REPORT ON

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

CHESTER TOWNSHIP, DISTRICT OF SUDBURY, ONTARIO

FOR

VIEWPOINT EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

BY

BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED

304 CARLINGVIEW DRIVE

METROPOLITAN TORONTO

REXDALE, ONTARIO

APRIL 1972

1. INTRODUCTION

During the period of February 5, 1972 to March 5, 1972, a combined induced polarization and magnetometer survey was carried out by Barringer Research Limited on behalf of Viewpoint Explorations Limited, on two claim groups in Chester Township, District of Sudbury, Ontario.

The induced polarization and magnetometer surveys were carried to delineate the area of potential disseminated sulphide mineralization, which is known to occur on the North Property.

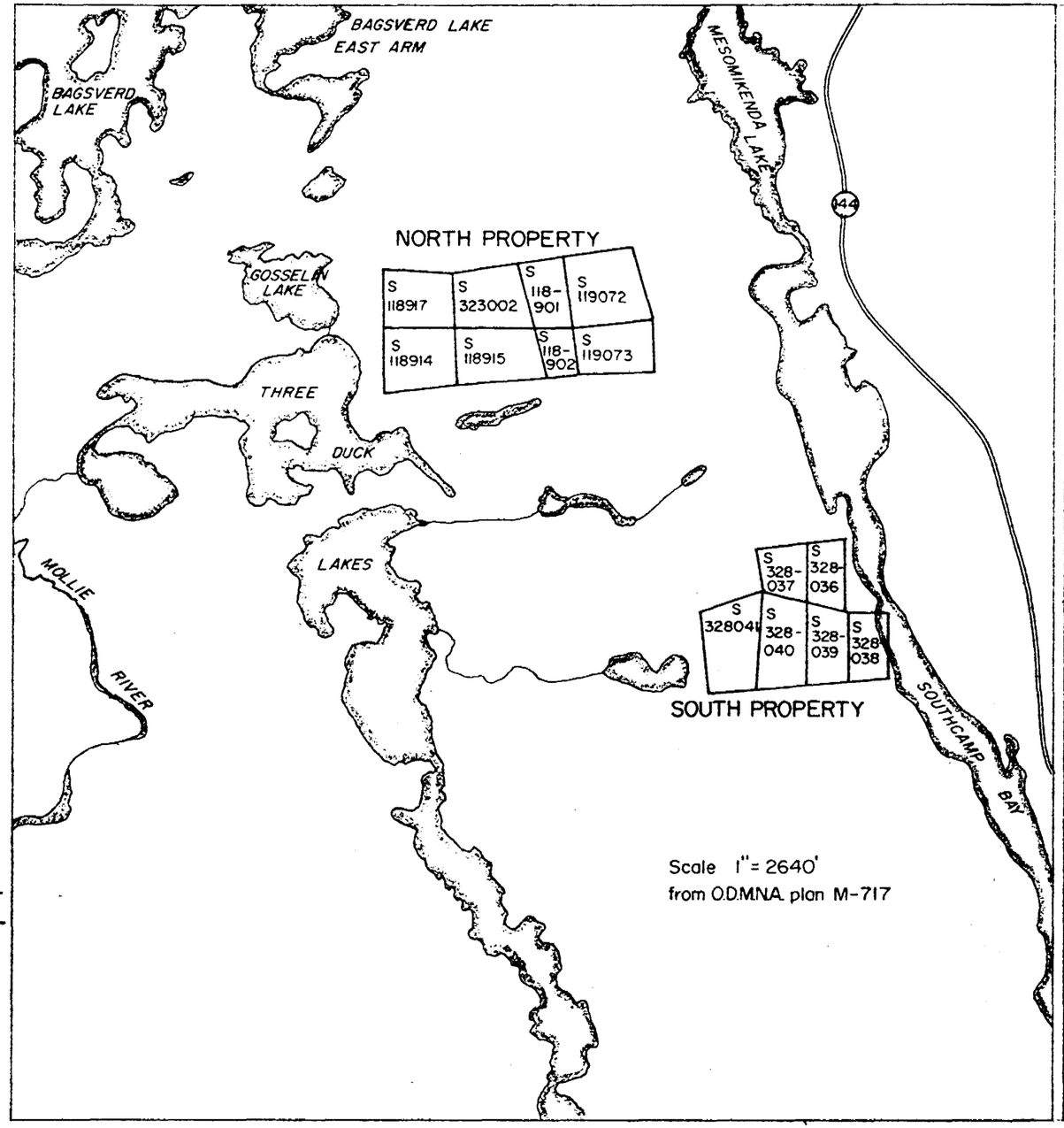
The two claim groups are referred to as the North Group and the South Group. The North Group includes the following claims: S.118901, S.118902, S.118914, S.118915, S.118417, S.119072, S.119073 and S.323002.

