REPORT A

2.658

Report "A"

INTER-OFFICE

DATE October 27, 1971.

TO Mr. J. N. Botsford / Gunnex, Toronto

FROM W. F. Dix / Gunnex, Toronto cc: Tombill Mines Ltd.
CanPac Minerals Ltd.

SUBJECT CANPAC-TOMBILL-GUNNEX JOINT VENTURE

CARIBOU LAKE CLAIMS, ARMSTRONG AREA, THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION, ONT.

A group of twelve claims was staked in September, 1970, to cover certain sulphide zones known to Mr. H. G. Rushton of CanPac Minerals Limited and re-located by Gunnex prospectors for the CanPac-Tombill-Gunnex joint venture. Following completion of a program of exploration in 1971, an additional three claims were added to the group.

PROPERTY

Claims TB-286827 to TB-286838 inclusive
TB-304008 & TB-304009
TB-270396

All at the northeast end of Caribou Lake, opposite and east of Kellar Island.

Eighty days of assessment work have been applied to the claims and will place them in good standing until October 5, 1973, pending receipt and approval by the Ontario Department of Mines and Northern Affairs of exploration data.

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A program of exploration commenced July 14 and terminated September 20, 1971. This included prospecting of all claims and trenching of certain mineralized areas. A section line grid was established from an east-west base line, the section lines at 400-foot centres and chained and picketed at 100-foot intervals.

A geochemical soil survey was completed, followed by magnetometer and horizontal coil electromagnetic surveys. A portion of the claims was covered with a VLF electromagnetic survey. In addition, outcrops were mapped along section lines and all mineral showings located.

Results of all of this work were plotted at 1 inch to 200 feet (copies of all maps are attached).

G E O L O G Y

During the course of a program of prospecting, trenching, line cutting, geochemical and geophysical surveys, A. O. Zeemel completed a geological examination of the property and a plan of his findings is attached. During examination of the claims, including inspection of geochemical and geophysical anomalies, some additional details were added by the undersigned.

The property is underlain primarily by east northeast-striking volcanis with narrow silicious impure quartzites and tuff interbeds. Volcanic rocks are andesitic but have been intimately intruded by diorite and coarse gabbro or amphibolite and have apparently undergone local deformation, recrystallization and carbonatization. This may in part be the result of intrusion of a granitic body to the northeast, part of which appears in dike-like masses in the east and northeast area of the claims.

The granitic rocks include granite, granite gneiss, felsite, syenite and quartz-feldspar porphyry.

Diabase dikes and sills intrude the volcanic-sedimentary series and are also presumably younger than the granitic rocks. In the west portion of the claims the diabase occurs in part as sheet-like sills or masses dipping gently to the northwest.

Disseminated sulphide mineralization is confined to the older basic rocks, largely on claim TB-286831, in an area 500 by 800 feet in dimension. Here blebs of pyrrhotite, lesser pyrite and scattered chalcopyrite are disseminated in areas of the basic volcanic and intrusive gabbro as well as in at least two narrow tuff or meta sedimentary horizons. The latter tend to contain less visible chalcopyrite and more iron sulphide in streaks and occasional near massive bands. One of these horizons is graphitic.

Oxidation by weathering of the disseminated mineralization has developed rather widespread light gossan on rock exposures.

Elsewhere on the claims heavy gossan and much surface leaching has developed in several bands of interbedded silicious sediment or quartzite. This is due to a pyrrhotite-pyrite content in streaks and bands within the sediments, some of these bands comprising near solid sulphide over a foot or more in width.

Sulphide showings of this type are visible on either side of the small pond on claim TB-286829 and at three localities along the strike to the northeast. In this area there are likely two and possibly three mineralized sedimentary horizons over a total width of about 500 feet. None of these showings contain any significant copper content and the sulphides are likely of sedimentary origin. The best exposure of this type of mineralization is in a large pit at the southeast corner of the pond on claim TB-286829 where sulphides are exposed over a width of 15 feet.

A few isolated light gossans are present in other areas of the claims. An angular float was found in low ground in the northwest part of claim TB-286834 with some well developed malachite and minor chalcopyrite.

Samples were taken from all trenches and analysed for copper and nickel. Location of samples and assay results are tabulated on the geological plan.

