



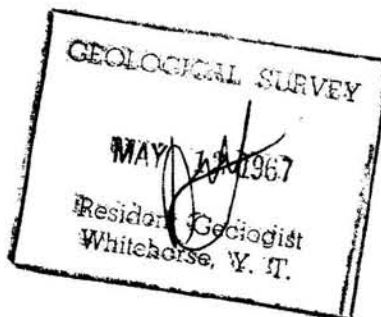
GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
 TEXMONT MINES LIMITED
 BANK 13 CLAIM GROUP
 CLAIM SHEET 105 K-2
 Lat. 62° 11' Long. 132° 51'
 MOOSE LAKE, SWIM LAKES AREA, YUKON TERRITORY
 by S. GUIMOND, B.Sc.
 May 6 - 14, 1966 017548

This report has been examined by
 the Chief Geologist, Yukon Unit.
 Accepted as being worth by:
P. C. Yidley
 CHIEF GEOLOGIST

Approved as being worth the amount
 of \$ 2865.40
A. E. ...
 CHIEF OF DIVISION

Accepted as being research work
 under Section 35 of Yukon Quartz
 Mining Act
[Signature]
 COMMISSIONER OF YUKON

Toronto, Ontario



March 8, 1967

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PLAN:

Texmont Mines Limited

Magnetometer and Electromagnetometer
Surveys upon Moose Lake Property
Yukon Territory.

Scale: 1" = 200'

May 6 to 14, 1966.

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL ELECTROMAGNETIC AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

TEXMONT MINES LIMITED

BANK 1 - 13 CLAIM GROUP

MOCSE LAKE, SWIM LAKES AREA, YUKON TERRITORY.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a Crone Electromagnetic Survey and a Magnetometer Survey conducted by Texmont Mines Limited on the Bank 1 - 13 claim group purchased by E.F. Carr and optioned by the company on Mocse Lake, Swim Lakes Area, Yukon Territory.

The line cutting and chaining was done during April and first part of May, being completed on May 10, 1966. The geophysical surveys were carried out just before break-up during the period from May 6 to May 14, 1966.

The results are mapped on the accompanying plan dated May 6 - 14, 1966.

2. PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of 13 unpatented mining claims, listed in Form B, Grouping Certificate No. 1712 Q issued to E.F. Carr on February 23, 1967. as follows:

<u>Grant Nos.</u>	<u>Claim</u>	<u>Grant Nos.</u>	<u>Claim</u>
Y 1757	Bank 1	Y 1575	Bank 9
Y 1758	Bank 2	Y 1576	Bank 10
Y 1759	Bank 3	Y 1577	Bank 11
Y 1760	Bank 4	Y 1578	Bank 12
Y 1761	Bank 5	Y 1579	Bank 13
Y 1762	Bank 6		
Y 1763	Bank 7		
Y 1764	Bank 8		

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory, Claim Sheet 105-K-2.

These claims are located on Moose Lake of the Swim Lakes area. Approximate latitude is $62^{\circ} 11'$ and longitude $132^{\circ} 51'$. They are 125 miles from Whitehorse at azimuth 36° , and 9 miles northwesterly of Ross River village on the old Canal Road where it crosses the upper part of Pelly River.

Access was made from Whitehorse in one hour and twenty minutes with Great Northern Airways' Beaver plane equipped with ski-wheels.

3. GENERAL GEOLOGY

The property is situated on Moose Lake at the south foothills of the Anvil Mountain Range. Its highest peak is Mount Nye of 6,763 feet above mean sea level elevation. Mount Nye is at the head of Vangorda Creek which drains into the Pelly River. The elevation of Moose Lake is about 3,100 feet above mean sea level. It drains southward also into the Pelly River which flows northwestward along the major Tintina Fault. The property is about 12 miles to the southeast of Vangorda Mines and 4 miles east of Twin (Kerr-Addison Mines).

The mineralization of the above deposits appear to be mainly galena, sphalerite and silver associated with minor magnetite and graphite in sericitic schists near granitic rock contacts. Their southeast striking geological structure appears to be swinging to the northeast at the south of the property.

