

# GM 39929

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION, ABITIBI NORTH PROJECT, LAC LAPORTE PROPERTY

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Énergie et Ressources  
naturelles

Québec 

ABITIBI NORTH PROJECT

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION

LAC LAPORTE PROPERTY

LA PELTRIE TOWNSHIP, QUEBEC

BY

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Gouvernement du Québec  
Service de la Géoinformation

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1) SUMMARY

The Lac Laporte property, owned 100% by Queenston Gold Mines Limited, consists of 8 mining claims located in La Peltrie Township in the northern Abitibi Region of Quebec, approximately 25 kilometers northwest of the Selbaie Mine. It was acquired in May 1982 to cover a magnetic feature within mafic/ultramafic rocks, similar to the Detour Lake gold property 28 kilometers to the west.

The property is accessible by fixed wing aircraft from La Sarre, 134 kilometers to the south, or by helicopter from Selbaie. Winter access can be gained by approximately 25 kilometers of winter road from the road joining La Sarre and the Selbaie Mine.

The area straddles a regional east-west, volcanic-sedimentary contact marked by a zone of mafic volcanics and/or sulfide iron formation. North of the contact, the rocks consist of undifferentiated basic to intermediate volcanics, while to the south, the rocks are comprised of steeply dipping tuffs and sediments.

A large batholith intrudes the sedimentary-tuffaceous pile. Late stage diabase dykes have intruded the older formations.

Two zones of economic potential are recommended for further investigation. They are as follows:

a) Zone 1 consists of the mafic volcanic-sulfide iron formation at the contact between the volcanic and sedimentary assemblages.

b) Zone 2 consists of a conductive zone within the volcanics north of the volcanic-sedimentary contact.

Both zones closely parallel the spatial geological character of the Detour Lake deposit.

A two staged exploration program is recommended.

1) Stage 1 should consist of staking, linecutting, and the completion of the ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys.

b) Stage 2 should consist of diamond drilling to test the more interesting anomalies resulting from the ground surveys.

The total cost of Stage 1 is estimated to be \$9,216

The costs for Stage 2 are contingent upon the results of Stage 1.

## 2) INTRODUCTION

Since the discovery of important copper-zinc deposits in the Mattagami and Joutel areas in the 1950's and 1960's, and more recently at Selbaie in the mid 1970's, the northern Abitibi greenstone belt has been considered prime exploration territory for base metal deposits, and most of the previous exploration has been directed toward discovery of this type of ore. The discovery of a large gold deposit at Detour Lake in Ontario by Amoco in 1974, in addition to the previously discovered Agnico-Eagle gold deposit in the Joutel area, together with a favourable geological environment, suggests that the area has excellent potential for gold deposits. Hence, much of the exploration in recent years had been directed toward discovery of gold deposits, in addition to base metals.

In late 1981, Queenston reviewed a number of Archean greenstone belts, searching for new areas for gold exploration to which it could apply the expertise it had gained from years of exploration and mining in the gold belts farther south. Because of proven potential for gold, and a low density of previous exploration coverage, the northern Abitibi belt was selected, and has been the subject of significant research and ground acquisition. The Lac Laporte property is one of a number of Queenston properties now held in the belt, which will be the focus of additional field exploration.

