



41104NE0150 0016 ROOSEVELT

010

REPORT OF ASSESSMENT FOR CLAIMS IN THE HANWOOD LAKE AND
PLUNGE LAKE AREA

March 29th, 1984

R.J. Fraser
J.W. Grant

R.R. #3, 5th Line,
Georgetown, Ontario
L7G 4S6

RECEIVED

MAR 29 1984

MINING LANDS SECTION

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41104NE0150 0016 ROOSEVELT

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PROJECT AREA LOCATION AND ACCESS

The project area consists of two claim groups located in Roosevelt Township, Ontario: four contiguous claims numbered S.672645 to S.672648 inclusive, extending west from the west bay of Plunge Lake; and five contiguous claims numbered S.647909, S.647912 and S.672649 to S.672651 inclusive, in the Hanwood Lake area (see Figure 1 on page 2 and Figure 2 on page 3).

Access to the area is eastward from Espanola, Ontario, along a gravel road for approximately fourteen kilometers to Hannah Lake, where a boat can be launched. Travelling south-eastward through Hannah and Lang Lakes to the western bay of Plunge Lake provides access to the Plunge Lake claims while a portage to Leech Lake allows access to the more southerly Hanwood Lake claims.

The property is controlled by Jerry W. Grant of R.R. #3, 5th. Line, Georgetown, Ontario, L7G 4S6.

Figure 1. Report Area Location Map

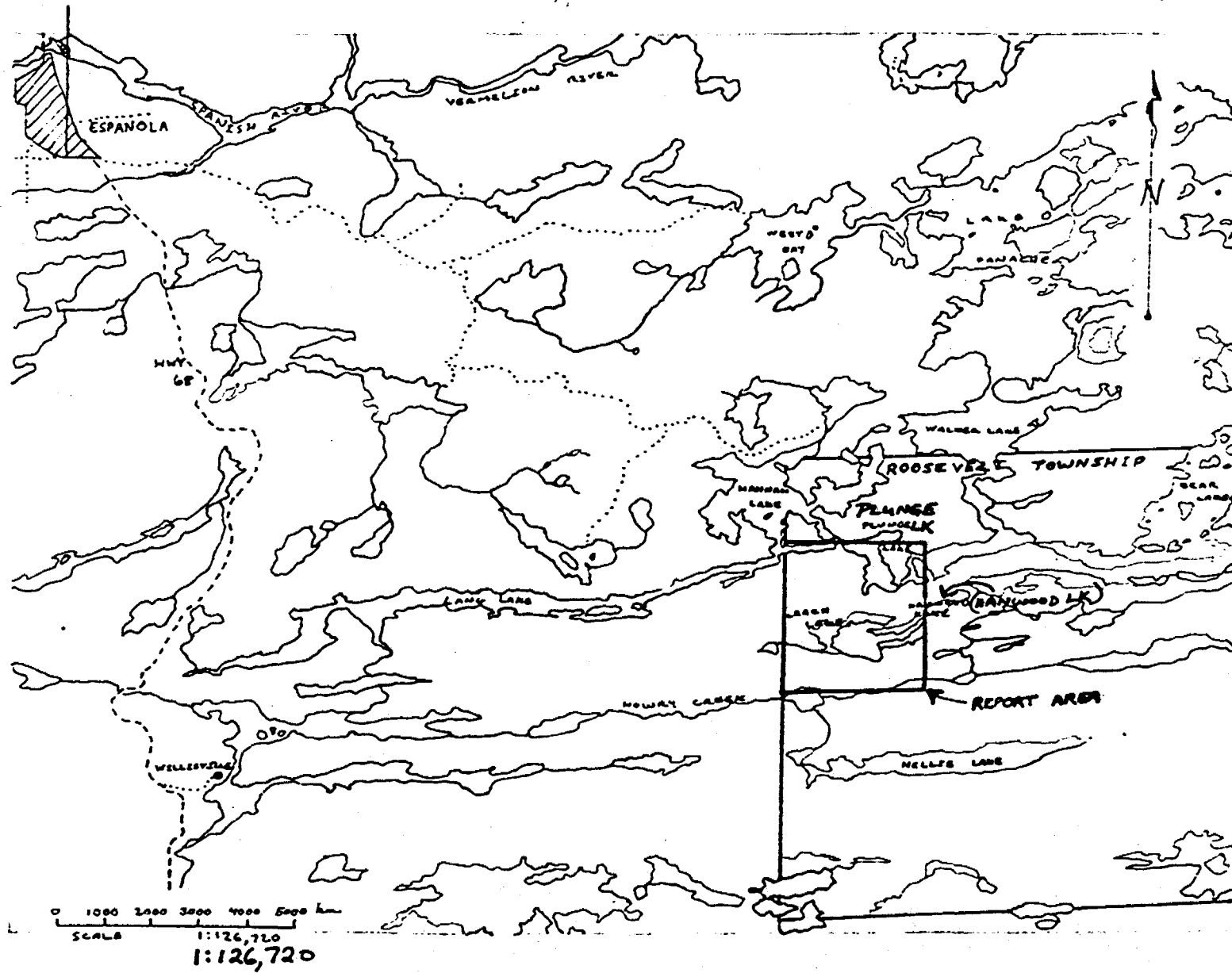


FIG. 1. REPORT AREA LOCATION MAP

PROJECT LOCATION & ACCESS.