Results are as follows:

Sample No.	Cu %	Ni %
1	0.098	0.046
2	0.12	0.048
3	0.024	0.010
4	0.071	0.056
5	0.084	0.052
6	0.20	0.028
7	0.21	0.055
8	0.042	0.025
9	0.095	0.056
10	0.11	0.052
11	0.14	0.071
12	0.044	0.047
13	0.060	0.013
14	0.023	0.010
15	0.036	0.034

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Soil samples were collected by auger from the B horizon, where present, or from an average depth of 18 inches, if absent. All samples were dried, sieved through an 80 mesh screen and the minus fraction shipped for analysis for copper by the atomic absorption method. Results have been plotted at 1 inch to 200 feet.

A statistical analysis indicates that anomalous readings start at about 80 ppm and the plotted results have been roughly contoured at 80, 150 and 300 ppm intervals.

It is immediately apparent from a perusal of the resultant contoured map that the survey did not locate any anomalies of significant size or strength. Comparison with the geological plan points up a direct correlation between two elongated weak anomalies and the disseminated sulphide zone in the south part of claim TB-286831. The southerly of the two highs lies in low ground just to the south of the two most southerly trenches.

To the east in the northeast part of claim TB-286833 a single high value of 500 ppm Cu lies 250 feet west of the copper-bearing angular float. This high is in overburden and may represent additional buried float.

The large pit exposing heavy sulphides on the east side of the pond in claim TB-286829 has no associated geochemical high other than a value of 55 ppm Cu immediately to the southwest.

In the north part of claim TB-286830 a broad low anomaly covers two parallel bands of sedimentary rock, one of which is oxidized. A single high of 850 ppm 900 feet to the east is on line of strike of the same sedimentary bands but lies in an overburdened area. Again, still farther northeast in claim TB-270396, a weak anomaly represents the same mineralized horizon since its west end correlates with a rusty outcrop of mineralized quartzitic sediment carrying pyrite.

A single high of 700 ppm Cu in overburden on the east boundary of claim TB-270396 is just south of an outcrop of diabase carrying visible chalcopyrite. The dike appears to strike toward the anomalous value. A broad high on the east boundary of claim TB-304009 lies in swamp and is unexplained.

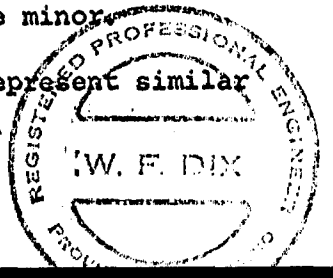
Other isolated single higher copper values do not appear to be of any significance.

Conclusion

The geochamical survey results have pinpointed the known sulphide showings and indicate that most of these contain copper values. Correlation with the rock analyses indicate this copper content to be minor.

Unexplained anomalies are thus considered to represent similar mineralization.

W.F. Dix
P. Eng.



MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

This survey was completed under contract by A. James Walker, P.Eng., 2111 Davebrook Road, Mississauga, Ontario. Readings were taken with a Scintrex MF1 fluxgate magnetometer at 100-foot stations, and in certain areas at 50-foot stations along all section and base lines. A separate report has been submitted by Mr. Walker and is attached.

Magnetic relief is rather marked and outlines a number of narrow east-northeast trending zones of high values with adjacent dipole negative effects. These anomalies are closely associated, in part, with known bands of siliceous sediment and/or tuff and likely are due to a high magnetite content in the sediment. Thus the sediments may be classified as sulphide-bearing lean iron formation. Since considerable pyrrhotite exists in certain sections of these sediments, a portion of certain magnetic peaks may be attributable to its magnetic qualities.

A fault trending north-northwest may account for the apparent offset of the main sedimentary zone on claims TB-286827 and TB-286832, although mapping did not indicate the presence of such a fault.

Areas underlain by granite seem to be of relatively low magnetic relief. The diabase, diorite and gabbro are not particularly distinguishable from the volcanics. A general east-northeast trend is, however, also indicated for these rock types.

W.F. Dix
P. Eng.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
W. F. DIX
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS

A. HORIZONTAL COIL SURVEY

A horizontal coil survey, employing a Geonics EM-17 unit with 300-foot coil separation was completed under contract by A. James Walker, P.Eng. Readings were taken at 100-foot intervals and recorded on a map at 1 inch to 200 feet. A copy of Mr. Walker's report is attached.

Weak to moderate conductors were located over a total strike length of 3,500 feet in the north part of the claims and coinciding in part with the known sulphide-bearing sediments in that area. Anomalies on lines 32-E, 40-E, 52-E and 56-E are all nearly coincident with such mineralized sediments. The conductors on lines 28-E and 44-E are in part associated with high magnetic relief and are likely due to conductive mineralization associated with narrow sedimentary bands.

