

GM 05365-B

Field report, lac La Trêve property, Daine township

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EMPIRE OIL AND MINERALS INC.

Field Report

Lac La Treve Property

Daine Township

Abitibi County East

Quebec.

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Geologist

Jan. 12, 1957

QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF MINES

JUL 11 1957

MINERAL DEPOSITS BRANCH

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EMPIRE OIL AND MINERALS INC.

Field Report

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INTRODUCTION

The Lac La Treve property of Empire Oil and Minerals Inc. consists of thirty eight claims arranged in a "U" shape around the western end of Geneveive Bay on Lac La Treve. The "U" is tilted with the open top toward the north and east.

The claims were staked in June of 1956 after fairly good nickel assays had been obtained from the northward dipping gabbro - diabase dyke which lies about a half mile to the south of a band of Keewatin lavas and cuts the greywacke more or less parallel to the contact

The property surrounds a portion of the New Jersey Zinc property upon which two of the better showings are located. These showings are , one on the easterly projection of the dyke into Geneveive Bay , and the second on the boot shaped peninsula jutting down from the north shore into the Bay.

LOCATION

The claims are located in the southern and eastern portion of the Township of Daine and lie about three quarters of a mile to the north of the 75 mile post on the boundary between Daine and La Ribourde Townships.

The group of claims consists of:

Cert. - 112349 , ~~Cl. 1 to 5~~ inclusive
Cert. - 112361 ; ~~Cl. 1 to 5~~
Cert. - 112362 ; Cl. 1 to 5 "
Cert. - 112363 ; Cl. 1 to 4 "
Cert. - 112375 , Cl. 2 to 5 "
Cert. - 112376 , Cl. 1 to 5 "
Cert. - 112377 , Cl. 1 to 5 "
Cert. - 112391 , Cl. 1 to 5 "

For the most part the claims lie to the south of the New Jersey Zinc ground but a strike length of 3500 feet along the dyke has been obtained.

A group of claims, three wide from east to west lie to the north of the New Jersey Zinc ground and so cover the dyke down dip from its outcropping.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED

The crew consisting of Henry Belanger , Samuel Gagnon and Jean Raborin all of the town of Amos , along with William Gagnon of Harricana West were flown in to the property September 9, 1956. A camp was constructed and work was immediately begun on the line cutting to allow for a preliminary magnetic survey.

A base line was run west 60° south from the western end of the New Jersey Zinc base line and carried to the western boundary of the property a distance of 3500 feet. Picket lines were turned off running due north from this base line every 100 feet and were carried northward for 800 feet so as to be sure to cover the outcrop area of the dyke. These are the lines over which the preliminary magnetic survey were made.

Every fourth line was projected to the northern boundary of the property and it is along these lines that the final survey is to be made.

1950 feet south on line on east a second base line was turned off at east 30° north and was projected to the shores of Lac La Treve, a distance of eight thousand feet.

The north - south lines have not all been turned off from this base line but the following have been completed: 32E , 36E , 40E , and 76E have been completed to the north and the south ; 44E and 48E have been completed to the north only ; and 64E has been completed to the south only.

In all 84,859 feet of line were cut and chained or 16.07 miles.

While one pair of men were cutting the second base line Belanger and William Gagnon found the first showing on the property on line 3W. This was followed by the exposure of showings #2 on line 9W. All exposures were found by

trenching as the bed rock is covered by a mantle of from 18 inches to four feet of overburden.

Suziel Gagnon, Jean Rabouin and William Gagnon left the property on October 23 rd to return to Amos and at the same time J. Sabourin with a pack-sack drill was transported to the property.

Belanger and Sabourin drilled on the showings untill October 31 when Goldbelt Airways brought them out as they feared the men would be caught by the approaching freeze-up. During the week the twomen drilled five holes with the packsack totalling 123 feet of which 111 feet were brought out on the plane.

