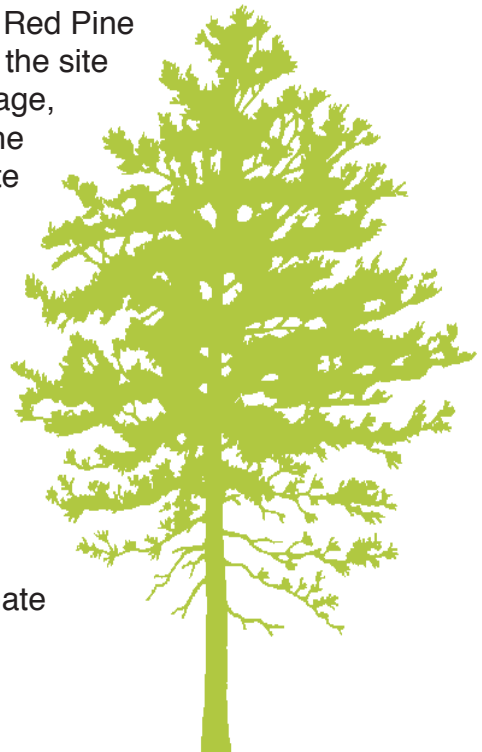
In the Sudbury Forest, only 0.3% of the total forested area is composed of old-growth red pine dominated stands (2,342 ha).⁴ And yet, four out of five ha of this rare forest are not protected in a park or conservation reserve. In the Nipissing Forest only 0.02% of the total forested area is old-growth red pine.⁵

How rare must an ecosystem be before the Ontario government agrees to protection?

"The rings of those trees contain a history of the climate, and there is a legacy in that," said Ontario Environmental Commissioner, Gord Miller. Old-growth forests ***"are our museums, our universities ... there are not a lot of them around and we just can't grow more, mostly because we've already cut them all down."***⁶

The Wolf Lake site is characterized by varying ages of Red Pine in unusually pure stands. Growth ring data taken from the site show clearly that the oldest trees, nearly 300 years of age, have survived at least four episodes of forest fires.⁷ The presence of red pine of varying ages throughout the site clearly demonstrates that this habitat is naturally self regenerating.

Ancient forests maintain soil stability and water quality, retain large amounts of nutrients, and provide a reservoir of genetic diversity and unique wildlife habitat. They also act as carbon sinks which can help to fight global warming. Tree ring analysis of old trees in natural areas has aided in the understanding of hydrologic processes, forest decline, trace metals in the environment, historical climate conditions, and climate change impacts.⁸



If we can't protect our last remaining ancient red pine forests we may permanently lose our opportunity to learn from the secrets of this ancient ecosystem. Is this the legacy we want to leave to our children?



RENEWABLE ECONOMY

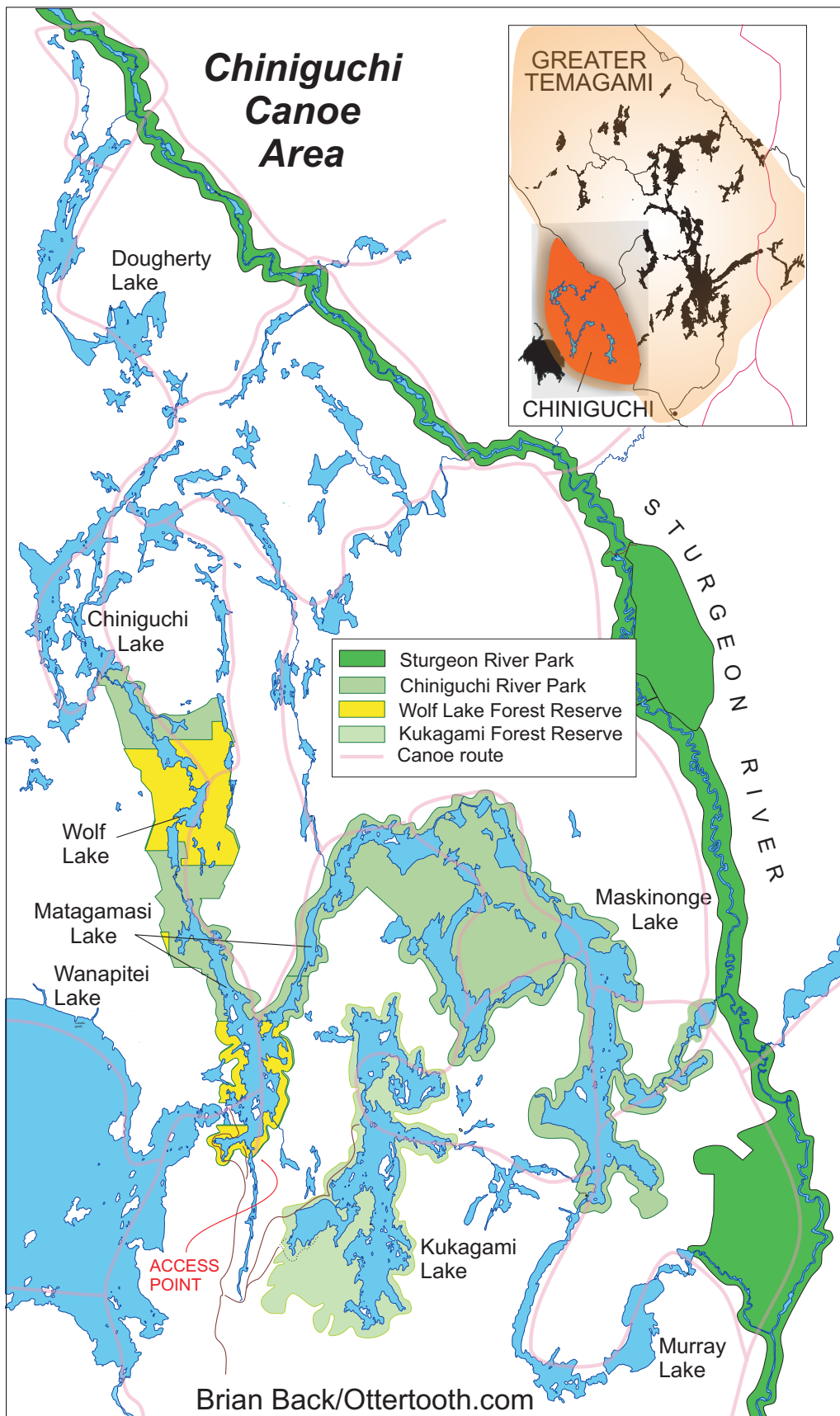
Beyond its priceless ecological value, Wolf Lake is rich in recreation, education, culture, and associated economic importance.

