



42A02NW0056 2.10973 MCNEIL

010

2.10883

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC VLF SURVEYS

KERR ADDISON INC.

McNEIL PROJECT

McNEIL TOWNSHIP

FEBRUARY 1988

RECEIVED

MAR 04 1988

MINING LANDS SECTION



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LIST OF MAPS

- a) Localisation Map
- b) Total Magnetic Field Contour Map
- c) Electromagnetic VLF Profile Map

I - INTRODUCTION:

Within the framework of an extensive program, a magnetic survey and an electromagnetic VLF survey were carried out by the personnel of Exploration Services Reg'd, on a property owned by Kerr Addison Inc. The work was conducted during the month of January 1988.

These surveys were intended to locate favourable stratigraphic horizons and also to outline anomalies that could indicate gold mineralisation.

II - DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

The property is located about 55 kilometers directly south-east of the city of Timmins, in the south-western part of McNeil township. A map, presented in appendix, shows the exact location of the claim group.

From the town of South Porcupine, an access road leads southwards for an approximate distance of 45 kilometers, then a secondary road leads south-eastwards for a distance of 12 kilometers, terminating at a small lake, in the north-central part of the claim group.

The survey was carried out on a group of 108 contiguous claims,
registered as follows:

843265	843264	857378	857379	857380
857381	857384	894542	894545	821607
821608	843266	843263	512361	512360
512359	857382	857383	894543	894544
821606	821609	821612	843262	512362
512356	512358	512580	512581	512584
531576	821605	821610	821611	821613
843261	512363	512355	512357	512583
512582	532585	531577	618724	618725
979749	979750	868278	868279	980006
511376	512354	512367	511501	511502
511503	531578	618727	618726	979752
979751	868280	868281	980005	980004
511377	512353	512369	578934	578935
578936	531579	618728	618729	979753
979754	868282	868283	980001	980002
980003	843272	843269	666114	666111
935107	935110	935111	803479	979756
979755	868284	868285	980000	979999
979998	843271	843270	666113	666112
935108	935109	935112	803478	980010
980009	980006	980007		

III- DETAILS OF THE SURVEYS AND INSTRUMENTATION

The surveys were carried out over a grid of north-south lines, spaced 100 meters apart.

An EDA OMNI IV proton magnetometer was used to carry out the magnetic survey. This instrument has a precision of about 0.1 nT. Readings of the total field were taken at an 12.5 meter interval on all lines including the base line and the tie lines for a total of 172.9 kilometers. Diurnal drifts and magnetic storms were monitored by an EDA OMNI IV base station in order to correct the readings.

The VLF survey was carried out using a GEONICS EM-16 instrument. In-phase and out-phase readings were taken at every 25 meters on all lines, covering 159 kilometers. The NAA (24.0 khz) Cutler, Maine and NSS (21.4 khz) Annapolis, Maryland transmitting stations were used.

IV - DATA PRESENTATION:

a) Magnetometer survey:

A regional value of 58 000 nT was first subtracted from all the corrected magnetic values. The values were then plotted on a base map representing the grid at a scale of 1:5000, and finally, contour lines were calculated by computer. The contour interval was 200 nT and the final contour map, with appropriate title and legend, is presented in appendix.

b) Electromagnetic VLF survey:

Two maps, one for each station, of the VLF in-phase and out-phase profiles, are also presented in appendix. The vertical scale was selected at 1 inch = 40% and the horizontal scale is 1:5000. The most interesting anomalies have been clearly identified on the maps by thick dashed lines.

V - DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION:

a) Magnetometer Survey:

The contour map indicates many magnetically distinct geological formations. Contacts between these formations are tentatively outlined on the magnetic contour map.

In the south-east corner, bands of highly magnetic rocks strike north-easterly. These magnetic units, approximatively 100 to 200 meters wide could be related to gabbro rocks. Between this formation and a relatively non-magnetic formation in the northern part of the grid, there is a transition zone characterized by highly variable readings of intermediate intensities.

Many discrete magnetic features and abrupt magnetic discontinuities occur in the northern formation. The first feature appears in the north-west corner of the grid. Its circular shape and its strong amplitude suggest a small mafic intrusion. Secondly, there is a north-south magnetic feature that could be caused by a mafic dyke. Two sudden deviations in the dyke direction, imply late faulting. The third magnetic anomaly in the northern magnetic formation is a north-westerly striking narrow feature, interpreted as a fault zone. Finally, there are two magnetically uniform zones that invade the northern part of the property.

b) Electromagnetic VLF Survey:

The most interesting VLF anomaly coincides with the magnetic axis inferred as a fault zone. This linear anomaly, detected with both stations NAA and NSS, crosses 19 lines, for a total of 2.1 kilometers. The anomaly subparallels a former power line located 100 to 200 meters to the south.

The survey carried out with the NSS, indicates many other short anomalies also striking north-westerly. The profile map was investigated for inverse anomalies striking north-easterly but only a weak one was found on line 9E and 10E.

The NAA survey indicates an important east-west anomaly in the northern part of the grid. West of the main inferred fault zone, the anomaly amplitude is relatively strong and is spatially related with a deflection in the north-south mafic dyke. Therefore, the anomaly could be associated with another fault zone. The long anomaly wavelength implies a relatively deep structure. East of the main NW fault zone, the anomaly is relatively weak. Few other east-west anomalies occur in the central part of the grid, in the magnetic transition zone.

There is no VLF anomaly associated with the circular magnetic feature in the north-west corner. That rules out the possibility of massive sulfide mineralisation.

