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GEOPHYSICAL REPORT, MARMIER PROPERTY

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MUSCOCHO EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT - MARMIER PROPERTY

MARMIER TOWNSHIP

QUEBEC

FEBRUARY 1984

FLANAGAN McADAM & CO.
TORONTO, ONTARIO

MUSCOCHO EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a reconnaissance V.L.F.-E.M. survey carried out over the Marmier Township Property Quebec. This survey was completed by Flanagan McAdam & Company during July of 1984.

PROPERTY

The property consists of 15 contiguous claims located in Marmier Township, Quebec, some 60 miles west northwest of Quebec City. The claims are as follows:

Licence	Claim	Staking Date
429022	3-5	Feb. 8, 1984
429023	1-4	Feb. 9, 1984
429068	1-5	March 13, 1984
429069	1-3	March 13, 1984

ACCESS

The property is located an hour's walk northeast of a point some 9 miles north on the road from Hervey Junction.

TOPOGRAPHY

The property is characterized by up to 500' of relief. From a lake situated in the northwest claim runs a creek which crosscuts the property from north to south. To the east of this creek is a steep ridge rooted by resistant granitic rocks which rise above the lower lying Grenville series rocks to the west.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

D.R. Pyke's Preliminary Report on Geology of the Montauban-Colbert Area by the Quebec Department of Natural Resources indicates the claims are underlain by biotite gneisses of the Grenvillian series. This same series of gneissic rocks is host to the mineralization at Montauban some 12 miles to the southeast. The rocks of this series have been described as being mainly of fine to medium grained biotite gneiss which are generally well layered and can locally contain up to 30% granitic material.

Immediately to the east of the claims lies a large intrusive body of massive, coarse-grained, porphyritic hornblende granite around which the gneisses wrap as indicated by the curving nature of foliations measured by Pyke.

South of the claims is an area of migmatized and granitized rocks which have been described as very heterogeneous and all gradations exist between biotite and hornblende gneiss of the Grenville Series and rocks composed entirely of granitic gneiss.

PREVIOUS WORK

It is believed that little or no work has been done directly on the claims other than a regional airborne survey conducted by Aerodat August 1979 for Flanagan McAdam and Company. This survey outlined an electromagnetic anomaly on four flight lines. On the basis of this anomaly the claims were staked for Muscocho Explorations Limited in February of 1984.

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SURVEY

The survey was carried out over 8.6 km. of flagged lines, established in an east-west direction. Eight lines were surveyed using the Crone Radem V.L.F.-E.M. instrument measuring dip angles. Measurements were taken at 12.5 metre intervals along the lines using 2 frequencies; Annapolis Maryland (N.S.S. 21.4 KHz) and Cutler Maine (N.A.A. 24.0 KHz). These readings were mathematically filtered using the Fraser method and then contoured on maps, plotted at a scale of 1:400.

RESULTS

The reconnaissance V.L.F.-E.M. surveying has revealed several conductive zones conforming to the regional attitudes of the underlying rocks. Generally, these conductive zones are narrow and weak.

The reconnaissance V.L.F. surveys have proved successful in delineating a number of parallel and sub-parallel zones. A weak and narrow trend is identified over the claim block trending in a north-south direction. The V.L.F.-E.M. and geology both appear to be draped around a granitic intrusive to the east.

The relationship of geology and anomalous zones is more apparent with the Annapolis survey. The maximum Fraser Filtered value for Annapolis is 20 units, observed on Line 4 north at 8 + 25 west. The Cutler survey is not as continuous with a maximum value of 18 degrees (Line 3 north).

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RESULTS - cont'd.

Differences are observed from Line 5 north to Line 8 north where the Annapolis survey outlines a distinct turning to the north-east, while the Cutler survey continues in a predominantly northern direction. The Cutler survey is considered better in terms of station transmission direction and reception. Although a general trend is realized there is still a great deal of ground between lines (400 meters).

CONCLUSIONS

1) Reconnaissance V.L.F.-E.M. did not cover all airborne electromagnetic anomalies outlined by Aerodat. It is thought that some anomalies lie to the east of the surveyed area.

2) The two V.L.F.-E.M. surveys basically compliment each other with the same general trend. Weak anomalous zones have been identified and are considered to be the result of pinch-swell phenomena with disseminated sulphides (i.e., pyrohitite) within gneissic bands.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) Follow-up V.L.F.-E.M. should be performed to extend existing lines as far east as Line 7 north and as far west as Line 3 north, to ensure coverage of all airborne electromagnetic anomalies identified by Aerodat.

2) Prospecting and lithogeochemistry within the areas of high Fraser Filtered values should be completed to determine why these values exist. Another area worthy of detailed prospecting and rock geochemistry includes the contact between the granitic intrusive and gneisses.

3) If anomalous metal values or higher V.L.F.-E.M. values are found a grid should be cut and detailed geophysics and geological mapping should be performed for better definition.

Submitted by:

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