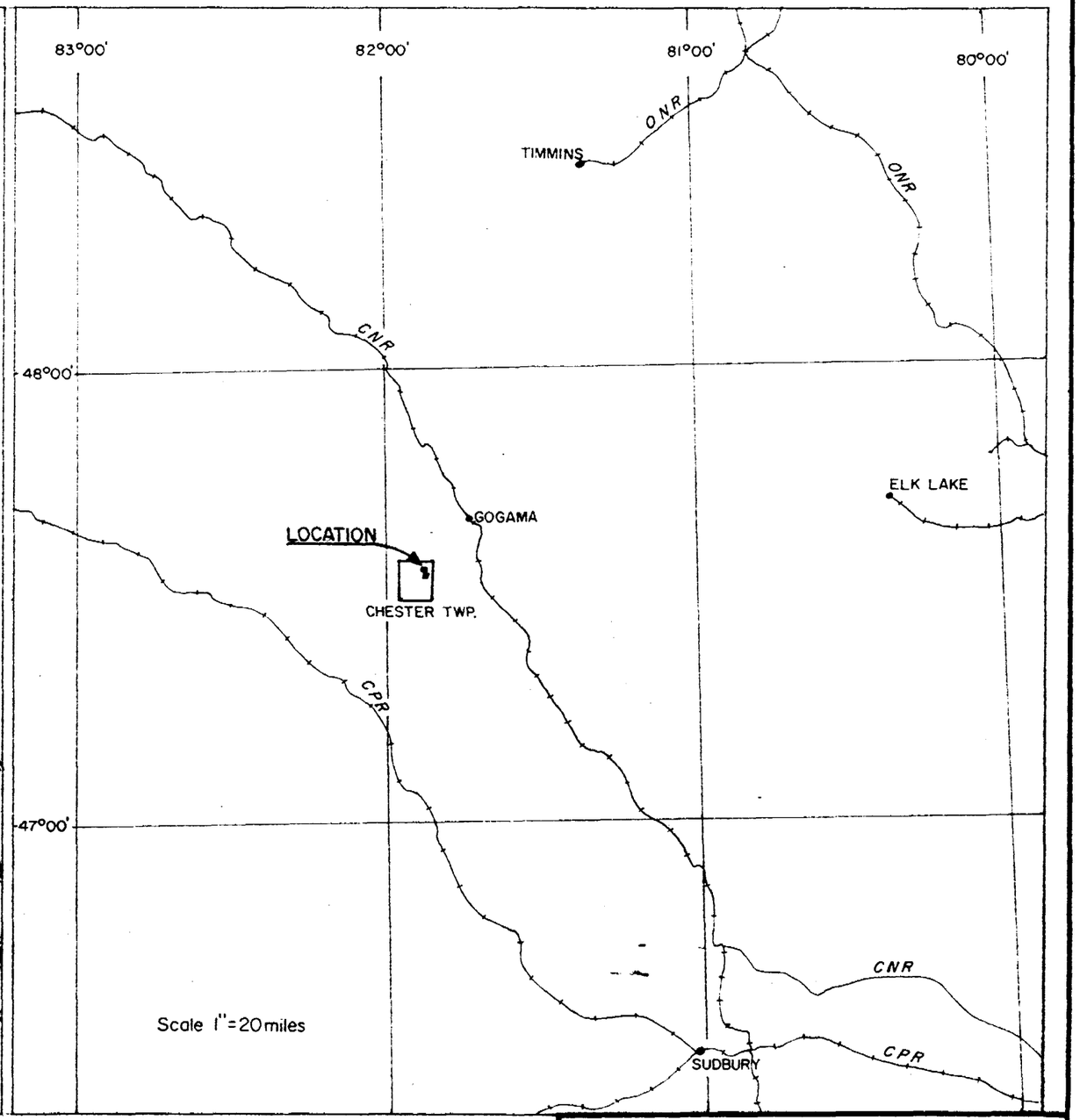
The South Group consists of the following claims: S.328036 and S.328041 inclusive. The eastern boundaries of the survey areas are within one mile of Highway 144, and the general survey which is approximately 16 miles south of Gogama, Ontario. The location of the Claim Groups are indicated on the Locality Plan (Dwg. No.

The reconnaissance I.P. survey covered 5.7 line miles of line in the North Group; the amount of I.P. detailing on the North Group covers 2.70 line miles. The reconnaissance I.P. coverage on the South Group is 1.95 miles; detail I.P. survey was carried over 0.8 line miles.

The magnetometer survey coverages are 6.25 line miles and 3.20 line miles on the North Group and on the South Group respectively.

The survey line were cut and picketed by Viewpoint Explorations Limited. The ground geophysical surveys were carried out by a four man crew led by R. Marvin, Senior Operator and supervised by R. Caven, P.Eng., Senior Geophysicist.





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Work undertaken by
BARRINGER RESEARCH LTD, Toronto, Canada.

VIEWPOINT EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

CHESTER TOWNSHIP, SUDBURY M.D., ONTARIO

LOCALITY PLAN

MARCH 1972 | DWG.5-305-1

2. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

2.1 INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

The I.P. survey was carried out over lines 800 feet apart; the direction of the survey lines in north-south. Chargeability and resistivity readings were obtained at 200 foot intervals along the lines, using a 7.5 Kw time-domain I.P. system manufactured by Huntec Limited of Toronto. The description of the instrument is contained in the following Paragraph 3. For the reconnaissance I.P. survey, a pole-dipole electrode array was used with a separation of 200 feet (a = 200 feet) between the two potential electrodes (P_1 and P_2), and a separation of 400 feet, (n = 2), between the leading current electrode (C_1) and the first potential electrode (P_1). The three electrodes, C_1, P_1 and P_2 move in unison along the survey line while the second current electrode, C_2, is stationary; the distance to the infinite current electrode from the centre of the survey area is more than 10 times "a". The anomalous areas defined by the reconnaissance survey were detailed using a pole-dipole array with an "a" of 200 feet and n = 1. The station interval was 200 feet for the detail survey.

2.2 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The magnetometer survey was carried on lines 400 feet apart and the station interval was 100 feet reducing to 50 feet in areas of steep magnetic gradients. The magnetic data was corrected for the diurnal variations in the earth's magnetic field. The magnetic surveying was discontinued during magnetic storms.

The magnetometers used were a Barringer GM 102A total field magnetometer and McPhar M700 vertical field magnetometer. The instruments are described in Paragraph 3. The North Group was surveyed using the Barringer magnetometer and the South Group was surveyed using the McPhar M700 magnetometer.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTRUMENTATION

3.1 INDUCED POLARIZATION SYSTEM

The induced polarization system used is a 7.5 Kw time-domain system manufactured by Huntec Limited of Toronto. The pulse or time domain approach of the induced polarization method comprises of passing direct current through the ground which builds up charges on the interfaces between metallic minerals and electrolytes. The current is switched off and the redistribution of these charges is measured as a voltage decay (referred to as "overvoltage" or I.P. effect) at the ground surface. Comparison of this secondary voltage (V_s) with the primary voltage (V_p) measurement when the current is on provide a measure of chargeability of the sub-surface.

