

2.1033



32D05NE0026 2.1033 DOKIS

010

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY REPORT  
ON THE  
24 CLAIM GROUP OF  
MAGUSI RIVER EXPLORATIONS INC.  
DOKIS TOWNSHIP, DISTRICT OF COCHRANE  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

July 4, 1972

BY: JOHN A. HONSBERGER, P. ENG.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY ON  
THE 24 CLAIM GROUP OF  
MAGUSI RIVER EXPLORATIONS INC.  
DOKIS TOWNSHIP, DISTRICT OF COCHRANE  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

PROPERTY

The claim group of Magusi River Explorations Inc. comprises 24 forty-acre mining claims in one solid block being 6 claims long east-west and 4 claims wide north-south, consisting of 960 acres or thereabouts. They were staked in January and February 1972 and are numbered L-339533 to L-339539 inclusive; L-339542 to L-339547 inclusive; L-339550 to L-339554 inclusive; L-339557 to L-339562 inclusive.

LOCATION, ACCESSIBILITY, ETC.

The claim group is located in the central part of Dokis Township, District of Cochrane, Larder Lake Mining Division, Province of Ontario. The property is 1½ miles west of mile post 59 on the boundary between Ontario and Quebec Provinces. The group is 28 miles east-northeast of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. The group is seven miles south of the all-weather highway which extends east from Matheson,

Ontario, to Duparquet, Quebec. In the summer months the claims are readily accessible by canoe from Lake Duparquet via the Magusi River which traverses the claim group in a southwesterly direction. The claims are readily accessible by air via Northwestern Airways Limited based at Lake Dufault, Quebec, to a landing on Lake Despres just east of the Interprovincial Boundary in Quebec and 1 3/4 miles east of the claim group. The flight distance is 26 air miles.

#### TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the claim group is rugged. The group is traversed in a northeasterly direction by the Magusi River which empties into Lake Duparquet about 12 miles to the east in Quebec Province. Rapids occur in the river near the east boundary of the group. The group is covered with green timber. Numerous prominent outcrops occur on the south side of the river on the east and southeast part of the group. Numerous outcrops occur in the west and west central part of the claim group.

#### MINERAL EXPLORATION OF THE AREA

Early prospecting between 1920 and 1950 consisted of pits and trenches sunk on quartz veins and pyrite-rich

gossans, presumably in search of gold and base metals. Little is known about the early work.

In 1960, Southwest Potash Corporation geologically mapped the central part of Dokis Township. Since then no other mineral exploration has been reported as ascertained from the office of the resident geologist at Kirkland Lake, Ontario (O.D.M.N.A.) and the Assessment Library at the office of the Ontario Department of Mines and Northern Affairs at Toronto.

GENERAL GEOLOGY AND STATIGRAPHY OF DOKIS TOWNSHIP

Preliminary Map P.707, Dokis Township by O.D.M.N.A. (field work summer 1971) released to the public on December 29, 1971, states:

"All the bedrock is of Archean age, except diabase, which is considered to be Keweenawan. The bedrock consists of mafic, intermediate, and felsic volcanic rocks intruded by stocks, sills, and dikes of gabbro, diorite, granodiorite, feldspar porphyry, and diabase. Metamorphism under lower greenschist facies conditions occurred only along shear zones and near some intrusive contacts.

The mafic volcanic rocks occur in the central and southern parts of the township. They are pillowed flows

with some flow breccia. In the central part of the township, the mafic volcanic rocks occur as a "wedge" associated with a small stock of granodiorite and a small sub-volcanic stock of massive soda rhyolite and have been metamorphosed under greenschist facies conditions. In the southern part of the township basaltic andesite occurs interlayered with the intermediate volcanic rocks.

Intermediate volcanic rocks constitute the most abundant rock type in Dokis Township. They consist of massive, pillowed, and flow-breccia flows from less than 10 feet thick to greater than 200 feet thick and are interlayered with one another. Units of pyroclastic rocks of intermediate composition consisting of agglomerate, breccia, lapilli tuff, and tuff occur with the intermediate volcanic flows. They are poorly bedded irregular units from 1 foot to 2,000 feet thick.

The felsic volcanic rocks are composed of massive rhyodacite (soda rhyolite) in the form of sub-volcanic sills and dikes. Most contain bipyramidal quartz phenocrysts and feldspar phenocrysts set in a cherty aphanitic groundmass. In places, flow-breccia showing fractures resulting from flowage has formed, particularly near the intrusive contacts of the felsic sub-volcanic rocks.

Gabbro and quartz intruded the volcanic rock units. They are generally medium-grained homogeneous bodies with steep intrusive contacts. In places they contain large inclusions of volcanic rocks.

Felsic intrusive bodies occur in the central and southwest parts of Dokis Township. They consist of quartz diorite and granodiorite. Contaminated rocks of diorite composition occur near the margin of the intrusion in the central part of the township.

#### STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Folds are based on information from attitudes of pillows, flow contacts, and bedding in the pyroclastic units. A large east-trending syncline occurs in the northern half of the township and in the southern half of the township one anticline extends west from the Quebec boundary and curves south.

Faults observed from offsets of the rock units, shear zones, and topographic lineaments are divided into two sets, both of which offset one another. The most prominent set of faults is the vertical northeast-striking one which extends across the township. A set of northwest-striking faults, possibly genetically related to the former, divides the area into a series of sub-rectangular blocks."

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Under Economic Geology the same source states:

"Finely disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite occurs in most of the volcanic rocks. Pyritic gossans occur locally in zones from 6 inches to 5 feet wide with lengths of 10 to 40 feet in length in the volcanic rocks along shear zones and pillow selvages. The most heavily mineralized zones occur in the central part of the township where massive pyrrhotite and pyrite replace the pillow selvages of the mafic volcanic rock. The sulphides appear to be part of the alteration which has been caused by the granodiorite intrusion to the east.

Dokis Township is a good area for primary exploration because of its close proximity to Norenda and Kirkland Lake and it has received little attention in the past. Emphasis should be given to the area around the granodiorite stock in the central part of the township where massive sulphides occur."

