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KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

PONTIAC PROJECT - "0 - 23"

REPORT

ON A

MAGNETIC AND FLECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

PONTIAC TOWNSHIP - LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION
ONTARIO

G. HINSE

OCTOBER 11, 1972

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INTRODUCTION

This project comprises 74 unsurveyed and unpatented claims of approximately 40 acres each, or 2960 acres, acquired by staking during March and April 1972.

The property is held outright by Kerr Addison Mines Limited and the claims are numbered L 339864 to L 339881 inclusive, L 340542 to L 340569 inclusive and L 340570 to L 340597 inclusive. All the claims are in one contiguous block.

Camps were established at the east end of Sunrise Lake and field work consisting of line cutting, magnetic and electromagnetic surveying was completed over all the property by early September 1972.

The survey did not reveal any anomalous conditions which could be interpreted to represent massive sulphides. No further work is recommended and the project should be abandoned.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in Pontiac Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, immediately east of Sunrise Lake with the south boundary of the claim block adjacent to the Pontiac-Ossian township line which is approxi-

Make. The property is accessible by motor vehicle through the Labyrinth Lake road from Kearns to Labyrinth Lake and then on through a lumber road to Sunrise Lake for a distance of 9 miles north from Kearns.

PREVIOUS WORK

The area has been prospected for gold since the early 1920's. Since 1960, Amax Exploration and Hollinger Consolidated prospected the area for base metals, particularily near Clarice Lake. Amax Exploration holds the claims tying in to the west of the property.

The area covered by the property has not been previously covered with geophysical prospecting.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the area and the property is described in an open file published by the Ministry of Natural Resources by L. S. Jensen who mapped Pontiac Township in 1970. Geological maps of the township are available at a scale of $1" = \frac{1}{4}$ mile.

The property is underlain by Archean intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks intruded by stocks, sills and dikes of gabbro, quartz gabbro and feldspar porphyry. Metamorphism is low and occurs only at the contact of the intrusive rocks. Carbonatization and epidotization is found locally.

Two sets of faults are found on the property. The first set strikes east-west and comprises the Misema Lake-Mist Lake Fault and the Pontiac Lake Fault. The second set strikes north-south and is found only in the north half of the property.

gammas below background. This anomaly is typical of those found on a Keeweenawan diabase dike. The south half of the anomaly lies near a mapped gabbro-rhyolite contact and the north half near a mapped narrow feldsparporphyry dike found at the contact of gabbro and rhyolite. Another anomaly of 450 gammas above background is found at 2500 S and at 2800 S on line 9600 N and at 2700 S and 3100 S on line 10000 N. This anomaly plots close to a small feldspar-porphyry dike in enclosing rhyolite.

Several small anomalies of a maximum peak of 200 gammas above background susceptible to represent a concentration of sulphide mineralization do not have any coincident electromagnetic response and are attributed to an increase in the content of ferro-magnesian minerals in the underlying rocks.

The results of the magnetic survey are shown on map # 2 at l'' = 400 feet attached to this report.

CONCIUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No anomalies of sufficient magnitude to be definitely classed as good prospects for sulphide deposits were outlined by the geophysical surveys completed over this project.

Magnetic anomalies which do not have any significant coincident electromagnetic response and are not interpreted as being caused by concentration of sulphide mineralization.

No further work is warranted and it is recommended that the project be abandoned.

G. Khuse.

October 11, 1972

G. Hinse, P. Eng.

No sulphide mineralization of importance is reported to occur on the property.

WORK DONE

Base line cutting and chaining	10.5 miles
Line cutting and flagging	61.9 miles
Magnetic surveying	61.9 miles
Electromagnetic surveying	61.9 miles

a) Line Cutting

Cut and chained base lines running north-south were established at every ½ mile. East-west lines were turned-off at 90° to the base line at every 400 feet and were cut with a compass and chained with the footage marked at every 100 feet on a 2 foot long piece of red flagging attached to the nearest vegetation. With experience, the error at the end of a line did not exceed 50 feet.

