# REPORT ON THE M-2 CLAIM GROUP 

ADAIR TOWNSHIP
by

CANADIAN JAYELIN LIMITED

Wyatt S. Hegler, Mining Engineer

September 2, 1965

## Report On The M-2 Claim Group

## Adair Township

Introduction

This report describes work directed by Canadian Javelin Limited on its 62 mining claim group located in the southeastern quarter of Adair Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, District of Cochrane.

The claims were staked during June 1964 and recorded about July 3, 1964. In the records of the company the group is designated as the M2 Group.

This report relates aerial geophysical work done in May 1965, to the claim group.

The claim numbers forming the group are listed below as well as on the group map:

## Claim Numbers

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\mathrm{L}-84370-\mathrm{L}-84399 & 30 \text { claims } \\
\mathrm{L}-84400-\mathrm{L}-84423 & 24 \text { claims } \\
\mathrm{L}-84672-\mathrm{L}-84679 & 8 \text { claims }
\end{array}
$$

## Location, Access, Topography

Access is provided by the private roads of the Abitibi Power \& Paper Company from either Iroquois Falls, Ontario or Val Paradis, Quebec. Two roads about 3 miles long branching from the Mace Bay road at Mileage 15 and 18 permit car access to the South Patten River, where bridges have been washed out. Joe Lake, about 1 mile long, forms part of the claim boundary and is suitable for float-equipped aircraft.

Unfortunately, the group is largely covered with sand, gravel and clay overburden. A portion of the claim group has been cut as pulp wood. The land is flat and reasonably drained.

## Field Work

During May 1964 airborne geophysical work was done by Canadian Aerial Mineral Surveys over the entire group, consisting of magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys some 31 line miles
in length, at $1 / 8$ mile intervals and 150 foot ( $\pm$ ) flight elevation. The 31 miles were a portion of a general aerial survey totalling some 200 miles. Flight lines were east-west and conformed more or less with the geological structural interpretation. Surveys have been analyzed by Mr. A. R. Rattew, whose report in full forms an appendix to this volume - entitled "Airborne Geophysical Survey of the Joe Lake Area, Ontario \& Quebec for Canadian Javelin by C. A. M.S. Project No. 5060'".

The survey, as limited to the particular 62 claims indicates one E. M. conductive zone wholly within the group and some 10-14 other conductors outside of the claim area.

The magnetometer data has been transcribed from aerial magnetic tapes and the map showing the results accompanies this report. This work was done by Canadian Javelin with the approval of Canadian Aero Mineral Surveys.

## Observation

As no ground work was done during the year, the report by S. B. Lumbers written for the Ontario Department of Mines, entitled "Geological Report No. 14, South Patten River Area, 1963", has been extensively employed in the study of the claims. In fact his
report enticed the company to accept the area as one favourable for serious investigations.

## Conclusions

The aerial geophysical work has identified one zone within the 62 claims that should be further analyzed using ground E. M. methods to determine the degree of possibility of sulfide deposits on the claims. The other conductive zones should be staked and studied as convenient. Geological ground work consisting of detailed mapping of reported sulfide showing can be done in the spring season most effectively.

Respectively Submitted,
 Chief Engineer.

September 2, 1965

REPORT ON
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
OF THE
JOE LAKE AREA,
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC,
FOR
CANADIAN JAVELIN LIMITED.

## I. INTRODUCTION

This report pertains to the combined airborne EM and magnetometer survey flown on behalf of Canadian Javelin Limited over a block of ground on the Ontario-Quebec border north of Lake Abitibi. Most of the block lies in Adair, Abbotsford and Hepburn Townships of the Province of Ontario, with only a small portion extending over the provincial boundary into Quebec. The survey was flown May 5, 1965 by the Canadian Aero Mineral Surveys Limited geophysically equipped Otter aircraft (registration CF-IGM) based at Lasarre.

The flight lines were oriented east-west and were spaced at $1 / 8$ mile intervals. The geophysical data acquired totalled 200 line miles. The mean terrain clearance of the aircraft during survey was approximately 150 feet.

Canadian Aero Mineral Surveys Limited personnel associated with the project were as follows:

| G. A. Curtis | - | Project Manager |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dale Smith | - | Pilot |
| D. J. Sarazin | - | Navigator |
| D. Graham | - | Operator |
| R. Sarsfield | - | Aircraft Engineer |
| G. Granger | - | Data Compiler |
| A. Martin | - | Draftsman |
| P. Tallyhoe | - | Data Chief |

The project was supervised by A.R. Rattew, P.Eng., author of this report.

The EM data are presented on a plan map at the saale of 1 inch equals $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. An uncontrolled aixphoto mosaic served as the base for this map.

Appendix I is a complete listing of all EM anomalies detected.

Appendix II describes the equipment, the records, the survey and map conpilation procedures, and the data presentation system.
II. GEOLOGY

The majority of the survey area is covered by the Ontario Department of Mines map 2025 contained in Geological Report No. 14. The map is published at the scale of 1 inch equals $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

The survey block samples part of the belt of Adair metavolcanics, which is presumed to be the belt which contains the Normetal Mine, a few miles to the east. The indicated strike of these rocks ranges between east-west and northwest-southeast. In composition the volcanics range from acidic through basic and several different rock divisions are recognized within the volcanic assemblage.