VI - CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

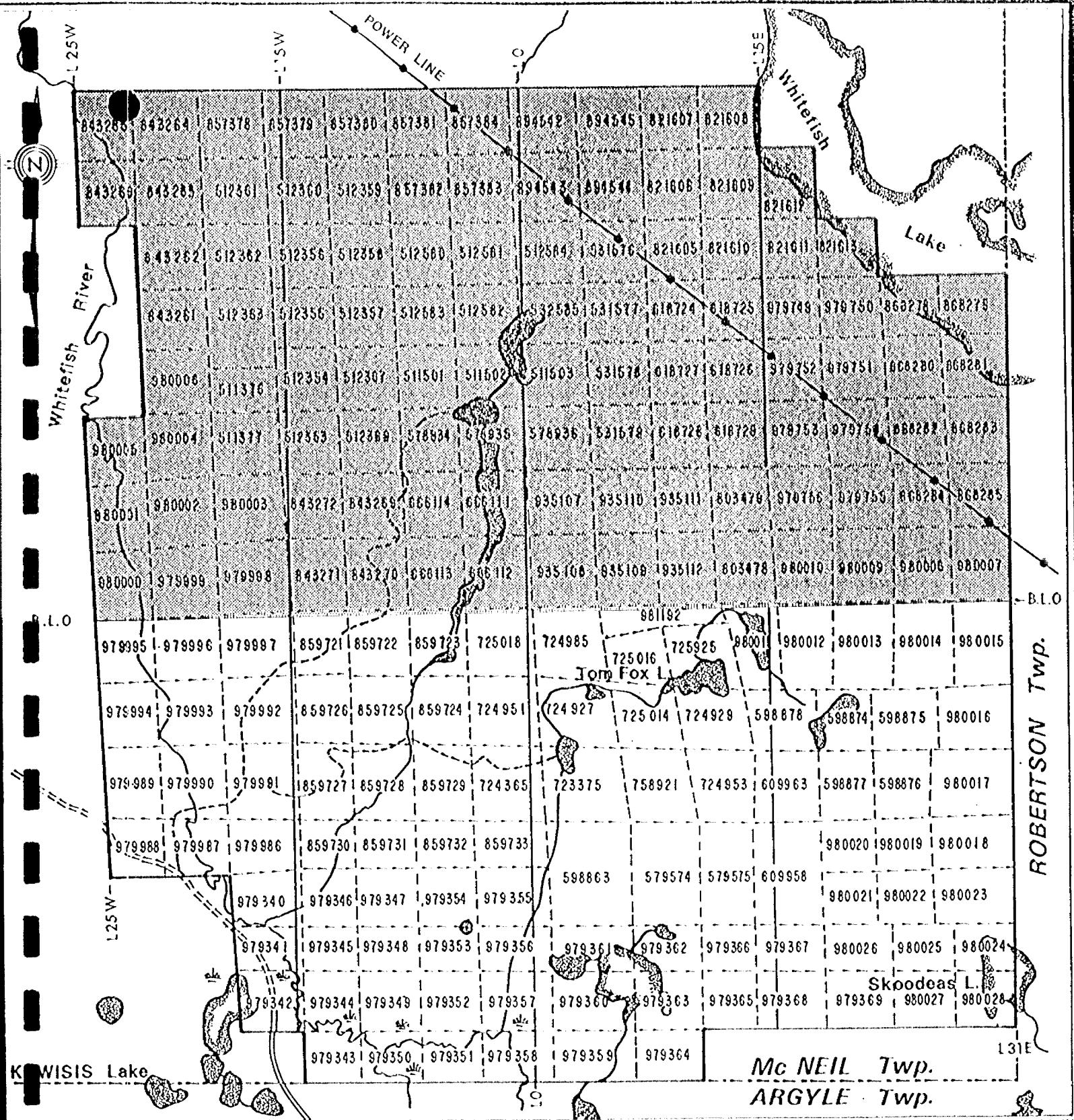
The survey has outlined some interesting anomalous zones that deserve more exploration work. A detailed dipole-dipole induced polarization survey should be carried out over the northern part of the property where the magnetic signature suggests volcanic rocks. The IP survey is intended to explore the main north-westerly striking structural zone and to test the east-west VLF anomaly detected with the NAA station, especially in the western part.

Four separations ($n=1$ to 4) should be used and an electrode interval of 50 meters appears to be a good compromise. Every second line, from line 14W to line 10E, between stations 32+00N and 17+00N should be surveyed in this second exploration phase.

Respectfully submitted,

Michel Allard, ing., M.Sc.





