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SUMMARY GEOLOGICAL REPORT

REXSPAR URANIUM & METALS MINING CO. LIMITED

BIRCH ISLAND, B. C.

May 8th, 1956,  
619 - 68 Yonge St.,  
Toronto, Ontario.

Franc. R. Joubin,  
Consulting Geologist.

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Introduction

A claim map of the Company's property is attached and indicated on it are the several known radioactive zones. The two that are developed to date are indicated in green and those relatively unexplored are outlined in red.

Geology

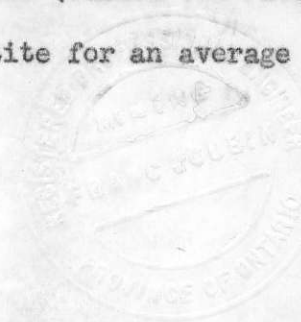
The property is underlain by schistose sedimentary and volcanic rocks that have been gently folded and normally faulted. The rocks are believed to be of pre-Cambrian age.

Mineral Deposits

The mineral deposits of current interest consist of uranium-pyrite-rare earth deposits and a fluorite-celestite deposit. Both are separated but have the same general manner of occurrence. They form large, flat-dipping replacement lenses in the trachytic schist that average from 25 to 60 feet thick and contain from one-half to over one million tons of minable material each. The developed lenses (two of uranium and one of fluorspar) have dip slopes and, being at or near the surface, can be open-pit mined.

Details of the two uranium lenses are given in the ore estimates report.

The fluorspar lense (called the Fluorite Zone) averages about 20% fluorite and 20% celestite for an average thickness of about



50 feet. Although this is the largest known deposit of fluorspar in western Canada, early flotation tests of the ore were unsuccessful and study of the deposit has not been pressed in the past three years. Well over one million tons of mixed fluorite-celestite ore is indicated by the diamond drilling of a predecessor company.

#### Undeveloped Deposits

In addition to the developed A and BD uranium zones (both of which still have limits "open" to extension) there are several other radioactive zones outcropping on the property that have received only limited attention to date. The principal ones are denoted as the B, the C, the D, the F, the H, the South Claims Zone and the Holt Creek Zone. Several of these prospects have been partially trenched or received limited drilling attention. Nearly all have revealed ore-type material containing low to erratic high uranium values.

Several precise recommendations for the additional development of certain of these zones are present in the Company's report files. There follows a few general remarks concerning these prospects:-

A Zone            A proven uranium-pyrite-rare earth orebody. The north (down-dip) direction is not completely defined and more ore will almost certainly be developed here.

B Zone            Situated 700 feet north of the BD and 1200 feet northwest of the A zone. Typical ore-type mineralization is present in outcrops and trenches. Twelve holes drilled to date indicate a mineral zone up to 30 feet thick with low to good (2.8 lbs. U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 10.0 feet) values in several holes. It appears probable that additional work will develop at least a small orebody in this section.

BD Zone            A proven uranium-pyrite-rare earth orebody. I regard the western (down-dip) extension as justifying more development. In this section the replacement mass appears to have been subjected to some control from steep-dipping faults in Foghorn Creek and it is probable that these faults (that could not be tested by drilling) may also contain ore. It appears significant that some of the best pitch-blende intersections on the property (up to 8.0 lbs.  $U_3O_8$  per ton over 8.0 feet) were found in this section.

C Zone            Situated 1500 feet south of the BD zone. This is an area of radioactivity resulting from float talus and a few small ore-type outcrops. It merits some attention.

D Zone            Situated 1500 feet south-east of the Mine Camp. Similar to "C".

F Zone            Situated along west side of Foghorn Creek just opposite BD ore zone. This is an area of mineralized radioactive outcrop and talus blocks of typical ore appearance. Some surface trenching and limited shallow drilling was undertaken but loose slide-rock conditions of the area rendered a proper test impossible. One approach worth trying would be the driving of a short adit to get under the surface slide-rock conditions and the drilling of exploratory holes from it.

G Zone            Situated about 3000 feet east of the camp on the Lil 8 claim. Appreciable radioactivity is present on surface through the overburden but the three short drill holes failed to reveal its source. More study and possibly drilling are needed in this section.

H Zone            Situated just in the hangingwall of the Fluorite Zone. Three holes drilled in this section produced good widths of low uranium

values. More work appears warranted.

Note In addition to the zones above described a few very widely spaced cross-section holes on the property produced ore-type material up to 75 feet thick but as uranium values were sub-commercial, no detailed "follow-up" drilling was undertaken. Such work is clearly warranted in certain sections.

It is a reasonable expectation that some of these discoveries will produce additional uranium ore and I am personally confident that continued aggressive development will be successful.

Respectfully submitted,



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