No anomaly was located on the mineralized zone east of the pond on claim TB-286829 since it was not possible to survey that portion of the line.

None of the conductors are of sufficient width or length to represent a large sulphide deposit.

The disseminated pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite zone on claim TB-286831 did not respond to the survey although some weak variations of the in-phase readings on line 8-E may represent such mineralization.

Conclusion

The horizontal coil E-M survey succeeded in outlining most of the known mineralized sedimentary horizons as well as two that are not readily apparent. Since none of the former represent significant mineralization,it can be assumed the two unexplained anomalies are similarily of no interest.

B. VLF ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

A test survey using a Radem VLF unit was completed by Walker over the area of disseminated sulphide on claim TB-286831 and the field strength readings seemed to increase over the area of known mineralization. For this reason the survey was expanded to cover the area to the east and northeast. Values are plotted at 1 inch to 200 feet.

All of the horizontal coil survey anomalies were confirmed and additional cross-overs were located on two bands of sediments in claim TB-286830. that did not respond to the former survey.

In addition several lines were run into open ground south of claim TB-286834 and here a relatively strong cross-over and high field strength was noted over a length of 800 feet. This area is largely swamp and the horizontal coil survey over the corresponding lines failed to indicate any conductance.

Conclusion

The VLF survey confirmed the horizontal coil survey anomalies as well as indicating several additional anomalies that appear to be of only academic interest.

W.F.Dix
P. Eng.

CANPAC - TOMBILL - GUNNEX

(JOINT VENTURE)

CARIBOU LAKE CLAIMS

Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario

Report On

MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS

A. JAMES WALKER, P.Eng.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1971

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. W. F. Dix, Manager, Gunnex Ltd., the writer contracted to carry out for Gunnex Ltd., a programme of magnetic and electromagnetic surveys over a previously cut grid of lines. During the survey, the grid was extended to cover three recently staked claims. The surveys were carried out in September 1971. Stripping, trenching and prospecting as well as soil sampling was being carried out by Gunnex.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The horizontal loop EM survey located a good conductor with magnetic coincidence on lines 52E and 56E at 25N to 26 N. (New claims). Other good conductor were located on lines 32E and 40E at 18N on each line, and also at 11N on line 28E, all with magnetic coincidence. The survey did not pick up any of the many zones of disseminated sulphides occurences on the property.

Some limited tests with V.L.F. E-M (RADEM) indicated conductors over these disseminated areas (both dip angles and field strength) as well as over the conductors indicated by the horizontal loop survey.

The magnetometer survey indicated many short zones of magnetite bearing rocks of limited depth as suggested by the negative value adjacent to high values.

PROPERTY

The property consists of 15 unpatented mineral claims TB 286827 to 286838 inclusive, TB 304008, 304009 and TB 270398, located east of Kellar Bay on Caribou Lake about 17 miles north of Armstrong, Ontario. Access is by road to the south end of Caribou Lake and then about 15 miles by boat to the property. The group may also be reached by charter aircraft from Armstrong.

GEOLOGY

The claims are mainly underlain with Precambrian basic volcanic rocks, with some sedimentry rocks also present. Some outcrops of a shallow diabase sill are seen on the north part of the property. Also observed are outcrops of gabbro.

Both sedimentry and volcanic rocks have present pyrite and pyrrhotite in streaks and disseminations as well as some chalcopyrite and traces of nickel. Considerable recent prospecting, stripping and trenching has exposed numerous sulphide showings.

MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS

The EM method used was horizontal loop, using a Geonics EM 17 unit. A coil spacing of 300 feet was used, with readings at 100 foot stations and at 50 foot intervals over possible anomalous areas. Values of in-phase and out-of-phase components are plotted in percent on the enclosed plans, and are also profiled.

The V.L.F. EM survey was carried out with a RADEM V.L.F. unit, using the Seattle transmitter station. Dip angles and relative field strengths were recorded and are plotted in profile form.

A Scintrex MF 1 fluxgate magnetometer was used to carry out the magnetometer survey. Observations were taken at 100 foot stations, and every 50 feet over anomalous areas, along the same grid used for the EM survey. Base stations were read at frequent intervals to tie the survey to one base level. Values are plotted on the enclosed plan and are contoured to 1000 gammas.

SURVEY RESULTS

HORIZONTAL LOOP EM :

1. A good conductor is indicated on lines 52E and 56E at 25N to 26N. Width is about 90 feet, or several conductors across 90 feet. As the conductor is coincident with a strong magnetic anomaly, some interference of the in-phase values occurred. The low out-of-phase response indicates good conductivity. The magnetic survey suggests a plunge to the east.

