2.3859

GEO LA LTÉE PHYSIQUE LOGIQUE
EXPLORATION — SERVICES

010

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

PROPERTY OF FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LIMITED

ZENMAC MINE AREA - PN 673

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY - PROV. ONTARIO

NOVEMBER 1980 C. LAVOIE, Ph.D.

1020, 3e AVENUE EST (ROUTE 117 SUD), C.P. 131, VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC J9P 4N9 TÉL.: (819) 825-8212

INTRODUCTION

A E.M.H. and a V.L.F. electromagnetic surveys, combined with a magnetometer survey, were carried out over Zenmac Mine property, owned by Falconbridge Copper Ltd., District of Thunder Bay, Province of Ontario.

The purpose of these surveys was to find conductive zones which may contain zinc. The magnetic survey was done such as to define the geological structure.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located East of Winston Lake, 13 miles North of the town of Schreiber, located close by Lake Superior. The property is easily accessible by a secondary road.

The property includes the following claims:

R-721	to R-724 incl.	102793	to 102794 incl.
9300	to 9301 incl.	102797	to 102799 incl.
9317	to 9320 incl.	102803	to 102804 incl.
42152	to 42153 incl.	102808	to 102809 incl.
42155	to 42163 incl.	102813	to 102814 incl.
42277	to 42278 incl.	102817	to 102818 incl.
88531	to 88532 incl.	535914	to 535919 incl.

GEOPHYSICAL WORK

From the period of September 1st to September 30th, 1980, electromagnetic surveys E.M.H. and V.L.F. and a magnetic survey, were carried out over 100 metre grid lines.

A total of 98.44 kilometers was surveyed by electromagnetic E.M.H., using a Maxmin II, operating at a frequency of 888 and 3,555 Hz (cable 100 meters). The readings were taken at 25 metre intervals along the lines. The instrument was previously calibrated over an esker.

A total of 101.24 kilometers was surveyed by electromagnetic V.L.F., using a Geonics EM-16, operating at a frequency of NAA. The readings were taken facing North at 12.5 metre intervals.

A total of 106.64 kilometers of magnetic survey was carried out using a Geometrics G-816, having a sensitivity of 1 gamma. The readings were taken at 12.5 metre intervals along the lines. The base lines were also surveyed at 12.5 metre intervals. The usual diurnal and datum corrections were made using as base station the line intersection with the base lines.

DISCUSSION OF METHODS

Electromagnetic horizontal loop methods are capable of delineating zones of conductivity that could represent, but not necessarily, massive concentrations of minerals having metallic conductive properties. The common minerals are pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, nickel (but not sphalerite) and graphite. In certain areas, the overburden is a conductor and this may require some farfetched experience to differentiate between these various sources of conductivity. While using a longer cable, we investigated more ground and, normally. the interpreted depth is higher than with a shorter cable.

The V.L.F. electromagnetic method is normally used in non-conductive overburden areas to get information on the structural geology, reflected by conductive zones as faults, shear zones and naturally, massive sulphides.

The conductive zones are picked-up with varying amplitude readings depending on the following parameters; overburden conductivity, conductivity of the zone, depth, angle with the transmitter station and the geometry of the conductive zone.

Normally, a V.L.F. anomaly is not a diamond drill target on its' own. It has to be tested with other geophysical methods, especially

in an overburden conductivity area. In this case, the overburden does not seem to be conductive.

During a survey, it is a good policy to use two different stations perpendicular to each other. This can permit the detection of more conductors. However, due to the electromagnetic field line distorsion present at the edge of a conductor, a false short conductor may be obtained with one station at the edge of a long conductor obtained with another perpendicular transmitter station.

Concentrations of minerals having magnetic susceptibility will give rise to variations in the earth's magnetic field. Systematic observation of the total earth's magnetic field has allowed us to contour the data outlining magnetic patterns or anomalies.

Minerals having strong magnetic susceptibility are magnetite and pyrrhotite and are usually, but not necessarily, associated as primary or accessory minerals in massive sulphide deposits; thus, coincident magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies could be important, but are not necessarily required.

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

The geophysical electromagnetic surveys done on this property have permitted us to detect many anomalies.

The horizontal loop electromagnetic anomalies survey show weak anomalies with the high frequency of 3,555 Hz. These anomalies appear mainly with the Out-of-Phase components and we interpreted a conductivity thickness of less than 1 mho. Due to accidental topography and short cable, some false In-Phase positive readings are present. However, considering this kind of topography, the survey was well done. Normally, the E.M.H. anomalies coincide to V.L.F. electromagnetic anomalies and we will discuss them at the same time. The diamond drill we are recommending is all located on the E.M.H. map (frequency 3,555 Hz).

The electromagnetic V.L.F. In-Phase readings have been compiled with the Fraser method. The anomaly axis interpreted with the Fraser contour and obtained with the NAA station, are drawn on the profile maps. Normally, the conductors producing these V.L.F. anomalies are located close to these axis and/or towards the negative-positive crossover of the electromagnetic profile. Each anomaly is tabulated by giving the following parameters:

— location of the anomaly on the grid: line, station,

— intensity of the peak to peak which reflects the validity of the anomaly or its' signals with respect to the noise ratio since the noise is approximately 1 to 2 %,

— length of the anomaly,

— depth interpreted using the peak to peak horizontal distance divided by 2 which gives us a good idea of the maximum depth of the conductor producing the anomaly,

— the magnetic association.

(See the tabulated sheet at the end of this report.

