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SELF-POTENTIAL SURVEY REPORT

NEW FAR NORTH EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

GRIFFITH TOWNSHIP, EASTERN ONTARIO.

INTRODUCTION:

Due to the common association of molybdenite with iron sulphides appearing in disseminated form, self potential methods were employed for prospecting as these methods are well-suited for detecting sulphido bodies of the non massive variety.

Linecutting commenced on the Griffith township property April 1st, 1965, and the field geophysical work was concluded April 11th.

PROPERTY: Location, Access.

This property, known as the 'Spain' mine location, consists of one fifty-acre claim located in the north half of lot 31, concession four, Griffith township. This property is covered by mining claim E.O. 31121.

Highway No. 41 traverses within 200 ft. of the northwest corner of the property. It is located some 10 miles southwest of Daere, Ontario, about 18 miles southwest of Renfrew, Ontario. A short access road from the highway leads to the old surface workings.

HISTORY:

According to government reports, the open cut was mined by Mr. W.J. Spain from 1915 to 1916. A quantity of molybdenite-bearing material was milled on site from the irregular excavation 75 ft. x 120 ft. x 5-30 ft. in depth.

From reports and from visual inspection, the material lends itself well to hand cobbing.

About 1940, The North American Molybdenite Corp. Ltd. outlined through diamond drilling a flat-lying body adjacent to the open cut estimated to contain about 4,500 tons of material carrying molybdenite. Although test pits were placed on this 'K' zone, no mining was done.

GEOLOGY:

O.D.M. Map No. 53b, Renfrew Area, shows the Griffith township claim to be underlain by limestone of the Grenville Series. This area is located on or near the contact at the nose of a relatively large mass of granite.

GEOPHYSICS:

Purpose of The Survey: The self potential survey was completed in order to measure the natural electro-motive force of oxidizing sulphide bodies in an effort to locate additional deposits of molybdenite or to extend those deposits already known. This was accomplished by use of a Sharpe V.P. 6 Ground Voltmeter.

Method of Operation: From a north to south base control line having a bearing of 158° Az., crosslines 50 ft. apart and normal to the control line were cut, picketed, and chained to property limits.

A total of 1,696 stations were established in the 8 mile survey.

Interpretation: The anomalous threshold is considered to be a relative difference of 50 millivolts. Low grade anomalies possess a relative difference of between 50-100 M.V.; medium grade anomalies have a relative difference of between 100-200 M.V. and high grade anomalies exist where the relative difference exceeds 200 M.V. A more positive value will be recorded for the same body at depth than near surface.

DISCUSSION OF ANOMALIES:

In the claim covered by this survey, two anomalous conditions

were detected. One condition superimposes the open cut having responses up to -180 M.V. Molybdenite appearing in mineralized vein material characterizes the south end of the open cut. These veins appear to strike essentially southward. Self potential work did not detect the southward extension of these veins from the south face of the open cut because, in my opinion, iron sulphides are not abundant enough to create a galvanic response sufficient for instrument detection. However, it will be noted on the accompanying map that sub anomalous trends with a galvanic response of -35 M.V. appear on strike southward in the appropriate location which could represent the mineralized veins in that area.

The second area of detection on the Griffith township property is that zone which has been outlined through diamond drilling by the former operators in 1940 and referred to as the 'K' zone. This zone is some 100-150 ft. wide. It is noted that anomalous closure was not accomplished on the north.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

In order to detect disseminated iron sulphides with which molybdenite is normally associated in the area, self potential geophysical methods were employed on the Griffith township property of New Far North Explorations Ltd.

Two distinctive anomalous conditions were detected - one being coincident with the old open cut and the other superimposed on the 'K' zone. Both anomalies are medium grade and both show visual evidence of molybdenite. Sub anomalous trends indicate the southward extension of the anomaly over the open cut but it is thought that insufficient iron sulphides exist in this area to create a galvanic response above the anomalous threshold. The 'K' zone anomaly is open northward.

It is recommended that the open cut be dewatered and a compressor utilized in order to remove 200 tons of material from the south face. This material would be crushed to fist size or smaller by sledge hammers and the molybdenite material removed by hand cobbing and shipped to Ottawa, Ontario, for test purposes.

