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INTRODUCTION

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An electromagnetic survey has been completed on the property of Amex Exploration Inc. in Dundonald and Clergue Townships.

The survey work was completed during the month of September, 1969, while the linecutting was carried out in August.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of 12 unpatented contiguous mining claims numbered 217028 to 217035, inclusive, in Dundoneld Township, and 216978 to 216981, inclusive, in Clergue Township.

Those eight claims in Dundonald Township of the Lerder Lake Mining Division are located in Concession 1, Lot 1. The adjacent four claims in Clargue Township also in the Larder Lake Mining Division are located in the north half of Lot 1, Concession 1.

From Timmins, approximately 25 miles southwest, the property is easily accessible by highways 101 and 610 to within a few miles of the property.

PREVIOUS WORK

The writer is not susre of any previous work which has been carried out on the property.

GEOLOGY

The general geology of the area is shown on Map 2046 by the Unterio Department of Mines.

The Townships of Dundonald and Clergue are characterized by a number of intrusions of basic and ultrabasic rocks. The small, high grade, Alexo nickel deposit, now mined out, a few miles north

of the Amax property, was located at the contact of a peroditite intrusive.

These intrusive rocks are generally conformable to a series of volcanic rocks, mefic to felsic in composition, striking about esst-west.

No rock exposures are known to be present on the Amex property.

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

A Ronks EM 16 unit was used for the electromagnetic survey. The survey date is plotted on a map at a scale of one inch to two hundred feet accompanying this report. Survey procedure and instrument specifications are described in the Appendix to this report.

A large number of apparent conductive zones are located primarily in themnorth three quarters of Lot 1, Concession 1, Dundonald Township. The conductors strike generally east-wast and very from a few hundred feet to 2000 feet in length.

Most of the conductors appear to be caused by conductive overburden or the wet sloping bedrock - overburden interface. Some conductors may be caused by conductive bedrock mineralization; however, there is insufficient data to discriminate between important and unimportant conductive zones.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A large number of apparent conductive zones are present on the north three quarters of Lot 1, Concession 1, Dundonald Township. To effectively discriminate the important from the unimportant

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conductive zones additional geophysical survey work is required.

It is, therefore, recommended that a magnetometer survey and a more sophisticated electromagnetic method, employing a large vertical loop, be carried out on the north three querters of Lot 1, Concession 1, Dundonald Township.

Cost of the electromagnetic survey is estimated at \$1375. and the magnetometer survey \$550.

> Respectfully submitted, SHIELD GEOFHYSICS LIMITED,

R. J. Bradshaw, F.G.A.C.,

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Timmins, Onterio,

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Consulting Geologist.

October 7, 1969.

CERIFICATE

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

I attended Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and graduated with an Monours 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 Metallurgy and qualified for membership in the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Manitoba in 1959.

I have no interest either directly or indirectly in the shares or securities of Amex Exploration Inc.

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Timmin, Onterio, October 7, 1969.

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R. J. Bradshaw, F.G.A.C., Consulting Geologist.

APPENDIX

Survey Method and Instrument Date

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

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

This instrument is simply a sensitive receiver covering the frequency of the new VLF-transmitting stations with means of measuring the vertical field components. The VLF-transmitting atations operate for communications with submarinos at frequencies between 17.6 and 24.0 Khz. The vertical antenna current of these transmitting stations creates a concentric horizontal magnetic field shound them. When these magnetic fields meet conductive bodies in the ground, there will be secondary fields radiating from these bodies. This equipment measures the vertical components of thase secondary fields.

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

The signal from the coil with verticel 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 <u>VLF-transmitting stations</u> at <u>Cutler</u>, <u>Maine</u> and <u>Sesttle</u>, Mashington, have been used for this survey. The lower and 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 quedrature components.



