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V.L.F. Crone Radem Electromagnetic Survey on the Eastern Half of the Allsopp Property-Catherine and Marter Townships Larder Lake Mining Division.

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Crone Radem Survey-Allsopp Property

Location and Access

The Allsopp property consists of six unpatented mining claims located in Lot 6 at the Catharine-Marter Township boundary. Four of the claims lie in the south half of Lot 6 Concession 1 of Catharine Township and two lie in the north half of the north half of Lot6 Concession 6 of Marter Township.

The survey was carried out on the three eastern claims of the group, namely:

#477396--NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 6 Con. 1-Cath. Twp. #477196--SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 6 Con. 1-Cath. Twp. #477397--NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 6 Con. 6-Marter Twp.

Access to the claim group is best obtained from highway 624 from Larder Lake. A narrow road heads north from a point on the highway one half mile south of the Catharine-Marter boundary and swings west along the township boundary. From this point, access is by foot only along the grown-in road to the east edge of the property-a distance of one-half mile.

The recorded holder of the property is A. Allsopp, 116 Woods St., Kirkland Lake. The survey was performed and the maps and report were of Keewatin age-specifically dacite and andesite, including pillow lavas.

A report which then by W.S. Savage, Resident Geologist, on July 30, 1948 refers to a former claim group here called the Short-Netherton Claims. He describes the main showing on claim #53596 (presently #477196) as a shear zone replaced by quartz and sulphides in a draw between a ridge of pillow lava to the east and a hill of basaltic lava to the west. The one-foot vein strikes N5°W and the sulphides are concentrated in two 4" to 6" bands on either side which are heavily disseminated with pyrite and contain stringers of massive chalcopyrite. The more massive sulphides extend into the wall rocks in irregular stringers. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite occur in these stringers.

The following grab sample assays were reported by Savage:

	$\left(\frac{Au}{\sigma z/T}\right)$	$\left(\frac{\text{Ag}}{\text{oz}}/\text{T}\right)$	<u>Cu</u> (%)	Pb Zn (%) (%)
O.D.M.	0.05	4.49	27.14	
Swastika Lab. Beattie Gold	0.01	0.20 0.27 4.03	21.25 0.88	2.52 0.42 2.42 0.56

Four drill holes were recorded on the property around 1970. Three were drilled by Moncrieff Uranium Mines (MC-2,3,4) and one was drilled by Midnorth Engineering (MN-1) for Nickel Rim Mines Ltd. The three former holes have been located in the field and are shown on the plans.

Grab samples taken from the walls and dump of the pit on the above showing (about 100'north from 4+50 E. on XL 0+00) by the author yielded the following results:

 $\begin{array}{cccc} Au & Ag & Cu & Zn \\ (oz/T) & (oz/T) & (\%) & (\%) \\ dump sample (mass. sulph.) & 0.02 & 1.38 & 6.34 & 1.89 \\ east wall sulph. stringer & 0.02 & 1.20 & 4.25 & 5.84 \\ \end{array}$

The drill logs refer to "scattered" sulphide mineralization (pyrite, chalco-pyrite and sphalerite over 140' and pyrite, chalco - pyrite over 234') in MN-1 and MC-4 respectively. There was an <u>apparent</u> lack of mineralization both in MC-3 (directly beaneath the strongly mineralized main showing) and in MC-2 to the north of it. The structure reportedly dips <u>east</u> at 65°. The holes dip at 50° to the <u>east</u>.

It was noted from a preliminary reconnaissance of the area that several creeks flowed in a southerly direction toward the main easterly flowing creek near the township boundary. It was felt that these might be the surface expression of parallel north-south shear zones.

The absence of any recorded, detailed geophysical work promted the holder and author to acquire the property.

Radem Survey

(A) Purpose

The purpose of this Radem Survey was to establish a guide for further prospecting work by checking for and locating:

1) the extent, in the north-south direction, of the mineralized shear zone evident in the pit and

2) other mineralized shear zones lying parallel to that $e_{\mathbf{x}}$ posed in the pit.

