010

GUNNEX LIMITED

REPORT

on

GEOPHYSICAL & GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

of

SAVILLE GROUP

VOGT TOWNSHIP

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

by

W. F. DIX, P.Eng.

Toronto, Ontario

December 3, 1970

010C

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Location and Means of Access

The property is located a mile or so south of the South Arm of Lake Timagami and its west boundary lies less than a mile east of the Southwest Arm of the same lake. It is about 22 air-miles southwest of the Village of Timagami and 45 air-miles northwest of North Bay.

Access is by bush road which leaves Highway No.64 about a mile southwest of its junction with Highway No. 11, near Martin River, mileage 38 north of North Bay. The distance from Highway No.64 is slightly more than twenty miles. The same bush road continues in a SSW direction to River Valley, of the CNRly. a distance of about twenty-one miles. The road, although somewhat rough and winding, is passable by car.

Network of Lines

In order to control the surveys, a base line whose bearing is about N 77½°E (atronomic) was run across the property along the apparent strike of the rocks in the vicinity of a copper showing located near line zero. This line was chained and cross lines turned off at 200-foot intervals with a board to lines 8E and 8W, beyond which the interval was increased to 400 feet. Due to dense second growth bush and to weather, this proved to be slow work, the maximum advance achieved in one day being about 2000 feet. Since the line cutters left about September 23, the remaining lines for geophysical and geochemical surveys were run by compass in the period October 7 to 29, when most of the deciduous trees were bare of foliage.

On the above-mentioned six claims, the base line is 4700 feet long and the cross lines total 30,230 feet, making a total of 34,930 feet, or 6.62 miles of cut line. Compass lines amount to some 15,040 feet, or 2.85 miles.

References

Ontario Department of Mines, Geological Report No.22, Vogt - Hobbs area, by James A. Grant, 1964 (surveys in 1959 and 1960) accompanied by Map No. 2048, scale ½ mile to 1 inch.

Topography

The claim group includes a number of ridges whose long axis trends mostly north of east and which rise 50 feet to upwards of 150 feet above the surrounding lower areas. The ridge of diabase starting a 800'E on the base line is one of the highest, as is also a ridge in volcanics along the north boundary of claim L-213032. Intervening

areas are more or less flat to hummocky on a small scale. Rock outcrops are locally fairly abundant and overburden, which consists largely of sand and gravel, is believed to be relatively thin except on claim L-213027, which is occupied chiefly by a flat, sandy plain.

Timber

The area was at one time heavily timbered, but logging operations conducted in the late 1940s and early 1950s has removed most of the mature white pine and many of the remaining trees of this species have since died as a result of disturbance of drainage caused by the old logging roads which are frequently cut down to bedrock. There are however, still some large white pine scattered over the area, with maple on some of the ridges, white and yellow birch, and locally spruce, cedar, and ash. The cut-over areas are now occupied by a dense second growth of saplings, including maple, spruce, balsam, birch, white pine, etc., which in summer reduce the line of sight to a few feet.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The consolidated rocks on the claim group are all of precambrian age. They consist chiefly of metagreywacke which grades to the north into metavolcanics (mostly tuffaceous). Both rocks strike slightly north of east and usually dip steeply to the north. They are considered to be of Keewatin age. Keweenawan diabase forms a thick northeasterly-trending dike which crosses the southeastern part of the claim group.

Table of Formations

Cenozoic		
Recent and Pleistocene	Glacial drift: gravel, Sand, silt	
	Great Unconformity	
Precambrian		
Proterozoic		
Keweenawan	Diabase, quartz, diorite	
	Unconformity	
Archean		
Keewatin (?) Group	Metavolcanic Rocks	
	Interbedded tuff and tuffaceous greywacke	
	Metasedimentary Rocks	
	Metagreywacke	

Keewatin Group

Metasedimentary Rocks.

The claim group is underlain chiefly by grey, fine-grained metagreywacke which in many places shows bedding marked by alternations of members that are more argillaceous and more quartzitic. Fracture cleavage is present in some places. According to Grant, the rock consists mainly of quartz and plagioclase (albite-oligoclase) with epidote, white mica, biotite and/or chlorite.

Map No.2048 shows metavolcanic rocks occurring north of the creek, at about 1800 feet north on the map, but the rocks seen by the writer are very similar to the metagreywacke and have been mapped as such on the accompanying map. They may however, be tuffaceous greywacke.

Keweenawan Diabase

As mentioned previously, the diabase forms a northeast-trending dike which crosses the southeastern part of the claim group. It is massive and usually medium to moderately coarse-grained, but locally becomes finer grained at its margin. It is composed chiefly of plagioclase and amphibole, with locally some quartz, biotite, epidote and magnetite. No evidence was noted that would indicate the attitude of the dike.

Structure

In the area of the claim group, bedding in the metagreywacke strikes east-west to slightly north of east, and dips range from 70° - 80°N to vertical. Gradation in grain size in individual metasedimentary beds indicate the tops face to the north and since the metavolcanics appear to have the same attitude, it would appear that the metasediments are the older. Fracture cleavage, which is locally developed within the more argillaceous members of the metasedimentary rocks, strikes about N 60° E and dips vertically, which indicates that the rocks are on the north limb of an anticline whose plunge is steeply to the northeast. The metagreywacke is locally drag folded, a feature that is difficult to detect except on weathered surfaces.

In a general way, there are two sets of joints, one more or less parallel to the bedding, another at right angles thereto, both steeply dipping. Locally there is a third set which is nearly horizontal or dips flatly to the southeast.

No direct evidence of faulting has been noted within the claim group, although the presence of some faults is suggested by the occurrence of several linear topographic features now occupied by creeks, e.g. the creek that crosses the base line near 100'W, and that which occurs on lines zero, 2W, 4" and 6W at about 1750'N.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Development

A summary of work carried out to-date is listed in Table I, Page 7. It consists of surface prospecting, rock trenching, geological, geophysical (Radem and vertical coil E-M), and geochemical (soil sample) surveys which have been carried out partly on a network of cut lines and partly on compass lines.

Description of Mineral Showings

Some chalcopyrite mineralization was exposed in a small trench located on outcrop on the base line at 26'E. This occurrence prompted lengthening and deepening of the trench and excavation of a number of other trenches in the vicinity, as shown on the accompanying map. However, only the one trench shows significant amounts of chalcopyrite mineralization.

As exposed in the above-mentioned trench, which is excavated in dark grey to black, fine-grained metagreywacke, chalcopyrite occurs in a number of flat to gently SE-dipping fractures which occur between two prominent, iron oxide-coated joints which strike about N-S, across the bedding, and dip vertically. The joints are about 4½ feet apart, and in part they form the walls of the trench. One flat fracture contains ½ inch to 1 inch of massive chalcopyrite, others range from 1/16 inch to ½ inch in thickness. Towards the bottom of the trench they appear to be more closely spaced, but thinner.

