GLAS BURTON, P. ENG.
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
COBALT, ONT

REPORT ON THE VLF AND THE MAGNETIC GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS ON THE PROPERTY OF NICKEL RIM MINES LIMITED IN BLOCKS 83 AND 84, GILLIES LIMIT, ONTARIO

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DIGEST

During fourteen field days in September and October, 1970, magnetic intensities and VLF parameters were determined on 19.8 miles of taped picket lines in Blocks 83 and 84 in Gillies Limit township, about eight miles south of Latchford, Ontario, by way of Highway 11.

A number of VLF anomalies are recorded, usually in the area of the magnetic basic rocks.

Several drill holes are recommended in order to evaluate the geophysical anomalies in terms of sulphide minerals.

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REPORT ON THE VLF AND THE MAGNETIC GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS ON THE PROPERTY OF NICKEL RIM MINES LIMITED IN BLOCKS 83 AND 84, GILLIES LIMIT, ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

Through the dates September 3rd to October 7th, 1970, a Very Low Frequency (VLF) and magnetic geophysical survey was completed on a 12-claim group in Blocks 83 and 84 in Gillies Limit township, Ontario.

Mr. Ralph Benner, your consulting geologist, arranged for this survey and the line cutting to position the geophysical observations. He reveiwed the geophysical results and advised about the correlation into geological terms and possibilities. His cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Nickel and copper are found south of this area examined in an east-west zone along the south contact of an ultrabasic mass of pyroxenite and amphibolite. A similar mass is found in the area surveyed and it was believed that similar minerals may be found nearby.

The weather was rainy and this delayed the line cutting the geophysical field work. Black flies and mosquitoes were absent, but hornets were found in

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nests built about three feet above the ground on brush and trees. At times these were vicious and persistent.

Location, Area and Accessibility

The area surveyed straddles Highway No. 11 about eight miles south of Latchford. More than ten mining claims were covered; an area of about 440 acres.

The Land Survey

The taped and picketed lines laid out 200 feet apart were brushed out to carry on straight lines, and to facilitate movement along the lines for the personnel operating the geophysical apparatus.

An east-west base line was laid out approximately along the south boundary of Blocks 83 and 84 for 6400 feet with taping pickets every 100 feet. The 32 survey lines were tuned off at right angles every 200 feet and extended north for about 2700 feet to a second east-west base line laid out to determine the spacing between the lines at the north end. In addition six lines W4400 to W5400 were extended an additional 1000 feet.

In total, 19.8 miles of profile line were cut and taped and geophysical measurements were made at 50 and 100 foot intervals. Topographical and geological mapping were related to these lines.

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THE GEOLOGY

Geophysical Correlation with the Geology

Geophysical measurements act as a guide to indicate hidden geological and mineralogical conditions at depth in an area considered to be favorable for the deposition of ore minerals.

Geophysical results must be prepared and mapped in such a way that they may be translated into geological terms and possibilities in order to be of assistance in the exploration and testing of a mining property. Some geological knowledge must be available in order to derive the maximum benefit from a geophysical examination.

Governmental Maps and Reports

There is one map of this area with its accompanying report. This is the one inch equals one mile map entitled "Map of the Cobalt-Nickel-Arsenic-Silver Area near Lake Temiskaming, Ontario", to accompany the 4th Edition of Report by Willett G. Miller, Provincial Geologist, in Part 2 of the Nineteenth Report of the Bureau of Mines, 1910.

An aeromagnetic map, scale one inch equals one mile, covers the area. This is Sheet 31 - M/4, "Timagami", Geophysics Paper No. 510.

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The Regional and Local Geology

The basement Keewatin rocks are composed of a series of acid to basic lava flows with interbedded tuffs and breccias. These formations have been violently folded until now they are in a more or less vertical attitude. Their strike is generally east-west with large variations, and they may be overfolded. Masses of magnetic basic rock complicate the sequence.

