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Plan No. 1

Geophysical Survey Data on Property of
Casino Silver Mines Ltd. (N. P. L.)
Casino Creek Area
Yukon Territory, Canada, July, 1966
Scale: 1" = 200'

The President and Directors
Casino Silver Mines Ltd. (N. P. L.)
1st Avenue and Strickland Street
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Gentlemen:

This report describes the results of a program of geophysical survey conducted at the central part of your property, covering the Bomber showing, the Helicopter showing and the assumed area of an interesting aeromagnetic low anomaly "A". The results are depicted on the plan accompanying this report, plotted to a scale 1" = 200'.

PROPERTY, LOCATION, ACCESS, HISTORY AND MINERAL SHOWINGS -

You are referred to the writer's report dated August 3rd, 1966 for a description of the property, location, access, history and mineral showings.

A helicopter was used, whenever available, from the field camp to the Helicopter showing and the "A" anomaly area to speed up the work.

TOPOGRAPHY, AND GEOLOGY -

Topographic features as noted by the geophysical operators are depicted on the plan accompanying this report.

There are very few small outcrops in the areas covered

by the geophysical survey. Best exposers are in the trenches. As a rule, the small exposers are all granite. At the south-east part of the surveyed area, along L64 S, in the vicinity of an electromagnetic conductor, the writer observed slates which appeared to be in situ.

SURVEY METHOD AND INSTRUMENTS -

The geophysical surveys were carried out along picket lines cut at 400' and 200' intervals as shown on the plan accompanying this report with stations established at 100' intervals. Two base lines were cut at a N 40° W direction for the turning-off of picket lines. A subsidiary base line was cut east-west to trace a conductor indicated at the south-east part of the surveyed area.

A Sharpe A-2 magnetometer was used for the magnetometer survey. The sensitivity of this instrument was 21.4 gammas per scale division.

A Sharpe SE-200 unit was used for the initial electromagnetic survey. A Ronka EM 16 instrument made by Geonics Ltd., of Toronto was later used to check the area of the Bomber and Helicopter showings. The EM 16 is a sensitive receiver covering the frequency band of new VLF - transmitting stations, with means of

measuring the induced vertical field components. During the survey, Station NPG of Seattle, Washington, was used as the transmitting station.

For the SE-200 unit, cross-overs indicated electromagnetic conductors. However, for the Ronka EM 16, the slope approaching a cross-over is more indicative of the location of a conductive body.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION-

The magnetometer survey encountered no appreciable anomalous conditions associated with the Bomber showing. The Helicopter showing, however, is located within an area of magnetic low. Since the country rocks (granite) and background readings are similar in both areas, the zone of magnetic low at the Helicopter showing area is inferred as indicating a fault structure wider and perhaps stronger than that observed at the Bomber showing.

The survey outlined a magnetic anomaly which strikes east-westerly across the south part of the surveyed area. The anomaly has high readings up to about 5,700 gammas, as compared with background readings in the order of 500-700 gammas over granite.

The writer examined the area of this anomaly during his visit to the property in July, but failed to find any outcrop. In correlation with his observation of a weaker magnetic zone at the "B" aeromagnetic low anomaly area, this high anomaly is inferred as indicating an ultrabasic intrusive.

Magnetic lows, cross-cutting the above described anomaly, along the south-west of Base Line 4900 W and at the west end of the anomaly, are inferred as faults running in a north-westerly direction. A large magnetic low area located to the south and east of the anomaly is inferred as indicating a rock formation different from the granite. The readings here are in the order of 300 to 400 gammas below that outlined over known granite. It is likely indicating a sedimentary formation similar to the possible outcrop of slate observed by the writer, at about 300 ft. west of the base line along L 64 S.

The anomaly described above is in many ways similar to an aeromagnetic anomaly encountered by Flight line 538, at about 4,500' to the south-west of magnetic low anomaly "A". However, part of the area located at 4,500' to the north-east of this magnetic high anomaly has been covered by similar geophysical surveys and

encountered no appreciable magnetic low to account for the magnetic low anomaly "A". This is apparently due to the bad base map used for the plotting of the aeromagnetic data. It follows that it may be necessary to check the in-between areas in order to locate the interesting aeromagnetic low anomaly "A".