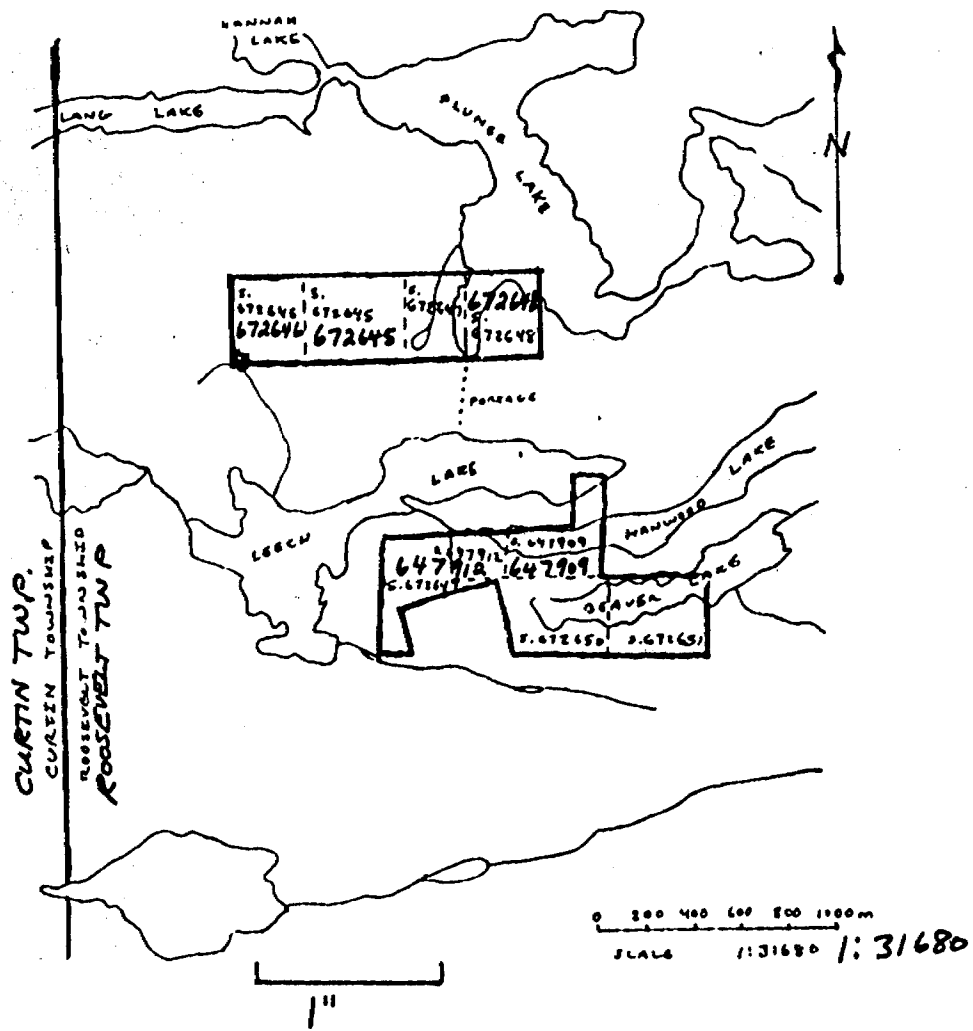


Figure 2. Mining Claim Location Map

HISTORY OF WORK ON THE PROPERTY

The first recorded work on the property was performed by Clarence Gold Mines, Limited, circa 1927, and consisted of 300' of stripping and sinking of a 14' shaft on a quartz vein located in what is now claim S.647912 of the Harwood Lake claims (ODM, 1929). No assays were reported for this work.

Work by Harwood Lake Mines, Limited, between 1935 and 1937 included 700' of stripping and several trenches across the quartz vein, as well as one diamond drill hole through the quartz vein which returned \$1.05/ton (0.03 oz/ton @ \$35/oz) gold over five feet from 105' to 110'.

GEOLOGY

The rocks in the project area are Huronian Supergroup sediments, which are Early Aphebian in age (Card, 1976).

The Gowganda Formation is mainly a polymictic paraconglomerate, which contains orthoconglomerate, sandstone and argillite lenses, and is interbedded with laminated argillite to form three large, upward-fining sequences. These rocks disconformably overly quartzites of the Serpent Formation of the Quirk Lake Group, which occur to the north of the Plunge Lake claims. All rocks have been intruded by Nipissing Diabase dikes which are Middle Aphebian in age (Card, 1976).

Several outcrops of these lithologies were examined to determine any geophysically significant features of the rocks and as a preliminary survey before detailed mapping is performed in the coming year.

The polymictic paraconglomerate is composed of 15-30% subrounded to rounded granitic clasts, with minor volcanic, chert and vein quartz clasts. These clasts are generally 1-20mm in diameter but range up to 400mm in diameter. This framework is supported by a fine-grained chloritic wacke

matrix which contains up to 50% quartz and feldspar sand and also minor fine-grained euhedral pyrite grains.

The subarenite is composed of medium-grained quartz and potassium feldspar grains which give the rock an overall pink colour. The rock contains up to five percent magnetite and is locally cut by randomly oriented specularite-bearing quartz veins up to 20mm in width.

The argillites and siltstones are similar in composition and primarily reflect changes in grainsize of the sediments. The rocks appear dark grey and generally massive, and are composed of angular quartz and feldspar grains within a chloritic and slightly magnetic matrix.

The Nipissing Diabase is described by Card (1976) as a pyroxene gabbro which has been metamorphosed to a metagabbro.

A quartz vein at the west end of Hanwood Lake in claim S.672912 strikes east-south-east and dips steeply toward the south. Previous stripping exposed the vein for 700', however soil deposition and rises in the levels of Hanwood and Leech Lakes have covered much of the vein, although it remains well exposed for about 40m on either side of the shaft.