The system consists of a generator set, a transmitter and a receiver. The generator set, consisting of an engine driven alternator and voltage regulator, provides the primary three phase power at 120V AC - 400 cps to the transmitter. The transmitter contains the circuitry and front panel controls to step up and convert the primary AC voltage to a rectangular low frequency waveform, the amplitude of which can be selected by the operator for application to the ground. The transmitter also contains switching circuitry for the current. The current is applied to the ground for 1.5 second and it is switched off for 0.5 seconds. The polarity of current is reversed after each cycle. The receiver contains its own power supply and is used to measure the primary (V_p) and secondary (V_s) potentials across two electrodes on the survey lines.

The applied current is measured on the transmitter and the apparent resistivity for the given electrode array calculated from the current (Ig) and primary voltage (V_p) and factor applicable for electrode array employed.

In most environments the measurement of the chargeability can be repeated to an accuracy of 5 - 10% or better, depending on the power rating.

3.2 MAGNETOMETER

The Barringer GM 102A magnetometer utilizes the principle of nuclear precession to measure the absolute value of the earth's total magnetic field to an accuracy of ± 10 gammas. The instrument has a range from 42,300 gammas to 83,000 gammas in 16 ranges controlled by one switch. The value of the magnetic field in gammas is indicated in digital form on illuminated counter tubes.

The McPhar M700 vertical fluxgate type magnetometer measuring the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field. The maximum sensitivity of the instrument is 20 gammas where the full scale deflection is 1,000 gammas; the readability is one-quarter of scale division or 5 gammas at 1,000 gammas full scale deflection. The instrument has five ranges and latitude adjustment permits cancelling the earth's field up to a magnitude of ± 100,000 gammas.

4. PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS

4.1 GENERAL

The geophysical data are presented on maps at a horizontal scale of one inch equals 200 feet, showing survey lines, survey stations, claim boundaries and claim numbers. Separate maps were prepared for the North and South Groups.

4.2 INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

The results of the I.P. survey are presented on two sets of maps. The first set show apparent chargeability as profiles plotted above the survey lines; the vertical scale is one inch equals ten milliseconds.

The apparent resistivity is shown on the other set of maps as profiles plotted above the survey lines. The vertical scale is a logarithmic scale and is shown on the maps. In addition to the profiles, the value of the apparent chargeability and resistivity are also indicated at each survey station.

4.3 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The magnetometer results are presented in form of contours of equal intensity of the earth's total or vertical magnetic field. The contour interval is 50 gammas with suitable larger intervals in areas of steep magnetic gradients. In cases of steep magnetic gradients, where readings cannot be obtained with precession magnetometer, it is indicated accordingly on the maps. The value of the earth's total or vertical magnetic field is indicated at each station.

4.4 INTERPRETATION

The interpretation of the magnetometer and I.P. surveys are presented on the chargeability maps.

5. KNOWN GEOLOGY

Reference is made to the reports prepared by W. Walker, P.Eng., (1971) and submitted to Viewpoint Explorations Limited. In the reports the general geology is described and it is indicated that the grids are located within the Three Duck Lakes younger granite, which intrudes the volcanic formations of the Abitibi Belt.

In the preceeding years these granitic areas were prospected for gold, and later for high-grade copper, however, the possibility of low-grade, high tonnage disseminated copper occurrence was neglected.

In considering the geological environment it becomes apparent that the situation in the case of the Three Duck Lakes granite is similar to the porphyry copper environment of British Columbia, Arizona and Chile.

In particular, copper and gold showing was located on Line 28W, the vicinity north of the Base Line on the North Property and similarly a copper showing was located in the vicinity of Line 32E, north of the Base Line on the South Property.

6. INTERPRETATION

6.1 GENERAL

The Three Duck Lakes granite has been previously investigated for occurences of gold bearing veins and high grade copper. Some gold has been found, and along with it, copper minerals. No economic deposits were uncovered, however, but the accumulation of data has provided evidence of a possibility of disseminated mineralization of the porphyry-copper type which is presently being mined in British Columbia and in Arizona. In order to investigate this possibility, and that of gold bearing structures or mineralization, a geophysical ground survey was carried out encompasing induced polarization and magnetics.

6.2 INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEYS

The majority of the induced polarization work was carried out using two pole-dipole arrays. The length of the dipoles "a" was 200 feet and pole to dipole distances, na,were 200 feet and 400 feet respectively, for n = 1 and 2. The data for n = 2 has been used for the overall interpretation and the n = 1 results for detail.

6.2.1 North Property

The resistivity data reflects depth to bedrock but interpretation is complicated by fracturing in the rock, numerous inclusions of remnants of overlying volcanic and sedimentary rocks at the time of formation of the granite. Furthermore, during wintertime, the frozen ground adds another parameter in the form of a highly resistive horizontal layer the properties of which change somewhat with changes in temperature.

The resistivity peaks indicate faulting with a NW-SE trend, although other directions also exist. In general, it appears that the overburden is shallower or less conductive in the NE half of the grid, than it is to the SW. In many cases the n = 1 and n = 2 values show drastically different resistivities. If the resistivity at n = 1 is higher

than at n = 2 this is interpreted as being due to the frozen overburden. Resistivity peaks which are due to anomalous bedrock conditions result in higher resistivity at the larger spacing. Due to the long dipole the effects of narrow conductive veins have been downgraded, and may thus not be visible.

The averaging effect of the long 200 foot dipole also extends to the chargeability results, again the relatively narrow mineralized veins do not necessarily reflect in the values obtained, but rather the bulk effect.

The central part of the grid shows a generally high background with chargeability increasing with depth, although not uniformly. The high background would indicate widespread dissemination of sulphides if these are assumed to be the source of polarization, as is indicated by the geology. Of more immediate interest for economic potential, however, are the two bands of relatively high chargeabilities, along the northern and southern property boundaries. These bands seem to form the edges of the larger disseminated body, and appear to be enriched in minerals. It is interesting to note that significant showings have been found particularly along the northern band. The results indicate that the mineralization or aggregate source of the chargeability occurs in zones varying in thickness, rather than being uniformly distributed through the rock. Some of it may indeed be in form of parallel veins. In some instances, the best response was obtained at the boundary or slightly outside, however, it appears that sufficiently large portion of the anomaly occurs inside the property boundaries to warrant further investigation.

