



MINING DIVISION

RFCEIPT No.

Ganadian Javolin Limited

Norlex Mines Property

Whitefish Bay Area, Kenora District

Introduction

The property of Norlex Mines under option to Canadian Javelin Limited consists of twenty (20) contiguous unsurveyed mining claims located as shown on the accompanying index map and occupying approximately forty (40) acres each. (totalling 800 acres)

The claim group is located some twelve miles south of the town of Kenora and covers part of the Eastern Peninsula and surrounding waters. Access is achieved by either boat or aircraft from Kenora. These claims, originally due to expire on March 21, 1967, have been extended until September 29, 1967, under the following Licence Nos:

K38186	K38191	K38196	K38201
K38187	K38192	K38197	K38202
K38188	K38193	K38198	K38203
K38189	K38194	K38199	K38204
K38190	K38195	K38200	K38205

General Geology

The oldest rocks of the area are massive and pillowed mafic metavolcanics mostly basalts. The rocks are altered in places adjacent to shear zones and narrow lenses of more felsic volcanic rocks. Fragmented felsic volcanics overlie the basalts in the north and south parts of the area. The formations trend northwest-southeast with quite steep dips. Published information indicates that the claim group is situated along the northern limb of a regional anticlinal structure (Ontario Dept. of Mines P. 401). It is also shown that a geological contact between predominately basalts and intrusive gabbroic rocks traverses the property roughly parallel to the anticlinal axis. Outcrop is abundant in the area and has been adequately noted on the published maps.

Several indications of mineralization have been noted within the map area with chalcopyrite seen in association with the geologic contact within the claim group.

Previous Work

The geology of the area has been detailed by the Ontario Dept. of Mines and is enclosed as part of this report.

The known mineral occurrences on the property have been investigated by trenching by the owners. This work has disclosed disseminated chalcopyrite along with pyrrhotite and pyrite in graphitic tuffs and schists. Three of the four trenches were sampled by Canadian Javelin and the results of the assays indicated the presence of copper and zinc minerals.

An electromagnetic survey was also conducted by the previous owners using McPhar 1000/5000 cycle equipment. Twenty electromagnetic anomalies were outlined in this survey and are shown on the

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accompanying maps.

A magnetic survey was also completed and indicated the presence of two broad magnetic linears trending across the property. The anomalous zones are thought to depict lithological differences in the rock and it is noted that the magnetic trend roughly parallels that of the electromagnetic anomalies.

1967 Field Work

It was decided to test the electromagnetic zones by a series of short diamond drill holes. The hole locations are shown on the accompaying maps and the drill hole sections and logs describe each drill hole in more detail. In all, ten drill holes with an aggregate footage of 1950 feet were completed.

In order to complete the geophysical survey of the property approximately ten miles of line were run over the ice using the McPhar V. H. E. M. instrument. Some 505 stations were occupied.

Results

The horizontal loop type survey failed to turn up any new conductors. However, a minor amount of electromagnetic work over the known land conductors confirmed their presence prior to the drilling.

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The drilling did not prove any significant amount of economic mineralization. All of the holes penetrated the conductive zones and

generally indicated the presence of graphite and pyrrhotite as being the cause of the electromagnetic anomalies. Several samples were sent out for check assays and their results confirmed the visual estimates.

Conclusions

The strongest of the conductive zones and those associated with sulphide mineralization were tested by diamond drilling. The geophysical survey failed to turn up any new conductors in the water claims. The above results indicate that with the information available further work is not recommended.

> Peter LaRush May, 1967

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