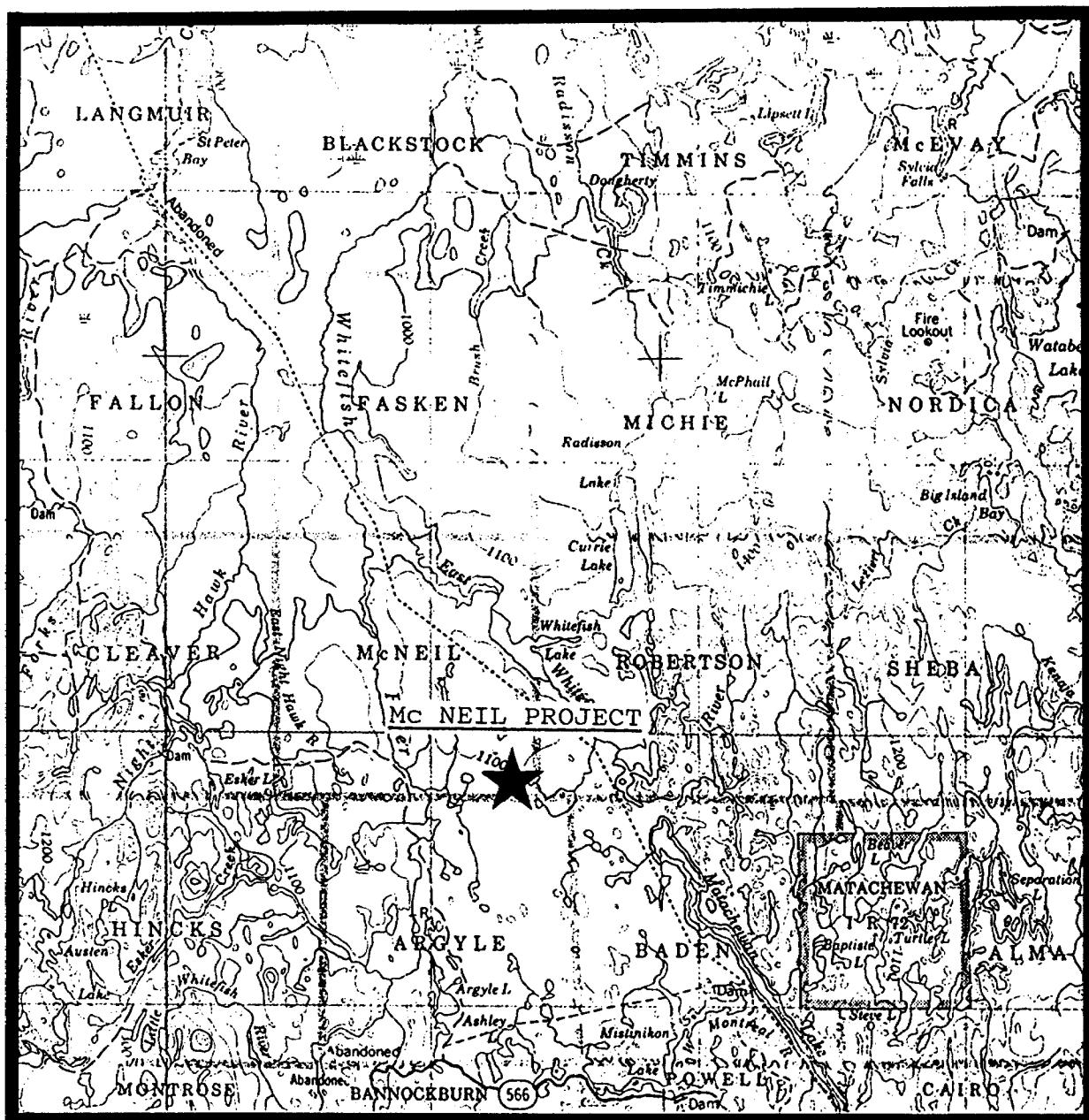
INDEX MAP

SCALE 1:31680

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 feet

500 0 500 metres

LOCATION MAP



KERR ADDISON INC.

MCNEIL PROJECT

MCNEIL TOWNSHIP

FEBRUARY 1988

SCALE: 1/250,000

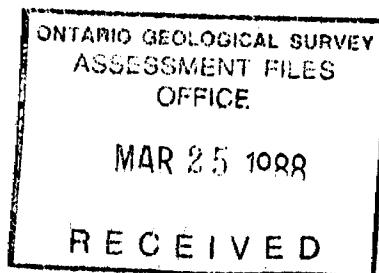


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I - INTRODUCTION:

Within the framework of an extensive exploration program, a magnetic survey and an electromagnetic VLF survey were carried out by SERVICE EXPLORATION REG'D, on a property owned by KERR ADDISON INC. The work was conducted during the months of January and February, 1988.

These surveys were intended to locate favourable stratigraphic horizons and also to outline anomalies that could indicate gold mineralization.

II - DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

The property is located about 55.0 kilometers directly south-east of the city of Timmins, in the south-western part of McNeil township. A map, presented in appendix, shows the exact location of the claim group.

From the town of Porcupine, an access road leads southwards for an approximate distance of 45.0 kilometers. Then, a secondary road leads south-eastwards for a distance of 12.0 kilometers, terminating at a small lake, in the north-central part of the claim group.

The survey was carried out on a group of contiguous claims, registered as follows:

843265	843264	857378	857379	857380
857381	857384	894542	894545	821607
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980003	843272	843269	666114	666111
979756	979755	868284	868285	980000
979999	979998	843271	843270	666113
666112	980010	980009	980006	980007
979995	979996	979997	859721	859722
859723	725018	724985	981192	725016
725925	980001	980012	980013	980014
980015	979994	979993	979992	859726
859725	859724	724951	724927	725014
724929	598878	598874	598875	980016
979989	979990	979991	859727	859728
859729	724365	723375	758921	724953
609963	598877	598876	980017	979988
979987	979986	859730	859731	859732
859733	980020	980019	980018	979340
979346	979347	979354	979355	598863
579574	579575	609958	980021	980022
980023	979341	979345	979348	979353
979356	979361	979362	979366	979367
980026	980025	980024	979342	979344
979349	979352	979357	979360	979363
979365	979368	979369	980027	980028
979343	979350	979351	979358	979359
979364				

III- DETAILS OF THE SURVEYS AND INSTRUMENTATION:

The surveys were carried out over a grid of north-south lines, spaced at 100 meters apart.

An EDA OMNI IV proton magnetometer was used to carry out the magnetic survey. The instrument has a precision of about 0.1 nT. Readings of the total field were taken at a 12.5 meters interval on all lines, including the base line and the tie line, for a total of 342.7 line-kilometers of data. Diurnal drifts and magnetic storms were monitored by an EDA OMNI IV base station, in order to correct the readings.

The VLF survey was carried out using a GEONICS EM-16 instrument. The VLF method utilizes for a primary field, the uniform horizontal electromagnetic field, which is generated by radio stations transmitting in the frequency range of 15-25 kHz. For this survey, the stations NAA (24 kHz), located in Cutler, Maine, and NSS (21.4 kHz), Annapolis, Maryland, were used. Vertical in-phase and out-phase readings of the secondary field were taken at every 25.0 meters on all lines. 316.0 line-kilometers were covered.

