

INTRODUCTION

During the period from July 1, 1966 to September 19, 1966, a gravimetric and magnetic survey were carried out on a block of 28 claims in northwest Reid Township, Porcupine Mining Division.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located approximately eighteen miles northwest of Timmins, Ontario. A semi-permanent camp was established on Thorburn Creek in the central part of the claim group. The camp was serviced by rotary aircraft from Timmins, Ontario. PREVIOUS WORK

The complete claim group has been covered by two combined magnetic-electromagnetic airborne surveys.

Canadian Aero Minoral Surveys flew the area in 1963 for B.W. Lang of Toronto, Ontario. The area was reflown in May 1964 by Hunting Survey Corporation for Mespi Mines Limited.

Both surveys indicated the presence of electromagnetic conductors paralleling a strong magnetic feature with a north-easterly strike.

Subsequently Mespi Mines Limited conducted two ground electromagnetic surveys using a Ronka Mark IV E.M. unit and Crone Jr. R.M. unit. Several strong conductive zones were indicated and further detailed using vertical loop E.M. equipment and the fixed transmitter method.

The Third E.M. survey indicated the presence of several more conductors previously undetected.

Several drill holes were drilled to test the conductive sones. All holes encountered carbonaceous schists carrying pyrite and pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite.

The ground E.M. surveys and the early diamond drilling have been filed previously with the Department of Mines.

INSTRUMENTS USED AND SURVEY METHODS

A Sharpe MF-1 Fluxgate magnetometer was used for the magnetic survey.

For all except the extreme northwest claims lines were two hundred feet apart and stations were read at one hundred foot intervals.

All readings were tied into a base on the grid and drift corrections were made. A total of 843 stations were established on claims P. 83383-89 inclusive, P. 85159-60, P. 85168-73 inclusive, P. 86084. The other claims shown on the map were previously surveyed and reported on (Sept 22, 1965, Report by W.R. Nyman).

A World-Wide Worden gravimeter (# 16) with a sensitivity of .09833 milligals per scale division was used for the gravity survey. Stations were read at 100 foot intervals along lines four hundred feet apart. A total of 1077 stations were established and tied into a base station. Drift, elevation and latitude corrections were made and the final total gravity values were plotted and contoured.

Regional and residual maps were also drawn but are not included with this report.

GEOLOGY

There are no outcrops within the map area however the entire area is believed to be underlain by rocks of Precambrian age.

The few drill holes that have been put down within the area have indicated that the geology is very complex.

Nuch of the area is underlain by rhyolitic and andesitic rocks with carbonaceous interbeds. The volcanic rocks have been intruded by relatively narrow lenticular peridotite bands which appear to be roughly conformable to the attitude of the volcanic rocks. All rocks in the area are cut by a series of north to northwest striking diabase dikes.

SURVEY RESULTS

Three major faults are indicated on both surveys. The fault zones are indicated as pronounced gravity lows. Strong northeasterly bearing magnetic anomalies are abruptly terminated against two of the faults in the west and west central portions of the map area.

The strong northeasterly bearing magnetic anomalies are also strong gravity lows. The magnetic and gravimetric anomalies are interpreted as being highly carbonitized and serpentinized peridotites.

A strong gravity anomaly on claim P. 55196 and another on P. 83385 are interpreted as being caused by a slight increase in rock density because of the presence of diabase dikes and an abrupt decrease in overburden thickness. Depth determinations over these anomalies indicate that the overburden depth is probably less than fifty feet while much of the map area is covered

by one hundred and fifty feet of overburden.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All of the electromagnetic conductors outlined to date are associated with gravity lows and all the gravity highs indicated are adequately explained by local changes in overburden depth and/or the presence of diabase dikes.

No further work is recommended on this ground at this time.

Respectfully submitted

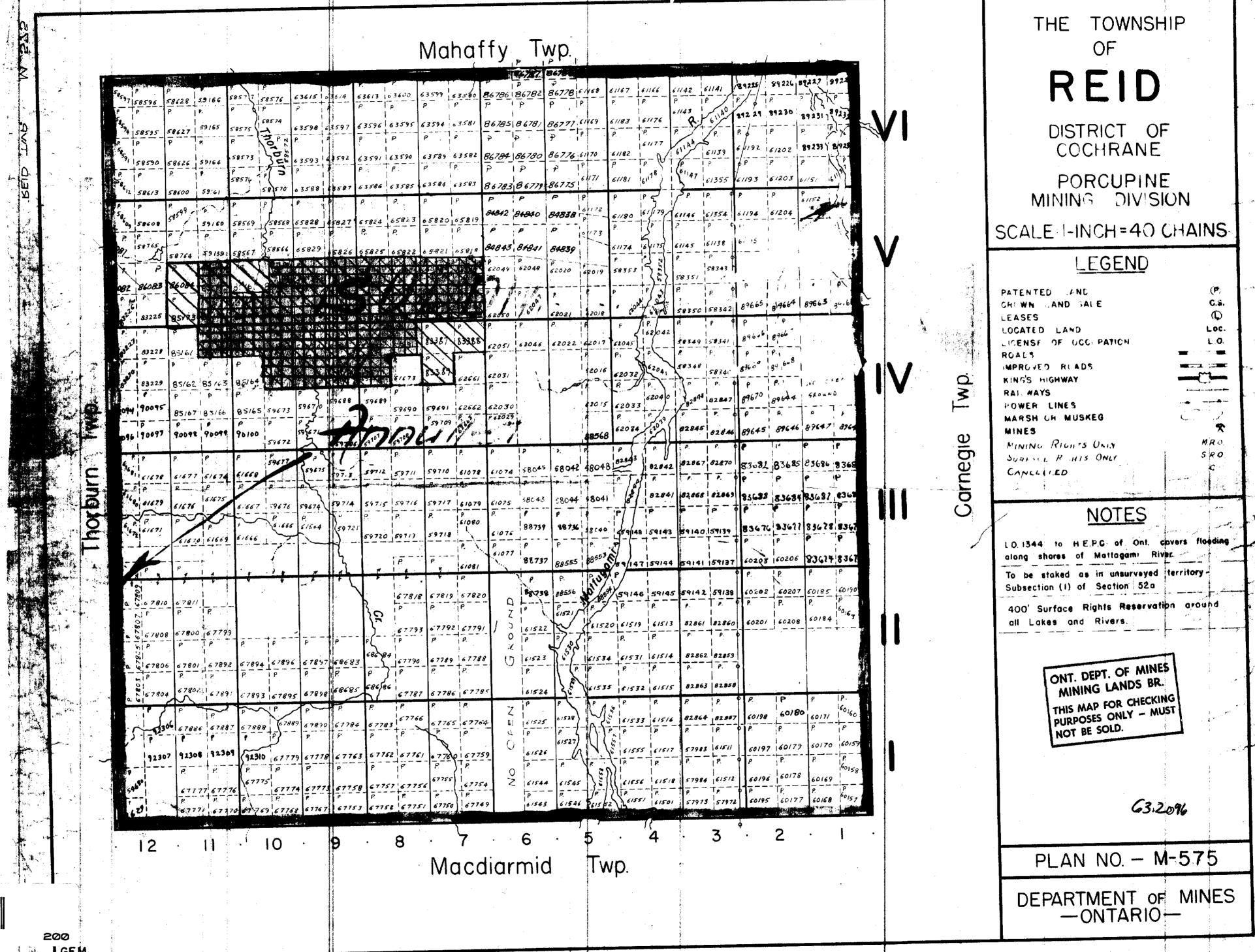
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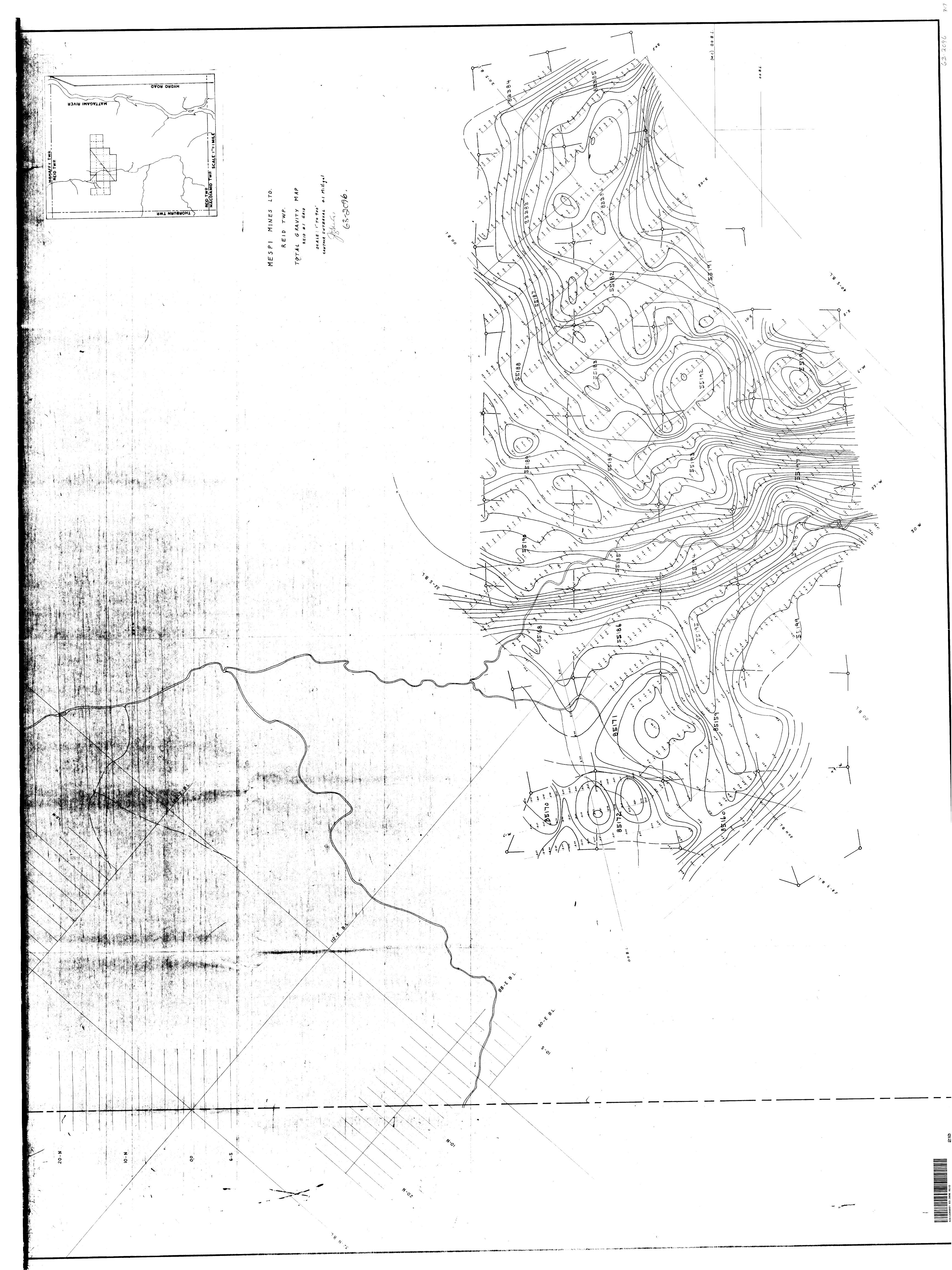
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MAP SCALE: I"=400'

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