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INTRODUCTION

In July 1969, a Magnetometer Survey was carried out on the 12 claim block of ground held by Amax Exploration Inc. in the first Lot of Concession 1, Dundonald township and the twelfth Lot of Concession 1, Clergue township. The property consists of unpatented mining claims 217028 - 217035 inclusive and 216978 - 216981 inclusive. The location of these claims is shown on the accompanying key map.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

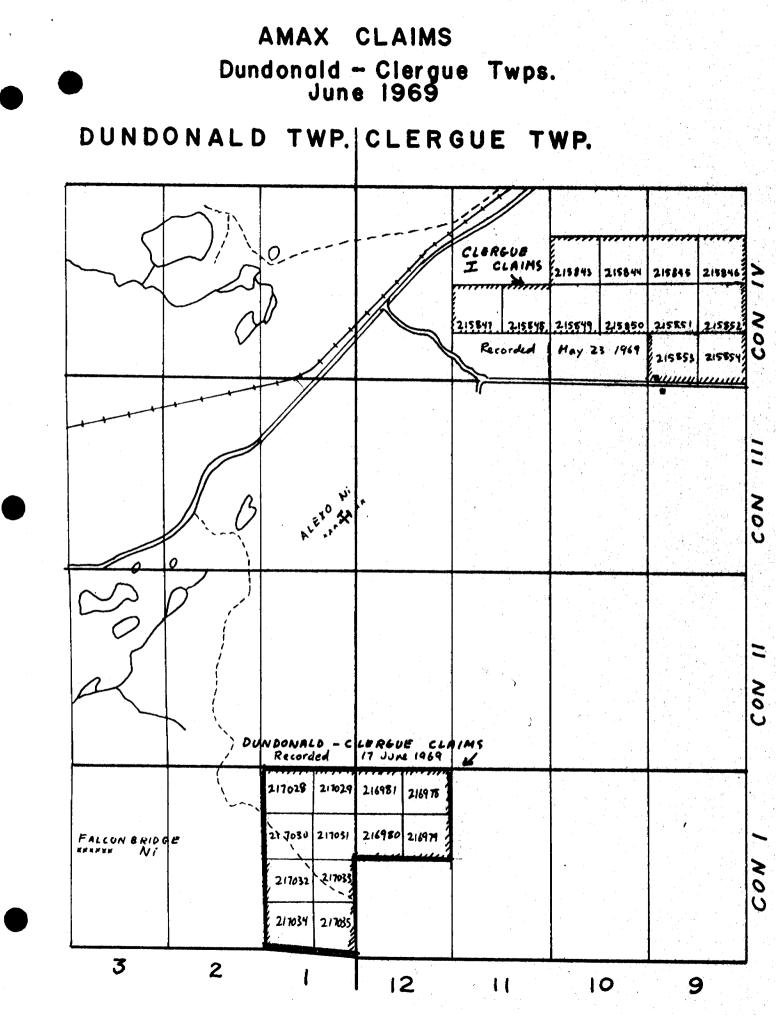
The property is located along the Clergue - Dundonald township line in Concession 1 of these two townships approximately three miles south of Alexo Station on Highway 67, from which is may be reached by a bush road.

PREVIOUS WORK

Parts of these claims were covered by a Magnetometer Survey conducted by the Dominion Gulf Company in 1956 and by an Electromagnetic Survey conducted for Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines in 1958. No available previously conducted survey has covered all of the present claims.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Available geological information is shown on the preliminary maps numbered P307 (Dundonald township) and P308 (Clergue township) of the Ontario Department of Mines. From these maps it would appear that the claims are underlain by SW trending Precambrian sediments, lavas and peridotite intrusives.



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METHOD OF SURVEY

An EW base line was established through the middle of the claim group and picket lines were cut from this at 200' intervals. The picket lines were chained, with pickets erected every 100' with reference to the base line. For the Magnetometer Survey the main station was established with a value of 1869 gammas at 0 + 00 on cross line OE and a series of base stations were established at 200' intervals along the length of the base line. An Askania Vertical Force Magnetometer (numbered 500457) which has a scale constant of 1.80/100 gammas, was used in the survey and readings were taken at 50' intervals along the picket lines. A total of 2074 readings were taken.

