

# GM 61171

EXPLORATION PROGRESS 1980, CHIBOUGAMAU EXPLORATION JOINT VENTURE

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CHIBOUGAMAU EXPLORATION JOINT VENTURE

EXPLORATION PROGRESS

1980

Chibougamau, Que.  
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## INTRODUCTION

This report describes the work undertaken on the various projects of the Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture during 1980. Extensive use is made of individual property compilation maps which emphasize the important aspects of the groups. Detailed drill logs and assay data are also included where diamond drilling was performed.

## SUMMARY

Exploration expenditures incurred during 1980 were 4.9% over the total budget of \$300,000 allowed for the year. This resulted from the aggressive staking campaign launched following the release of the 1980 North Belt INPUT survey flown by the Quebec Department of Energy and Resources, as well as a drastic increase in drilling costs during the course of the year.

The compilation of data in the Joint Venture area was reviewed and up-dated during the year. Several targets meriting further exploration were identified. These were checked in the field and staked or rejected depending on the results of the ground investigation.

Field work was carried out on 17 properties during 1980. Exploration work on the groups comprised 73.8 km of line cutting and 22.6 km of chained lines on the ice as well as 86.0 km of magnetic and 86.7 km of MaxMin II HLEM surveying. In addition, limited amounts of VLF-EM surveying and soil geochemistry were completed. Detailed mapping was undertaken on four properties (Scott Lake Project, Belle Group; Bignell Project, Big 7 and 8 Groups; and Central Belt Project, Opemisca 1 Group). Mapping was restricted to the target area on all other properties.

Diamond drilling totalling 1594.8 m in 13 drill holes was completed on 4 properties. The results of the drilling, in conjunction with the results of the mapping and geophysical work, significantly enhanced our knowledge of the Joint Venture area. Of economic significance are the results of the drilling programme on the BEL-3 Zone on the Belle Group which encountered ore grade intersections of copper-silver mineralization. Encouraging zinc-lead-silver values were also obtained from drilling performed on the Big 3 Group.

As a result of the work performed on the Joint Venture's holdings, several groups or parts of groups were found to have little further exploration potential (see appendix). A total of 104 claims will not be renewed on their assessment dates providing that new favourable data do not become apparent before that time. Other groups or parts of groups will probably be identified as redundant during 1981 and similarly be allowed to lapse.

#### GENERAL PROGRAM

Regional exploration and property acquisition of the General Program were again very active during 1980. A review and up-date of the regional compilation concentrated on, but was not restricted to, the northern section of the Venture area. Exploration data which had not been submitted for assessment credits were obtained from Amoco and Flanagan, McAdam and were incorporated into the compilation. As a result of this work, two properties of merit were acquired by staking. No claims were acquired by option or purchase during the year.

The compilation greatly facilitated target selection following the July 1980 release of the Levé Aéroporté INPUT Waconichi, DP-749, by the Quebec Department of Energy and Resources, as pertinent geological, diamond drilling and claim boundary details were readily apparent. As a result of this data release, 11 groups comprising 54 claims were staked to protect clusters of INPUT responses.

An important part of the General Program in 1980 was the evaluation of several areas underlain by regional conductors exhibiting enhanced widths and conductances occurring in the Bignell INPUT survey area. Reconnaissance MaxMin II surveys were carried out over these conductors to determine if staking was warranted based on their EM characteristics. In cases of shallow, wide conductors, limited Double-Dipole surveying and prospecting were also performed to determine if the MaxMin II anomalies were massive or consisted of several bands and to ascertain if hand trenching was a viable means of explaining the source of the conductivity. Several lines of combined gravity-seismic surveying were carried out over the more promising EM targets. A few of these traverses

defined gravity anomalies coincident with MaxMin II conductors. It is planned to test these targets by diamond drilling in 1981. The evaluation of other areas interpreted to be underlain by wide, high conductance anomalies by reconnaissance MaxMin II surveying will be a second order priority in 1981 due to budgetary constraints.

ROY PROJECT

LITTLE LAKE GROUP

The Little Lake Group is located in east-central McKenzie Township and comprises 8 claims which were acquired in September 1975. The property was staked to cover a portion of the Blondeau Formation wherein several pyrite-pyrrhotite-minor chalcopyrite-sphalerite showings indicated volcanogenic massive sulphide potential.

