

010

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1972
PROJECTS
SECTION

# ELECTRUMAGNETIC SURVEY

on the property of

CANADIAN MAGNEMONT LTD.

Adems Township, Ontario

Timmins, Ontario, June 16, 1972. R. J. Bradshaw, P. Eng., Consulting Geologist.

#### INTRODUCTION

A Ronka EM 16 survey has been completed on eleven claims held by Canadian Magnemont Ltd. in Adams Township.

The picket lines were established and the survey carried out during the period June 5% to 11%, 1972.

#### PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims covered by the survey include P279231 to P279235 inclusive, P278770, P279379, P279962, P279963, P279965 and P279966, all contiguous and unpatented.

The claim block is situated along the north boundary of Adems Township about 10 miles south of Timmins, Unterio. Three adjacent claims P313774, P313775, and P313775 were recently surveyed with the EM 16 unit as described in a report by the writer dated April 7, 1972.

A gravel road from the old Suffalo Ankerite mine crosses the north boundary of Adams Township at the three mile post, one mile west of the claim block.

#### PREVIOUS WORK

A magnetic survey, on behalf of the R. Opetowski interests, was completed on the claims in the spring of 1971 by Shield Geophysics (See report by R. J. Bradshaw, May 13, 1971). File 2.466

Apart from surface prospecting, primarily for gold, no other specific work is indicated to have been carried out on the claims according to government files.

#### GEOLOGY

Issued in 1969, Map P571 by the Unterio Department of Mines, displays the geology of Adams Township. Rock exposure is exceedingly limited. The regional geology of the eras is best displayed on a plan, at a scale of one inch to two miles, issued with Miscellaneous Paper 41 by the Unterio Department of Mines in 1970.

The southwest rim of a domical structure, centred in Shaw Township about 4 miles northeast, is present in the northeast sector of Adams Township. Nickel-bearing alpine type serpentinized ultramefic intrusions form the rim of the dome. The Noranda-Inco nickel deposit in Langmuir Township, currently being prepared for production, is located at the contact of a serpentinized ultrama-fic body.

Based on a few rock exposures and the magnetic survey, it is postulated that the area surveyed is underlain by serpentinized and carbonatized ultramafic to mafic intrusions.

## ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

A plan at a scale of one inch to four hundred feet shows the survey date and the conductor exes. An appendix to this report contains a description of the instrument and survey method.

Conductor A - This anomaly is composed of five parallel conductors forming a conductive zone in the north sector of the property. The conductive zone strikes a little south of east coinciding with the most prominent magnetic anomaly on the property, having a peak magnetic value of 11,520 gammas. A profile of the magnetic

susceptibilities over this anomaly indicates that the source dips south. The conductive zone ranges from 200 to 400 feet wide and is very well defined for over 1200 feet.

The source of conductivity is considered to be a sulphide iron formation.

Conductor 8 - Situated in the west sector of the area surveyed, this conductor strikes southessterly for a length of 2000 feet. Coinciding in part with higher magnetic susceptibilities this conductor appears to be caused by bedrock mineralization parhaps essociated with the magnetic sulphide, pyrrhotite.

Conductor C - Near the west boundary, this conductor strikes easterly for a length of about 500 feet. The conductor axis coincides with a magnetic high several hundred gammas above background suggesting that the conductor may be caused by sulphides associated with pyrrhotite which is magnetic.

Other Conductors - Saveral other conductors, present within the survey area, appear to be caused by conductive overburden.

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

by three conductive zones described above, the A zone merits the most attention. There is little doubt that sulphides associated with magnetite forms the source of this coincident magnetic-electromagnetic anomaly. Base metal sulphides may also be present.

As previously indicated conductors 8 and C may be caused by sulphides associated with the magnetic sulphide, pyrrhotite. However, magnetite in a carbonatized or serpentinized

ultramafic intrusion could also be the source of conductivity.

Although conductor A merita investigation by drilling, the survey results of conductors 8 and C are not conclusive enough to justify exploratory drilling. Therefore, it is recommended that these three conductive zones be surveyed utilizing a vertical loop electromagnetic unit. This survey would provide the data necessary to make more conclusive recommendations concerning the required drill footage and drill hole locations to most affectively investigate the anomalous zones.