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY RESULTS -

The electromagnetic survey, using a Sharpe SE-200 unit, encountered a conductor which was traced by detail traverses for a length of one thousand feet at the south part of the surveyed area. This conductor has dip angle changes in the order of 6 degrees and classified as medium in strength. It is probably dipping to the south.

Because of permafrost conditions, a geochemical soil sample check survey was unsuccessful in properly checking the conductor for the possibilities of base metals. One line (L 64 S) across the conductor obtained a sample with anomalous reading of 230 p. p. m. zinc, 37 p. p. m. lead and 48 p. p. m. copper at a point about 50-100 ft. down slope from the conductor. 33 other soil samples obtained in the vicinity of the conductor assayed 50-185 p. p. m. zinc

plus indications of lead and copper. One may conclude from these geophysical and geochemical indications that the conductor is a favourable indication and should be test drilled.

The electromagnetic survey, using a Sharpe SE-200 unit, encountered no definite indication of the occurrence of heavy concentrations of sulphides at the Bomber and Helicopter showings. However, when using the sensitive Ronka EM 16 instrument, the survey obtained definite indications at both showings.

At the Bomber showing, there are apparently two sub parallel conductors. The north-east conductor corresponds closely with the location of the No. 1 Vein. The indication is characterized by both in and out-of-phase readings changed to minus. At the portal of the underground working, the readings were strongly affected by artificial objects. The strongest indication so far covered by the survey is at L 2 N, 180' west of the Base Line, right under the surface showing. As discussed in my report dated August 3, 1966, the surface showing here has economic values in silver and lead but has not been tested by the first part of the underground workings. Some underground drilling was recommended. The second best indication of the conductor is at L 8 N, 50' west of

the Base Line. This indication corresponds closely with the last known mineralized section partly explored underground. The conductor is apparently open to the north-west and is striking N 26° W at its north-west end, different from the N 40° W strike indicated at the showing, to the south-east.

The second conductor is located at 150 ft. to the south-west of the 1st conductor at the showing area but swings to over 300 ft. apart at L 8 N. This conductor is characterized by strong negative in-phase gradients and weak reverse out-of-phase response. This is inferred as indicating the occurrence of a conductive overburden on top of the conductor. This conductor has been traced for a length of 1,000 ft., open to the north-west. A detail correlation with the underground workings failed to conclude that this conductor has been tested by the two cross cuts and the short hole located at the end of the 2nd cross cut.

At the Helicopter showing, the Ronka EM 16 survey encountered only weak indications along the trenches where mineralization has been observed. A comparatively stronger indication obtained at L 0, to the south-east end of Trenches Nos. 7 and 8, has reverse out-of-phase changes - indicating a conductor covered by a conductive overburden.

At about 100 ft. to 225 ft. to the south-west of the Helicopter showing, the survey encountered an apparently stronger conductor which induced rather strong reversed out-of-phase responses at the overburden. The conductor has been traced for an indicated length of 1,000 ft., open at both ends. The conductor is apparently striking approximately N 26° W, more or less parallel and near the southwest edge of the inferred fault zone described in the section on magnetometer survey results and interpretation. Using the theory of maximum readings for depth interpretation as advanced by the maker of the instrument, the effective area of the conductive body is at about 300 ft. to the surface. However, because of the rugged topography, the writer proposed to have a 450 ft. long diamond drill hole to be collared at 35 + 25 ft. W on L 8 N at -45° dip to be drilled toward south-west along the picket line, to test the Helicopter showing and the above described conductor.

The Ronka EM 16 survey also encountered a weak conductor between the Bomber and the Helicopter showing areas. This conductor is parallel to the Helicopter showing and has its south-east section across L 4 S, 19 + 50 W. Since a bush road is running along this line from 17 + 00 W to 21 + 00 W, it is advisable

to obtain soil samples along this section of the road for possible base metal indications.