During 1977 the claims were covered by magnetometer, MaxMin II and geological surveys on a 300 ft grid. Five weakly conductive zones were identified by the MaxMin II survey. Three of these zones partially coincide with anomalies outlined by a previous VLF-EM survey. One short, weak conductor is partly coincident with near anomalous soil geochemical samples collected over the VLF-EM anomalies. A grab sample collected from a pyritic showing located 160 ft west of L-18E at 21+50N assays 0.095 oz Au/t.

During 1978 geophysical detailing of the complex western section of the property was completed. This significantly altered the geophysical picture in this area, as the detailing resolved three north to northeast trending conductors. Two of these conductors are weak and have been traced for 300 ft. The third conductor has been traced over a distance of 1500 ft. It varies from moderate in the central portion to weak at both extremities and exhibits a strong west flanking magnetic association.

A channel sample was collected over the Au "showing"; however, no significant assay values were received.

In March 1979, drill hole LT-1 (2+00E, 3+00N) was sunk on the Little Lake Group to test the northerly striking, moderate conductor located on the western section of the property. The anomaly is explained by a 27 ft section of intermediate tuff containing 20% pyrite. No encouraging base or precious metal values were obtained from assaying.

One geophysical line over a lake in the central section of the property was completed during 1980. No interesting geophysical targets were defined by this survey. The exploration potential of these claims is considered to be low, and they will be allowed to expire on their renewal dates in 1981.

ROY PROJECT

MAIN BLOCK

The Main Block of the Roy Project was staked to cover the eastward extension of the favourable Bruneau geology, which hosts a known chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite deposit, as well as to cover numerous INPUT anomalies and previously ground located but untested EM conductors. During 1980, seven claims were added to the Q-Group in order to protect several scattered gold zones intersected in drill holes sunk by previous owners. Four claims were staked adjacent to the Grandroy Extension Group in order to cover the possible western extension of a MaxMin II conductor located in this vicinity. As a result of the 1980 exploration program, a decision was made to allow 23 claims of the Main Block to expire. As such, the Main Block now includes 80 claims in four sections located in Roy Township.

During 1976 to 1979, exploration programmes consisting of line cutting, chaining, geophysical and geological surveys and diamond drilling were carried out on portions of the Main Block.

Limited Double-Dipole EM detailing was carried out over a shallow, strong ( $\sigma t = 110$  mhos) conductor within highly magnetic rocks in the extreme northwestern section of the Main Block in 1980. The highly magnetic nature of the host rocks was found to overwhelm the in-phase component of the Double-Dipole and thus make interpretation difficult, but the width is probably narrow. Following reconnaissance VLF-EM-16 surveying four claims were staked to protect the western extension of this anomaly. MaxMin II and magnetic surveying were completed on these claims late in 1980; however, the results have not yet been evaluated.

Reconnaissance VLF-EM-16 surveying was performed over an untested moderate INPUT response occurring in the Z-1 Extension area. The results indicate the presence of a weak, surficial conductor and consequently the claims covering this section of the Main Block will be allowed to expire in 1981.

Limited MaxMin II and magnetic detailing on the recently staked claims of the Q-Group is planned during 1981. This work is designed to define geophysical targets under the water of Contact Bay where several narrow Au intersections were discovered by previous owners. Diamond drilling of the best target is then planned.

ROY PROJECT

CORK 1 GROUP

The Cork 1 Group consists of four claims which were staked in October 1980 in southwestern McCorkill Township. The property is underlain by the anorthosite complex and it was staked to protect a 900 ft long Cu soil geochemical anomaly coincident with two drill holes sunk by previous owners which each intersected two short Au-Cu mineralized zones (East DDH: 0.65% Cu, 0.205 oz Au/ton over 2.0' and 0.62% Cu, 0.120 oz Au/ton over 2.0'; west DDH: 3.90% Cu, 0.528 oz Au/ton over 0.6' and 3.51% Cu, 0.124 oz Au/ton over 0.3 ft). The claims also cover a short, sinuous siderite zone within sheared anorthosite from which interesting Au-Cu values (up to 1.98 oz Au/ton and 17.9% Cu) had been obtained by the previous owners. A number of short, packsack holes were drilled in the vicinity of the showing and although the results were apparently not encouraging, no assay results are available. A 2.5 ft chip sample collected prior to staking assayed 0.200 oz Au/ton, 0.65 oz Ag/ton, 6.90% Cu and 0.020% Zn. Geological mapping and sampling of this property are planned in 1981.

