GM 41376

EVALUATION REPORT, DESTOR TOWNSHIP

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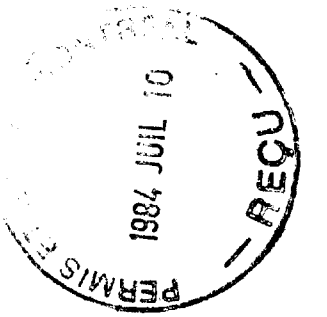
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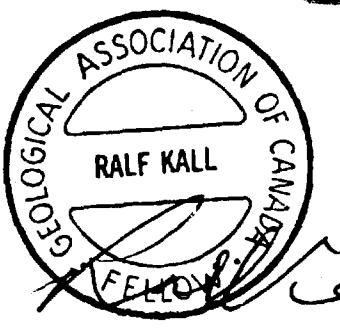
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Énergie et Ressources naturelles
Québec

EVALUATION REPORT
PROPERTY OF RESSOURCES AUNORE INC.
LOCATED IN RANGE V111
DESTOR TOWNSHIP
NORTHWESTERN QUEBEC





MONTREAL
QUEBEC

JUNE 25, 1984

RALPH KALL
SUPERVISING GEOLOGIST

Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources
Service de la Géoinformation
Date: 22 OCT 1984
No G.M.: 41376

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
	SUMMARY	i
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0	PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS	3
3.0	GENERAL GEOLOGY	5
3.1	PHYSIOGRAPHY	5
3.2	REGIONAL GEOLOGY	5
3.3	GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY	7
4.0	HISTORY OF EXPLORATION	8
5.0	ECONOMIC GEOLOGY	12
6.0	CONCLUSIONS	14
7.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	16

APPENDIX A - LIST OF CLAIMS HELD BY RESSOURCES AUNORE INC. IN RANGE VIII, DESTOR TOWNSHIP

APPENDIX B - REFERENCES AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

FIGURE NO. 1 - LOCATION AND PROPERTY PLAN

DRAWING NO. 7272-0015-A-1 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY

DRAWING No. 7272-0015-A-2 - GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY

SUMMARY

Ressources Aunore Inc. has mineral claim holdings totalling 80 hectares, in the northwestern quarter of Destor township, Range VIII, adjacent to the Destor-Duparquet township boundary. The property, located 45 km north of Rouyn-Noranda, is easily accessible.

Although the early exploration in the close vicinity of the property dates back to 1926, the property area was first subjected to serious exploration efforts in 1972, with the intent of outlining base metal deposits. Interest in gold in the area has awakened only in the relatively recent years.

The property is located highly favourably relevant to the geologic localization of gold mineralization . Approximately 1 km north of the property lies the southern margin of the Palmarolle Batholith, in composition and mode of placement similar to the metallogenically influential batholiths of Bourlamaque and Flavrian.

Between the property and the Palmarolle Batholith lies the Hunter Mine Formation of andesite-rhyolite interflows and volcanoclastic rocks, shown by the extensive past exploration, as well as by recent re-evaluation results, to be favourable to base metal as well as gold mineralization. The mineral potential of the Hunter Mine Formation is enhanced by the east-northeast striking Lyndhurst Fault located less than 500 m north of the property. The Hunter Mine Formation is contemporaneous with and conformable to the flows underlying the property area. Considering the southerly dip of the Hunter Mine Formation, it may underly the property area at relatively shallow depth.

The property area entails rhyolites, massive and pillowed andesites, and minor intrusions of diorite and gabbro, possible satellites of the Palmarolle Batholith. These rocks are intersected by at least two north-northeasterly striking faults, which also intersect the Lyndhurst Fault. Experience dictates that gold deposits are often localized near faults where these cut hard brittle rocks such as rhyolites which fracture rather than shear. Consequently the rhyolites of the property area, cut by the two north-northeasterly striking faults deserve close attention. The rhyolites and the faults have not been drilled in the property area. The high potential of the property as a gold prospect is indicated by the results of the exploration, in 1978-1980 by SOQUEM, in an area underlain by the Hunter Mine Formation and located about 1 km east of the property. This exploration yielded gold assay values in the range of trace to 2.949 g/t, and anomalous gold values up to 475 ppb, by geochemical analyses. Likewise, the exploration in 1949 on the Richard Group of claims immediately north of the property yielded assay values of gold ranging from trace to 2.743 g/t.

SUMMARY (Cont'd)

Considering the location, lithology and geologic structures of the property favourable to the localization of gold mineralization, additional exploration on the property is warranted. This exploration should comprise line cutting, soil geochemical survey and analyses, geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling to test anomalous areas. The estimated total cost of this program is $117,140.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared with the purpose to assess and evaluate the available geologic information and exploration data relevant to the economic gold mineralization potentials of the property of Ressources Aunore Inc., located in the northwestern quarter of Destor township, Range VIII, adjacent to the Destor-Duparquet township boundary (see Figure No. 1).