(B) Scope

A north-south baseline was cut across the centre of the three claims. Crosslines were established at 400' intervals and cut to the claim boundaries.

In all, 16,325' of grid lines were cut, chained and picketed at 100'

intervals. This consists of 3,800' of baseline and 12,525' of crosslines. An additional 4,385' of lines were traversed (not cut and picketed) by pace and compass methods with readings taken at 100' intervals. (These are indicated by dotted lines on the plans and include the north claimline boundary of 477396, the western end of XL 16+00N, an intermediate XL about 140' north of XL 0+00 and east of the baseline, and short western extensions of XL's 12+00S, 4+00S and 4+00N. The 490' traverse extension of the baseline north from XL 16+00N was not read.

A total of 180 readings were obtained at locations indicated on the profile plan.

(C) Instrumentation and Method

The E-M survey was carried out with a Crone Radem V.L.F. unit using Annapolis, Maryland as the transmitter station (21.4 KHz). The receiver measures the dip angle of the direction of the resultant V.L.F. field in degress from the horizontal.

To measure the dip angle, the unit was first held with the instrument face horizontal and rotated until a "null" is obtained (visual minimum on the field strength meter and audio null). The Radem was then held vertically and tilted from right to left until another null was obtained. In this position, the dip angle is read**f**rom the inclinometer.

An anomaly is represented as a "cross-over" when positive readings (shown on the north side of the grid lines) change to negative readings (shown on the south side of the grid lines).

(D) Interpretation of Results

Conductor axes, as indicated by cross-overs, are plotted on the profile plan. The north-south conductive trends are more evident from the contour plan which was derived by the application of the Fraser filtering method to the raw data. A very strong north-south anomaly is observed to exist across claim #477396. It extends across the north-west corner of claim #477196 as well. It coincides very closely with the creek which runs south, south-west into the beaver pond near the west end of XL 0+00. This anomaly <u>could</u> be the reflection of a conductive, clay-filled depression occupied by the creek. There is an indication, however, (from the contours which are available at the ends of the crosslines south of the pond) that the anomaly may continue to the south into areas of higher ground.

Another anomaly, but of much lower intensity, is observed to exist in the vicinity of the small creek along the baseline at XL 0+00.

An anomalous response was observed on higher ground in the pit area. (Cu-Zn showing) and drill hole MC-2.

A response of similar intensity was obtained to the south of the pit on XL 4+00S between the creek and the fork in the road. This conductor extends in a south, south-west direction across the baseline toward XL 16+00S.

A broad but weak response was found to cross lines 12+00N and 16+00N east of the baseline.

Conclusion

Several, generally north-south anomalous zones were found to exist on the claims surveyed.

A response was obtained over the mineralized showing,

An equally intense response was found to extend for some 1400' in-line with but to the south of the showing.

