We are committed to providing <u>accessible customer service</u>. If you need accessible formats or communications supports, please <u>contact us</u>.

Nous tenons à améliorer <u>l'accessibilité des services à la clientèle</u>. Si vous avez besoin de formats accessibles ou d'aide à la communication, veuillez <u>nous contacter</u>.



# WORK REPORT CARR TOWNSHIP, LARDER LAKE MINING DIV. ONTARIO

<u>UTM NAD 83, ZONE 17</u> <u>535600 E 5379600N</u>

2.57260

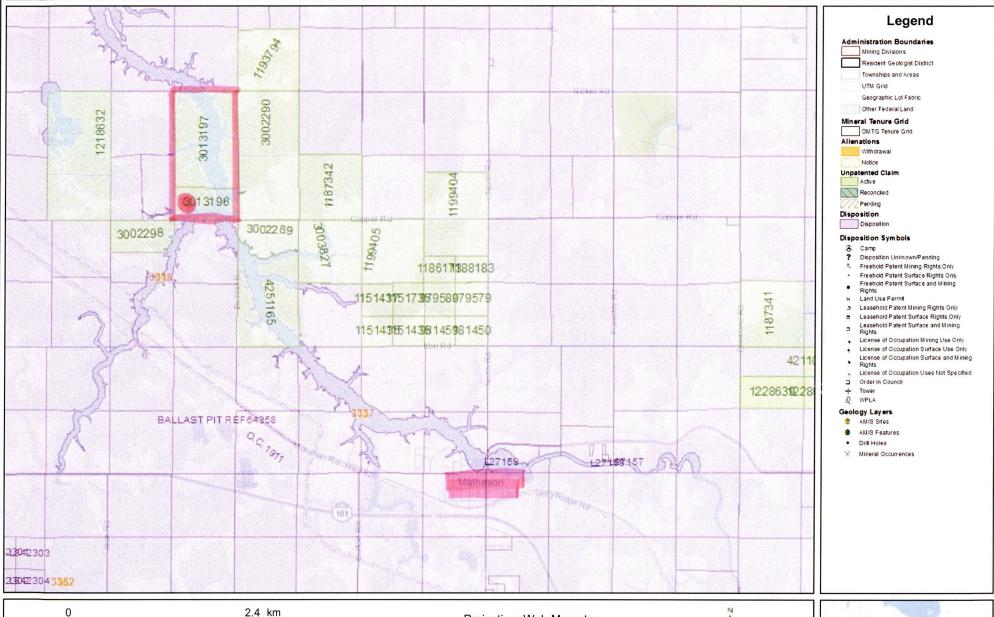
# Ontario

# MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES CLAIMADS

## Property/Grid Location Map, Carr Township

Notes:

Enter map notes



The Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines shall not be liable in any way for the use of, or reliance upon, this map or any information on this map. This map should not be used for: navigation, a plan of survey, routes, nor locations.

© Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2016

Projection: Web Mercator

Imagery Copyright Notices: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry; NASA Landsat Program; First Base Solutions Inc.; Aéro-Photo (1961) Inc.; DigitalGlobe Inc.; U.S. Geological Survey.

© Copyright for Ontario Parcel data is held by Queen's Printer for Ontario and its licensors and may not be reproduced with a permission.



#### **INTRODUCTION**

A Beep Mat Survey was conducted over an area in the west half of claim 3013196, Carr Township in the Larder Lake Mining Division. The purpose of this work was to locate any near surface, conductive or mineralized bedrock/float that could be exposed.

## **PROPERTY STATUS**

The claim is recorded entirely in the name of Martyn Harrington, (Lic.K22526), of Kirkland Lake, Ontario.

#### LOCATION/ ACCESS

The claim is located in south central Carr Township, Lot 9, Con 3. and is accessed from the west on a winter logging road by ATV.

