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SUMMARY OF A REPORT ON THE EXPLORATORY WORK DONE AT THE CAMP BIRD MINES PROPERTY

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SUMMARY OF A REPORT BY T. KOULOMZINE ON THE EXPLORATORY WORK DONE AT THE CAMP BIRD MINES PROPERTY IN THE WINTER OF 1942-1943.

During the end of the winter of 1941-1942, an Askania magnetometer survey was performed by Techni-Counsel Limited under the direction of T. Koulomzine on the ice of the water claims of Camp Bird Mines and adjoining properties. This survey indicated the existence of a large intrusive mass. The intrusive plug covers a total area of some 290 acres and lies between Islands 7 and 10 under the waters of Lake DeMontigny. Although the main part of the intrusive is on the property of another company the Camp Bird portion of it is quite large in itself, being of approximately 70 acres.

In the winter of 1942-1943 Camp Bird Mines undertook a program of preliminary exploration of the portion of the intrusive located on its property. The main object of the diamond drilling campaign was:

1) To verify the existence of the intrusive mass, presumably granodiorite, indicated by the Techni-Counsel's magnetometer survey.

2) To explore with widely spaced drill holes the entire area shown to be underlain by granodiorite.

The work was done by two drill rigs working from the ice and was completed on April 27, 1943. 17 drill holes were put down and all but two reached the bedrock. 11,463 feet were drilled of which 9,752 feet in rock, the balance representing casing through water and overburden. The work was done under contract by the Morissette Diamond Drilling Company.

The interpretation of the Techni-Counsel survey was fully substantiated and all holes located within the area of Zone T, outlined by the survey, encountered fairly coarse grained intrusive rock of a monzonitic-granodiorite composition which is in all probability genetically related to the Bourlamaque batholith.

Numerous gold bearing veins and interesting structures were encountered during the drilling. The following assay results are worth mentioning:

Hole 62A		$6.01 over 9'0"
	Including	$95.62 over 0'6"
Hole 64		$16.34 over 1'6"
Hole 65		$26.14 over 1'4"
	And	$12.48 over 1'10"
Hole 66 specks of free gold		$39.72 over 2'0"
Hole 69		$ 3.99 over 1'8"
		$24.22 over 1'10"
	And	$39.01 over 1'0"

including some waste and low values these three sections give an average of 7.75 over 10'4"

Hole 71		$ 3.24 over 5'0"
	And	$13.06 over 9'0"

All values at $35.00 per oz.

Due to the large area to be investigated, and the relatively short time during which drilling can be done from the ice, the program of the 1942-1943 season was confined to widely spaced exploratory holes. The drilling did not disclose any large bodies of ore; nevertheless numerous commercial-grade intersections were encountered, and there is good reason to believe that certain sections of the explored ground will reveal themselves, after further investigations as ore-producing areas containing numerous lenticular ore shoots.

The underground workings at the 300 ft. level starting from Island No. 6 extend to a point some 1200 feet north-east from the corner of the intrusive mass. The important vein which was opened up in these workingsand is known under the name of "Middle Vein" has an average dip of 50° towards the intrusive. The middle vein was drifted for a length of over 800 feet with both ends still open, unfortunately the overall length of the vein was decidedly below commercial grade and only certain sections of it totaling about one quarter of the 800 feet could be considered as minable ore.

It is felt that if the middle vein extends deep enough to reach the contact of the intrusive plug a zone of enrichment may exist there. This interesting condition should

not be too deep as it is known that the contact of the granodiorite mass dips to the north-east, i.e. towards the middle vein structure.

Although the distance between the drift of the middle vein and the north-east corner of the intrusive is only 1200 feet, or even less, the best intersections encountered in the 1942-1943 drilling are located in holes 66, 69, and 71 at a distance of 2400 and 3000 feet from the drift and approximately 4500 feet from the shaft on No. 6 Island, it must be admitted therefore, that the underground workings of Island No. 6 are located much too far from the explored ground to be of any use as means of access to the newly discovered potential ore zones. It must, therefore, be borne in mind that eventually one, or may be two, shafts will have to be sunk through water and silt right in the middle of the lake. Due to the fact that water is quite shallow and the bottom of the lake covered with a heavy mantle of clay, such a work will be relatively simple, but nevertheless the selection, under such circumtances, of a location for a shaft should be made very carefully, naturally, a very considerable amout of diamond drilling must still be done before any decision concerning underground work is taken.

In his report dated May 1943, T. Koulomzine, consulting engineer and geologist recommended a specific program of 18 to 20 holes totaling 11,000 feet to be drilled in order to outline the ore making possibilities of the gold bearing areas discovered in the intrusive plug during the exploratory program performed in the winter of 1942-1943.

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The islands east and south (No.1 & No.2) of the anomaly are formed by andesite that, according to tests, is practically non-magnetic. It appears, therefore, that the magnetic anomaly must be due to formations that would be either on the contact between the rhyolites and andesites, or in the rhyolites. On the other hand, there may be a possibility that the strong surface anomalies are due to some magnetite concentration in andesite.

In any case, it seems that the zone merits further investigation by diamond drilling and special attention should be given to the western part of the anomaly. The location of the anomaly on the andesite rhyolite contact is of particular interest.

Large Island (No.9)

Three long and narrow anomalies were found magnetically to exist on this island. During our visit we tried to find outcrops which would show the rocks responsible for the magnetic reactions, but unfortunately their locations are in small but deep valleys between higher rhyolite outcrops. Probably some trenches could be made to determine the reason for these anomalies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is our opinion that, before starting general diamond drilling, useful information could be obtained by a short program of trenching and sampling. In particular, a series of trenches should be done on the big island (No.9) and on the island west of Zone No.1 (No.5); some rock trenching and channel sampling should be done on the small islands (No.7 & No.8) northwest of Zone No.2

Y ours very truly,
TECHNI-COUNSEL LIMITED