

GM 34095

PRELIMINARY REPORT, LAC TILLY WEST & LG-4

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B.W.

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| A : | De : Barry W. Oakes | Copies : |
| Sujet : Preliminary Report - May 26 - July 4, 1975 | | |

LAC TILLY WEST & LG-4

Personnel & Support

Party Chief: Barrie W. Oakes

Geologist: Claude Perrin

Seniors: Marc Chénier
Claude Tardif
Raymond Morel

Juniors: Zoran Madon
René Auclair
Roger McNicoll

Prospector:
Aid: Lloyd Harvey
Lucien Lachance

Pilot: Marvin Hall

Helicopter: Bell 206B, High skid gear,
Company: Heli Voyageur, Val d'Or

Base camp: LG-4 airstrip

Prospector's camp: North west corner of Tilly lake

Water transport: 16 ft. aluminium carve with 4.5 hp Mercury outboard motor.
12 ft. mirage inflatable rubber boat with 9.8 hp Mercury outboard motor.

Ministère des Ressources Naturelles, Québec
SERVICE DE LA
DOCUMENTATION TECHNIQUE
Date: 19 AVR 1978
No GM: 34095

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CHRONO

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Peel - aw 50:000

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Access

Scheduled air flights from Quebec in Montreal via Val d'Or to La Grande airstrip. It is also possible to drive from Mattagami to LG-2 by private road.

LG-4 is accessible by scheduled DC-3 flights from La Grande direct to LG-4 or via Camp Corvette.

Access to other camps in the area of LG-4 is by helicopter (Bell 206 or 205)

Camps around LG-4 within the exploration permit.

- Lac Tilly - closed (wood frame tents w/ill standing)
- Lac Nicole - closed
- LG-4 airstrip - open
- LG-4 construction - open
- Lac Polaris - open

Statistics

The period from the 26th May to 1st June was spent setting up the office, waiting for the maps and airphotographs to arrive and running familiarization traverses around LG-4.

Work period: June 2nd to July 3rd

Total field days: 20 days

Office days: 8 days (includes 1 day relocating office to new site at LG-4)

Holidays: 1 day

Team days foot traversing: 54 days

Mileage (foot traverses): 192.00 miles average: 3.6 miles/traverse

Boat traverses: 5 team/days mileage: 57

Helicopter hound-dogging and traverses (lines 18, 19, 20): 11 days

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Weather days: 6 days

Total helicopter hours for LG-4 & Lac Tilly west section: 118.28 hrs

| | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------|
| This includes: | Group utilisation: | 107.52 |
| | Marc to Sakami II: | 3.06 |
| | Utilisation by directors & A. Jaunâtre: | 7.30 |
| | | <u>118.28 hrs</u> |

TILLY LAKE WEST

Major lithological units:

(Except for the Sakami formation and glacial overburden, these units are not in stratigraphic order.)

Glacial deposits: Very fine sands (rock flows), sands, gravel beds, drumlins and eskers. These deposits become more extensive to the north and south of this sector.

----- Glacial erosional surface -----

Sakami Formation: A sequence of boulder conglomerates, grey quartzite (with biotite), dark green argillite (possible water laid tuff), reddish brown siltstone, reddish brown sandstone, pink sandstone, pink quartzite with occasional quartz pebble conglomerates and reddish brown siltstone.

----- Contact between Sakami Formation and the underlying archean is in the form of a fault with Sakami Formation on the downthrown side. -----

Intermediate volcanics: Flows and volcanic sediments now metamorphosed to massive amphibolite and amphibolite gneiss and schist. Iron formation in the form of fine grained magnetite interlayered with chert and occasional pyrite.

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Acid volcanics: Flows of dacitic composition with associated tuffs, agglomerates and recrystallised tuffs. This unit also contains occasional flows of rare basic composition (andesitic & basaltic).

Temiskaming environment: greywacke, metagreywacke and volcanic sediments, presently in the form of amphibole biotite gneiss and schist.

Pontiac environment: Essentially granite gneiss, metaarkose and banded gneiss of similar composition and classified solely on the basis of textures.