The property lies approximately 45 km north of Rouyn-Noranda, and consists of five, 16 hectare claims. The property is easily accessible. It was visited and prospected by the writer on June 7 and 8, 1984. Information pertinent to the claims is given in Appendix A of this report.

The property is underlain by rhyolites, massive and pillowed andesites, and minor intrusions of diorite and gabbro. Approximately 1 km north of the property lies the Palmarolle Batholith. Between this batholith and the property area lie the Hunter Mine Formation and the Lyndhurst Fault, the latter located less than 500 m north of the property.

The Hunter Mine Formation adjoining the property is a horizon of acid flows and volcanoclastic rocks which has been productive in terms of base metal deposits. The Lyndhurst mine, located 5 km east of the property, and the Beattie-Hunter mine, located 8 km west of the property, were mainly copper producers. However, recent re-evaluations of these mines indicate that their sulphide deposits are apparently accompanied by gold showings which were not given serious consideration during the productive years of the mines. Relatively recent exploration of the Hunter Mine Formation, particularly that by SOQUEM (1978-1980) has yielded gold assay values and anomalous geochemical gold analyses results of considerable significance. The Hunter Mine Formation adjoining the property area on the north, has been extensively explored. Yet on the property the andesite-rhyolite interflows similar to those of the Hunter Mine Formation, and the faults intersecting the flows, have undergone but very little exploration.

It is consequently concluded that, based on the results of this evaluation study, further systematic exploration for gold on the property is definitely warranted.

1.0 INTRODUCTION (Cont'd)

The data assessed and evaluated for this study include published maps and reports of federal and provincial agencies, records of exploration and development works done in the areas on and adjacent to the property, and most significantly the assessment work files of the Ministère de l'Energie et des Ressources, Rouyn-Noranda.

References pertinent to the assessment works and explorations in and adjacent to the property area are listed in Appendix B of this report.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in the northwestern quarter of the Destor township, in Range VIII, approximately 45 km north of Rouyn-Noranda. The property, consisting of 5 contiguous claims of 16 hectares each, is bordered on the north by the southern boundary of Range 1X, and on the west by the Destor-Duparquet township boundary, as shown on Figure No 1.

From Rouyn-Noranda the access to the property is gained by Highway 101, and by a gravel road which branches west off Highway 101 at a point approximately 9.5 km north of the village of Reneault. The gravel road can be driven for a distance of 1 km, whereafter a transmission line is reached by a walk of about 1.5 km, on a hilly terrain. The center of the property area can then be reached by a walk of another 1.5 km along the northwest trending transmission line right-of-way.

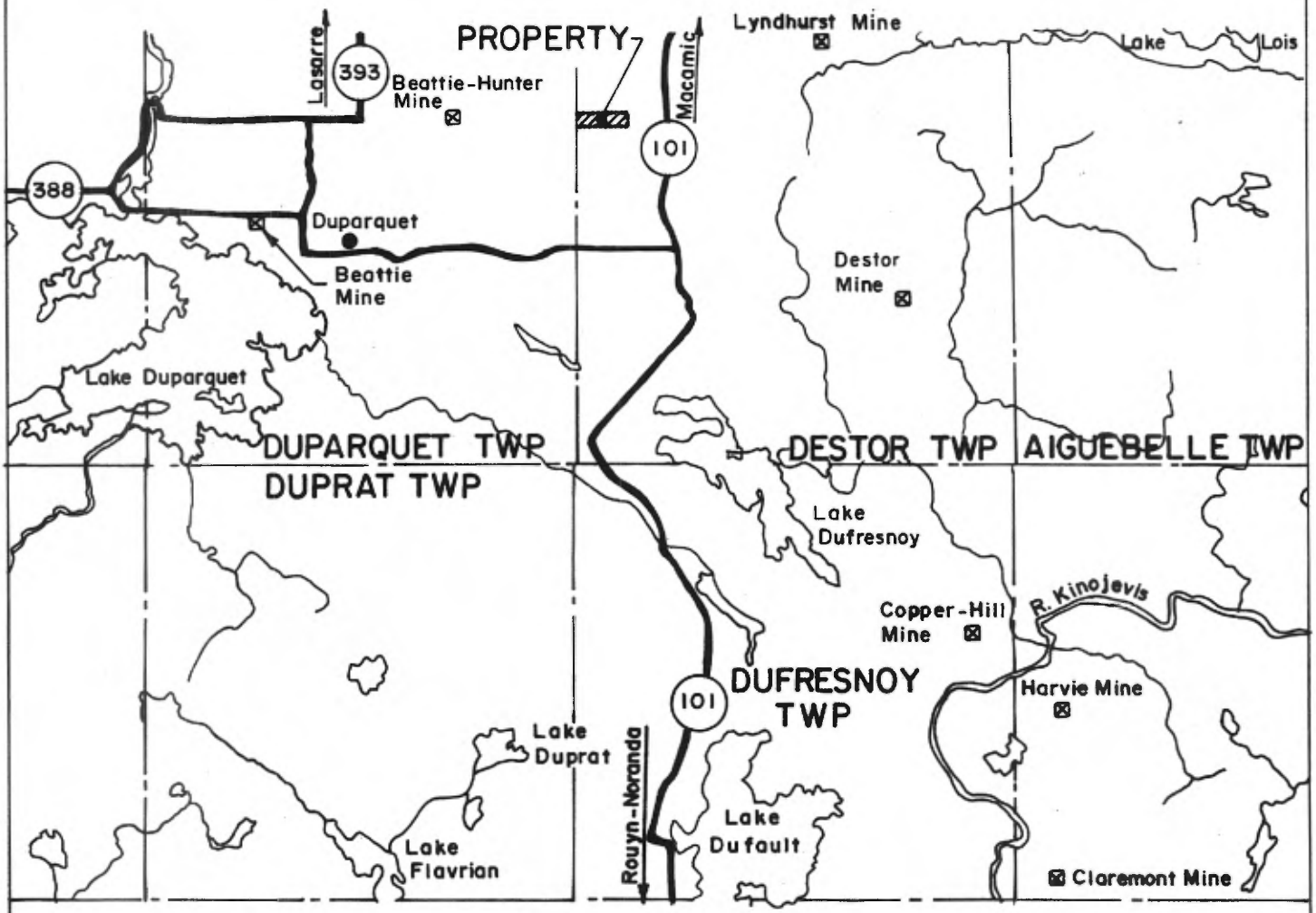
The property can also be reached from the north, from the east-west trending paved highway which denotes the boundary between the townships of Poularies and Destor. This approach entails a walk of about 3.5 km over a rolling agricultural clay terrain intersected by numerous creeks and swamps. The construction of an access road, however, is deemed possible, the clay terrain being overlain in places by extensive sand and gravel deposits.