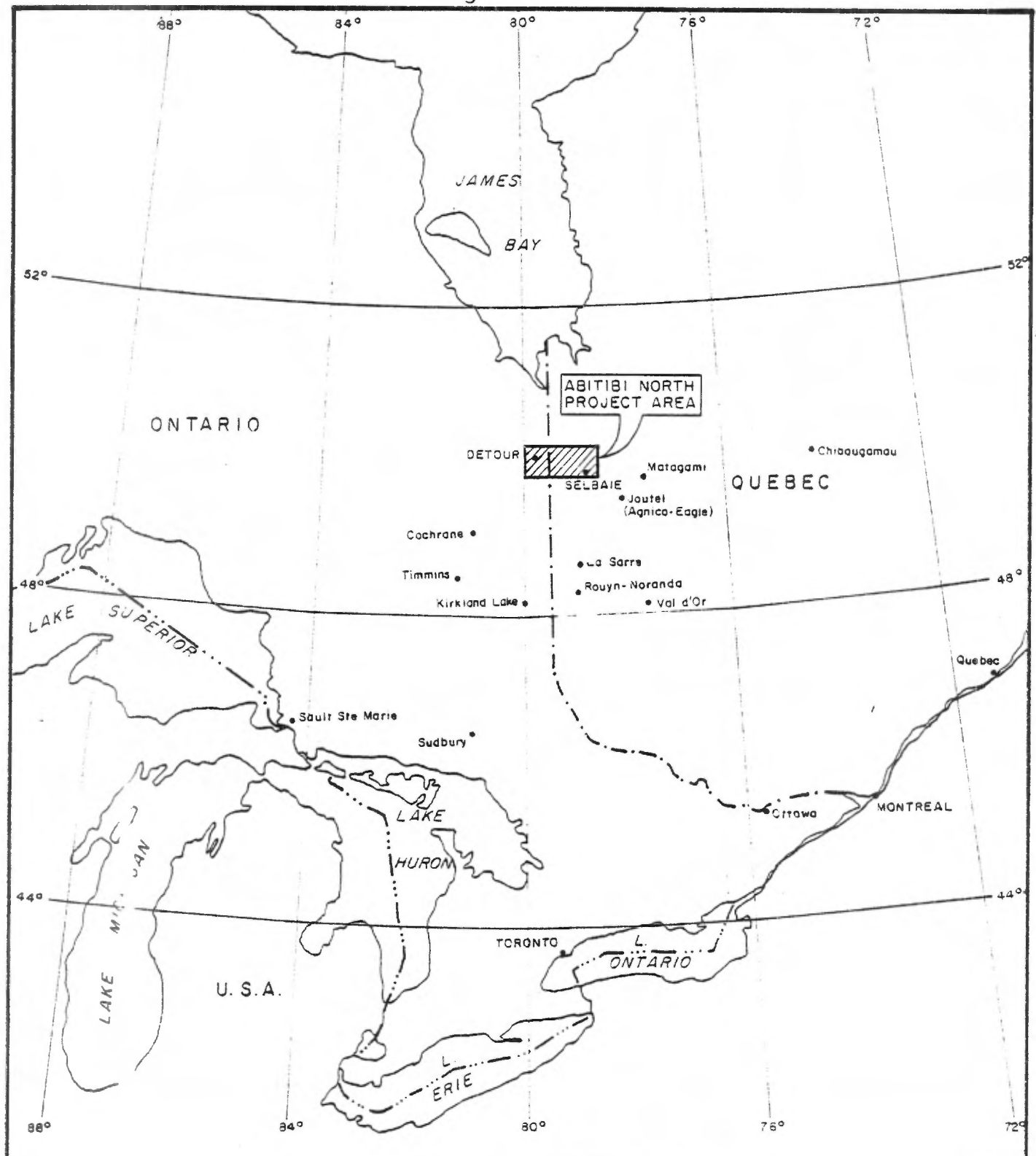
### a) Scope of Report

The report is based on a review of all available government publications and assessment file data; a detailed interpretation of recently released aeromagnetic and airborne Input Survey results; and a reconnaissance program of geological mapping, lithogeochemical sampling, and geophysical surveys completed by Queenston in July 1982.

### b) Property Description

The Lac Laporte property consists of 8 mining claims totaling approximately 128 hectares as follows:

| <u>CLAIM NUMBER</u> | <u>NUMBER</u> | <u>STAKING DATE</u> | <u>WORK REQUIREMENTS</u> |                         |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
|                     |               |                     | <u>FIRST YEAR</u>        | <u>SUBSEQUENT YEARS</u> |
| 407711 1 to 3       | 3             | May 18, 1982        | \$ 160                   | \$ 320                  |
| 407696 1 to 3       | 3             | " 18, 1982          | 160                      | 320                     |
| 409111 1 to 2       | 2             | " 18, 1982          | 120                      | 240                     |
| TOTAL               | 8             |                     | \$ 440                   | \$ 880                  |



**QUEENSTON**



**ABITIBI NORTH PROJECT  
LOCATION MAP**

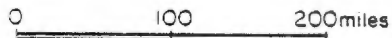


PLATE No.  
ANP-82-1

c) Location and Access

The property is located in La Peltrie Township approximately 134 kilometers north of La Sarre and 25 kilometers north west of the Selbaie Mine (Plates ANP-82-1 and 2).

