GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on

MUSGROVE TOWNSHIP PROPERTY

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION

for

SHADRACK MINING LIMITED

TORONTO, ONTARIO

JOHN R. DOUGSONE..LT, B.Sc., P.Eng.

Geologist, Engineer

August 3, 1973

SUMMARY

The following report is the writer's evaluation of a base metal-gold prospect in Musgrove Township, south of Timmins, Ontario in the Porcupine Mining Division for Shadrack Mining Limited of Toronto, Ontario.

The property covers the southern end of an ultrabasic intrusive where it lies in contact with granitic rocks. Similar intrusives in the region contain several occurrences of sulfide mineralization containing nickel. There are at least two such occurrences on the property as well as a sulfide showing containing copper, silver, and gold in the granitic rocks. All of these are untested below surface.

Because of the base metal occurrences in what must be a favorable geological environment, the writer is of the opinion that there is a possibility of locating base metal, or base metal-gold, deposits on the property. He recommends, therefore, that a preliminary exploration program, consisting of ground electromagnetic and magnetometer surveys and surface sampling, be carried out on the claim group by the company.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of the directors of Shadrack Mining Limited of Toronto, Ontario, the writer examined a base metal-gold prospect in Musgrove Township south of Timmins, Ontario on July 29, 1973. The following report is the result of this examination as well as sources of information from the Division of Mines, Ministry of Natural Resources, including Preliminary Map P-810 Peter Long Lake Area, and assessment work reports on file at the Resident Geologist's office in Timmins. The report is an evaluation of the property as a base metal-gold prospect, and includes recommendations for an exploration program.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION:

The property consists of eight unpatented, 40-acre mining claims, a total of 320 acres. Four claims were staked by Robert Rousseau of Timmins, Ontario on December 12, 1972, and the other four claims were staked by Donat Clermont also of Timmins, on July 29, 1973.

The claim group is in the northeast corner of Musgrove Township, Porcupine Mining Division, in one continuous block. The northern boundary is ¼ miles from the Fripp-Musgrove common boundary. This is about 20 miles due south of the town of Timmins in northeastern Ontario. The following is a list of the claim numbers, their dates of staking and recording, and the names of the stakers:

Claim Number	Date of Staking	Date of Recording	Staker
P-366100	December 12, 1972	December 19, 1972	Robert Rousseau
P-366101	December 12, 1972	December 19, 1972	Robert Rousseau
P-366102	December 12, 1972	December 19, 1972	Robert Rousseau
P-366103	December 12, 1972	December 19, 1972	Robert Rousseau
P-372252	July 29, 1973	July 30, 1973	Donat Clermont
P-372253	July 29, 1973	July 30, 1973	Donat Clermont
P-372254	July 29, 1973	July 30, 1973	Donat Clermont
P-372255	July 29, 1973	July 30, 1973	Donat Clermont

The location of these claims are shown on the accompanying surface, claim, and geological map. Assessment work is due on the first four claims by December 19, 1973 and on the other four claims by July 30, 1974.

ACCESSIBILITY:

The claims may be reached from Timmins via a good secondary road which crosses the southeastern portion of the property, a distance of about 30 miles. Timmins is joined to Toronto, Ontario by paved highways and scheduled airliner.

Water is available in large quantities from both Donut Lake and Jules Lake which are on, or near the property. The nearest source of electrical power is Timmins, and the terminus for the Ontario Northland Railway is also in Timmins.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE:

The northern and western parts of the property, except

for the shores of Donut Lake, are covered by thin overburden and contain many outcrop. They are forested by jackpines, poplars and birch trees. The central and southern sections contain many swampy areas with tag alders, spruce and balsam trees. Here the overburden is somewhat thicker and there are few outcrop. There is one lake of the property (Donut Lake) lying almost entirely within claim P-366102.

The total yearly precipitation in the region, is about 30 inches of rain, and 123 inches of snow. The mean temperatures for July and January are 60°F and 3°F respectively, the climate being north continental in nature, with freeze up usually occurring in late November, and break up in late April. Ground geophysics should be conducted in winter on this property, when the traverses may be extended over the frozen lake.

HISTORY:

There has been a considerable amount of mining activity in this region in the past, during the few years following the discovery of the Kidd Township ore deposit, of Texas Gulf Sulfur Co. Most of this activity has occurred in McArthur and Bartlett Townships to the east of the property and led to the discovery of the Texmont deposit. Considerable work was done in Fripp Township to the north by Hollinger Gold Mines in 1962, several small copper-bearing sulfide bodies being discovered. Their surveys extended southward into Musgrove Township, down to Donut Lake.

Prior to 1957, shallow pits and trenches were blasted

into two sulfide showings, south of Donut Lake on what is now claim P-366103. In 1957, Kerr Addison Gold Mines did a geological and electromagnetic vertical loop survey over this area, and a conductive zone was indicated which coincided well with the sulfide occurrences. In 1960 Sogemines Development Co. did some additional work on the claims but, despite this, no diamond drilling was done on the property to the writer's knowledge. Also, no subsequent work has been recorded on the property.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION:

The property lies near the southwestern end of a gold and base metal bearing "greenstone" belt which extends in an east-west direction across northeastern Ontario. These zones of Archean rocks occur within the Superior Province of the Precambrian Shield and consist of isoclinally folded volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded by several ages of felsic and mafic to ultramafic plutons, and generally metamorphosed to the greenschist facies. A large fault zone, known as the Destor-Porcupine Fault crosses the region in an east-west direction, several miles north of the property and several subsidiary faults extend to the northwest and southeast.

Locally, the claim block covers the southern end of a lenticular, ultramafic intrusive which extends into Fripp Township for several miles in a direction of north-30°-west. It consists of dark green fine-grained massive peridotite with weak sheeting and is one of a group of ultramafic bodies

which occur in Bartlett, McArthur and Fripp Townships. South of Donut Lake, the peridotite lies in contact with a grey medium-grained granite, which apparently underlies most of the southern portion of the property. Near the contact, the grey granite contains dike-like pink phases which extend into the peridotite. Small quartz veins and stringers occur in both granitic types. A large medium-grained diabase dike, crossing the northern extremity of the property in a direction of north-70°-east, cuts both the felsic and ultramafic intrusives. A strong fault with a northwest-southeast strike, crosses claim P-366102, as evidenced by displacement in the diabase dike; the southwestern side has moved southeasterly.

Shallow pits and trenches south of Donut Lake, have exposed two occurrences of massive, or near massive sulfides, 300 feet apart, in the granite near the peridotite contact. The westerly showing consists of massive pyrrhotite (Fe_7S_8) about four feet wide--samples taken by the writer assayed 0.02 ounces per ton of gold. The easterly showing consists of massive pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$) about ten feet wide and disseminated pyrrhotite extending well into the peridotite. Grab samples taken previously from this showing gave from nil to 1.46% copper, with low values in nickel and gold, and contained from 0.84 to 1.16 ounces per ton of silver. The disseminated pyrrhotite in the ultramafic rock contains low values in nickel. Also, a band of disseminated, nickeliferous pyrrhotite about two feet wide, was found in the peridotite, west of Donut Lake.