An approximate amount of \$900 should be allocated for the vartical loop electromagnetic survey work.

Respectfully submitted,
SHIELD GEOPHYSICS LIMITED,

PROFESSIONAL

Timmins, Ontario, June 16, 1972. R. J. Brodenau, P.
Consulting Teblogi

### CERTIFICATE

I, Ronald J. Bradahaw, residing at 480 Howard Street, Timmins, Ontario, a consulting geologist with office at 26 Pins Street South, Timmins, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

I attended Queen's University, Kingston, Onterio, and graduated with an Honours B.A. degree in Geological Sciences in 1958.

I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Matellurgy and of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Unterio.

I have no interest either directly or indirectly in the shares or securities of Canadian Magnement Ltd.

Timmina, Ontario, June 16, 1972. R. J. Bradshau, C. Eng.,
Consulting Geolegication Onterior

### APPENDIX

### ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY METHOD AND INSTRUMENT DATA

A Ronks EM 16, number 35, was used for the survey.

This instrument is simply a sensitive receiver covering the <u>frequency of the new VLF-transmitting stations</u> with means of measuring the vertical field components. The VLF-transmitting stations operate for communications with submerines at frequencies between 17.8 and 24.0 Khz. The vertical antenna current of these transmitting stations creates a concentric horizontal magnetic field around them. When these magnetic fields meet conductive bedies in the ground, there will be secondary field radiating from these bodies. This equipment measures the vertical components of these secondary fields.

The receiver has two inputs, with two receiving coils built into the instrument. One coil has a normally vertical existend the other is horizontal.

The eignal from the coil with vertical axis is first minimized by tilting the instrument. The tilt angle is calibrated in percentages. The remaining signal in this coil is finally balanced out by a measured percentage of signal from the other coil.

After a suitable station is selected, at right angles to the direction of the survey lines, readings are made of the in-phase and quadrature components where the signal has been minimized to its greatest degree. The VLF-transmitting stations at <u>Cutler</u>.

Mains, was used for this survey.

The lower end of the handle will, as a rule, point towards the conductor and the instrument is so calibrated that when approaching a conductor, the angles are positive in the in-phase component.

As with any electromagnetic unit, the largest and best conductors give the highest ratio of the in-phase and quadrature components.

