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# MAGNETIC REPORT

on

# MINE CENTRE PROJECT

of

# THE HANNA MINING COMPANY

Ъу

John F. Muhic

February 9, 1976

# LIST OF CLAIMS



A. Unpatented claims held by The Hanna Mining Company.

K-419522-531- 10K-413966-972- 7K-413966-972- 7K-41984-415000-17K-419501-03- 3K-419505-521- 17K-412629-662- 34K-434751-789- 39K-434791-795- 5K-434797-805- 9K-412716-723- 8Total-149

B. Patented claims optioned from G. L. Pidgeon of Wabigoon. Ontario

K.298	-	1	
K.300	-	1	
K.801	-	1	
P.683	-	1	
<b>K.3</b> 04	-	1	
Total	**	5	•

# INTRODUCTION

The Hanna Mining Co. was originally attracted to the area by zinc showings on patented claims P.683 and K.301. A total of 149 claims were staked and 5 patented claims were optioned by The Hanna Mining Company.

The property was covered by a grid of picket lines at 400-foot intervals. During 1975, a geological survey, two types of electromagnetic surveys, and a magnetometer survey were conducted on the claim block.

The project was supervised by H. Willson, B.Sc, and assisted by A. Little, B.Sc, J. Muhic, B.Sc, R. Tanaka and J. Spiteri under the direction of Nelson Hogg, District Geologist for The Hanna Mining Co. After September 1, John Muhic supervised all field work on the project, and the plotting and interpretation of data.

# LOCATION & ACCESS

The property crosses Ontario Hwy.ll about 3½ miles east of Mine Centre. It extends 3 miles southwest of the highway, and to the east it occupies the ground between Hwy.ll and the Little Turtle River for a distance of 4 miles.

The west end can be reached by old logging roads branching east from the Shoal Lake Rd. The eastern portion is reached from Hwy.ll, from the road to Bowes Camp, and from the CNR which traverses the central part of the claims.

Three power lines, Highway 11, and the CNR cross the property in an east-west direction.

### FORMER WORK

In 1969, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. conducted a geophysical and geological survey over the area of the property south of Hwy.ll. The geophysical survey was done using a Grone JEM instrument. The JEM survey did not detect any anomalies. As far as it is known no geophysical survey was carried out on the rest of the property.

The area, however, has been heavily prospected for gold dating back to 1893. Abundant trenches and occasional shafts scattered throughout the property serve as evidence of the prospecting activity.

## LINE CUTTING

Because of a bend in the geologic structure, two grids of picket lines were cut. A base line bearing N55°E was cut from 60+00E to 200+00E and a base line bearing 90° Astronomic was cut from 198+00E to 400+00East. All base lines were transit controlled. Tie-lines were cut at 20+00N, 20+00S, 40+00N and 40+00S, but were not transit controlled. Picket lines were cut perpendicular to the base lines at 400-foot intervals. Some lines across bad swamps and ponds were completed after freeze-up.

The line-cutting was done under contract. Work was begun under Mr. C. D. Huston of Winnipeg and completed under the supervision of Mr. Scott Waldie, Red Lake, Ontario.

A total of 6.5 miles of base lines, 11.07 miles of tie lines and 106.94 miles of picket lines were cut. Because of reconnaisance mapping, the decision was made to do no further work on 29 claims in the southwest end of the property. The grid and the surveys cover 120 unpatented claims and 5 patented claims. All geological surveys and geophysical surveys were carried out using the same grid.

#### PERSONNEL

The magnetometer survey was conducted by Joseph Spiteri and John Muhic during the summer and fall of 1975. The results are plotted and contoured on 8 standard sized sheets of 36" X 44".

#### GENERAL GEOLOGY

Even though there was an abundance of prospecting activity on the property, little geological mapping has been carried out by Ontario Dept. of Mines or the G.S.C. In 1911, A. C. Lawson (1913) and in 1934 T. L. Tanton (1935,1936) mapped the Mine Centre area including the west end of the Hanna property. To the east of the property, the Bennett-Tanner area was mapped by W. L. Young (1960) in 1958.

The property is in general underlain by felsic to rhyolitic volcanics interbedded with intermediate volcanics and intruded by quartz gabbro. It is bounded on the north by highly sheared, carbonatized and chloritized intermediate volcanics which lie just south of the Quetico Fault. The southern boundary consists of the Seine River group of conglomerates and intermediate volcanics. To the west, the volcanics pinch out into the Seine conglomerate.

There is one elliptical mass of mafic volcanics extending from L312E to L340E north of Tie Line 20+00N. The intermediate volcanics occur in bands up to 300 ft. wide interbedded with felsic volcanics, and in greater widths to the north and south of the felsic volcanics.

Most of the property is underlain by felsic volcanic rocks which include uniform, fine grained, sericitized rhyolite with well developed quartz eyes.

The quartz gabbro occurs as two massive sill like sheets that appear to be conformable with the surrounding volcanics. The gabbro is characterized by a high magnetic relief.

A general geology map at a scale of 1 inch equals a mile is bound into the report.

## INSTRUMENT

The survey was conducted using a Scintrex MF-2 Fluxgate magnetometer with a sensitivity of 20 gammas per scale division on the most sensitive scale.

### METHOD OF SURVEY

Base stations were established along the base lines and tie lines of the grid at 100 foot intervals. This was done by reading the base stations a few at a time, checking back constantly to an already established base station and then carrying the survey ahead. On this property a total of 367 base stations were established over 16.52 miles of the lines and base lines.

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The picket line grid was then run in closed loops, checking in at the base stations on the base line or tie line at regular periods. The readings were taken at 50-foot intervals except in anomalous areas where 25-foot readings were taken. A total of 11,685 readings were taken over 104.87 miles of picket line.

## RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS

The readings were plotted on eight 36" X 44" sheets and contoured. Copies of the maps are enclosed with the report.

The contour pattern shows a strong trend sub parallel to the base lines. Geological units can be successfully traced under overburden and thus the magnetometer readings were useful in geological interpretation. The most striking magnetic relief is associated with the two gabbroic sills. One extends from the eastern boundary and pinches out at L212+00E. A second sill occurs south of the base lines between L252+00E and line 300+00East.

There are scattered one-station anomalies throughout the property that do not extend to adjacent picket lines. One example of this is on L164E 10+00S. These small magnetic anomalies are probably due to very narrow magnetic bands that have been observed in a few places on the property. They occur in the felsic and intermediate volcanic units.

It is interesting to note that the intermediate volcanics along the northern boundary of the claim group have very low magnetic properties. In contrast the intermediate volcanics along the southern boundary between L60+00E and 228+00E, have relatively high magnetic relief.

# REFERENCES

- Lawson, A.C. The Archean Geology of Rainy Lake Re - Studied G.S.C. Mem.40 - map no.98a-1913.
- Lawson, A.C. -"Report on the Geology of the Rainy Lake Region" Annual Report, G.S.C.Vol.111, 1888 Report F.

Tanton, T.L. - Geological Survey of Canada Map 334A Mine Centre Area - 1936. 1 in.= 5 mile.

Tanton, T.L. -Preliminary Report on Mine Centre Area, Ontario, G.S.C., Jan.1935.

Young, W.L. -Geology of the Bennett-Tanner area, Ont. Dept. of Mines Vol.LX1X Pt 4, 1960.

John Inl John Y. Muhic\_B.Sc

February 9,1976





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MINE CENTRE PROJECT THE HANNA MINING COMPANY ELECTROMAGNETIC REPORT

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# on a

CRONE C.E. M. SURVEY (HORE SHOUTGACE)

by

JOHN F. MUHIC, B.Sc. FEBRUARY 9, 1976

# THE HANNA MINING COMPANY MINE CENTRE PROPERTY

# LIST OF CLAIMS

A. Unpatented claims held by The Hanna Mining Company.

Patented claim	<u>8 (</u>	ptic	ne
Total	=]	49	
K-412716-723	-	8	
K-434797-805	-	9	
K-434791-795	-	5	
K-434751-789	-	<b>3</b> 9	
K-412629-662	-	34	
K-419505-521	-	17	
K-419501-03	-	3	
K-414984-41500	0+	17	
K-413966-972	*	7	
K-419522-531	••	10	

# B. Patented claims optioned from G. L. Pidgeon of Wabigoon. Ontario

K.298	- 1
K-300	- 1
K.301	- 1
P•683	- 1
K.304	- 1
Total	- 5

# MINE CENTRE ELECTROMAGNETIC REPORT CEM SURVEY

## INTRODUCTION

The Hanna Mining Co. was originally attracted to the area by zinc showings on patented claims P.683 and K.301. A total of 149 claims were staked and 5 patented claims were optioned by The Hanna Mining Company.

The property was covered by a grid of picket lines at 400-foot intervals. During 1975, a geological survey, two types of electromagnetic surveys, and a magnetometer survey were conducted on the claim block.

The project was supervised by H. Willson, B.Sc, and assisted by A. Little, B.Sc, J. Muhic, B.Sc, R. Tanaka and J. Spiteri under the direction of Nelson Hogg, District Geologist for The Hanna Mining Co. After September 1, John Muhic supervised all field work on the project, and the plotting and interpretation of data.