The vertical loop electromagnetic survey of 1957 has indicated a continuous conductive zone, about 500 feet long, in the vicinity of the sulfide showings, south of the lake. Other weaker conductors were found in the general area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The ultramafic intrusive in the northern section of the property, is lithologicaly similar to those in which nickel deposits have been discovered in both Bartlett (Texmont) and Langmuir Townships. Furthermore, at least two occurrences of disseminated pyrrhotite, containing low nickel values within the intrusive, can be found on the property. Also, the copper, gold, and silver bearing sulfide occurrences in the granitic rocks, near the southern contact, have not been tested by diamond drilling despite their close association with a vertical loop electromagnetic anomaly.

For these reasons, it is the writer's opinion that an exploration program, designed to explore for nickel bearing sulfide deposits within and near the margins of the peridotite, and for copper, gold, and silver bearing sulfide deposits in the granitic rocks to the south, is warrented and should be performed by the company.

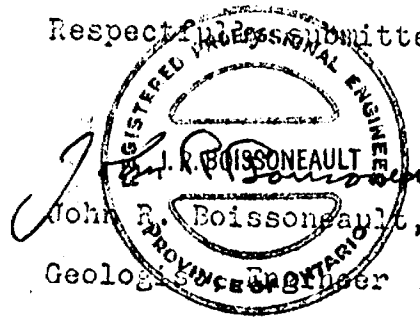
Since the ultramafic intrusive extends northward and is largely unexplored in Musgrove Township, it is recommended that the claim block be enlarged to the north, by staking three additional claims. Once this is done, the company should proceed in the following manner: first, picket lines should

be established in a north-south direction, 300 feet apart, and chained from an east-west base line with pickets erected at 100 foot intervals; secondly, a horizontal loop electromagnetic survey using a 200 foot cable, should be carried out along these lines; thirdly, a magnetometer survey should be carried out at the same time. If this is done in the summer, then only the land area can be covered, and the survey would have to be extended over the lake during the following winter. The purpose of these programs is to better define the anomalous areas in the vicinity of the mineral occurrences, and to explore for other anomalous conditions which might occur on other parts of the property. The company should also take channel samples in the known mineralized areas, and be prepared to arrange additional financing for diamond drilling, should this be indicated by the results of the preliminary exploration programs.

The following is an estimate of the costs of these recommended programs:

Line cutting, 12 miles, at $110/mile	$1,320
Horizontal loop E-M survey, 11 miles, at $120/mile	1,320
Magnetometer survey, 12 miles, at $75/mile	900
Sampling and assaying of surface mineralization	200
Staking and recording additional claims	180
Supervision, engineering and other costs	1,000
Subtotal	$4,920
+ 10% contingency factor	500
TOTAL	$5,420

Respectfully submitted,



John R. Boissoneault, B.Sc., P.Eng.
Geological Engineer

JRB/lb

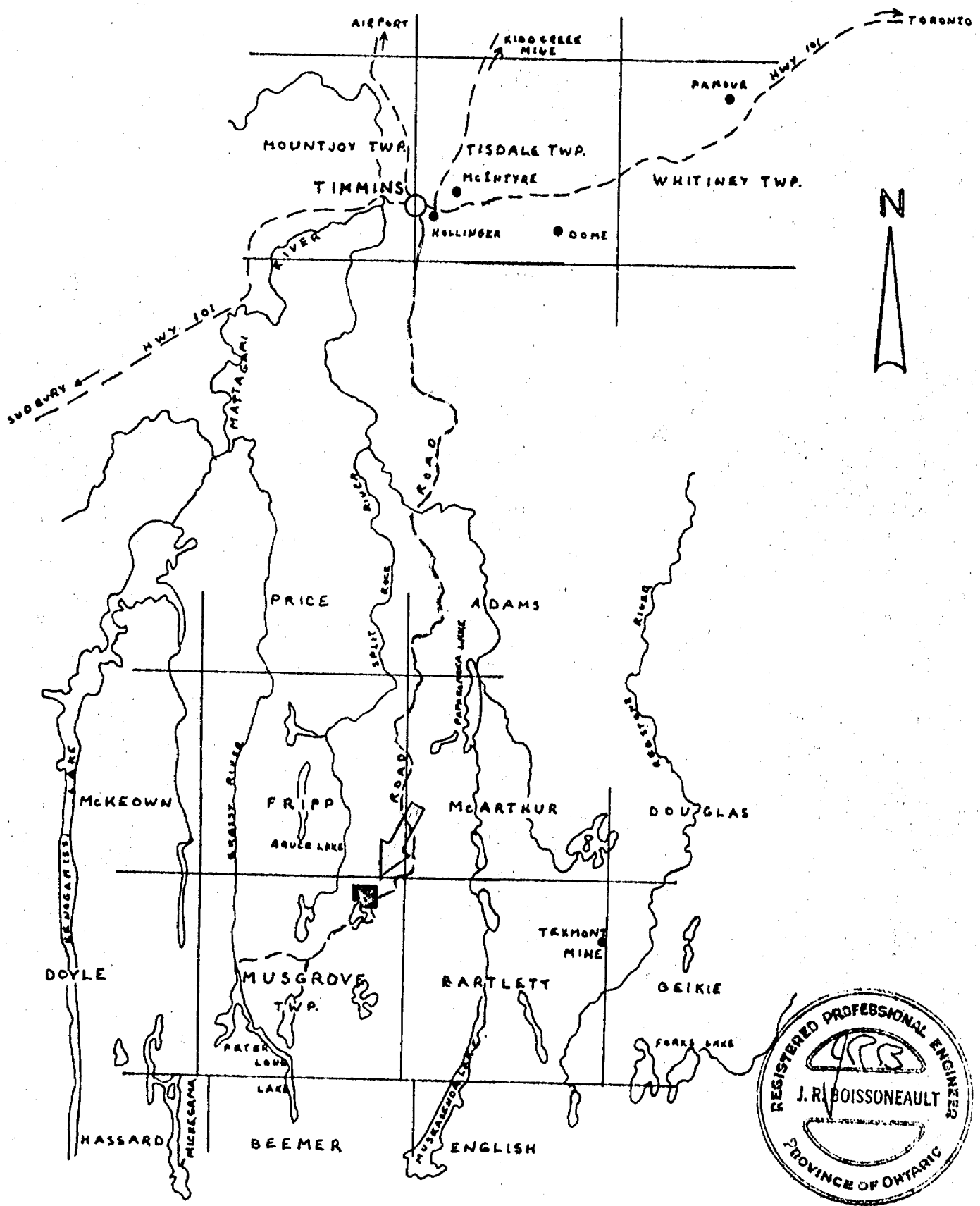
August 8, 1973

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

SHADRACK MINING LIMITED

MUSGROVE TWP., ONTARIO

SCALE : 1 IN. = 4 MI.



