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PROJECTS UNIT

TRI-BRIDGE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LIMITED
ASQUITH & CHURCHILL TOWNSHIPS
SHININGTREE AREA
ONTARIO
REPORT ON
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING & DIAMOND DRILLING

September 29, 1975

J. D. MCCANNELL

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING & DIAMOND DRILLING
TRI-BRIDGE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LIMITED
ASQUITH & CHURCHILL TOWNSHIPS
ONTARIO

SUMMARY

This report describes a program of exploration work, consisting of diamond drilling and geological mapping, conducted on a group of 22 mining claims held by Tri-Bridge Consolidated Gold Mines Limited and located in Asquith and Churchill Townships, Shiningtree Area, Ontario. This work was carried out during the period May 25th and August 9th, 1975.

The property consists of 12 claims staked on behalf of Tri-Bridge, and 10 claims held under option from W. McBride, R. Annett and S. Saville all of Shiningtree, Ontario. A total of 1,586 feet of diamond drilling was carried out in five holes. Three holes were drilled on the optioned claims and two on the staked ground. Noranda Exploration Company Limited had the McBride et al 10 claims under option during 1973-74 and at that time, carried out ground geophysical work and a program of geological mapping. Although the writer was able to obtain a copy of their geological plan, it was not considered sufficiently detailed in view of the complex geological structures and alteration of the underlying rock types. Noranda Exploration Company Limited had cut excellent traverse lines at 200-foot intervals so it was decided to re-map the ten claims held under option.

The main structure on the property appears to be a zone of faulting, fracturing and shearing, about 700 feet wide and extending on a strike of north 30° west through the south part of the optioned claims. Immediately south of Speed Lake, it is offset about 1,400 feet to the west by an east-west fault structure, also about 700 feet wide. The northwest striking zone continues along

its original strike of north 30° west to the north boundary of the 12 staked claims. The northwest structure is referred to as the Gosselin Rift Zone and the east-west, as the Speed Lake Fault Complex. The rock types in these structures are mainly rhyolitic, showing considerable alteration and much development of carbonate with mariposite and fuchsite. The entire zone is mineralized with finely disseminated pyrite, usually under 1% and rarely up to 5%. Narrow quartz veining along with numerous quartz stringers, sometimes carrying coarse free gold, occur within this fault and shear complex as well as in the enclosing andesitic formations.

Diamond drilling got underway on June 13th, 1975, with the first hole being drilled north 60° east at a dip of -45° from a location within the Gosselin Rift Zone and about midway between Speed Lake and the south boundary of the property. Two parallel holes were drilled from locations 800 and 1,400 feet to the northwest of this first hole. These three holes were drilled to depths of 354, 365 and 346 feet respectively and all intersected highly carbonated and altered volcanic formations with variable amounts of narrow quartz veining. A considerable amount of sampling was done with the assay returns showing a very low gold content throughout, mostly in the range of 0.01 to 0.03. The second hole showed the best assays, with the values ranging up to 0.09 ounces of gold per ton for a core length of 10.0 feet and an average of 0.05 ounces per ton for 55.0 feet.

The drill was then moved to the west central part of the 12 staked claims and two holes totalling 521 feet were drilled to cross-section the strong shearing and carbonate alteration at the south end of Gosselin Bay, a part of Shiningtree Lake. Only low gold values were encountered in these two holes.

Some surface sampling was done in areas showing quartz veining both within the altered zones and in the surrounding basic volcanic rocks. Most of this sampling was over narrow widths but some of the assays were quite high with the best being 0.76 ounces of gold per ton across a width of 0.4 feet.

The detailed geological plan shows a much more encouraging geological picture on this property than is suggested by the assay results from the diamond drilling completed todate. Had the writer been directed by this information rather than the existing geological maps, it might have been possible to drill holes on the optioned ground that would have provided better assay results. The three holes that were drilled however, were not wasted as they were drilled within the Gosselin Rift Zone and provided some very useful geological information. The second hole was drilled in an area where the underlying formations were more acidic and this hole produced the best assay results.

Further work is recommended, and should take the form of both surface stripping, trenching and diamond drilling. Also the 12 staked claims should be mapped and prospected in detail before further drilling is done on that portion of the ground. The estimated cost of this additional work is as follows:

Stripping and trenching (optioned claims)	\$ 2,000.00
Diamond drilling (optioned claims) 1,000 feet	15,000.00
Line cutting 11 miles (staked claims)	1,485.00
Geological mapping and prospecting (staked claims)	<u>3,000.00</u>
Total	\$21,485.00

Further drilling on the 12 staked claims should be conditional on the results of the detailed geological mapping and prospecting.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property discussed in this report consists of two adjoining groups of claims, one comprising twelve recently staked by Tri-Bridge Consolidated Gold Mines Limited and the other ten claims held By W. McBride, Stewart Saville and R. Annett of Shiningtree, Ontario. The twelve staked claims are all in Churchill Township and six of the other ten are in Churchill and the remaining four are in Asquith Township which adjoins Churchill on the south. The claims included in the two groups are further described as follows:

Tri-bridge Group

421511 to 421518 inclusive (Churchill Twp.)
393525 to 393528 inclusive (Churchill Twp.)

McBride et al Group

342762 to 342765 inclusive (Asquith Twp.)
342849 to 342854 inclusive (Churchill Twp.)

The Shiningtree area is in the Larder Lake Mining Division, and about 70 miles due west of New Liskeard and 60 miles south of Timmins. It can be readily reached by highway 560 from New Liskeard, this highway passing through the extreme southeast corner of the claims in Asquith Township.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the property and the immediately surrounding area, is made up of mostly flat lying terrain with only a thin mantle of glacial till covering the bedrock. Rock exposures are fairly numerous but usually quite small. The entire land area is covered by a dense growth of small timber consisting largely of jackpine, spruce, poplar and birch.

Three small lakes, the largest being Frith Lake occur on

the claims group, along with a few small ponds and beaver marshes. Also, the north west part of the twelve staked claims partially underlies the portion of West Shiningtree Lake referred to as Gosslin Bay. In all, about fifteen to twenty percent of the claims group is made up of water claims.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The geology of Churchill and Asquith Townships is shown on the Makwa-Churchill Area sheet, Map No. 43c, published by the Ontario Department of Mines in 1934. This map is on the scale of one inch to one mile and accompanies Volume XLIII, Part 3 by H.C. Laird. The geology of Churchill Township is shown in fair detail on preliminary map number P-960, published by the Ministry of Natural Resources Ontario, in black and white form on the scale of one inch to one quarter mile and issued in late 1974.

