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TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE CAIRO COPPER CLAINS

For: Robert Sheedy

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SEP 2 6 1979

SYLVA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

MINING LANDS SECTION

1979

Partial to an ongoing program

Contents of Initial geophysics for three claims L503005, L503011 and L503009.

- #1 Breif description of past work
- #2 Magnetic Survey
- #3 VLF _EW Survey
- #4 Primary commentaries and Recommendations.

#1- Past work

The claims in question have been held for many years by Mr. Sunisloe a prospector from the Matachewan area who allowed them to lapsed for some time prior to the restaking by the present owner in the fall of 1978.

The main mineralization of economic interest on the property is copper which occurs in quartz-carbonated veins in the form of chalcopyrite and in its native state in secondarrily weathered sheared rocks near the shore of the river.

Some shallow holes were drilled in times past which incorrectly collared past through the steep topography and intersected river sand. The most intensive work to date is the diamond drill program carried out by Rosmar, a Junior company who drilled three holes in the '60's which returned mineralisation of various widths but not commercially viable. A Self Potential survey was supposed to have been carried out over the claims at 100 foot intervals. This correlating with a copper showing led to the subsequent drilling.

To date no surface trenching or mapping has been carried out by Sylva and none will be attempted until the property is mapped in detail and a Self- Potential and Horizontal Loop survey completed. A Geochemical survey was completed using the Total Heavy Metal Method with completely negative results. Even samples taken directly over the chalcopyrite zones returned negative results. It is worth mentioning that the quartz-carbonated veins which were located in the course of the work were not weathering to any degree. A Geochemical Map is presented along with the report but there are no results to describe. It would appear that any copper values are tied up with silicious zones which do not allow the formation of detectable haloes with the cold extraction method. Large sulphide- copper bodies are unlikely to occur on the claims surveyed to date.

Magnetic Survey

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With intermediate lavas, graniodiorite, diorite and gabbro intrusives all known to be on the property a considerable variance of magnetic signature can be expected. The stongest response was located on L8W near 11+50S where a 15000 gamma reading was flanked by a -20,000 gamma depression. This zone which lies just north of a known copper vein continues SW to the claim boundary near L14W and proceeds NE at least as far as 103 on L2W. The other highly magnetic area is found near the zone which was drilled in the past with 8300 gammas being the peak at L1W 2N. South east of this lies another small magnetic feature at 50N on Line 2E. These zones may outline ultramafic intrusive rocks which produce the mineralization although until geological mapping can be carried out there can be no degree of certainity. As a rule the weak VLF anomalies trend thorough the areas of least magnetism which may possibly be the signature of the carbonatized horizons which contain most of the minerals which to date have not been found to be of a magnetic nature. The SE sector of the property is generally found to be of a low signature. Probably this suggests homogenous rocktype. There is however a small zone of magnetism at 13S on L4E.

The NW corner of the property which lies to the North side of the river is markedly even and suggests that the conglomerate rocktypes known to exist there are uniform.

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VLF-M. Survey (Crone Radem)

In this survey the dip angle component of the instrument was profiled. Out of Phase component is negligible, and the Field Strength is presented as an aid to locating the axis of conductors.

There does not seem to be any conductors of a greatly significant strength on the property. Indeed the main anomaly which can be traced from Line 10E across the property on a SW trend to the drilled area at t e visinity of 2N on L 2E is very scetchy. Nonetheless the anomaly is there and although the paremeters measured were small there is reason to beleive that the former SP anomaly is bonafide and probably could have been present much further to the East. Until the property is mapped interpretation of all the VLF data will be of a highly speculative nature.

Three more crossover zones were located in the central section of the property at 83 and favouring the Eastern sector. A vein structure at the south end of the property which was traced by cursory prospecting was located at 13+505 on Lines 8 and 6W for more than 300 feet made a weak crossover. It appears that sections of this zone carry economic widths and grades if sufficient stike and consistency were to be proved out.

As previously stated the VLF crossovers seem to lie between the areas of high magnetic intensity and lows. Often the conductors thmselves form a low.

Only at the former drill site vicinity does the VLF and Mag correlate.

Cutler, Maine was selected as a transmitting station because of its strength and general agreement with the strike of the property. The VLF survey should be correlated with a MaxMin survey to evaluate whether the conductors are bonafide or whether due to geological noise. Mapping and the SF survey which may be carried out will be of a great benefit.

Primary Commentary and Recommendations

While line cutting many old pits were discovered which carried copper mineralization. However no apparent work has ever been carried out to see whether any of these correspond with the other. Further only part of the property is exposed by outcrop and evaluation of the showings both old and new will have to be undertaken geophysically before any definitive work programs will be initiated.

