GM 08145-B

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES, DOUBLET LAKE, THOMAS LAKE, ERACOURCIE LAKE, ROYMART LAKE AND MARY LAKE AREA

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Énergie et Ressources naturelles
Québec

1H to 49-H Canton 4159
50-H to 59-H " " 3961
60-H to 74-H " 4257

PUBLIC

Geological evaluation of
Anomaly Investigation and Evaluation
for the Summer of
1958

Anomalies
1H to 74H
from
Doublet Lake, Thomas Lake,
Bracourcie Lake, Roymart Lake
and
Mary Lake Areas
respectively.

QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF MINES
10 APL 1959
MINERAL DEPOSITS BRANCH
No G M- 8145-B

submitted to
Hollinger North Shore Expl. Co. Ltd.

by
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103 Lower Union St.
Kingston, Ontario

November 9, 1958.

Department of Natural Resources, Quebec

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MAPS

For the five areas investigated, anomaly locations and the geology pertaining to each anomaly are included on three maps in the pocket at the end of the report.

Drawing 1	Doublet Lake, Thomas Lake, and Eracourcie Lake.
Drawing 2	Roymart Lake.
Drawing 3	Mary Lake.

INTRODUCTION

The following report represents a complete summary of the investigation and evaluation of 74 anomalies for Hollinger North Shore Expl. Co.Ltd. during the summer of 1950. In the course of the summer five areas were covered: Doublet Lake, Thomas Lake, Kracourcic Lake, Roymart Lake and Mary Lake, respectively. A late spring breakup delayed commencement of anomaly work until the 18th of June; the last area was vacated on September 8th. During that time 14 days - representing approximately 20 percent of the possible investigation time - were lost on account of rain.

The remainder of the report deals with each of the five areas individually, and, in general, adheres to the following form: General Account, Representative Rock Types, Assays, Anomaly Descriptions, and Recommendations.

Anomaly maps and evaluation reports for each of the anomalies investigated, in addition to duplicates of the reports written throughout the summer on a monthly basis may be found at the end of the report.

DOUBLET LAKE AREA

General Account:

Camp was established at Doublet Lake on June 18th and was vacated on July 2nd after a delay of two days owing to rain. No investigation time was forfeited on account of rain.

All anomalies were readily accessible from the campsite selected; a canoe proved to be of invaluable aid in many instances.

Although a good deal of rock was exposed in the area, much of the outcrop was confined to the upper portions of the larger hills; the points of high conductivity, on the other hand, were very frequently associated with the overburden covered valleys in

which no evidence of mineralization, aside from occasional rounded boulders of mineralized slate, could be found.

Representative Rock Types:

A separate collection of the rock types found in the Doublet Lake area was not made; however, representative specimens were included with the individual anomaly reports. The rocks encountered were as follows:

Specimen 1H-1	Pillowed lava.
3H-3	Massive lava.
3H-1	Gabbro.
10H-3	Serpentinized peridotite. The ultrabasic at this anomaly appears to be segregated into two or three distinct phases.

Assays:

Only one sample of mineralization was deemed worthy of assay in this area. This sample was taken from a small outcrop on which was exposed a lava-slate contact; the slate alone carried mineralization in the form of chalcopyrite.

Sample No.	Anomaly	Rock Type	Assay Results			
			Cu	Zn	Ag	Au
7553	10H	Slate	0.15	nil	0.3	tr

Anomaly Descriptions:

Anomaly locations and pertinent geology are included on the map (Drawing No. 1) contained in the pocket on the inside back cover of the report.

1H. Pillowed lava provides the only exposed rock in the vicinity of the point of high conductivity. No evidence of mineralization was found. The conductor probably occurs at a lava-gabbro contact south of the

station.

2H. A band of pillowed lava is intruded both on the north and on the south by peridotite (serpentinized) and gabbro, respectively. Large boulders of slate containing pyrrhotite and possibly very minor chalcopyrite indicate that mineralized slate likely lies between the intrusive ultrabasic and the lava; this slate would account for the northern "peak" of the suggested anomalous area, while the southern "peak" occurs at the lava-gabbro contact.

3H. A high ridge of intrusive gabbro, barren of mineralization, is flanked to the west by pillowed lava, and to the east by massive lava. A deep overburden-filled valley exists between the gabbro and the massive lava, and, although no mineralization was exposed, it is not unreasonable to suggest that the conductor is attributable to an intermediate slate band.

4H. The proposed anomalous area lies on the contact of serpentinized peridotite (quite strongly magnetic) and pillowed lava. Several large boulders of mineralized slate containing pyrrhotite and very slight chalcopyrite occur within the contact region, and indicate that an intermediate slate band might exist as the conducting material.

5H. Serpentinized peridotite (quite strongly magnetic) appears to grade continuously into a non-magnetic gabbro. The ultrabasic is flanked both to the east and to the west by lava. Mineralized slate in a small valley at the station provides the only indication of anomalous material; the slate contains considerable pyrite, and from all outward appearances is in place.

6H. Although little outcrop is exposed, there is no doubt as to the character of the geological setting. The anomalous area quite definitely lies along a heavily mineralized slate band intermediate between massive lava and intrusive serpentinized peridotite. The pyrite-bearing slate accounts for both the conducting material and the extensive gossans; no traces of chalcopyrite were found in hand specimens.

7H. Massive lava is intruded in a northwesterly direction by gabbro which stands out as a fairly wide ridge. Sparsely disseminated pyrrhotite occurs within the sheared intrusive, and chalcopyrite is occasionally observed to paint fracture surfaces. The conductor has its source either in the serpentinized shear zone within the gabbro, or along the overburden-covered contact between lava and gabbro.

8H. Very little outcrop is exposed in the vicinity of the "peak"; however, the geological setting is identical to that of 7H. Sheared and serpentinized gabbro containing negligible mineralization most likely provides the conducting zone.

9H. Slate carrying very massive pyrite and minor pyrrhotite is flanked on the east by gabbro containing sparsely disseminated pyrrhotite, and on the west by unmineralized slate. No chalcopyrite was observed in hand specimens.

10H. The geological setting at this anomaly is typical of that associated with the greater percentage of the anomalies investigated throughout the summer. The sequence from west to east is as follows: barren, medium grained gabbro; heavily mineralized slate containing pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite (0.15%); andesite with small concentrations of pyrrhotite in contact and

poorly defined pillow rims; pyrrhotitized slate; composite ultrabasic intrusive. The conductor is best attributable to the former band of mineralized slate which carries the heavier sulphide concentration.

11H. This anomaly presents an obvious extension of the conducting body exposed at 9H, that is, massive pyrite replacing slate. Once again, no chalcopyrite was observed in hand specimens.

12H. The proposed outline of the anomalous area lies in a small valley between distinctly pillowed lava on the west and massive lava on the east. The flow contains very sparsely disseminated pyrite throughout. It is conceivable that a steeply dipping band of slate might exist between the massive and pillowed lavas, although there is no direct field evidence to support this hypothesis.

13H. Intrusive gabbro stands out as a prominent ridge flanked to the east by pillowed lava and to the west by massive lava (possibly a finer grained phase of the gabbro). An angular boulder in the overburden near the station yielded a gabbro-slate contact; the slate was heavily pyrrhotitized and the gabbro contained disseminated pyrrhotite. The implication is that the conductor has its source in the mineralized slate at the contact of gabbro and massive lava.

14H. The point of high conductivity is centrally located in a broad basin at the junction of several small valleys. Gabbro lies both to the south and to the west of the station, while massive lava lies to the east. The conductor is undoubtedly located in the contact region of lava and gabbro; an intermediate slate band may be present.

Recommendations:

On the basis of sulphide concentration alone, the only anomalies which merit further consideration are 9H and 11H (extensions of the same mineralized slate band) and 10H. Mineralization in the former two was restricted almost entirely to pyrite, although a small amount of pyrrhotite was observed in some samples. The complete absence of chalcopyrite in hand specimens taken along the entire extent of the mineralized zone precludes the advisability of further investigation.

Although the mineralized zone at 10H contained visible chalcopyrite (0.15%), the slate band, replaced dominantly by pyrrhotite, was not only quite narrow but also appeared to pinch out within a few hundred feet.

Because significant mineralization was in no instance found to exist within the intrusive rocks, and because chalcopyrite occurred only in minor amounts in the slates, further investigation would not be recommended.

THOMAS LAKE AREA

General Account:

Camp was established at Thomas Lake on July 2, 1958, and was vacated on July 25th upon completion of 17 anomalies, in addition to an extensive aeromagnetic anomaly at Lac Marbrelle. A total of 3½ days of investigation time were lost on account of rain.

In only two instances was there no observable evidence of a possible conducting body. Excluding the aeromagnetic anomaly, slate (mineralized or barren and massive) provided the anomalous material in all but one possible case. The ultrabasic, though frequently in contact with bands of slate replaced by massive pyrrhotite and carrying traces of chalcopyrite, contained no

significant mineralization; a faint test for nickel was sometimes obtained from specimens of the ultrabasic (generally serpentinite) close to the contact with slate.

The anomalies with the greatest apparent potential owing to their favourable positions structurally were typically situated in a geological setting which showed heavily mineralized slate flanked on one side by pillowed lavas and on the other side by basic intrusives. In every such situation mineralization appeared to be confined to the slates and to the bordering lavas, while the serpentinite border facies of the ultrabasics were relatively barren. Reservation is allowed for here because the actual contacts of slate and ultrabasic were never exposed, and thus, it is possible that mineralization occurred in the border regions of the basic intrusives.

Representative Rock Types:

The following specimens are typical of the rocks encountered in the Thomas Lake area.

Specimen	15H	Medium grained gabbro.
	25H	Quartz gabbro.
	26H-1	Lava with disseminated pyrrhotite.
	-2	Serpentinized peridotite.
	29H	Pyroxenite? (considerable serpentine is also present).
	30H	Finely banded siliceous slate.
	Aeromag	Agglomerate (quite strongly magnetic).

Assays:

The samples selected for assay were taken from extensions of the same broadly folded lava-slate-ultrabasic sequence. Judging from the disposition of copper in the three rock types, the ultrabasic, though exhibiting good structural controls, was apparently

not favourable for ore deposition.

Sample No.	Anomaly	Rock Type	Assay Results				
			Cu	Zn	Ag	Au	Ni
7554	26H	Slate	0.25	nil	tr	tr	—
7555	26H	Lava	0.76	nil	tr	tr	—
7556	27H	Slate	0.05	nil	tr	tr	0.08
7557	29H	Lava	0.13	nil	tr	tr	tr
7558	29H	Lava?	0.25	tr	tr	.005	tr

Anomaly Descriptions:

15H. Outcrop in the vicinity of the point of high conductivity is very sparse, and is restricted to medium grained feldspathic gabbro. No evidence of a conducting material was found.

16H. From west to east the respective rock types encountered are: siliceous slate (mineralization observed as a small gossan of deeply weathered slate at the head of Thomas Lake), gabbro, serpentinized peridotite, quartz gabbro, slate (extended from further south), and gabbro. Generally, the intrusive bodies stand out as low, linear ridges; intermediate contact zones are completely obscured by overburden. Conducting material at the southern "peak" is probably provided by the siliceous slate sometimes carrying sparse mineralization. The slate band accounting for the northern "peak" is extended from anomaly 25H where it occurs with massive pyrite and some pyrrhotite at the gabbro-slate contact.

17H. A wide band of barren, massive slate west of the station undoubtedly provides the conducting material.

Other exposures show an interbedded series of slates and very impure quartzite (graywacke?). Gabbro sometimes appears to have been injected into these metamorphosed sediments lit par lit.

18H. The proposed anomalous area lies within an interbedded series of slates and argillaceous quartzites (or graywackes). The slate beds vary in width from several inches to several feet, and undoubtedly provide the conducting material.

19H. The geological setting at this anomaly, as with 22H and 23H, is partially implied. The area between two intrusive ridges - gabbro on the west and serpentinized peridotite on the east - is completely covered with overburden, but contains several fairly large gossans which obviously have not been transported any appreciable distance. Evidence thus points to a band of mineralized slate of uncertain width between the two intrusives; this slate accounts for the anomaly. No appreciable mineralization occurred in the ultrabasic, even in the region close to the apparent contact with the slate.

20H. Barren serpentinized peridotite has intruded a sedimentary series composed of a single band of slate interbedded with argillaceous quartzite. The complete absence of mineralization suggests that the conductor has its source in the slate.

21H. This anomaly lies within a fairly tightly folded series of sediments and intrusives. From south to north the sequence is as follows: massive slate, serpentinized peridotite, argillaceous quartzite, quartz gabbro, and serpentinized peridotite. Since no significant mineralization was found in the intrusives, in the sediments,

or in the intermediate contact regions, it is probable that the steeply dipping, massive slate provides the anomalous material.

22H. A few small gossans in the valley between two intrusive ridges - quartz gabbro on the west and serpentinized peridotite on the east - provide reasonably conclusive evidence for an intermediate mineralized slate band. Excessive overburden prevented determination of the extent of mineralization in the intrusive bodies at the contact with the slate. Presumably, the conductor has its origin in the mineralized slate.

23H. This anomaly lies on the same quartz gabbro-slate-serpentinized peridotite sequence as both 19H and 22H. Samples of the anomalous material were not obtainable from the deeply weathered gossan. Mineralized slate, indicated by the gossan, likely furnishes the conducting material.

24H. The proposed anomalous area is situated entirely within a massive lava flow. Gabbro intrudes the lava several hundred feet southwest of the station. The conductor might conceivably have its origin in this poorly defined contact region.

25H. The sequence from west to east in this area is as follows: quartz gabbro, slate (replaced at the east contact by massive pyrrhotite), peridotite, gabbro, and massive lava. Both east and west contacts of the peridotite are marked by frequent gossans. Samples from the mineralized zone at the contacts were available at only one point, that being on the most eastern contact just south of the station. It is difficult to determine with certainty whether the pyrite mineral-

ization is in the ultrabasic or in the gabbro; however, no traces of copper or nickel were found in hand specimens, and no mineralization whatever was found in the peridotite slightly further from the contact. Massive pyrite along the northeast contact of peridotite and gabbro is very likely the conducting material.

26H. A narrow band of slate dipping steeply to the northeast, and bordered by pillowed lava on the southwest and serpentinized peridotite on the northeast, is completely replaced by pyrrhotite; chalcopyrite is also evident in hand specimens (0.25% Cu). Pyrrhotite is sparsely disseminated throughout the lava and is frequently concentrated in pods in pillow rims. Close to the contact with slate the lava is quite heavily mineralized, and contains considerable visible chalcopyrite (0.76% Cu). Although specimens of the ultrabasic were never available within a few feet of the contact with slate, no significant mineralization was found at any other point throughout the exposed serpentized peridotite mass. The conductor undoubtedly originates in the heavily mineralized slate and border zone of the lava.

27H. The previous anomaly (26%) represents an extension of the conductor exposed at this location. Once again, heavily pyrrhotitized slate is bordered to the west and to the east by pillowed lava and serpentinized peridotite, respectively. In general, the copper content of both lava and slate appears to be less than that further to the southeast; the assay for a select sample of mineralized slate showed only 0.05% Cu. No mineralization was found in the exposed

ultrabasic, although specimens could not be obtained within a few feet of the slate without considerable difficulty. Mineralization in both the slate and the contact regions provides the anomalous material.

28H. This anomaly is situated approximately at the crest of a tightly folded lava-slate-ultrabasic sequence. The presence of a mineralized slate band was not proved conclusively because no specimens of the slate were obtainable from the overburden covered contact region. However, the character of the material within the gossans certainly suggests weathering of a mineralized slate. Several samples of lava taken from the contact zone to the northeast contained considerable pyrrhotite, but no chalcopyrite. Although specimens of the ultrabasic could not be obtained within 10 or 15 feet of the contact, no evidence of mineralization whatever was observed in the remainder of the exposed basic intrusive. Massive pyrrhotite in lava, and very likely in slate as well, readily accounts for the conducting body.

29H. From a structural standpoint this anomaly has the greatest potential of all those lying on the same lava-slate-ultrabasic sequence. The pyrrhotitized slate was exposed at only one location; no chalcopyrite was observed in hand specimens. Lava near the contact with slate on the southwestern limb of the southeasterly(?) plunging syncline carried visible chalcopyrite (0.13 and 0.25% Cu). No specimens of the ultrabasic could be obtained within several feet of the slate, and, aside from occasional faint traces of nickel, no mineralization was encountered either in

the serpentinite border zone, or within the serpentinized peridotite mass. Mineralized slate and lava unquestionably furnish the anomalous material.

30H. Slatey and impure siliceous sediments intruded by gabbros and ultrabasics establish the geological setting. Several small gossans along the overburden covered slate band to the northeast imply that this band alone contains mineralization. The slate west of the station is unmineralized and quite massive. Similarly, the intrusives carry no visible sulphides. It is impossible to say with certainty which of the two slate bands provide the anomalous material. From the disposition of the two "peaks" it appears that the mineralized slate accounts for the northern peak while the massive slate accounts for the southern peak.

Aeromag. Only one rock type was encountered in the vicinity of the extensive aeromagnetic anomaly at Lac Marbrelle, that being strongly magnetic agglomerate. In spite of the fact that outcrop was remarkably scarce in the area, the agglomerate unquestionably accounts for the high gamma readings obtained in the aeromagnetic survey. The fine grained nature of the agglomerate precludes a precise megascopic determination of the magnetic mineral, but it is very likely uniformly disseminated magnetite.

Recommendations:

Anomalies 26H to 29H inclusive are the only anomalies which contain sufficient mineralization to warrant further discussion. Lying on the same broadly folded lava-slate-ultrabasic sequence, these anomalies have a common conducting material, namely, heavily pyrrhotitized slate carrying traces of chalcopyrite. The border

zone of the pillowed lava also carries massive pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite, and likely adds considerably to the conducting material. The advisability of following up the primary investigation of these anomalies is dependent upon the concentration of sulphides within the ultrabasic. No sulphides were found in the serpentinite border zone of the basic intrusive within several feet of the mineralized slate, the actual contact region being masked by overburden. The assays, if truly representative, do not justify future work; however, exposures from which mineralized samples could be obtained were rather scarce. To conclude; one or two drill holes at the nose of the syncline and along the southwest limb of the fold at 27H should be adequate to determine the distribution of sulphides in the lava, slate, and ultrabasic. If sulphides are not found in the serpentinite border of the basic intrusive at this anomaly, where, by the way, a good structural control is present, it is extremely unlikely that mineralization will occur in the same rock at 26H and 27H.

ERACOURCIE LAKE AREA

General Account:

Camp was established at Eracourcie Lake on July 25th, 1958, and was vacated on August 11th upon completion of anomalies 31H to 49H inclusive. A total of 4 days were lost on account of rain.

In the overall picture, most of the anomalies were situated in quite low-lying areas, with the inevitable result that very little, if any, outcrop was located in the vicinity of the points of high conductivity. Where the conducting material was determined with reasonable certainty, it was almost always unmineralized slate within a siliceous and generally argillaceous series of sediments, which was, in turn, intruded by gabbro, or, less frequently, by serpentinite. Exceptions to this involve either a single band of slate carrying massive pyrrhotite, which, incidently, accounts for

the prominent gossans in the area, or a quite strongly magnetic material, dominantly quartzite in composition, which appears to exist at the severely sheared contact between impure quartzite and intrusive gabbro. Discounting the single occurrence of massive pyrrhotite in slate, no mineralization exists in the area investigated - in the sediments, in the intrusives, or in the contact regions between the two.

Representative Rock Types:

The following specimens are typical of the rocks encountered in the Eracourcie Lake area.

Specimen 33H-1 Relatively fine grained border phase of the ultrabasic.

-2 Very impure argillaceous quartzite.

37H Magnetic, sheared rock (dominantly quartzite) from gabbro-quartzite contact.

38H Quartz gabbro.

41H Quartzite.

43H Gabbro.

44H Finely banded slate (bands have varying silica content).

Assays:

No samples worthy of assay were found in this general area; indeed, specimens from the pyrrhotitized slate band did not yield any visible chalcopyrite.

Anomaly Descriptions:

31H. Argillaceous quartzite and slate (extended from an exposure further south) are intruded on the west by an ultrabasic, dominantly serpentinite, and on the east by gabbro; lava is found east of this gabbro. No mineralisation whatever was observed in the basic

intrusive, so that the conductor probably has its origin in the slate band.

32H. This anomaly represents an immediate southward extension of 31H. The gabbro on the west appears to be a continuous gradation of the previous distinctly magnetic ultrabasic, and carries no significant mineralization. Argillaceous quartzite does not outcrop in the area, but likely lies between the former gabbro and the slate band carrying massive pyrrhotite in fractures and along planes of slatey cleavage. Gabbro and lava, respectively, are exposed east of the slate. The conducting material is provided by the mineralized slate band.

33H. Siliceous and argillaceous sediments are intruded on the west by serpentinized peridotite. A fault zone appears to interrupt the southward continuation of the sedimentary beds. Gabbro and serpentinite are in contact west of the station; the serpentinite at the contact grades into serpentinized peridotite within the intrusive mass. The complete absence of mineralization suggests that this anomaly might be a result of excessive serpentine in the contact regions, or, a narrow band of slate could conceivably exist between the siliceous sediments and the ultrabasic, and provide the conducting material.

34H. Slate containing sparsely disseminated pyrite (perhaps pyrrhotite) is intruded by gabbro. The anomaly undoubtedly originates in the slate.

35H. Unmineralized slate intruded by gabbro once again established the geological setting. The slate likely accounts for the conducting material.

36H. Outcrop in the vicinity of the station is very scarce, and is restricted to gabbro. In keeping with the previous two anomalies, the conductor is probably a narrow band of slate west of the station.

37H. The contact between argillaceous quartzite on the west and intrusive gabbro on the east is severely sheared. Magnetite, presumably, is disseminated throughout the the zone and accounts for the point of high conductivity.

38H. Medium to coarse grained quartz gabbro intrudes north-easterly dipping sediments - argillaceous quartzite and possivly slate. Angular boulders of slate are found on both sides of the small lake. Since no mineralization was observed, it is not unreasonable to suggest that the conducting material might be massive slate.

39H. This anomaly appears to be a direct extension of 31H and 32H, and, because very little outcrop exists in the vicinity of the station, the geological interpretation is based on these anomalies. The large gossans are quite definitely a result of the weathering of the same band of slate containing massive pyrrhotite in fractures and along slatey cleavages that appears at 31H and 32H where it provides the conducting bodies.

40H. No outcrop exists in the low, flat and swampy land surrounding the proposed anomaly. Judging from the geological map of the Wilbob Lake area (506E), the conductor is probably massive slate.

41H. A series of sediments composed principally of two relatively wide bands of massive siliceous slate, and a third band of argillaceous quartzite containing narrow interbeds of pure slate, are intruded on the southwest by gabbro and on the northeast by serpentinized

peridotite. No mineralisation occurs in the sediments, in the intrusives, or in the contact regions between the two. The conductor is probably best attributable to the narrow (4 feet or so) beds of pure slate within the massive quartzite.

42H. No outcrop occurs in the low, swampy land within several hundred feet of the point of high conductivity. For the most part, the proposed anomalous area underlies Fruccarcie Lake. The geological map of the Wilmot Lake area, 306E, shows that slate is possibly the conducting material; however, it seems equally probable that an extension of the sheared magnetic rock which appears at the contact of argillaceous quartzite and gabbro at 37H is the conductor.

43H. Gabbro intrudes a fairly wide series of unmineralized slatey sediments - the slate west of the station is quite massive and pure, while that to the east is very siliceous. The conducter likely has its source in the former slate.

44H. Barren sediments are intruded by gabbro. From south to north the sequence is: argillaceous quartzite with interbeds of pure slate a few feet in width, gabbro, massive slate, gabbro, siliceous slate with small quartzite bands, and gabbro. The slate band immediately east of the station likely provides the conducting material.

45H. Once again gabbro intrudes dominantly slatey sediments. The conductor is most likely provided by the slate just west of the station.

46H. The conductor at this anomaly is probably an extension of the unmineralized slate accounting for the conductor at the previous anomaly.

47H. Massive gabbro stands out as a prominent ridge at the nose of gently folded sediments (argillaceous quartzite, probably containing narrow interbeds of slate). The complete absence of mineralization suggests that this anomaly, like the previous four, originates in slate within the impure quartzite.

48H. Argillaceous quartzite is intruded by a large, completely barren gabbro mass. No concrete evidence of a conducting body was found; however, it is in keeping with the general geological setting of the area to propose that slate interbedded with impure quartzite provides the anomalous material.

49H. Northeasterly dipping slate, barren of mineralization, is intruded by gabbro. The conductor is most likely the unmineralized slate.

Recommendations:

None of the anomalies investigated in this general area have economic implications; indeed, the few mineralized specimens obtained from the one slate bend carrying pyrrhotite, contained no visible traces of chalcopyrite. The magnetite bearing shear zone at 37H, though somewhat unique, is of doubtful importance. On the basis of the information collected during the investigation, further work in this area would not be recommended.

ROYMART LAKE AREA

General Account:

Camp was established at Roymart Lake on August 11th, 1958, and was vacated on the 19th of the same month upon completion of 10 anomalies. In that period only one complete day was lost on account of rain.

With the exception of 51H where several small outcrops of sheared gabbro were located, no outcrop was found in the vicinity of the points of high conductivity. In general, the land was quite low, flat and swampy; a sinuous esker provided the only appreciable change in relief. Several of the peaks were situated in heavily wooded areas, and, consequently were virtually impossible to locate. In such cases the anomalous areas were mapped or traversed under a single post; for example, 53H-a, -b and -c are included under one post located at 53H-c.

For the most part, float was quite scarce, and generally was restricted to well rounded pebbles and boulders partially or completely covered by caribou moss. The only transported material that quite definitely appeared to be of local origin was a stream of angular boulders of sheared lava between 54H-b and -c. Angular float found reasonably consistently in the conducting areas included the following: massive slate, sheared slate, and schistose slate; quartzite of varying degrees of purity; and massive and sheared lava and gabbro, both containing traces of pyrrhotite and occasionally chalcopyrite. The task of associating angular float with a particular anomaly was virtually impossible, in view of the fact that careful inspection of the areas around each anomaly generally resulted in identification of all or most of the aforenamed rock types. Even more significant is the fact that the three varieties of slate interpreted as possible conducting material were frequently found in abundance at points remote from the proposed anomalies. Mineralization was restricted to a few boulders of siliceous sediments containing massive pyrrhotite at 55H, and sheared slate with disseminated pyrite at 59H.

In conclusion, it may be stated with reasonable certainty that unmineralized slate accounts for the greater proportion of the anomalies in this area.

Representative Rock Types:

The following specimens are typical of the rocks encountered in the Roymart Lake area; gabbro was the only rock type found in place, the remainder being taken from angular float.

Specimen 50H-1 Quartzite.
-2 Massive slate.
51H Gabbro.
52H, 59H } Sheared or schistose slate.

No float of an ultrabasic composition was observed.

Recommendations:

In view of the fact that no conductors were identified positively, it is impossible to arrive at any truly significant conclusions as to the mineral potentialities of the area. However, if mineralization at any point were sufficiently extensive as to warrant further investigation, it is very likely that some evidence in the form of gossans or angular float would exist; no such evidence was found. Further work in this area would consequently not be considered advisable.

MARY LAKE AREA

General Account:

Camp was established at Mary Lake on August 28th, 1958, and was vacated on September 8th upon completion of the 15 anomalies in the area. A total of 1½ days were lost on account of rain.

The most important observations which generally characterize the area examined are as follows: the topography is dominated by a series of low, northwesterly trending ridges, in every instance comprising intrusive bodies of gabbro (some of which may be diorite) and leopard rock; outcrop exists only at the crests of these hills,

while the valleys are completely covered by overburden; the points of high conductivity were always located in these valleys - geological contacts were never visible; sediments were observed only at anomaly 69H, but it is quite possible that the valleys are underlain by such rocks; generally the intrusives were remarkably barren, mineralization being restricted to sparsely disseminated pyrrhotite in gabbro and to rare splotches of pyrrhotite and/or chalcopyrite in leopard rock; in no instance was the mineralization sufficient to produce an obvious iron stain.

Representative Rock Types:

The following specimens are typical of the rocks encountered in the Mary Lake area.

Specimen 62H Gabbro.
69H Leopard rock (very feldspathic).
71H Gabbro (possibly diorite).

Assays:

Mineralization was in no instance sufficiently extensive to justify assaying.

Anomaly Descriptions:

60H. The proposed anomaly occurs in very low, flat ground, completely covered with overburden. Several angular boulders of sheared gabbro were observed, but no concrete evidence of a possible conducting material was found.

61H. Barren gabbro (possible diorite) is the only rock which outcrops in the area of the proposed anomaly. No satisfactory explanation can be given to account for the conductor.

62H. The only rock type exposed in the vicinity of the two "peaks" is gabbro. Shearing appears to be fairly

extensive within the intrusive mass, and might conceivably account for the conductor; however, it is equally possible that slate in the valley to the west of the intrusive could be the conductor.

63H. This anomaly appears to lie on the contact of diorite on the west and gabbro on the east. Mineralization in the intrusive bodies is non-existent. The conductor is attributable either to a sheared contact zone between the intrusives or to an intermediate slate band.

64H. Two intrusive bodies, gabbro on the west and leopard rock on the east, are in contact within the proposed anomalous area. No significant mineralization was found in either rock type, although the leopard rock occasionally contained a few small splotches of pyrrhotite. The conductor presumably has its source in the contact region between the intrusives; the extent of mineralization is unknown.

65H. Leopard rock alone is exposed in the vicinity of the point of high conductivity; however, it is likely that the gabbro found at the previous anomaly occurs beneath the overburden just west of the station. Mineralization within the intrusive is negligible, and, consequently, the conductor likely originates at the inferred gabbro-leopard rock contact.

66H. Barren gabbro (perhaps diorite) is the only rock type exposed in the proposed anomalous area. Serpentinization is quite extensive along fracture surfaces in a small shear zone within the intrusive, but no concrete evidence of a conducting material was found.

67H. Because this anomaly is situated in a flat, swampy field devoid of outcrop, no significant estimation of the

conductor can be made.

68H. A few small outcrops of gabbro at the crest of a low hill account for the sole rock type exposed in this area. No qualitative determination of the conducting material was possible.

69H. The geological setting at this anomaly seems to be typical of that associated with the majority of the anomalies in the Mary Lake area. Siliceous sediments (massive siliceous slate and impure quartzite) are intruded on the west by gabbro and on the east by leopard rock. Small splotches of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite were found at one point near the border of the leopard rock, but, in general, mineralization was very sparse. The actual slate-leopard rock contact was never exposed, and, consequently, no inference as to the extent of mineralization at the contact is possible. The conductor has its source either in the massive slate or in the mineralized zone at the contact of slate and leopard rock.

70H. Leopard rock exhibiting a conspicuous decline in feldspar from east to west is the only exposed rock type in the area; gabbro appears on the opposite side of the small lake. With the exception of occasional very small splotches of pyrrhotite in the leopard rock, no mineralization was observed. The conductor might occur at the contact of gabbro and leopard rock beneath the lake.

71H. An intrusive gabbro showing a marked reduction in grain size from west to east is exposed several hundred feet west of the point of high conductivity. The conductor is undetermined; however, the relative fine grained

nature of the gabbro implies proximity to a contact.

72H. Outcrop does not appear within 1000 feet of the "peak". The conducting material is likely an extension of that causing the anomaly at 71H.

73H. Two small exposures of barren gabbro at the crest of a high hill north of the station provide the only outcrop in the area. No indication of a possible conducting source was found.

74H. Outcrop does not appear within 1000 feet of either point of high conductivity, and, as a result, the anomalous material is undetermined.

Recommendations:

In view of the fact that no mineralization of appreciable significance was found in this general area, further work would not be recommended.

L M Armstrong

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 1 H Date examined: June 18, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 8.93"N & 8.67"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1 mile from camp - fair walking.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Doublet Lake

Geological setting:

Pillowed lava flow - tops appear to be facing SW.
- some very sparsely disseminated pyrite.
- lava altered to a fine-grained greenstone.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

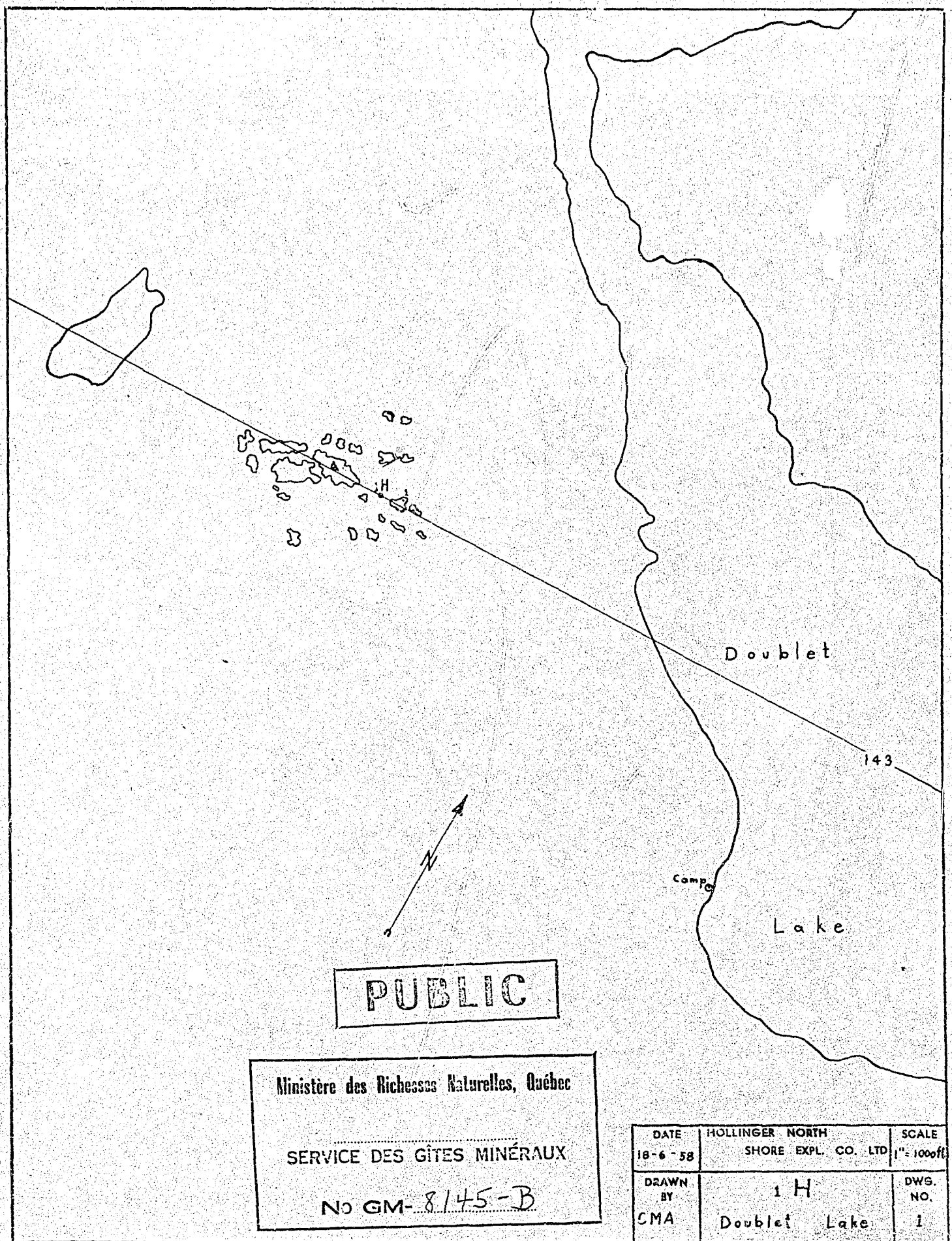
1 H - 1 pillowed lava.

Conclusions and Rating:

Anomalous material not determined.
Ratio of low to high frequency of 1.5 indicates the conducting body is likely below the surface .

Signed: _____ Date: June 24, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



PUBLIC

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM-8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
18-6-58		1" = 1000ft
DRAWN BY	1 H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Doublet Lake	1

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 2 H Date examined: June 19, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 8.48"N & 9.29"W

Accessibility: ~~Approx. 1 mi. from campsite - fair walking~~

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Doublet Lake

Geological setting:

Pillowed lavas, intruded at the southern end of the apparent conducting zone by a medium grained gabbro (possibly a phase of the lava).
Several heavily mineralized slate boulders were observed, but no evidence of slate in place was found.
Highly ferruginous stone rings might possibly be indicative of underlying mineralized slate.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

2 H - 1 pillowed lava - contains small amount of nickel as indicated by a positive dimethyl glyoxime test.
- 2 slate from a boulder - contains pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite.

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined.

The nickel likely has its source in the peridotite intrusive to the west.

Signed: _____ Date: June 30, 1958.

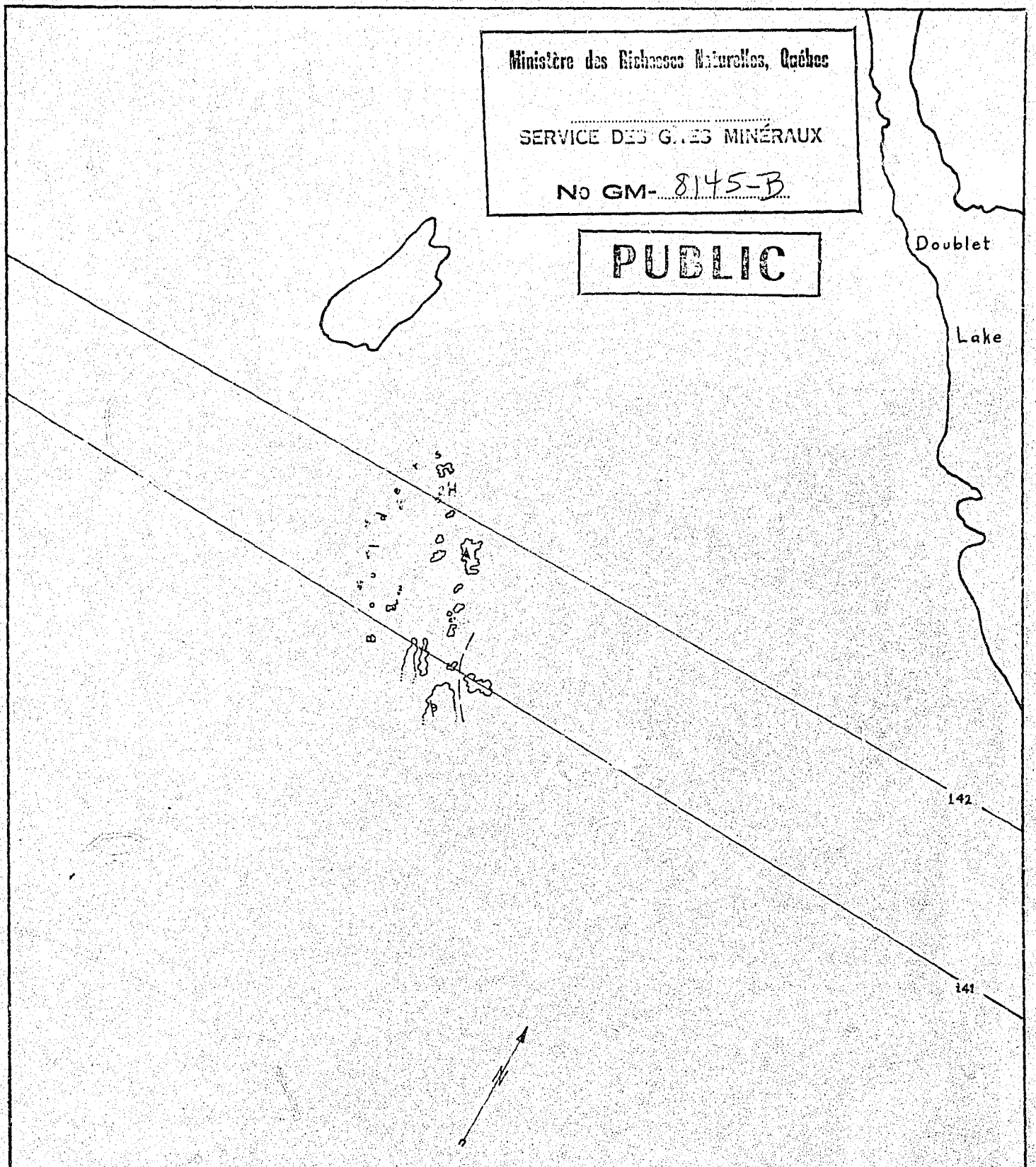
(Attach sketch)

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES G.TES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC



DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
29-6-58		1"=1000 ft
DRAWN BY	2 H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Doublet Lake	8

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 3 H Date examined: June 20, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 8.07"N & 8.58"W

Accessibility: Approx. 3/4 mi. from campsite - fair walking.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Doublet Lake

Geological setting:

Composite gabbro intrusive standing out as a high ridge, and flanked to the east and west by pillowed lavas. This medium grained rock may be a phase of the lava.
No evidence of slate in place was found.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

3 H - 1 gabbro, at the station.
- 2 medium grained gabbro - possibly a phase of the lava.
- 3 lava, east and south of the station.

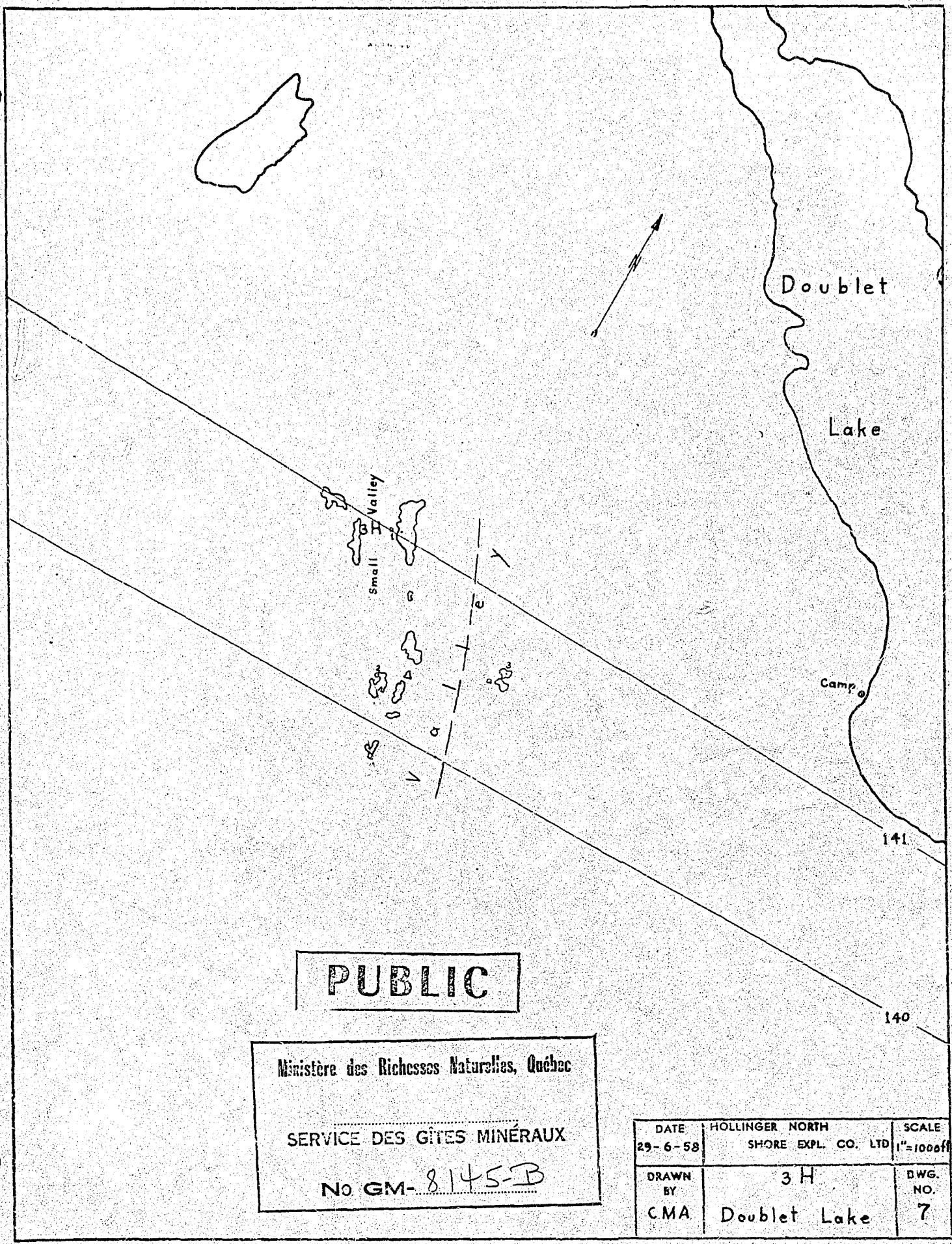
Conclusions and Rating:

Anomalous material undetermined.

LF/HF ratio of 3.0 at the southern end of the anomaly suggests that the conducting body is at depth.

Signed: _____ Date: June 30, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM-8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
29-6-58		1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY	3 H	DWG. NO.
C.M.A.	Doublet Lake	7

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 4 H Date examined: June 20, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 8.10"N & 9.22"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1 mi. from campsite - fair walking.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Doublet Lake

Geological setting:

Serpentinized peridotite intrusive into pillowed lavas. The small boulder filled gulley between the two masses may be underlain by slate - supported by the fact that there are several large, quite heavily mineralized (po and slight cpy) slate boulders in the area.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

4 H - 1 serpentinized peridotite, quite magnetic.
- 2 slate from a boulder - contains considerable mineralization (po and slight cpy).

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined positively, but very likely due either to a slate band in the gulley between the peridotite and lava masses, or simply to a concentration of sulphides at the peridotite-lava contact.

Signed: _____ Date: June 30, 1958.

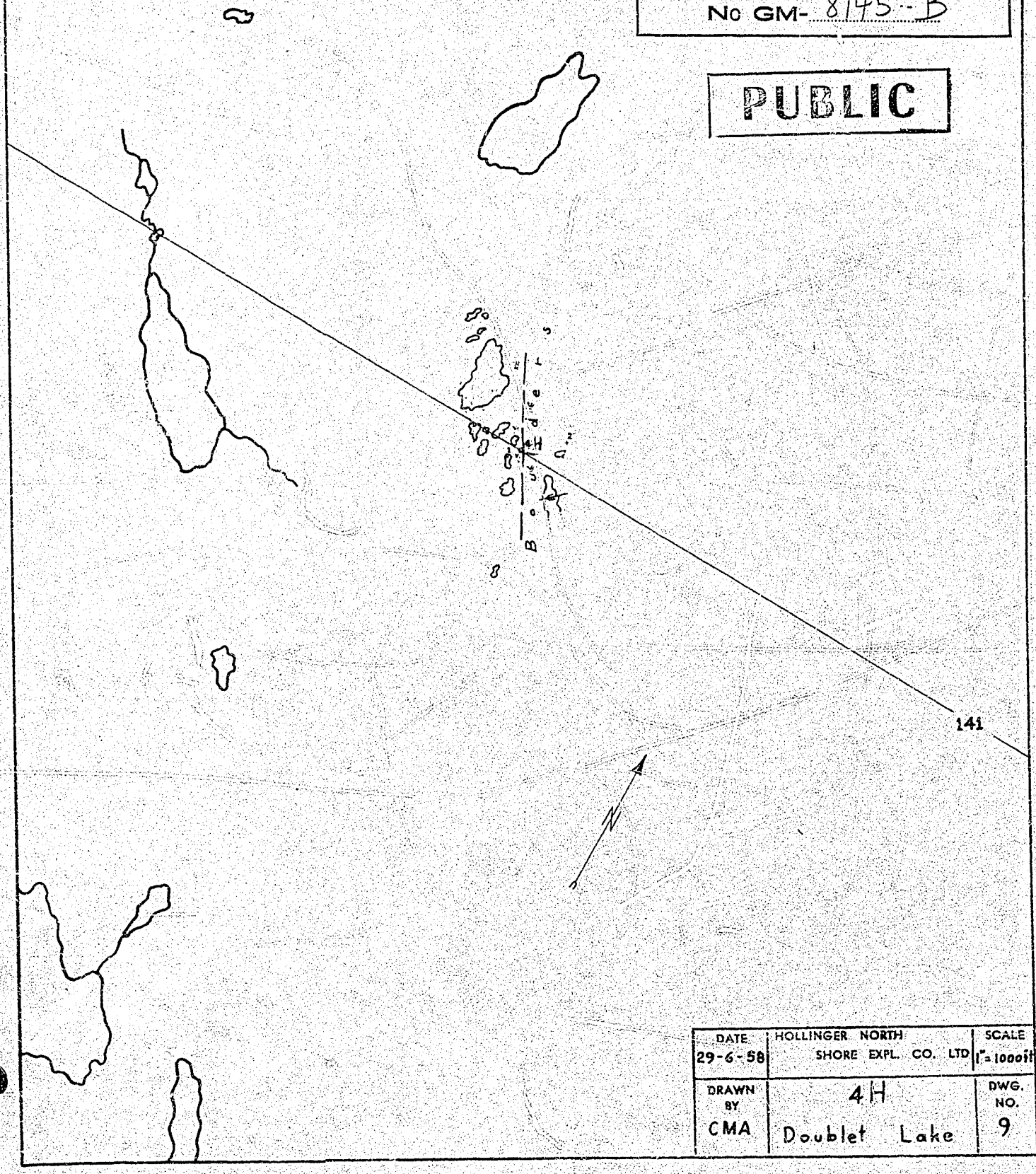
(Attach sketch)

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC



DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
29-6-58		1" = 1000ft
DRAWN BY	4H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Doublet Lake	9

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 5 H Date examined: June 21, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 8.11"N & 9.50"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite - fair walking.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Doublet Lake

Geological setting:

Serpentinized peridotite (magnetic) - intrusive into the lavas to the east. There appears to be a continuous gradation into a non-magnetic rock of gabbroic composition. Mineralized slate at the station appears to be in place.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Locations)

5 H - 1	serpentinized peridotite - magnetic.
- 2	sulphides in slate (in place?).
- 3	gabbro, a phase of peridotite?
- 4	lava.

