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MINING LANDS SECTION

See and Annual Marie of

REPORT ON

LYNCO RESOURCES INC.

BEEMER TOWNSHIP GOLD PROSPECT

ONTARIO

GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Scarborough, Ontario August 6, 1 9 8 1

JOHN RAWLINSON LILL B.Sc., P.Eng.

INTRODUCTION

The following reports on the results of magnetic, electromagnetic, radiometric and geological surveys carried out on the gold property of Lynco Resources Inc., Beemer township, Ontario.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of 10 contiguous claims located in the mid-eastern part of Beemer township, Ontario, just north of Telluride Lake.

The claims numbered L 578021 - L 278030 are 28 miles due south of Timmins, Ontario.

The property can be reached by following an all-weather gravel road which runs from Timmins to Matachewan. A road running west from this road partly follows the English-Semple townships boundary then it runs northerly along the west side of Ferrier Lake.

Approximately 3/4 of a mile north of Ferrier Lake, a bush road suitable for tractor or four wheel drive vehicle goes northwesterly and enters the south east part of the property at a distance of about 2 miles.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

Access can be gained by helicopter from Timmins or float plane from Gogama.

TOPOGRAPHY

The property is relatively flat with some low hills mostly in the east and central part, rarely rising above 50 feet.

The area was cut over more than 20 years ago and secondary growth consists mostly of spruce and poplar with some jackpine. Cedar and tag alders grow in swampy areas.

Telluride Lake occupies parts of the three south claims.

DEVELOPMENT

Trenching and bulldozing was carried out in the 1930's in four areas that now constitute the claim group.

On what is now L 578021 a pit or shaft has been sunk in a quartz vein.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

A TABLE OF FORMATIONS IS GIVEN FOR THE AREA.

CENOZOIC

Recent

Glacial Drift, Clay,

Muskeg

PRECAMBRIAN

Proterozoic

Mafic Intrusive rocks

Quartz Diabase

Huronian

Sediments

Conglomerate

Archean

Mafic Intrusive rocks

Diabase

Felsic Intrusive rocks

Aplite Dykes

Granite

Mafic & Ultramafic Intrusive

Rocks Haileyburian

Diorite

Gabbro

Felsic To Mafic Volcanics

Rhyodacite Andesite

Basalt

The area is underlain by Keewatin mafic to felsic volcanic rocks.

A large Haileyburian sill, parts of which are exposed on the property, consists mainly of gabbro and pyroxenite.

GENERAL GEOLOGY (Continued)

The tightly folded volcanic and intrusive rocks are cut by felsic dykes.

The youngest rocks in the area are quartz diabase dykes.

SURVEY RESULTS

Four surveys were carried out. Geologic, magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric.

Two base lines were established and lines cut at 400 foot intervals over most of the property except in the vicinity of the showing in the northwest, here lines were cut at 200 foot intervals.

Pickets were put in every 100 feet along these lines. Base line "A" was cut on an azimuth of 090° true and "B" on an azimuth of 050° true.

Station 0+00 was common to both base lines.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This was carried out along the section lines.

Outcrops although not extensive were in sufficient abundance to give a good idea of the rock types underlying the property.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (Continued)

The most abundant types encountered were massive to pillowed andesite and these types were best exposed in the southeast corner of the property in a bulldozed area.

The flows are fairly thin in the order of a few tens of feet. On the east side of the swamp in claim L 578023, an outcrop of tuff was mapped.

The gabbro which was traced by outcrop and the magnetic survey, runs in a northeasterly direction from the north part of Telluride Lake. A quartz vein in claim L 578021 runs along the north edge of this gabbro.

QUARTZ VEINING

Near the north and south parts of claim L 578026 and L 578030, bulldozing has exposed quartz veins in pillowed to massive andesite.

The quartz is white and generally appears to be a series of veins striking roughly east-west. Just north of the road bulldozing has uncovered sheared rock apparently running east-west.