White pegmatite: intrusive in all other units except the Sakami Formation.

Granodiorite: can be either massive or gneissic.

The description of individual units follows the description of the lithological units of the LG-4 section.

LG-4

Major lithological units:

Glacial overburden: Same type of deposits as found around Tilly Lake section but very extensive and thick north of the La Forge River and in the south and south-east corner of the permits.

----- Glacial Erosional surface -----

Sakami Formation: Mostly represented by pink to white sandstone and quartzites with occasional boulder conglomerates. No extensive argillite or siltstone unit has been found in the east of the Lac Tilly.

----- Fault contact or unconformity (regolith) -----

Pink Pegmatite: Lens shaped, massive, coarsely crystalline bodies often associated and cross-cutting white pegmatite. Intrusive bodies of quartz monzonite composition.

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White Pegmatite: Coarse to medium grained (micropegmatite) often with graphitic texture of quartz in feldspar. Usually in the form of massive bodies or veins and dykes intruding most other units except the Sakami Formation and the pink pegmatite. Intrusive bodies are usually surrounded by extensive zones of migmatite up to several hundred feet in width.

Metavolcanics and volcanic sediments: Massive amphibolite medium to coarse grained, volcanics & volcanic sediments of intermediate composition. Detrital iron formation (magnetite quartz) with minor pyrite and interlayered with biotite and amphibole schist.

Acid volcanics: Very limited extent and usually occurs as isolated outcrops surrounded by quartz biotite, quartz amphibole gneiss. The volcanics are of dacitic composition in the form of tuffs and flows.

Temiskaming environment: Metagreywacke and metasediments associated with amphibolite gneiss, essentially the same as in the Tilly Lake sector.

Pontiac environment: Similar to Tilly Lake sector but differ around LG-4 in that the quartz biotite gneiss and quartz amphibole gneiss are intimately associated and interlayered with gradational contacts.

Granodiorite: Massive or gneissic usually in the form of discrete intrusive bodies.

Diapase, gabbro dykes: Linear sinuous dykes up to 150 feet wide trending north-south. Most of these dykes are pre Sakami but evidence has been found indicating a post Sakami intrusive phase.

Lithological Units

Sakami Formation: The following lithologies are listed according to their apparent position in the sequence. The boulder conglomerates appear to be diachronous and can be found invading other units.

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Pink and White Quartzite: This unit is essentially composed of orthoquartzite, equigranular with a siliceous cement. In certain areas it is possible to find well developed current bedding indicating a source to the south west. Depending upon the locality the colour may be pink or white. Quartz grains are well rounded sometimes etched. One can find occasional bands of quartz pebble conglomerate and reddish brown siltstone within the more massive quartzite. Background of this unit is from 25 to 40 cps.

Reddish Brown Sandstone: This unit is typically aeolian with well rounded grain which have been etched. This unit is not as equigranular or as well sorted as the quartzite and the cement contains both siliceous material & argillic material. The contact between the quartzite and the sandstone is poorly defined and completely gradational. In the lower sequencies of this unit the sandstone becomes mottled with beige coloured patches probably indicative of local areas of reduction. Around Tilly Lake one finds wedges of coarse conglomerate and boulder conglomerate inter-layered with the sandstone but further north there is an evidence of conglomerate in this unit.

Reddish Brown Siltstone: This siltstone has a gradational contact with the overlying sandstone and underlying dark green argillite. It can be mottled in the same way as the sandstone and sand particles trapped in the siltstone are well rounded and etched. It is possible to find areas of high radioactivity in this unit. To the west of Tilly Lake (up to 500 cps), the general background is around 60 to 100 cps in this area but much lower (30 cps) when it is found interlayered with quartzite.

Dark Green Argillite: This unit has incurred much discussion and it is not yet certain whether it is a true argillite or a water laid tuff. All the sedimentary features are well preserved including mud cracks, slumps, beffing, load structures, etc. This unit has been found in intercepts to have a background radiation of up to 400 cps and averages around 150 - 200 cps. A radioactive boulder of this unit was found giving 1500 cps around sand filled mud cracks. So far the only occurrence of this unit is to the west of lac Tilly and is only about 10 feet thick.