Every summer, thousands of people from near and far come for a chance to swim in Wolf Lake's clear waters, climb its rocky ridges, paddle through the morning mist, and relax in the shade of its ancient pines. Outfitters, guides, lodges, camps, restaurants, and motels depend on the boost that tourism and recreational spending provides.

A group of eight Temagami area camps alone infuses over \$3.5 million in direct spending into the economy each year,⁹ while providing leadership development, healing, and educational experiences to approximately 700 youth annually.

"Mining in this area will negatively affect our ability to run canoe trips in the region, and the destruction of old-growth forests permanently eliminates a landscape vital to our economic health," said Eoin Wood, President of the Association of Youth Camps on the Temagami Lakes.¹⁰ More than 50,000 campers have come to the Greater Temagami area over the past 100 years.¹¹

Bruce Ingersoll, director of Camp Keewaydin, explained that "our campers have enjoyed Wolf Lake for over 100 years, bringing stable, sustainable economic activity to Ontario. This area should be permanently protected so that our grandchildren can enjoy it as we have." Camp Keewaydin alone has contributed over \$70 million to the economy since it opened in 1903 by bringing over 16,000 youth on wilderness canoe trips.¹²



In addition to recreational activity, this area is a site for education and research. Each year local colleges and universities conduct field trips to Wolf Lake, while internationally significant research relies on the area to track the impact of carbon emissions on tree growth,¹³ and the migration of tree species in response to climate change.¹⁴

All this activity occurs with nearly no public investment in maintaining or promoting the area; there isn't even a basic public trail network through the old-growth forest.

Imagine what an amazing renewable economic engine the Wolf Lake area would be if it was fully protected and promoted.

HONOUR THE PROMISE

In 1999, Premier Mike Harris' government devoted 88% of Ontario's working lands to industry, but promised to protect Wolf Lake as part of Chiniguchi Park.^{15,16} Thirteen years later this promise is still unfulfilled and mining activity is still allowed in the heart of the old-growth forest.

In his 2008/09 Annual Report to the Legislature, the Environmental Commissioner of Ontario (ECO), Gord Miller, wrote that he “believes that the government’s failure to protect the Wolf Lake area, as it committed to in the 1990s, illustrates a serious policy flaw. The government should have the ability to rectify a mistake that has clear ecological consequences. MNR [Ministry of Natural Resources] and MNDM [Ministry of Northern Development and Mines] should be capable of protecting an area that contains one of the largest, if not the largest, known contiguous red pine old growth forest in North America.”¹⁷

The ECO formally recommended

“that MNR and MNDM develop regulatory mechanisms and policies to allow lands to be protected in cases where environmentally significant sites and mining claims conflict.”

Yet, when the current government re-wrote the Mining Act in 2009 to “modernize the mineral development process in Ontario,” they chose not to heed the recommendations of the ECO to create a legislative tool to protect areas like Wolf Lake.¹⁸

It is long past the time when Wolf Lake should have been permanently protected. If Mike Harris could promise protection, Dalton McGuinty should deliver.



RESPECT THE GREATER SUDBURY OFFICIAL PLAN



On June 4, 2009 the Minister of Natural Resources received a letter from the Mayor of the City of Greater Sudbury about Wolf Lake. The letter included a City Council resolution stating “[t]hat Council convey to the Province the recommendations of the Green Space Advisory Panel that a creative solution be sought to protect these heritage resources.”¹⁹

In a Land Use Overview Map of the City of Greater Sudbury Official Plan (GSOP), Wolf Lake is designated as “Parks and Open Spaces.”²⁰ Under the GSOP “[d]evelopment is generally prohibited in public Parks and Open Space areas.”²¹

Sudbury’s Green Space Advisory Committee (a public committee that advises the mayor and council) has recommended that Wolf Lake be designated as an Ecological Reserve, a designation intended “to protect significant natural areas with ecological and/or geological importance, or that capture a characteristic natural feature of the City.” The committee’s report states that the “goal should be to protect the asset in its entirety if possible, with a further buffer zone from developed areas.”²²

This recommendation was reaffirmed in January 2012 by the same committee.

According to the City of Greater Sudbury, green space offers many benefits to society including wildlife habitat, biological diversity, water storage, improved air quality and outdoor recreation opportunities. There are also many economic benefits associated with green space such as enhanced property values, tourism opportunities, beautification, and improved quality of life. Green spaces are also tied to sustainable development as they provide passive and

active recreational space. Green space helps to define the character of a community or city.²³

If Sudbury, the largest mining center in the province, wants Wolf Lake protected then it is hard to imagine a good reason why it should not be.

Ontario should respect the decision of the City of Greater Sudbury to place Wolf Lake off-limits to industry, and include a substantial buffer zone.





DON'T CATER TO A COMPANY THAT HAS BROKEN THE RULES

Allowing such a company to operate at Wolf Lake seems contrary to the public interest.



The only mining company with claims and leases in the Wolf Lake ancient red pine is a small exploration company named Flag Resources (1985) Ltd.²⁴ Flag Resources has been delisted from the Toronto and Alberta stock exchanges for failing to meet standard public reporting requirements.²⁵ In fact, Flag Resources' founder, former president, and current spokesperson, Murdo McLeod, was banned for life from being an officer or director of any publicly traded corporation.²⁶

On March 29, 2010 the Alberta Securities Commission found that Flag Resources

“contravened Alberta securities laws and engaged in conduct contrary to the public interest.”²⁷

On April 5, 2011, the Alberta Court of Appeal upheld the ban on Murdo McLeod and found that:

“As for Mr. McLeod, his defense throughout was that he did not know any better about very basic matters. Obviously his approach to government regulation was at best guesswork and flying blind, more likely contumacious. If after all his years of experience it is true that he did not know any better, then he would be manifestly unfit to ever hold any office in an issuing company.”