Conclusions and Rating:

Anomalous material not located positively, but is likely a slate band exposed at 5H (0.5)* and continuing southward to greater depth(2.0).

Signed: _____ Date: July 1, 1958.

* LF/HF ratio.

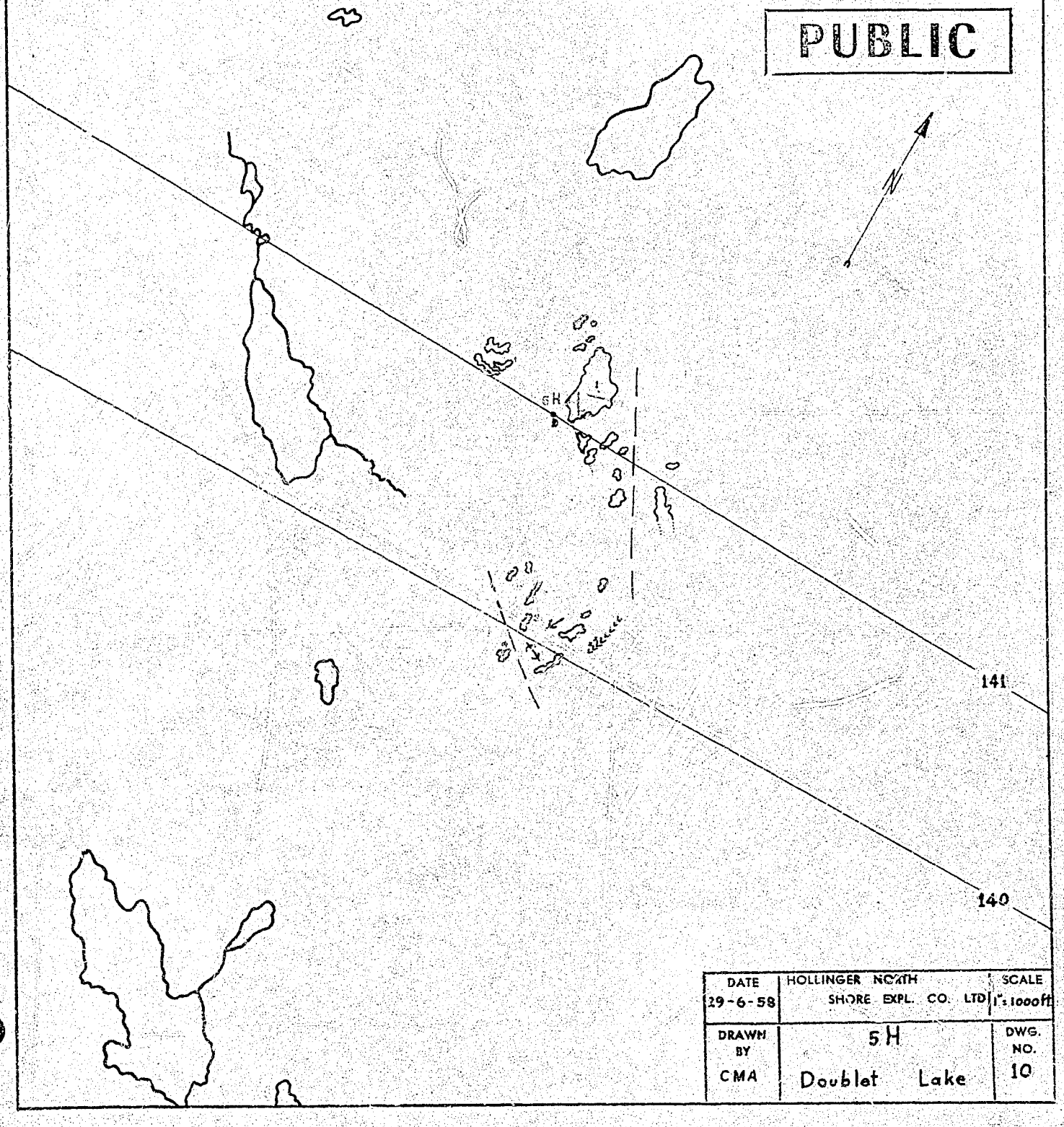
(Attach sketch)

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC



DATE 29-6-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE 1" = 1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	5H Doublet Lake	DWG. NO. 10

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 6 H Date examined: June 21, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 8.12"N & 3.96"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite - fair walking.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Doublet Lake

Geological setting:

Narrow band of slate containing mineralization in the form of pyrite and slight pyrrhotite between lava on the west and intrusive peridotite on the east.
Small deeply weathered gossan area at the base of the hill at the southern extreme of the conducting zone.
Ferruginous material from the gossan fills the stream bed.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

Unweathered specimens virtually impossible to obtain; however, mineralization appears to be restricted almost entirely to pyrite.

Conclusions and Rating:

Pyrite-bearing slate band provides the conducting material. No visible evidence of chalcopyrite was seen in samples selected from the gossan area.

Signed: _____ Date: July 1, 1958.

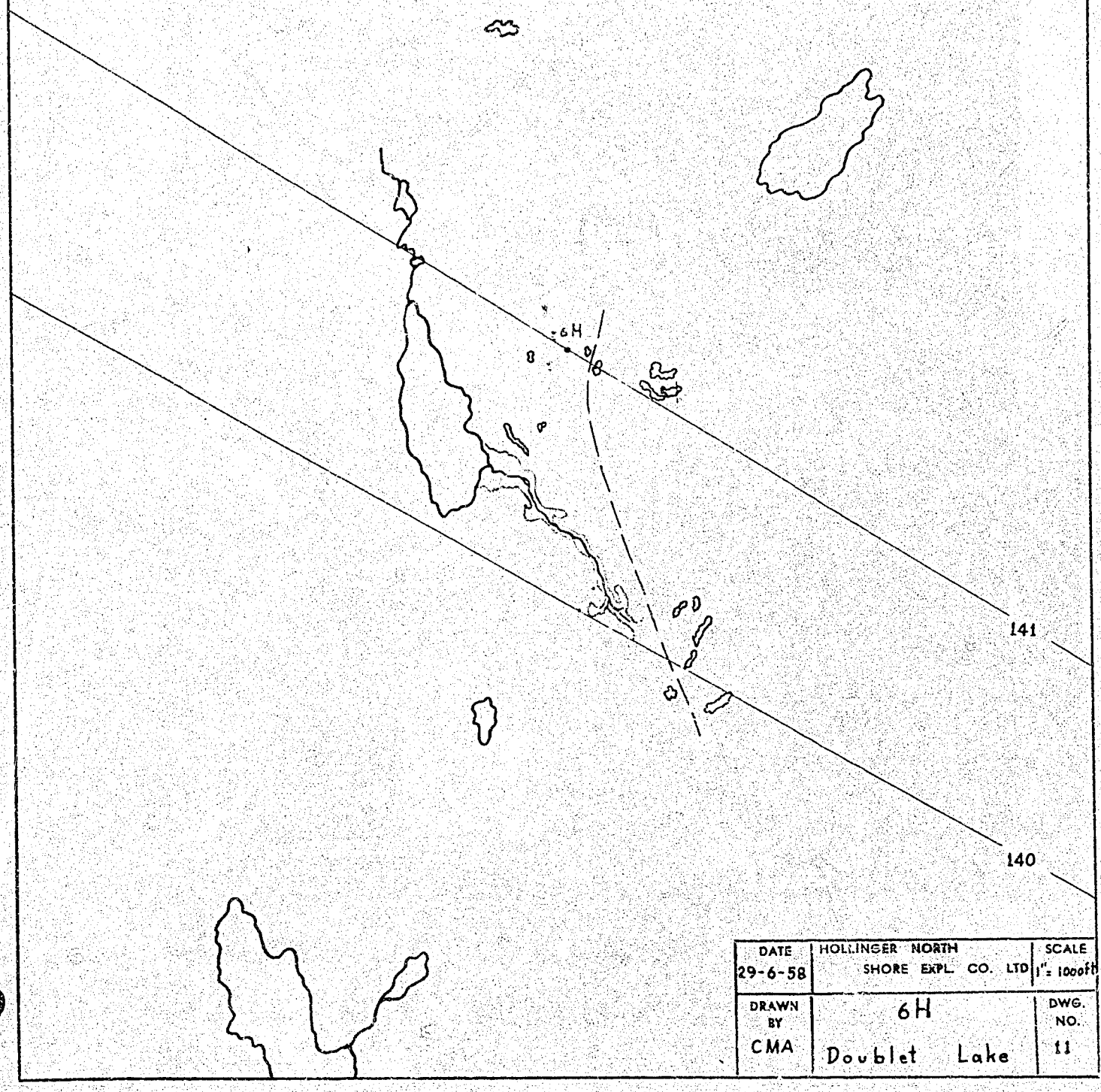
(Attach sketch)

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC



DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
29-6-58		1" = 1000ft
DRAWN BY	6H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Doublet Lake	11

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 7 H Date examined: June 22, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 12.32"N & 8.58"W

Accessibility: Approx. 2⅓ mi. by water.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Doublet Lake

Geological setting:

Composite gabbro intrusive - fairly high ridge bounded by lava on the west.
- serpentinized shear zones carry sparsely disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

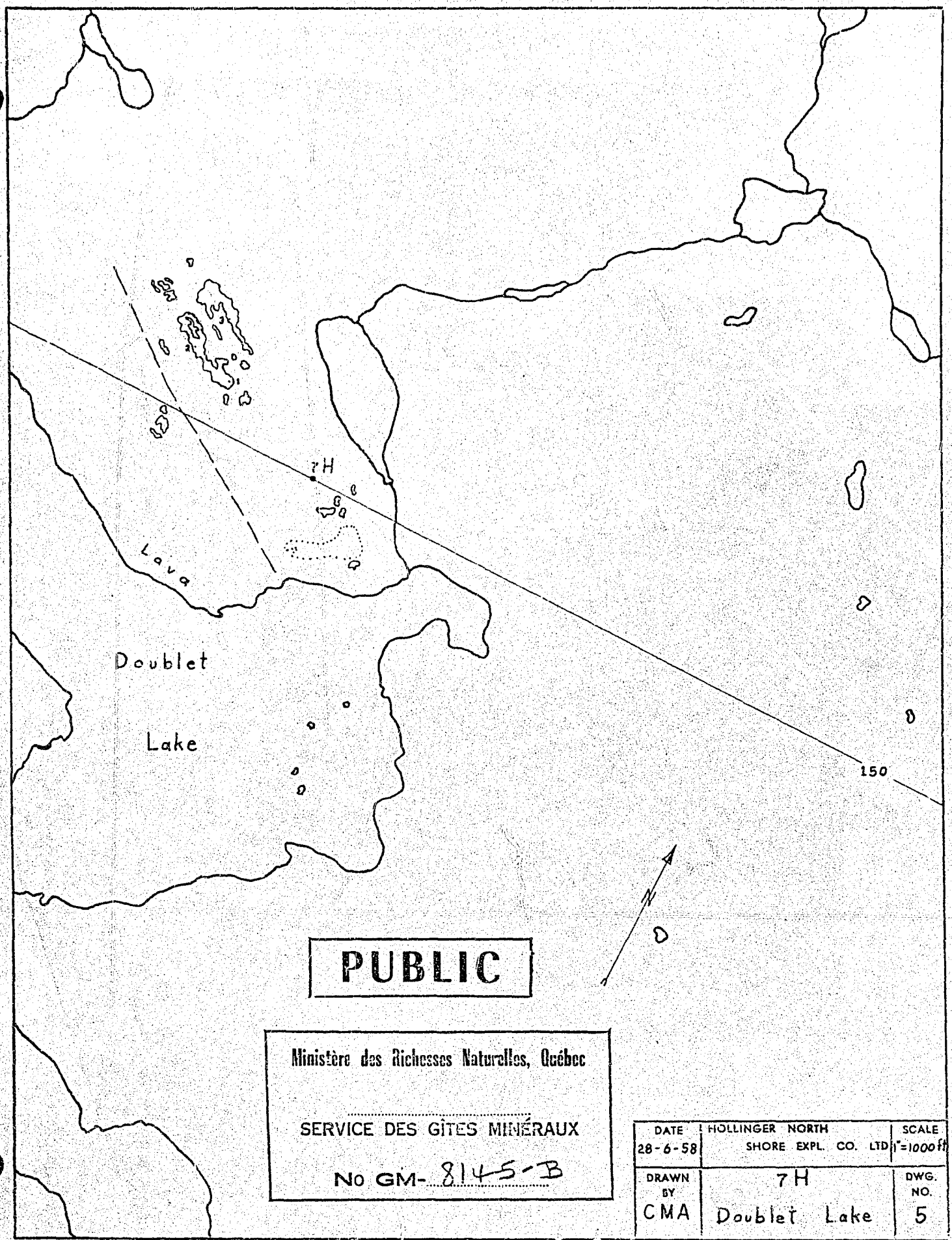
7 H - 1 gabbro, medium grained.
- 2 & 3 gabbro near shear zone - carries slight pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite on fracture surfaces.

Conclusions and Rating:

Anomalous material likely sulphides (po and minor cpy) in the shear zone below the surface.

Signed: _____ Date: June 29, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH	SCALE
28-6-58	SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY	7H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Doublet Lake	5

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 8 H Date examined: June 22, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 11.46"N & 7.36"W

Accessibility: Approx. 2½ mi. by water.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Doublet Lake

Geological setting:

Gabbroic intrusive - extension of 7H.
- low ground with very little outcrop.
- shearing, serpentinization, and mineralization (po and cpy) are similar to 7H.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

8 H - 1 gabbro; medium grained, east of station; slight po and cpy on fracture surfaces.

Conclusions and Rating:

Since no evidence of slate was found, the conductor is likely in the serpentinized shear zone below the surface.

Signed: _____ Date: June 29, 1958.

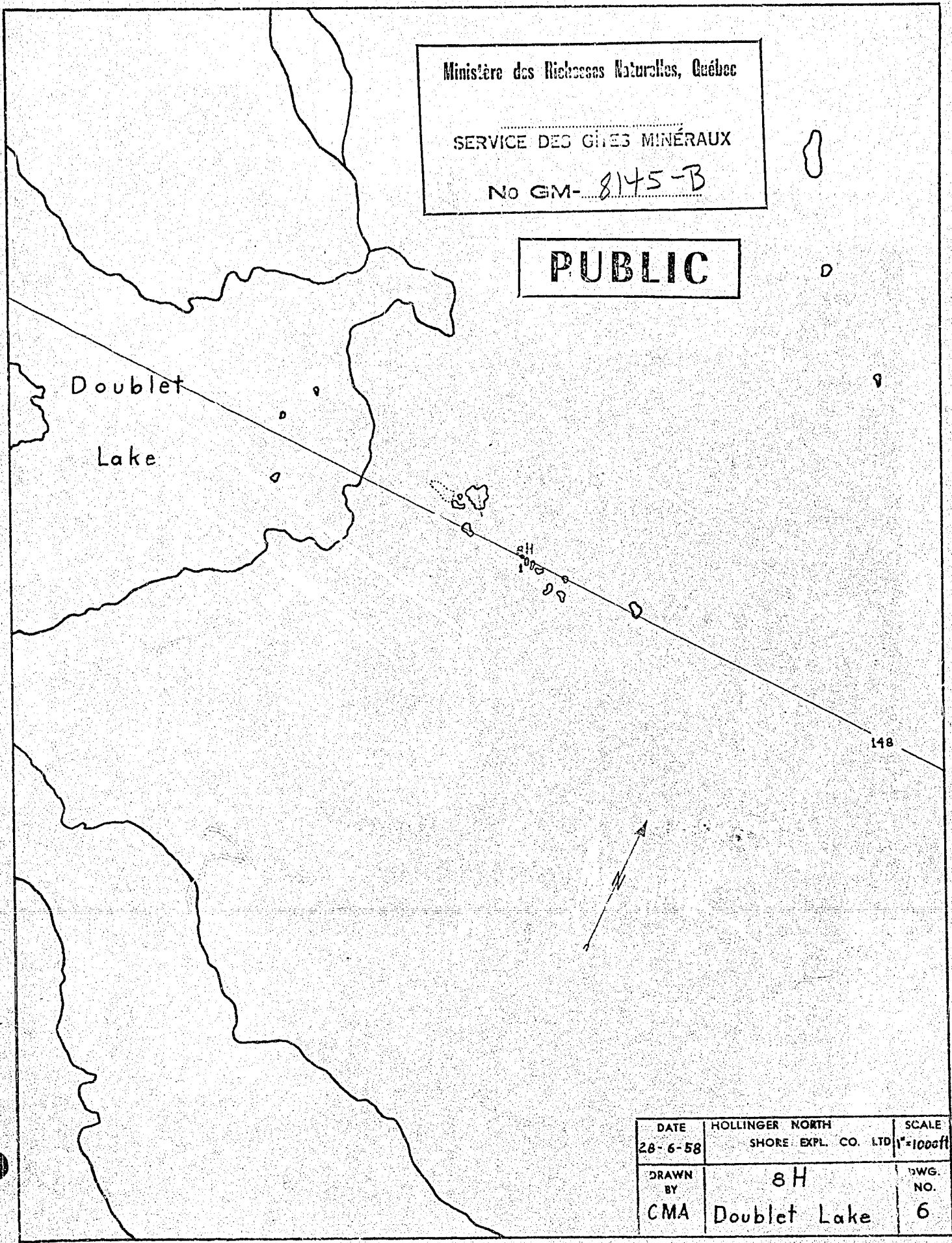
(Attach sketch)

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC



DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
28-6-58		1"=100ft
DRAWN BY	8H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Doublet Lake	6

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 9 H Date examined: June 23, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 10.05"N & 10.61"W

Accessibility: Approx. 2½ mi. from campsite (1 mi. by water) - walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Doublet Lake

Geological setting:

Gabbro intrusive into sedimentary series.
Mineralized slate band carries massive sulphides in the form of pyrite and, to a lesser extent, pyrrhotite.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

9 H - 1 medium grained gabbro - sparsely disseminated pyrite.
- 2 fine grained rock (calcareous siltstone?) near the conducting slate - contains disseminated py & po.
- 3 slate - slight pyrite.
- 4 sulphides (pyrite) in slate.

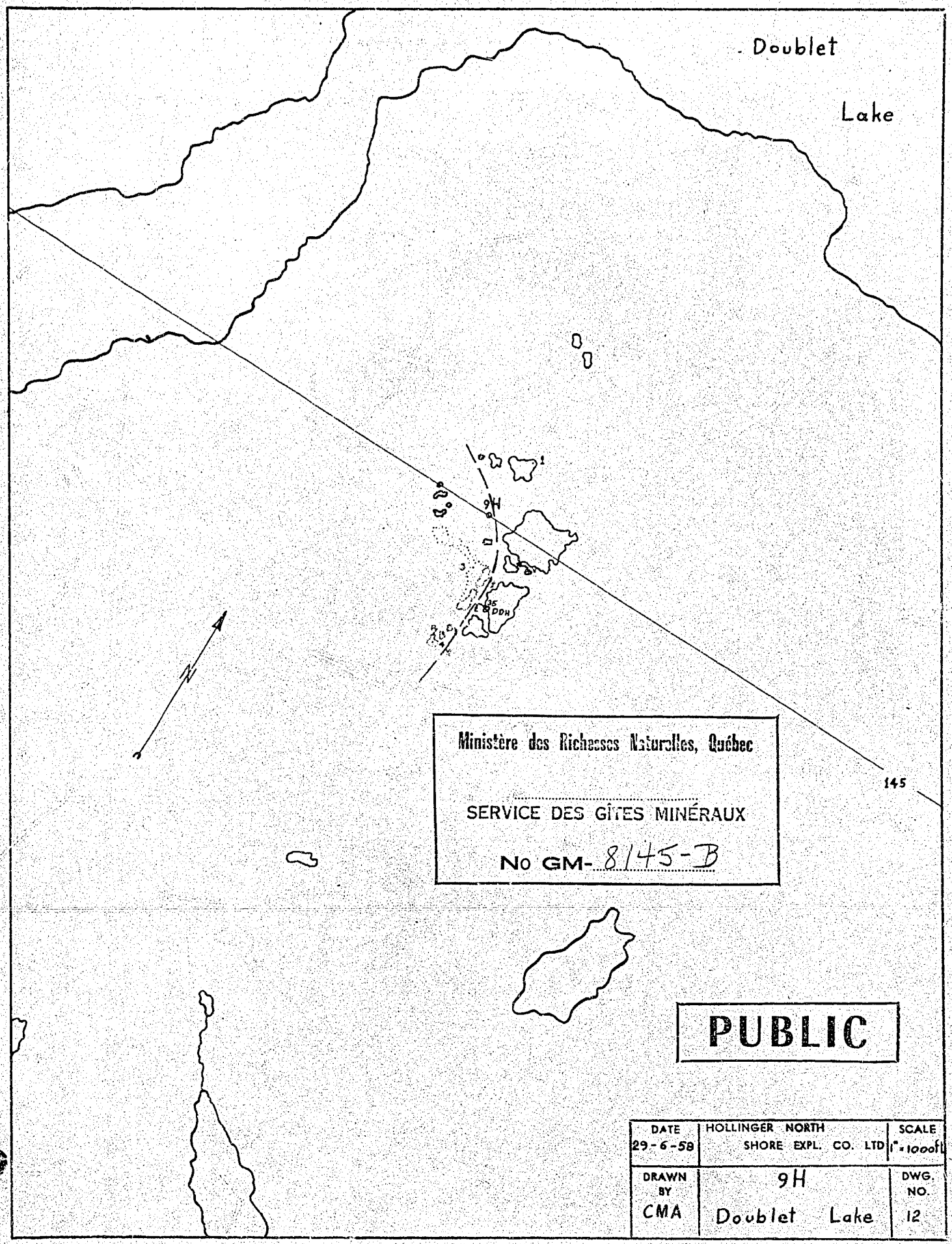
Conclusions and Rating:

The slate band carrying sulphides (pyrite and pyrrhotite) undoubtedly forms the anomalous material.

No chalcopyrite was observed in hand specimens, and, because the conducting zone has been drilled previously, it is doubtful whether the assay is favourable.

Signed: _____ Date: July 3, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
29-6-58		1" = 1000ft
DRAWN BY	9H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Doublet Lake	12

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 10 H Date examined: June 24, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 10.02"N & 10.08"W

Accessibility: Approx. 2½ mi. from campsite (1 mi. by water) - walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Doublet Lake

Geological setting:

Band of siliceous slate carrying mineralization in the form of pyrrhotite (chiefly), pyrite and slight chalcopyrite, between an intrusive, medium grained gabbro on the west and a fine grained lava on the east.

Composite ultrabasic mass with at least two distinct phases intrusive along a small band of slate immediately above the lava. The slate band carries some pyrite and pyrrhotite, and possibly minor chalcopyrite.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

10 H - 1 very fine grained lava - slight pyrrhotite.
- 2 pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralization in slate.
- 3 serpentinized peridotite (magnetic).
- 4 heavily mineralized siliceous slate (mainly po but slight cpy also). Sample 10H-1

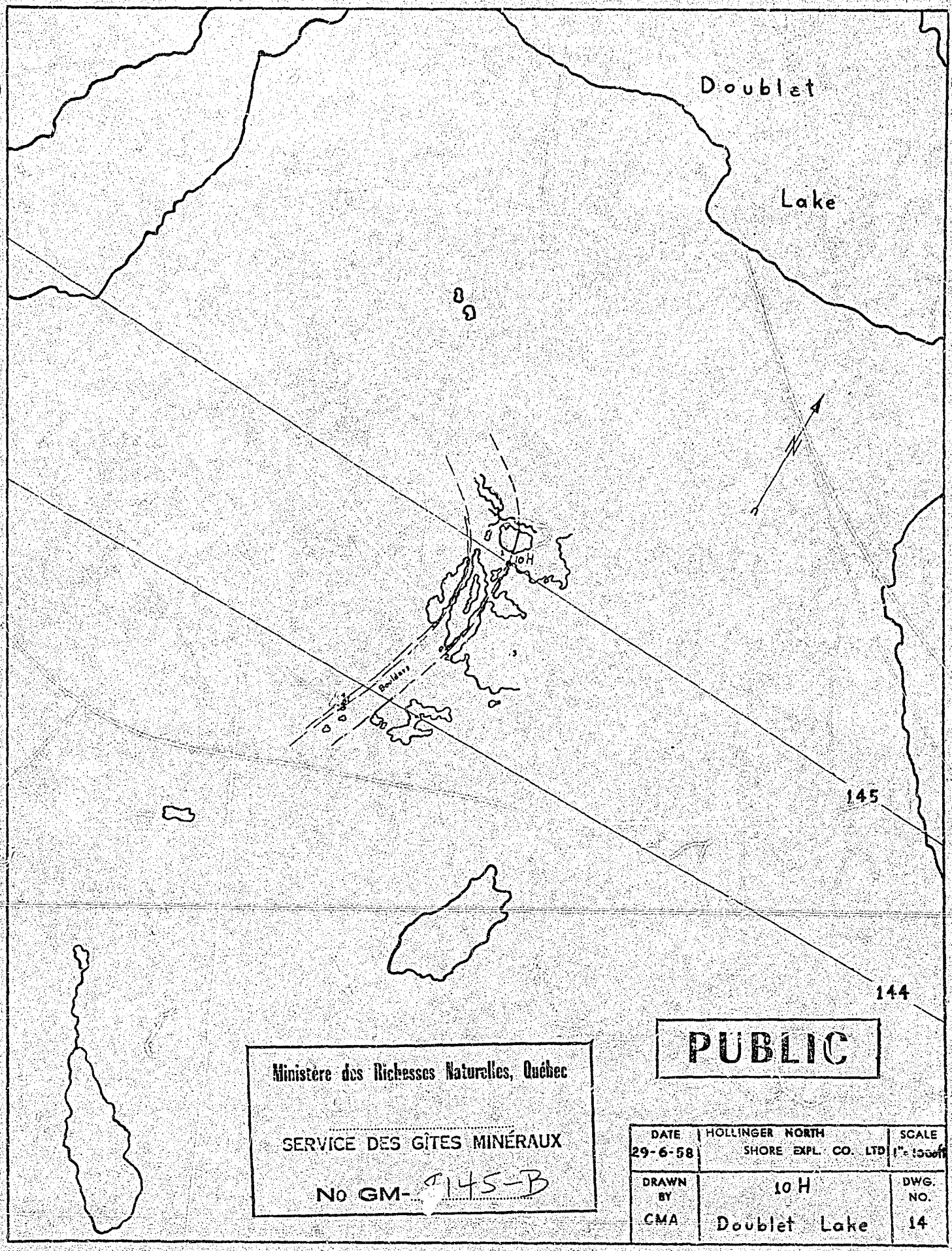
Conclusions and Rating:

Of the two bands of mineralized slate present, the one which carries the greater percentage of sulphides is the one bounded by thegabbro and lava, and is very likely the conducting body.

Although the mineralized band appears to be quite narrow, further work might be justified pending a favourable assay.

Signed: _____ Date: July 6, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 145-B

PUBLIC

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
29-6-58		1" = 1000ft
DRAWN BY	10 H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Doublet Lake	14

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 11 H Date examined: June 25, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 9.46"N & 10.48"W

Accessibility: Approx. 2 mi. from campsite (1 mi. by water) - walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Doublet Lake

Geological setting:

Medium grained gabbro intrusive into slatey sediments. The band of slate on the west contains sulphides as pyrite (mainly) and pyrrhotite, while the band on the east contains pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite in order of abundance. The latter mineralized slate appears to pinch out to the south.

A fine grained lava and a composite ultrabasic mass lie further to the east - no appreciable mineralization is evident.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

11 H - 1 & 2 sulphides (pyrite and pyrrhotite) in slate west of the station.

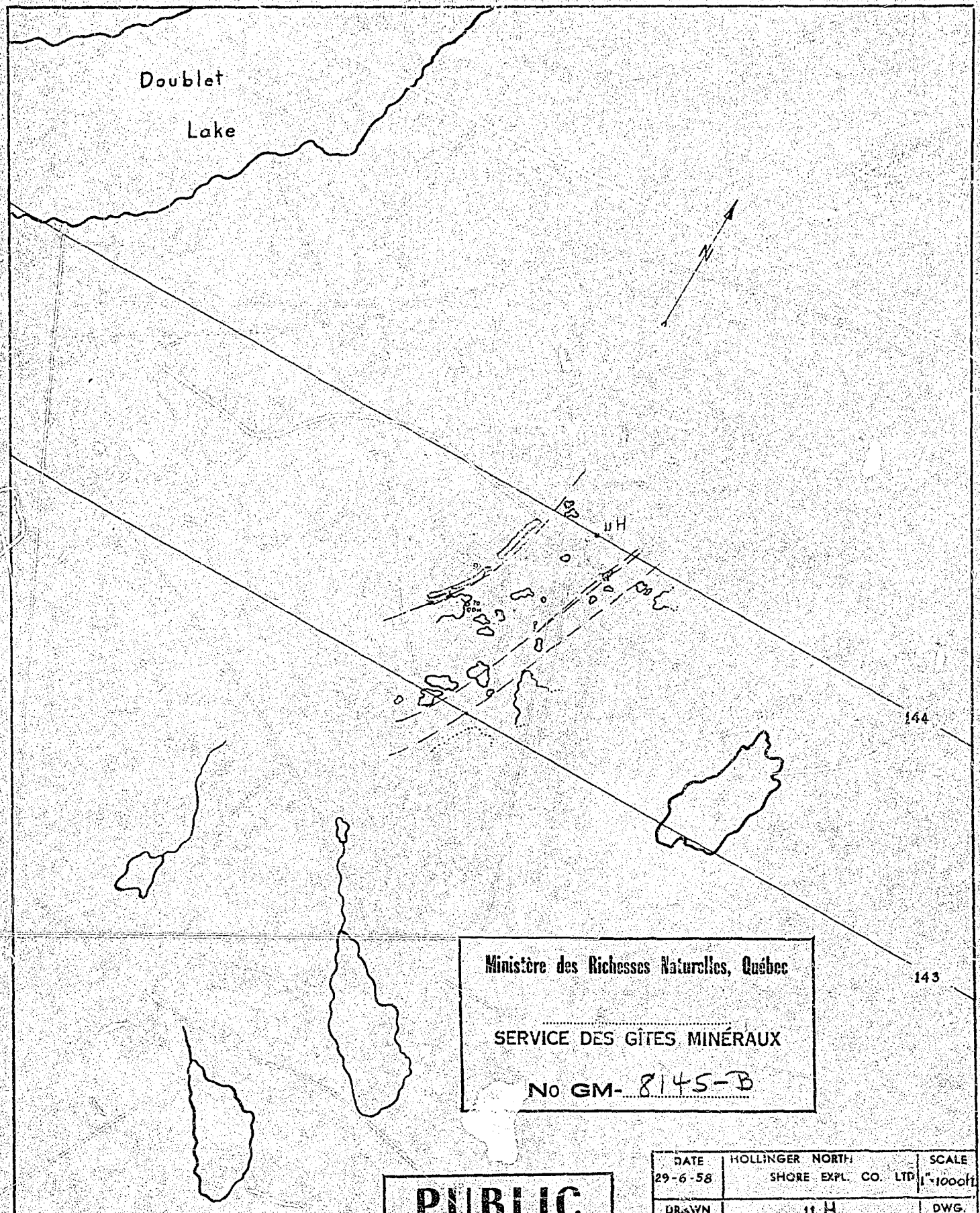
Conclusions and Rating:

The conducting body is almost definitely the band of slate containing massive pyrite and pyrrhotite west of station 11H. This material is an obvious extension of the conductor found at 9H.

Although the mineralization is quite extensive throughout the entire exposed slate band, no chalcopyrite is evident, and previous drilling apparently revealed nothing of economic importance.

Signed: _____ Date: July 7, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
29-6-58		1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY	11 H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Doublet Lake	13

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 12 H Date examined: June 26, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 6.92"N & 7.39"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1 mi. from campsite - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Doublet Lake

Geological setting:

Lava flow - stands out as a narrow hill bounded to the east by a large valley, and to the west by a small valley and a high ridge of distinctly pillowed lava.
- contains very sparsely disseminated pyrite.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)
12 H - 1 lava.

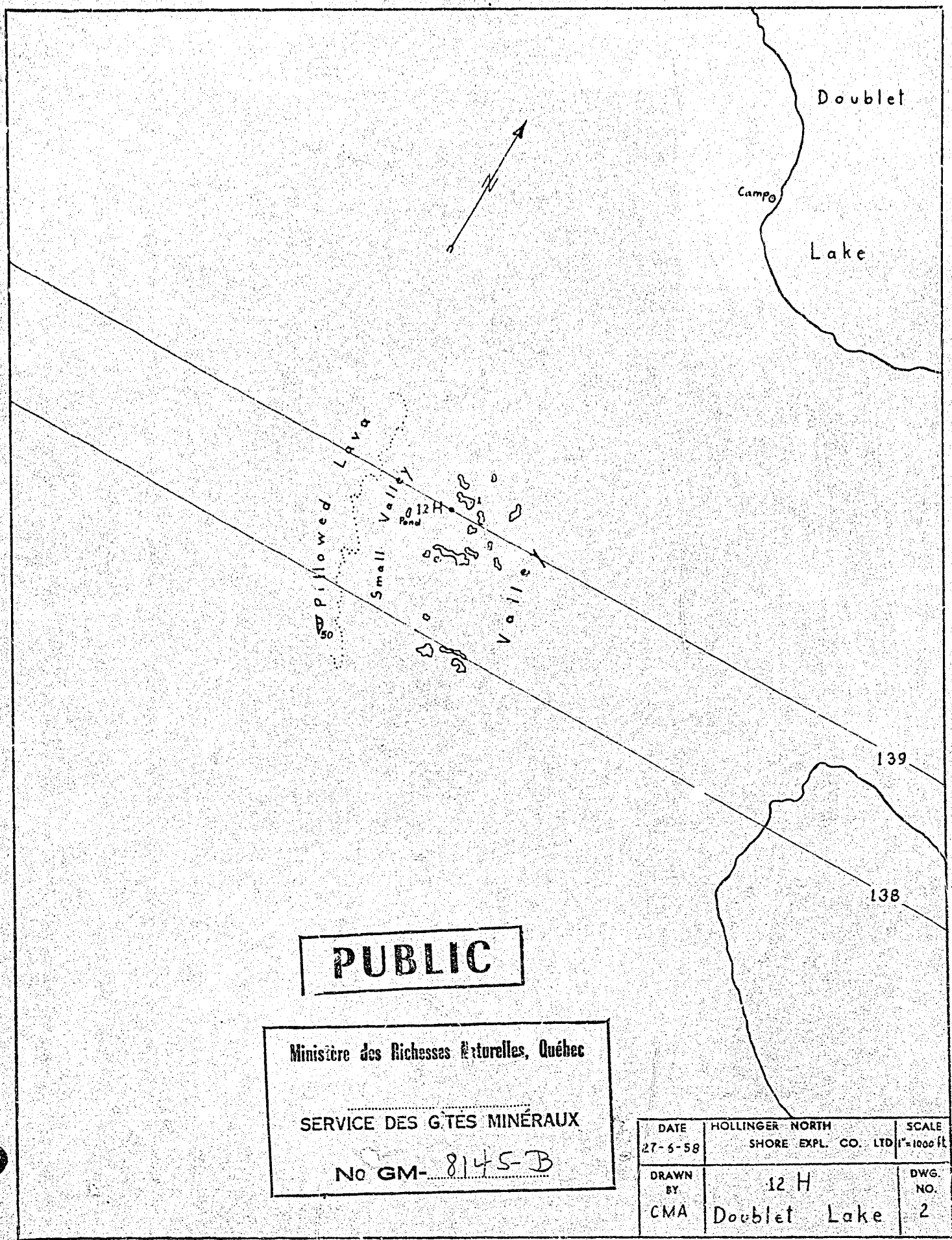
Conclusions and Rating:

Anomalous material not determined.

The conductor is likely below the surface (ratio of LF/HF is 3.0).

Signed: _____ Date: June 27, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
27-5-58		1"=1000 ft.
DRAWN BY	12 H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Doublet Lake	2

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 13 H Date examined: June 26, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 6.19"N & 7.83"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1½ mi. from camp - fair walking.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Doublet Lake

Geological setting:

Gabbro intrusive - ridge bounded on the east by pillowed lava, and on the west by a slightly finer grained phase of the gabbro.
- boulder in the overburden at 13H yielded: a gabbro-slate contact, heavy mineralization in the slate (mainly pyrrhotite), disseminated pyrrhotite in the gabbro.
- no other evidence of slate was found.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

13 H - 1 gabbro.
-2a slate with po mineralization. } from a boulder.
-2b gabbro with disseminated po. }

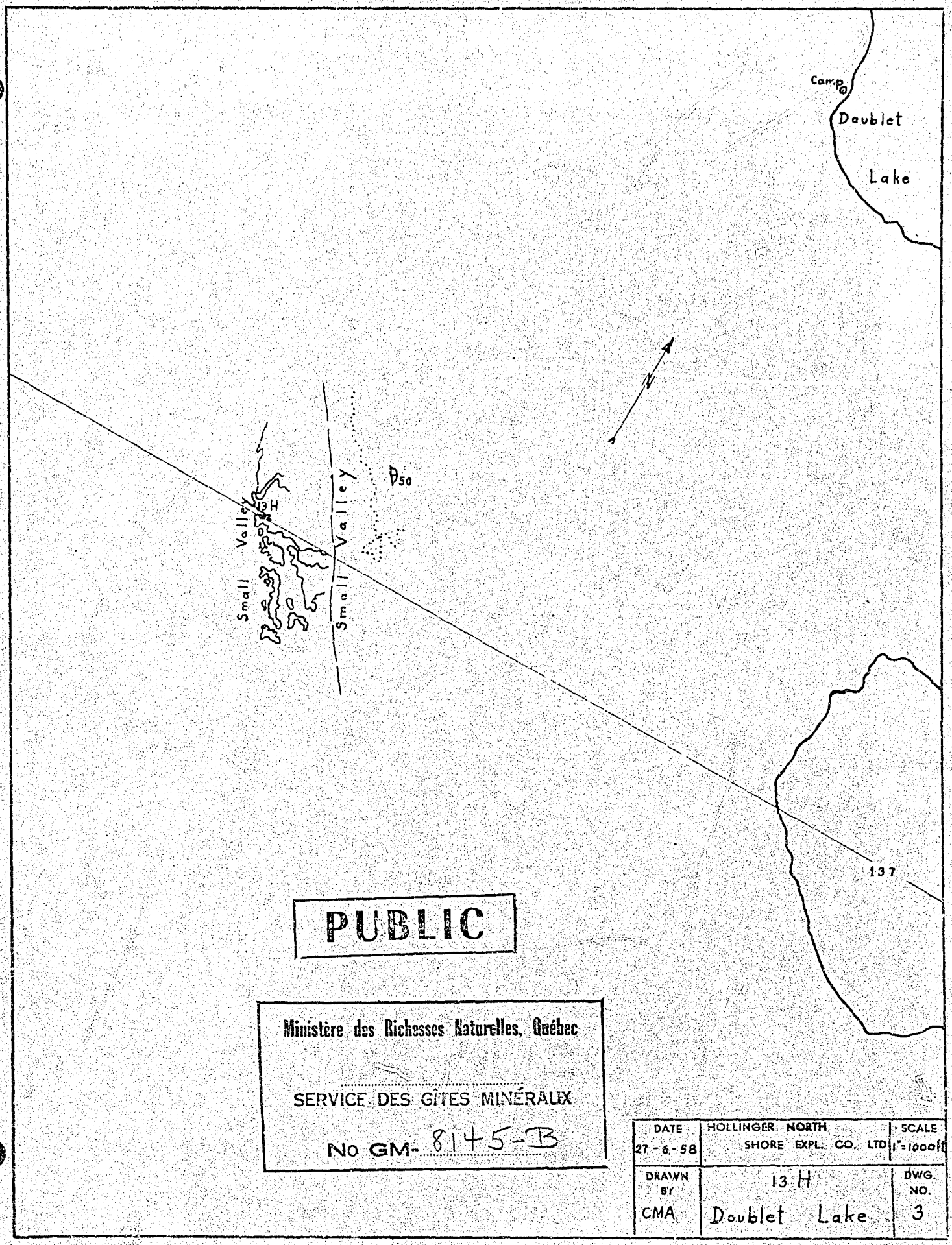
Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined.

LF/HF ratio of 2.0 suggests sulphides below the surface.

Signed: _____ Date: June 27, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



PUBLIC

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
27-6-58		1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY	13 H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Doublet Lake	3

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 14 H Date examined: June 27, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 6.91"N & 8.22"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1 mi. from campsite - walking fair.

Examined by: C.E. Armstrong Camp Location: Doublet Lake

Geological setting:

Basin at the junction of several small valleys:
- contains boulders and overburden.
- no outcrop within 500 feet.
- lava to the east and gabbro to the west.
- conspicuous jointing in the lava, identifiable further north.
- no evidence of mineralized slate other than in occassional boulders in debris.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

14 H - 1 gabbro, south and west of the station.
- 2 lava, east of the station.

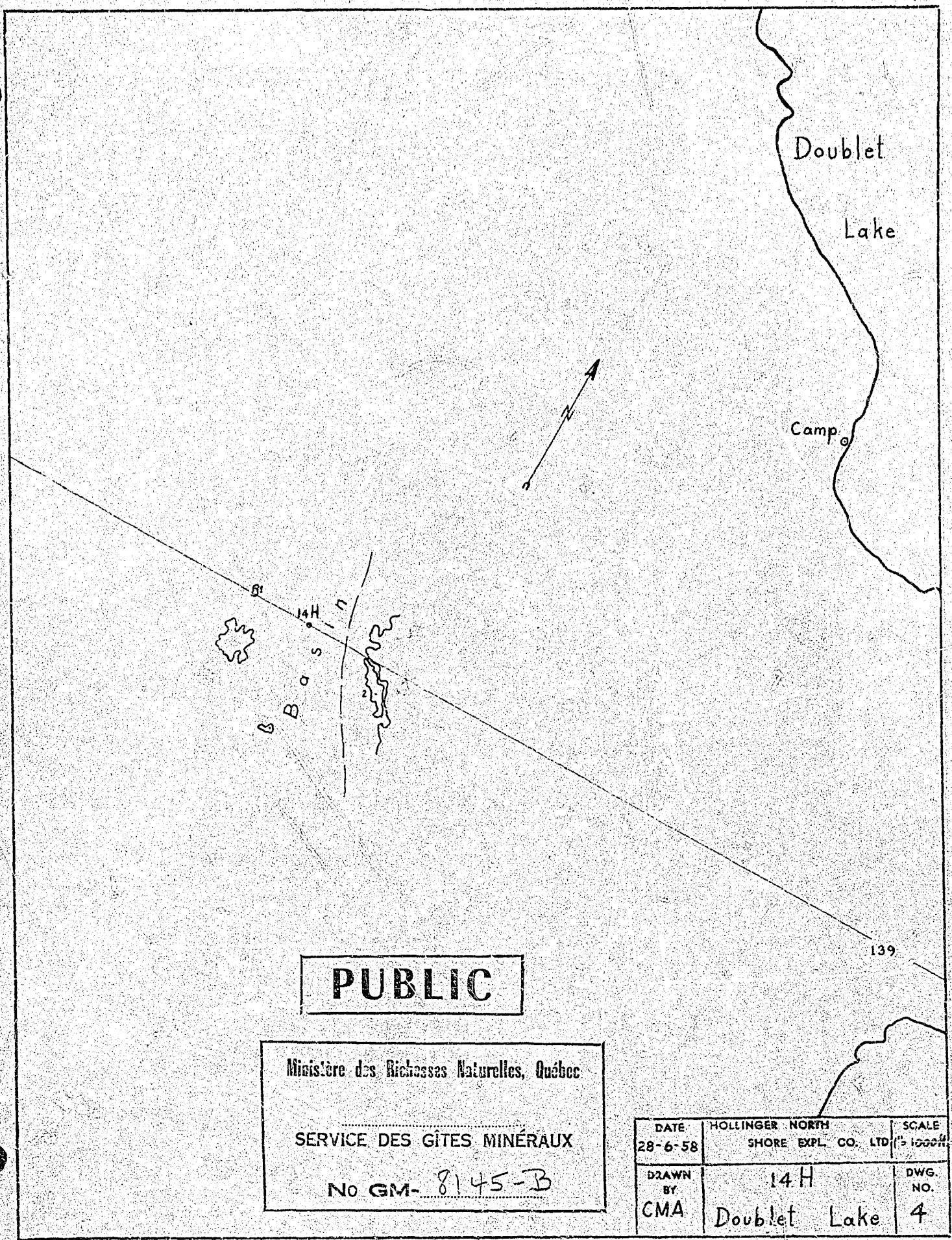
Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined.

Possibly sulphides at the lava-gabbro contact beneath the overburden (ratio of LF/HF is 2.0).

Signed: _____ Date: June 28, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



PUBLIC

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
28-6-58		1" = 1000ft
DRAWN BY	14H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Doublet Lake	4

Monthly Report

June

1958

Doublet Lake
Area

from
Wilbob Lake Sheet
52G E

submitted by
C.M. Armstrong

July 10, 1958

Doublet Lake

General Account:

In the month of June, commencing on the 18th with the selection of a campsite on Doublet Lake, a total of 14 anomalies were covered. The actual investigation of these was completed on June 27th, with no entire day lost due to rain. In the remaining few days prior to moving, evaluation reports were written. Rain on the 30th of June and the 1st of July prevented moving to a new location on Thomas Lake according to schedule.

Anomalies 1H to 6H, and 12H to 14H inclusive were reached entirely by foot, while 7H to 11H inclusive were reached both by canoe and by walking. In only 4 of the 14 anomalies investigated were the conductors actually identified, the remainder showing no concrete evidence such as gossans, slate in place, or heavily mineralized contacts. In almost every instance, however, valleys appeared to be associated with the location of the points of high conductivity; and it is not entirely unreasonable to conclude that slate bands covered with overburden might well provide the conducting bodies.