With respect to the 'K' zone anomaly, the overburden should be

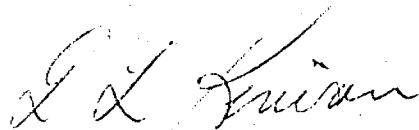
removed from a good sized portion down to bedrock and plugger holes used to remove a 1,000 pound bulk sample for assay purposes.

Geophysical enclosure on the 'K' zone anomaly should be accomplished through self potential methods.

Estimated Costs:

Dewatering, drilling and blasting, crushing and hand cobbing 200 tons of material from the open cut, inclusive of transportation to Ottawa for test purposes	\$3,500.00
Bulldozing overburden and removing 1,000 pounds for bulk sample inclusive of transportation	\$ 500.00
Total		<u>\$4,000.00</u>

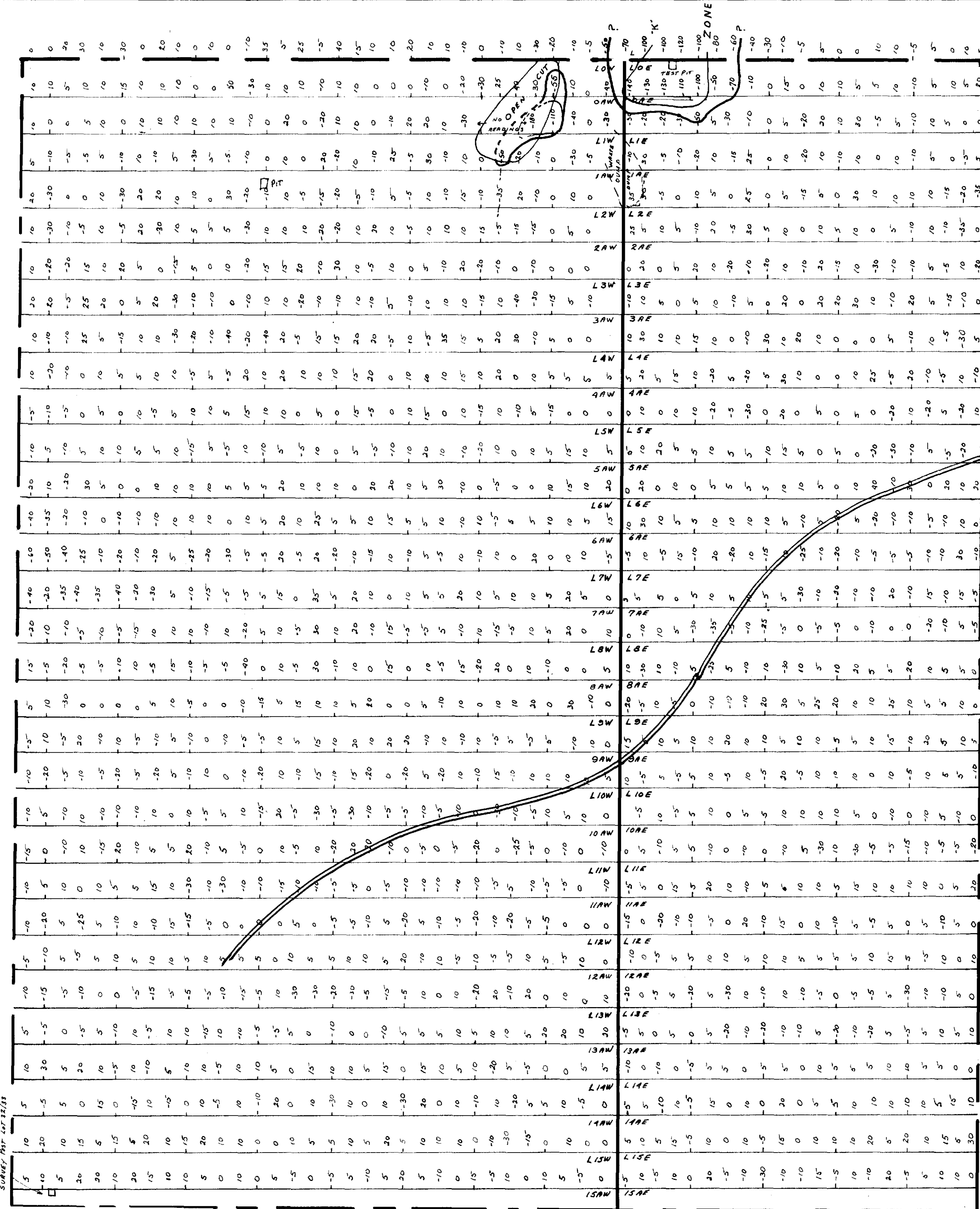
