

GM 09863-A

EASTMAIN RIVER EXPLORATION

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EASTMAIN RIVER EXPLORATION

QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF MINES

MINERAL DEPOSITS BRANCH

No G M: 9863-A

INTRODUCTION

This report is based on a compilation of the data obtained from the expeditions to the lower Eastmain River country and other outlying areas during the summers of 1935 and 1936. The expedition of 1935, under the direction of Dr. W. F. James and Dr. J. E. Gill, representing Dome Mines, Limited, was organized for the purpose of prospecting the country along the Eastmain River. Six men were engaged on this work from August 2nd to September 23rd. Two parties of two men each were continuously engaged in prospecting in the usual manner. The other two men were a geologist and a pilot, who flew a Fox moth plane used for servicing and moving prospecting parties and also for general reconnaissance work.

The men and part of the supplies were flown in from Haileybury by General Airways of Rouyn. The bulk of supplies and gasoline necessary for flying in the interior were shipped by train to Moosonee, the farthest point North on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, thence by boat to the Eastmain Hudson Bay post at the mouth of the Eastmain River. From the post they were taken by plane to the points where required.

A permanent base camp was established on the Eastmain River close to the mouth of the Wabamisk River entering from the North. General reconnaissance was carried out over an area of approximately 2,000 square miles, landings being made at a sufficient number of points to determine the broader features of the geology. An area of 86 square miles was gone over in a sufficiently careful manner to judge the nature of the country and to give a fair estimate of the chance of discovering valuable mineral deposits.

A considerable part of the area covered is underlain by rocks resembling the Keewatin and Temiskaming series of the better known gold camps. For reference, the areas where these rocks were observed have been divided into three sections, namely, the "Central" or "Wabamisk" section, extending from Conglomerate Gorge eastward to the Big Bend; the "West" belt extending from Conglomerate Gorge to a little below Basil Gorge, and the "East" belt, extending East for 40 miles from the Big Bend.

The most promising ground located lies within the "East" belt, gold being panned at numerous points near the centre of this belt.

Eighty claims were staked and recorded covering the known discoveries.

In 1936 the second expedition was organized to thoroughly investigate the showings found in 1935 and to thoroughly prospect the "East" belt.

A party of eleven men, including W. Cliff of the Dome Mines staff, were flown into the area from Moosonee by General Airways of Rouyn. All men and equipment with supplies for the summer's work were on the ground by June 13th, 1936. A Stinson Detroit plane was used during the month of July for moving prospectors to different parts of the belt and also for reconnaissance work which was carried out by Dr. J. E. Gill and Dr. B.S.W. Buffam, geologists, an area of approximately 30,000 square miles being covered by this work.

RECONNAISSANCE

The procedure followed on this work in the field was to fly over an area systematically, sketching the topography and noting areas of outcropping rock. Sufficient landings were made to enable the geologist to delimit the areas of favorable rock and to check the structure suggested by the topography. Prospectors were then placed in the areas selected as most favorable. The majority of the outcrops in a given area were examined by them. Quartz veins or sulphide zones were panned and samples collected for assay. Data gathered by the prospectors was assembled and checked by a geologist.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Observations and mapping along the lower Eastmain River have not been sufficiently detailed or systematic to provide information for precise classification as to the age of the rocks in the areas examined. At this stage, the assembled data merely indicates the relative ages of rock series encountered and suggests possible correlations with rocks of better known districts based on a similarity of composition.

The oldest rocks in the areas examined are Mica and Hornblende Schists and Gneisses, resembling in a general way the rocks of the Grenville series. These are well exposed in the vicinity of the Big Bend. These metamorphosed sediments are cut by a variety of intrusives both basic and acid. The relationships between these rocks and the lavas of the East Belt is not definitely known. The lavas may be as old or older. Both are intruded by granite bodies as is also another series of sediments judged to be younger because they are less metamorphosed and include conglomerates with boulders of an older granite.

This younger series includes conglomerate, greywacke, arkose, slate, iron formation and a few lavas. It resembles in a general way the Temiskaming series and is cut by diorites, quartz porphyry and feldspar porphyry, in addition to granite. Tentatively, the sequence may be given as follows:

Diabase dykes;
Diorite, Feldspar Porphyry, Quartz Porphyry, Granite;
Conglomerate, Greywacke, Arkose, Slate and some Lavas;
XGranite and related intrusives;
Lavas, Tuffs, Agglomerates;
Highly metamorphosed Sediments.