NOTES ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE MAGUSI RIVER EXPLORATIONS INC. CLAIMS

A circular granodiorite stock about one-half mile in diameter intrudes the volcanic rocks in the central part of the claim group. A large outcrop of rhyolite flow breccia

about 2200 feet by 1200 feet occurs adjoining the granodiorite stock on the west. Pillowed andesite and/or dacite volcanic rocks occur at the south and southwest and northeast of the granodiorite. Along the Magusi River in the east and southeast part of the group are prominent outcrops of quartz diorite and gabbro. Much mineralization of pyrite and pyrrhotite is reported to occur around the granodiorite plug in the rhyolite and other volcanic rock in the west central part of the claim group. Map P. 707 shows a fault zone extending through the claim group in a S 60° W direction along the Magusi River for a length of over 6,000 feet through and beyond the claim group.

EM SURVEY APRIL, 1972

During March, 1972, a line cutting program was completed over the entire 24 claim property. An east-west base line was cut through the centre of the group and lines turned off on north-south 300 foot intervals. The lines were cut and chained on 100 foot stations and tied into control lines on the north and south boundaries.

A Geonic EM-16 survey was performed in April over the line grid. Generally weak conductivity was encountered, the majority of the zones being attributed to topographic effect.



An SE-200 EM check survey failed to substantiate any selected EM-16 conductors.

MAG SURVEY JUNE, 1972

SURVEY AND INSTRUMENT DATA

During June a magnetometer survey was performed over approximately 20 linemiles covering all but the S.W. 1/4 of the previously cut and chained grid. The non-surveyed area encountered only limited EM conductivity and is apparently covered by more overburden than the rest of the property.

The instrument used was a McPhar MF-700 fluxgate magnetometer having a 20 gamma sensitivity per scale division on the 1000 gamma range with a readability of 1/4 scale division or 5 gammas. Serial no of instrument is 6736.

*questionable  
usually 1/2 smallest  
scale division*

Readings of the vertical component force of the earth's magnetic field were read in gammas on 100 foot stations. Regular readings were taken for diurnal variation and corrections applied prior to plotting results. The accompanying survey plan, scale 1" = 200', shows the contoured results.

SURVEY RESULTS

With few exceptions, readings in the east half of the map area are generally confined to a gamma range of

800-1000 gammas, considered background for this survey. A mass of higher magnetic intensity located north of the river between sections 21W - 39W represents the felsic intrusive granodiorite stock, mentioned in 'Notes on Geology', page 6 of this report, confirmed by O.D.M. map P 707, Dec., 1971. Background readings in the 800-1000 gamma range are indicative of the andesite-dacite intermediate volcanics.

Within the granodiorite intrusive four areas of interest should be investigated during a geological survey. On line 27W three EM-16 conductor axis occur coincident with magnetic highs, namely at stations 7+50N, 9+50N, and 12+00N. According to topographic notes these locations are on high ground and appear as shallow conductors that warrant examination for sulphide concentrations.

On line 36W, station 11+50N a magnetic high-low contact coincides with a conductor axis on the north flank of an outcrop. This location should also be investigated for potential sulphide mineralization.

With the above exceptions the balance of the east map area, based on geophysical evidence and field examination of rock outcrops, does not warrant further investigation.

Interpretations in the N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the survey grid have been made somewhat more complex due to the apparent wrong orientation of survey lines. Both field and magnetic evidence suggest a north-south geological trend particularly

in the vicinity of line 51W and in the extreme west map area between lines 66W-75W.

The lower gamma range of 500-800 gammas between lines 42W-54W represents an area of acid volcanics, essentially rhyolite. The rhyolite body is apparently in contact with the granodiorite stock to the east. A narrow elongated dyke of rhyolite trends south of the base line on section 51W, into the non surveyed area. Map P707 suggests a considerable s.w.'ly strike length for this rhyolite dyke which would intersect a zone of conductivity approximately 700 feet south of the base line.

In the extreme west map area where magnetic and field evidence indicate a northerly geological trend no clear cut interpretations are discernible when correlated with O.D.M. geological map P707. An east-west grid should show a more readily understandable contour pattern.

#### PROSPECTING JUNE, 1972

Since the surface of the property had not previously been examined, an experienced prospector, Mr. T. Ceré was sent with the magnetometer operator to examine rock outcrops of interest, particularly between survey lines. Two mineralized zones were located in the N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the survey grid, namely between lines 66W-69W, 1300' N. of the base line and also adjacent to line 45W, 600' N. of the base line. Both locations are shown on the accompanying survey plan.

The main mineralized showing near L66W is described by the prospector as being approximately 5' wide with gossans being traceable for a minimum of 75' in strike length which is N5°E and dipping approximately 70° to the east. Samples taken show fine disseminated chalcopyrite within a rhyolite host rock which would average 1-2% Cu. A sample assayed in Toronto is reported to have returned 3.44%Cu. The fine mineralization is almost exclusively chalcopyrite with only the odd speck of pyrrhotite detectable.

The other showing near line 45W is also of interest in that sparse fine disseminated chalcopyrite was located in a rhyolite formation. The weathered sample brought out is estimated at 0.25% Cu. No strike or dip was reported.

In the first instance there was some evidence of old trenching, probably done during the 1920's-1930's as a follow-up to the Kirkland Lake - Beattie gold discoveries. Fresh samples could be obtained from the old trenches, whereas in the second case only the cap rock could be broken on the bare outcrop near section 45W.

No reference is made to either location in the recently issued government report, nor in any communications with prospectors who have commented on the property.

The two copper showings both located in the N.W.¼ of the grid are judged highly significant being located in the Noranda region, i.e. fairly well mineralized finely disseminated chalcopyrite in a rhyolite host formation. A theory advanced in the early 1960's suggests a dome structure of rhyolite, elliptical in shape, ringing the Noranda-Montbray region and covering portions of 6 townships. The majority of base metal deposits lie within or adjacent to this narrow belt of rhyolite which would extend through Montbray and into Dokis township near the Magusi property location.