OFFICE USE ONLY

SE0500 2.907 ADAMS

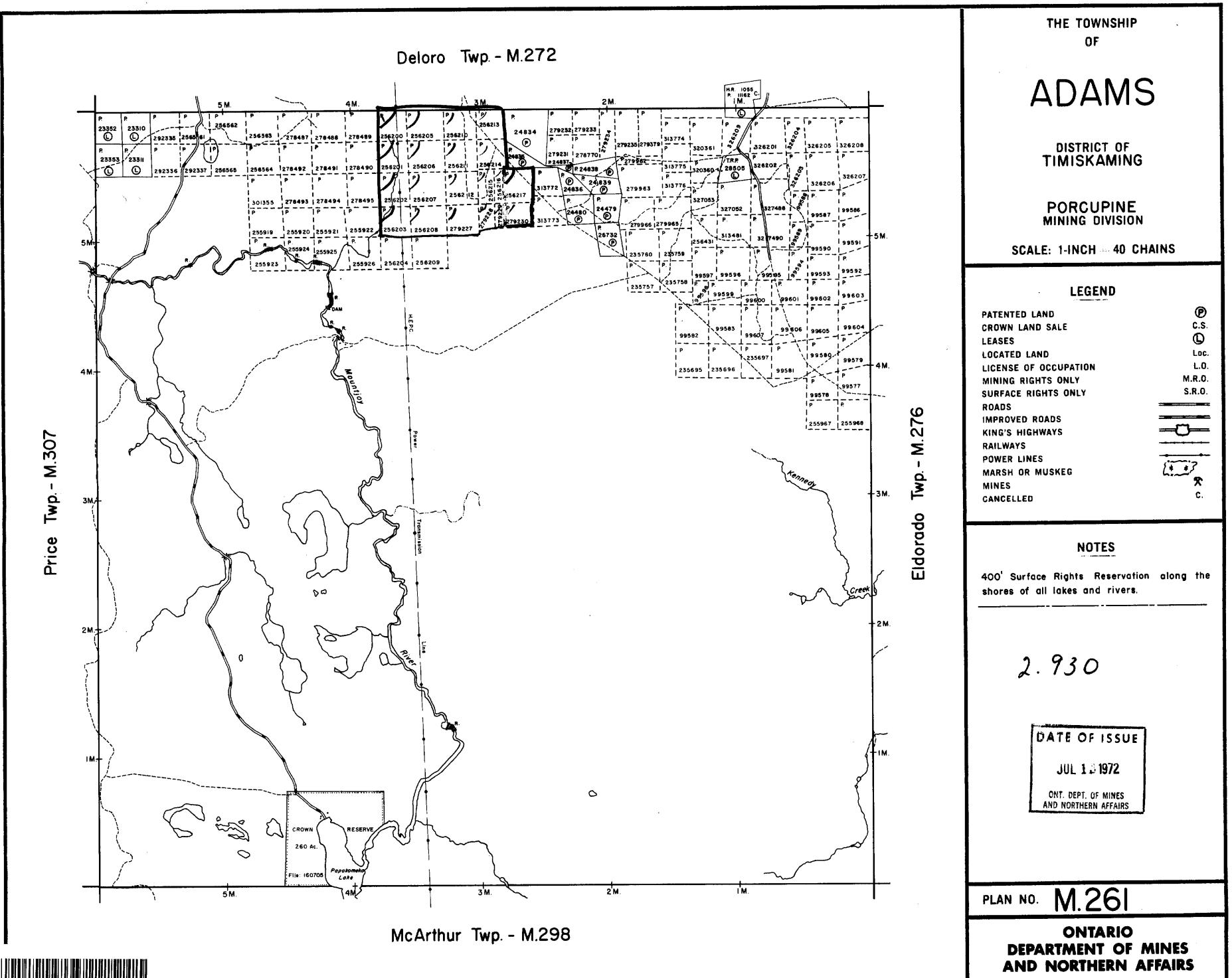
900

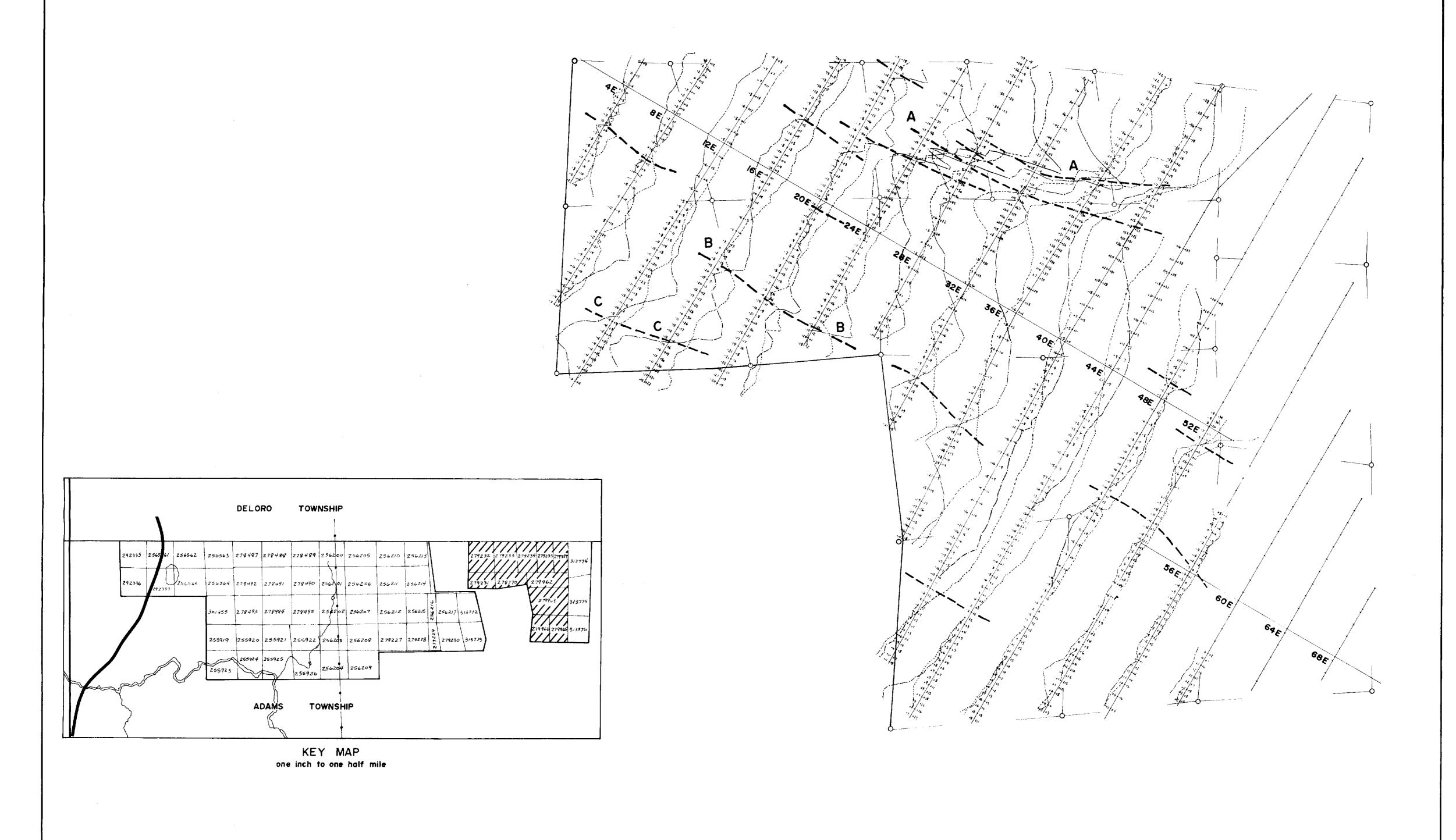
TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey	Electromagnetic	<u>.</u>
Township or Area	0.1 T	
Claim holder(s)	Canadian Magnemont Ltd.	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED  List numerically
	R. J. Bradshaw	P 279231
Address 26 Pine	St. S., Timmins, Ontario	(prefix) (number)
Covering Dates of Survey	June 5 - 11, 1972 (linecutting to office)	P 279232
Total Miles of Line cut_	m	P 279233
		P 279234
SPECIAL PROVISION CREDITS REQUESTI		P 279235
	-Electromagnetic 40	P 278770
ENTER 40 days (including cutting) for first	-Magnetometer	P 279379
survey.	-Radiometric	P 279962
ENTER 20 days for ea	ach —Other	
additional survey using	g Geological	P 279963
same grid.	Geochemical	P 279965
AIRBORNE CREDITS	(Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)	P 279966
MagnetometerE	lectromagnetic Radiometric	-
DATE: June 16,	1973 GNATURE: Author of Report	-
PROJECTS SECTION	ο 4. Ο σ	
Res. Geol.	Qualifications ilm Miss fil	£
Previous Surveys	)	-
		-
Checked by	date	_
GEOLOGICAL BRANC.	I	-
Approved by	date	-   - ·····
GEOLOGICAL BRANC	11	
		TOTAL CLAIMS 11
Approved by	date	TOTAL GIANG

### GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS			
Number of Stations	387	Number of Readings_	550 approx.
Station interval	100 '		
Line spacing	400 •		
Profile scale or Contour inte	ervals Profile scale: (specify for each t	1" = 40% ypc of survey)	
MAGNETIC			
Instrument			
Accuracy - Scale constant	***************************************		
Diurnal correction method_			
Base station location			. P. 47 T. T. T. T. 1544 B.
ELECTROMAGNETIC			
Instrument	Ronka EM 16		4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
Coil configuration			
Coil separation	1111 1111 68		
Accuracy	+ or - 1%		
		Shoot back	☐ Parallel line
Frequency 17.8 Kc		TAN D. A. A	
Parameters measured	(specify	V.L.F. station)	
GRAVITY			
Scale constant			
Corrections made	***************************************		
Base station value and location	ion		
Elevation accuracy			
INDUCED POLARIZATIO	N RESISTIVITY		
Instrument			
Time domain	Frequency domain		
Frequency		Range	
Power			
Electrode array			
Electrode spacing			
Type of electrode			





LEGEND

Measurement station along picket line In phase readings (%) plotted to right of line Quadrature readings (%) plotted to left Profile scale: I" = 40%

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

ON THE PROPERTY OF

CANADIAN MAGNEMONT LTD.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

BY SHIELD GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