XIt is uncertain whether these intrusives preceded or followed the lavas. Observations so far indicate that the lavas and later sediments are approximately conformable.

No belts of lavas or sediments other than those mentioned by A. P. Low in the report of his explorations along the Eastmain River were found. Those described by him were followed away from the River and their structure and distribution more fully determined.

The character and distribution of the rocks encountered are shown graphically on Map No. 1. It will be seen there that large areas are underlain by rocks, largely granitic; that other large areas are underlain by the ancient metasediments and that three strips only, from five to ten miles wide, are occupied by lavas and less metamorphosed sediments. The trends of the latter are uniformly about N 75°E. The three strips are referred to in this report as the "West" Belt, the "Central" or "Wabamisk" Belt and the "East" Belt. The West and Central belts may actually be the same, dragfolded, and now separated into two parts at the Big Bend by a batholith of granite.

WEST BELT

This belt extends from near the mouth of the Eastmain River to a little beyond Conglomerate Gorge on the same River. Outcrop areas seen from the air are shown on Map No. 1. From the map it will be seen to have a length of 60 miles and a width up to ten miles or an area of six hundred square miles.

An outcrop of quartzite just South of the West end of Opinaka Lake suggests a narrow extension at least sixteen miles farther eastward, but the majority of this is covered by clay, sand and drift. Only 15% of this belt is available for prospecting for this reason.

The parts examined by ground parties is shown on Map No. 1. Suitable lakes for plane landings are scarce, hence only a few ground observations were made in places near rock exposures.

The information gathered shows the presence of a series of moderately basic lavas, mainly andesite to the south, with greywacke, slate, quartzite, arkose, conglomerate and lean banded iron formation towards the north. These rocks appear conformable in structure. All are cut by basic and acid intrusives ranging from pyroxenite, through gabbro and diorite to syenite porphyry, quartz porphyry and granite. South-East of Clouston Gorge and South of Conglomerate Gorge where these rocks are found near large masses of younger granite, they are locally transformed into mica and hornblende schists and garnetiferous rocks. Pegmatite dykes are common in these areas. Diabase dykes were the youngest rocks observed in the area. They cut some of the quartz veins.

CENTRAL OR WABAMISK BELT

This belt extends from Goodfish Lake South-East of Conglomerate Gorge, 30 miles or more in a direct line about N 75° E. North of the Eastmain River, its extension towards the North-East is marked by low ground, with very few outcrops and no lakes suitable for landing an aeroplane. Consequently its limit in this direction is not known. Towards the South-West it terminates just West of Goodfish Lake where it is cut off by intrusive granite and pegmatite. If it exists beyond the granite, it is not well exposed.

The central part of this belt was carefully prospected. Areas covered in detail give a fair picture of the most favorable part and represent an area about 20 miles in length by ten miles wide. This ten mile breadth is entirely occupied by sediments, all somewhat metamorphosed and igneous rocks. The sediments are mostly greywacke, quartzite, arkose and conglomerate, locally converted to mica or hornblende schists. Intrusives include pyroxenite, gabbro, diorite, quartz and feldspar porphyries, pegmatite dykes and granite. Only one outcrop of lava was seen but it is possible that more exist in the area to the South of the part explored, but this is mainly low ground with few outcrops and no lakes suitable for landing an aeroplane.

There is no lack of quartz veins in this area. They are particularly abundant in two belts of basic intrusives South of the Eastmain River and along the North side of the belt. South of the River, they contain locally, fair amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite, with a little chalcopyrite. Wall rock mineralization is negligible along most of these veins which as a general rule cannot be traced for any great distance.

EAST BELT

This belt extends from the South flexure of the Big Bend on the Eastmain River in a direction of N 75°E for 36 miles or more, the width varying from 1 to 8 miles.

Detailed examination was made at a number of points along this belt but the boundaries are only approximate as landings away from the Eastmain River are limited. The belt includes both lavas and sediments with lavas of andesitic composition predominating. The northern and southern borders are underlain by metamorphosed sediments and tuffs, the central portion by andesites and interlaminated tuff bands. All these rocks are cut by intrusives amongst which a series of diorites is conspicuous. Quartz-Porphry and feldspar-porphry are also present. Granite occurs along the margins of the belt and possibly as cupolas within it. The lava flows and sediments strike in general with the long axis of the belt N 70° to 75°E, but local departures from this trend occur.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The Central or Wabamisk belt was carefully prospected, revealing a large number of quartz veins in two belts of basic intrusives south of the Eastmain River along the north side of the belt. These veins contain locally fair amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and a little chalcopryite, but no gold was reported from assays of samples.