#### CONCLUSIONS

With the exception of the 4 coincident Mag-EM occurrences located in the granodiorite intrusive on sections 27W and 36W, all further exploration should be concentrated in the N.W.¼ of the property in which the rhyolite formations occur. Field evidence of outcrops in the east map area suggests a barren appearing intermediate volcanic, whereas 2 copper showings have been located in the N.W.¼ with a minimal of prospecting effort. Detail work may provide evidence of further mineralization in the favorable rhyolite formations.

A preliminary program of detail line cutting, geophysics and geological mapping is recommended as a prelude

to a diamond drilling program which is apparently warranted on the basis of results and information now available.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Since evidence of north-south geological trends are apparent in the N.W. grid, a 200 foot east-west line grid should be established over that quarter of the property, and extended about 800 feet south of the base line between sections 48W and 57W to include the rhyolite dyke which intersects an EM conductor. Both magnetometer and EM-16 surveys should be performed over this network with detail 100 foot line intervals over the known copper showings. This grid will be particularly useful in spotting future diamond drill holes. Particular attention should be given to detail readings in the vicinity of the known copper occurrences.

The EM-16 modified instrument would read station N BA, Balboa, Panama canal zone, on frequency of 24.00 khz with a radiated power output of 150 kw.

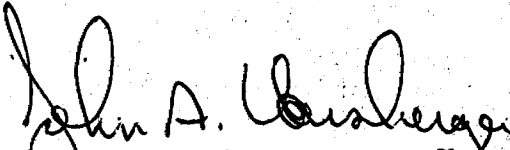
A combined geological mapping - prospecting effort should be performed over the new line grid and results plotted on a larger 100 scale plan which would be used as composite to assist in accurate drill hole spotting.

Costs of the recommended program are as follows:

Detail Line Cutting:	11 miles @ \$120/mile -----	\$1,320.00
Detail EM-16 Survey:	11 miles @ \$95/mile -----	\$1,045.00
Detail Magnetometer Survey:	11 miles @ \$90/mile -----	\$ 990.00
Geological mapping - prospecting	-----	\$ 400.00
		<hr/>
	Total	\$3,755.00

With respect to the encouragement encountered in the June program these recommendations are felt fully justifiable in order to assist accurate drill investigation of the known copper occurrences.

Dated at Val d'Or, Quebec,  
this 4th day of July, 1972.

  
John A. Honsberger, P. Eng.



32005NE0026 2.1033 DOKIS

020

DETAIL MAGNETOMETER SURVEY REPORT  
ON THE  
NORTH-WEST QUARTER OF THE 24 CLAIM GROUP  
MAGUSI RIVER EXPLORATIONS INC.  
DOKIS TOWNSHIP, DISTRICT OF COCHRANE  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SEPT. 26, 1972

John A. Honsberger, P. Eng.



DETAIL MAGNETOMETER SURVEY REPORT  
ON THE  
NORTH-WEST QUARTER OF THE 24 CLAIM GROUP  
MAGUSI RIVER EXPLORATIONS INC.  
DOKIS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

Upon completion of a magnetometer survey and a joint prospecting effort in June, 1972, on the company's Dokis township property, a report dated July 4, 1972, was prepared which contained recommendations for a concentrated effort on the N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the 24 claim group. Recommendations were made for an east-west line grid to be established over that portion of the property on a 200 foot line spacing to be followed by detail mag. and EM-16 surveys and mapping - prospecting of the extensive outcrops contained therein.

The line cutting and magnetometer surveying were completed during July - August together with prospecting of outcrop areas. Unfortunately both the Annapolis and Panama VLF transmitting stations were out during the survey period and remain so to date, thereby eliminating any possibility of an EM-16 east-west survey. It was decided to finalize the work completed in order to review

results and plan future exploration of the property.

To avoid repetition reference is made to the various preliminary topics under headings Location, Access, Topography, Mineral Exploration of the Area, General Geology, Structural Geology, Economic Geology, etc. contained in previous geophysical reports prepared by the writer dated April 24, 1972 and July 4, 1972.

#### PROPERTY

The claim group of Magusi River Explorations Inc. comprises 24 forty-acre mining claims in one solid block being 6 claims long east-west and 4 claims wide north-south, consisting of 960 acres or thereabouts. They were staked in January and February 1972 and are numbered L-339533 to L-339539 inclusive; L-339542 to L-33947 inclusive; L-339550 to L-339554 inclusive; L-339557 to L-339562 inclusive.

#### ✕ DETAIL MAG SURVEY: JULY - AUGUST, 1972

##### SURVEY AND INSTRUMENT DATA

In July an 11 mile east-west line grid was established over the N.W. ¼ of the claim group on 200 foot line spacing with a short extension into the S.W. ¼.

Magnetometer surveying followed in August using a Sharpe MF-1 fluxgate magnetometer, Serial No 505150. Sensitivity is 20 gammas per scale division with reading interpolated to 10 gammas/division.

Readings of the vertical component force of the earth's magnetic field were read in gammas on 100 foot stations and on closer intervals where anomalous conditions were encountered. Regular readings were taken for diurnal variation and corrections applied prior to plotting results. The accompanying survey plan, scale 1" = 100', shows the contoured results.

#### SURVEY RESULTS

Interpretations of the previous magnetometer survey performed on a north-south line grid suggested a local north-south magnetic orientation within the N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the 24 claim property. East-west surveying has confirmed the interpretation south of line 20N between sections 70W and 48W.

In the central map area between sections 70W and 48W the gamma range below 800 gammas is interpreted as a rhyolite-phyodacite formation. Isolated magnetic anomalies above the 1000 gamma range within the general

rhyolitic formation are indicative of sulphide concentrations consisting mainly of pyrrhotite associated with pyrite and some chalcopyrite. Field examination and prospecting in the areas of magnetic highs resulted in the location of sulphide concentrations and these are noted on the accompanying survey plan. In most cases they explain the isolated magnetic peaks.

A N.N.E.'ly fault or fracture zone is indicated between section 69W-72W terminating in an east-west lineament indicated along line 20N.

Additional lineaments are projected to the S.E. and to the N.E. These divide the area into a series of subrectangular blocks which are probably genetically related to the main N.E.'ly trending Magusi River fault which extends through the property.