SCOTT LAKE PROJECT

BELLE GROUP

The Belle Group is situated in central McKenzie Township. It consists of 28 claims which were staked in 1977 to cover an area of favourable geology known to host a small volcanogenic sulphide deposit.

During 1977 a grid system at 100 m spacing was established on the property. The grid lines were then covered by magnetometer, MaxMin II and limited geological surveys.

In 1978 further geological mapping and the sinking of 10 diamond drill holes were undertaken on the Belle Group. As a result of this work, encouraging Cu mineralization was discovered in mafic-ultramafic rocks of the Ventures Sill (BEL-3 Zone).

During 1979 MaxMin II and magnetic detailing were completed over selected target areas on the property. Surface trenching and the sinking of four diamond drill holes were undertaken in order to determine the source of a number of the targets defined by the MaxMin II survey. A two directional VLF-EM-16 survey was completed over that portion of the property underlain by the Ventures Sill, in order to ascertain whether any anomalies had been missed by the MaxMin II coverage. The coincidence of conductors is generally good.

Soil geochemical sampling was performed over a conductor located within favourable Blondeau volcanic rocks near T.L. 100N in the eastern section of the property. Anomalous Zn and Cu values were found to be associated with the central and western sections of the geophysical target.

Eight new drill holes totalling 1173.8 m were sunk on the Belle Group during 1980, and one old drill hole was deepened. The location of these drill holes is shown on the accompanying compilation plan.

DDH BEL-15 (115E/90+82.5N) was designed to test a weak conductor which appeared to coincide with the vertical projection of a 0.18 m zone of massive pyrite in old drill hole E-23 which assayed 2.37% Cu, 42.5 gm Au/ton and 48.7 gm Ag/ton over 0.76 m. The conductor was explained by a number of short stringer zones consisting of Py with lesser Cpy. A 0.4 m section of massive

SCOTT LAKE PROJECT

BELLE GROUP (continued)

Py-(Po) with 10% Cpy from 18.55 m - 18.95 m assayed 2.73% Cu, 3.98 gm Au/ton, 48.6 gm Ag/ton, .110% Ni and .070% Co. Although this zone appears to be similar to the intersection encountered in old drill hole E-23, it does not coincide with the conductor. Trenching is being considered in order to test the possibility of a flat lying mineralized structure in this area.

DDH BEL-16 (108+50E/99+62.5N) was designed to test a moderate conductor with a supporting Cu-Zn soil geochemical anomaly. The conductor and soil geochemical anomaly were explained by a 6.8 m section of altered Ventures gabbro and green pyroxenite containing 15% Po, 1/2% Cpy, Tr.-1/2% Sph, and Tr.-1/2% Py. The best assay results are as follows:

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>Zn (%)</u>	<u>Cu (%)</u>	<u>Ag (gm/t)</u>	<u>Au (gm/t)</u>
6.3 m	7.1 m	0.8 m	1.273	0.068	5.48	Tr
11.6 m	12.45 m	0.85 m	0.787	0.073	8.40	0.31
16.2 m	16.7 m	0.5 m	1.89	0.092	8.23	Tr
16.2 m	19.0 m	2.8 m	0.441	0.107	9.26	0.17
25.4 m	27.05 m	1.65 m	0.575	0.021	5.67	0.17
41.05 m	41.3 m	0.75 m	0.021	0.563	13.2	0.15

DDH BEL-17 (112E/100+75N) tested a moderate conductor with a partially coincident and down slope flanking Zn soil geochemical anomaly. It also tested the possible eastward extension of an Au zone intersected by previous drilling which reportedly assayed 3.43 gm Au/ton over 1.22 m. The conductor and supporting soil geochemical anomaly were explained by Po-minor Sph stringers within graphitic argillite and felsic tuff of the Blondeau Formation. The best assay results are as follows:

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>Zn (%)</u>	<u>Cu (%)</u>	<u>Ag (gm/t)</u>	<u>Au (gm/t)</u>
18.45 m	18.65 m	0.2 m	1.85	.007	1.71	0.17
99.4 m	99.6 m	0.2 m	3.50	.060	15.4	0.34
101.0 m	101.4 m	0.4 m	1.82	.051	15.4	0.34
109.25 m	110.1 m	0.85 m	.075	.715	26.2	0.16
114.6' m	114.8 m	0.2 m	.054	.750	30.9	Tr
121.0 m	121.35 m	0.35 m	.110	.350	24.0	Tr

SCOTT LAKE PROJECT

BELLE GROUP (Continued)

DDH BEL-18 (101+89E/95+67N) was designed to test a moderate conductor in an area where trenching failed to determine the source of the conductivity. The drill hole also tested the northwestern extension of a narrow Py-Cpy bearing shear zone (Showing BH-80-1) from which a grab sample assayed 2.35% Cu, 15.4 gm Ag and 1.71 gm Au.