North of the Eastmain River along the Wabamisk Valley, tourmaline bearing veins practically free from sulphides occur. Three sulphide zones of considerable size were found. One of these is exposed along the North shore of the Eastmain River about 1/2 mile East of the mouth of the Wabamisk River. This was reported by A. P. Low. It occurs along a definite fault zone striking N 80°E and dipping about vertical. The width is 40 feet and it is traceable for approximately 200 feet. Pyrite and pyrrhotite have replaced the sediments along this zone somewhat irregularly. Certain narrow strips up to 1 foot wide consist of massive sulphides.

One gold sample returned .04 oz. in gold but it appears improbable that higher values in gold occur in the vicinity. No copper or evidence of copper was observed.

South of the River, two similar zones were seen. One of these measuring 15 feet by 200 feet gave .04 ozs. in gold from a grab sample.

A complete absence of carbonates, coupled with the coarse, glassy character of the quartz in this central section of the belt, indicates that chances for the discovery of valuable gold or copper deposits in readily accessible parts of this belt are poor. The pegmatite dykes, where seen, carry nothing of commercial value.

Prospecting of the West Belt in the vicinity of Conglomerate Gorge showed that the rock exposed is too highly metamorphosed to be favorable for the occurrence of ore deposits. Farther to the West, particularly around Clouston Gorge, and several miles Eastward, conditions are much better. Quartz and feldspar porphyries are in evidence, strong shear zones were noted and the quartz veins are numerous. Sulphide zones up to 20 feet wide and 200 feet long were seen but no appreciable gold values are indicated by panning or assays of samples from them.

The East Belt offered the most favorable ground for the occurrence of ore deposits. Gold was found by panning at a number of points along this belt. The structural and space relations of these deposits can be understood best by referring to Map. No. 2.

The work performed during the summer of 1936 showed that the best pannings were secured from where shear zones cut the diorite. There are a great number of these intrusions in the form of stocks and dykes. At numerous points where these are cut by shears, quartz veins and stringers carrying arsenopyrite with considerable carbonate were observed. In some places pyrite, pyrrhotite and a little chalcopyrite occur. Where such quartz veins cut the diorite the wall rock is generally impregnated with carbonate, sulphides and tourmaline. In some cases the rock has been completely replaced by these minerals.

Similar veins cut the andesite, but the andesite walls show very little alteration, the only exception being "C" showing, which occurs in the andesite close to the contact with the diorite. The predominating strike of these shear zones is N.E. and S.W., and in all cases dips are steeply to the S.E. All the deposits show considerable oxidization and leaching of sulphides. In some places this extends to a depth of several feet. These zones occur within the group staked, as prospecting of the area withdrawn from staking did not disclose any other ground worthy of extensive work.

DEVELOPMENT WORK:

The following is a brief outline of the work performed during the summer of 1936, including the reconnaissance work carried out during the month of July:

<u>Diamond Drilling</u>	<u>Trenching</u>	<u>Reconnaissance Work</u>
1,430.2 ft.	4,174.0 ft.	Approximately 30,000 square miles covered.

The following is a brief description of the different showings, with the results obtained from the development work performed on them:

"A" AREA

Veins Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4: This area includes the original discovery which was included in the group staked in September 1935. As the ground lying just North of Deadhead Lake on claim No. 18437 showed more promise than any of the other showings on the claims, work was commenced immediately on arrival at the property on this area.

Trenching revealed at least four separate shear zones occurring in a fine to medium grained quartz diorite and varying in width from 4.0 feet to 25.0 feet, striking North-East and South-West with dips of vertical to 80 degrees South.

These shear zones contain considerable quartz in the form of lenses and stringers, the latter both following and cutting across the schistosity. The sheared diorite is highly oxidized but the freshly blasted material showed it to be highly silicified and containing considerable amounts of carbonate and tourmaline.

Mineralization in the form of arsenopyrite is scant in the quartz, but the marginal diorite contains considerable amounts of the same mineral with slight chalcopyrite. Sampling of the different shearings from which freshly blasted material could be secured revealed nothing of commercial grade. (See assay plan Map No. 3).

