



42A12SE0262 63.1915 ROBB

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63.1915

COCHANE
G.F.D.L.

INTRODUCTION

THE PROPERTY

The property consists of twenty-five contiguous unpatented mining claims in a roughly rectangular block in south-central Robb Township, Porcupine Mining Division, District of Cochrane, Ontario, numbered as follows:

P-83750 to P-83757 incl. 8 Claims
P-83958 to P-83960 incl. 3 Claims
P-83847 to P-83854 incl. 8 Claims
P-83905 to P-83910 incl. 6 Claims

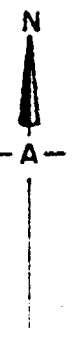
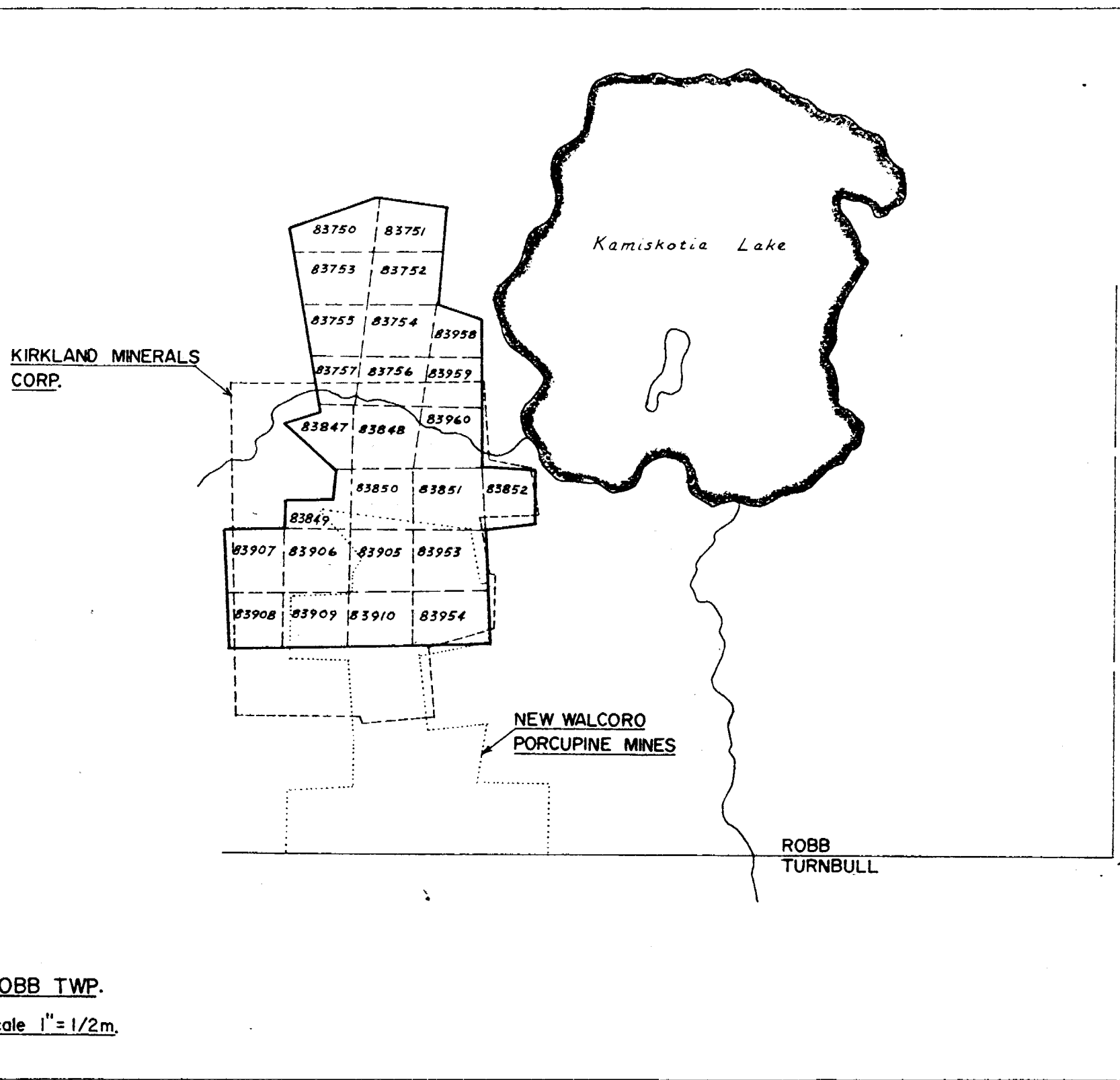
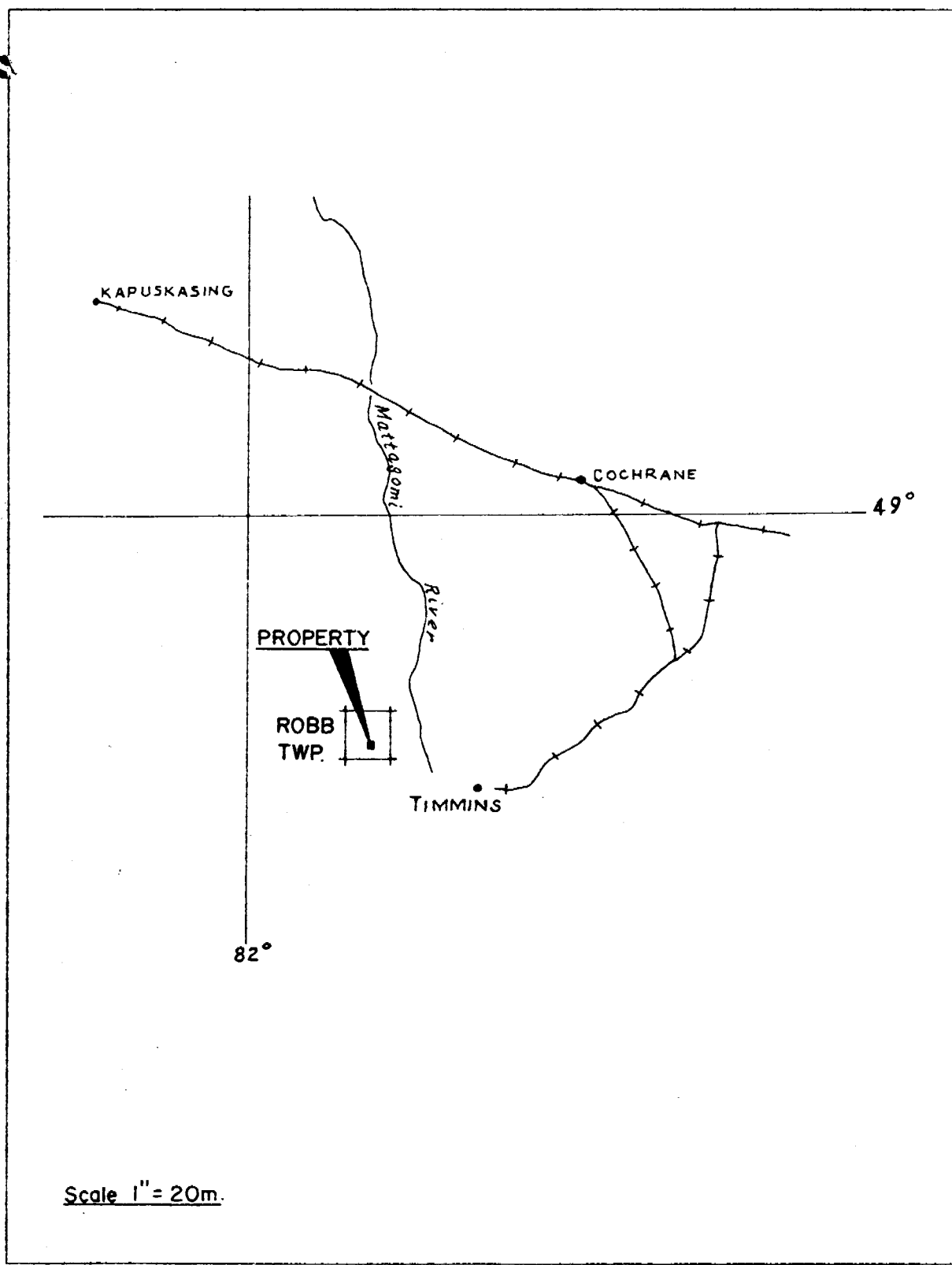
TOTAL 25 Claims