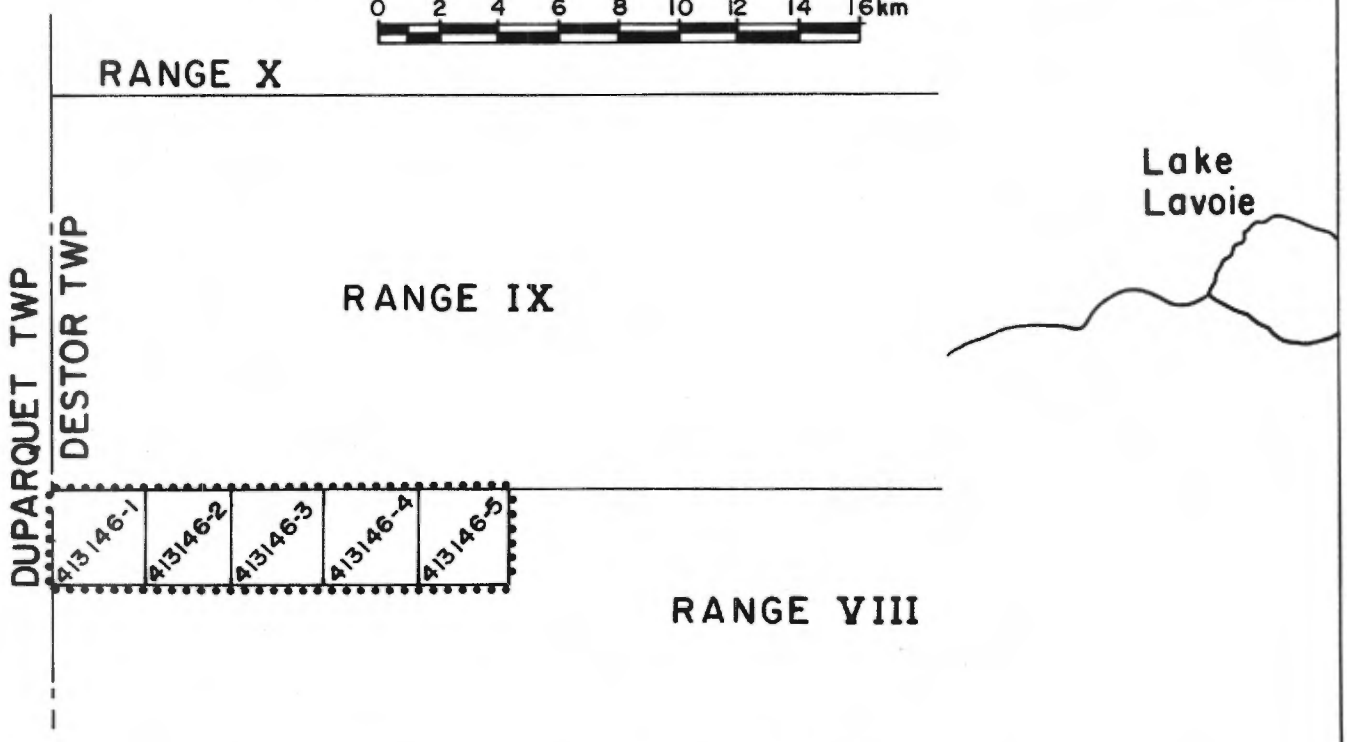
All necessary facilities for exploration and mining operations are readily available in Rouyn-Noranda. Support facilities can also be obtained in the town of Duparquet, located 15 km southwest of the property area.