The survey also obtained two electromagnetic indications at 300 ft. and 800 ft. to the north-east of the No. 1 Vein of the Bomber showing. Further geophysical work is required to check these indications prior to making any evaluation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS -

The geophysical survey has traced two weak conductors at the Bomber showing area. These conductors correspond closely in location with known mineralized veins and could be used to assist the program of underground exploration recommended to be carried out to test the silver-lead occurrence. The survey should be extended to trace the conductors to their full lengths within the property for possible unknown but stronger indications which may lead to the discovery of sizeable deposits.

The survey has also obtained data indicating that the structure at the Helicopter showing area could be stronger than the structure at the Bomber showing. This is contrary to what was exposed by trenches. The fact that a comparatively stronger conductor

is encountered to the immediate south-west of the Helicopter showing led to the conclusion that immediate test diamond drilling is advisable. A 450' long diamond drill hole is proposed. The details about this diamond drill hole have been described and depicted on the plan accompanying this report.

The survey has traced an interesting medium strength electromagnetic conductor at the south part of the surveyed area. The indicated and observed geology here is different from other parts of the property and is inferred as indicating an appreciable concentration of sulphide mineralization in slaty sediments. Soil samples from the vicinity of the conductor gave some positive indications of base metals. A 400' long diamond drill hole to be collared at L - 2 SW, 500' S, drilled at -60° northerly along the picket line, is proposed to test this conductor.

The geophysical survey has not obtained sufficient data to show that an interesting low aeromagnetic anomaly, known as "A", has been checked on the ground. It is recommended to cover the area between the Bomber showing and the Base Line N 4900 W by a magnetic survey and a Ronka EM 16 survey to

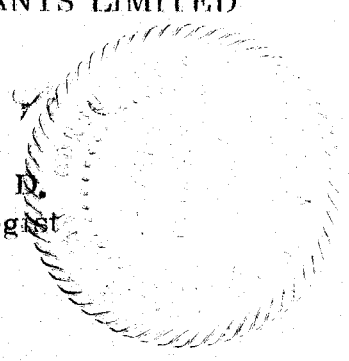
check the possible south-easterly extensions of the vein systems and the location of aeromagnetic anomaly "A".

Respectfully submitted,

CANA EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LIMITED

SSS:pl
Encl.

S. S. Szetu, Ph. D.
Consulting Geologist



Toronto, Ontario
August 12, 1966.

The President and Directors,
Casino Silver Mines Ltd. (N. P. L.),
1st Avenue and Strickland Street,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Gentlemen:

Supplementary Report
Central Part of Property
Casino Creek Area

Additional geophysical survey has been conducted to fill in areas between the Anomaly "A" area and the Bomber Showing area. Also, a few lines in the vicinities of the Bomber and the Helicopter showings have been surveyed to check the extensions of indications obtained previously. The results are added to Plan No. 1 and submitted with this supplementary report to be enclosed with our report dated August 12, 1966.

The additional survey has encountered no indication of an appreciable magnetic low area to account for low aeromagnetic Anomaly "A". It follows that the magnetic low area, outlined previously along and to the south of B. L. 4900 W is the only indication which could be accounted for by the aeromagnetic low anomaly outlined by Aero Photo Inc. in 1965.

The structure related to the vein at Helicopter showings have been traced southeasterly for an indicated length of over 5,200 feet by the Ronka E. M. 16 survey. The zone is open to the northwest. A diamond drill hole, to be located at Line 32 S,

3,300 feet west, is recommended to test the southeastern end of this E.M. conductor. Geological prospecting, to be assisted by trenching and/or packsack drilling, is recommended to test two conducting zones located at 300' to 700' north of the Helicopter zone.

The Ronka E. M. 16 survey also encountered a 5,800' long, north-south striking, and apparently deep-seated conducting zone between the two tractor roads at the central part of the property. The conducting zone is open to the north.

The survey obtained no indication for the southeasterly extensions of the Bomber vein system. Since only a very limited area to the northwest of the showings was checked by the survey, and in addition to indications encountered over the vein system, there are two other probable conductor zones encountered in the vicinity, the writer recommends strongly to extend the geophysical survey north and northwest toward the Canadian Creek and Anomaly "C" areas. This recommended survey will also serve to check the 5,800' long deep-seated conducting zone described above.