QUARTZ VEINING (Continued)

Some sulphides, mainly pyrite are associated with the quartz veining.

In claim L 578021, a white quartz vein containing pyrite and some pyrrhotite was bulldozed and exposed for about 150 feet. This quartz zone is up to 12 feet wide. Shearing is exposed on the footwall side of this vein, which strikes 050° and dips about 65° north-west.

A pit or shaft has been sunk on the hanging wall of the quartz vein. Immediately to the south of the quartz vein are exposures of gabbro which trends northeasterly across the property.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

This survey traced the northeasterly striking gabbro from where it is exposed just south of the quartz vein in claim L 578021.

In other parts of the property isolated magnetic highs were encountered. Some may represent parts of the gabbro and others may represent more basic flows in the andesite.

VLF SURVEY

Conductors were located just south of the quartz vein located in claim L 578021 and in areas in association with the magnetic high trending north-east.

VLF SURVEY (Continued)

Other conductive zones were located south of base line "A" but these cannot be correlated from line to line.

Surveying on 200 foot lines might make interpretation and correlation easier.

RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

No anomalies were located during the survey but it was somewhat useful in defining areas of slightly higher ground when the readings were 20 - 30 CPS higher than those taken in swampy areas.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The north-east trending quartz vein exposed by bulldozing in claims L 578021 and L 578022 and with associated VLF conductor and gabbro, appears to be the structure of most economic importance located on the property to date.

In previous years, assays of samples taken from here returned erratic gold values. Some of which ran over 1 oz. of gold per ton.

There were no significant geophysical results obtained over the area of quartz veining located at the junction of claims L 578026, L 578025 and L 578030.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

Four claims should be staked along the north boundary of the property to protect the down dip extension of the main quartz vein and possibly other parallel zones.

Trenches which are located from base line "A" at 6+00N on line 6+00E and just south of base line "A" at 23+00E, should be cleaned out and examined.

Diamond drilling consisting of three or four holes should be conducted along the northeast extension of the main quartz vein which is located in claim L 578021.

This report is respectfully submitted.

John Rawlinson Lill, B.Sc., P.Eng.





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GEOPHYSICAL – GEOL(TECHNICAL DA

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AUG 1 01981 TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLU**SIONS**