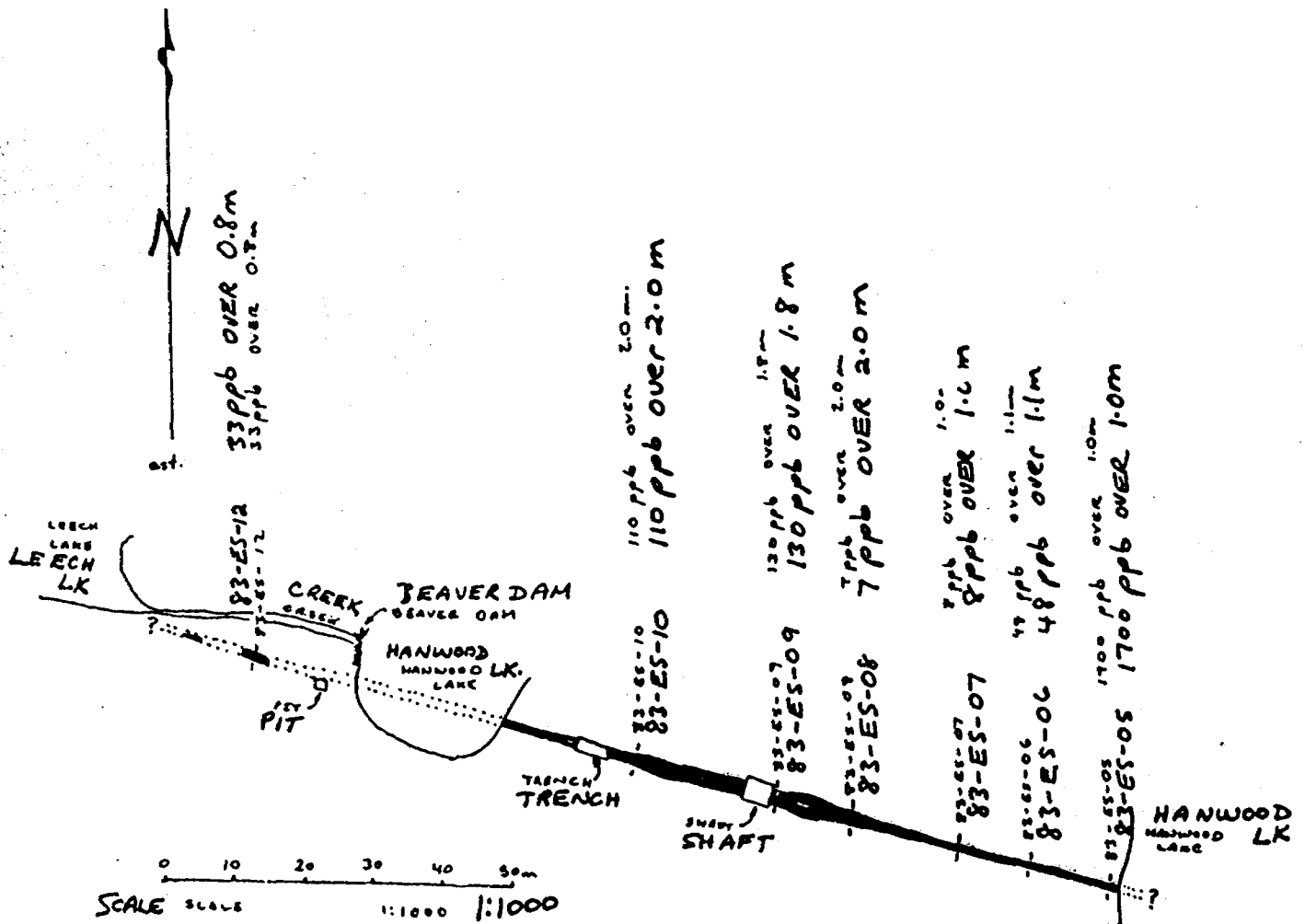


Figure 3. Quartz Vein Sampling Results: Gold values in ppb for chip samples across the vein determined by fire and neutron activation.

The vein is predominately quartz but contains sparse 2-20mm masses of arsenopyrite. Chip samples across the vein yielded assays up to 1700ppb (0.058 oz/ton) gold over 1.0m (see Figure 3 on page 7).

A two inch wide pyritic quartz vein sample from the dump of a small pit located in the Hanwood Lake claims near station 1+00S on line 3+00E in claim S.672647 yielded 1300ppb (0.045 oz/ton) gold.

LINECUTTING

HANWOOD LAKE PROPERTY

One base line was cut on an azimuth of 090 from a point 40m south of the no. 4 post of claim S.672649, and was cut for a distance of 1200m. Traverse lines were cut normal to the base line at 100m intervals and extended to the claim boundaries. The base line was chained and picketed at 25m intervals and the traverse lines were chained and picketed at 30m intervals. In all, approximately 7.27km of line were cut, chained and picketed.

PLUNGE LAKE PROPERTY

One base line was cut on an azimuth of 360 from a point 10m west of the no. 3 post of claim S.672647, and was cut for a distance of 300m. Travesre lines were cut normal to the base line at 100m intervals and extended approximately to the claim boundaries. The base line and traverse lines were

all chained and picketed at 25m intervals. In all, approximately 6.05km of line were cut, chained and picketed.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS - THEORY AND METHODS

MAGNETIC SURVEY

The instrument used on both properties was a Fluxgate Magnetometer Model MF-1 as manufactured by Scintrex Limited.

The fluxgate magnetometer measures the strength of the vertical component of the magnetic field in units of gammas. The magnetic field at any particular station will consist of the vectoral sum of the earth's magnetic field and the magnetic field of any anomalous body. The latter of these fields may be caused by mineralization that is either naturally magnetic or is capable of possessing a secondary field which is induced by the earth's primary field.

To conduct the surveys, a base station was established in each grid, with all subsequent readings taken relative to this value. By reading the base line in this manner, it can be used as a series of base stations from which the rest of the grid lines can be read.

As the earth's magnetic field fluctuates with time it is periodically necessary to take readings at a base station to

discern possible instrument or diurnal drift. Any apparent changes in the magnetic intensity which occur during the time interval between base line checks is then applied as a progressive adjustment to the readings taken during that period of time.

When contoured or examined in profile from the results of a magnetic survey assist in the determination of the lithology of the area and in determination of the strike, dip and depth of an anomalous body.

VLF-EM SURVEY

The VLF-EM survey was undertaken using a Scopas VLF receiver model SE-80, manufactured by Scintrex Limited. The instrument employs as a source field the transmissions from the United States Navy, broadcasting in the 15-25 kHz band.

The electromagnetic waves generated by these stations propagate through the earth where they are subject to local distortion by conductivity contrasts in this medium. These distortions indicate variations in the geo-electrical structure which may be related to geological contacts, faults,

mineralization, conductive overburden or even cultural features.

In a neutral, homogeneous earth, the magnetic component of the VLF field lies in the horizontal plane, perpendicular to the line between the transmitter and the receiver. The presence of a conductor creates a local secondary field which gives rise to a vertical component and changes in the amplitude, direction and possibly phase of the field. By measuring these changes conductive material can be located and traced out along its strike.

Tilt angles are the most commonly measured parameter with this technique. This is done by tilting the instrument, after alignment with the primary field, to the position of minimum signal. The tilt or dip angle can then be read directly from the attached clinometer. The long axis of the instrument always points towards the axis of a conductor when tuned to the minimum signal.

Since dip angles do not necessarily give an exact indication as to the location of a conductor, and also to suppress noisy data, the data can be filtered using the "Fraser Filter" technique.

CONCLUSIONS

Geophysical surveys, consisting of magnetometer and VLF-EM, were undertaken on both the Plunge Lake and Hanwood Lake properties.

The surveys were useful in outlining occurrences of Nipissing diabase and in outlining northwest trending structural linears on both properties.

On the Hanwood Lake property, gold mineralization has been located near the intersection of two suspected faults.

During the coming season it is recommended that the property be mapped geologically with emphasis placed on structural mapping. Most of the gold occurrences in the Espanola area are structurally controlled and it is believed this approach would be most fruitful. All confluences of structural features should be closely examined and sampled.

GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

HANWOOD LAKE

The magnetic survey on the Hanwood Lake grid has outlined two distinct geophysical domains. The entire area, except the southwest corner, is characterized by generally flat magnetics with magnetic values approximating 450 to 550 gammas. Comparison with OGS mapping by Card (1978) indicates that this portion of the property is underlain by rocks of the Gowganda Formation. These rocks are polymictic conglomerates in this area, which are not known for any significant magnetic signature.

In the southern part of the grid and in the southeast corner a discontinuous zone of anomalously high magnetics was detected. It trends east-west from L1+00E/4+20S to L12+00E/3+00S. Magnetic intensities are variable but range up to 700 gammas above the background values of approximately 500 gammas. The general linear trend and magnetic intensity suggest this feature is due to a Nipissing diabase dyke or sill. The discontinuities to the feature suggest that it has been offset by north-northwest trending trans-

verse faulting, as indicated on the prints accompanying this report.