No. 5 Vein: This showing occurs 620.0 feet due North of No. 4 vein. Trenching revealed a zone 12.0 feet wide made up of sheared diorite striking North-West and South-East and dipping 80 degrees to the South containing considerable quartz in the form of parallel stringers.

The diorite is highly silicified and contains a large amount of carbonate and tourmaline with good mineralization in the form of well disseminated arsenopyrite.

A trench 25.0 feet to the North-West showed the zone to have narrowed to 6.0 feet being made up of sheared diorite and parallel quartz stringers in equal amounts with the same mineralization as in the previously described trench. Some fine free gold was found at this point. Assay results of sampling however showed nothing of interest.

Vein No. 6: This showing is exposed on the South shore of the Eastmain River, approximately 1,300.0 feet North-East of the No. 5 vein. Stripping and trenching over a length of 150.0 feet showed a shear zone occurring in the quartz diorite striking North-East and South-West and dipping slightly to the South. Considerable quartz in the form of lenses up to 2.0 feet in width with irregular quartz stringers occupy this zone. Both the quartz and the sheared silicified diorite show good mineralization in the form of arsenopyrite with slight amounts of chalcopyrite. Samples of the best looking freshly blasted material, however, showed nothing of interest.

Vein No. 7: This showing occurs approximately 600.0 feet North-East of the No. 4 vein. Gold in fine colors was panned from the oxidized material.

Trenching revealed a series of narrow oxidized zones in a sheared quartz diorite striking North-East and South-West. The diorite in the zones is highly silicified containing very little free quartz and less carbonate and tourmaline than in the previously described showings.

Freshly blasted material showed good mineralization in the form of well disseminated arsenopyrite. Sampling of these zones did not show anything over one pennyweight.

DIAMOND DRILLING:

"A" Area: Six short diamond drill holes were put down under the oxidized zones that could not be trenched to solid material. These are described below:

D. D. Hole #1: Direction South, Dip 35°: This hole was collared at a point 818.0 feet along base line and drilled to a depth of 200.6 feet. Between 140.0 feet and 148.5 feet, a silicified zone with quartz stringers showing fair mineralization in the form of arsenopyrite and slight amounts of pyrrhotite was intersected. This would in all probability represent the downward extension of No. 1 vein exposed a low water along the North shore of Deadhead Lake. Assaying of this section showed nothing over one pennyweight. No other mineralized zones were intersected.

D. D. Hole #2: Direction N 30°E; dip 35°. This hole was drilled from the same setup as diamond drill hole #1 and directly under No. 4 vein. At 30.7 feet, No. 4 vein was intersected and continued to 60.0 feet. The vein material was made up of quartz stringers showing slight mineralization in the form of arsenopyrite and containing considerable carbonate and tourmaline. Assaying of the above material in sections revealed nothing of interest, the highest assay being 1.60 dwts. over a width of 3.9 feet. This hole was stopped at 151.0 feet, nothing else of interest being intersected.

D. D. Hole #3: Direction S 10°E; dip 35°. This hole was collared at a point 15.0 feet south at 625.0 feet on base line and drilled to intersect the No. 1 and No. 2 zones. A section from 18.0 feet to 74.0 feet showed a continuous zone of silicified diorite with quartz veins and stringers. This represents the downward extension of the no. 1 and No. 2 veins. The diorite showed good mineralization in the form of disseminated arsenopyrite but the quartz veins and stringers contained only slight amounts of the same mineralization. Assaying of the material from these zones showed only one short section between 55.6 feet and 58.6 feet giving a grade of 6.00 dwts. All other assays showed nothing of interest. This hole was stopped at 210.0 feet, nothing further of interest being intersected.

D. D. Hole #4: Direction S 5°W; dip 35°. This hole was collared 12.0 feet South at a point 1,002.0 feet along base line, the object being to intersect at a shallow depth the oxidized zone exposed in No. 12 trench. From 52.0 feet to 67.5 feet, a silicified zone with numerous quartz stringers was intersected showing good mineralization in the form of arsenopyrite and slight amounts of chalcopyrite. A short section showed a grade of only 1.20 dwts. over a width of 2.5 feet. This hole was stopped at 240.0 feet, nothing more of interest being intersected.

