

GM 14675

REPORT ON WEST ANDERSON LAKE GROUP

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Énergie et Ressources
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Québec 

HOLANNAH MINES

REPORT

ON

WEST ANDERSON LAKE GROUP

NEW QUEBEC

PUBLIC

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES CITES MINÉRAUX

No GM-14675

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Geologist

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REPORT ON WEST ANDERSON LAKE GROUP, NEW QUEBEC

I INTRODUCTION

The west Anderson Lake group is located in the middle part of De Freneuse Lake area (west-half), mapped by P. Sauvé in 1956 (P. R. No. 332, Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch). It is located southwest of Ungava Bay, 40 miles northwest of Fort Chimo, in the so-called "Barren Lands" which begin north of the Kosoak River.

The group is at latitude $58^{\circ}22'$ North and longitude $69^{\circ}23'$ West, and is composed of the 10 following claims.

G-10433-1 ✓	G-10432-1 ✓
G-10433-2 ✓	G-10432-2 ✓
G-10433-3 ✓	G-10432-3 ✓
G-10433-4 ✓	G-10432-4 ✓
G-10433-5 ✓	G-10432-5 ✓

It covers an area of 400 acres.

Geologically, this area belongs to the Labrador Trough, composed of folded and metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks injected by numerous gabbro sills. All the rocks are of Precambrian age.

Topographically, the group forms a relatively high ridge composed of gabbroic rock, and this is truncated abruptly on the south by an intensive faulted zone.

The east flank of the ridge slopes down to Anderson lake; the west flank slopes down to Phillips lake at a gentler angle.

The east flank is covered by brush and some stunted trees. The central part either crops out or is covered by a thin layer of glacial debris. The southern part of the group crops out entirely and is highly fissured.

At the southern limit of the group a beautiful esker follows the river joining Phillips and Anderson lakes.

The group is best reached by float plane from Fort Chimo.

II GENERAL GEOLOGY

Table of formations:

Recent and Pleistocene		till, sand, gravel
Precambrian	Intrusive rocks	fresh gabbro fresh dioritic gabbro metamorphosed gabbro (amphibolite) very coarse-grained gabbro

Intrusives:

The eastern part of the group is composed of a fresh, dark green, medium-grained gabbro. In the northern part, the rock grades into small irregular masses of very coarse-grained gabbro.

Towards the west the feldspar content increases and the gabbro grades to a lighter green, dioritic gabbro.

III METAMORPHISM AND METASOMATISM

Towards Anderson lake, on the eastern edge of the gabbro mass, the rock is progressively more schistose, finally becoming a green schist.

In the southern part, in very intense shear zone, the intrusive rock has been transformed into contorted and deformed green schists. The fissures are filled by carbonates with tourmaline and in places a green mineral (possibly fuchsite), and to a lesser extent quartz lenticules or veins.

IV STRUCTURE

In the southern part of the group a transverse shear zone occurs along the river connecting Phillips and Anderson lakes.

The gabbroic rock has been sheared and shattered, and intense carbonate replacement has taken place in all directions. The largest fissures, generally striking 20° with a vertical dip, are filled mainly with carbonates and tourmaline.

According to P. Sauvé, 1956, this structurally critical zone occurs where the southern syncline and anticline appear to merge into a homocline.

As already mentioned, schistosity increases on the west flank of the gabbro mass with a direction 335° , attaining its maximum along Anderson lake where the rock has become a schist.

V ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Quartz veins occur in jointed zones in the dark green gabbroic mass. Patches or small lenticules of flaky pyrrhotite with some pyrite and to a much lesser extent chalcopyrite occur erratically distributed in some of these quartz veins, especially on claims G-10433-4 and G-10432-4.

The southern end of the group is characterized by carbonatized gabbro generally associated with some black tourmaline and in a few places an enigmatic green mineral (possibly fuchsite, a chrome mica). Some lean quartz veins also occur in this region, but to a much lesser extent than described above. Only in two of these quartz veins were sulfides seen.

