

1702



42A04NW0035 2.1093 REEVES

010

DEC 14 1972

PROJECTS
SECTION

REPORT
ON
MAGNETOMETER and ELECTROMAGNETIC
SURVEYS
of a

FIFTY CLAIM GROUP
SEWELL and REEVES TWPS.
N.T.S.: 42-A-4 & B-1
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
ONTARIO

J. A. KELLY, P.ENG
DECEMBER 8, 1972

1. PROPERTY:

Total number of claims - 50 unpatented mining claims
Recorded numbers - P-313442 - 450 inclusive
P-332184 - 203 inclusive
P-313436 - 437 inclusive
P-332556
P-332540 - 549 inclusive
P-332566 - 573 inclusive

2. LOCATION:

Township - Sewell and Reeves Twps.
N. T. S. - 42-A-4 and B-1
Latitude - 48° 12' N
Longitude - 81° 59' N
Mining Division - Porcupine

3. OWNERSHIP AND TITLE:

Mineral rights held by - John J. Johnson
112 Second Avenue,
Timmins, Ontario
Percent Interest - 100%

4. ACCESS:

(a) Summer - Highway 101 from Timmins or via light aircraft to Sewell Lake.
(b) Winter - As above

5. HISTORY:

Early exploration on iron formations was reported in the Groundhog River area as early as 1903. The first gold was dis-

covered and staked in 1915.

Following World War II, gold exploration resumed in the general area. Activity increased with the discovery of the Joburke Mines deposit in Keith Township.

Subsequent to 1950, other deposits than gold attracted exploration companies and syndicates to the district. Iron, copper, nickel, zinc, antimony and asbestos occurrences, deposits and prospects have been actively investigated. At the present time only one mine, the Johns-Manville, Reeves Mine is in production in the area. This asbestos fibre producer is located in Reeves Township about three (3) miles west of the Johnson claim group.

Previous exploration activities on or adjacent to the Johnson claims are summarized below -

1916 - Lampport-Lumbers Property:

Five (5) patented claims adjoining the present Johnson group. Gold was discovered in a quartz vein cutting sheared mafic volcanics. An assay of 0.02 oz. Au was reported from pits excavated on the vein. Other quartz stockwork and vein occurrences associated with shear zones are reported to contain various amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The last activities on the ground were reported in 1924.

1947 - Fawcett Property:

A quartz vein in mafic volcanics was trenched and drilled but no gold values were encountered. The occurrence is located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Sewell Lake and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Highway 101 in what is now claim P-332193.

1957 Canadian Johns-Mansville Mines Limited (O.D.M. File # T-647)

The company completed a geological survey of a 31 claim group covering most of the area now held by Johnson. The mapping, conducted on east-west lines spaced at 300 feet, showed the area to be underlain by mafic, amphibolitized gabbros and altered metavolcanics.

Metallic mineralization, where observed occurs as follows:

- (a) Minor chalcopyrite and pyrite in vuggy quartz veins.
- (b) Disseminated pyrite in phyllite zones in medium grained quartzites.
- (c) Excess magnetite in amphibolitized coarse massive flows and gabbroic intrusives.

It was also found that sulfide occurrences in general contained only low base metal content. In addition no alteration envelopes which could be attributed to hydrothermal metalization were recognized.

1971 Card Lake Copper Mines Limited (O.D.M. File # T-44)

Conducted a program of magnetometer. EM surveys and a short drill program on claims adjoining the Johnson block on the south and south-west. Geology is essentially the same. The Card Lake target was a high-grade antimony showing. Drilling data shows the main zone consists of antimony and copper sulfides in a (possible) altered tuffaceous sequence. Assay results were not encouraging.

6. GENERAL GEOLOGY:

As previously mentioned much of the claim area was mapped by Johns-Mansville. In 1966-67 the entire Reeves-Sewell area was mapped by V.G. Milne for the O.D.M.. This map, O.D.M.N.A. Map 2230, shows the claim area to be underlain by sheared and foliated light and dark weathering intermediate to mafic metavolcanics. Essentially three main types were recognized in what is now the Johnson ground.

- 1) Fine grained quartzite with intercalated graphite
- 2) Chloritized/sericitized amphibolite
- 3) Hornblende metagabbro and porphyritic diabase

The diabase dikes trend north-south respectively through the center and western margin of the claim group.

Structurally the metavolcanics have been isoclinally folded. Extensive shearing foliation and metamorphism has occurred. Schistosity and/or gneissosity follow a general east-southeast trend.

Two known faults occur in the claim block. The Gosslin fault strikes north-northeast through claims P-332541 and P-332542. The other (unnamed) strikes northwest through claims P-332194, P-313443 and P-313448 about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest of Sewell Lake.

Mineralization in the form of sulphides in quartz veins and masses is located in claims P-313446 through P-313447 and, as described previously, in P-332193.

7. MAGNETOMETER SURVEY:

(a) Grid -

- 1) baseline - bearing 315° & 000° , length 14,400 feet.
- 2) crossline - bearing 045° & 000° @ 400 ft. intervals.
- 3) total line/miles - 46.9
- 4) stations - total 4680 @ 100 foot intervals.
- 5) tie-in - to Reeves/Sewell Twp. boundary 650'S of Highway 101
- 6) Personnel - three (3) man crew supervised by
John J. Johnson,
112 Second Avenue,
Timmins, Ontario.

(b) Survey Method -

- 1) Instrument - McPhar - M700 Fluxgate magnetometer, a battery operated, transistorized, direct

reading instrument which measures the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field.

2) Sensitivity - to (+) or (-) twenty gammas/scale division on the 1000 scale setting.