To the south the Adair volcanics are flanked by an assemblage of metasediments. To the north they are in contact with the Mistawak batholith, an acidic intrusive complex. Near the provincial
boundary the volcanic belt is split by another acidic intrusive, the Patten River pluton.

Several sulphide showings are reported in the area, all consisting of disseminated and stringered pyrite and pyrrhotite with low values.

## III. GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

Seven conductors have been located, all in the western third of the survey area.

Conductors 1 through 6 are all interpreted as bedrock conductors, and all are considered prospects for massive sulphide mineralization. Of these conductors, all but number 5 have directly coincident magnetic anomalles suggesting a pyrrhotite content. The strongest EM anomalies are in zones 1 and 3, so this is where the largest concentrations of sulphides should be expected.

It is interesting that the strike of conductors 1 and 3 is about north-south which does not appear to be concordant with the northwest-southeast strike of the volcanics in this vicinity. The strike of the shorter conductors 2, 4, 5, and 6 cannot be established.

All of these conductors, 1 through 5, occur in the vicinity of ouccropping acidic volcanics. Tuffs are prevalent in these acidic volcaics and it is possible that graphitic tuffs are responsible for some of the $E M$ anomalies, However, if this were the case, we would expect the conductors to be concordant. Zone 1
yontans two or more parallel conductors on some lines which could be interpreted as an indication of graphite. On the other hand, conductors 2,3 , and 6 occur very close to sulphide showings. Conductors 1 through 6 all merit careful ground examination.

Note that in zone 1 the correlation of anomalies from line 6 to line 7 is uncertain. While anomaly 7A seems to "line up" well with the anomalies to the north, the character of anomaly $7 B$ is very similar to that of 65 and this correlation is tempting.

Note also that the northernmost anomaly in zone 3 is a weak questionable feature, as is the northern anomaly in zone 4.

Conductor 7 is indicated by weak out-of-phase anomalies on three lines. It is interpreted as a probable surface conductor, although it is sufficiently narrow that the source could be a weak conductor within the bedrock. Tuffaceous rocks are mapped nearby and the conductor appears to parallel the strike of the volcanics, so if it were a bedrock conductor a weak graphitic tuff would be the most probable source.

Several weak, questionable, single-line anomalies have been included on the map. Of these, anomalies $1 A, 1 B$ and $5 B$ may be "cultural" anomalies resulting from man-made conductors. Anomalies $5 C$ and $16 B$ are probably noise effects. Anomaly 19A, although very weak, has a somewhat better chance of being a legitimate EM response.

Conductors 1 through 6 are all recommended as prospects for massive sulphide mineralization, warranting careful ground examination. Conductor 3 is the best of the prospects, with strong, clean anomalies on three lines and an exceptionally strong response on line 11 , Zone 1 is the next best but the conductor multiplicity in this zone may be considered somewhat discouraging.

Conductor 7 is interpreted as a surface conductor or at best, a weak graphitic zone, and no followup is recommended.

In a "saturation" exploration programme the best of the questionable anomalies would require examination. These are 1A, 1B, 5B, and 19A.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 29, 1965.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. Ratter, R.Eng., Geophysicist,

| Anomaly | Fiducials | In-Phage Quad | Altitude | Magnetics | Rate | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 A | 2926/9 | -/40 | 135 | Dir. 25 g | X | Possible culture |
| 1 B | 2767/70 | 20/30 | 135 | $n 11$ | X | Sun. Sexpexmen |
| 2 A | 3178/81 | 20/30 | 135 | ail | X | Possible culture |
| 3 A | 8879/82 | 200/180 | 135 | nil | $2 B^{*}$ |  |
| 4 A | 9432/5 | 150/280 | 140 | Dir? 120g | 2A |  |
| 5 A | 9473/6 | 180/100 | 135 | Dir.W 30g | 2 A | Double |
| 5 B | 9482/5 | 20/20 | 135 | Dir. 40 g | X | Noise probable |
| 5 C | 9619/22 | 30/30 | 135 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E.Flank } \\ & 200 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ | X | Poor character |
| 6 A | 0020/4 | 120/80 | 140 | Dix. E 78g | 3 | Multiple |
| 7 A | 0063/6 | 20/80 | 140 | nil | 3 |  |
| 7 B | 0068/71 | 60/70 | 125 | Dix. E 25 g | 3 | Double |
| 9 A | 0665/8 | 40/20 | 140 | nil | x | Poor character, Possible culture |
| 10 A | 1161/4 | 250/180 | 135 | Dir. 320g | 2A |  |
| 10 B | 1148/50 | 30/- | 155 | nil | X | Possible turbulence noise |
| 11 A | 1245/8 | 1000/500 | 135 | Dir? 400g | 1A |  |
| 11 B | 1257/60 | 20/30 | 150 | Dir.300g | 3 | Weak |
| 12 A | 1738/41 | 320/320 | 130 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W.FIank } \\ & 200 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ | 2B |  |
| 13 A | 1830/3 | $40 / 40$ | 150 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E. side } \\ & 70 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ | 3 | Weak |
| 13 B | 1841/4 | 70/100 | 150 | Dir. 35 g | 3 | Double |
| 16 A | 2864/7 | -/50 | 155 | W. side 30 g | X | Poor charactex, Prob. surface ronductor |
| 16 B | 2823/6 | 70/- | 150 | nil | X | Turbulence nolse probable |

## PROJECT NO. 5060 - JOE LAKE AREA