Access is by fixed wing aircraft based in La Sarre or by helicopter which can be operated from the Selbaie Mine. An all-weather highway linking La Sarre to Selbaie and lumber camps in the region, provides access to within 25 kilometers of the property. During the winter months, access can possibly be gained by winter road from the highway.

d) History

The general area has been subjected to sporadic exploration activity primarily for base metals, beginning in the late 1950's with the discovery of the copper-zinc deposits in the Mattagami area, 155 kilometers to the east. Later, in the 1974, discovery of the Selbaie copper-zinc deposit was made. During the same period the major gold discovery at Detour Lake, 28 kilometers to the west, and 8 kilometers inside the Ontario border, was realized.

e) Previous Work

1961 - Quebec Government - Geological Mapping, 1:63,360 - J.H. Remick.

1975 - Selco - Airborne survey of region; ground magnetic and EM; and limited diamond drilling 2 kilometers east of property.

1979 - Quebec Government - Airborne magnetic and Input Survey, released in May 1982.

f) Companies Active in the Area

The Selbaie and Detour Lake Mine operators hold the largest claim holdings in the area. Selco, Noranda, Inco, Newmont, Anaconda and Westmin, also have, or are continuing work on, large holdings west of the Lac Laporte property.

3) RESEARCH AND EXPLORATION PROGRAM - 1982

a) Area Research

A preliminary review of all assessment records, airborne magnetic results, and government reports was completed by Consultants H.J. Hodge and G.B. Burton during April and May 1982.

b) Claim Staking

The property was staked for the Company by Exploration Services of Rouyn, Quebec on May 18th, 1982.

c) Reconnaissance Geology

One traverse to investigate interpreted outcrop areas on the property was completed in late July 1982. The traverse extended south and west of the property area. Project Geologist, A.C. Durocher, completed the field investigations.

d) Geophysical Studies and Surveys

The geological picture presented has been interpreted by A.C. Durocher and Consultants, H.J. Hodge and G.B. Burton, from Quebec Government Airborne Magnetic and Input Surveys, released in May 1982, and from regional and property geological information.

The ground EM and magnetic survey conducted by Selco in 1975 employed a Geonics EM-17, and a Geometrics G816 magnetometer. Lines were the normal 122 meters (400 ft.) and station intervals of 30 meters (100 ft.).

The airborne survey was conducted in 1979 by Questor Surveys using the Barringer Input EM system and a proton magnetometer. Flight lines, spaced approximately 200 meters apart, were oriented 20° east of north. The survey results were presented on a set of three maps at a scale of 1:20,000: an EM anomaly sheet; a contoured magnetic sheet; and a geological compilation sheet. All three maps were used to aid the final interpretation. A line by line analysis of the original QDNR flight records was completed for the areas of interest. Both EM and magnetic data were analyzed on the tapes, while the contoured magnetic values were used to draw final "contact" adjustments for the interpreted geology of the property.

Various features were identified during the study including EM conductors of assorted categories, conformable and crosscutting geological contacts, and different levels of above background magnetic responses. Structures, such as faults, and apparent folds, were indicated, and rock type determinations were suggested.

On the reconnaissance magnetic and VLF EM traverse conducted by Queenston during July 1982, a Scintrex MP-2 magnetometer, and a Geonics EM-16 were used to obtain the readings. A total of 1,570 meters of line, 785 meters for each method, were read at 30 meter (100 ft.) intervals. The results are presented in Plate ANP-82-11.

4) REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

The Abitibi North Project area has limited relief and poor outcrop exposure, hence, in order to gain the best possible understanding of the general geological setting of the Lac Laporte property and surrounding area, as well as that for the other project holdings, it was necessary to compile all available geotechnical information on the region. Consultants, H.J. Hodge, G.B. Burton, and Project Geologist, A.C. Durocher, completed this work before, during and following, the July-August field trip. The generalized results are presented in Plate ANP-82-10. The geological formations are summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1 (After Remick 1961)