Recently used logging roads traverse the southern 8 claims. An abandoned core shack has collapsed on Claim 83954.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The northeastern claims are one claim width removed from the west shore of Kamiskotia Lake (Dwg. No. 5-147-1). The northeastern corner of Claim P-83852 lies about 400 feet from the shore at the southwest corner of the Lake.

Access can be readily had by float plane from South Porcupine to the Lake. Alternatively, a lumber road negotiable on foot in summer, or by skidoo in winter, skirts the southern end of the Lake, and it provides access from



Samwell

Work undertaken by
BARRINGER RESEARCH LTD, Toronto, Canada.

KAYJON MINERALS LIMITED	
ROBB TWP. - ONTARIO	
LOCALITY PLAN	
63-1915	
JUNE 1966	DWG. 5-147-1

Highway 516, at a point eighteen miles west from Timmins.

PREVIOUS WORK

(a) Ontario Department of Mines

The standard work on the area is the Ontario Department of Mines Vol. 53, Part 4, 1944, in which are two reports; the first by L. G. Berry, The Geology of the Robb-Jamieson Area, and the second, by S. A. Ferguson, 'Some Copper Properties in Robb, Jamieson and Godfrey Townships'. The gabbro is clearly depicted by a magnetic high on the aeromagnetic map of the area, O.D.M., G.S.C., Map 2300 G, Kamiskotia, and is interpreted as being the only quantitatively significant bedrock expression.

The gabbro body consists chiefly of plagioclase and pyroxene and exhibits good banding, which strikes N40°-60°W. In some places the pyroxene has been largely altered to hornblende. Spots of pegmatite consisting of coarse crystals of hornblende and plagioclase often with segregated blobs of magnetite, occur in many of these outcrops.

Native gold has been reported in quartz stringers associated with aplite, and other acidic rocks, lying conformable with the banding of gabbros.

A map on 1" = 1/4 mile of Robb Township supersedes the previous publication in detail. It was published in 1957 by the O.D.M., and is designated P 18.

(b) Young, Young and Gross Limited

Under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Gross, a geological and magnetic survey was conducted over the claims shown in Dwg. No. 5-147-1 during 1949- for New Walcoro Porcupine Mines. This survey provides the most accurate description of a mineralized quartz carbonate vein, which extends for over a thousand feet across the south-eastern claims, P-83854-P-83910. It is described thus:

"The main showing of Claim 31360. It consists of a quartz-carbonate vein cutting the gabbro country rock. The vein strikes $N70^{\circ}-75^{\circ}E$ and dips from $35^{\circ}-45^{\circ}$ to the north. The vein varies in width from 2-3 feet, and is exposed in two trenches over a strike length of roughly 200 feet. Sulphides, including pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite make up about 1% of the vein. The vein lies in a shear zone which is up to 20 feet wide, and strikes parallel to the vein, but dips $55^{\circ}-60^{\circ}$ to the north.