Two spot magnetic highs are located at L9+00E/1+80S and L10+00E/0+90S. These anomalies are of the same order of magnitude as the larger anomalous feature and are attributed to small offshoots of diabase from the main dyke or sill.

The VLF-EM survey, after filtering using a Fraser transformation, outlined three principal conductive zones on the Hanwood Lake grid.

All three zones are situated either within marshy areas or are confined to the central portions of Hanwood and Beaver Lakes. Their geomorphic location suggests they are chiefly due to conductive lake bottom sediment and/or clay. The possibility that these anomalies may be due to faults cannot be discounted as the lakes to which they are confined appear as prominent topographic linears on airphotos. There then may be some contribution from electrolyte-filled shears to the anomaly amplitude.

Evidence for the transverse faulting suggested by the magnetic signature is also present in the form of discontinuities in the filtered VLF-EM data.

The filtered and contoured VLF-EM data is shown on the prints accompanying this report.

PLUNGE LAKE

Numerous areas of anomalous magnetics were outlined on the Plunge Lake grid.

The most prominent feature detected is a northeast trending magnetic linear. It was outlined from L0+00/B.L.0+00 to L3+00N/2+50E. The maximum value recorded was 3900 gammas but the core of the feature averages 2000 gammas, while background magnetics approximate 600 gammas. The linear shape and magnetic intensity suggest this feature is caused by a Nipissing diabase dyke.

A second northeast trending diabase dyke appears to be present west of the base line. It is less well defined and may be disjointed by northwest trending transverse faulting. The southern portion of the dyke was detected on L0+00/2+50W and trends northeast to L1+00N/1+50W. The dyke then appears to be displaced 150m to the north by sinistral faulting. The magnetic survey outlined the dyke again on L3+00N/1+00W.

The south-central portion of mining claim S.672646 is characterized by a curvilinear magnetic anomaly with a maximum intensity of 2540 gammas. Mapping by Card (1978) has indicated the hinge zone of a synform to be present in this area. Contouring of the magnetic data supports this interpretation, although the source of the anomalous magnetics remains unexplained at this time.

The lack of any significant magnetic signature in the eastern portion of the grid is attributed to heavy drift cover.

The contoured results of the magnetic survey are shown on the prints accompanying this report.

A VLF-EM survey was undertaken on the Plunge Lake property in order to assist in structural interpretation. There were seven significant zones of conductivity detected by the survey but four of them can be related to geomorphic features.

The anomaly in the southern portion of claim S.672646 is situated within an area of marshy ground, as is the anomaly straddling the border between claims S.672645 and S.672647. Both of these features are attributed to conductive clay.

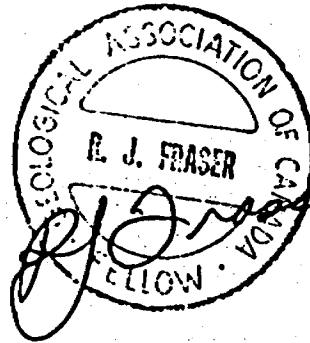
A VLF-EM anomaly was detected in the center of the southwest arm of Plunge Lake. The fact that this anomaly is confined to the lake suggests it is due to lake bottom sediments.

A fourth anomaly suspected to have a geomorphic source was detected trending northeast from L0+00/1+25E to L3+00N/4+00E. The anomaly parallels a small stream and is suspected to be an edge effect from a horizon of clay.

Two other anomalies were located on the property which may have bedrock sources for their conductivity. One feature trends northerly from L2+00N/2+75W to L3+00N/2+75W. The second feature trends in a north-northwest direction from L0+00/8+00E to L2+00N/7+75E. These features may represent transverse faults. Contribution to the anomalies may also be due to clay filled troughs associated with the faulting.

A weak northwest trending linear anomaly in claim S.672646 has also been attributed to a weakly conductive fault.

The filtered and contoured VLF-EM results are shown on the prints accompanying this report.



R.J. Fraser, F.G.A.C.

Geologist

R.J. Fraser Geological Services

Qual. 2.1305
QUAL. 2.1305.

REFERENCES

Card, K.D., 1976, Geology of the Espanola-Whitefish Falls Area, District of Sudbury, Ontario, Ontario Division of Mines GR 131, 70p.

Card, K.D., 1978, Geology of the Sudbury-Manitoulin Area, Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin, Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey Report 166, 238 p.

Ontario Division of Mines, Forty-Eighth Annual Report of, 1929, Part 7, pp. 50-51.

Ontario Division of Mines, Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of, 1939, Part 10, pp. 20-23.



Ministry of Natural Resources

File _____

GEOPHYSICAL - GEOLOGICAL - GEOCHEMICAL
TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

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(s) GEOPHYSICAL (ELECTROMAGNETIC & MAGNETIC)
Township or Area ROOSEVELT TOWNSHIP
Claim Holder(s) TERRY W. GRANT
JOHN A. GRANT
Survey Company TERRY W. GRANT
Author of Report R.J. FRASER J.W. GRANT
Address of Author RR #3, 5th LINE, GEORGETOWN ONT.
Covering Dates of Survey MAY 14, 1983 TO MARCH 26, 1984
(linecutting to office)
Total Miles of Line Cut 8.3 MILES 8.3 MILES.

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

S. 672645 (prefix) (number)
S. 672646
S. 672647
S. 672648
S. 672649

S. 647909

S. 647912

(CLAIMS S. 672650 AND S. 672651 ARE ALSO COVERED BUT ARE NO LONGER IN GOOD STANDING.)

TOTAL CLAIMS 7

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 40
-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: APRIL 5, 1984 SIGNATURE: [Signature]
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 21305

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

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

Number of Stations ~~100~~ 465 Number of Readings MAG 461 VLF 465

Station interval 25 or 30 METRES Line spacing 100 METRES

Profile scale

Contour Interval MAG 50 AND 250 GAMMAS, VLF-EM 10 UNITS

MAGNETIC

Instrument SCENTREX MODEL MF-2 FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER

Accuracy - Scale constant 10 GAMMAS

Diurnal correction method LINEAR CORRECTION BETWEEN BASE STATION READINGS

Base Station check-in interval (hours) LESS THAN 2 HOURS

Base Station location and value HANWOOD LAKE 60+00/8.4.9+00 480 GAMMAS

PUNGE LAKE 62+00N/4+25E 620 GAMMAS

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument SCENTREX MODEL SE 90 SCOPAS VLF-EM RECEIVER

Coil configuration

Coil separation

Accuracy 0.5°

Method: Fixed transmitter Shoot back In line Parallel line

Frequency SWEEP, MAGNETIC 17.8 KHz (specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured TEST ANGLE

GRAVITY

Instrument

Scale constant

Corrections made

Base station value and location

Elevation accuracy

INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY

Instrument

Method Time Domain Frequency Domain

Parameters - On time Frequency

- Off time Range

- Delay time

- Integration time

Power

Electrode array

Electrode spacing

Type of electrode



Ministry of Natural Resources

Report of Work (Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

Ministry of Natural Resources

RECEIVED

Instructions: - Please type or print. - If number of mining claims traversed exceeds space on this form, attach a list. Note: - Only days credits calculated in the "Expenditures" section may be entered in the "Expend. Days Cr." columns. - Do not use shaded areas below.

