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PROJECTS UNIT.

ST. JOSEPH EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

ON THE SAS LAKE PROPERTY

DISTRICT OF TIMISKAMING

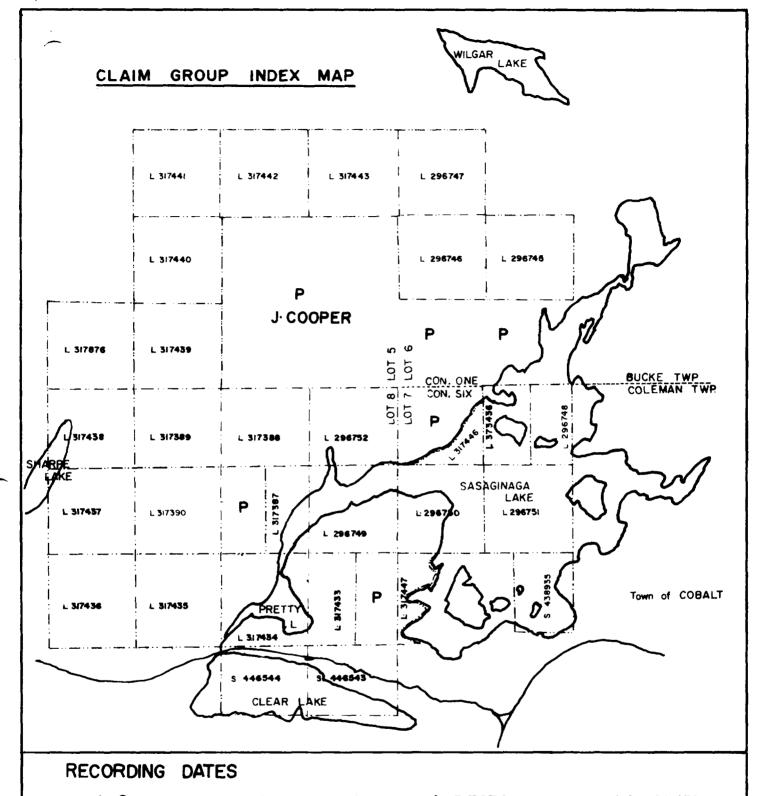


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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

CLAIM GROUP INDEX MAP

HORIZONTAL LOOP EM CONDUCTOR INDEX MAP



L 296745-L 296752....June 4/71

L 317876 ---- July 23/71

L 317387- L 317390.....June 4/71

L 373436.....June 1/73

L 317433 - L 317443.....June 21/71

S 438935.....Nov. 25/75

L 317446-L 317447.....June 29/71

S446543-S446544_Dec. 22/75

INTRODUCTION

Pine cutting and rechaining of lines, a horizontal loop EM survey, and proton magnetometer survey of part of the area were performed during the period of October 27, 1975, to May 26, 1976. Pertinent data regarding the surveys are presented on maps accompanying this report.

PROPERTY AND CLAIM STATUS

This property consists of 51 claims held by St. Joseph Explorations Limited, 5th Floor, 90 Eglinton Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M4R 2E4.

This report is filed to fulfil assessment requirements, on the following claims in Coleman and Bucke Townships:

L 296745 to L 296752 inclusive

L 317387 to L 317390 inclusive

L 317433 to L 317443 inclusive

L 317446 and L 317447

L 317876

L 373436

S 438935

S 446543 to S 446544

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Sas Lake Property is located west of Cobalt at 47° 24°N and 79° 41°W. Access to the property is by the West Cobalt road along the south east edge of the property and by a summer road on the north shore of Clear Lake.

PREVIOUS WORK

The majority of the claims were recorded in June and July of 1971. Vangulf Explorations performed a fluxgate magnetometer survey in 1971 using a 400 foot line spacing and 50 foot station intervals. Dave Fisher mapped the geology at 1" to 400 feet during June to September, 1971. Diamond drill holes SL-1 (started Nov.28,1971) to SL-3 (completed Dec.5, 1971) were drilled

for Vangulf Explorations and logged by Dave Fisher.

The claim group was transferred to St.Joseph Explorations Limited on May 30, 1972. Diamond drill holes SL-4 (started Nov.24, 1973) to SL-15 (completed Feb. 6,1974) were drilled for St.Joseph Explorations and logged by P.T.George.

CURRENT GEOPHYSICAL WORK

Instrument Data and Survey Method

Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic Survey

An Apex Parametrics 'Max Min' horizontal loop EM unit was used.

23 claims were surveyed, using a 400 foot coil separation and a frequency of 1777 hz. The survey was performed on 100 foot stations on lines

26W 16S to 26S 28W 8N to 255 30W 125 to 245 32W 16N to 27 🗚 5∩S 125 to 245 34W 11N to 26S 364 40W 4N to 145 44W 2N to 14S 48W 2S to 285 52W 13 to 19S 56W 13N to 85 60W 13N to NC 61W ON to 43S 64W 13N to 0N 65W ON to 425 68W 13N to 425 72W 13N to 33S 76W 13N to 19S 76W 295 to 405 80W 38N to ON 80W 14S to 42S 84W 38N to 265 BSW 37N to 28S 92W 25N to 27S 96W 20N to 28S 100W 6N to 265

A 600 foot coil separation 1777 hz. survey was performed to detect deeply buried conductors in an area with Huronian conglomerate cover. The lines surveyed include

68W 13N to 2S 72W 13N to 8S 76W 13N to 0N 80W 38N to 13S A 400 foot coil separation 222 hz survey was performed on lines

30W	15+50\$	to	265
31W	145	to	27+505
32W	215	to	26+50\$
61W	165	to	368

This 222 hz frequency survey was performed to determine if the conductors on these lines were due to overburden effects or conductive bedrock.

Claim S-438935 was surveyed using a coil separation of 200 feet to provide coverage close up to power lines along the south shore of Sasaginaga Lake, and to accurately locate the conductor axes. This survey was critical to define the southeast extension of the conductor (i) at 23S on line 28W and to confirm the anomaly (j) at 26S on line 32W. A diagonal line perpendicular to the conductor axes (i) was surveyed to determine the probable dip of conductors (i) and (j).