Seven localities of outcrops of quartz sericitic schists were seen on the northwestern portion of the property. These are marked on the geophysical plan. Most of these surface rocks are leached and rusty with hematite-limonite staining. These surface rocks are too leached for trace elements analyses. Two outcrops near the lakeshore at the campsite and just north of the Base Line are sluffed and crumpled, indicating faulting along this part of the lakeshore.

One grab sample, number K-35, from 38 + 60E and 2 + 00S was analysed and yielded 0.02% Zn, Trace Pb and Nil Ag.

The overburden is not thick in this part and the topography rises from the lakeshore to about 100 feet above the lake at the north boundary. Most of this area, consisting of claims Bank 2, 3 and 5, could be soil sampled for geochemical analyses. This area comprises about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the property, the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ are mainly water claims on Moose Lake. This lake was formed by glaciers. Erratic boulders were seen in the vicinity of L 30 E on the northwest shore. The south shore is mainly flat and strewn with glacial granitic boulders.

The survey was done just before break-up and the ground to the northwest part of the claims was still partly blanketed with thin ice and snow. There was sufficient time to do the main geophysical job but the party had to be taken out by helicopter to Loss River and thence by fixed wing plane to Whitehorse.

4. GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

Anomalous wide negative readings were obtained on transverse lines L24E, L27E, L40E and L87E. The highest readings on these lines were -4, -8, -4 and -5 successively. Vertical loop checks were run in most of these vicinities as well as low frequency on L27E and did not pick up significant anomalies.

The only unusual feature of the L27E anomaly was that low frequency gave nulls at Sta. 188 of 2° wide, Sta.'s 19 - 218 of 20° wide having extremely sharp edges, Sta.'s. 22 - 248 of 8° wide and thence back to normal 2 - 4° wide to the south. Nulls over the ice averaged 8 - 20° wide and overland 2 - 8° wide. It was noticed that traverses run up steep hillsides produced low positive readings which was confirmed by low frequency.

The above anomalous readings could be caused by lake bottom effect or flat conductors.

The magnetometer survey delineated three main isolated zones which exceeded background magnetic intensity by +50 to +150 gammas. Two of these zones appear to be related to each other and to the general schistosity striking east-northeast. The third magnetic anomaly is beneath Mose Lake and striking obliquely to the northwest. This anomaly coincides with the anomalous E.M. on L27E.

One erratic of 386 gammas was read on L30E at 128. Movement a few feet in any direction reduced the reading to normal background. It is thought that this was caused by lakeshore boulders.

The three magnetic anomalies described above could be in sericitic schist with slightly higher amount of disseminated magnetite than the surrounding background of 150 gammas.

5. GEOPHYSICAL EQUIPMENT AND METHODS

A Grone J.E.H. electromagnetic dual frequency, 18 volt, unit was used for the survey. This instrument has a high frequency of 1,800 c.p.s. and a low frequency of 480 c.p.s. Mainly the high frequency was used for this survey. The unit is a two-man operated instrument, each with transmitter-receiver to cancel elevation effects.

The main method employed was the high frequency horizontal loop, in line method. That is, both operators are on the same traverse line at 300 feet apart, facing opposite directions at right angles to the line. They transmit and receive in turn, reading the dip angles. The algebraic sum of the two readings is recorded on the station half way between the operators.

In the vertical loop, broadside method, each operator stands on successive traverse lines facing one another. One operator always transmits and the other receives. The dip angle is plotted half way between the operators. This method along with low frequency horizontal loop in line method is used for checking and to obtain additional information of the main method described above.

The magnetometer survey was done with the new electronic McPhar M-500A Fluxgate Magnetometer. This instrument measures vertical magnetic intensities directly in gammas. It is self-levelling, and a self-cancelling circuit permits rapid, accurate measurements without calculations. Maximum sensitivity is 20 gammas per scale division on the 1,000 gamma range.

Base Line control loop method was used for the survey. Station 45N on the Base Line was chosen as the magnetic base station with instrument set at 100 gammas. A suitable day of mild magnetic fluctuations was chosen to establish 31 base control stations on the Base Line from 0 to 9,000 feet east, at 300 foot intervals. The traverse lines were run by loop method and only very slight diurnal corrections were necessary.