“His expressed disdain for the regulatory process and continued neglect to remedy his defaults greatly exacerbate that conclusion. He used intemperate language to brush off the law’s requirements. He expressed a determination to reoffend.”²⁸

And yet, the MNR recently proposed to downgrade the heart of Wolf Lake into a “general use” area because “forest reserves potentially discouraged investment in mineral exploration and development.”²⁹ Why should Ontario support Flag Resources? The proposal was rejected after massive public outcry, but Flag Resources retains its mining claims and leases over most of the Wolf Lake old growth.

Why should Ontario allow Flag Resources, a company that has broken securities laws, and has “engaged in conduct contrary to the public interest,” to control the fate of our largest ancient red pine forest?



NO LEGITIMATE MINING INTEREST



The Wolf lake area has been explored for minerals for over 100 years, and Flag Resources has been exploring in the Wolf Lake area for over 30 years. Yet no economically viable mineral finds have been made.

On April 5, 2011 the Alberta Court of Appeal upheld the decision to de-list Flag Resources and a closely linked company named Golden Briar. The court explained that the two companies:

“[H]ave linked shareholdings, and a head office in Calgary. The individual appellant, Mr. McLeod, was the president and a director and the boss of each. He was the only regular employee of each. He had been a director of these companies for decades.”³⁰

Golden Briar was delisted from the Toronto, Alberta, and Montreal stock exchanges.³¹

The Alberta Court of Appeal commented that Flag or Golden Briar had little to show for all the money spent on exploration.³²

The Alberta Court of Appeal wrote:

***“It is quite arguable that at least one of these companies had these features:
(a) It had spent millions of dollars, but had very little to show for it;
(b) Huge current debts;
(c) No real assets; what it claimed were assets were just past vanished expenses;
(d) It had never received any significant revenue, just loans and investments from the public.”³³***

Since 1980 Flag Resources has drilled 230 holes in and around Wolf Lake in MacKelcan Township.³⁴ In the process Flag has destroyed popular campsites, carved heavy machinery tracks through the old growth, knocked down ancient pines, and run oily drill rigs through pristine creek beds.^{35,36} But it has yet to find a deposit that it can sell.

The mining industry has had more than a fair shot at Wolf Lake. It is time to let the far greater ecological, social, and economic values prevail.



PLENTY OF MINING INTERESTS ELSEWHERE

Flag Resources says it currently holds 16,000 ha of claims and leases in two townships.³⁷

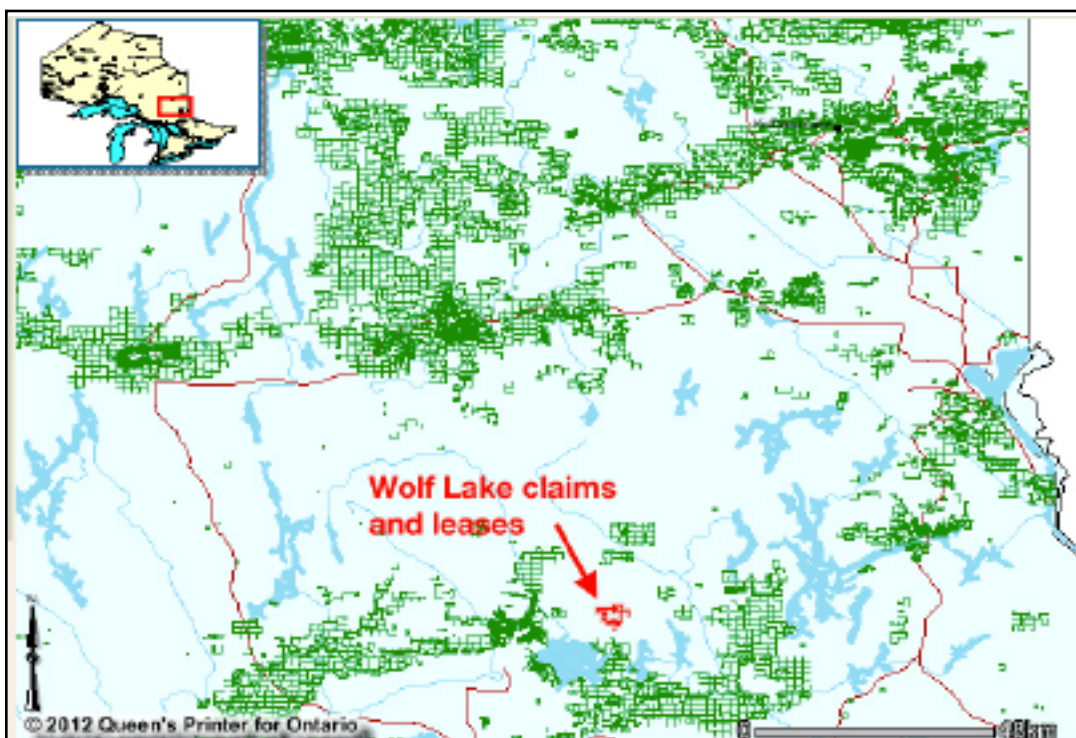
Its holdings in the Wolf Lake part of the forest reserve (F175) are around 1,340 ha³⁸; a mere 8% of their total current holdings. Flag Resources also holds approximately 1,000 ha of claims in the Southern Matagamasi Lake part of the Wolf Lake Forest Reserve.

It is interesting to note that no one else has claims touching the Wolf Lake properties. Generally, whenever there is a serious mineral find, other prospectors surround the existing claims.

As the below map shows, withdrawing Wolf Lake from mining would hardly have a serious impact on mining lands in the Sudbury area.

Across Ontario there are 6.3 million ha of active mining dispositions (eg. leases and patents), and 5.4 million ha of active mining claims.³⁹ That is:

- more than 175 times the area of all old-growth forest in Ontario where any red pine is present.⁴⁰
- nearly 800 times the area of all forest in Ontario older than 130 years with more than thirty percent red pine.⁴¹
- 7,300 times the area of the Wolf Lake old growth.