This 200 foot coil separation survey was performed on lines

26 N	165	tο	275
28W	165	to	275
33W	143	to	275
34W	133	tο	273
35 W	125	to	275
36W	125	to	265

Magnetometer Survey

Claim 438935 and the area south of base line #2 between lines 61W and 80W were surveyed using a Barringer proton magnetometer (GM-122) to locate magnetic anomalies, and to determine bedrock structures by tracing magnetic trends. Base stations were established at

Co-ordin	ates	Reading in Gammas
26 + 00%	15 + 998	592 77
48 + วกฆ	14 + nns	5896 3
64 + DOW	0 + 00N	59102
72 + 4DW	14 + OOS	59190

Base stations 48 + 00W and 64 + 00W were established using base station 72 + 40W as 59190 gammas. Base station 26 * 00W was established using base station 48 +00W as 58963 gammas. The base stations were established by taking five readings at one minute intervals at the known base station, then taking five readings in similar manner at the unknown station. Several loops were completed. The five readings for each set were averaged and the variation with time was calculated to correct the readings of the unknown base station.

Base station 48 is in an area of high magnetic relief and should not be used for future survey work because the picket may have moved in the spring. An error of a couple of inches may produce a significant error. Readings at this base station were consistent during this survey.

Base station readings were taken hourly and linear drift corrections were made to all survey readings. The corrected magnetometer survey readings and contour maps were plotted separately to allow future addition of data and re-interpretation of the data.

Survey Results and Interpretation

Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic Survey

The following EM anomalies were located by horizontal loop EM

a)	45	on line	72W
	45	on line	70W
	45	on line	68W
	6 S	on line	64W
ь)	105	on line	7 0W
	175	on line	68W
c)	185	on line	80W
	185	on line	76W
	188	on line	72W
	18 + 50 S	on line	70W
d)	245	on line	72¥
-	26 S	on line	70W
	27+50S	on line	68W

e)	26 + 57S	on line	65W
	30 + 50 S	on line	61W
f)	4 75	on line	WC8
g)	6 S	on line	56W
	5 + 50 S	on line	52₩
	45	on line	48W
h)	2N	on line	28W
i)	14 + 50S	on line	34W
	16 + 50S	on line	32W
	17 + 50S	on line	31W
	195	on line	30W
	23 + 59S	on line	28W
	25 + 50 S	on line	26W
j)	265	on line	32W

The lines south of Base Line #2 have erratic background response due to the widespread brecciated andesites and rhyolites with graphitic argillite matrix that often does not form a distinct conductive zone. The conductors are caused by graphitic argillite and breccia zones with a continuous network of graphitic argillite matrix.

Anomaly (a) is caused by graphitic rhyolite and rhyolite breccia with graphitic argillite matrix. This is indicated by surface mapping and hole SL - 20. There was no magnetic response to this EM anomaly indicating the absence of pyrrhotite and magnetite.

Outcrops at 195, 71W and hale SL-12 indicate anomaly (b) is due to graphitic argillite and decite breccia with a graphitic argillite matrix.

Hole SL-1 indicates anomaly (c) is due to graphitic argillite and rhyolite breccia with a graphitic argillite matrix.

Anomaly (d) has not been explained but it may be an extension of anomaly (e).

Anomaly (e) had a strong magnetic response on line 65W. Hole SL-19 indicates the EM response was due to sulphide-carbonate (exhalite?) beds and

andesite breccia with a graphitic argillite matrix. The magnetic response was due to concentrations of pyrrholite indicated throughout Hole SL-19. This anomaly should be detailed with lines at 63W and 66 + 50W to confirm it is a continuous anomaly between 61W and 65W and to define its strike length to the west.

Anomaly (f) has not been explained but it may be caused by graphite in the rhyolite tuffs and sedimentary rocks along the south shore of Clear Lake.

Anomaly (g) has not been explained but it may be an extension of anomaly (a) or (b).

Anomaly (h) is the extension of an east-west slate horizon from the east shore of Sasaginaga Lake.

Anomaly (i) is a strong continuous anomaly. The north-west end may be masked by deep water and overburden. This anomaly may extend to the south-east into the Town of Cobalt. The 222 hz survey proved this conductor was due to conductive bedrock and not overburden effects. The diagonal line indicates a southerly dip. Holes SL-17 and SL-18 indicate this anomaly is due to graphitic argillite and rhyolite breccia with a graphitic argillite matrix.

Conductor (j) was indicated by the 400 foot coil separation survey but power line effects prevented a complete profile. The 200 foot coil separation survey (including the diagonal line) confirmed and accurately located this anomaly. This conductor had a coincident magnetic response. Hole SL-16 indicated this anomaly is due to graphitic argillite and disseminated to stringer pyrrholite.

Magnetometer Survey

Lakes tend to have low magnetic profiles relative to land areas. This may be, in part, a function of water depth, but rock type and pyrrhotite concentrations are also major controls of magnetic relief. Andesites tend to

have high magnetic relief relative to rhyolites but this is often caused because pyrrholite is concentrated in the andesites.

EM conductor (i) marks the contact between andesites to the north-east with a magnetic field greater than 59,200 gammas and rhyolites to the south-west with a magnetic field less than 59,200 gammas.

EM conductor (j) has a coincident magnetic response caused by pyrrhotite.

The area south of the west arm of Sasaginaga Lake has strong complex magnetic relief due to erratic pyrrholite mineralization in brecciated andesites, and because of folding. A magnetic survey on a series of pace and compass controlled east-west lines, at 200 foot intervals and 50 foot stations, might help solve the structure in this area.

EM conductor (e) had a strong coincident magnetic response on Line 65W, which was due to pyrrhotite. The other conductors west of Line 65W have no obvious magnetic response directly related to them. EM conductor (a) was detailed with 25 foot stations but no significant magnetic response was detected along this conductor.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The EM conductors are due to graphitic argillites and breccias with a graphitic argillite matrix. There appear to be 10 conductors but these probably represent only a few horizons which are repeated by folding and interrupted by faults and dikes. Fill in tracing of the conductors with a 200 foot coil separation and 1777 hz frequency combined with a detailed magnetic survey could help solve the structure without further diamond drilling.