PROJECT Nº 7272-0015 A

Terratech

FIGURE Nº 1





LOCATION AND PROPERTY PLAN

3.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY

3.1 Physiography

Physiographically the property area is located within a zone of transition between the relatively flat lowlands of the Abitibi clay belt to the northwest, and the rocky uplands to the southeast.

The lowlands are covered by thick deposits of clay and sand, in which numerous small creeks have cut narrow gullies to depths of 5 m to 10 m. The outcrops of rock projected through the clay are low and widely separated. Swampy depressions and areas covered by low shrubs are frequent. These characteristics generally apply to the northern part of the property area.

The rocky uplands are areas of considerable local relief, characterized by hills and rocky ridges which have an east-west trend, and elevations of 50 m to 70 m above the intervening, often sand filled valleys. The ridges have abrupt rocky faces to the north, an gentle drift covered slopes southward. These characteristics apply generally to the southern part of the property, and the country beyond.

3.2 Regional Geology

In terms of regional geology the property occupies an area of great structural and lithologic significance. The major geologic elements relevant to the economic potential of the property are: 1) the Palmarolle Batholith, 2) the Hunter Mine Formation, 3) the Lyndhurst Fault, and 4) the Lake Lepine Syncline (See Drawing No. 7272-0015A-1).

The Palmarolle Batholith entails tonalite-trondhjemite granodiorite, underlying an area about 30 km long (east-west dimension) and 10 km to 20 km wide (north-south dimension), mainly in the townships of Palmarolle and Poularies. The southern contact of the batholith extends into the townships of Duparquet and Destor. The property area is located approximately 1 km south of the southern contact of the batholith. The contact is poorly defined, and the adjacent volcanic rock highly altered. The marginal varieties of the batholith are dioritic, carrying patches of coarsely crystallized hornblende and feldspar. They are cut by satellitic dykes of diorite,aphanitic quartz-porphyry and feldspar-porphyry which apparently extend into the property area. Veins and veinlets of quartz are common.

3.2 Regional Geology (Cont'd)

The Hunter Mine Formation comprises a band of acidic volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks south of and in contact with the Palmarolle Batholith. The property subject to this study lies south of and adjacent to the Hunter Mine Formation, which is about 1 km wide at the Duparquet-Destor township boundary, i.e. between the property and the Palmarolle Batholith. In the Destor township the Hunter Mine Formation consists of rhyolite, andesite and volcanoclastic rocks, mainly pyroclastics and tuff. These rocks strike approximately east-west, dip vertically to steeply south, with tops facing south. Two former base metal producers lie within the Hunter Mine Formation, the Beattie-Hunter Mine located 5 km west, and the Lyndhurst Mine located 8 km east of the property. Both mines worked copper, zinc, silver, lead, minor gold and numerous pyrite zones, located primarily in rhyolite.

The Lyndhurst Fault, formerly known as the Lois Lake Fault, striking approximately east-west and located 500 m north of the property, is the main structural "break" of the property region. The fault lies within the boundaries of the Hunter Mine Formation, close to its southern margin. It is believed to be the continuation of a westerly trending shear zone of considerable magnitude which passes through Lois Lake in Aiguebelle township. It is marked by a belt of steeply dipping schists, which has a width up to 500 m, accompanied by secondary fracture zones north and south of the schistose belt. The schists are chloritic, when derived from the andesitic rocks, and sericitic, when derived from the rhyolitic rocks of the Hunter Mine Formation. Experience dictates that most of the gold deposits of the region are localized near faults where these cut hard brittle rocks such as rhyolites that fracture rather than shear. Consequently the Lyndhurst "break" has great importance to the economic potential of the property.

The Lake Lepine Syncline is a regional syncline with the east-west trending axis located about 5 km south of the property area. The property is thus located on the north limb of the Syncline, with the tops of the rock formations, which comprise intermediate to basic volcanic rocks of the Kinojevis Group, facing south. The Hunter Mine Formation forms the northern part of the north limb of the Syncline. General study results of structural relations in the region suggest that gold deposits, for reason yet unknown, tend to have formed near synclinal axes. In this connection, the Porcupine deposits, and those extending from Kirkland Lake to Larder Lake also lie near the axes of major synclines. Consequently the vicinity of the axes of the Lake Lepine Syncline to the property may enhance the economic potential of the property.

3.3 Geology of the Property

The property is underlain by rhyolites, and by massive and pillowed andesites, of the Kinojevis Group, together with minor intrusions of diorite and gabbro (see Drawing No. 7272-0015A-2). The andesites are medium greenish grey, feldspar rich but relatively quartz free. The rhyolites are light greenish grey, very fine grained, unaltered, rich in free quartz, and commonly porphyritic. The strike of the volcanic flows is slightly north of east, dip steeply to the south.