The trench is 23 feet long in a N-S direction by 4½ feet wide; the north part of it has an average depth of 3½ feet for a length of 15 feet, the south part, near the creek, has an average depth of about a foot for a length of 8 feet. The thicker chalcopyrite-filled fractures appear to extend along the entire length of the trench, but so far as can be seen they do not extend out into the walls beyond the iron oxide-coated joints. For the most part, the intervening rock between the flat chalcopyrite fractures is unmineralized and barren. There are no other sulfides except for a few small pods or lenses of fine-grained pyrite, which occur sporadically within the metagreywacke. Average grade of the deeper (northern 15 feet) part of the trench is estimated at about 1.5% copper.

As mentioned above, other trenches in the immediate vicinity show little or no mineralization of any kind. However, elsewhere on the claim group, the metagreywacke is locally well mineralized with fine to medium-grained pyrite and pyrrhotite which form small pods or short lenses up to 3 feet wide and a few tens of feet long. The trench on the base line at 440'W, and that on line 2E, 220'S expose material of this character. These lenses conform to the bedding and they locally contain a little chalcopyrite which is associated with small quartz stringers.

Systematic prospecting elsewhere on the claim group has yielded largely negative results. It is proposed to test the copper showing further by diamond drilling.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. Wilson, P.Eng.

December 7, 1970.

TOMBILL-GUNNEX JOINT VENTURE
SAVILLE OPTION, VOGT TWP., ONT.
GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

This property comprising 25 unpatented claims is accessible by 20 miles of bush truck road from a point on Highway 64 one mile west of Martin River and 37 miles north of North Bay. The property was acquired by option from Thomas Saville, 856 Galt St. North Bay to permit exploration of a copper prospect recently located by Saville. A radioactive bed of Mississagi quartz pebble conglomerate also occurs within the claim group.

Tombill Mines Limited, 60 Yonge St. Toronto and Gunnex jointly undertook a program of mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys and trenching during September and October, 1970. A drill program is scheduled for March of 1971.

Claims
L 104946 - 48 incl. 3
L 104954 - 56 incl. 3
L 209798 & 99 2
L 213027 - 32 incl. 6
L 213932 - 35 incl. 4
L 266874 - 80 incl. 7
All in Vogt. Twp. Larder Lake Mining Division

Geology - (See report by H.S. Wilson)

Briefly the copper prospect comprises a series of chalcopyrite-bearing fissure veins in greywacke. The fissure pattern lies in close proximity to a northwest striking lineament. Minor pyrite occurs with the copper mineralisation but pyrite is weakly disseminated through the greywacke and occurs in narrow conformable streaks south of the showing.

The uraniferous conglomerate occurs in two outcrops some 1,800 feet apart and separated by swamp and overburden.

In view of rather extensive overburden and the vein-like nature of the copper prospect a geochemical and electromagnetic VLF and vertical coil survey were completed over a portion of the claims.

Survey Control

A baseline trending N77° 30'E was cut across the property over a length of 10,600 feet. In the vicinity of the copper prospect a section line grid was cut over a baseline length of 2,200 feet with section lines at 400 feet intervals over all of the grid and over 200 foot intervals on the east half of the grid. The grid is plotted on the geological map accompanying the report by H.S. Wilson.

The baseline traverses a series of section lines put in at 400 foot intervals by Keevil Mining Group on the westernmost claims

and is essentially at right angles to these lines. Thus the Keevil lines were used as survey control in this area.

All cut section lines were chained and picketed at 100 foot intervals.

Outside the Keevil and Gunnex grids survey control was established by pace and compass lines traversed at right angles and at 400 foot intervals along the baseline with the 100 foot stations marked by indexed flagging tape. The flagged stations as well as the 100 foot chainage points on the cut section lines were used for the various surveys.

Geochemical Survey

Soil samples were collected by a 2-man party at 100 foot intervals along all cut section lines and along all flagged pace and compass traverse lines. Samples were taken from the B-horizon soil, wherever recognized, by auger, placed in kraft sample bags, dried and sieved through a minus 80-mesh stainless steel screen. The fines were shipped to Scintrex Ltd., 222 Snidercroft Road, Concord for copper analysis in ppm. using the atomic absorption method. In the vicinity of the copper showing at the baseline on line 0 samples were collected at 50 foot intervals.

Copper values were plotted on a frequency distribution curve to determine threshold and anomalous values. The curve and copper value are plotted on maps at a scale of 1 inch to 200 feet.

Threshold value appears to be 60 ppm. copper but anomalous readings have been segregated by colors into those between 60 and 70 ppm. copper and those in excess of 70 ppm. copper.

It is readily apparent that no significant copper zone is indicated, nearly all anomalies comprising single reading values. In a broad way, however, there are scattered indications of anomalous copper values in a band at least 2,400 feet wide and trending east-west across the survey grid. Most of this band lies to the north of a large diabase sill in an area underlain by greywacke.

The copper showing is not reflected in survey results although a weak copper indication occurs along the west northwest-trending lineament just west of the trenched area. A similar anomaly lies 600 feet to the southeast along the same lineament trend.

All anomalies were examined in the field. In certain instances outcrops occur nearby but these failed to reveal the source of the anomalous values

Geophysical Surveys

A) Radem VLF Survey

Readings were taken at all 100 foot stations with a Crone Radem electromagnetic receiver tuned to the Cutler, Main transmitter.

The Radem receiver is essentially a specially designed transistor radio. It is used to measure the direction of the magnetic component of the V.L.F. (very low frequency) field. The direction of this field, in particular the dip angle, is distorted by the presence of a conductor within the earth. Thus by measuring the dip angles, the presence of a conductor can be detected and its location determined. The normal V.L.F. field is horizontal. The effect of a conductor (sulphide body) is to force the field to flow around it thus creating dip angles greater or less than zero.

In addition to the dip angles of the resultant field readings the field strength (total or horizontal component) of the magnetic component of the V.L.F. field is read. This is measured as a per cent. of normal field strength established at base stations. Such base stations were established at each section line where it crosses the base line. Due to a diurnal fluctuation of field strength all field strength readings taken along section lines are compared to base station readings and corrected. Normally a sulphide body will create a marked increase in field strength as well as dip angle changes.

Four anomalies larger than single line cross-overs were established. None of these can be related to the copper prospect. One occurs on line 40E (Keevil grid) centred 900 feet south of the baseline and lies adjacent to a water course backed-up by a beaver dam. It is coincident with an area of low ground and is attributed to overburden.