Description of Anomalies:

With reference to the accompanying sketch:

- 1H and 12H are situated in or near pillowed and massive lavas.
- 2H,4H,5H and 6H (in which the conductor was determined to be sulphides - pyrite - in slate) are located close to the contact of an intrusive peridotite and a pillowed lava; an intermediate slate band is likely present in the former three.
- 3H,13H and 14H are found near the contacts of pillowed lava on the east and gabbro on the west- these contacts without exception lie in valleys; the situation in the case of 7H and 8H is similar.
- 9H and 11H are located on a band of slate containing massive sulphides (mainly pyrite, but some pyrrhotite), and intruded on the east by a gabbro; 10H lies on the other side of the gabbro, where another, or possibly part of the same slate band contains pyrrhotite and slight chalcopyrite.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

The only conductors which appear to merit attention are 9H and 11H (extensions of the same mineralized slate band), and 10H. The location of several drill holes in the area of the former certainly indicates that the mineralization (no chalcopyrite was observed in hand specimens) does not approach econ-

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Conclusions and Recommendations:

The only conductors which appear to merit attention are 9H and 11H (extensions of the same mineralized slate band), and 10H. The location of several drill holes in the area of the former certainly indicates that the mineralization (no chalcopyrite was observed in hand specimens) does not approach econ-

omic proportions. In the case of 10H, the slate band, which carries pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite, appears to pinch out to the south; however, if the assay should prove to be favourable, further investigation might be warranted.

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 15 H Date examined: July 3, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 11.92"N & 16.11"W

Accessibility: Approx. ½ mi. from campsite - good walking.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

Gabbro intrusive - very little outcrop.
- station located on a low hill covered with overburden.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

15 H - 1 medium grained gabbro - quite feldspathic
- borders on a diorite.

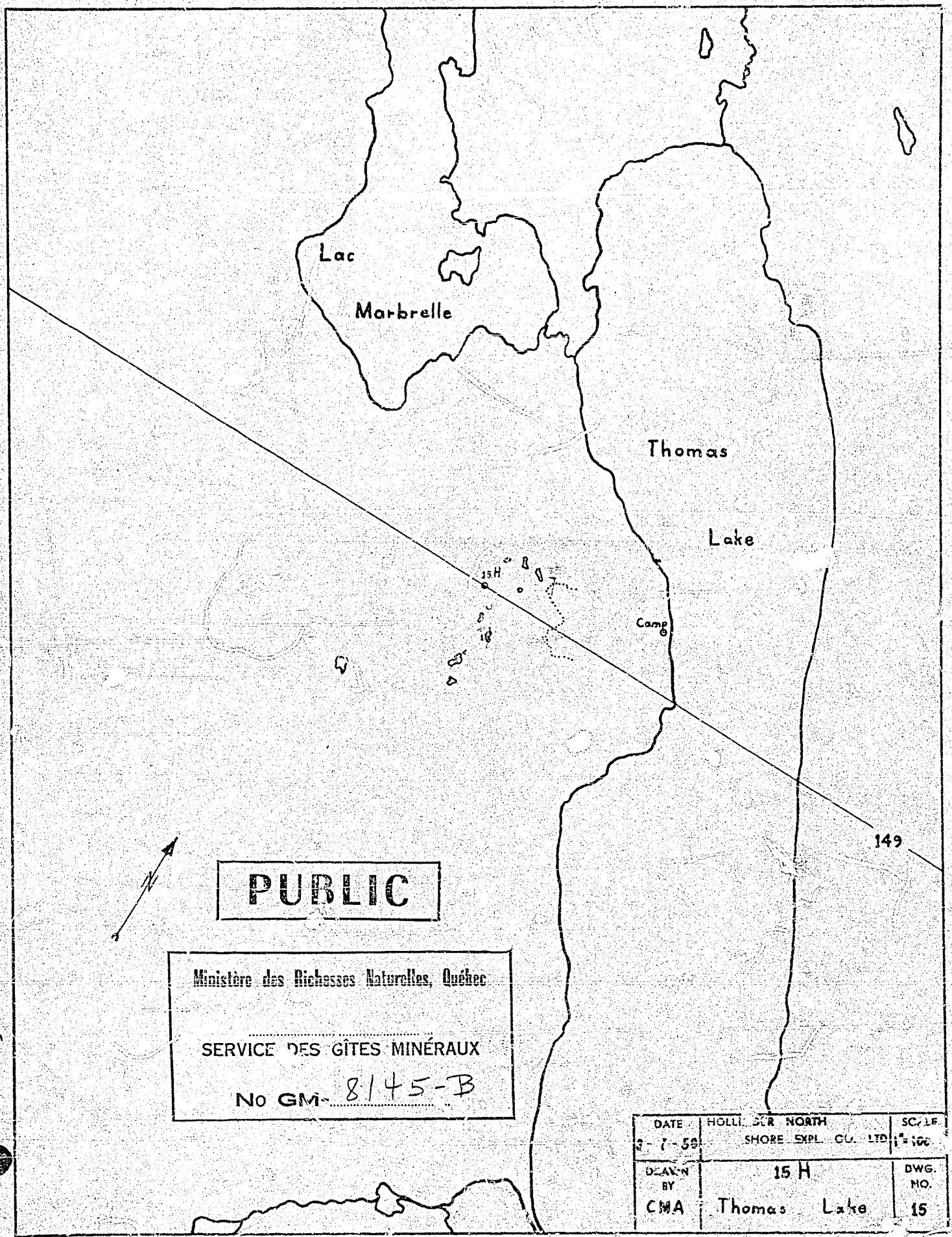
Conclusions and Rating:

No evidence of a conducting body or mineralization in any form was found.

The anomalous material may be a band of slate in the shallow valley immediately east or west of the station.

Signed: _____ Date: July 3, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



PUBLIC

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 3-7-59	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL CO. LTD	SCALE 1" = 100'
DRAWN BY CMA	15 H Thomas Lake	DWG. NO. 15

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 16 H Date examined: July 6, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 9.03"S & 16.20"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1¼ mi. from campsite - fair walking.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

From west to east the respective rock types encountered are: siliceous slate (mineralization observed as a small gossan of deeply weathered slate at the head of Thomas Lake), gabbro (possibly a phase of the ultrabasic), serpentinized peridotite, quartz gabbro (distinct phenocrysts of blue quartz), slate (extended from further south), and gabbro. The intrusives stand out as narrow ridges; all intermediate contact zones are completely covered with overburden.

Minerals Present - (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

16 H - 1 siliceous slate; at the contact of intrusive gabbro west of the station (at geophysical post A3078).

Conclusions and Rating:

Since no evidence of mineralization was found in the peridotite or other intrusive bodies, the conductor (flight line 153) is almost definitely the slate just west of station 16H.

The material accounting for the point of high conductivity on flight line 154 is again slate; an extension of the slate to the southeast (mineralization occurs at the gabbro-slate contact in the form of pyrite and pyrrhotite).

Signed: _____ Date: July 21, 1958.

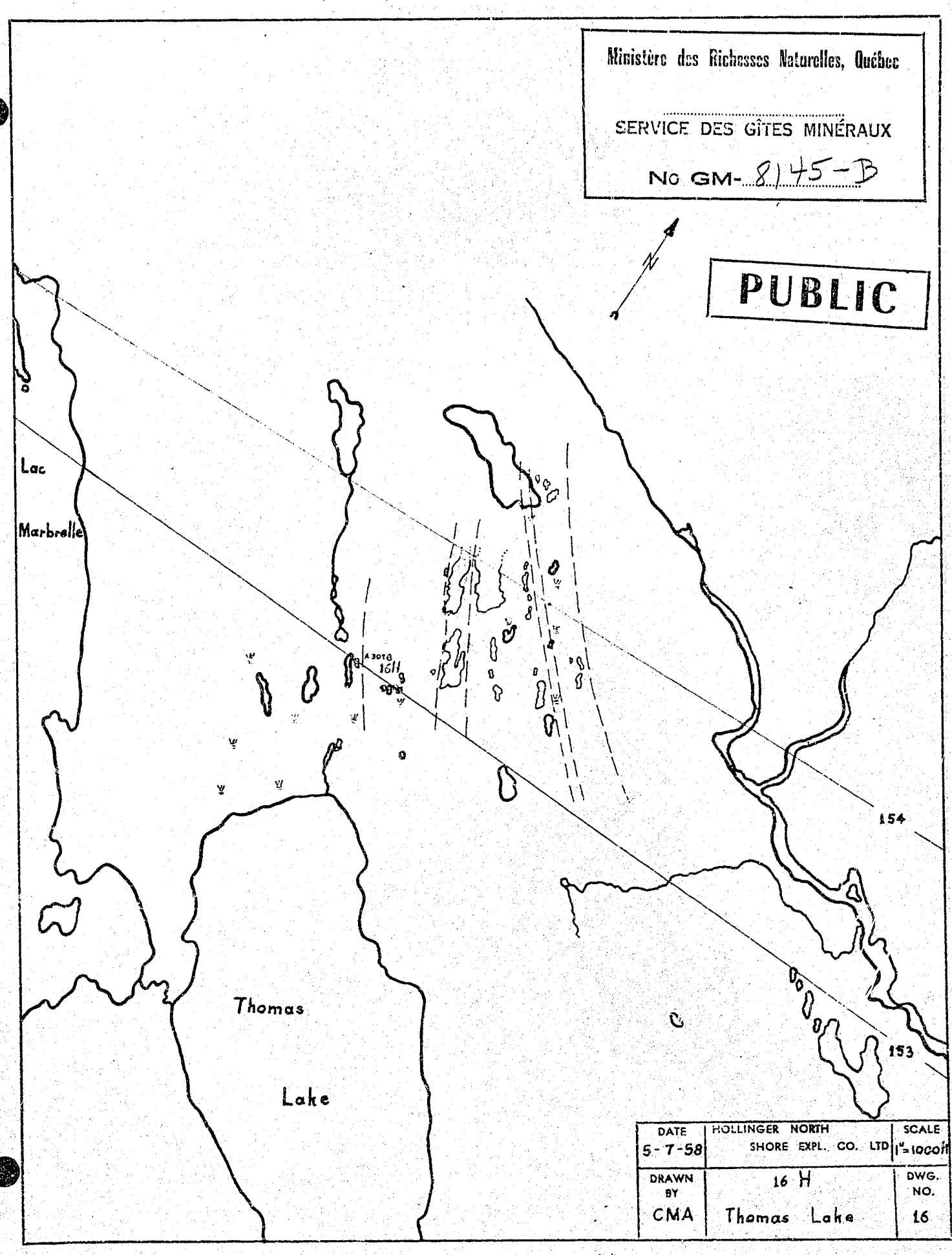
(Attach sketch)

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC



DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
5-7-58		1"=100ft
DRAWN BY	16 H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Thomas Lake	16

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 17 H Date examined: July 7, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 10.22"N & 13.88"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite by canoe.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

Metamorphosed sediments composed of one relatively thick band of slate west of the station, and the remainder an interbedded series of slates and impure siliceous rocks apparently of sedimentary origin. These argillaceous quartzites(?) may or may not be injected lit par lit by gabbro.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

17 H - 1 finely interbedded slate and quartzite at the contact between the relatively pure slate band and the impure siliceous sediments.

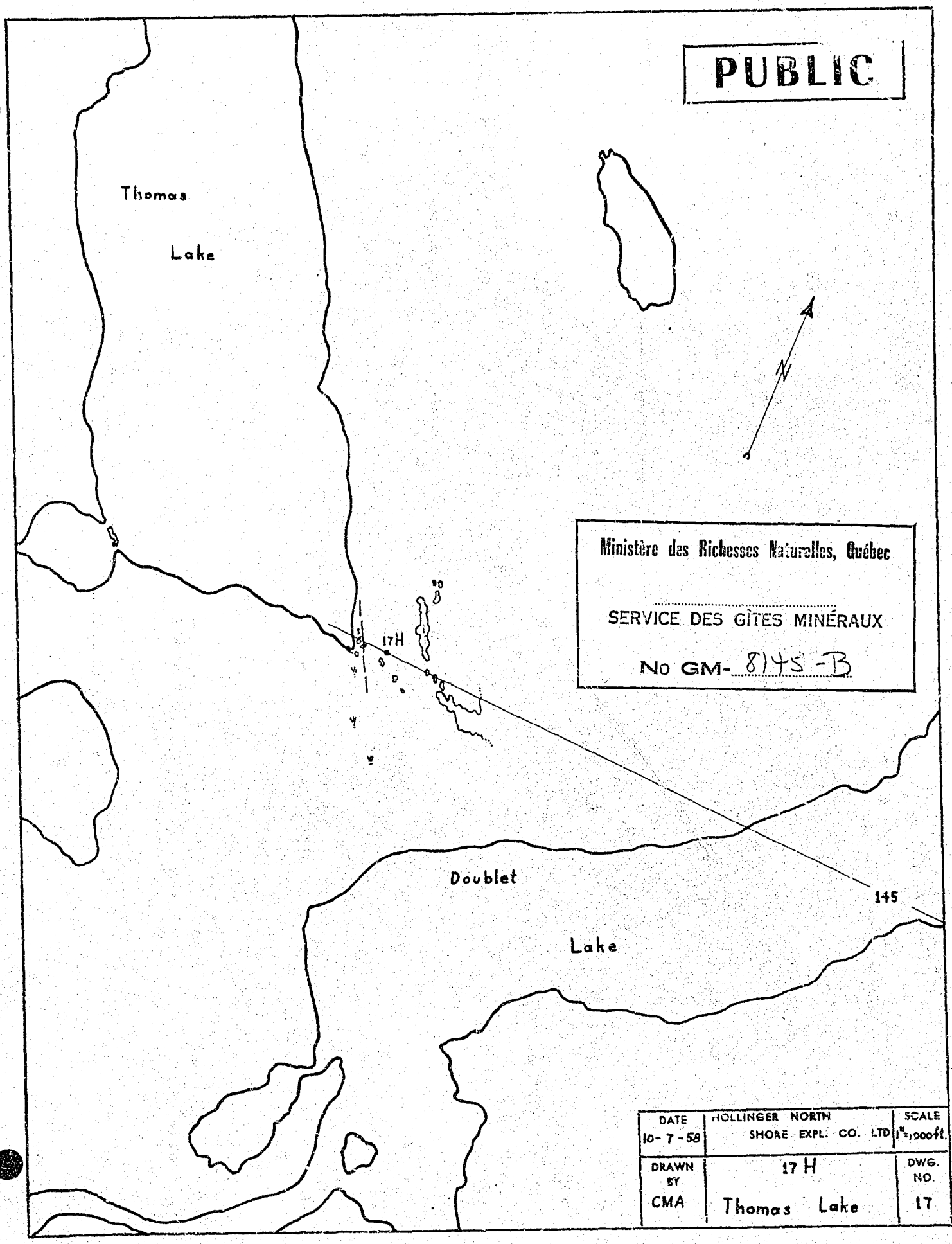
Conclusions and Rating:

The conducting body is very likely the band of slate which lies slightly to the west of the station.

No evidence of mineralization was found.

Signed: _____ Date: July 11, 1958.

(Attach sketch)


PUBLIC
Thomas
Lake
Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX
No GM- 8145 -B
17H
Doublet
Lake
145
DATE
10-7-58
HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD
SCALE
1"=1000ft.
DRAWN BY
CMA
17 H
Thomas Lake
DWG. NO.
17

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 18 H Date examined: July 7, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 10.56"N & 13.49"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite by canoe.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

Large sedimentary band made up of interbedded slate and an impure siliceous rock very likely of sedimentary origin probably best identified as an argillaceous quartzite or greywacke. Contacts between the relatively pure slate bands and the siliceous sediments are very poorly defined and virtually impossible to trace out.

A composite ultrabasic mass intrudes the sedimentary series to the east.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

18 H - 1 slate from a large band south of the station.

Conclusions and Rating:

Outcrop was very poorly defined on the photograph

Since no mineralization was encountered, the conductor is undoubtedly slate; very likely the large slate band (20 feet or so in width in places) from which specimen 18H-1 was taken.

Signed: _____ Date: July 11, 1958.

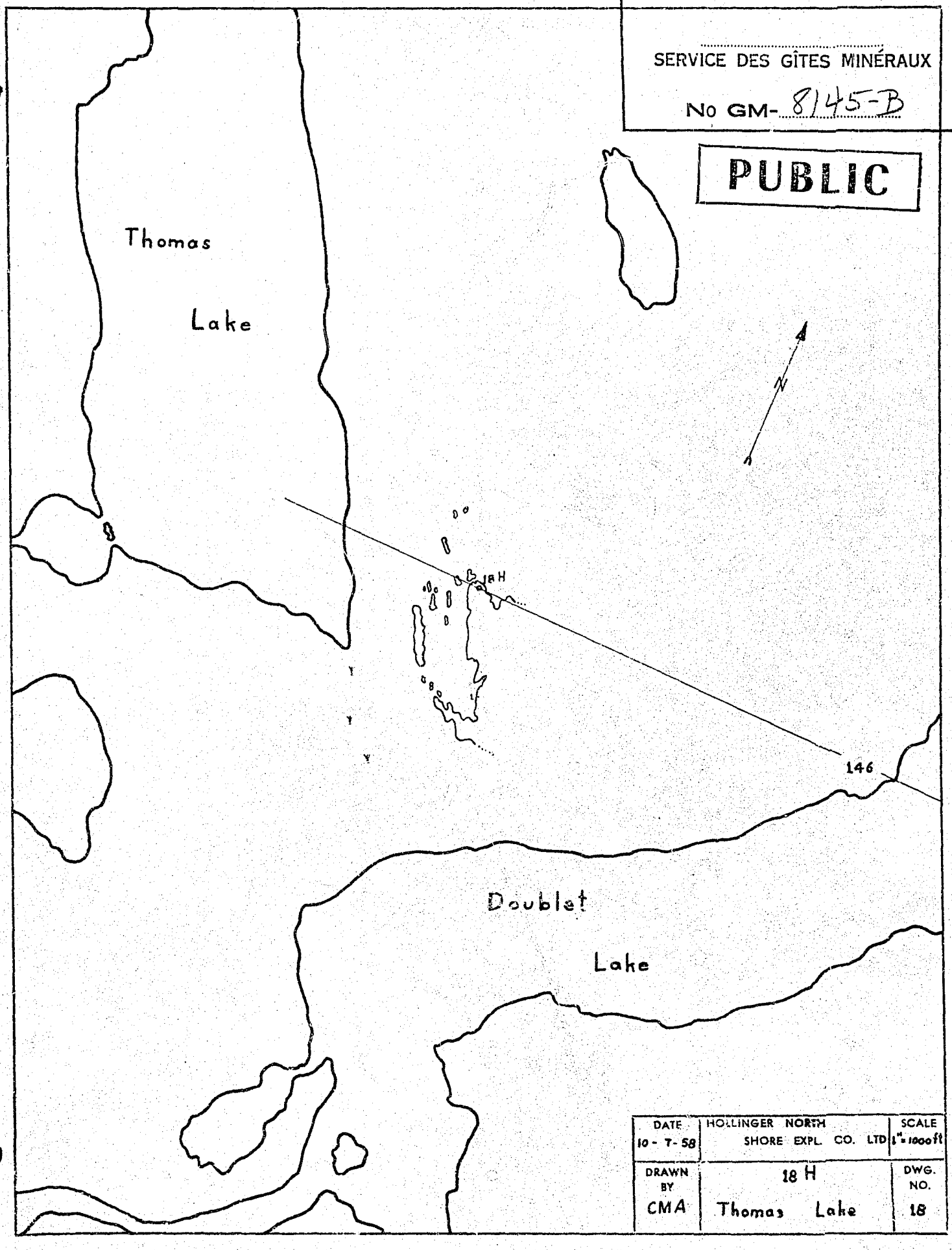
(Attach sketch)

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC



DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
10 - 7 - 58		1" = 1000 ft
DRAWN BY	18 H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Thomas Lake	18

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 19 H Date examined: July 8, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 10.98"N & 12.03"W

Accessibility: Approx. 2½ mi. from Thomas Lake campsite by canoe - one ½ mi. portage.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

Band of mineralized slate (indicated by a gossan zone), intruded on the east by serpentinized peridotite and on the west by gabbro.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

19 H - 1 nickel-bearing peridotite (magnetic) from a large piece of mineralized talus northeast of the station.

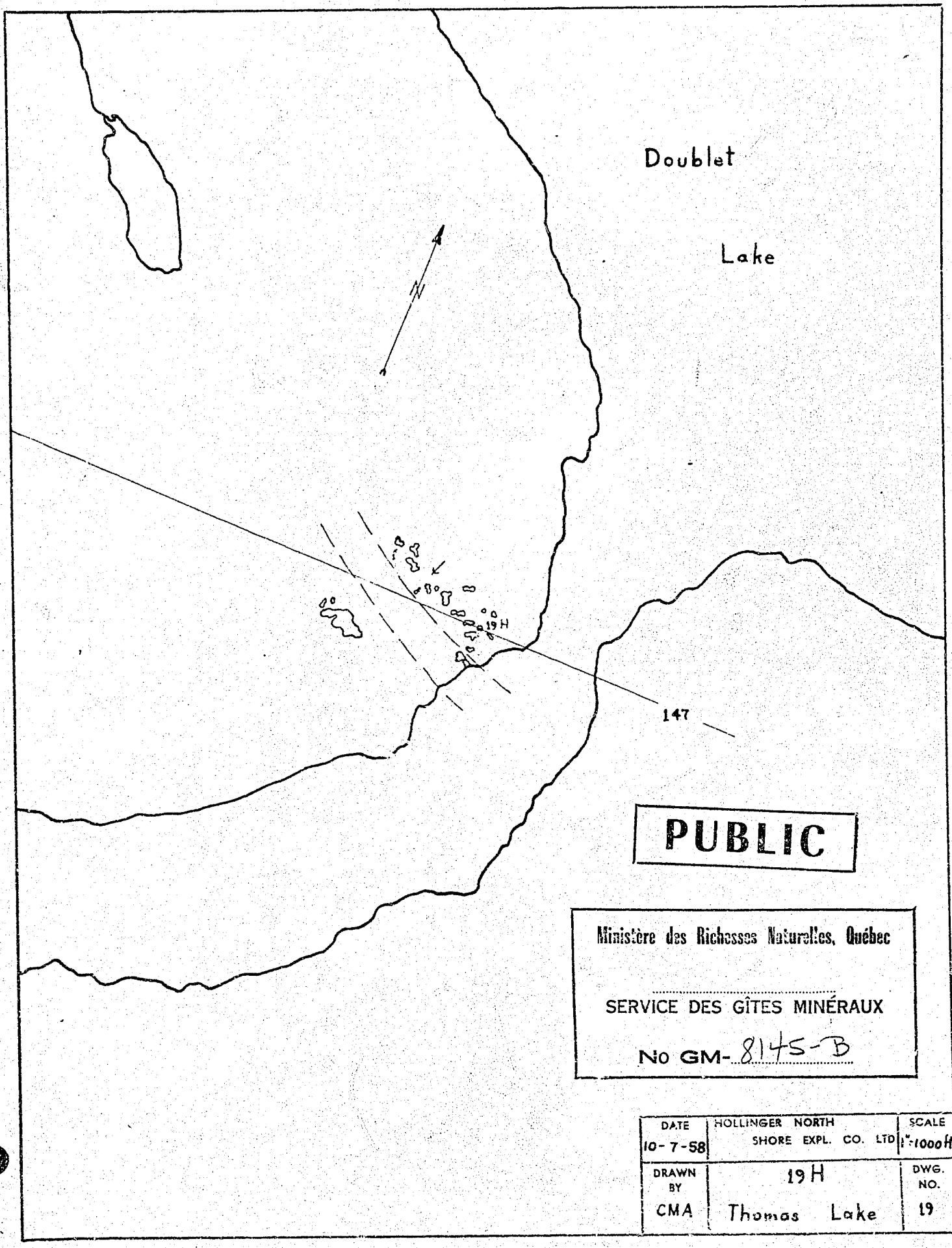
Conclusions and Rating:

Although no specimen was obtainable from the deeply weathered gossan zone, the conducting body is very likely a band of mineralized slate lying between the two intrusive bodies and extending northeastward to the inland lake.

No evidence of mineralization was found in the peridotite near the gossan, but a small amount was found in talus (quite definitely from the same peridotite mass) northeast of the station.

Signed: _____ Date: July 12, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM-8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
10-7-58		1"=1000'
DRAWN BY	19 H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Thomas Lake	19

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 20 H Date examined: July 8, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 9.49"N & 11.95"W

Accessibility: Approx. 2½ mi. from Thomas Lake campsite by canoe - one ½ mi. portage.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

Band of quite siliceous slate barren of mineralization interbedded with a rock that appears to be of sedimentary origin - probably best identified as an argillaceous quartzite or graywacke.

An ultrabasic serpentinized peridotite in which no evidence of mineralizationwas found intrudes the sediments on the east.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

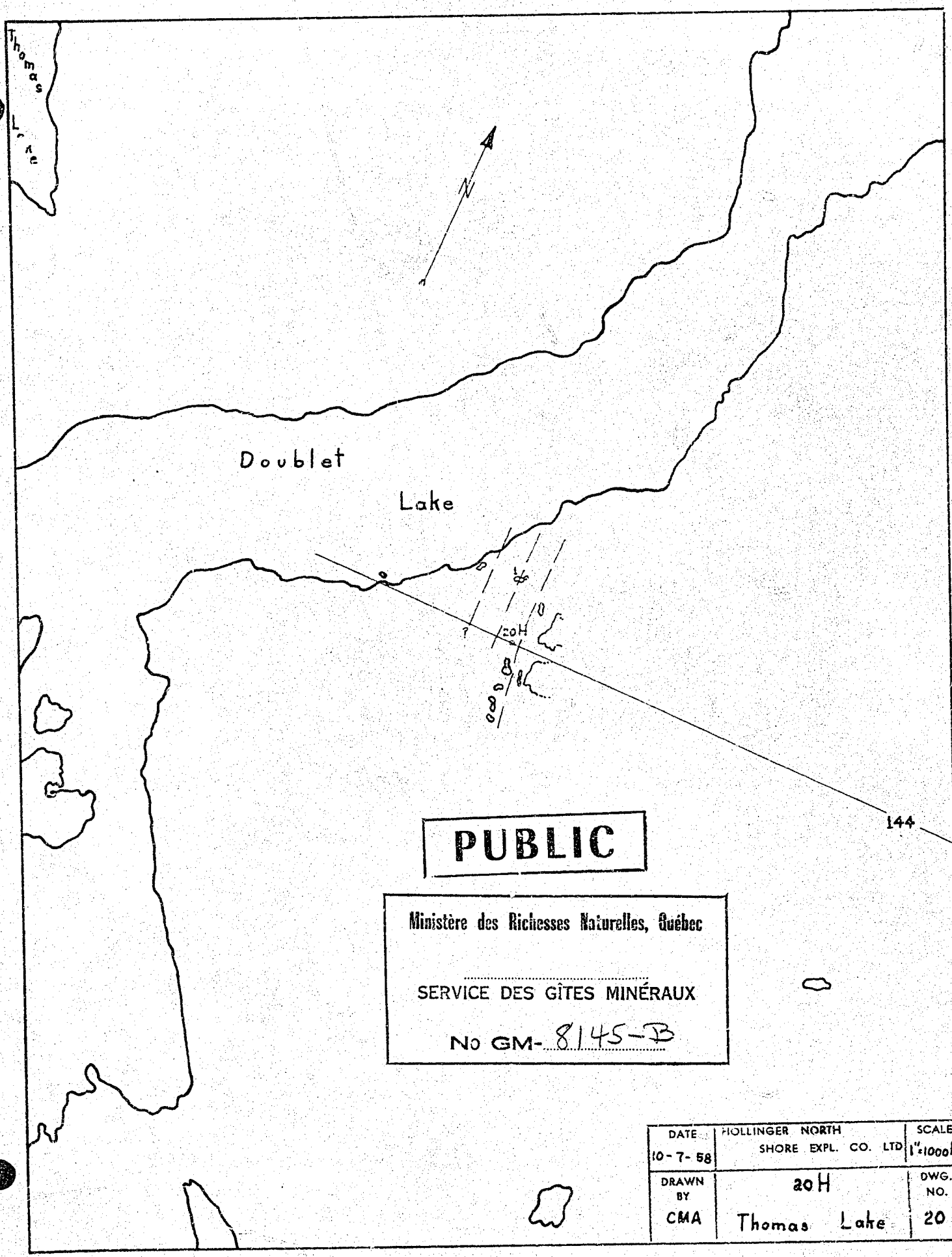
20 H - 1 siliceous slate north of the station.

Conclusions and Rating:

Very little outcrop was exposed north of the station, and no indication of mineralization in either slate or peridotite was found. The conducting material, therefore, is most likely slate.

Signed: _____ Date: July 16, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 10-7-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	20H Thomas Lake	DWG. NO. 20

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 21 H Date examined: July 8, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 8.85"N & 12.91"W

Accessibility: Approx. 2 mi. from Thomas Lake campsite by canoe - one ½ mi. portage.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

On the west a band of slate, in places interbedded with a siliceous sediment (probably an argillaceous quartzite or graywacke), extends out into Doublet Lake.
An intrusive peridotite, a band of argillaceous quartzite, a quartz gabbro, and another serpentinized peridotite lie to the east.
The above sequence has been broadly folded, and appears to form a part of the limb of a syncline.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

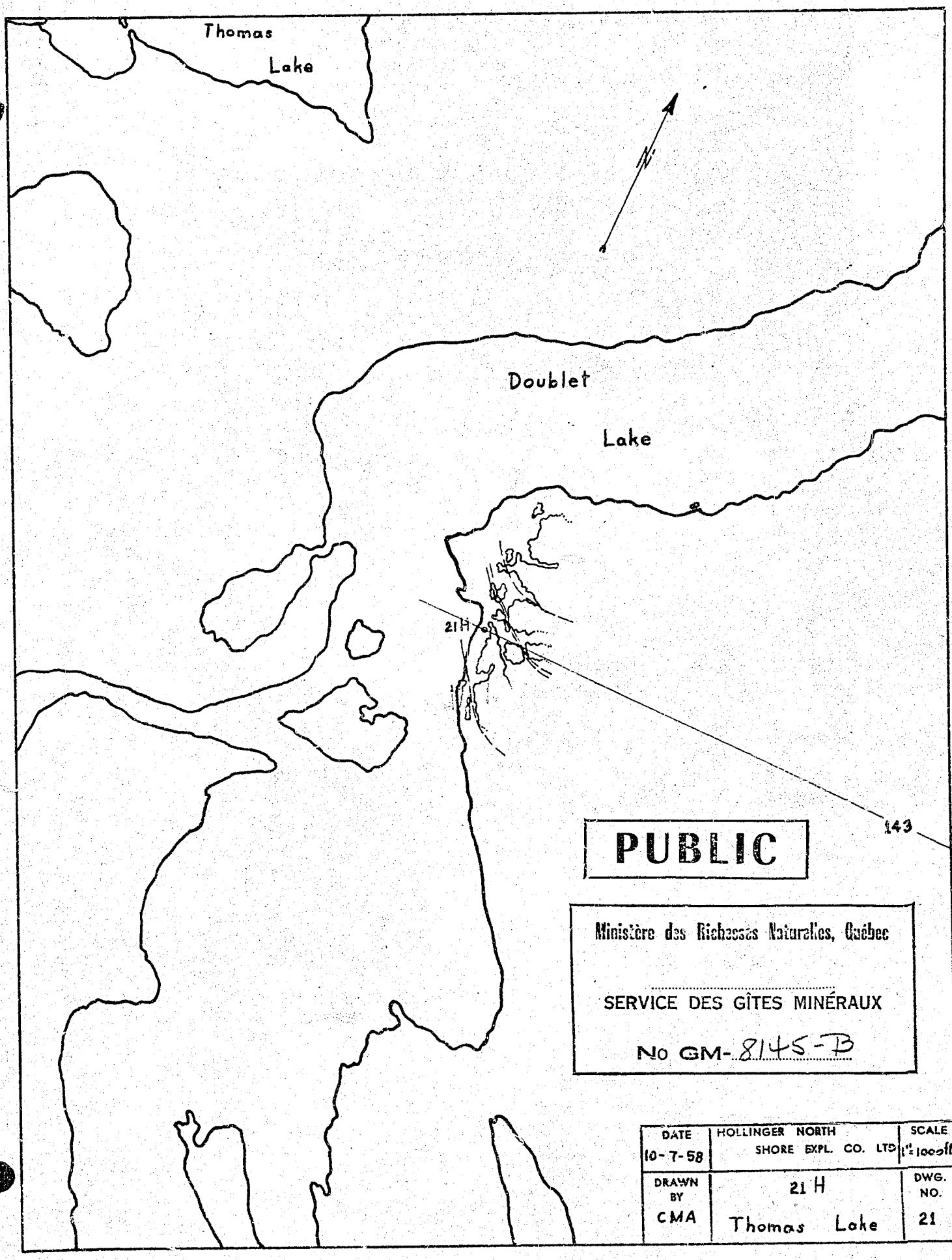
21 H - 1 slate from an outcrop at the water's edge south of the station.

Conclusions and Rating:

No evidence of mineralization was found either in the sediments or in the intrusives, and consequently, the conductor is most likely the band of slate which underlies Doublet Lake.

Signed: _____ Date: July 16, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM-8145-B

DATE 10-7-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE 1"=1000ft.
DRAWN BY CMA	21 H Thomas Lake	DWG. NO. 21

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 22 H Date examined: July 9, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 11.93"N & 13.48"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1 mi. from campsite (½ mi. by water) - walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

Band of mineralized slate in a shallow, overburden filled valley between two ridges; on the east an intrusive serpentinized peridotite (magnetic), and on the west a gabbro containing occassional phenocrysts of blue quartz.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

22 H - 1 sulphides (mainly pyrite) in a brecciated slate from a boulder in the gossan. The anomalous material is probably similar in nature.

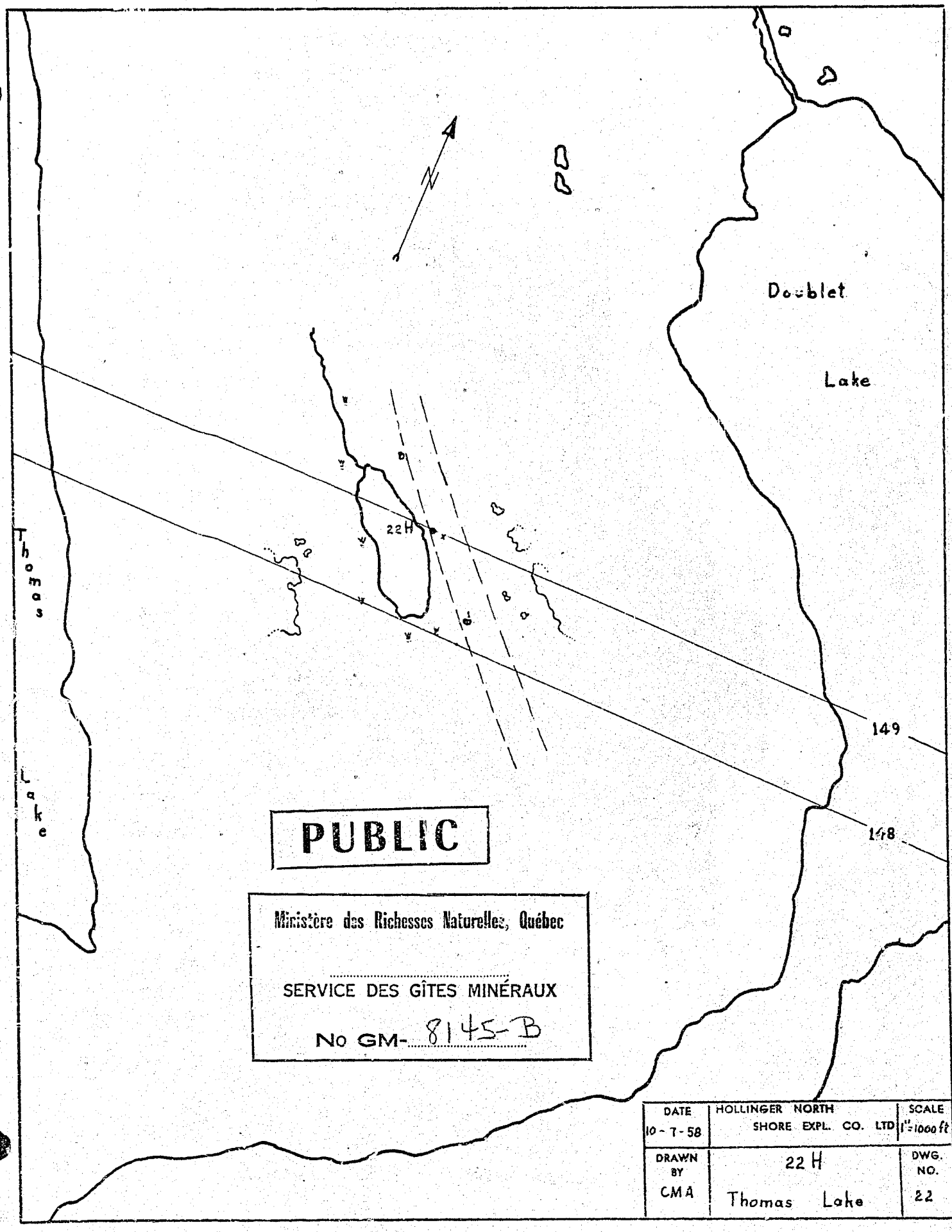
Conclusions and Rating:

No mineralization was observed in the peridotite; however, overburden prevented obtaining a specimen reasonably close to the apparent contact with the slate.

The deeply weathered gossan southeast of the station provides the only evidence of a conducting body.

Signed: _____ Date: July 13, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 10 - 7 - 58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE 1"=1000 ft
DRAWN BY CMA	22 H Thomas Lake	DWG. NO. 22

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 23 H Date examined: July 10, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 10.96"N & 12.79"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite (½ mi. by water) - walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

Two intrusive masses on opposing sides of a band of mineralized slate, the only evidence of which is a deeply weathered gossan zone. On the east is an ultrabasic intrusive - serpentinized peridotite, and on the west a gabbro containing very sparse phenocrysts of blue quartz.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

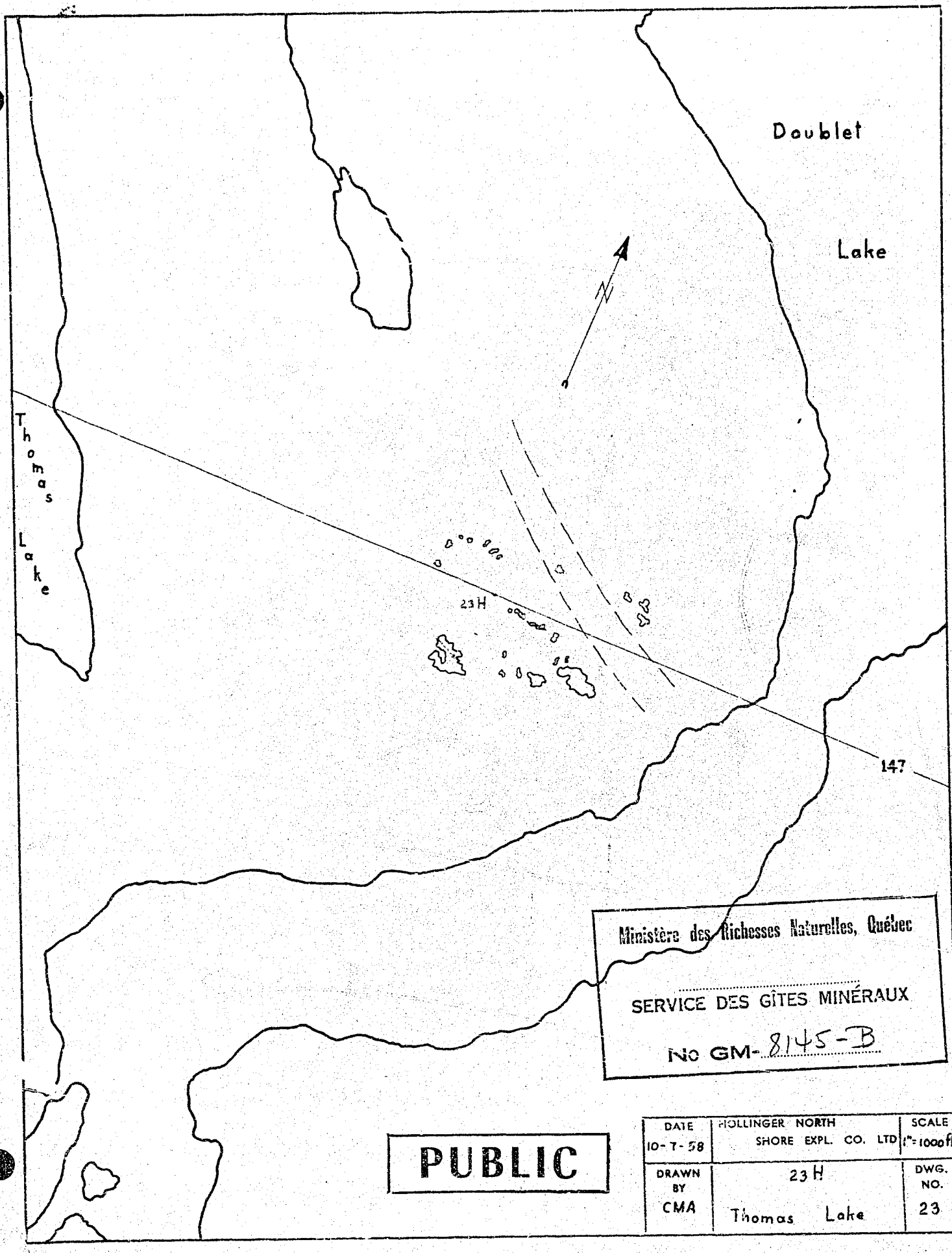
No specimens of the apparent anomalous material were obtainable from the gossan northeast of the station.

Conclusions and Rating:

The position of 23 H intermediate between 22H and 19H suggests that the conductor is most likely an extension of the same band of mineralized slate.

Signed: _____ Date: July 14, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE
10-7-58		1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY	23 H	DWG. NO.
CMA	Thomas Lake	23

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 24 H Date examined: July 11, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 9.08"S & 14.56"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite (½ mi. by canoe) - walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

Massive lava flow displaying good pillow structures ½ mi. to the northeast.
Gabbro intrudes the lava on the west.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

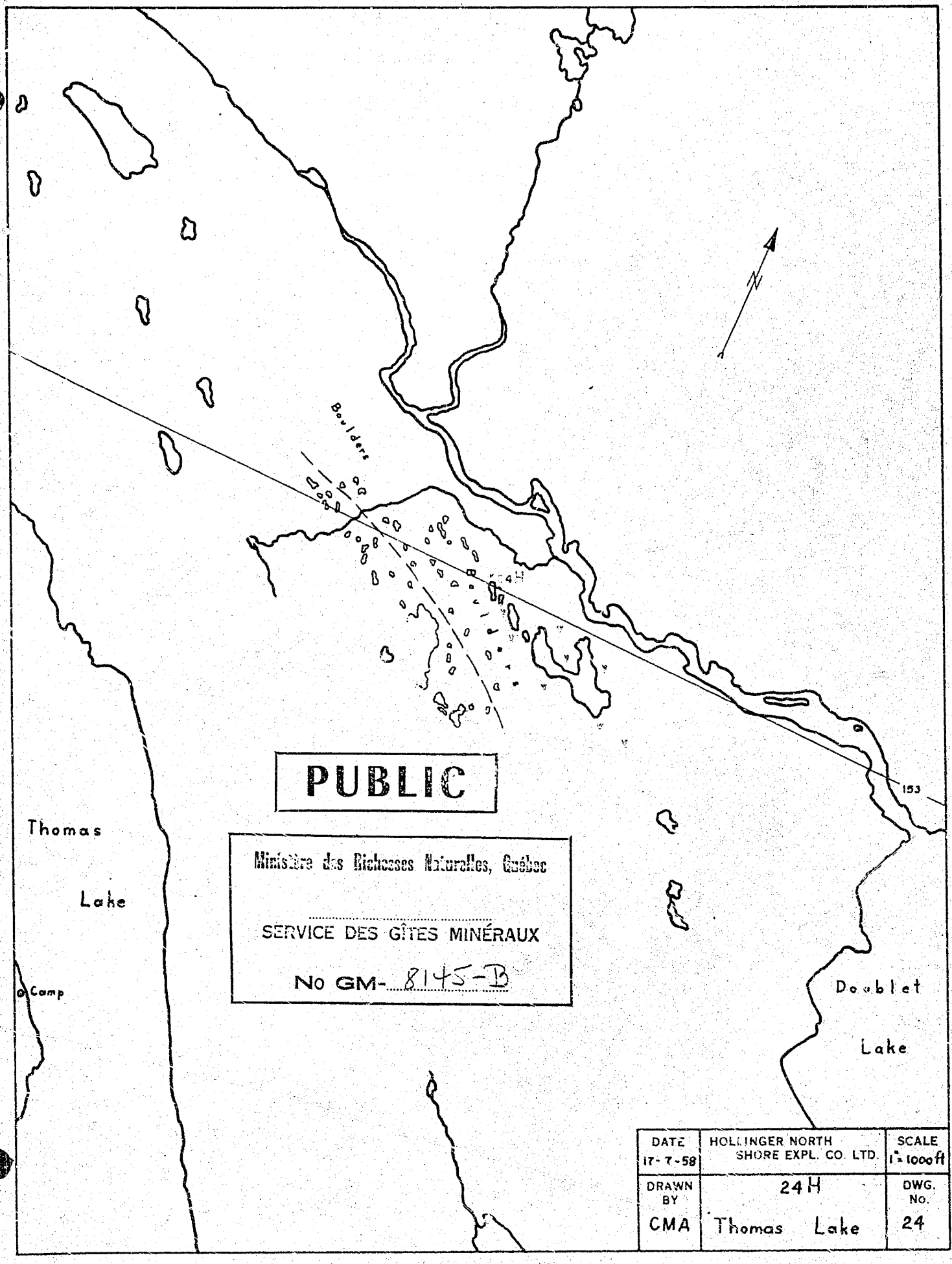
Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined.

The point of high conductivity is located in swampy ground, apparently well within the lava flow. No evidence of slate or appreciable mineralization was found, although very little outcrop is exposed in the immediate area.

Signed: _____ Date: July 17, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 17-7-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1" = 1000 ft
DRAWN BY CMA	24H Thomas Lake	DWG. No. 24

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 25 H Date examined: July 13, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 9.50"S & 14.58"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1 mi. from campsite (½ mi. by canoe) - walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

Alternating series of intrusive bodies and slate: from west to east; quartz gabbro (contains distinct phenocrysts of blue quartz); slate (unmineralized on west side); gabbro - at west contact contains fragments of brecciated slate replaced by pyrrhotite; peridotite - gossans along both overburden covered contacts indicate mineralization in either the peridotite or gabbro; gabbro.

Massive lava flow lies to the east of the latter gabbro.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

25 H - 1 from the contact of slate and gabbro west of the point of high conductivity on flight line 153.
- fragments of slate (replaced by pyrrhotite) within mineralized gabbro(?).
- 2 from the contact of gabbro and peridotite south of the station.
- mineralization (pyrite mainly) appears to be in the

Conclusions and Rating: (over)

Conductor is very likely caused by mineralization at the contact between the gabbro and the peridotite.

Specimens were obtainable from only one point in the contact zone just south of the station; no copper or nickel appears.

At no other point in the peridotite was mineralization seen.

The LF/HF ratios of 1.3, 1.5 & 2.0 implies that the conductor exists below the surface.