The vein has been explored for about 1000 feet along the strike by diamond drilling. The location of drill holes and sample sections are plotted in Map W-19 (Dwg. No. 5-147-2). Much of the core was relogged but all the vein material was missing as apparently the core was not split when samples were taken. The gabbro was checked for sulphide mineralization. One representative 5 foot section containing up to 1% pyrrhotite was assayed for nickel, but none was found."

A precis of the remainder of the report is as follows:

"Cross-sections through drill holes checked showed the attitude of the vein to be consistent. Assay results from cross-sections of the vein were too low to be of economic interest. The vein structure appears to be strong and continuous, and it is possible that ore shoots may occur in the vein further to the west, a hypothesis not contradicted by the magnetic survey.

Gabbroic outcrops on Kamiskotia Hill were carefully inspected for the presence of sulphides. A small amount of disseminated primary pyrite was found, as was some hydrothermal pyrite associated with quartz and carbonate in two old pits which extend over an area of about ten square feet, and thus do not appear to be of economic interest."

Gross recommended further drilling to examine the extension of the vein, a recommendation which carries as much weight now as it did in 1949.

(c) D. P. Robertson

Kirkland Minerals Corporation geologically and magnetically surveyed the property outlined in Dwg. No. 5-147-1 in 1959, through Sulmac Explorations Limited. This survey added some detail to the mineralogy of the Kamiskotia Hill gabbro, and defined the presence of aplite dykes. The outcropping rocks were divided into quartz gabbro, hornblende diorite gabbro, and quartz diorite. The pits mentioned in Gross's report were sampled for copper and gold. No gold was found, but one sample assayed 0.15% copper. The geological results of this investigation are included in the following report.

(d) Geotechnical Development Limited

A magnetic and electromagnetic survey was conducted over the claims shown in Dwg. 5-147-1 by the above company for Kayjon Minerals Limited. No conductors were found. As a result of the magnetic survey, the bedrock was divided into massive gabbros; banded, poorly magnetic gabbros; and banded magnetic gabbros. Previous work was reviewed, and some pertinent results were plotted on a map at 200'=1', which accompanies this report. A geochemical survey was recommended.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

With possibilities in banded base metal mineralization typical to the volcanic regional environment largely exhausted by previous work, the re-examination of the property centred on the economic potential offered by gold in quartz, the occurrence of disseminated nickel-bearing sulphides in the gabbro, and the possible association of other metals with the intrusive. To this end, a programme of combined geologic and geochemical sampling was carried out in the southern claims embracing the area of outcrop and known mineralization.

THE SURVEY

1. Assessment Data

For purposes of assessment credit, necessarily only the fifteen claims covered by the survey are presently pertinent. For these, the following details are supplied, the field operations being carried out in the period 9th - 21st May, 1966.

(a) Claims

P-83847 to P-83848	incl. 2 Claims
P-83849 to P-83854	incl. 6 Claims
P-83905 to P-83910	incl. 6 Claims
P-83757	1 Claim

(b) <u>Work</u>	<u>Man-days</u>	<u>Assessment Credit</u>
Sample collecting	12	84
Supervision	2	14
Interpretation & Report	2	14
Drafting and Typing	2	<u>14</u>
TOTAL		126

(c) Personnel Involved

J. B. Boniwell	Chief Geophysicist
J. L. Walker	Chief Geologist-Geochemist
L. M. Feasey	Party Chief
S. Van Will	Geologist's Assistant
D. R. Stone	Draftsman
Miss J. F. Barker	Typist

All of Barringer Research Limited, 304 Carlingview Drive, Rexdale, Ontario.

2. Results of Survey

Outcrops in the southern claims having previously been examined severally and thoroughly for gold without producing ore-grade material, the overburden covered areas now command attention. For resolving the extensions of the quartz vein near the south baseline and traced by diamond drilling across the

lines 80S and 84S, geochemical soil sampling was considered to be the most promising of the near-surface exploration techniques. Collection of a few soil samples was proposed across the known occurrence in order to test the validity of geochemical soil sampling in this area. Unfortunately, however, a detailed examination of the zone of interest showed the soils to be transported, and further, the area to be divided between outcrop on the one hand and swamp conditions on the other. Because of these conditions, soil samples could expect no relationship to bedrock, nor indeed to each other, due to the heterogeneity of soil types present. Drilling, therefore, is considered to be the only valid approach in order to define the extensions of these gold-bearing quartz veins.

As to possibilities in nickel, the gabbro was examined in order to determine whether or not the distribution of nickel therein would provide primary patterns to permit an evaluation of the nickel potential of the gabbro as a whole, both in near-surface concentrations and at depth.

Rock chip samples were collected along lines 400 feet apart and at sample intervals of 100 feet.

The analysis results for these provided values in nickel that are relatively low for a basic rock (Dwg. No. 5-147-3). The concentration ranges, which were selected after careful inspection of the data, combined with statistical calculation, are as follows:

Background Range 0-99 ppm
Threshold Range 100-143
Anomalous Range +143

No truly anomalous values were recorded. A few values lie within Threshold Range, all of which are directly associated with the occurrence of "aplitic" dykes, and hence show a geological variation rather than an association with mineralization.