6. SURVEY DATA

A due E-W Base Line was cut and chained across the northern part of the property for a distance of 9,000 feet. Thirty one traverse lines were turned due south, at right angles to the Base Line to cover the property. Three east-westerly tie lines totalling 10,400 feet were cut to tie the traverse lines at the south boundary.

The total mileage of the lines cut and chained, including Base Line and tielines, is 23.2 miles.

The total mileage of the electromagnetic survey is 21 miles with 1,103 readings and magnetometer survey 19.5 miles with 1,018 observations.

7. EXPENDITURES

Texmont Mines Limited

May and June, 1966.

Line cutting and Chaining

E. Blackwood, Contractor, \$1,300.00
Toronto, Ontario

Salaries - Geophysical operators and Geologist

K. Reading, \$148.75
R.R. 1,
Markham, Ontario

S. Guimond, \$232.50 381.25
147 Eastwood Ave.,
Scarboro, Ontario

Travelling expenses in Yukon 526.75

Equipment rental 200.00

Camp supplies and expenses 457.40

TOTAL \$2,865.40

I hereby certify that the above expenditures are true and were incurred on a geophysical survey of the property.

S. Guimond
Stanislas K. Guimond, B.Sc.

Stanislas K. Guimond appeared before me on the 17th day of March, 1967 at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario and solemnly declared and certified before me that the foregoing information is true and correct and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Robert Boyce
A Notary Public in and for the Province of Ontario

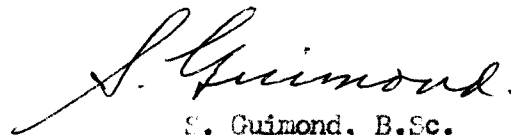
2100 232 P
1007 41 AUG 20
13-20M

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The claims Bank 1, 12 and 13 overstaked and are overlapping the Sea Claims.

It is recommended that the status of the remaining claims be settled and if decided in favor of the company, that soil sampling for geochemical analyses be done on claims Bank 2, 3 and 5. It is further recommended that a gravity survey be done on the property.