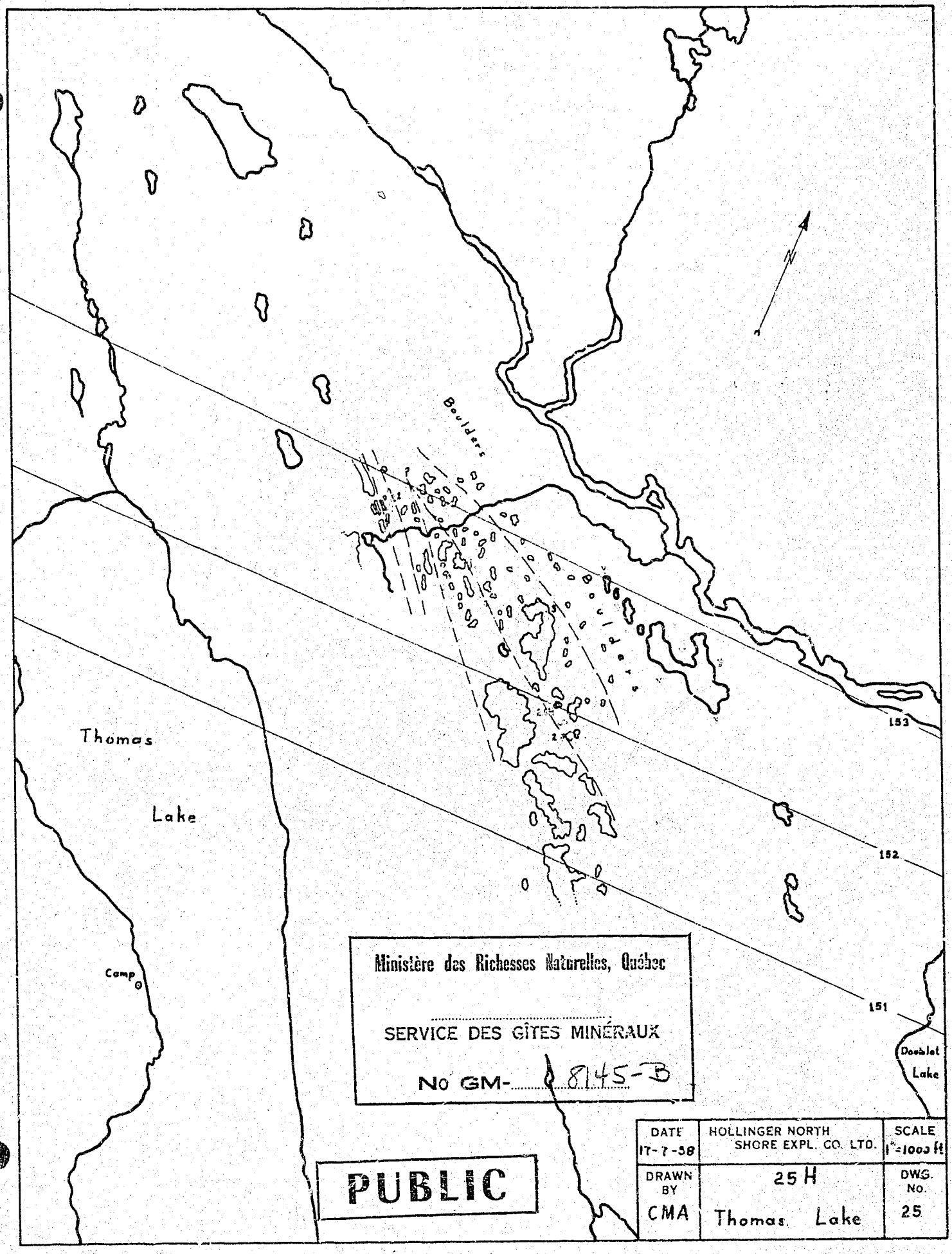
Signed: _____ Date: July 19, 1958.

(Attach sketch)

Specimens and samples (continued):

peridotite although no mineralization whatever was found in the ultrabasic slightly further from the contact.

25 H - 3 - chalcopyrite from a very small quartz vein within the gabbro (north of the station).
- specimen included merely to show that some copper apparently does exist in the gabbro.



Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 17-7-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000 ft
DRAWN BY CMA	25 H Thomas Lake	DWG. NO. 25

PUBLIC

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 26 H Date examined: July 14, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 8.00"S & 14.70"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite (½ mi. by canoe) - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

Narrow band of heavily mineralized slate (pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite) bordered by pillowed lava on the southwest and serpentinized peridotite on the northeast.

Pillows in the lava appear to be dipping steeply to the northeast. Mineralization is scattered throughout the lava, and especially near the contact of the slate where it is quite massive.

A thorough examination of the peridotite with emphasis on the contact area, failed to reveal any mineralization.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

26 H - 1 (sample) from the slate band south of the station.
- complete replacement of slate by pyrrhotite.
- chalcopyrite is also evident.

- 2 (sample) from the lava-slate contact west of the station.
- mineralization, both po and cpy, is within the lava as well as the slate.

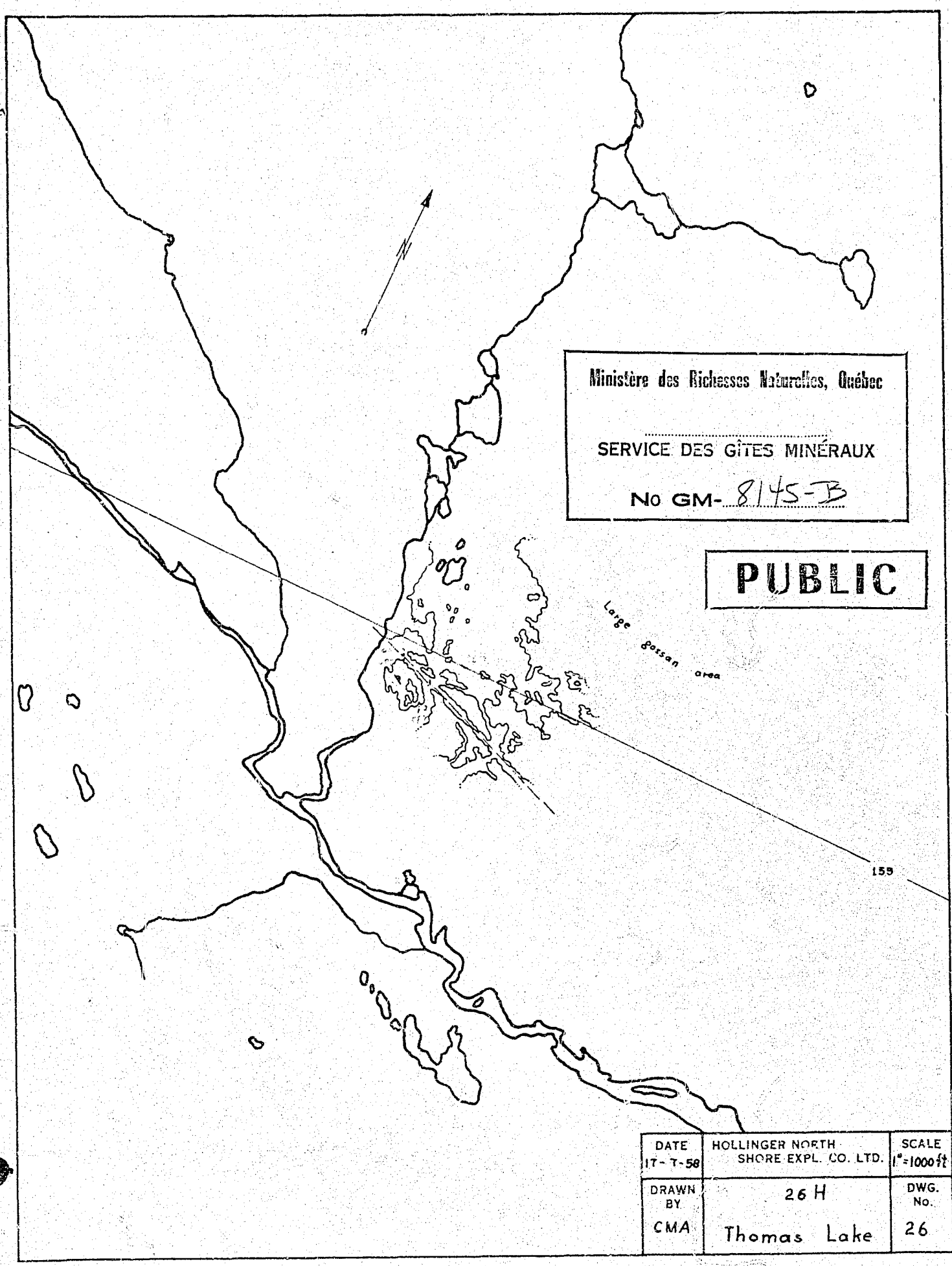
Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor is quite definitely the heavily mineralized slate which appears to dip steeply to the northeast beneath the peridotite. The slate band does not appear to be wider than 2 or 3 feet; the distance between lava and ultrabasic along the slate band is generally about 10 feet, and is covered with overburden.

No mineralization occurs in the peridotite several feet from the slate band (no specimens were obtainable at the contact owing to (overburden)

Signed: _____ Date: July 21, 1958.

(Attach sketch)


Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX
No GM- 8145-B
PUBLIC
Large gossan area
159
DATE
17-T-58
HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.
SCALE
1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY
CMA
26 H
Thomas Lake
DWG. No.
26

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 27 H Date examined: July 18, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 7.98°S & 15.21°W

Accessibility: ~~Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite (½ mi. by canoe)~~ - walking fair.

Examined by: ~~C.M. Armstrong~~ Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

An obvious extension of the formations at 26H.
Narrow band of slate completely replaced by pyrrhotite, but also containing traces of chalcopyrite.
Pillowed lava southwest of the slate shows evidence of mineralization (pyrrhotite), especially at or near the contact with the slate where the replacement is quite complete and includes slight chalcopyrite.
An extensively serpentinized ultrabasic intrusive northeast of

Minerals Present: (%) (over)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

27 H - 1 (sample) pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in slate - east of the station at the river.
- 2 chalcopyrite in lava at the contact with slate- east of the station at the river.
- 3 traces of nickel, presumably pentlandite, in lava near the mineralized slate.

(over)

Conclusions and Rating:

Mineralization in the slate, in the lava at the contact, and possibly in the ultrabasic at the contact, provides the conducting material.

Although samples of the mineralization were obtainable only at the river where the slate was exposed, the presence of chalcopyrite in both slate and lava, combined with slight nickel in the lava and in the ultrabasic further east, certainly favour further investigation of the area.

Signed: _____ Date: July 23, ~~1958~~.

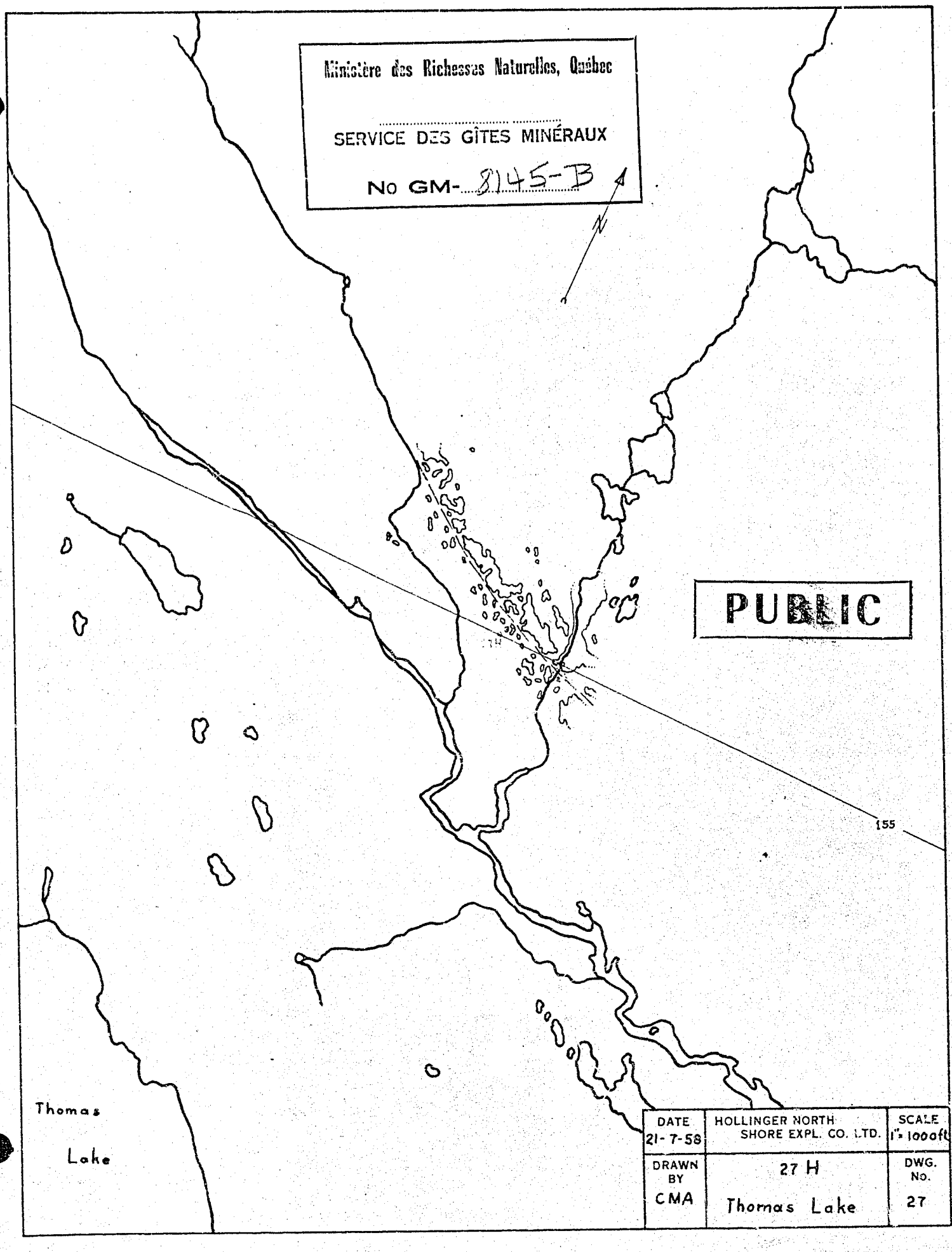
(Attach sketch)

Geological Setting: (continued)

the slate contains no appreciable mineralization, with the possible exception of that area covered with overburden within 2 or 3 feet of the slate. (See specimen 27 H - 4)

Samples and Specimens : (continued)

27 H - 4 serpentinized peridotite containing slight nickel taken within a few feet of the slate, approximately 2000 feet east of the river along the peridotite-slate contact. The contact here may be between the lava and peridotite, since the slate appears to pinch out temporarily; it reappears further to the east.


Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX
No GM- 8145-B
PUBLIC
155
Thomas
Lake
DATE 21-7-58
HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.
SCALE 1" = 1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA
27 H
Thomas Lake
DWG. No. 27

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 28 H Date examined: July 19, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 6.37"S & 15.25"W

Accessibility: Approx. 2½ mi. from campsite (½ mi. by canoe)
walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

Tightly folded (anticlinal?) pillowed lava and ultrabasic intrusive, generally a serpentinized peridotite, with the additional possibility of slate between the two.

On the most northerly limb mineralization (pyrrhotite) is quite massive in the lava near the contact - no chalcopyrite was observed. The ultrabasic, serpentinite near the contact, carries no mineralization; however, no outcrop exists within 10 or 15 feet of the contact. (over)

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

28 H - 1 & 2 pyrrhotite in lava on the north limb of the fold.
- 3 trace of nickel in serpentinite - from a large boulder, or possibly outcrop, just south of the point of high conductivity on flight line 153.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor is very likely due to the heavy concentration of pyrrhotite at the lava-serpentinite contact, although it is equally possible that a mineralized slate band exists between the two.

Specimens, obtainable from the northerly limb only, contain no noticeable chalcopyrite.

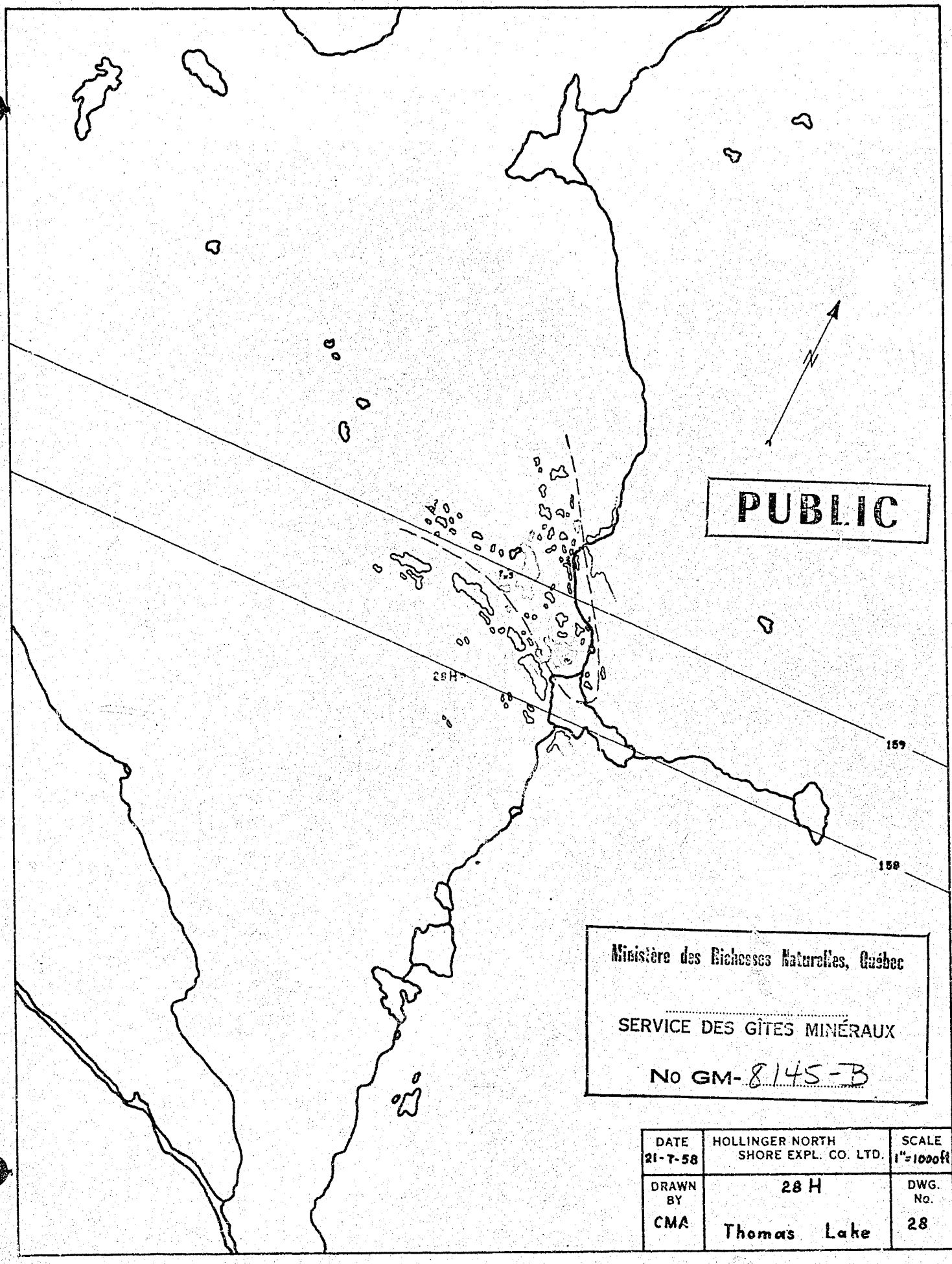
Signed: _____ Date: July 25, 1958.

(Attach sketch)

GM- 8145-B

Geological setting (continued):

The contact zone on the southerly limb is completely covered with overburden.



Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM-8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE
21-7-58		1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY	28 H	DWG. No.
CMA	Thomas Lake	28

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 29 H Date examined: July 20, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 6.38"S & 16.67"W

Accessibility: Approx. 3 mi. from campsite (1½ mi. by canoe)
walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

Narrow band of heavily mineralized slate (pyrrhotite mainly) bounded by lava on the west and serpentitite on the east (interior portion of the ultrabasic is serpentinized peridotite). Gabbro lies further to the west beyond a fault. These rocks have been folded and faulted, and appear to form a broad southeasterly(?) plunging syncline.

Mineralization in the lava at the contact with the slate is quite extensive and frequently includes chalcopyrite in fractures.

Minerals Present: (%) (over)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

29 H - 1 (sample) chalcopyrite in lava at or near the contact with the slate.
- 2 (sample) pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite in lava(?) at the contact with slate - fragments of pyrrhotitized slate appear to be incorporated.
- 3 pyrrhotite mineralization in slate.

(over)

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor is most likely mineralization in the slate and lava combined, and possibly in the ultrabasic at the contact with the slate.

The presence of chalcopyrite in the lava, chiefly along the southwesterly limb of the fold, in addition to traces of nickel in the ultrabasic at one or two points near the serpentinite-slate contact, certainly favour further investigation.

Signed: _____ Date: July 28, 1958.

(Attach sketch)

Geological setting (continued):

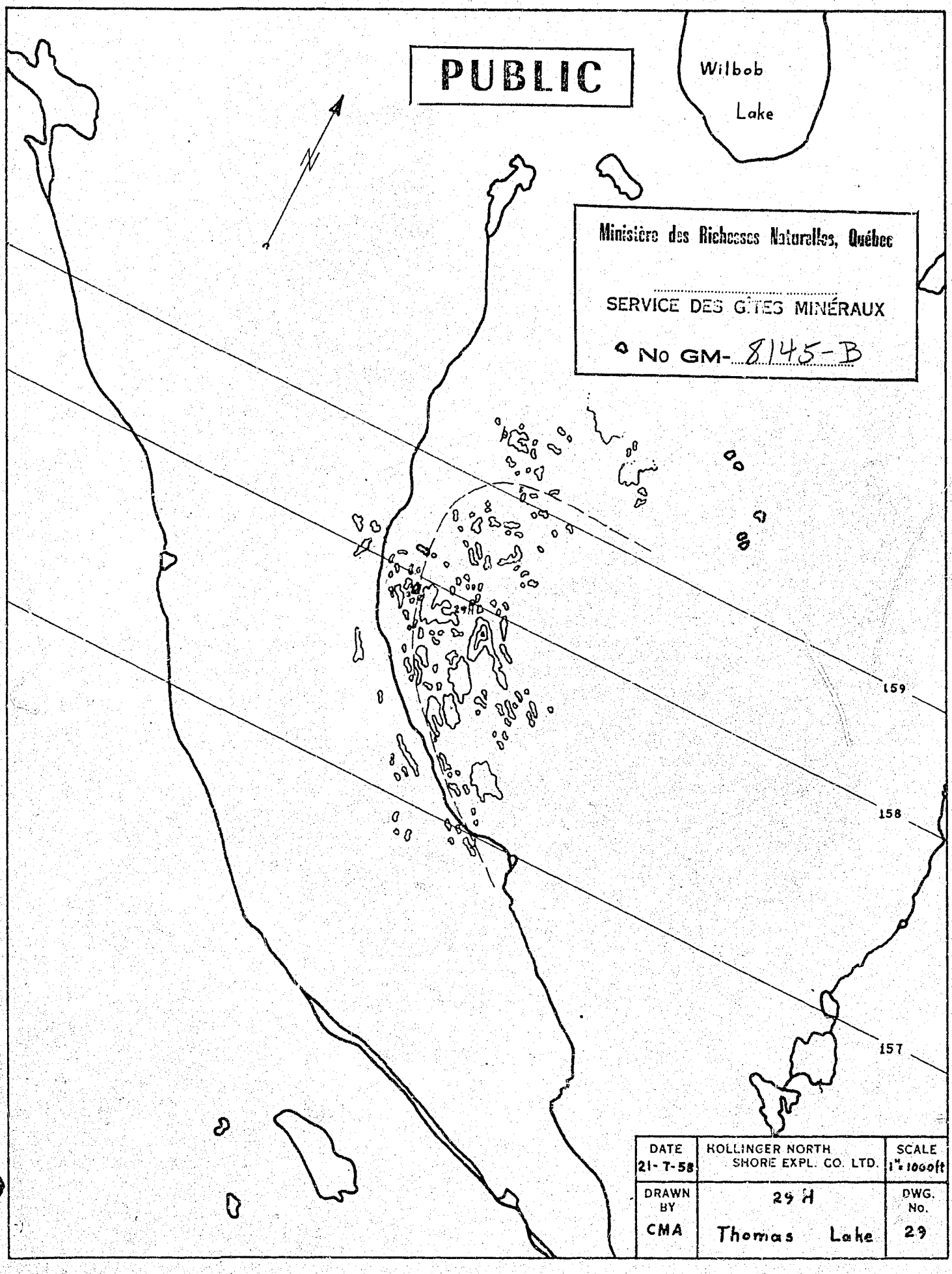
No appreciable chalcopyrite was observed within the slate, although the band outcropped at only one point.

The selection of hand specimens of the serpentinite as close to the contact of the slate as possible (the closest being 6 feet or so) failed to reveal any sulphides other than the occasional very faint trace of nickel.

Samples and specimens (continued):

29 H - 4 pyrrhotite in lava near the contact of the slate.

- 5 traces of nickel in serpentinite close to the contact of the slate (observed at two locations).


PUBLIC
Wilbob
Lake
Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX
No GM- 8145-B
159
158
157
DATE
21-7-58
HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.
SCALE
1" = 1000ft
DRAWN BY
CMA
29 H
Thomas Lake
DWG. No.
29

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 30 H Date examined: July 24, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 7.74"S & 17.83"W

Accessibility: Approx. 2¼ mi. from campsite (1½ mi. by canoe)
- walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Thomas Lake

Geological setting:

Slate and impure siliceous sediments intruded by gabbro (including a quartz gabbro) and ultrabasics (serpentinite and serpentinized peridotite).

The slate west of the station carries no mineralization, while that several hundred feet northeast of the station bounded by peridotite and gabbro contains mineralization in the form of pyrrhotite. This latter band accounts for the gossans in the area, and for the most part is covered with

Minerals Present: (%) (over)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

30 H - 1 slate with fine bands of silica - west of the station.
- 2 sparsely mineralized slate northeast of the station.
- 3 heavier pyrrhotite mineralization in slate from the same band.

Conclusions and Rating:

Judging from the position of the station with respect to the two slate bands, the wider but unmineralized band which dips to the northeast beneath the gabbro is likely the conductor.

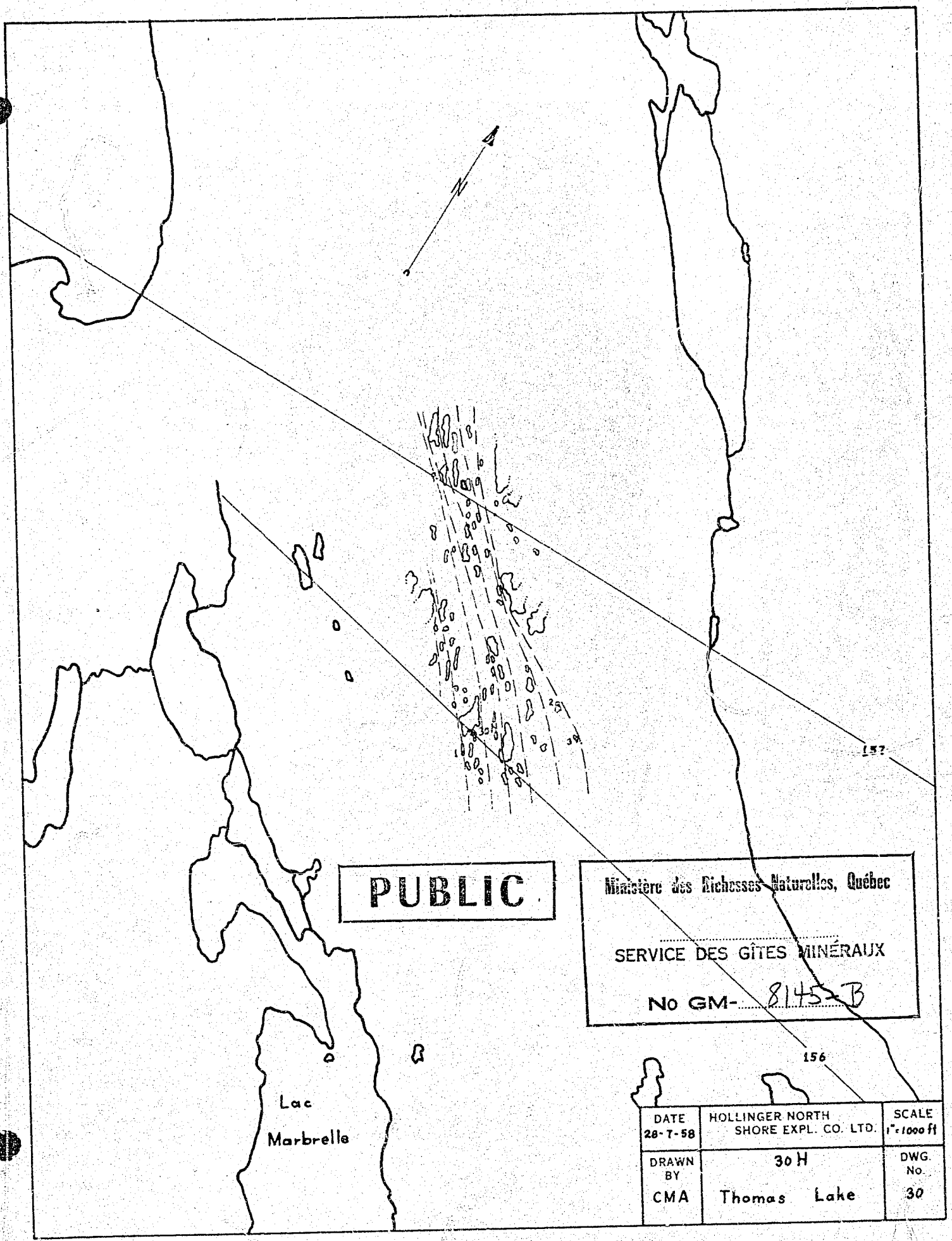
The point of high conductivity on flight line 157 appears to have its source in the mineralized (pyrrhotite) band of slate.

Signed: _____ Date: July 29, 1958.

(Attach sketch)

Geological setting (continued):

overburden on the slope of a very steep hill.
No mineralization was observed in the ultrabasic intrusives.



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No GM- 8145-B

DATE 28-7-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000 ft
DRAWN BY CMA	30 H Thomas Lake	DWG. No. 30

Aeromagnetic Anomaly

Lac Marbrelle

from
Wilbob Lake Sheet
506 E

Report by
C.M. Armstrong
Thomas Lake
July 30, 1958.

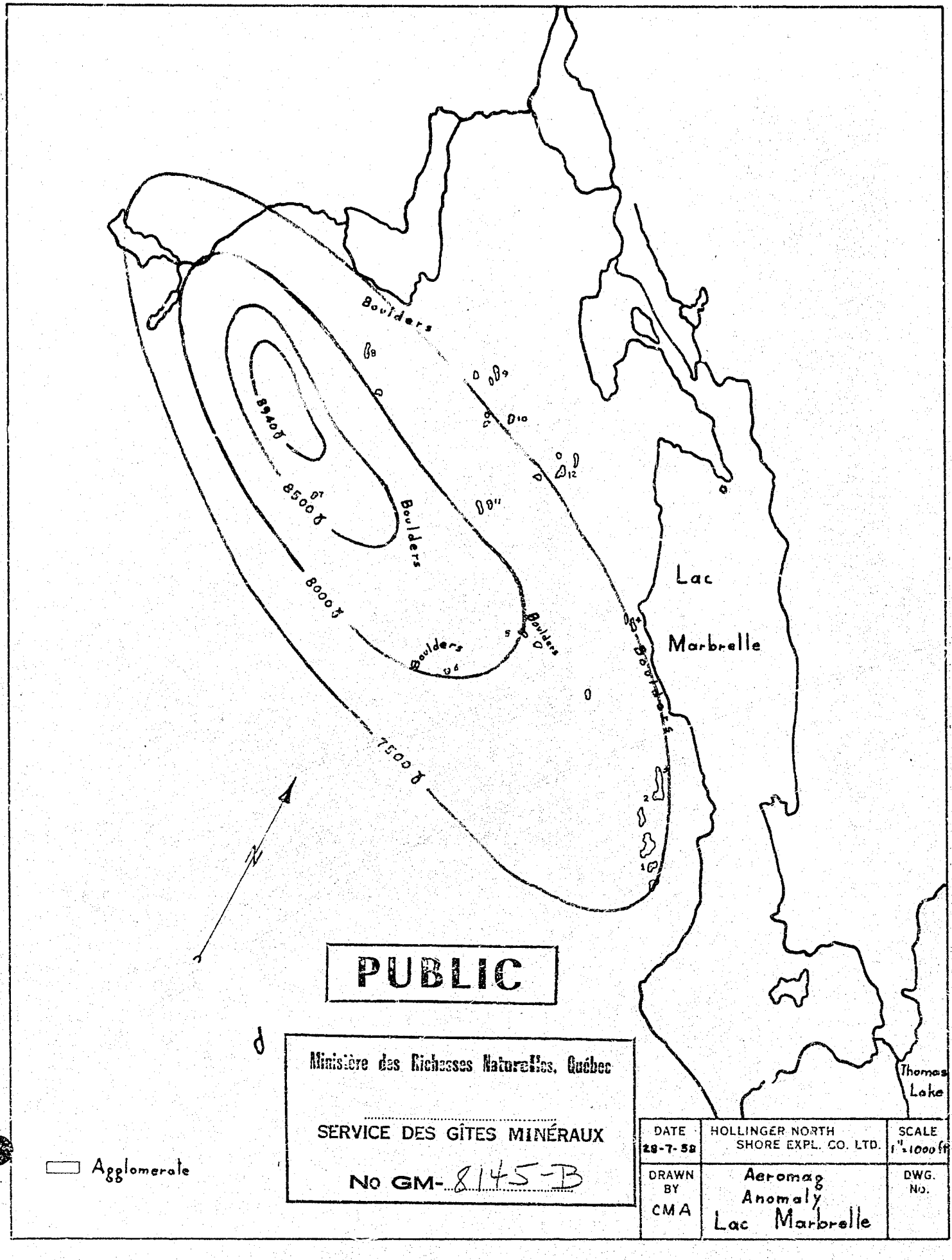
Aeromagnetic Anomaly at Lac Marbrelle

General Account:

The extensive aeromagnetic anomaly which occurs on the west side of Lac Marbrelle is approximately 1 mile from the campsite at Thomas Lake, and was examined on July 24, 1958.

Very little outcrop is exposed in the conducting area, especially in the central region where the magnetic intensity is highest. Specimens were taken of the anomalous material wherever possible (see accompanting sketch), and without exception proved to be strongly magnetic agglomerate. One specimen shows distinct banding indicative of a flow (flow breccia), but the matrix and fragments are identical to the other agglomerate specimens.

The magnetism is undoubtedly a result of finely disseminated magnetite, mainly within the very fine grained fragments.



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

Agglomerate

DATE 28-7-52	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1" = 1000 ft
DRAWN BY CMA	Aeromag Anomaly Lac Marbrelle	DWG. NO.

Monthly Report

July

1958

Thomas Lake Area
and
Eraccarcie Lake Area
(in part)

from
Wilbob Lake Sheet
506 L

submitted by
C.M. Armstrong

July 31, 1958.

Thomas Lake

General Account:

A campsite was selected at Thomas Lake on July 2, 1958, and was vacated on the 25th of the same month upon completion of 17 anomalies, including an extensive aeromagnetic anomaly at Lac Marbrelle. A total of 3 full days and 1 one-half day were lost on account of rain. In general, conditions for walking were quite good; a canoe was found to be an invaluable aid in almost every instance.

Of the 17 anomalies investigated, the conductors were identified positively in 12 cases (those for which samples of the anomalous material were obtainable); gossan areas gave reasonably conclusive evidence of the conducting bodies in 3 other cases; and in the 2 remaining instances no evidence of a conductor could be found. With one possible exception, excluding the aeromagnetic anomaly, slate (mineralized or otherwise) appeared to be the conductor; in no instance was signigicant mineralization found in the ultrabasic, either at contacts, or within the intrusive masses.

Description of Anomalies:

With reference to the accompanying sketch;

- 15H is located in an intrusive gabbro, possibly at a contact. Very little outcrop is exposed.
- 24H appears to be within a massive lava flow. Very little outcrop is exposed.
- 16H,17H,18H,20H,21H and 30H have unmineralized slate as the likely conducting material; the slate is generally bordered by intrusive gabbro and/or peridotite (or associated derivatives).
- 19H,22H and 23H all appear to be situated on the same band of mineralized slate, bounded on the west by quartz gabbro and on the east by serpentinized peridotite. The presence of slate is implied by deeply weathered gossans in each case.
- 25H is located at the contact of gabbro and peridotite; an intermediate mineralized band of slate may be present. The point of high conductivity on flight line 154 is a result of pyrrhotite mineralization in slate.
- 26H,27H,28H and 29H all seem to occur on the same broadly folded band of heavily mineralized slate (pyrrhotite mainly) bordered by massive lava and serpentinized peridotite (serpentinite near the contact). Chalcopyrite appears to be restricted to the most westerly limb of the synclinal fold, where it occurs

both in the lava and in the slate; no evidence of mineralization was found in the ultrabasic, although specimens were never obtainable within several feet of the contact. A total of five samples were selected for assay from 26H, 27H, and 29H; three of these were lava and two were slate - all containing chalcopyrite in varying proportions.

- The extensive aeromagnetic anomaly at Lac Marbrelle is a result of strongly magnetic agglomerate; the magnetism is undoubtedly a result of finely disseminated magnetite.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

The only anomalies which appear to warrant further consideration are 26H, 27H and 29H - all extensions of the same mineralized band. Of these three, 29H has the greatest potential owing to its more favourable location structurally. Of all of the mineralized specimens taken, chalcopyrite appeared, without exception, in greater proportion in the lava than in either of the slate or serpentinite - the latter of which seemed to be quite barren. Although it is possible that sulphides exist in the ultrabasic at the immediate contact with the slate, none were found during the investigation, in spite of considerable attention to the ultrabasic in the proximity of the contact; neither was any evidence of mineralization found within the intrusive masses.

One or two diamond drill holes on the westerly limb of the fold at 29H should provide valuable information as to the distribution of sulphides in the lava, slate and ultrabasic.

Eracourcie Lake

General Account:

At the present location on Eracourcie Lake - commencing July 25, 1958 - a total of 7 anomalies have been completed up to the time of writing this report. As yet no days have been lost on account of rain, and travel, mainly by foot has been reasonably good. Excessive overburden exists in the vicinity of several of the anomalies investigated, in some cases, completely obliterating all rock in the area of the points of high conductivity.

Slate, both mineralized(pyrite and pyrrhotite) and unmineralized, accounts for all conductors determined positively. No evidence of chalcopyrite has yet been discovered.

A more detailed account and description of the anomalies investigated will be given in the next report.

GEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT
(To be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 31 H Date examined: July 26, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 6.93°N & 9.68°W

Accessibility: Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite - fair walking.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Argillaceous quartzite and slate(?) intruded by an ultrabasic (serpentinite) on the west, and gabbro on the east.
Lava lies east of the gabbro.
The gossans are undoubtedly a result of the weathering of a narrow band of slate carrying massive pyrrhotite; this slate outcrops further south.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

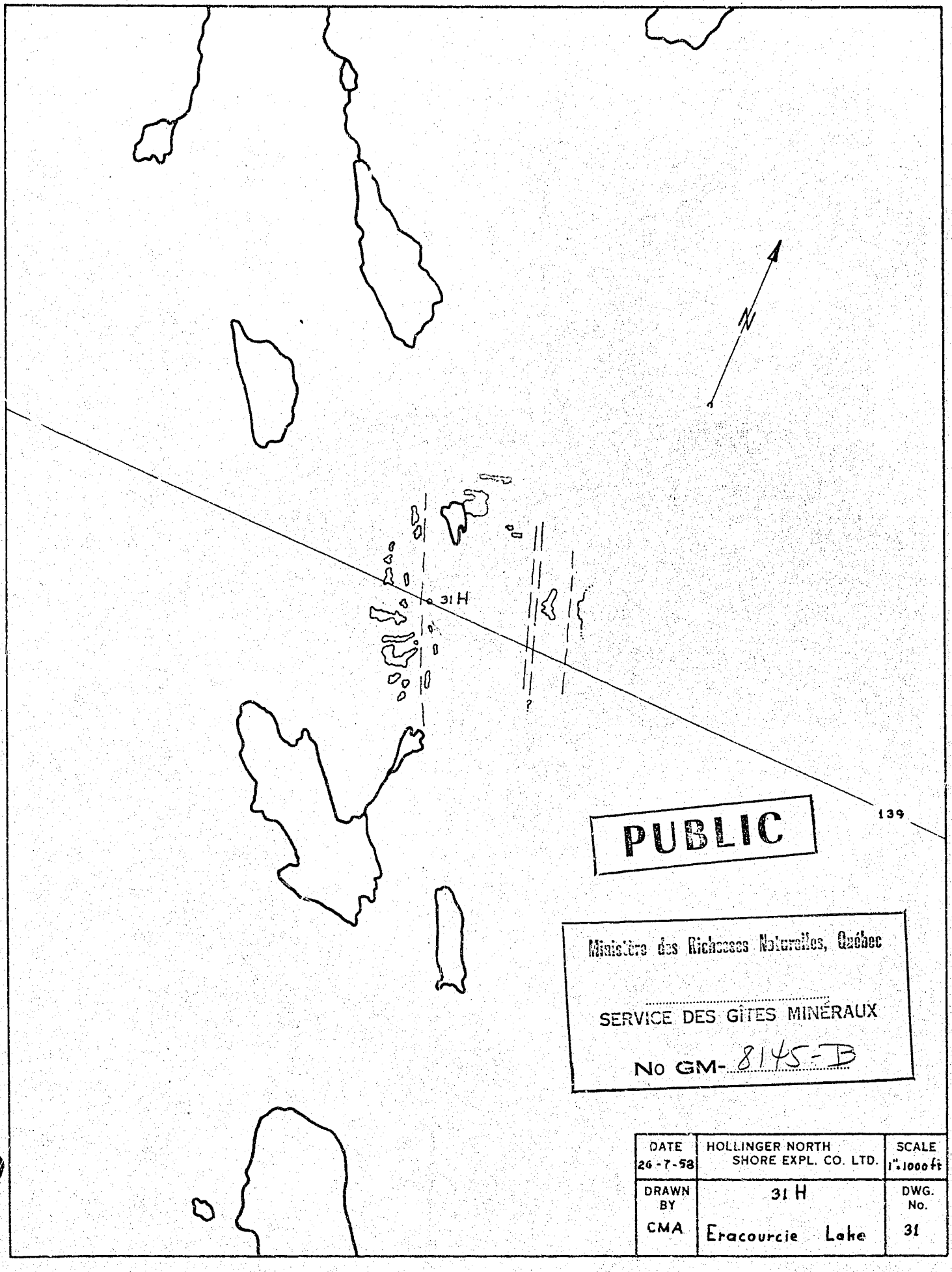
No specimens of the conducting material were obtainable owing to overburden.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor may be the slate which carries massive pyrrhotite both in fractures and along the bedding planes, or it may be mineralization at the serpentinite-quartzite contact at depth; a high value of 3.0 for the ratio of LF/HF supports this, but no evidence of mineralization was found in the peridotite.

Signed: _____ Date: July 27, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



PUBLIC

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 26-7-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1" : 1000 ft
DRAWN BY CMA	31 H Eracourcie Lake	DWG. No. 31

(To be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 32 H Date examined: July 26, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 5.64"N & 8.28"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1¼ mi. fromcampsite - fair walking.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Slate intruded by gabbro on the west and on the east. Massive pyrrhotite occurs both in fractures, and along the bedding (slatey cleavage) planes in the narrow slate band.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Locations)

32 H - 1 massive pyrrhotite in slate.

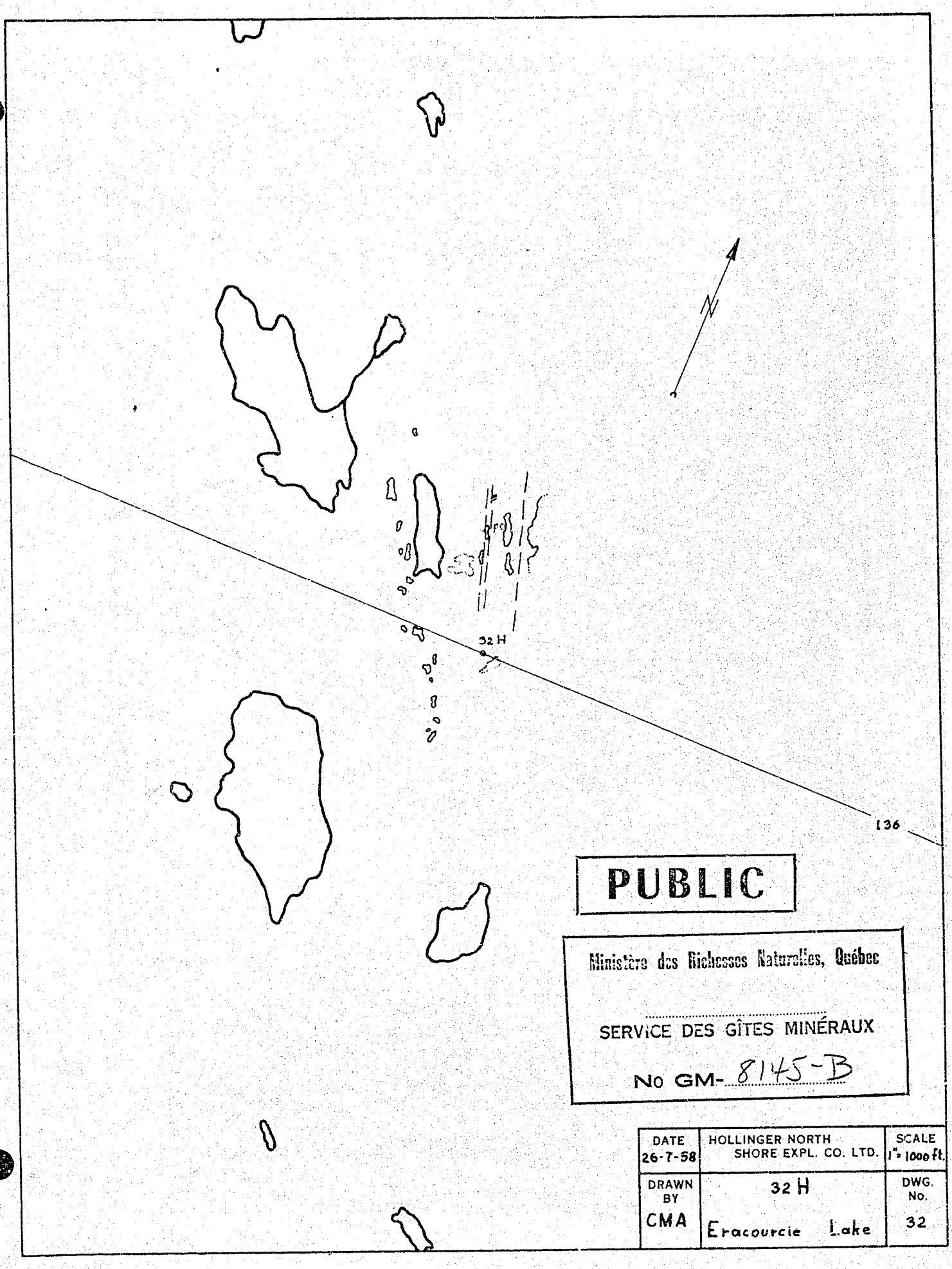
Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor appears to be the slate band carrying massive pyrrhotite; this band outcrops at only one point.

Mineralization is likely very extensive in the band at depth (LF/HF ratio is 4.0); however, no evidence of chalcopyrite was found.

Signed: _____ Date: July 27, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



PUBLIC

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 26-7-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1" = 1000 ft.
DRAWN BY CMA	32 H Eracourcie Lake	DWG. No. 32

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 33-H Date examined: July 27, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506-E Coordinates: 6.19"N & 10.73"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1 mi. from campsite - fair walking.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Siliceous and argillaceous sediments intruded on the east by serpentinite.
The sediments appear to be faulted out near station 33H.
Very little outcrop occurs west of the serpentinite contact in either case.
No evidence of mineralization exists.