2. A good conductor is located on line 32E just north of the pond. A width of 80 feet is suggested for this conductor of limited length. The conductor is coincident with a magnetic high. No outcrops were seen over the first two conductors.

3. On line 40E at 18N a conductor was located over a magnetic low. Some mineralization was noted in outcrop near this condutor.

4. On line 28E at 11N, a conductor was located over a magnetic low. This magnetic low has a length of 2000 feet and appears to be related to the old mineralized pit at the east end of the pond on line 36E. Outcrops occur along this conductor.

5. A conductor was also indicated on line 44E at 25N. Outcrop was noted near this conductor of narrow width.

6. On line 8E from 4S to 7S some change occurs in the in-phase values, but a good conductor is not indicated in this area of disseminated mineralization.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Because of the great change in values, the contour interval chosen was 1000 gammas. The survey shows easterly trending formations which contain considerable magnetite generally of limited length and depth, and associated with the pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization.

V.L.F. EM SURVEY

Tests with the V.L.F. instrument located the conductors indicated by the horizontal loop EM, but in addition showed anomalous results over the mineralized areas not picked up with horizontal loop. (Both dip angle and field strength).

A conductor was indicated on lines 36E to 44E at the south boundary of claim TB 286834, and not picked up with horizontal loop EM. Some magnetic coincidence was present on line 40E. The broad field strength indicates the zone may be caused by a structural feature. As the conductor occurs in low ground, no outcrops were observed.

CONCLUSIONS

This claim group contains numerous occurrences of sulphide mineralization, not all of which was massive or continuous enough to be picked up with horizontal loop EM equipment.

At least two good conductors warrant further examination by trenching or drilling, particularly if the geochem survey being carried out by Gunnex shows positive results. These are (1) Lines 52E and 56E at 25N, and (2) Lines 32E at 18N.

Should the geochem survey show positive results at any other conductor indicated by either horizontal loop EM or V.L.F. EM, they should also be tested by trenching or drilling.

Respectfully submitted,

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
A. J. WALKER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

A. JAMES WALKER, P.Eng.

AJW/ew

S U R V E Y D A T A

Date of Survey -- September 11 - 16, 1971

CREW

Magnetometer -- H. Shearer, Cranberry Portage, Man.

Horizontal Loop EM -- A. J. Walker, Mississauga, Ont.

-- B. Shields, Willowdale, Ont.

V.L.F. EM -- A. J. Walker, Mississauga, Ont. (Sept. 14 & 15)

Note

H. Shearer and B. Shields assisted in linecutting Sept. 14 - 15.

Drafting & Report -- A. J. Walker
Sept. 20th - 29th, 1971

INSTRUMENTS

Magnetometer -- Scintrex - Fluxgate MF1
Direct Reading, 20 Gammas per Scale Division.

V.L.F. EM -- Crone RADEM, Dip Angles to nearest 1^{o}

Horizontal Loop EM Geonics EM - 17
Horizontal Loop EM System
Frequency 1600 HZ
Coil Spacing 300 Feet
Readings at 100 foot intervals.

The horizontal loop EM system consists of transmitting and receiving coils linked by a reference cable. Traverses are made along previously cut and chained lines with readings observed at 100 foot intervals. When crossing a subsurface conductor, the transmitter induces an alternating current into the zone. Changes will occur in the in-phase and out-of-phase components of the resultant vertical magnetic field, and are observed in the self indicating meters of the receiver compensator. Data obtained allows an estimate of width, relative conductivity, dip and depth to conductor.

ASSESSMENT WORK DETAILS

900

Type of Survey: Electromagnetic
A separate form is required for each type of sur

Township or Area: Caribou Lake, Thunder Bay

Chief Line Cutter or Contractor
Name
Address

Party Chief: A. James Walker, P.Eng.
Name
Mississauga, Ontario.
Address

Consultant: A. James Walker, P.Eng.
Name
Mississauga, Ontario.
Address

Geological field mapping by
Name
Address

COVERING DATES

Line Cutting

Field: September 11 to September 16, 1971
Instrument work, geological mapping, sampling etc.

Office: September 20 - 22, September 28, 1971

INSTRUMENT DATA

Make, Model and Type: Geonics E-M 17 Horizontal Loop

Scale Constant or Sensitivity: 1%

Or provide copy of instrument data from Manufacturer's brochure.