The band to the south exhibits a similar pattern but may have a larger portion of disseminated mineralization because the bulk effect is more uniform. The strongest part of the anomaly, however, is also more consistently outside the property. A possibly highgrade narrow vein may exist at 14S on lines 24W and 28W, extending close to line 20W.

6.2.2 South Property

An induced polarization survey was also attempted on the South property and some

results were obtained. Although several attempts were made and electrodes were relocated, the majority of the chargeability readings were negative and of such negative magnitude as to render them uninterpretable. Consequently, the negative readings have not been shown. It has not been possible to conclusively explain the reasons for the erratic results.

The instrument was used alternately on the North and South groups with normal operation on the former. A thin highly conductive overburden has been found to cause this type of problem due to anomalous current distribution. A shallow muskeg on top of a highly resistive preCambrian rock is a typical case.

The survey was initially attempted with n = 2 for a pole-dipole separation of 400 feet, but in order to obtain results other spacings were also tried, of which only n = 1 gave acceptable results.

From the data gathered, two anomalous zones have been deduced, the main zone being within claim No. S.328036 on lines 24E and 28E from 6N to 14N. The second zone is of much lower amplitude and is trending E-W at 2N from line 24E to 32E. The known copper showing on the south group may be part of this zone.

The approximate extent of these zones is shown on the chargeability profile-drawing. The resistivity data is more complete, showing a relative high in the middle of the property, with a slight depression in resistivities over the main chargeability zone. It is difficult to assess the significance of this lower resistivity in view of the difficulties in obtaining the secondary voltages used for the chargeability values, but may indicate a thickening of the overburden towards the lake or a change in conditions of the overburden.

6.3 MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

Both the North and South groups at claims were covered by a ground magnetometer survey. A 400 foot line spacing was used on both properties to obtain complete coverage.

6.3.1 North Property

On the north property a total field magnetometer, the Barringer Research Limited GM 102 nuclear precession magnetometer was used. The station interval was 100 feet.

The gradient was locally too high for the instrument to obtain a reading, and these stations have been marked by N.R.

The magnetic relief over the area is not very large, with a maximum of about 2000 gammas. It is, therefore, unlikely that all of the high gradients would have been caused by geological features, but rather are due to man-made debris in form of steel pieces, etc. Some of the one-station highs may have similar causes. In a survey done in wintertime, this is not readily determined unless closer station spacing is utilized.

The uneven appearance of the magnetic map reflects the geology as it relates to remnants of once overlying rocks, as well as faults and shears. The relationship of the magnetic anomalies to mineralization as interpreted from induced polarization measurements does not show any consistency, and projections on the basis of the magnetics would therefore be tenuous. The magnetic results may prove useful when more geological data has been collected on the property.

6.3.2 South Property

The magnetic survey on the south claim group was done using a McPhar M-700 vertical field fluxgate magnetometer, and a 50 foot station interval.

As on the North group, this property also shows many one station magnetic highs most of which undoubtedly are due to man-made objects and therefore of no consequence for the evaluation of the property.

The two anomalous induced polarization zones mentioned earlier fall within magnetically different environments. The main, or stronger anomalous zone coincides with a relative

magnetic low except at its SE extreme. The weaker I.P. zone appears to be related to a slight magnetic high terminating at line 20E and 32E respectively.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The induced polarization work has outlined some areas of interest particularly on the North property. The lack of sufficient data on the south property has not made it possible to completely describe the anomalies there, but the available results have nevertheless served to focus the attention on two possible areas of interest for further investigation.

The two bands or zones of high chargeability at the north and south boundaries on the North property merit close scrutiny. It is recommended that trenching and/or stripping be undertaken as follows:

a) Line 36W 2S - property boundary (north)
   Line 36W 15S - property boundary (south)
b) Line 32W 16S - property boundary (south)
c) Line 28W 4S - property boundary (north)
d) Line 24W 13S - property boundary (south)
e) Line 16W 14S - property boundary (south)

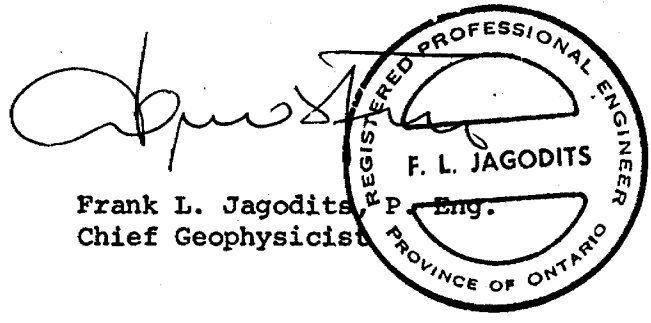
Representative sampling and mapping of the geology along these sections would provide information upon which to base further work. Depending on overburden conditions and other considerations it may be preferable to undertake some drilling to test these anomalies. It is recommended that drilling be directed towards north starting approximately 100 feet south of portion to be tested and drilling at smallest possible angle to the horizontal. Along the south boundary consideration of property ownership may necessitate some drilling from the north, in which case the hole should be collared closer to the section to be checked, approximately 20 to 30 feet to the north, depending on overburden thickness ard angle of drilling. Initial depth of penetration recommended is 400 feet.

The anomaly on the boundary in the NE corner would require further work to determine its extent within the property. Initially a geological investigation should be attempted.

On the south property it is recommended that further induced polarization work be undertaken if investigations on present evidence produce economically interesting results. Additional I.P. work would best be done in spring to early autumn, thus avoiding the complications presented by the frozen ground. It may be necessary to do some experimental work using various electrode configurations to overcome the tendency to negative readings.

BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED

R. Cavén, P. Eng.
Senior Geophysicist



Frank L. Jagodits, P. Eng.
Chief Geophysicist

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GEOPHYSICAL – GEOL
TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

JUN 28 1972

PROJECTS SECTION

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 Induced Polarization and Magnetic

Township or Area Chester Township

Claim holder(s) Beaverbridge Mines Ltd.

Author of Report F. L. Jagodits - R. Caven

Address 304 Carlingview Drive, Rexdale, Ontario

Covering Dates of Survey Feb. 5 - March 5, 1972
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line cut 6.25

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	0
–Magnetometer	40
–Radiometric	
–Other IP	20
Geological	
Geochemical	" Man Days"

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: June 27, 1972 SIGNATURE: _____
Author of Report

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
S	118901
S	118902
S	118914
S	118915
S	118917
S	119072
S	119073
S	323002

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS 8

OFFICE USE ONLY

PROJECTS SECTION

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 2.55

Previous Surveys LD

Checked by _____ date _____

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH

Approved by _____ date _____

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH

Approved by _____ date _____

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS

Number of Stations 331 Magnetic - 153 I.P. Number of Readings 331 Mag. - 153 IP

Station interval 100 Ft. Magnetics - 200 Ft. I.P.

Line spacing 400 Ft. Magnetics - 800 Ft. I.P.

Profile scale or Contour intervals 50 gammas - Logarithmic I.P.
(specify for each type of survey)

MAGNETIC

Instrument Barringer GM 102

Accuracy - Scale constant ±10 gammas

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 Huntec

Time domain yes Frequency domain

Frequency Range

Power 7.5 Kw

Electrode array Pole - Dipole

Electrode spacing 200 ft.

Type of electrode

File _____

GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1972
PROJECTS SECTION

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 Induced Polarization and Magnetic

Township or Area Chester Township

Claim holder(s) H. Cravit

Author of Report F. Jagodits - R. Caven

Address 304 Carlingview Drive, Rexdale, Ontario

Covering Dates of Survey 3.25 (linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line cut _____

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	
--Magnetometer	40
--Radiometric	
--Other IP	20
Geological	
Geochemical	11 Man Days

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: June 27, 1972 SIGNATURE: _____
Author of Report

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

1/3 not covered

(prefix)	(number)
S	328036
S	328037
S	328038 1/20 days of
S	328039
S	328040
S	328041

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS 6

OFFICE USE ONLY

PROJECTS SECTION

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications _____

Previous Surveys _____

Checked by _____ date _____

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH _____

Approved by _____ date _____

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH _____

Approved by _____ date _____

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS

Number of Stations 328 Magnetics - 328 I.P. Number of Readings 328 Mag - 43 I.P.

Station interval 100 Ft. Magnetics - 200 Ft. I.P.

Line spacing 400 Ft. Magnetics - 800 Ft. I.P.

Profile scale or Contour intervals 50 gammas - Logarithmic IP
(specify for each type of survey)

MAGNETIC

Instrument McPhar M700

Accuracy - Scale constant 20 gammas

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 Huntec

Time domain Yes Frequency domain

Frequency Range

Power 7.5 Kw

Electrode array Pole - Dipole

Electrode spacing 200 Ft.

