

GM 42262

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL WORK PERFORMED ON ROSE LAKE PROPERTY

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Énergie et Ressources
naturelles

Québec 

EIDER MINING RESOURCES INC.

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL WORK PERFORMED
ON ROSE LAKE PROPERTY IN 1984

Currie Township, northwestern Quebec

Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources
Service de la Géoinformation

Date: 28 AOÛT 1985

No G.M.: 42262

Lauri Boivin
Consulting Geologist

December 1984

1.0 INTRODUCTION: An electromagnetic survey (E.M.H.), as well as a magnetic and a V.L.F. survey was performed on part of the Rose Lake Property in Currie township during the fall of this year. The property was recently acquired by Les Ressources Minières Eider Inc. These surveys form part of an extensive exploration program planned by the company to reveal additional gold ore in the known showing, as well as discover new gold-bearing zones on the property. Results of these surveys proved to be highly reliable and conformable.

2.0 PROPERTY: The property consists of a group of 20 contiguous claims and 4 blocks of a mining concession located between Val d'Or and Chibougamou, in the central part of Currie TWP.

<u>Licence No.</u>	<u>Range</u>
384673 - 1,2,3,4,5	V1
384674 - 1,2,3	V1
384674 - 4,5	V
384675 - 1,2,3,4,5	V
384676 - 1,2,3,4,5	V