Grey quartzite: Medium to fine grained quartzite with sharps contact between the quartzite and the argillite. The grey colour appears to be due to the presence of

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biotite finely disseminated. Background in this unit is around 60 cps. The depth extent is not known as this unit is faulted against the acid volcanics.

Basal conglomerate and boulder conglomerate: The pebbles and boulders in this conglomerate are quite varied in size distribution, shape and composition and includes such rocks as, pegmatite (possibly white but stained pink due to iron) acid volcanics, gneiss, quartzite and dark green argillite as mentioned above. The matrix is the reddish brown sandstone. This unit has the appearance of a piedmont fan type conglomerate but no great thicknesses have been found and is faulted against the archean gneisses and volcanics. This unit does appear to transgress into other units such as the sandstone. Background radiation is quite varied on this unit and can be up to 300 cps with a mean of 60 - 100 cps.

The overall impression of the dipositional environment of the Sakami Formation in this area is that of a continental environment with occasional outwashing of fragmental material to produce the boulder conglomerates and invading sands which pedosited in an arid aeolian environment. The dark green argillite and siltstone probably represent lake deposits which were probably intermittent and shallow giving rise to dessication features. A further sorting of detrital material and reduction in source material lead to the formation of the quartzites.

Sakami - Archean unconformity:

The unconformity has been located in only one locality and is in the form of an erosional surface in which the underlying bedrock is a meta quartzite rich in muscovite and forms a basal regolith with infilling of pink sandstone of the Sakami Formation. One can find isolated blocks which are highly angular swimming in the pink sandstone. Background radiation around this contact is around 30 cps.

Intermediate volcanics and volcanic sediments: This unit consists of predominantly amphibole gneiss and massive amphibole with associated quartz biotite schists and gneisses. Associated with this unit are two types of iron formation, these being fine grained "cherty" iron formation predominantly of magnetite but locally with appreciable amounts of disseminated pyrite and occasional blebs of chalcopyrite. Around these iron formation we appear to have more definite evidence of volcanics in the form of massive amphibolite. The second type of iron formation appears to be more ditrital in origin and is coarser grained. The adjacent rock in this case appears to be biotite and amphibole schist with quartz rich layers possibly representing meta-quartzites. These schist gradually pass into gneisses as one moves away from the iron formation. It is possible to find pyrite disseminated within this

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unit but not as abundantly as in the previous type. Occasional lenses of conglomerate have been found in the latter type formation. The pebbles in this conglomerate are of varied composition including volcanics, gneiss and schists but no granitic material. The pebbles are stretched parallel to the trend of the iron formation and the matrix is a schistose mixture of amphibole and biotite. The detrital iron formation has the highest background of up to 100 cps where as the finer grained iron formation is around 30 - 40 cps.

Very locally and located to the south of IG-4 one can find granetiferous schists associated with the iron formation.

Acid volcanics: These are mainly of dacitic composition. The most extensive occurrence is to the west of lac Tilly where acidic agglomerates are to be found associated with dacite flows and tuffs and occasionally more basic flows (andesite). The agglomerates are in the form of large angular fragments of acidic material in an acidic matrix which is now schistose. Chalcopyrite disseminations have been found in these volcanics (acid) and an acid tuff was found to contain malachite. There is possibly a quartzite unit with these volcanics but this has not yet been proven. Other occurrences of acid tuffs and dacite flows are very local, isolated and of limited strike extent. Background 40 - 60 cps.

Timiskaming Environment: The major rock type in this unit is a metagreywacked which is dark coloured, rich in mafic material and the texture has a mixed appearance. Occasionally quartz feldspar amphibole schists are found associated with this unit. Background 30 cps.

Pontiac Environment: The basic mineral assemblage is the same throughout this unit (quartz, feldspar [acid plagioclase and lesser amounts of potash feldspar], amphibole and or biotite). The abundance of biotite and amphibole does not appear to follow any particular pattern and the change in mafic content is gradational and repetitive. Background 25 - 60 cps.