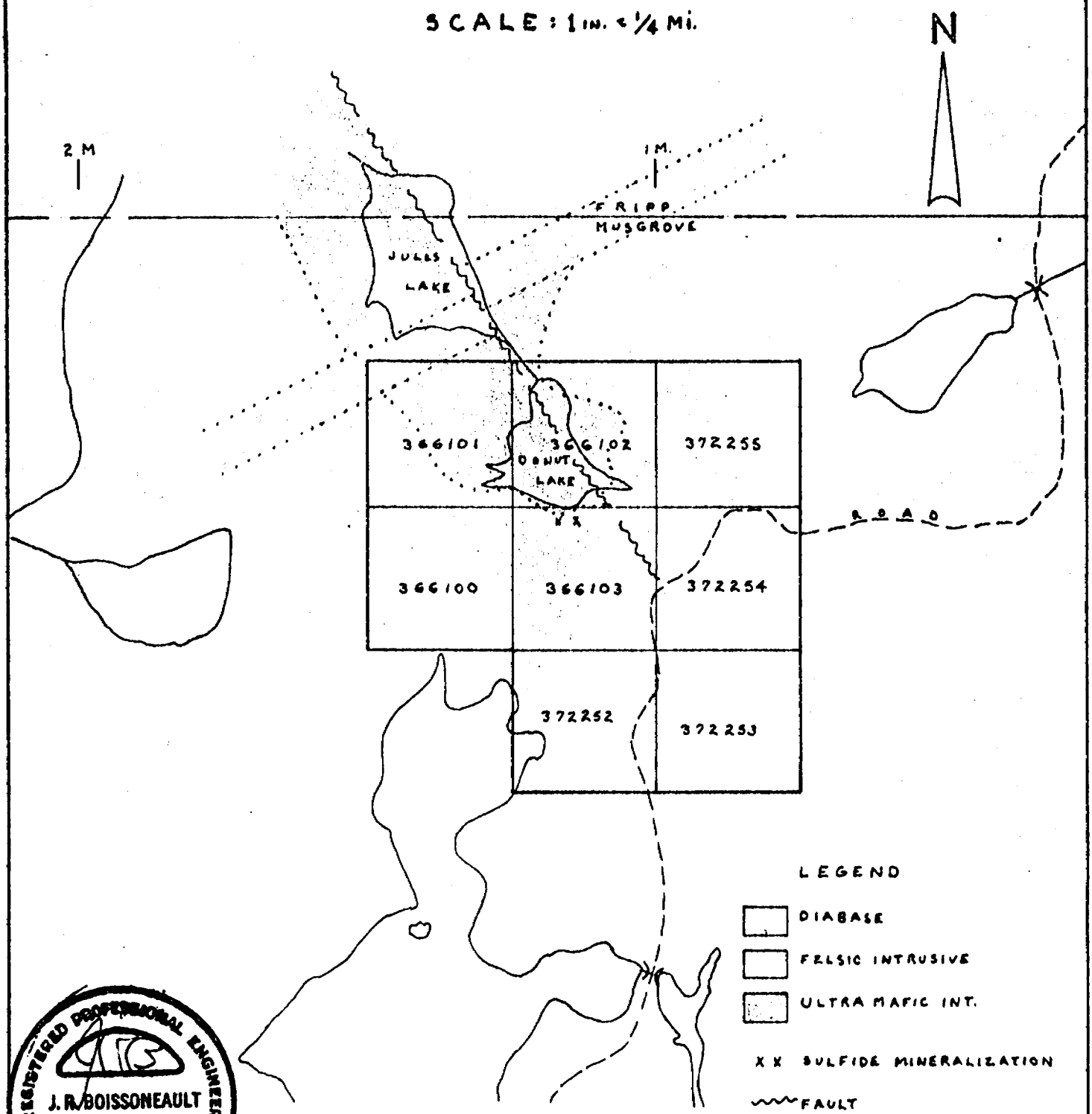
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J. R. BOISSONEAULT
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SURFACE, CLAIM, AND GEOLOGICAL MAP

SHADRACK MINING LIMITED

MUSGROVE TWP., ONTARIO

SCALE: 1 IN. = 1/4 MI.



REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J. R. BOISSONEAULT
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

R E P O R T

on

ELECTROMAGNETIC AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

on

MUSGROVE TOWNSHIP PROPERTY

of

SHADRACK MINING LIMITED

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

CLAIMS

P-366100 to P-366103

P-372252 to P-372255

P-373576 to P-373577

P-381496

John R. Boissoneault, B.Sc., P.Eng.

Geologist, Engineer

February 18, 1974

INTRODUCTION

During the period of January 10 to January 28, 1974 a geophysical field party executed an electromagnetic and magnetometer survey on the Musgrove Township property of Shadrack Mining Limited in northeastern Ontario. The field party, consisting of three men, was under the supervision of a professional engineer.

The survey grid consisted of north-south picket lines, 300 feet apart, as was previously recommended, a total of 11.0 miles. The location of the grid, relative to property boundaries, is shown on Plate 1 on a scale of 1 in. = 400 ft.

The location and description of the property is covered in a previous report entitled "Geological Report on Musgrove Township Property for Shadrack Mining Limited". Both the land and lake portions of the property were covered by the survey. The claims involved are listed on the title page of this report, and all belong to Shadrack Mining Limited.

The overburden cover over most of the property, is quite thin except possibly in the southern section, probably less than 50 feet, and there are several outcrops, most of them along the shore lines of both small lakes.

The land surface is undulating with small hills and ridges of moderate releif. One ridge runs along the eastern shore of Jules Lake and is probably a fault scarp. The two small lakes are shallow and have swampy edges.

A McPhar VHEM model-660 electromagnetic unit was used

for the survey and a total of 10.1 miles was covered. The horizontal loop configuration (loops horizontal and coplanar) with a 200 foot cable, was employed at a frequency of 2,400 cps. This method consists of two coils, one transmitting and one receiving, being moved in line at a separation held constant by a cable, along which is passed a reference signal. The inphase and outphase components of the resultant electromagnetic field are measured at the receiver and are expressed as a percentage of the free air primary field. Additional coverage was done over the anomalous areas using the same instrument with the lower frequency (600 cps).

A Scintrex MF-1, "fluxgate" type magnetometer was used for the magnetometer survey, with readings taken to an accuracy of ±10 gamma, every 100 feet along the picket lines. The 'tie in' procedure, used to correct diurnal variation, is included in the appendix. A total of 11.0 miles were covered by the survey. Additional readings were taken at 50 foot intervals in the anomalous areas. This instrument measures the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field, at the point where the reading is taken.

