MOREAU WOODARD & COMPANY LTD.

GEOPHYSICAL &



INTRODUCTION

An E.M. Gun electromagnetic survey was carried out on a portion of the Cassels Township property by New Athona's own personnel in February, 1962. The property is located about 7 miles northeast of Temagami, Ontario.

Moreau, Woodard and Company Limited was asked to evaluate a conductor located during this survey. The writer visited the property on March 1, 1962.

METHOD

The conductor was originally located using a 200 foot coil separation, which is normal for reconnaissance type work. In order to provide better resolution in the case of multipe conductors and a more accurate determination of the location of the conductor, a 80 foot coil interval was used with readings taken every 50 feet. This short coil interval also provided easier and more accurate coil orientation over the uneven topography.

A frequency of 3520 c.p.s. was used at all times.

RESULTS

A strong conductor approximately 560 feet long was located. The conductor strikes northeast and has a maximum apparent width of 90 feet.

The high amplitudes of the readings indicate very shallow overburden. The high ratios of the in-phase to out-of-phase readings 010

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indicate good conductivity, characteristic of sulphides.

There were some indications of a strong horizontal secondary field component, suggesting that the conductor has a shallow dip.

The conductor appears to be strongest on Line 48 and becomes weaker to the north.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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As there are two trenches in the strongest part of the conductor, a careful examination of the material in the trenches should indicate the cause of the conductor.

NORRAU, WOODARD & COMPANY LTD.

J. A. Woodard

CASSELS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

New Athona Mines Limited holds 14 claims in Cassels Township, Ontario. Beginning in September, 1961, geophysical work has been carried out to apply to the following six contiguous claims.

Nos.	40272
	40273
	40274
	40275
	40276
	40278

A strong conductor was detected during the preliminary reconnaissance work and this was outlined by detail work during February of this year. This work was performed by a company crew especially trained and equipped. Results were checked and interpreted by Moreau, Woodard & Company, geophysicists.

METHOD EMPLOYED

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The Boliden E-M gun, developed in Sweden, employs horizontal transmitting and receiving coils spaced a fixed interval apart and operating at a frequency of 3,250 cycles per second. In-phase and out-of-phase components of the secondary field are measured and expressed as percentage change from a normal undisturbed field. These values and their mutual ratios are a measure of the conductivity of the underlying conductor. An in-phase/out-of-phase ratio of 4 or more represents high conductivity characteristic of a massive sulfide body. These methods are effective to a depth of 150 feet below surface. <u>DETAILS OF SURVEY</u>

A total of 7.2 miles of line were cut, chained and

picketed. Employees' names and work times involved are shown in Appendix A to this report. Survey details are shown on map NATE 62-1 as Appendix B. Most cross lines were spaced at 50 foot intervals with readings taken every 50 feet. Coils were spaced 200 feet apart. In the check survey by Moreay, Woodard & Company an 80 foot coil spacing was used for a more accurate definition of the conductor.

RESULTS OF WORK

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FORM

Work in previous years has been carried out on two mineralized zones within volcanic rocks and some good copper was found. However, the recent E-M work over these gave only weak response. On the other hand strong conductivity was found in an area 200 feet north of the No. 2 Zone. This new zone 560 feet long and up to 90 feet wide is, in all probability, made up of sulfides in concentrations.greater than the two previously known zones.

In checking this conductor with the same type of equipment Moreau, Woodard and Company in their report of March 2, 1962 state "The high ratio of the in-phase to the out-of-phase readings indicate good conductivity, characteristic of sulfides. The conductir appears to be strongest on line 4-S and becomes weaker to the north".

RECOMMENDATIONS

The conductors outlined by the survey should be explored across its full width. Trenching over this distance may be a difficult undertaking. As an alternative a hole should be

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diamond drilled to the north on Line 4S to transect the conductor, with further drilling to be determined by the results of this first hole.