In Huronian time Cobalt Series sediments were laid down on the erosional surface of the basement rocks. Erosion and glaciation then removed most of the sediments so that today we find large windows in these sediments exposing the older rocks.

Younger dikes cut across all of the older formations usually with a vertical attitude. In some cases they may be traced in a more or less straight line for many miles. In places these dikes are magnetic.

Large outcrops of Algoman granite are found to the south and west of the area examined. In this area surveyed, granite outcrops on the property between Highway 11 and Rib Lake. The south central portion of the area examined has many outcrops of coarse and fine-grained magnetic basic rocks. The remainder of the area has outcrops of conglomerate and greywacke.

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Economic Geological Conditions

About 3000 feet south of the area of the present survey geological conditions favorable for the deposition of nickel and copper sulfides are found near the south contact of the large basic mass on this property.

As a result of geophysical surveys, drilling has located massive sulfides in a number of places along an east-west zone more than 5000 feet long. At this time nickel and copper values are of less than economic grade.

The present survey covers the northern edge of this basic mass, and was laid out in order to determine if conductive sulfide deposits also occur nearby.

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THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

General

Two geophysical methods are used for this examination.

The Very Low Frequency (VLF) method, made possible by the development of the Ronka EM16 receiver, is used to indicate the location of zones of relatively higher conductivity; usually caused by shearing, faulting, fracturing and conductive sulfides in the bedrock.

The accurate recording of the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field at the surface will show the relative distribution of magnetic minerals in the underlying bedrock. This knowledge will assist in the interpretation of the geophysical data into geological terms and possibilities.

The writer, Douglas Burton, supervised the VLF and the magnetic field observations during the course of the geophysical examination on this property.

The VLF Method and Procedure for Geophysical Prospecting

Many Very Low Frequency (VLF) transmitters are located all over the world. These transmitters originate Morse Code and pulsed continuous wave carriers. Their particular application is for world-wide communication with submarines under conductive seawater. VLF radiation has considerable penetration into the earth.

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The radiation is vertically polarized and propagates radially in straight lines concentrically from the transmitter. The radiation is characterized by low path attenuation which is relatively stable with time.

Changes in the usual propagation pattern of VLF radiation are introduced by such factors as land-sea boundaries, and changes in the ground characteristics. Good conductors in the earth such as sulfides and graphite zones, and shears and faults of some considerable dimension, will have a tendency to concentrate and locally distort VLF radiation. Artificial conductors such as pipe lines, fences, electric lines and railroad tracks distort these fields.

VLF transmissions are most strongly concentrated by electrically conductive zones with a strike or longitudinal dimension along the radial path of propagation from each transmitter. In order to adequately explore an area where the strike of conductive zones may be at any angle it is advisable to use two transmitting stations so that the radiation direction is at right angles in order that the conductive zones may develop strong anomalous conditions.

The Ronka EM16 receiver for VLF radiations has two directional antenna at right angles. It will determine the dip of the field and the phase difference from point to point in the area of survey. Usually two transmitting stations are used for determining these parameters. Readings are usually

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taken at 100 foot intervals along a profile line crossing the general geological strike of the area examined. Conductive zones are indicated by anomalous dips of the field in the vicinity, with a vertical orientation directly over a conductive zone. When the dips are recorded and plotted on a map the approximate position of a conductive body is indicated, and possibly the dip of the conductive zone is shown.

The Magnetic Survey

The recordings are made by means of an accurate vertical component zero balance adjusted to a sensitivity of ten gammas per scale division.

The magnetic intensity at any point on the surface will usually differ from the average value for the region. Anomalous intensities are caused by changes in the magnetic minerals below. The magnetic susceptibility of rocks is generally accounted for by the contained magnetite although other magnetic minerals such as pyrrhotite may contribute to the observed intensity.

This method is used for the direct location of magnetic minerals such as magnetite. Magnetic surveys may assist in geological mapping. The plotted results, when compared with the known geological conditions, frequently yield information for the solution of geological problems, especially where rock outcrops are hidden by overburden.