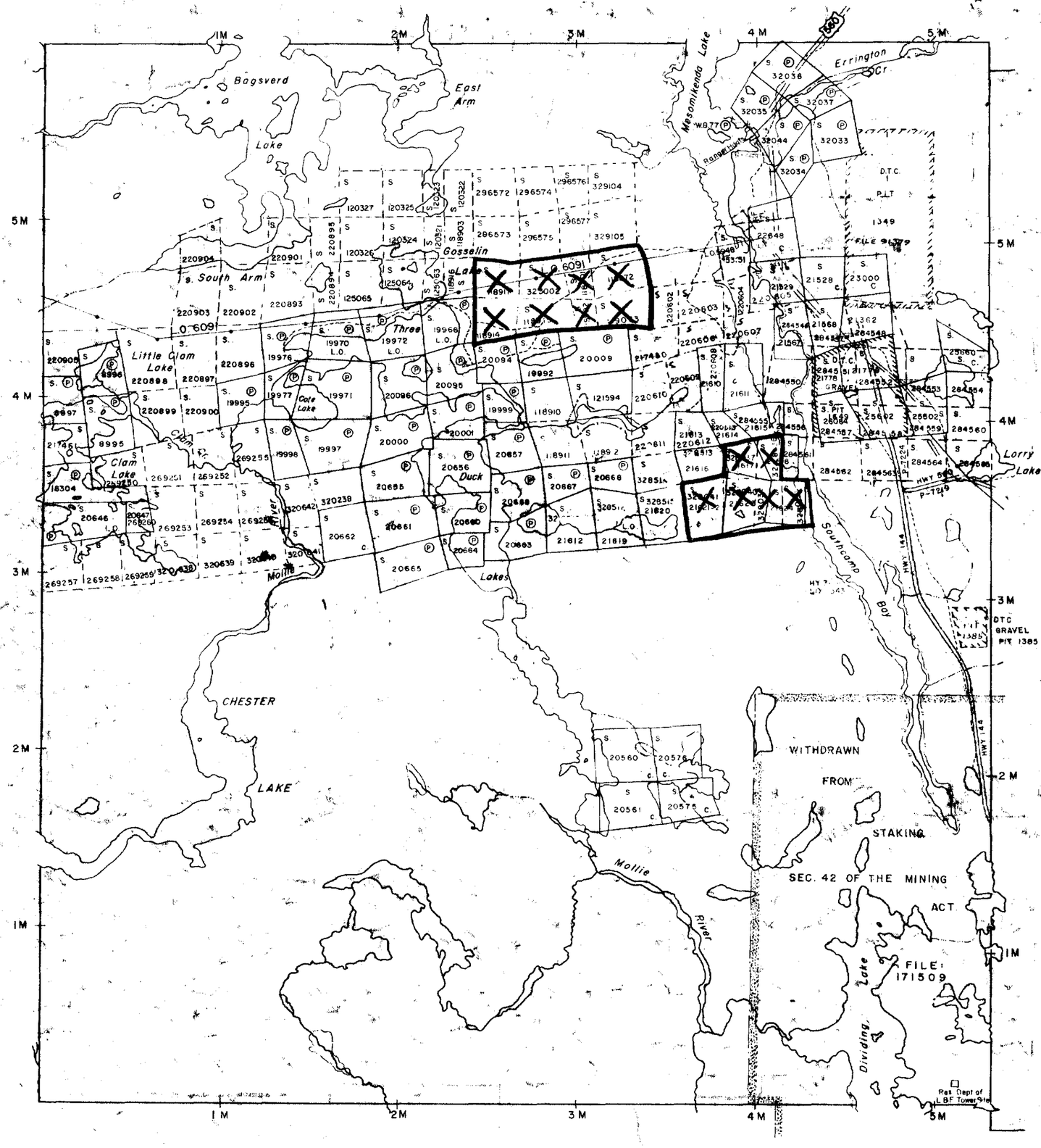
Type of electrode

Neville Twp. (M.-888)

Yeo Twp. (M-1188)

Bennewelss Twp. (M-658)

Invergarry Twp. (M.-948)



THE TOWNSHIP OF CHESTER

DISTRICT OF SUDBURY

SUDBURY MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH=40 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	P
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S.
LEASES	L
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	C.

NOTES

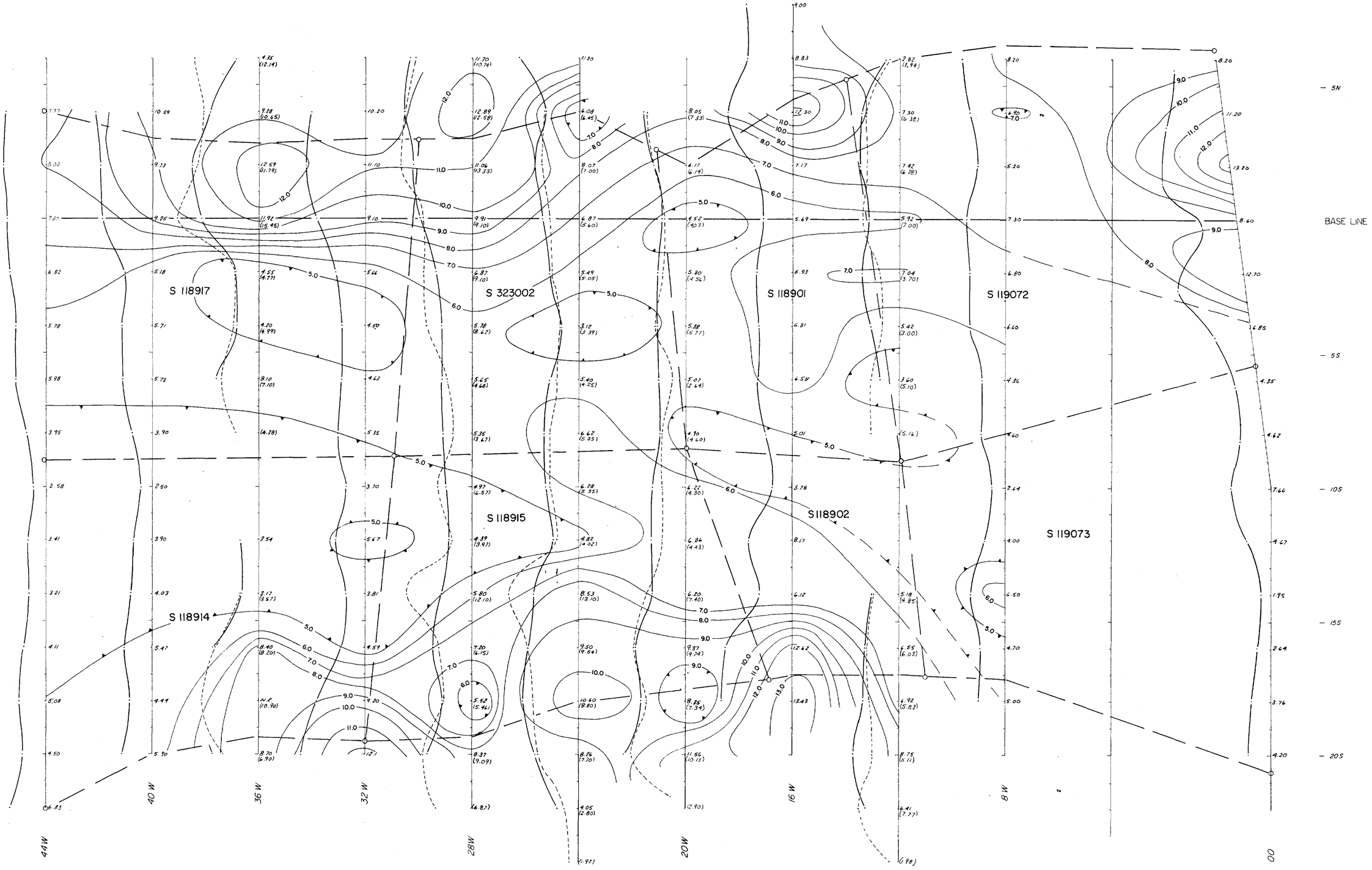
400' Surface Rights Reservation around all Lakes and Rivers.

Flooding Rights To 1200' Contour Reserved To H.E.P.C. File: 10621.

DATE OF ISSUE
JUL 6 1972
ONT. DEPT. OF MINES AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

PLAN NO.- M. 717

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS



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P2 o
P1 — Plotting point
na
C1 ⊗ C2

LEGEND

- Chargeability profile (n=2) scale 1"=10 millisecs
- Chargeability profile (n=1) scale 1"=10 millisecs
- 8.37 Station reading (n=2)
- (9.09) Station reading (n=1)
- O Unlocated claim post
- Chargeability contour (n=2)

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Work undertaken by
BARRINGER RESEARCH LTD, Toronto, Canada.