Churchill and Asquith Townships are located in the south part of a very extensive greenstone belt that covers most of the area from Shiningtree on the south to Timmins on the north and extending east through Kirkland Lake and across the Ontario-Quebec Boundary. The claims group discussed in this report is underlain by rocks forming a part of this greenstone belt.

The rock formations on the property and the immediate vicinity, are largely basic and of volcanic origin and include flows, tuffs and some coarse fragmentals. These formations have been intruded by numerous small plugs or bosses of quartz-feldspar porphyry. Northwest striking diabase dikes of possible Keweenaw age cut all the above mentioned rock types throughout the general area. There is considerable evidence of carbonate alter-

ation and the more basic volcanics are often altered to hornblende schist with the schistosity strike north to northwest.

Quartz veining is quite common in the volcanic rocks in the general Shiningtree area. These veins are often associated with quartz-feldspar intrusions and are sometimes accompanied by sulphide mineralization including pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. They are usually quite narrow, often only a few inches wide but some are quite wide such as one on the claims group discussed in this report which widens in places up to widths of as much as sixty five feet.

Gold is commonly associated with quartz veins in the Shiningtree area and sometimes occurs as coarse free gold resulting in quite spectacular showings. It was this type of occurrence that created the intense prospecting interest in the Shiningtree area that took place immediately prior to the outbreak of World War I. The original discovery was made by Fred Gosselin on a claim which now forms a part of the group discussed herein. Besides the quartz vein type of occurrence, gold is sometimes found in silicified shear zones and usually accompanying pyrite or chalcopyrite mineralization. This type of showing occurs on the claims staked by Tri-Bridge Consolidated Gold Mines Limited and is located on a point jutting into Gosselin Bay.

PREVIOUS WORK

Although the original gold discovery in the Shiningtree area was made in 1911 on ground forming a part of the claims discussed in this report, very little work was carried out in the past other than trenching, stripping, test-pitting and one shallow shaft to a depth of fifty feet. Early in 1973, Noranda

Exploration Company Limited acquired an option on the ten claims held by W. McBride, S. Saville and R. Annett and proceeded with a surface exploration program that consisted of a magnetometer survey, geological mapping and 345 lineal feet of diamond drilling in five holes. This drilling was carried out with Packsac equipment which recovers a small diameter core and the writer understands that recovery was very poor. Noranda Exploration Company Limited dropped the option in 1974 apparently because of a cut-back in their exploration budget. The logs from the Noranda drilling show a considerable amount of sampling for gold and silver but the assays were for the most part very low with the best gold assay being 0.18 ounces per ton for a core length of 1.4 feet. This assay along with one of 0.06 ounces of gold per ton came from a six foot massive white quartz vein.

Gosselin Gold Mines Limited was formed in May 1913 to develop the Gosselin discovery near the boundary of Churchill and Asquith Townships. The Company did sporadic surface work over the years which was confined almost entirely to prospecting, trenching and test-pitting. The writer could find no published information concerning the final fate of Gosselin Gold Mines Limited, but in 1933 Consolidated Ontario Gold Mines Limited was incorporated to merge several of the old properties in this immediate area including the original Gosselin claims. The Consolidated Ontario Gold Mines Limited concentrated almost all their attention on the former property of the Herrick Gold Mines Limited located a short distance to the northeast of the Gosselin ground. They apparently suffered from lack of proper financing and lost their options on the various blocks of ground forming the group, in 1939.

Several of the publications of the Ontario Department of Mines carry accounts of the Gosselin property. The earliest account appears in Volume XXI, Part I which states the following:

This property comprises several claims on either side of the boundary between Asquith and Churchill, just east of the 3-mile post. On the northeast corner of W.D. 1151, stripping revealed several masses of quartz containing visible gold. The quartz showed continuously in places for 30 or 40 feet and was 10 to 18 feet wide. It is associated with felsitic rock that weathers white on surface. This rock extends east three or four chains to the shore of a small lake. The quartz veins cut the felsite in a very irregular fashion and in places constitute about one half the rock. In other places near the lake this rock is free from quartz and has a schistose structure. On W.D. 1157, about three chains north of the township boundary, near the east side of the claim, an extensive outcrop of quartz occurs. Stripping showed the quartz at intervals for six or seven chains running in a northwesterly direction. Where the most stripping had been done the quartz was exposed continuously for 2 chains, running northwest and about ten feet wide. From the south end of this showing a trench running west exposed quartz with some schist for seventy feet. Gold was seen in the quartz about 10 chains from the township boundary and close to the east line of the claim. Just east from here on W.D. 1173 several irregular quartz masses have been stripped. The largest one is about 45 feet in length and averages 12 feet wide. The felsite found on W.D. 1151 extends northward into W.D. 1157 for about three chains and contains some quartz, but most of the quartz on the latter claim is contained in a much decomposed greenstone, schistose in places and weathering very rusty. These claims have the most extensive bodies of quartz so far found in the district and have attracted considerable attention. Gold was first discovered in the district on this property.

Volume XXII Part I published a year later in 1913 by the Ontario Department of Mines also included the following account of the Gosselin property:

The mining locations W.D. 1151-52 and W.D. 1155-56-57-58 and 59 are commonly known as the Gosselin claims. The first discovery of gold in the area was made on these claims. A mass of quartz about 160 feet in length and 60 feet wide occurs on W.D. 1157. Gold has been found in this outcrop. Just east of this quartz body is a vein 3 or 4 feet wide, striking about north and uncovered for about 100 feet. About three chains to the north of this vein is a mass of quartz 50 feet long and 15 feet

wide that contains some visible gold, and immediately east of here on W.D. 1175 is a mass of quartz extending 70 feet in a northeasterly direction and about 15 feet wide. Near the northern boundary of W.D. 1151 is a vein 1.5 to 2.5 feet wide, having an east-west strike and dipping north at about 45 degrees. Gold was observed in this vein. Another vein has been located southeast of this claim and extends into W.D. 1156. It has been traced for 8 or 9 chains. The vein strikes a little west of north and varies in width from a few inches to 15 feet. Gold was seen in several places. This is a promising looking vein.

A company from Duluth had an option on the properties early in the year. Surface work was carried out to determine the extent of the quartz bodies and these were systematically sampled. A shaft was put down 50 feet on the incline on the east-west vein on W.D. 1151.