## **WORK HISTORY**

Numerous other stakeholders of the past have explored the area for its gold potential and have proven the existence of gold in the area by diamond drilling. The claim has been held by the current holder since 2009, since then, only grassroots prospecting and geopyhisics have taken place in an effort to find values indicative of gold.

#### **WORK PERFORMED/ RESULTS**

The work was performed on October 10, 2016. A Beep Mat survey, utilizing an MNDM instrument from Kirkland Lake, was conducted to determine if any near surface conductive rock could be located. Control was maintained using a handheld Garmin GPS. Readings were noted at 25m intervals along lines spaced 50m apart, a total of 1km was surveyed over five 200m lines. The survey gave low readings of both high frequency/HFR and low frequency/LFR which is indicative of relative conductivity. No MAG values were displayed which indicates a lack of magnetite, therefore, the instrument did display intrinsic conductivity/Rt%. No near surface conductive bedrock or float was discovered during this survey.

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

Future work in this particular area should include soil geochem. Prospective areas could then be better defined by geophysics and drilling.

## **REFERENCES**

MNDM Claimaps, Carr Township (G-3613)

#### 1.1 Brief description of the Beep Mat

The Beep Mat is a simple and efficient electromagnetic prospecting instrument adapted to the search of outcrops and/or boulders containing conductive and/or magnetic minerals. It basically consists of a sleighshaped short probe and a reading unit. For prospecting, you pull the probe on the ground to be explored. The Beep Mat takes continuous readings while you walk and sends out a distinctive audible signal when detecting a conductive or a magnetic object in a radius of up to 3 meters. The Beep Mat directly detects and signals the presence of ores, even slightly conductive. containing chalcopyrite, galena, pentlandite, bornite and chalcocine. It also detects native metals (copper, silver, gold) as well as generally barren conductive bodies (pyrite, graphite and pyrrhotite), but which may contain precious ores such as gold or zinc (sphalerite), which are themselves nonconductive. Besides detecting conductors, the Beep Mat measures their intrinsic conductivity and their magnetic susceptibility (magnetite content). This helps geologists and geophysicists better interpret others geophysical and geological surveys.

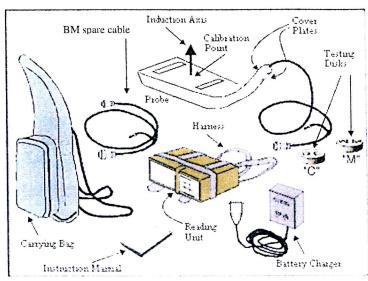


Illustration 1: Beep Mat components

#### Display

There are five types of display according to the operation mode. The following are: Beep Mat values or graphic, Mag, GPS or Date-Time-Battery. To change the type of display press the arrow keys  $[\leftarrow]$  and  $[\rightarrow]$  while the unit is in normal operating mode.

HFR	123	M: 1934	
ИAG	-10	Rt	0

#### Signal interpretation

- HFR and LFR are respectively the High frequency (HFR) and Low frequency (LFR) response (relative conductivity). They increase near a conductor. The concentration of the sulfite will be proportional to the HFR/LFR response. We generally pick up a sample where the outcrop has the higher response. The High frequency (HFR) is always displayed. The Low frequency (LFR) is displayed as long as no magnetite is present, otherwise the unit displays MAG instead of LFR.
- MAG is the magnetic value (relative susceptibility) and decreases in presence of magnetite or fine ore granulation (magnetic content). A reading of -1000 corresponds approximatively to 1% of magnetite.
- Rt is unaffected by the amount of conductive material (intrinsic conductivity). The Rt qualifies the conductor from 0 %, poor conductor to 100 %, excellent conductor (conductor quality). The Rt is calculated only if no magnetite is present. For HFR below 10 Hz, the Rt value is not precise enough and Rt = 0 % will be displayed.

#### Threshold values

# BEEP MAT GRID, CLAIM 3013196, CARR TWP.