The entire hole was drilled in gabbro. A shear zone was intersected from 4.3 m - 4.7 m. It contains 20-25% Py. Scattered Po-Py mineralization occurs over much of the hole and the conductor is explained by a 0.95 m section of altered gabbro carrying 10% Po and 5% Py. The best assay results are as follows:

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>Zn (%)</u>	<u>Cu (%)</u>	<u>Ag (gm/t)</u>	<u>Au (gm/t)</u>
4.3 m	4.7 m	0.4 m	.001	.460	6.86	0.17
6.7 m	9.4 m	2.7 m	.001	.526	3.43	0.09
19.6 m	20.1 m	0.5 m	.004	.392	2.92	0.91
23.4 m	26.65 m	3.25 m	.008	.525	9.76	0.75
30.6 m	30.8 m	0.2 m	.020	1.10	6.87	0.69

DDH BEL-19 (98+75E/97+75N) was designed to test the downward extension of the mineralization in the central section of the BEL-3 Zone, where the better Cu values had previously been obtained. The best assay results are as follows:

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>Zn (%)</u>	<u>Cu (%)</u>	<u>Ag (gm/t)</u>	<u>Au (gm/t)</u>
30.8 m	31.15 m	0.35 m		1.35	0.20	Tr
92.05 m	92.8 m	0.75 m		1.15	3.43	0.10
106.75 m	107.3 m	0.55 m		5.14	14.6	1.64
116.7 m	119.85 m	3.15 m	.029	4.04	11.4	0.15
116.7 m	124.1 m	7.40 m	.023	2.93	8.09	0.14

In order to test the possibility of a flat structure, DDH BEL-4 was deepened from 91.5 m - 148.8 m. DDH BEL-4 was collared at 97+51.5N/98+75E and it was drilled grid S at a -45° dip in 1978. Although some sections of alteration were encountered in the new drilling, no major mineralization was intersected.

SCOTT LAKE PROJECT

BELLE GROUP (Continued)

The best assay result is as follows:

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>Cu (%)</u>	<u>Ag (gm/t)</u>	<u>Au (gm/t)</u>
97.35 m	98.2 m	0.85 m	1.52	3.96	0.32

DDH BEL-21 (98+75E/97+95N) was sunk below DDH BEL-19 in order to intersect the downward extension of the excellent Cu zone in DDH BEL-19 from 116.7 m - 124.1 m. The zone previously intersected in DDH BEL-19 was encountered from 145.6 m - 148.2 m in DDH BEL-21. It assays 2.77% Cu, 6.06 gm Ag/ton and 0.21 gm Au/ton over 2.6 m. Other significant assay values are as follows:

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>CU (%)</u>	<u>Ni (%)</u>	<u>Co (%)</u>	<u>Ag (gm/t)</u>	<u>Au (gm/t)</u>
48.5 m	50.0 m	1.50 m	1.81	--	--	6.92	0.04
49.25 m	50.0 m	0.75 m	3.788	0.041	0.041	13.8	0.09
58.45 m	58.55 m	0.1 m	3.00	--	--	10.3	0.24
92.2 m	93.4 m	1.2 m	1.60	--	--	5.29	0.05
98.5 m	99.5 m	1.0 m	1.05	--	--	3.43	Tr
108.1 m	109.0 m	0.9 m	1.28	--	--	5.52	0.05
124.2 m	124.35 m	0.15 m	15.2	--	--	39.4	0.65
123.2 m	124.5 m	1.3 m	1.855	--	--	6.06	0.08
137.25 m	137.4 m	0.15 m	1.05	--	--	1.71	0.14
145.6 m	148.2 m	2.6 m	2.77	--	--	6.06	0.21
147.1 m	148.2 m	1.1 m	5.336	0.299	0.114	17.6	0.33
175.8 m	176.85 m	1.05 m	0.37	0.834	0.103	2.12	0.04