#84-48

June 5th 1984

File S-647909

2.65/6

MAR 23 1984 The Mining Act

Type of Survey(s) **VLF-EM, MAGNETOMETRIC** Township or Area **NORTHEASTERN REGION ROOSEVELT (N. 1081)**

Claim Holder(s) **JERRY W. GRANT, JOHN A. GRANT** Prospector's Licence No. **A. 45340**

Address **RR #3, 5th LINE, GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO, L7G 4S6**

Survey Company **AS ABOVE** Date of Survey (from & to) **18 02 84 24 02 84** Total Miles of line Cr. **8.4**

Name and Address of Author of Geo-Technical report) **AS ABOVE**

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions	Geophysical	Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	- Electromagnetic	40
	- Magnetometer	20
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Man Days Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	Days per Claim
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Airborne Credits Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	Days per Claim
	Magnetometer	
	Radiometric	

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim		Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim		Expend. Days Cr.
Prefix	Number		Prefix	Number	
S	647912	-		647912*	
	647909	-		647909*	
	672642				
	672646				
	672647				
	672648				
	672649				
C	672650	✓			
C	672651	✓			

RECEIVED
APR 06 1984
MINING LANDS SECTION

SUDBURY
RECEIVED
16 APR 23 1984
A.M. P.M.
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 10

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures **\$** + **15** = Total Days Credits

Instructions: Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Date **84/03/19** Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature) *[Signature]*

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded **120** Date Recorded **Apr. 4/84** Mining Recorder *[Signature]*

Date Approved Recorded *[Signature]* Branch Director *[Signature]*

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying **JERRY W. GRANT RR #3, 5th LINE GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO L7G 4S6**

Date Certified **84/03/19** Certified by (Signature) *[Signature]*

2.6596

m EM

647912

✓ ✓

909

✓ ✓

Jerry W. Grant
R.R. #3, 5th Line,
Georgetown, Ontario
L7G 4S6

March 30th, 1984

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are two copies of the report and maps for assessment work performed on claims in Roosevelt Township, Sudbury District, Ontario, as well as the report of work form.

I would like to express my appreciation for the invaluable assistance provided by Mr. Millar, the Sudbury District Mine Recorder, and his office in the performance of this work.

Yours truly,


Jerry Grant

RECEIVED

MAR 9 1984

MINING LANDS SECTION

1984 04 27

Your File:
Our File: 2.6596

Mr. V.C. Miller,
Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
199 Larch Street
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 5P9

Dear Sir:

We have received reports and maps for a
Geophysical (Electromagnetic and Magnetometer)
survey submitted under Special Provisions
(credit for Performance and Coverage) on
Mining Claims 8 672645 et al in the Township
of Roosevelt.

This material will be examined and assessed and
a statement of assessment work credits will be
issued.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone: (416) 965-6918

A. Barr:sc

cc: Mr. Jerry W. Grant
Mr. John A. Grant
R.R. #3
5th Line
Georgetown, Ontario
L7G 4S6

June 27, 1984

Our File: 2.6596

Jerry W. Grant
John R. Grant
R.R.#3
5th Line
Georgetown, Ontario
L7G 4S6

Dear Sirs:

RE: Geophysical (Magnetometer & Electromagnetic) Survey
on Mining Claims S 647909-12 in Roosevelt Township

Returned herein are the VLF plans (in duplicate) for the above-mentioned survey. On each plan please show the raw data readings and return the plans, to this office, quoting file 2.6596.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone: (416)965-4888

S. Hurst:mc

cc: Mining Recorder
Sudbury, Ontario

Encl.

REGISTERED

August 15, 1984

File: 2.6596

Jerry W. Grant
John R. Grant
R.R.#3
5th Line
Georgetown, Ontario
L7G 4S6

Dear Sirs:

RE: Geophysical (Magnetometer & Electromagnetic) Survey
submitted on Mining Claims S 647909 et al in the
Township of Roosevelt

Enclosed is a copy of our letter dated June 27, 1984 requesting
additional information for the above-mentioned survey.

Unless you can provide the required data by August 27, 1984
the mining recorder will be directed to cancel the work credits
recorded on April 8, 1984.

For further information, please contact Mr. Ray Pichette at
(416)965-4888.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Yundt
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6643
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone: (416)965-4888

S. Hurst:mc

cc: Mining Recorder
Sudbury, Ontario

Encl.

84/09/04
- allow
til mid September
as per letter
from J.C.
Grant
Aug. 25/84
R.

[Faint handwritten notes and signatures, including "J.C. Grant" and "R."]

R.R. 3
Georgetown, Ont
L7G 4S6
Aug 25, 1984

RECEIVED
SEP 04 1984
MINING LANDS SECTION

Gentlemen,

Your File # 2.6596

I refer to your letter of Aug 15 requesting information on claims managed by my son, Jerry W. Grant.

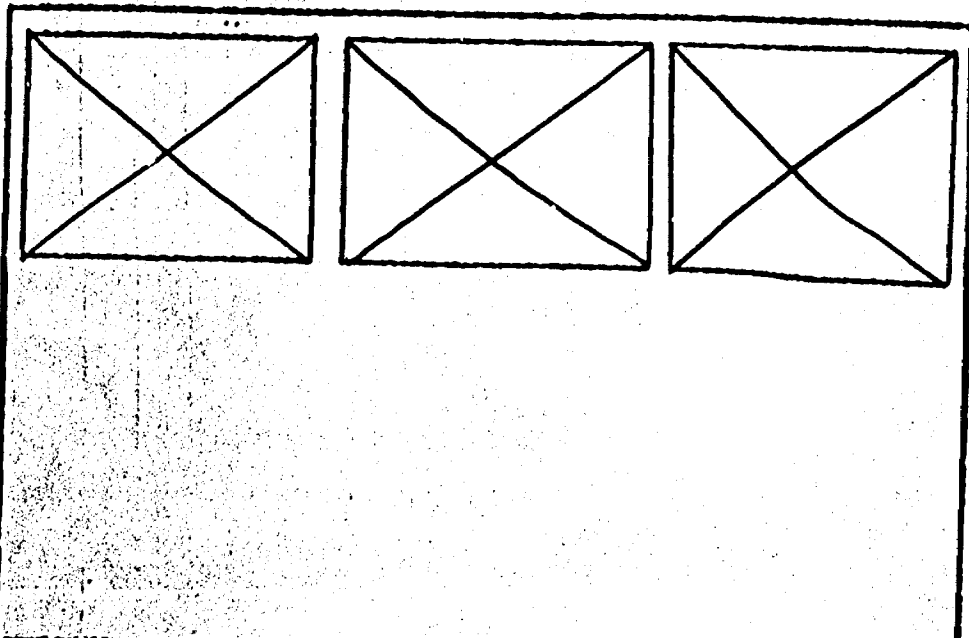
Unfortunately he has been on a survey out of Hull Beach, N.W.T., and is not able to deal with the problem stated. He will return shortly and will submit, I am sure, the information you require by mid September.