The magnetic survey could be on a line spacing of 230 feet with both north-south and east-west lines. 50 foot stations would be required. In this area all further geophysical work should be completed during the winter due to lake coverage in the area of most of the EM anomalies.

CERIIFICALE

This is to certify that I, Douglas R. Robinson,

- Graduated in 1970, from Haileybury School of Mines, Haileybury, Ontario, with a 2 year Diploma in Mining Technology
- 2) Graduated in 1975 from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, with an Honours B.Sc. in Geological Sciences (Faculty of Applied Science)
- 3) Have been employed in mineral exploration by St.Joseph Explorations Limited for a full year.

Respectfully submitted,

Cobalt, Ontario May 27, 1976 Douglas R. Robinson



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JUL 8 1976

PROJECTS UNIT.

COBALT PROJECT (1120)

SAS LAKE PROPERTY - PROGRESS REPORT

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David F. Fisher

Toronto, Ontario

January 18, 1972

ABSTRACT

The Sas Lake property is situated near Cobalt, Ontario. Geology and geophysics have shown that the claims cover part of a Archean felsic volcano, which may host a base metal orebody. A few specific targets have been tested by drilling, without detecting economic mineralization.

Further evaluation of the property is advised. This includes additional geophysical surveying, a programme of geochemical sampling, and possible drilling.



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FIGURE 1:	Claim Map $1" = 1/4$ mile
FIGURE 2:	Geology $l'' = 1/4$ mile
FIGURE 3:	General Cross-Sections $l'' = 1/4$ mile
FIGURE 4:	Section: Hole SL-1 l" = 50 feet
FIGURE 5:	Section: Holes SL-2, SL-3 1" = 50 feet

APPENDIX: Drill Logs, SL-1, SL-2, SL-3

MAP POCKET: Geology, Sas Lake Area l" = 400 feet

COBALT PROJECT (1120) SAS LAKE PROPERTY - PROGRESS REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The claim group covers part of Sasaginaga Lake, adjacent to the western limit of the town of Cobalt, and extends west and north from the lake, in Coleman and Bucke Townships. The property was acquired by staking (43 claims) in June and July of 1971 and by an agreement with Mr. Jack Cooper in July 1971.

Access to the property is very good, by means of the lake and several bush roads. An all-weather gravel road passes along the south boundary. A control grid, with lines at 400 feet, covers most of the claims.

The terrain is generally favourable to exploration work. It is dominated by an irregular, incised cuesta up to 200 feet in height, dipping gently westward; its escarpment marks the eastern outcrop limit of the Gowganda Formation. Mature second-growth mixed forest covers almost the entire area, with a few swamps. Rock exposure is generally good, with intervening areas covered by boulder till.

COMPILATION

The available data on the Cobalt camp were compiled last winter, and presented in a report of March 1971 along with a map of the pre-Huronian geology at a scale of 1 inch to 1,000 feet. The report describes the geological setting and rock units encountered on the Sas Lake group.

FIELD WORK - GEOLOGY

Geological mapping of the Sas Lake group was conducted by Fisher during June to September 1971, at a scale of 1 inch to 400 feet. Detailed mapping was confined to the Archean volcanic rocks which outcrop in the southeastern part of the group; these rocks are the prime target for our exploration. Specific mapping of the volcanics beneath the Huronian cover is chiefly limited to geophysical methods and drilling (although geochemistry and study of pebbles in the conglomerate may assist).

Interpretation of the geology suggests that the Sas Lake group covers one flank of an Archean felsic volcanic centre. The silver mines of Cobalt, just east of the group, occur just beyond the edge of the felsic rocks, in a volcano-sedimentary environment characterized by graphitic and cherty interflow bands (often with iron and base metal sulphides), within mafic lavas.

A weak to moderate foliation (S_O) is evident in most of the outcrops. In addition, those at the north end of Sas Lake show one or more prominent sets of joints in generally southerly directions. These two structural features tend to obscure primary bedding, but there are sufficient data to state that the strike of the rocks is slightly south of east. No folding has been recognized. The direction of pillow tops near the southeast shore of Sas Lake is southward, and there is no evidence that the entire sequence is not homoclinal.

The felsic rocks have been mapped as rhyolites. They are generally fine grained to very fine grained, feldspathic and siliceous. Primary textures are rarely

evident. The fresh surface is usually light grey to light brown, and the weathered surface is generally almost white, with a powdery rim up to 1/4 inch thick. Thin sections reveal that phenocrysts of albite are common, with a groundmass of quartz, feldspar and sericite.

A distinctive breccia consisting of massive rhyolite fragments in a dark matrix is here termed the "Adit Breccia". It has been mapped in 3 separate areas of the Sas Lake group. Its characteristic features are:

- 1) The fragments are of light brown, very fine grained rhyolite.
- •2) The fragments are generally angular, commonly with sizes to 6 inches.
- 3) The matrix is dark blue-black, very fine grained, and in part slightly graphitic; thin sections show it to be a fine comminution of the same material as the fragments.
- 4) The breccia is stratigraphically conformable, and intercalated with beds(?) or large blocks (several feet or more in thickness) of massive to strongly fractured rhyolite identical to that of the fragments.
- 5) Some fragments appear to have broken from adjacent fragments, giving a lineation to the rock.

The stratigraphic distribution of the Adit Breccia indicates that it is not a vent breccia, as had been previously speculated. The evidence presently favours an interpretation of this rock as a pyroclastic flow deposit (glowing avalanche or gravity flow).

FIELD WORK - GEOLOGY continued

The Adit Breccia therefore represents a time of explosive volcanism, with the centre of activity further west. It should be noted, however, that there is no evidence to correlate the 3 exposed areas of Adit Breccia as one stratigraphic horizon, so it must not be considered a marker bed.

Mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks (mapped as "andesite"), outcrop along the southern side of the claim group. Pillow lava occurs near the east shore of Sas Lake (tops southwest); the pillows become poorly developed and more deformed to the west. Iron sulphides are ubiquitous in these rocks, but rarely approach 1%. Drilling near the west end of Clear Lake reportedly encountered several graphitic bands within "andesite". Vangulf hole SL-3 also cut graphitic sections.