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Magnetic anomalies are often found associated with formational contacts and structural features. Dikes and faults may be located and traced.

Zones of stronger magnetic intensity indicate concentrations of magnetite and pyrrhotite. These often accompany valuable non-magnetic mineral concentrations. On the other hand lower magnetic intensities may indicate important zones of alteration where magnetite is changed to non-magnetic minerals.

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THE RESULTS OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

The Maps (numbered 70-72-1, -2 and -3)

Accompanying this report are three maps drawn on a scale of one inch equals 200 feet. On these maps the taped and picketed north-south lines are shown with their east-west base- and tie-lines. Lakes, creeks and marked topographic relief are shown, together with roads and access trails, the gas pipe line, and mining claim numbers.

Map 70-72-1 shows the results of the magnetic examination. The relative magnetic vertical component intensity is shown in gammas on the profile lines examined. Lines of equal intensity are drawn. Areas with less intensity than 7800 gammas are tinted in red. The contour lines of 9000 gammas and above are colored blue.

In order to avoid continuous repetition in the mapping of the magnetic results, 50,000 gammas are deducted from the calculated magnetic intensity.

Maps 70-72-2 and -3 show the results of the VLF examination from two VLF transmitters with the Ronka EM16 receiver. Map 70-72-2 shows the results from JIM Creek, Washington to the west, and, Map 70-72-3 shows the results from Balboa in the Panama Canal Zone to the south. The dip of the VLF field together with a quadrature phase difference has been plotted along the profile lines and distinctively colored.

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The interpretation of the geophysical results are shown on all of the maps. Fault zones and dikes magnetically indicated are shown as well as the conductive zones indicated by the VLF cross-overs.

The locations chosen for exploration are shown on all of these maps.

The Results of the VLF Surveys

The VLF radiation from Jim Creek, Washington to the west, and from Balboa in the Panama Canal Zone to the south are distorted in a few places to indicate conductive zones. VLF anomalies have been selected for further exploration by drilling.

The electrically conductive gas pipe line on the east portion of the property distorts the VLF field so strongly that naturally conductive zones that may be in the ground nearby are completely masked.

The Results of the Magnetic Survey

The magnetic intensities in the area surveyed varied from 5000 gammas to 20,000 gammas with an average value of about 8000 gammas. The large variations are caused by a mass of magnetic basic rock in the south central portion of the area. The greater portion of the property has a magnetic variation between 8000 gammas and 8500 gammas indicating weakly magnetic rocks such as greywacke and conglomerate, and granite.

Two locations believed to be worthy of further exploration for sulphides are related to the strongly magnetic basic rock mass.

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Three sections have anomalous conductive and magnetic conditions that are believed should be further tested by drilling. The targets selected in the order of their priority are centered at the following coordinates:

(1) W2600 N550 and west
(2) W5500 N700
(3) W4700 N2400

These anomalous zones may be most conveniently examined by drilling from east to west from drill locations at:

		Dip of Hole	Azimuth Direction	Horiz. and slope Distance	
(1)	W2500 N620	-45° and 65°	240°	250'	350' & 600'
(2)	W5260 N640	-45°	285°	300'	420'
(3)	W4600 N2540	-45°	220°	250'	350'

When the results of this drilling is available and combined with the results from the geophysical survey just completed, further exploration may be recommended.

In the meantime, this report is,

Respectfully submitted,

Douglas Burton

Douglas Burton, P. Eng.,
Geophysicist

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
DOUGLAS BURTON
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Cobalt, Ontario,
October 27th, 1970

ASSESSMENT WORK DETAILS

900

Type of Survey: **Magnetometer**
A separate form is required for each type of sur

Township or Area: **Gillies Limit**

Chief Line Cutter or Contractor: **John N. French** (Name)
Latchford, Ontario (Address)

Party Chief: **Douglas Burton** (Name)
Cobalt, Ontario (Address)

Consultant: **Ralph I. Benner** (Name)
Box 208, Cobalt, Ontario (Address)

Geological field mapping by: _____ (Name)
_____ (Address)

COVERING DATES

Line Cutting: **Aug.24th to Sept. 28th, 1970**

Field: **Sept. 3rd to Sept. 29th, 1970**
Instrument work, geological mapping, sampling etc.