### LOCATION & ACCESS

The property crosses Ontario Hwy.ll about 35 miles east of Mine Centre. It extends 3 miles southwest of the highway, and to the east it occupies the ground between Hwy.ll and the Little Turtle River for a distance of 4 miles.

The west end can be reached by old logging roads branching east from the Shoal Lake Rd. The eastern portion is reached from Hwy.ll, from the road to Bowes Camp, and from the CNR which traverses the central part of the claims.

Three power lines, Highway 11, and the CNR cross the property in an east-west direction.

#### FORMER WORK

In 1969, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. conducted a geophysical and geological survey over the area of the property south of Hwy.ll. The geophysical survey was done using a Crone JEM instrument. The JEM survey did not detect any anomalies. As far as it is known no geophysical survey was carried out on the rest of the property.

The area, however, has been heavily prospected for gold dating back to 1893. Abundant trenches and occasional shafts scattered throughout the property serve as evidence of the prospecting activity.

#### LINE CUTTING

Because of a bend in the geologic structure, two grids of picket lines were cut. A base line bearing N55°E was cut from 60+00E to 200+00E and a base line bearing 90° Astronomic was cut from 198+00E to 400+00East. All base lines were transit controlled. Tie-lines were cut at 20+00N, 20+00S, 40+00N and 40+00S, but were not transit controlled. Picket lines were cut perpendicular to the base lines at 400-foot instervals. Some lines across bad swamps and ponds were completed after freeze-up.

## MINE CENTRE - CEM SURVEY

The line-cutting was done under contract. Work was begun under Mr. C. D. Huston of Winnipeg and completed under the supervision of Mr. Scott Waldie, Red Take, Ontario.

Page 2

106.94

104.51

A total of 6.5 miles of base lines, 11.07 miles of tie lines and 106.94 miles of picket lines were cut. Because of reconnaisance mapping, the decision was made to do no further work on 29 claims in the southwest end of the property. The grid and the surveys cover 120 unpatented claims and 5 patented claims. All geological surveys and geophysical surveys were carried out using the same grid.

## PERSONNEL

The Crone C.E.M. Survey was conducted by Joseph Spiteri, Rod Tanaka and John Muhic during the summer and fall of 1975. The results were plotted and profiled on 8 standard 36" X 44" sheets.

#### GENERAL GEOLOGY

Even though there was an abundance of prospecting activity on the property, little geological mapping has been carried out by Ontario Dept. of Mines or the G.S.C. In 1911, A. C. Lawson (1913) and in 1934 T. L. Tanton (1935, 1936) mapped the Mine Centre area including the west end of the Hanna property. To the east of the property, the Bennett-Tanner area was mapped by W. L. Young (1960) in 1958.

The property is in general underlain by felsic to rhyolitic volcanics interbedded with intermediate volcanics and intruded by quartz gabbro. It is bounded on the north by highly sheared, carbonatized and chloritized intermediate volcanics which lie just south of the Quetico Fault. The southern boundary consists of the Seine River group of conglomerates and intermediate volcanics. To the west, the volcanics pinch out into the Seine conglomerate.

There is one elliptical mass of mafic volcanics extending from L312E to L340E north of Tio Line 20+00N. The intermediate volcanics occur in bands up to 300 ft. wide interbedded with felsic volcanics, and in greater widths to the north and south of the felsic volcanics.

Most of the property is underlain by felsic volcanic rocks which include uniform, fine grained, sericitized rhyolite with well developed quartz eyes.

The quartz gabbro occurs as two massive sill like sheets that appear to be conformable with the surrounding volcanics. The gabbro is characterized by a high magnetic relief.

A general geology map at a scale of 1 inch equals 4 mile is bound into the report.

#### INSTRUMENT

The survey was conducted using a Crone C.E.M. unit. It consists of two identical coils that can alternately transmit and receive. The operating range of the coils is up to 200 meters. Measurements are made by visual null on the field strength meter and by audio null through crystal earphones. The inclinometer has a range of 200 degrees and an accuracy of  $\pm$  0.5 degrees. The instrument has three frequencies 5010 Hz, 1830 Hz and 390 Hz.

### MINE CENTRE - CEM SURVEY

#### METHOD OF SURVEY

The Horizontal Shootback EM method was employed during this survey. With this method, both operators traverse along the same picket line. Both, in turn, transmit and receive, measuring the dip angle of the field. The two angles are then added together and equal "O" if no conductor is present. The result is plotted at the mid-point between the two coils. One advantage of this system is that no corrections are necessary because of topography.

A 300-foot coil spacing was used during the survey. Readings were taken at 100-foot intervals except in anomalous zones, where readings were taken at 50-foot intervals. The basic coverage was conducted using the medium frequency of 1830 Hz. Where anomalous zones were encountered, both 1830 and 890 Hz were recorded.

A total of 108.36 miles of picket line were covered. This involved 6264 readings at 1830 Hz and 2009 readings at 390 Hz.

### RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS

The readings were plotted on eight 36" X 44" sheets and profiled. Copies of the maps are enclosed with the report.

As a result of the two high voltage power lines, one low voltage power line (along Hwy 11) and the railway, severe electromagnetic interference was encountered in their vicinity. Thus any anomalous readings obtained 800 to 900 feet on either side of the high voltage lines or 400 to 500 feet on either side of the railway and the highway can be attributed to the electrical interference. Anomalies found on the rest of the property along with their interpretation are summarized in the following table. The interpretations are based on consultations with Duncan Crone who designed the instrument.

<u>Line</u>	Station	Interpretation (based on consultation with D.Crow	Surface Geology
L100E	8+505	Good conductor Depth 50-75' Width 50' Dip 45°S	Felsic Volcanics
L104E	12+008	Bedrock conductor. Steep dip to south. Depth- 75 feet	Spruce muskeg
L112E	12+508	Deep narrow bedrock conductor. Depth- over 100 feet.	Spruce muskeg
L128E	10+00 <b>S</b>	Good conductor dipping south 50 to 75' deep	Muskeg
L132E	16+00 <b>S</b>	Narrow deep conductor	Muskeg

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Line	Station	Interpretation	Surface Geology
L140E	11+005	Good narrow, very deep (150 ft) conductor	Muskeg
L200E	23+00N	Weak multiple conductor about 50' deep	Sand plain
L204E	19+40N 21+00N	Narrow, banded, multiple conductor.	Sand plain
L208E	14+50N	Narrow, multiple conductor	Sand plain
L224E	37+70 <del>n-</del> 42+40N	Anomalous readings only in medium (1830Hz) frequency indicate prob- ability of highly conductive overburden.	Spruce swamp
L228E	40+50N	Good target. Poor conductor. Steep dip to north. Depth 50-75'.	Spruce swamp
L232E	37+00N- 44+00N	Only medium frequency anomalous " readings- probably overburden.	Spruce swamp
L296E	15+50N	Good conductor. Narrow. Steep dip to north. Depth 50-75'	Sand plain
L286E	38+50N+ 44+00N	Probably conductive, overburden. Possibly poor bedrock conductor, at 39+50N.	Spruce swamp
L240E	38+00N	Deep good conductor	Spruce swamp
L240E	42+00N	Deep good conductor	Spruce swamp
L240E	8+00N	Parallel, multiple weak conductors.	Sand plain
L240E	15+20N	Parallel, multiple weak conductors.	Sand plain
L240E	17+00N	Parallel, multiple weak conductors.	Sand plain
L244E	44+00N	Conductive overburden.	Spruce swamp

MINE CE	NTRE - CEM	SURVEY	Page 5
Line	Station	Interpretation	urface Geology
L244E	19+50N	Deep, poor conductor, steep dip north.	Sand Plain
L256E	13+20N	Weak, multiple conductors, deep.	Rhyolite
L264E	20+00N	Weak, multiple conductors	Felsic volcanic
L264E	23+00N	Weak, multiple conductors	Rhyolite
L272E	23+00N	Weak, multiple conductors.	Rhyolite
L296E	2+805	Weak, narrow bedrock conductor	Tag alder swamp
L304E	6+008	Weak, poor conductor, high mag- netics due to gabbro.	Quarts gabbro
L312E	37+80N	Deep conductor, vertical dip.	Intermediate Tuff
L816E	4+005	Narrow, weak, near surface conductors.	Sand & Boulders
L360E	18+50N	Narrow, multiple, weak conductors.	Marsh
L380E	10+00N- 12+60N	Shallow, poor, multiple conductors.	Sheared Quarts Gabbr
L984E	28+00N	Good conductor near surface	Interbedded Inter- mediate & Felsic Volcanics.

It should be noted that none of the above anomalies, with the exception of that on L304 and 6+00S, have coincident magnetometer anomalies. Also, the conductors have a very short strike length. The majority are found on only one line and no conductor crosses more than two adjacent picket lines.

Another electromagnetic survey using the APEX Max Min 11 system run over the best Crone C.E.M. conductors failed to confirm any of them. As a result, a decision was made to drill only the best three C.E.M. anomalies on the property. The anomalies drilled were (1) L100E 8+508, (2) L236E 15+50N and L228E 40+50N.