Mention was made of this claims group in succeeding reports of the Ontario Department of Mines, in 1914, 1917, 1919 and 1920. With the exception of the 1920 report, the only comment of any consequence was in Volume XXVIII, part 1 which stated with reference to these claims, that work consisted of several hundred feet of trenching, numerous test pits and one inclined shaft 50 feet deep on veins varying from 5 to 100 feet wide. The 1920 report, Volume XXIX part 3 contains a fairly lengthy account of the West Shiningtree Gold Area by P.E. Hopkins. The Hopkin's report makes several references to the Gosselin ground with the most detailed being as follows:

The Gosselin comprises several claims in the vicinity of the 3-mile post on the boundary line between Churchill and Asquith Townships. It was on claim 2196 (W.D. 1151) that gold was first found in the area by Fred Gosselin, his partners being A. Frith and C. Speed. Victor Pakowsky, of Duluth, took an option on the property in 1912 and did considerable surface exploration, comprising hundreds of feet of trenching, sinking of several test pits and much systematic sampling. A 50-foot shaft was also sunk on a narrow vein in felsite near the contact with green pillow-lava schist. Considerable gold could be seen in the vein near the collar of the shaft, and it was reported that gold occurred in various places throughout the shaft. The results of considerable surface sampling, showed the gold to be unevenly distributed. Little work has been done on the property since that time. A.B. Clark, of Toronto, is one of the principle owners.

The rocks consist of Keewatin altered pillow lava and rusty weathering iron-magnesium-calcium carbonate cut by felsite or rhyolite and granite porphyry of Algoman (?) age. The gold bearing veins occur in all these rocks and in some of the contacts between the porphyry and older rocks. A large vertical quartz vein, from one to twenty feet wide, with offshoots, can be traced for 650 feet in a N. 15° W. direction from claim 2365 to a small lake on 2196. The quartz appears again on the north side of the lake on 2135 in the form of several large lenses along the same general direction for 450 feet. The largest of these quartz masses is 160 feet long and 65 feet wide at its broadest part, and contains a showing of gold. Directly west of this vein on claim 2135 there are parallel lenses in the schist, which carry visible gold. In the northeast corner of 2196 several large lenses of quartz containing gold occur in the felsite. Usually the veins in the felsite and also in the rusty carbonate are in the form of numerous stringers distributed in an irregular manner. The quartz in these various deposits has a white or rose colour. It is frequently brecciated, and contains numerous tiny veinlets of transparent quartz which may have some bearing on the gold values. The richest values appear to be on the edges of the quartz masses. Gold was seen in many parts of the various veins. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are quite abundant in places. The deposits are large, and portions of them are fairly well mineralized and apparently warrant further development.

In spite of the foregoing accounts of the Gosselin property, the ground appears to have received very little attention during the period from 1913 until Noranda Exploration Company Limited acquired an option on the ten claims covering the above described showings and held by McBride, Saville and Annett, the three present owners. The claim numbers used by P.E. Hopkins in his report, are shown on Map No. 43c accompanying Volume XLIII, part 3 and published in 1934 by the Ontario Department of Mines. The W.D. numbers used previously probably represented the mining lease numbers.

Claim number 2195 in the Hopkins report is covered by claim 342854 of the present group, 2196 by 342765 and 2365 by 342763. Claim number 2135 mentioned by Hopkins appears to the writer to be a misprint and should read 2195. H.C. Laird, in Volume XLIII part 3 only made brief mention of the Gosselin property

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING & DIAMOND DRILLING

Although Noranda Explorations Company Limited mapped the ten optioned claims in 1973-74, it was decided by the writer that more detail was required so the ground was re-mapped during the past field season by H. Dowhaluk. This latest work disclosed structural conditions on the property not previously emphasized. Noranda Explorations had cut picket lines at 200-foot intervals which were found to be in excellent condition and which could be used for control even without re-chaining.

This portion of the claims group was found to be largely underlain by rocks of volcanic origin and composed mostly of andesite flows. Numerous narrow north to northwest striking late precambrian diabase dikes cut the older volcanic rocks along with a few small scattered dikes of feldspar porphyry.

A very prominent structure on the property, is a zone of faulting and shearing, extending from the south boundary of the claims group, in a direction about north 30° west to Speed Lake, a distance of 3,200 feet. This zone averages 700 feet in width and dips west at 65 degrees. On the south side of Speed Lake, it appears to be off-set 1,400 feet to the east by a similar type of fault structure which strikes east-west and is about 500 feet in width.

The northwest striking structure is referred to as the Gosselin Rift Zone and the east-west structure, as the Speed Lake Fault Complex. The northwest zone continues northwest through Frith Lake and through the north part of the 12 staked claims. That portion of the claims group has however, not been mapped in detail.

The rock types in the Gosselin Rift Zone and the Speed Lake

Fault Complex are considerably different from the enclosing greenstones. It has sharp boundaries on both sides and the andesite volcanics near the contacts are usually quite talcy. The rocks within the zones consist largely of rhyolite, siliceous tuff and much carbonate with considerable green mariposite and fuchsite. Quartz in narrow stringers, veins and small masses is quite common in these highly altered rocks as well as in the andesitic rocks outside of the fault complexes. The andesitic formations strike north 60° west whereas the altered rocks in the Gosselin Rift Zone strike north 30° west. Coarse free gold is sometimes associated with the quartz veining both within and without the altered rocks. A small mass of feldspar porphyry occurs in the Gosselin zone in the south part of the claims group and just north of highway 560.

Two zones of quartz veining outside of the altered rocks are located, one immediately north of Speed Lake and the other near the northeast corner of the claims group. The Speed Lake vein varies from 1.5 to 3.0 feet in width. It carries some gold as well as chalcopryite and small amounts of scheelite. The vein near the north boundary actually consists of a series of narrow veins and stringers with the best gold value obtained being 0.14 ounces to the ton across a width of 2.0 feet. Some scheelite along with a few small blebs of galena and sphalerite were noted at this location. Some wide quartz veins occur within the Gosselin Rift Zone and a fifty foot shaft was sunk on one of these veins in the early part of this century. Extensive trenching was also done but most of these trenches are now in poor condition and partly filled with debris. Most of the early gold discoveries made on the property

and described in this report under the heading "Previous Work", are located within this rift zone.