Radiometric Background Count

Number of Stations Within Claim Group: 578

Number of Readings Within Claim Group: 584

Number of Miles of Line cut Within Claim Group: 12.1

Number of Samples Collected Within Claim Group

CREDITS REQUESTED

	20 DAYS per claim	40 DAYS per claim	----- Includes (Line cutting)
Geological Survey	☐	☐	
Geophysical Survey	☑	☐	Show Check ✓
Geochemical Survey	☐	☐	

DATE: Sept. 30/71 SIGNED: A. James Walker

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

TB 270398 16
286827
286828
286829
286830
286831
286832
286833
286834
286835
286836
286837
286838
304008
304009

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS: 15

Send in Duplicate to:

FRED W. MATTHEWS
SUPERVISOR-PROJECTS SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF MINES &
NORTHERN AFFAIRS
WHITNEY BLOCK
QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Performance and coverage credits do not apply to airborne surveys

SUBMISSION OF GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

AS ASSESSMENT WORK

In order to simplify the filing of geological, geochemical and ground geophysical surveys for assessment work, the Minister has approved the following procedure under Section 84 (8a) of the Ontario Mining Act. This special provision does not apply to airborne geophysical surveys.

If, in the opinion of the Minister, a ground geophysical survey meets the requirements prescribed for such a survey, including:

(a) substantial and systematic coverage of each claim
(b) line spacing not exceeding 400 foot intervals
(c) stations not exceeding 100 foot intervals or
(d) the average number of readings per claim not less than 40 readings

it will qualify for a credit of 40 assessment work days for each claim so covered. It will not be necessary for the applicant to furnish any data or breakdown concerning the persons employed in the survey except for the names and addresses of those in charge of the various phases (linecutting contractor, etc.). It will be assumed that the required number of man days were spent in producing the survey to qualify for the specified credit.

Each additional ground geophysical survey using the same grid system and otherwise meeting these requirements will qualify for an assessment work credit of 20 days.

A geological survey using the same grid system, and meeting the requirements for submission of geological surveys for maximum credits will qualify for an assessment work credit of 20 days. If line cutting has not previously been reported with any other survey and is reported in conjunction with the geological survey a credit of 40 days per claim will be allowed for the survey.

Similarly, a geochemical survey using the same grid system with the average number of collected samples per claim being not less than 40 samples, and meeting the requirements for the submission of geochemical surveys for maximum credits, will qualify for an assessment work credit of 20 days. If line cutting has not previously been reported with any other survey and is reported in conjunction with the geochemical survey a credit of 40 days per claim will be allowed for the survey.

Credits for partial coverage or for surveys not meeting requirements for full credit will be granted on a pro-rata basis.

If the credits are reduced for any reason, a fifteen day Notice of Intent will be issued. During this period, the applicant may apply to the Mining Commissioner for relief if his claims are jeopardized for lack of work or, if he wishes, may file with the Department, normal assessment work breakdowns listing the names of the employees and the dates of work. The survey would then be re-assessed to determine if higher credits may be allowed under the provisions of subsections 8 and 9 of section 84 of the Mining Act.

If new breakdowns are not submitted, the Performance and Coverage credits are confirmed to the Mining Recorder at the end of the fifteen days.

ASSESSMENT WORK DETAILS

Type of Survey: Magnetometer
(A separate form is required for each type of survey)

Township or Area: Caribou Lake, Thunder Bay

Chief Line Cutter or Contractor: _____ (Name) _____ (Address)

Party Chief: A. James Walker, P.Eng. (Name)
Mississauga, Ontario. (Address)

Consultant: A. James Walker, P.Eng. (Name)
Mississauga, Ontario. (Address)

Geological field mapping by: _____ (Name) _____ (Address)

COVERING DATES

Line Cutting: _____

Field: September 11 - 16, 1971 (Instrument work, geological mapping, sampling etc.)

Office: September 23 - 27, 1971

INSTRUMENT DATA

Make, Model and Type: Scintrex MF1 Fluxgate

Scale Constant or Sensitivity: 20 Gammas Per Division
Or provide copy of instrument data from Manufacturer's brochure.