A second anomaly crosses lines 8E, 12E and 16E about 2,300 feet north of the baseline and again appears coincident with a strip of heavy overburden. A long narrow anomaly coincides for 1,500 feet with the lineament trending west northwest adjacent to the copper showing. Much outcrop can be inspected along this "break" but reveals no sulphide mineralization. A relatively sharp change in elevation occurs along this trend with high outcrop lying to the north. This topographic relief may have caused the anomaly although there is an increase in the field strength reading along the trend.

A large sinuous anomaly lies some 800 feet south of the copper prospect and is sub-parallel to the baseline. The east end of the anomaly is underlain by diabase, the west portion by swamp. One outcrop occurs inside the anomaly west of the diabase contact and is of unmineralized greywacke. A weak copper anomaly is situated near the diabase contact and on the edge of the V.L.F. cross over. A sharp increase in field strength occurs on line 0 and 700 feet south of the baseline.

B) A vertical coil electromagnetic survey was conducted over a portion of the cut line grid in the vicinity of line 0 at the baseline. A Sharpe SE-300 unit, built by Scintrex Ltd. and employing

two transmitter-receiver circuits at a frequency of 1,600 cps. was used.

Readings were taken at 100 foot stations by the broadside method whereby the transmitting coil held in the vertical plane transmits from a station on one line to the receiver coil held in the horisontal plane at the same station on an adjacent line 400 feet away. The induced EM field is distorted by any sulphide body lying under or between the lines and the plane of the resultant field is measured as a dip angle by the receiver coil. Again by plotting dip angles a buried conductive body can be detected.

Two medium strength conductors and two weak indications were obtained by this method. These line up roughly in a west southwest direction but cannot be correlated with any geological or geochemical feature. Again there is no correlation with the copper prospect.

All EM anomalies were examined in the field but there is no obvious reason for their existence.

Conclusions

1. The geochemical survey was not useful in delineating any exploration targets.

2. The V.L.F. Radem survey outlined several anomalies that in part can be explained as due to overburden or topographic relief but drilling is required to confirm a source.

3. The vertical coil survey anomalies are also unexplained.

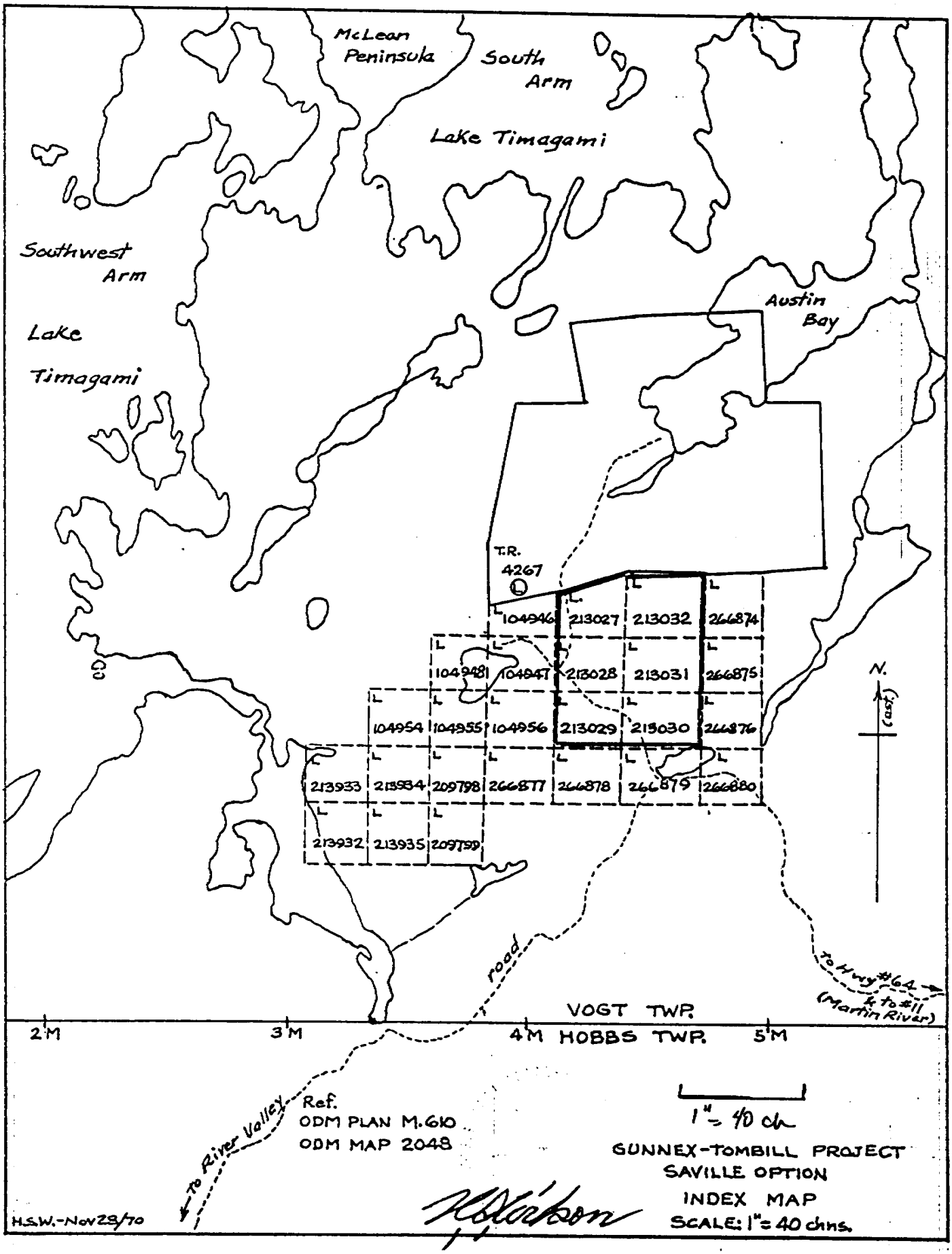
4. Diamond drilling should be scheduled to test the copper and uranium prospects as well as the two large V.L.F. anomalies located to the west and south of the copper showing. Holes should be drilled from north to south. In the vicinity of the copper prospect a series of short vertical holes on a close grid is suggested.