The diamond drilling program got underway on June 13th, 1975 with the first hole being drilled north 60° east at -45° to cut below old trenching in extensive quartz veining associated with highly altered and carbonated rocks. The hole was drilled to a depth of 354 feet and for the greater part of its length, was in altered tuffs and volcanic pyroclastics with much carbonate but very little quartz veining. Finely disseminated pyrite averaging about 1% occurred throughout most of the hole. Extensive sampling of the core was carried out but only low gold values were encountered with the best assay being 0.07 ounces of gold per ton for a core length of 1.8 feet. The location of this hole was 1,600 feet north of the south boundary of the claims group and in Asquith Twp.

The second hole was spotted 800 feet to the northwest and drilled parallel at the same dip. It collared in rhyolitic material and remained mostly in siliceous rock for its entire length of 365 feet. There were no quartz veins of any consequence in this hole other than a few stringers up to a couple of inches in width. The gold content however proved to be much better and there were a considerable number of low continuous values up to 0.09 ounces to the ton for a core length of 10.0 feet. At one point, 55.0 feet averaged 0.052 ounces to the ton, or 28.0 feet of 0.06 ounces.

The third hole was located 600 feet northwest of number 2 and also drilled parallel at -45°. It was drilled to a depth of 346 feet and the rock types were quite similar to the first hole except that there was more green mariposite and fuchsite. The assays showed a very low gold content although the alteration suggested

a favourable environment for gold deposition.

All three holes described above were located within the Gosselin Rift Zone but none cut either of the contacts and all three were completed before the detailed geological plan was finished. It would appear that the highly siliceous parts of the rift zone provide the best environment for gold as is suggested by the results of hole T-2. Coarse free gold occurs in the quartz veining but it is very erratic and difficult to check by diamond drilling.

On completion of hole T-3, the drill was moved to the 12 adjoining claims staked by Tri-Bridge Consolidated Gold Mines Limited, and two holes were drilled to cross-section a wide zone of shearing and alteration at the south end of Gosselin Bay which is a part of Shiningtree Lake. These holes could have crossed the west off-set of the Gosselin Rift Zone as the rocks showed a fair amount of shearing and carbonate alteration. Some narrow quartz veining was present in both holes but only very low gold values were encountered both in the quartz and the carbonated shear zones.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the original discovery of gold in the Shiningtree Area, was made on the property described in this report, very little detailed work was carried out on the ground during the past. Most of the work that was done, was conducted prior to 1920 and was confined largely to surface trenching and the sinking of one 50-foot shaft.

The detailed mapping of the 10 optioned claims which was just recently completed, provides an indication of geological structures on the claims group, not previously appreciated. The main structure

is a highly altered zone of shearing and faulting, about 700 feet wide and extending north 30° west from the south boundary of the claims group to Speed Lake, a distance of 3,200 feet. On the south side of Speed Lake, it appears to be off-set a distance of 1,400 feet by a similar type of structure striking due east-west and about 500 feet wide. Most of the early gold discoveries on the ground were associated with quartz veining in this highly altered and sheared complex. Narrow gold bearing quartz veins have been observed in the greenstone formations on other parts of the ground.

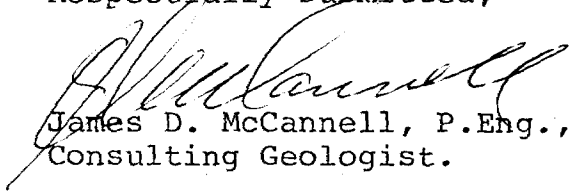
The geological mapping and the three diamond drill holes put down on the 10-optioned claims, suggest that the gold deposition favoured the more rhyolitic phases of the formations within the major shear structure which is referred to as the Gosselin Rift Zone. Only one of the three holes drilled, was in the rhyolites and this hole returned the best gold values. The mapping also indicated a plug of feldspar porphyry in the rift zone near the south boundary of the property and no work has been done in the past to check the significance of this formation.

It is the writer's opinion that further exploration work is warranted on this claims group. This should take the form of stripping, trenching and diamond drilling. The 12 staked claims should be mapped and prospected in detail and further drilling on that portion of the ground should be conditional on the results obtained in the recommended preliminary work. The estimated cost of this recommended work is as follows:

Stripping and trenching (optioned claims)	\$ 2,000.00
Diamond drilling (optioned claims) 1,000 feet	15,000.00
Line cutting (staked claims) 11 miles	1,485.00
Geological mapping and prospecting (staked claims)	3,000.00
Total	<u>\$21,485.00</u>