|                                      |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Recent                               | Stream and swamp deposits  | Alluvium   |
| -----                                |  |  |
| Pleistocene                          | Glacio-fluvial and<br>Glacio-lacustrine deposits                   | Boulder Clay,<br>Varved Clay,<br>Sand, gravel, boulders  |
| o o o o o o UNCONFORMITY o o o o o o |  |  |
| Late Precambrian                     | Basic dykes  | Gabbro, diabase  |
| -----INTRUSIVE CONTACT-----          |  |  |
| EARLY PRECAMBRIAN                    | Acidic intrusive activity  | Pegmatite Aplite<br>Qtz-feld granite<br>Biotite granite<br>Amphibole granite<br>Biotite-hornblende<br>granite  |
|                                      | -----INTRUSIVE CONTACT-----  |  |
|                                      | Amphibolite  | Diorite  |
|                                      | -----INTRUSIVE CONTACT-----  |  |
|                                      | Metamorphosed basic<br>to intermediate intrusives                  | Meta-diorite<br>Meta-gabbro  |
| -----INTRUSIVE CONTACT-----          |  |  |
|                                      | Metamorphosed volcanic,<br>volcaniclastic and<br>sedimentary rocks | Hornblende schist<br>Ultramafic flows or in-<br>trusives<br>Basalt, andesite,<br>Rhyolite, dacite<br>Tuffaceous equivalents<br>Limestone, graphitic<br>schists<br>greywackas, argillites |

The rocks in the area are all Precambrian in age and form the northern edge of the Abitibi greenstone belt in this region.

In the Project area, the belt consists of a central east-west trending band of sedimentary rocks flanked by volcanic rocks to the north and south. The volcanics are predominantly mafic to intermediate flows and fragmentals, with a lesser amount of felsic volcanics. The sedimentary rocks consist of greywackes, siltstones, argillites, tuffs, and minor volcanic flows. This volcanic-sedimentary assemblage has in turn, been cut by granitic to mafic and ultramafic intrusives ranging from dykes to small plutons. The belt is bounded on the north by large granitic plutons. Later diabase dykes cut through the area in predominant northwest-southeast directions.

A regional east-west anticline is interpreted to cross the area, the axis of which is considered to coincide with the central band of sedimentary rocks. Parallel flanking folds are indicated in the volcanic rocks to the north. Numerous faults are also interpreted to cross the area. The most prominent direction is approximately  $020^{\circ}$  to  $025^{\circ}$  with a subordinate set at approximately  $150^{\circ}$ .

The literature, and limited outcrops visited, suggest most of the rocks have been metamorphosed to the greenschist facies, except along the northern limits of the volcanic belt where the volcanics have been metamorphosed to the amphibolite facies by the intruding granite batholiths. An extensive cover of Pleistocene glacio-fluvial and alluvium deposits overlies most of the area.

5) PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geological information on the area is limited to several outcrops south of the property, and one drill hole two kilometers to the east. The geological interpretation as shown on Plate ANP-82-10 is primarily derived from government aeromagnetic maps, and the QDNR Input Survey results for the Brouillan-Manthet region.

a) Rock Types

The principal rock types on the property are intermediate to basic volcanics. A zone of mafic flows or sulfide iron formation, traverses the claims along an 080° bearing. The area south of this unit consists of a volcanoclastic/sedimentary unit. Approximately 500 meters south of the property, a granitic batholith intrudes the volcanoclastic/sedimentary formations. A small dioritic zone is interpreted to occur within the granite. Late stage diabase dykes intrude all older formations.

b) Structure

The major rock formations strike in a general east-west direction. From limited outcrop exposures, the units are thought to dip steeply (85°) north. Faults striking 015°-020° cause minor offsets along contacts.

c) Metamorphism

The development of chlorite, sericite, quartz and carbonate is noted in the tuffaceous outcrop, and also the diamond drill record of the hole east of the property. Contact metamorphism near the intrusives can be assumed, however, the extent and nature of the alteration is not known.

d) Lithogeochemistry

Five rock samples were collected from the zone of outcrop south of the property. The samples were analysed for gold using the Neutron Activation Technique, at X-Ray Assay Laboratories Limited. The results are presented below:

| <u>SAMPLE #</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u>                                   | <u>PPb AU</u> |
|-----------------|--|---------------|
| ACD-76          | Amphibole-biotite granite with Py                    | 3             |
| ACD-77          | Fine gr'd amphibole-biotite granite with Pyrite      | 1             |
| ACD-78          | Basic to intermediate tuffs-sericitic                | 1             |
| ACD-79          | Basic to intermediate tuffs with carb+Pyrite+epidote | 1             |
| ACD-80          | Intermediate to acid tuffs with rust staining        | 1             |

6) PROPERTY GEOPHYSICS

a) Airborne Results

The airborne magnetic results have delineated three major geological units on the Lac Laporte property map. A moderate magnetic high identifies the contact between the volcanic sequence in the north, which displays a higher magnetic background of 50-100 gammas, and a unit interpreted as a volcano-sedimentary complex. The magnetic contrast between the volcano-sedimentary unit, and a granite intrusion, occurring to the south, is somewhat vague, nonetheless, there are a few indications along the contact which can be identified.