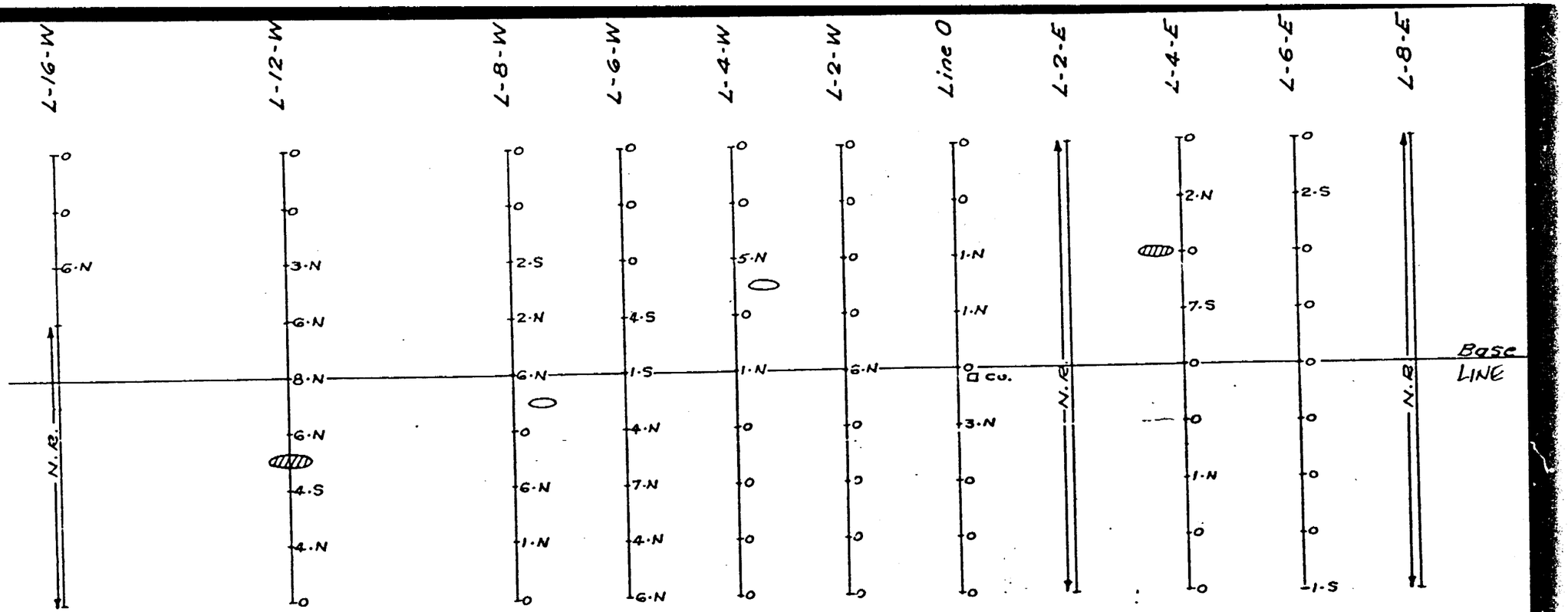
W.F. Dix
P. Eng.

December 3, 1970.

/pw

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
W. F. DIX
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO


McLean Peninsula
South Arm
Lake Timagami
Southwest Arm
Lake Timagami
Austin Bay
T.R.
4267
104946
213027
213032
266874
104948
104947
213028
213031
266875
104954
104955
104956
213029
213030
266876
213933
213934
209798
266877
266878
266879
266880
213932
213935
209799
N. (east)
road
To Hwy #64 & to #11 (Martin River)
VOGT TWP.
2M
3M
4M HOBBS TWP.
5M
To River Valley
Ref.
ODM PLAN M.610
ODM MAP 2048
1" = 40 ch
GUNNEX-TOMBILL PROJECT
SAVILLE OPTION
INDEX MAP
SCALE: 1" = 40 chns.
H.S.W.-Nov 28/70



6·N Dip Angle Readings in Degrees & Direction.

N.R. No Readings due to Noise.

Moderate Cross-Over.

Weak Cross-Over.

N

ASSESSMENT WORK

Rec'd from Mining Lands

Br. Toronto

Date SEP 20 1979 H. Lowell

Resident Geologist

REGISTERED

SAVILLE GEOP.

VERTICAL COIL E.M.

SURVEY TEST 1" = 200'

41116SE0012 0014 VOGT

900

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

SAMPLING DATA

Sampling dates Oct. 7/70 to Oct. 30/70
Samplers Thomas Saville
Gordon Grant - Tombill Mines Ltd.
Ronald Smith - Gunnex Ltd.

Type of Sample Soil
(NATURE OF MATERIAL)

Average Sample Weight 6 oz.

Method of Collection Auger

Soil Horizon Sampled B
Horizon Development
Sample Depth 8" - 12"
Terrain Rolling

Drainage Development Good
Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness
0 - 15'

SAMPLE PREPARATION

(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis
-80 Mesh

General

ANALYSIS DATA

Analysis dates Oct. 19/70 to Nov. 6/70

Analyst(s) Scintrex Ltd.

RECEIVED
JUL 19 1971
PROJECTS SECTION

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Values expressed in: per cent ☐
p.p.m. ☒
p.p.b. ☐

(Cu), Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Ag, Mo, As. - - - - - - (circle)
Others

Field Analysis (N/A tests)
Extraction Method
Analytical Method
Reagents Used

Field Laboratory Analysis
No. (N/A tests)
Extraction Method
Analytical Method
Reagents Used

Commercial Laboratory (863 tests)
Name of Laboratory Scintrex Ltd.
Extraction Method Hot nitric acid
Analytical Method Atomic Absorption
Reagents Used -

General

COMMENTS

Recorded holder of claims GUNNEX LIMITED

Township or Area Vogt Township

Numbers of claims from which samples taken L213933 + 34, 104954-56 incl. 104946 - 48 incl. 266877-79 incl. 213027 - 32 incl.

Date July 14, 1971

Signed

+263

ONTARIO

THE MINING ACT REPORT OF WORK

A separate form is required for each type of work to be recorded.

To the Recorder of ....Larder Lake.....Mining Division

I, GUNNEX LIMITED (name of Recorded Holder) A-34971 (Miner's Licence)

.....Suite 1707 - 80 Richmond St. W., Toronto 1, Ontario..... (Post Office Address)

do hereby report the performance of .....153 ~~2440~~..... days of line cutting & geological survey (type of work)

not before reported to be applied on the following contiguous claims

Claim No.	Days	Claim No.	Days	Claim No.	Days
L-213027	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
L-213028	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
L-213029	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
L-213030	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....
L-213031	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
L-213032	14	.....	.....	.....	.....

All the work was performed on Mining Claim (s) pro-rata basis as listed above
(In the case of geological and/or geophysical survey (s) where more than 18 claims are involved attach a schedule)

READ CAREFULLY: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS REQUIRED BY THE MINING RECORDER.