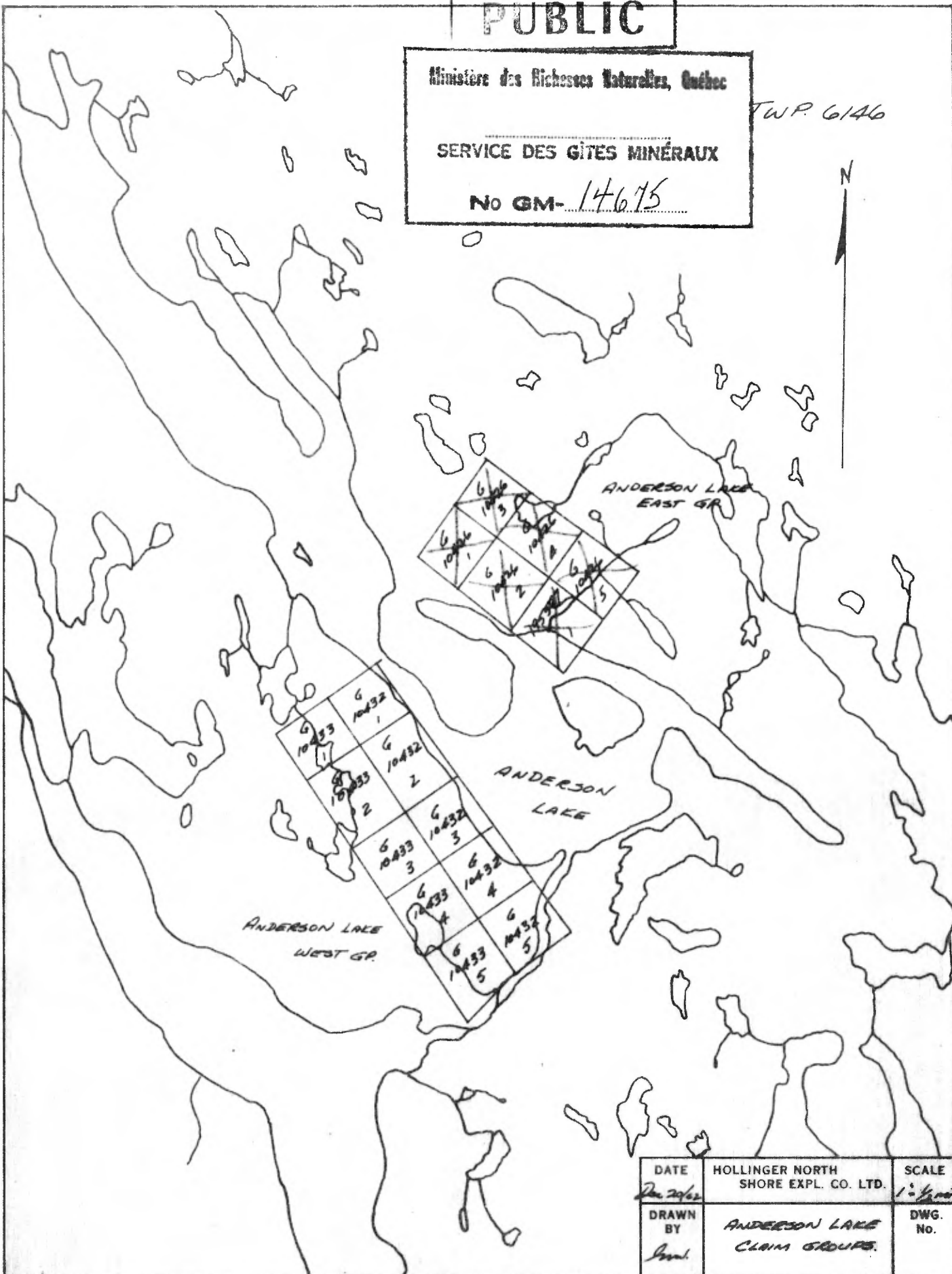
February 1963

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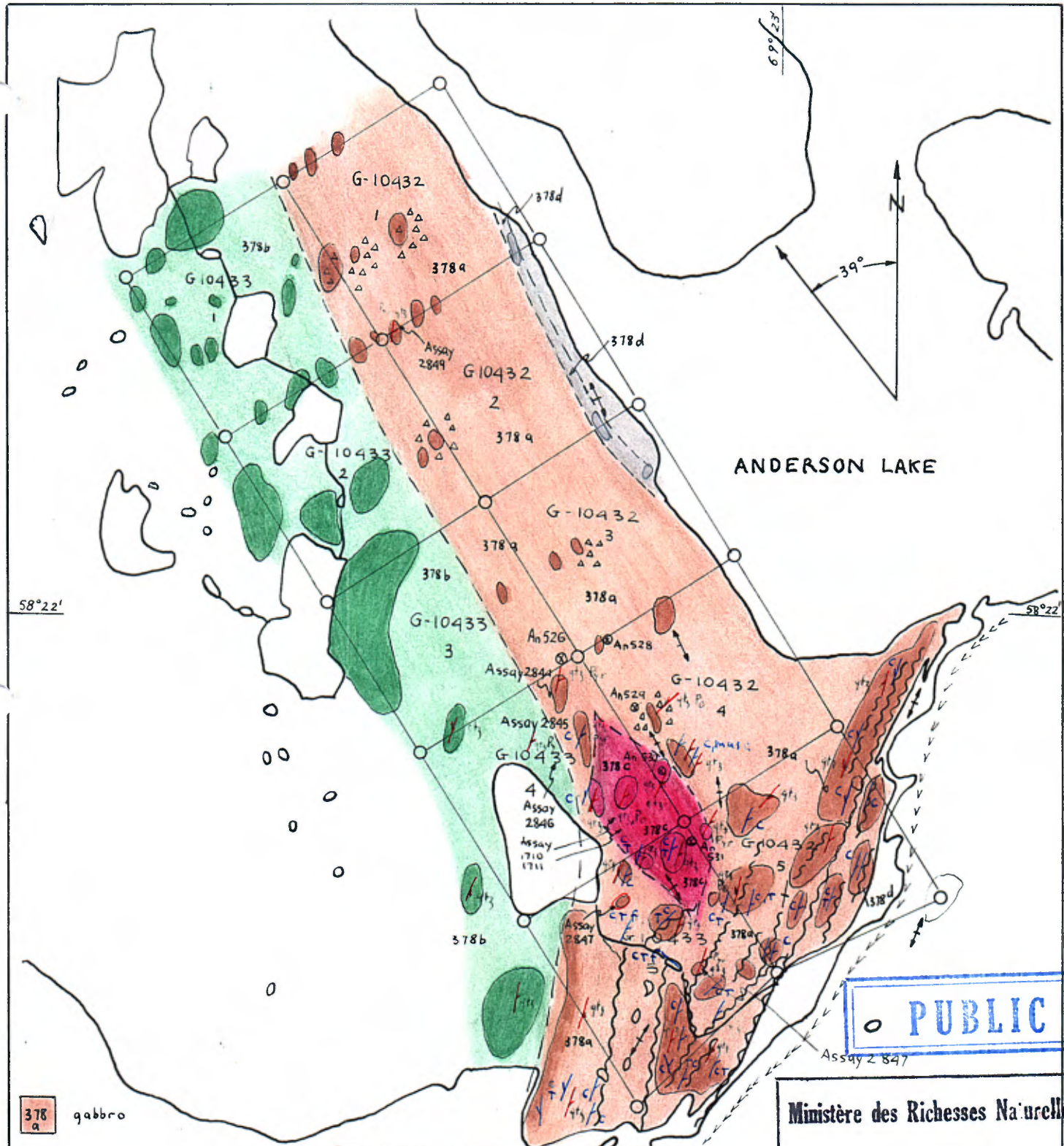
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No GM-14675

TWP. 6146



DATE <i>Dec 29/62</i>	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE <i>1" = 1/2 mi</i>
DRAWN BY <i>Amal</i>	ANDERSON LAKE CLAIM GROUPS.	DWG. No.



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- 378 a gabbro
- △△△ very coarse grained gabbro
- 378 b diorite
- 378 c amphibolite
- 378 d schists

----- Esker
 ~~~~~ fault (or sheared zone)  
 ← lineation, schistosity  
 / carbonate  
 C = calcite  
 T = tourmaline  
 f = fuchsite  
 mus = muscovite  
 / quartz vein

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|                       |                |                 |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| August 25 1962        | HOLANNAH MINES | Scale: 1"=1000' |
| Drawn by J. Schilling | WEST ANDERSON  | Dwg No          |