IV - DATA PRESENTATION:

To present all the data collected, it was necessary to divide the property in two regions. The Base Line is the boundary between the regions. A complete set of maps was produced for the northern region and the southern region.

a) Magnetometer Survey:

A regional value of 58 000 nT was first subtracted from all the corrected magnetic values. The values were then plotted on base maps representing the grid of lines at a scale of 1:5000 and finally, contour lines were calculated by computer. Contour interval was 200 nT. The final contour map, with appropriate title and legend, is presented in appendix.

b) Electromagnetic VLF Survey:

Two maps, one for each station of the VLF in-phase and out-phase profiles, are also presented in appendix. The vertical scale was selected at 1 inch = 40%, and the horizontal scale is 1:5000. The most interesting anomalies have been clearly identified on the maps, by thick dashed lines, and labelled. The presentation of the data is completed by a set of two Fraser filtered contour maps.

V - DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION:

a) Magnetometer Survey:

The contour map indicates many magnetically distinct geological formations. Contacts between these formations are tentatively outlined on the magntic contour map.

NORTHERN REGION:

In the south-east corner, formation #7 consists of bands of highly magnetic rocks, striking north-easterly. The individual units, approximatively 100 to 200 meters wide, could be related to gabbro, diorite or lamprophyre dykes. Between this formation and the relatively non-magnetic formation in the northern part of the grid, there is a transition zone, (#6), characterized by highly variable readings of intermediate intensities. Formations #1 and #6 could be mafic volcanic rocks of different magnetic susceptibility.

Many discrete magnetic features and abrupt magnetic discontinuities occur in the northern formation. The first feature, (#2), appears in the north-west corner of the grid. Its circular shape and its strong amplitude suggest a small mafic intrusion. Secondly, there is a north-south magnetic feature, (#4), that could be related to a mafic dyke. Two sudden deviations in the dyke direction, imply late faulting. The third magnetic anomaly in the northern magnetic formation, is a north westerly striking narrow feature, interpreted

as a fault zone. Finally, the north-eastern part of the property is invaded by two magnetically uniform zones, (#3 and #5), likely related to felsic intrusive rocks.

SOUTHERN REGION:

The southern contact of formation #7, appears to be mainly outlined by the 1000 nT contour lines. South of formation #7, the readings present a much more uniform pattern, except for a few east-west elongated areas, labelled as magnetic formation #9. This formation, characterized by readings reaching 2 000 nT, appears to be discontinuous and is probably composed of numerous thin horizons of moderately magnetic rocks. Many small zones of low readings are often intermixed or juxtaposed with the high magnetic readings.

Formation #7, is surrounded by a non-magnetic formation, (#8). A thin dyke, striking north-north-east, can be identified from line 600W on TL3000S to line 400W at station 20+75S.

b) **Electromagnetic VLF Survey;**

NORTHERN REGION:

The most interesting VLF anomaly appears in the north-east part of the property. The anomaly NA1, detected with both stations, NAA and NSS, crosses 19 lines, for a total of 2.1 kilometers and coincides with the magnetic axis, inferred as a fault zone. This linear anomaly subparallels a former power line, located 100 to 200 meters to the south.

The survey carried out, using station NAA, indicates two important east-west anomalies (NB1 and NB2). West of the main inferred fault zone (NA1), the anomaly NB1 amplitude is relatively strong and is spatially related with a deflection in the north-south mafic dyke. Therefore, the NB1 could be associated with a late fault zone. The long anomaly wavelength implies a relatively deep structure. East of the NA1 anomaly, the anomaly NB2 is relatively weak.

Few series of east-west anomalies (NCs, NDs and NEs) occur in the central part of the grid, in the magnetic formation #6. Since their directions point mainly towards the NAA transmitting station, current channelling in the overburden, is the most likely explanation for most of these short anomalies.

There is no VLF anomaly associated with circular magnetic feature #2. That rules out the possibility of massive sulfide mineralization.

The survey carried out with the NSS, indicates many other short anomalies. The profile map was investigated for reverse anomalies, striking north-easterly, but only a weak one, (N2B), was found on lines 9E and 10E.

SOUTHERN SECTION:

Many short anomalous zones have been detected. Since the electro-magnetic coupling with east-west geological features is optimum with station NAA, compared to station NSS, the survey using NAA produces better defined anomalies than NSS. However, none appear to really coincide with magnetic feature, and each anomaly should be studied separately, with respect to the known topography and geology.

VI - CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The survey has outlined, at least, two interesting anomalous zones that deserve more exploration work.

- 1) A detailed dipole-dipole induced polarization (IP) survey, should be carried out over the northern part of the property, where the magnetic signature suggest mafic volcanic and felsic intrusive rocks. The IP survey is intended to explore the main north-westerly NA1 striking structural zone and to test the east-west VLF anomalies NB1 and NB2.

Four separations ($n=1$ to $n=4$) should be used, and an electrode interval of 50.0 meters appears to be a good compromise. It is suggested that every second line, from line 14W to line 10E, between stations 32+00N and 17+00N, be surveyed.

2) A second interesting zone lies in the central part of the southern section of the property. Geological contacts (between magnetic formations #7, #8 and #9), and small scale magnetic discontinuities, should be examined carefully. It is recommended that the same type of IP survey, be carried out between the Base Line and the Tie-line 16+75S, across the entire grid.

Finally, the present magnetic and electromagnetic VLF surveys provide an excellent support for a detailed geological study, which could help in the future exploration programs.