Minerals Present: (%)

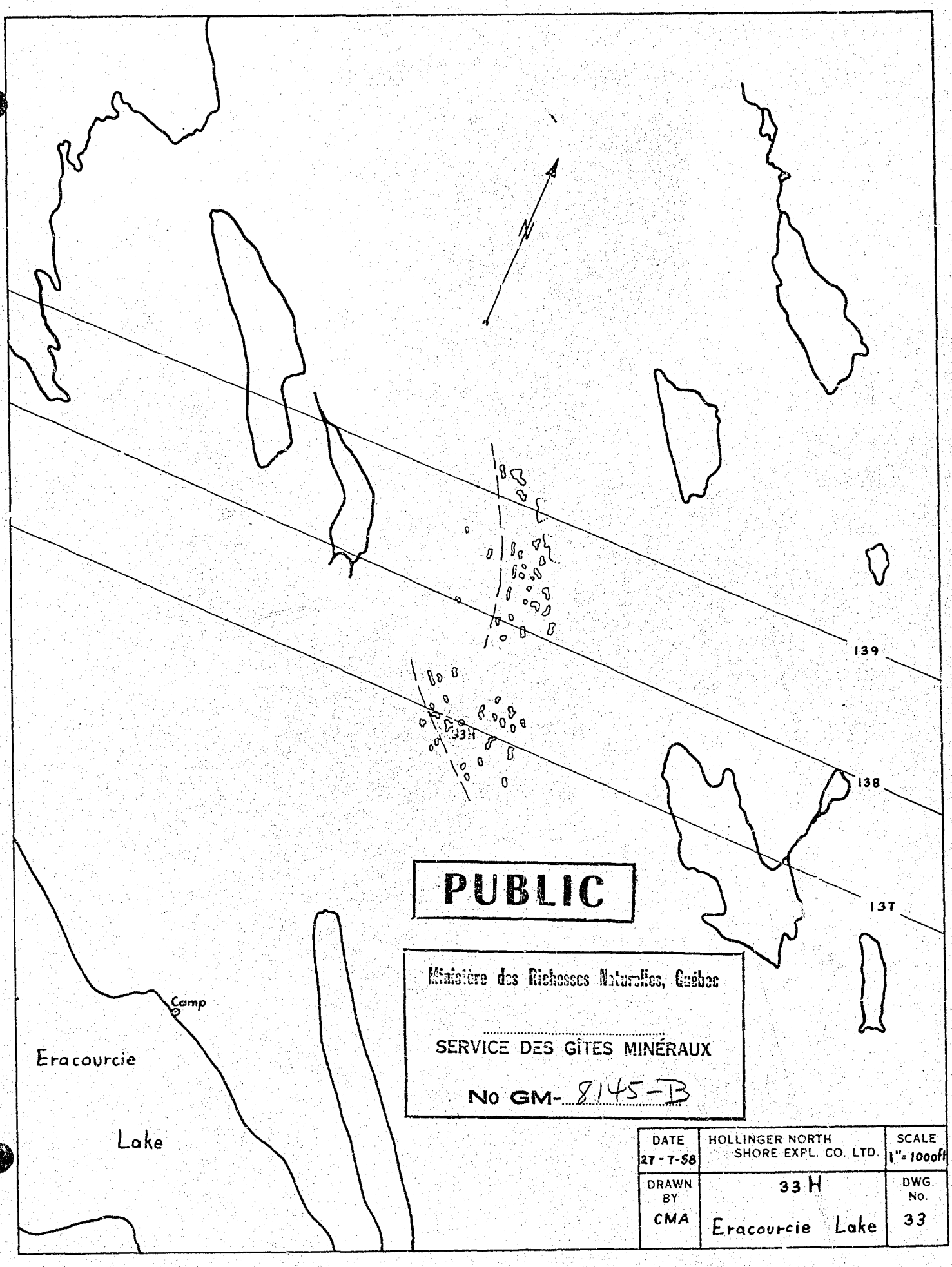
Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined positively, but is likely a band of unmineralized slate between the argillaceous quartzite and the ultrabasic.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 5, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



PUBLIC

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE
27-7-58		1"= 1000ft
DRAWN BY	33 H	DWG. No.
CMA	Eracourcie Lake	33

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 34 H Date examined: July 28, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 6.57"N & 11.48"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1 mi. from campsite - fair walking.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Unmineralized slate intruded by gabbro.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

34 H - 1 slate, somewhat siliceous - contains very sparse pyrrhotite or pyrite.

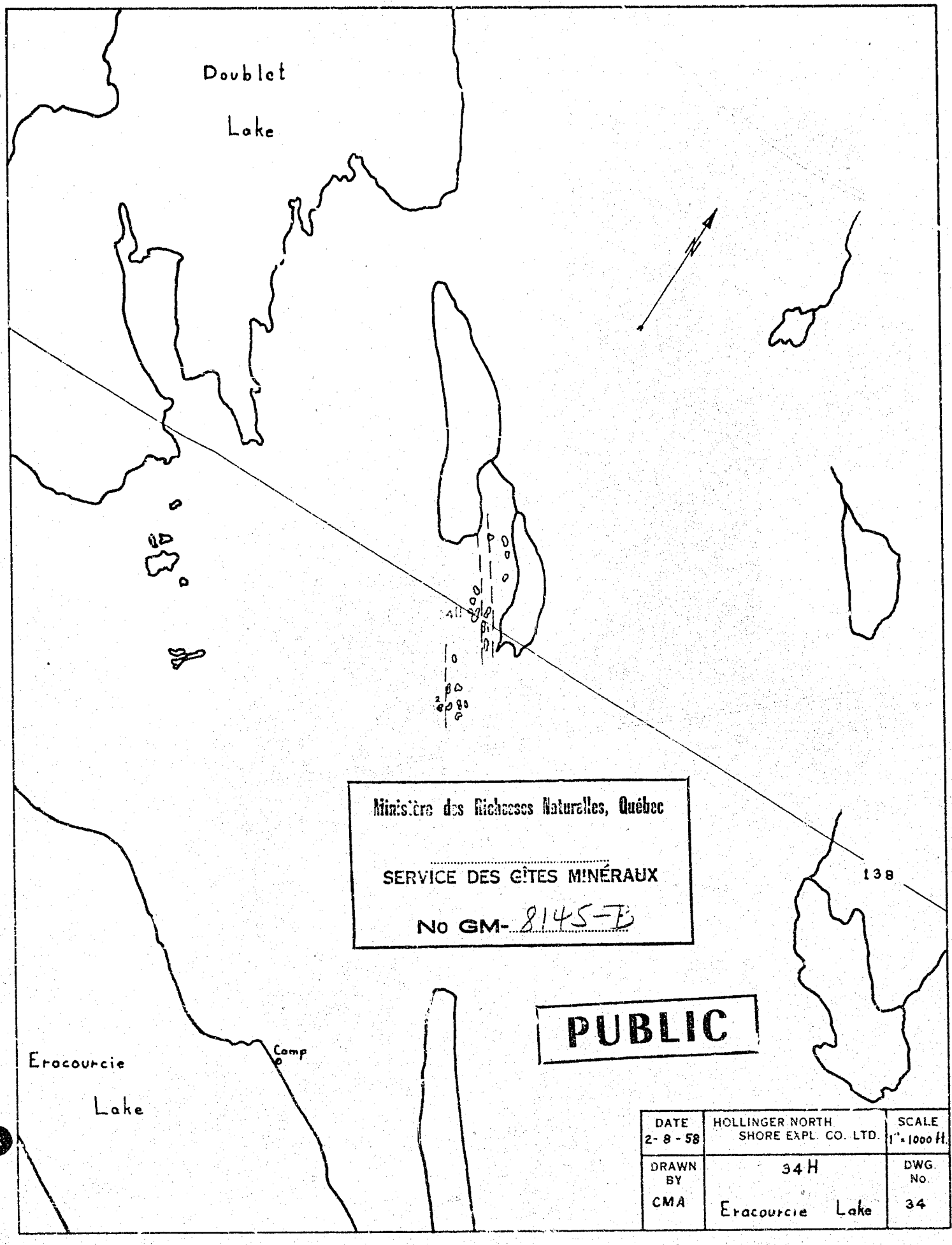
- 2 slate, at the contact with gabbro.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor is undoubtedly the unmineralized slate- likely the band east of the station.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 5, 1958.

(Attach sketch)


Doublet
Lake
Eracourcie
Lake
Camp
138
Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX
No GM- 8145-B
PUBLIC
DATE 2-8-58
HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.
SCALE 1" = 1000 ft.
DRAWN BY CMA
34 H
Eracourcie Lake
DWG. No. 34

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 35 H Date examined: July 30, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 6.60"N & 11.75"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite by canoe.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Slatey sediments intruded by gabbro.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

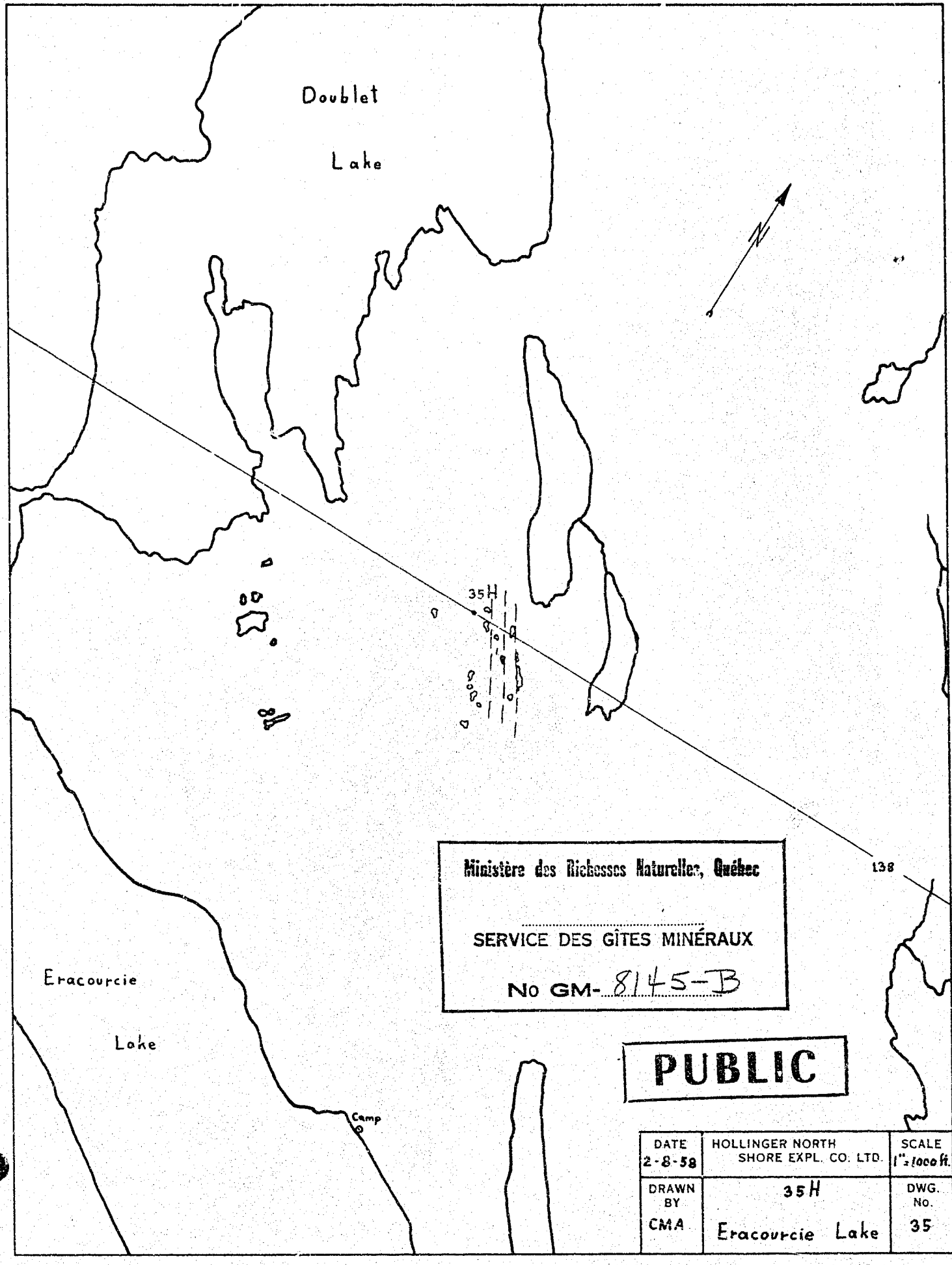
35 H - 1 siliceous slate, grades into a relatively pure slate with very little silica.

Conclusions and Ratings:

The conductor is likely the band of slate just east of the station. No mineralization occurs in the area.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 5. 1958.

(Attach sketch)



Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC

DATE 2-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1" = 1000 ft.
DRAWN BY CMA	35H Eracourcie Lake	DWG. No. 35

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 36 H Date examined: July 30, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 6.59"N & 12.17"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite by canoe.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Gabbro, intrusive into sediments.
Very low, flat land devoid of all but a very few outcrop of gabbro.

Minerals Present: (%)

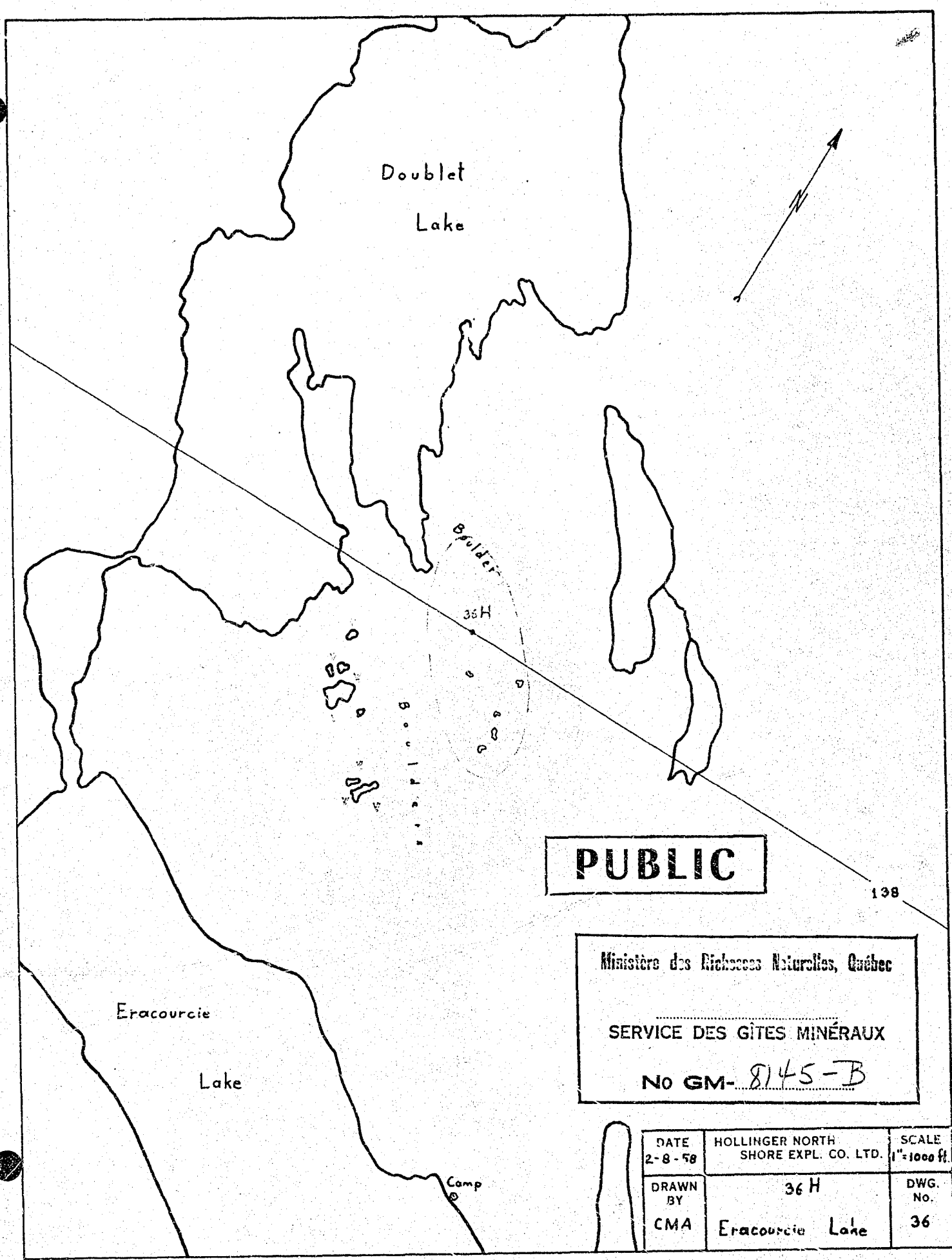
Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor is very likely a band of unmineralized slate similar in nature to the conducting slate occuring at anomalies 34H and 35H.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 5, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



PUBLIC

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

NO GM- 8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE
2-8-58		1"=1000 ft.
DRAWN BY	36 H	DWG. No.
CMA	Eracourcie Lake	36

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(To be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 37 H Date examined: July 31, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 6.60"N & 12.43"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite by canoe.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Medium grained gabbro intrusive along a band of siliceous sediments - likely argillaceous quartzite (not observed in place).

The contact region appears to be very severely sheared, heavily chloritized and/or serpentinized, and quite strongly magnetic (compass could not be used near the apparent contact).

In general, very little ontcrop occurs in the area.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Locations)

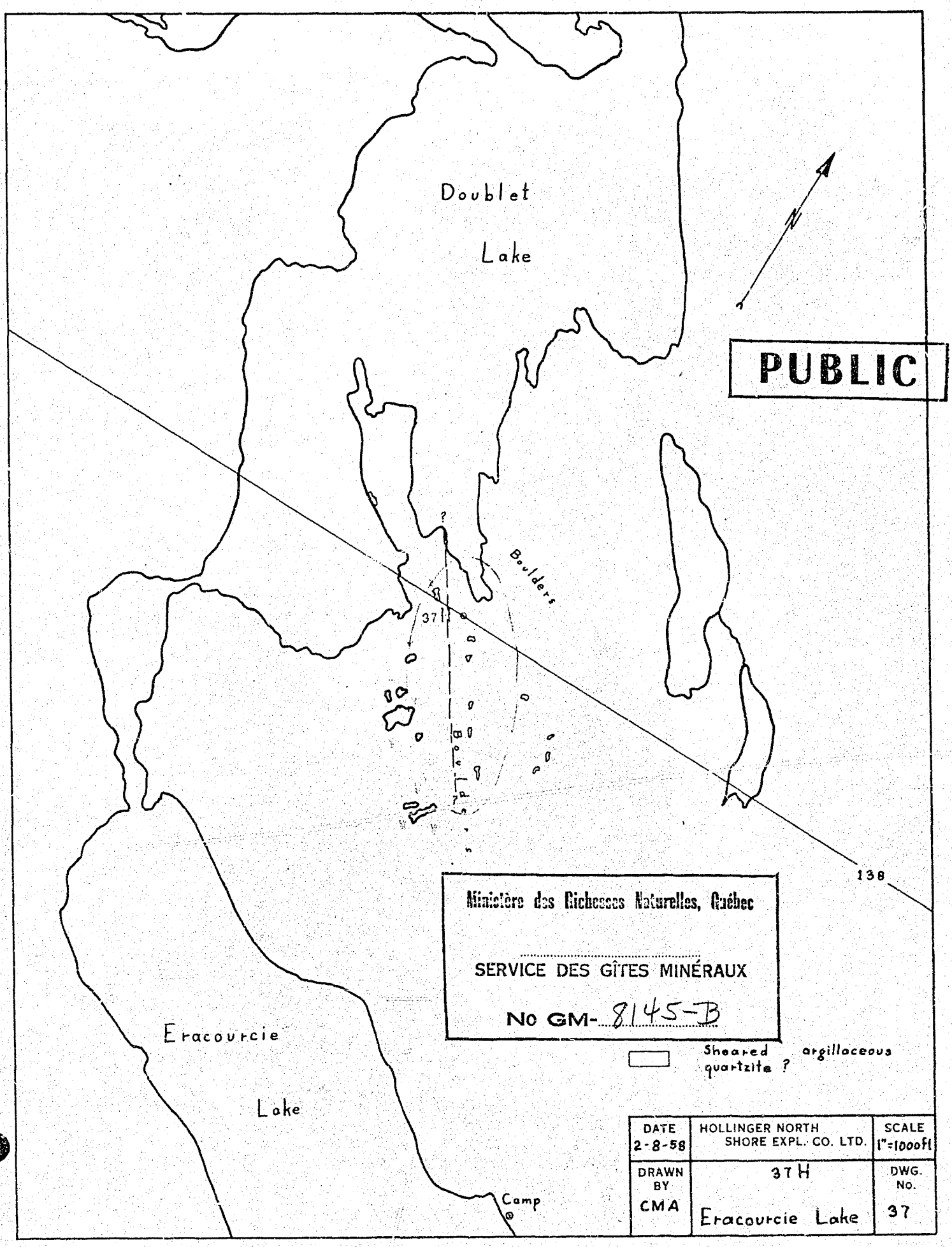
37 H - 1 quite strongly magnetic specimens from the shear zone likely near the contact of gabbro and quartzite; the latter appears to be dominant.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor most likely has its source in the sheared and magnetic material at the apparent contact between gabbro and argillaceous quartzite.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 6, 1958.

(Attach sketch)


Doublet
Lake
N
PUBLIC
Boulders
37
Bog Lake
138
Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX
No GM- 8145-B
Sheared argillaceous quartzite ?
Eracourcie
Lake
Camp
DATE 2-8-58
HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.
SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA
37 H
Eracourcie Lake
DWG. No. 37

Addressing:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 38 H Date examined: August 1, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 5.16"N & 10.91"W

Accessibility: Approx. ½ mi. from campsite - good walking.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Quartz gabbro intrusive into northeasterly dipping argillaceous quartzite and slate(?).
A fine grained phase of the gabbro implies proximity to a contact, presumably with unmineralized slate.
Slate is found in boulders along both sides of the lake.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Locations)

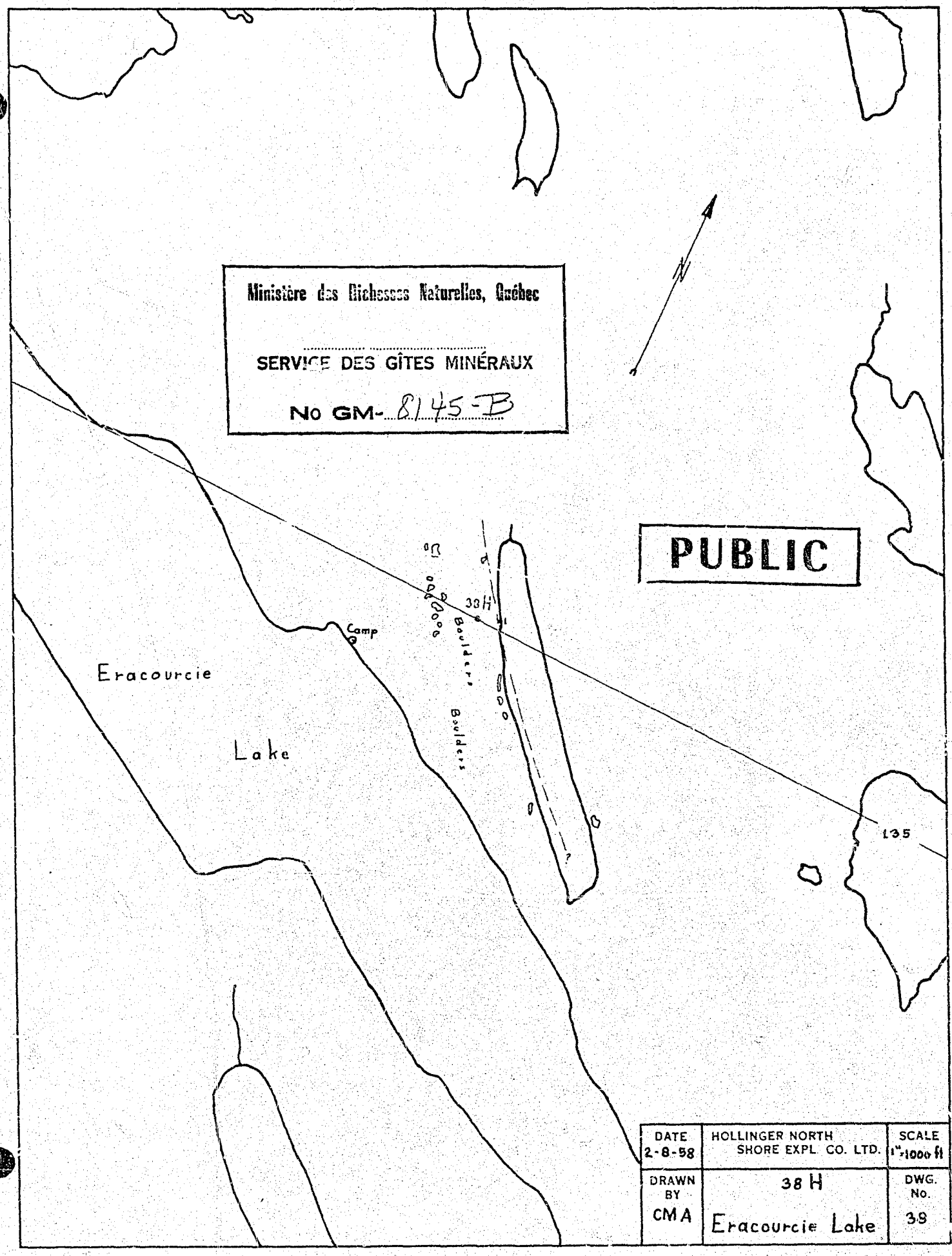
38 H - 1 slate from large fragments on the west shore of the lake near the station - likely indicative of the conducting material.

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined positively, but is very likely attributable to a band of unmineralized slate - a part of the generally siliceous series which underlies the lake.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 7, 1958.

(Attach sketch)


Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX
No GM- 8145-B
PUBLIC
38H
Camp
Eracourcie
Lake
Boulders
Boulders
135
DATE
2-8-58
HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.
SCALE
1" = 1000 ft
DRAWN BY
CMA
38 H
Eracourcie Lake
DWG. No.
38

Outcrop setting:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 39 H Date examined: August 1, 1953.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 4.57"N & 8.21"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite — walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Bracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Station 39 H quite definitely lies on an extension of the rocks appearing at 31H and 32H, and, because no outcrop exists in the immediate vicinity of the station, the geological interpretation is based on the former anomalies.

The gossans are most likely a result of the weathering of a narrow band of slate containing massive pyrrhotite (observable at 32H).

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

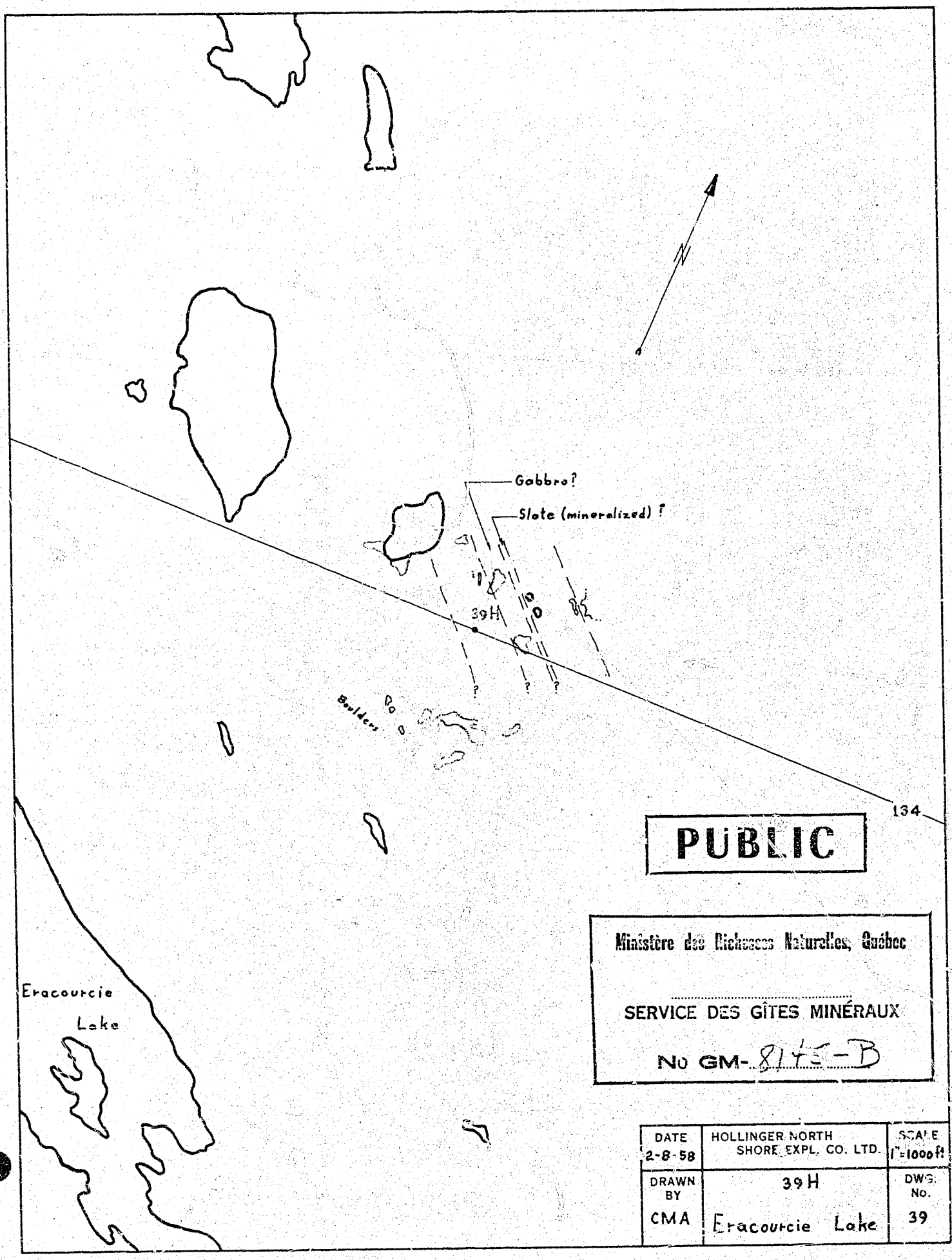
39 H - 1 unmineralized, and quite siliceous slate.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor may be the band of slate which carries massive pyrrhotite (as at 32H), or it may be unmineralized slate in the siliceous sediments.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 7, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM-814E-B

DATE 2-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	39H Eracourcie Lake	DWG. No. 39

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(To be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 40 H Date examined: August 2, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 3.62"N & 10.98"W

Accessibility: Approx. ½ mi. from campsite by canoe.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Very low, flat, swampy land containing no observable outcrop within several hundred feet of the station.

Minerals Present: (%)

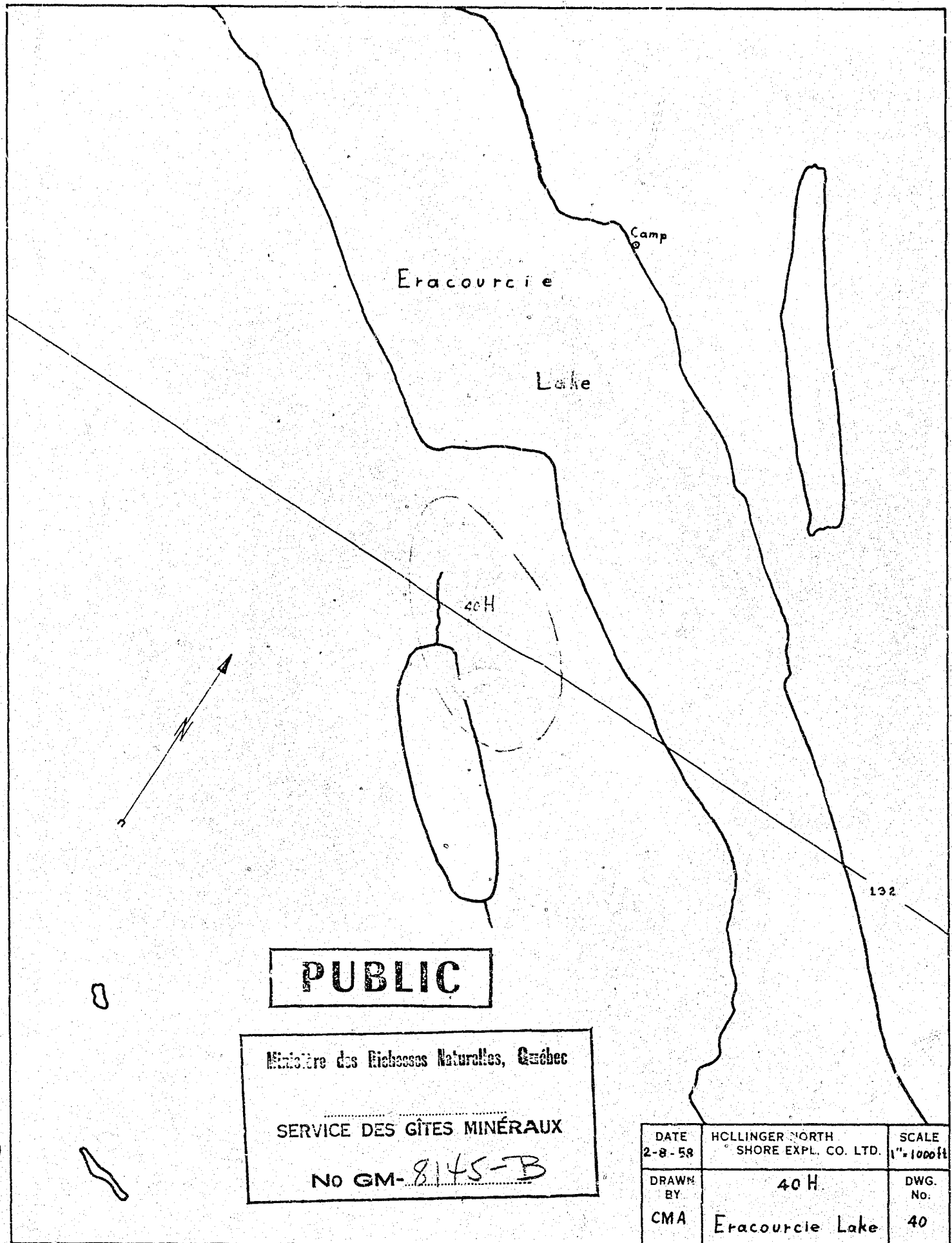
Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

Conclusions and Rating:

Judging from the geological map of the Wilhob Lake area (506 E), the conductor is likely unmineralized slate.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 12, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM-8145-B

DATE 2-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	40 H. Eracourcie Lake	DWG. No. 40

Claim Posting:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 41 H Date examined: August 2, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 4.57"N & 9.77"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1 mi. from campsite - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Fracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Gabbro and serpentinized peridotite intrusive into a series of sediments made up of two wide bands of dominantly siliceous slate, and a large prominent layer of argillaceous quartzite which contains several relatively narrow interbeds of good slate.

No mineralization occurs within the intrusives or sediments, or along the contacts.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

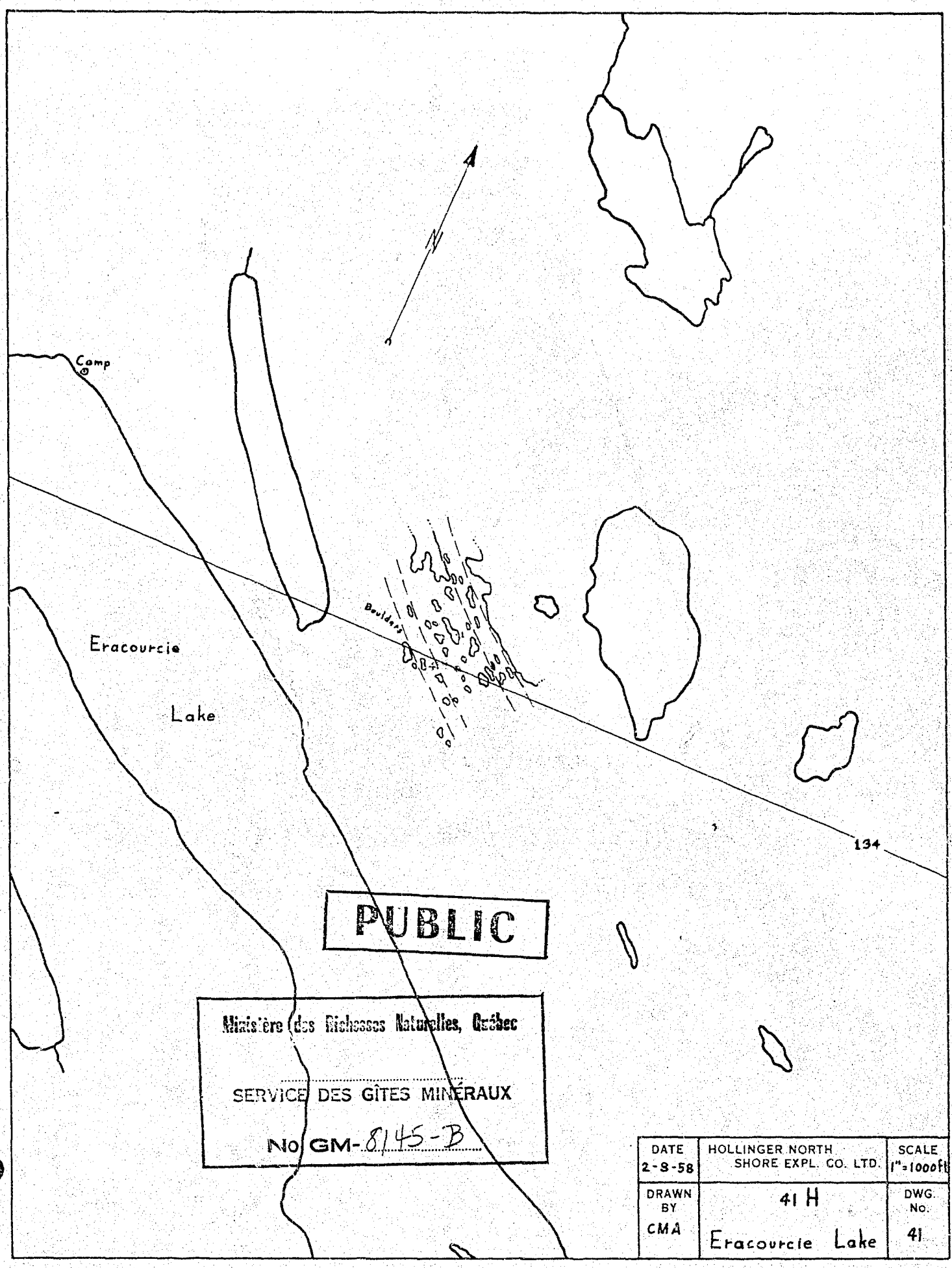
41 H - 1 specimen of unmineralized slate typically found interbedded with the argillaceous quartzite.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor is undoubtedly unmineralized slate - either the wider bands of siliceous slate (sometimes bordering on a very impure quartzite), or the narrower (4 feet or so), but purer bands of slate which occur as interbeds within the massive argillaceous quartzite.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 12. 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM-8145-B

DATE 2-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	41 H Eracourcie Lake	DWG. No. 41

Wilbob Lake:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(To be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 42 H Date examined: August 3, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 4.93"N & 11.43"W

Accessibility: Less than 1000 feet from campsite - walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

No outcrop was observed in thelow, swampy land within several hundred feet of the station.
The anomalous area underlies Eracourcie Lake.

Minerals Present: (%)

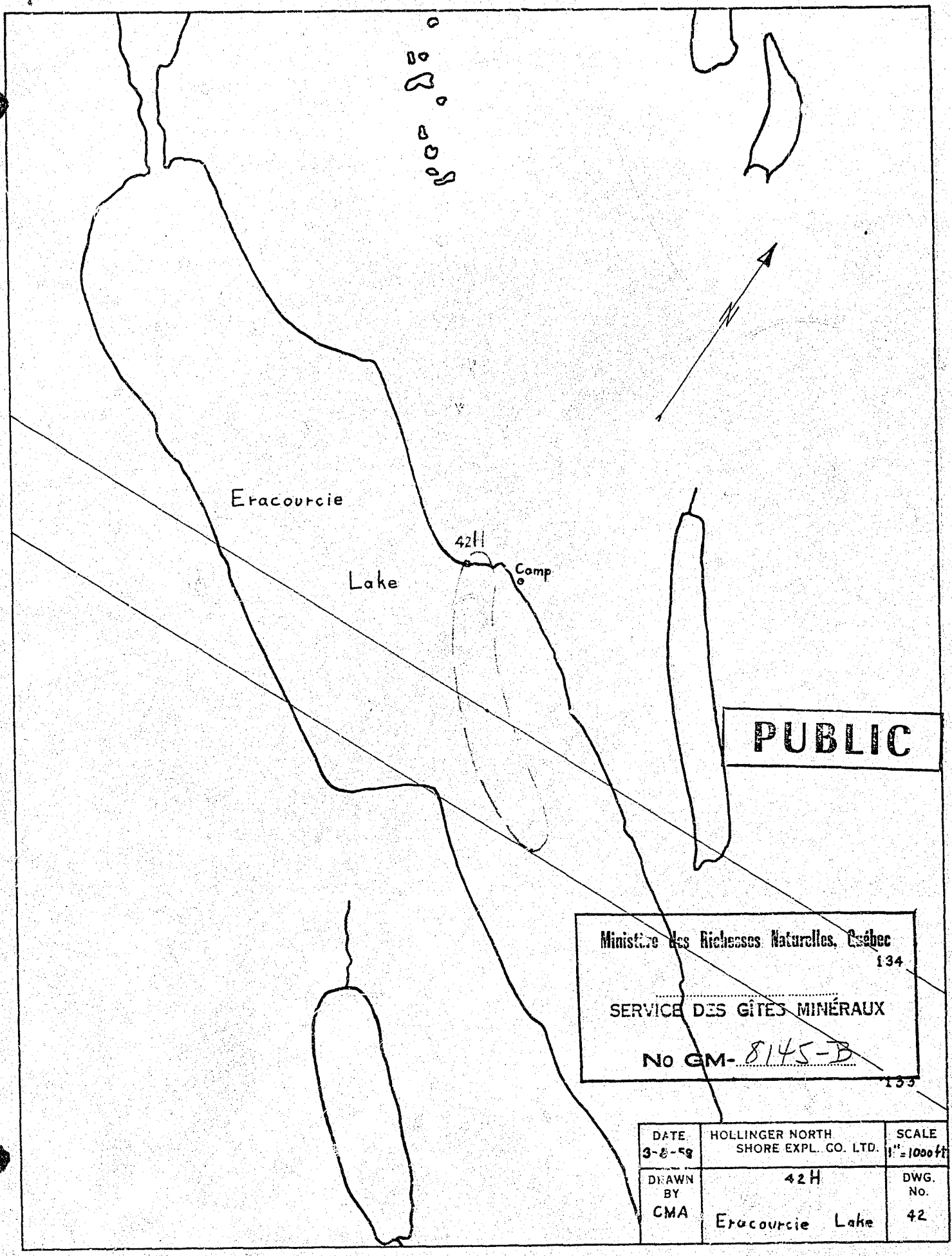
Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

Conclusions and Rating:

With reference to the geological map, 506E, of the Wilbob Lake area, the conductor would presumably be slate. However, it might also be attributable to the magnetic material which exists at the sheared contact between gabbro and argillaceous quartzite at 37H.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 12. 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

133

DATE 3-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1" = 1000 ft
DRAWN BY CMA	42H Eracourcie Lake	DWG. No. 42

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 43 H Date examined: August 4, 1958

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 2.07"N & 3.73"W

Accessibility: ~~Approx. 2 mi. from campsite by canoe.~~

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Gabbro, intrusive into slatey sediments. Ths slate to the east of the station is very siliceous, bordering on an argillaceous quartzite, while that to the west is relatively pure.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

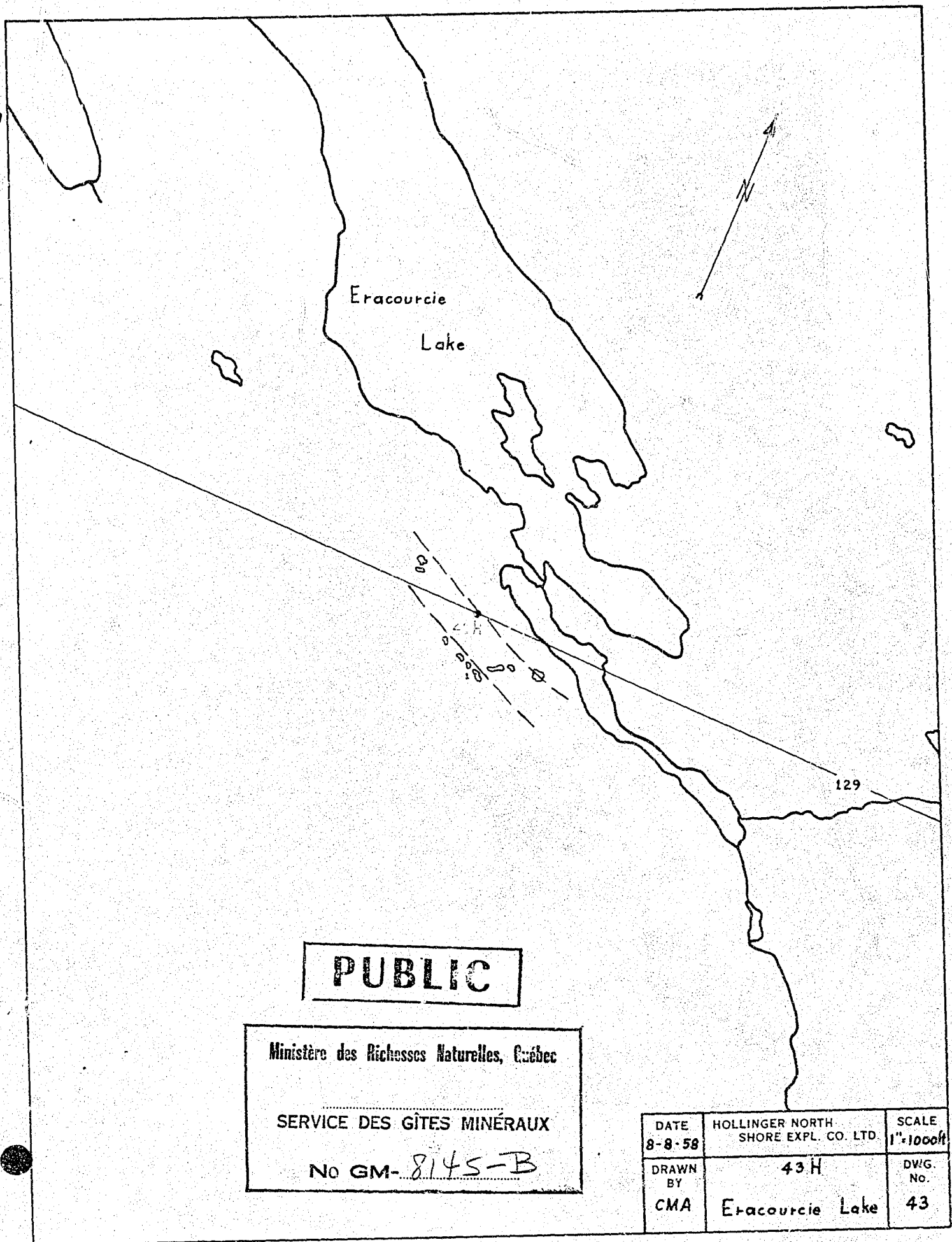
43 H - 1 slate - west of the station.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor is most likely the slate which lies to the west of the station, since the silica content of this band is obviously considerably less than that to the east.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 12, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM-8145-B

DATE 8-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD	SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	43 H Eracourcie Lake	DWG. No. 43

GEOPHYSICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(To be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 44 H Date examined: August 4, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 2.03"N & 8.03"W

Accessibility: Appeox. 2 mi. from campsite by canoe.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Series of sediments (siliceous slate, argillaceous quartzite, and relatively pure slate) intruded by gabbro.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

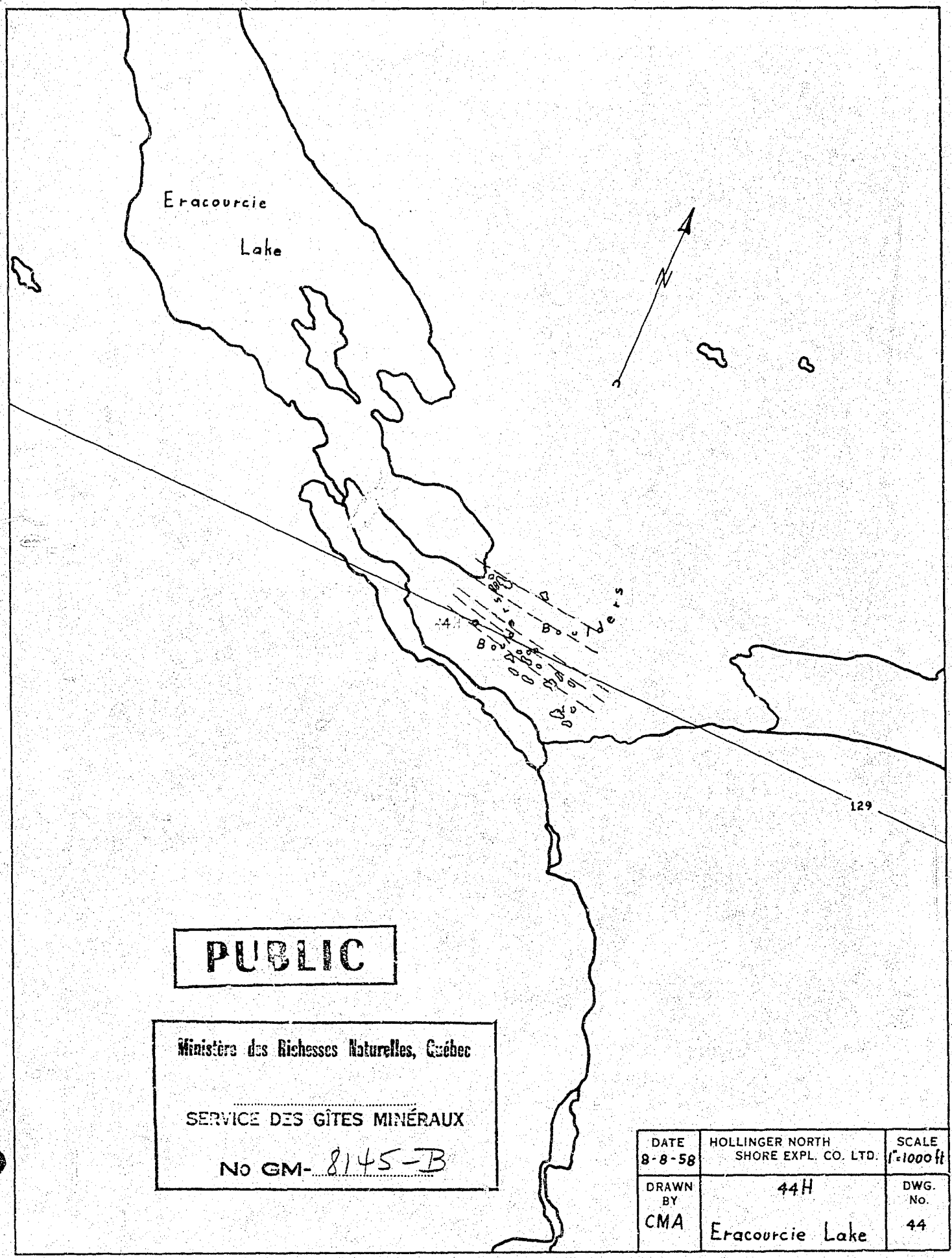
44 H - 1 slate, typically found interbedded with argillaceous quartzite.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor is undoubtedly one of the bands of unmineralized slate, likely that one immediately east of the station.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 12, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 8-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000 ft
DRAWN BY CMA	44H Eracourcie Lake	DWG. No. 44

Mines Ruling:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 45 H Date examined: August 4, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 2.01"N & 7.55"W

Accessibility: Approx. 2½ mi. from campsite (2 mi. by canoe) - walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Slate intruded by gabbro.
No mineralization is evident either in the intrusives or in the slate.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

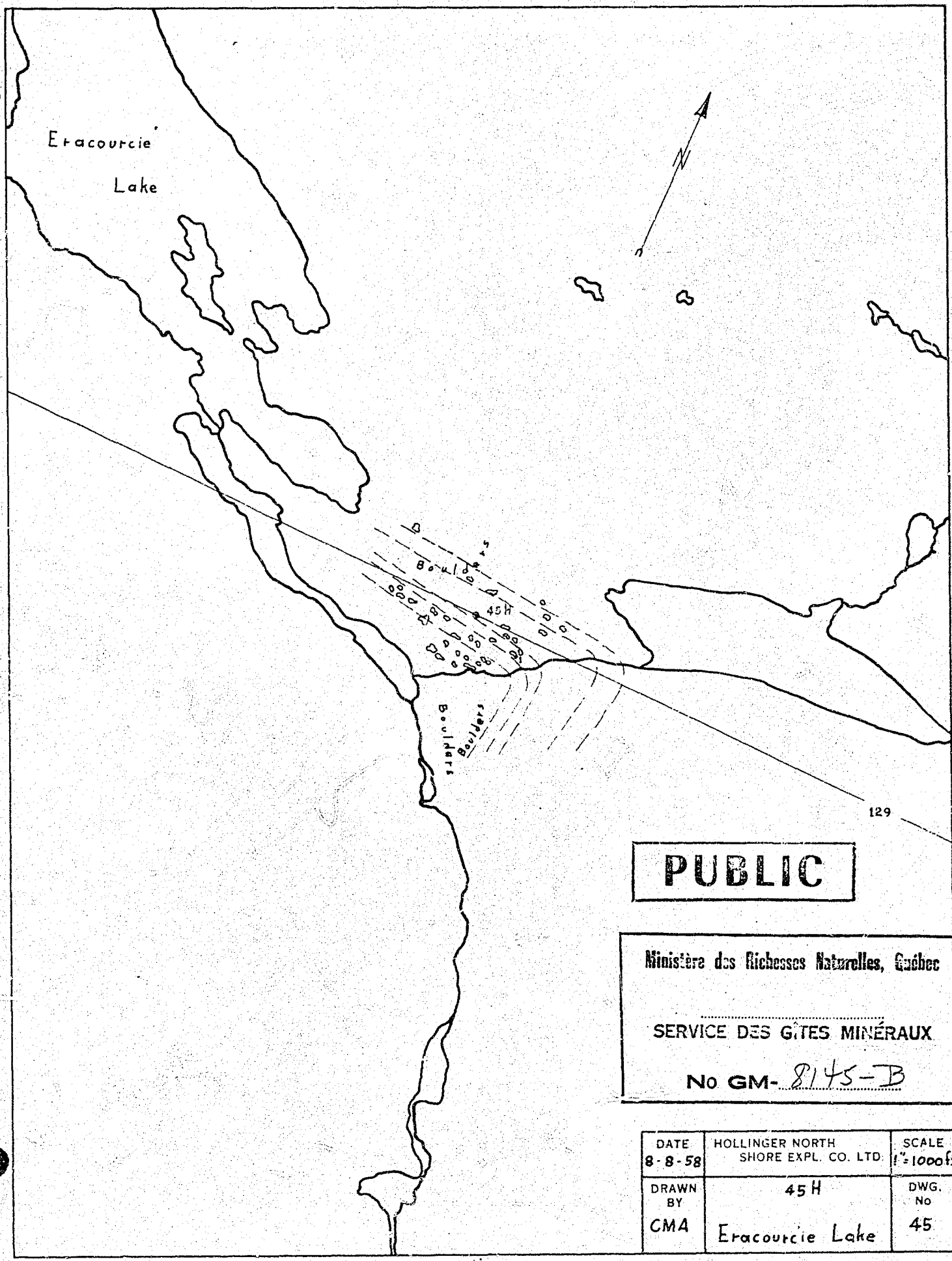
45 H - 1 slate.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conducting material is quite definitely slate.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 12, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 8-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	45 H Eracourcie Lake	DWG. No 45

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(To be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 46 H Date examined: August 4, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 2.61"N & 7.23"W

Accessibility: Approx. 2½ mi. from campsite (2 mi. by canoe) - walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Slate intruded by gabbro .