D. D. Hole #5: Direction S 50°W; Dip 35°. This hole was collared 90.0 feet North of a point 1,228.0 feet along base line and drilled under an outcropping of quartz exposed on the edge of a small outcrop of quartz diorite. Between 23.0 feet and 44.5 feet a section was cut showing considerable silicified diorite and quartz fairly well mineralized with arsenopyrite and slight chalcopyrite. Assay results of this intersection however, showed nothing of interest. This hole was stopped at 91.0 feet.

D. D. Hole #6: Direction N 65°E; Dip 45°. This hole was drilled under No. 5 vein. Some free gold was found in the quartz stringers in this showing. A section from 12.0 feet to 17.0 feet composed of quartz stringers in sheared silicified quartz diorite on assay showed nothing of a commercial grade. The hole was stopped at 61.0 feet.

"B" AREA

Approximately 1-3/4 miles in a direction N 70°E from "A" area, a quartz vein 25 feet wide striking N 55°E is exposed in a depression occupied by a small creek. This vein occurs in a sheared zone in quartz diorite showing the same alteration as noted in "A" area but less intense. Some fine colors of gold were panned at this point but assay results of samples showed nothing of interest.

"C" AREA

This showing occurs 1-1/4 miles East of "A" Area and is composed of schist with remnants of carbonated silicified greenstone carrying fair amounts of arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite well disseminated. At 50.0 feet to the West is an outcrop showing two sections of massive carbonated greenstone with similar mineralization. One section is 10.0 feet wide with streaks carrying abundant sulphides and cut by a few irregular quartz stringers. South of this zone is a similar occurrence 35.0 feet wide carrying the same sulphides but with more numerous quartz stringers. The general strike of the zones is East and West and they are separated by 12.0 feet of unmineralized greenstone. Gold was panned from the oxidized material but the freshly blasted rock showed only low values.

"D" AREA

The "D" showing consists of a large white sugary quartz vein located approximately 1 mile east of the main camp and 100.0 feet North of the Eastmain River. Two short trenches put down across the vein showed that the quartz contained only slight amounts of mineralization in the form of arsenopyrite. Assay results of samples showed nothing of economic interest.

"E" AREA

This showing is a 1.5 feet to 4.0 feet quartz vein exposed on a small island in the river North-East of the outlet of Schist Creek. The quartz is glassy and only slightly mineralized with arsenopyrite. Samples taken for assay showed nothing over one pennyweight.

"F" AREA:

The "F" or sulphide showing is located on the North bank of the Eastmain River about 1/2 mile North-East from the main camp, on surface, consisting of a small outcrop of highly oxidized rock exposed beneath the sand bank of the river. Trenching of the zone was impossible on account of the depth of overburden. Two diamond drill holes were however put down at right angles to the strike of this zone, the following description of these holes briefly outlining the zone intersected below the oxidized surface:

D. D. Hole #7: Direction North, dip 30°. This hole was collared at a point 210.0 feet East of the East boundary and 60 feet North of the South boundary of claim 18382. From zero to 195.0 feet showed almost continual mineralization in the form of fine disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite with short sections of massive sulphides of the same nature occurring in a silicified slightly sheared andesite. Very little free secondary quartz was observed in the core. All the mineralized core from this hole was assayed in sections for gold, but showed nothing over one pennyweight. Samples showing massive sulphides were also assayed for nickel and copper content but showed only traces. This hole was stopped at 199.6 feet.

D. D. Hole #8: Direction South; dip 30°. This hole was drilled from the same setup as No. 7, the object being to ascertain the extent of the mineralized zone lying under the river. From zero to 51.0 feet showed silicified brecciated andesite fairly well mineralized with disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite and slight amounts of chalcopyrite. Assaying of sections of the core showed nothing over one pennyweight. The hole was stopped at 116.0 feet.

"G" AREA

Some pannings were secured in a highly sheared zone approximately 9.0 feet wide striking slightly North of East occurring in quartz diorite close to the contact with the andesite. Trenching revealed that this zone was not continuous and no further work was done at this point. 250.0 feet to the North-West another shear zone striking in the same direction occurring in the andesite was trenched showing a width of 10.0 feet of highly schistose carbonate material carrying good mineralization in the form of arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite well disseminated. Assay results of unoxidized material showed nothing over one pennyweight.

"H" AREA

At a point 400.0 feet South and East of No. 2 post of claim 18452 some large boulders of carbonated greenstone with numerous quartz stringers were picked up. Panning of some of the quartz showed some fine colors of gold. Trenching revealed that these boulders were practically in place as the same material was found adjacent to them. Sampling of this material, however, showed nothing of importance. (See Assay Plan, Map #4).