#### CONCLUSIONS

A general N-S orientation of the rhyolite formation occurs south of Line 20N and east of the indicated fracture between sections 69W-72W. Field examination of outcrops in the west-central map area where anomalies in the 1000<sup>+</sup> gamma range have been located has resulted in discoveries of numerous sulphide occurrences. These showings are indicated on the accompanying

survey plan and consist of pyrrhotite with varying amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and/or marcasite.

Sufficient evidence of sulphides containing chalcopyrite mineralization have been discovered in the N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the claim group to warrant further geochemical and/or electrical survey methods prior to diamond drill investigation.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on field evidence and magnetic interpretation of the favorable rhyolitic host rock, locally contorted to a N.-S. orientation within a generally N.E. or E.W. geological trend, further preliminary exploration of the property should be undertaken prior to drill testing.

Due to poor accessibility over rugged terrain, higher than average drilling costs may be anticipated. In order to spot holes with any reasonable degree of accuracy, further geochemical or electrical surveying should be carried out as previously recommended.

EM-16 or I.P. anomalies will probably be encountered particularly in areas where known sulphide concentrations have been found in outcrop areas. Drill investigation may

or may not intersect sulphides containing chalcopyrite mineralization. It is felt that a geochemical survey, for P p m of copper only, be performed over the 11 mile grid, and should be a definite assist in confirming or eliminating selected targets for diamond drilling. In view of the lateness of the field season, this should be done with a minimum of delay.

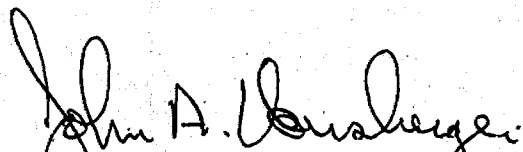
In the event the Panama station resumes transmission, EM-16 coverage as originally planned would greatly enhance the selection of targets based on the total information gathered to date.

Estimated costs are as follows:

EM-16 Survey: E.W. line grid 11 miles @ \$95/mile --	\$1,045.00
Geochemical Survey: 100' stations @ \$95/mile -----	\$1,045.00
Geochemical Analysis (Assaying) @ \$55/mile -----	\$ 605.00
Mobilization to and from property -----	\$ 300.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,995.00

Diamond drilling appears warranted but in view of anticipated costs, every effort should be made to accurately define drill targets in advance of letting a drill contract.

Sept. 26, 1972.

  
John A. Honsberger, P. Eng.

GEOPHYSICAL - GEOLOGICAL  
TECHNICAL DATA



32D05NE0026 2.1033 DOKIS

900

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.

PROJECTS  
SECTION

Type of Survey MAGNETOMETER  
Township or Area DOKIS TWP. LOCHRANE DISTRICT  
Claim holder(s) JACK A. GILBERT  
7<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR - 366 BAY ST. TORONTO 1.  
Author of Report J. A. HONSBERGER  
Address 1030 6<sup>TH</sup> ST VAL D'OR, P.Q.  
Covering Dates of Survey JUNE 10/72 - JULY 4/72  
(linecutting to office)  
Total Miles of Line cut NIL

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED  
List numerically

<u>L-339533</u>	(prefix)	<u>534</u>	(number)
		<u>535</u>	
		<u>536</u>	not covered
		<u>537</u>	
		<u>538</u>	
<u>L-339542</u>		<u>543</u>	
		<u>544</u>	
		<u>545</u>	
		<u>546</u>	
		<u>547</u>	
<u>L-339550</u>		<u>551</u>	
		<u>552</u>	
<u>L-339557</u>		<u>558</u>	
		<u>559</u>	
TOTAL CLAIMS		<u>18</u>	

SPECIAL PROVISIONS  
CREDITS REQUESTED

DAYS  
per claim

ENTER 40 days (includes  
line cutting) for first  
survey.  
ENTER 20 days for each  
additional survey using  
same grid.

Geophysical  
--Electromagnetic \_\_\_\_\_  
--Magnetometer 20  
--Radiometric \_\_\_\_\_  
--Other \_\_\_\_\_  
Geological \_\_\_\_\_  
Geochemical \_\_\_\_\_

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer \_\_\_\_\_ Electromagnetic \_\_\_\_\_ Radiometric \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter days per claim)

DATE: SEPT 27/72 SIGNATURE: John A. Honsberger  
Author of Report

PROJECTS SECTION

Res. Geol. \_\_\_\_\_  
Previous Surveys 2.853 (E.M.) received linecutting credits  
Qualifications in this file

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE USE ONLY

If space insufficient, attach list

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS

Number of Stations 1060 Number of Readings APPROX 1100  
Station interval 100' & 50'  
Line spacing 300'  
Profile scale or Contour intervals 100 GAMMA  
(specify for each type of survey)

MAGNETIC

Instrument MC PHAR MF-700 FLUXGATE MAG. SER. NO. 6736  
Accuracy - Scale constant 20 GAMMAS  
Diurnal correction method MAX 2 HR CHECK TO B. STNS. CORRECTIONS MADE OVER 30G. VARIATION  
Base station location B.L.S. L0+00, 21+00N; CS L0+00, B.L.; L6+00W, B.L.; L12+00W, 0+50N;  
L12+00W, 1+00S; L21+00W, B.L.; L30+00W, B.L.; L39+00W, B.L.; L51+00W, B.L.; L63+00W, B.L.;  
L69+00W, B.L.  
ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument \_\_\_\_\_  
Coil configuration \_\_\_\_\_  
Coil separation \_\_\_\_\_  
Accuracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Method:  Fixed transmitter  Shoot back  In line  Parallel line  
Frequency \_\_\_\_\_  
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured \_\_\_\_\_

GRAVITY

Instrument \_\_\_\_\_  
Scale constant \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrections made \_\_\_\_\_  
Base station value and location \_\_\_\_\_

Elevation accuracy \_\_\_\_\_

INDUCED POLARIZATION -- RESISTIVITY

Instrument \_\_\_\_\_  
Time domain \_\_\_\_\_ Frequency domain \_\_\_\_\_  
Frequency \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_  
Power \_\_\_\_\_  
Electrode array \_\_\_\_\_  
Electrode spacing \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of electrode \_\_\_\_\_



CEIVED

GEOPHYSICAL - GEOLOGICAL - GEOCHEMICAL  
TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

OCT 6 - 1972

PROJECTS  
SECTION

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.