North of and adjacent to the property lie the Hunter Mine Formation and the Lyndhurst Fault, both paralleling the trend and dip of the flows underlying the property. With the southern boundary of the southerly dipping Hunter Mine Formation very near to the northwest corner of the property, it can be concluded that the Hunter Mine Formation and the Lyndhurst Fault may underly the property area at a relatively shallow depth. Both the Lyndhurst Fault zone and the Hunter Mine Formation are known to carry base metal and gold showings.

The property area is intersected by faults striking north-northeast. These faults which also intersect the Hunter Mine Formation and the Lyndhurst Fault, are characterized by steep scarps and apparently sharp breaks without any pronounced shear zones. In the property area such faults intersect a rhyolite flow with the possible result of fracture propagation in the latter.

The minor intrusions of diorite and gabbro, underlying the property area, may represent offshoots from the Palmarolle Batholith, the southern margin of which lies about 1 km north of the property.

4.0 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

The possible extension of two gold bearing belts into Quebec from the west was suggested as early as 1924. Subsequently, on the south, the Kirkland Lake - Larder Lake - Rouyn - Malartic belt was found to follow the Larder Lake - Cadillac - Bouzon Fault, and on the north the Porcupine - Beattie belt was found to cross the Hebecourt, Duparquet and Destor townships along a break at present known as the Porcupine - Destor Fault (see Drawing No. 7272-0015A-1). The early production of gold in northwestern Quebec, following periods of intense prospecting prior to and during the 1930's, came from the Beattie and Duquesne mines, both located on the Porcupine - Destor Fault.

In Destor township the areas at and north of the Porcupine - Destor Fault have been explored since the mid - 1920's, with support bases in the settlements of La Sarre and Macamic. The first recorded reference to the Lyndhurst Mine area located 5 km east of the property subject to this report was published in 1926. In 1926-27 a shaft was sunk on the property of Macamic Mines Inc. in Ranges 1X and X, Destor township, west of Highway 101, and about 1 km north of the property subject to this report. The early concepts of the Lyndhurst break and the Hunter Mine Formation (interflows of rhyolite and andesite), and their susceptibility to sulphide and gold mineralization, were formulated. With these targets established, exploration primarily for base metals in the region intensified. Exploration for gold, however, remained a relatively low priority until the recent years.

The most significant explorations relevant to the property subject to this study are described below.

1927 Macamic Mines Inc. Property located in the northwest corner of Destor township, west of Highway 101, and underlain by the Palmarolle Batholith on the north and the Hunter Mine Formation on the south (Range 1X, and southern part of Range X). A shaft was sunk and some diamond drilling was done. Assay values of copper (in rhyolite) were in the range of 6 to 20 per cent. No gold values have been reported.

1929 B.W. Connor's Claims, located in Range 1X, Destor township, 0.5 km north of the west end of Lake Lavoie. A fracture zone 1.5 m wide, mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite was explored with no gold assay values reported.

4.0 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION (Cont'd)

1947 Consolidated Beattie Mines Ltd. Magnetic survey in Range 1X, Destor township, between Lake Lavoie and Highway 101, for a zone of lead-bearing mineralization in "greenstone". One minor anomaly was outlined.

1948 Richard Copper Corp. Ltd. Range 1X in Destor township, immediately west of Highway 101 (the Richard Group). Exploration apparently directed singularly towards the discovery of sulphide deposits.

1949 Richard Copper Corp. Ltd. Exploration comprised 15 diamond drill holes put down on the Richard Group, Destor township. Assay values of gold range from trace to 2.743 g/t (obtained in porphyritic rhyolite of the Hunter Mine Formation).

1951 Richard Copper Corp. Ltd. Geological mapping and magnetometer survey, on the Richard Group, Destor township, Range 1X, between Highway 101 and the Destor-Duparquet township boundary. Sulphide mineralizations were found along some of the north-northeasterly striking fracture zones and faults, in Hunter Mine Formation.

1952 Willett Lorne Claims, located on lots 56 to 62, Range 1X, Duparquet township (adjacent to the Richard Group on the east). The Hunter Mine Formation and the Lyndhurst Fault were identified, and trenched. Assay values of 2.5 percent copper, 1 percent zinc and 17 g/t of silver, but no values of gold are reported.

1955 Parkway Mines Ltd. Property located in Duparquet township, Range 1X, lots 56 to 62. General geologic mapping of the Hunter Mine Formation outlined several oxydized fracture zones. No assay values of gold are reported.

1956 Beattie-Duquesne Mines Ltd. Diamond drilling was carried out in the southern part of Range 1X, Destor township, about 500 m east of the Duparquet-Destor township boundary. No assay values of gold are reported.

4.0 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION (Cont'd)

1969 Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. Property located in Range 1X, Destor township, extending from Lake Lavoie for about 2.5 km westward. Electromagnetic and magnetometer surveys were carried out in the property area which is underlain by the Hunter Mine Formation. Additional geophysical surveys were carried out in 1969-70 along the southern contact areas of the Palmarolle Batholith, and several low conductors were found, with causes not determined.