3) Theory of Method - the fluxgate magnetometer employs a saturable core system consisting of two highly permeable metallic strips about which primary coils have been wound. A low frequency field (1 KHz) is applied to the coils through an oscillator. The field is sinusoidal and drives the strips into saturation during each half cycle resulting in an even change of permeability of these cores (at 2 KHz). Any ambient magnetic field acting on this system yields a flux or phase variation which, when "gated" at the proper frequency (in this case the second harmonic), induces voltage pulses in an adjacent secondary winding. These pulses are amplified, fed into a phase detector and emerge as a D.C. signal. This signal is directly proportional to the strength of the ambient field and, therefore the strength of the field can be read on a voltmeter calibrated in gammas. The accuracy of the McPhar instrument is generally within $\frac{1}{2}$ % of full scale between the 1000 and 10,000 gamma ranges and within 1% between the 10,000 to 30,000 gamma range

4) Procedure - a magnetic base station was established at 30N - 44 E . From here auxilliary stations were established and tied to the main station. Readings taken at 100 intervals on crosslines and the baseline. Check readings were taken at the auxilliary base stations in order that a correction curve for the diurnal variation could be established. Using this curve, all

readings were corrected for ^{diurnal} diurnal and instrument drift variations.

- 5) Number of Readings - 4680
- 6) Personnel - John J. Johnson,
112 Second Avenue,
Timmins, Ontario.
- 7) Date (s) of Survey - March 1 to June 2, 1972

8. ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY:

- (a) Grid - same as for magnetic survey
- (b) Survey Method -
 - 1) Instrument - McPhar SS-15 Vertical Loop EM System; a dual frequency fixed source, tilt angle method.
 - 2) Operating Frequency - 1000 and 5000 C.P.S.
 - 3) Operating Range - 2000 feet
 - 4) Transmitter Power - 300 watt supplied by gas-powered motor generator.
 - 5) Transmitter - a mast-mounted, triangular cable loop about 10' per side. The loop can be rotated about a vertical axis.
 - 6) Receiver - a tuned pick-up coil assembly together with a transistorized amplifier with earphone outlet and a built-in clinometer for dip angle measurement.
 - 7) Theory of Method - the basic principle is essentially that a horizontal electromagnetic field generated by passing an alternating current through a wire loop will induce electrical "eddy" currents in any adjacent conductive media in the earth. The induced current in any conductor will in turn re-generate a secondary, electromagnetic field. The location and orientation of the principal axes of any secondary field and, hence, the location and orientation of the source conductor can be determined by measuring tilt angles with a receiving coil. To do this the

coil is rotated about a selected axis until a null position is obtained. This null position is essentially the orientation of the receiver coil producing minimum induction. The axis of orientation must be selected such that it is horizontal and lies in a direction parallel to the plane of the receiver coil and normal to the plane of the transmitting loop.

8) Procedure - sites for the transmitter locations are selected at convenient points throughout the property. The transmitter apparatus is set up and current is applied. The plane of the loop must be kept as nearly as possible in a direction normal to location of each receiver station. The person operating the receiver orients the coil about a vertical axis until a null point is established. The direction of the plane of the coil is now parallel to an axis which is normal to the plane of the transmitter loop. Next, the receiver coil is held in a horizontal position in this direction.

If no secondary field is present a null will be obtained in the horizontal position. If such a field is present, its tilt angle is measured by rotating the coil until a null is perceived. The dip or tilt angle is read on a clinometer attached to the receiver apparatus.

The amount of tilt recorded at each station is plotted graphically on the line plane and connected by a curve.

A cross-over point is in theory, that point on the line where the curve changes from positive to negative. In practice the cross-over point is usually a point of inflection on the curve. This is due in part to distortion of the secondary field and to interference from other, minor, conductors.

9. RESULTS:

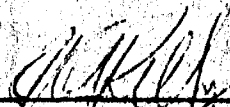
- (a) Magnetometer Survey - the change in strike of the magnetic trend from east-west to southeast reflects the general pattern of the metamorphic fabric of the metavolcanic rocks. Intrusive rocks mapped in previous surveys do not seem to exhibit a magnetic "relief" of sufficient contrast to distinguish them from the older flows. This is probably due to the intense, superimposed regional metamorphism.
- (b) Electromagnetic Survey - no conductors of any magnitude were indicated. Several weak cross-overs appear to be of negligible interest.

10. CONCLUSIONS:

On the basis of the data obtained there is no evidence that important zones of metallic mineralization occur in the ground covered by the Johnson claims. Further work is not recommended.

Respectfully submitted,




James A. Kelly, P.Eng.
December 8, 1972

TO: MR. J. A. KELLY

MR. J. A. KELLY
724 CHURCHILL ST.,
TIMMINS, ONT



MR. FRED W. MATTHEWS,

SUPERVISOR.

PROJECTS SECTION.

W-1617. WHITNEY BLOCK.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

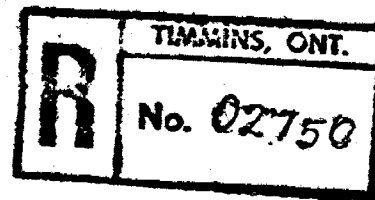
QUEEN'S PARK

TORONTO, ONTARIO



42A04NW0035 2.1093 REEVES

900



ATTN: MR. D. JUNKIN

PERFORMANCE & COVERAGE CREDITS

ASSESSMENT WORK DETAILS

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED

List numerically

Township or Area Sewell and Reeves Twp.
 Type of Survey Electro Magnetic
A separate form is required for each type of survey
 Chief Line Cutter John J. Johnson
Name
 or Contractor 112 2nd Ave Timmins, Ont.
Address
 Party Chief John J. Johnson
Name
112 2nd Ave Timmins, Ont.
Address
 Consultant J.A. KELLY
Name
724 CHURCHILL ST. TIMMINS ONT.
Address

see List

RECEIVED
 DEC 14 1972

PROJECTS
 SECTION

TOTAL 50

COVERING DATES

Line Cutting February 14/72 to May 2/72.
 Field March 1/72 to June 2/72
Instrument work, geological mapping, sampling etc.
 Office June 25/72 - July 10/72