Office: **Sept. 30th to Oct. 7th, 1970**

INSTRUMENT DATA

Make, Model and Type: **Vert. Component-Zero Bal.**

Scale Constant or Sensitivity: **10 gamma per scale division**
Or provide copy of instrument data from Manufacturer's brochure.

Radiometric Background Count: _____

Number of Stations Within Claim Group: **1056**

Number of Readings Within Claim Group: **1056**

Number of Miles of Line cut Within Claim Group: **19.8**

Number of Samples Collected Within Claim Group: **---**

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

L-263912
263913
263914
263915
263916
263917 OK
263918
263919
263920
263921
part of 265341 ½ not covered ½ 10 days each
part of 265342

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS: **12**

CREDITS REQUESTED

	20 DAYS per claim	40 DAYS per claim	----- Includes (Line cutting)
Geological Survey	☐	☐	
Geophysical Survey	☒	☐	Show Check ✓
Geochemical Survey	☐	☐	

DATE: **April 23/71** SIGNED: _____

Send in Duplicate to:

FRED W. MATTHEWS
SUPERVISOR-PROJECTS SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF MINES &
NORTHERN AFFAIRS
WHITNEY BLOCK
QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Performance and coverage credits do not apply to airborne surveys

SUBMISSION OF GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

AS ASSESSMENT WORK

In order to simplify the filing of geological, geochemical and ground geophysical surveys for assessment work, the Minister has approved the following procedure under Section 84 (8a) of the Ontario Mining Act. This special provision does not apply to airborne geophysical surveys.

If, in the opinion of the Minister, a ground geophysical survey meets the requirements prescribed for such a survey, including:

(a) substantial and systematic coverage of each claim
(b) line spacing not exceeding 400 foot intervals
(c) stations not exceeding 100 foot intervals or
(d) the average number of readings per claim not less than 40 readings

it will qualify for a credit of 40 assessment work days for each claim so covered. It will not be necessary for the applicant to furnish any data or breakdown concerning the persons employed in the survey except for the names and addresses of those in charge of the various phases (linecutting contractor, etc.). It will be assumed that the required number of man days were spent in producing the survey to qualify for the specified credit.

Each additional ground geophysical survey using the same grid system and otherwise meeting these requirements will qualify for an assessment work credit of 20 days.

A geological survey using the same grid system, and meeting the requirements for submission of geological surveys for maximum credits will qualify for an assessment work credit of 20 days. If line cutting has not previously been reported with any other survey and is reported in conjunction with the geological survey a credit of 40 days per claim will be allowed for the survey.

Similarly, a geochemical survey using the same grid system with the average number of collected samples per claim being not less than 40 samples, and meeting the requirements for the submission of geochemical surveys for maximum credits, will qualify for an assessment work credit of 20 days. If line cutting has not previously been reported with any other survey and is reported in conjunction with the geochemical survey a credit of 40 days per claim will be allowed for the survey.

Credits for partial coverage or for surveys not meeting requirements for full credit will be granted on a pro-rata basis.

If the credits are reduced for any reason, a fifteen day Notice of Intent will be issued. During this period, the applicant may apply to the Mining Commissioner for relief if his claims are jeopardized for lack of work or, if he wishes, may file with the Department, normal assessment work breakdowns listing the names of the employees and the dates of work. The survey would then be re-assessed to determine if higher credits may be allowed under the provisions of subsections 8 and 9 of section 84 of the Mining Act.

If new breakdowns are not submitted, the Performance and Coverage credits are confirmed to the Mining Recorder at the end of the fifteen days.