Regional Active mining claims: Ontario CLAIMaps website



If we protected all forests in Ontario over 130 years old with more than thirty percent red pine that would only close 1 in 6,000 ha of Ontario's land mass to mining.⁴² That would be like protecting the three game stars from among all the people in a sold out Maple Leafs home game.⁴³

Even if we protected all old-growth forests in Ontario where any red pine occurs that would close less than 1 in 1,500 ha of Ontario's land mass to mining.⁴⁴ That would be like protecting only the players on the ice among all the people in a sold out Maple Leafs home game.

The Wolf Lake area is a drop in the ocean of Ontario's mining exploration lands, but it is the rare jewel in the crown of Ontario's old growth red pine forests.

We could protect all old growth red pine forests in the province without having a real impact on the lands available for mining exploration.

Partial map of MNR 2011 plan to remove "forest reserve" status from the heart of the Wolf Lake old growth. (see appendix for full map)



SHOULD HAVE BEEN PROTECTED LONG AGO

The Ontario government has continually passed up opportunities to protect Wolf Lake even though the MNR has long known that the Wolf Lake old-growth is unique and important. This delay is the reason why Flag Resources was allowed to stake large parts of the Wolf Lake old growth in the first place.

Between 1985 and 1987 Goulard Lumber built a logging road into the Wolf Lake corridor, the Mackelcan Road (aka Wolf Lake Road) to access allocated cut blocks. Forester Harry Struik walked the area and said “It became my decision that we weren’t going to harvest the old growth red pine.” This did not sit well with Goulard, but Struik stood his ground. ***“I used my authority and duty.”***⁴⁵

The entire Wolf Lake area should have been fully protected at that time. But instead, mining exploration was allowed to continue in the old growth. The bright pink areas on the map (opposite) were staked in 1989 by Flag Resources.⁴⁶ That same year, 344 First Nations people and environmentalists, including Bob Rae, were arrested at the Red Squirrel blockade 50 km away in another part of Temagami.⁴⁷

In 1990 the MNR commissioned a life science resource assessment by forester Norm Iles who concluded that “the Wolf Lake site is unique, in relation to the other five areas assessed, given its contiguous stands of mature red pine, its fire history, and its viewsapes.” MNR states that this area “may be the largest remaining contiguous old growth red pine dominated forest in North America.”⁴⁸

Once again, it was clear that the entire Wolf Lake area should be fully protected. But it wasn’t. Between 1994 and 1996 the yellow areas on the map (opposite) were staked by Flag Resources.⁴⁹



In 1999 former Premier Mike Harris announced that Wolf Lake would be protected as part of Chiniguchi Park.⁵⁰ All of Wolf Lake should certainly have been placed off limits to further mining exploration at that time, but it wasn't. Instead Flag Resources was allowed to engage in a staking rush in the year 2000 that claimed nearly all the remaining old growth forest at Wolf Lake; all the red areas on the map.⁵¹ The claims staked in 2000 include substantial waterfront on the popular canoe routes of Silvester, Dewdney, Laundry, and Rathwell Lakes.

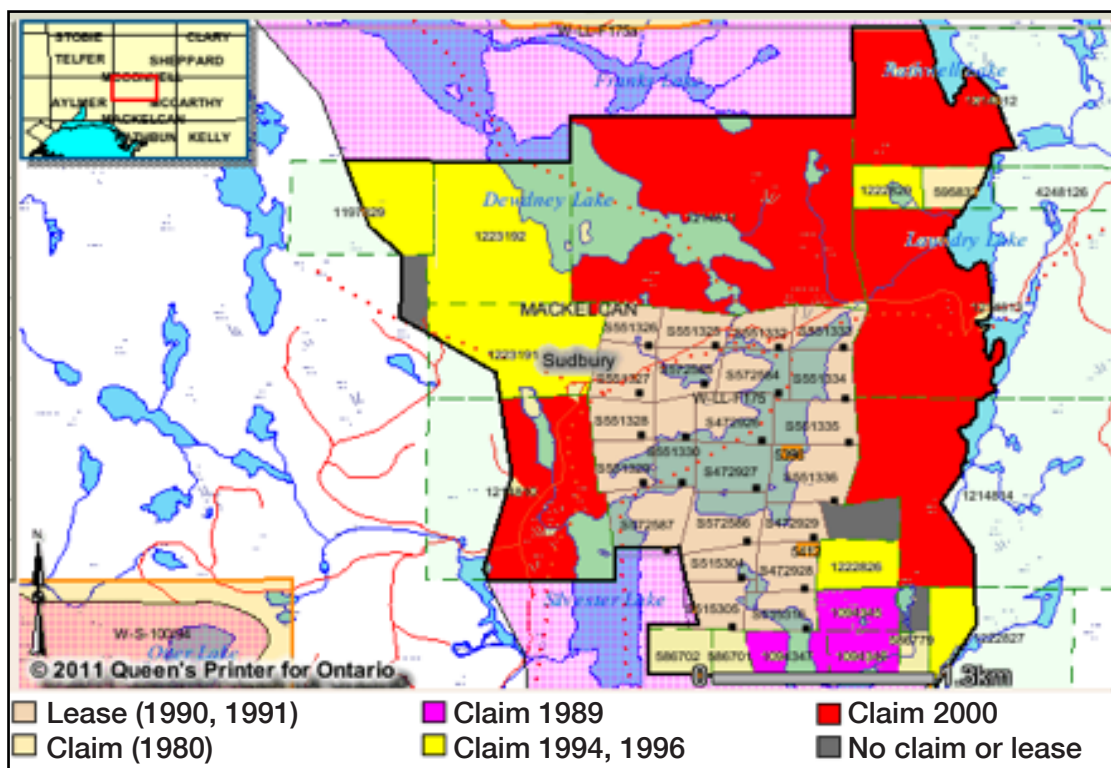
Flag Resources was allowed to stake mining claims in the Wolf Lake old growth long after the MNR's own reports found it to be exceptionally unique, and important.