The Askania Magnetometer is described in standard geophysical textbooks, (e.g. Nettleton, Geophysical Prospecting for Oil, pg. 176). It consists of a magnetic balance which tilts at varying angles, depending on the magnetic susceptibility of the ground beneath the magnetometer. The amount of deflection of this balance is read by means of a fine scale and the results converted to gammas of vertical magnetic force using the scale constant for the particular instrument.

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

The accompanying magnetic map shows the value in gammas at each station read and the isomagnetic contours produced from these values. In general, the magnetic strike of the rocks is in an ENE direction with several prominent magnetic ridges apparent. These magnetic ridges, where geological information is available, are seen to be caused by sills of basic and ultrabasic

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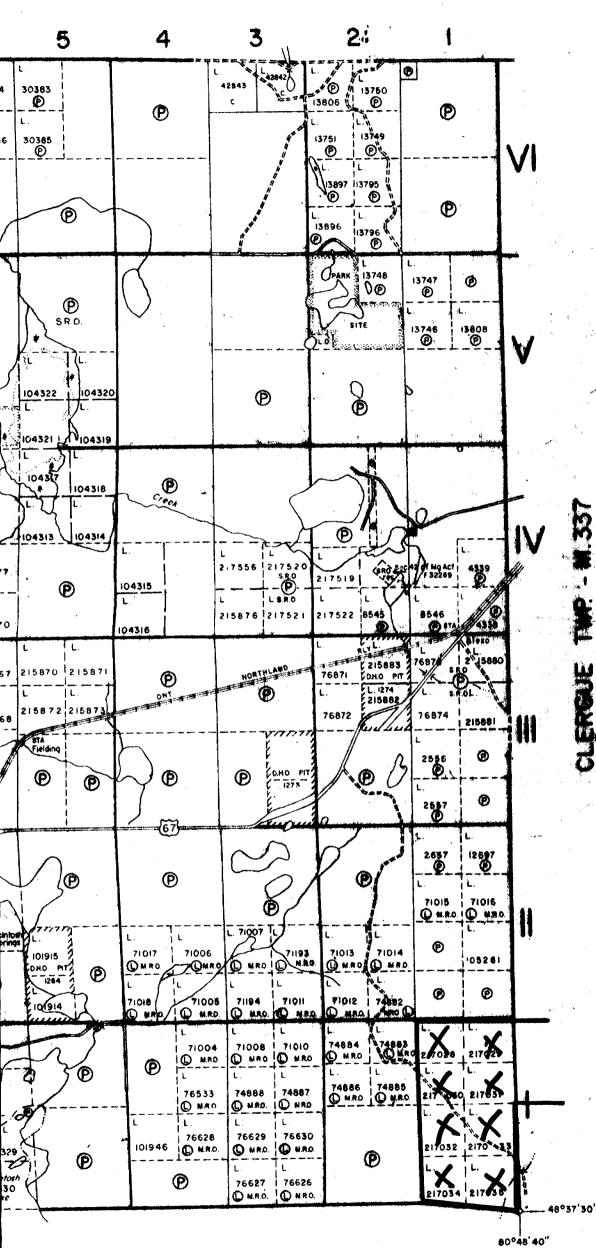
rocks. Several discrete magnetic highs, such as that which occurs at 2N on cross line 20E, may be due to segregation of magnetite and/or magnetic sulphides within the mafic rocks.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Other geophysical surveys are now in progress on these claims and it is suggested that no further work be considered until the results of the surveys are available.

Respectively submitted, S()UA 65.0 J. L. KIR Johr an. -KER FELLOW 0

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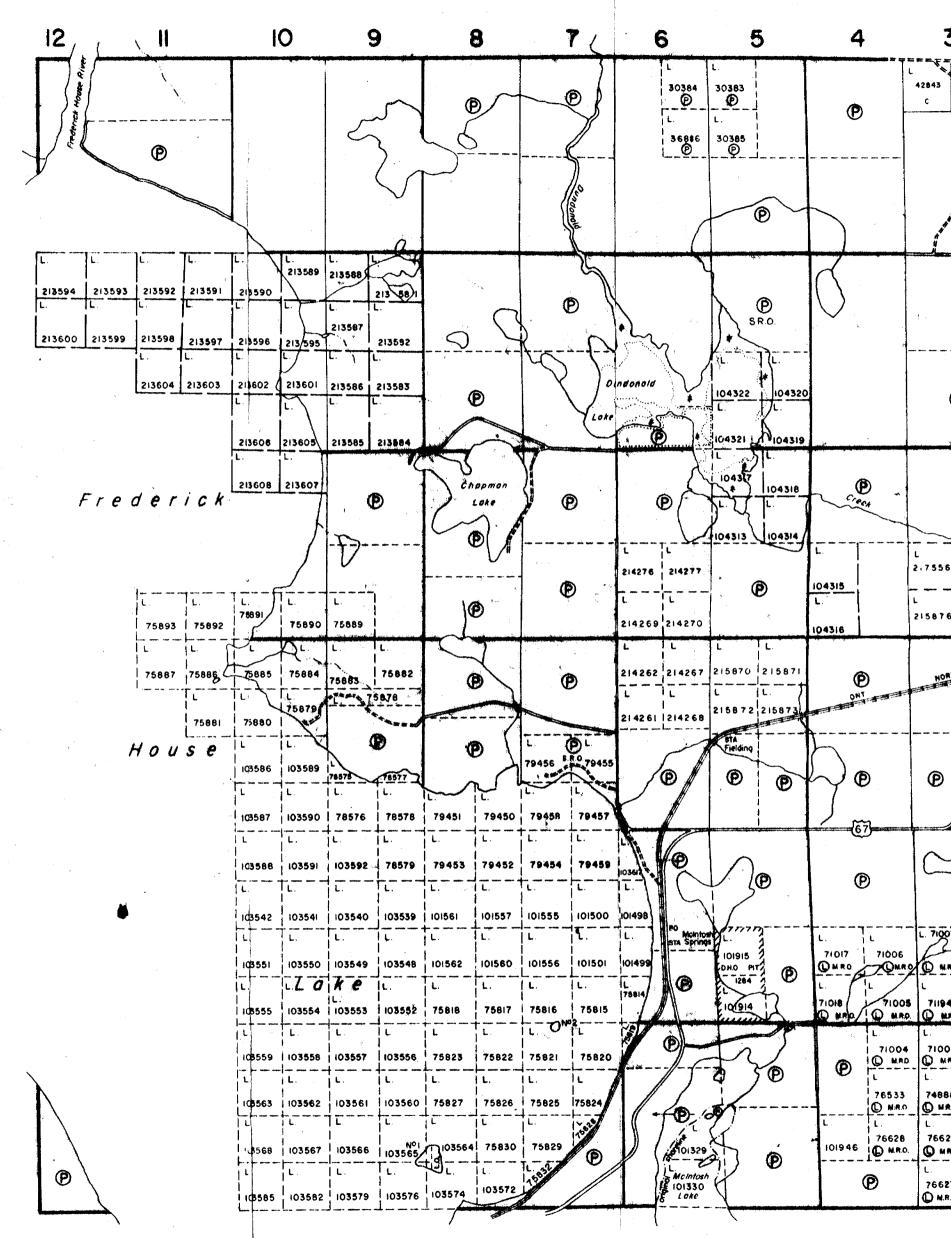
DUPL THE TOWNSHIP CLAIM DUND ON DISTRICT OF COCHRANE PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS LEGEND Ø PATENTED LAND C.S. CROWN LAND SALE Q LEASES LOC. LOCATED LAND L.0. LICENSE OF OCCUPATION M.R.O. MINING RIGHTS ONLY S.R.O. SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY ROADS IMARDVED ROADS KING'S HIGHWAYS RALWAYS POWER LINES 13 MARSH DR MUSKEG MINES C. CANCELLED PATENTED S.R.O. NOTES WITNESS POSTS FOR CLAMAS STAKED OUT COVERING LANDE UNDER WATERS OF PREDERICK HOUSE LAKE IN DUNDONALD TWP SHOULD NOT DE ERECTED OR HLANTED IN EVELVE TWP NDD' surface rights reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers. L.O.7128 - Flooding rights on Frederick House Lake reserved to H.E.P.C to contour elev. 903' File 64518, vol.2 Area marked thus F S.R.O. reserved for Files: 39684, 51994 Park Site. M.343PLAN NO.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES

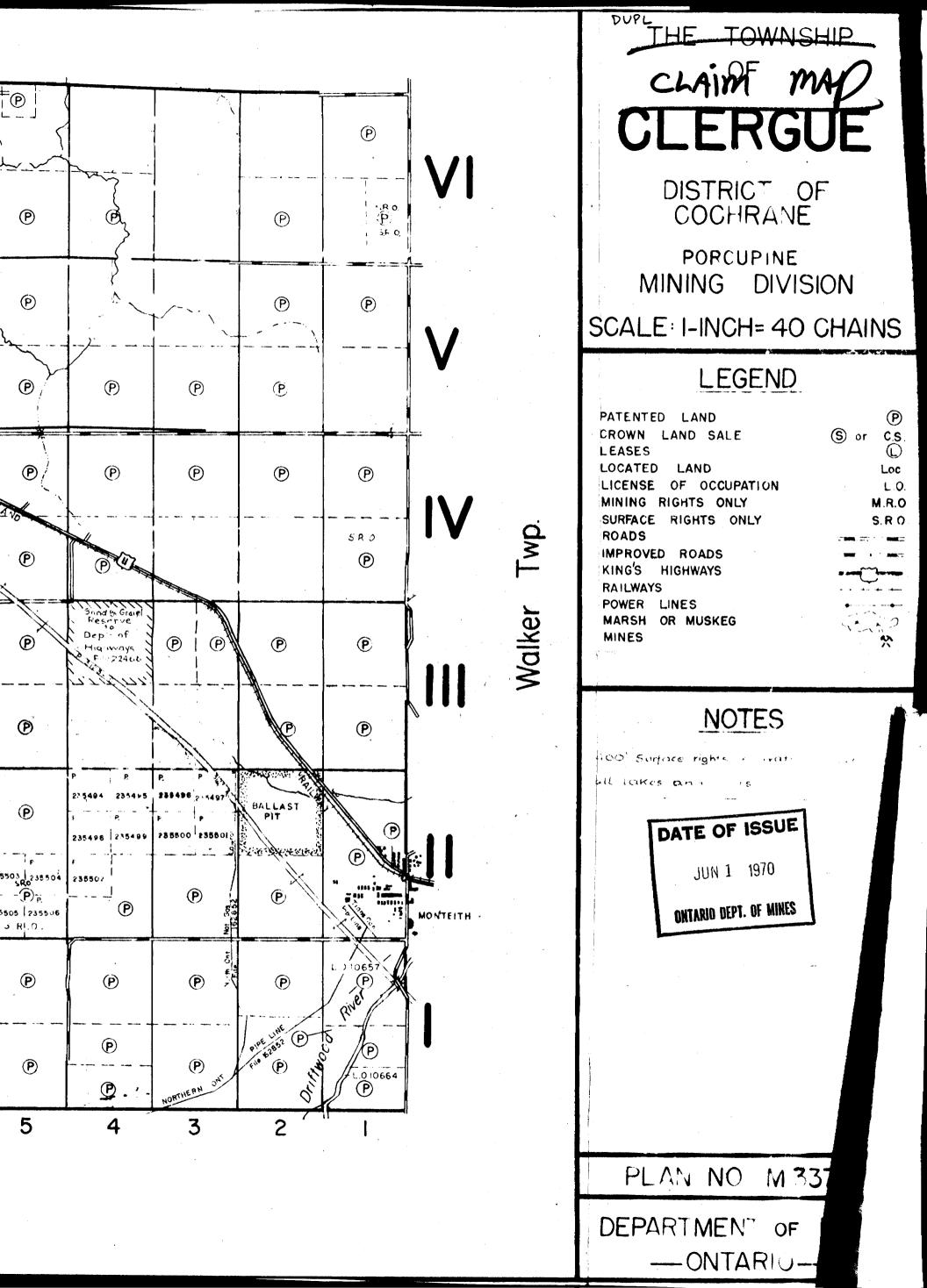
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