

32D04SE0307 2.1119 HEARST

THE MCEIROY-HEARST TOWNSHIP PROPERTY OF CANTECH RESOURCES LIMITED COVERING AN ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

JAN 1 2 1973

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PROJECTS SECTION

PROPERTY, LOCATION & ACCESS

The property comprises 10 contiguous, unpatented mining claims in McElroy and Hearst Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario.

The claims are numbered as follows:

319192 - 319196 inclusive

319463 - 319467

Located 1 mile west of the Town of Larder Lake, the claims lie in the northeast corner of McElroy Township and the northwest corner of Hearst Township. Highway 66 lies 1/2 mile north of the claim group and from this paved road, a new secondary gravel road, under construction by the Ontario Department of Lands & Forests, strikes southerly across the property. Two additional roads, suitable for four-wheel drive vehicles only, give access to the northwest and easterly portions of the property respectively.

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HISTORY

Most of the claims of the group were staked prior to 1930, brought to patent and held until 1968 when they came open for taxes.

During the various periods of intensive exploration in the Larder Lake Area (that is, prior to 1950), the claims were prospected, trenched and diamond drilled in a search for gold. No ore bodies were found.

In 1968 on reverting to the crown, the claims were staked by Canadian Nickel Corporation following an aerial geophysical survey. Reconnaissance ground geophysical work was carried out and the claims were allowed to lapse. In November-December 1971, the claims were restaked by Cantech Resources Limited.

The best sources of geological information are the following: Abraham, E.M. Geology of McElroy Twp., O.D.M. Vol. LIX Part VI, 1950 Thomson, J.E. Geology of Hearst & McFadden Twps. O.D.M. Vol. LVI, Part VIII 1947 Dumesnil, J.C. Geological Assessment Report-Amax Group 3, McElroy Twp. 1 Nov. '68

FIELD PROCEDURE

A base line and a tie line were established in an E-W direction as shown. Utilizing an old grid system of lines running North-South on 400 foot Cantech, McElroy-Hearst

centre, the property was traversed in a series of loops from the base line. Initially base stations bad been established every 400 feet on the base line with station 0 on line 0 being arbitrarily set at a field strength of 200. Readings were taken every 100 feet. 530 stations were read representing 10 miles of line. The survey was conducted by the writer during the early part of December 1972.

INTERPRETATION

To the west of line 4E terrain is rough, outcrop is plentiful and overburden generally light.

Clay and swamp with no outcrop cover the central part of the property which extends east from line 4E to the edge of a prominent sand esker which covers the three northeasterly claims numbered 319464, 319466 and 319467.

Conductive zones B C D E and F and the crossovers lying in the vicinity of D E and F are all considered to be the result of conductive overburden.

Conductor A is considered to be a possible graphitic zone with or without accompanying sulphides. The conductor occurs in an area of light overburden and is obviously not the result of conductive overburden. Similar conductors have been drilled on the adjoining property by Amax to yield graphitic argillite yielding values of 1% - 3% Zinc, 0.25% - 1% copper with low silver and lead values over widths varying from 2 to 14 feet.

It is recommended that conductor A be tested by a magnetometer survey and possibly one or two short drill holes.

Signed,

L. J. Cunningham, B.Sc., P.Eng., Mining Engineer

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario 30th December, 1972

APPENDIX

The Radem equipment simply utilizes a radio receiver covering the frequency band of VLF transmitter stations seattered over this continent and other parts of the world. These transmitter bases are especially constructed towers which transmit on the VLF frequency (very low frequency) expressly for communication with submarines which they do effectively through depths of salt water. Therefore it is understandable that penetration into rock is substantial should there be no conductive overburden acting as an inhibitor.

These transmitter stations transmit in the 17 Kcs. to 26 Kcs. range. A station is chosen so that the electromagnetic lines of force of the horizontally concentric field are perpendicular to the strike of the formations or conductors which are being sought in the region of interest. The numerous VLF stations available make it a simple matter to select the appropriate primary field direction required which was the Cutler, Maine station in the present case. The transmitter station may almost be considered as located at infinity, therefore the primary field is uniform and parallel in a given area.

Coupling due to a secondary induced field is measured by a tilt angle. This is accomplished by turning the receiver around a vertical axis to a position of minimum signal and then tilting around a horizontal axis to a position of no signal or "null". This angle is measured in degrees and the direction of dip is noted. The receiver is marked so that when tilted an arrow on the instrument point toward the axis of the conductor. As the conductive axis is "crossed over" the arrow points vertically down and the dip angle is zero. The degree of tilt or amplitude is generally a measure of the intensity of the conductor. The width between the peaks of the amplitude is generally an indication of the depth of the conductor. The narrower spread of the peak indicating a conductor nearer surface.

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> The Radem instrument must be used with a great deal of discretion and experience; the frequencies used similarly attenuate buried metallic conductors and strong surficial ionic conductors. The resultant conductive somes may be graphite, sulphides, faults, wet shears or surficial conductive clay.



STATE/VIE/INT

GEOPHYSICAL - GEOLOGI

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Show instrument technical data in each space for type of survey submitted or indicate "not applicable"

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GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

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CANTECH RESOURCES LTD. MCELROY-HEARST TWPS

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION ONTARIO

VLF - EM SURVEY

SCALE 1=200 FT.

29 DEC, 1972

L. J. CUNNINGHAM B.Sc. P.ENG.

CUTLER, MAINE VLF STATION USED DIP ANGLES ARE SHOWN AS PROFILE 2804 FIELD STRENGTH IS SHOWN BY CONTOURS DIP ANGLE FIELD STRENGTH READING △ BASE STATIONS Offinition