An EM anomaly showing moderate to good conductivity and magnetic association, occurs within the Queenston claim group, 400 to 500 meters north of the volcanic-sedimentary contact. The EM conductor has been displaced by a northeasterly striking fault. A second fault with an interpreted diabase dyke, occurs on the east side of the EM conductor. The conductor, somewhat subdued, continues off the Queenston property to the east on to open ground, and carries on intermittently eastwardly where it crosses Societe de Baie James claims and then off the map. The extreme eastern portion of it has been explored by Selco in 1975.

Several other diabase dykes and faults have been identified in the area that could be relevant to exploration.

b) Ground Surveys

The ground work performed by Selco outlined a good EM conductor which was subsequently drilled, and found to be caused by a sericite schist containing pyrite, as well as, carbonate and quartz veining. A moderate magnetic anomaly was also detected about 100 meters to the south of the EM conductor. This is likely a mafic volcanic unit within the volcanic complex.

The Queenston geophysical reconnaissance data has indicated weak VLF EM responses, some in conjunction with weak magnetic anomalies. These appear to repeat the same conditions that prevailed on the Selco grid to the east; namely a magnetic horizon, suggesting a magnetite-rich volcanic unit followed to the north by an EM conductor, in this case with a weak magnetic anomaly.

The most attractive area for exploration in this group is the EM conductors that lie 400 to 600 meters north of the interpreted aeromagnetic anomaly occurring at the volcanic-sedimentary contact.

7) ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION

Pyrite mineralization is noted in the outcrop to the south of the property, and in the drill hole 2 kilometers east of the property.

A 3 ppb gold assay in the granite-granodiorite batholith was the highest obtained in the area.

8) CONCLUSIONS

There are two principal zones of potential economic interest on the property. The first zone consists of a broad magnetic zone tentatively interpreted as mafic volcanics or sulfide iron formation. This zone is a regional feature, and extends beyond the property map area. The zone marks the transition from a predominantly volcanic unit to the north, to a predominantly sedimentary or volcanoclastic unit to the south.

Zone 2 consists of a segmented conductor 400 meters north of Zone 1. This conductive zone lies in the same relative position to the sedimentary volcanic contact as the ore zone at the Detour Lake deposit. The possibility that Zone 2 consists of pyrrhotiferous chert, or other "sediments", makes this area worthy of further investigation.

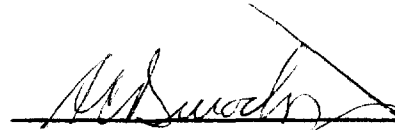
9) RECOMMENDATIONS


It is recommended that an additional three (3) claims be staked to cover a possible northerly offset in the location of the EM anomalies (Zone 2), to the east of the northeast corner. A line grid should be established in order to provide control for subsequent ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. Ultimately, the best geophysical targets will have to be tested by drilling.

A cost summary for the initial (Stage 1) work is presented below:

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Claim staking - 3 claims at \$100/claim   | \$ 300          |
| Linecutting - 18 kilometers at \$150/km<br>(100 meter line interval,<br>25 meter picketing) | 2,700           |
| Magnetometer Survey - (with base Stn.)<br>18 kilometers at \$80/km                          | 1,440           |
| Max-Min II EM Survey - 18 kilometers at<br>\$180/km   | 3,240           |
| 20% Contingencies   | <u>1,536</u>    |
| TOTAL   | <u>\$ 9,216</u> |

Prepared by:

  
A.C. Durocher  
Project Geologist

  
G.B. Burton  
Geophysical Consultant

10) REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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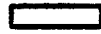




APPENDIX A

LIST OF MAPS



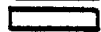
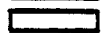

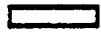
|                 |   |                |
|-----------------|---|----------------|
| Plate ANP-82-1  | Location Map  | 1" = 120 miles |
| Plate ANP-82-2  | Northern Abitibi Greenstone Belt, showing mine locations and Queenston properties | 1:500,000      |
| Plate ANP-82-10 | Geology/Geophysics Compilation Lac Laporte Property                               | 1:10,000       |
| Plate ANP-82-11 | Magnetometer Reconnaissance Traverse, Lac Laporte Property.                       | 1:2,500        |