The geochemical results, therefore, do not indicate any concentration of nickel in the gabbro, nor any primary halo which suggests nickel-bearing minerals in depth.

As an outside chance, a few selected samples of gabbro containing a high proportion of magnetite are being analyzed by emission spectrography to test for the presence of high vanadium and/or other metal concentrations which can be found in association with magnetite in basic rocks.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of this programme, it is concluded that the central gabbro body offers minimal potential. It is in outcrop exceedingly fresh and massive, and shows very little alteration. Its nickel content is low. The so-called aplite dykes that cut it are generally coarse grained and appear more as banded differentiates of the gabbro. This in part is suggested by the geochemical data which produce a nickel variation aligned along the aplite walls.

The most notable mineralization on the property is the gold-bearing quartz veining to the south of the main mass of the intrusive. However, the only recourse for extended exploration here is to undertake further drilling, and since such a considerable amount of drilling has already been undertaken without substantial encouragement, there is no realistic basis, and certainly no evidence to expect more.

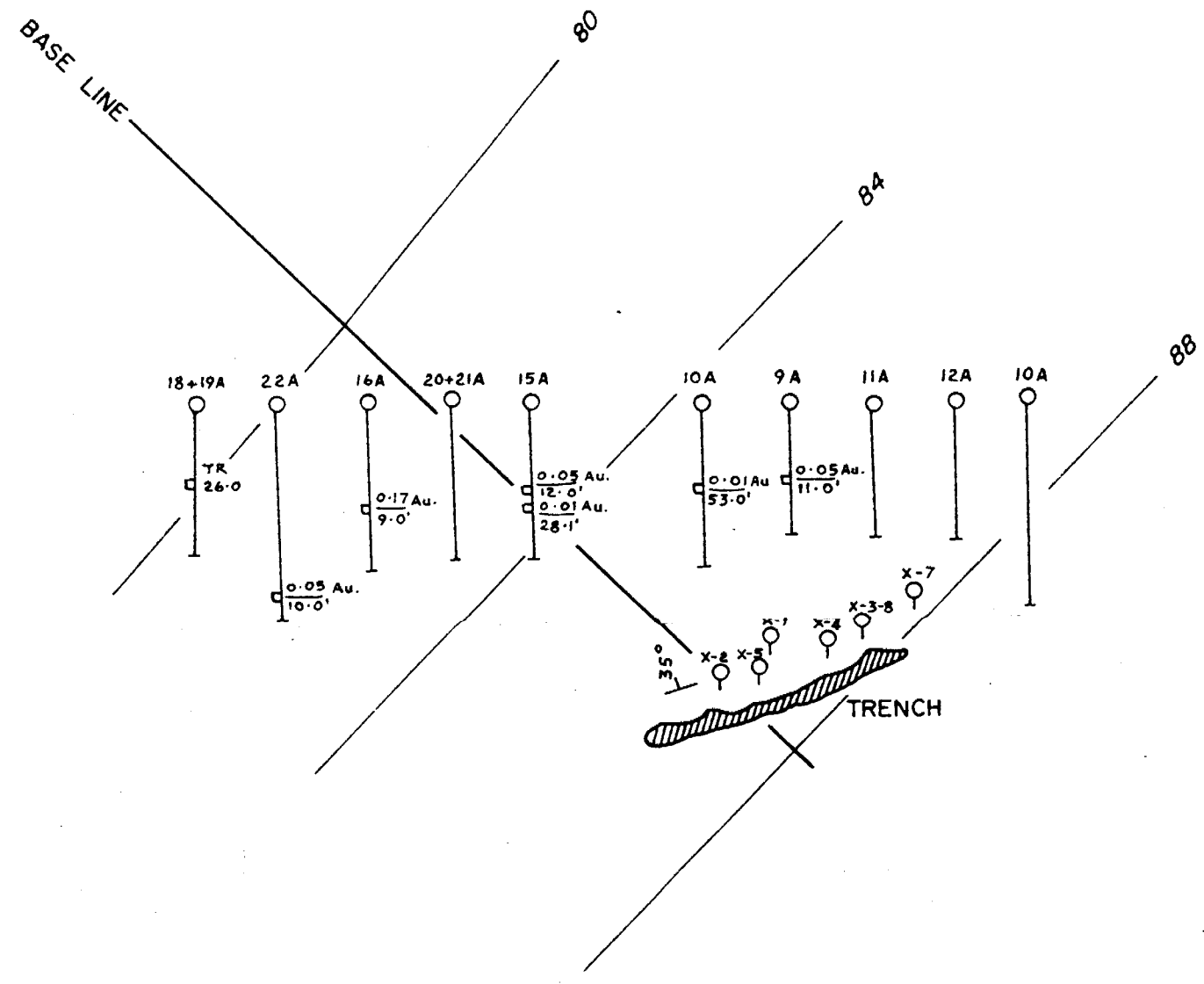
In view of these considerations, no recommendations are made.

BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED



John L. Walker
Chief Geologist-Geochemist

JLW:jb
June 14, 1966



Samuel

Work undertaken by
BARRINGER RESEARCH LTD, Toronto, Canada.