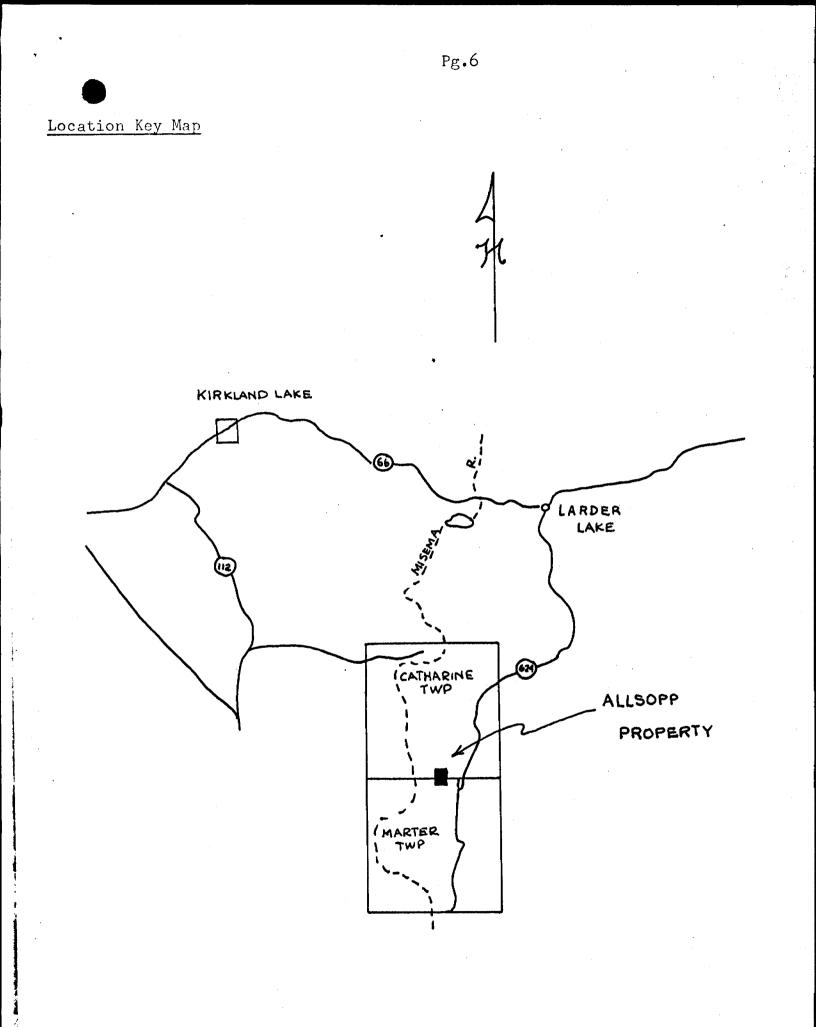
Two possibly creek-related responses were obtained.

A magnetometer survey is required to validate all responses, particularly the latter.

J.E. Corrall

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Ministry of Natur GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGIC TECHNICAL DATA TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNIC FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED I TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION,	N REPORT
Type of Survey(s) <u>ELECTROMAGNETIC</u> Township or Area CATHARINE-MARTER TWPS. Claim Holder(s) <u>A. ALLSOPP</u> <u>IIL WOODS ST., KIRKLAND LAKE</u> Survey Company <u>N/A</u> Author of Report <u>J.E. CROXALL</u> Address of Author <u>376 CHEPRY ST., TIMMINS, ONT.</u> Covering Dates of Survey <u>APRIL 24 to Junes</u> , 1977 (linecutting to office) Total Miles of Line Cut <u>3.1 MILES (16,325')</u>	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED List numerically 477 396 (prefix) 477 196 477 196
SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED Geophysical ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first Electromagnetic survey. Radiometric ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid. -Other AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)	If space insufficient, attach list
Magnetometer Electromagnetic Radiometric Image: Construction of the system of the sy	
	TOTAL CLAIMS

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GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

<u>GROUND SURVEYS</u> - If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

N	lumber of Stations	180	Number of Readings	180	
S			Line spacing 400 FT		
P	rofile scale ONE	inch = 20	DEGREES		
	ontour interval			· · ·	
MAGNETIC		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	Accuracy – Scale constant				
	Diurnal correction method				
		· · ·			
	Base Station location and v	value			
		······································	4		
S	Instrument	CRONE RA	DEM		
ELECTROMAGNETIC	Coil configuration	ERTICAL	LOOP		
CO		-	OR INFINITY		
<u>√WC</u>	Accuracy		•		
TRC	•	Z Fixed transmitter	Shoot back In line	Parallel line	
EC	Frequency ANNA	DUIS, MARYL	AND 21.4. K		
E		ANCIE	legrees) of RESULTAN		
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GRAVI		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
	Base station value and locat	tion			
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INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY	Method	1	🗀 Frequency Domai	n	
	Parameters – On time		• •		
	— Off time		Range		
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POI IST	- Integration ti	me	······		
RES	Power			· ·	
- DUC	Electrode array				
INI	Electrode spacing	······································		· · ·	
	Type of electrode				