1972 Horizon Mines Ltd. Property located in Ranges VIII and IX, its western boundary being the Duparquet-Destor township line. The area explored entails the property subject to this report. A geophysical survey was carried out over the area and about 700 m of drilling was done. Low values of silver and copper were encountered in four anomalous areas. Traces of gold are reported.

1974 Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. Magnetic survey in Ranges IX and X adjacent to the Duparquet-Destor township boundary. A small anomalous area was outlined in the southwest corner of Range IX, but not explored by drilling.

1975 Naganta Mining and Development Co. Ltd. Geological mapping and IP survey of the area located between Lake Lois and Highway 101, Range X, Destor township (Hunter Mine Formation, Lyndhurst Fault). The high economic potential of the area is emphasized, although no IP survey results are given.

1978 SOQUEM Project 10-413. Destor township, Range IX, between Highway 101 and the Destor-Duparquet township boundary (Hunter Mine Formation, Lyndhurst Fault). The explorations comprised diamond drilling and geochemical surveys. This appears to be the first serious exploration program directed towards the evaluation of the gold potential of the Hunter Mine Formation. Assay values of gold were found to range between trace and 2.949 g/t, and the geochemical analyses indicated anomalous gold in amounts up to 475.0 ppb. The explorations continued from 1978 through 1980.

4.0 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION (Cont'd)

1982 Archibald Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd. Property in Ranges IX and X, Destor township, between the Lyndhurst Mine and Highway 101 (formerly Lyndhurst Mine property). An interest in the gold potential of the area is indicated by the following excerpts from an evaluation report (GM-38476):

a) "Six zones containing copper, gold and silver are known to exist on the main Lyndhurst Group".

b) "No data are available to substantiate any gold production, and no gold assays are noted in the geological data".

c) "Low values of gold were encountered in the early sampling but were never followed up".

d) "Test and resample all surface exposures and analyse these samples for gold, amongst others".

1983 Evaluation report on Lyndhurst Mine Property. The following excerpt again illustrates the awakening interest in the potential of gold mineralization, not only in the Lyndhurst Mine area, but also in the area underlain by the Hunter Mine Formation: "Interestingly little or no work was done on the property in search for gold; drill logs indicate that wide intersections of quartz veining and disseminated or semi-massive sulphides were not assayed for gold, even those within the area of the ore bodies". (GM-39771).

In summary, past exploration in and around the property area subject to this report has been directed mainly towards the discovery of base metal sulphide deposits. Only in recent years has the gold potential of the area, comprising the Lyndhurst Fault, its subsidiary faults, the Hunter Mine Formation and the Palmarolle Batholith, received serious attention. The relatively recent exploration results indicate that the potential of gold mineralization in the property area is considerable.

5.0 ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The economic potential of the property as a gold prospect can be assessed not only by the results of the relatively meagre explorations carried out on the property but predominantly by the lithologic and structural associations found in and near the property area as related in general to the localization of gold bearing material of high tenor. These associations are described below.

The Palmarolle Batholith, located 1 km north of the property, resembles in composition and in mode of placement the batholiths of Bourlamaque and Flavrian. The relationship of these batholiths to gold producers areally is well known, as illustrated by the mines of Lamaque, Perron, Cournor, Sullivan, Sisco, Sigma (the Bourlamaque Batholith), and Eldrich, Elder, Quesabe (the Flavrian Batholith), amongst others. Some of these mines lie within the batholiths, others in volcanic rocks not far from their margins. Some of the most important orebodies are located in or close to small satellitic intrusions of feldspar porphyry. Consequently the Palmarolle Batholith, probably underlying the property area in depth, must be considered as a body of great significance to the gold potential of the property.

The Lyndhurst Fault, located less than 500 m north of the property, is a regional break, and may relate genetically to the Porcupine-Destor Fault. So far as gold deposits of the region are concerned, deposition in general appears to have been localized by structural factors chiefly. Two faults intersect the property area at a north-northeasterly strike, cutting through the andesite and rhyolite flows. Past experience indicates that gold deposits are often localized near faults where these cut hard brittle rocks such as rhyolites and granitic intrusives that fracture rather than shear. This scenario of structural disturbance is indicated by the results of the general geological mapping of the property, but to date not followed up by subsurface explorations for gold. The Lyndhurst Fault, and areas adjacent to it have been extensively explored but with emphasis mainly on base metals. The faults in the property area, and particularly their contacts with rhyolite warrant exploration.

5.0 ECONOMIC GEOLOGY (Cont'd)

The Hunter Mine Formation, adjacent to the property on the north, may underly the property area at depth, considering its southerly dip. In the property region the Hunter Mine Formation has been extensively explored. The Hunter Mine located 5 km west of the property, and the Lyndhurst Mine, located 8 km east of the property, both in the Hunter Mine Formation, were base metal producer. Their gold potential has not been throughly tested, although recent re-evaluation results tend to indicate that gold showings are present, related to quartz veining and sulphide deposits. Extensive exploration carried out on the Richard Group of claims less than 1 km north of the property similarly ignored the gold potential of the Hunter Mine Formation. Yet recent evaluation results indicate that the rhyolites and the volcanoclastic rocks north of the property may well carry significant gold values. Down the southerly dip of the Hunter Mine Formation its members may underly the property area at fairly shallow depth.