INSTRUMENT DATA

Make, Model and Type McPhar-5515 Vertical Loop
 Scale Constant or Sensitivity 1000 C.P.S.
Or provide copy of instrument data from Manufacturer's brochure.
 Radiometric Background Count _____
 Number of Stations Within Claim Group 4680
 Number of Readings Within Claim Group 2200
 Number of Miles of Line cut Within Claim Group 46.9
 Number of Samples Collected Within Claim Group _____

CREDITS REQUESTED

20 DAYS
per claim

40 DAYS
per claim

Includes
(Line cutting)

Geological Survey

Geophysical Survey *DSH*

Geochemical Survey

Show
Check

DATE October 10/72

SIGNED

John J. Johnson

Send in duplicate to:
 FRED W. MATTHEWS
 SUPERVISOR-PROJECTS SECTION
 DEPARTMENT OF MINES &
 NORTHERN AFFAIRS
 WHITNEY BLOCK
 QUEEN'S PARK
 TORONTO, ONTARIO

If space insufficient, attach list

SUBMISSION OF GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS
AS ASSESSMENT WORK

In order to simplify the filing of geological, geochemical and ground geophysical surveys for assessment work, the Minister has approved the following procedure under Section 84 (8a) of the Ontario Mining Act. This special provision does not apply to airborne geophysical surveys.

If, in the opinion of the Minister, a ground geophysical survey meets the requirements prescribed for such a survey, including:

- (a) substantial and systematic coverage of each claim
- (b) line spacing not exceeding 400 foot intervals
- (c) stations not exceeding 100 foot intervals or
- (d) the average number of readings per claim not less than 40 readings

it will qualify for a credit of 40 assessment work days for each claim so covered. It will not be necessary for the applicant to furnish any data or breakdown concerning the persons employed in the survey except for the names and addresses of those in charge of the various phases (linecutting contractor, etc.). It will be assumed that the required number of man days were spent in producing the survey to qualify for the specified credit.

Each additional ground geophysical survey using the same grid system and otherwise meeting these requirements will qualify for an assessment work credit of 20 days.

A geological survey using the same grid system, and meeting the requirements for submission of geological surveys for maximum credits will qualify for an assessment work credit of 20 days. If line cutting has not previously been reported with any other survey and is reported in conjunction with the geological survey a credit of 40 days per claim will be allowed for the survey.

Similarly, a geochemical survey using the same grid system with the average number of collected samples per claim being not less than 40 samples, and meeting the requirements for the submission of geochemical surveys for maximum credits, will qualify for an assessment work credit of 20 days. If line cutting has not previously been reported with any other survey and is reported in conjunction with the geochemical survey a credit of 40 days per claim will be allowed for the survey.

Credits for partial coverage or for surveys not meeting requirements for full credit will be granted on a pro-rata basis.

If the credits are reduced for any reason, a fifteen day Notice of Intent will be issued. During this period, the applicant may apply to the Mining Commissioner for relief if his claims are jeopardized for lack of work or, if he wishes, may file with the Department, normal assessment work breakdowns listing the names of the employees and the dates of work. The survey would then be re-assessed to determine if higher credits may be allowed under the provisions of subsections 8 and 9 of section 84 of the Mining Act.

If new breakdowns are not submitted, the Performance and Coverage credits are confirmed to the Mining Recorder at the end of the fifteen days.

Lowell and Keene Trops

List of Claims

P	313 442	-P	332 540
P	313 443	P	332 541
P	313 444	P	332 542
P	313 445	P	332 543
P	313 446	P	332 544
P	313 447	P	332 545
P	313 448	P	332 546
P	313 449	P	332 547
P	313 450	P	332 548
P	332 184	P	332 549
P	332 185	P	332 566
P	332 186	P	332 567
P	332 187	P	332 568
P	332 188	P	332 569
P	332 189	P	332 570
P	332 190	P	332 571
P	332 191	P	332 572
P	332 192	P	332 573
P	332 193		
P	332 194		
P	332 195		
P	332 196		
P	332 197		
P	332 198		
P	332 199		
P	332 200		
P	332 201		
P	332 202		
P	332 203		
P	313 436		
P	313 437		
P	332 556		

Totals 1000 days.

John D. Stewart

**SUBMISSION OF GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS
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Lewell and Reened Hoops

List of Blains

P 313 442
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P 332 571
P 332 572
P 332 573