The first hole intersected several zones of seamy and disseminated pyrite with up to 15% sulphides. When the cross section of the diamond drill hole was drawn, the correlation between any of the sulphide sones and the surface C.E.M. anomaly was dubious at best.

## MINE CENTRE - CEM SURVEY

The second hole on line 236E intersected a 2.5 foot zone of 5% sulphides that appeared to correlate with the C.E.M. anomaly, but it is doubtful that the sulphide content is high enough to be detected by the instrument.

The third hole on line 228E encountered no bedrock conductor, but the overburden was 193 feet deep and consisted of sand and red clay. Because of the depth and nature of the overburden, the writer concludes that the anomaly was caused by it.

A separate detailed report on the diamond drilling program has been submitted to the government.

## REFERENCES

- Lawson, A.C. The Archean Geology of Rainy Lake Re - Studied G.S.C. Mem.40 - map no.98a-1913.
- Lawson, A.C.- "Report on the Geology of the Rainy Lake Region" Annual Report, G.S.C. Vol.111, 1888 Report F.
- Tanton, T.L. Geological Survey of Canada Map 334A Mine Centre Area - 1986. 1 in.= 1 mile.
- Tanton, T.L. Preliminary Report on Mine Centre Area, Ontario, G.S.C., Jan.1935.
- Young, W.L.- Geology of the Bennett-Tanner area, Ont. Dept. of Mines Vol.IXIX Pt 4, 1960

February 9, 1976

John B. Muhic, B.Sc



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MINE CENTRE PROJECT THE HANNA MINING COMPANY ELECTROMAGNETIC REPORT

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APEX SURVEY (HLEM)

by

JOHN F. MUHIC February 10, 1976

# THE HANNA MINING COMPANY MINE CENTRE PROPERTY

# LIST OF CLAIMS

A. Unpatented claims held by The Hanna Mining Company

K-419522-531 - 10

K-413966-972 - 7 K-414984-415000- 17

K-419501-08 - 3

K-419505-521 - 17

K-412629-662 - 84

K-434751-789 - 39

**K-434791-795 - 5** 

K-434797-805 - 9 K-412716-723 - 8

Total -149

B. Patented claims optioned from G. L. Pidgeon of Wabigoon. Ontario

<b>K.29</b> 8	- 1
K.300	- 1
K.301	- 1
P.683	- 1
K.304	- 1
Total	- 5

# MINE CENTRE ELECTROMAGNETIC REPORT APEX SURVEY

#### INTRODUCTION

The Hanna Mining Co. was originally attracted to the area by zinc showings on patented claims P.683 and K.301. A total of 149 claims were staked and 5 patented claims were optioned by The Hanna Mining Company.

The property was covered by a grid of picket lines at 400-foot intervals. During 1975, a geological survey, two types of electromagnetic surveys, and a magnetometer survey were conducted on the claim block.

The project was supervised by H. Willson, B.Sc, and assisted by A. Little, B.Sc, J. Muhic, B.Sc, R. Tanaka and J. Spiteri under the direction of Nelson Hogg, District Geologist for The Hanna Mining Co. After September 1, John Muhic supervised all field work on the project, and the plotting and interpretation of data.

The electrical interference from the power lines and railway crossing the property invalidated the readings of the Grone CEN in their vicinity. Therefore, a decision was made to survey these areas as well as some of the better CEM conductors with an APEX Parametrics Max Min 11 system.

#### **LOCATION & ACCESS**

The property crosses Ontario Hwy.ll about 3½ miles east of Mine Centre. It extends 3 miles southwest of the highway, and to the east it occupies the ground between Hwy.ll and the Little Turtle River for a distance of 4 miles.

The west end can be reached by old logging roads branching east from the Shoal Lake Rd. The eastern portion is reached from Hwy.ll, from the road to Bowes Camp, and from the CNR which traverses the central part of the claims.

Three power lines, Highway 11, and the CNR cross the property in an east-west direction.

## FORMER WORK

In 1969, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. conducted a geophysical and geological survey over the area of the property south of Hwy.ll. The geophysical survey was done using a Crone JEM instrument. The JEM survey did not detect any anomalies. As far as it is known no geophysical survey was carried out on the rest of the property.

The area, however, has been heavily prospected for gold dating back to 1893. Abundant trenches and occasional shafts scattered throughout the property serve as evidence of the prospecting activity.

LINE CUTTING

Because of a bend in the geologic structure, two grids of picket lines were cut. A base line bearing N55°E was cut from 60+00E to 200+00E and a base line bearing 90° Astronomic was cut from 198+00E to 400+00East. All base lines were transit controlled. Tie-lines were cut at 20+00N, 20+00S, 40+00N and 40+00S, but were not transit controlled. Picket lines were cut perpendicular to the base lines at 400-foot intervals. Some lines across bad swamps and ponds were completed after freeze-up.

Page

The line-cutting was done under contract. Work was begun under Mr. C. D. Huston of Winnipeg and completed under the supervision of Mr. Scott Waldie, Red Lake, Ontario.

## PERSONNEL

The Apex Max Min 11 survey was conducted under contract by Geosearch Consultants Ltd., 100 University Ave., Suite 1114, Toronto, Ontario between September 16 and September 28, 1975, and between November 26 and December 5, 1975.

# GENERAL GEOLOGY

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Even though there was an abundance of prospecting activity on the property, little geological mapping has been carried out by Ontario Dept. of Mines or the G.S.C. In 1911, A. C. Lawson (1918) and in 1934 T. L. Tanton (1935,1936) mapped the Mine Centre area including the west end of the Hanna property. To the east of the property, the Bennett-Tanner area was mapped by W. L. Young (1960) in 1958.

The property is in general underlain by felsic to rhyolitic volcanics interbedded with intermediate volcanics and intruded by quartz gabbro. It is bounded on the north by highly sheared, carbonatized and chloritized intermediate volcanics which lie just south of the Quetico Fault. The southern boundary consists of the Seine River group of conglomerates and intermediate volcanics. To the west, the volcanics pinch out into the Seine conglomerate.

There is one elliptical mass of mafic volcanics extending from LS12E to LS40E north of Tie Line 20+00N. The intermediate volcanics occur in bands up to 300 ft. wide interbedded with felsic volcanics, and in greater widths to the north and south of the felsic volcanics.

Most of the property is underlain by felsic volcanic rocks which include uniform, fine grained, sericitized rhyolite with well developed quartz eyes.

The quartz gabbro occurs as two massive sill like sheets that appear to be conformable with the surrounding volcanics. The gabbro is characterized by a high magnetic relief.

A general geology map at a scale of 1 inch equals  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile is bound into the report.

#### INSTRUMENT

The survey was conducted using the new APEX Parametrics Max-Min 11 system. The unit was used on a horizontal loop mode which can be used with a coil separation up to 800 feet. It features automatic, direct readout of the In-phase and Quadrature components of the secondary field on  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " size meters with a  $+\frac{1}{2}$ % to +1% reading repeatability. Operating frequencies include 222, 444, 888, and 1777 Hz with a 0.2 Hz normal receiver bandwidth. The system is reputed to be able to take valid readings underneath power lines. A built-in intercom system permits easy communication at any coil separation.

# METHOD OF SURVEY

The APEX system was used in a horizontal loop mode. Both operators traverse along the same picket line. When a station is reached, the transmitter is turned on and the receiver operator notes the In-phase and quadrature readings. The readings are plotted at the mid point between the two coils. Topographic effects are eliminated by tilting both the transmitter and receiver coils to maintain a coplanar configuration. Both coils have a built-in tilt-meter to co-ordinate the angle of tilt for both operators.

During the survey a 400 foot coil separation was used and readings were taken at 100 foot intervals. A frequency of 888 Hs was used on this property except where some experimental work was done using different frequencies and coil separations

A total of 2,968 readings were taken over 61.39 miles of picket line.

# RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS

The readings were plotted and profiled on eight 36" X 44" sheets. Copies of the maps are included with the report.

No anomalies were detected by this survey. Moreover, when the Apex instrument was run over ground with CEM anomalies, it failed to confirm them. Directly under power lines, low anomalous readings are obtained, but meaningful readings are obtained until one coil is directly under the power line, so very little ground is eliminated from the survey.

The survey was very useful in helping to decide on a drilling program.

John F. Muhic, B.Sc Geologist

February 10, 1976

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# REFERENCES

- Lawson, A.C. + The Archean Geology of Rainy Lake Re - Studied G.S.C. Mem.40 - map no.98a-1913.
- Lawson, A.C. -"Report on the Geology of the Rainy Lake Region" Annual Report, G.S.C. Vol.111, 1888 Report F.

Tanton, T.L. - Geological Survey of Canada Map 334A Mine Centre Area - 1936. 1 in.= ½ mile.

