## MAGUETIC AID ELECTBOMGNETIC SURVEYS

ON BRISTOL TOWNSHIP CLAIMS
PREPARED FOR

## FIDELITY MINING INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Fidelity Mining Investments Limited holds a group of 10 contiguous claims in Bristol Township, about seven miles weat of Timins, Ontario. Claim numbers are $\mathrm{P} 68148,-49,-51,-52,-83,-85,-86,-87$, -88, and 68195.

Highway 101 passes within $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles of the claim group, and access is via any of several logging roads or trails.

In December of 1964, and January, 1965 geophysical survays were carried out over the olain group under the writer's supervision. The following is a resunc of obsorvations.

GENEHAL GBOLOGX
There is no outerop anywhere on the property. By interpolation from surrounding areas the bulk of the ground is believed underlain by northeast-striking rhyolites, with andesites in the extreme southerly part of the group. Near-by drilling indicates there are tuffs and sorae interbedding at the contact between these voloandics.

Numerous north-trending diabase dikes are known in the vicinity, and there is a large area of basio intrusives about three miles to the north-west.

## WORK DONE

A north-south line grid was out with lines at 300 foot
interval. Lines were chained and stations established at 100 foot interval. A total of 13.8 niles of line were cut and 710 etations established.

A magnotometer survey was carried out over this grid using a Sharpe flux-gate type magnetometer with 20 gama per scale division sensitivity. Readings were taken at all stations, corrected for diurnal variation and plotted and contoured on the accompanydng 200 foot to the inch plan.

An electromagnotic survey was carried out over the same line grid using a Sharpe S.E. 300 vertioal coil unit. The paralial ine method was used, first with 300 foot coll separation, then beeause of the possibility of heavy overburden, alternate lines were run with 600 foot coil separation. Where deifinite indications of conductivity were detected the transmitter was set up directiy over the conductor and detailing done along strike. Results are plotted on a 200 foot to the inch plan, and results of dotailing are appended.

A tabuletion of men mployed and dates worked is attached as Appendix B, for assebement purposes.

## MAGKETIC MUSULTS

Pronounced Iinear magnetio highs in the easterly part of the group and along the west boundary are interpreted as repreaenting north-striking diabase dikes. then the effect of these dikes is resoved there is a general gentle easterly gradient, with a slight suggestion of northeast-trending linear features.

The easterly gradient is contrary to that wich would be expected from the northeasterly trend of the volcandos outeropping in the area, and there is no readily apparent axplanation. It is suggeated that the large basic intrusive area northwest of the group may axtend oastward at depth resulting in this gradient, and masking the effeot of near-surface rocks.

The northeast-trending linears probably represent bedding in the volcanics. There is no sharp division between rhyolites and andesites probably because of interbedding, and the oontact between these rooks is drawn arbitrarily at what would appear to be the most likely location.

## HLECTHOMAGNTTC HESULTS

A ratiograph survey performed in 1939 and published in 1957 (O.D.M., vol. 66 pt.7) indicated an area of low resistivity along they rhyolite-andesite contact in what is now the easterly part of the Fidelity property. The E.M. work detected a zone of conductivity situated along or inmediately south of this resistivity anomaly. This conductor is designated as anomaly $A$ on the plan of the E.M. survey. Dotailing has traced it for 1,000-1,200 feet within the property, and it may extend further to the wevt.

500 feet further south, a second anomaly - B - has been detected and traced for $800-1,000$ feet within the property boundaries. While the atrike of $A$ conforms with what is belleved to be the regional trend, B has a more east-west strike. There is eome suggestion of conductivity along the north-south diabase dike, it is suspeated that there is shearing and possibly some displacement along the fracture occupied by the dike, resulting in offsetting and ambiguity in location and strike of conductors $A$ and $B$.

A third conductor of moderate intensity - $0=$ has been located on the northwesterly part of the group. It has been traced for 900, and possibly 1,500 feet. The strike conforms to the known geology.

Traversing the central part of the olaim group is a cluster of one-line cross-overs - anomaly $D$-, no one of which has any continuity, though all fall within a zone $800-1,000$ feat wide, conforming in trend
with the regional strike. It is suggested that these may be discontinueours graphitic tuff beds lying within the general contact area between the rhyolites and andesites.

Apart from the north-south diabase dikesoutting anomalies $A$ and $B$ there does not appear to be any magnetic feature directly related to any of the conductors.

CONCLUSIONS AND HLCOMMENATRONS
Anomalies $A$ and $B$ are $B$ situated at or close to the geologically favorable rhyolite-andesite contact. They are moderately good conductors and could represent concentrations of metallic material, or beds with a high graphite content. Anomaly $C$ is considered to be less favorably situated geologically, but also is considered worth further investigation.

1,500 feet of diamond drilling is recommended to determine the source of these conductors. Overall cost is estimated at $\$ 5.00$ to $\$ 6.00$ per foot.

Respectfully submitted,

L. G. Phelan, M.A.Se., P. Eng. Consulting Geologist

TOKONTO, Ontario
1 February, 1965





$$
\begin{array}{lllll} 
\\
& 44 W \mathrm{~W} & 12 \mathrm{~W} & 39 \mathrm{~W} & 36 \mathrm{~W} \\
33 \mathrm{~W}
\end{array}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FiDekity Fzient } \\
& \text { DETAN , GREN }
\end{aligned}
$$

