

The President and Directors, Tex-Sol Explorations Limited, Suite 403, 62 Richmond St. West, Toronto, 1, Ontario.

Gentlemen:

This report describes the results of a program of geophysical survey carried out on your property located in Byers Township, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario. The survey was carried out in January and February, 1965, and the results are depicted on the plan accompanying this report, plotted to a scale of 1 Inch = 200 Feet.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS -

The property is comprised of the following eight (8) claims, known as "Block No. 3", at the northern part of Byers Township:

P-71877 to P-71880, inclusive;

P-71882, P-71883, P-71889

and P-71890.

The location is at the northwest quarter of Byers Township, at Enid Creek, about 1 mile northwest of Byers Lake.

Access was readily made by helicopter, to Enid Creek, at the northwest corner of the claim group. Access can also be made

by bush-plane from Timmins, for about 20 miles, to Byers Lake; and from Byers Lake, following a trail which leads northwest to about 1 claim to the east of the claim group here concerned.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY -

Detailed topography as noted by the geophysical operators, is depicted on the plan accompanying this report, and shows that the property is mostly covered by overburden, except at the eastern part, where there is some high ground and outcrop areas.

Geology of the western three-quarters of this block of claims is unknown. A small body of granite is located at the eastern part. This granite intrudes into a considerably large area of basic volcanic rocks. Near the contact, and at about one claim to the east of your property, a wide mineralized zone is located in schisted quartz-porphyry. Pyrite is common there in the schisted porphyry, and the quartz lenses contain pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

The mineralized zone was under development by Jamieson Exploration Company, in 1927, and reported to assay \$5.00 per ton in gold.

There are several north-south Matachewan-diabase dikes cutting through the granite as well as the altered Keewatin-volcanic rocks.

AEROMAGNETIC DATA -

Aeromagnetic Map No. 299G., G. S. C., shows that the property lies across a 3-mile-long, north-south, aeromagnetic depression. An iron formation located to the east, at the old Jamieson claims, is apparently indicated by a strong northeasterly aeromagnetic anomaly which is cut off at the west side by the above-said north-south magnetic depression. The magnetic depression is possibly indicating a fault-zone.

SURVEY DATA -

The geophysical survey was carried out along picket lines cut in an east-west direction at 400-ft. intervals, to cover the western two claims; and in a north-south direction, to cover the eastern six claims. Stations were established at 100-ft. intervals along the picket lines, and a total of 7.18 miles of line cutting was carried out for the survey.

A total of 6. 46 miles of magnetometer survey was carried out, using a Fluxgate Magnetometer.

A total of 3 miles of electromagnetic survey was carried out, using a Sharpe SE-200 Electromagnetic Unit.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION -

The magnetic survey has encountered several high magnetic zones at the eastern part of the property. The highs are in the order of 600-1,800 gammas above background readings in the order of 400-500 gammas. These magnetic zones are apparently narrow, and appear to run north-southerly, parallel to the direction of the known diabase dikes to the east. One of these zones, located along L. 28E., may well be one of such diabase dikes, but cut by some east-westerly "cross-faults", at Claim P-71890. Nevertheless, there are outcrop areas located along this magnetic zone, and an examination of these outcrops will reveal if this is the case, and if the cross-structures carry any gold mineralization.

In Claim P-71878, there is a small, weak magnetic anomaly located at the southwest part, and it may indicate the occurrence of a greenstone enclosure in the gralite, if it is not a diabase dike.

In Claim P-71882, the magnetic survey encountered a very narrow, weak indication which runs north-south across the claim. The high readings here are only about 100 gammas above background. However, in correlation with the geophysical survey data obtained on the neighbouring Newrich property to the north, it became apparent that this narrow zone indicated a narrow, persistent north-southerly structure, which is inferred as indicating a quartz-diabase dike cutting granite.

The electromagnetic survey was carried out to check the magnetic anomalies at the eastern part of the property. However, because of the fact that the lines are more or less parallel to the magnetic zone, the results only indicate that there are no conductive minerals at shallow depth along the east-westerly faults which cut the north-southerly magnetic zones. Furthermore, gold-bearing quartz veins similar to those occurring to the east of the property may not appear as an electromagnetic conductor.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS -

The magnetic survey has outlined some anomalous zones at the eastern part of the property, one of which could be accounted for by north-southerly diabase dikes cut by some easterly "cross-faults".

The electromagnetic results are inconclusive.

I recommend to check the outcrop areas at this part of the property, in the Summertime, to further evaluate the geophysical data.

The recommended geological examination should be accompanied by a limited amount of geochemical soil-sampling check-survey.

Respectfully submitted,

CANA EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LIMITED

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SSS:rw Encl. S. S. Szetu, Ph. D., Consulting Geologist.

Toronto, Ontario,

February 22nd, 1965.