Respectfully submitted,

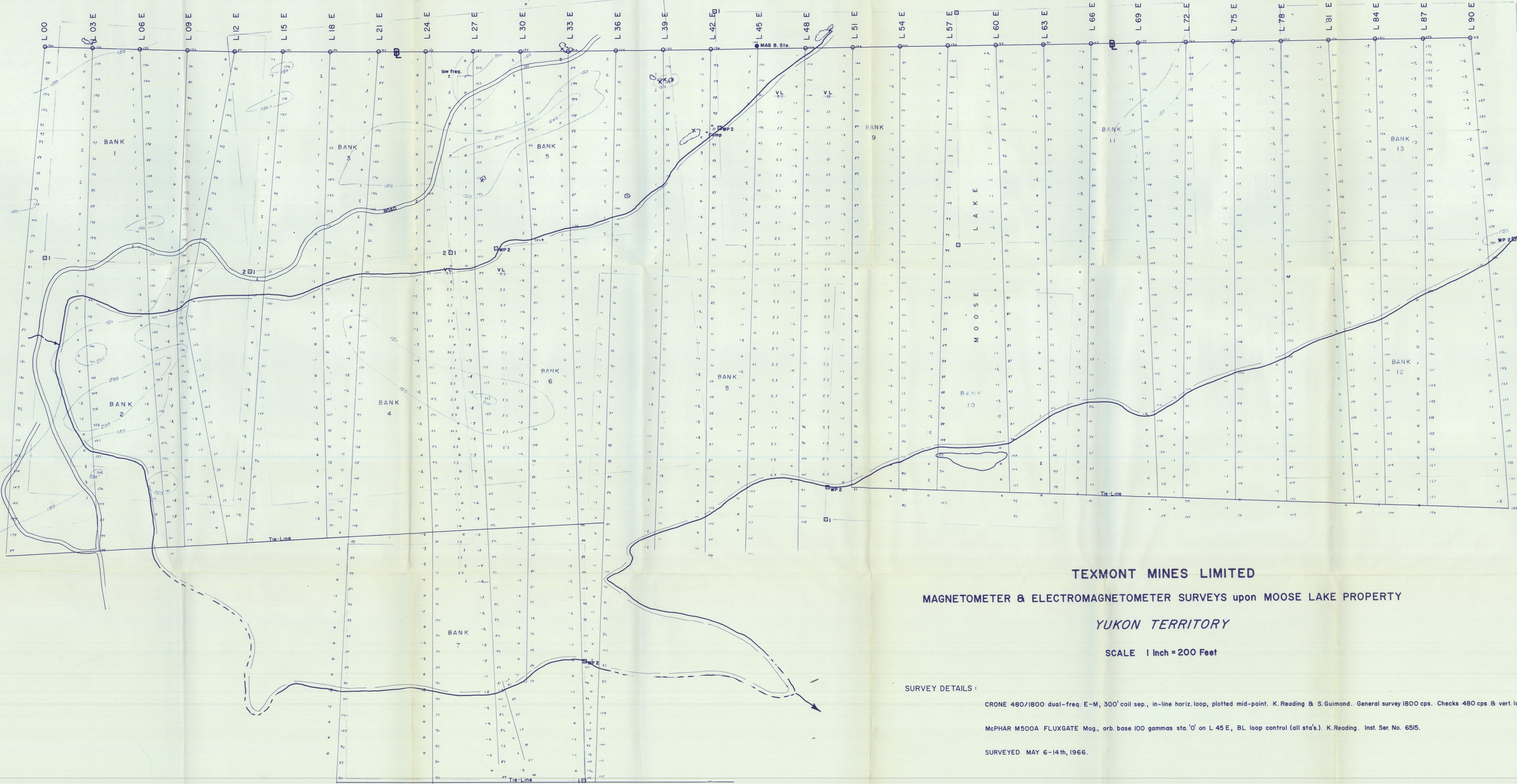

S. Guimond, B.Sc.
Geologist

APPENDIX 1

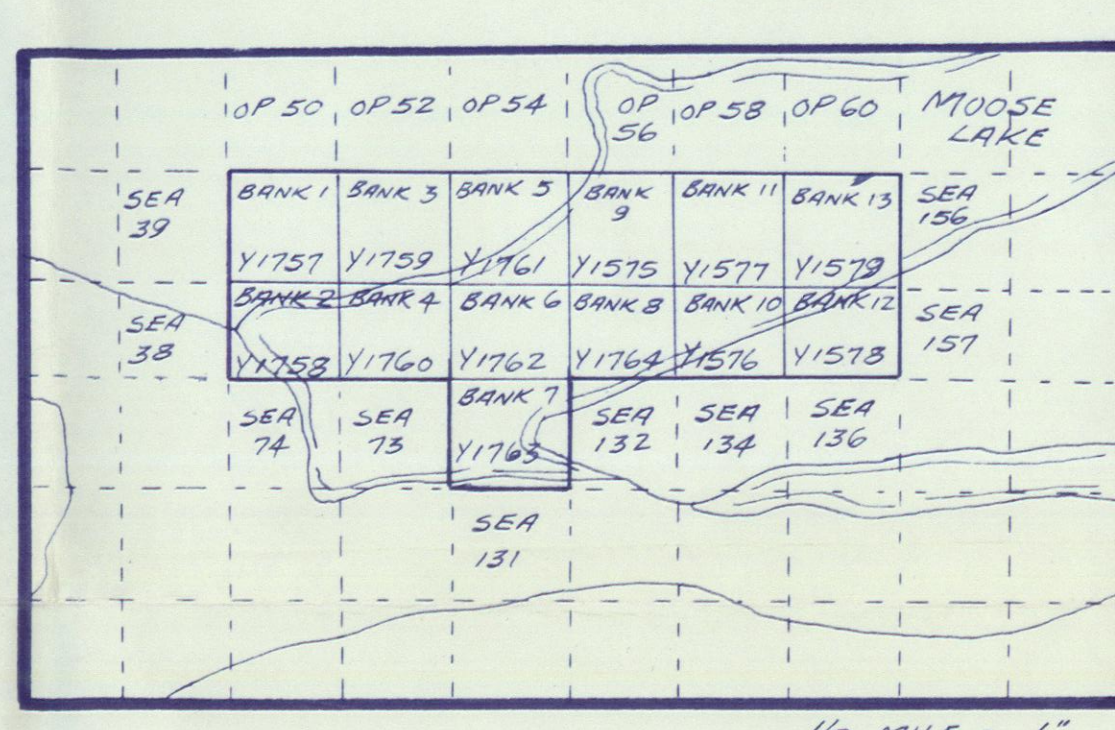
REFERENCE

G.S.C. Map 13 - 1961. Geology, Tay River,
Yukon Territory.

Scale: One inch to four miles.



- N
- 34° E
- 1/4" Picket lines cut & chained
 - E.M. readings plotted on left
 - Magnetometer readings plotted on right
 - VL E.M. vertical loop
 - Base control station
 - Control station
 - Claim post
 - Outcrop
 - X Qtz sericite schist



TEXMONT MINES LIMITED