Minerals Present: (%)

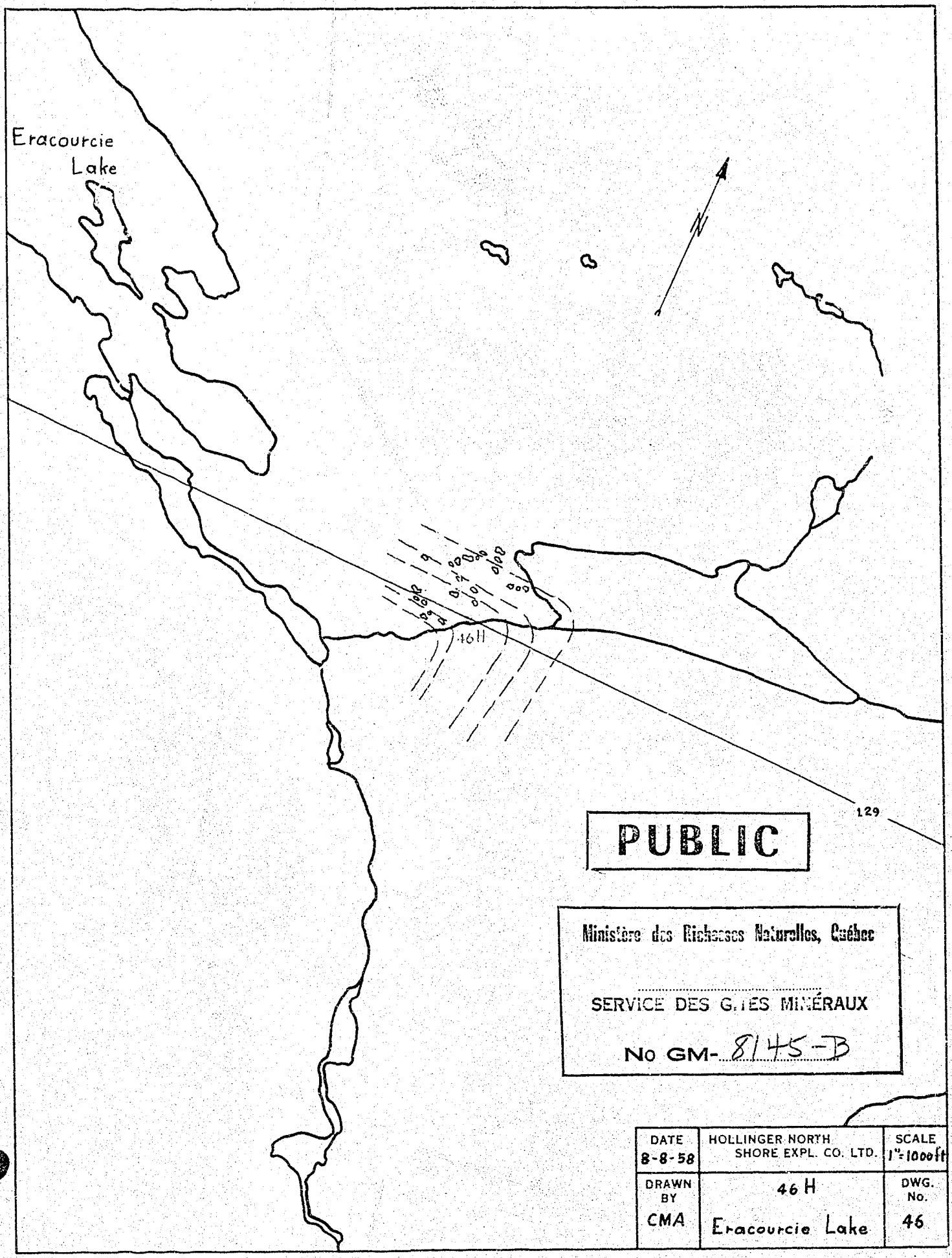
Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor is most likely an extension of the unmineralized slate which provides the conducting material at 45H.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 12, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 8-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	46 H Eracourcie Lake	DWG. No. 46

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(To be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 47 H Date examined: August 6, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 1.98"N & 6.68"W

Accessibility: Approx. 3 mi. from campsite (2 mi. by canoe) - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eraocurcie Lake

Geological setting:

Massive gabbro (forming a prominent ridge topographically) at the nose of a gently folded belt of siliceous sediments.

Minerals Present: (%)

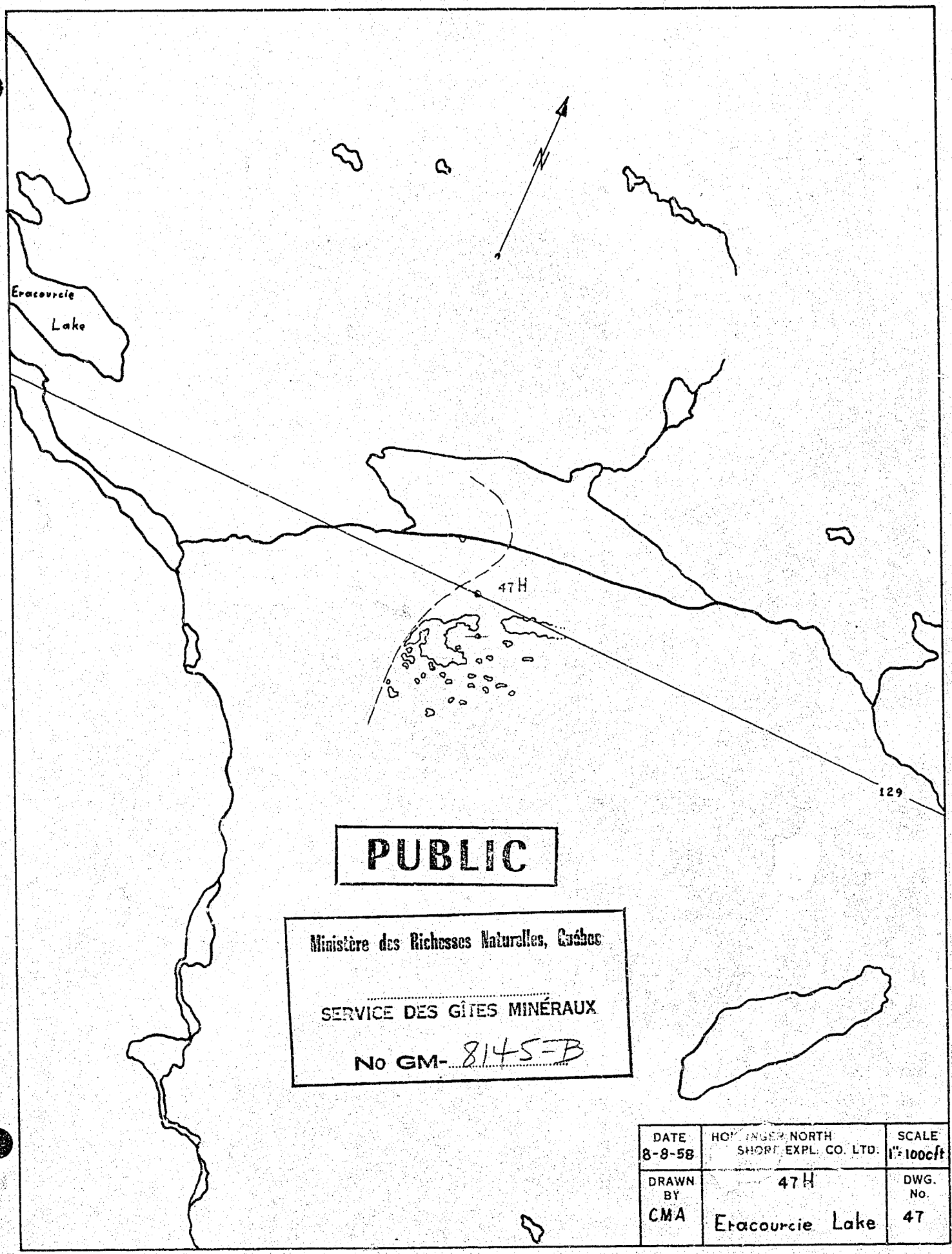
Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor is very likely a band of slate interbedded with the argillaceous quartzite.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 12, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 8-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1" = 100 ft
DRAWN BY CMA	47 H Eracourcie Lake	DWG. No. 47

GEOPHYSICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 48 H Date examined: August 6, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 1.50"N & 6.73"W

Accessibility: Approx. 3 mi. from campsite (2 mi. by canoe) - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Argillaceous quartzite, likely interbedded with slate, intruded by massive gabbro.
No outcrop exists on the slope west of the station.

Minerals Present: (%)

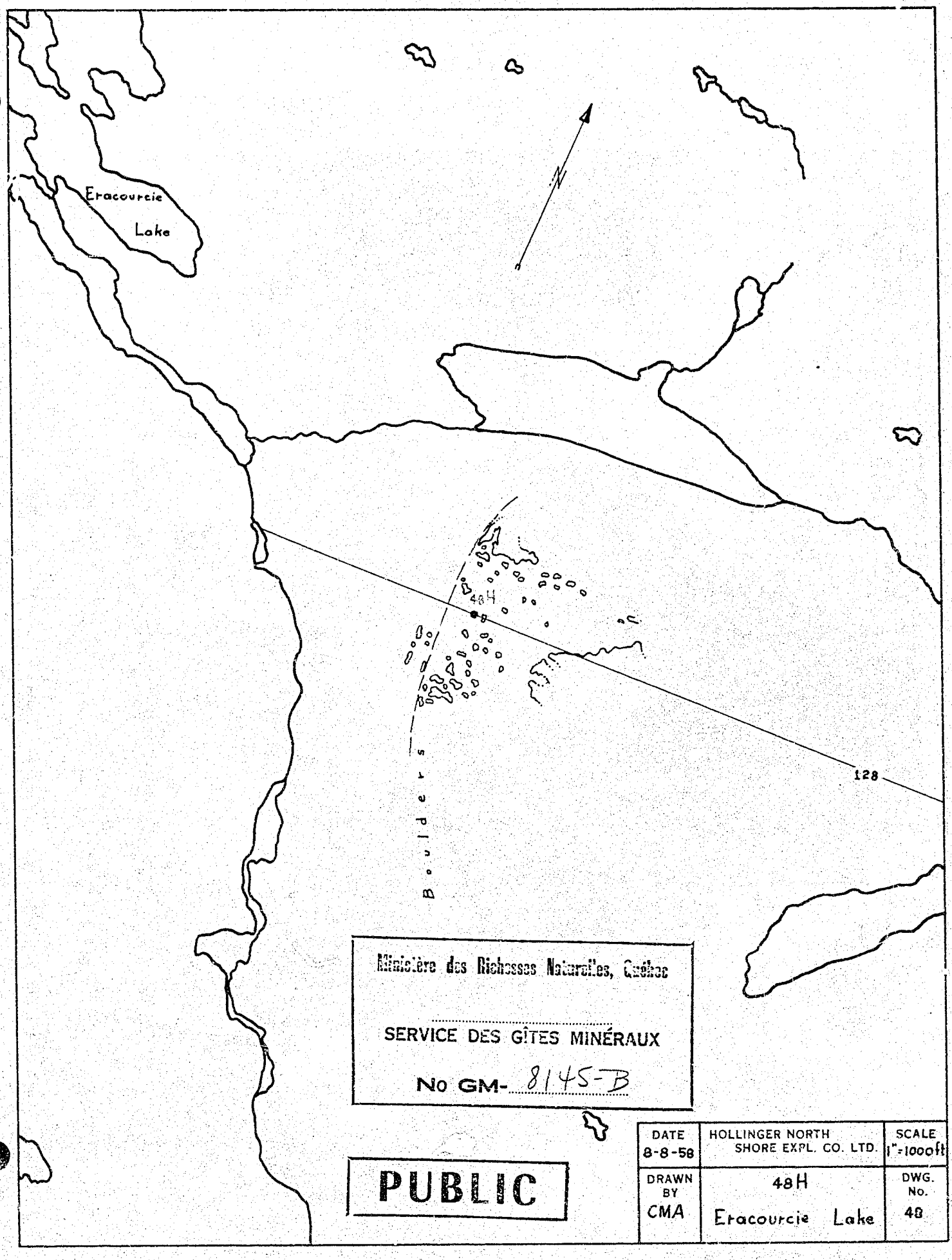
Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor is probably a band of slate interbedded with the quartzite.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 12, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC

DATE 8-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	48H Eracourcie Lake	DWG. No. 48

Office Copy

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 49 H Date examined: August 6, 1958.

Sheet Number: 506 E Coordinates: 0.58°N & 6.81°W

Accessibility: Approx. 3¼ mi. from campsite (2 mi. by canoe) - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Eracourcie Lake

Geological setting:

Slate intruded by gabbro.

Minerals Present: (Z)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

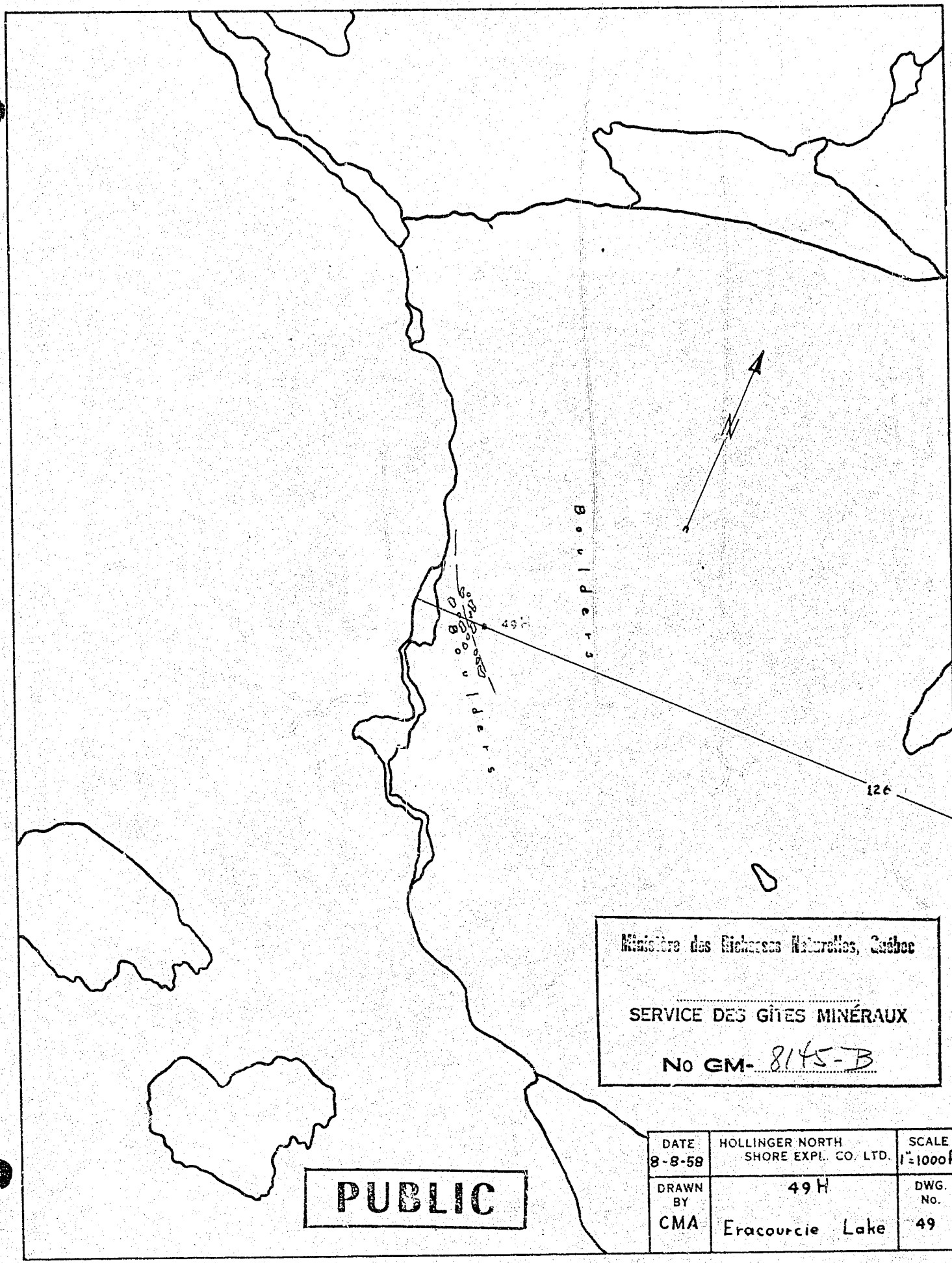
49 H - 1 slate.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conducting material is undoubtedly the unmineralized slate.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 12, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC

DATE 8-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	49 H Eracourcie Lake	DWG. No. 49

Extracted from Ont - 6145-B

GEOPHYSICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 50 H Date examined: August 13, 1958.

Sheet Number: 445 W Coordinates: 11.44"N & 7.13"W

Accessibility: Approx. ½ mi. from campsite by canoe.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Roymart Lake

Geological setting:

No outcrop is exposed on the island.
Angular float at the shore is dominantly quartzite, but considerable sheared slate also appears.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Locations)

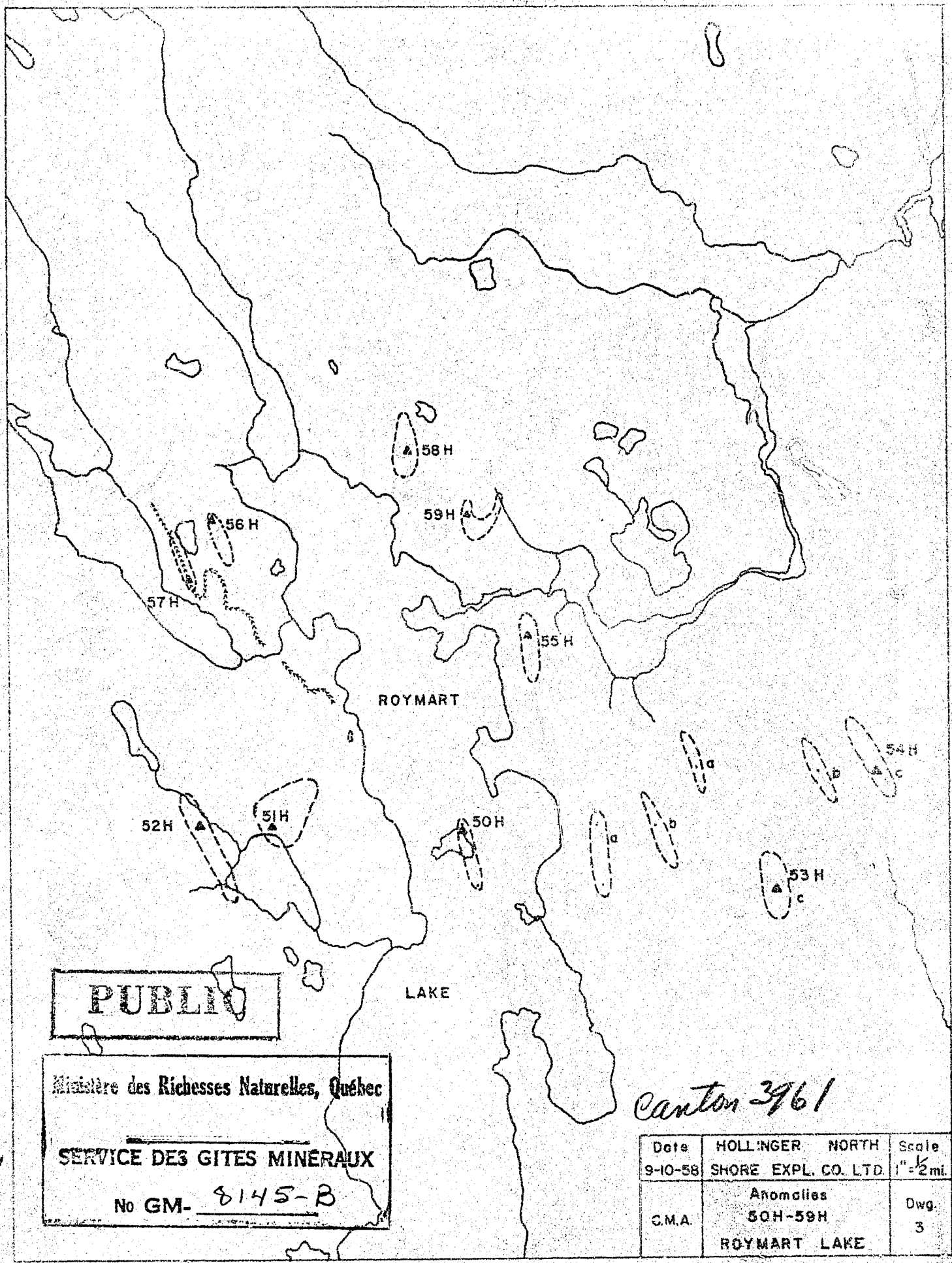
50 H - 1 sheared slate from angular float.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conducting material might conceivably be the slate.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 24, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GITES MINÉRAUX

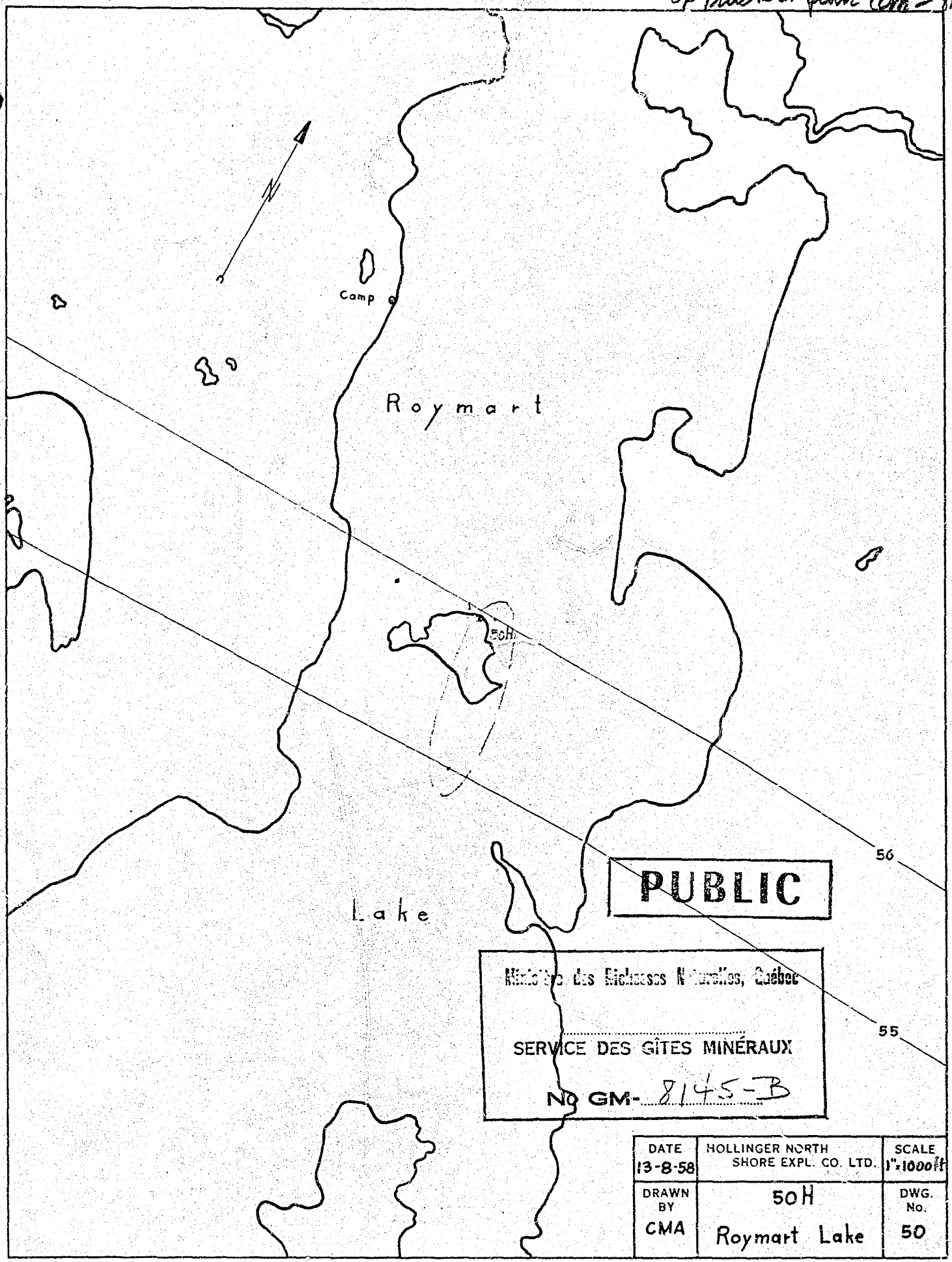
No GM- 8145-B

Canton 3961

Date	HOLLINGER NORTH	Scale
9-10-58	SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	1" = ½ mi.
C.M.A.	Anomalies 50H-59H ROYMART LAKE	Dwg. 3

Filed 4159

Extracted from GM-8145-B



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

NO GM- 8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE
13-8-58		1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY	50H	DWG. No.
CMA	Roymart Lake	50

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 51 H Date examined: August 13, 1958.

Sheet Number: 445 W Coordinates: 11.44"N & 8.65"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1 mi. from campsite (½ mi. by canoe) - walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Roymart Lake

Geological setting:

Gabbro is the only outcropping rock type in the area.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

51 H - 1 medium grained gabbro containing very sparsely disseminated pyrrhotite.

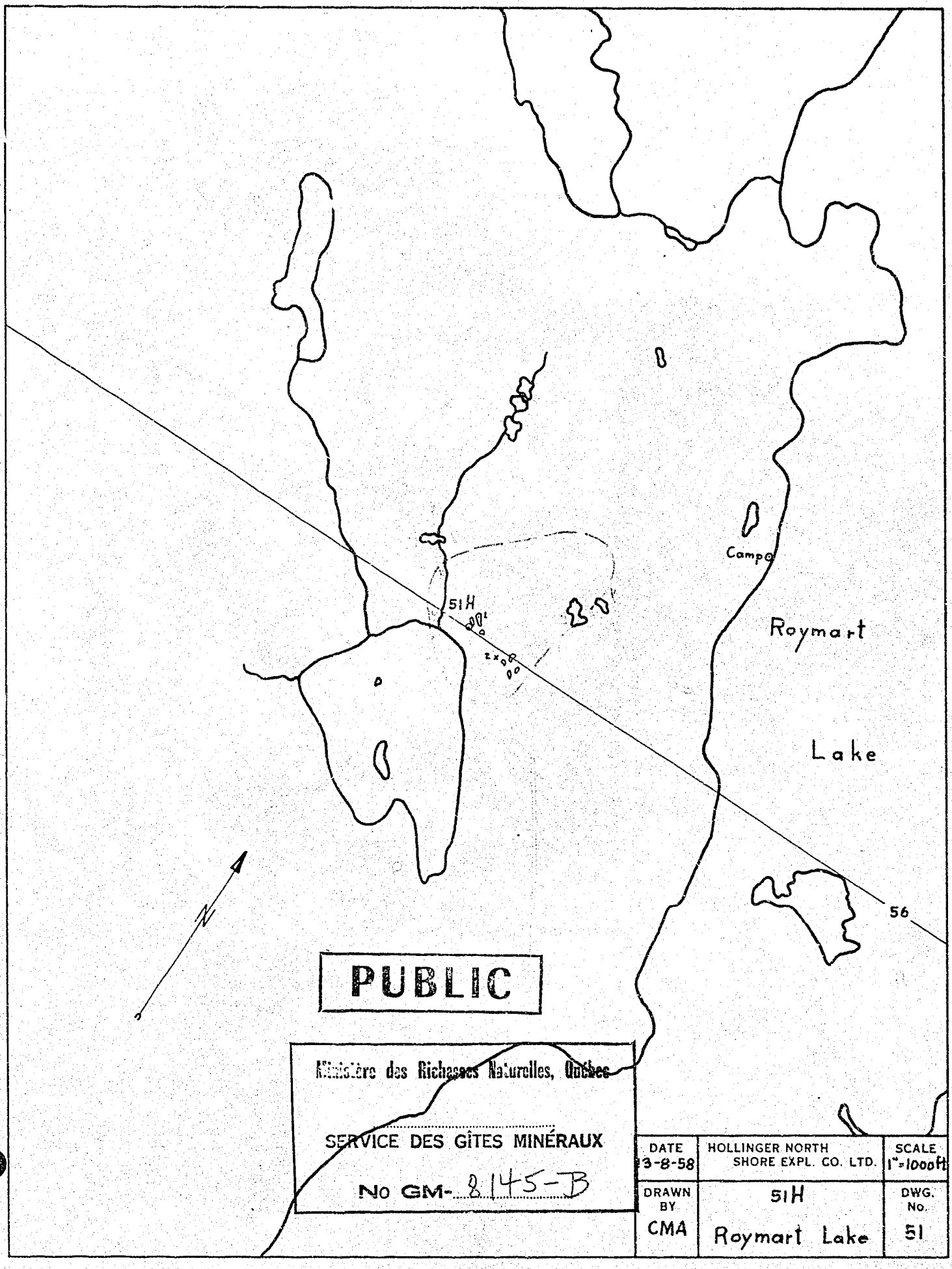
- 2 sheared lava (border phase of gabbro?) from a large angular boulder - contains minor pyrrhotite.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

Conductor undetermined.
The sheared specimen might possibly be from the intrusive contact which likely lies to the west of the station.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 24. 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 3-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	51H Roymart Lake	DWG. No. 51

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 52 H Date examined: August 14, 1958.

Sheet Number: 445 W Coordinates: 11.45"N & 9.20"W

Accessibility: ~~Approx. 1 mi. from campsite (½ mi. by canoe)~~ walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Roymart Lake

Geological setting:

No outcrop occurs in the area.
Angular float is restricted almost entirely to schistose slate.
Gabbro from a large angular boulder east of the station contains both pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite along fracture planes; this gabbro is quite definitely the same as that outcropping at 51H. Mineralization, however, is not extensive.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

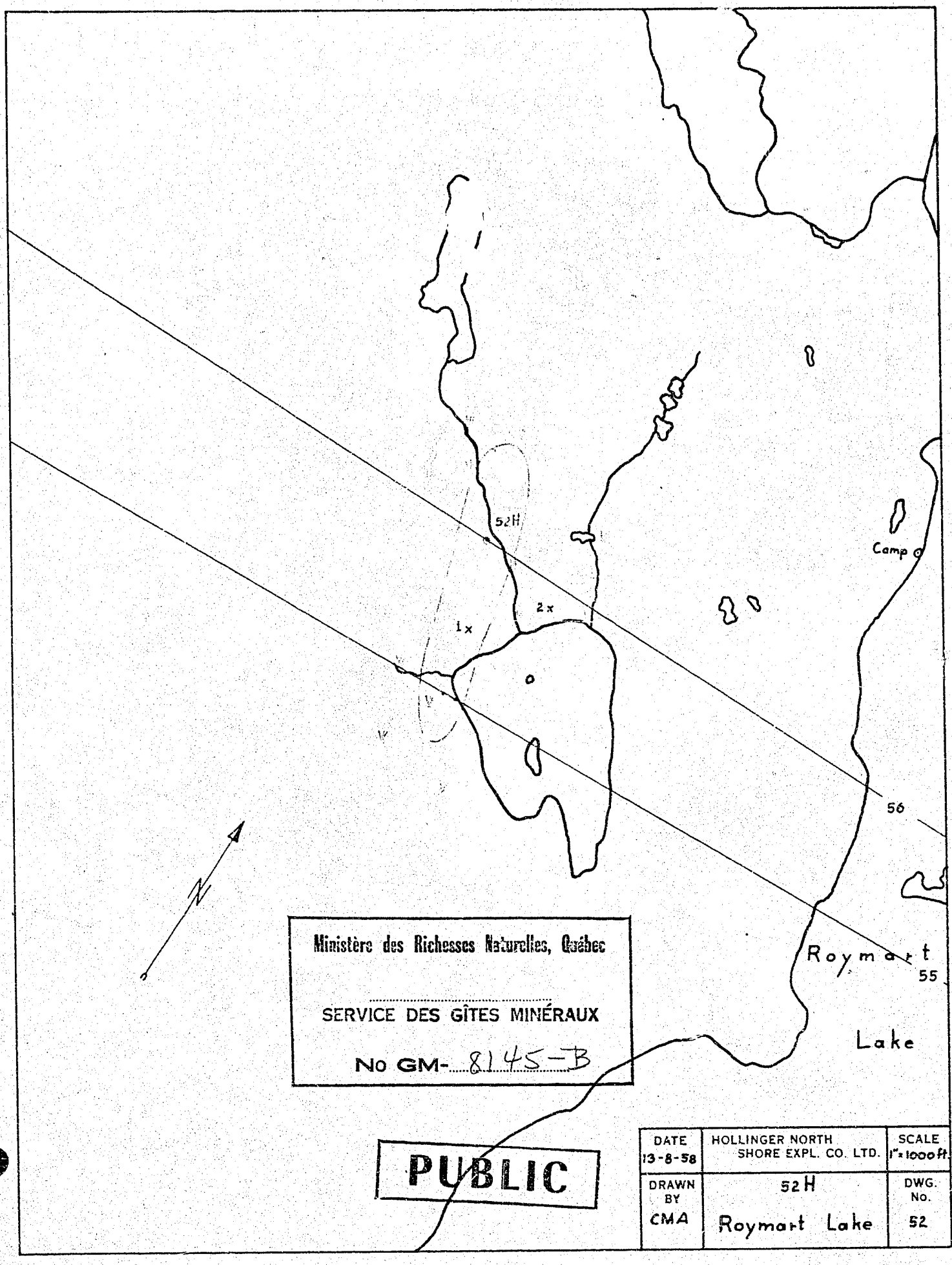
52 H - 1 schistose slate - from angular float.
- 2 gabbro with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite on fracture surfaces.

Conclusions and Ratings:

The schistose slate might conceivably be conducting material, but it is not justifiable to say that it is the cause of the anomaly.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 24, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE
13-8-58		1" = 1000 ft.
DRAWN BY	52H	DWG. No.
CMA	Roymart Lake	52

Mineral Mapping

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 53 H Date examined: August 14, 1958.

Sheet Number: 445 W Coordinates: 10.90"N & 4.61"W

Accessibility: Approx. 2 mi. from campsite (1 mi. by canoe) - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Roymart Lake

Geological setting:

53-a and -b are located in a fairly heavily wooded, generally swampy area in which no outcrop was found. Location of the points of high conductivity was virtually impossible. Angular float is likewise very scarce, and appeared to be restricted almost entirely to slate and quartzite, both of varying degrees of purity.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

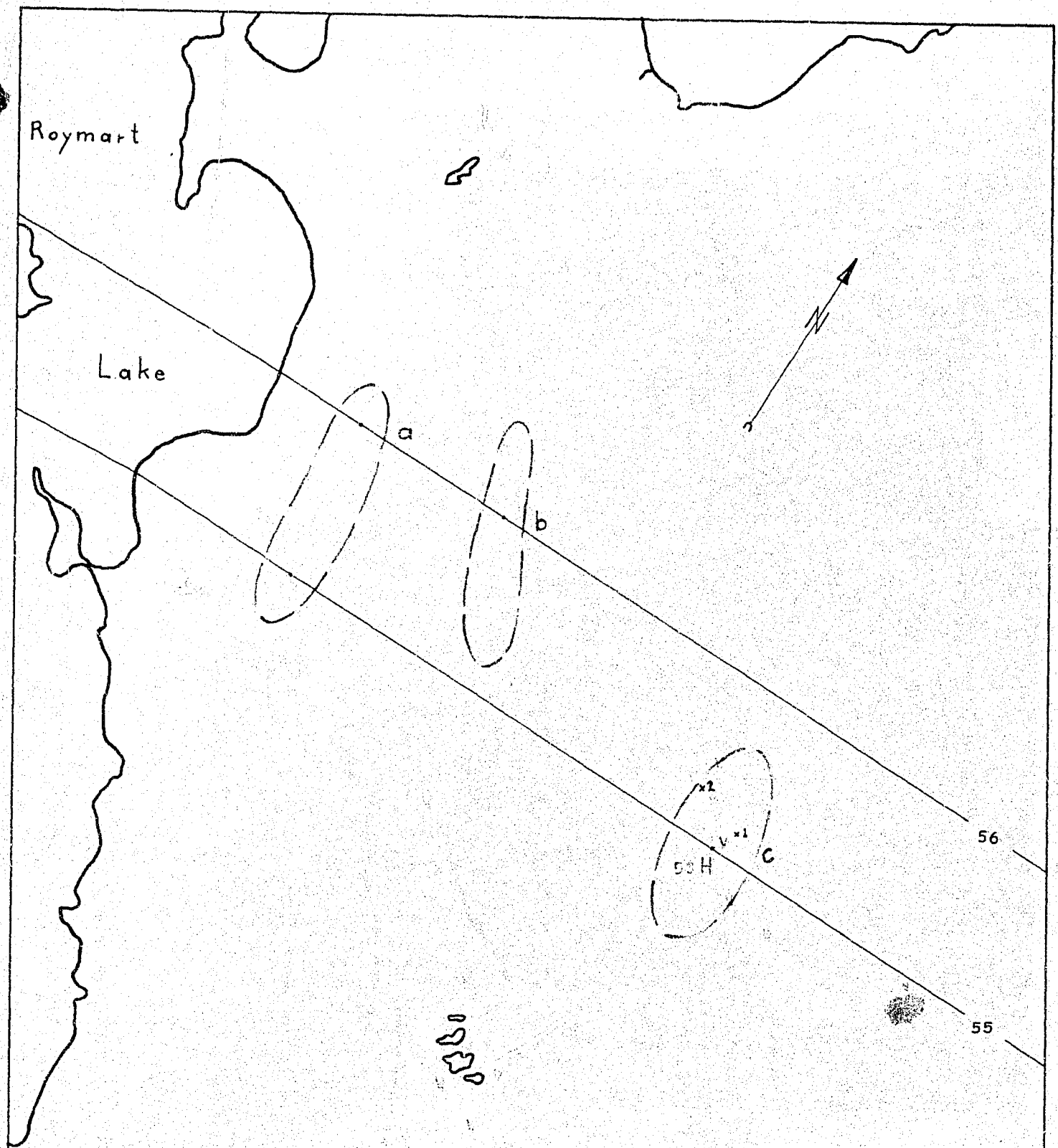
53 H - 1 highly silicified sediment from rounded float - magnetism undoubtedly due to disseminated magnetite.
- 2 banded slate from angular float.

Conclusions and Rating:

Since the float does not appear to be local in origin, it is impossible to state with any degree of assurance what the conducting material for the 3 anomalies might be.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 25, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC

DATE 13-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1" : 1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	53 H Roymart Lake	DWG. No. 53

Office Listing:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 54 H Date examined: August 15, 1958.

Sheet Number: 445 W Coordinates: 11.83°N & 3.80°W

Accessibility: Approx. 2 mi. from campsite (½ mi. by canoe) - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Roymart Lake

Geological setting:

No outcrop exists in the vicinity of 54H-a, -b, and -c. The points of high conductivity for the former 2 anomalies could not be located.

Angular float near 54H-a included lava containing disseminated pyrrhotite, sheared slate (unmineralized), and gabbro, in relative order of abundance.

54H-b is situated in a densely wooded and swampy area. No angular

(over)

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

54 H - 1	disseminated pyrrhotite in lava.	from angular float.
- 2	gabbro.	
- 3	sheared slate.	
- 4	sheared lava.	

Conclusions and Rating:

No conclusive evidence of the conducting material was found.

The sheared lava appears to be the only rock type of local origin.