Total 2000 days

John J. Jensen

10101M

REEVES TWP

10101M

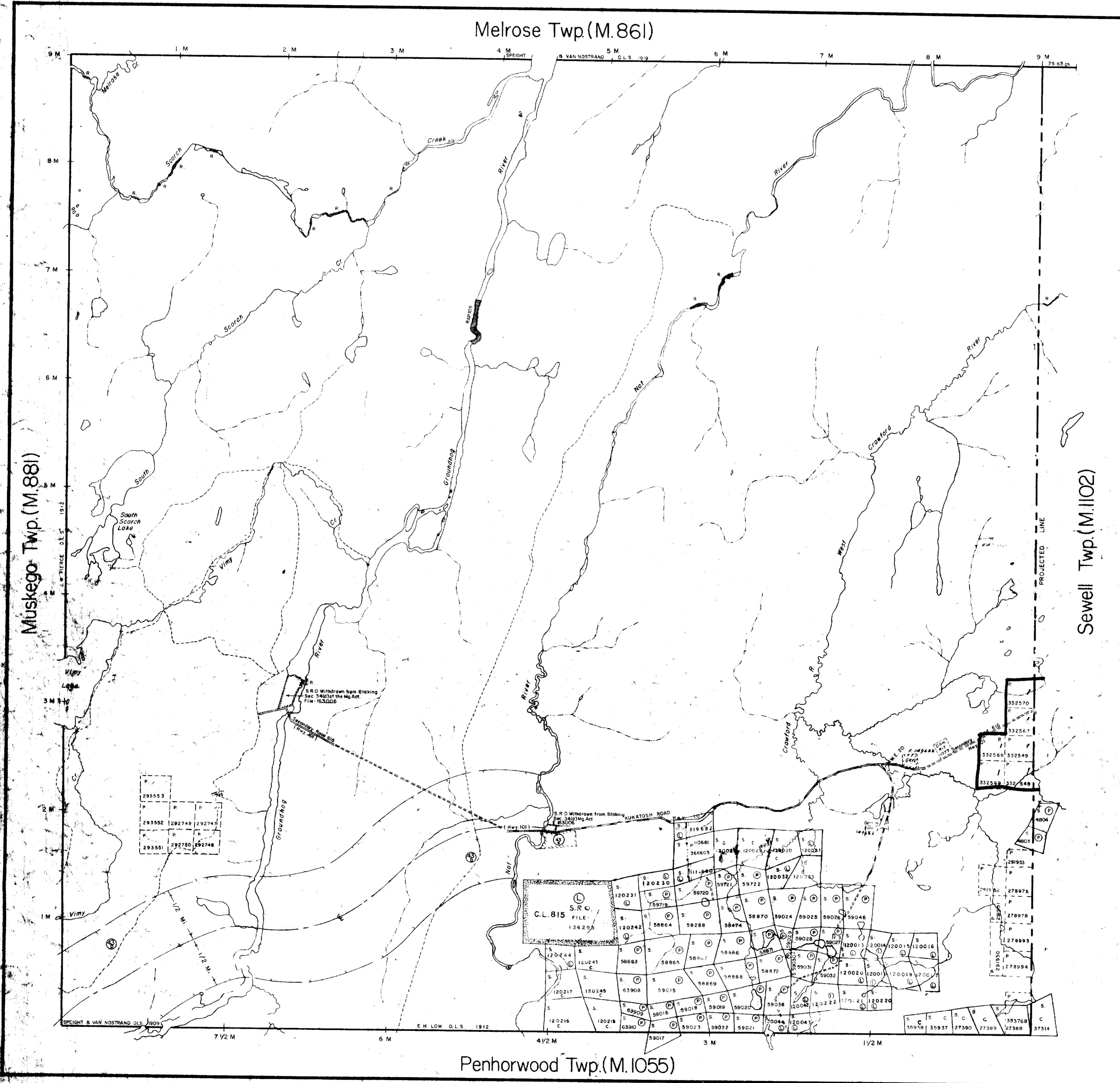
10101M

REEVES TWP

10101M

TRIM LINE

TRIM LINE



THE TOWNSHIP OF
REEVES
DISTRICT OF SUDBURY
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

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

NOTES

400' SURFACE RIGHTS RESERVATION AROUND ALL LAKES AND RIVERS.

Areas withdrawn from staking under Section 43 of the Mining Act (R.S.O. 1970).

File	Date	Disposition
183092	27/1/72	surface mining rights
163006	DEC 27, 1972	S.R.O.

MINING LANDS -
DATE OF ISSUE
JAN 8 1973
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