The purpose of the survey was to detect subsurface concentrations of metallically conducting mineralization, with anomalous magnetic susceptibility, which might occur beneath the grid covered, and within the range of the instruments. The majority of ore deposits in the Precambrian Shield occur as tabular bodies of "massive sulfides" which are usually distinguishable from the enclosing rocks by their

electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility. Unfortunately, anomalous electromagnetic or magnetic responses are also caused by concentrations of minerals such as graphite or pyrrhotite which have little or no commercial significance. These are not distinguishable from "ore deposits" by the geophysical means employed.

DISCUSSION OF MAGNETIC RESULTS:

The magnetic intensity readings and contours are shown on Plate 2. These show considerable variation across the northern half of the property with sharp irregular highs and lows. This section is probably underlain by remnants of a large ultramafic sill which extends northwestward into Fripp Township and as far south as the base line, between cross lines 15 West and 6 West. It is discussed in the previous geological report. These ultramafic rocks lie in contact with granitic intrusives which underlie most of the remainder of the property and reflect magnetics of lower intensity and less variation. Two large diabase dikes cross the property in a direction of north-70°-east as indicated by long linear intense magnetic highs. One of these dikes which is about 750' wide, cuts across the ultramafic rocks in the northern half of the property, while the other, which is about 300' wide, cuts across the granitic rocks in the southeastern section.

There is strong indication of a large strike slip fault crossing the property in a direction of north-30°-west as evidenced by the displacement of the linear magnetic highs and

by the abrupt termination of other geophysical features. This fault displaces both the diabase dikes and the ultramafic intrusive (east side northward) and is indicated on surface by a scarp along the east shore of Jules Lake. This fault appears to be itself displaced eastward, south of the base line.

Several small magnetic anomalies, three of which coincide with electromagnetic conductive zones, occur within or along the margins of the intrusive. The most interesting of these is a pair of strong lows of between 3,000 and 5,000 gammas at 100 South and 250 South on line 9 West, and an associated high of from 300 to 500 gammas to the east. Also of interest, is a high of about 1,000 gammas at 1100 North on lines 21 and 18 West, and a high of in excess of 3,000 gammas from 500 to 700 North on line 12 East.

DISCUSSION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC RESULTS:

The inphase and outphase components of the resultant electromagnetic field measured in the survey, are plotted as profiles on Plate 3. Examination of these, reveals five zones of anomalous conductivity, four of them coinciding closely with the previously discussed magnetic anomalies.

Zones 'A' and 'B' are both in excess of 300' long with east-west strikes and steep dips. They are in close proximity to the magnetic lows, south of the base line on line 9 West. These are both moderately strong anomalies, with inphase:outphase ratios of from 2:1 to 3:1, the tops of which are indicated as being within 20 feet of the surface.

Zone 'C' is a short anomaly, having been picked up only on line 21 West at 1100 North. It is strong with an inphase: outphase ratio of 4:1, and coincides exactly with a narrow magnetic high of 1000 gammas. The top of the zone lies about 50 feet below the surface.

Zone 'E' is a weak to moderate conductor, crossing line 12 East and 600 North and extending westward to line 9 East, (inphase:outphase ratio = 4:3). It coincides with a strong irregular magnetic anomaly of in excess of 3,000 gammas. The top of this zone is also about 50 feet below the surface.

Other anomalous electromagnetic responses were obtained during the course of the survey, such as conductor 'D'. These, however, are either weak conductors or they have little or no coinciding magnetic anomalies. In this geological environment, these anomalies must be considered of secondary importance since they are less likely to be caused by features of commercial interest.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The electromagnetic and magnetometer profiles for the anomalies on lines 21 West, 9 West, and 12 East are shown on Plate 4. On line 21 West, strong conductivity ('C') coincides closely with a magnetic high of moderate intensity; whereas, on line 9 West, two conductors of moderate strength ('A' and 'B') are located on the northern flanks of two strong magnetic lows. In the latter case, sulfide mineralization, containing base metals and gold, occurs at the surface, in the

vicinity of the anomalies; in both cases the anomalies occur near the edge of an ultrabasic intrusive.

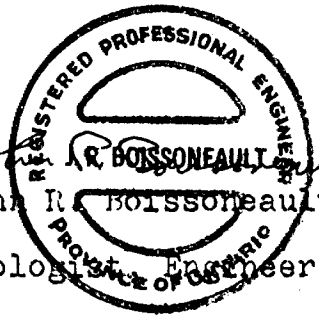
The shape and strength of the magnetic anomalies, and the nature of the electromagnetic responses for 'A', 'B' and 'C' are such that they are probably caused by metallic sulfides containing pyrrhotite (Fe_7S_8). Since deposits of this type, in this geological environment, sometimes contain nickel, and since occurrences of base metals including nickel can be found in the vicinity, the anomalies have strong significance and should be tested by diamond drilling. Anomaly 'C' requires detail geophysical work, prior to drilling, in order to ascertain length, strike, and dip; also, one additional claim should be staked to the southwest. Anomalies 'A' and 'B' can be tested by one drill hole collared at 100 feet north on line 9 W and drilled southward at -45° for 600 feet.

The conductive zone on line 12 East ('E') is somewhat weak but it coincides exactly with an intense magnetic high. These geophysical responses are consistent with those that would be caused by stringers and disseminations of pyrrhotite, which could contain nickel, and are also of some importance. The company should consider testing this zone by diamond drilling after some detail geophysical work is done.

One day of geophysical work and 12,000 feet of diamond drilling would be required to complete the recommended programs and would cost about nine thousand dollars ($9,000). Further drilling, of course, would depend on the results of these programs.

Other anomalous electromagnetic responses were obtained during the course of the survey, such as conductor 'D' on line 00, but these are either too weak or lack coinciding magnetic anomalies. They are of less interest since they are not likely caused by features of commercial significance.