Granodiorite: Rocks of this composition usually are in the form of discrete massive bodies which may or may not exhibit a foliation. One can also find remnants of host rock with the granodiorite. It would appear that the granodiorites in this sector are intrusive and younger than the surrounding metasediments. Background 40 cps.

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White Pegmatite: This pegmatite can be either in the form of discrete massive intrusive bodies usually forming steep sided hills or as vein material which ramifies all the rocks in the area except the Sakami Formation, the diabases and the pink pegmatite. The white pegmatite is usually bimineralic containing only quartz and perthite. Adjacent to host rock the pegmatite may have assimilated some mafic material such as biotite or amphibole. The massive intrusions are usually surrounded by migmatized metasediments containing white pegmatite and gneiss which is intimately mixed and contorted. These migmatized zones can be up to several hundreds of feet wide. Background 150-200 cps. can be up to 1500 cps over point sources but not associated with pegmatite/gneiss contacts.

Pink Pegmatite: Here also the pegmatite and quartz monzonite are usually in the form of discrete massive intrusive bodies. The pink pegmatite is also usually bimineralic containing quartz and orthoclase feldspar. The pegmatite is often found invading the white pegmatite and is therefore younger. Pink pegmatite veining is not as extensive in the gneisses as is the case with the white pegmatite and is usually quite local to the intrusion. Quartz monzonite which may be the parent magma for the pink pegmatite almost always occurs as massive bodies, non gneissic and are found quite extensively in the south west area of the sector IG-4.

Diabase and gabbro dykes: There appears to be two periods of intrusions of diabase and gabbro. The oldest is pre Sakami and the youngest post Sakami. Both sets of dykes follow a general north-south trend although occasionally east-west trending dykes have been encountered which may be off shoots to the major trend. The dykes are in the form of long linear intrusions up to 200 feet wide.

Metamorphism: All the rocks in the area have been extensively recrystallised and are presently in the form of schists and gneisses. The metamorphic facies is still epidote amphibolite as is the case to the west but it would appear that we are in a higher temperature environment which has led to the recrystallisation. Volcanics are now represented by massive amphibolites and schists rich in amphibole and or biotite. Sediments are now in the form of quartz feldspar amphibole and or biotite schists and gneisses.

Structure: The major structural trend is ENE - WSW. This is apparent from the foliation in the gneisses and schists and the major structural breaks. There is no apparent major folding in the area and most of the tectonic stresses have been accomo-

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dated by faulting rather than folding. The pink and white pegmatites appear to have been forcibly intruded resulting in the migmatization of the host rock and extensive veining, particularly in the case of the white pegmatite.

Report on the work by the prospectors

After spending two days west of LG-4, on the iron formation and three weeks on the western shore of lac Tilly no definite or substantial mineralization was found either of uranium, base metals or precious metals.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Preamble:

There has apparently been no previous prospecting in the area and there are no reported mineral showings within the two sectors. The areas which are of possible economic interest are listed below (also see 1:500,000 maps for actual location):

1. Lac Tilly West: a) Sakami Formation (uranium);
b) Acid volcanics adjacent to the Sakami Formation (base metals);
c) Cherty iron formation and associated volcanics to the north-west of lac Tilly (base metals, precious metals)
2. Aeromagnetic anomaly in the north-east corner of the permit "cherty" fine grained magnetite iron formation and associated volcanics (base metals, precious metals)
3. Iron formation to the west and south of LG-4 (precious metals, base metals?)
4. Major fault running along the La Forge River (uranium, gold?)
5. Isolated inliers of Sakami Formation to the north of the major structural break following the La Forge River and continuing to the south of Lac Tilly (uranium).
6. Possible band of volcanics running north-south situated to the north of the La Forge River (molybdenum).

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Sakami Formation: The Sakami Formation found to the west of Lac Tilly has a higher background radiation than other occurrences of Sakami. Units of particularly high background include the basal conglomerate (150-300 cps) and the dark green argillite. A boulder of the argillite was found to have a particularly high background (1500cps), the locus of radioactivity was found to be sandy material which was filling mud cracks. Analysis of boulder gave 0.126% U_3O_8 to 0.001% ThO_2 .

Acid Volcanics: The unit of interest underlies and is faulted against the Sakami Formation to the west of the lac Tilly. Disseminated chalcopyrite was found in association with acidic flows and malachite stains in an acid tuff. An agglomerate was found fairly close to the chalcopyrite showing. No assays have as yet been received for these occurrences.

Iron Formation: There are two types of iron formation to be found in this area:

- a) cherty magnetite iron formation;
- b) detrital magnetite quartz iron formation.

The cherty iron formations occur to the north-west of lac Tilly and in the north-east corner of the permit. In both occurrences pyrite mineralization has been found and in the one to the north-west of lac Tilly odd specks of chalcopyrite. Of the two the lac Tilly iron formation appears to be the most promising although only very stritchy information has been obtained from the other iron formation due to the problem of extensive overburden.

The detrital magnetite iron formation can be found extensively to the west and north of LG-4 and as isolated pockets surrounded by gneiss usually indicated by punctual anomalies on the aeromagnetic map. No extensive pyrite mineralization has been found in these units and little evidence of volcanics.

Possible volcanics north of the La Forge River: The outcrops density is so low in this area it is very difficult to define the presence or extent of volcanics in this area. A showing of molybdenite was found at station XIX02 on the helicopter traverses within a heavily fractured massive amphibolite with fracture filling of quartz, feldspar and calcite. The actual extent of mineralization was 6" x $\frac{1}{4}$ " situated within a quartz feldspar calcite vein running through the amphibolite.

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This outcrops is adjacent to a north-south trending fault and it would appear that fracturing and mineralization was controlled by the faulting. Further traverses in the area proved the amphibolite to have very limited aerial extent and no further indications of molybdenum were found. This fault does appear to be in line with and follow a magnetic anomaly which extends from the La Forge River northwards eventually passing out of the permit.

Structural Break, La Forge River: On investigating the arsenic anomalies adjacent to the La Forge River no indication of gold mineralization was found nor the presence of any quartz sweets of interest was the presence of speculative filling fractures in a gneiss adjacent to the river. The background radiation around this fracture was significantly higher than the background for the gneisses (500 cps compared with 60 cps for the gneiss itself and 200 cps on the pegmatite (white) veins.)

RECOMMENDATIONS

Below is a list of recommendations for further work in the Lac Tilly West, LG-4 sectors. They are not necessarily in order of priority and the areas outlined on the maps are subject to modification.

1. Detailed mapping (2 team weeks):

- a) Sakami Formation, west of Lac Tilly;
- b) Acid volcanics, west of Lac Tilly.

2. Airborne Surveys:

a) Radiometric:

- Sakami Formation, west of Lac Tilly, 500 ft line spacing, orientation WNW-ESE
- La Forge River and extension of Sakami Formation, 1000 ft line spacing, orientation N-S.
- South of the La Forge River, 1 mile spacing, orientation NNW-SSE.

b) EM:

- Acid volcanics west of Lac Tilly, 500 ft line spacing, orientation WNW-ESE.

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- Iron formation, north-west of the Lac Tilly, 500 ft line spacing, orientation WSW-ENE.
- Iron formation, north-east corner of permit, 500 ft line spacing, orientation N-S.
- Iron formation around LG-4, 1000 ft line spacing, orientation NW-SE.
- Possible volcanics north of La Forge, 1000 ft line spacing, orientation E-W.

CONCLUSIONS

It is difficult to assess the mineral potential of these two sectors for the following reasons. Firstly, the area is extensively covered with overburden particularly in the areas of volcanics. Secondly, what volcanics are present are very limited in thickness and strike extent and being more highly metamorphosed are more difficult to ascertain their original form.

Of all the areas which have possible economic potential the Sakami adjacent to the Tilly, the adjacent acid volcanics and the fine grained cherty iron formations would appear to be the most interesting from an economic point of view.

Unless one is stuck for targets I would place the Lac Tilly and LG-4 sectors of low priority for further work and concentrate on more favorable targets in the other sectors.

/pd

Barrie W. Oakes
Sakami II, 7 juillet 1975.