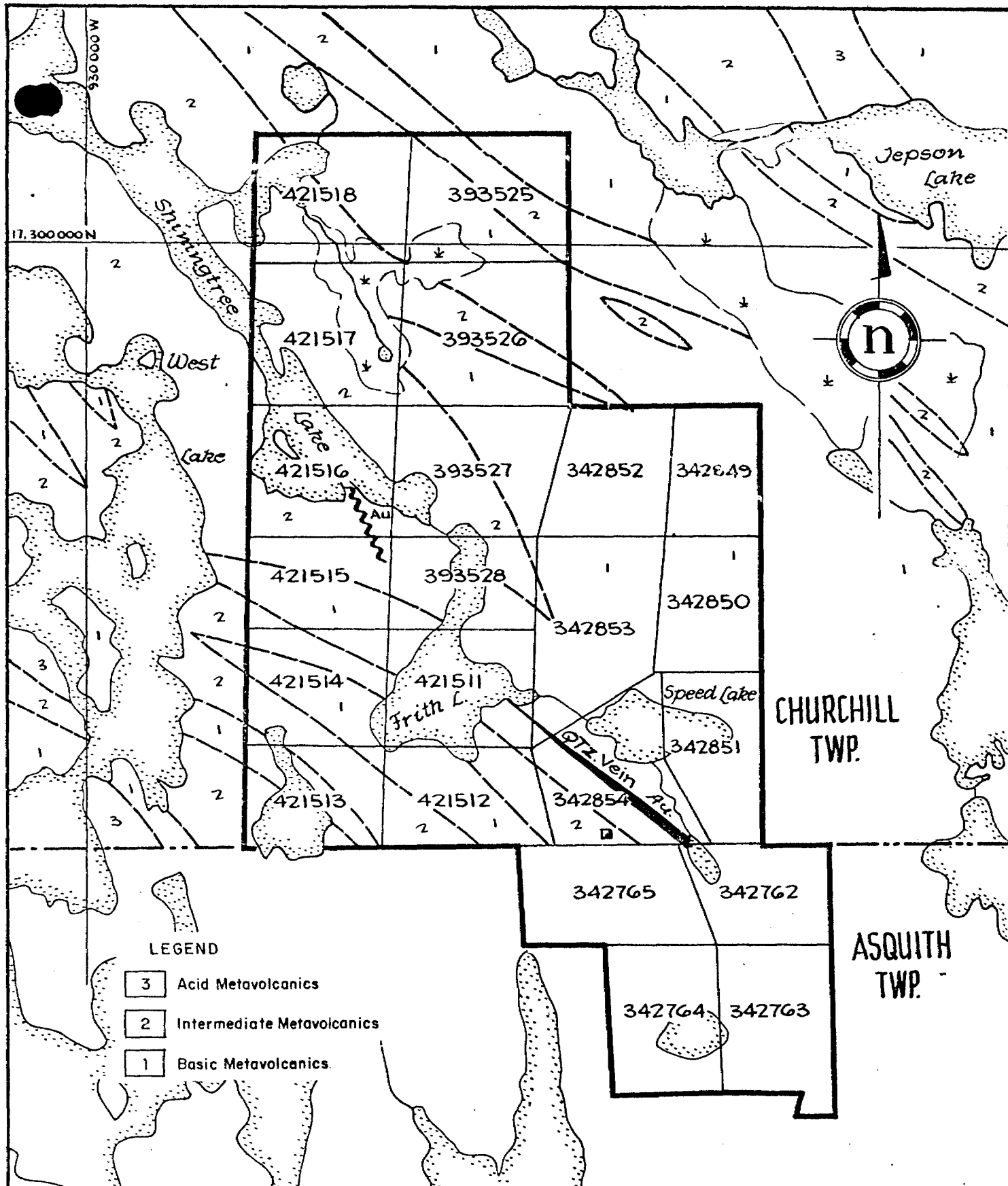
The old reports on this property give very encouraging accounts of gold occurrences on this ground and many of these reports were made by representatives from the Ontario Department of Mines. It is possible to locate these exact showings from topographic and survey markers so it is proposed to do this in the recommended stripping and trenching portion of the exploration program. The area is