Respectfully submitted,

CANA EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LIMITED

SSS:rk

S. S. Szetu, Ph. D.
Consulting Geologist

Toronto, Ontario
October 26, 1966

CANA EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE CORE LOG

Refer to 'A' anomaly map.

D.D.H. No. A-1

500' S on L 2 W Bearing
due North.

NQ Rod-Wireline Dip -54 degrees
M. Arsenault Drilling Co. Ltd. - Contractor
Drilling Foreman - Gaston Ritchie
Started August 19th, 1966
Completed August 31st, 1966
Overburden Casing to 41' Cased to 49'

From To

0	41	Overburden
41	48	Granite Gneiss, leached
48	49	Gray coloured fine-grained dyke
49	56	Pinkish Granite Gneiss
56	66	Dark grey fine grained argillaceous Gneiss
66	80	Pink Granite Gneiss
81		Faultor Slip — Core ground up, Lost water
81	88	Rusty Granite Gneiss, fractured, poor rec.
88	93	Gray argillaceous Gneiss, fair coring
93	95	Red Granite Gneiss, blocky
95	100	Red Granite Gneiss, cores well
100	106	Gray Granite Gneiss, blocky
106	108	Red Granite Gneiss, stained with hemetite
108	113	Gray Granite Gneiss, shattered core
113	115	Rusty Granite Gneiss, shattered and some hematite
115	124	Gray Granite Gneiss, rusty on fracture planes
124	134	Gray Granite Gneiss, variegated with quartz and rust on fracture planes
134	139	Highly silicified, variegated gneiss yellow quartz on fracture planes
139	140	Rusty ground-up core
140	162	Argillite, gray, variegated, highly silicified, a few 3" rusty fractures, balance cores well
162	163	Dark gray gneiss, variegated, core chopped
163	168	Light gray gneiss, 5% core recovery
168	176	Gneiss, highly silicified, variegated with narrow bands of quartz, cores well
176	179	Limey Gneiss, slightly pyritized, soft core
179	181	Brownish variegated Gneiss - lost the water
181	184	Argillite, dark gray, silicified
184	186	White limey argillite, calcite on seams, soft rock but cores well

D.D.H. No. A-1 (Continued)

From To

186	198	Dark Argillite banded with Quartz in narrow bands. Water lost at 190'
198	202	Argillite, dark gray, variegated, schisted
202	205	Highly silicified gneiss, variegated, some scattered Pyrite crystals
205	214	Highly silicified gneiss, carbonatized on seams
214	220	Core shattered, variegated gneiss with quartz seamlets on fractures
220	222	Banded Gneiss with graphite and scattered pyrite crystals on cleavage planes banding at 45 degrees to core
222	224	Soft, limey, Gneiss with soapy calcite on seams, cores well
224	228	Argillaceous gneiss, variegated with narrow quartz bands graphite and pyrite on cleavage planes, some sections highly silicified
228	233	Dark, black, Argillite with brown granitized banding on 60 degrees angle to core, graphite on fracture planes, slightly pyritized.
233	234	Highly silicified gneiss, no pyrite, core ground up, sugary.
234	238	Quartzite, coarse grained, sugary
238	245	Silicified Gneiss, quartz, pyrite, pyrrhotite and graphite on fracture planes
245	254	Highly silicified gneiss with fine grained pyrite shattered throughout
254	256	Highly silicified Gneiss, fine grained pyrite, core badly shattered.
256	260	Silicified Gneiss with massive pyrrhotite and black pyrite in some sections
260	263	Light coloured silicified gneiss banded with quartz and calcite, scattered pyrite
263	268	Argillite, banded with almost massive fine-grained sulphides, pyrrhotite?
268	269	Clay and ground-up light coloured rock
269	279	Silicified gneiss banded with fine grained sulphides
279	283	Core shattered. Silicified Gneiss, slightly carbonaceous fine grained sulphides
283	292	Argillite, silicified with some calcite banding at 45 degrees to core. Shattered sulphides.
292	294	Carbonatized silicified Gneiss, fairly heavy with pyrrhotite, core shattered
294	304	Silicified gneiss, banded with calcite, some massive sulphides, cores well
304	308	Slightly carbonaceous gneiss (Argillite?) fine-grained sulphides in bands.