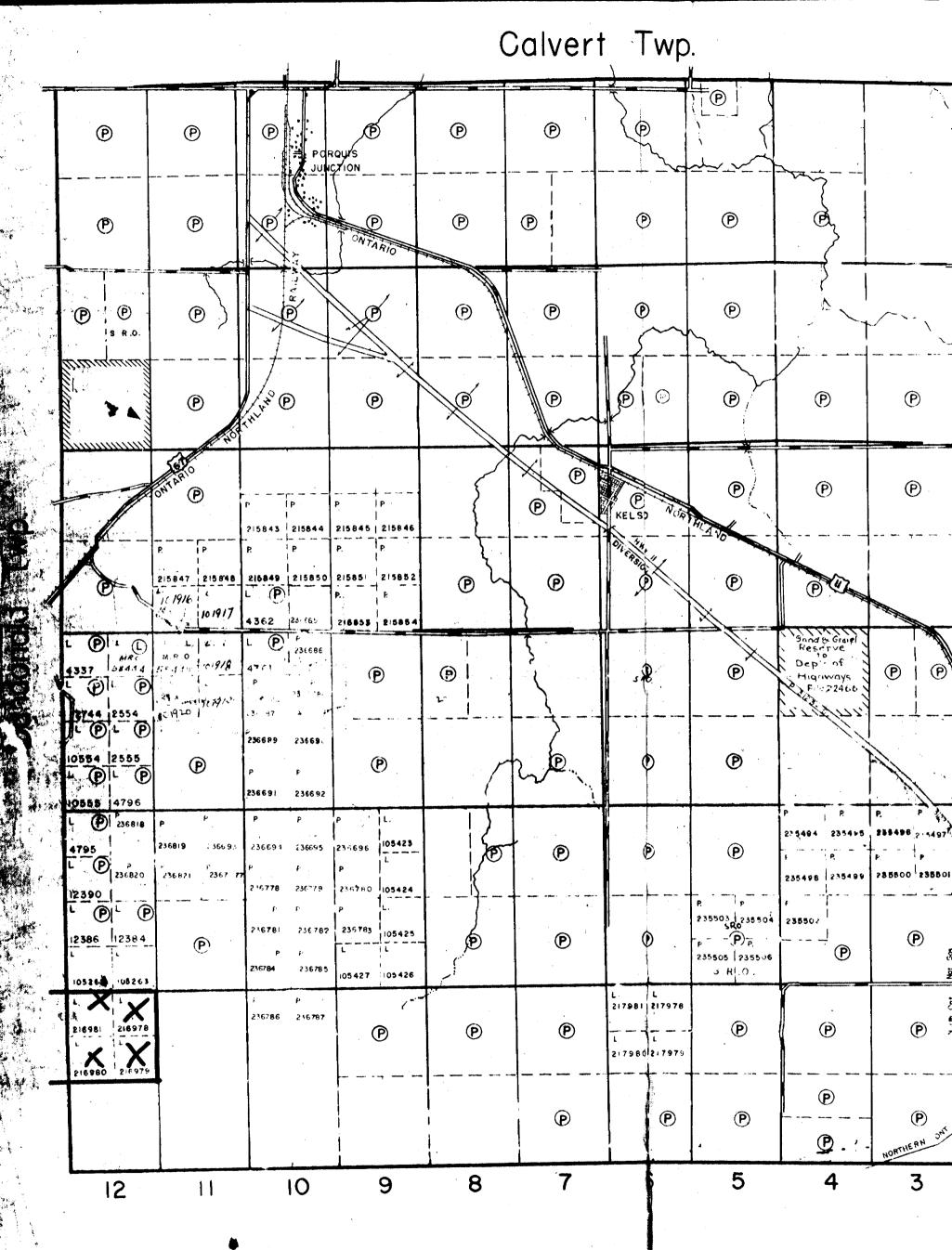


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