ASSESSMENT WORK DETAILS

Type of Survey: **Electromagnetic**
A separate form is required for each type of survey

Township or Area: **Gillies Limit**

Chief Line Cutter or Contractor: **John N. French**
Name

Latchford, Ont.
Address

Party Chief: **Douglas Burton**
Name

Cobalt, Ontario
Address

Consultant: **Ralph I. Benner**
Name

Box 208, Cobalt, Ontario
Address

Geological field mapping by: _____
Name

_____
Address

COVERING DATES

Line Cutting: **August 24 to September 28, 1970** ✓

Field: **Sept. 3rd to Sept. 29th, 1970**
Instrument work, geological mapping, sampling etc.

Office: **Sept. 30th to Oct. 7th, 1970**

INSTRUMENT DATA

Make, Model and Type: **Ronka Mk 16 (VLF)**

Scale Constant or Sensitivity: _____
Or provide copy of instrument data from Manufacturer's brochure.

Radiometric Background Count: _____

Number of Stations Within Claim Group: **1056**

Number of Readings Within Claim Group: **2112**

Number of Miles of Line cut Within Claim Group: **19.8**

Number of Samples Collected Within Claim Group: _____

CREDITS REQUESTED

	20 DAYS per claim	40 DAYS per claim	----- Includes (Line cutting)
Geological Survey	☐	☐	
Geophysical Survey	☐	☒	Show Check ✓
Geochemical Survey	☐	☐	

DATE: **April 23/71** SIGNED: _____

SPECIAL PROVISION CREDITS for PERFORMANCE & COVERAGE

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

L-263912	
263913	
263914	
263915	
263916	OK
263917	
263918	
263919	
263920	
263921	½ not covered
part of 265341	½ 20 days
part of 265342	½ 20 days each

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS: **12**

Send in Duplicate to:

FRED W. MATTHEWS
SUPERVISOR-PROJECTS SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF MINES &
NORTHERN AFFAIRS
WHITNEY BLOCK
QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO, ONTARIO

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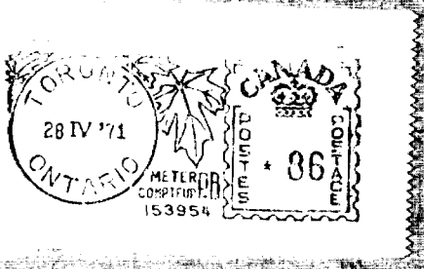
If the credits are reduced for any reason, a fifteen day Notice of Intent will be issued. During this period, the applicant may apply to the Mining Commissioner for relief if his claims are jeopardized for lack of work or, if he wishes, may file with the Department, normal assessment work breakdowns listing the names of the employees and the dates of work. The survey would then be re-assessed to determine if higher credits may be allowed under the provisions of subsections 8 and 9 of section 84 of the Mining Act.

If new breakdowns are not submitted, the Performance and Coverage credits are confirmed to the Mining Recorder at the end of the fifteen days.

25 ADELAIDE ST. WEST
SUITE 416
TORONTO 1, CANADA


TORONTO
28 IV '71
ONTARIO
METER DR
153954
POSTES
CANADA
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06

North Part Gillies Limit (M.484)

Brigstocke Twp. (M.429)

Best Twp. (M.417)

Best Twp. (M.417)

Lorrain Twp. (M.536)

South Lorrain Twp. (M.591)

RIB LAKE

LAKE

Nast.

THE TOWNSHIP OF GILLIES LIMIT (SOUTH PART)

DISTRICT OF TIMISKAMING

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	(P)
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S.
LEASES	(L)
LOCATED LAND	Loc.
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L.O.
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M.R.O.
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O.
ROADS	
IMPROVED ROADS	
KINGS HIGHWAYS	
RAILWAYS	
POWER LINES	
MARSH OR MUSKEG	
MINES	

NOTES

This Twp. Lies Within The TIMAGAMI PROVINCIAL FOREST.

400' Surface Rights Reservation Around All Lakes And Rivers

Mining Claims Accepted Subject To Sec. 53 Of The Mining Act.