Respectfully submitted,



JRB/lb

February 18, 1974

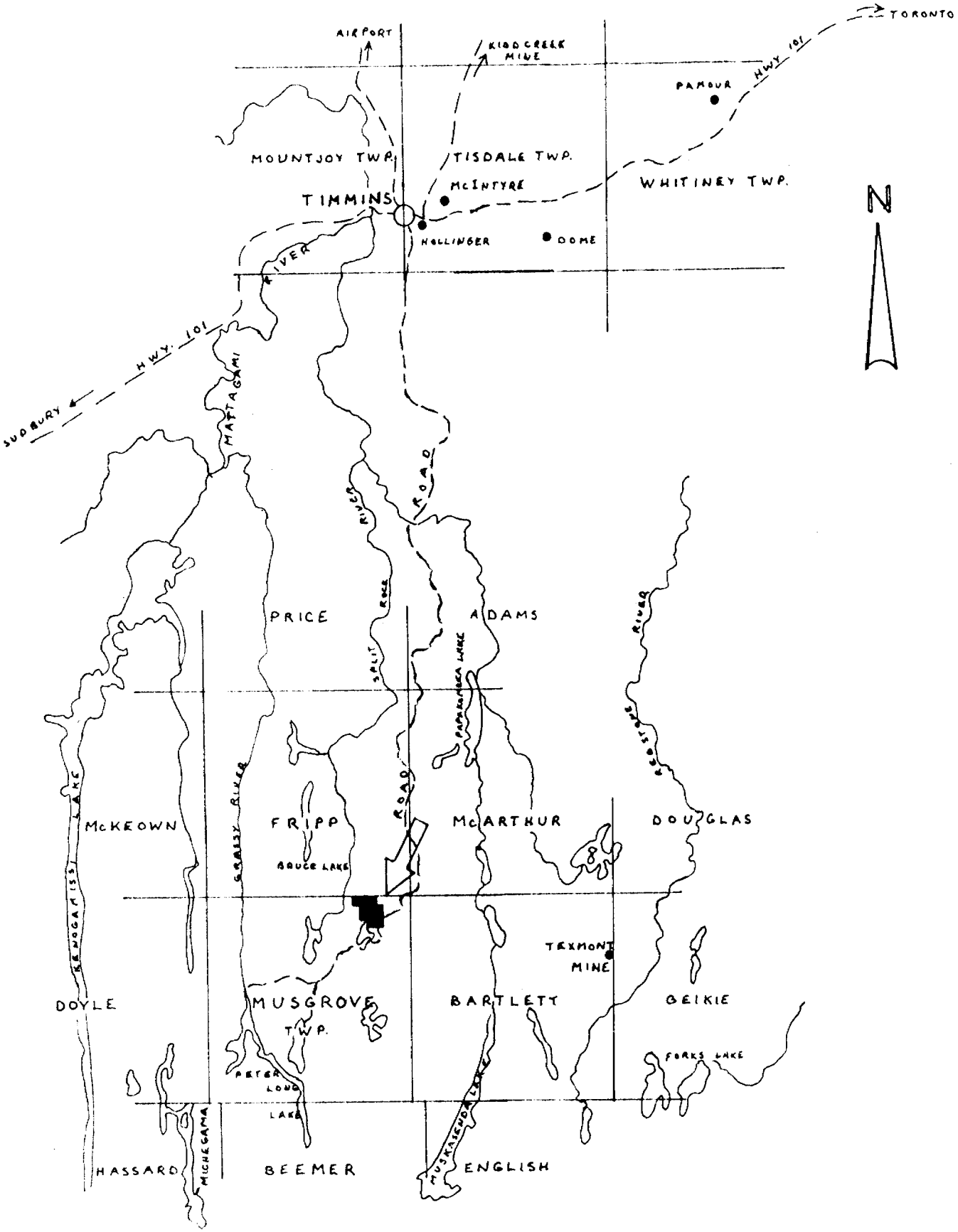
John R. Boissoneault, B.Sc., P.Eng.
Geologist, Engineer

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

SHADRACK MINING LIMITED

MUSGROVE TWP., ONTARIO

SCALE : 1 IN. = 4 MI.



Tie In Procedure to Correct Diurnal Variation

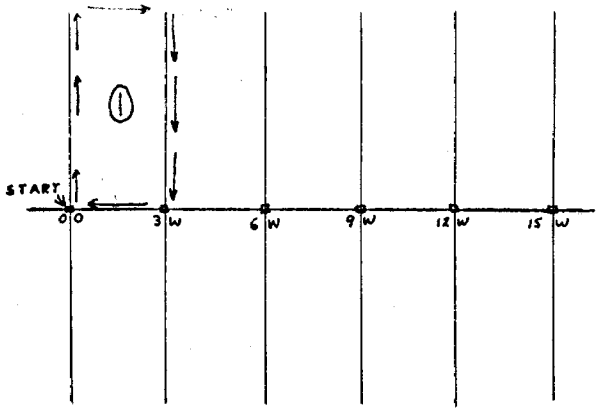
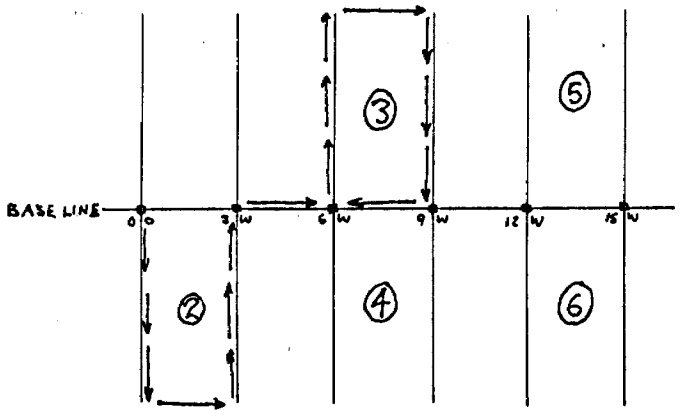


fig.(1)



fig(2)

The method used to correct Diurnal Variation is one suggested by D. S. Parasnis (1966) as being "sufficiently accurate for most surveys". It consists of repeating the reading taken at a base station after an interval of less than two hours during which traverses are carried out. Any increase in the repeated reading "d" is divided by the number of readings 'n' and each reading corrected by subtracting d/n . x (where x = the ordinal number of the reading). For example, if the diurnal variation was +120 gamma and 60 readings were taken, the correction for the 25th reading = -d/n . x or -120/60 . 25 = -50 gamma.

In order to extend this over the entire grid, the survey is done in loops (see map), beginning and ending at a base station on the base line and then tying in to the next base station, also on the base line. For example, when loop 1 is completed, base stations 00 and 3W are tied in. When loop 2 is completed, station 6W is tied in and loop 3 is started.

As a further check, when the last loop is completed at 15W, all the base stations are read on the way back. This is done as quickly as possible to minimize the effects of drift.

One makes the assumption that the change 'd' occurred at a fairly constant rate, and that the time interval between the readings is relatively constant.

The method allows reasonably accurate corrections, for drift in the instrument due to such factors as temperature changes, as well as, for diurnal variation.

John Bannerman

900

1314

PROJECTS UNIT

GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGIC TECHNICAL DATA

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 ELECTROMAGNETIC - MAGNETOMETER

Township or Area MUSGROVE TWP.

Claim holder(s) SHAWRACK MINING LIMITED
805-88 UNIVERSITY AVE, TORONTO

Author of Report JOHN BOISSONEAULT

Address 670 SPRUCE ST N. TIMMINS ONT.

Covering Dates of Survey JANUARY 10 - FEBRUARY 18 1974
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line cut 11.0 MILES

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	40
--Magnetometer	20
--Radiometric	
--Other	
Geological	
Geochemical	

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

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

DATE: FEB 27, 1974 SIGNATURE: John R Boissoneault
Author of Report or Agent

PROJECTS SECTION

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 2.740

Previous Surveys 63.9.92 E.M and geological performed 1957, 63.1190 geological + EM & mag differ. instruments performed 1962 diff lines & L.D.