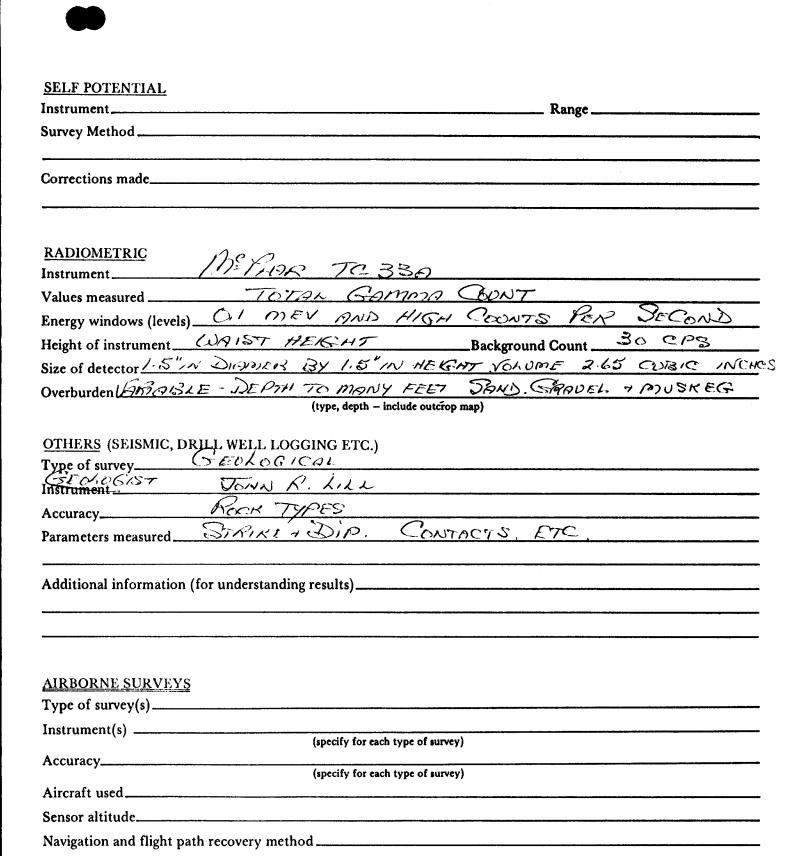
ELECTROMAGNETIO.	CONCEDENTATIVE LANDS SECTION		
Type of Survey(s) - FOLOCHCAL PRODUMETER, MAGNETE.			
Township or Area BEFBER	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED		
Claim Holder(s) LYNCO RESOURCES INC.	List numerically		
Survey Company VOHN R. LILL	••••••••••		
Author of Report VOHN R. AILL	(prefix) (number)		
Address of Author TO FIRTH CRES. SIAR. CANT MIG 255	L 578021		
Covering Dates of Survey TUNE // TULY 15/8 (lineculting to office)	1 578032		
Total Miles of Line Cut 5.9			
	L 578025		
SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED Combusical per claim	L 578024		
Geophysical	L 578025		
ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first -Electromagnetic 20 -Magnetometer 25	h 5-78026		
survey. —Radiometric 20	L 578027		
ENTER 20 days for each —Other			
additional survey using Geological 40	L 578028		
same grid. Geochemical	4 578029		
AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)	6 575030		
Magnetometer Electromagnetic Radiometric (enter days per claim)			
NIII m /9,			
DATE: 18/ SIGNATURE: Author of Report or Agent			
Res. Geol. Qualifications 63A, 426	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
Previous Surveys	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
File No. Type Date Claim Holder			
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GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS - If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey 285 Number of Readings 2244 Number of Stations _____ Station interval 100 FEET READINGS SU FEET Line spacing 400 FEET , 200 FEET Profile scale 30% Gammas 500 Contour interval _____ MAGNETIC Accuracy - Scale constant ___ Diurnal correction method BASE & CONTROL STATIONS 2-1 HOUR Base Station check-in interval (hours)___ STATION BL'O" 0100 Base Station location and value 2250 CNOTHON STATIONS BLO" 8+00E 240 SAMMAS 16+00 £ 240 SAMMAS NONKO EM-16 ELECTROMAGNETIC FIXED DERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL Coil configuration ____ Coil separation ____ Accuracy ____ ⊠ Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back ☐ In line ☐ Parallel line Method: CUTLER MAINE 17. 86 KHZ (specify V.L.F. station) Parameters measured IN PHASE AND QUADRATURE COMPONENTS OF VERTICAL Instrument _____ Scale constant _____ Corrections made _____ Base station value and location _____ Elevation accuracy_____ Instrument _____ ☐ Frequency Domain Parameters - On time ______ Frequency _____ - Off time _____ Range ____ - Delay time _____ - Integration time Power_ Electrode array Electrode spacing Type of electrode _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION



Aircraft altitude_____Line Spacing_____

Miles flown over total area _____Over claims only_____

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - PROCEDURE RECORD



Numbers of claims from which samples taken					
Total Number of Samples					
Type of Sample(Nature of Material) Average Sample Weight Method of Collection		per cent □ p. p. m. □ p. p. b. □			
	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co,	· ·			
Soil Horizon Sampled		-			
Horizon Development					
Sample Depth					
Terrain	•	Analytical MethodReagents Used			
	J				
Drainage Development	•	4 4			
Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness	•	No. (tests) Extraction Method			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Analytical Method			
	Reagents Used				
SAMPLE PREPARATION (Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)	Commercial Laboratory (
Mesh size of fraction used for analysis	Name of Laboratory				
	Extraction Method	Extraction Method			
	<u> </u>	Analytical Method			
	Reagents Used				
General	General				

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