All of which is respectfully submitted,



G.L. Kirwan, B.Sc., F.R.G.S.
Consulting Geologist

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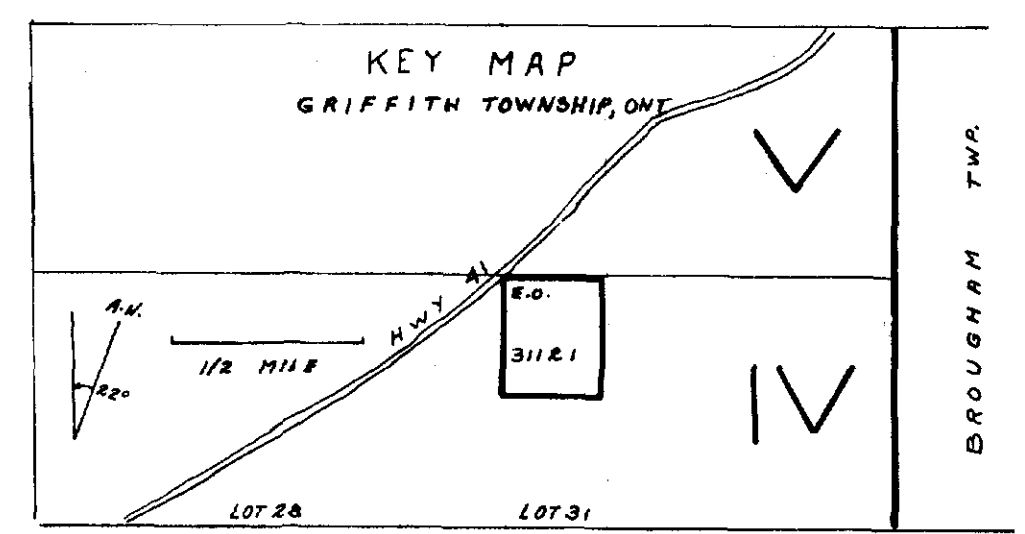
Toronto, Ont
May 28, 1965



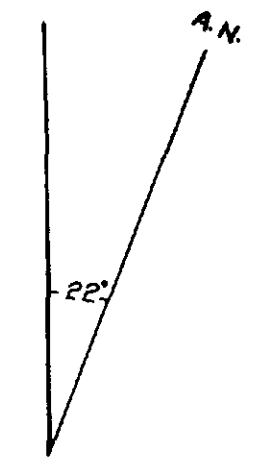
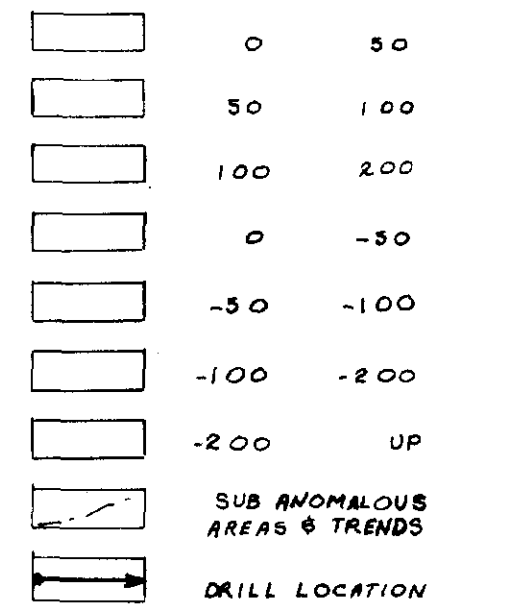
SELF POTENTIAL SURVEY DATA

NEW FAR NORTH EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GRIFFITH TOWNSHIP, EASTERN ONTARIO MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO



READINGS IN MILLIVOLTS



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BY

ADVANCE GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS LTD.

MAY 1985

G. KIRWAN D.S.C.