KAYJON MINERALS LIMITED		
ROBB TWP. - ONTARIO		
DRILLING PLAN		
63.1915		
JUNE 1966	Scale 1"=200'	DWG. 5-147-3

BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED
 145 BELFIELD ROAD
 REXDALE (TORONTO) ONTARIO

REPORT NO. 73 DATE June 7, 1966 LOCATION _____ SHEET 1

PROJECT 147-05 MATERIAL Rocks

NO. OF SAMPLES 186 COLLECTOR _____ DATE _____ ANALYST _____ DATE _____

REMARKS _____

C.t. No.	Sample No.	Ni ppm	Sample Number	Ni ppm	Sample Number	Ni ppm	Sample Number	Ni ppm
	L44 1w R1	75	L48s 4E	41	L56s 6w	56	L56s 8L	49
	L44s 1E R3	37	5E	60	7w	35	S.B.L.	54
	2E R4	56	6E	56	8w	69	L60S 182w	41
	3E	52	7E(20w)	39	9w	49	3w	52
	4E R6	60	8E	45	8w/10w	47	4w	50
	5E R7	54	S.B.L.	72	10w/11w	43	5w	50
	6E R8	47	L52s 1w	115	11w/12w	52	6w	75
	7E R9	47	2w	45	12w/13w	81	7w	63
	8E	47	1E(26w)	41	13w/14w	60	9w	60
	9E	45	2E	56	1E	66	10w	52
	S.B.L.	90	3E	69	2E	54	11w	50
	L 48s 1w	63	4E	45	3E	43	12w	58
	2w	260	5E	50	4E	81	13w	63
	3w	45	6E	47	5E	47	14w	84
	16w S.B.L.	47	7E	50	6E	45	15w	52
	17w(10E)	45	8E	63	7E	96	16w	60
	18w(9E)	56	S.B.L.	47	8E	50	17w	58
	1E	52	L56s 1w	47	9E	50	18w	66
	2E	49	4w	75	(17w) 10E	60	2E	47
	3E	50	5w	72	3+40w	56	3E	72

BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED
 145 BELFIELD ROAD
 REXDALE (TORONTO) ONTARIO

REPORT NO. 73 DATE _____ LOCATION _____ SHEET 2

PROJECT _____ MATERIAL _____

NO. OF SAMPLES _____ COLLECTOR _____ DATE _____ ANALYST _____ DATE _____

REMARKS _____

.t. No.	Sample No.	Ni ppm	Sample Number	Ni ppm	Sample Number	Ni ppm	Sample Number	Ni ppm
	L60s 4E	72	L64s 11w	60	L64s 12E	41	L68s 15w	37
	5E	66	12w	23	13E	47	16w	47
	6E	96	13w	87	14E	41	17w	41
	7E	84	14w	63	S.B.L.	45	18w	41
	8E	109	15w	65	L68s 1w	78	19w	20
	9E	69	16w	69	2w	84	20w	72
	10E	69	17w	81	2w	47	21w	60
	11E	93	18w	75	3w	58	1E	52
	11E 124	50	19w	54	3w	54	S.B.L.	41
	S.B.L.	45	20w	49	4w	43	L72s 1w	87
	L 64s 1w	47	BL 28w1E	52	5w	50	2w	54
	2w	49	2E	81	6w	127	3w	87
	3w	56	3E	75	7w	50	4w	69
	4w	96	5E	118	8w	45	5w	66
	5w	63	6E	60	9w	52	6w	45
	6w	50	7E	60	10w	63	7w	87
	7w	54	8E	115	11w	54	8w	45
	8w	58	9E	45	12w	56	assay 8w Ni	430
	9w	63	10E	33	13w	39	9w	41
	10w	56	11E(18w)	41	14w	54	10w	49



42A12SE0262 63.1915 ROBB

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The President and Directors,
Kayjon Minerals Limited,
1024-85 Richmond Street West,
Toronto, 1, Ontario.

Geophysical Surveys, Robb Twp. property

Gentlemen:

SUMMARY

A magnetic survey and electromagnetic check have been completed on Kayjon's 25-claim property west of Kamiskotia Lake, 10 miles northwest of Timmins.

The property is underlain by gabbroic rocks which on visual and magnetic evidence form three units. In the south, in the area of the old workings by New Walcoro, the granite is massive and has little magnetism. The central zone is strongly banded and magnetite rich bands are highly magnetic. The northern zone, largely covered by swamp, is non magnetic.

Shearing near the contact between the two southern zones was in part prospected about 20 years ago and gold-copper values found in a carbonate vein.

It is recommended that the two southern zones be examined by soil sampling, the central zone for nickel, the southern one for copper as the associate of gold. \$2,000.00 is a reasonable allowance for this work.

INTRODUCTION

In my report to your company dated September 7th, 1965, recommendations were made for a magnetic survey. This has now been completed with electromagnetic checks in appropriate places. In the present report the resulting data are reviewed and recommendations made for the next phase in the continuing programme.

The property

The property comprises 25 contiguous unpatented mining claims in a roughly rectangular block in south-central Robb Township, Porcupine Mining Division, District of Cochrane, Ontario, numbered as follows:

P-83750 to P-83757 inclusive	8
P-83958 to P-83960 inclusive	3
P-83847 to P-83854 inclusive	8
P-83905 to P-83910 inclusive	<u>6</u>
Total - -	<u>25</u>

Extensive woods operations are currently underway, cutting pine and poplar, in the 8 claims forming the southern two rows, and difficulty in relocating picket lines may be encountered. The cabin and trenches in the southeast claim may form a convenient tie point.

Location and Access

The northeastern claims are one claim removed from the west shore of Kamiskotia Lake. The northeast corner of claim P-83852 lies about 400 feet from the shore at the southwest corner of the lake.