VIEWPOINT EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

NORTH PROPERTY, CHESTER TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

CHARGEABILITY PROFILES
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY (a=200')

MARCH 1972	Scale 1"= 200'	DWG. 5-305-2

S 118917

S 323002

S 118901

S 119072

S 118914

S 118915

S 118902

S 119073

INTERPRETED FAULT

INTERPRETED FAULT

INTERPRETED FAULT

BASE LINE

5N

5S

10S

15S

20S

44W 40W 36W 32W 28W 24W 20W 16W 12W 8W 4W 0

N

A

P2 o P1 Plotting point na C1 C2

LEGEND

Resistivity profile (n=2)

Resistivity profile (n=1)

Profile scale (Ohm-meters)

100,000 50,000 20,000 10,000 5,000 2000 1,000

BASE LEVEL AT GRID LINE

9800 Station reading (n=2)

(9300) Station reading (n=1)

O Unlocated claim post

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER P. A. LAGODITS PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Work undertaken by BARRINGER RESEARCH LTD, Toronto, Canada.

VIEWPOINT EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

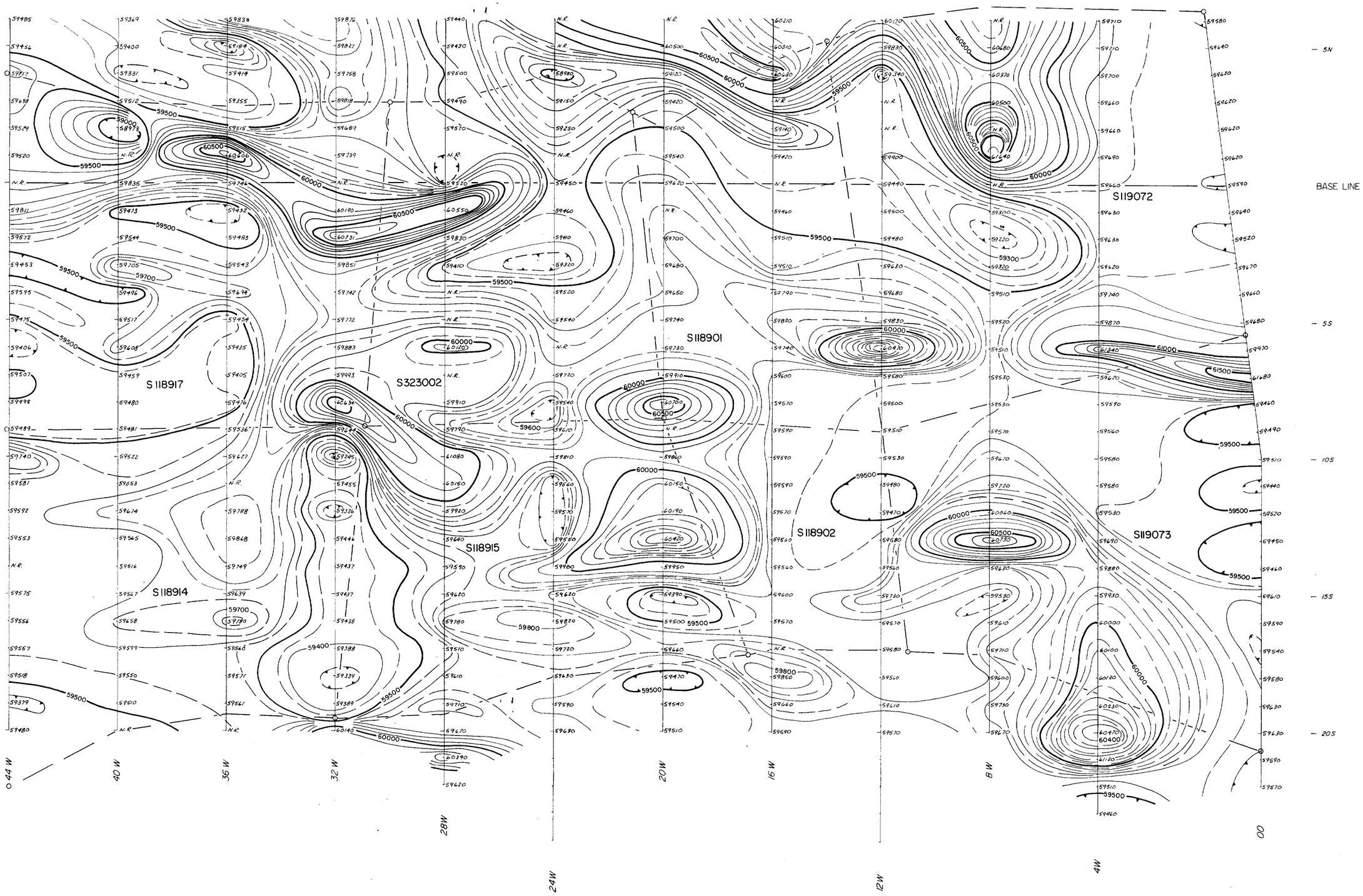
NORTH PROPERTY, CHESTER TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

RESISTIVITY PROFILES

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY (a=200')

MARCH 1972 | Scale 1"= 200' | DWG. 5-305-3

41P12SW0186 2.914 CHESTER



LEGEND

Contour interval — 50 gammas

- 500 gamma contour
- 100 gamma contour
- 50 gamma contour
- Depression
- O Unlocated claim post

N

—A—

F. L. JAGODITS
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Work undertaken by
BARRINGER RESEARCH LTD, Toronto, Canada.