L.O. 7558 Covers Flooding Rights On Montreal River Upstream From The Upper Notch Power Site To Contour Elevation 785.5' H.E.P.C. File: 20994 Vol. 3.

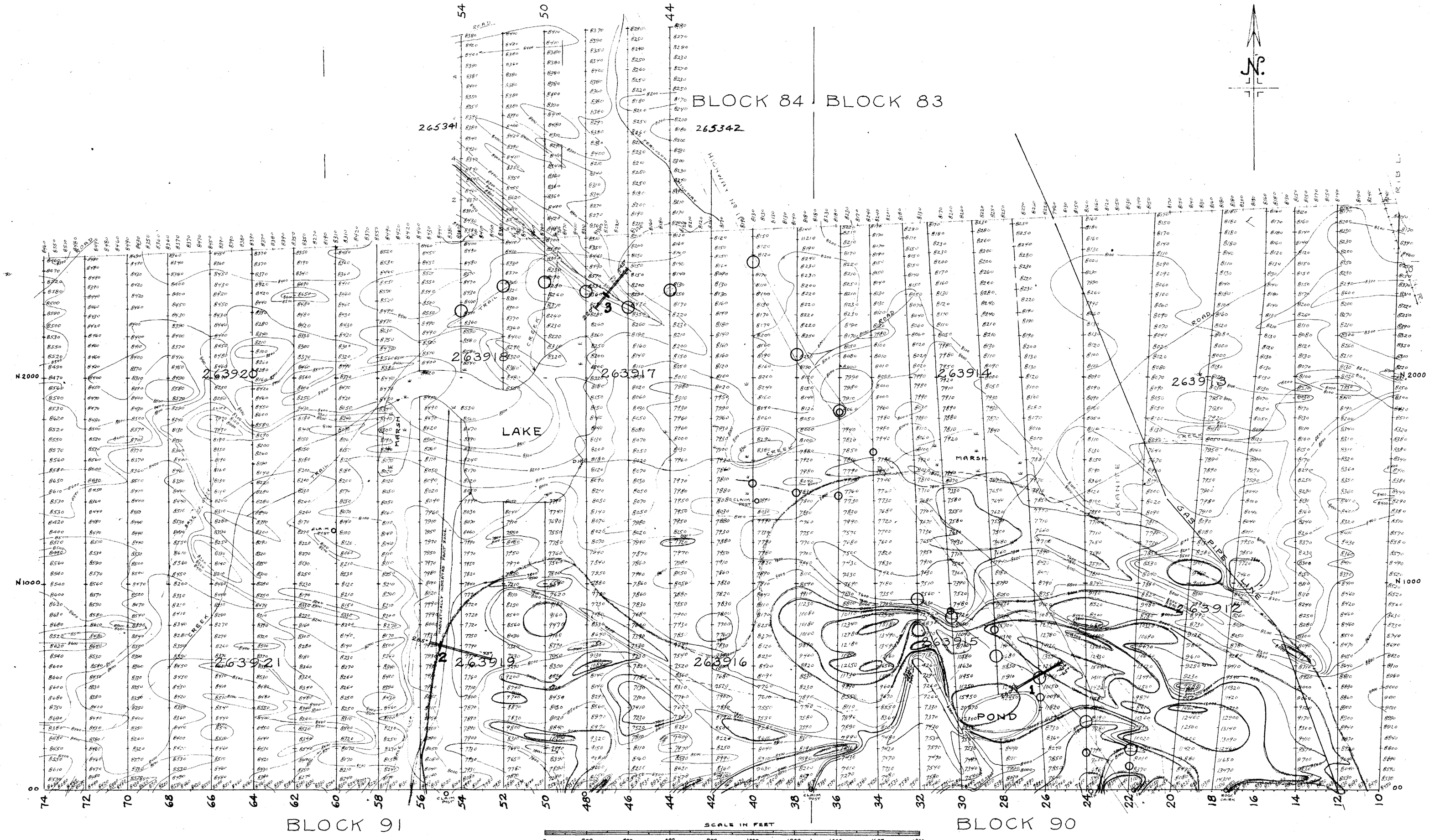
RESERVE FLOODING RIGHTS TO H.E.P.C. (PROPOSED) TO CONTOUR 905' G.S.C.