For Manual Work, Stripping or Opening up of Mines, Sinking Shafts or Other Actual Mining Operations – Names and addresses of the men who performed the work and the dates and hours of their employment.
For Diamond and other Core Drilling - Footage, No. and angle of holes and diameter of core. Name and address of owner or operator of drill. Dates when drilling was done. Signed core log and sketch in duplicate.
For Compressed Air or Other Power Driven or Mechanical Equipment
Type of drill or equipment. Names and addresses of men engaged in operating equipment and the dates and hours of their employment.
For Power Stripping - Type of equipment. Name and address of owner or operator. Amount expended. Dates on which work was done. Proof of actual cost must be submitted within 30 days of recording.
With each of the above types of work sketches are required to show the location and extent of the work in relation to the nearest claim post. In the case of diamond or other core drilling the sketch must be submitted in duplicate.
For Geological and Geophysical Survey - The names and addresses of men employed as well as dates. Type of instrument used in the case of geophysical survey. Reports and maps in duplicate must be filed with the Minister within 60 days of recording.
For Land Survey - the name and address of Ontario Land surveyor.

The Required Information is as Follows: (Attach a list if this space is insufficient)

Thomas Saville, 856 Galt.St., North Bay, Ont.	Aug.25 - Sept. 24/70
Norman Saville, " " " " " "	Aug.25 - Sept. 18
Jos. Lavigne, Kipawa, Que.	Sept.2 - Sept. 25
G. Robinson, " "	Sept.2 - Sept. 22
H.S. Wilson, 179 Reynolds St., Oakville, Ont.	Sept.13- Nov, 20

Report and Maps filed under "Special Provision"

Date December 10th, 1970

W. Wilson
Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent
Consulting Geologist

THE PENALTY FOR MAKING A FALSE STATEMENT IN THIS REPORT AND/OR CERTIFICATE IS $500. OR SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH

The Mining Act
Certificate Verifying Report of Work

I, Harold S. Wilson,
179 Reynolds Street, Oakville, Ontario
(Post Office Address)

LARDER LAKE MINING DIV. JAN 27 1971 AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

hereby certify:

1. 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.

2. That the annexed report is true.

Dated Dec. 10th 19 70

W. Wilson
Signature

X/263

ONTARIO

THE MINING ACT REPORT OF WORK

A separate form is required for each type of work to be recorded.

To the Recorder of Larder Lake Mining Division

I, Gunnex Limited, A-34971
name of Recorded Holder — Miner's Licence

Suite 1707 - 80 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Ontario
Post Office Address

do hereby report the performance of 102 days of geochemical survey
type of work

not before reported to be applied on the following contiguous claims

Claim No.	Days	Claim No.	Days	Claim No.	Days
L-213027	20				
L-213028	20				
L-213029	20				
L-213030	2				
L-213031	20				
L-213032	20				

All the work was performed on Mining Claim (s) pro-rata basis, as listed above
(In the case of geological and/or geophysical survey (s) where more than 18 claims are involved attach a schedule)

READ CAREFULLY: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS REQUIRED BY THE MINING RECORDER.

For Manual Work, Stripping or Opening up of Mines, Sinking Shafts or Other Actual Mining Operations – Names and addresses of the men who performed the work and the dates and hours of their employment.
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For Land Survey - the name and address of Ontario Land surveyor.

The Required Information is as Follows: (Attach a list if this space is insufficient)

Men Employed

Ronald Smith, 1885 Roughwater Dr., Bathurst, N.B. Oct 7 - Oct 29, 1970
G.M. Grant, Ste 710 - 60 Yonge Street, Toronto 1, Ont Oct 5 - Oct 10, 1970
Oct 20 - Oct 30, 1970
Thos Saville, 856 Galt St., North Bay, Ont Oct 11 - Oct 19, 1970

Report and Map filed under "Special Provision".

Date December 16, 1970

H S Wilson
Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent
Consulting Geologist

The Mining Act
Certificate Verifying Report of Work

I, Harold S. Wilson,
179 Reynolds Street, Oakville, Ontario
(Post Office Address)

hereby certify:

1. 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.

2. That the annexed report is true.

JAN 27 1971

Dated December 16 1970

H S Wilson
Signature

(file L 213027)

THE PENALTY FOR MAKING A FALSE STATEMENT IN THIS REPORT AND/OR CERTIFICATE IS $500. OR SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH

#264

ONTARIO

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name of Recorded Holder Miner's Licence

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Post Office Address

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L-213029	20				
L-213030	2				
L-213031	20				
L-213032	20				

except tie S 1/2

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The Required Information is as Follows: (Attach a list if this space is insufficient)

Men employed:

Ronald Smith, 1885 Roughwater Dr., Bathurst, N.B.	Oct 7 - Oct 29, 1970
G.M.Grant, Ste 710 - 60 Yonge St., Toronto 1, Ont	Oct 5 - Oct 10, 1970
	Oct 20 - Oct 30, 1970
Thos. Saville, 856 Galt St., North Bay, Ont	Oct 11 - Oct 19, 1970

Instruments used:
Crone Geophysics Ltd., RADEM
Scintrex Ltd., SE-300, Vertical Coil, Dual Frequency, Electromagnetic Transceiver, 1600 cps.

Report and Maps filed under "Special Provision"

Date December 16, 1970

H.S. Wilson
Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent
Consulting Geologist

THE PENALTY FOR MAKING A FALSE STATEMENT IN THIS REPORT AND/OR CERTIFICATE IS $500. OR SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH

The Mining Act
Certificate Verifying Report of Work

I, Harold S. Wilson,
179 Reynolds Street, Oakville, Ontario
(Post Office Address)

hereby certify:

1. 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.