Flag Resources was also allowed to stake new mining claims in the Wolf Lake old growth even after Mike Harris promised to protect it as a park.

The MNDM's only explanation was that it had made a "mapping error." This error, made by the Ministry responsible for promoting mining, came at the expense of the Wolf Lake old growth, and benefitted only Flag Resources. Errors should be corrected not compounded.

Had Ontario acted to fully protect Wolf Lake in 1987 when forester Harry Struik recognized its importance, then the majority of the old growth would have been free of claims and easy to protect. Instead Flag was allowed to systematically stake up nearly the entire old growth area, in large part after the land had been promised for protection, creating a regulatory mess.

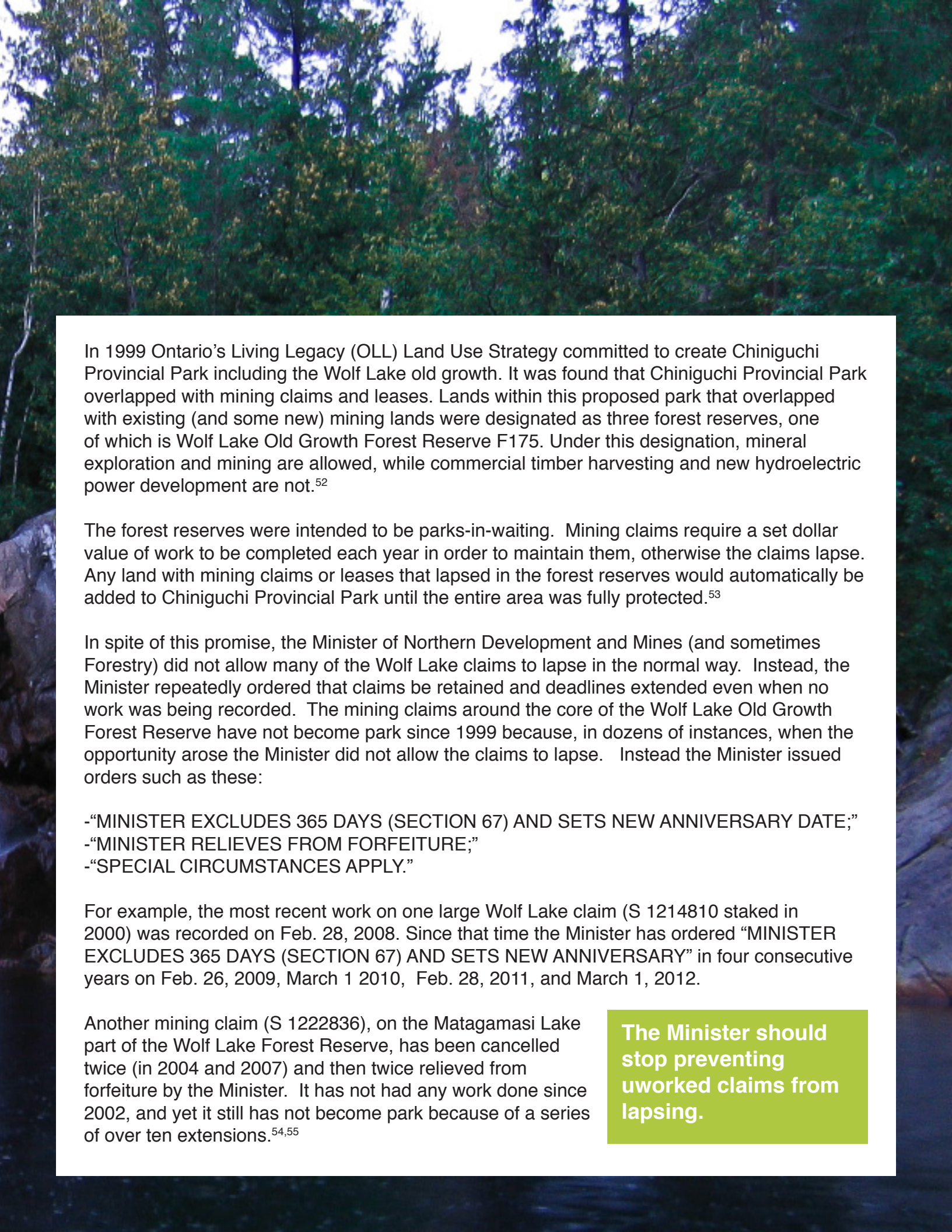
It is time to end this series of errors and omissions by fully protecting Wolf Lake. Allowing further mining activity in the heart of the old growth will only make the promise of protecting Wolf Lake even more challenging to fulfill.



N.B. Colours have been added to show year of staking or leasing for mining in what is now the Wolf Lake Old Growth Forest Reserve. Adapted from Ontario CLAIMaps website.

IRREGULAR CLAIM RENEWALS

If the spirit of the Forest Reserve had been respected then many large claim areas would already have lapsed and would be safe as part of Chiniguchi Park. The Minister should act to fulfill the promise of protecting Wolf Lake.



In 1999 Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) Land Use Strategy committed to create Chiniguchi Provincial Park including the Wolf Lake old growth. It was found that Chiniguchi Provincial Park overlapped with mining claims and leases. Lands within this proposed park that overlapped with existing (and some new) mining lands were designated as three forest reserves, one of which is Wolf Lake Old Growth Forest Reserve F175. Under this designation, mineral exploration and mining are allowed, while commercial timber harvesting and new hydroelectric power development are not.⁵²

The forest reserves were intended to be parks-in-waiting. Mining claims require a set dollar value of work to be completed each year in order to maintain them, otherwise the claims lapse. Any land with mining claims or leases that lapsed in the forest reserves would automatically be added to Chiniguchi Provincial Park until the entire area was fully protected.⁵³

In spite of this promise, the Minister of Northern Development and Mines (and sometimes Forestry) did not allow many of the Wolf Lake claims to lapse in the normal way. Instead, the Minister repeatedly ordered that claims be retained and deadlines extended even when no work was being recorded. The mining claims around the core of the Wolf Lake Old Growth Forest Reserve have not become park since 1999 because, in dozens of instances, when the opportunity arose the Minister did not allow the claims to lapse. Instead the Minister issued orders such as these:

- “MINISTER EXCLUDES 365 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE;”
- “MINISTER RELIEVES FROM FORFEITURE;”
- “SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES APPLY.”