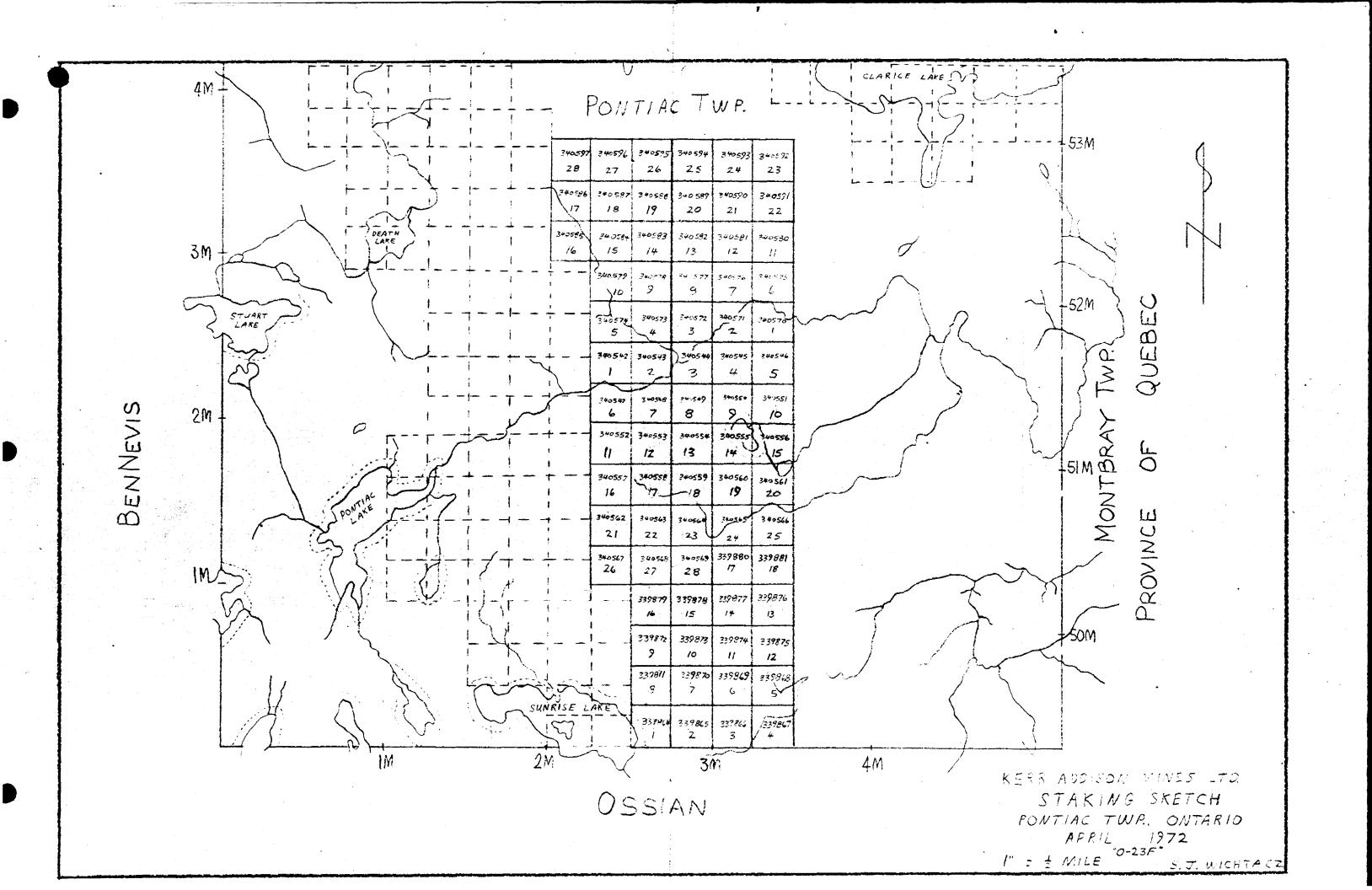
b) Electromagnetic Survey

The property was covered with a Crone J.F.M. unit with readings taken at every 100 feet along the lines using the coaxial shootback method and a 300 foot separation between both units. The results of the survey are shown on map # 1 at 1" = 400 feet. No anomaly was outlined.

c) Magnetic Survey

The property was covered with a Sharpe MF-1 Fluxgate magnetometer measuring the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field. Readings were taken at every 100 feet along the lines, and locally at every 50 feet.

The most prominent anomaly outlined by the survey extends from 5500 E on line 2800 N to 3000 E on line 6000 N, is linear with a high of 300 to 500 gammas above background and has an eastern flanking low of 200



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