DDH BEL-20 (98+25E/97+44.5N) was drilled at the western end of the BEL-3 Zone under DDH BEL-8. Significant assay results are as follows:

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>Cu (%)</u>	<u>Zn (%)</u>	<u>AG (gm/t)</u>	<u>Au (gm/t)</u>
53.95 m	54.3 m	0.35 m	1.10	--	6.86	0.17
118.65 m	122.15 m	3.5 m	3.89	--	21.6	0.12
118.65 m	121.0 m	2.35 m	5.30	0.89	29.7	0.17
132.45 m	132.6 m	0.15 m	1.95	--	1.71	0.51
135.45 m	135.75 m	0.30 m	1.40	--	6.86	0.21

DDH BEL-22 (98+25E/97+63N) was drilled in order to intersect the downward extension of the good Cu zone in DDH BEL-20 from 118.65 m - 122.15 m. Scattered Cpy stringers representing the zone where encountered from 140 m - 144 m.

SCOTT LAKE PROJECT

BELLE GROUP (Continued)

Significant assay values are as follows:

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>Cu (%)</u>	<u>Ag (gm/t)</u>	<u>Au (gm/t)</u>
55.4 m	58.15 m	2.75 m	2.04	7.31	0.27
135.25 m	135.4 m	0.15 m	1.10	3.43	0.20
140.25 m	140.4 m	0.15 m	1.65	8.57	1.47
143.4 m	143.9 m	0.5 m	2.20	10.3	0.37
154.05 m	154.5 m	0.45 m	1.00	3.43	0.07

All drill holes sunk on the BEL-3 Zone were subjected to transit surveying in order to accurately locate the position and elevation of the collars.

It is planned to undertake a down hole equipotential survey on the BEL-3 Zone in 1981. As well, plans are currently being formulated to drive an exploration decline into the BEL-3 Zone in order to carry out an underground drilling program to allow better definition of geometry, grade and size of the mineralized lenses.

SCOTT LAKE PROJECT

VAN GROUP

The Van Group consists of nine claims which were staked in June 1980 to protect an isolated, moderate INPUT response with a direct magnetic association. The INPUT anomaly appears to coincide with a TOTEM VLF-EM conductor. These anomalies are located within granitic rocks of the Chibougamau Pluton approximately six km northwest of the Devlin Peninsula Cu Deposit.

MaxMin II and magnetic surveys are planned in 1981.

SCOTT LAKE PROJECT

GWILLIM EAST GROUP

The Gwillim East Group consists of six claims which were staked in June 1980 to protect the north-eastern extension of the Gwillim Mine geology as well as to cover two Cu-Zn-Pb stream sediment geochemical anomalies reported by the Quebec Department of Natural Resources. Sampling by Campbell failed to confirm these anomalies; however, one sample collected from the lake shore near a quartz-carbonate shear zone in andesitic-dacitic volcanic rocks assayed 0.039 oz Au/ton. A number of grab samples collected from this shear zone were also assayed for Au, but ranged from Tr.-0.005 oz Au/ton.

Geological mapping of this property is planned in 1981.

CAVAN LAKE PROJECT

DEE DEE 1 GROUP

The Dee Dee 1 Group was staked in September 1976 to cover a section of the projected Waconichi-Gilman contact in Dolomieu and Daubree Townships. In February 1978, an additional 8 claims were added to the group to protect a string of INPUT responses located by the 1977 Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture Cavan Lake INPUT survey.

During 1977 line cutting, MaxMin II and magnetic surveys were completed on the northern and western parts of this group.

In 1978 the geophysical coverage was extended over the remainder of the group and the property was mapped. Three of the conductors detected on the property were tested by diamond drilling in late 1978. No significant intersections were obtained from the drilling programme; however, the presence of calcareous felsic tuff in drill hole CL-4 confirmed the presence of the Waconichi Formation in the southern section of the claim group.

During 1979, geophysical detailing of a moderate conductor located in the northwestern section of the property was completed. The detailed survey failed to delineate any significant bulges in conductivity or width. The geophysical results are presented on the accompanying compilation plan.

No work was performed on this group in 1980.