D.D.H. No. A-1 (Continued)

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	
308	309	Argillite, massive sulphides, arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite, core shattered
309	312	Silicified Gneiss, limey, less graphite and less sulphides
312	314	Greenstone gneiss, some biotite mica, thin veinlets of pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite.
		Sampled: Au. Tr. Ag. 0.18 Fe. 4.7 Mo. Tr.
314	322	Silicified Gneiss, 8" band of calcite @ 317-5' generally lighter in colour and less sulphides
322	333	Argillaceous gneiss banded with calcite and very narrow veinlets of pyrite
333	336	silicified gneiss, carbonaceous, more fine grained iron sulphides
336	342	Silicified gneiss, variegated with streaks of quartz, massive fine grained pyrrhotite in parts of it.
342	352	Carbonaceous argillite, fracture planes at 80 degrees to core, core is heavy with fine grained sulphides, Fe. and pyrrhotite
		Sampled: Au. Tr. Ag. 0.24 Fe. 4.0
352	357	Light coloured fine grained gneiss with no variegation, cores well
357	366	Carbonaceous argillite mineralized with fine grained black sulphides of iron, some pyrrhotite, some greenish coloured banding (Calcite?)
366	372	Light-coloured silicified gneiss with green and brown variegation, much calcite on seams, less pyrrhotite.
372	380	Carbonaceous argillite heavy with fine grained Fe, pyrrhotite and a few specks of pyrite.
380	381	Light coloured silicified gneiss, variegated with banding parallel to core. More pyrite crystals and less pyrrhotite mineralization
381	383	Argillite, carbonaceous, heavy with pyrrhotite on fracture planes
383	385	Quartzite, some scattered pyrite crystals, no pyrrhotite
385	391	Argillite, carbonaceous, bands of massive pyrite and pyrrhotite nearly parallel to core.
391	396	Quartzitic gneiss, calcite on seams, lightly banded with thin pyrite and pyrrhotite.
396	398.5	Argillite, carbonaceous, some quartz and calcite banding sulphides fine grained and on fracture planes only
398.5	409	White gneiss, almost all calcite, some scattered specks of black sulphides
409	424	Argillite, variegated with graphite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor quartz on the fracture planes
424	433	Soft greenstone, high in calcite, cores well, a few specks of Pyrite
433	442	White silicified gneiss with some calcite on seams, no visible Pyrite.

End of Hole No. A-1

Refer to 'A' anomaly map.
500° S on L 2 E Bearing
due North Dip: -60 degrees

N-Q Wire Line

M. Arsenault Drilling Co. Ltd. - Contractor
Drilling Foreman - Gaston Ritchie
Started September 2, 1966
Stopped September 8, 1966
Cased to 63' Total Depth 128'

From To

63	64	Granodiorite, coarse grained, possibly a boulder
64	79	Granite gneiss, variegated, very rusty and shattered, core lost between 64/65 and 66/68
79	80	Granite gneiss, fine grained, silicified, greenish colour
80	86	15% core recovery, rusty gneiss
86	89	Core lost
90	95	Variegated gneiss, carbonatized at 94'
95	96	Core lost
96	97	Quartzite, blocky, marbled
97	100	Gneiss, fine grained, blocky, rusted on fracture planes
100	102	Core lost
102	104	Gneiss, variegated, calcite on seams
104	105	Core lost
105	113	Gneiss, talcy, fine grained, light coloured
113	117	Dark, fine grained, variegated gneiss
117	120	White, finegrained, variegated gneiss
120	121	Core ground to 50%, gneiss
121	123	Quartzite, marbled, rusty on fractures, 50% core recovered in rounded pieces
123	128	Gneiss, gray, fine grained, variegated, calcite on fracture planes, 30% core recovery

Hole incomplete due to caving after grouting.