For example, the most recent work on one large Wolf Lake claim (S 1214810 staked in 2000) was recorded on Feb. 28, 2008. Since that time the Minister has ordered “MINISTER EXCLUDES 365 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY” in four consecutive years on Feb. 26, 2009, March 1 2010, Feb. 28, 2011, and March 1, 2012.

Another mining claim (S 1222836), on the Matagamasi Lake part of the Wolf Lake Forest Reserve, has been cancelled twice (in 2004 and 2007) and then twice relieved from forfeiture by the Minister. It has not had any work done since 2002, and yet it still has not become park because of a series of over ten extensions.^{54,55}

The Minister should stop preventing unworked claims from lapsing.



BROAD PUBLIC SUPPORT

Rarely is there such a broad level of public support for protecting an area. The city of Sudbury, eight area summer camps, environmental groups, paddlers associations, scientists, a retired MNR forester, educators, and many others have all spoken out in support of protecting Wolf Lake. In three short months, the Wolf Lake Coalition has blossomed to include 30 organizations and businesses.

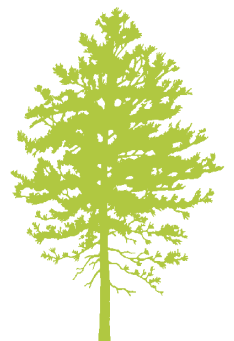
The invitation for public comment on the proposal to remove Forest Reserve status from the heart of Wolf Lake generated 295 responses opposing the amendment and only one in favour. This is a rare level of public engagement in an MNR policy amendment.



AND POLITICAL CONSENSUS

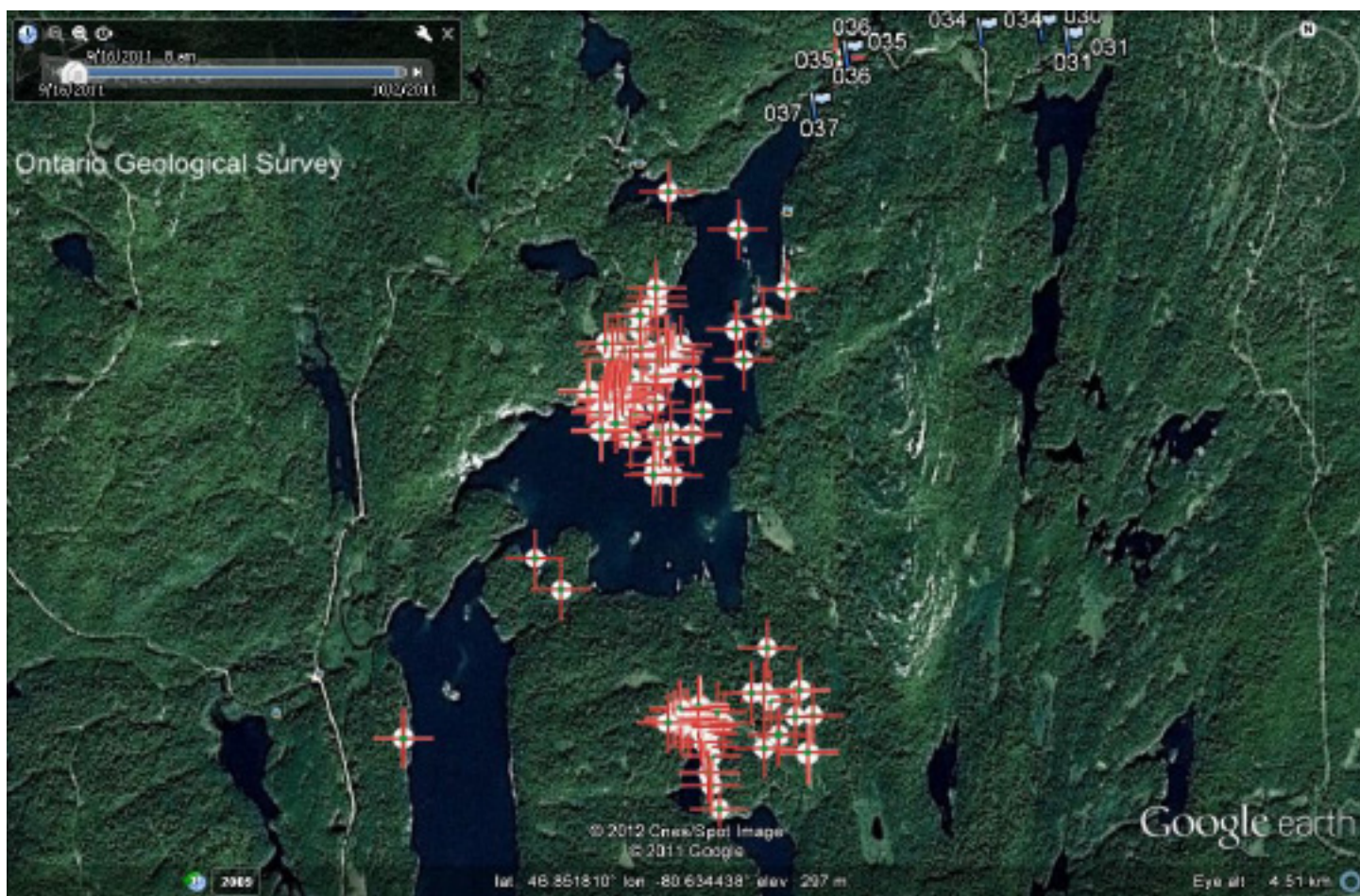
During one week in December 2011 alone, over 1000 members of the public wrote to Premier McGuinty urging him to protect the area.⁵⁶

A Conservative government promised to protect the Wolf Lake area. The NDP environment critic has urged the Premier to respect that pledge, as has the Green Party.^{57,58} This could be a rare issue with full political consensus. The only thing missing is action from the current government.