The field recognition of massive andesite lava, as distinct from volcanic-derived clastic sediments (e.g. greywacke), is very difficult because of the similarity of composition, and the greenschist metamorphism which has obliterated most primary textures. Nevertheless, the limit of the felsic rocks can be clearly defined.

One area of outcrops east of Sas Lake was mapped as medium-grained, massive andesite. Dark slate and cherty beds occur along both contacts. This unit is probably a sill.

Several distinctly sedimentary units occur within the felsic sequence, particularly on the east side of Sas Lake. The dark slate referred to above shows good bedding, with light and dark grey bands. Some softsediment deformation is evident, but attempts to interpret "tops" were inconclusive. The slate contains a few lenses of banded chert and only minor pyrite. A moderate foliation (S₂) is apparent.

A cherty unit outcropping across several hundred feet near the north end of Sas Lake shows well-developed banding, attributed to alternating light and dark grey siliceous beds. Most of the unit contains considerable altered feldspar (visible in thin section and indicated by the weathered rim) and is considered a siliceous ash-fall tuff rather than a true chert (chemical sediment).

Small dikes and irregular pods of diorite and dikes of diabase, olivine diabase and lamprophyre intrude the volcanics, but are not common.

The structural deformation of the Archean cannot be determined in detail. An interpretation based on outcrop mapping, topographic lineaments and geophysics is presented on the geological map of the Sas Lake group (enclosed).

The Archean is overlain unconformably by the early Proterozoic Gowganda Formation, which consists of a lower member of conglomerate and greywacke and an upper member of bedded argillite. These have been locally termed the Coleman and Firstbrook formations, respectively, but their limited areal distribution within the extensive Gowganda Formation precludes the rank of "formation" according to Article 7 of the Code of Stratigraphic Nomenclature.

It appears that the Gowganda Formation on the Sas Lake group was deposited by valley glaciers and subsequent FIELD WORK - GEOLOGY continued

continental sheets. The outcrops along the escarpment west of Sas Lake expose the unconformity, and in most places the basal conglomerate closely reflects the lithology of the subjacent basement. It may represent, in part, talus along the valley slopes. At one point, about 50 feet above the base, a pebble of Adit Breccia similar to that of the basement was found. It may have been derived from the valley wall above the glacier. Differential erosion later removed the valley wall of Adit Breccia; the Gowganda conglomerate is thus a cast of the glaciated valley, standing in relief above the eroded Archean terrain. The important implication is that the basal conglomerate should be representative of the basement in this area.

In other locations where the base of the Gowganda is exposed, paraconglomerate, tillite (with boulders of granite, etc., not of local derivation) and arkose have been observed. This is indicative of varying depositional environments; continental glaciation may have obliterated the talus and morraines in the valleys.

Valley glaciation is also indicated for the area east of Sas Lake. The dip of the exposed contact near the Hudson Bay workings is about 40° east, swinging to the south as one traces it north for a couple of hundred feet along the cliff. This may have been the wall of a cirque, whose glacier flowed south and east. The narrow bay at the outlet of Sas Lake separates outcrops of andesite (west) and conglomerate (east); it lies along a topographic lineament trending slightly east of north and interpreted

by Thomson to be a normal fault. However, evidence of faulting is absent at the exposed contact described above, and
the hill of conglomerate may be the cast of a glaciated valley.

The extent of the felsic volcanics beneath the Huronian cover is now known, but several clues are available. The area of exposed volcanics is not large enough to account for an entire Archean volcanic centre (by comparison with Noranda, Timmins, etc.). Its limits have already been defined by mapping to the south and east. A regional magnetic high lies just north of the property, and probably limits the extent of the rhyolites in this direction. Therefore, one may assume it continues to the west, unless cut off by structural complexities or batholitic intrusion. An inlier of rhyolitic rocks, in part pyroclastic, was recently discovered in Firstbrook Township about 6 miles west of the volcanics exposed at Sas Lake; it may be on the west side of the same centre. (Keevil interests presently hold claims covering about 3 square miles in this area). Several exploration techniques, to be discussed later, may be useful in tracing the extent of the favourable rocks.

FIELD WORK - GEOPHYSICS

During the summer of 1971, a magnetometer survey was conducted over the entire land portion of the Sas Lake claim group. In addition, several electromagnetic surveys were made on parts of the group: vertical loop, horizontal

FIELD WORK - GEOPHYSICS continued

shootback (CEM) and VLF-EM (RADEM). One representative line was surveyed by I.P., to test the application of this method. Completion of the surveys is planned for January 1972.

The geophysical data are presented and evaluated in a report by D.A. MacLean, dated December 15, 1971.

Three targets were selected for drilling in November, 1971. Conductors A and B are referred to in MacLean's report (Dec.15/71). Conductor A' (located by detailed CEM) was also drilled; it is situated at or near a rhyolite/andesite contact, about 150 feet north of A. The drilling was done before MacLean's report was available: this timing was determined by extenuating corporate factors.

DRILLING RESULTS

Hole SL-1 identified conductor B as a few bands of graphitic slate with lenses of pyrite. The enclosing Adit Breccia contained enough graphite on fracture planes to explain the I.P. anomaly.

Hole SL-2 located the rhyolite/andesite contact, occupied by a large lamprophyre dike. The andesite locally resembles the Adit Breccia in texture, although the fragments are andesitic. Disseminated pyrrhotite and a few specks of chalcopyrite were noted, but no definite conductor was found. It is concluded that the CEM anomaly is false.

Hole SL-3 cut several thin graphitic bands within the andesite, at the location of conductor A. The magnetic

DRILLING RESULTS continued

anomaly is attributed to disseminated pyrrhotite.

The 3 holes totalled 1,155 feet of drilling.

CONCLUSIONS FROM DRILLING

- 1) The andesite/rhyolite contact occurs somewhat north of its speculated position. The lamprophyre dike along the contact makes the precise location impossible here.
- 2) The considerable and widespread amounts of graphite suggests that the more favourable sites for orebodies lie to the west or north.
- 3) The particular Adit Breccia unit tested here has a prominent I.P. signature which would enable geophysical mapping to the west, below the Gowganda Formation. A similar I.P. response was not obtained over the extrapolated location of the Adit Breccia unit near 10N on L80W.