The Lake Lepine Syncline axes is located about 5 km south of the property area. Thus the property, together with the Hunter Mine Formation, lies on the northern limb of the Lake Lepine Syncline. General study results of structural relations in the region suggest that gold deposits, for reasons yet unknown, tend to have formed near synclinal axes. The synclinal structure on which the property lies, enhances the economic potential of the property.

In summary, recent explorations and re-evaluation results of past explorations in rock types and structures similar to those underlying the property indicate that a real potential of localizing gold showings in the property area exists. This conclusion is based on the results of the relatively recent exploration in the property region, such as that of SOQUEM (1978-1980) yielding gold assay values in the range of trace to 2.949 g/t; likewise, the geochemical analyses returned anomalous gold values up to 475 ppb, over a background value of 10 ppb.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The property, consisting of 5 contiguous claims of 16 hectares each, is located in the northwestern quarter of Destor township, Range VIII, adjacent to the Destor-Duparquet township boundary. Access to the property is convenienced by Highway 101, the principal route between Rouyn-Noranda to the south and LaSarre to the north of the property.

The property lies on the northern margin of the Kinojevis Group of rocks which comprise mainly the intermediate and basic volcanic flows. The property area is underlain by massive and pillowed andesites, porphyritic rhyolites, and minor intrusions of diorite and gabbro. The flows strike slightly north of east and dip steeply southerly, being part of the northern limb of the Lake Lepine Syncline. At least two faults, striking north-northeast, intersect the property area.

North of, and in places touching the northern boundary of the property, lies the Hunter Mine Formation of andesite-rhyolite interflows and volcanoclastic rocks (pyroclastics and tuffs), conformable to the rocks of the property. The Hunter Mine Formation is cut by the Lyndhurst Fault which approximately parallels the trend of the flows of the Formation, and the northern boundary of the property. The Lyndhurst Fault is located approximately 500 m north of the property.

Subject to extensive explorations, the Hunter Mine Formation has yielded economic base metal deposits as testified by Beattie-Hunter and Lyndhurst Mines, located 5 km west and 8 km east of the property, respectively. Immediately north of the property, in Range IX, lies the well explored Richard Group of claims, a copper prospect of considerable potential.

The Palmarolle Batholith, similar in composition and mode of placement to the metallogenically influential batholiths of Bourlamaque and Flavrian, is located 1 km north of the property. The minor intrusions of diorite and gabbro of the property area are apparently the satellites of the Palmarolle Batholith.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS (Cont'd)

The extensive exploration on the Hunter Mine Formation (Richard Group and Lyndhurst Holdings, amongst others), and the very minor explorations in the property area (Horizon Mines Ltd., 1972) have been geared to detect base metal deposits mainly. Only in recent years has it been shown that the Hunter Mine Formation is susceptible also to gold mineralization. This is based, for example, on the results of the explorations, amongst others, by SOQUEM (1978-1980), which yielded gold assay values in the range of trace to 2.949 g/t, and anomalous gold values up to 475 ppb, by geochemical analyses.

The potential of the property as a gold prospect is, as described, accentuated by the proximity of the property to the Palmarolle Batholith, the Hunter Mine Formation and the Lyndhurst Fault. The property is well located but insufficientey explored for gold mineralization, and consequently the execution of the program of exploration outlined in the next section of this report is highly recommended.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following two-phase programme to evaluate the gold potential of the property is recommended.

PHASE I

Line cutting, 8 miles, @ $250/mile	2,000
Soil geochemical survey, 190 samples at 200 ft intervals	6,000
Gradiometer, VLF survey 7 miles, @ $270/mile	1,890
Max-min survey 7 miles, @ $250/mile	1,750
I.P. survey 7 miles, @ $1500/mile	10,500
Supervision, interpretation, reports	5,000
Total, Phase I	27,140

PHASE II

Approximately 5000 ft of diamond drilling to test anomalies detected by Phase I exploration, with supervision, interpretation, assays.	
Total, Phase II	90,000

Total estimated cost of the proposed two-phase exploration programme is $117,140.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF CLAIMS HELD BY RESSOURCES AUNORE INC.

IN RANGE VIII, DESTOR TOWNSHIP

APPENDIX A

LIST OF CLAIMS HELD BY RESSOURCES AUNORE INC.

IN RANGE VIII, DESTOR TOWNSHIP

LICENCE NO.	CLAIM NO.	EXPIRY DATE
413146	- 1	22.06.84
413146	- 2	22.06.84
413146	- 3	22.06.84
413146	- 4	22.06.84
413146	- 5	22.06.84

5 claims for 80 hectares

APPENDIX B

REFERENCES AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

APPENDIX B

REFERENCES AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

REFERENCES

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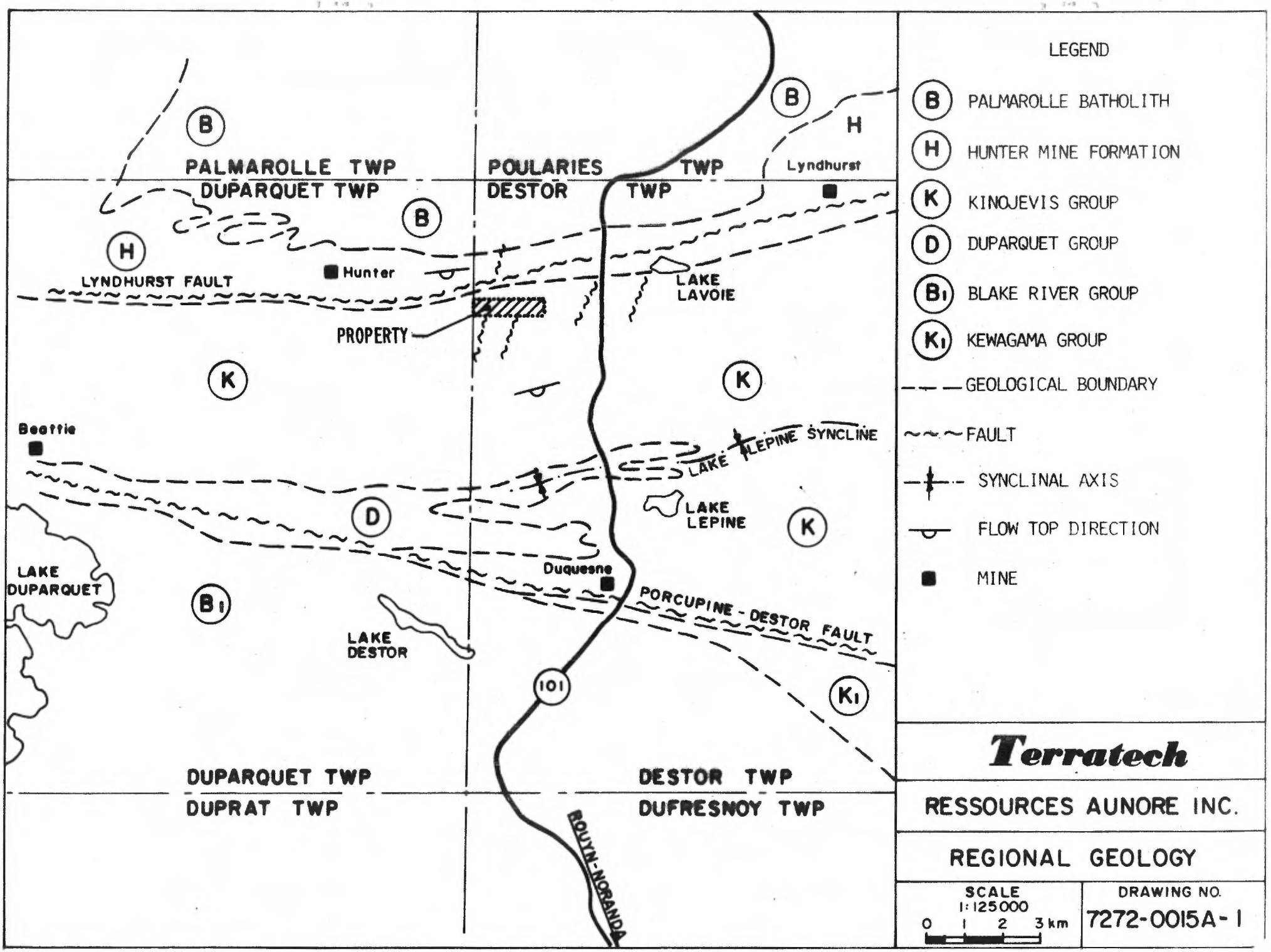
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B
PALMAROLLE TWP
DUPARQUET TWP
POULARIES
DESTOR
TWP
B
H
Lyndhurst
B
H
LYNDHURST FAULT
Hunter
LAKE
LAVOIE
PROPERTY
K
K
Beattie
LAKE LEPINE SYNCLINE
LAKE
LEPINE
D
K
LAKE
DUPARQUET
Duquesne
PORCUPINE - DESTOR FAULT
B1
LAKE
DESTOR
101
K1
DUPARQUET TWP
DUPRAT TWP
DESTOR TWP
DUFRESNOY TWP
ROUYN-NORANDA
LEGEND
B PALMAROLLE BATHOLITH
H HUNTER MINE FORMATION
K KINOJEVIS GROUP
D DUPARQUET GROUP
B1 BLAKE RIVER GROUP
K1 KEWAGAMA GROUP
GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
FAULT
SYNCLINAL AXIS
FLOW TOP DIRECTION
MINE
Terratech
RESSOURCES AUNORE INC.
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
SCALE
1:125000
0 1 2 3 km
DRAWING NO.
7272-0015A-1