readily accessible so much of the stripping could be done with a small bulldozer.

Respectfully submitted,



James D. McCannell, P.Eng.,
Consulting Geologist.

Toronto, Ontario
September 29, 1975.



Location Map and Geology showing

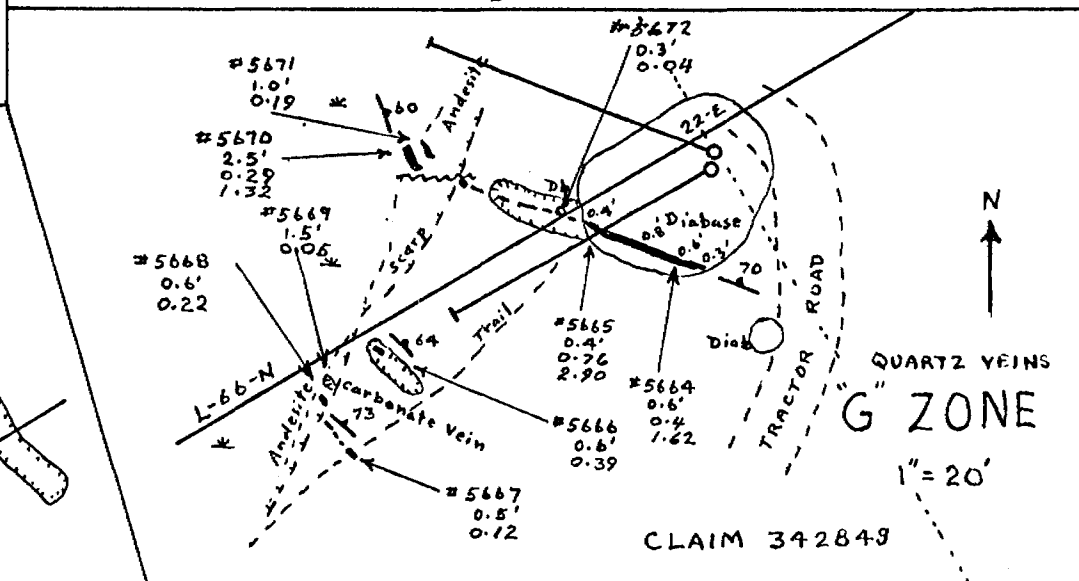
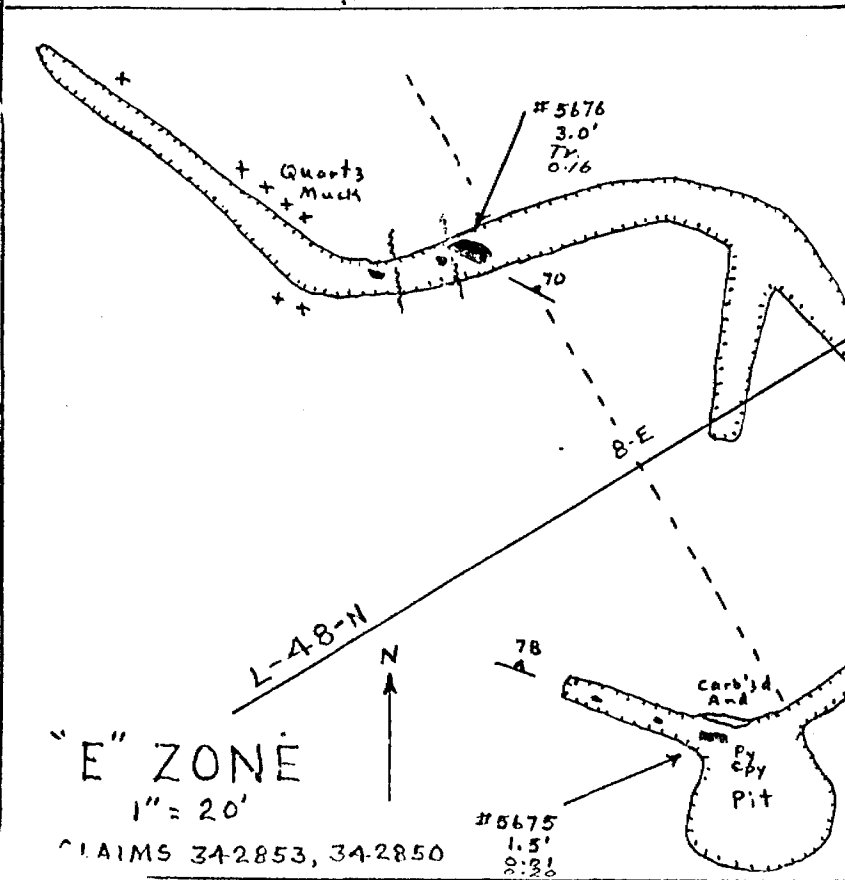
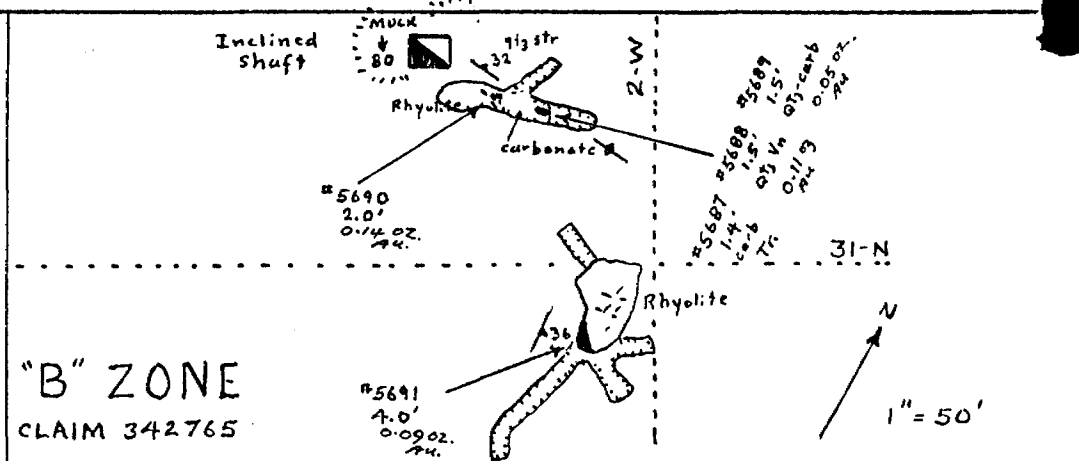
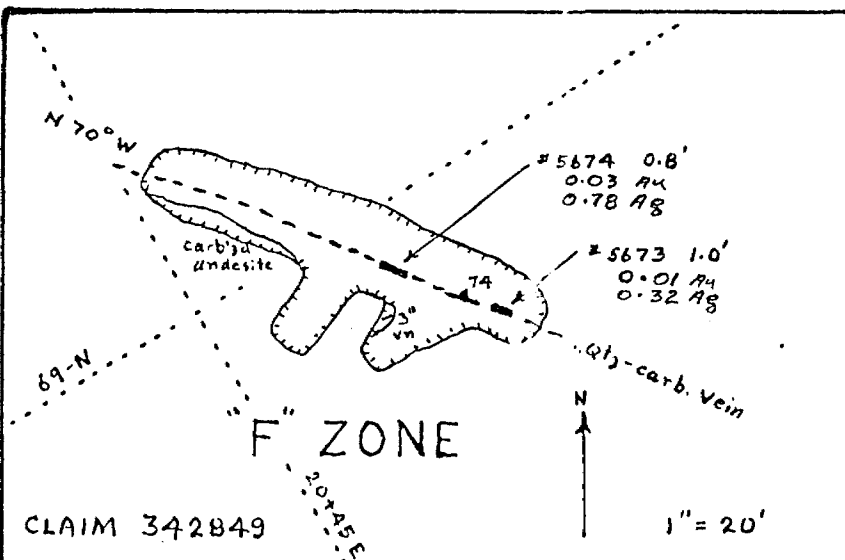
TRI-BRIDGE CONS. GOLD MINES LTD.