Yours very truly,
J.C. Grant
J.C. GRANT, P.ENG.

SEE ACCOMPANYING
MAP(S) IDENTIFIED AS

ROOSEVELT - 0016, #1-3

LOCATED IN THE MAP
CHANNEL IN THE FOLLOWING
SEQUENCE (X)



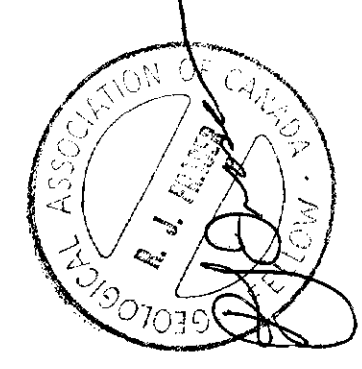
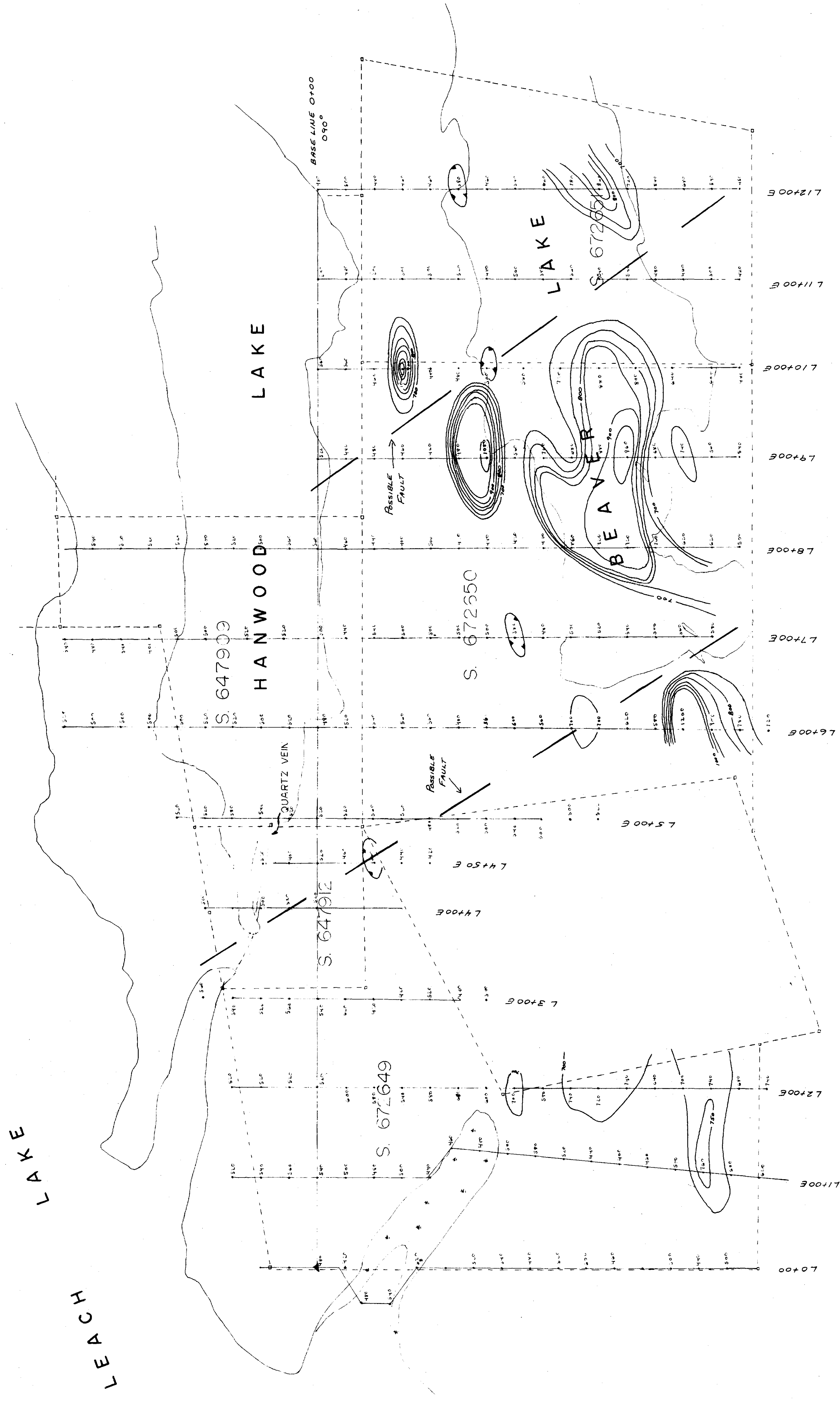
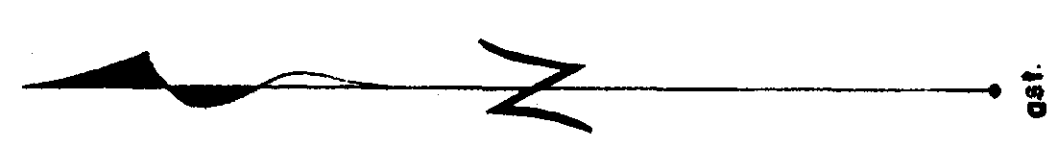


FOR ADDITIONAL

INFORMATION

SEE MAPS:

ROOSEVELT-0016 #4



HANWOOD LAKE
MAGNETIC SURVEY

ROOSEVELT TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

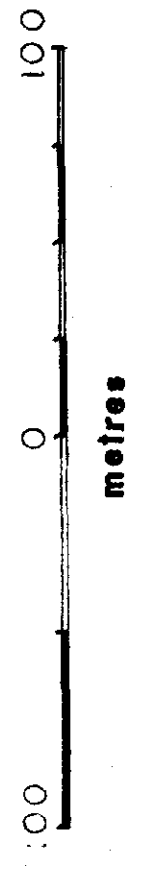
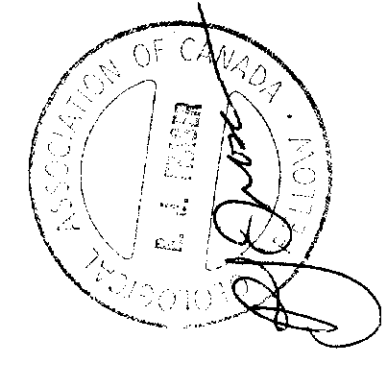
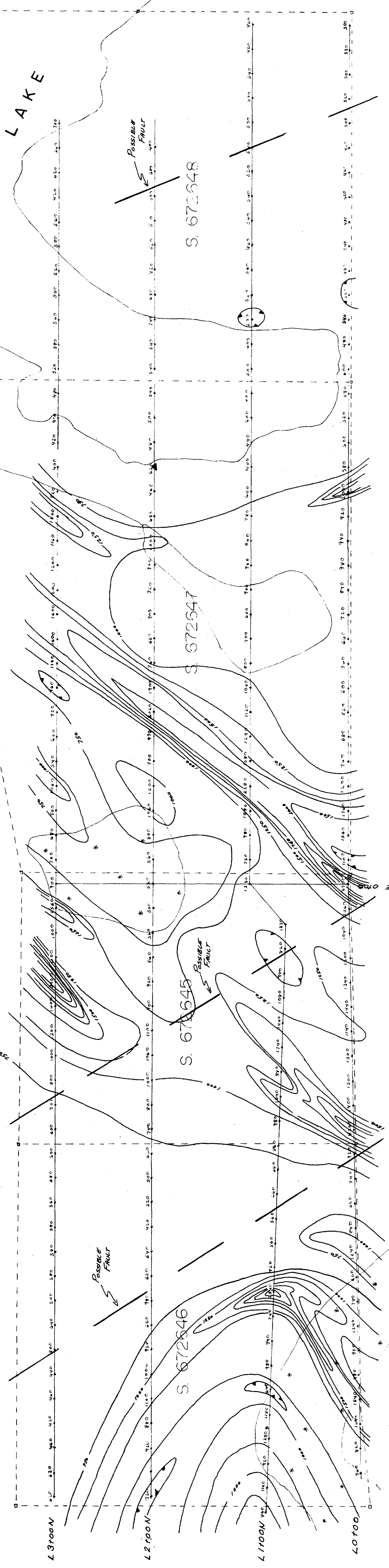
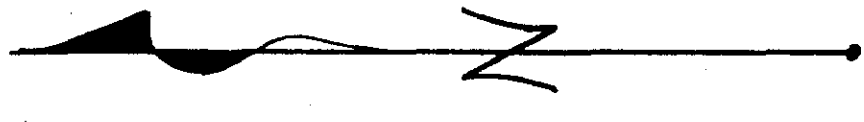
INSTRUMENT: SCINTREX MF-1 MAGNETOMETER
 READINGS: VERTICAL FIELD, 100 GAUSS
 CONTROLED AT: 50 GAUSS INTERVALS
 NO. OF READINGS: 227
 ▲ BASE STATION

SCALE 1:2500



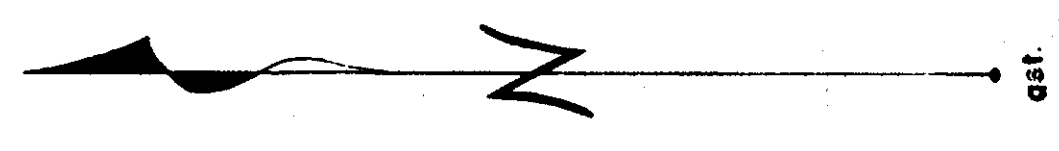
ROOSEVELT-0016, #1

2.6596
2.6596

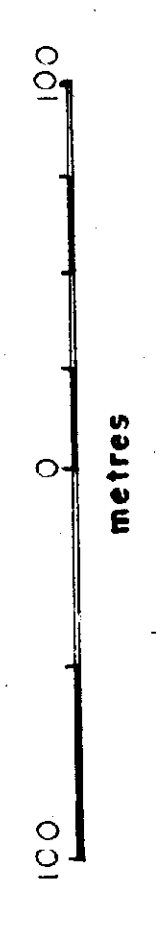
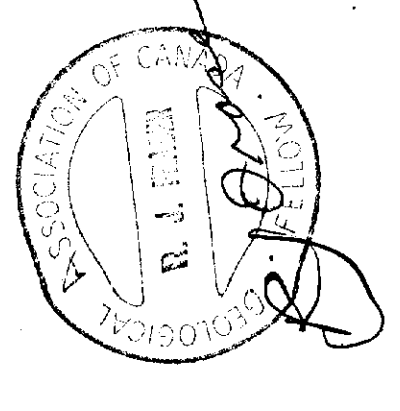
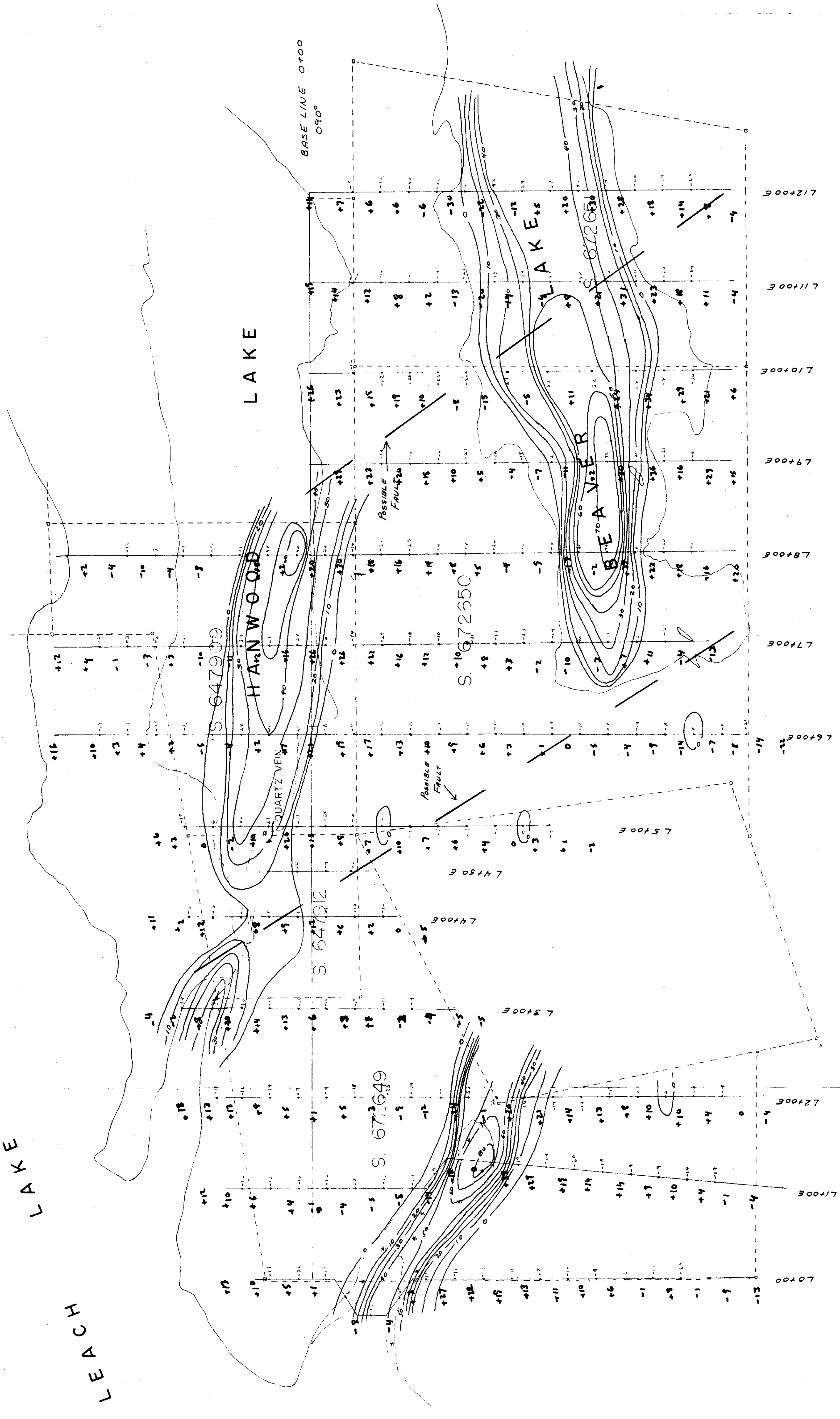