"J" AREA:

At a point 150.0 feet South of the "C" showing, an oxidized zone striking slightly North of East and occurring in the quartz diorite was trenched showing a width of 9.0 feet, being composed of highly carbonated silicified diorite with a few irregular quartz stringers. The diorite shows good mineralization in the form of well disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite. A trench 50.0 feet to the East showed similar conditions. Samples, however, on assay showed nothing over one pennyweight. (See Assay Plan, Map No. 5).

"K" AREA

This showing lies about 1/4 mile North of the Eastmain River and about 1-1/4 miles East of the main camp. It consists of two major zones of quartz and sulphides and a number of minor zones of similar character in altered diorite. The mineralization is located along the North contact of an irregular mass of diorite just South of a narrow band of sediments, 200 to 300 feet wide, composed of shale and conglomerate. North of the sediments and intruding them is a body of quartz porphyry. The band of sediments strikes about S 70°W and dips steeply South. The "F" showing is situated on the Western extension of this band of sediments where they outcrop on the river. The two major zones at the East end of the trenching are separated by 30 to 40 feet of diorite but they strike together towards the West. The quartz varies in width from 3.0 feet to 10.0 feet; it is generally well mineralized with arsenopyrite and locally a little pyrite, the mineralization extending out irregularly into diorite. Occasionally the diorite is completely replaced by massive arsenopyrite. The "K" showing is somewhat similar to the "A" showings but the amount of sulphide mineralization is much greater. Panning the quartz and mineralization gave some minute colors of gold. Sampling of freshly blasted material showed nothing of interest. (See assay plan, Map No. 6). The following D. D. Hole was put down under this showing:

D. D. Hole #9: Direction N 30°W; dip 35°. This hole was collared at a point 19.0 feet from the South end of the Northern portion of No. 1 trench, the object being to intersect below the oxidized surface the quartz and silicified diorite exposed in the North end of this trench. Sections showing good mineralization in the form of arsenopyrite with slight amounts of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite were assayed but showed nothing over one pennyweight. This hole was stopped at 161.0 feet.

RECONNAISSANCE WORK:

On this work, roughly 30,000 square miles were covered by the different flights during the month of July. (See Map #7). The area covered reached as far North as the Great Whale River, East to Nichicun Lake, West to the mouth of the Eastmain River, and South to Nemiskau Lake.

The nature of the country covered lends itself to making observations from the air without landings and a considerable portion of the area was eliminated in this manner. Where favorable geological conditions were observed landings were made and traverses run to ascertain the economic possibilities. This work did not disclose anything of interest worthy of intensive prospecting.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

1. The showings found by the limited amount of prospecting of the "East Belt" in the fall of 1935 were entirely eliminated by the work done this year.

2. Trenching, systematic prospecting and diamond drilling were carried out on all favorable ground within the claims, also parts of the area withdrawn from staking were prospected from accessible points. This work did not reveal anything of economic importance.

3. Reconnaissance work carried on during the month of July of this year covering roughly an area of 30,000 square miles, including the ground withdrawn from staking did not disclose any other favorable geological areas worthy of prospecting.

4. Attached to this report is a complete list of the assay results of samples taken from the different showings; also diamond drill logs including results of sections assayed. These show nothing of economic importance.

October 24th, 1936.