CHURCHILL & ASQUITH TWPS. - DISTRICT OF SUDBURY-ONTARIO.

SCALE: 1 inch to 1/4 mile

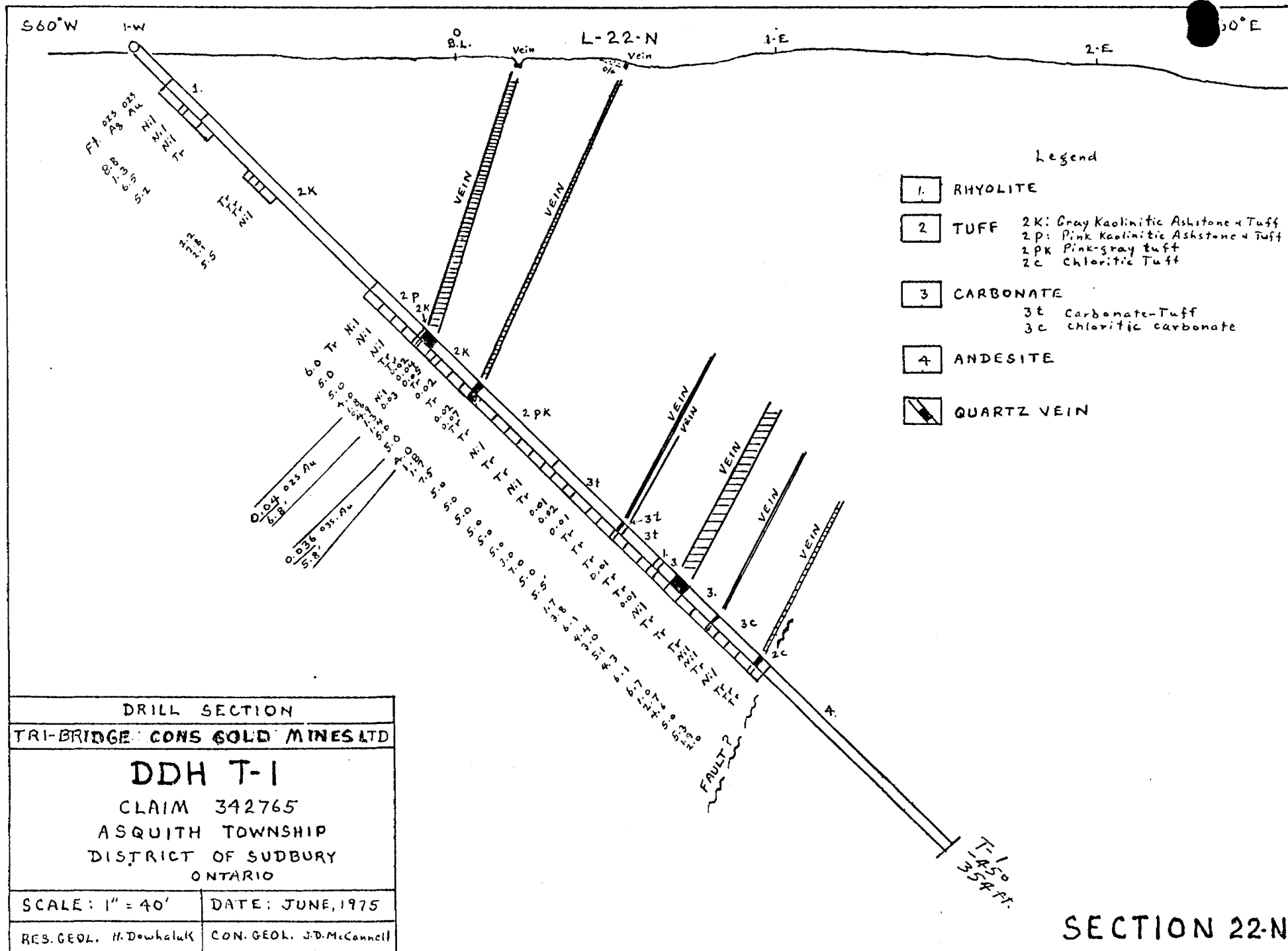
J. O'Donnell

Feb. 1975



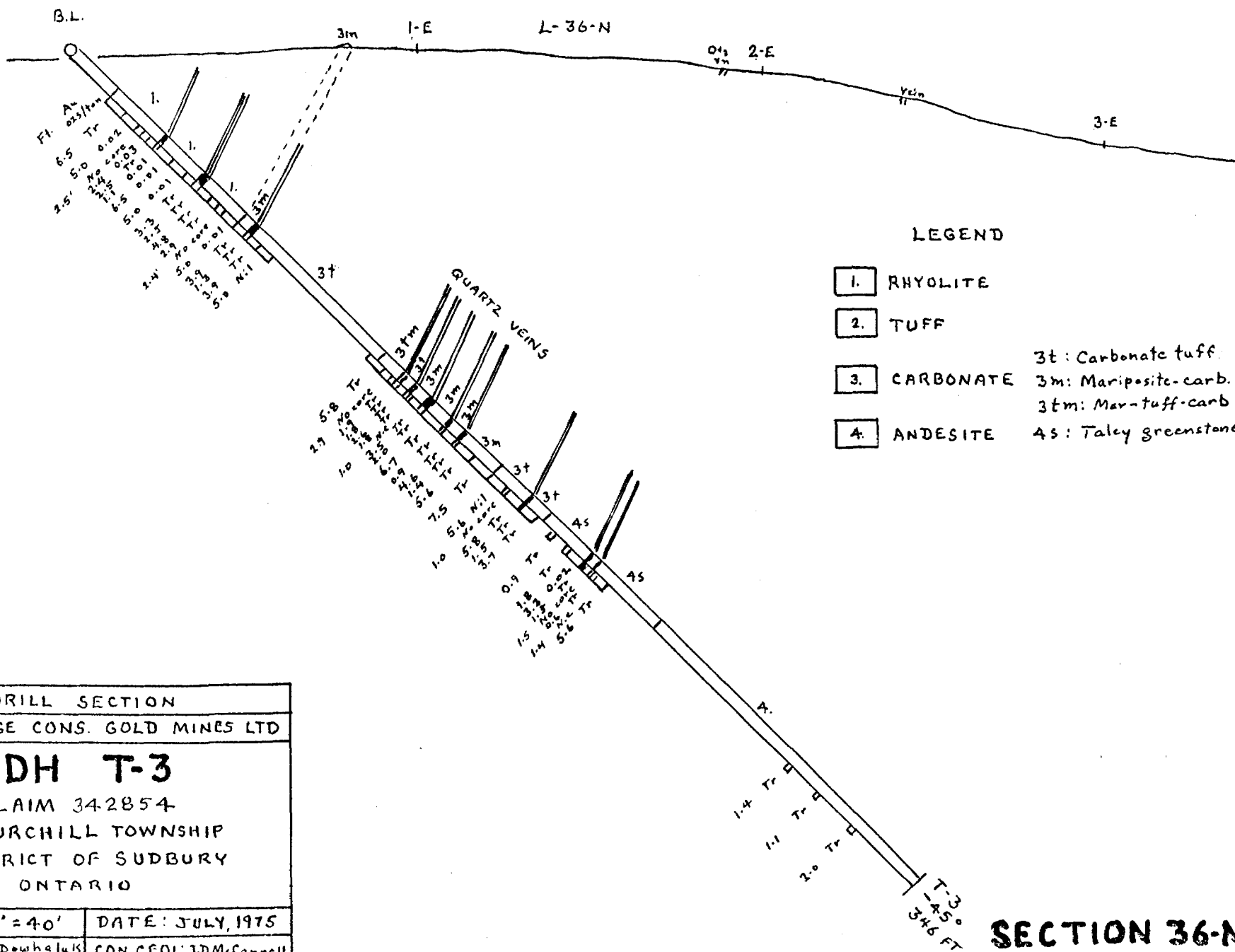
NOTE
Sample No.
width feet
oz. gold
oz. silver

PLAN	
TRI-BRIDGE CONS. GOLD MINES LTD	
SELECTED QUARTZ VEINS	
GOSSELIN PROPERTY	
CHURCHILL, ASQUITH TOWNSHIPS	
DISTRICT OF SUDBURY	
ONTARIO	
SCALE: As shown	DATE: Aug. 1975
Res. Geol: H. Dowhatauk	Con. Geol: J. D. McCannell