Please use your authority and your duty to finally protect Wolf Lake and our remaining old growth red pine forests. Ontarians will thank you for generations to come.

Map Appendix



Cumulative Drill Hoels in the Wolf Lake area. (Ontario Geologic Survey)



MNR June 2011 Proposal to remove "forest reserve" status from the heart of the Wolf Lake old growth.

Claim Work Records



Ontario

Ministry of Northern
Development and Mines

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Active Mining Claim Abstract
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SUDBURY Mining Division		Claim No: S 1214810		Status: ACTIVE
Due Date:	2013-MAR-01	Recorded:	2000-Mar-02	
Work Required:	\$ 4,000	Staked:	2000-Feb-18 16:00	
Total Work:	\$ 20,000	Township/Area:	MACKELCAN (G-2894)	
Total Reserve:	\$ 0	Lot Description:		
Present Work Assignment:	\$ 0	Claim Units:	10	
Claim Rank:	\$ 0			

Claim Holders

Recorded Holder(s) Percentage	Client Number
FLAG RESOURCES (1985) LIMITED (100.00 %)	132132

Transaction Listing

Type	Date	Applied	Description	Performed Number
STAKER	2000-Mar-02		RECORDED BY LASHBROOK, DONALD ARTHUR (C34543)	R0070.00067
STAKER	2000-Mar-02		LASHBROOK DONALD ARTHUR (157498) RECORDS 100.00 % IN THE NAME OF FLAG RESOURCES (1985) LIMITED (132132)	R0070.00068
TRAN	2001-Dec-21		DEBENTURE/MORTGAGE/SECURITY INTEREST: FLAG RESOURCES (1985) LIMITED (132132) AND COOKSVILLE STEEL LIMITED (400451)	T0170.30309
WORK	2002-Feb-27	\$ 4,000	WORK APPLIED (ASSAY, PDRILL) APPROVED: 2002-JUL-11	W0270.00349
ORDER	2003-Feb-06		RECORDER EXTENDS TIME UNTIL AND INCLUDING 2003-JUN-02 FOR WORK AND FILING THEREOF.	O0370.00056
ORDER	2003-May-14		MINISTER'S ORDER EXTENDS TIME UNTIL AND INCLUDING 2003-SEP-02 FOR WORK AND FILING THEREOF	O0370.00047
WORK	2003-Sep-02	\$ 4,000	WORK APPLIED (PDRILL) APPROVED: 2003-SEP-16	W0370.01351
ORDER	2004-Feb-16		RECORDER EXTENDS TIME UNTIL AND INCLUDING 2004-SEP-02 FOR WORK AND FILING THEREOF.	O0470.00050
WORK	2004-Sep-02	\$ 4,000	WORK APPLIED (PDRILL) APPROVED: 2004-NOV-12	W0470.01329
MISC	2004-Sep-07		SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES APPLY	M0470.00185
ORDER	2004-Nov-30		MINISTER EXCLUDES 365 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE 2006-MAR-02	O0470.00160
MISC	2004-Dec-20		SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES REMOVED	M0470.00354
WORK	2005-Nov-28	\$ 4,000	WORK APPLIED	W0570.01927
ORDER	2005-Dec-02		MINISTER EXCLUDES 365 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE 2007-MAR-02	O0570.00183
OTHER	2008-Feb-28		WORK PERFORMED (AMAG) APPROVED: 2008-APR-07	O0870.00421
WORK	2008-Feb-28	\$ 4,000	WORK APPLIED (AMAG) APPROVED: 2008-APR-07	W0870.00421
ORDER	2009-Feb-25		COMMISSIONER EXCLUDES 365 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE 2010-MAR-01	O0970.00062
OTHER	2009-Feb-25		ANNIVERSARY DATE CHANGE - O097000062 - ENTERED IN ERROR	U0970.00017
ORDER	2009-Feb-26		MINISTER EXCLUDES 365 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE 2010-MAR-01	O0970.00064
ORDER	2010-Mar-01		MINISTER EXCLUDES TIME AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE OF 2011-MAR-01 (SECTION 185 M.A.)	O1070.00057
OTHER	2010-Mar-01		ANNIVERSARY DATE CHANGE - O107000057 - ENTERED IN ERROR	U1070.00020
ORDER	2010-Mar-01		MINISTER EXCLUDES 365 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE 2011-MAR-01	O1070.00142
ORDER	2011-Feb-28		MINISTER EXCLUDES 366 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE 2012-MAR-01	O1170.00055
ORDER	2012-Mar-01		MINISTER EXCLUDES 365 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE 2013-MAR-01	O1270.00079

Claim Reservations

- 01 400' surface rights reservation around all lakes and rivers
- 02 Sand and gravel reserved
- 03 Peat reserved
- 04 Other reservations under the Mining Act may apply
- 05 Including land under water
- 06 Excluding road

http://www.mci.mndmf.gov.on.ca/Claims/Cf_Claims/clm_csd.CFM?Claim_View__Claim_Number=1214810%20&Div=70

Mining Claim Abstract
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SUDBURY - Division 70		Claim No: S 1222836		Status: ACTIVE
Due Date:	2012-Dec-11	Recorded:	1999-Mar-22	
Work Required:	\$ 64,000	Staked:	1999-Mar-09 11:00	
Total Work:	\$ 12,600	Township/Area:	RATHBUN (G-4093)	
Total Reserve:	\$ 0	Lot Description:	LOT 3 CON IV ETAL	
Present Work Assignments:	\$ 0	Claim Units:	16	
Claim Bank:	\$ 0			

Claim Holders

Recorded Holder(s) Percentage	Client Number
FLAG RESOURCES (1985) LIMITED (100.00 %)	132132