VIEWPOINT EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

NORTH PROPERTY, CHESTER TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

TOTAL INTENSITY
MAGNETICS

MARCH 1972 | Scale 1"= 200' | DWG. 5-305-4

41P12SW8108 2.914 CHESTER

S 328037

S 328036

S 328041

S 328040

S 328039

S 328038

BASE LINE

20N

15N

10N

5N

5S

4E

8E

12E

16E

20E

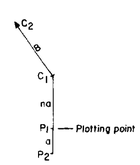
24E

28E

32E

36E

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



LEGEND

- Chargeability profile (n=2) scale 1"=10 millisecs
- Chargeability profile (n=1) scale 1"=10 millisecs
- +3.8 Station reading (n=2)
- +(4.8) Station reading (n=1)
- □ ○ Claim post-located, unlocated
- Chargeability high zone

Work undertaken by
BARRINGER RESEARCH LTD, Toronto, Canada.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
F. L. JAGODITS
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

VIEWPOINT EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

SOUTH PROPERTY, CHESTER TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

CHARGEABILITY PROFILES
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY (a=200')

MARCH 1972 | Scale 1"= 200' | DWG. 5-305-5

41P12SW0188 2.914 CHESTER

240

S 328037

S 328036

S 328041

S 328040

S 328039

S 328038

BASE LINE

20N

15N

10N

5N

5S

4E 8E 12E 16E 20E 24E 28E 32E 36E

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

C2 B C1 na P1 — Plotting point 0 P2

LEGEND

Resistivity profile (n=2)

Resistivity profile (n=1)

100,000 50,000 20,000 10,000 5,000 2,000 1,000 500 200 100

BASE LEVEL AT GRID LINE

Profile scale (Ohm-meters)

4700 Station reading (n=2)

(2700) Station reading (n=1)

□ ○ Claim post-located, unlocated

N

—A—

250

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REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER P. JAGODITS PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Work undertaken by

BARRINGER RESEARCH LTD, Toronto, Canada.

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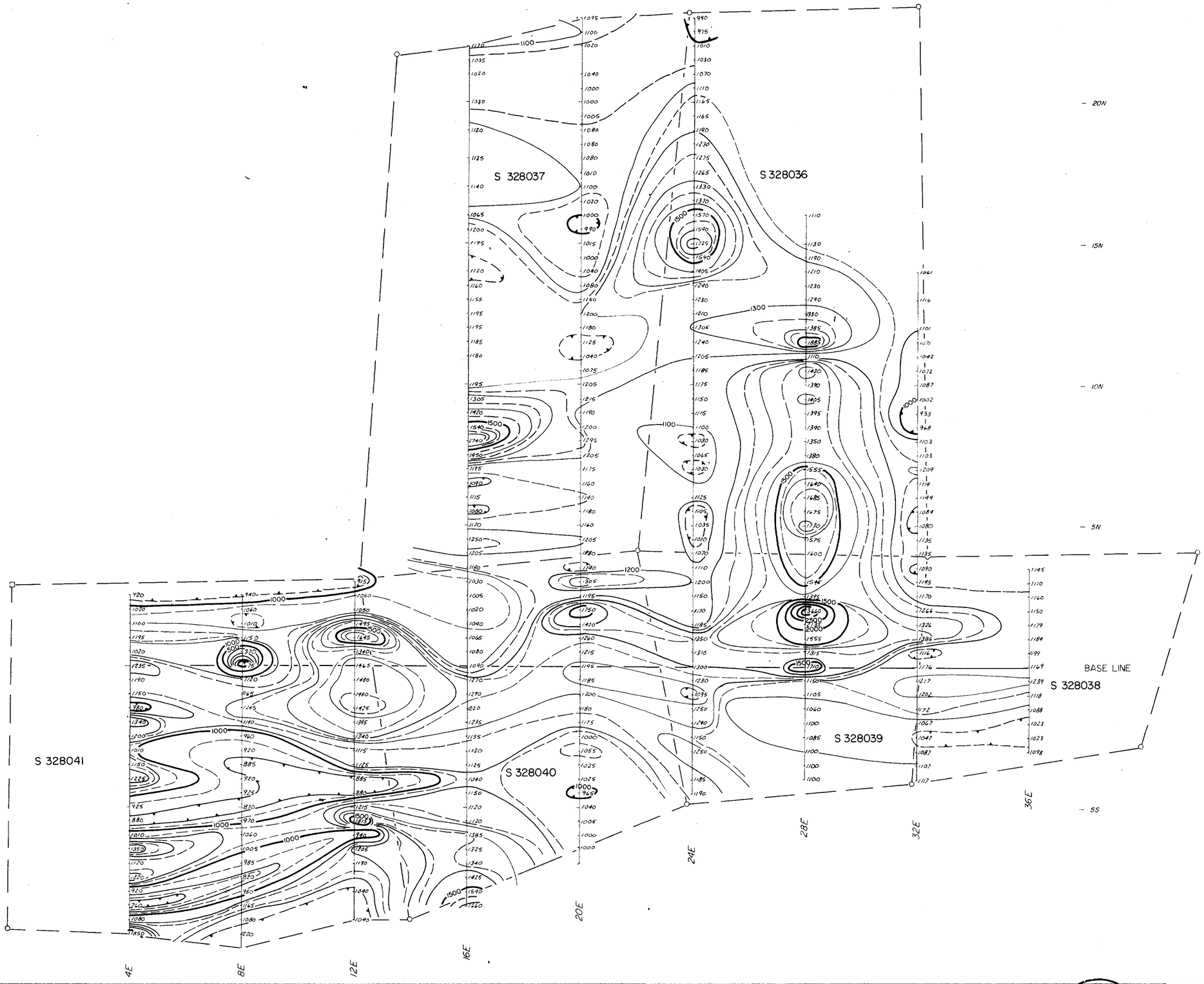
RESISTIVITY PROFILES

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY (a=200')

MARCH 1972 | Scale 1"= 200' | DWG. 5-305-6



LEGEND

Contour interval – 50 gammas

- 500 gamma contour
- 100 gamma contour
- 50 gamma contour
- Depression
- Unlocated claim post

N

—A—

R. L. JACOBIES
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

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VERTICAL FIELD
MAGNETICS

MARCH 1972	Scale 1"= 200'	DWG. 5-305-7

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