Respectfully submitted

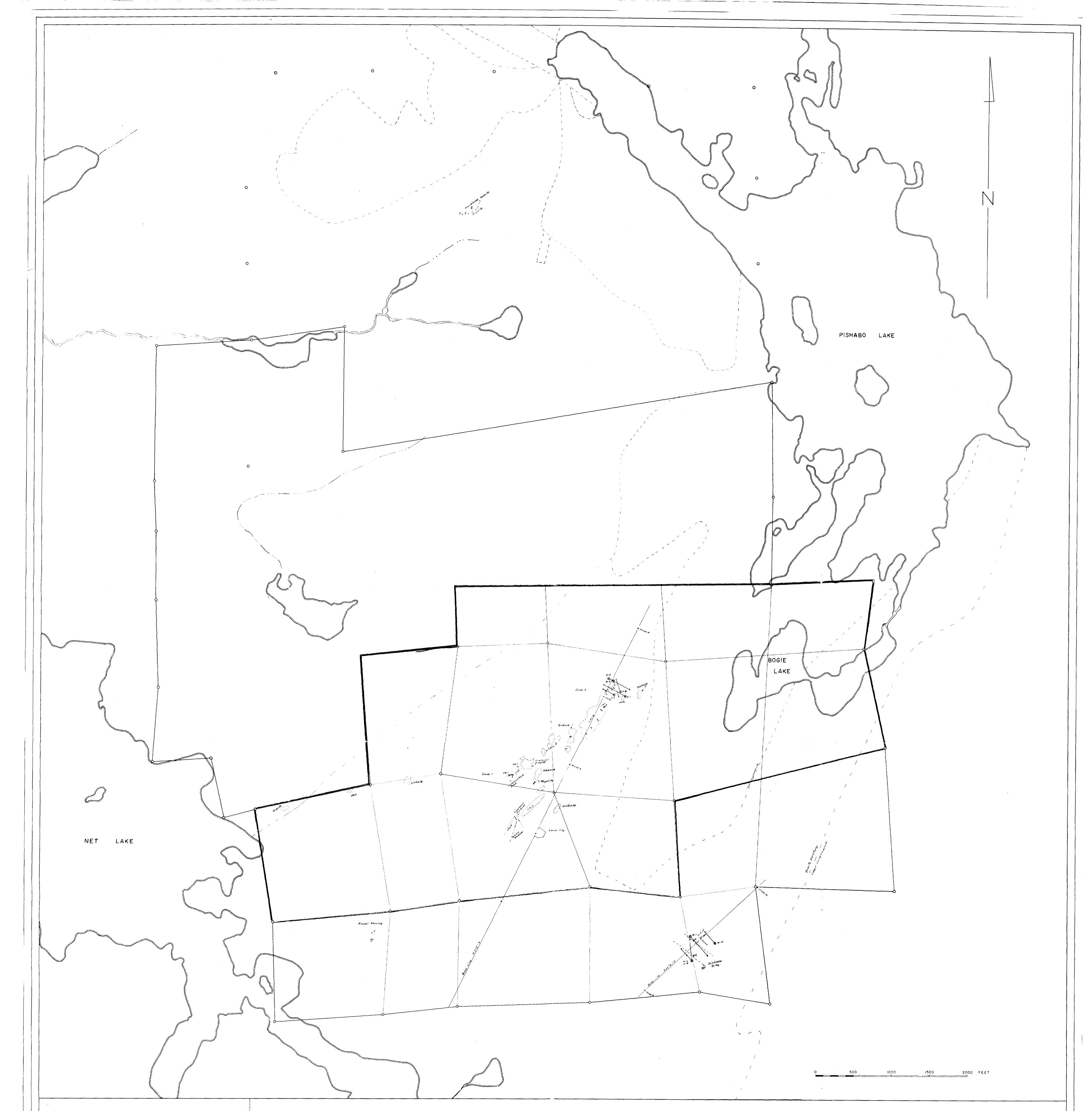
-Zl J. L. Ward, P. Eng.