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Young, W.L. -Geology of the Bennett-Tanner area, Ont. Dept. of Mines Vol.LXIX Pt 4, 1960

# CERTIFICATE

I, John F. Muhic, of the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a graduate in geology with the degree of B. Sc. from the University of Toronto, 1975.
- 2. That I am a full-time employee of The Hanna Mining Company, Room 805, 69 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.
- 3. That the accompanying report is based on my personal knowledge of work done on the property, supplemented by information from published government reports.
- 4. That I have no direct or indirect interest in the property.

John F. Muhic, Geologist

February 9, 1976



520165W0428 2.2297 LITTLE TURTLE LAKE

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# GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on

# MINE CENTRE PROJECT

of

# THE HANNA MINING COMPANY

Ъy

# Nelson Hogg

December 31, 1975

## INTRODUCTION:

The Hanna Mining Company was attracted to the Mine Centre area by G. L. Pidgeon of Wabigoon, who had exposed zinc mineralization on two patented claims, F.683 and K.301. Pidgeon's five patented claims were optioned, and an additional 54 claims were staked in January, 1975. As work on these claims progressed, it became apparent that the favourable felsic rocks pinched out to the west but widened to the east, so 95 additional claims were staked during the summer of 1975 to cover the geologically attractive area. The property has a length of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles and a maximum width of 2 miles.

The entire property was covered by a grid of picket lines at intervals of 400 feet, and the grid was used to carry out a geological survey, two types of electromagnetic surveys, and a magnetometer survey during 1975.

The project was supervised by H. Willson, BA.Sc. assisted by A. Little, B Sc., J. Muhic, B Sc., R. Tanaka and J. Spiteri, under the direction of Nelson Hogg, District Geologist for The Hanna Mining Company.

Application was made under the Ontario Mineral Exploration Assistance plan to obtain assistance in the amount of one-third of expenditures on the property up to a maximum \$100,000.

#### LOCATION & ACCESS:

The property crosses Ontario Highway No.11 about 35 miles east of Mine Centre, or 43 miles east of Fort Frances. It extends 3 miles south-west of the highway, almost to Shoal Lake, and to the east it occupies the ground lying between Highway 11 and the Little Turtle River for a distance of 4 miles.

The west end is reached by old logging roads branching east from the Shoal Lake Road. The eastern portion is reached from Highway 11, from the road to Bowes Camp, and from the CNR, which traverses the central part of the claims.

Three power lines, Highway 11, and the C.N. Railway cross the property in an east-west direction.

#### HISTORY OF THE MINE CENTRE AREA:

Prospecting for gold in the Mine Centre area dates back to 1893 when prospectors entered the area from Minnesota. Quite a number of patented claims that are still in good standing were patented before 1900. In 1934, T. L. Tanton <sup>1,2</sup> mapped the area for the Geological Survey of Canada, and at that time he reported the existence of more than 60 gold-bearing veins in the quartz porphyry mass south-east of Bad Vermillion Lake, plus at least 20 gold-bearing veins in the quartz porphyry lying close to the north shore of the same lake.



The titaniferous magnetite deposits west of Bad Vermillion Lake were also investigated by prospectors in the early 1900's and are described by A. C. Lawson in 1913. In 1957 some of these occurrences were drilled by Stratmat Ltd.

Copper has also been found in the gabbro and volcanic rocks of the area. In 1916 the Port Arthur Copper Company worked on a copper deposit located 3 miles west of Mine Centre, on claim HP 187. Another copper occurrence in gabbro was developed by International Copper Company on claim FF 388 located 1 mile south-east of Mine Centre.

#### LINE-CUTTING:

Because the geological structure bends, two grids of picket lines were cut. A base line bearing N55° East was cut from 60+00 East to 200+00 East, and picket lines were cut at 400-foot intervals to the property boundaries. The baseline was not cut from 0+00 to 60+00 East because the decision was made to drop 29 claims forming the south-west corner.

At 198+00 East, a second base line was started, bearing 90° Astronomic. This base line was extended to the west for 800 feet, and to the east from 198+00East to 400+00 East. All base lines were transit-controlled. Tie-lines were cut at 20+00 North, 20+00 South, 40+00 North and 40+00 South, but they were not transit-controlled, so they do not maintain a fixed distance from the base line. Picket lines were cut at 400-foot intervals from the base line to the property boundaries except in places where ponds or swamps prevented cutting. In these cases the lines were cut back from a tie line toward the base line. Some lines across bad swamps and ponds were completed in November after freeze-up.

The following table summarizes the line-cutting operation.

	Miles	
Base Lines	<b>6.5</b> 0	
Tie Lines	11.07	> 114.5 ml
Picket Lines	106.94	
<u> </u>	124.51	

All picket lines were cut under contract. Work was started by Mr. C. D. Huston of Red Lake and Winnipeg, and was completed by Mr. Scott Waldie of Red Lake. Attempts to use local labour were largely unsuccessful, although the local unemployment rate is high. Progress was slow due to inability of the contractors to attract labour, and in the end nearly all the line-cutters were imported from other parts of the province.

Names and addresses of the contractors are listed below:

Mr. C. D. Huston 94 Columbus Crescent, Westwood, Manitoba.

Mr. J. Scott Waldie, Box 52, Madsen, Ontario.

#### OWNERSHIP:

The 149 unpatented claims are held by The Hanna Mining Company, Room 805, 69 Yonge Street, Toronto. These claims are numbered as follows:

> K-419522-531 - 10 K-413966-972 7 K-414984-415000- 17 K-419501-03 3 K-419505-521 - 17 K-412629-662 - 34 - 39 K-434751-789 K-434791-795 5 K-434797-805 9 K-412716-723 8 -149 Total

Five patented claims, K298, K300, K301, P683 and K804 are held under an option agreement with G. L. Pidgeon of Wabigoon, Ontario.

The Hanna Mining Company is responsible for submitting assessment work on the unpatented claims.

One unpatented claim (K-416612), and one patented claim (K388) located within the Hanna claim block, are not owned by The Hanna Mining Company.

### GEOLOGICAL MAPPING:

Reconnaissance mapping along the claim boundaries of the original 54 claims was started on May 11, 1975 and mapping continued until October. As a result of the early reconnaissance mapping, the decision was made to do no work on the 29 claims forming the southwest end of the property, but to stake additional claims at the northeast end. Eventually a total of 149 claims were staked, but work was confined to 120 unpatented claims and 5 patented claims. These claims were mapped on picket lines 400 feet apart at a scale of 1 inch equals 200 feet. Mapping was done on 107 miles of picket line, 6½ miles of base line, and 11 miles of tie line.

Mr. Hugh Willson was in charge of the mapping and was assisted at different times by A. Little, J. Spiteri, R. Tanaka, and J.Muhic.

Results are plotted on 8 standard-sized sheets of 36" X 44".



# REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

Although the Mine Centre district has been a focal point for prospecting since 1880, little detailed geological mapping has been carried out by the Ontario Department of Mines or the Geological Survey of Canada. A.C. Lawson <sup>7</sup> mapped the area in 1911, and started the long-standing discussion about the age relationship between the Scine Series, the Keewatin Series, and the Couchiching Series of sedimentary rocks.

T. L. Tanton 1,2 made a more detailed map of the Mine Centre gold camp in 1934, mapping at a scale of 1 inch equals 1/2 mile.

Both Lawson and Tanton mapped to a north-south line about 3 miles east of Mine Centre. No detailed mapping has been done to the east of this line for 8 miles, which marks the west boundary of the Bennett-Tanner area, mapped in 1958 by W. L. Young <sup>3</sup> for the Ontario Department of Mines. Most of the property held by The Hanna Mining Company is in this 8-mile gap of unmapped ground. Neither Tanton's Mine Centre map, nor Young's Bennett-Tanner map designate a unit of felsic volcanic rock, which is the principal rock-type on the Hanna claims. Tanton grouped all the Keewatin volcanic rocks together as greenstone, and Young apparently mapped the felsic volcanics as part of a "chloritic schist and tuff" unit. Later compilations "," by the Ontario Department of Mines do not resolve the problem, so a modified table of formations for the area is used in this report.

Only the geology to the south of the Quetico fault is considered. The Quetico fault zone follows the Little Turtle River, and the Hanna property lies to the south of the fault. The Quetico fault is one of the major old faults of the Canadian Shield, ranking in importance with the Porcupine-Destor fault and the Kirkland-Malartic fault. It can be traced from the Lake of the Woods to Lake Superior, a distance of more than 200 miles, and it is characterized by a profound change in lithology of the Archean rocks on the two sides of the fault.

A table of formations for rocks in the Mine Centre area, south of the Quetico fault is given below:

## Archean:

# <u>Post Seine</u> - Felsic Intrusive Rocks - Granite, Quartz Porphyry. - Basic to Ultrabasic Intrusive Rocks - Anorthositic Gabbro, Gabbro, and Peridotite. -Intrusive Contact

Seine - Conglomerate, graywacke.

Keewatin -Intermediate, Basic and Felsic Volcanic Rocks.

Couchiching - Graywacke, argillite and derived schists.

# COUCHICHING:

The argillaceous sedimentary rocks of the Couchiching Series underlie an area 30 miles wide to the south of Shoal Lake, but there are no exposures of Couchiching rocks on the Hanna property. Lawson <sup>8</sup> considered them to be the oldest rocks in the area, underlying the Keewatin volcanics. In the Rainy Lake area this question is still unsettled, but it seems certain that the great thickness of uniform argillaceous sediments was derived from older volcanic units containing intermediate to basic flows and tuffs.

## KEEWATIN:

In the Mine Centre area the Keewatin volcanic rocks include felsic, intermediate and basaltic flows and pyroclastics. They occur in an easterly trending belt from 2 to 7 miles wide lying between the Quetico fault on the north and the Couchiching sediments on the south. The contact between Couchiching and Keewatin rocks is probably also a fault contact in this area.

Felsic rocks make up the greatest volume in the area between Mine Centre and Glenorchy. They vary in composition from rhyolites with more than 50% quartz to trachytic types with little quartz and a high content of light-coloured, sericitized feldspars. Fragmental lavas and tuff breccias constitute only a small proportion of the felsic volcanics, which are generally massive with distinct quartz-eyes, or fine-textured and uniform. It seems probable that a large percentage of this felsic volcanic material originated as ash flows and ignimbrites.

Relatively thin bands of intermediate tuffs and flows are interbedded with the felsic volcanic rocks, but the greatest volume of these rock types occur to the north and south of the felsic unit. Some poorly developed pillow lavas were identified, but most of the flows are massive. Narrow felsic tuffs and some narrow iron formation bands occur between the intermediate flows.

## SEINE:

The Seine Series comprises conglomerate and graywacke in a belt up to 4 miles wide that follows the general strike of the Keewatin volcanics, but locally shows evidence of being unconformable. In the Mine Centre area, the Seine rocks are almost entirely conglomerates, which contain a great variety of boulders and cobbles, both as to size and rock type. Many of the boulders are granitic, but all varieties of volcanic rock are also represented. Poorly sorted boulders up to 3 feet in diameter are not uncommon in a matrix of graywacke that also contains rock grains of various rock-types.

## POST SEINE:

The oldest intrusive unit of the area is a differentiated basic mass which forms the shores and islands of Bad Vermillion Lake and extends west along the north shore of Seine Bay to Rainy Lake. The mass is made up of differentiated bands that vary in composition from anorthosite to peridotite. Along the northwest side of Bad Vermillion Lake, massive, lenticular bodies of titaniferous magnetite occur with anorthositic gabbro.

Apophyses from this basic intrusive, and sill-like bodies, extend to the east of Bad Vermillion Lake within the Keewatin volcanics. When these intrusive rocks are sheared and chloritized, they are very difficult to distinguish from the intermediate to basic volcanics.

The youngest intrusive rocks are felsic types which include granite, quartz-porphyry, syenite and pegmatite. The most prominent felsic mass is an elongated stock located between Shoal Lake and Bad Vermillion Lake. Other masses occur west of Bad Vermillion Lake and on the south shore of Bad Vermillion Lake. Most of the gold occurrences of the area are in quartz veins cutting these felsic intrusive rocks.

### STRUCTURE:

The rock units described in this report are confined by two regional, easterly-trending faults. The Quetico fault marks the north boundary, whereas a similar strong fault marks the contact between the Keewatin volcanics and the Couchiching sediments. These two faults are 8 miles apart at Seine Bay on Rainy Lake, but they converge to the East and merge at Calm Lake, just east of Flanders on the C.N.R.

The sedimentary and volcanic rock units generally trend eastwest, but in the Bad Vermillion Lake area the general strike is N55°E, parallel to the long axis of the differentiated matic intrusion and the granitic stocks. This change in strike is probably related to complex folding, but there is little evidence of tops of beds in either the volcanic units or the conglomerates. Detailed mapping failed to provide evidence that would unravel the complex structures that are suspected.

#### METAMORPHISM:

Most rocks of the area are affected by strong regional shearing and alteration, but these features are stronger in the softer rock units. The intrusive granites have escaped pervasive shearing and alteration although they are locally sheared in distinct zones.

The gabbroic intrusives are generally massive and crystalline, but they have suffered more than the granite from regional shearing, especially in the narrow sills and lenticular deposits cutting the volcanic rocks.

All of the volcanic rocks are more or less sheared and altered. The siliceous rhyolites are least affected, but most felsic volcanics are altered to sericitic schists. The andesitic and basaltic rocks have been converted to chloritic schists, but original structures such as pillows are preserved in the thick flows. Carbonate alteration has also affected all of the volcanic rocks and the sheared gabbroic rocks. It is more intense in the very highly sheared rocks near the Quetico fault.

The conglomerates of the Seine Group have a fresher appearance than the volcanic rocks, but the boulders are generally elongated to some extent, and the matrix is altered by carbonatization, chloritization and sericitization.

Regional shearing is sub-parallel to the stratigraphy. It strikes about N60°E in the southwest part of the property and changes to a strike of about N80°E east of line 190+00East. However the shearing often makes a small angle with contacts between flow units and with bedding in the graywacke bands of the Seine conglomerate.

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# GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY:

Geology along the base lines and picket lines was mapped at a scale of 1 inch = 200 ieet, and was plotted on 8 standard sheets of 36" X 44" size. Copies of these maps are enclosed in a folder at the back of this report. The general geology was also reduced to a scale of 1 inch = 1/4-mile, and a copy is bound into the report.

The property was staked to cover the extensions of the rhyolitic rocks in which zine sulphide mineralization occurs. This unit pinches out to the west into Seine-type conglomerate, but , expands to the north and east to reach a width of more than 1 mile. It is bounded on the north by sheared intermediate volcanic rocks, and on the south by intermediate volcanic rocks and Seine-type conglomerate with graywacke.

One elliptical mass of mafie rock with fragmental and tuffaceous bands is mapped as basalt. It extends from line 312+00 East to line 340+00 East, north of the 20+00 North Tie Line. The southern part of this body is massive, whereas the northern part has bands of iragmental and bedded tuffaceous rocks, suggesting that the top is to the north.

There are numerous narrow bands (up to 300 ft. wide) of inter-mediate volcanic rocks interbedded with the folsic volcanics. In some cases these fine grained, sheared, chloritic rocks cut across the trend of shearing and bedding, but most are conformable. It is probable that some rocks mapped as volcanic are sheared, altered intrusives equivalent in age to the gabbros of the Bad Vermillion Lake area.

The band of intermediate volcanics along the north edge of the property is highly sheared, carbonatized and chloritized, probably in part due to the proximity of the Quetico fault. It contains a high percentage of taffaceous material with compositional banding that is drag folded and contorted. The main band of intermediate volcanic rocks to the south has suffered less metamorphism. Poorly formed pillows can be recognized in several places, and there are interflow bands of felsic lava, cherty tuff, and thin iron formation. This band trends slightly north of east from line 200+00 East to line 400+00 East, but changes strike to the west of line 200, trending about S 60° West to line 60+00 East.

Conglomerates of the Seine Group are exposed along the south edge of the property, and good exposures can be seen in the road cuts of Highway 11. The unit follows the intermediate volcanics through the change of strike at line 200+00 East, but is not entirely conformable, and may be resting on an old erosional surface.

At the west end of the property the volcanic units pinch out into conglomerate which seems to be folded isoclinally into chevron-type folds. Poor evidence of tops in the sediments and volcanic rocks along the south edge of the property suggest tops to the south. If these are reliable, an anticlinal axis is indicated along the south part of the felsic volcanic band, and a synclinal axis close to the north edge of the felsic volcanic band.

The felsic volcanic rocks include a massive, fine-grained rhyolite characterized by abundant "eyes" of quartz up to 4 mm in diameter; a fine-grained, massive, sericitized rhyolite; bedded, cherty tuff; and some fragmental material. The best-developed fragmental rhyolite is on claim P.683 in the vicinity of the zinc sulphide mineration. Fragments are angular, very siliceous, and up to 6 inches in their long dimension. The matrix is yellow, siliceous and sericitized. Most of the felsic volcanic rock is the uniform quartz-eye rhyolite, which in some cases has sharp, irregular contacts with sheared, sericitized felsic volcanic. The uniform texture, and the well developed quartz eyes suggests that this unit may be a welded tuff or ash-flow. No original textures to confirm this could be seen in thin section.

The rock mapped as quartz-gabbro is a massive, iresh-looking, dark green rock, characterized by "eyes" of blue quartz. A good exposure is in the railroad cut at line 284+00 East. It is a sill-like body that pinches out to the west at line 212+00E and extends to the east boundary. It can be traced easily because of its high magnetic relief, but it is also well exposed in outcrop. However, at the east end of the property the outcrops are so badly sheared and altered that the rock was first mapped as intermediate tufi. Only the continuity of high magnetic readings identifies it as part of the quartz-gabbro sill. A second narrow sill of quartz gabbro has been interpreted from magnetic readings between lines 252+00 East and line 300+00 East, south of the base line.

There are no exposures of granitic intrusive rocks on the Hanna claims.

## DESCRIPTION OF MINERALIZED AREAS

A number of old pits and trenches on quartz veins and stringer zones were located in the course of mapping. These apparently date from the 1930's when the area was last prospected for gold.

A number of zinc sulphide occurrences have been opened up more recently by trenching done by G. L. Fidgeon of Wabigoon. Most zinc sulphide occurrences are in patented claim F.683, from line 96+00E to line 110+00E, but some minor occurrences are exposed in trenches on claim K.301, just north of highway 11. Rhyolitic volcanics are well exposed in outcrop on a ridge running through F.683 to K.301, a distance of 1½ miles. Small lenticular patches a iew feet in length are stained and oxidized throughout this ridge of outcrop. These small patches are no doubt caused by disseminated sulphide mineralization. Kock trenches are confined to the larger mineralized zones which can be measured in tens of feet of strike length. Sphalerite occurs as a stockwork of massive stringers up to an inch thick, irregular blebs, and disseminated grains. A few grains of chalcopyrite and 2-5 nm seams of pyrite also occur. The host rock is a highly siliceous, waxy-looking rhyolite breccia.

None of the individual exposures has ore-grade material, but the extent of mineralization and the favourable rock type makes the property an attractive exploration target.

### PREVIOUS WORK DONE ON THE PROPERTY

There is ample evidence in the form of old trenches and pits. that the property was thoroughly prospected for gold in the period between 1900 and 1939. Some of these old pits are completely grown over with mature poplar bush.

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In 1969, Kerr Addison optioned the patented claims owned by G. L. Pidgeon, and staked additional ground along strike. A program of mapping and geophysical work was carried out, and six short diamond drill holes were drilled under the surface trenches. The deepest hole was 124 feet, and the total footage in 6 holes was 672. These holes explored beneath the trenches at a shallow depth, but did not investigate possible extensions or the swamp to the south of the surface exposures. Scattered low values in zinc and lead were obtained.

REFERENCES -

- (1) Tanton, T. L. Geological Survey of Canada Map 334A Mine Centre Area - 1936. 1 in.= k mile.
- (2) Tanton, T. L. Preliminary Report on Mine Centre Area, Ontario, G.S.C., Jan.1935.
- (3) Young, W.L. Geology of the Bennett-Tanner area. Ont. Dept. of Mines Vol.LXIX Pt 4, 1960.
- (4) Map 2115 Compilation Series, Ontario Dept. of Mines, 1967. "Kenora-Fort Frances Sheet" - 1 in. = 4 mi.
- (5) McWilliams, G. and Ali, A. Mine Centre-Entwine Lake Sheet -Ont. Dept. of Mines, Preliminary Map P.965 -1 in. = 2 mi. - 1974.
- (6) Rose, E. R. Geology of Canadian and Vanadiferous Occurrences of Canada - G.S.C. Economic Geology Report No.27, 1973.
- (7) Lawson, A.C. The Archean Geology of Rainy Lake Re - Studied G.S.C. Nem.40 - map no.98a-1918.
- (8) Lawson, A.C. -"Report on the Geology of the Rainy Lake Region" Annual Report, G.S.C. Vol.111, 1888 Report F.
- (9) Robinson, A.H.A. 1917 - "The titaniferous magnetite deposits of Seine Bay and Bad Vermillion Lake; Mines Branch Canada, Sum.Rept. p 11-22.
- (10) 1922 Titanium Mines Branch Canada, Publication No.529.

Nelson Hogg, District Geologist

December 31, 1975











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TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNIC FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION	CAL REPORT IN REPORT , CONCLUSIONS ETC. PROJECTS UNIT
Type of Survey(s)MAGNETIC .	
Township or AreaMine Centre area (Kenora)Claim Holder(s)The Hanna Mining Co.	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED List numerically
Survey Company <u>The Hanna Mining Co.</u> Author of Report <u>John F. Muhic</u> Address of Author <u>805 - 69 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario:</u> Covering Dates of Survey <u>May 10,1975 - Dec.8, 1975</u> (linecutting to office) Total Miles of Line Cut <u>124.30</u>	SEE ATTACHED LIST (prefix) (number)
SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTEDDAYS per claimENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first surveyElectromagnetic MagnetometerENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same gridOther Geological	If space insufficient, attach list
AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys) MagnetometerElectromagneticRadiometric (enter days per claim)	
DATE: Feb.12/1976 SIGNATURE: John F. Muhi Author of Report or Agent	L <u>p</u>
Res. Geol Qualifications <u>ON</u> this file <u>Previous Surveys</u> File No Data Claim Halder	
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# GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

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N	umber of Stations <u>367</u> base stations	Num	ber of Readings1	,685			
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R	Instrument SCINTREX MF-2 Fluxgate magnetometer						
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	Electrode array						
	Electrode spacing			<u></u>			
	Type of electrode						

ELECTROMAGNETIC GRAVITY



# THE HANNA MINING COMPANY

### ROOM 805, 69 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONTARIO MSE 1K3

TELEPHONE (416) 363-3028

LIST	OF	<b>CLAIMS</b>	FOR	ASSESSMENT	CREDIT
	MINE	CENTRI	E PRO	DJECT	

Vine in

K 419502	K <b>412651</b>	K 434788
K 419503	К 412652	K 434789
•• •••	K 412653	K 434791
K 419505	K 412654	K 434792
K 419506	K 412655	K 434793
K 419507	K 412656	K 434794
K 419508	K 412657	K <b>43479</b> 5
K 419509	K 412658	
K 419510	K 412659	K 434797
К 419511	K 412660	K 434798
K 419512	K 412661	K 434799
K 419513	K 412662	K 434800
K 419514	K 412002	K 434801
K 419515	K 434751	K 434802
K 419516	K 404701 K 434759	K 434803
K 419517	Y A3A753	K 434804
K 419518	X 404750 X A3A75A	K 434805
K 419510	V A34755	
K 419520	K 434756	K 412716
K 419521	K 434750 K 434757	K 412717
K 419021	V 134759	К 412718
K 417022	K 434750 V A94750	K 412719
K 419528	K 434737 V 494760	К 412720
N 417024	K 434700 V A34761	K 412721
K 419527	K 434701 V A3A769	K 412722
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<u>tal</u> - 120 Claims

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### **Ministry of Natural Resources**

#### GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

#### 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.

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File 2.2297

PROJECTS UNIT

Type of Survey(s)ELECTROMAG	ENETIC (C.E.M.)	-
Township or Area <u>Mine Centre</u> Claim Holder(s) <u>The Hanna</u>	Area (Kenora) Mining Co.	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED List numerically
Survey Company The Hanna	Mining Co.	SEE ATTACHED LIST
Author of Report John F. M	lubic	(prefix) (number)
Address of Author 805 - 69 You	ge St., Toronto, Ontario	
Covering Dates of SurveyMay 10,19	75 - Dec.8, 1975	
Total Miles of Line Cut 124	(linecutting to office)	
Total Miles of Line Cut		
SPECIAL PROVISIONS		4
CREDITS REQUESTED	Geophysical per claim	
	Electromagnetic 20	
ENTER 40 days (includes	-Magnetometer	
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Miteral &	sonstance Program	
	0 0 0 0	1
2.208 Geophypida	It Geological	
Coveringo	nly one mining c	Kum. 120 (
	/	TOTAL CLAIMS

### **GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA**

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

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-			100 fast	
Sta	ation interval <u>100 feet</u> 50 feet in anomalous a	treas Line spacing	<u>400 reet</u>	
Pro	ofile scale $1^{n} = 40$			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Co	ontour interval		· · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			and gradient for the	
	Instrument		<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Accuracy – Scale constant	,	1	
	Diurnal correction method	·····		
	Base Station check-in interval (hours)			
	Base Station location and value	·		
			n na ser ja	
			e di se de la companya de la compa	_ · · · · •
	Instrument Crone CEM	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	
	Coil configuration Horizontal Shoot Back			
	Coil separation 300 feet			
	Accuracy <u>+ 0.5 degrees</u>	·		
	Method:  Fixed transmitter	Shoot back	🗀 In line	🗀 Parallel lii
	Frequency 1830 Hz; 390 Hz			
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u>	ify V.L.F. station) Leld		
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u>	ify V.L.F. station) Leld		
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument Scale constant	ify V.L.F. station) Leld		
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument Scale constant Corrections made	ify V.L.F. station) Leld		
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument Scale constant Corrections made	ify V.L.F. station)		
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value and location	ify V.L.F. station)		
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value and location	ify V.L.F. station)		
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value and location Elevation accuracy	ify V.L.F. station)		
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value and location Elevation accuracy	ify V.L.F. station) Leld		
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value and location Elevation accuracy	ify V.L.F. station)		
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value and location Elevation accuracy Instrument Method Time Domain	ify V.L.F. station) leld		
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value and location Elevation accuracy Instrument Method [] Time Domain Parameters	ify V.L.F. station) Leld	Juency Domain	
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value and location Elevation accuracy Instrument Method [] Time Domain Parameters – On time Off time	ify V.L.F. station) Leld	juency Domain juency	
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value and location Elevation accuracy Instrument Method [] Time Domain Parameters – On time — Deley time	ify V.L.F. station) Leld	luency Domain luency ge	
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value and location Base station value and location Elevation accuracy Instrument Method [] Time Domain Parameters – On time – Off time – Delay time	ify V.L.F. station) Leld	juency Domain juency	
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument	ify V.L.F. station) Leld	juency Domain juency	
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fi</u> Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value and location Base station value and location Elevation accuracy Instrument Method [] Time Domain Parameters – On time — Off time — Delay time — Integration time	ify V.L.F. station) Leld	juency Domain juency	
	(spec Parameters measured <u>Dip angle of resultant fri</u> Instrument	ify V.L.F. station) Leld	juency Domain juency	

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# THE HANNA MINING COMPANY

#### RODM 805, 69 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONTARIO MSE 1K3

TELEPHONE (416) 363-3088

LIST OF CLAIMS FOR ASSESSMENT CREDIT

	-	MINE CENTRE	PROJECT			
	laim No.	Days	<u>Claim No.</u>	Days	Claim No. Days	
K	419502 /4	mitcovered	K 412651 2	_ 10	K 434788	A
K	419503	20	(K 412652)	0	K 434/89 3 Colore	d
_			K 412653	noto.	(K 434791) 0	
<b>(</b> K	419505	0	K 41265474	conduct	K 434792 0	
K	419506	0	K 412655	20	K 434793 0	
K	419507.4	3	K 412656	20	K 434794 <b>7</b> 3 8	
K	419508 <b>3/4</b>	4	K <b>412657</b>	20	K 434795 74 7	
K	419509	20	K 412658	20	2/	
K	419510	20	(K 412659)	0	K 43479773 5	
K	41951133	7	K 412660 2	8	K 434798 <b>3/4</b> 7	
K	4195123/2	10	K 412661/2	. 8	<u>K 434799</u> 43 8	
K	419513)	2	(K 412662)	0	(K 434800) 0	
K	419514	20			K 434801 0	
ĸ	419515	20	K 434751	20	K 434802 0	
ĸ	419516 3	12	K 434752	20	K 434803 0	
ĸ	419517	17	K 434753	20	<u>K 434804</u> 3 12	
ĸ	419518	18	K 434754.	20	<b>(K 434805)</b> 0	
ĸ	4195193		K 4347554	15		
Ä	419520	0	K 434756	14	<u>(K 412716</u> ) 0	
ĸ	419521/4	ıš	K 434757%	12	K 412717 3 13	
K K	410522	ТО	X 43475812	10	K 412718 20	
Â	419523	0	X 40470073	13	к 412719, 20	
- K	419524	16	K 434760V	20	K 412720 4 20	
K	11/024 3	10	K 404700/2 K A34761	20	<u>K 4127213/3</u> 10	
K	410527	0	K 434762 VI	18	K 4127221, 0	
( <sup>к</sup>	419528	0	K 43470274	10	K 412723 2 10	
v	410520 3	14	K 43470373	10	-	
л	419029 ()	14	V 191765	10		
v	112620 4	20	X 434766	14		
N V	412620	20	V 191767	18	$m_{o}$ to $l = 100$ Olo im	-
N V	412631	20	N 434707 V A94769	20	$-\frac{10ta1}{120} - 120 \text{ Claims}$	5
Ĥ	412031/4	20	X 434700 X A34760	20		
- A V	412633	20	¥ 434770 %	8		
N V	412000	20	V 494770 3	12		· A . /
N V	412004	20	A 43411173	0	Circled minin	g clam of
N V	412035	20	V 434772	õ	Concerption L	
N V	412030/4	20	K 434773	ñ	at word I	1 ( - 12
N V	412037	20	X 434774	õ	mor covered [	Vor 10di
N V	412630	20	¥ 434776 5	10	1-	
N V	412009	20	X 43477072	5		
N V	412040	20	X 434111-4	õ.	Anodala	
N V	412041	20	¥ 43477026	8	may of char	rom com
л V	412042	20	K 434713 3	Õ	Conservation	
N V	412043	20	V 434781	Õ	covered = 2	47
л v	410615	20	K 404/01	õ	_	-
к v	412645 XL	20	X 404/02	0		
л v	419647	20	K 434784	13	$70 \sqrt{94} - 11$	90 ·
к v	412642	20	V 191705	0	20 × 87 - 16	<b>0</b> 0
N V	412640	10	K 404/00 V A2A704	0	1 (	
л V	412650%	10	K 404/00	U	-184+741=	:15.5 max
Л	4120002	10	K 434787	0		

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OFFICE USE ONLY

# **Ministry of Natural Resources**

File 2.2297

#### GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

#### 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) <u>ELECTROMAGNETIC</u> (APEX)	
Township or Area <u>Mine Centre Area</u> (Kenora)	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
Claim Holder(s) The Hanna Mining Company	List numerically
Survey CompanyGeosearch Consultants Ltd.	SEE ATTACHED LIST
Author of Report John F. Muhic	(prefix) (number)
Address of Author 805 - 69 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
Covering Dates of Survey Sept.16,1975-Sept.28,1975. Nov.26/7	78
(linecutting to office) TO DEC.5/75. The full line Cutt $124.30$	
ADDOLAL ND OWNLONG	
CREDITS REQUESTED Coontential per claim	
Electromentia See attached	1
ENTER 40 days (includes	
line cutting) for first	
survey. –Radiometric	
additional survey using	
same grid.	
Geochemical	
AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)	
MagnetometerElectromagnetic Radiometric (enter days per claim)	
- $        -$	<b>i</b>
DATE: <u>FED.12,1970</u> SIGNATURE: <u>Joc Autor</u> Onin P trian	·····
2.2081 + abs	
Res. GeolQualificationsQualifications	
Previous Surveys	
File No. Type Date Claim Holder	γ
	TOTAL CLAIMS 120

### **GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA**

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

umber of Stations.	2968	Number of Reading	s2968
tation interval	100 feet	Line spacing	400 feet
rofile scale	l" = 40%		
Contour interval			
		an the second	
Instrument			n 1997 - David Maria, Santa ang Pangarang Pangarang Pangarang Pangarang Pangarang Pangarang Pangarang Pangarang 1997 - Pangarang Pang
Accuracy – Scale	constant	Constant Constant	
Diurnal correction	method		
Base Station check	k-in interval (hours)	(	1
Base Station locat	ion and value		, •
		<b>.</b>	sa <del>n</del> asta
	. •		
Instrument	Apex Parametrics Max-Mir	i 11	17
Coil configuration	Horizontal Loop		
Coil separation	400 feet		х
Accuracy <u>+</u>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % to <u>+</u> 1%		
Method:	Fixed transmitter	Shoot back	line 🖸 Parallel lin
Frequency	888 Hz		
Parameters measur	red <u>Field strength in</u>	per cent.	
Parameters measur	red <u>Field strength in</u>	per cent.	
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant	red <u>Field strength in</u>	per cent.	
Parameters measure Instrument Scale constant Corrections made.	red <u>Field strength in</u>	per cent.	
Parameters measured instrument Scale constant Corrections made	red <u>Field strength in</u>	per cent.	
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value	and location	per cent.	
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value	red Field strength in	per cent.	
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value  Elevation accuracy	and location	per cent.	
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made. Base station value  Elevation accuracy	and location	per cent.	
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made. Base station value Elevation accuracy Instrument	and location	per cent.	
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value  Elevation accuracy Instrument <u>Method</u> Time	and location	per_cent.	Domain
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value  Elevation accuracy Instrument <u>Method</u> Time Parameters - On t	and location	per_cent.	Domain
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made. Base station value Elevation accuracy Instrument Method □ Time Parameters - On t - Off	red Field_strength_in	per_cent.	Domain
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made. Base station value Elevation accuracy Instrument <u>Method</u> [] Time Parameters - On t - Off - Dela	redField_strength_in	per_cent.	Domain
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made. Base station value Elevation accuracy Instrument Method Time Parameters - On t - Off - Dela - Integ	red Field_strength_in	per_cent.	Domain
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made Base station value  Elevation accuracy Instrument Method Time Parameters - On t Off Dela Inter Power	red Field_strength_in	per_cent.	Domain
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made. Base station value Elevation accuracy Instrument Method [] Time Parameters - On t - Off - Dela - Integ Power Electrode array	red Field_strength_in	per_cent.	Domain
Parameters measur Instrument Scale constant Corrections made. Base station value Elevation accuracy Instrument Method [] Time Parameters - On t - Off - Dela - Inter Power Electrode array Electrode spacing	red Field_strength_in	per_cent.	Domain