2.1093

PLAN NO. M.1074

ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS



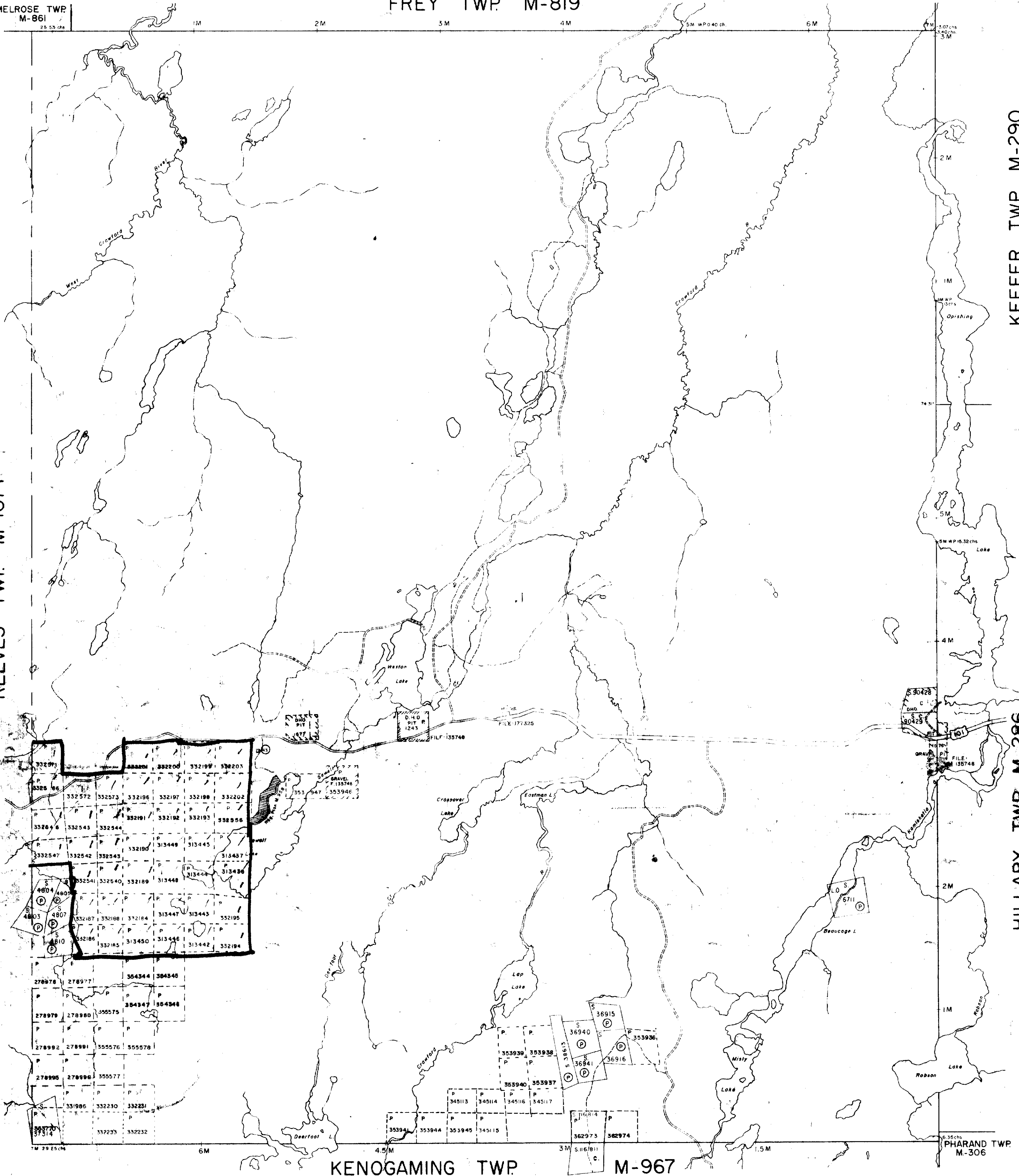
MELROSE TWP
M-861

FREY TWP M-819

REEVES TWP M-1074

KEEPER TWP M-290

HILLARY TWP M-286



THE TOWNSHIP OF

SEWELL

DISTRICT OF SUDBURY

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

2.1093

LEGEND

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

NOTES

400' surface rights reservation around all lakes & rivers.

Areas withdrawn from staking under Section 43 of the Mining Act (R.S.O. 1970).

File	Date	Disposition
164584	7/6/72	S.R.O.