Radiometric Background Count: _____

Number of Stations Within Claim Group: 636

Number of Readings Within Claim Group: 1069

Number of Miles of Line cut Within Claim Group: 12.1

Number of Samples Collected Within Claim Group: _____

CREDITS REQUESTED

	20 DAYS per claim	40 DAYS per claim	Includes (Line cutting)
Geological Survey	☐	☐	
Geophysical Survey	☐	☑	Show Check ✓
Geochemical Survey	☐	☐	

DATE: Sept. 30/71 SIGNED: A. J. Walker

SPECIAL PROVISION CREDITS for PERFORMANCE & COVERAGE

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

TB 270398 16
286827
286828
286829
286830
286831
286832
286833
286834
286835
286836
286837
286838
304008
304009

TOTAL CLAIMS: 15

If space insufficient, attach list

Send in Duplicate to:

FRED W. MATTHEWS
SUPERVISOR-PROJECTS SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF MINES &
NORTHERN AFFAIRS
WHITNEY BLOCK
QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Performance and coverage credits do not apply to airborne surveys

SUBMISSION OF GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS AS ASSESSMENT WORK

In order to simplify the filing of geological, geochemical and ground geophysical surveys for assessment work, the Minister has approved the following procedure under Section 84 (8a) of the Ontario Mining Act. This special provision does not apply to airborne geophysical surveys.

If, in the opinion of the Minister, a ground geophysical survey meets the requirements prescribed for such a survey, including:

(a) substantial and systematic coverage of each claim
(b) line spacing not exceeding 400 foot intervals
(c) stations not exceeding 100 foot intervals or
(d) the average number of readings per claim not less than 40 readings

it will qualify for a credit of 40 assessment work days for each claim so covered. It will not be necessary for the applicant to furnish any data or breakdown concerning the persons employed in the survey except for the names and addresses of those in charge of the various phases (linecutting contractor, etc.). It will be assumed that the required number of man days were spent in producing the survey to qualify for the specified credit.

Each additional ground geophysical survey using the same grid system and otherwise meeting these requirements will qualify for an assessment work credit of 20 days.

A geological survey using the same grid system, and meeting the requirements for submission of geological surveys for maximum credits will qualify for an assessment work credit of 20 days. If line cutting has not previously been reported with any other survey and is reported in conjunction with the geological survey a credit of 40 days per claim will be allowed for the survey.

Similarly, a geochemical survey using the same grid system with the average number of collected samples per claim being not less than 40 samples, and meeting the requirements for the submission of geochemical surveys for maximum credits, will qualify for an assessment work credit of 20 days. If line cutting has not previously been reported with any other survey and is reported in conjunction with the geochemical survey a credit of 40 days per claim will be allowed for the survey.

Credits for partial coverage or for surveys not meeting requirements for full credit will be granted on a pro-rata basis.

If the credits are reduced for any reason, a fifteen day Notice of Intent will be issued. During this period, the applicant may apply to the Mining Commissioner for relief if his claims are jeopardized for lack of work or, if he wishes, may file with the Department, normal assessment work breakdowns listing the names of the employees and the dates of work. The survey would then be re-assessed to determine if higher credits may be allowed under the provisions of subsections 8 and 9 of section 84 of the Mining Act.

If new breakdowns are not submitted, the Performance and Coverage credits are confirmed to the Mining Recorder at the end of the fifteen days.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

SAMPLING DATA

Sampling dates Sept. 10 to Sept. 30, 1971.

Samplers
Edward Sobiski
Bernard Sobiski

Type of Sample Soil
(NATURE OF MATERIAL)

Average Sample Weight 3 oz.

Method of Collection Auger

Soil Horizon Sampled "B" where present

Horizon Development

Sample Depth 18"

Terrain low to swampy

Drainage Development Moderate

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness
10'

SAMPLE PREPARATION

(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis
Minus 80 mesh fraction

General 515 samples.
average 2.1 per sq.

ANALYSIS DATA

Analysis dates Sept. 17 to Oct. 4, 1971.

Analyst(s) Scintrex Ltd.
222 Snidercroft Rd.
CONCORD, Ontario

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Values expressed in: per cent ☐
p.p.m. ☒
p.p.b. ☐

(Cu) Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Ag, Mo, As. - - - - - - (circle)

Others

Field Analysis (..... tests)
Extraction Method NA
Analytical Method
Reagents Used

Field Laboratory Analysis
No. (..... tests)
Extraction Method NA
Analytical Method
Reagents Used

Commercial Laboratory (..... tests)
Name of Laboratory Scintrex Ltd.
Extraction Method Hot Nitric
Analytical Method Atomic Absorption
Reagents Used

General

COMMENTS

Recorded holder of claims Gunnex Ltd. A.O. Zeemel, E. Sobiski and B. Sobiski

Township or Area Linklater Lake

Numbers of claims from which samples taken 15

Date October 29th, 1971.

