

SUMMARY

Airborne geophysical surveys have outlined a group of electromagnetic conductive anomalies under Paleozoic cover rocks in an area just north of Mitishto River near provincial road #596 in the Snow Lake district. These conductors occur at a low intensity gap in a strong regional magnetic anomaly/horizon. The northeast end of these conductors is covered by claim MB9185, MIT, held by William C. Hood, the author of this report, while the southwest end lies under a claim held by Hudbay Minerals Inc. A short 1976 drill hole near the center of the MIT claim intersected volcanic and sedimentary rocks with significant sulphide content and minor Cu-Zn values. This report describes the results of a small work program intended to followup on this target.

A flagged grid was installed, and magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys completed across claim MB9185, MIT, during September, 2014, by the author. The magnetic survey outlined a strong magnetic anomaly along the east boundary of the claim, but this anomaly diminished steadily across the claim to background values at the west claim boundary. The VLF survey delineated a strong conductor near the center of the MIT claim, which corresponds closely with previous conductive anomalies outlined in airborne surveys. This conductive anomaly extends, though slightly weaker, to the southwest corner of the claim. The conductive anomaly is slightly offset to the southeast of the peak of the magnetic anomaly, though this may reflect a northwesterly dip in the subsurface rocks. From this data, it is estimated that the underlying Proterozoic strata strike approximately 055°-235° azimuth, with steep northwest dip. It is interesting that the electromagnetic conductor(s) in this area occur in a low intensity gap in the regional magnetic anomaly, suggesting perhaps an exhalative facies change which could be conducive to base metal deposition.

Seventeen MMI soil geochemistry samples were collected across the center of the MIT claim, crossing the delineated magnetic and VLF-EM anomalies, and believed to correlate closely with a 1976 drill hole which intersected sulphide-bearing metasediments with anomalous Cu-Zn values. The main elements of interest in this MMI survey were Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au, but results in all elements appeared to be randomly distributed with no obvious correlation to the outlined geophysical anomalies or the earlier drill hole. It is concluded that MMI will probably not be a useful technique in this area.

The area is considered prospective for volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization. The 1976 drill hole in this area, with a horizontal run of only 47m within the Proterozoic strata, is not considered to have adequately tested this prospective target and may have stopped short of the main conductive horizon. Further drilling is recommended to test this area.

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