J. G. McCrea

SERVICE DES GITES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 9863-A

SAMPLES TAKEN ON EASTMAIN RIVER SHOWINGS

1936

"A" AREA

PUBLIC

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	WIDTH Channels N. to S.	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	GOLD PER
					TON
					Dwts
3401	#1 Trench #1 Vein	0 - 3.0'	Qtz. 20%, 10% Silicified Diorite	Good FeAsS	0.20
02	do	3.0 - 6.0'	Silicified diorite two 1" Qtz. Stringers	Fair FeAsS	0.40
03	do	6.0 - 9.0'	Silicified Diorite ½" Qtz stringer	do	0.40
04	do	9.0 - 12.0'	Silicified Diorite, three 1" irregular Qtz. Stringers.	Good FeAsS	0.20
05	do	12.0 - 15.0'	Same as 3404. 10% free Qtz.	do	0.20
06	do	15.0 - 16.0'	Silicified Diorite	Fair FeAsS	0.40
07	do	18.0 - 21.0'	75% Qtz., 25% sericitized Diorite	Slight FeAsS	0.80
08	do	21.0 - 22.5'	Same as 3407	do	0.80
09	"A" Showing #5 Trench #2 Vein	0.0 - 3.0'	Silicified Diorite 1" Qtz at 1.5'	Fair in Diorite FeAsS; poor in Qtz.	0.20
10	do	3.0 - 6.0'	Silicified Diorite ½" Qtz at 4.5	Fair FeAsS	0.40
11	do	6.0 - 9.0'	Same as 3410	Slight "	0.40
12	do	9.0 - 12.0'	Same as 3410; minute vein- lets of Qtz.	Poor "	0.20
13	do	12.0 - 15.0'	Highly silicified Diorite 25% Qtz. as irregular stringers and blebs	Good Min " Poor " "	0.60
14	do	15.0 - 18.0'	Sheared Diorite 2" Qtz in centre of section	Slight "	0.20

231	No. 5 Vein #1 Trench	Grab	Qtz. with carbonate well fractured	Slight CuFeS ₂ Fine Free Au	0.60
32	do	do	Qtz. with marginal tourmalinized schist	Poor	0.20
33	do	do	do	do	0.20
34	#5 Vein #2 Trench		Qtz. and Silicified Diorite	Fair FeAsS	0.00
35	do		do	do	0.20
24	#6 Vein	do	Silicified Diorite with Qtz. Stringers	Good FeAsS Slight CuFeS ₂	0.40
25	do	do	Qtz. 80%, 20% Silicified Diorite	Slight FeAsS	0.20
26			Silicified Diorite with streaks and blebs of Qtz.	Good FeAsS	0.20
27	do		do	do	0.20
28	do	do	Banded Qtz. & Diorite	do	0.60
29	#6 vein S.Break		do	do	0.60
30	do	do	do	do	0.20
57	#7 Vein	do	Qtz. & Silicified Diorite	do	0.20
58	do		do	do	0.10
<u>"B" AREA</u>					
59	Claim #18394	do	Qtz.	Poor	0.40
60	do	do	do	do	0.40
61	do	do	do	do	0.40
<u>"C" AREA</u>					
62	Claim #18452	do	Qtz. & Schist	Fair FeS ₂ " FeS ₁₂	0.20
63	do	do	Schist Andesite	Good do	0.20
<u>"D" AREA</u>					
51	Claim #18397	Chip Sample			
		1.0	Qtz.	Poor Min.	0.10
52	do 4' N of 3451	do	1.0 Qtz.	do	0.10
53	do 6' N of 3452	do	1.2 Qtz.	do	0.10
50	Claim #18397	do	2.5 Qtz.	do	0.20

"E" AREA

3447	Claim #18414	Chip Sample 2.7	Qtz.	Poor Min.	0.30
48	5.' W. of 3447	do 4.0	do	do	0.30
49	Claim #18414	Grab	Sugary Qtz.	do	0.20

"H" AREA

3422	Claim #18455	Grab	Sugary Qtz., Rusty	Slight FeAsS	0.40
23	do	do	Schist Andesite	Good do	0.40

"J" AREA

3417	Claim #18452	Grab	Silicified Diorite $\frac{1}{8}$ " Qtz Stringer	Good do	0.80
18	do	do	Same as 3417, 25% qtz as stringers	do	0.20
19	do	do	Same as 3418, 50% qtz.	Fair	0.80
20	do	do	Same as 3417	Good	0.40
212	do	do	Sheared Diorite, Qtz. Stringers	Poor	1.20

"K" AREA

2338	#1 Trench N Break.	do	Qtz	Fair	0.20
39	do	do	Silicified Diorite	Good	0.10
40	#1 Trench S. "	do	Qtz & Silicified "	do	0.30
41	#2 " Central "	do	Qtz.	Good FeAsS	0.10
42	#3 " N.Break	do	Qtz & Silicified "	do	0.20
43	#2 " "	do	Qtz.	Fair "	0.20
45	Between #2 and #3 trenches	do	Qtz.	Good "	0.10
46	#1 Trench N Wall.	do	do	Massive "	0.20
54	#1 Trench Central Chip 7.0' Break		Qtz & Silicified Diorite	Good FeAsS	0.10
55	do				0.40
56	#3 trench		Qtz.	do	0.10