EVALUATION OF PRESENT STATUS

Geology and geophysics have shown that the Sas Lake group covers part of a felsic volcanic centre which may host an orebody. A few specific geophysical anomalies have been tested by drilling, without detecting economic mineralization.

At present, therefore, we know generally where we are situated with reference to an Archean volcano, we have

THE NEXT STAGE continued

7. A collection of papers dealing with recent research on the nature and origin of the Cobalt ores is to be published in the Canadian Mineralogist early in 1972. working theory which is partially responsible for our exploration approach in the Cobalt area should be examined in the light of these new contributions. The possibility of silver veins occurring on the Sas Lake property should be critically examined in this theoretical context before any specific silver exploration programme is developed. If warranted, biogeochemistry, soil sampling and Radem surveys should be undertaken.

January 18, 1972

cc: Toronto File

R.M. Ginn

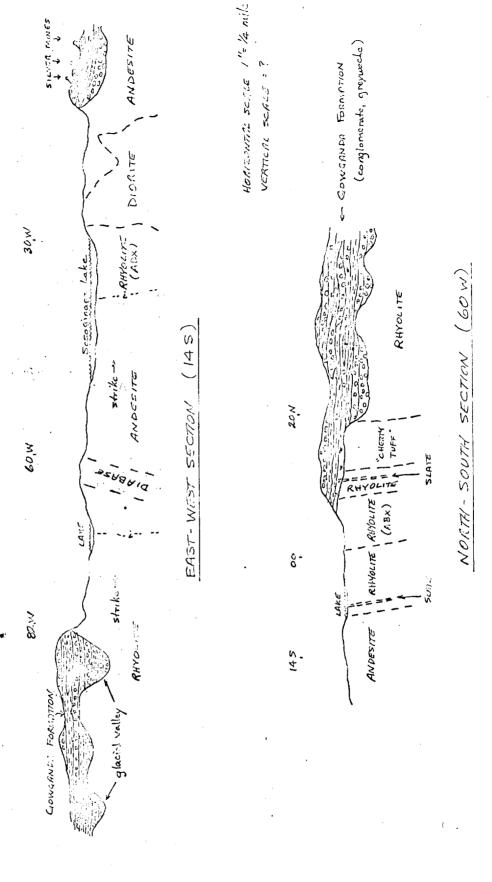
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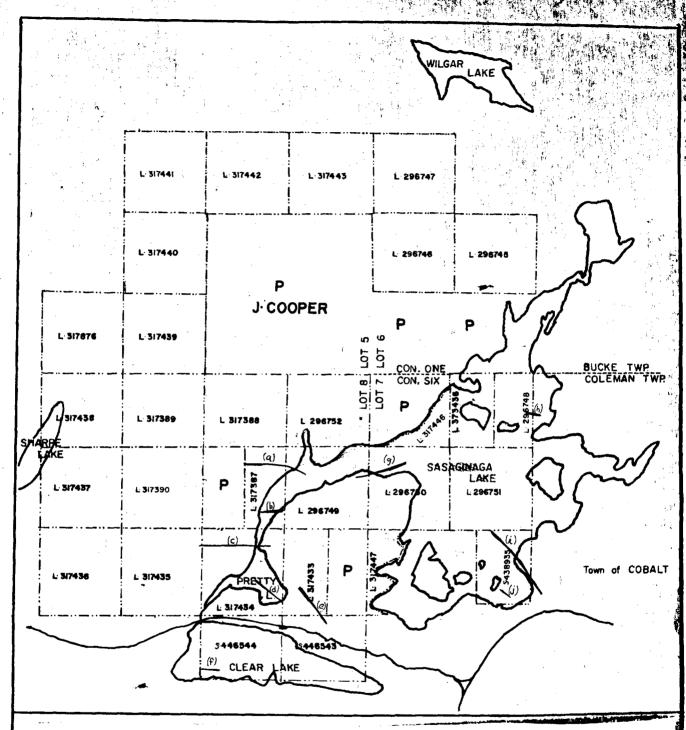
E.L. Pekar

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- S 438935.....Nov. 25/75
- \$446543-\$446544_Dec. 22/75

FIGURE W SAS LAKE PROPERTY (COBPLT) 1"~ 1/4 mile GEOLOGY THE DE BLANDS WILSAR S SASASINA GA LAKE ა⁰ DIDRITE CLEAR LAKE





ST. JOSEPH EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
SAS. LAKE CLAIM GROUP INDEX MAP
HORIZONTAL LOOP EM SURVEY

scale: 1"= 1/4 mile (a) H Loop EM conductor

Ministry of Natural Poscurace



GEOPHYSICAL – GEOL TECHNICAL D



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TO BE ATTACHED AS AN API FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) <u> </u>	eologic	al		·
Township or Are	ea	oleman	and Bucke	·	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
Claim Holder(s)	_	t.Jose	ph Explorations	Ltd.	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED List numerically
,		th Floo	r, 90 Eglinton A	ve. W.,	,
Survey Company	ry.	oronto,			See Attached Schedule
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survey.			-Radiometric		
ENTER 20 da	ys for e	each	-Other		
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	·····-		•••••••••••		
					TOTAL CLAIMS 30

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS - If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

	Number of Readings
Station interval	Line spacing
Profile scale	
Contour interval	·
Instrument	
Accuracy – Scale constant	
	<u> </u>
Base Station check-in interval (hours)	
Base Station location and value	
	<u> </u>
Instrument	
Coil configuration	·
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Accuracy	
Method:	☐ Shoot back ☐ In line ☐ Parallel line
Frequency	(IC WE FOR A CONTROL OF THE CONTROL
Parameters measured	(specify V.L.F. station)
Tarameters measured	,
Instrument	
*	
dollections made	
Base station value and location	
base station value and location	
Flevation accuracy	
Dicyation accuracy	
Instrument	
Method Time Domain	☐ Frequency Domain
Parameters — On time	• •
	Range
– Oil time	
Integration time	
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• •	
Type of electrode	

INDUCED POLARIZATION

GEOLOGICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS

- L 296745
- L 296746 L (296747)
- L 296748
- L 296749
- L 296750
- L 296751√
- L 296752^f
- L 317387
- L 317388
- L 317389
- L 317390
- L 317433√
- L 317434 V
- L 317435√
- L 817436
- L 317437
- L (317438)
- L (317439)
- L 317440
- L 317441
- L 317442
- L 317443√
- L 317446
- L 317876
- L 373436 V
- s 438935
- s 446543 √
- s 446544 √

Total 30 Claims

Circled claims to credit



Ministry of Natural Resources

GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Horizontal Loop EM, 1777Hz., 400 Ft. Coil Separation and

	etometer (Total Field)	OOII Depar	
Township or Area Coleman a			
	plorations Ltd.		AIMS TRAVERSED numerically
Glaim Holder(5)	99 Eglinton Ave.W., Toronto,Ont		iumeneary
Survey Company As Above		MAG	√ 296748
	Robinson	(prefix)	(number) 296749 14
Author of Report Douglas R. Address of Author 16 Refinery		L	296749 '17
Address of Author 15 Not Octobe	er 27,1975 to May 26,1976	L	296750 🗸
Covering Dates of Survey	(linecutting to office)	Ì.	296751 🗸
Total Miles of Line Cut 24.3 1	Miles		***************************************
		L	296752 V
SPECIAL PROVISIONS	DAYS	L	317387 1/2
CREDITS REQUESTED	Geophysical per claim	L	317388 V
ENTER 40 days (includes	–Electromagnetic <u>40</u>		
line cutting) for first	-Magnetometer	L	317389 J
survey.	–Radiometric	L	317390 13
ENTER 20 days for each	_Other	1	317433 ✓
additional survey using	Geological		
same grid.	Geochemical	L	317434 14
AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provi	sion credits do not apply to airborne surveys)	L	317435 V
MagnetometerElectromag	neticRadiometriclays per claim)	L	<u>317436</u> //3
DATE: 2 / 2 / 76 SIGNA	ATURE Tours of Robins	m L	317437 //3
	Author of Report or Agent	L	317438 1/4
	New - on	L	317439 🗸
	fications Given from the first from	L	317440 🗸
Previous Surveys File No. Type Date	Claim Holder		317446 V
722112 (a a d /	2 2 2 6 4	L	······
62072	15457	L	317447 73
1222 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1011	L	373436
1.163 May 1979	to do a later	S	438935
2.1195 Mary 1977	all for get to top to the	<u></u> <u>S</u>	446543 13
V		S	446544 14
		TOTAL CLAIM	IS23

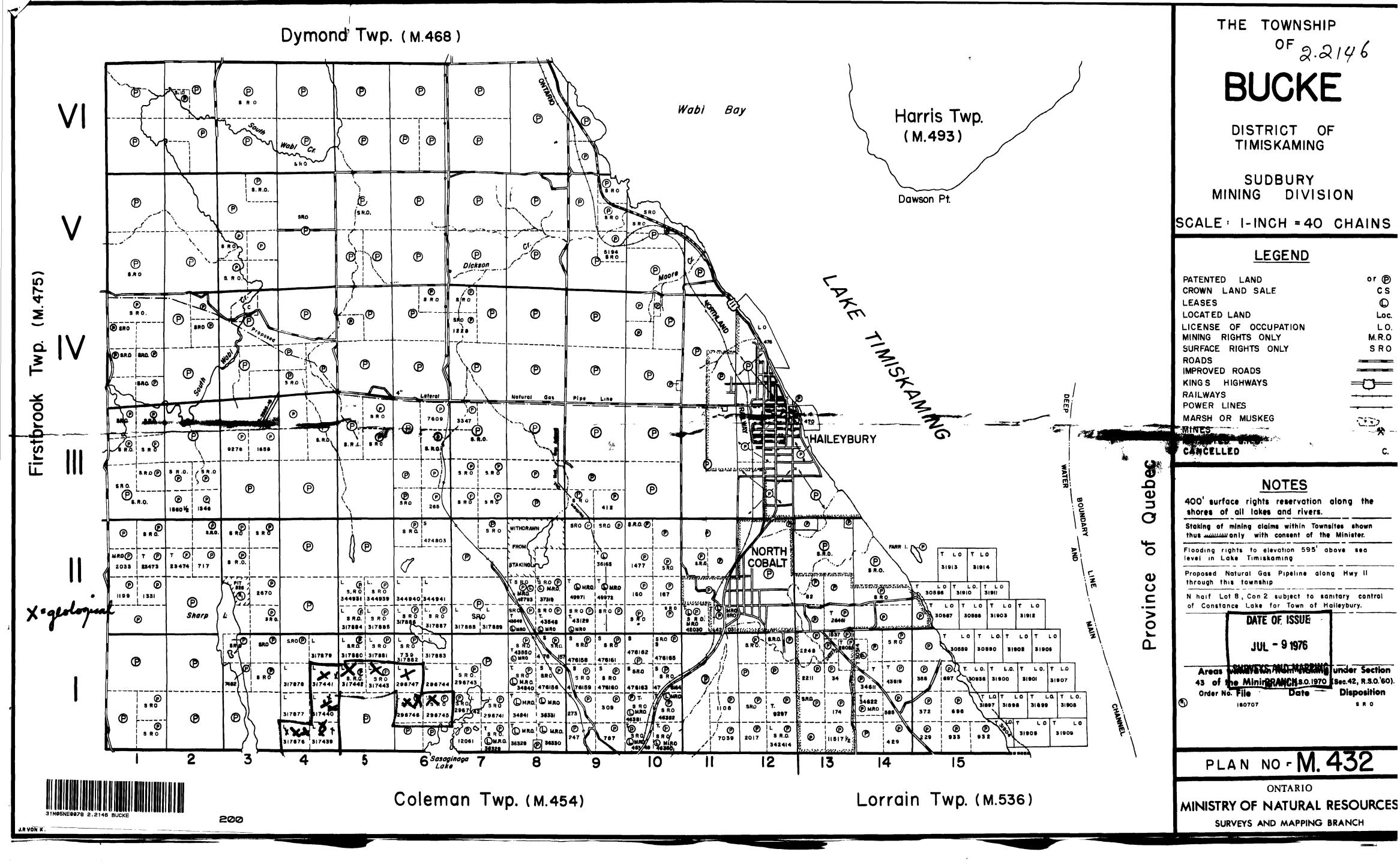
underlined claims 1/2 Ores 1/2

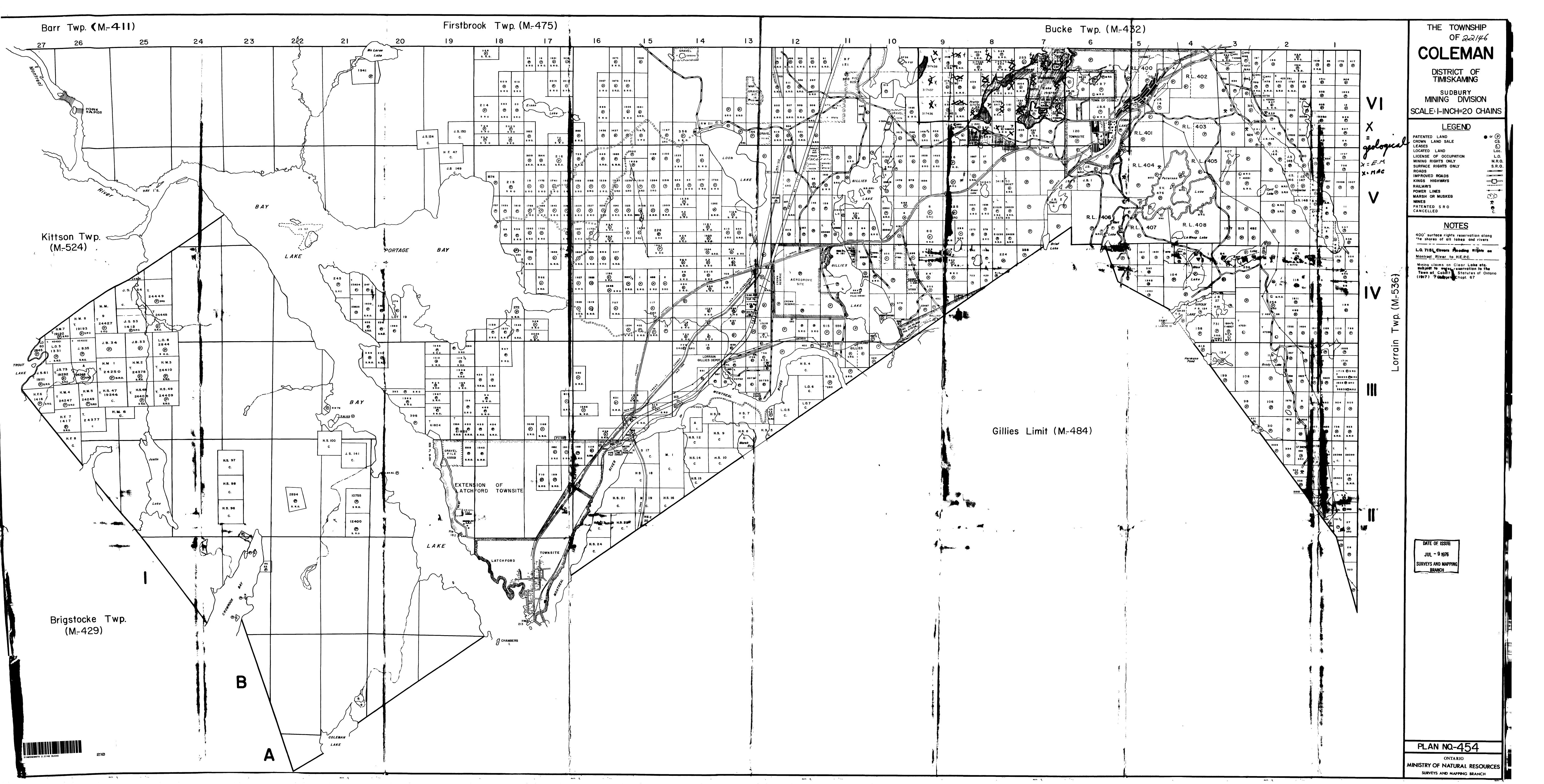
GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS - If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