PLUNGE LAKE	
MAGNETIC SURVEY	
ROOSEVELT TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO	
INSTRUMENT: SCINTREX MF-1 MAGNETOMETER	
READINGS: VERTICAL FIELD, IN GAMMAS	
CONToured AT: 250 GAMMA INTERVALS	
No. of READINGS: 233	
A. BASE STATION	
SCALE	1:2000

ROOSEVELT - 0016, #2



L A K E
L E A C H

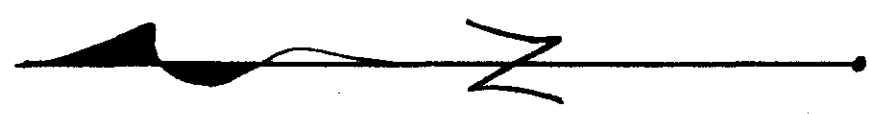


HANWOOD LAKE	
VLF-EM SURVEY	
FRASER FILTER PLOT	
ROOSEVELT TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO	
INSTRUMENT: SONTREX - SCOPAS - SERVO U/LF RESONANT	
STATION: CUTLER, MAINE 17.8 km	
RAW DATA FILTERED BY FRASER TRANSDUCTION	
No. of Data Points: 202	
CONTOURED AT 10 UNIT INTERVALS	
SCALE	1:2500

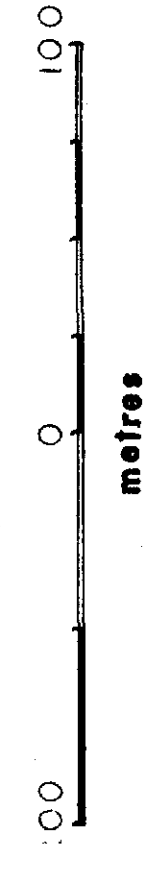
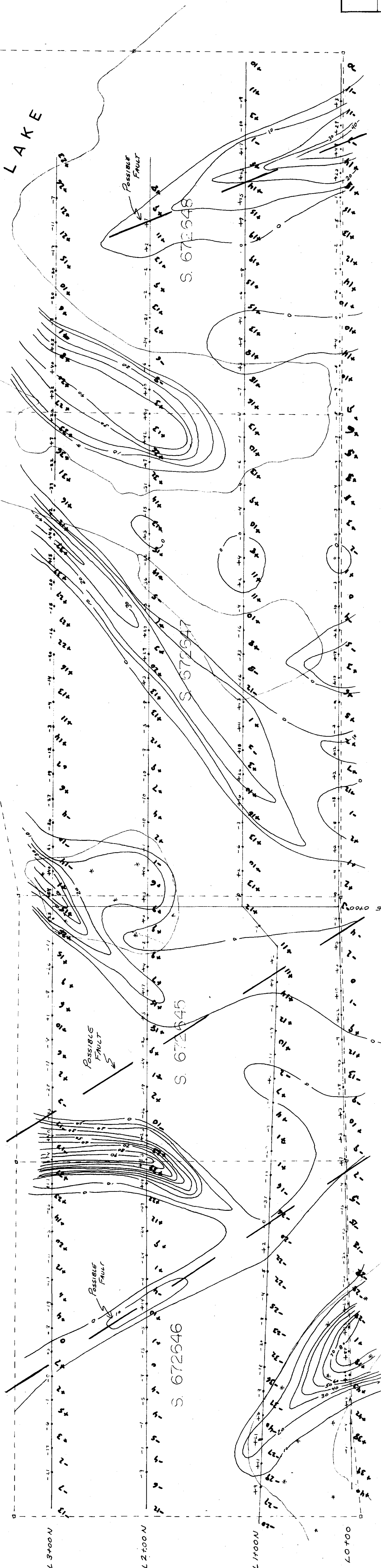
2.6596
2.6596

ROOSEVELT - 0016, #3

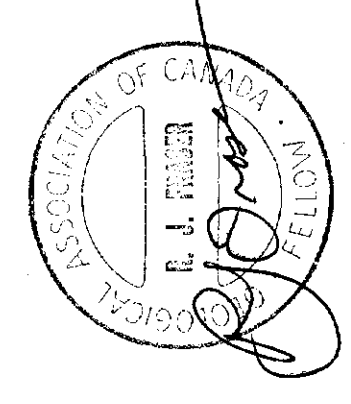




PLUNGE LAKE



PLUNGE LAKE	
VLF-EM SURVEY FRASER FILTER FOOT	
ROOSEVELT TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO	
INSTRUMENT: SCINTREX - SCORAS - 55-80 VLF RECEIVER	
STATION: CUTLER, MINE 17.8 KHz	
RAW DATA FILTERED BY FRASER TRANSFORMATION	
No. OF DATA POINTS: 220 - CONTOURED AT 10 UNIT INTERVALS	
SCALE	1:2000



ROOSEVELT - 0016, #4

2.6596
2.6596