2. That the annexed report is true.

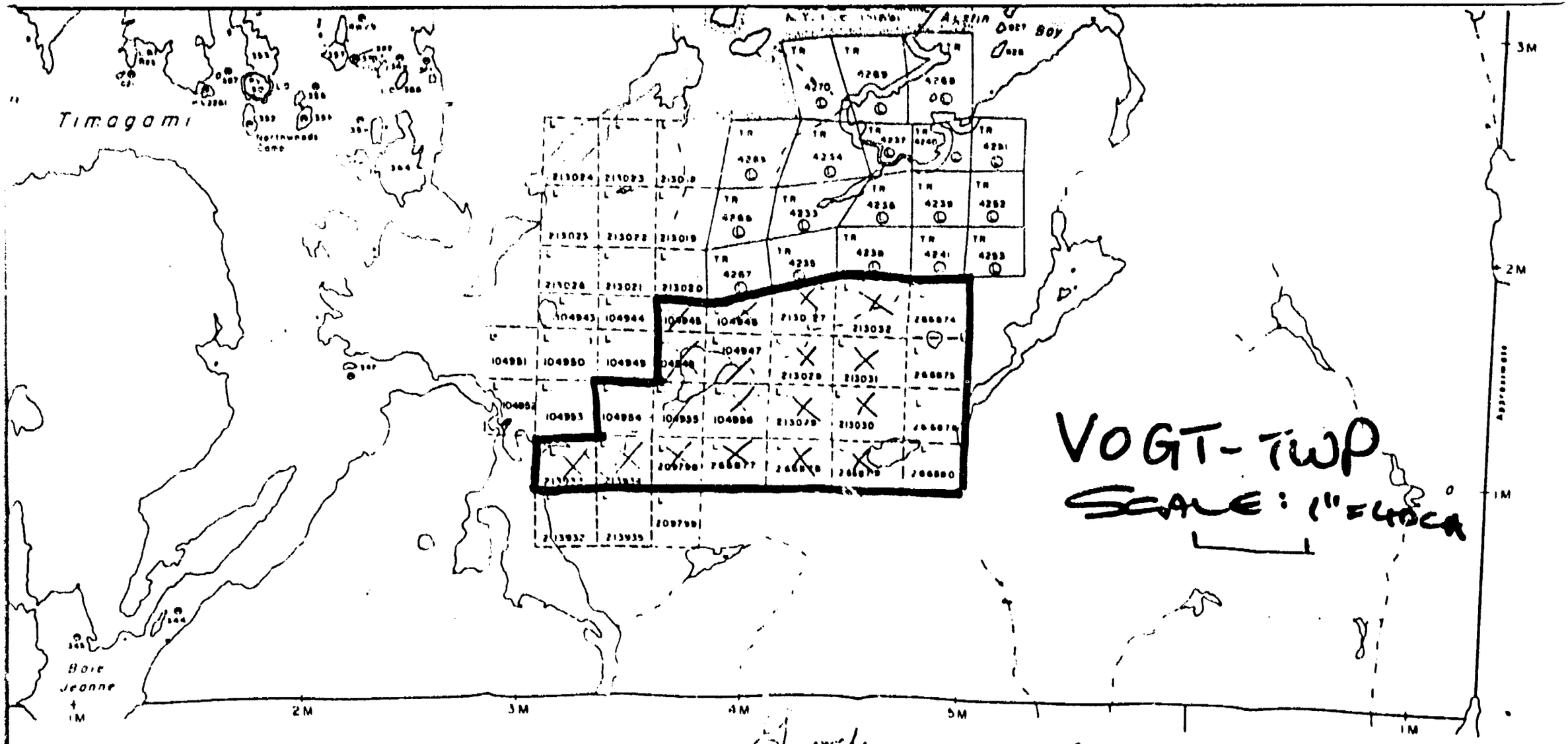
JAN 27 1971

Dated December 16 1970

H.S. Wilson
Signature

(file L 213027)

REC. No.


Timagami
Baie Jeanne
VOGT-TWP
SCALE: 1" = 40CH
Hobbs Twp. - M.932
Geophysical
McCallum Twp. - M.1006