DATE OF ISSUE

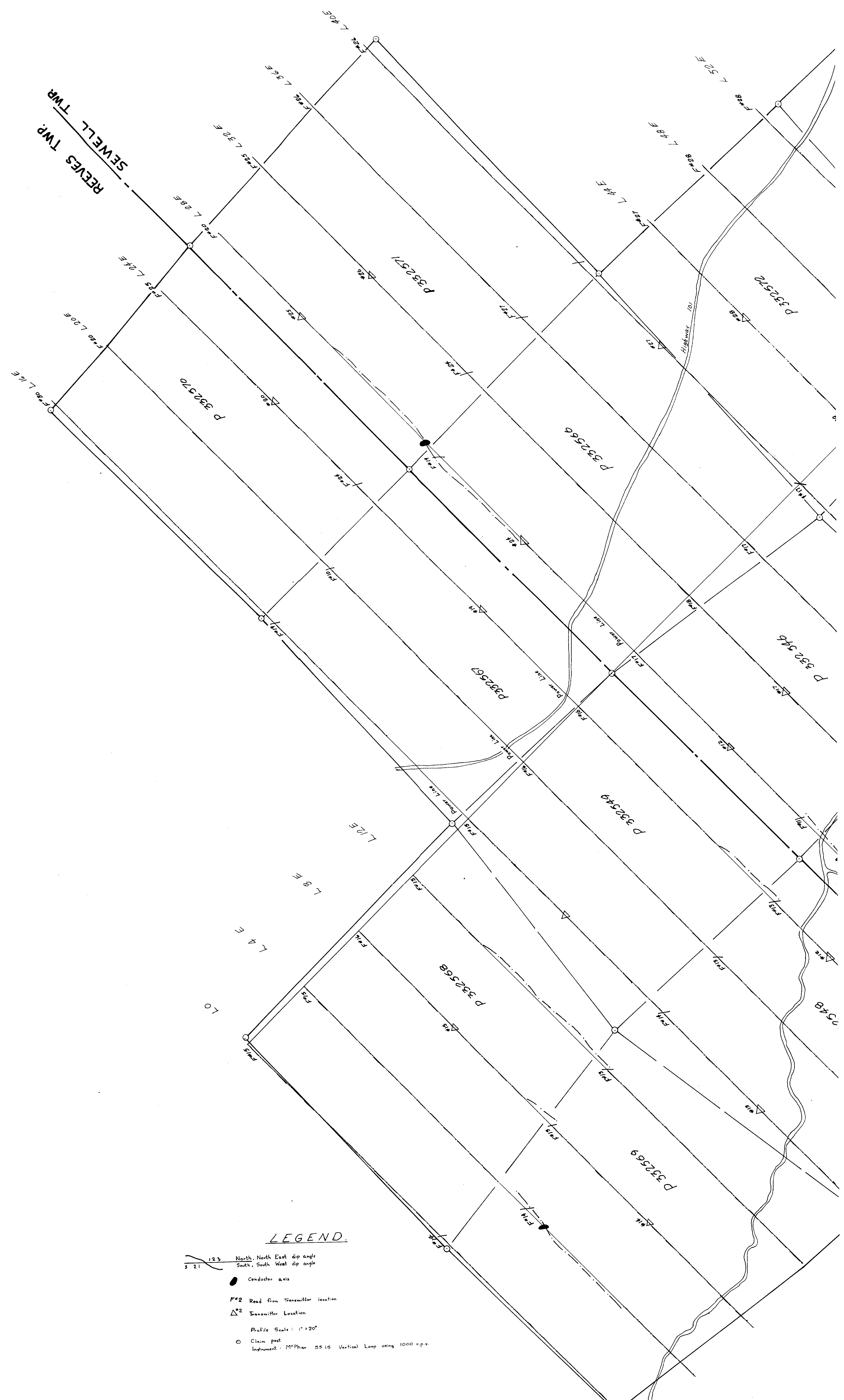
DEC 19 1972

ONT. DEPT. OF MINES AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

PLAN NO. M-1102

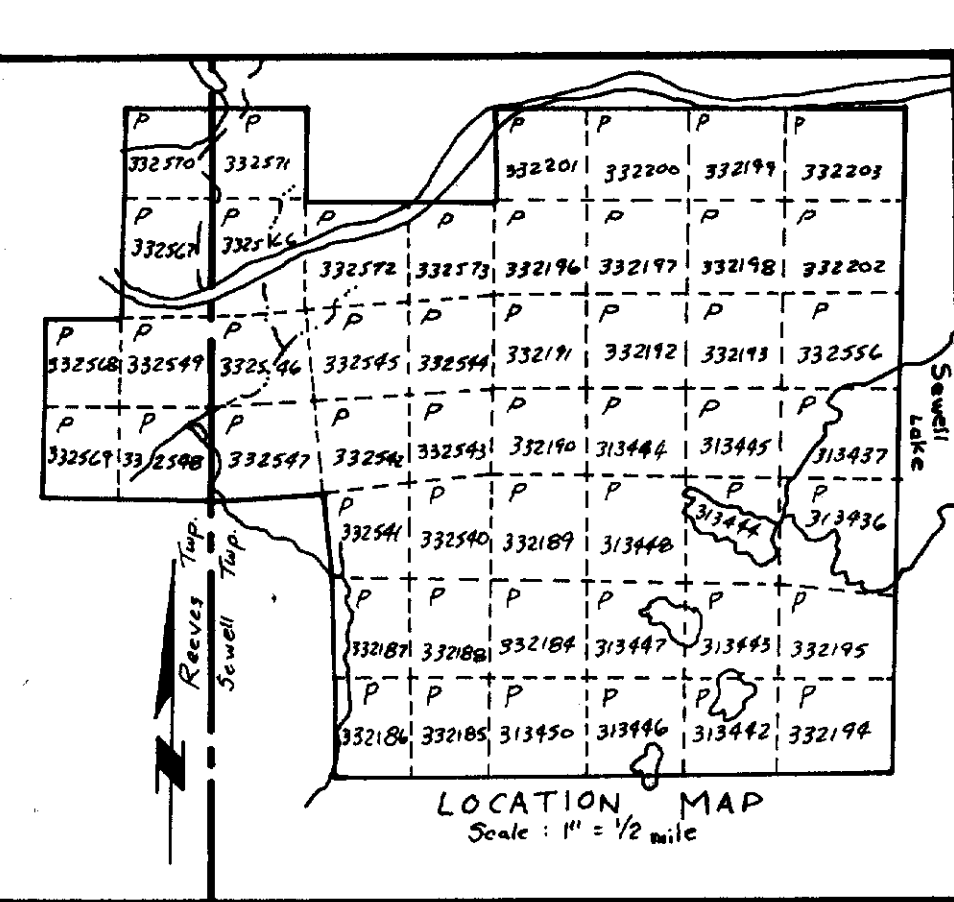
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