Checked by _____ date _____

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH _____

Approved by _____ date _____

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH _____

Approved by _____ date _____

OFFICE USE ONLY

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
✓ P	366 100
✓ P	366 101
✓ P	366 102
✓ P	366 103
P 1/3 N.C	372 252
✓ P	372 253
✓ P	372 254
✓ P	372 255
✓ P	373 576
✓ P	373 577
✓ P	381 496

TOTAL CLAIMS 11

If space insufficient, attach list

Show instrument technical data in each space for type of survey submitted or indicate "not applicable"

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS

Number of Stations 583 Number of Readings 680

Station interval 100' EXCEPT IN ANOMALOUS AREAS (50')

Line spacing 300'

Profile scale or Contour intervals 1 IN = 20 % (specify for each type of survey), 100 gamma

MAGNETIC

Instrument SHARPE MF-1

Accuracy - Scale constant ± 10 gamma

Diurnal correction method RETURNING TO BASE LINE STATION AFTER COMPLETION OF A LOOP AND THEN MAKING PROPORTIONATE ADJUSTMENT OF ALL READINGS

Base station location BASE LINE STATIONS

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument McPHAR V.L.F.M. MODEL 606

Coil configuration HORIZONTAL - COPLANAR

Coil separation 200 FEET

Accuracy ± 1%

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

Frequency 7,400 c.p.s. (specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured INPHASE AND OUTPHASE COMPONENTS OF RESULTANT ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD

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

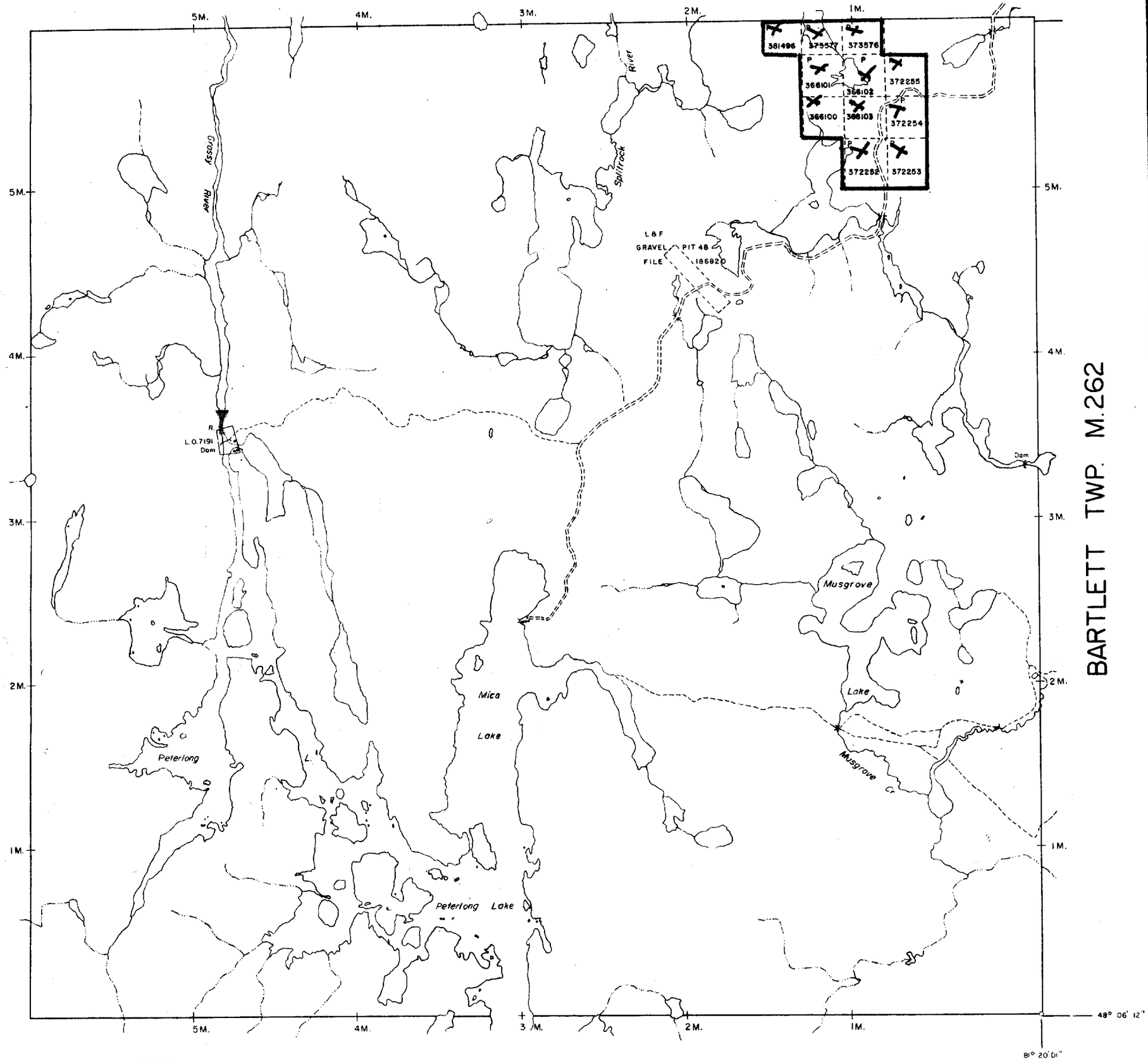
Type of electrode

FRIPP TWP. M.281

DOYLE TWP. M.275

BARTLETT TWP. M.262

BEEMER TWP. M.656



THE TOWNSHIP
OF

MUSGROVE

DISTRICT OF
TIMISKAMING

PORCUPINE
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 in Peterlong & Mica lakes assigned to HEPC LO 7191 File 1162 Vol 4

MINING LANDS
DATE OF ISSUE
MAR - 5 1974
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

File - 2.1427

PLAN NO. M.304

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

200

P.F.K.

PLATE 1

SHADRACK MINING LIMITED

MUSGROVE TWP. PROPERTY

ONTARIO

GENERAL PLAN

SCALE : 1 IN. = 400 FT.