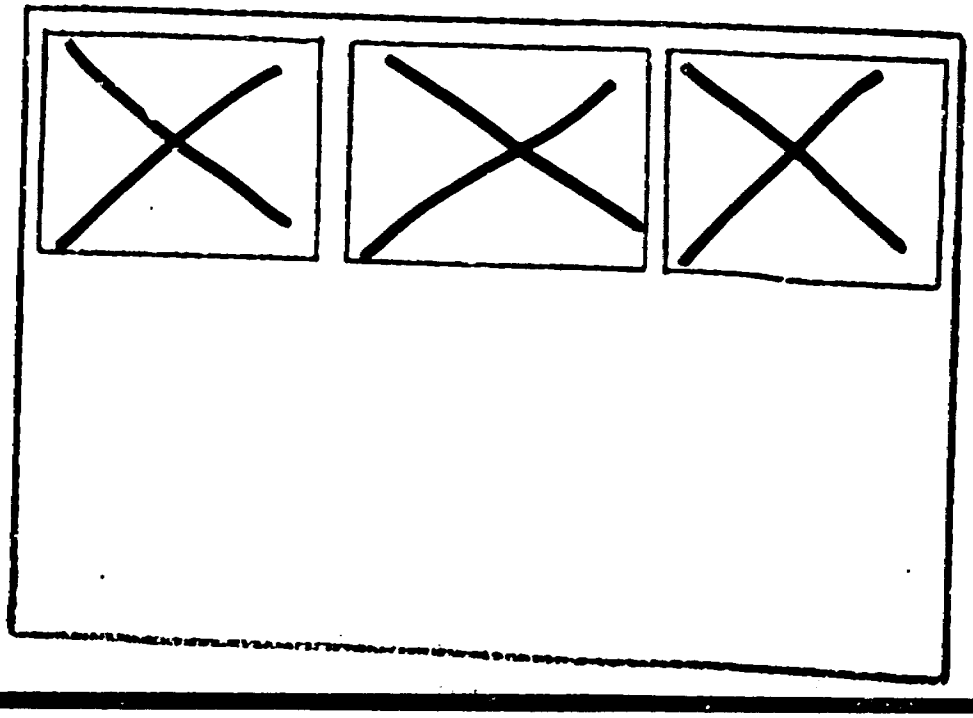
SEE ACCOMPANYING MAP(S) IDENTIFIED AS

VOGT-0014-#1

#2

#3

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



FOR ADDITIONAL

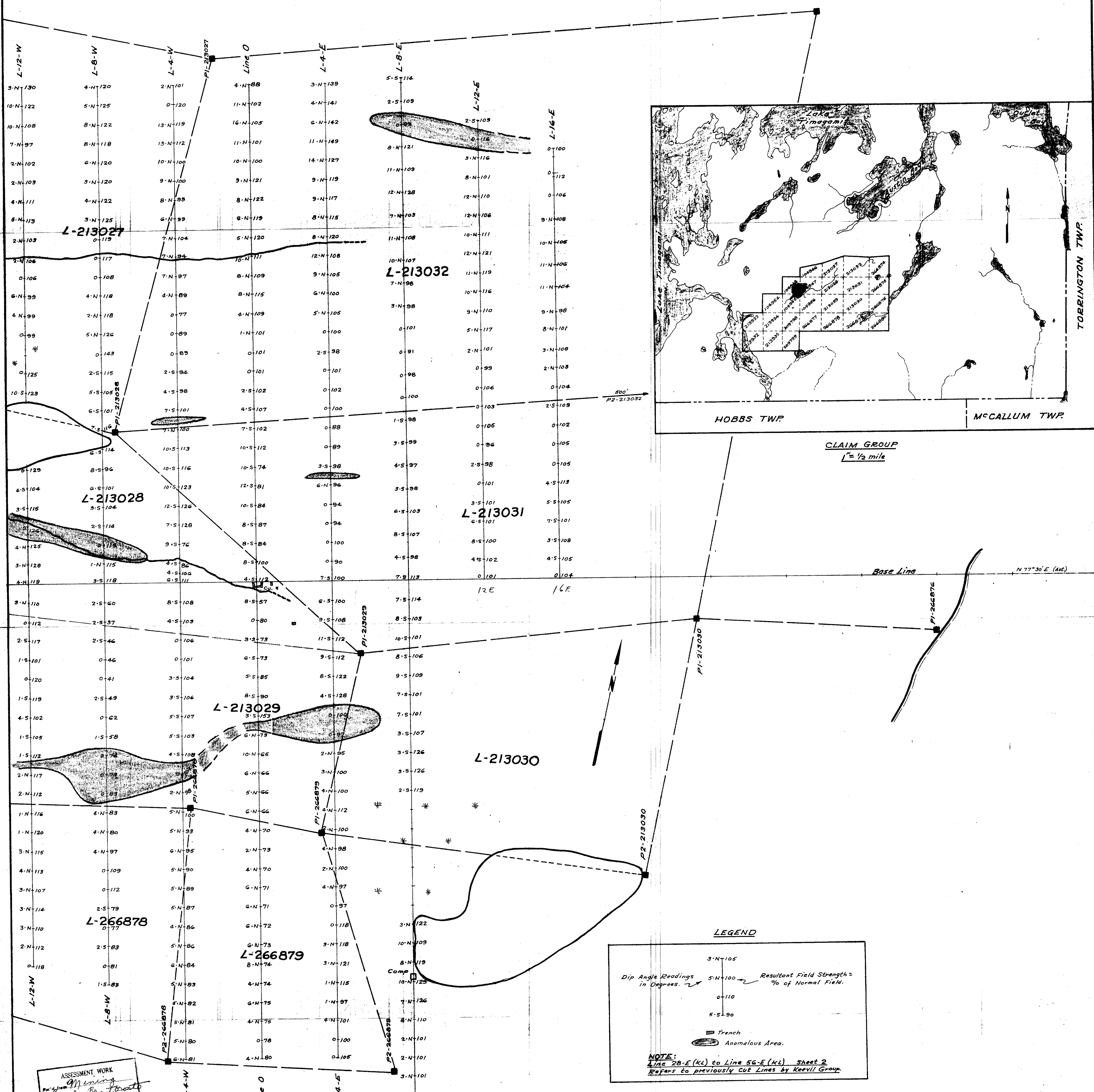
INFORMATION

SEE MAPS:

VOGT-0014 #4

#5


high ridge scattered outcrop
L-213032
L-218027
Magnetic declination
L-215081
L-215029
L-215030
lake
large outcrop
scattered outcrop
pond
K Base Line
Tie Line
diabase
ASSESSMENT WORK
SEP 20 1971
LEGEND
PRECAMBRIAN
KEWEENAWAN
Diabase
HURONIAN SYSTEM
COBALT GROUP
GOWGANDA FORMATION
Conglomerate, greywacke, argillite
UNCONFORMITY
BRUCE GROUP
MISSISSAGI FORMATION
Quartz-pebble conglomerate, quartzite
UNCONFORMITY
ARCHEAN
KEEWATIN GROUP
METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS
Metagreywacke, minor tuff
Reference: ODM Geol. Rept. No. 22, Vogt-Hobbs Area, by James A. Grant, Map 2048, 1964. ODM Plan No. M610, Vogt Twp.
SYMBOLS
Camp
owned by Gunnar Ltd., Toronto 1, Ontario
by H.S. Wilson, P.Eng. Sept. 15 - Nov. 17, 1970
BY H.S. WILSON, P.ENG.
200
41I16SE0012 0014 VOGT



GUNNEX-TOMBILL PROJECT

SAVILLE OPTION- VOGT TWP. ONT.

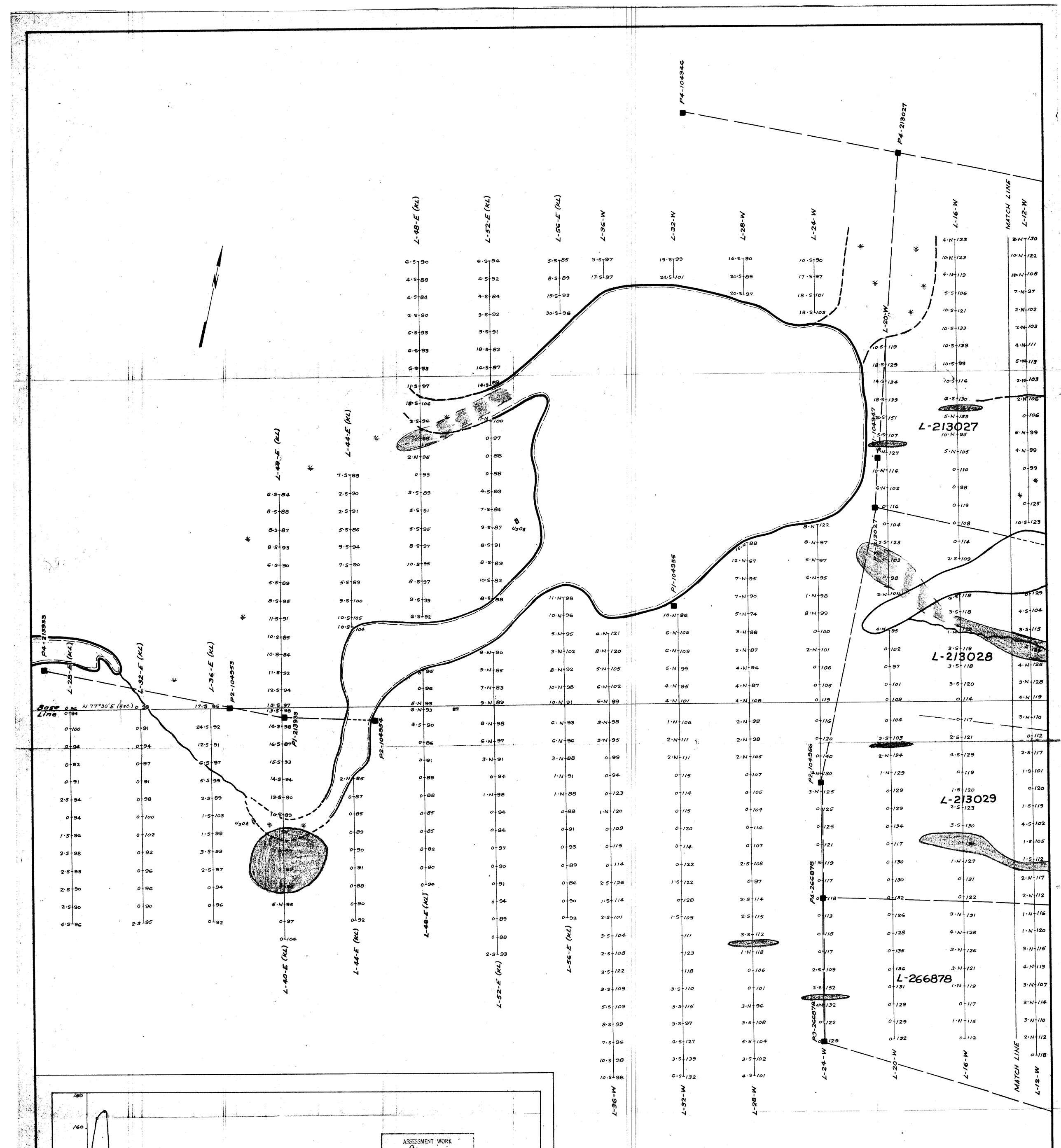
RADEM ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