2.386

PLAN NO-M.483

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

DATE OF ISSUE NOV 19 1971



SCALE IN FEET

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800

2 TARGET AND SECTION TO BE TESTED BY DRILLING

MAGNETIC VERTICAL COMPONENT IN GAMMAS

EQUAL INTENSITY CONTOURS COLORED RED FOR LOWER INTENSITY AND BLUE FOR HIGHER INTENSITY

VLF ANOMALY USING JIM CREEK RADIATION

VLF ANOMALY USING BALBOA RADIATION

MAP SHOWING THE MAGNETIC RESULTS OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON THE PROPERTY OF NICKEL RIM MINES LIMITED BLOCKS 83 AND 84 GILLIES LIMIT DISTRICT OF NIPISSING, ONTARIO

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY
DOUGLAS BURTON
COBALT, ONTARIO
OCTOBER, 1970

Douglas Burton.

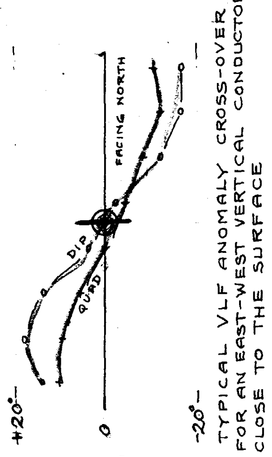
70-72-1
D.B. OCT. 1970

BLOCK 84 | BLOCK 83

BLOCK 91

BLOCK 90

TRANSMITTER NLK/NPG 18.6 kHz.
JIM CREEK, WASHINGTON, USA



TYPICAL VLF ANOMALY CROSS-OVER FOR AN EAST-WEST VERTICAL CONDUCTOR CLOSE TO THE SURFACE

SCALE IN FEET
0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800

2 TARGET AND SECTION TO BE TESTED BY DRILLING

VLF ANOMALY USING JIM CREEK RADIATION

VLF ANOMALY USING BALBOA RADIATION

MAP SHOWING
THE VLF RONKA EM16 RECEIVER RESULTS OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON THE PROPERTY OF NICKEL RIM MINES LIMITED
BLOCKS 83 AND 84 GILLIES LIMIT DISTRICT OF NIPISSING, ONTARIO

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY
DOUGLAS BURTON
COBALT, ONTARIO
OCTOBER, 1970

Douglas Burton.

70-72-2
D-5 OCT. 1970

BLOCK 84 | BLOCK 83

BLOCK 91

BLOCK 90

LAKE

POND

MARSH

CREEK

ROAD

TRAIL

HIGHWAY No 11

GAS PIPE LINE

GRANITE RIDGE

263918 263917 263914 263913 263912 263915 263916 263919 263921 263920

N 2000

N 1000

SCALE IN FEET

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800

TRANSMITTER NBA 24 kHZ
BALBOA, PANAMA C.Z.

+20°
0
-20°
DIP
QUAD
FACING EAST

TYPICAL VLF ANOMALY CROSS-OVER FOR A NORTH-SOUTH VERTICAL CONDUCTOR CLOSE TO THE SURFACE

2 TARGET AND SECTION TO BE TESTED BY DRILLING

VLF ANOMALY USING JIM CREEK RADIATION

VLF ANOMALY USING BALBOA RADIATION

MAP SHOWING THE VLF RONKA EM16 RECEIVER RESULTS OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON THE PROPERTY OF NICKEL RIM MINES LIMITED BLOCKS 83 AND 84 GILLIES LIMIT DISTRICT OF NIPISSING, ONTARIO

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY
DOUGLAS BURTON
COBALT, ONTARIO
OCTOBER, 1970

Douglas Burton

70-72-3
D-B OCT. 1970