We have tried to give a priority to each anomaly, based mainly on the geophysical results. The second priority anomalies are interpreted as having more chance of being produced by bedrock conductor and the cause of them should be eventually explained by trenching or diamond drill holes.

The term " first priority " should eventually be used to re-classify the anomalies, using the geological datas or other discriminating geophysical methods.

Quite a few V.L.F. anomalies have been found on this property. All of them are described in tabulated form. Hereafter, we will discuss mainly of the second priority anomalies.

Anomaly No.1

The anomaly No.1 is mainly obtained on line 1 W, station 13+75 N. At this location, it coincides to the weak Out-of-Phase E.M.H. anomaly No. H-14 and to a magnetic high of approximatively 200 gammas. More detail work is required on its' extension before drilling it.

Anomalies Nos. 3 and 5

The anomalies Nos. 3 and 5 are located in the North-Eastern part of line 9 E and 10 E and coincide on line 10 E, station 13+50 N and on line 9 E, station 12+25 N to the weak Out-of-Phase E.M.H. anomaly No. H-12. A diamond drill hole may be planned to study these anomalies on line 9 E as follows:

Collar hole:	Line	8+40 E	Station:	12+50 N
	Azimuth:	203°	Dip:	50°
	Length:	125 metres		

Anomalies Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 13

The anomalies Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 13 seem to reflect a discontinuous conductive zone which may be folded between line 1 W and 2 W.

From the E.M.H. results (frequency 3,555 Hz), the best conductive zone would be located West of line 2 W. In this area, the conductive zone is also magnetic. A diamond drill hole may be planned as follows:

Collar hole:	Line:	5+50 W	Station:	2+75 N
	Azimuth:	230°	Dip:	50°
	Length:	100 metres		

Anomalies Nos. 15 and 17

Anomaly No.17 is possibly located on the extension of anomalies Nos. 3 and 5 or anomaly No.15. Anomaly No.15 also coincides to the weak E.M.H. Out-of-Phase anomaly No. H-15. A magnetic association is possible on anomaly No.15 and also on anomaly No.17. This becomes evident if we change the magnetic axis direction that we have interpreted. Before recommending a diamond drill hole, more details will be required on anomaly No.15. Concerning the anomaly No.17, we should wait for the diamond drill results on anomalies Nos. 3, 5 and 13.

Anomaly No.20

Anomaly No. 20 is obtained mainly on line 0, station 1 N. If we change the direction interpreted, the anomaly will coincide to the weak E.M.H. anomaly No. H-4 which follows a creek.

There is no magnetic association. A fracture having a North-East direction is possible. If this possible fracture extends more North-East, it may explain a sinistral displacement between anomalies Nos. 9, 10 and 11. A diamond drill hole is recommended as follows:

Collar hole:	Line:	0+50 E	Station:	1+35 N
	Azimuth:	285°	Dip:	50°
	Length:	150 metres		

Anomaly No.28

Anomaly No.28 is mainly obtained on line 14 E, station 8+50 N where it coincides to the weak E.M.H. anomaly No. H-11. As a second priority target, a diamond drill hole may be done.

Anomalies Nos. 35, 39, 40, 41 and 42

These anomalies seem to be on the extension of each other. Anomaly No. 42 coincides to the weak E.M.H. anomaly No. H-5, while anomaly No.41 coincides to the weak E.M.H. anomaly No. H-8. Normally, all these anomalies coincide to high magnetic readings. Diamond drill holes may be planned to define the cause of them. However, hole No.85 may already have explained the cause. We should start to drill the E.M.H. anomaly and depending of the results, extend the diamond drilling program.

Collar hole:	Line:	7 E	Station:	5+25 S
	Azimuth:	250°	Dip:	50°
	Length:	100 metres		
	Line:	0	Station:	7+35 S
	Azimuth:	250°	Dip:	50°
	Length:	125 metres		

Anomaly No. 37

This anomaly coincides to the weak E.M.H. anomalies No. H-3 and H-13. They also coincide to high magnetic readings. A diamond drill hole should be planned as follows on anomaly No. H-3.

Collar hole:	Line:	5 W	Station:	5+35 S
	Azimith:	250°	Dip:	50°
	Length:	100 metres		

The anomaly No. H-13 may have previously been drilled since it is located South of Zenith deposit and future work should depend on the available geological information.

Anomalies Nos. 68 and 71

These anomalies located in the South-Western part seem to be an extention of each other. Anomaly No. 68 coincides to a weak E.M.H. Out-of-Phase anomaly No. H-9. A magnetic association is normally observed. A diamond drill hole should be planned on line 8 S to define the cause of this anomaly.

Collar hole:	Line:	8 S	Station:	2+50 W
	Azimuth:	190°	Dip:	50°
	Length:	100 metres		

Anomaly No. 78

This anomaly is located in the Western part of the property and coincides to the weak E.M.H. anomalies Nos. H-6 and H-7. Magnetic association is also present on some lines. This anomaly may have been explained in the past by holes Nos. 109 and 116. If it was not, we may plan a diamond drill hole on line 1 E or 4 E.

Anomaly No. H-10

This weak Out-of-Phase E.M.H. anomaly is located on line 14 E, station 15+25 S, just

East of a creek and seem to be produced by overburden conductivity effect. There is no magnetic association. No more work is recommended for now.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

So as to facilitate the interpretation of the geological structure, we have located on the magnetic maps, the magnetic axis on each line. However, other interpretation of the magnetic axis direction may be possible from one line to the other. By observing conjointly the geological, the magnetic and the electromagnetic datas, it should be easy to define the geological contact. From the geophysical survey, we observed areas of stable electromagnetic and magnetic patterns representing probably different geological formations.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the present geophysical information, we are recommending at least 6 diamond drill holes. However, a re-interpretation using all the geological information is recommended and this may bring other valuable targets on the property.

For future references or geophysical work in this area, we are concluding that the survey done brought a great deal of information. However, possible presence of fractures perpendicular to the geological formations should incite the use of two perpendicular V.L.F. stations. The use of E.M.H. is possible with a very high frequency. We think that the induced polarisation method should be tried to define the validity of the third and fourth priority V.L.F. anomalies. The kind of mineralization found on this property does not seem to respond very well with the electromagnetic method.

Respectfully submitted,

Clermont LaVoie, Ph.D.
Nov 14th 1980

DESCRIPTION OF V.L.F. ANOMALIES

(N A A)

Region: Zenmac Mine Area
PN 673
District of Thunder Bay

No. Anomaly	Line	Station intersection	Intensity Peak to Peak	Length (metres)	Depth interpreted (m)	Magnetic association	Notes	priority
V-01	1 W	13+75 N	49	275	20	50-200	Coincides to anomaly E.M.H. # 14	2
V-02	8 E	12+75 N	10	100	10		Weak, doubtfull	4
V-03	10 E	13+25 N	57 ?	130	45	contact	Coincides to anomaly E.M.H. # 12	2
V-04	1 W	12+75 N	10	500	17	variable		3
V-05	9 E	12+00 N	27	450	20	5000	Coincides on L 9 E to anomaly E.M.H. #12	2
V-06	3 E	10+75 N	16	230	12	variable	Better on L.3 E	3
V-07	2 E	10+00 N	5	220	15	variable		4
V-08	1 E	9+00 N	30	220	25	contact ?	Bending, may be on extension of V-09	2
V-09	1 E	7+25 N	21	350	25	high	Bended	2
V-10	2 W	5+00 N	34	140	20	400 ?	Coincides to anomaly E.M.H. # 02	2
V-11	0	6+25 N	6	120	8	2000	Weak	4
V-12	7 E	10+60 N	4	310	10	contact ?	Weak, doubtfull	4
V-13	2 W	4+25 N	25	600	17	300-2000	Coincides to anomaly E.M.H. #01	2
V-14	6 E	8+50 N	6	700	15	variable	Weak, better on L.4 E	4
V-15	12 E	11+10 N	16	140	10	30	Coincides to anomaly E.M.H. # 15	2
V-16	1 W	3+25 N	17	1000	18	variable	Better on L. 1 W	3
V-17	7 E	8+25 N	27	600	20	50-800		2
V-18	14 E	11+00 N	25	550	15	variable		3
V-19	3 W	0+50 S	12	200	10		Weak	4
V-20	0	1+00 N	34	200	25		Coincides to anomaly E.M.H. # 04	2
V-21	0	2+00 N	10	300	22		Weak	4
V-22	6 E	5+50 N	9	700	20	variable	Weak, doubtfull	4
V-23	13 E	9+00 N	12	450	17			3
V-24	1 E	1+00 S	6	220	10		Weak, creek, direction ?	4
V-25	1 W	1+00 S	12	200	20		Creek, direction ?	3
V-26	2 E	1+75 S	17	120	10	contact ?	Weak, doutbfull	4
V-27	2 E	3+30 S	14	600	15	contact ?	Weak, better on line 3 E	3
V-28	14 E	8+50 N	30	450	15		Coincides to anomaly E.M.H. # 11 on line 14 E	2
V-29	15 E	7+75 N	11	150	20		Weak, doubtfull	4
V-30	18 E	6+25 N	9	200	20	20		3

DESCRIPTION OF V.L.F. ANOMALIES

(N A A)

Region: Zenmac Mine Area
PN 673
District of Thunder Bay

No. Anomaly	Line	Station intersection	Intensity Peak to Peak	Length (metres)	Depth interpreted (m)	Magnetic association	Notes	priority
V-31	11 E	6+60 N	10	250	15	variable	Weak	4
V-32	12 E	5+35 N	4	300	12	30 ?	Weak	4
V-33	10 E	5+90 N	6	200	16		Weak	4
V-34	11 E	4+25 N	9	100	18			3
V-35	19 E	2+00 N	28	1100	22	variable	Better on line 19 E	2
V-36	13 E	1+15 S	12	250	15	variable		3
V-37	1 E	4+75 S	46	1500	20	1000	Coincides to ano. E.M.H. # 3 and 13 on line 3 E	2
V-38	5 N	9+75 W	9	800	12		Weak	4
V-39	17 E	0+90 S	30	700	17	1000 ?		2
V-40	11 E	4+00 S	34	320	8	1000		2
V-41	7 E	5+75 S	53	400	25	variable	Coincides to ano.E.M.H. #8	2
V-42	1 E	7+60 S	42	1050	25	3000	Coincides to ano. E.M.H.#5 on lines 0 and 1 N	2
V-43	1 W	5+80 S	7	100	18		Weak, doubtfull	4
V-44	8 N	4+60 S	15	100	23	100		3
V-45	20 E	1+00 S	10	250	15	contact		4
V-46	18 E	2+75 S	27	300	20	500	Better on line 18 E	2
V-47	13 E	4+00 S	13	500	15	variable		3
V-48	17 E	4+30 S	7	150	15	3000	Weak	3
V-49	15 E	5+15 S	8	110	10	3000	On extension of # 48	3
V-50	10 E	6+40 S	26	700	20	contact ?	Topo ?	3
V-51	9 E	5+65 S	7	180	8	contact ?		4
V-52	1 E	8+80 S	10	90	12	?	Weak	4
V-53	0	10+00 S	8	250	15		Weak, doubtfull	4
V-54	1 W	8+50 S	20	150	15			3
V-55	21 E	5+50 S	7	120	7	Neg.	Weak	4
V-56	20 E	11+30 S	8	150	15		Weak	4
V-57	17 E	10+50 S	35	200	15	contact		2
V-58	15 E	7+50 S	14	300	25	variable		3
V-59	4 E	10+80 S	8	230	22		Weak	4
V-60	3 E	10+25 S	3	150	12		Weak, doubtfull	4

DESCRIPTION OF V.L.F. ANOMALIES

(N A A)

Region: Zenmac Mine Area
PN 673
District of Thunder Bay

No. Anomaly	Line	Station intersection	Intensity Peak to Peak	Length (metres)	Depth interpreted (m)	Magnetic association	Notes	Priority
V-61	1 S	3+25 W	10	1100	7	variable		3
V-62	3 N	3+10 W	7	300	12		Weak	4
V-63	0	0+60 W	11	300	16			3
V-64	1 S	4+15 W	13	300	13	variable		4
V-65	2 S	0+75 W	8	200	12			4
V-66	6 S	1+90 W	14	280	25			3
V-67	5 S	0+75 W	13	150	10	100		3
V-68	8 S	2+00 W	49	650	20	500	Coincides to ano.E.M.H. #9	2
V-69	12 S	0+80 W	15	450	20	contact		3
V-70	11 S	1+50 W	11	200	15			3
V-71	15 S	1+40 W	11	180	18	2000		2
V-72	15 S	0+75 W	7	300	12		Doubtfull	4
V-73	15 E	16+50 S	12	600	15	100		3
V-74	16 E	19+35 S	30	200	20	contact		3
V-75	14 E	18+10 S	5	250	12			4
V-76	13 E	14+75 S	25	100	10	30		3
V-77	7 E	13+90 S	12	280	20			3
V-78	4 E	13+20 S	26	820	16	variable	Coincides to ano. E.M.H. Nos. 6 and 7	2
V-79	3 E	13+95 S	10	120	12	30		3
V-80	0	13+20 S	7	200	13			4

GEO LA LTÉE PHYSIQUE LOGIQUE
EXPLORATION — SERVICES

STATEMENT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK

I, Clermont Lavoie, certify to the following.

Electromagnetic E.M.H. (98.44 km) survey, electromagnetic V.L.F. survey with NAA station (101.24 km) combined with a magnetic survey (106.54 km) were carried out by one of my crews during the period of September 1st to September 30th, 1980.

Part of the following claims, owned by Falconbridge Copper Limited, in the Thunder Bay District, was covered. These claims are located 13 miles North of the town of Schreiber, province of Ontario.

R-721 to R-724 incl.	102793 to 102794 incl.
9300 to 9301 incl.	102797 to 102799 incl.
9317 to 9320 incl.	102803 to 102804 incl.
42152 to 42153 incl.	102808 to 102809 incl.
42155 to 42163 incl.	102813 to 102814 incl.
42277 to 42278 incl.	102817 to 102818 incl.
88531 to 88532 incl.	535914 to 535919 incl.

E.M.H.: Maxmin II, frequency: 888 and 3,555 Hz.
Cable: 100 metres.
Sensitivity: 1%.

E.M.: V.L.F. (NAA) station, facing North)
Instrument: Geonics EM-16.
Sensitivity: 1%

Mag.: Instrument: Proton magnetometer.
Geometrics G-816.
Sensitivity: 1 gamma.

Operators: (30 days) Gilles Bacon, 94 Cloutier, Val d'Or, Que.
(30 days) Mario Fortier, D'Alembert, Que.
(30 days) Michel Crepeau, Ave. A, Amos, Que.

Respectfully submitted,

Clermont Lavoie, Ph.D.

1980, Nov 14th

1020, 3e AVENUE EST (ROUTE 117 SUD), C.P. 131, VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC J9P 4N9 TÉL.: (819) 825-8212

Ontario

Ministry of Na

GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLO
TECHNICAL DA

42D14NW0035 2.3859 PAYS PLAT LAKE

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(s) LINECUTTING, MAGNETOMETER, VLF, MAXMIN II

Township or Area PAYS PLAT M-2522

Claim Holder(s) CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER
P.O. BOX 40, COMMERCE COURT, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Survey Company GEOLA LTEE

Author of Report CLERMONT LAVOIE PhD.

Address of Author 109 CLICHE ST. VAL D'OR, QUEBEC

Covering Dates of Survey JULY 1, 1980 - NOVEMBER, 1980
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut 115 KILOMETERS

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED

ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

	DAYS per claim
Geophysical	
–Electromagnetic	20, 20
–Magnetometer	40
–Radiometric	
–Other	
Geological	
Geochemical	

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: FEBRUARY 18, 1981 SIGNATURE: _____
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 2.3422

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
TB	535914
TB	535915
TB	535916
TB	535917
TB	535918
TB	535919

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS 6

OFFICE USE ONLY

837 (5/79)

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS -- If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

Number of Stations 460 Number of Readings 2,300

Station interval 12.5 m, 25 m Line spacing 100 m

Profile scale 1 cm = 10%

Contour interval 10% VLF, 50 and 100 Gammas, Magnetometer

MAGNETIC

Instrument GEOMETRICS G-816

Accuracy -- Scale constant 1 gamma

Diurnal correction method Loop Method

Base Station check-in interval (hours) One

Base Station location and value Intersection of Cross Lines and Base Line. Values variable.

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument Geonics EM-16, Apex Parametric MaxMin II

Coil configuration N/A , Horizontal

Coil separation N/A , 100 m

Accuracy 1% , 1%

Method: (1) XX Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back (2) XX In line ☐ Parallel line

Frequency (1) NAA, Cutler, Maine (2) 888 Hz and 3555 Hz
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured (1) In phase, & Quadrature

GRAVITY

Instrument

Scale constant

Corrections made

Base station value and location

Elevation accuracy

INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY

Instrument

Method ☐ Time Domain ☐ Frequency Domain

Parameters -- On time Frequency

-- Off time Range

-- Delay time

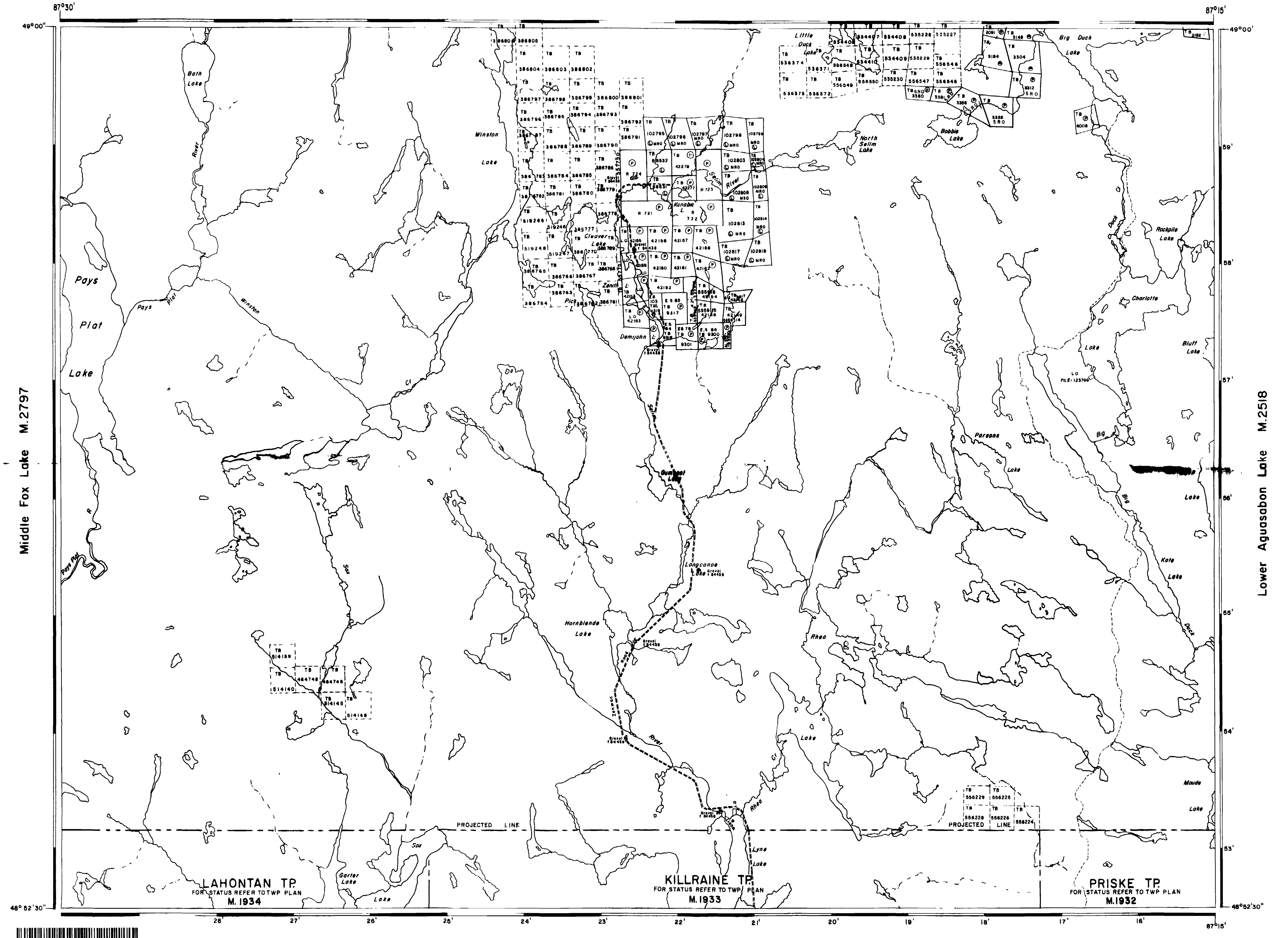
-- Integration time

Power

Electrode array

Electrode spacing

Type of electrode



AREA OF

PAYS PLAT LAKE

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY

THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	● or Ⓟ
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 MUSKEG	
MINES	⚒
CANCELLED	C
PATENTED S.R.O.	⊖

NOTES

400' Surface Rights Reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers

2.3859

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES 42 D14

PLAN NO. M.2522

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

200

J.P. von K

LEGENDE GEOPHYSIQUE

LEVE ELECTROMAGNETIQUE

LEVE MAGNETIQUE

LEVE DE POLARISATION PROVOQUEE (P.P)

LEVE GRAVIMETRIQUE

* Use claim lines and lines approximate

LEGENDE TOPOGRAPHIQUE

CARTE INDEX

ECHELLE 1" = 1/2 mille

POUR FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LTEE

LEVE **LEVE MAGNETIQUE**

Inst: G-816 à précession nucléaire, Géometrics.

PAR GEOLA LTEE

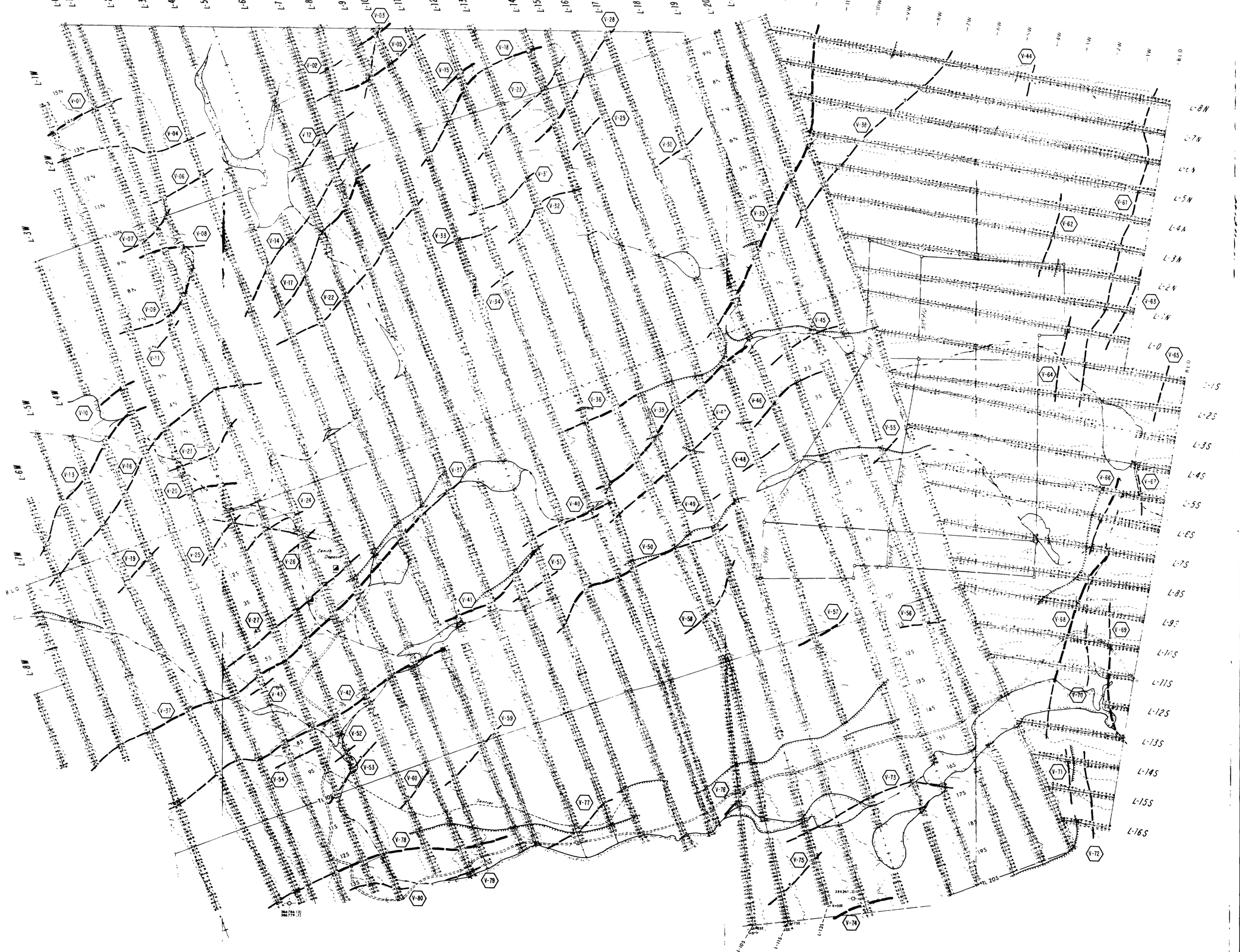
PROJET "ZENMAC MINE A
PN 673
District de Thunder

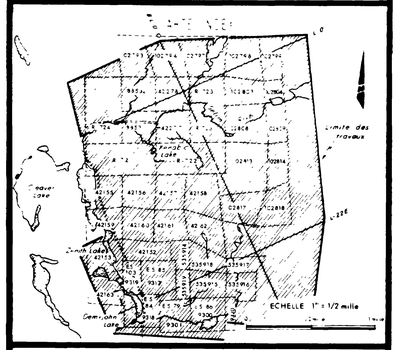
LAT 49°00 LONG 87°

PLAN No 246-01 NTS

ECHELLE 1 5000

0 25 50 100 150 200





POUR FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LTEE

LEVÉ V.L.F. (PROFILS)

inst Geonics EM-16 Freq. 17.8 Khz Station N.A.A. (Cutler)

PAR GEO_A LTÉE

PROJET "ZENMAC MINE AREA" PN 673

District de Thunder Bay

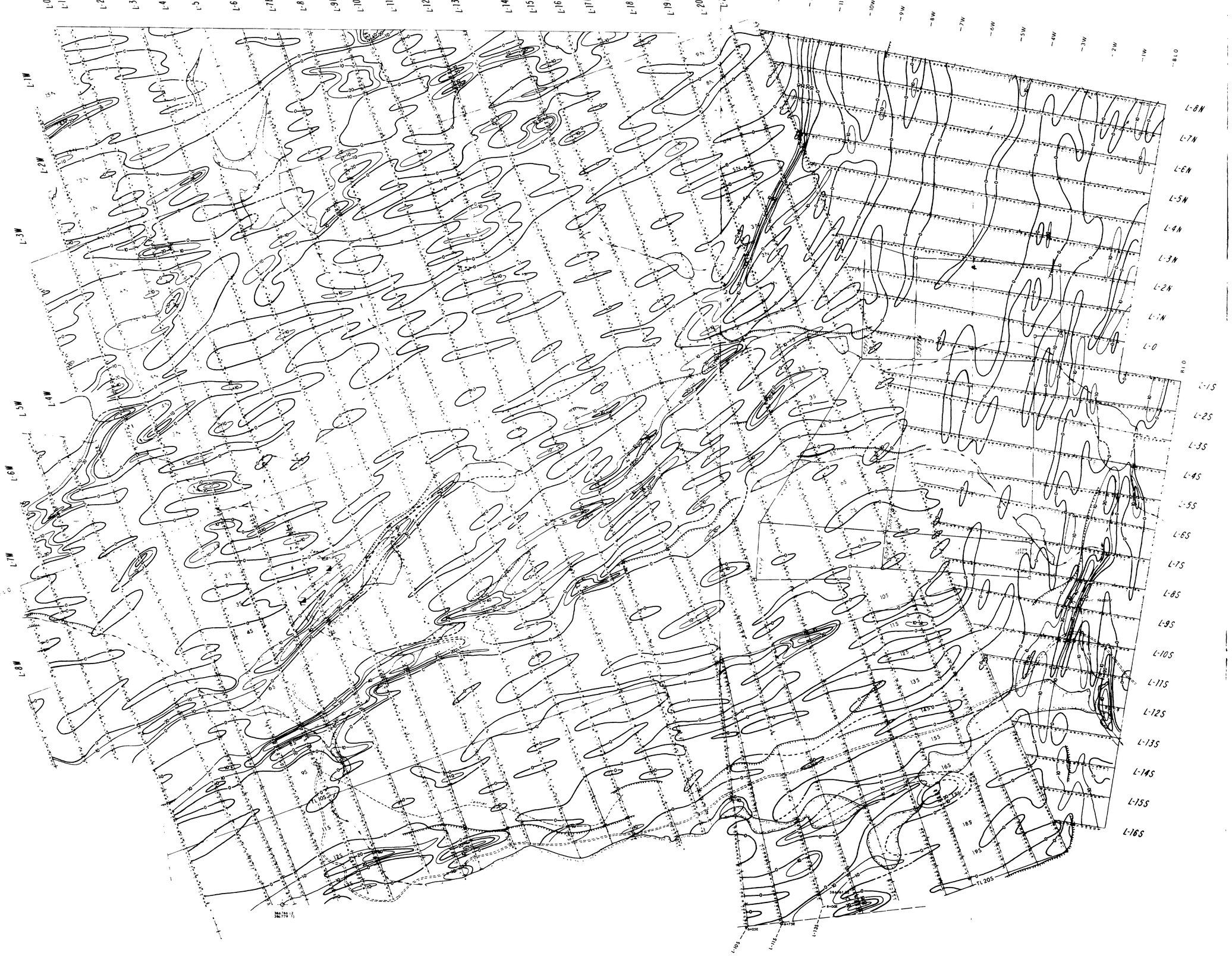
Lat. 49°00 Long. 87°25

ÉCHELLE 1 5000

0 25 50 100 150 200 300m

PLAN No 246-02 NTS

INGÉNIEUR PROFESSIONNEL CLERMONT LAVOIE 16824 QUÉBEC



LEGENDE GEOPHYSIQUE

LEVÉ ELECTROMAGNETIQUE

LEVÉ MAGNETIQUE

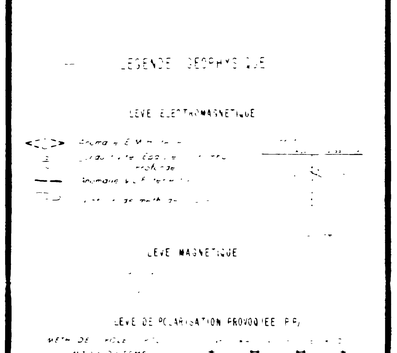
LEVÉ DE POLARISATION PROVOQUEE P.P.

LEVÉ GRAVIMETRIQUE

* Note: Claim Posts and Lines Approximate.

LEGENDE

Marécage



POUR FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LTEE

LEVÉ V.L.F. (CONTOURS DE LA METHODE FRASER)

Inst Géonics E.M-16 Fréq- 17.8 Khz Station: NAA.(Cutler)

PAR GÉOLA LTÉE

EXÉCUTÉ PAR G. Bacon 1980

INTERPRÉTÉ PAR

DESSINÉ PAR

APPROUVÉ PAR

REVISÉ PAR

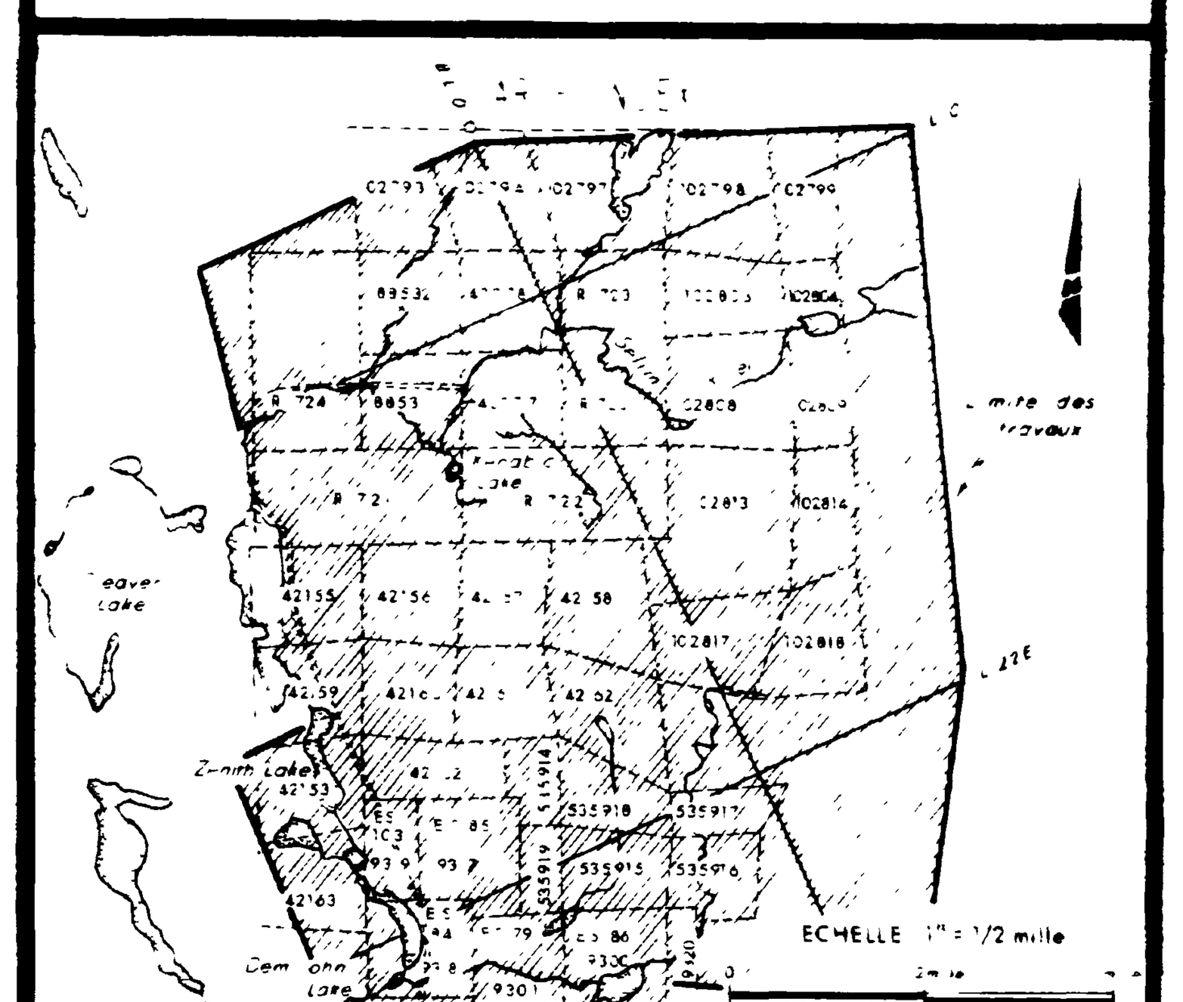
PROJET "ZENMAC MINE AREA" PN 673 District de Thunder Bay

LAT 49°00 LONG 87°25

PLAN No 246-03 N.T.S.

ÉCHELLE 1:5000

0 25 50 100 200 300m



POUR FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LTEE

LEVE ELECTROMAGNETIQUE

Inst MAXMIN II — Fréq: 888 Hz — Cable: 100m

PAR GÉOLA LTEE

G Bacon — Sept 1980

Lavoie — Sept 1980

G Bacon — Sept 1980

PROJET "ZENMAC MINE AREA" PN 673 District de Thunder Bay

LAT 49°00 LONG 87°25

ECHELLE 1:5000

PLAN No 246-04 N.T.S

LEGENDE (ESPACE RÉSERVÉ)

LEVÉ ÉLECTROMAGNÉTIQUE

Profil EMH

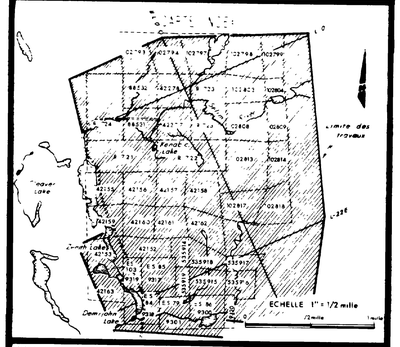
10% = 1cm

LEVÉ MAGNÉTIQUE

LEVÉ DE POLARISATION PROVOQUÉE (IP)

LEVÉ (RÉSISTIVITÉ)

Note CC Cable Court
(Short Cable)



POUR FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LTEE

LEVÉ **LEVE ELECTROMAGNETIQUE**

Inst MAXMIN II Fréq 3,555 Hz Câble 100m

PAR GÉOLA LTÉE

DESSINÉ PAR G. Bacon 1990

APPROUVÉ PAR [illegible] 1990

PROJET **"ZENMAC MINE AREA"**
PN 673
District de Thunder Bay

LAT 49°00 LONG 87°25

ÉCHELLE 1 5000
0 25 50 100 150 200 300m

PLAN No 246-05 NTS