MAGNETOMETER & ELECTROMAGNETOMETER SURVEYS upon MOOSE LAKE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

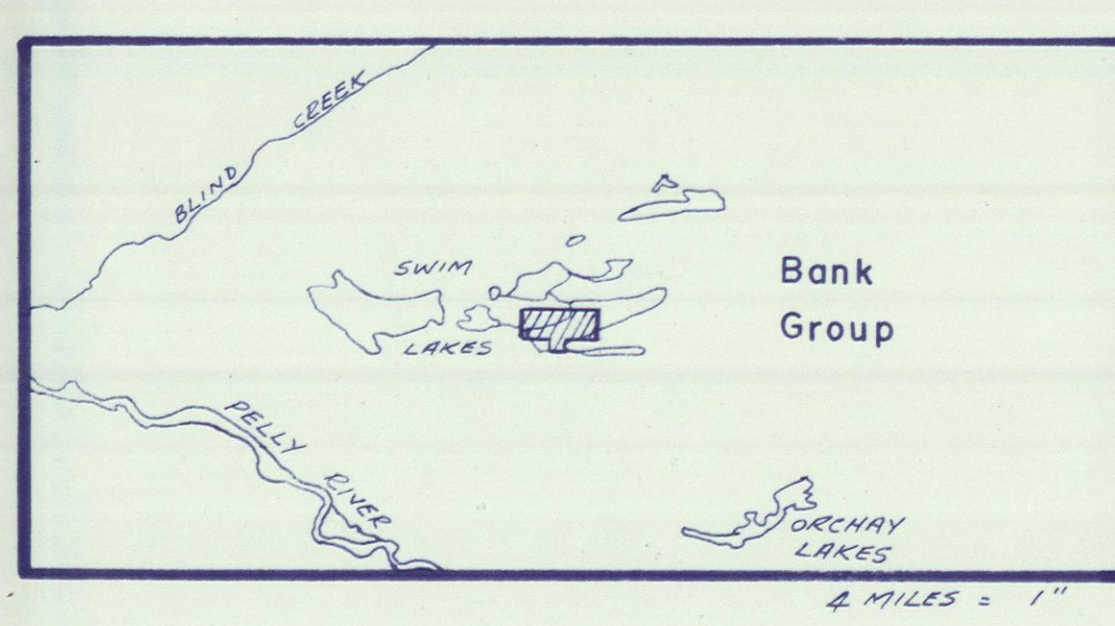
SCALE 1 inch = 200 Feet

SURVEY DETAILS:

CRONE 480/1800 dual-freq. E-M, 300' coil sep., in-line horiz. loop, plotted mid-point. K. Reading & S. Guimond. General survey 1800 cps. Checks 480 cps & vert. loop.

McPHAR M500A FLUXGATE Mag., orb. base 100 gammas sta. 'O' on L 45 E, BL loop control (all sta's.). K. Reading. Inst. Ser. No. 6515.

SURVEYED MAY 6-14th, 1966.



LOCATION PLAN

S. Guimond.