Signed

GUNNEX LIMITED
Suite 1707
80 Richmond St. West
TORONTO 1, Ontario

Scallop Lake Area (M.-2576)

Caribou River Area (M.-2479)

Ratte Lake Area (M.-2540)

Whiddon Lake Area (M.-2520)

AREA OF

LINKLATER LAKE

claim map.

DISTRICT OF
THUNDER BAY

THUNDER BAY
MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	(P)
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S.
LEASES	(L)
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

NOTES

400' Surface Rights Reservation around all Lakes and Rivers.

2.658

DATE OF ISSUE
NOV 4 1971
ONT. DEPT. OF MINES
AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES 52 I

PLAN NO. M-2521

ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF MINES
AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

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200

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CARIBOU LAKE

286827

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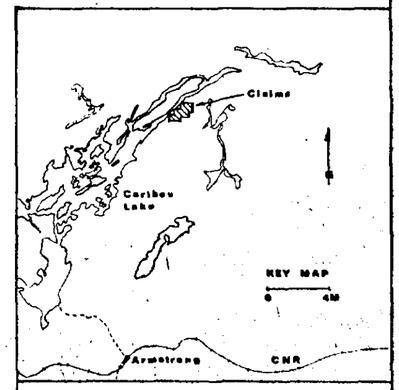

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
A. J. WALKER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

▲ MAGNETOMETER BASE STATION

930 VALUES IN GAMMAS ABOVE ARBITRARY BASE LEVEL

-240 NEGATIVE VALUE

CONTOUR INTERVAL 1000 GAMMAS

INSTRUMENT MF 1

OPERATOR H. SHEARER

CAMPAC TOMBILL GUNNEX

(JOINT VENTURE)

CARIBOU LAKE CLAIMS

THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION, ONT.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