Type of Survey MAGNETOMETER  
Township or Area DOKIS TWP. LOCHRANE DISTRICT  
Claim holder(s) JACK A. GILBERT  
7<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR - 366 BAY ST. TORONTO 1.  
Author of Report J. A. HONSBERGER  
Address 1030 6<sup>TH</sup> ST. VAL D'OR, P.Q.  
Covering Dates of Survey JULY 28 - SEPT 26/72  
(linecutting to office)  
Total Miles of Line cut 11

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED  
List numerically

L-339536  
.....  
(prefix) 537 (number)  
.....  
538  
.....  
L-339545  
.....  
546  
.....  
547

SPECIAL PROVISIONS  
CREDITS REQUESTED

ENTER 40 days (includes  
line cutting) for first  
survey.  
ENTER 20 days for each  
additional survey using  
same grid.

	DAYS per claim
Geophysical	
-Electromagnetic	
-Magnetometer	<u>40</u>
-Radiometric	
-Other	
Geological	
Geochemical	

\* New line cut (E-W)  
different instrument.

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer \_\_\_\_\_ Electromagnetic \_\_\_\_\_ Radiometric \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter days per claim)

DATE: SEPT 27/72 SIGNATURE: John A. Honsberger  
Author of Report

PROJECTS SECTION

Res. Geol. \_\_\_\_\_ Qualifications \_\_\_\_\_

Previous Surveys \_\_\_\_\_

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL CLAIMS 6

OFFICE USE ONLY

If space insufficient, attach list

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS

Number of Stations 533 Number of Readings APPROX 900  
Station interval 100' E 50'  
Line spacing 200'  
Profile scale or Contour intervals 100 GAMMA  
(specify for each type of survey)

MAGNETIC

Instrument SHARPE MF-1 FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER SER. NO. 505150  
Accuracy - Scale constant 20 GAMMAS  
Diurnal correction method MAX. 2 HR CHECK TO 3 STNS. CORRECTIONS MADE OVER 30 GAMMA VARIATION  
Base station location B.C.S. L39+00W, 25+00N; E.S. L39+00W, 22+00N; L39+00W, 18+00N; L39+00W, 14+00N; L48+00W (B.L), 10+00N; L48+00W, 6+00N; L48+00W, 0+00.

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument \_\_\_\_\_  
Coil configuration \_\_\_\_\_  
Coil separation \_\_\_\_\_  
Accuracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Method:  Fixed transmitter  Shoot back  In line  Parallel line  
Frequency \_\_\_\_\_  
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured \_\_\_\_\_

GRAVITY

Instrument \_\_\_\_\_  
Scale constant \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrections made \_\_\_\_\_  
Base station value and location \_\_\_\_\_

Elevation accuracy \_\_\_\_\_

INDUCED POLARIZATION - RESISTIVITY

Instrument \_\_\_\_\_  
Time domain \_\_\_\_\_ Frequency domain \_\_\_\_\_  
Frequency \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_  
Power \_\_\_\_\_  
Electrode array \_\_\_\_\_  
Electrode spacing \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of electrode \_\_\_\_\_

S4E-M

S4E-M

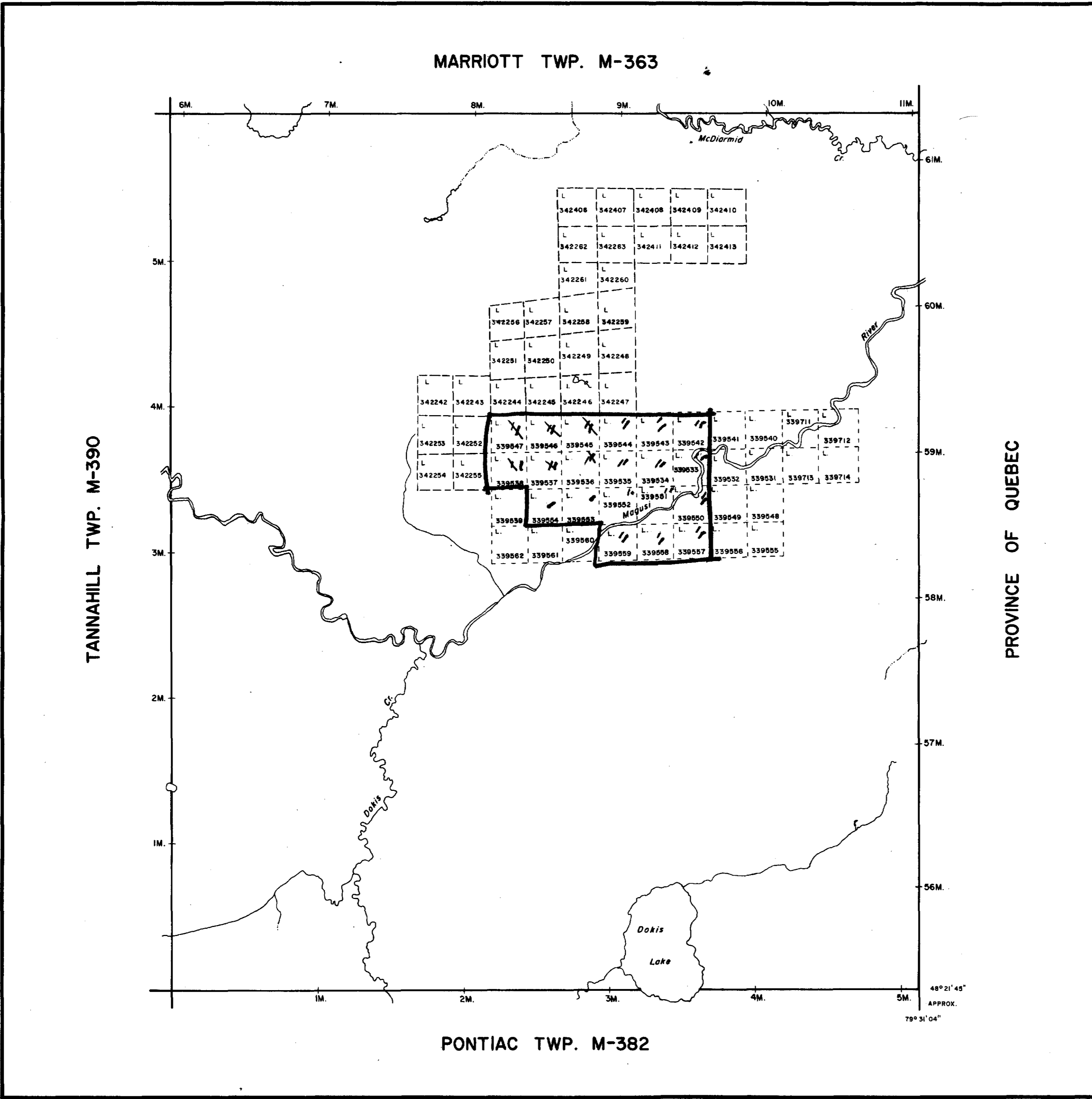
DOKIS TWP.

DOKIS TWP.

S4S

S4S-M

MARRIOTT TWP. M-363



NOTES

400' surface rights reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

DATE OF ISSUE

OCT 10 1972

ONT. DEPT. OF MINES AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

LEGEND

- PATENTED LAND Ⓟ or \*
  - PATENTED FOR SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY Ⓞ
  - LEASE Ⓛ
  - LICENSE OF OCCUPATION L.O.
  - CROWN LAND SALES C.S.
  - LOCATED LAND Loc.
  - CANCELLED C.
  - MINING RIGHTS ONLY M.R.O.
  - SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY S.R.O.
  - HIGHWAY & ROUTE NO. Ⓜ
  - ROADS —
  - TRAILS - - -
  - RAILWAYS =
  - POWER LINES —
  - MARSH OR MUSKEG Ⓜ
  - MINES \*
- \*used only with summer resort locations or when space is limited

TOWNSHIP OF

**DOKIS**

DISTRICT OF COCHRANE

*Belair map*

2-1033

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

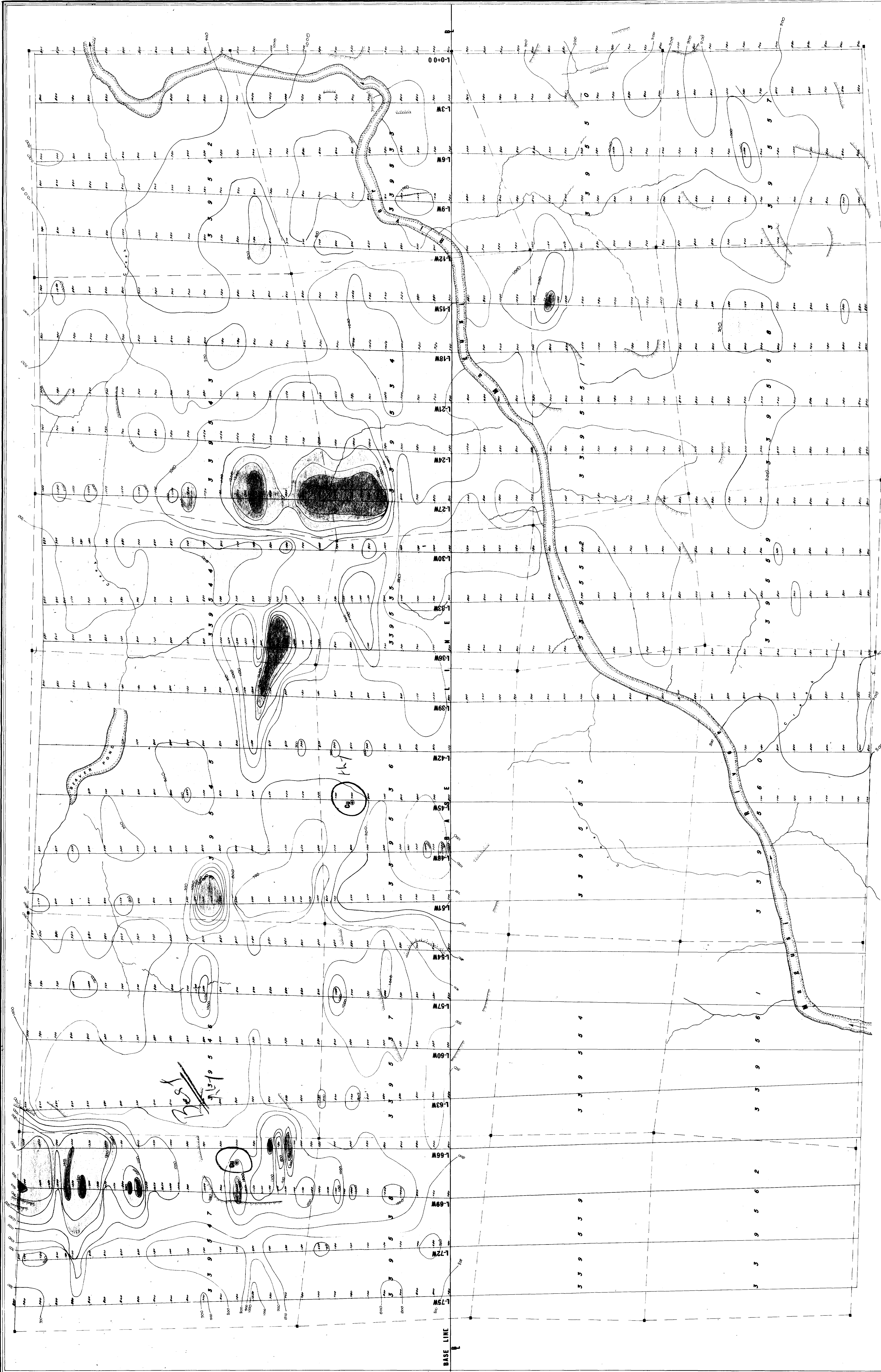
SCALE : 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS (1/2 MILE)

DR. R.W. NOBLE  
DATE Feb. 8, 72.

PLAN NO. **M-342**

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS



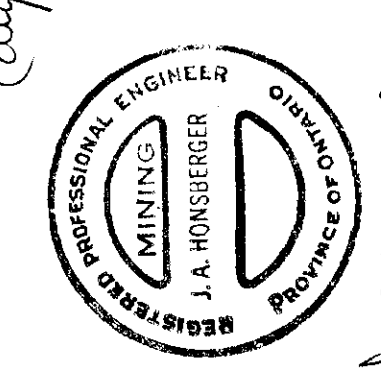


**MAGUSI RIVER EXPLORATIONS INC.**

DOKIS TOWNSHIP  
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

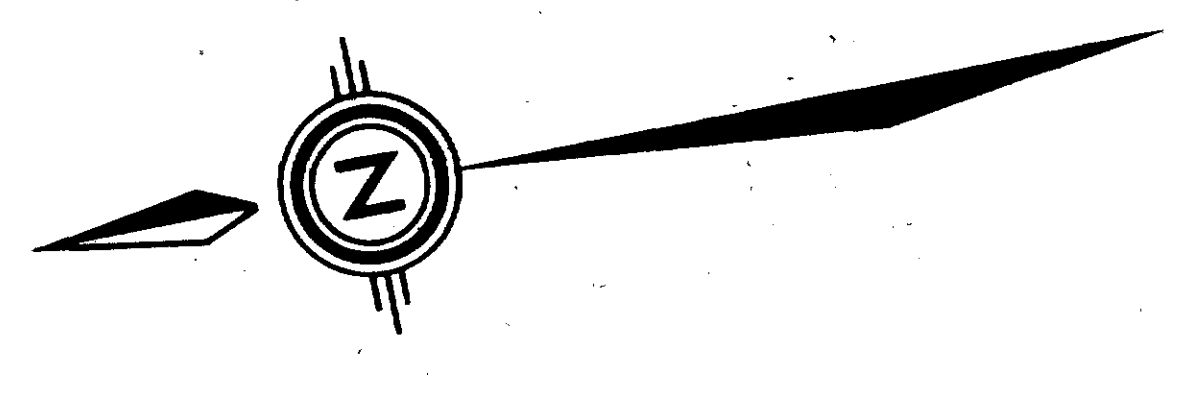
**MAGNETOMETER SURVEY**

2/033  
(dupl.)

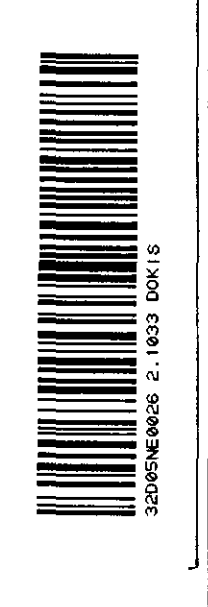


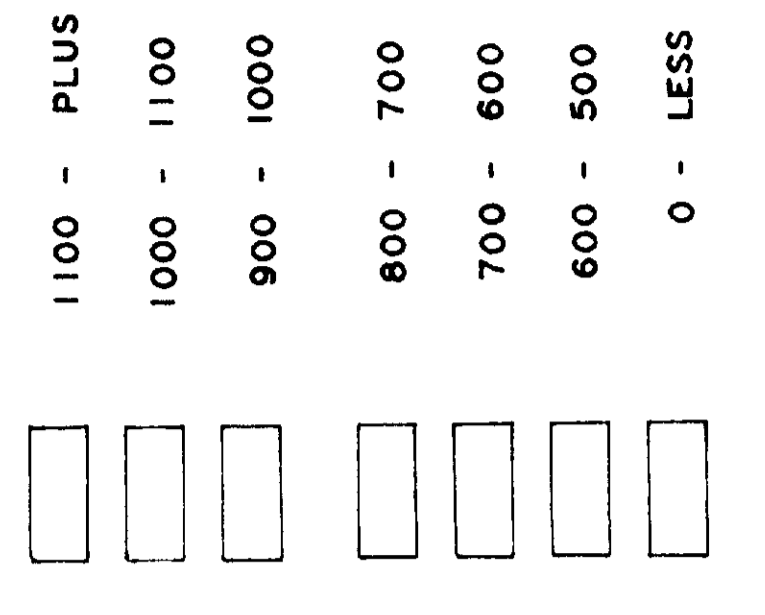
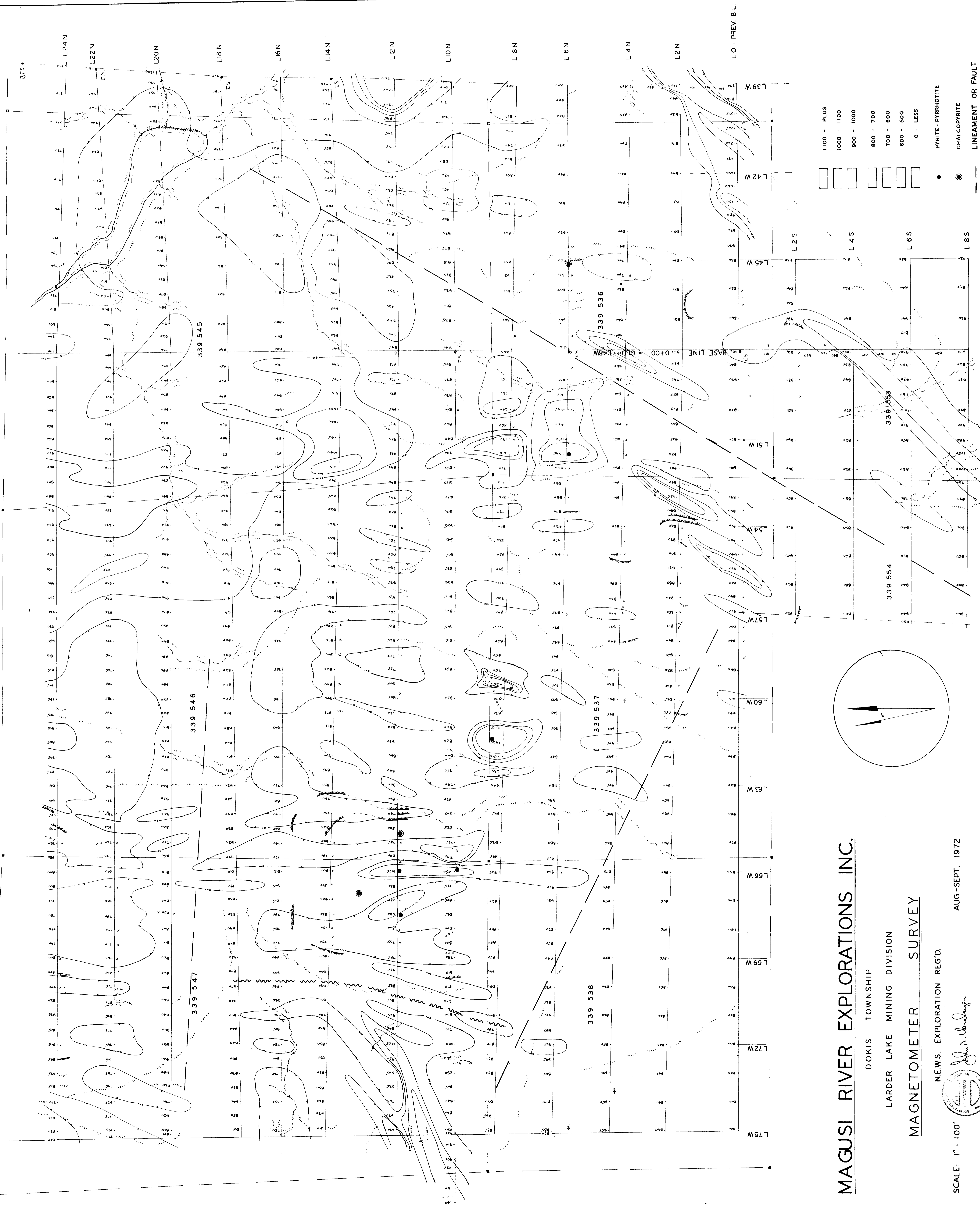
DATE: JUNE 1972  
JULY 4, 1972