S 60° W

N E

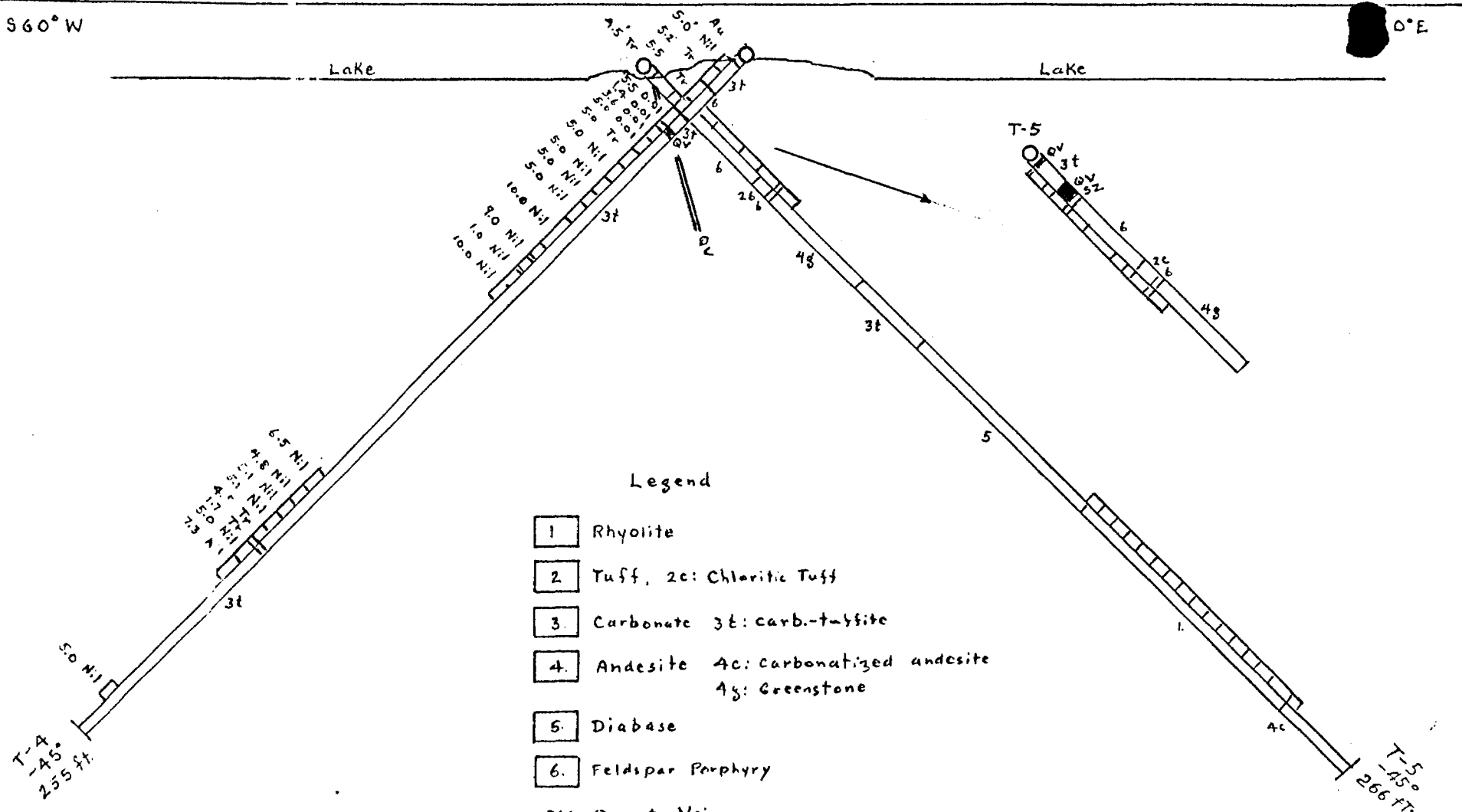


S60°W

0°E

Lake

Lake





41P11SW0025 2.1940 CHURCHILL

900

GEOPHYSICAL - GEOLOGICAL
TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENTTO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.RECEIVED
By hand
OC7 8 1975

PROJECTS UNIT

Type of Survey Geological
Township or Area Asquith & Churchill
Claim holder(s) Tri-Bridge Cons. Gold Mines Ltd.
1014 - 111 Richmond St. W. Toronto
Author of Report J.D. McCannell
Address 326 Adelaide St. W. Toronto, Ont.
Covering Dates of Survey May 15 - Aug. 15, 1975
(linecutting to office)
Total Miles of Line cut _____

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

Geophysical

DAYS
per claim

-Electromagnetic _____

-Magnetometer _____

-Radiometric _____

-Other _____

Geological 20 20

Geochemical _____

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

342849

(prefix)

(number)

342850

342851

342852

342853

342854

342762

342763

342764

342765

If space insufficient, attach list

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)DATE: Oct. 6, 1975 SIGNATURE: J.D. McCannell

Author of Report

PROJECTS SECTION L.D.
Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 63.2502
Previous Surveys 2 1602 geological survey
performed in 1973 and 2.1321 mag reserves
Checked by linecutting credits date _____

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH _____

Approved by _____ date _____

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH _____

Approved by _____ date _____

TOTAL CLAIMS 10

OFFICE USE ONLY

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS

Number of Stations _____ Number of Readings _____

Station interval _____

Line spacing _____

Profile scale or Contour intervals _____
(specify for each type of survey)

MAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Accuracy - Scale constant _____

Diurnal correction method _____

Base station location _____

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Coil configuration _____

Coil separation _____

Accuracy _____

Method: ☐ Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back ☐ In line ☐ Parallel line

Frequency _____
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured _____

GRAVITY

Instrument _____

Scale constant _____

Corrections made _____

Base station value and location _____

Elevation accuracy _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION -- RESISTIVITY

Instrument _____

Time domain _____ Frequency domain _____

Frequency _____ Range _____

Power _____

Electrode array _____

Electrode spacing _____

Type of electrode _____

Kelvin Twp.(M-964)

THE TOWNSHIP
OF **2.1940**
CHURCHILL

DISTRICT OF
SUDBURY

LARDER LAKE
MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH=40 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	⊙
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S.
LEASES	⊙
LOCATED LAND	Loc.
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L.O.
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M.R.O.
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O.
ROADS	—
IMPROVED ROADS	—
KING'S HIGHWAYS	—
RAILWAYS	—
POWER LINES	—
MARSH OR MUSKEG	—
MINES	—
CANCELLED	—
PATENTED S.R.O.	—

NOTES

400' Surface Rights Reservation around
all Lakes and Rivers.

Mining Leases shown thus ⊙ have been terminated
but Not Thrown Open For Staking.

MINING LANDS
DATE OF ISSUE
OCT - 9 1975
MINISTRY
OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PLAN NO- **M.719**

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

Connaught Twp.(M-730)

Macmurchy Twp.(M-842)

Asquith Twp.(M-637)



41P11SW0025 2.1940 CHURCHILL

