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REPORT ON<br>MAGNETOMETER AND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS<br>at<br>MINEDEL MINES LIMITED<br>Ossian Twp. Property

## INTRODUCTION:

Minedel Mines Limited hold: claims in Ossian Township, Larder Lake area, Ontario. During October and November of 1976 magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys were carried out over a portion of the Minedel claims by Projex Limited. The following is a resume of work done and observations made.

## PROPERTY:

The Minedel property consists of twenty-three contiguous patented mining claims, and, adjoining to the east, a further ten unpatented contiguous claims recorded in the name of Stephen Vol, and optioned by Minedel Mines Ltd.

The area covered by the surveys includes all or parts of patented claims \#Llll33, 11182, 11183, 11184, 11186, 11187, 11189, 12577, 12578 and 12717, and all of unpatented claims \#364894 to 364899 inclusive, and 387706 to 387709 inclusive.

The property is situated in north-central Ossian Township, about seven miles north of Virginiatown, Ontario. A good gravel road passes about a thousand feet east of the property, while a dirt road extends to the Ossian Gold Mines shaft, on the patented claims about one-half mile west of the area surveyed.

10 JANUARY, 1977
LE. PHELAN, M.A.SC, PENG.
PROSEX LIMITED
BBC, EHF STREET, TORONTO

## GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The bulk of the township is underlain by volcanics of intermediate composition. Traversing the north-central part of the township in an east-west direction is a series of beds of felsic volcanics - rhyolite and rhyodacite breccia, agglomerate, and tuff - with a width of about one-half mile. This would appear to be an anticlinal axis, with more mafic volcanics on both limbs. The Minedel claims cover the greater part of this felsic volcanic horizon.

West of the area surveyed is the old Ossian Gold Mine - a gold-bearing quartz vein in sheared rhyolite. Old reports, on work done in the area of this gold occurrence, make frequent reference to copper, zinc and lead mineralization in the rhyolites. The purpose of the present survey was to test for economically mineable concentrations of these base metals in the favorable rhyolite horizon.

WORK DONE:
A $100^{\prime} \mathrm{x} 400^{\prime}$ line grid was cut and chained over the optioned claims and parts of the patented claims enumerated above. Base and tie lines were east-west, with north-south picket lines. A total of 20 miles of line were cut, 13 on the optioned claims and 7 on patented land. Linecutting was contracted by Gilles Girard of Rouyn, Quebec, and was done during October 1976.

A magnetometer survey was carried out over all lines cut, with readings taken at 100 foot intervals, and at intervening points where abrupt variations were noted. Again a total of 20 line miles were surveyed, 13 miles on the unpatented claims. Instrument operator was Pierre Morissette, 335 West

Pender Street, Rouyn, Quebec. Instrument used was a Sharpe M.F. 1 flux gate magnetometer, with a sensitivity of 20 gammas per scale division. A base station was established at the east end of the base line. Results, corrected for diurnal variation, were plotted at a scale of one inch to two hundred feet, and contoured. Results are shown on a plan accompanying this report.

For the electromagnetic survey various instruments and configurations were attempted. On the easterly part of the area a Sharpe SE 600 horizontal loop system was tried, using first 200 foot and then 300 foot separation. Results were quite flat. Deep overburden was suspected in this area, so the same equipment and separations were then run over an area of considerable outcrop farther west. Response remained relatively flat. A McPhar V.H.E.M. unit was then brought in and used with the horizontal loop configuration and both 200 and 300 foot coil separations. Results were quite comparable. Since the McPhar unit has two-frequency capability, hence, is somewhat more informative, the survey was completed with this equipment and 200 foot spreads.

Results, as plotted on the accompanying one inch to two hundred foot plan, are those obtained with two-hundred foot coil separation throughout. Lines $0,4,8,12,16$, $S \frac{1}{2} 20, S \frac{1}{2} 24,76,80,84,88$ and 92 show results obtained using the Sharpe SE 600 unit. Frequency is 1600 hertz and sensitivity is $1 \%$ for both inphase and quadrative components. The other lines - 20 to 72 , and 96 to 100 - show the highfrequency ( 2400 hertz) response from the McPhar V.H.E.M. unit. Low frequency ( 600 hertz) response was noted also at all stations. For purposes of clarity the low frequency results
are reproduced as separate profiles, and only where there is significant variation, i.e. on lines 28 to 56 inclusive. Again the V.H.E.M. sensitivity for both components is $1 \%$ of field strength. Instrument generator throughout was Pierre Morissette. Total length of line surveyed was 16 miles, of which 10 miles were on the unpatented claims.

SURVEY RESULTS:
Neither survey produced results that could be considered promising.

The magnetometer survey readings vary from 450 to 820 gammas, with about $80 \%$ in the $550-650$ gamma range; i.e. the area is magnetically very flat, with only a few spot highs and lows. There is little or no contrast between the rhyolites and the intermediate volcanics that lie on either flank. In two areas - circa line 82 W and 36W - there is some suggestion of north-south or north-east trending faulting.

The electromagnetic survey did not detect any good strong conductivity of the type that might be considered representative of economic sulfide mineralization. Again throughout most of the area response is quite flat. In the central portion of the survey - lines 28 to 56 W - there is more variation in response. However, even here the results suggest $\therefore$ combination of topographic effects, clay beds, swamp, etc. rather than a bedrock source, and furthermore there is no magnetic correlation at all with these fuzzy and indefinite indications of conductivity.

The magnetic highs detected in earlier work by Mr. Lacombe were relocated. There was, however, no evidence of coincident conductivity.

CONCLUSIONS:
It must be concluded that the magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys have not succeeded in detecting any mineralization of economic interest. Mr. D. Sutherland, P.Eng., Consulting Geophysicist, was requested to study the results, and give a second opinion. He concurred with the above.

No follow-up work to these surveys can be recommended.

Respectfully submitted,


## 

Claim Holder (s) STEPDREA Voe

Survey Company


Author of Report $\qquad$
Address of Author
Covering Dates of Survey
Total Miles of Line Cut $\qquad$
SPECIAL PROVISIONS

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

| Geophysical |
| :--- |
| --Electromagnetic |
| -Magnetometer_ |
| -Radiometric_ |
| -Other_ |
| Geological__ |
| Geochemical |

## MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED List numerically Max



If space insufficient, attach list

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)
Magnetometer $\qquad$ Electromagnetic $\qquad$ Radiometric

DATE: $\qquad$ (enter days per claim)

Res. Geol. $\qquad$ Qualifications 63A.389. Previous Surveys



## GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

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



Base Station location and value ZERO ON BOSE LNE - SCO

## Instrument SHARPE SEKOO \& MC PHARUHEM

| Coil configuration - HORIZONT OL LoN |
| :--- |
| Coil separation |
| 100 |

Accuracy $\qquad$
$\square$ Shoot back $\quad \square$ In line
Parallel line
Method:

## Fixed transmitter

 specify V.L.E. station)Parameters measured. lu phase it quadrature coraperesits
Instrument
Scale constant
Corrections made $\qquad$

Base station value and location

Elevation accuracy

Instrument
Method $\square$ Time Domain
Parameters - On time
Frequency Domain

- Off time $\qquad$ Range
- Delay time
- Integration time $\qquad$
Power
Electrode array
Electrode spacing
Type of electrode

0.0.0.0.