A review of this property is planned in 1981. Minor geophysical detailing of several weak MaxMin II anomalies in the southern section of the property will also be undertaken. Should the results of this work indicate a low exploration potential, portions of the group will be allowed to expire on the anniversary dates of the claims.

CAVAN LAKE PROJECT

DEE DEE 2 GROUP

The Dee 2 Group consists of 12 claims located in the southwest quarter of Dolomieu Township. It was staked to cover a number of INPUT responses detected by the 1977 Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture Cavan Lake INPUT survey in an area believed to be underlain by the favourable Waconichi-Gilman contact.

No assessment work was previously recorded on the area covered by the claims; however, evidence of earlier prospecting, in the form of trenching, was found during the course of geologic mapping.

In early 1978 line cutting, MaxMin II and magnetic surveying were completed on the group. The results show a strong conductor which stretches from 98+45 m N on line 103E to 100+30 m N on line 115E where the conductor strength falls off. This anomaly has a direct and/or flanking magnetic association.

During the summer, geological mapping was undertaken using the grid lines for control. This survey indicated that the property is underlain by felsic to mafic rocks of the Waconichi and Gilman Formations as shown on the accompanying general compilation plan.

In the fall, the conductor was tested by diamond drill hole CL-5. The hole intersected 6.9 m of Py-Po mineralization within graphitic felsic tuff corresponding with the conductor. The presence of calcareous felsic tuff and bedded carbonate in the hole confirmed the existence of the Waconichi-Gilman contact in this area. Assay results from the conductor proved disappointing.

A review of this property was undertaken in 1980. The remaining exploration potential was found to be low and the claims will subsequently be allowed to expire on their anniversary dates in 1981.

CAVAN LAKE PROJECT

DEE DEE 3 GROUP

The Dee Dee 3 Group consisted of 15 claims which were staked to cover clusters of INPUT responses interpreted to occur within the Blondeau Formation in central Dolomieu Township. These AEM responses were detected by the 1977 Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture Cavan Lake INPUT survey. As a result of the exploration performed on the property, 11 claims were allowed to expire in 1980.

In 1978, line cutting and MaxMin II, magnetic and geological surveys were completed on this group. The HLEM survey detected several conductors essentially coincident with the INPUT responses as shown on the accompanying general compilation plan.

During the course of the geological survey, an old drill site complete with 12 boxes of core was discovered. The core consists of graphitic sediments, andesite and felsic tuff with pyrite and pyrrhotite. It is highly probable that this drill hole tested the northern MaxMin II target on the Dee Dee 3 Group.

In 1980 the northern claims of the Dee Dee 3 Group were allowed to lapse. A Double-Dipole EM survey was undertaken over a MaxMin II response on the southern section of the group in an attempt to delineate areas of significant conductive width. No such bulges were defined. The exploration potential of the property is thus considered to be low and the remaining four claims will be allowed to lapse on their renewal dates in 1981.

CAVAN LAKE PROJECT

DEE DÈE 4 GROUP

The Dee Dee 4 Group consists of 12 claims which were staked in 1977 to protect a cluster of INPUT anomalies interpreted to occur within the Blondeau Formation in central Dolomieu Township. The anomalies were detected by the 1977 Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture Cavan Lake INPUT survey.

In 1978 line cutting and MaxMin II, magnetic and geological surveys were completed on the property. The HLEM survey traced a conductor across the grid. This conductor is essentially coincident with the AEM responses. The results of this work are illustrated on the accompanying compilation plan.

An attempt to define areas of significant conductive width in 1980 using the Double-Dipole EM unit was thwarted due to obliteration of the grid by logging operations.

It is planned to complete the Double-Dipole survey in 1981. A review of the results and the remaining exploration potential will then be undertaken.

CAVAN LAKE PROJECT

DEE DEE 7 GROUP

The Dee Dee 7 Group was staked to cover an apparently untested cluster of anomalies in northeastern Dolomieu Township detected by the 1977 Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture INPUT survey.

In 1978 line cutting, MaxMin II and magnetic surveys were completed on the eastern section of the claim group. Several moderate to strong conductors were traced across the grid. Only one short, moderately strong conductor exhibits a direct magnetic response. The presence of an old drill set-up in this vicinity suggests that it has been drilled.

Geologic mapping was attempted using the grid lines for control; however, this was unsuccessful due to extensive swamp cover in the area.