Access by float plane, from South Porcupine for

example, may be conveniently made to the lake. Alternatively, the north end of the lake may be reached by car from Timmins, 10 miles distant, and either a boat used to cross the lake to the southern claims or the way made for half a mile on foot through the bush to the northern claims.

Economic Facilities

There are several small streams on the property which may suffice for drillings; if not, Kamiskotia Lake is not too far distant. The labour pool of the Timmins camp can be called upon. The hydro line might be run in from the Kam-Kotia mine 3 miles to the northeast, or alternatively from Jessop Township.

Previous work

The standard work on the area is Ontario Department of Mines Vol. 53, part 4, 1944, in which are two reports, the first, by L.G. Berry, "The Geology of the Robb-Jamieson Area", and the second, by S.A. Ferguson, "Some copper properties in Robb, Jamieson, and Godfrey Townships". The gabbro is clearly depicted by a magnetic high on the aeromagnetic map of the area, O.D.M., G.S.C. Map 2300G., "Kamiskotia".

Two assessment records are on file at the provincial geologist's office at Timmins. The southwest of the property is included on a geological map dated September, 1959 by D.F. Robertson of Sulmac for Kirkland Minerals Corporation Ltd., and the southeast part by a magnetic map

dated June 1949 by Young, Young and Gross Ltd., for New Walcoro Porcupine Mines Ltd.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS AND METHODS

The following instruments and methods for the survey were used under the direction of Mr. S. Gaimond and Mr. W. Walker.

- (1) Sharpe A-2 magnetometer with vertical intensity and sensitivity of 27.5 gammas per scale division. Base check method was used with a base control station at the north base line at line 72-S, and additional control stations were established at 800' intervals along the north and south base lines traversing the property in a northwest southeast direction.
- (2) Sharpe S.E.-200 electromagnetic unit by vertical loop parallel (or broadside method). Area surveyed with the S.E.-200 instrument comprises an 8-claim section in the south part of the property with E.M. traverses run to approximately 300' north of the south base line and covering all the property area south from the south base line.
- (3) McPhar (R.E.M.) vertical loop electromagnetic unit capacity 1,000 C.P.S. and 5,000 C.P.S. at 200' separation operated in line with transmission unit in front. Traverses run with McPhar E.M. unit covered all claim areas of the property north from the south base line.

SURVEY DATA

Magnetometer and electromagnetic geophysical surveys

were carried out by Geo-Technical Development Co. Limited during the periods of August, 1965 and March 1966.

The base lines for the line grid were oriented in a northwest direction and picket lines were out to the northeast and southwest at 400' intervals from the base lines.

Magnetic survey instrument readings were taken at 100' intervals along traverses over all the picket line grid and E.M. survey traverses were run as check survey traverses covering the south part and sections in the north part of the property.

The total mileage of lines out and chained including the base lines, is 17.66 miles.

The total mileage of the magnetometer survey traverses run was 15.39 miles with a total of 813 readings taken along the lines. A total of 562 miles of electromagnetic survey traverses were also made with 297 readings taken.

The number of 8-hour man-days required to complete the survey was as follows:

	<u>8-Hour Man-days</u>	<u>Attributable to Assessment work</u>
Line cutting and chaining	66	66
Geophysical survey	36 x 7	252
Supervision and inter- pretation	9 x 7	63
Drafting	17 x 7	119
Typing	<u>2 x 7</u>	<u>14</u>
	<u>130</u>	<u>514</u>

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The southern claims are on Kamiskotia Hill and have a large percentage of outcrop. For the greater part this is gabbroic and the only other rock mapped is aplite. The gabbroic rocks were mapped by D.P. Robertson of Sulmac as quartz gabbro, quartz diorite, and hornblende diorite-gabbro, and the aplite as dykes. Most of the northern claims are covered with a large percentage of swamp, but surrounding outcrops indicate that they too are underlain by gabbro.

From the magnetic survey three divisions within the gabbroic rocks may be considered. In the southeast, the uniformly-grained gabbro has little magnetism, and the magnetic contours change from E.N.E. in the southeastern claim, through E-W to E.N.E. in the southwestern claim where the magnetic contours suggest foliation. To the northwest of this zone the magnetic contours trend northwest, following the trend of banding in the gabbro, which is paralleled by the aplite dykes. Dark and light bands are common and Gross noted that the highly magnetic bands contain considerable magnetite. The common patches of coarse gabbro, commonly hornblende apparently gave rise to the contacts, drawn by Robertson, which are now seen to cut across the magnetic N.W. trending bands. To the northwest the magnetic contrast in the banded unit is much decreased. Over the northern and northwestern swampy area, magnetic features are broad and low.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Changes in our concepts of the economic geology may be anticipated following the next phase of work. The factual data noted in my earlier report may be conveniently repeated.

The initial interest in the property came about from the discovery of sulphide mineralization by following up magnetic indications in the current programme on the adjacent property to the northwest. The conditions appear to continue onto your company's property.

In the southeast, the New Walcoro map shows pre-1949 drilling on an east-west zone about 100 feet south of the north boundary of claim P-83854 with 10 Xray holes over a length of 1,000 feet. The zone drilled is followed by narrow parallel magnetic high and low zones on the New Walcoro map. A 2 to 3 foot wide quartz-carbonate vein occurs in a shear zone 20 feet wide. The sulphides were reported to include pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, making up 1% of the vein zone.

Where drilled, the shear does not coincide with the boundary between the high and low magnetic zones; there is a suggestion of a series of shears on echelon running east along and from the contact.