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GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGI TECHNICAL DATA



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TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) GEOCHEM, VLF, MAENETOMETER	
Township or Area <u>CALRO</u>	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
Claim Holder(s) SHEEDY	List numerically = M
Survey Company_SYLUA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED Author of Report_R_Sheedy	(prefix) 503009 1/3 1/3
Address of Author_Box 135, Matachersan Dut.	15.2011
Covering Dates of Survey May 1979 - Sept 23, 1979	<u> </u>
Total Miles of Line Cut 6. 708 miles	
SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED DAYS per claim ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first ElectromagneticO Ine cutting) for first MagnetometerO survey. Radiometric ENTER 20 days for each Other additional survey using Geological same grid. Geochemical AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys) MagnetometerElectromagneticRadiometric (enter days per claim) DATE: SIGNATURE:	5 days each 5 days each
4.D. 2.2501	
Res. Geol Qualifications	
Previous Surveys	
Phe No. Type Date Claim Holder	
[······	
	·····
	TOTAL CLAIMS

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

G	GROUND SURVEYS - If more than one survey,	specify data for each type of survey
N	umber of Stations34-3	Number of Readings 6:19 - Loss on George
St	tation interval $100' - 50$	Line spacing 1001 - 2001
Pr	rofile scale	
Ċ	ontour interval	
MAGNETIC	Instrument <u>McPHAR</u> M7 Accuracy – Scale constant <u>720</u> Diurnal correction method <u>Check cur</u> Base Station check-in interval (hours) <u>e</u> Base Station location and value <u>L2</u>	00 Jammas basestation very 2 hrs. -++++0 gammas
GNETIC	Instrument $VLF \sim EM -$ Coil configuration	CRONE RADEM
MA	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$	+ 50% FIFIDSTRENGTH
<u>IRO</u>	Method:	Shoot back I In line Parallel line
EC	Frequency CUTCER,	$\mathcal{H}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}\mathcal{F}$
EI	Parameters measured DIP AUG	(specify V.L.F. station) (E (PRESENTED), FIELD STRENG TH
GRAVITY	Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value and location Elevation accuracy	
1	Instrument	
	Method	Frequency Domain
~	Parameters – On time	Frequency
	- Off time	Kange
SIL	- Integration time	
ESI	Power	
	Electrode array	
	Electrode spacing	
	Type of electrode	

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INDUCED POLARIZATION

Numbers of claims from which samples taken	03885 / 2 30 3011
L 50 3009	
Total Number of Samples	ANALYTICAL METHODS
Type of Sample <u>MARKED</u> (O) for Organie (M.	Values expressed in: per cent
Average Sample Weight	p, p, m, μ
Method of Collection	THM P.P.D.
	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Ag, Mo, As, (circle)
Soil Horizon SampledB	_ Others
Horizon Development	_ Field Analysis (test
Sample Depth 12 '	_ Extraction Method Coc D Ot T + A Z out
Terrain RXGED, SAND, GRAVEL	Analytical Method
	_ Reagents Used
Drainage Development_TUROW64 SWAMPS + OFF	5 Field Laboratory Analysis
Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness	No. (310test
	Extraction Method COCP
	Analytical Method <u>DRY - DITIAZONE</u>
	Reagents Used <u>DITHIAZONE</u>
SAMPLE PREPARATION	Commercial Laboratory (
(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)	Nama of Laboratory
Mesh size of fraction used for analysis	-
	- Extraction Method
·	- Reagents Used
	Conner Ordanic mineral
General Samples Ired -	or but rop inficated
equal amounts placed in	en mass petto not made
test Jukes using distilled	- unline price to callet
wetter for both cleaning t	- B having -
mx - shakin & left for	
aqual time -	
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SELF POTENTIAL

Instrument	Range	· · ·
Survey Method	·····	
		,

Corrections made_____

RADIOMETRIC

Instrument	······································
Values measured	
Energy windows (levels)	
Height of instrument	Background Count
Size of detector	
Overburden	•

(type, depth - include outcrop map)

OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGING ETC.)

Type of survey	<u></u>	
Instrument		
Accuracy		 ·
Parameters measured	•	

Additional information (for understanding results)

AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Type of survey(s)					
Instrument(s)	(specify for each type of survey)				
Accuracy	(specify for each type of survey)				
Aircraft used					
Sensor altitude		. <u> </u>	· . An light and a state of the second stat		
Navigation and flight path recovery method	I				
Aircraft altitude		_Line Spacing			
Miles flown over total area		Over claims only	W-124		





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> Mr. George Koleszar Acting Mining Recorder Ministry of Natural Resources Box 984, 4 Govt. Road E. Kirkland Lake, Ontario P2N 1A2



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 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario

 To:
 To:

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