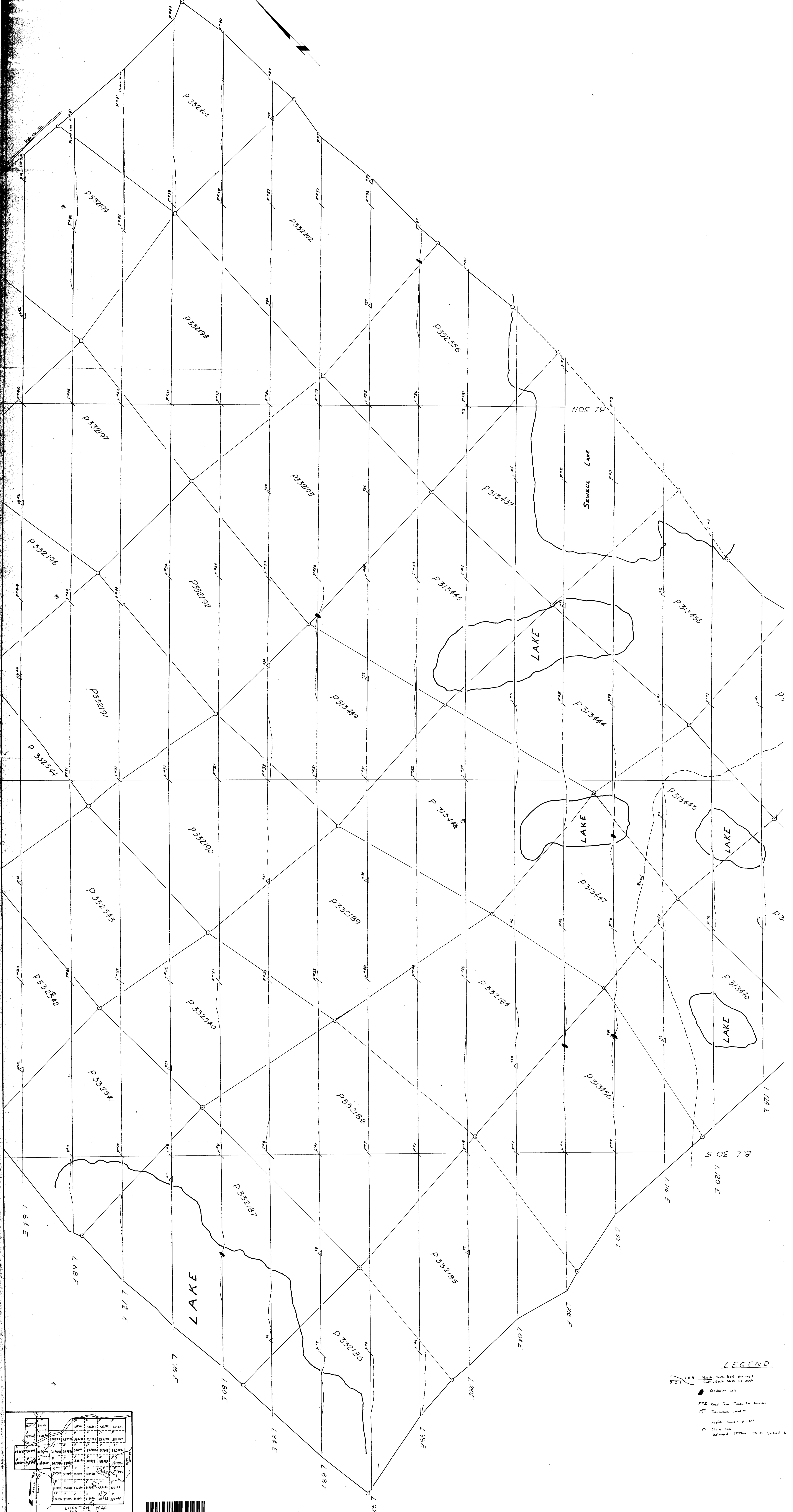




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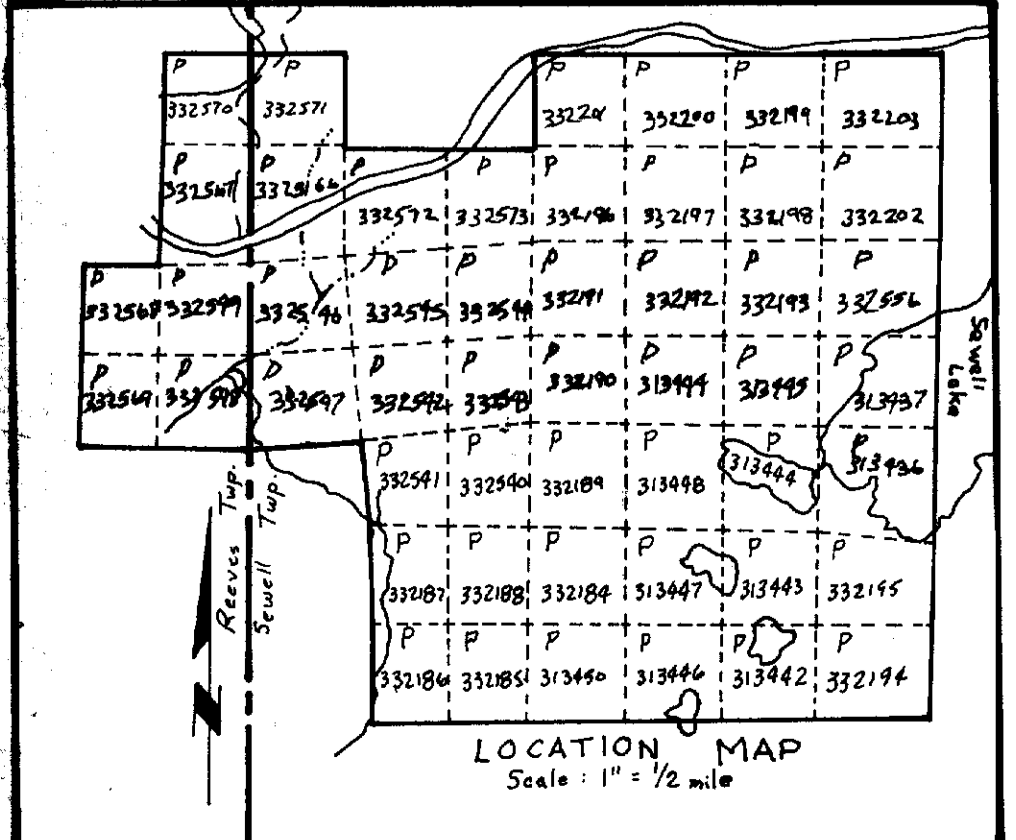
13.3 North, North East dip angle
 3.21 South, South West dip angle
 Candeler axis
 P#2 Read from Transmitter location
 Transmitter location
 Public Scale: 1"=20'
 O Claim post
 Instrument: MPPhar DS15 Vertical Loop using 1000 cps





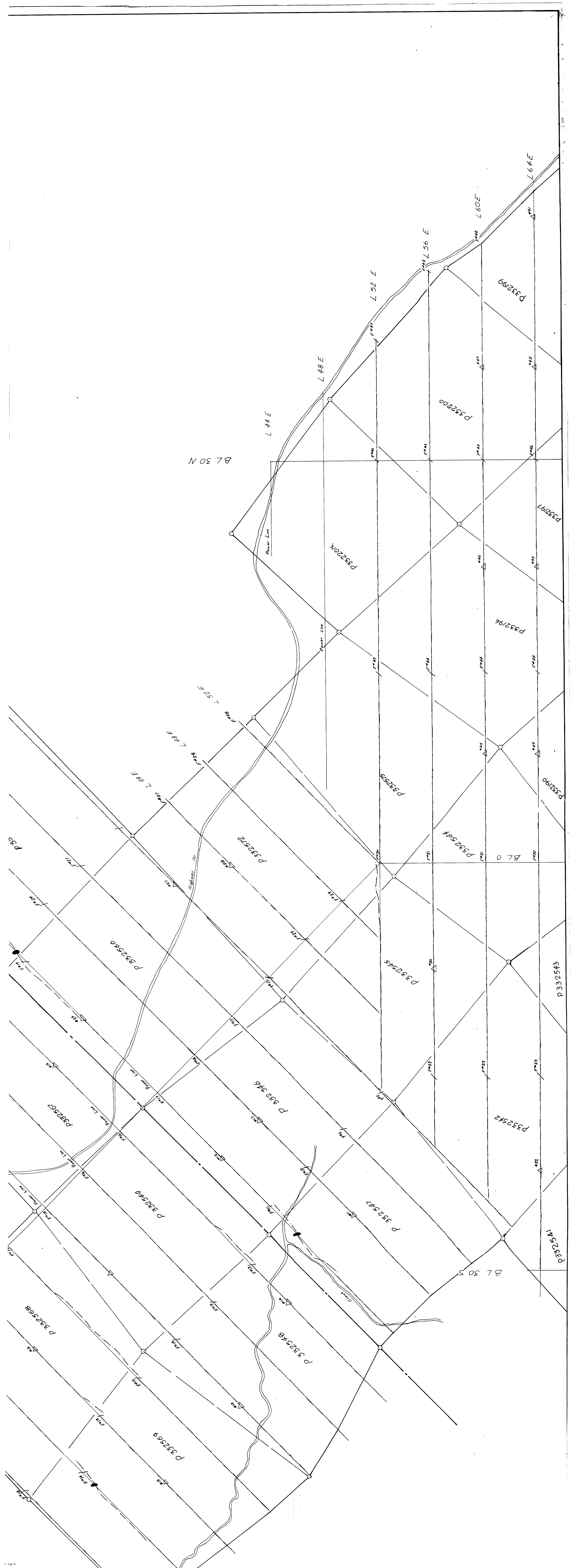
LEGEND

- 123 North North East dip angle
521 South South West dip angle
- Conductor wire
- F#2 Rod from Transmitter location
- △#2 Transmitter Location
- Profile Scale: 1" = 20'
- Claim post
- Instrument: 1949 Star 5515 Vertical L