CANA EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LIMITED

SUITE 427
12 RICHMOND STREET EAST
TORONTO 1, ONTARIO

DR. S. S. SZETU
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

November 2, 1966

TELEPHONE
364-2845

Mr. C. D. N. Taylor, P. Eng.,
3943 Locarno Lane,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Re: Casino Silver Mines Ltd.
Results from Surface Drilling
Field Season, 1966

Thank you very much for the letter and logs for holes A-1, A-2 and B-1 which I had studied closely. Since the program was stopped due to lack of water and freezing conditions, I waited until the other maps and reports were completed before sending you the following comments:

- (1) Holes A-1 and A-2 - Hole A-1 intersected numerous narrow bands of massive to heavy iron sulphides, plus some locale graphite in sediments and scattered from 220' to 424'. The bands and fracture planes are from 45° to 80° to core. It is quite impossible to tell exactly which band is accounted for the axis of the electromagnetic conductor. A composite effect from these various degrees of mineralization is the likely cause of the conductor. Detail check work here demonstrated a greater sensitivity of the new Ronka E. M. 16 instrument as compared with the SE-200 unit.

Hole A-2 is incomplete due to caving after grouting, but did enter gray gneiss similar to that cut at the first part of A-1 except for the fact that the hole intersected more carbonatization. The hole did not cut across the conductor. I consider that the carbonatization is a good sign. However, because of the fact that the later geochemical survey covering areas downstream encountered no indication of appreciable indications of base metals and the fact that no gold has been found in A-1, I do not recommend to further check the conducting zone by diamond drilling.

Mr. C. D. N. Taylor, P. Eng.

November 2, 1966.

- (2) Hole B-1 - As noted by you and the correlation depicted on your drill section, the results showed a close correlation of mineralization with the east conductor located close to the base line, except for the fact that the hole was stopped a little too soon due to ~~over~~ caving and could not grout due to water flow to surface.

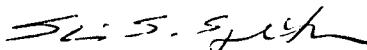
Assuming the same dip for the west conductor, the section from 191' to 227' could be the axis of the conductor. This is characterized by 10' of greenstone schist, part of which contains calcite and 2' of scattered fine grained pyrite in silicified gneiss with prominent hornblende, slightly chloritized in bands. It is noteworthy that this section is located between rocks of hard to extreme hard drilling. The sensitive Ronka E. M. 16 may obtain indications from such structural features. The E. M. anomaly starts at the quartz-porphphyry with some fine grained sulphides scattered throughout (351' to 355'). It may be advisable to assay this quartz-porphphyry for gold for further evaluation. There are many calcite seams and bands located within the E. M. anomaly. This conducting zone may yet be the structure which carries vein lead and zinc to the south.

However, since you have noted a rusty, maganese-stained formation just 50' to the south of the collar location, and there is a weak out-of-phase indication located at about 75' to the west of the collar location, it may be advisable to have a short hole to the west of B-1 for a cross-section of the interesting zone.

Furthermore, the E. M. indications along Line 8 N is not as favourable as that encountered on Lines 6 N and 16 N. I, therefore, do not recommend to further test this section of the conducting zone at greater depth. In addition to the hole previously recommended to drill along Line 6 N, I proposed to have another hole to be located at L 16 N, 400' west, drill east along the picket line at a 45° dip for a core length of 450'.