In broader terms, the magnetic survey has delimited areas for further work. The electromagnetic check survey indicates no conductors. The continuing programme is therefore designed to explore for nickel in the magnetic highs (the nickel at Texmont, for example is

commonly non-conductive) and for gold along the southern shears.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The gabbro which underlies the property is three part; the economic possibilities of the central banded gabbro lie with nickel, and of the southern sheared part in gold with copper associated.

It is recommended that these areas be tested for these types of mineralisation by systematic geochemical soil sampling. Samples should be taken in the 'B' soil horizon between the organic 'A' and loose rock 'C' soils, on the existing lines at 50 foot intervals. About 500 will be required in the central area, and these should be analysed for nickel. In the southern area, about 200 samples will be required. Analyses can be more readily performed for the copper associate of gold and this method is recommended.

The relationship of the resulting data should be correlated with the magnetic data and structures evident from a photogeological study. A cost of about \$2,000.00 should be foreseen.

Requirements for stripping, trenching and test-drilling might be expected to be forthcoming at this stage, with precise locations to be determined by the geologist in charge in the field.

Respectfully submitted,


W. WALKER, F.G.A.C.

WWS

March 28th., 1966.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - PROCEDURE RECORD



42A12SE0262 63.1915 ROBB

900

APPLICANT George Noel Milner

AREA Robb Township, Porcupine Mining Division

CLAIM NOS. P83847 to P83854 inclusive, P83905 to 83905 inclusive and P83757

SAMPLING DATA

ANALYSIS DATA

Sampling dates .9/5/66..... To 21/5/66	Analysis dates .5/6/66..... To 7/6/66..
Sampler(s) .L. M. Feasey and E.S. VanWill.	Analyst(s) .N. Gibson and B. Kaldenbach...
..both of 304 Carlingview Drive, Rexdale,
..Ontario.....
Sampling method rock in grid pattern....	<u>METHODS</u>
Sample depth .N/A.....	Values in PPM PPM Cu Pb Zn Ag (Ni) Co.
Average Sample Weight ..20. gm.....	As Others.....
Horizon SampledN/A.....	Field Analysis (.....tests) ..Nil.....
Horizon DevelopmentN/A.....	Field lab Analysis (.....tests) Nil...
Terrain. mainly flat or gently undulating
Sample Preparation rocks crushed to
..200. mesh.....	Commercial Laboratory (.186...tests)...
.....	..Barringer Research Limited.....
General	General
.....

COMMENTS _____

Signed J. Waller
 Date 17th February 1967

File: 63,1915

THE MINING ACT

Assessment Work Credits

Name: GEORGE N. MILNER,

Township or Area: ROBB TWP.

Number of Assessment work days per claim:

Geophysical nil

Geological 10.5 Geochemical

Mining Claims: P 83847 to 83850 inclusive

P 83854

P 83905 to 83910 inclusive

P 83757

NOTE: Credits have not been allowed for P 83851, 83852 and 83853
as they were not covered by the survey.

W6606.83750



ONTARIO

THE MINING ACT REPORT OF WORK

A separate form is required for each type of work to be recorded.

To the Recorder of Porcupine Mining Division

G.N. MILNER, name of Recorded Holder A 37138 Miner's Licence

1024-85 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario Post Office Address

do hereby report the performance of 514 days of geophysical survey type of work

not before reported to be applied on the following contiguous claims

Table with 6 columns: Claim No., Days, Claim No., Days, Claim No., Days. Lists claims P-83750 through P-83847 with 20.5 days each.

All the work was performed on Mining Claim (s) 25 claims as listed above (In the case of geological and/or geophysical survey (s) where more than 18 claims are involved attach a schedule)

READ CAREFULLY: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS REQUIRED BY THE MINING RECORDER.

- For Manual Work, Stripping or Opening up of Mines, Sinking Shafts or Other Actual Mining Operations - Names and addresses of the men who performed the work and the dates and hours of their employment.
For Diamond and other Core Drilling - Footage, No. and angle of holes and diameter of core. Name and address of owner or operator of drill. Dates when drilling was done. Signed core log and sketch in duplicate.
For Compressed Air or Other Power Driven or Mechanical Equipment
Type of drill or equipment. Names and addresses of men engaged in operating equipment and the dates and hours of their employment.
For Power Stripping - Type of equipment. Name and address of owner or operator. Amount expended. Dates on which work was done. Proof of actual cost must be submitted within 30 days of recording.
With each of the above types of work sketches are required to show the location and extent of the work in relation to the nearest claim post. In the case of diamond or other core drilling the sketch must be submitted in duplicate.
For Geological and Geophysical Survey - The names and addresses of men employed as well as dates. Type of instrument used in the case of geophysical survey. Reports and maps in duplicate must be filed with the Minister within 60 days of recording.
For Land Survey - the name and address of Ontario Land surveyor.

The Required Information is as Follows: (Attach a list if this space is insufficient)

Report and map of Geophysical Survey covering 25-claim property in Robb Township, Ontario.

Date 29th March, 1966

Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent

The Mining Act Certificate Verifying Report of Work

I, W. Walker, F.G.A.C., of Chew-Walker Associates, prepared report of Geo-Technical Development Co. Limited, 708-62 Richmond St. W. Toronto, Ontario.

hereby certify:

- 1. That I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the report of work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion.
2. That the annexed report is true.