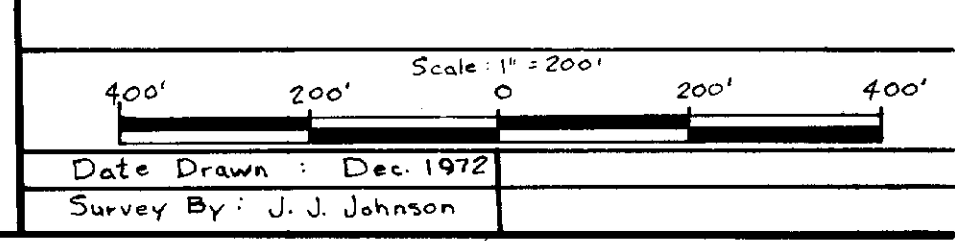


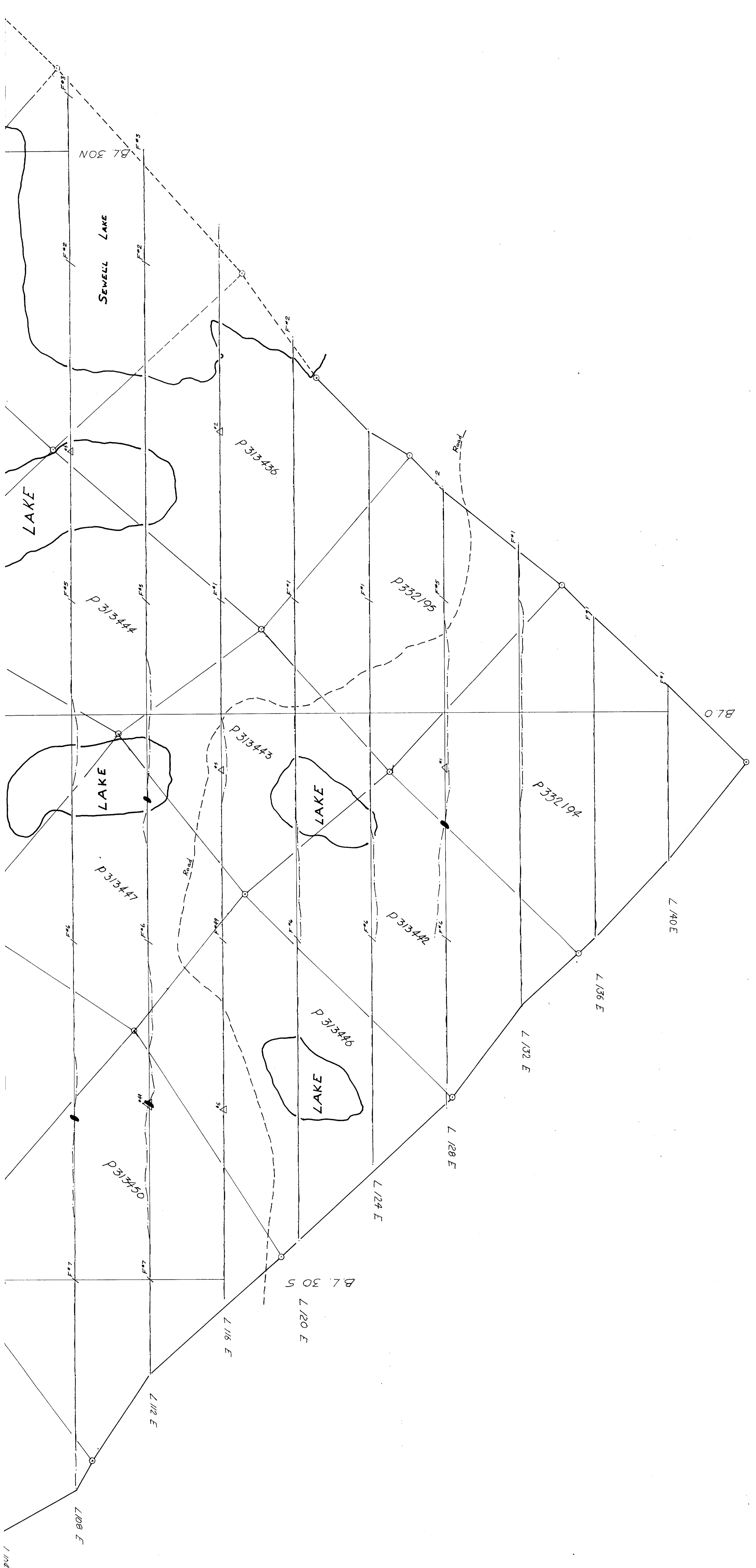


WRIGHT, NESBITT & JOHNSON
 WRIGHT, NESBITT, JOHNSON CLAIMS
 Sewell & Reeves Twp., Ontario
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
 Scale: 1" = 200'
 Date Drawn: Dec. 1972
 Survey By: J. J. Johnson



WRIGHT, NESBITT & JOHNSON
 Sewell & Reeves Twp., Ontario
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY





LEGEND

- North, North East dip angle
 South, South West dip angle
- Conductor axis
- F#2 Read from Transmitter location
- Transmitter Location
- Profile Scale: 1" = 20'
- Close post
 Instrument: MOPhar SS15 Vertical Loop using 1000 t.p.s.



WRIGHT, NESBITT & JOHNSON WRIGHT, NESBITT, JOHNSON CLAIMS Sewell & Reeves, Toronto, Ontario ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY	
Scale: 1" = 200' 	
Date Drawn: Dec. 1952 Survey By: J. J. Johnson	