Toronto, Ontario April 2, 1962

GRAND & TOY LIMITED

FORM NO. LA2-811-P REPORT PAPER

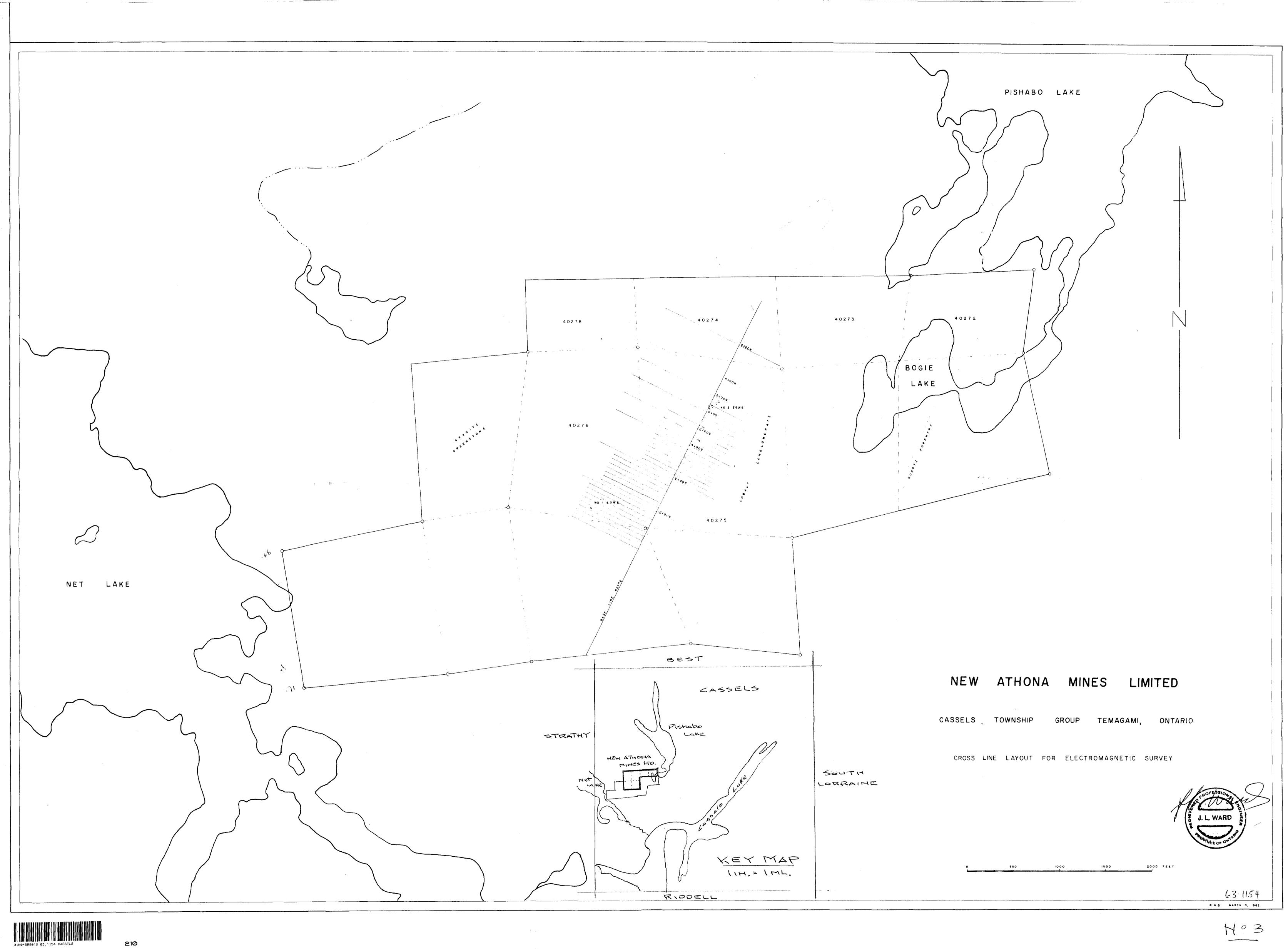




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LEGEND			
PRE - CAMBRIAN			
Keweenawan Olivine diatuse dikee Nipissing diabase, quartz-diabase, granaphyre & aplite			
Animikean (Cobalt Series) Upper Quartzite, arkose & quartzite conglamerate Lower. Slate-like graywacke "Conglomerate, quartzite, graywacke & arkose			
Matachewan Diabase dikes	·		
Algoman Granite, granite-gneiss, syenite, pegmatite, quartz & feldspar porphyry Quartz - diorite			
Haileyburian Gabbro, diobase & diorite		• / -	
Timiskamian (not recognised) Keewotin Iron formation Altered basolt, amygdololdol lavas, sericite schist, quartz- porphyry & agglomierate			J. L. WARD
Note: Regional geology & legend adapted from Map 34b, Matabitahuan Area.			ROWINCE OF CONTRACT
63.1154			63.1154
NEW ATHONA MINES LIMITED	DRAWN JPB DATE 12/56 SCALE ["= 400'	GEOLOGY - CASSELS TOWNSHIP GROUP	LOCALITY TEMAGAMI, ONTARIO FILE NO. NATE- 05-D

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