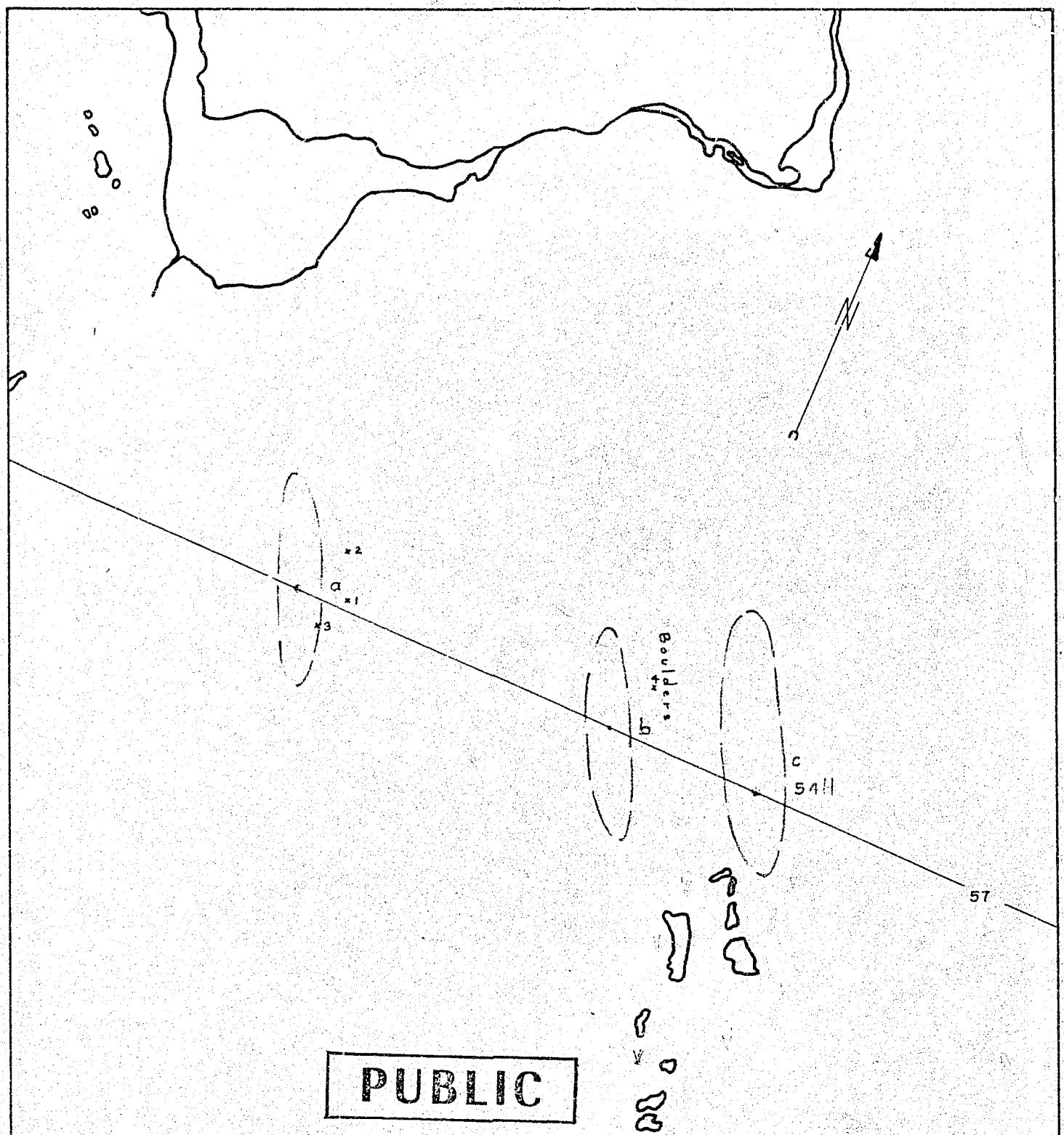
Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 26, 1958.

(Attach sketch)

Geological setting (continued)

float was observed.

No float, other than well rounded pebbles, is exposed within a several hundred foot radius of 54H-c; a small stream of angular boulders of sheared lava occurs between anomalies 54H-b and -c.



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SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 13-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000 ft
DRAWN BY CMA	54 H Roymart Lake	DWG. No. 54

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 55 H Date examined: August 15, 1958.

Sheet Number: 445 W Coordinates: 12.96"N & 6.58"W

Accessibility: Approx. 3/4 mi. from campsite (½ mi. by canoe) - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Roymart Lake

Geological setting:

No outcrop exists in the area.
Well rounded pebbles seem to make up most of the transported material; however, occassional angular boulders of siliceous slate were also observed.
In addition, one large, reasonably angular boulder of massive pyrrhotite, apparently in a siliceous sediment, was found.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

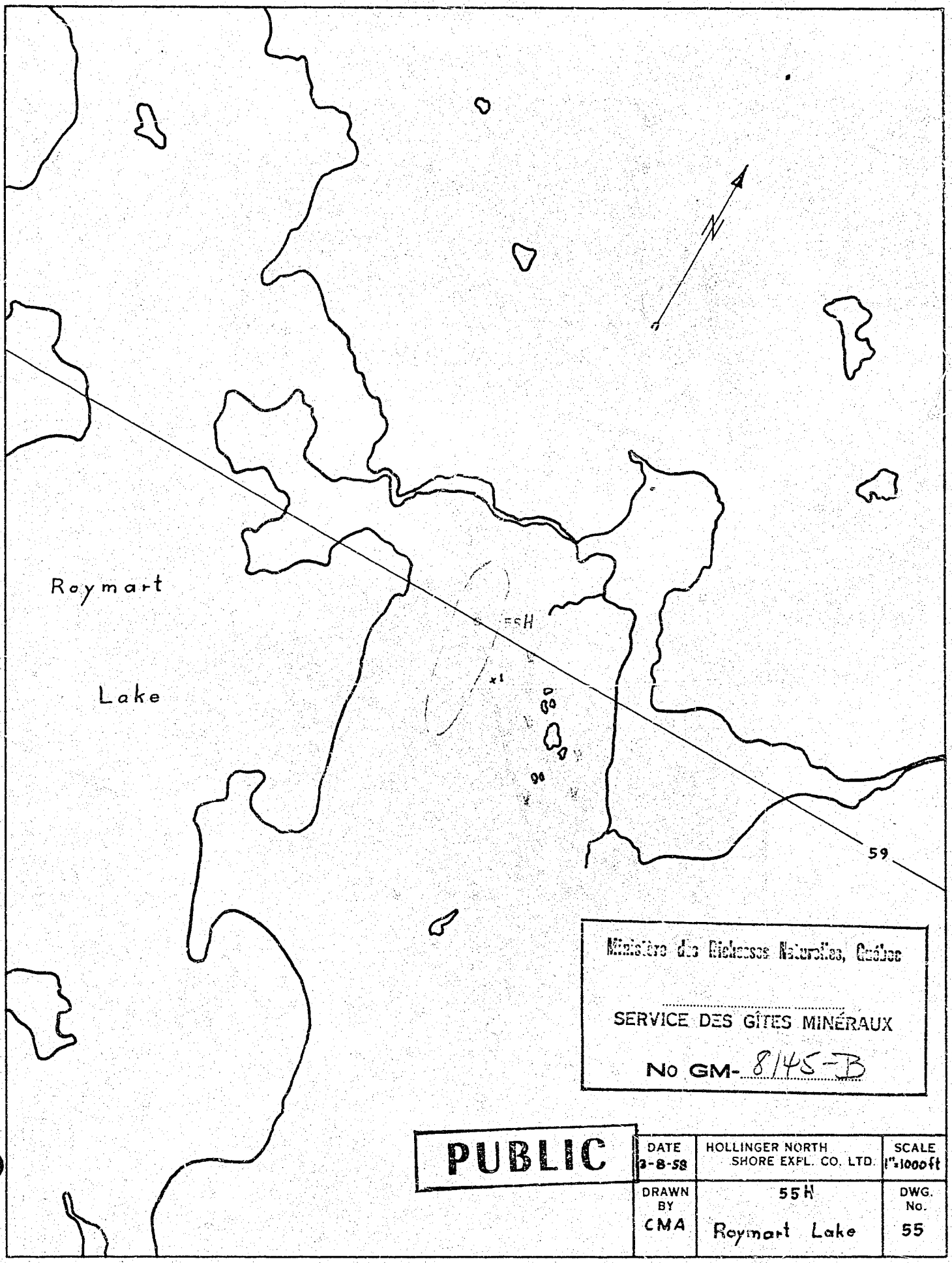
55 H - 1 massive pyrrhotite in siliceous sediment (possibly argillaceous quartzite) - from a boulder.

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 26, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE
2-8-58		1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	55H Raymart Lake	DWG. No. 55

Mines Branch

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 56 H Date examined: August 16, 1958.

Sheet Number: 445 W Coordinates: 13.95"W & 9.08"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1¼ mi. from campsite (3/4 mi. by canoe) - walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Reymart Lake

Geological setting:

No outcrop exists in the area.
Float is restricted almost completely to well rounded pebbles and to several large, rounded boulders of lava.
A few fairly angular fragments of slate and very dark argillaceous quartzite were also observed.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined.

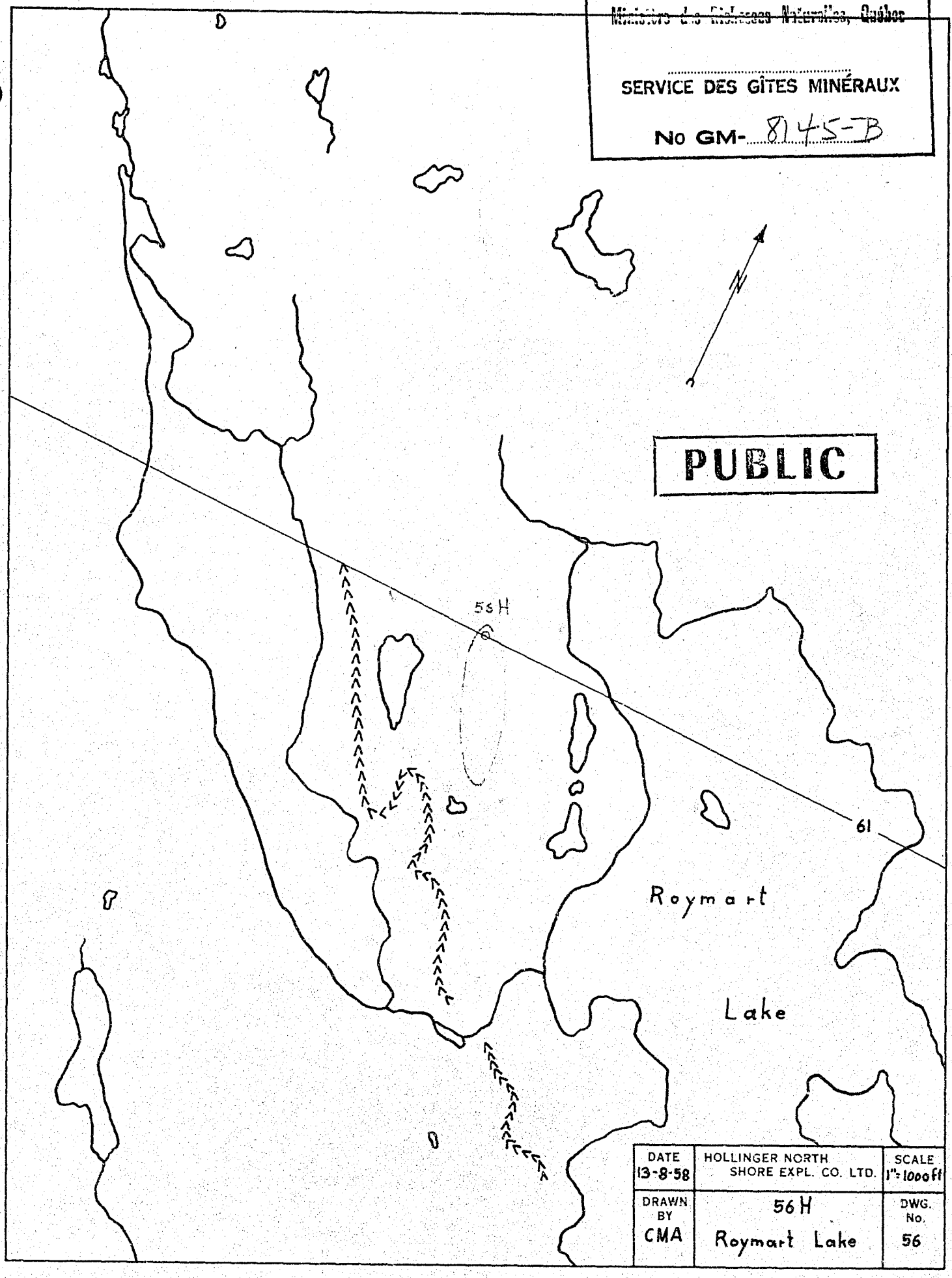
Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 26, 1958.

(Attach sketch)

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B



PUBLIC

DATE 13-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1" = 1000 ft
DRAWN BY CMA	56 H Roymart Lake	DWG. No. 56

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 57 H Date examined: August 16, 1958.

Sheet Number: 445 W Coordinates: 13.43°N & 9.28°W

Accessibility: Approx. 1 mi. from campsite (3/4 mi. by canoe) - walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Roymart Lake

Geological setting:

No outcrop was found, and, with the exception of well rounded gravel and pebbles in the esker, very little transported rock was visible.

Several large angular boulders of sheared andesite occur west of the station.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

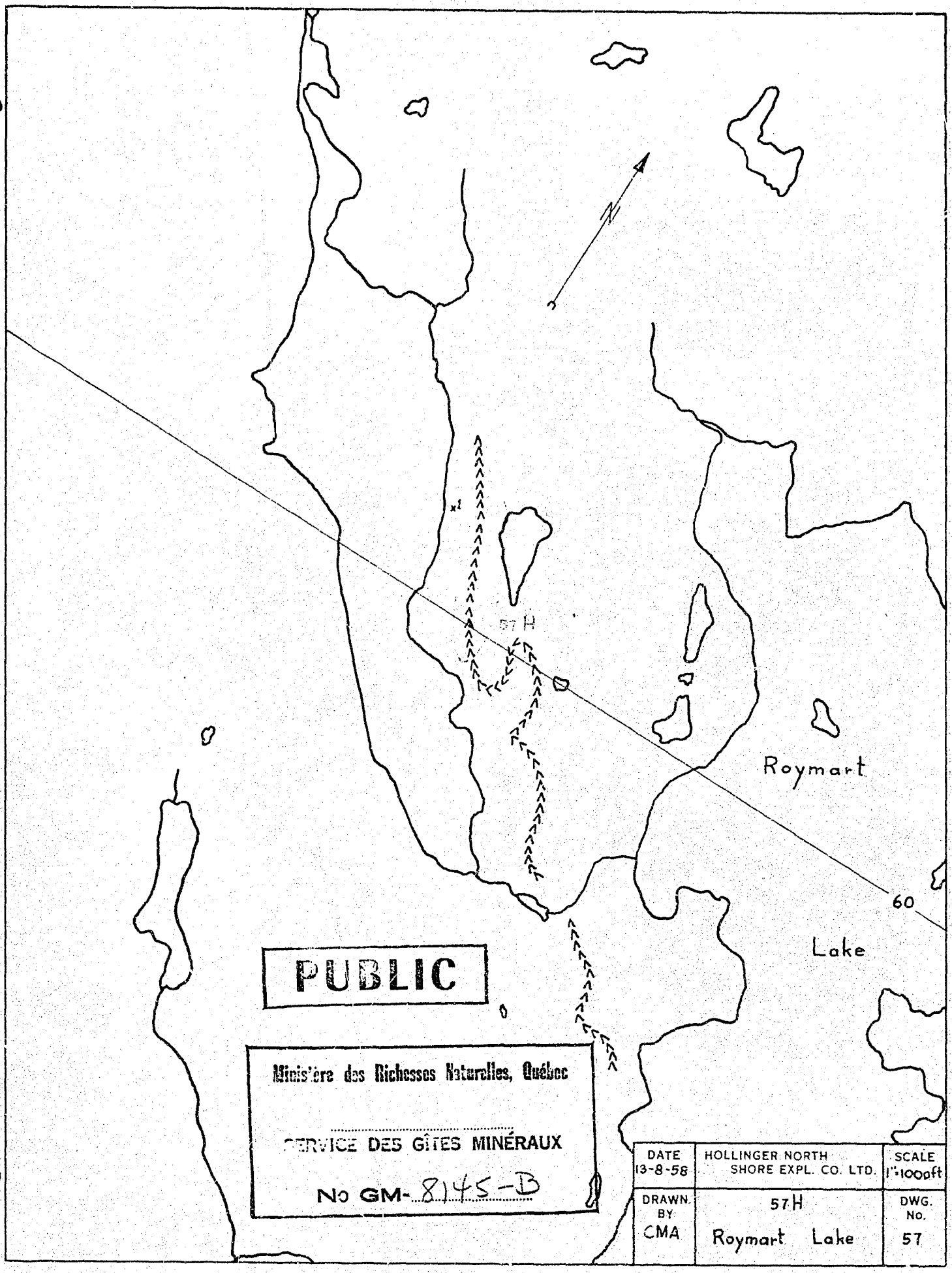
57 H - 1 sheared lava (andesite).

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 26, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM-8145-B

DATE 13-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=100ft
DRAWN BY CMA	57H Roymart Lake	DWG. No. 57

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 58 H Date examined: August 17, 1958.

Sheet Number: 445 W Coordinates: 14.46"N & 7.50"W

Accessibility: ~~Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite (1 mi. by canoe)~~ walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Roymart Lake

Geological setting:

The area in the vicinity of the station is, in general, quite swampy, and contains no visible outcrop.
Well rounded boulders are reasonably common; angular float is very scarce and appears to be restricted to slate, both massive and sheared.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

58 H - 1 sheared slate.
- 2 massive slate. } from angular float.

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined.

The slate float, although reasonably angular, does not appear to be local in origin.

Signed: _____ Date: ~~Aug. 27,~~ 1958.

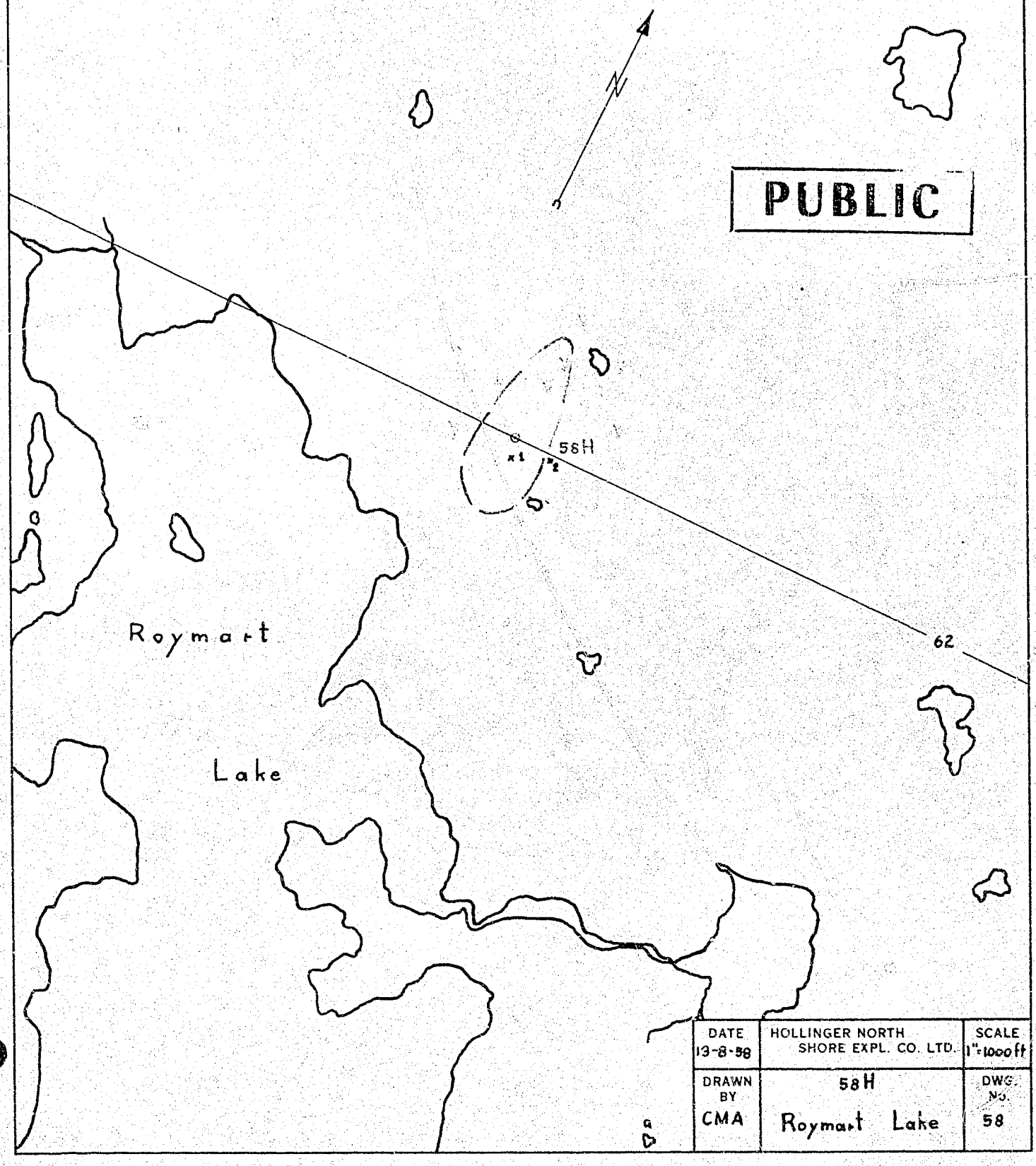
(Attach sketch)

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC



DATE 13-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	58H Roymart Lake	DWG. NO. 58

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 59 H Date examined: August 17, 1958.

Sheet Number: 445 W Coordinates: 13.92"N & 7.05"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1 mi. from campsite (3/4 mi. by canoe) - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Roymart Lake

Geological setting:

No outcrop was observed in the area.
A northwesterly trending stream of boulders, dominantly rounded, contains some angular float in the form of sheared gabbro and massive and sheared slate.
One small gossan, likely transported in origin, appears to be the result of the weathering of sheared slate containing minor pyrite.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

59 H - 1 sheared gabbro.
- 2 massive slate.
- 3 sheared slate containing minor pyrite.

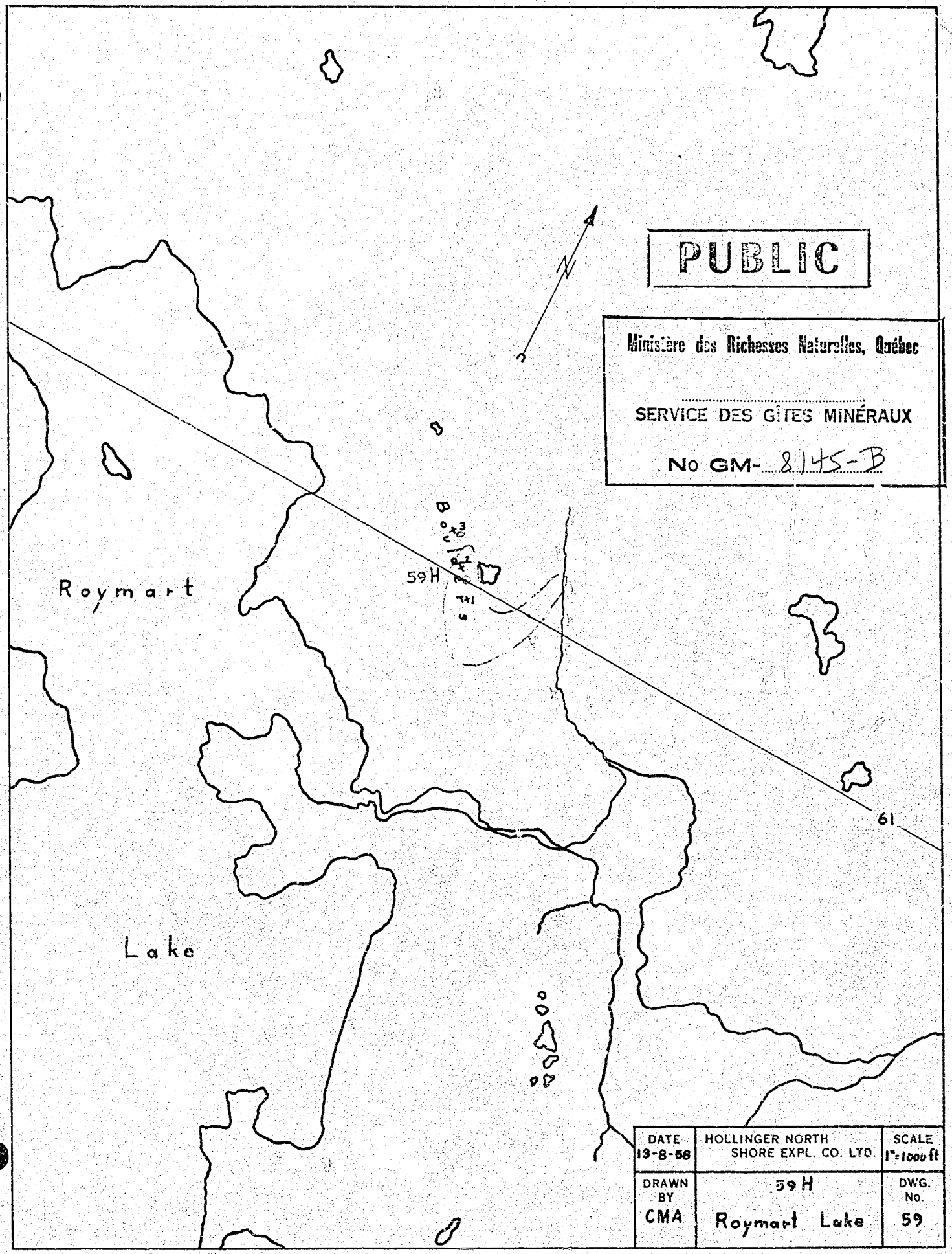
} from angular float.

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined.

Signed: _____ Date: Aug. 27, 1958.

(Attach sketch)


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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX
No GM- 8145-B
Roymart
59H
61
Lake
DATE 13-8-58
HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.
SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA
59H
Roymart Lake
DWG. No. 59

Monthly Report

August

1958

Eracourcie Lake Area
and
Roymart Lake Area

from
Wilbob Lake Sheet
506 E
and
South Marion Lake
Sheet 445 W
respectively.

Submitted by
C.M. Armstrong

August 29, 1958.

Eracourcie Lake

General Account:

A campsite was selected at Eracourcie Lake on July 25th, 1958, and, upon completion of the 19 anomalies in the area, was vacated on August 11, after a delay of 2 days owing to rain. During the actual period of investigation only 1 one-half day was lost on account of rain, the remaining 3½ days occurring after the anomalies were completed.

In the overall picture, most of the anomalies were situated in quite low-lying areas, with the inevitable result that very little, if any, outcrop was located in the vicinity of the points of high conductivity. Where the conducting material was determined with reasonable certainty, it was almost always unmineralized slate within a siliceous and generally argillaceous series of sediments, which was, in turn, intruded by gabbro, or, less frequently, by serpentinite. Exceptions to this involve either a single band of slate carrying massive pyrrhotite, which, incidently, accounts for the prominent gossans in the area, or a quite strongly magnetic material, dominantly quartzitic in composition, which appears to exist at the severely sheared contact between impure quartzite and intrusive gabbro. Discounting the single occurrence of massive pyrrhotite in slate, no mineralization exists in the area investigated - in the sediments, in the intrusives, or in the contact regions between the two.

Description of Anomalies:

With reference to the accompanying sketch;

- 31H, 32H and 39H lie on extensions of the same band of slate carrying massive pyrrhotite. Gabbro intrudes the narrow band both on the east and on the west.
- 33 H and 41H occur at or near the contact of argillaceous quartzite containing interbedded slate (identified positively as the conductor at 41H only), and serpentinite.
- 34H to 36H inclusive, 38H, and 43H to 49H inclusive, although not located on the same single band of unmineralized slate, nevertheless, are strikingly similar in character, each being attributable to a relatively pure bed of slate within impure quartzitic sediments, which, again, are intruded by gabbro. No mineralization was encountered, save very sparsely disseminated pyrite within the slate at 34H.
- 37H is situated within the same general sediment-intrusive series as above, but is unique in that the conducting material does not appear to be slate, but rather

a quite strongly magnetic material at the finely sheared contact of argillaceous quartzite and gabbro.

- 42H underlies Eracourcie Lake, and may be due either to an extension of the magnetic material which occurs at 37H, or simply to another band of slate.
- 40H is located in very low, swampy land entirely devoid of outcrop.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

Since massive pyrrhotite in a narrow band of slate provided the sole evidence of mineralization, it may be stated with reasonable certainty that there are no apparent economic implications to be gleaned from the investigation of the anomalies in this area.

Roymart Lake

General Account:

A campsite was established at Roymart Lake on August 11th, 1958, and was vacated on the 19th of the same month upon completion of 10 anomalies. During that period 2 one-half days were lost on account of rain.

With the exception of 51H where several small outcrops of sheared gabbro were located, no outcrop was found in the vicinity of the points of high conductivity. In general, the land was quite low, flat and swampy; a sinuous esker provided the only appreciable topographic change in relief. Several of the peaks were situated in heavily wooded areas, and, consequently were virtually impossible to locate. In such cases the anomalous areas were mapped or traversed under a single post; for example, 53H-a,-b and -c are included under one post located at 53H-c.

For the most part, float was quite scarce, and generally was restricted to well rounded pebbles and boulders partially or completely covered by caribou moss. The only transported material that quite definitely appeared to be of local origin was a stream of angular boulders of sheared lava between 54H-b and -c. Angular float found reasonably consistently in the conducting areas included the following: massive slate, sheared slate and schistose slate; quartzite of varying degrees of purity; and massive and sheared lava and gabbro, both containing traces of pyrrhotite and occasionally chalcopyrite. Mineralization was restricted to a few boulders of siliceous sediment containing massive pyrrhotite at 55H, and sheared slate with disseminated pyrite at 59H.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

In view of the fact that no conductors were identified positively, it is impossible to arrive at any significant conclusions as to the mineral potentialities of the area. However, if mineralization at any point were sufficiently extensive as to warrant further investigation, it is very likely that some evidence in the form of gossans would exist; no such evidence was found.

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 60 H Date examined: August 29, 1958.

Sheet Number: 516 W Coordinates: 9.55"S & 2.44"W

Accessibility: ~~Approx. 1 mi. from campsite by canoe.~~

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

No outcrop exists within a 1000 foot radius of the station.
Float, for the most part, consists of small rounded boulders of leopard rock and gabbro, generally overlain by caribou moss.
Several angular boulders of sheared gabbro were found.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

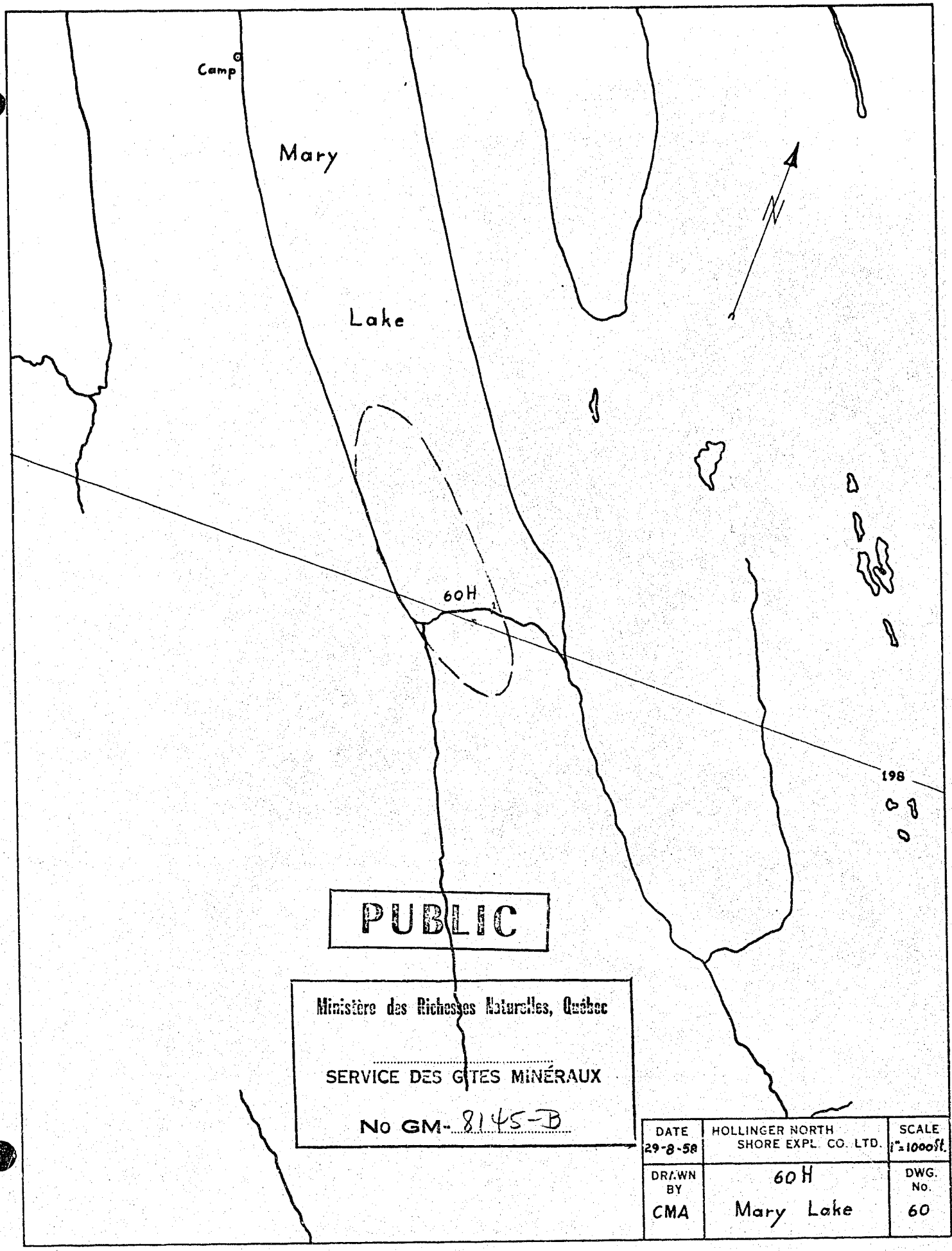
60 H - 1 sheared gabbro from angular float.

Conclusions and Rating:

Conducting material not identified.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 1, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE
29-8-58		1"=1000ft.
DRAWN BY	60 H	DWG. No.
CMA	Mary Lake	60

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 61 H Date examined: August 30, 1958.

Sheet Number: 516 W Coordinates: 7.90"S & 4.42"W

Accessibility: Approx. ½ mi. northwest of campsite - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

Low, overburden-covered ridge of intrusive gabbro (diorite?); contacts not exposed.
No evidence of mineralization was found.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

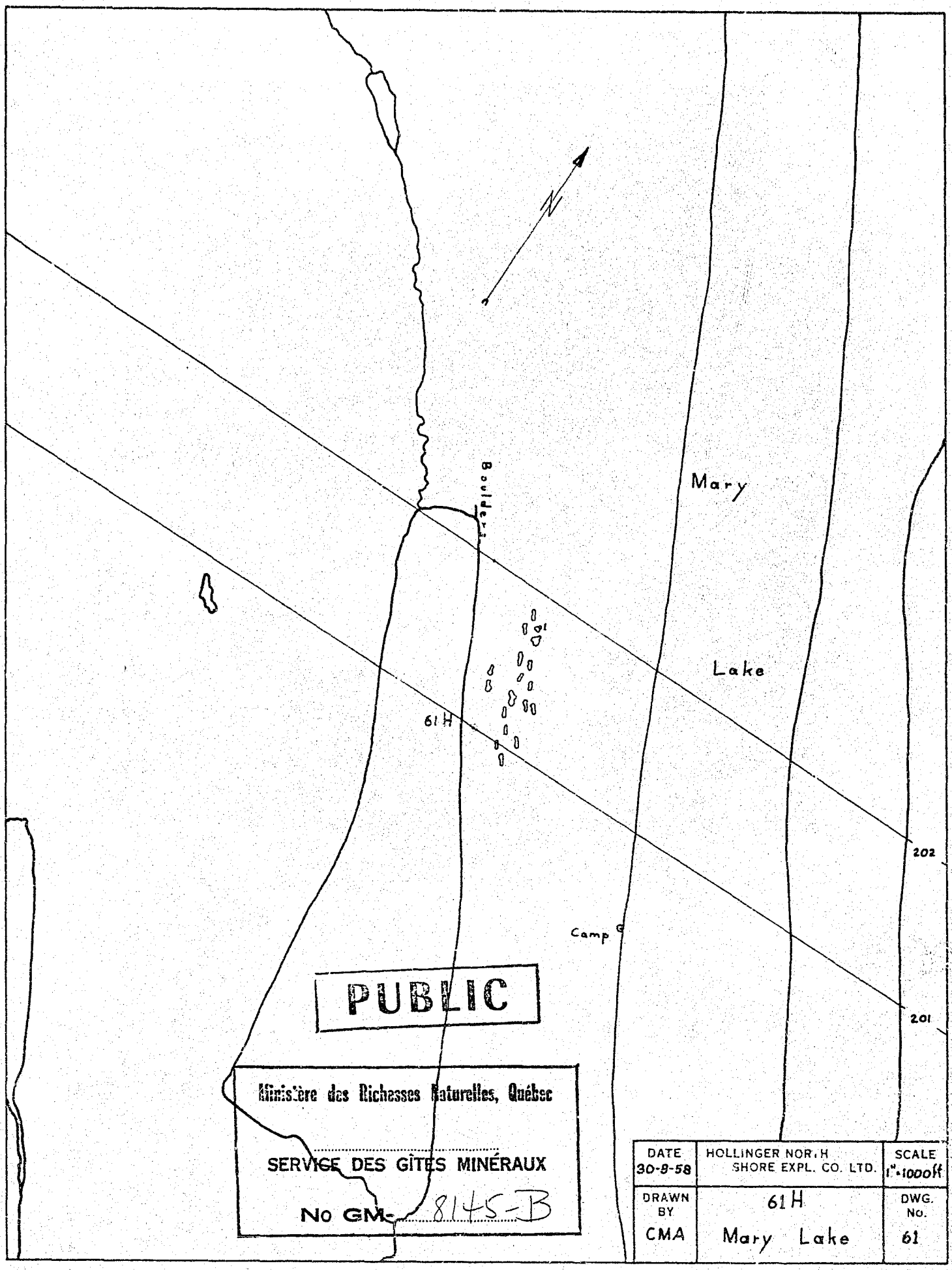
61 H – 1 medium grained feldspathic gabbro (bordering on a diorite) – contains very sparsely disseminated pyrrhotite.

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined; it likely occurs either in a shear zone or contact zone beneath the lake west of the station.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 1, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 30-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	61 H Mary Lake	DWG. No. 61

Office Ruling:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 62 H Date examined: August 30, 1958.

Sheet Number: 516 W Coordinates: 9.99"S & 4.85"W

Accessibility: Approx. 1½ mi. northwest of campsite - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

Low, discontinuous hill of intrusive gabbro bordered both to the west and to the east by broad, flat, swampy valleys. Shearing on the west side of the intrusive is quite strong, but no evidence of mineralization was found.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

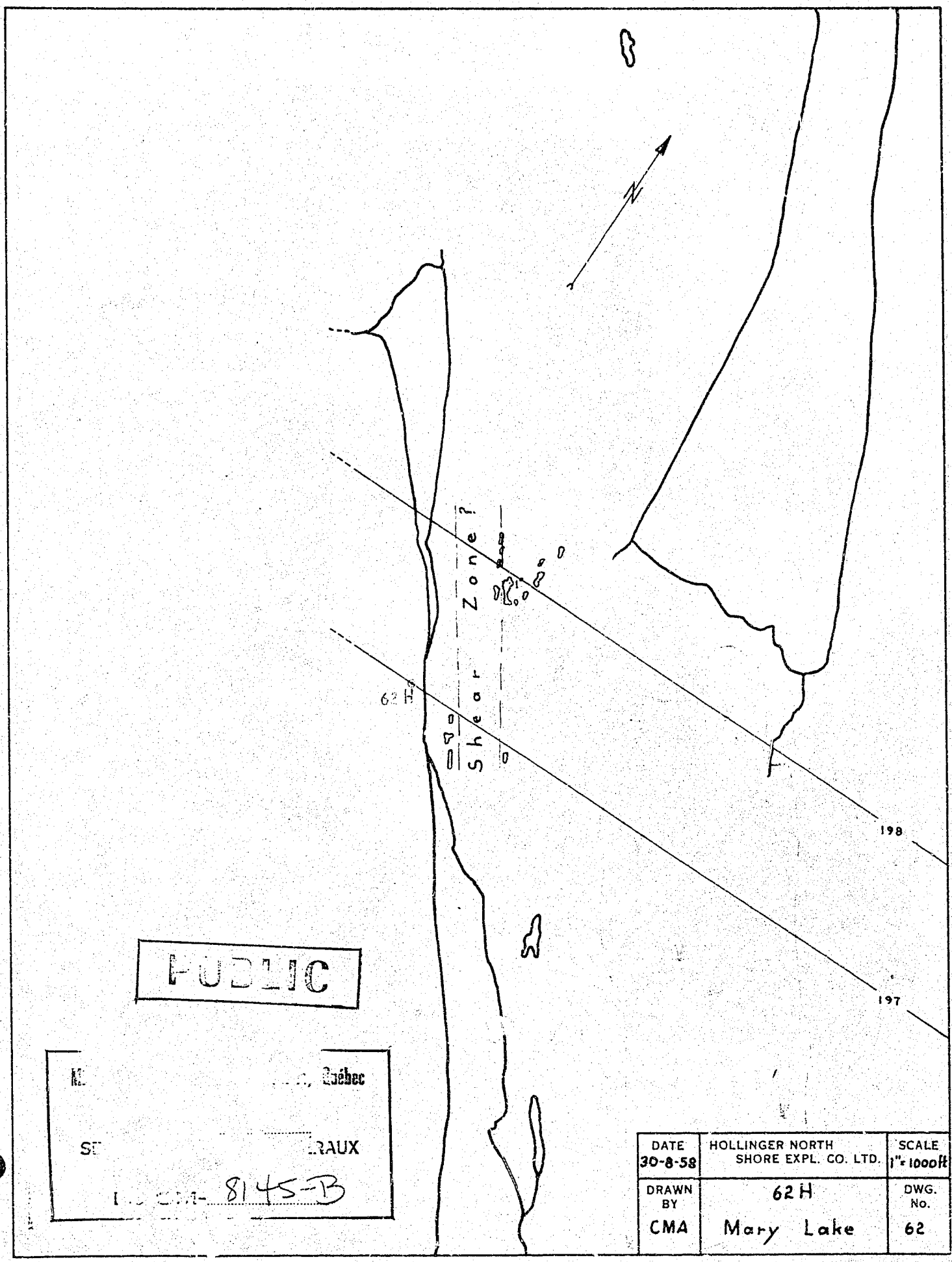
62 H - 1 feldspathic gabbro, bordering on a diorite, containing minute traces of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor appears to be located in an overburden-covered shear zone within the intrusive mass; mineralization, if it exists at all, is certainly not extensive.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 1, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



PUBLIC

Quebec

ERAUX

8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE
30-8-58		1" = 1000ft
DRAWN BY	62 H	DWG. No.
CMA	Mary Lake	62

Price Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 63 H Date examined: August 31, 1958.

Sheet Number: 516 W Coordinates: 9.55"S & 1.51"W

Accessibility: ~~Approx. 1½ mi. from campsite (1 mi. by canoe)~~ - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

The station is located in a small overburden-filled valley between two intrusive ridges, on the west a diorite, and on the east a gabbro - possibly representing gradations of a single intrusive.
Shearing is quite prominent in the gabbro to the east.
Mineralization appears to be non-existent.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

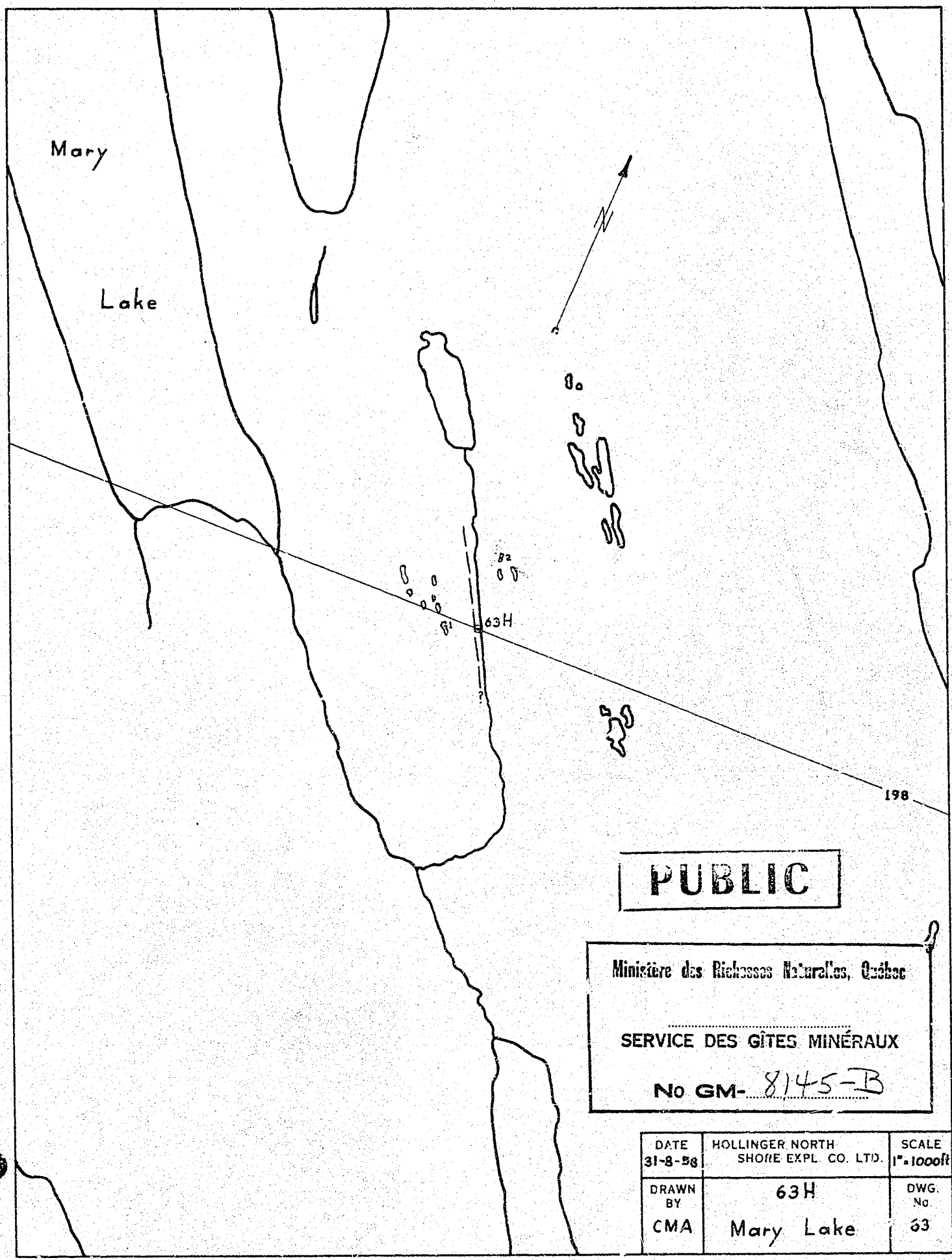
63 H - 1 diorite.
- 2 gabbro. gradations of a single intrusive(?)

Conclusions and Rating:

If, in fact, the intrusives are independent (as it appears), the conductor likely occurs at the contact between them; otherwise, an internal shear zone in the valley would provide a conducting zone.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 2, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE
31-8-58		1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY	63H	DWG. No.
CMA	Mary Lake	63

Mines Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 64 H Date examined: August 31, 1958.

Sheet Number: 516 W Coordinates: 9.55"S & 1.15"W

Accessibility: ~~Approx. 1 and 3/4 mi. from campsite (1 mi. by canoe)~~ - walking fair.