APPENDIX B  
LEGEND - PROPERTY MAP


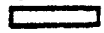

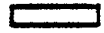





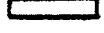
Volcanics

|   |    |                                    |
|---|----|------------------------------------|
|  | V  | undifferentiated volcanics         |
|  | Vf | felsic volcanics                   |
|  | Vi | intermediate volcanics             |
|  | Vm | mafic volcanics                    |
|  | Vu | ultramafic volcanics               |
|   | T  | tuff )                             |
|   | A  | agglomerate ) as a suffix to above |
|   | Bx | breccia )                          |
|   | Ch | chert                              |

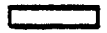

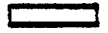
Sedimentary

|   |    |                                       |
|---|----|---------------------------------------|
|  | S  | undifferentiated sedimentary rocks    |
|  | S1 | conglomerate                          |
|  | S2 | arkose                                |
|  | S3 | greywacke                             |
|  | S4 | argillite, shale, siltstone, phyllite |
|  | S6 | graphitic sediments                   |

Intrusive Rocks

|   |        |                              |
|---|--------|------------------------------|
|    | 1G     | granite                      |
|   | 1D     | granodiorite                 |
|  | 2D     | diorite                      |
|  | 3G     | gabbro                       |
|  | 3D     | diabase                      |
|  | 4      | undifferentiated ultramafics |
|  | 4p     | peridotite                   |
|  | 4s     | serpentinite                 |
|  | 4y     | pyroxenite                   |
|  | 4d     | dunite                       |
|   | qv, cv | quartz, carbonate, veins     |

Metamorphic Rocks

|   |    |           |
|---|----|-----------|
|  | M1 | schist    |
|  | M5 | migmatite |
|  | M7 | gneiss    |

Alteration

|    |            |    |           |
|----|------------|----|-----------|
| cl | chlorite   | cb | carbonate |
| ep | epidote    | se | sericite  |
| hb | hornblende | si | siliceous |

Mineralization

Cp        chalcopyrite  
 Gp        graphite  
 Mt        magnetite  
 Su        sulphides  
 Au        gold

Py        pyrite  
 Po        pyrrhotite  
 Sp        sphalerite  
 Pb        galena  
 Ag        silver

⋯⋯⋯ x

outcrop

Sample Numbers

GR-1      G. Roberts  
 ACD-2    A.C. Durocher  
 H-3       H.J. Hodge

-----

contacts defined by geology

/ / /

bedding; dipping, vertical, dip unknown

↙ ↘ ↙

schistosity, gneissosity or foliation; dipping, vertical, dip unknown

⊘

jointing

⊘

pillows

↑ ↓    - - - ↑ ↓ - - -

anticline, definite, presumed

↓ ↑    - - - ↓ ↑ - - -

syncline, definite, presumed

D-49-1 ○ —

dianomd drill hole with identification

Airborne EM anomalies

=====

good conductivity

====

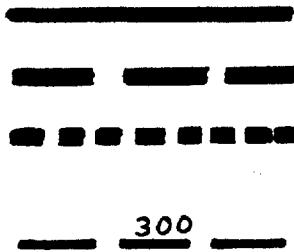
moderate conductivity

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

poor conductivity

broad, multi-conductive EM horizon-exhalite et al.  
 S.I.F. -sulphide iron formation  
 O.I.F. -oxide iron formation

Airborne EM Anomalies with Magnetic Association

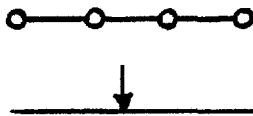


good EM conductivity  
moderate EM conductivity  
poor EM conductivity

narrow (weak) airborne magnetic anomalies

NOTE: Value indicates anomalies above 50 gammas.

Ground EM Anomalies



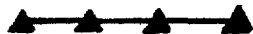
Various types

VLF EM cross-over (1982 Survey)

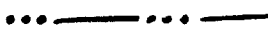
Ground EM Anomalies with Magnetic Responses



encompasses all ground EM and magnetic anomalies



narrow (weak) ground magnetic anomalies



Contacts defined by Airborne Geophysics



Contacts defined by Ground Geophysics (extended by airborne information)



Shear Zone (as identified by weak broad EM response)



Fault: probable, possible

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Queenston property

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other company properties

— — — —

old survey grid lines

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1982 reconnaissance geophysical traverse