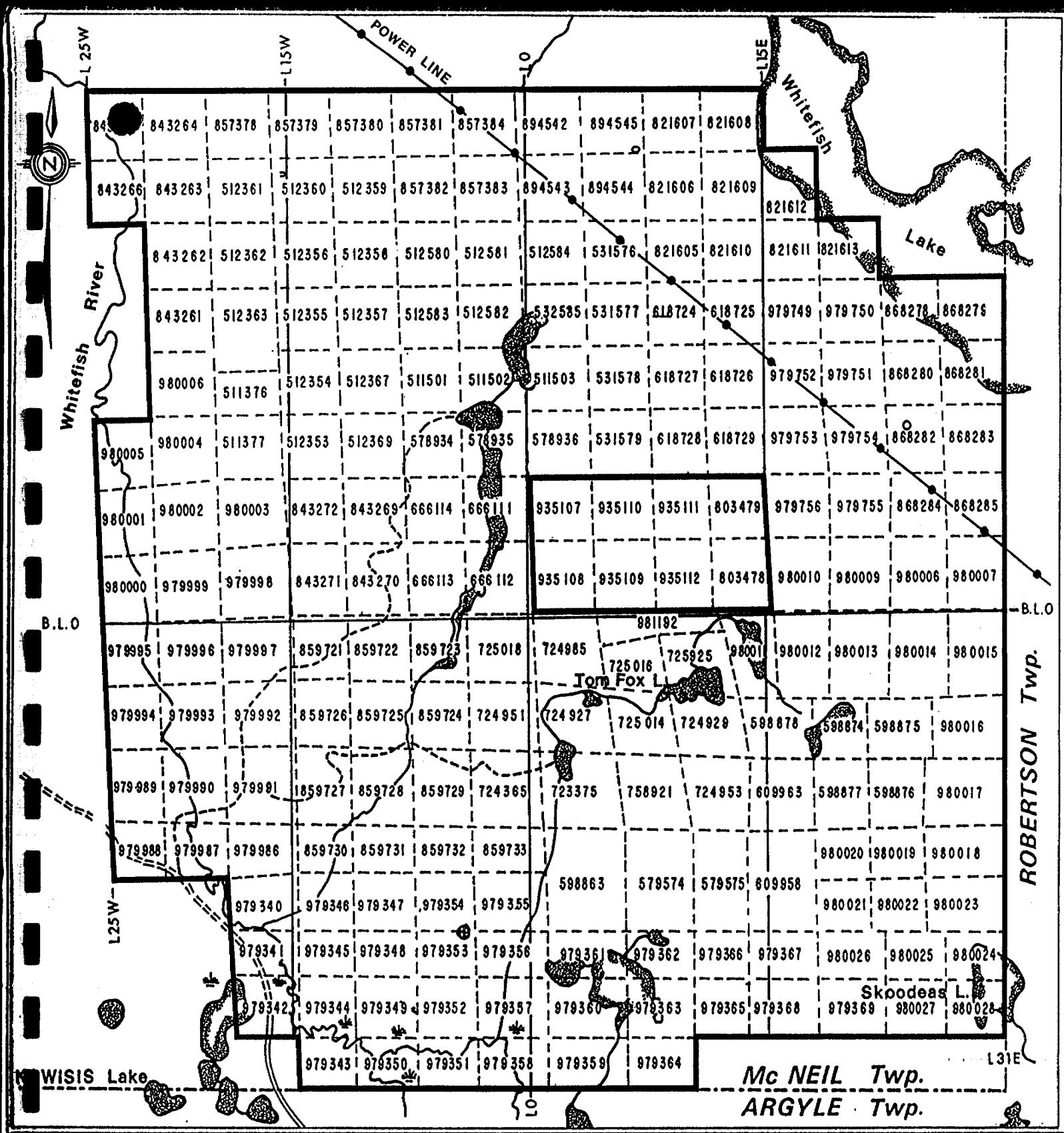
Respectfully submitted,

Michel Allard, ing. M.Sc.



LIST OF MAPS

- 1) Index Map
- 2) Location Map
- 3) Total Magnetic Field Contour Map, North Grid
- 4) Total Magnetic Field Contour Map, South Grid
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Region North of the Base Line
- 6) Electromagnetic VLF Profile Map, Station NAA,
Region South of the Base Line
- 7) Electromagnetic VLF Profile Map, Station NSS,
Region North of the Base Line
- 8) Electromagnetic VLF Profile Map, Station NSS,
Region South of the Base Line
- 9) Electromagnetic Fraser Filtered VLF Contour Map,
Station NAA, Region North of the Base Line
- 10) Electromagnetic Fraser Filtered VLF Contour Map,
Station NAA, Region South of the Base Line