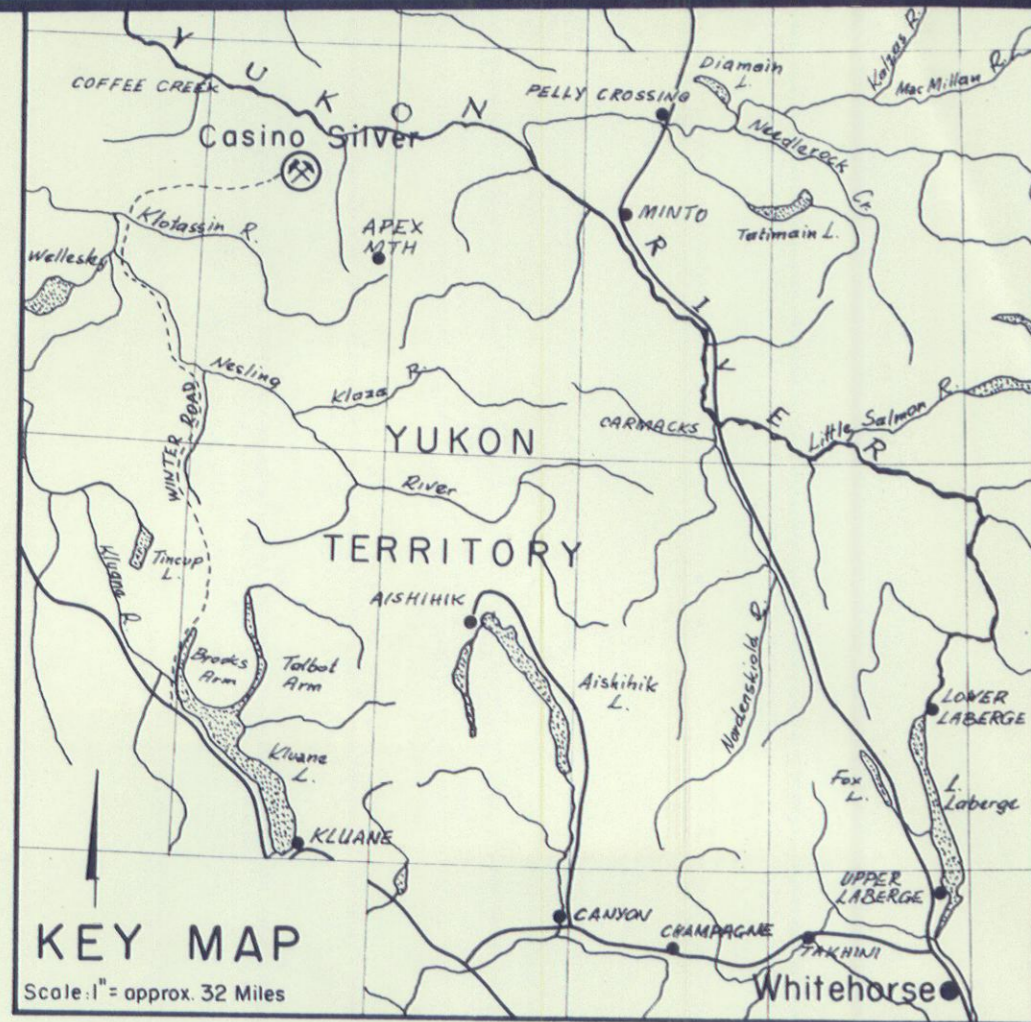
Yours very truly,

CANA EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LIMITED



S. S. Szetu, Ph. D.
Consulting Geologist

SSS:rk



CASINO SILVER MINES LTD.
CASINO CREEK AREA
YUKON TERRITORY

August 1966.