After the earth trenching the showings were opened up using a Pionjar drill and blasting. Grab samples from the trenches gave the following assays:

| <u>Sample</u> | <u>Oss. Au.</u> | <u>Oss. Ag.</u> | <u>% Cu.</u> | <u>% Ni.</u> |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| T 1 | 0.02 | Tr. | 0.037 | 0.086 |
| T 2 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.067 | 0.048 |
| T 3 | Tr. | 0.14 | 0.104 | 0.013 |
| T 4 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.086 | 0.009 |
| T 5 | 0.04 | 0.20 | 0.296 | 1.331 |
| T 7 | 0.04 | Tr. | 0.137 | 0.065 |
| T 8 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.018 | 0.080 |
| T 9 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.006 | 0.015 |
| T 10 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.395 | 0.018 |
| T 11 | Tr. | 0.24 | 0.185 | 0.459 |
| T 12 | 0.01 | 0.63 | 0.408 | 0.250 |
| T 13 | Tr. | 0.48 | 0.145 | 0.210 |
| T 14 | Tr. | 0.40 | 0.105 | 0.286 |
| T 15 | Tr. | 0.58 | 0.241 | 0.137 |
| T 16 | Ni. | 0.44 | 0.185 | 0.208 |
| T 17 | Tr. | 0.28 | 0.080 | 1.453 |
| T 18 | Ni. | 0.28 | 0.105 | 0.236 |
| T 19 | Tr. | 0.36 | 0.105 | 0.205 |
| T 20 | Tr. | 0.06 | 0.056 | 0.009 |
| T 21 | Tr. | 0.36 | 0.093 | 0.942 |
| T 22 | Tr. | 0.28 | 0.204 | 0.233 |

The showings so far found on the property have all been on the high ground and as a consequence been on the upper part of the dyke. In most cases the northern contact or upper contact with the greywacke and conglomerate forms the west of the ridge. The lower or southern contact as a rule lies under the swamp to the south.

On the other properties of the area where nickel mineralization it has always been the bottom contact of the dyke along which the nickel and the copper has been found. This can be explained by the fact that the dyke has all the features which are usually associated with gravitational settling of the sulphide particles.

On the other properties the top of the dyke is barren and as one approaches the bottom contact small segregations of sulphide begin to appear. These are usually made up of pyrrhotite and/or pentlandite carrying nickel and surrounded by a ring or partial ring of chalcopyrite. As the bottom contact approaches the segregations become larger and in some instances it is evident this happens by the smaller ones coalescing.

Massive sulphides of nickel and copper are at times found along the bottom contact and in small fractures leading from the contact into the greywacke. Therefore the samples taken from the trenches should be of interest as they are the evidence of mineralization in the upper part of the dyke and if the upper part of the dyke has even a trace of economic mineralization the the bottom contact of this dyke should be very interesting.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The magnetic survey in conjunction with the trenching and the sampling prove that the dyke which acts as the host for the nickel mineralization definitely crosses the property.

The samples taken from very close to the northern or upper contact have shown nickel to be present and in quantities as high as 1.453%. At this horizon the mineralization is not in the form segregations alone but also as stringers cutting the gabbro in close proximity to the conglomerate.

In view of the fact that the mineralization is of the gravitational settling type on the other properties and only the gabbro close to the bottom contact is ever mineralized then it would seem to this writer that the La Treve Lake

claims are definitely of interest and warrant work to see if the bottom contact is mineralized or not.

The drilling which was completed gave no positive results but since it did not cut the bottom contact more or less proved that it is here where we will have to look for economic mineralization.

The writer is of the opinion that the property would warrant a small drilling program of about 2,000 feet.. This should allow about eight or ten shallow holes to be drilled to test the bottom contact of the dyke. If good results were obtained in these holes then the program would have to be enlarged.

This program should cost in the vicinity of \$14,000 and should be completed in a month.

There is basically no difference between a summer program and a winter program in this area. Aircraft would have to be used in both instances as a means of transportation.

In view of the fact that mining is at the moment in slightly difficult times as far as financing is concerned it would be a good policy to postpone if possible any exploration until times appear better. This might be possible due to the isolated location of the property and there may be a chance to have two years in which to turn in the first record of work

Respectfully submitted

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B.Sc.