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PROJECTS SECTION

A REPORT ON

A PROPERTY OF

SANTACK MINING COMPANY LTD.

DISTRICT OF PORT ARTHUR

ONTARIO

MAY 28th, 1971 TORONTO, ONTARIO. HUGH H. SUTHERLAND, JR. B.A.Sc., P.Eng., M.E.

A Report on a Geophysical Survey Performed over the Property of SANTACK MINES LTD.

Glen Township

Ontario

INTRODUCTION

At the request of the management, a geophysical survey, comprising magnetometer and VLF electromagnetometer was made over the company's Gion Township claims. This survey was undertaken during November and December of 1970 and conducted over a grid of one hundred by two hundred feet (100' x 200').

PROPERTY

The property comprises 14 configuous unpatented claims recorded in the name of Walter Acker. They occupy a rectangular shape with the long axis E.W. and are shown on the Ontario Department of Mines Plan M. 1926 of Glen Township as 18 139115 to 139124 Inclusive and 18 139611 to 139614 Inclusive.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located on the S.W. portion of Gien Township, 4 miles west of Wolf Lake.

This is approximately 10 miles North West of the village of Dorlon on highways 11 & 17 and the C.N. C.P.R. tracks.

Dorion lies roughly 40 miles east of Port Arthur and 20 miles south west of Nipigon. Access to the property is by road to Dorion, there east on 11 and 17 to the fish hatchery road, and north west a distance of

10 miles. From this point, the property is 3 miles south west by means of a bush road, passable by jeep or dune buggy.

TOPOGRAPHY & FEATURES

The topography is not of a rough or precipitous nature.

Normal relief is not over 75 feet with the exception of a N 75 E trending diabase ridge. This ridge lies along the south claim boundary. Outcrop is not plentiful except on lake and river verges, and on hillside faces.

Total outcrop would be about 7%.

Tree cover comprises conifers, poplar, birch and aider and dogwood siash.

Several swamp ponds are on the claims and 2 small lakes. Dependent upon weather, many creeks may be present.

Water for drilling and a camp would present no problem. The work programmes to date have created several roads that cover most of the showings, and these are passable by four wheel drive vehicles.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The general area is underlain by rocks of the PreCambrian period.

These comprise in the main, Sibley mudstones and sandstones, Archean granites and metasediments, and Keweenawin Intrusives.

The valuable lead, zinc and silver minerals present in the general area, as indicated on the Property Location Map, are usually found along fracture and fault structures. Small emounts of lead and silver have been mined from some of these occurrences in the past.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The major part of the property is underlain by Red Sibley

mudstones and sandstones. The gradation of these sediments varies as to location. Several small diabase dykes parallel a major fault or shear structure that strikes N 80 E. The mineralization appears to relate to the contact between the sandstones and diabase and parallels the fault on the south side. At least one calcite vein is found on the north side, but its direction indicates a cross fracture striking N 30 E.

The diabase dyke previously mentioned rises abruptly to a height of 200 feet along the south claim boundary. A series of parallel smaller feeder dykes cross the property roughly parallel to the big dyke and cut the Sibley mudstones.

In a great many cases, these contacts are fractured and filled with quartz, calcite and barite, and are also carrying lead, zinc, copper, gold or sliver.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

The Geophysical surveys were conducted over a line grid of 200×100 feet, cut in a north south direction with base and tie lines cut east and west. In all, approximately 30 miles of line were checked.

MAGNETOMETER

The ground was surveyed using a McPhar Fluxdate M 700 magnatomater A control grid for corrections was set up using 36 stations with 1 hour station checks for corrections. Readings were corrected for diurnal, temperature, and time drift.

RESULTS

A band of magnetic lows was located in the north west section.

striking north-south and aligned with a probable fault.

Another low was located on the north shore of Cub Lake.

A contour indicating a probable fault was seen just west of Cub Lake, striking north-south.

One simple high was located in the west central portion to 1300 gammas over a background of 450 and a series of higher readings to 750 - 800 gammas were found in the lake and in the South West corner.

Structural trends indicating faulting and fracturing were present showing north-south trends.

ELECTROMAGNETOMETER

A survey was conducted over the previously mentioned grid using a Crone Radem VLF electromagnatometer.

The station used was Balboa, Panama, on a frequency of 24^{-9} and the instrument oriented north-south.

RESULTS

The results found were of a confused nature, probably due to the large amount of clay present, and some readings were of extreme magnitude. It is felt that due to orientation and overburden, the reverse crossovers were as found.

Several areas of significance were indicated.

Zone "A" relates to a surface showing carrying lead.

Zone "B" relates to a surface showing carrying lead and disseminated copper.

Zone "E" is a magnetic low and a probable fault with possible lead

Zone "D' shows strong crossovers indicating a probable vain system.

CONCLUSIONS

The eress A, D, E, and F suggest probable mineralized causes, carrying zinc and lead with possible copper.

These should be detelled.

RECOMMENDATION

The property should be detailed using Geochemistry and a larger Vertical loop 2 frequency EM to eliminate spurious anomalies.

Some stripping, followed by diamond drilling should be used to examine the previously indicated zone.

Provision should be made for the following costs:

Geochemistry	\$4,000.00
Vertical Loop EM	2,700.00
Stripping	2,000.00
Oriting	16,000.00
Contingency and Engineering	2,000.00
Total	\$26,700.00

Respectfully submitted,

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