N

30W 27W 24W 21W 18W 15W 12W 9W 6W 3W 00 3E 6E 9E 12E 15E

20N 20N

10N 10N

00 00

105 105

205 205

P-381496

P-373577

P-373576

JULES LAKE

C

P-366101

P-366102

DONUT LAKE

P-372255

E

D

A

BASE LINE

LOW

HIGH

B

P-366100

P-366103

P-372254

LAKE

P-372252

P-372253

LEGEND

CLAIM LINE

PICKET LINE

FAULT

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

CONDUCTIVE ZONE

MAGNETIC ANOMALY

DIABASE DIKES

FELSIC INTRUSIVE

ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVE

PLATE 2

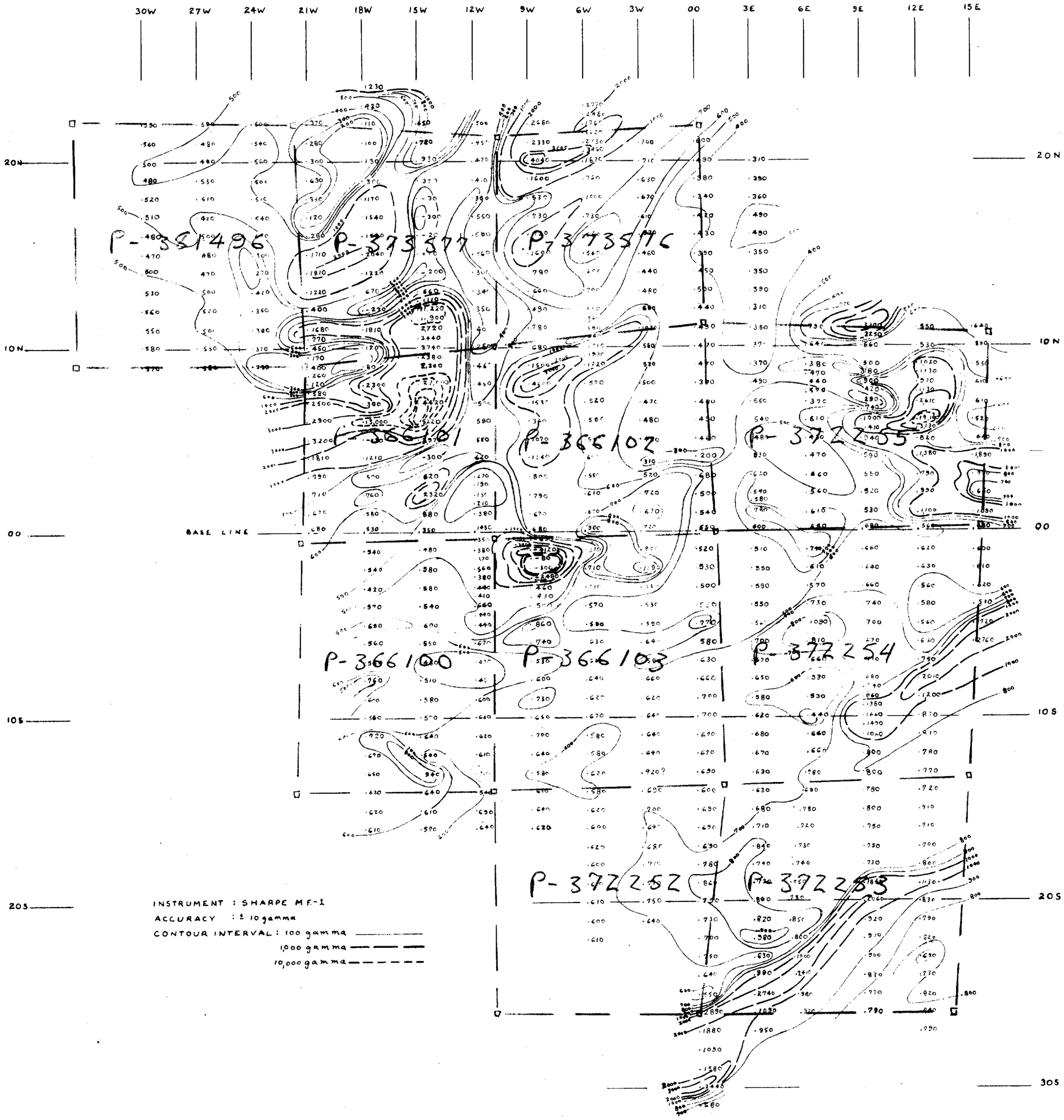
SHADRACK MINING LIMITED

MUSGROVE TWP. PROPERTY

ONTARIO

MAGNETIC CONTOURS

SCALE : 1 IN. = 400 FT.



SURVEY BY : J.R. BOISSONEAULT, FEB., 1974

PLATE 3

SHADRACK MINING LIMITED

MUSGROVE TWP. PROPERTY

ONTARIO

E-M PROFILES

SCALE : 1 IN = 400 FT.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J. R. BOISSONEAULT
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

LEGEND

INPHASE ——— · ——— · ———

OUTPHASE — — — — — —

CONDUCTOR △

N

30W 27W 24W 21W 18W 15W 12W 9W 6W 3W 00 3E 6E 9E 12E 15E

20N

10N

00 BASE LINE

10S

20S

P-381496 P-373577 P-373576

P-366101 P-366102 P-372255

P-366100 P-366103 P-372254

P-372252 P-372253

CONFIGURATION : LOOPS HORIZONTAL, COPLANAR

SEPERATION : 200 FT.

FREQUENCY : 2,400 c.p.s.

INSTRUMENT : MC PHAR V.H.E.M. (MODEL 660)

PROFILE SCALE : 1 IN. = 20%

+20% +10% +5 0 -5 -10% -20%

SURVEY BY J. BOISSONEAULT FEB. 1974

PLATE 4

SHADRACK MINING LIMITED

MUSGROVE TWP. PROPERTY, ONTARIO

GEOPHYSICS DETAIL

SCALE: 1 IN. = 200 FT.