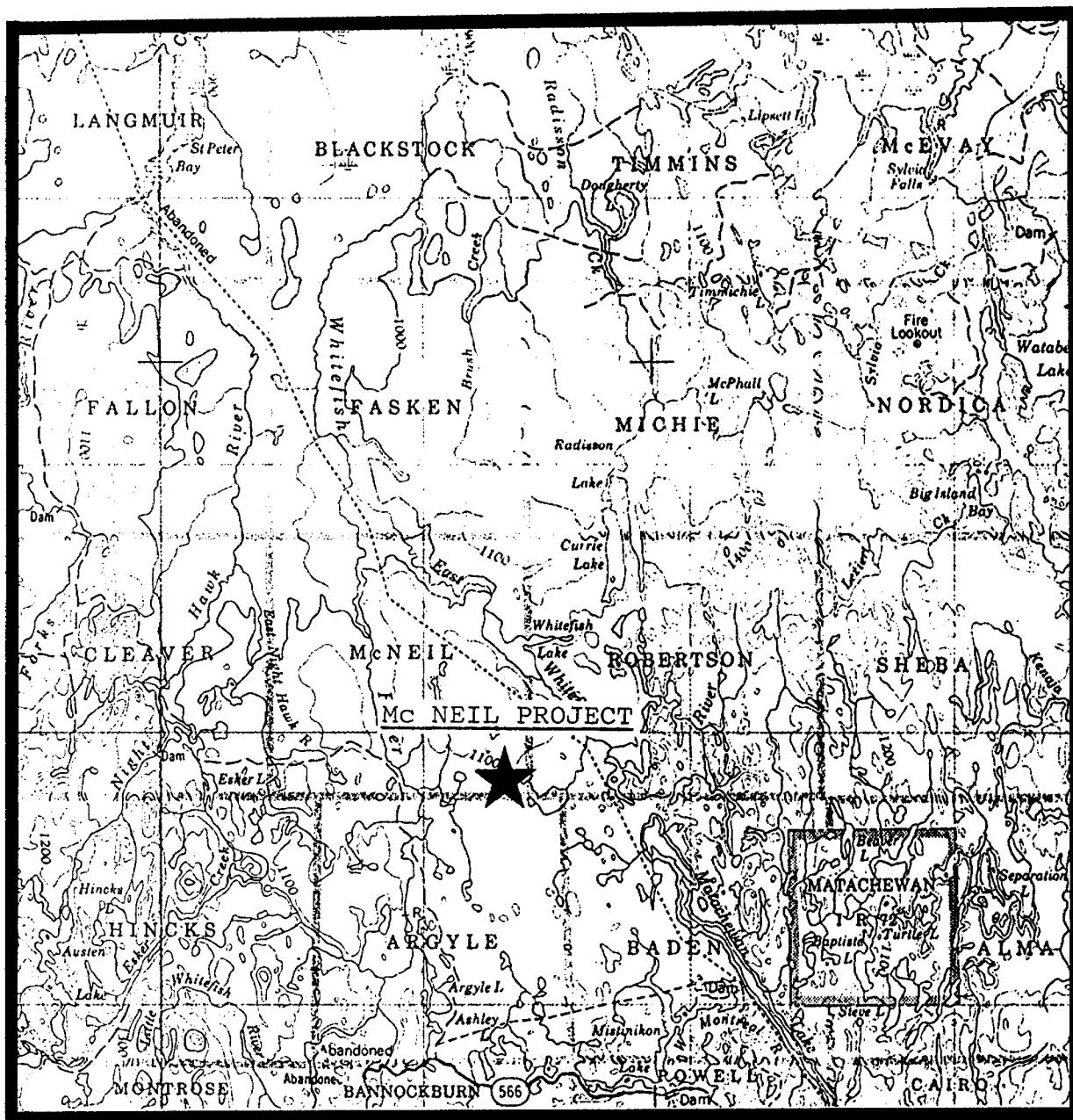
INDEX MAP

SCALE 1:31680

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 feet

500 0 500 metres

LOCATION MAP



KERR ADDISON INC.

McNEIL PROJECT

McNEIL TOWNSHIP

FEBRUARY 1988

SCALE: 1/250,000



Ontario

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines



42A02NW0056 2.10973 MCNEIL

900

July 11, 1988

AMENDED

Your file: W8808-30
Our file: 2.10973

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
4 Government Road East
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 1A2

Dear Sir:

Re: Notice of Intent dated June 24, 1988
Geophysical (Electromagnetic & Magnetometer) Survey
submitted on Mining Claims L 843261 et al
in the Township of McNeil

The assessment work credits, as listed with the above-mentioned
Notice of Intent, have been approved as of the above date.

Please inform the recorded holder of these mining claims and so
indicate on your records.

Yours sincerely,

W.R. Cowan, Manager
Mining Lands Section
Mines & Minerals Division

Whitney Block, Room 6610
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Telephone: (416) 965-4888

OK DK:p1
Enclosure

cc: Mr. G.H. Ferguson
Mining and Lands Commissioner
Toronto, Ontario

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
ASSESSMENT FILES
OFFICE

JUL 21 1988

R E C E I V E D

Resident Geologist
Kirkland Lake, Ontario

Kerr Addison Mines Limited
P.O. Box 91
Commerce Court West
Toronto, Ontario
M5L 1C7



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

L M.

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

DOCUMENT NO.

W8803-030

MNR 29

1/5

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

Type of Survey(s)

The Mining Act 2/10973

Township or Area

McNeil

VLF EM + MAGNETOMETER

Claim Holder(s) P. Kohoutsky - K20025, J. Auld - K20068, S.K. Berndt - K20067

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD. LIMITED

Address Manville Canada Inc. - T1330, L. Westley - K10935, J. Harris - K20066

P.O. Box 91 Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ont M5L 1C7

Survey Company

SERVICES EXPLORATION

Date of Survey (from & to)

04 Day | 01 Mo. | 88 Yr. | 18 Day | 01 Mo. | 88 Yr.

Total Miles of Line Cut

43

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report)

E. Chartre, 715 Boulevard Quebec, C.P. 428, Rouyn-Noranda, Q.C.

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions

For first survey:

Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)

Geophysical

Days per Claim

- Electromagnetic

40

- Magnetometer

20

For each additional using the same grid:

Enter 20 days (for each)

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FEB 08 1988

Geochemical

Days per Claim

Man Days

MINING LANDS SECTION

Geophysical

Days per Claim

Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here

- Electromagnetic

- Magnetometer

- Radiometric

JAN 29 1988

Geological

MINING LANDS SECTION

Airborne Credits

Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.

Electromagnetic

Days per Claim

Magnetometer

Radiometric

Expenditures (excluding power, stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

FEB 1 1988

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures	Total Days Credits
<input type="text"/> \$	<input type="text"/> 15 = <input type="text"/>

Instructions

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

Date Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)

21 JUN 88 R.B. Conroy

Certification Verifying Report of Work

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

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying

R. Terrence Conroy, Box 1375, Sudbury, Ont. P3E 5K4

For Office Use Only		
Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Date Approved as Recorded
10,858	Feb. 1/88	.

Mining Recorder
M.G. Walsh
Branch Director
See Service Work Statement

Date Certified	Certified by (Signature)
20 JUN 88	R.B. Conroy

CURRICULUM VITAE

Nom: Allard, Michel
Adresse: 1 207, Boulevard D'Alembert
D'Alembert, Québec
J9X 5A3
Téléphone: (819) 797-2140
N.A.S.: 247-821-374
Date de naissance: 58-18-07

FORMATION SCOLAIRE

Institution	Cours	Diplôme	Année
Séminaire de Québec	Sc. pures et appliquées	D.E.C	1977
Université Laval	Génie Physique	B.Sc.A	1981
Université Queen's	Maîtrise en géophysique	M.Sc.	1986

EXPÉRIENCES DE TRAVAIL

Depuis 1985 Collège de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue

Fonction: Professeur

Au département de technologie minérale, j'enseigne diverses matières reliées à l'exploration minière telles la géophysique, l'initiation à la géologie appliquée, la géotechnique, la minéralogie et la pétrographie. Je me suis aussi impliqué au département quant à l'achat et l'utilisation de nouveaux équipements.