SCALE: 1"=200'

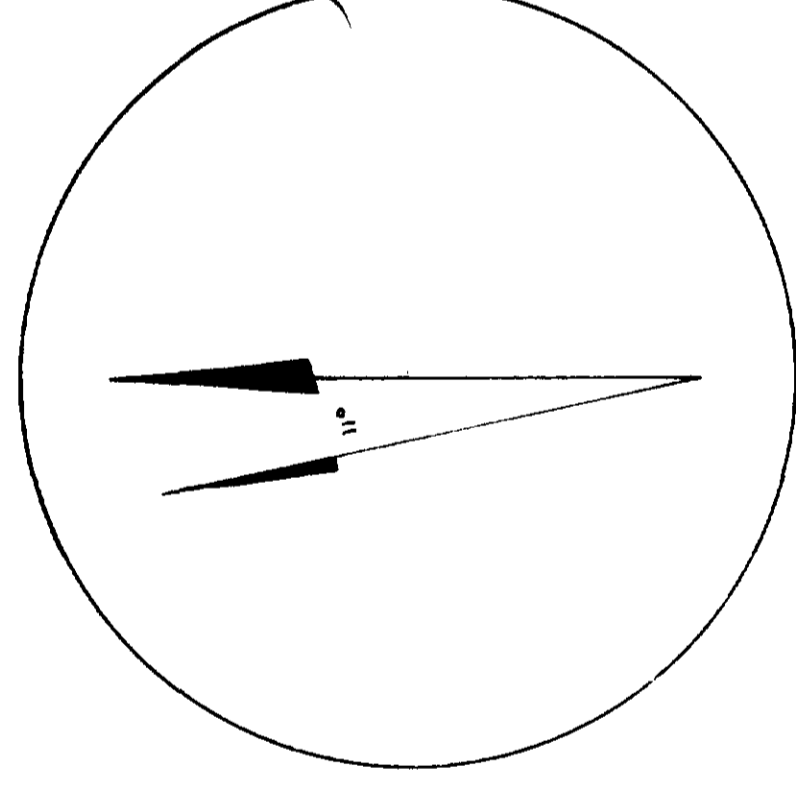


Gamma	Symbol
0 - 700	○
700 - 800	○
800 - 900	○
900 - 1000	○
1000 - 1100	○
1100 - 1200	○
1200 - 1300	○
1300 - UP	○





- PYRITE-PYRRHOTITE
- ⊙ CHALCOPYRITE
- LINEAMENT OR FAULT



**MAGUSI RIVER EXPLORATIONS INC.**

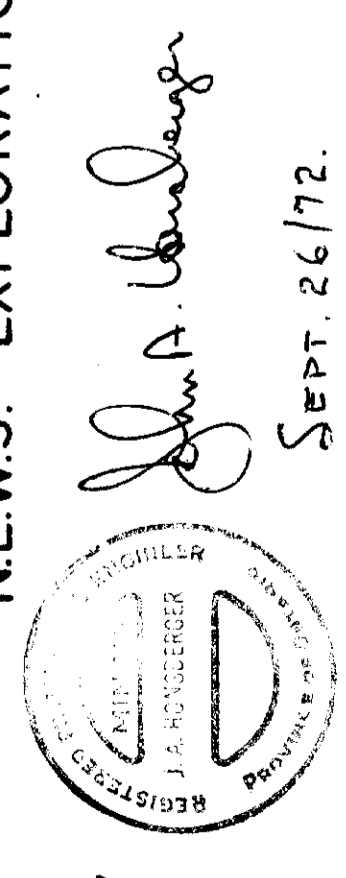
DOKIS TOWNSHIP  
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

**MAGNETOMETER SURVEY**

NEWS. EXPLORATION REG'D.

AUG.-SEPT. 1972

SCALE: 1" = 100'



*John A. ...*  
SEPT. 26/72