Examined by: C.H. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

Two intrusive masses, gabbro and leopard rock, west and east of the station respectively.
The leopard rock near the apparent contact with the gabbro contains a few splotches of pyrrhotite, but appears to be quite barren elsewhere.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

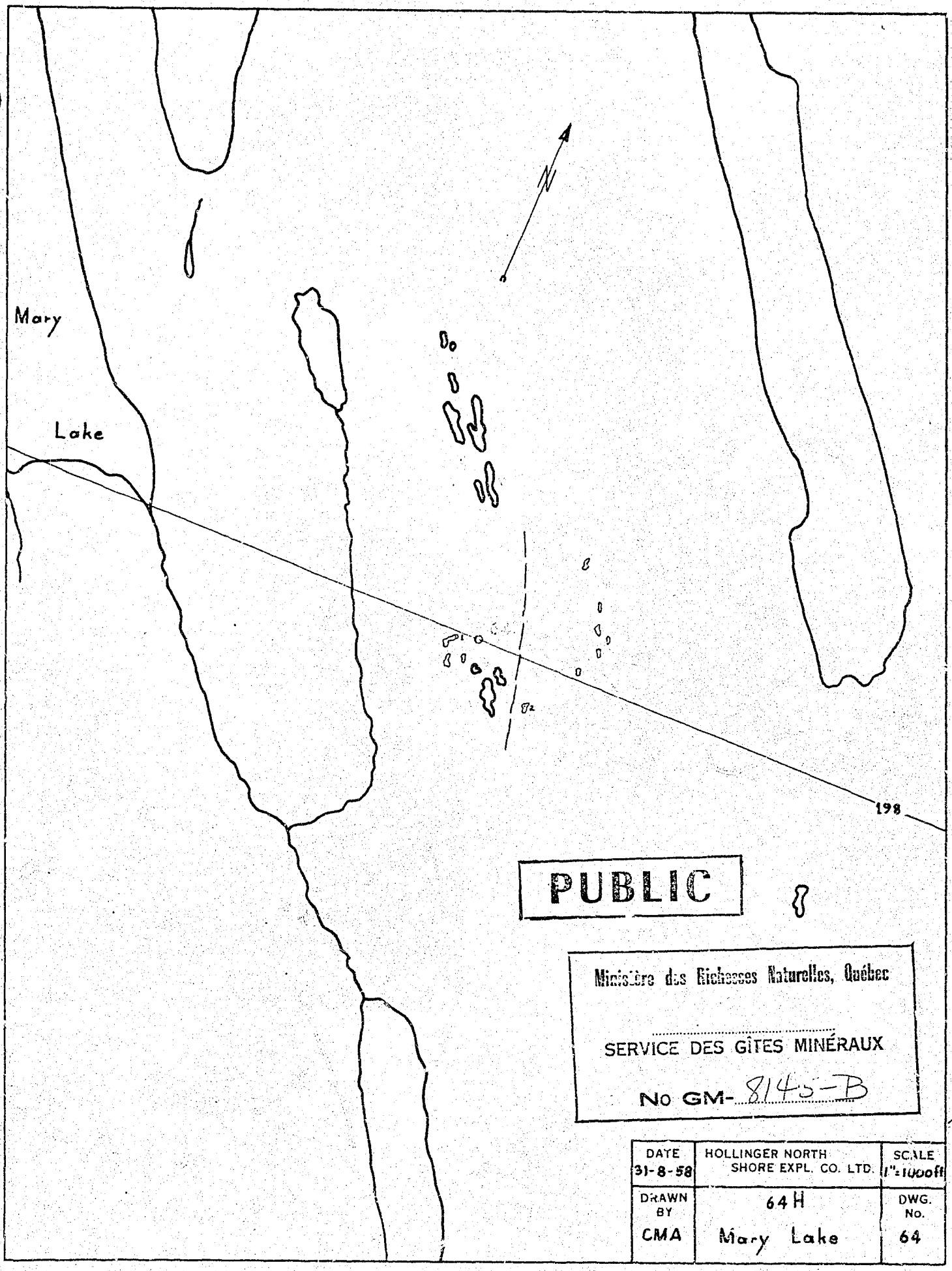
64 H - 1 medium grained gabbro.
- 2 leopard rock containing infrequent splotches of pyrrhotite.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor undoubtedly occurs at the gabbro-leopard rock contact. The complete absence of gossan material in the area might suggest that mineralization is not extensive.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 2, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

NO GM- 8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE
31-8-58		1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY	64 H	DWG. No.
CMA	Mary Lake	64

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 65 H Date examined: August 31, 1958.

Sheet Number: 516 W Coordinates: 10.98"S & 0.35"W

Accessibility: Approx. 2½ mi. from campsite (1 mi. by canoe) - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

The outcropping leopard rock is very likely an extension of that appearing at anomaly 64H.
No significant mineralization was found.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

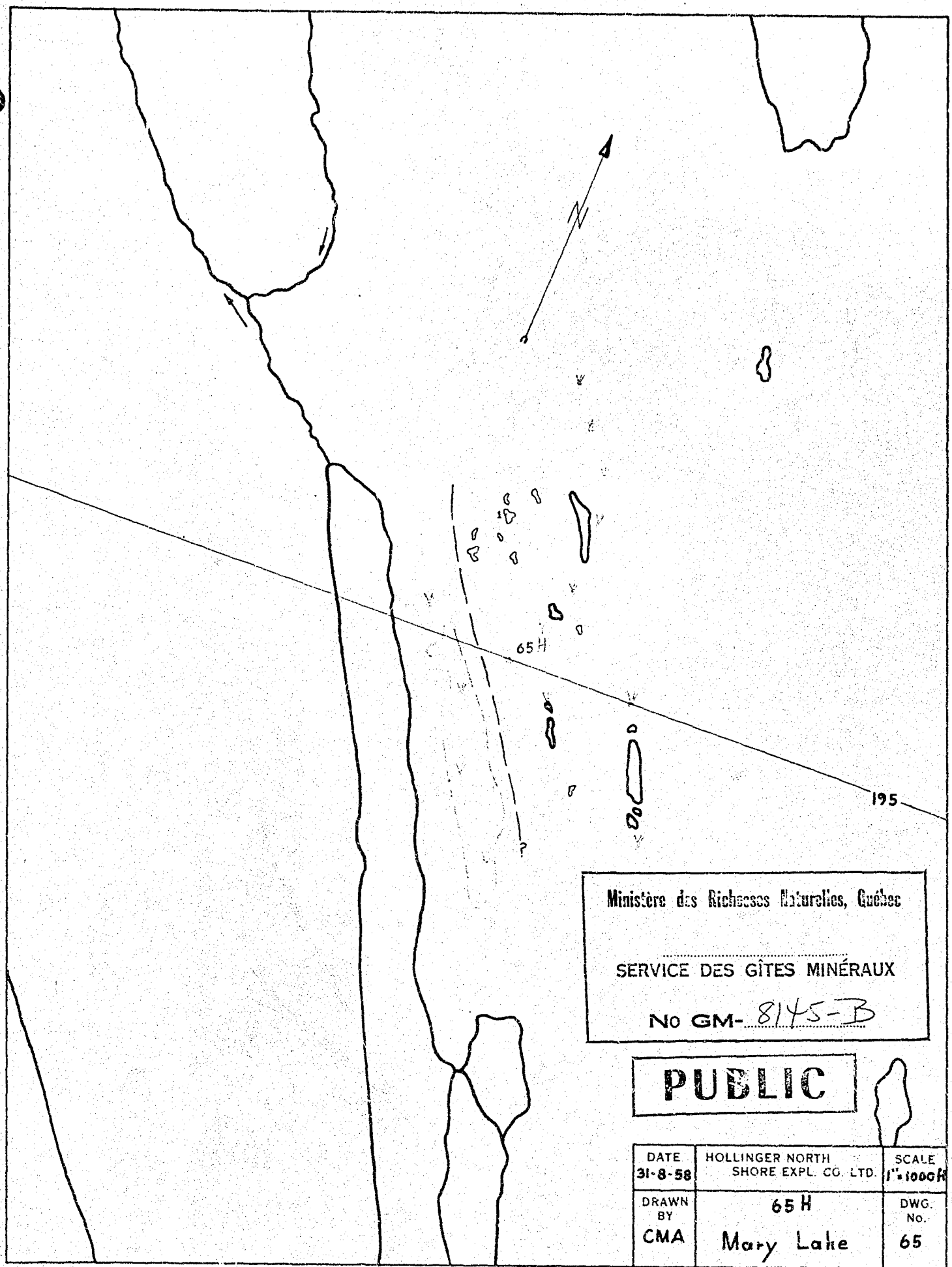
65 H - 1 leopard rock; note the phenocrysts of quartz.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor probably exists at the contact of leopard rock on the east and gabbro (assumed) on the west.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 3, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

PUBLIC

DATE 31-8-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1" = 1000 ft
DRAWN BY CMA	65 H Mary Lake	DWG. No. 65

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 66 H Date examined: September 2, 1958.

Sheet Number: 516 W Coordinates: 12.14"S & 1.57"W

Accessibility: By float plane on Diorite Lake.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

Low hill of prominently jointed gabbro (diorite?), barren of significant mineralization. Serpentine is quite extensive along fracture surfaces.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

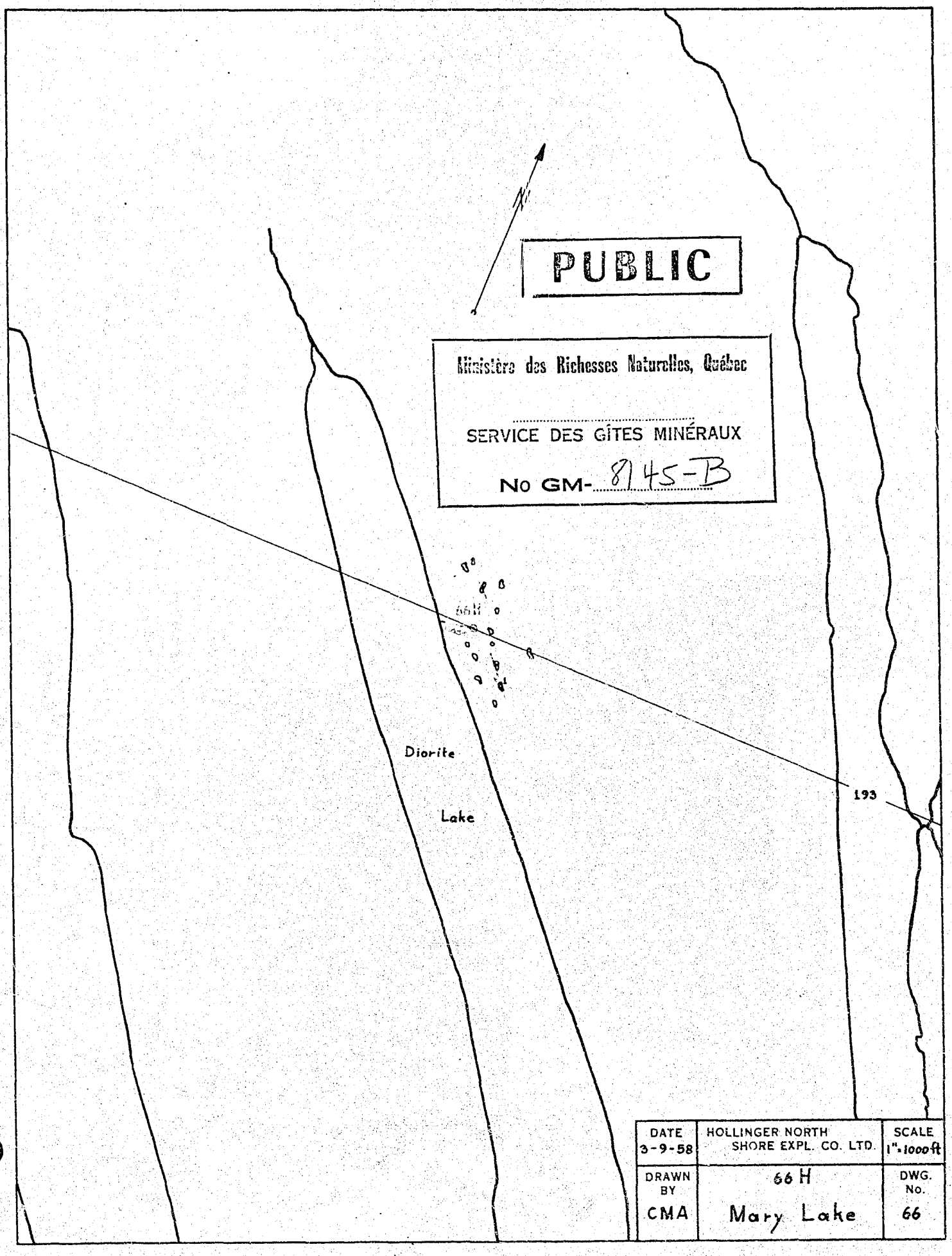
66 H - 1 gabbro (possibly diorite) with serpentinized fracture planes.

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined; the jointing might be indicative of a minor fault beneath Diorite Lake.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 4, 1958.

(Attach sketch)


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Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX
No GM- 8145-B
66H
Diorite
Lake
193
DATE 3-9-58
HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.
SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA
66 H
Mary Lake
DWG. No. 66

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 67 H Date examined: September 2, 1958.

Sheet Number: 516 W Coordinates: 10.50"S & 1.50"W

Accessibility: Approx. 3/4 mi. southwest of Mary Lake - walking fair.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

No outcrop occurs within a 1000 foot radius of the point of high conductivity.
Float is generally well rounded.

Minerals Present: (%)

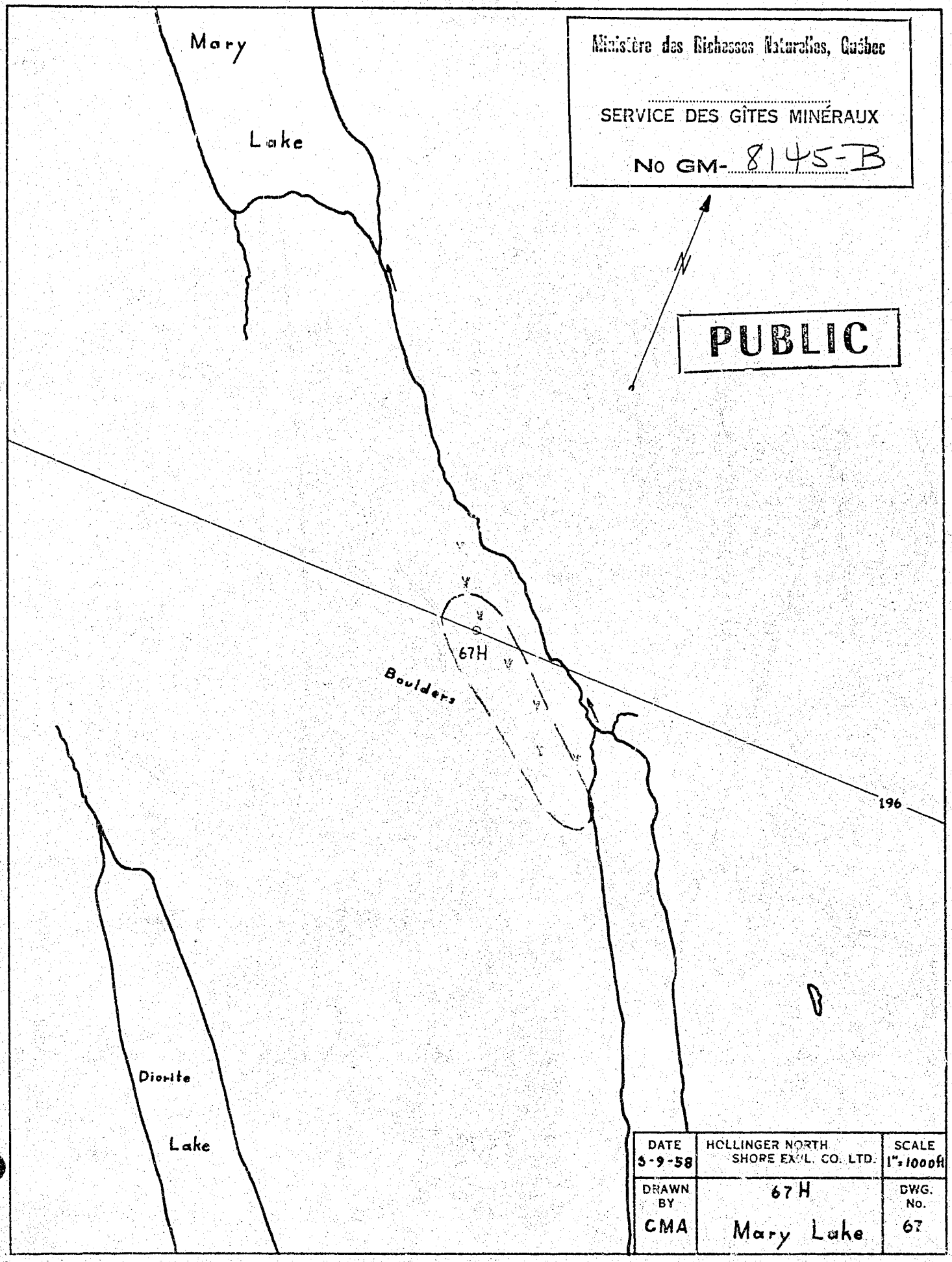
Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 4, 1958.

(Attach sketch)


Mary
Lake
Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX
No GM- 8145-B
PUBLIC
67H
Boulders
196
Diorite
Lake
DATE 3-9-58
HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.
SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA
67 H
Mary Lake
DWG. No. 67

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 68 H Date examined: September 2, 1958.

Sheet Number: 516 W Coordinates: 10.48"S & 3.49"W

Accessibility: By float plane on Mary Lake.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

Gabbro, devoid of mineralization, is exposed only at the crest of the low hill between the lakes immediately west and east of the station.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

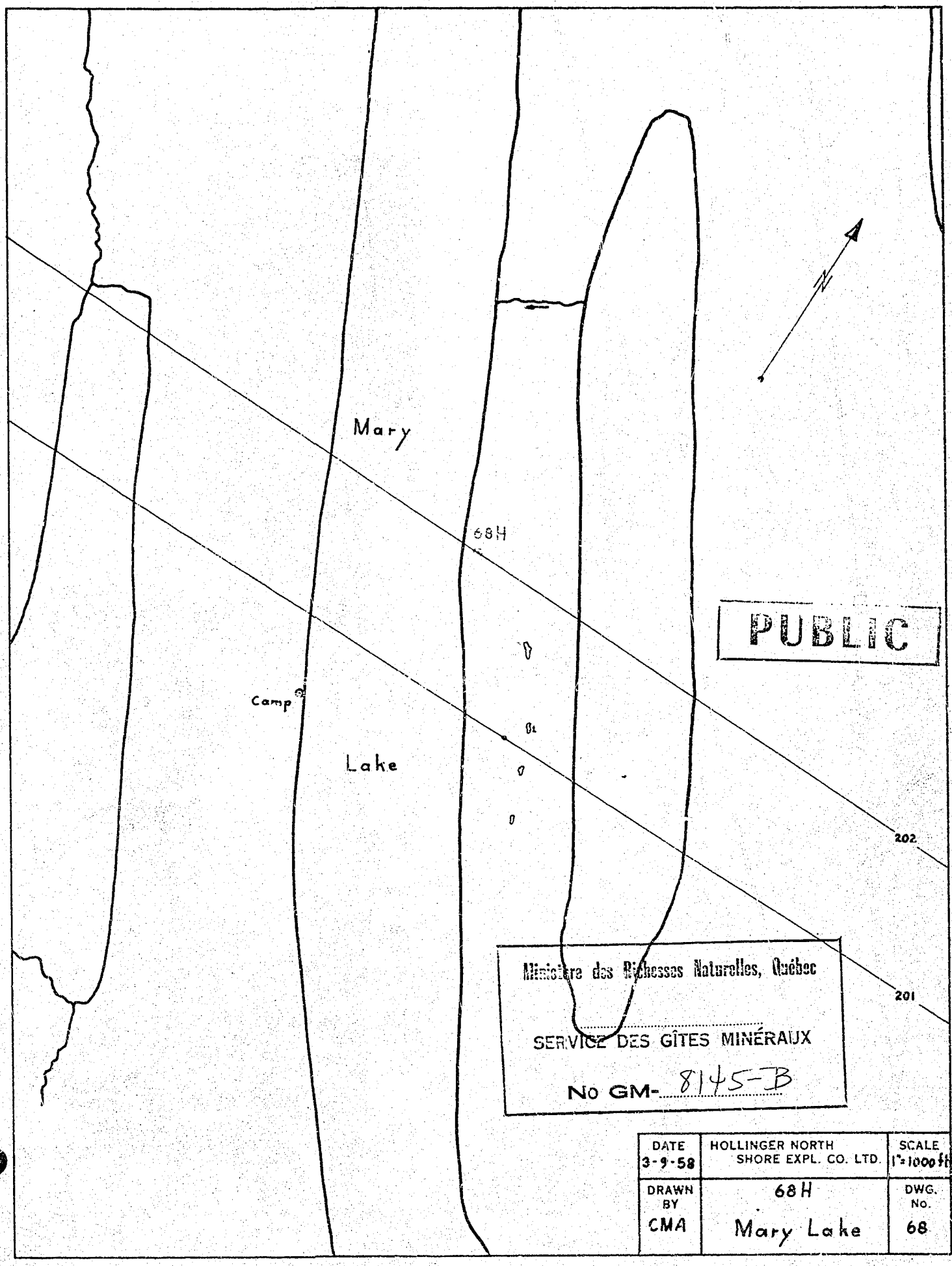
68 H - 1 gabbro.

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined; no evidence of mineralization was observed.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 5, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



DATE 3-9-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	68H Mary Lake	DWG. No. 68

Offices Setting:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 69 H Date examined: September 3, 1958.

Sheet Number: 516 W Coordinates: 6.37"S & 1.86"W

Accessibility: By float plane on the lake immediately west of the station.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

Siliceous sediments (massive siliceous slate and impure quartzite) intruded on the west by gabbro and on the east by leopard rock; the series appears to be broadly folded.

Mineralization is not extensive, and where it occurs, it seems to be restricted wholly to leopard rock relatively near the contact with sediments; chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pentlandite are present in small amounts.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

69 H - 1 leopard rock containing splotches of chalcopyrite and nickeliferous pyrrhotite from near(?) the contact with barren sediments.

- 2 gabbro.

Conclusions and Rating:

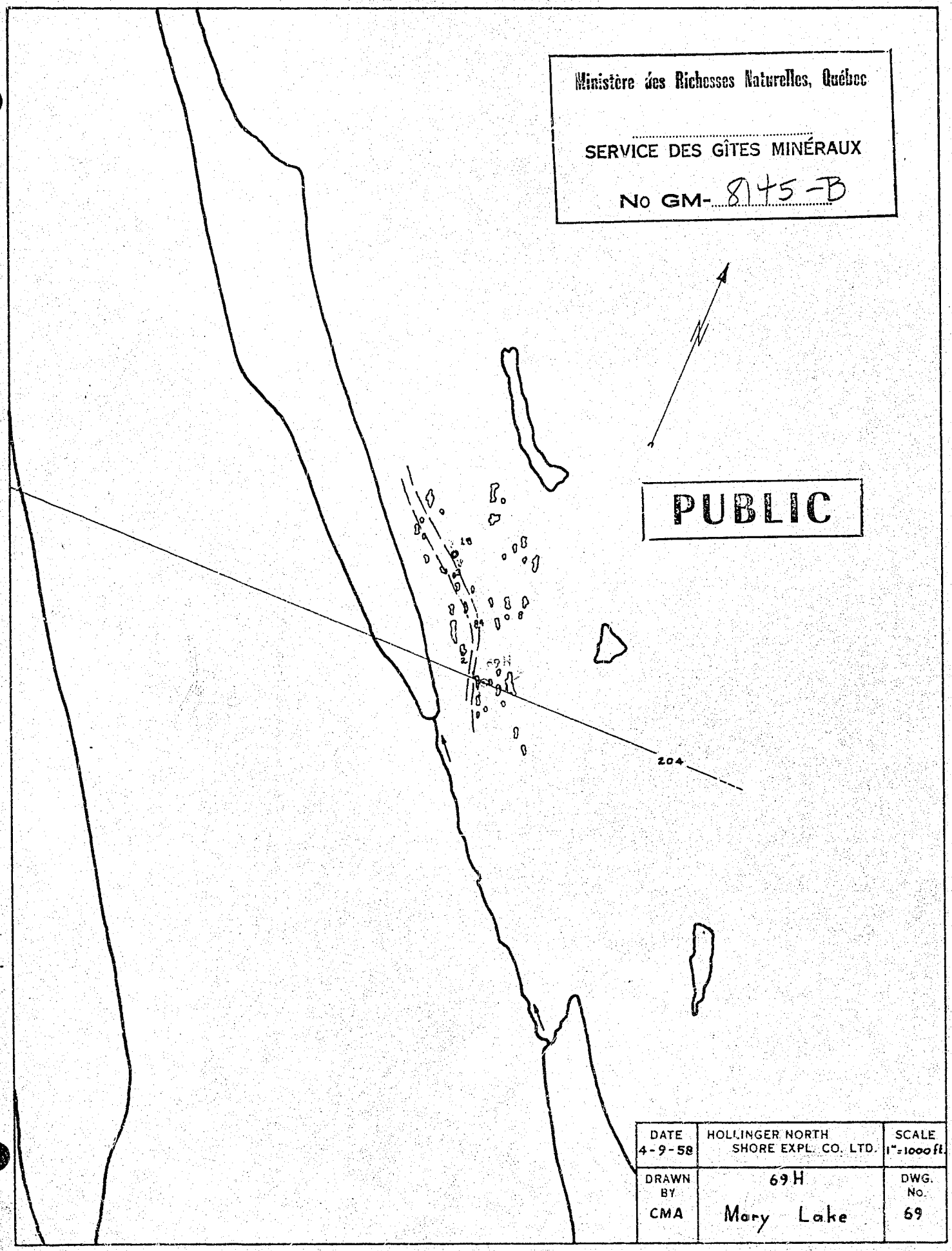
Although the contact regions were not visible, the conductor could conceivably be a concentration of sulphides within the leopard rock at the contact; gossan material was not observed.

Again, the conductor might have its origin in the slatey sediments.

The one mineralized specimen was by no means representative, and further investigation would not be justified on that basis.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 5, 1958.

(Attach sketch)


Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX
No GM- 8145-B
PUBLIC
204
DATE 4-9-58
HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.
SCALE 1"=1000 ft.
DRAWN BY CMA
69 H
Mary Lake
DWG. No. 69

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 70 H Date examined: September 3, 1958.

Sheet Number: 516 W Coordinates: 7.92"S & 2.33"W

Accessibility: By float plane on the lake immediately west of the station.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

Intrusive leopard rock exhibits a conspicuous increase in feldspar content from west to east.
Gabbro is found on the west side of the lake.
With the exception of rare splatches of pyrrhotite in the leopard rock, no mineralization was observed.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

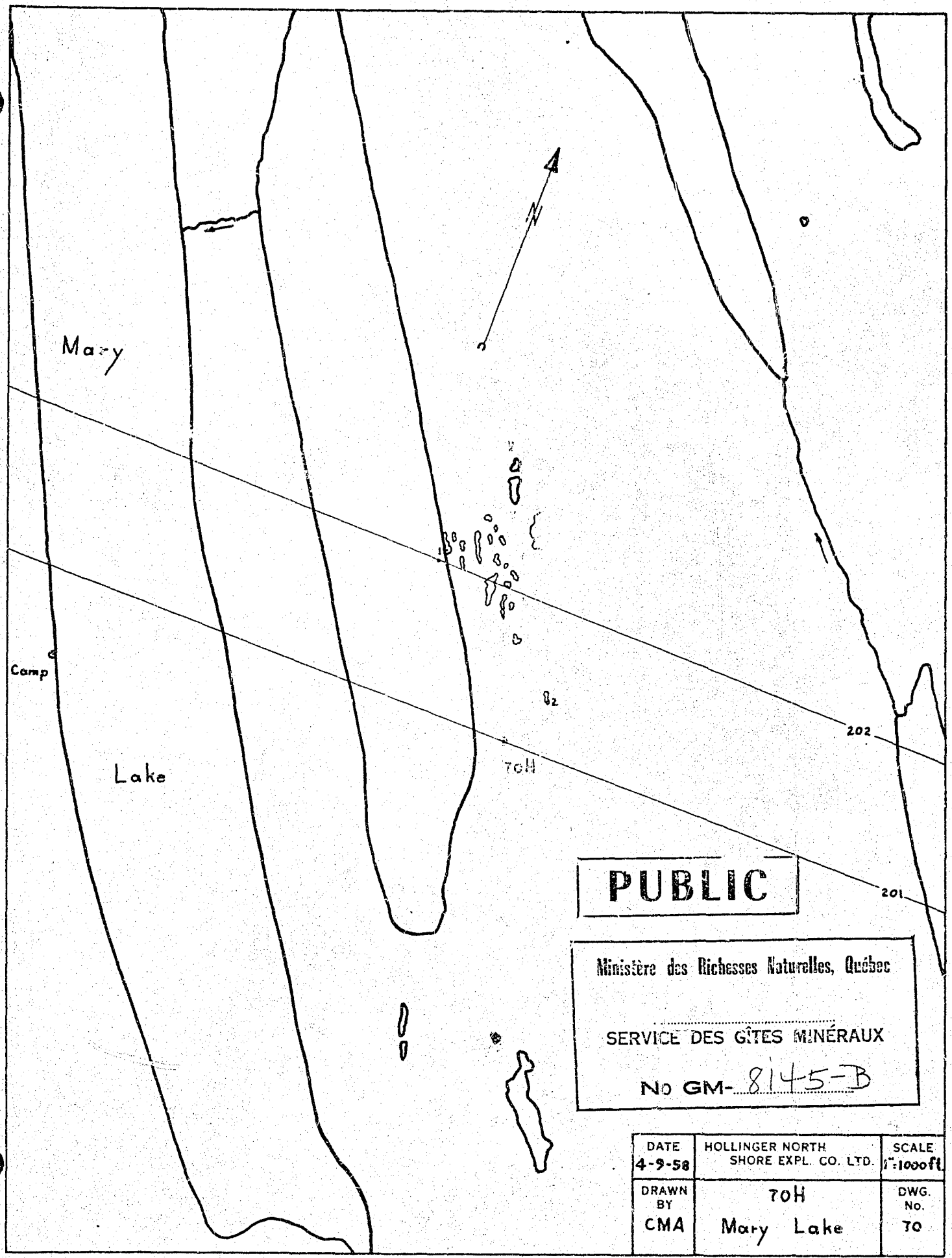
70 H - 1 & 2 leopard rock from the west and east portions of the intrusive, respectively.

Conclusions and Rating:

The conductor likely occurs at the contact of gabbro and leopard rock beneath the lake. The extent of mineralization is of course undeterminable.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 6, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



PUBLIC

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

NO GM- 8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE
4-9-58		1"=1000ft.
DRAWN BY	70H	DWG. No.
CMA	Mary Lake	70

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 71 H Date examined: September 4, 1958.

Sheet Number: 516 W Coordinates: 3.50"S & 7.48"W

Accessibility: By float plane on the lake 300 feet east of the station.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

No outcrop occurs in the immediate vicinity of the point of high conductivity; gabbro lies further to the west and shows a distinct reduction in grain size from west to east.
No evidence of mineralization was found.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Locations)

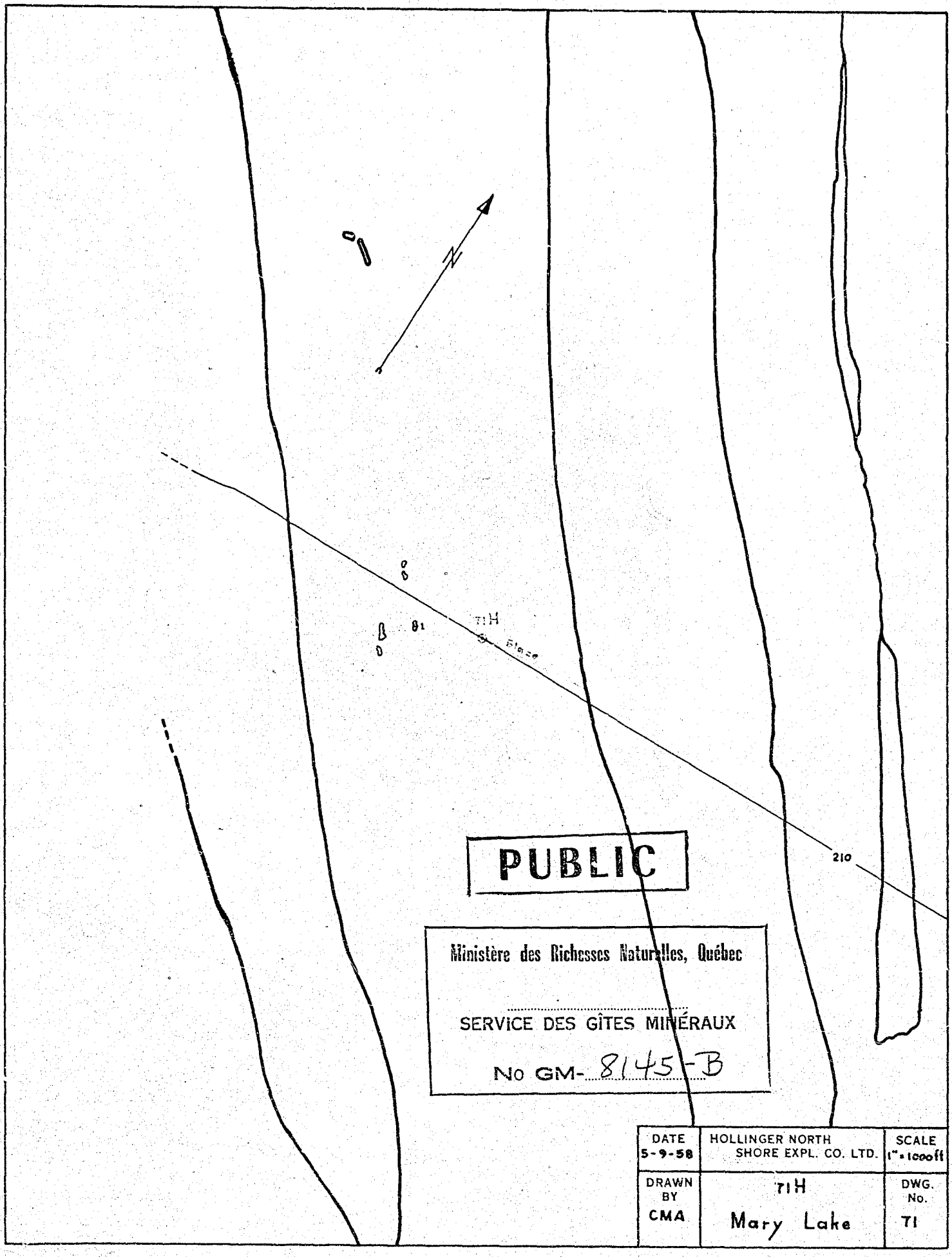
71 H - 1 gabbro, likely in the proximity of a contact.

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 6, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



PUBLIC

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 5-9-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1" = 1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	T1H Mary Lake	DWG. No. T1

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 72 H Date examined: September 4, 1958.

Sheet Number: 516 W Coordinates: 4.52"S & 6.22"W

Accessibility: By float plane on the lake immediately east of the station.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

No outcrop occurs within a 1000 foot radius of the point of high conductivity.

Minerals Present: (%)

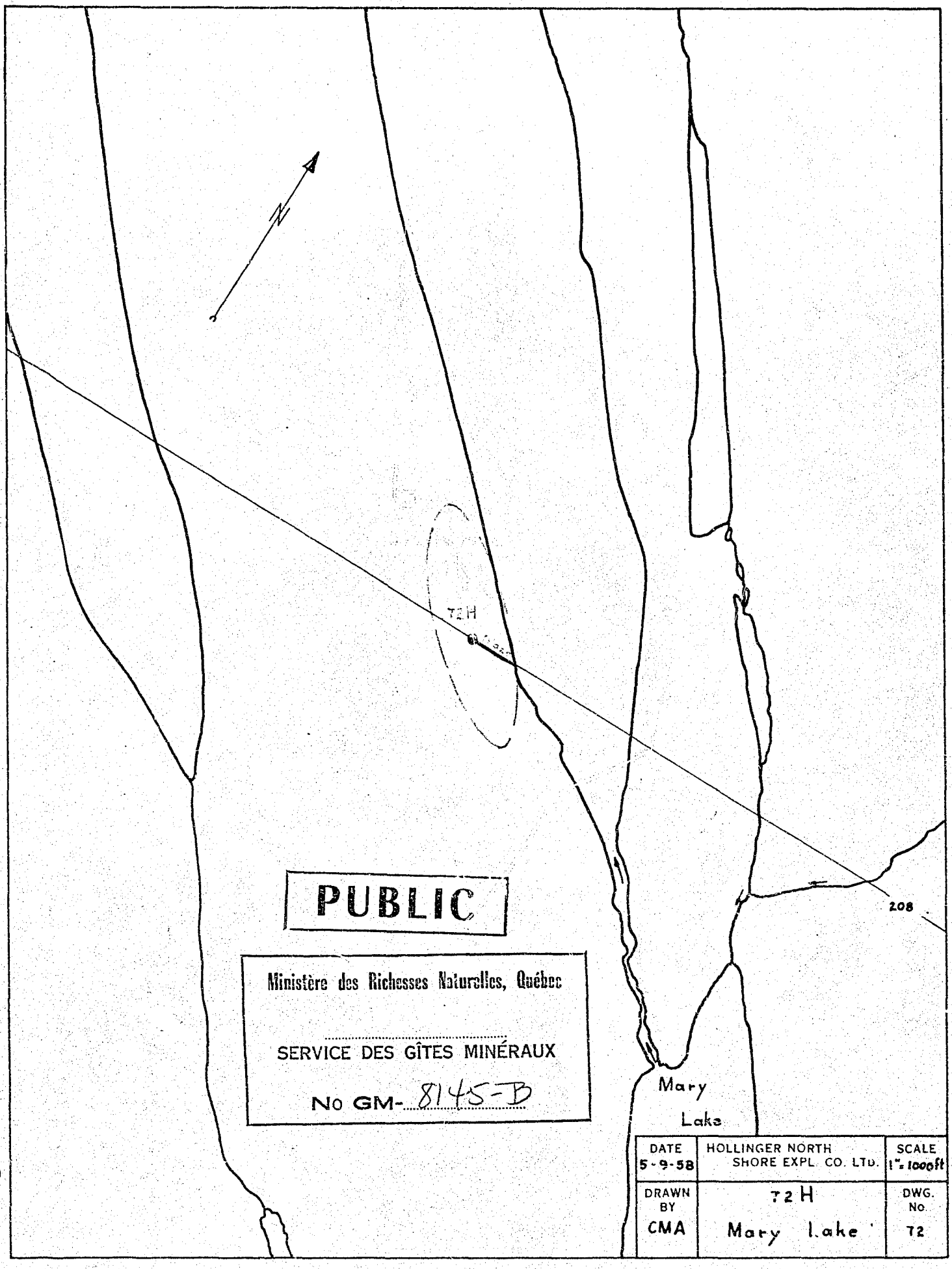
Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 7, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



PUBLIC

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE
5-9-58		1" = 1000ft
DRAWN BY	72 H	DWG. No.
CMA	Mary lake	72

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 73 H Date examined: September 5, 1958.

Sheet Number: 516 W Coordinates: 6.45"S & 5.62"W

Accessibility: By float plane on the lake ½ mi. south of the station. - walking good.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

No outcrop exists in the vicinity of the "peak"; a ridge of unmineralized gabbro, likely an extension of the gabbro found at 71H, lies several hundred feet to the north.

Minerals Present: (%)

Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

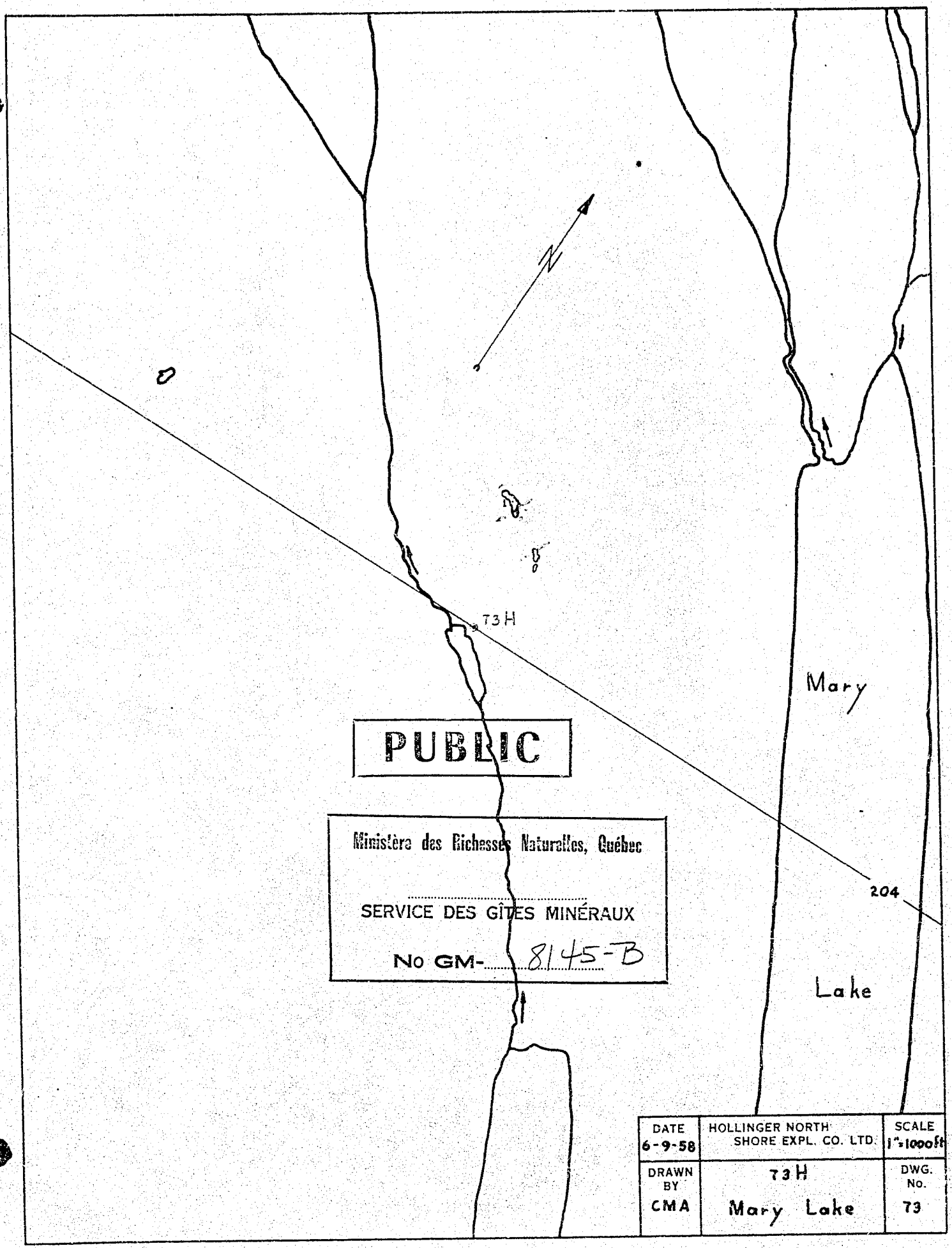
73 H - 1 gabbro.

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 7, 1958.

(Attach sketch)



PUBLIC

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec

SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8145-B

DATE 6-9-58	HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO. LTD.	SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA	T3H Mary Lake	DWG. No. 73

Office Rating:

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(to be submitted to base camp on completion of examination)

Anomaly Number: 74 H Date examined: September 5, 1958.

Sheet Number: 51ó W Coordinates: 6.82"S & 4.35"W

Accessibility: By float plane on Mary Lake.

Examined by: C.M. Armstrong Camp Location: Mary Lake

Geological setting:

Outcrop is non-existent in the area of both points of high conductivity.

Minerals Present: (%)

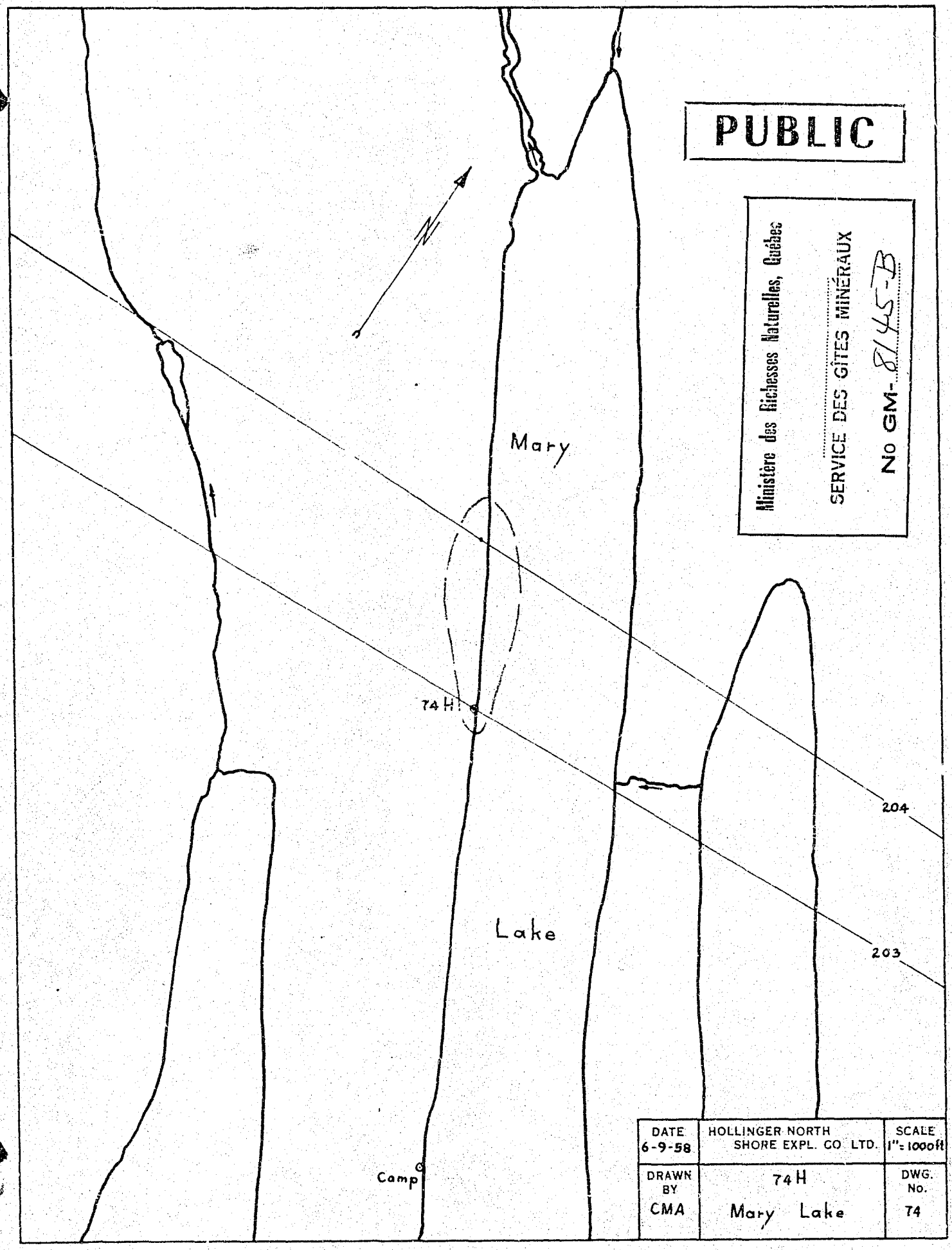
Samples and specimens taken: (Numbers and Location)

Conclusions and Rating:

Conductor undetermined.

Signed: _____ Date: Sept. 7, 1958.

(Attach sketch)


PUBLIC
Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
SERVICE DES GÎTES MINÉRAUX
No GM- 8145-B
Mary
74 H
Lake
204
203
Camp
DATE 6-9-58
HOLLINGER NORTH SHORE EXPL. CO LTD.
SCALE 1"=1000ft
DRAWN BY CMA
74 H
Mary Lake
DWG. No. 74

Mary Lake

General Account:

Camp was established at Mary Lake on August 28th, 1958, and was vacated on September 8th upon completion of the 15 anomalies in the area. Although a little rain fell practically every day, only 1½ days were actually lost on account of rain.

The most important observations which generally characterize the area examined are as follows: the topography is dominated by a series of low, northwesterly trending ridges, in every instance comprising intrusive bodies of gabbro (some of which may be diorite) and leopard rock; outcrop exists only at the crests of these hills, while the valleys are completely covered by overburden; the points of high conductivity were always located in these valleys - geological contacts were never visible; sediments were observed only at anomaly 69H, but it is quite possible that the valleys are underlain by such rocks; generally the intrusives were remarkably barren, and mineralization was restricted to sparsely disseminated pyrrhotite in gabbro and to rare splotches of pyrrhotite and/or chalcopyrite in leopard rock; in no instance was the mineralization sufficient to produce an obvious iron stain.

Description of Anomalies:

With reference to the accompanying sketch;

- 60H, 67H, 72H and 74H were completely undetermined in that no outcrop existed within a 1000 foot radius of the stations. These anomalies may in fact lie on the same northwesterly trending formation or fault (strictly hypothetical).
- 69H best illustrates the implied general character of the remaining 11 anomalies - gabbro and leopard rock separated by sediments. In the exposed rocks, the mineralization was never sufficient to be interpreted as the source of the anomaly; however, specimens were rarely obtainable within a hundred feet or so of the implied contacts. Again, the presence of sediments is purely hypothetical, with the exception of 69H where some very siliceous slate or impure quartzite was found.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

A significant conclusive statement regarding the economic possibility of the area is very difficult to make in view of the deficiency of concrete evidence. Certainly the mineralization as found in selected hand specimens would not support further investigation, but the actual nature and extent of mineralization in the contact regions remains an unknown quantity.