Été 1985 Corporation Falconbridge Copper

Fonction: Géophysicien de terrain

J'ai été employé durant l'été pour remplacer du personnel permanent de la compagnie en vacances. J'ai organisé et interprété des levés DEEPEM et Borehole EM dans la région de Rouyn-Noranda.

1981-1983

Explorations Noranda Ltée.

Fonction:

Géophysicien de terrain

Mon travail consistait à planifier, organiser, exécuter et interpréter des levés communément appelés DEEPEM et BOREHOLE EM pour divers bureaux régionaux de la compagnie Explorations Noranda Ltée. au Canada et aux Etats-Unis. J'ai aussi dirigé des équipes exécutant des levés de polarisation provoqué et interprété occasionnellement des levés magnétiques, V.L.F. et Max-Min.

J'avais également à concevoir des programmes informatiques facilitant et améliorant l'interprétation de diverses données géophysiques.

J'ai appris à travailler conjointement avec les géologues, les techniciens et les autres membres du personnel d'Explorations Noranda Ltée et à discuter avec eux des problèmes spécifiques à l'exploration minière.

Été 1980

Université Laval

Fonction:

Assistant de recherche

J'ai assisté le professeur, Dr. Maurice K. Séguin, dans l'acquisition, le traitement et l'interprétation de données paléomagnétiques d'une région de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. J'étais boursier du C.N.R.S.N.G. pour cet emploi d'été.

Été 1979

Gouvernement de l'Ontario

Fonction:

Programmeur

Je travaillais à l'élaboration d'un programme informatique permettant d'améliorer l'efficacité de "l'Air Ressource Branch" du Ministère de l'Environnement, quant à la prédiction et l'explication du déplacement des masses de pollution atmosphérique.

Été 1978

Gouvernement du Québec

Fonction:

Aide à l'usine

J'ai travaillé à différents endroits de la chaîne de montage des panneaux de signalisation routière du Ministère des transports.

Été 1977

Roche et ass.

Fonction:

Aide-arpenteur

J'assistais le technicien résident pour tous les travaux reliés à la supervision d'un contrat de construction routière.

AUTRES EXPÉRIENCES PERTINENTES

Maîtrise en géophysique:

J'ai principalement acquis, au cours de mes études de maîtrise, une connaissance approfondie des diverses théories et techniques de géophysique appliquée. J'ai aussi pu perfectionner, en suivant des cours gradués reliés à l'exploration minière, mes connaissances dans les principales branches de la géologie.

Ma thèse de maîtrise, réalisée sous la direction du professeur Dennis V. Woods, consistait à organiser, exécuter, analyser et interpréter les données d'un levé communément appelé "GDS". L'étude faisait partie du projet LITHOPROBE dans la région de Kapuskasing.

Consultation en géophysique appliquée:

Depuis janvier 1987, j'ai réalisé de nombreux contrats d'interprétation de levés géophysiques pour différentes compagnies de services ou d'exploration de la région de Rouyn-Noranda.

ACTIVITÉS PROFESSIONNELLES

Je suis membre de l'Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec, de la Society of Exploration Geophysicists, ainsi que de l'Institut Canadien des Mines.

J'ai été président de l'association des étudiants en génie physique en 1979-1980.

Je suis membre du conseil d'administration de Ressources Halex Inc., une compagnie junior d'exploration minière.

LANGUES

Je comprends, parle et écris le français et l'anglais. J'ai aussi une connaissance de base de l'espagnol.

BOURSES

Été 1980

Bourse du C.N.R.S.N.G. pour un emploi d'été en recherche.

Année scolaire 1983-1984

Bourse de l'Université Queen's pour étudiants gradués.

Année scolaire 1984-1985

Bourse F.C.A.C. Fonds québécois de soutien à la recherche.

PUBLICATIONS ET CONFÉRENCES

WOODS D.V. et ALLARD M., 1986, Reconnaissance electromagnetic induction study of the Kapuskasing Structural Zone: implications for lower crustal conductivity, Phys. of the Earth and Plan. Int., 42, pages 135-142.

ALLARD M., WOODS D.V., 1986, Anomalous electromagnetic responses in the vicinity of the Kapuskasing Structural Zone, Conférence présentée à la réunion annuelle G.A.C., M.A.C., C.G.U..

ALLARD M., WOODS D.V., 1985, A reconnaissance electromagnetic induction study of the Kapuskasing Structural Zone, Conférence présentée à la réunion annuelle du G.A.C., M.A.C..

Michel Allard



88-03-14



Date
June 24, 1988

Mining Recorder's Report of
Work No. W8808-30

AMENDED

Recorded Holder

Kerr Addison Mines Limited

Township & Range Area

McNeil

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed	
Geophysical		
Electromagnetic <u>40</u>	L-843261 to 66 incl.	L-609963
	511376-77	723375
Magnetometer <u>20</u>	512353-54	724365
	512357 to 63 incl.	724927
Radiometric	512367-68	724929
	843269 to 72 incl.	724951
Induced polarization	857378 to 84 incl.	724953
	512580 to 84 incl.	724985
Other	511501 to 03 incl.	725014
	578934 to 36 incl.	725016
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	666111 to 14 incl.	725018
Geological	894542 to 45 incl.	725925
	531576 to 79 incl.	758921
Geochemical	512585	979986 to 97 incl.
	618724 to 29 incl.	980011 to 28 incl.
	821605 to 11 incl.	
Man days <input type="checkbox"/>	979749 to 56 incl.	
Airborne <input type="checkbox"/>	868280 to 85 incl.	
Special provision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	859721 to 33 incl.	
	979340 to 69 incl.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims.	981192	
<input type="checkbox"/> Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	979998 to 980010 incl.	
	598863	
	598874 to 78 incl.	
	579574-75	
	609958	