Licence No. cont'd

Range

Mining Conc. Blocks 1,
2,3, and 4

V and VI

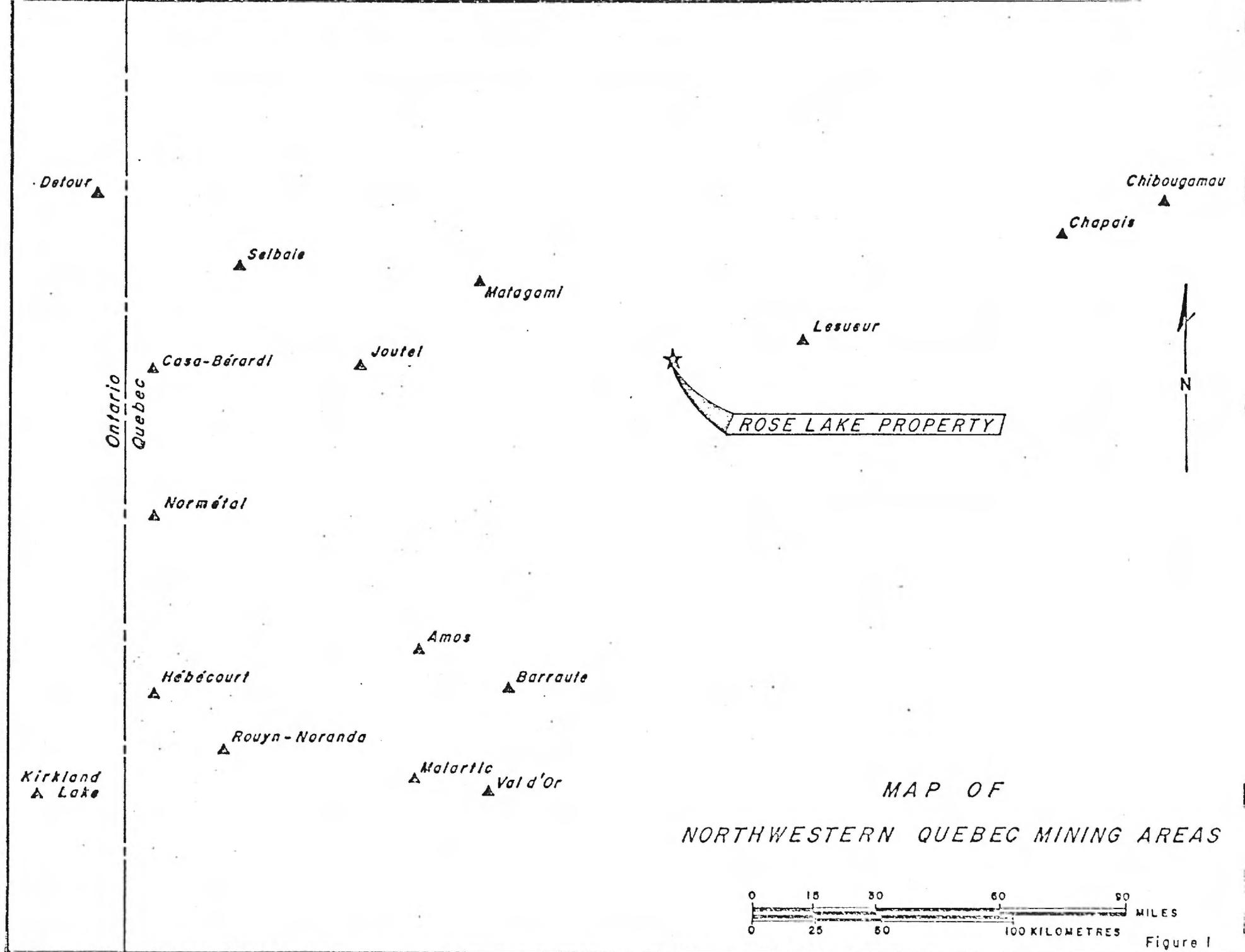
CM No. 305

A total of 371.5 hectares are accounted for
in the above territory.

The surveys covered essentially the central
part of the property near the mine workings
on Blocks 1, 2, 3, and 4 of themining
concession.

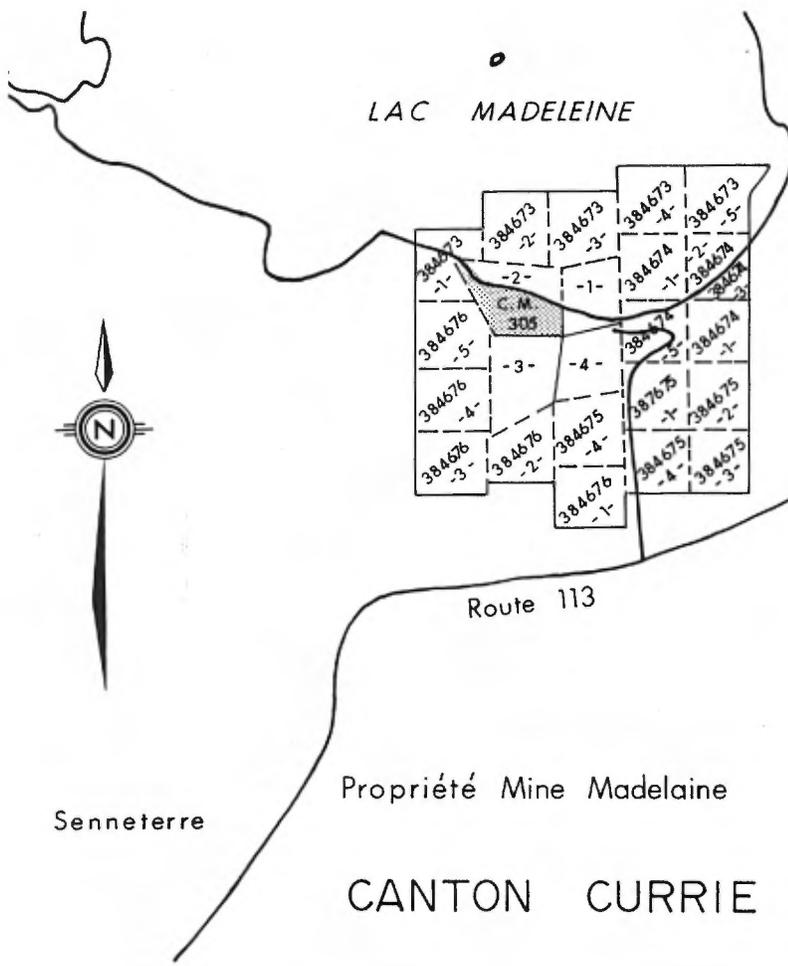
3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The property is located in Abitibi-East
in the western central half of Currie
township . The property covers the southern
part of Lac Madelaine (formerly Rose Lake).
The town of Quevillon is 48 kilometers to
the south and Bachelor Lake Gold Mine is
some 56 kilometers to the east. Access is
easy via a gravel road from highway 113
linking Chibougamou and Val d'Or. There are
summer cottages nearby.



MAP OF
NORTHWESTERN QUEBEC MINING AREAS

Figure 1



R	VI
R	V
Chibougamau	
R	IV
R	III

4.0 WORK PERFORMED:

Lines were cut 100 meters apart in a North-South direction from the lake shore to a distance of about 1.28 km. to the south. A total of 22 N-S lines were cut plus an East-West baseline more than 2 kilometers across. Intervals of 25 meters were chained and picketed along the lines for the magnetic, VLF, and the EMH surveys. Readings were taken at each station.

Geology of the Property:

A geological survey was performed at the same time and a map is included with the present report, however the data will be assembled in a future report. In general however, the geology of the area under the grid comprises a sheared, deformed volcanic sequence injected by quartz veins, porphyry dykes, and some diorite. Fine-grained greenish andesite is most common, and is metamorphosed to the greenschist facies. Structures and shears strike at about 100° dipping steeply to the north. Graphite, sulphides, and quartz veins are often associated with the shears.

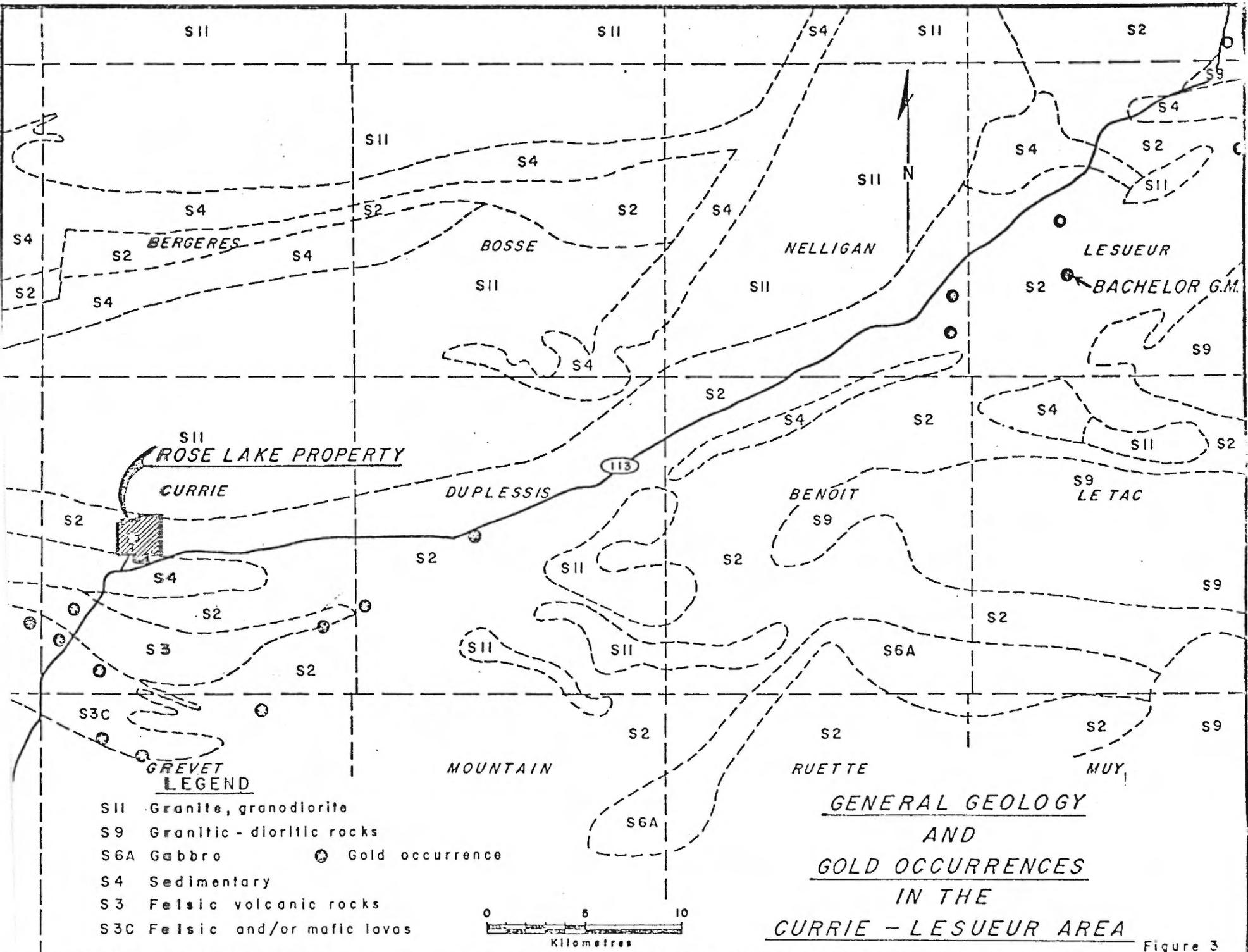


Figure 3

5.0 ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY:

The instrument used in the survey was the MAXMIN 11 from Apex Parametrics. The cable was 100meters long and the frequencies used were the 444 Hz and the 1777 Hz. We based our interpretations on the 444 Hz. results, although the 1777 Hz. frequency survey gave conformable results. Nearly 29 kilometers of survey were performed.

Results: Six clearly defined EMH anomalies were revealed. These trend in an east-westerly direction. No. 1 extends from line 00 westward off the grid, touching and paralleling the baseline. No. 2 is roughly parallel and is located a couple of hundred metres to the south of No. 1 between lines 1 00 E and 700 W. Anomaly No. 3 crosses the grid from 6 00 E and drifts off the grid to the west. It possesses a trend parallel to the No. 2, with ENE bends, and is located some 200 meters to the south of No. 2. Anomaly No. 4 parallels No. 3 about 150 meters to the south between lines 6 00 E and 7 00 W. Anomalies 5 and 6 are in the eastern part of the grid and may be continuations of anomalies 1 and 4 respectively. No. 5 is especially

broad, ranging at its widest point from 35 m. south of the baseline to 180m. north of it, and extends from off the eastern limit (13 00 E) to 2 00 E in an east-west direction. No. 6 is parallel and narrower in scope 150 m. to the south of No. 5. It extends from off the eastern limit of the grid at line 13 00 E to 6 00 E.

These anomalies most probably represent graphitic shears where quartz veins and sulphides might also be found. Anomalies 1 and 2 are located over known mineralised gold-bearing shear zones and quartz veins, at their easternmost extremities, where they begin before being followed westward off the grid. There are therefore excellent chances that the continuations of these anomalies, as well as the other anomalies, may reveal more gold-hosting environments.

6.0 MAGNETIC SURVEY Station readings were taken at 25 m. intervals using a fluxgate magnetometer. Base station readings were taken at regular intervals to check for unusual fluctuations during the working day, and none were recorded.

Results: The magnetic map shows little above a relatively low background over most of the southern part of the grid. A complex picture is given of the geology in the northernmost part of the grid, however, where large changes occur over short distances. Diorite and porphyry intrusions probably account for local magnetic highs. Narrow linear highs may represent pyrrhotite mineralisation along stratigraphic horizons as is the case for the narrow magnetic high situated between lines 7 00 W and 3 00W about 50 m. north of the baseline. Very low magnetic anomalies may be due to highly silicic or carbonaceous (graphite) material.

7.0 VLF Survey: An EM-16 instrument was used to perform this survey and readings were taken at each station, spaced 25 meters apart. Again, strongly defined anomalies were revealed and many of these coincided very well with the anomalies discovered in the Maxmin (EMH) survey.

Results: Anomaly No. 1 coincides with a sulphide mineralized strata (pyrrhotite and pyrite), and anomaly No. 7 is no doubt a continuation of the anomaly to the east. The Maxmin Nos. 1 & 5 coincide with these as they stretch across the grid slightly to the north of the baseline.

Anomaly No. 3A coincides with the anomaly No. 2 of the Maxmin survey, and 3B seems to follow the southern limits of Maxmin anomaly No. 5, forming a continuous anomaly across the grid.

Anomalies 4 and 5 are short, beginning at the western extremity of the grid and continuing eastward about 400 m, and for this distance, the anomalies coincide with Maxmin anomalies nos. 3 and 4.

Anomaly No. 8 is also short and occupies the same place as part of the Maxmin anomaly No. 3 between lines 2 00 E and 6 00 E about 100 meters to the south of the baseline. Owing to this coincidence, No. 8 may be considered as the eastward extension of a conductive zone under No. 4.

Likewise, VLF anomaly No. 9 is located more to the south over Maxmin anomalies 6 and the eastern part of 4.

We can consider anomalies 2 and 11 to be due mostly to effects of overburden and Nos. 6 and 10 to be due to the shoreline of the lake.

The other anomalies are important, representing probable sulphide and graphite horizons near surface that are worthy of exploration.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS: Based on the excellent results of the surveys and the high resolution of the anomalies which often coincide with each other, the exploration potential of the property seems to be great. EMH and Vlf anomalies straddle known gold-bearing strata and therefore there is reason to believe that exploration along the strikes of geophysical anomalies may yield more zones. Up until now, exploration has been severely limited to a small superficial area close to the adit of the mine.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Continued stripping over mineralised zones and excavation of anomalies should be pursued. The grid lines should be extended east-west across the entire property following the pattern established, and magnetic, EMH, and Vlf surveys should cover the whole property, with special attention paid to the central band. A diamond drilling program is recommended beginning with holes to dissect the major anomalies as follows:

<u>Hole</u>	<u>Collar</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Length</u>
1	45°	360°	L 9 00E baseline	250 -300 m.
2	45°	180°	L 9 50E 1 50 S	200 m.
3	45°	180°	L 0 00 1 80 s	250 - 300 m.
4	50°	180°	L 5 00W 100 N	400 -450 m.
5	50°	180°	L 5 00W 3 25S	350 - 400 m.

Respectfully submitted,



Lauri Boivin, geologist

December 1984