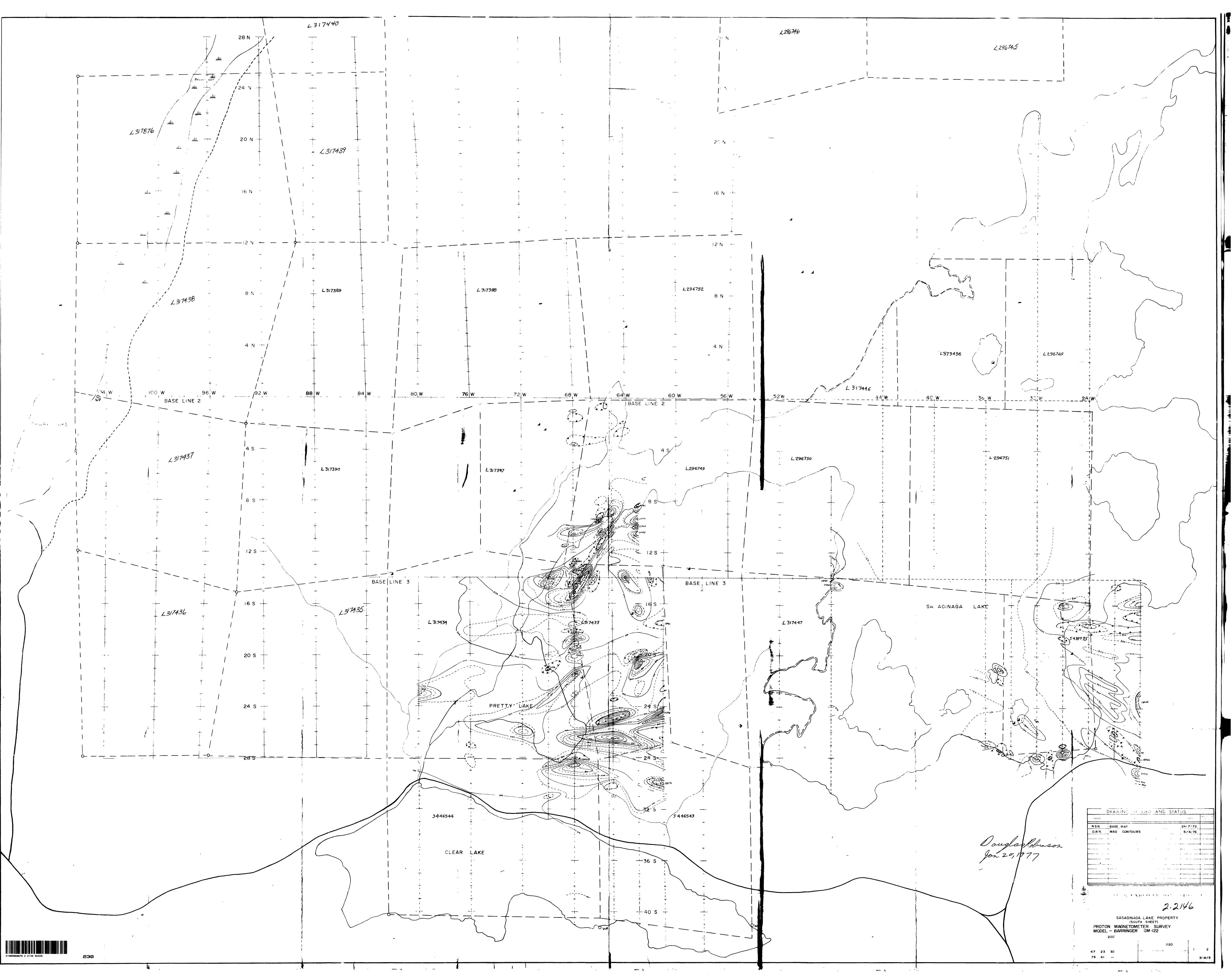
Number of Stations_	68Û	Number o	f Readings	.೮ .
Station interval	50' & 25'	Line spaci		
Profile scale				
Contour interval				
Instrument Frot	ton Magnetometer - 8	arringer GM-122		
Accuracy - Scale	constant <u>Direct Read</u>	ing (Digital)		·
Diurnal correction	method Straight Li	ne Variation by Time		
Base Station check	x-in interval (hours) 1	hour	-	
Base Station locati	on and value 72 / 401	W, 14S (591908); 64W,	ON (59102);	
48W, 145,	(58963); 26W, 15S,	(59277)	. ,	
	. Mile 111	_ P (a		
	Contenar			
Coil configuration	Coplanar	200 84		
Coil separation	600 ft, 400 ft, and	ZUU Ft		
Accuracy £ 1%				
Method:	☐ Fixed transmit	ter	💢 In line	🗀 Parallel line
1000				
Frequency_1777	hz & 222 hz	(specify V.L.F. station)		
Frequency_1777	hz & 222 hz ed_ %'age of Field[(specify V.L.F. station)		
Frequency_1777	hz & 222 hz	(specify V.L.F. station)		
Frequency 1777 Parameters measur	hz & 222 hz	(specify V.L.F. station)		
Frequency 1777 Parameters measur Instrument	hz & 222 hz ed_ %'age of Field ((specify V.L.F. station) Distortion		
Frequency 1777 Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant	hz & 222 hz ed_ %'age of Field [(specify V.L.F. station)		
Frequency 1777 Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant	hz & 222 hz ed_ %'age of Field [(specify V.L.F. station) Distortion		
Frequency 1777 Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made	hz & 222 hz ed_ %'age of Field [(specify V.L.F. station) Distortion		
Frequency 1777 Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made	hz & 222 hz ed_ %'age of Field [(specify V.L.F. station) Distortion		
Frequency 1777 Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value	hz & 222 hz red_ %'age of Field [and location	(specify V.L.F. station) Distortion		
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value Elevation accuracy	hz & 222 hz red_ %'age of Field [and location	(specify V.L.F. station) Distortion		
Frequency 1777 Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value Elevation accuracy	hz & 222 hz red_ %'age of Field [and location	(specify V.L.F. station) Distortion		
Frequency 1777 Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value Elevation accuracy Instrument Method	hz & 222 hz red	(specify V.L.F. station) Distortion — Fr	equency Domain	
Frequency 1777 Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value Elevation accuracy Instrument Method	hz & 222 hz red_ %'age of Field [and location	(specify V.L.F. station) Distortion Fr	equency Domain	
Frequency 1777 Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value Elevation accuracy Instrument Method	and location e Domain time	(specify V.L.F. station) Distortion Fr	equency Domain	
Frequency 1777 Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value Elevation accuracy Instrument Method □ Time Parameters — On t — Off to — Dela	hz & 222 hz red_ %'age of Field [and location e Domain = time y time	(specify V.L.F. station) Distortion Fr Fr Ra	equency Domain	
Frequency 1777 Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value Elevation accuracy Instrument Method	hz & 222 hz redand location e Domain time y time gration time	(specify V.L.F. station) Distortion Fr Fr Ra	equency Domain equency	
Frequency 1777 Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value Elevation accuracy Instrument Method	and location e Domain ime y time gration time	(specify V.L.F. station) Distortion Fr Fr Ra	equency Domain equency	
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value Elevation accuracy Instrument Method	and location e Domain time gration time	(specify V.L.F. station) Distortion Fr Fr Ra	equency Domain equency	

INDUCED POLARIZATION











L 29 6747 L317442 L317443 L 296746 L 216745 L317876 L 296748 L296750 L **29**6751 L317387 74 38435 L 31743A L317435 L 317433 L 317434 Douglas Robinson Jan 20, 1977 5446543 INSTRUMENT 1.719x - 27111 ICIL SEPARATIS. cut of phise ----