LEGEND

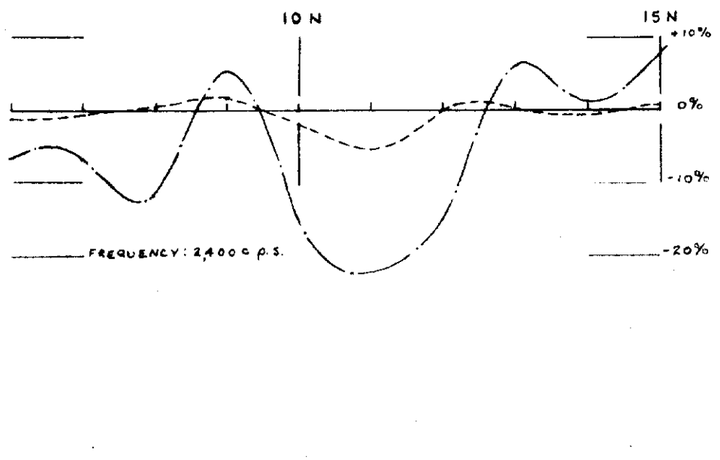
INPHASE

OUTPHASE

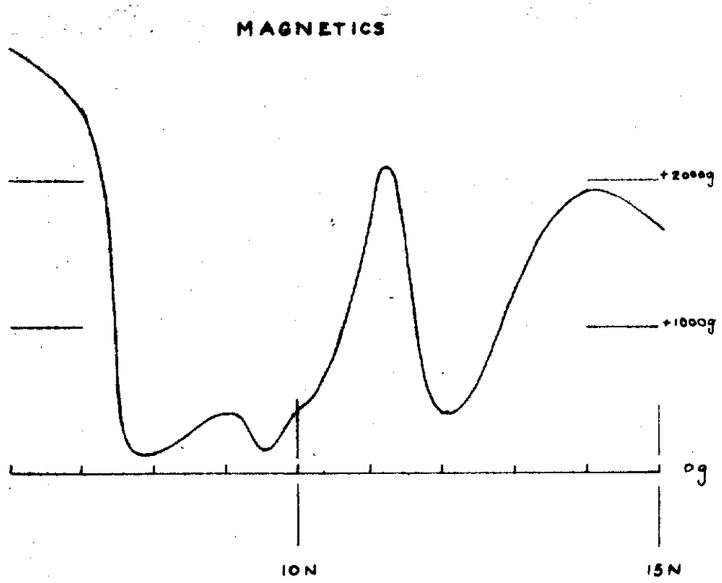
MAGNETICS

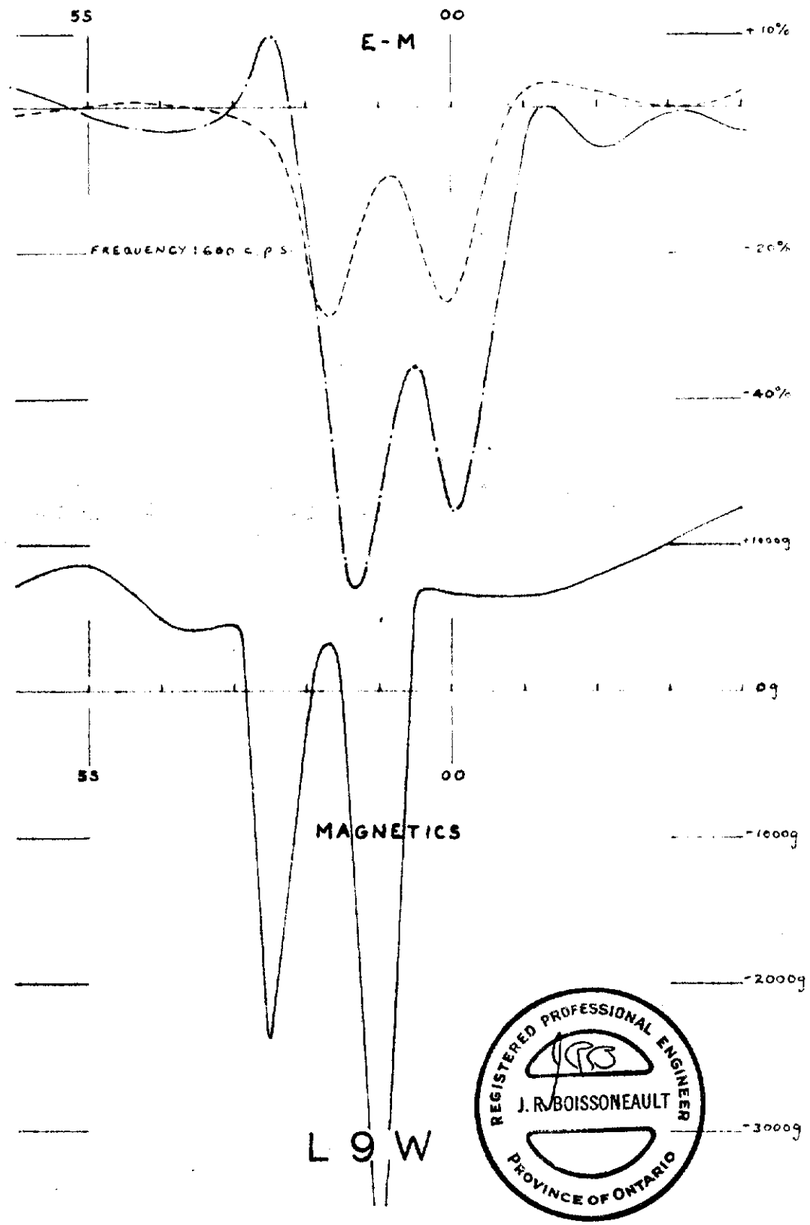
S N

E-M PROFILE

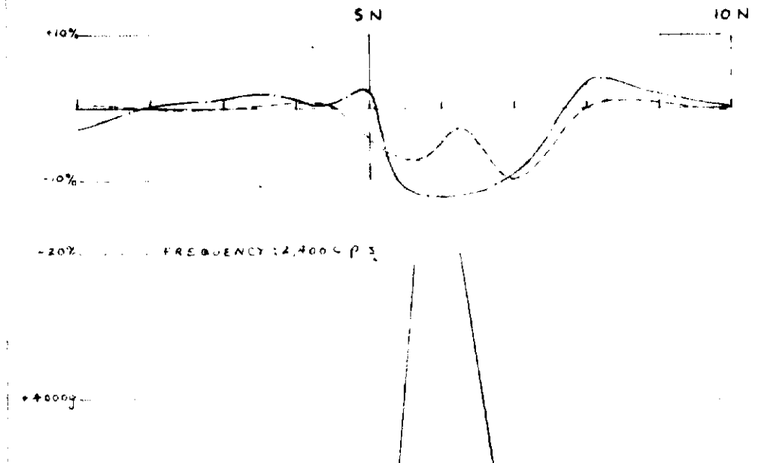


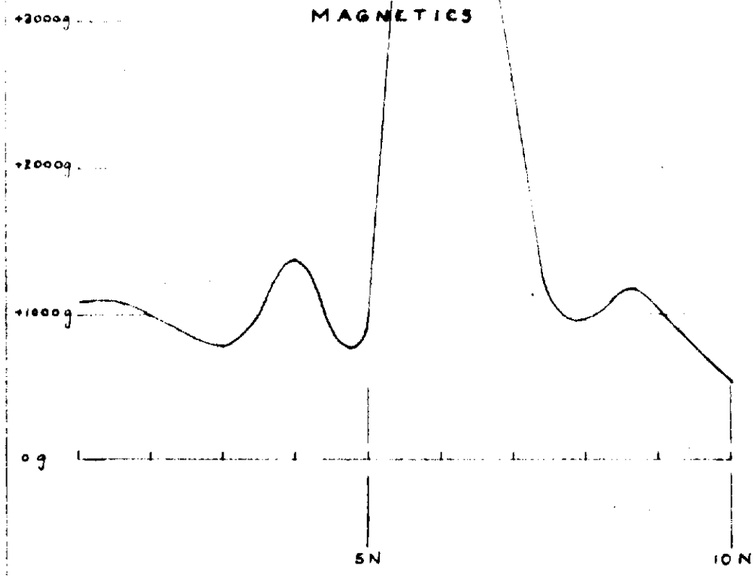
MAGNETICS





L 9 W





L 12 E

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