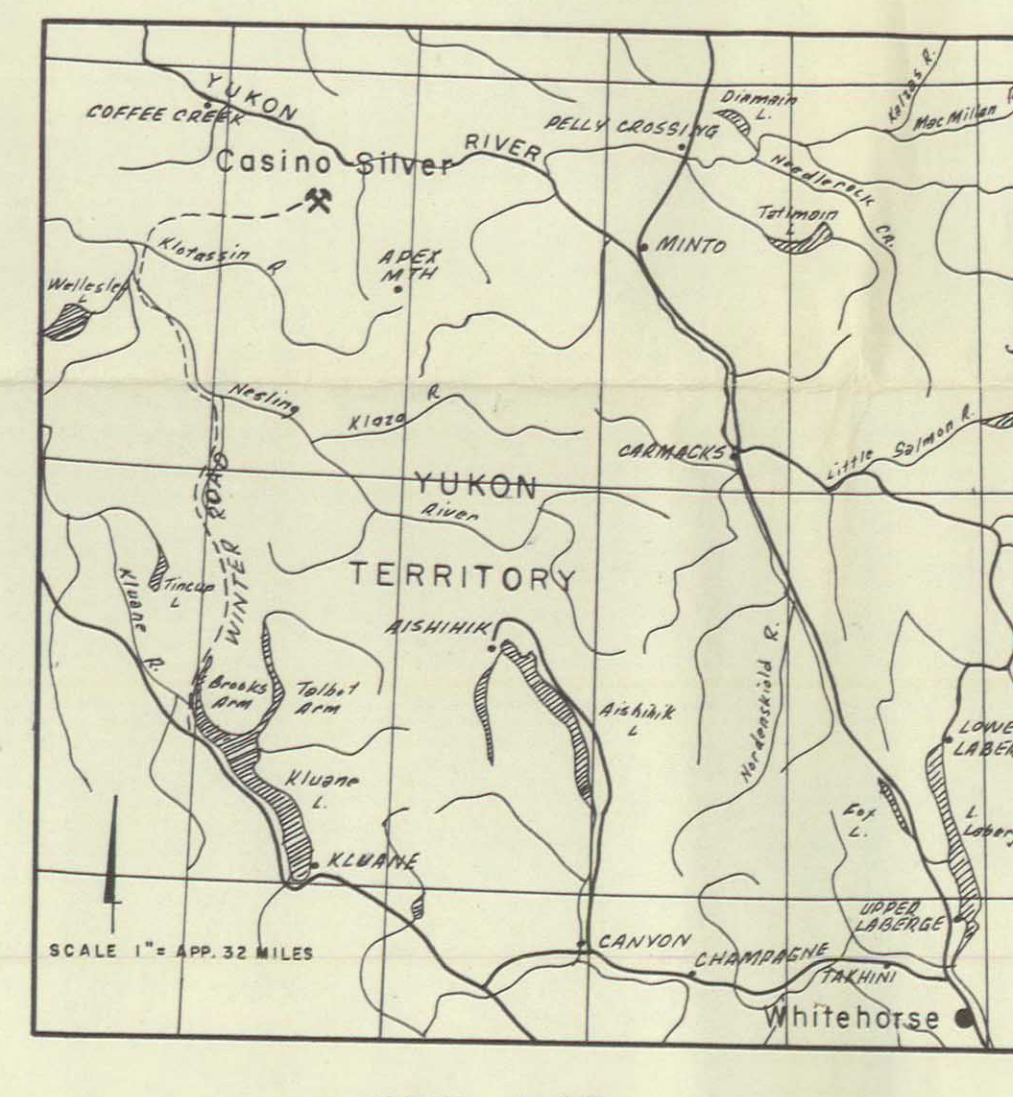
NOTE: Airborne magnetic survey, November-December 1965
 by AERO PHOTO INC. for NORDEX EXPLORATION LTD. Base map redrawn from existing 1:250,000 map



SCALE: 1" = 2640'

CLAIM MAP

From SHEET I15-J-10
 8 June, 1966. CANADA
 DEPT. OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS.



LEGEND

- Claim posts observed.
- Steep hill and high ground with estimated slope.
- Trench.
- Drift.
- Creek.
- Picket line cut and chained.
- Magnetic readings obtained by using a Shorpe A-2 magnetometer are plotted to the east of picket line.
- Magnetic control station.
- Magnetic base control station.
- Magnetic contour.
- Below 1000 gammas.
- 800 - 500 "
- 500 - 0 "
- 0 - 200 "
- 200 - 300 "
- 300 - 400 "
- 400 - 600 "
- 600 - 800 "
- 800 - 1000 "
- 1000 - 1500 "
- 1500 - 2000 "
- 2000 - 3000 "
- Above 3000 "

- Electromagnetic readings obtained by using a Shorpe SE-200 unit, parallel line method. Scale of profile: $1/10^{\circ}$ dip angle.
- Electromagnetic "Cross-over".
- Electromagnetic readings obtained by using a Ronko E.M.-16 instrument, facing west. In-phase readings plotted to the west, out-of-phase readings plotted to the east of picket line. Transmitting station: W.P.
- (a) In-phase profile, (b) out-of-phase profile. Scale of profile: $1/10^{\circ} + 2^{\circ}$ of phase change.
- Electromagnetic conductor.
- Proposed diamond drill hole.

No MAP#
Doc# 619099 393

PLAN No 1
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA ON PROPERTY OF
CASINO SILVER MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
CASINO CREEK AREA
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
SCALE 1" = 200' DATE JULY 1966
Revised Oct 1966
CANA EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LIMITED