ELECTROMAGNETIC

GRAVITY

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# THE HANNA MINING COMPANY

#### ROOM 805, 69 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONTARIO M5E 1K3

TELEPHONE [416] 363-3028

	$-\Pi$	ST OF CLAIMS FOR ASSESSMENT CRE	DIT
		MINE CENTRE PROJECT	
			V 494700
K	419502	K 412651	K 404/00 V 191700
K	419503	K 412652	K 404707 V A9A701
		K 412653	N 404/71 V A9A700
K	419505	K 412654	K 434/96
К	419506	K 412655	K 434793
K	419507	K 412656	K 434/94
K	419508	K 412657	K 434793
K	419509	K 412658	V 404707
K	419510	K 412659	K 434/9/
K	419511	K 412660	K 434/98
ĸ	419512	K 412661	K 434799
K	419513	K 412662	K 434800
K	419514		K 434801
Κ	419515	K 434751	K 434802
K	419516	К 434752	K 434803
K	419517	K <b>434753</b>	K 434804
K	419518	K 434754	K 434805
K	419519	K 434755	V (1001/
K	419520	K 434756	K 412710
K	419521	K <b>434</b> 757	K 412717
ĸ	419522	K 434758	K 412718
K	419523	K 434759	K 412719
K	419524	К 434760	K 412720
		K 434761	K 412721
K	419527	K 434762	K 412722
ĸ	419528	К 434763	K 412723
K	419529	K 434764	
		K 434765	
K	412629	K 434766	
K	412630	К 434767	Total -
K	412631	K 434768	and the second data
K	412632	К 434769	
К	412633	К 434770	
K	412634	K 434771	
K	412635	K 434772	
К	412636	К 434773	
K	412637	К 434774	
Κ	412638	К 434775	
K	412639	К 434776	
к	412640	К 434777	
ĸ	412641	K 434778	
K	412642	K 434779	
K	412643	K 434780	
ĸ	412644	K 434781	
ĸ	412645	K 434782	
ĸ	412646	K 434783	
ĸ	412647	K 434784	
ĸ	412648	K 434785	
ĸ	412649	K 434786	
ĸ	412650	N 707700 V 494707	تمحل
• •		K / K/ / V'/	

K 434787

tal - 120 Claims

	File 2.2297
GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSI	T FEB 2 3 1976 ONS ETC. PROJECTS UNIT
Type of Survey Geological	
Township or Area Mine Centre Area (Kenora)	
Claim holder(s) The Hanna Mining Company MINI	NG CLAIMS TRAVERSED List numerically
Author of Report_Nelson Hogg  SEI    AddressRoom 805, 69 Yonge St., Toronto,Ont.M5E 1K3  SEI    Covering Dates of Survey May 10, 1975 ~Oct.13,1975  (inecutting to office)    International Miles of Line cut124.30  124.30	E. LIST. ATTACHED prefix) (number)
SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED  DAYS per claim    ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey. Electromagnetic.    ENTER 20 days for cach additional survey using same grid. Magnetometer    Geological  40	
MagnetometerElectromagneticRadiometric (enter days per claim) DATE: Dec.31, 1975 SIGNATURE:AMBOW Logg	1
PROJECTS SECTION Res. Geol Qualifications 63.1991 Previous Surveys	./
Checked by date	
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH	
Approved bydate	
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH	·····

### GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

1

# GROUND SURVEYS

Number of Stations	N۱	umber of Readings_	
Station interval			·····
Line spacing400 ft.			
Profile scale or Contour intervals			1 
(specity	for each type of survey)		
MAGNETIC			
Instrument	•	<u>ę</u>	<u>).</u>
Accuracy - Scale constant	· · · · · ·		n Allon y States
Diurnal correction method			
Base station location			
ELECTROMAGNETIC			ana an ainm chinint and ann backan ai <sup>n a</sup> an ta chuan an an ann an an ann an
Instrument			
Coil configuration	************		
Coil separation	······································		
Accuracy			
Method:	Shoot back	🗖 In line	Parallel line
Frequency			
Parameters measured	(specity v.L.r. station)		
GRAVITY			
Instrument			
Scale constant			
Corrections made			
Base station value and location			
Elevation accuracy			. <u> </u>
INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY			
Instrument			
Time domain.	Frequenc	v domain	
Frequency	Range		
Power			
Electrode array			
Electrode spacing			
Type of electrode			



# THE HANNA MINING COMPANY

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#### RODM 805, 69 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONTARIO MSE 1K3

TELEPHONE (416) 368-3088

#### LIST OF CLAIMS FOR ASSESSMENT CREDIT MINE CENTRE PROJECT

A care to the

K 419502	K 412651	K 434788
K 419503	K 412652	K 434789
i.	K 412653	K 434791
K <b>419</b> 505	K <b>412654</b>	K 434792
K <b>4195</b> 06	K <b>412655</b>	K 434793
K 419507	K <b>412656</b>	K 434794
K 419508	к 412657	K 434795
K 419509	K <b>412658</b>	
K 419510	K 412659	K 434797
K <b>419</b> 511	K <b>41266</b> 0	K 434798
K 419512	K 412661	K 434799
K 419513	K 412662	K 434800
K 419514		K 434801
K 419515	K 434751	K 434802
K 419516	K 434752	K 434803
K 419517	K 434753	K 434804
K 419518	K 434754	K 434805
К 419519	K 434755	
К 419520	K 434756	K 412716
К 419521	K 434757	K 412717
К 419522	K 434758	K 412718
к 419523	K 434759	K 412719
К 419524	K 434760	K 412720
	K 434763	K 412721
K 419527	K 404701 K 494769	K 412722
K 419528	K 434762 K A34763	K 412723
K 419529	K 404760 K 434764	
K 41/02/	K 404704 K 434765	
K 412629	K 434766	
K 412630	K 434767	ምራቀስ] - 1
K 412631	K 434768	
K 412632	K 434760 K 434760	
K 412633	K 494770	
K 412688	K 404770 V 434771	
K 412635	K 434771	
K 412636	K 404772 K A3A779	
K 412600	V 434774	
K 412638	K 434774 K 434775	
K 412630	K 434776 K 434776	
K 412667	K 404770 K A3A777	
K 412640	K 404777	
K 412649	K 404770	
K 419649	N 404//7 V A2A720	
K 419644	K 404700 K 434791	
K 412644	K 434789	
K 419646	K 404702 K 494783	
K 412647	K 404700 K 494794	
K 419648	N 707/07 V A9A705	
K 412649	K 404/00 V AQA7QK	
K 412650	K 404700	
** *********	K 434787	

tal - 120 Claims





AREA OF 2.2WILD POTATO 92°15 --48°45 LAKE DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER KENORA - THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS - LEGEND PATENTED LAND CROWN LAND SALE C.S. LEASES LOCATED LAND Loc 1998 - Ar 1 LICENSE OF OCCUPATION L.Ö. MRO MINING RIGHTS ONLY SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY S.R.O. ROADS IMPROVED ROADS KING'S HIGHWAYS RAILWAYS POWER LINES 1.27 MARSH OR MUSKER X MINES NOTES σ  $\infty$ 23  $\geq$ 4 ARE DATE OF ISSUE MAR - 3 1977 SURVEYS AND MAPPING LA BRANCH **IOR** Ć Ę Burton L. NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES 52 C9 M-239 PLAN NO. 48°37'30" 926 5 ON TARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH



![](_page_50_Figure_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_51_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_52_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_53_Figure_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_54_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_55_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_56_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_57_Picture_0.jpeg)

SYMBOLS River, Creek. Beaver dam Railway Power transm Barbed wire Motor road ol Claim post, c , 5 7 7 · · · ·

State Service States

5

LEGEND

![](_page_57_Figure_58.jpeg)

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![](_page_58_Picture_0.jpeg)

LEGN Transformer Transformer SYMBOLS SYMBOLS

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INDEX

SHEET

![](_page_58_Figure_8.jpeg)

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![](_page_59_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_60_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_61_Figure_0.jpeg)

المراجع والمراجع المراجع

![](_page_62_Figure_0.jpeg)

د. در در در میشوری مورد میشد با در ا<del>میشور این در بار میشور باز مربع میشور میشور میشور این در میشور در در میشور در ار در مربع میشور میشوری مورد میشور میشور میشوری میشوری میشوری میشوری میشوری میشوری میشور در میشور در میشوری میشوری</del>

![](_page_63_Figure_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_64_Figure_0.jpeg)

· · ·

Work by

MAP

ELECTROMAGNETIC CRONE C.E.M. PROFILES

THE HANNA MINING COMPANY MINE CENTER PROPERTY KENORA MINING DIVISION ONTARIO **6**00

200

200

Rev Rev Z.T

1 A

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lnte Date 2.2297

SYMBOLS

ы С Г

![](_page_65_Figure_12.jpeg)

![](_page_66_Picture_0.jpeg)

SYMBOLS • River, 4 888 Hz 400 Feet 1830 Hz 390 Hz 300 Feet equency ancy L E G E N D Apex

![](_page_66_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_66_Figure_16.jpeg)

![](_page_67_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_68_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_69_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_70_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_71_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_71_Figure_1.jpeg)




- 8

U II N × 3,02-

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830 Hz 390 Hz 300 Fee 888 Hz 400 Fe eque EGEND Apex

Instrum6 CRONE

APEX

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SYMBOLS 











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SYMBOLS OFILE %,01 888 Hz 400 Fee A Frec 830 H 390 H 300 Fe

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LEGEND APEX ase Quadrature

INDEX

SHEET

2297

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Work by Date

1 `

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BL 00

<u>44S</u>

380 E

376 E

9 S e 4 2



0S

<u>36 S</u>

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