During 1979, the geophysical coverage was extended over the western section of the claim group. Three moderately strong conductors were traced across the property as shown on the accompanying general compilation plan. These conductors appear to be related to formational graphitic horizons, but no evidence of this has been found on surface.

In 1980, limited Double-Dipole EM surveying was undertaken over two of the formational conductors on the Dee Dee 7 Group in order to delineate areas of significant conductive width along the previously detected MaxMin II anomalies. No interesting zones were defined by this survey. The exploration potential is thus considered to be low, and the claims will be allowed to expire on their anniversary dates in 1981.

SOUTH BELT PROJECT

QUEYLUS 4 GROUP

The Queylus 4 Group consists of 24 claims located in southwestern Queylus Township. The group was staked to cover an area interpreted to be underlain by the Waconichi-Gilman contact in a region lying between two recent AEM surveys flown by other companies.

During 1978 a VLF-EM survey on rough lines at 200 m spacing was undertaken. Twenty-two weak VLF-EM anomalies were outlined by the survey. Following the 1978 Quebec Department of Natural Resources INPUT release, it was found that four weak to moderate INPUT anomalies coincide with two of the previously detected VLF-EM responses. The signature of a third VLF-EM response appears similar to one of the coincident VLF-EM-INPUT anomalies, but does not itself show on the INPUT survey.

In 1979, line cutting and MaxMin II and magnetic surveying were completed. Two short, weak, small conductors with variable, weak, direct magnetic associations were detected as shown on the accompanying general compilation plan.

Geological mapping was carried out in the vicinity of the conductors. Although no outcrop was found near the anomaly axes, scattered bedrock exposures indicate that the area is predominantly underlain by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Waconichi Formation. The claim group is situated near the Fancamp Fault in the vicinity of several Au showings.

In 1980 the best geophysical target was tested by diamond drilling. The drill hole location is shown on the accompanying compilation plan and section.

DDH SB-9 was collared at L-112E/99+35N and it was drilled grid south at a dip of  $-45^{\circ}$  for a total length of 65.9 m. It was designed to test a small, weak conductor occurring within rocks of the Waconichi Formation in the vicinity of a number of old Au showings. The conductor, and coincident magnetic association, were explained by highly carbonated and quartz veined felsic tuff carrying 40% Po, 10% Py over 1 m. No significant values were obtained from assaying.

SOUTH BELT PROJECT

QUEYLUS 4 GROUP (Continued)

A review of this property's merits indicates a low exploration potential, and the claims will be allowed to lapse on their expiry date in 1981.

SOUTH BELT PROJECT

BRONG #2 GROUP

The Brong 2 Group was staked in November 1977 to cover part of the interpreted Waconichi-Gilman contact in an area which had not been covered by previous AEM surveys. Two Cu "showings" were previously reported in this area. The claims are located in west central Brongniart Township.

It had been planned to defer work on this group until the results of the 1978 Quebec Department of Natural Resources INPUT release were available; however, delays in the receipt of this data necessitated an earlier commencement of the ground work.

In the fall of 1978 line cutting, MaxMin II, magnetic and geological surveys were completed on the group. The HLEM survey identified three weak conductors as shown on the accompanying compilation plan. Although the results of the magnetic survey were also plotted, erratic instrument behaviour has rendered this data questionable.

Geological mapping was attempted using the grid lines for control. However, this did not prove successful due to extensive swamps and glacial cover. No outcrop was found on the entire grid.

The 1978 Quebec Department of Natural Resources INPUT release indicated a number of moderate to strong responses located in the northwestern corner of the property. The western extension of these anomalies was drilled by Conwest immediately west of the claim boundary with discouraging results.

Fifteen claims on the southeastern portion of the claim group were dropped in 1980.

A review of the merits of the remaining 16 claims has indicated a low exploration potential, and they will be allowed to expire on their anniversary date in 1981.

SOUTH BELT PROJECT

BRONG 5 GROUP

The Brong 5 Group was staked in 1979 to protect two moderate INPUT anomalies interpreted to occur near the favourable Waconichi-Gilman contact in southeastern Brongniart Township. The anomalies were detected by the 1978 Quebec Department of Natural Resources INPUT survey.

Due to an unusually early break-up, MaxMin II and magnetic surveys could not be undertaken on the property in 1980. Instead a waterborne VLF-EM-16 survey was carried out. Three weak to moderate VLF responses were detected approximately coincident with the INPUT anomalies.

