



see drill file #13 EDWARDS TWP.

REPORT ON
GREAT BEAR SILVER MINES LIMITED
EDWARDS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO. SHEET 42 A/NE

SUMMARY - DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM 1974

The group consisting of 34 claims (L-373522 - L373555 inclusive) is located about eight miles north east of Iroquois Falls.

Access to the property was made from the Abitibi Company road from Iroquois Falls at Mile 10. Trail distance about 4½ miles.

An old trail takes off from the south east end of a large gravel pit and from this a trail led to an old D.D.H. G.L. #14, from there the trail was extended to the N.W. boundary of the G.B.S.M. group. Thence south and south east down B.L. #1.

A camp was established about 200' south of (L-184S, 11 West).

The core has been stored about 50 S.E. of the camp clearing.

The topography is quite flat except that every small brook has carved a deep ravine in the varved silty sediments, making trail construction anywhere near Edwards Creek rather difficult.

The transportation vehicle used was a swamp buggy which appears to be the only practical means of land movement during the late summer. There were numerous swampy areas encountered that would not have supported a John Dere.

Dead falls and the fact that a large portion of the property appeared to be prime growth with heights of well over sixty five feet made trail cutting slow.

Due to the height of the trees and overlapping of top growth, trail location by plane is not possible and by helicopter is not much better.

Movement by water is possible from the property to the power dam at Twin Falls (about six miles by road from Iroquois Falls with a water route of eleven miles).

The Abitibi Company river fleet has been mothballed. A local resident Harold Peever (a former long time diamond driller) has a boat that will carry an 8 ton load (74 rate \$12.00 per hour), also a log float buoyant enough for a small cat or drill rig.

The cost of drill moves by helicopter was estimated from 800-1200 dollars (i.e. if the load was 10 tons, the cost would be 800 - 900 dollars).

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Old logging roads in the area are largely extint. There is no car or boat rental agency in Iroquois Falls.

GEOLOGY:

A 1973 publication ("Preliminary Map P. 853) by Ontario Division of Mines of Edwards Township gives the provisional geological interpretation as well as aeromagnetic map and a summary of geophysical and diamond drill information that is on file at the Kirkland Lake Office.

It is understood that the topographical map of the area (SHEET 42 A/NE) is under revision. At present there is no contour map of the area available.

It was noted that the south boundary of Wesley Township (East of Edwards) was in the process of being recut out. At the present time there is no indications visible of the location of the north and east boundary of Edwards Township.

An outcrop of Gabbro (60') was noted at 2NE on line 108 S, with volcanic flows to the south on L-112S/

The recording office for the Iroquois Falls area is at Kirkland Lake.

DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS:

Four holes were drilled to investigate the four main geophysical E.M. Conductors located on the group. Total footage drilled was 2,017.

The greatest vertical depth of overburden encountered was 122'. The overburden consisted of varved sediments (a sticky mud). Minor consolidated till and boulders were encountered resting on bed rock.

Rock types encountered included Gabbro and peridotite intrusive rocks and various gradational phases of intermediate to felsic and mafic volcanics and a black siltstone.

Except for the possibility, the peridotite none of the rock types appear to fit into a clear cut visible resemblance to the named varieties.

The rocks are all quite massive with almost no indications of movement and quite lean on joining planes. Mineralization is also scrumpy.

The black siltstone is composed of layered bands of a fine grained black silty material alternating with the lesser bands of a gray feldspathic material. Graphite is present but not extra high. Some distortion is present.

Magnetite is not present in the siltstones, pyrite is present as fine disseminated streaks in amounts of usually 5-10%. Pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite was observed in one occurrence.

Apart from the siltstone sections, the only interesting sulphide mineralization was a 2.2' section in first hole, running 5-10% irregular blebs and streaks of pyrr. on a flowage section. A trace of pyrite and minor traces of chalcopyrite and sphalerite were also observed. Several small irregular streaks of sphalerite were also observed near the Turam anomaly on the last hole.

CONCLUSIONS:

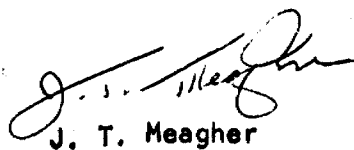
It would appear that the magnetics outlined on the property are related wholly to the disseminated magnetite present in basic intrusives.

The Turam E.M. anomalies are as advertised. That is small conductors of medium strength. The conducting material is composed of minor graphite in black siltstones and carrying 5-10% sulphides, largely pyrite but occasionally Pyrr, and a trace of chalcopyrite is present.

The various rock types present on the property are all quite massive and have suffered little disturbances, except for the siltstone.

The best possibility for a large deposit of sulphides would be a definite coincidental magnetometer and a strong Turam anomaly, in a structure that has possibilities of major deformation.

October 7, 1974


J. T. Meagher