Transaction Listing

Type	Date	Applied	Description	Performed	Number
STAKER	1999-Mar-22		RECORDED BY CHARRON, REGINALD JAMES (C29749)		R9970.00168
STAKER	1999-Mar-22		CHARRON REGINALD JAMES (117274) RECORDS 100.00 % IN THE NAME OF FLAG RESOURCES (1985) LIMITED (132132)		R9970.00178
WORK	2001-Mar-19	\$ 6,400	WORK APPLIED (HAG, PORILL) APPROVED: 2001-JUL-27		W0170.00062
TRAN	2001-Dec-21		DEBENTURE/MORTGAGE/SECURITY INTEREST: FLAG RESOURCES (1985) LIMITED (132132) AND COOKSVILLE STEEL LIMITED (400451)		T0170.30310
ORDER	2002-Mar-04		RECORDER EXTENDS TIME UNTIL AND INCLUDING 2002-SEP-23 FOR WORK AND FILING THEREOF.		D0270.00085
WORK	2002-Sep-16	\$ 6,400	WORK APPLIED (PORILL) APPROVED: 2002-DEC-16		W0270.01458
ORDER	2003-Feb-27		RECORDER EXTENDS TIME UNTIL AND INCLUDING 2003-SEP-19 FOR WORK AND FILING THEREOF.		D0370.00071
ORDER	2003-Sep-19		MINISTER'S ORDER EXTENDS TIME UNTIL AND INCLUDING 2003-DEC-22 FOR WORK AND FILING THEREOF		D0370.00079
ORDER	2003-Dec-15		MINISTER'S ORDER EXTENDS TIME UNTIL AND INCLUDING 2004-FEB-01 FOR WORK AND FILING THEREOF		D0370.00119
CANC	2004-Feb-03		CANCELLED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION 72(1)(B) OF THE MINING ACT R.S.O. 1990		D0470.00505
CANC	2004-Feb-03		NOTICE OF RE-OPENING (SUBSECTION 72.1 (2) AS AMENDED BY RED TAPE REDUCTION ACT 2000) POSTED 2004-FEB-04 - CHECK CLAIM MAP FOR ANY RESTRICTIONS TO STAKING		D0470.00561
ORDER	2004-Dec-02		MINISTER RELIEVES FROM FORFEITURE		D0470.00369
ORDER	2004-Dec-02		MINISTER EXCLUDES 986 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE 2005-DEC-02		D0470.00373
ORDER	2005-Dec-02		MINISTER EXCLUDES 365 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE 2006-DEC-02		D0570.00179
ORDER	2006-Nov-24		MINISTER EXCLUDES 365 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE 2007-DEC-02		D0670.00248
CANC	2007-Dec-04		CANCELLED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION 72(1)(B) OF THE MINING ACT R.S.O. 1990		D0770.05332
CANC	2007-Dec-04		CANCELLED CLAIM IS PRESENTLY UNDER REVIEW		D0770.05479
CANC	2007-Dec-07		REVIEW OF THIS CLAIM IS COMPLETED		D0770.05524
ORDER	2007-Dec-07		MINISTER RELIEVES FROM FORFEITURE		D0770.00267
ORDER	2007-Dec-07		MINISTER EXCLUDES 366 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE 2008-DEC-02		D0770.00268
ORDER	2008-Nov-21		MINISTER EXCLUDES 374 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE 2009-DEC-11		D0870.00289
ORDER	2009-Dec-07		MINISTER EXCLUDES 365 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE 2010-DEC-11		D0970.00271
MISC	2009-Dec-11		CORRECTION TO WORK REPORT (W097003002)		M0970.00386
ORDER	2010-Dec-08		MINISTER EXCLUDES 365 DAYS (SECTION 67) AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE 2011-DEC-11		D1070.00333
ORDER	2011-Dec-08		MINISTER EXCLUDES TIME AND SETS NEW ANNIVERSARY DATE OF 2012-DEC-11 (SECTION 185 M.A.)		D1170.00426

Claim Reservations

- 01 400' surface rights reservation around all lakes and rivers
- 02 Sand and gravel reserved
- 03 Peat reserved
- 04 Other reservations under the Mining Act may apply
- 05 Including land under water

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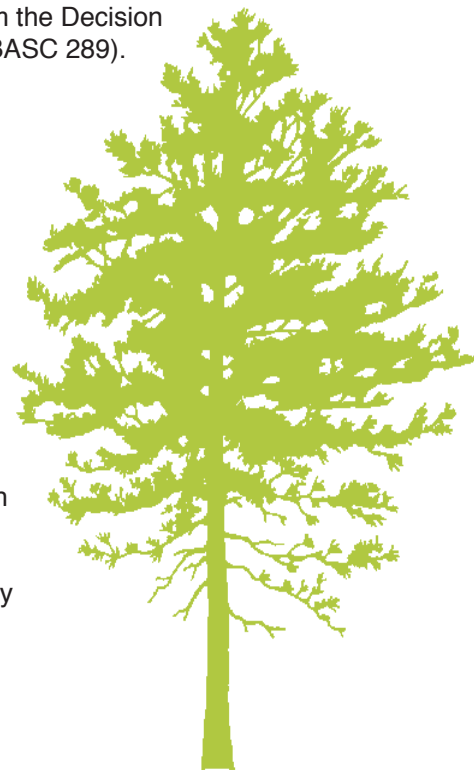
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Report presented by:

Wolf Lake Coalition

Ancient Forest Exploration and Research
Association of Youth Camps on Temagami Lakes
Badger Paddles
BAM North Productions
Camp Keewaydin
Camp Wanapitei
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society – Ottawa Valley
Coalition for a Liveable Sudbury
The Council of Canadians
Earthroots
Friends of Temagami
Friends of the LaVase Portages
Greenpeace
Kukagami Environment Watch
Lake Temagami Group

Love the Label
Lunatic Adventures
Mining Watch Canada
Nipissing Environmental Watch
Northwatch
Ontario Pioneer Camp
Ontario Rivers Alliance
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Rainforest Action Network
Rob Nelson Photography
Sportsman's Lodge and Wilderness Resort
Sudbury Naturalists
Temagami Lakes Association
Treks in the Wild
White Squall Paddling Centre
Wild Women Expeditions

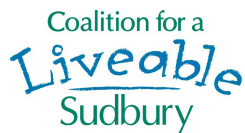
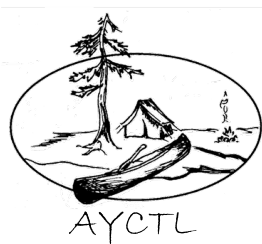


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