0 200 400 600

SEPTEMBER 1971

A. JAMES WALKER SURVEY CONTRACTOR

N

CARIBOU LAKE

SEAYTLE

286827

286828

286829

286830

304008

270398

304009

286831

286832

286833

286834

286835

286836

286837

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INSTRUMENT CRONE RADEM

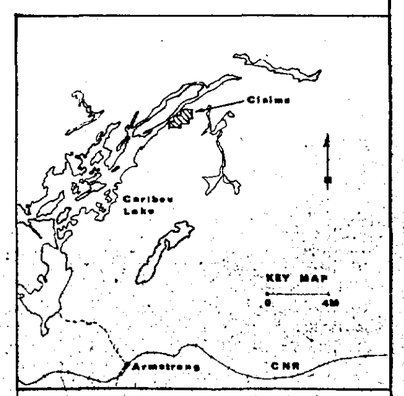
DIP ANGLES

DIP ANGLE PROFILE 1"=20°

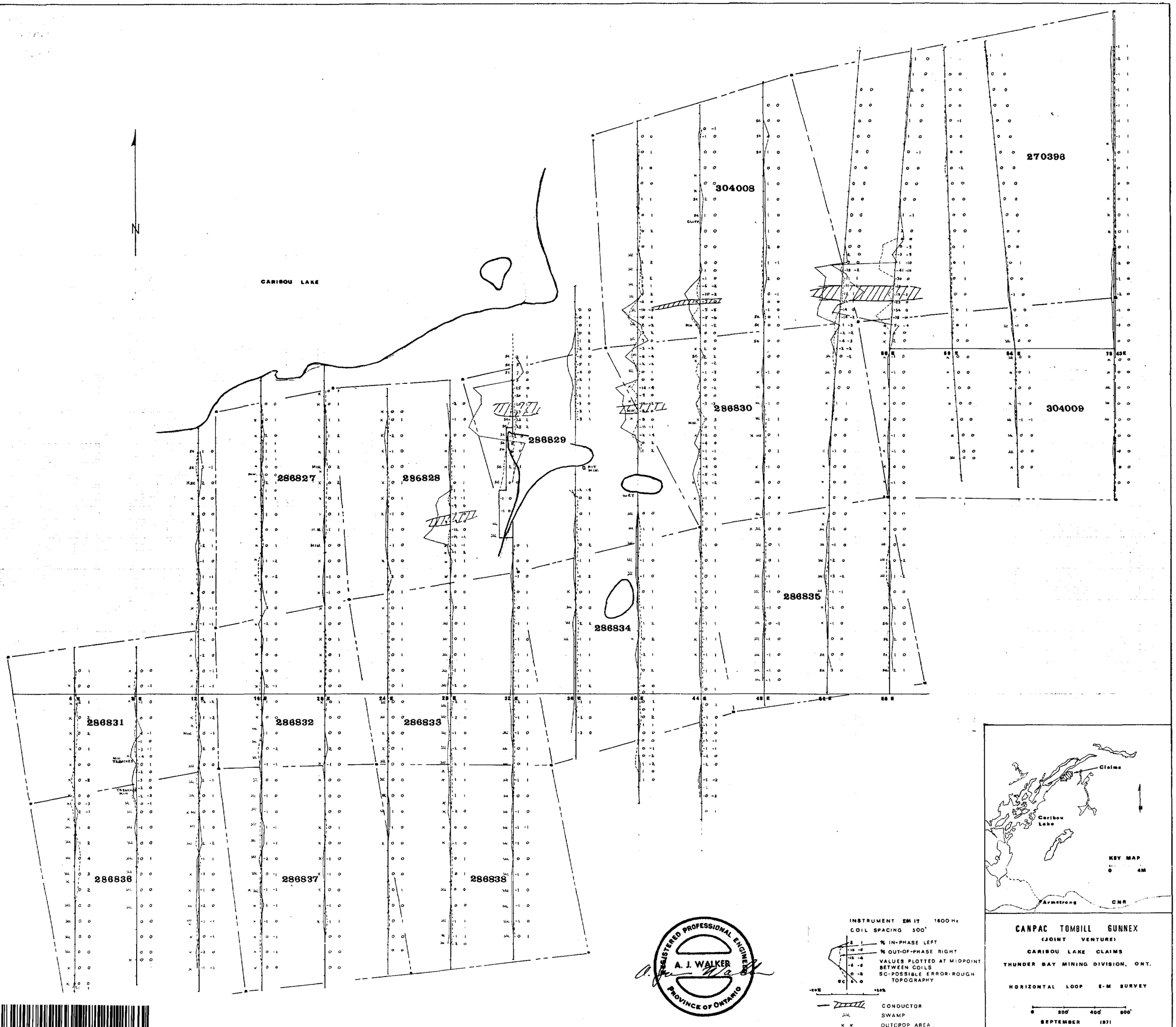
FIELD STRENGTH PROFILE 1" 100

CONDUCTOR AXIS

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
A. J. WALKER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



CANPAC TOMBILL GUNNEX
(JOINT VENTURE)
CARIBOU LAKE CLAIMS
THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION, ONT.
V.L.F. E-M SURVEY
SEPTEMBER 1971
A. JAMES WALKER SURVEY CONTRACTOR



A. J. WALKER
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

INSTRUMENT EM 17 1600 Hz
COIL SPACING 300'

CANPAC TOMBILL GUNNEX
(JOINT VENTURE)
CARIBOU LAKE CLAIMS
THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION, ONT.

HORIZONTAL LOOP E-M SURVEY

0 200' 400' 600'

SEPTEMBER 1971
A JAMES WALKER SURVEY CONTRACTOR

N

CARIBOU LAKE

286827

286828

286829

PIT

286830

304008

270396

304009

286831

286832

286833

286834

286835

286836

286837

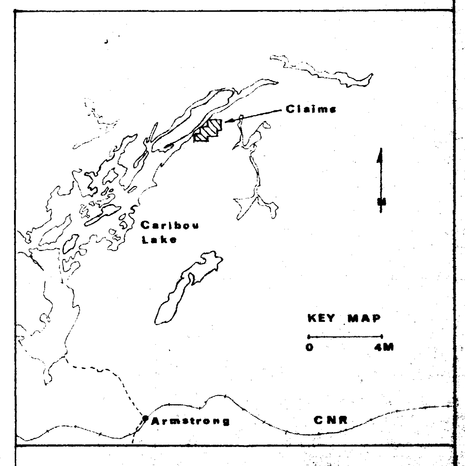
286838

4 E 8 E 12 E 16 E 20 E 24 E 28 E 32 E 36 E 40 E 44 E 48 E 52 E 56 E

50 E 60 E 64 E 70 40E

1" : 200'

250 + ppm
150 - 250 ppm
80 - 150 ppm



CANPAC TOMBILL GUNNEX
(JOINT VENTURE)
CARIBOU LAKE CLAIMS
THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION, ONT.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
COPPER ppm
0 200' 400' 800'
SEPTEMBER 1971

W. F. DIX

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO