GM 03460-E

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

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Énergie et Ressources naturelles
Québec

PUBLIC

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

From: Michael Ogden City Duparquet, Quebec. Date: July 29, 1955.

To: C. H. E. Stewart

MINISTERE DES MINES, QUEBEC
SERVICE DES CITES MINERAUX
No GM- 3460-E

Subject: Property No. 12, Noranda Project.

REFERENCES

Enclosed map. Property 12 -- Geology 200 scale.
Aeromagnetic Surveys map. North sheet Area "D".
Geological Survey of Canada, Map 328A, Rouyn-Bell River Area, 1936.
G. S. C. Map 284A, Desmeloizes sheet, 1933.
G. S. C. Aeromagnetic map, Desmeloizes sheet.

PROPERTY

The property consists of 2200 acres in Ranges 5 and 6 of Desmeloizes Township. The lots and half lots covering lots 21 to 26 of ranges 5 and 6 were optioned from Bisonette and Lafontaine of La Sarre. Lots 27 to 36 of Range 6 were optioned from Ted Provencher of Noranda. Both options were taken on the 1st of June 1955.

TOPOGRAPHY

The whole area consists of gently rolling hills at about 1200 feet above sea level. The difference in elevation from the valley floors to hill crests is in the neighbourhood of 75 feet. The northern half of the map area is flat, wet ground, mostly muskeg, with the outcrops sticking up about 35 feet above the ground level.

CONDUCTORS

The ground check survey by Moreau-Woodard and Company detected a host of quite strong and wide conductors. Most of these are located in the southern portion of the map area in the vicinity of good outcrops.

OVERBURDEN

In the southern half of the map area the overburden probably ranges between 5 and 50 feet. The northern portion, particularly in the vicinity of the long E. M. Conductor, may be anything from 50 to 100 feet.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

According to the previous Government survey, the property is underlain by various lavas which are now changed to schists. Running diagonally across the north east corner is a broad zone of tuffs and other sediments. Granite has previously been mapped as being on the extreme west edge of the map area. A large gabbro dyke has been discontinuously mapped as cutting across the south east corner of the map area strikingsouth west. The aeromagnetic map shows a fairly weak but continuous magnetic anomaly covering the line underlain by this gabbro dyke.

In the recent detail mapping no evidence could be found to substantiate the existence of tuffs. Most of the rocks exposed are paragneisses which were originally impure quartzites, shales and a mixture of the two. A lot of the ground in the north and north east portion of the map area is now shown as hornblende

gneiss. It is quite possible that this rock was originally lavas, however, the existence of gneissic quartzite occasionnally intermixed with this rock makes it more likely that its origin was in shale.

MAPPING

The geological mapping has been done on the basis of chained picket lines. The picket lines over 2000 feet in length, probably vary within plus or minus 100 feet of their mapped locations toward the extremities of the lines. Thus the overall accuracy of plotting is about plus or minus 10 feet within 1500 feet of the base line. The margin of error would increase to about plus or minus 50 feet in the northern portion of the map.

ROCK TYPES

Sediments and Paragneisses.

1. Slate: A very dark grey to balck even textured, fine grained rock with a well developed finely spaced cleavage. This rock occurs only in the north east portion of the map sheet and because of its distance from the granite it is probably representative of a lower grade of metamorphism than that which has made gneisses out of most of the rocks in the area.

2. Hornblende gneiss: Fine grained, fairly even textured, medium to dark grey, finely bedded or banded rock consisting mostly of hornblende with a third or so of felspathic minerals. This rock type occurs in the central to north eastern portion of the mapped area and may be metamorphose slates or tuffs or in part lavas. A little disseminated pyrite is usually present.

3. Quartzite gneiss: Light grey to white, sugary to rock salt size grained rock which occurs in beds of 2 inches to 6 feet or more in width. This type is common in the vicinity of the base line.

4. Inter-mixed paragneiss: This term has been used to cover the series of rocks which are interbeds of quartzite gneiss, hornblende gneiss and slatey or graphitic material. The individual beds vary between half an inch to 6 inches in width.

Intrusives.

5. Granite dykes: White to grey to buff to pink in colour, rice sized grained rock of granitic or syenitic composition. It occurs as dykes a few inches to a few feet in width which normally intrude the country rock parallel to the bedding. Disseminated pyrite is often found within this rock type.

6. Gabbro: A black rock consisting mostly of hornblende with a little plagioclase and a very little disseminated pyrite. There is only one occurance of this near the eastern margin of the map area.

7. Anorthosite: A massive sugar to rice sized grained, very dark green to black rock, consisting mostly of basic plagioclases. There is about 7 percent disseminated magnetite which makes it quite magnetic. A little disseminated pyrite is also found.
This rock occurs near the road in the north western section of the map area.

8. Diorite: A mottled black and white massive, even textured rice sized grained rock, composed of half and half feldspars and mafic minerals. A little disseminated pyrite. This rock occurs in the north east corner of themap area and occasionally as conformable dykes elsewhere.

MINERALIZATION

Sulphides: Pyrite and/or pyrrhotite frequently occur as stringers, veinlets, bands or as disseminated zones within the intermixed paragneisses. The occasinnal speck of chalcopyrite has been found and sometimes a little material that looked like sphalerite.

Graphite: Within the intermixed paragneisses the more argillaceous beds are often quite graphitic (up to 20 percent) and when they are, there is usually 3 to 5 percent pyrite disseminated in the graphite.

STRUCTURE: The formatinns in general strike at about 120 degrees true and dip very steeply to vertically south. The south western portion of the map area is underlain by complexly folded mixed gneisses which are frequently intruded by narrow granite dykes. The structures in this area are too complicated to map. The most highly contorted areas have been shown on the map by an X. Evidence for regional structures like folds, synclines, antclines, faults, etc. are lacking and can only be inferred by the existence of conductors in the valleys. The trend of the basic intrusives gabbro, diorite and anorthosite are unknown but may be presumed to parallel the strike of the large gabbro dyke which strikes south west across the south east corner of the property. No major folds have been detected nor is there evidence for a massive body of brittle rock within plastic country rock that might be expected to be host to intensive mineralization.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Very little evidence of base-metal mineralization has been discovered on the property. The best assays were returned from a couple of selected grab samples taken by R. B. Graham. One of these samples gave 2.8% lead and 6.8% zinc with nil of copper and a trace of silver. The other sample gave traces and nils in silver, lead and zinc. Further samples are out for assay at the present time but little can be expected from them.

2. The surface exposures of sulphide zones display no evidence from which you might expect the sulphides to become massive in depth.

3. The south western portion of the map area is within 2000 feet of the main granite mass to the west. Thus it would seem too close to the source of intense

metamorphism to be a likely host of base-metal mineralization.

4. Some of the weaker conductors between 1800 West and 3 East are better located with respect to the granite and it just so happehs that they are covered with overburden. Thus it would seem more prudent to test them first with diamond drilling.

5. Regardless of the above geological concepbs with respect to proximity of granite, it would be prudent to put one deep hole (500 to 700 feet) underneath one of the big conductors in the south central portion of the map area. The gravity survey will be a useful guide in the location of thishole.

Michael Ogden.

MO/CD

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