Special credits under section 77 (16) for the following mining claims

20 days Electromagnetic
10 days Magnetometer

L-821613
868278

10 days Electromagnetic
5 days Magnetometer

L-821612

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

not sufficiently covered by the survey

insufficient technical data filed

L-868279

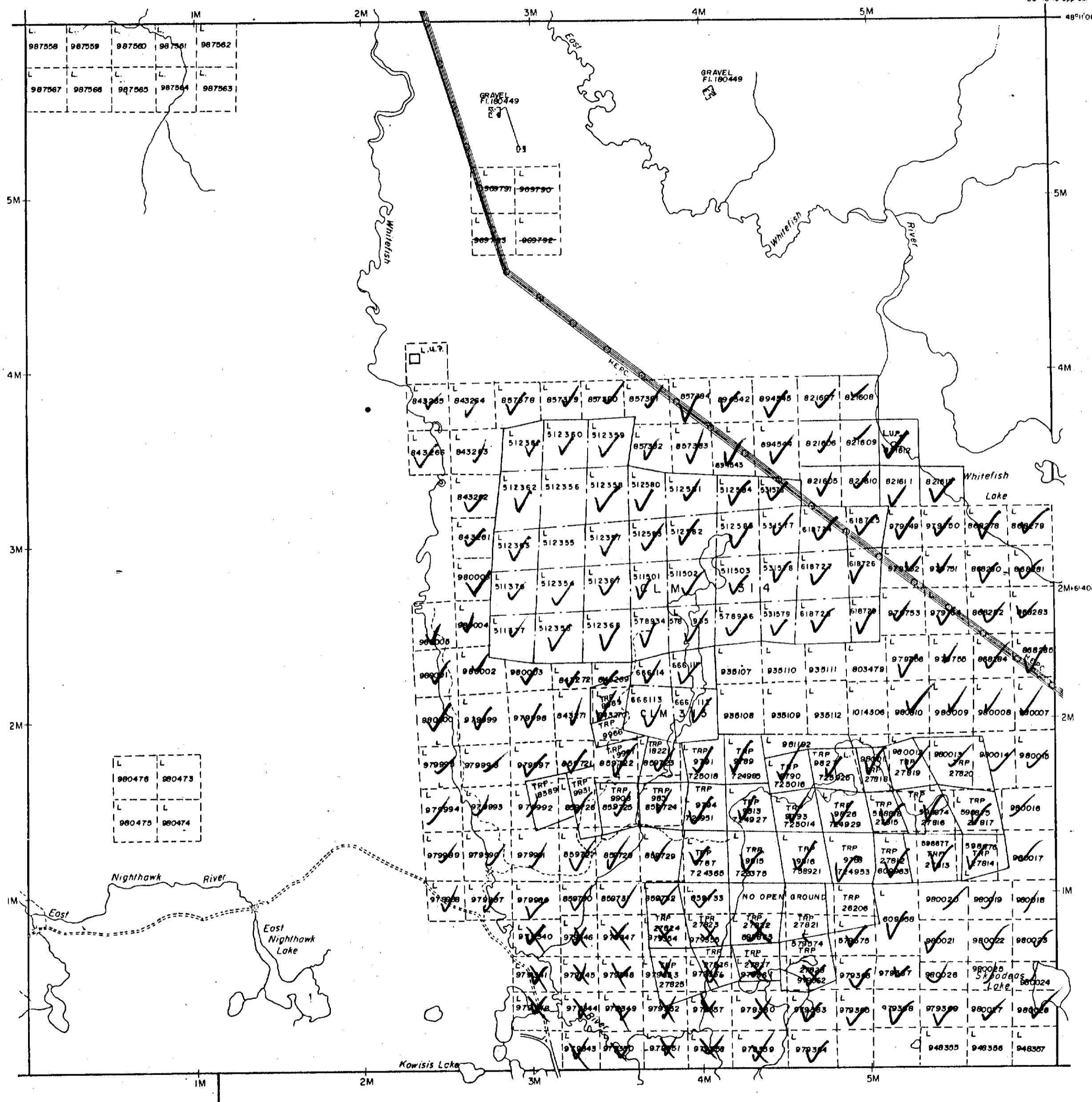
The Mining Recorder may reduce the above credits if necessary in order that the total number of approved assessment days recorded on each claim does not exceed the maximum allowed as follows: Geophysical - 80; Geological - 40; Geochemical - 40; Section 77(19) - 60.

FASKEN TWP M.280

NOTES

400' surface rights reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

CLEAVER TWP. M.269



ARGYLE TWP M.203

NOTICE OF FORESTRY ACTIVITY
THIS TOWNSHIP / AREA FALLS WITHIN THE
ONTARIO PAPER FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT
AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO FORESTRY OPERATIONS
THE MNR UNIT FORESTER FOR THIS AREA CAN BE
CONTACTED AT: 896 RIVERSIDE DR.
TIMMINS, ONT.
P4N 3W2
705-267-7951

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	(P) or *
PATENTED FOR SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	
LEASE	(L)
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L.O.
CROWN LAND SALES	C.S.
LOCATED LAND	Loc.
CANCELLED	C.
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M.R.O.
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O.
HIGHWAY & ROUTE NO.	17
ROADS	— — — — —
TRAILS	- - - - -
RAILWAYS	— — — — —
POWER LINES	— — — — —
MARSH OR MUSKEG	
MINES	

*used only with summer resort locations or when space is limited

TOWNSHIP OF

MCNEIL

MAP A DISTRICT OF
TIMISKAMING

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

SCALE : 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS (1/2 MILE)

DR.	D.K.	PLAN NO.
DATE	18 271	M.300

MINISTRY OF NORTHERN
DEVELOPMENT AND MINES