1" = 200'

MAP No. 1

VOGT-0014-#2

210



ASSESSMENT WORK
Rec'd from Mining Lands Br. - Toronto
SEP 20 1979
H. Lowell

GUNNEX-TOMBILL PROJECT

SAVILLE OPTION - VOGT TWP. ONT.

RADEM ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

1" = 200'

For Legend & Claim Group See Map No. 1

MAP No. 2

W. F. DIX
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

VOGT-0014 #3

220

L-213027

L-213028

L-213029

L-213030

L-213031

L-213032

L-266878

L-266879

P1-213027

P1-213028

P1-213029

P1-213030

P1-213032

P1-266878

P1-266879

P1-266876

P2-213030

P2-213032

P2-266878

P2-266879

Line O

L-12-W

L-8-W

L-4-W

L-4-E

L-8-E

L-12-E

L-16-E

500'

Base Line

Camp

Lake Timagami

Outlet Bay

Austin Bay

TORRINGTON TWP.

HOBBS TWP.

McCALLUM TWP.

CLAIM GROUP
1" = ½ mile

GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES

> 70 p.p.m. Cu.

60-70 p.p.m. Cu.

Geochemical Values = Parts per Million Copper

GUNNEX- TOMBILL PROJECT

SAVILLE OPTION- VOGT TWP. ONT.

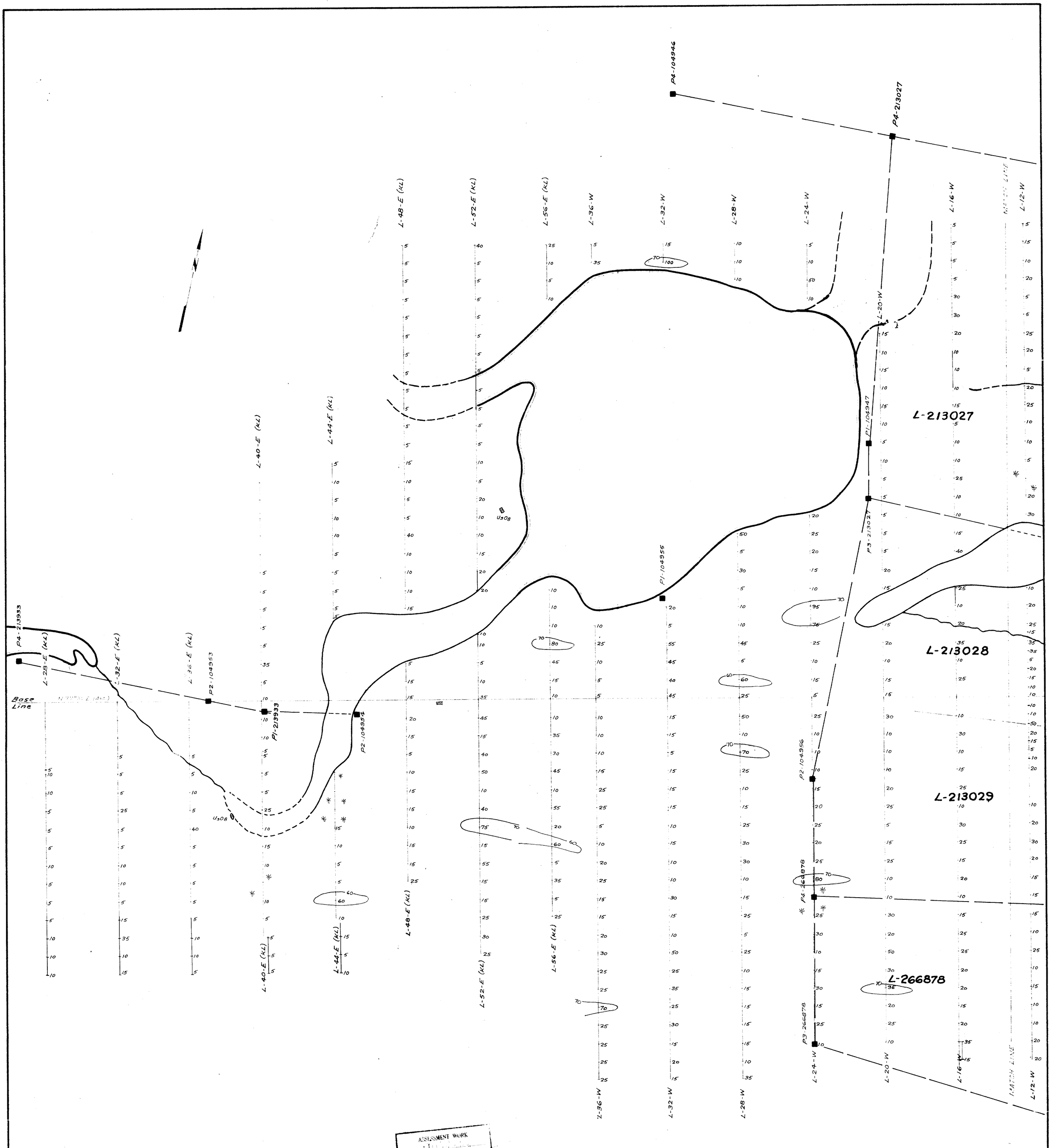
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

1" = 200'

W. F. DIX

MAP No. I

VOGT-0014-#4



GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES

70 > 70 p.p.m. Cu.

60 60-70 p.p.m. Cu.

Geochemical Values = Parts per Million Copper

GUNNEX-TOMBILL PROJECT

SAVILLE OPTION-VOGT TWP. ONT.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

1" = 200'

MAP No. 2