Dated March 28th, 19 66

Signature

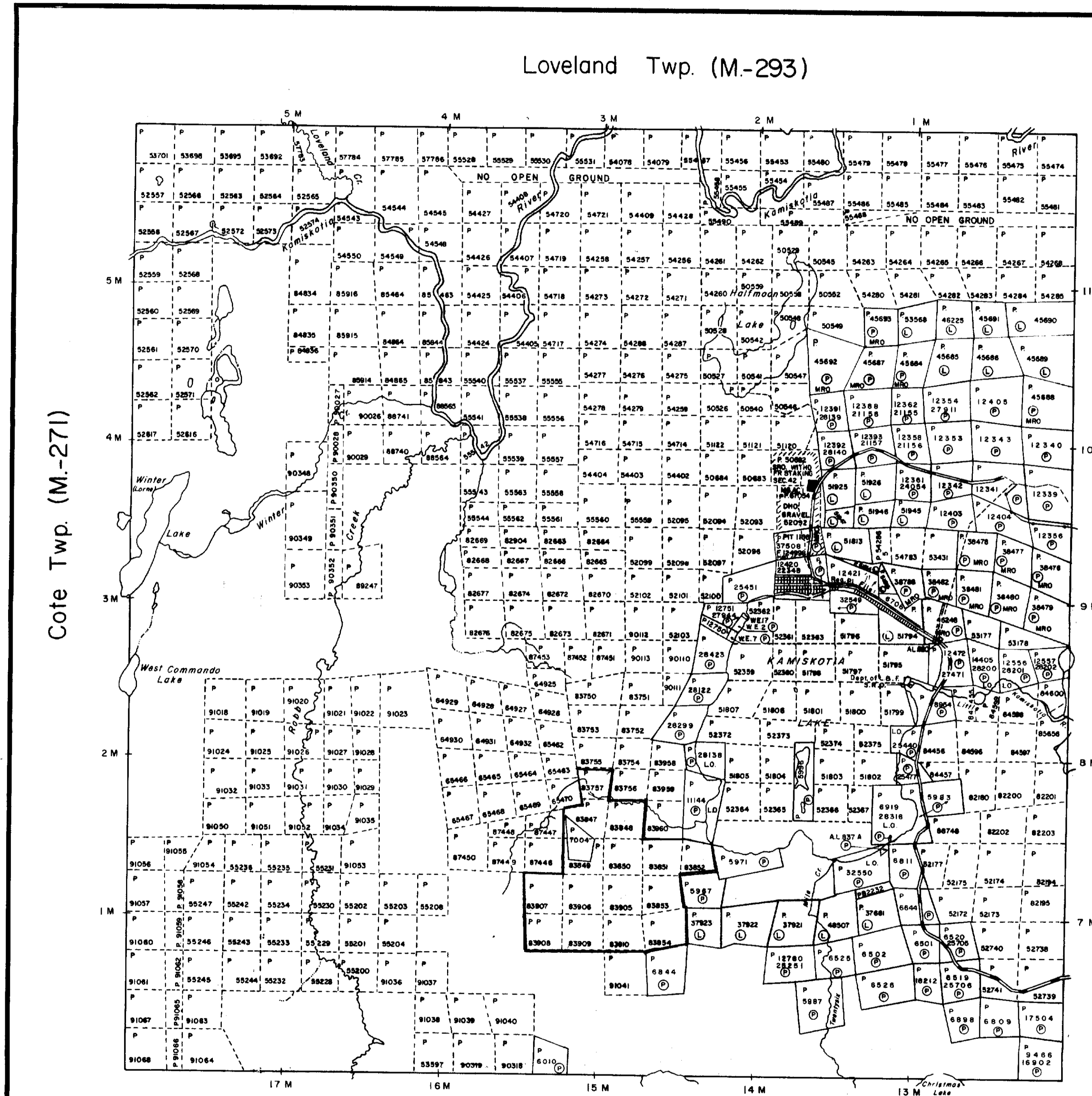
THE PENALTY FOR MAKING A FALSE STATEMENT IN THIS REPORT AND/OR CERTIFICATE IS \$500. OR SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH

W 303

W 303

TRIM LINE

Loveland Twp. (M.-293)



THE TOWNSHIP OF

ROBB

DISTRICT OF COCHRANE

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH=40 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	Ⓟ
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S.
LEASES	Ⓛ
LOCATED LAND	LOC.
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L.O.
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M.R.O.
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O.
ROADS	—
IMPROVED ROADS	—
KING'S HIGHWAYS	—
RAILWAYS	—
POWER LINES	—
MARSH OR MUSKEG	—
MINES	Ⓜ
CANCELLED	Ⓢ

NOTES

400' Surface Rights Reservation around all Lakes and Rivers.

DATE OF ISSUE

NOV 18 1966

ONTARIO DEPT. OF MINES

ONT. DEPT. OF MINES
MINING LANDS BR.

THIS MAP FOR CHECKING
PURPOSES ONLY - MUST
NOT BE SOLD.

PLAN NO.-M.309

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

— ONTARIO —

Jamieson Twp. (M.-288)

ROBB TWP

Cote Twp. (M.-271)

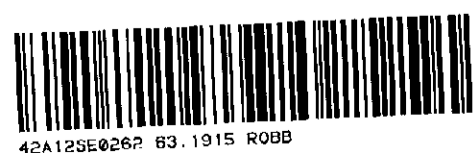
Turnbull Twp. (M.-316)

TRIM LINE

ROBB TWP

W 303

W 303





63.1915

KAYJON MINERALS LIMITED
ROBB TWP - ONTARIO
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
NCKEL ppm
JUNE 1966
Scale 1" = 200'
DWG. S-147-2

Work undertaken by
BARRINGER RESEARCH LTD, Toronto, Canada 21854/10



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