MaxMin II and magnetic surveys are planned in 1981. Provision has been made to evaluate the best target detected by these surveys by diamond drilling.

SOUTH BELT PROJECT

DEVL GROUP

The Devl Group consists of 15 claims which were staked in 1980 in southern Obalski Township. The property was acquired to protect the western extension of the Devlin Peninsula Cu deposit geology as well as to protect a weak-moderate, isolated INPUT response detected by the 1972 Quebec Department of Natural Resources survey release. A drill hole sunk by the Quebec Department of Natural Resources in 1977 plots very close to this anomaly.

In 1981, MaxMin II and magnetic surveys are planned in order to evaluate the geophysical parameters of the INPUT anomaly, and to locate the drill hole with respect to the conductive response.

CENTRAL BELT PROJECT

BAR 2 GROUP

The Bar 2 Group consists of four claims and four half lot claims situated in west-central Barlow Township. The claims were staked to protect three weak INPUT responses detected by the 1980 Quebec Department of Natural Resources INPUT release.

A grid was established on the property during the summer of 1979. As a large beaver pond rendered geophysical surveying impractical, only geological mapping was carried out. The claims were found to be completely drift covered.

MaxMin II and magnetic surveys were completed on this group in 1980. A very small, good conductor was detected coincident with one of the INPUT responses. The other AEM anomalies correspond to very weak sources. Limited geophysical detailing is necessary to adequately define the conductive zone of interest on this property; however, this work has been deferred to 1982.

CENTRAL BELT PROJECT

OPEMISCA 1 GROUP

The Opemisca 1 Group consists of 36 claims located in north-central Opemisca Township. The claims were staked to protect a volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit (i.e., the Pennbec pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite showing) as well as several other chalcopyrite showings located in this vicinity.

During 1979 a grid, at 200 m spacing, was established over the western and northern portions of the claim block. MaxMin II, magnetic and geological surveys were then undertaken. The magnetic survey delineated a number of eastwest striking zones of moderate to high magnetic intensity. Evaluation of the MaxMin II results indicates the presence of a poorly conductive zone containing moderately to highly conductive patches and pods, as well as two shorter, apparently untested conductors as shown on the accompanying compilation plan.

The geological survey indicated that the claims are predominantly underlain by basalt and lesser andesite, intermediate agglomerate, feldspatic tuff, cherty tuff and gabbro of the Gilman Formation. A northeasterly striking diabase dyke is located in the northwestern corner of the claim block.

Detailed mapping was carried out on the showings located in the southwest corner of the property. The mineralization consists of semi-massive chalcopyrite pods in fractured basalt. Evidence of two packsack holes complete with core were observed; however, the more recent Falconbridge Copper drill hole was not located. A channel sample from the best showing assayed 3.40% Cu, 0.20% Zn, 7.88 gm Ag/tonne and 1.37 gm Au/tonne over a 1.8 m width.

During 1980, geophysical and geological detail work was carried out over the Cu showing at the southwestern corner of the property, as well as over the short, untested anomalies on the eastern section of the grid. No conductors were detected near the Cpy showing at the southwestern corner of the group. Instrument failure prevented surveying of the eastern detail area. This region was mapped, and it was found to be predominantly underlain by andesite and basalt with scattered outcrops of cherty felsic tuff and felsic agglomerate.

CENTRAL BELT PROJECT

OPEMISCA 1 GROUP (continued)

Re-surveying of the detail lines on the eastern section of the group will be undertaken in 1981 if budgetary funds are available.

CENTRAL BELT PROJECT

OPEMISCA 2 GROUP

The Opemisca 2 Group was staked in February 1979 to protect a moderate, isolated INPUT response detected by the 1978 Quebec Department of Natural Resources survey. The property consists of four claims situated in northeastern Opemisca Township.

Following a reconnaissance VLF-EM-16 survey to accurately locate the INPUT anomaly, MaxMin II and magnetic surveying were completed during 1980. A weak to moderate conductor with a doubtful magnetic association was detected. A few scattered outcrops of andesite and basalt were located in the vicinity of the conductive response.

No work is planned on this group in 1981.

BIGNELL PROJECT

BIG 2 GROUP

The Big 2 Group was staked in September 1977 to cover two E-W bands of moderate to strong INPUT anomalies located by the 1977 Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture INPUT survey. The claims are located in central eastern Bignell Township.

Early in 1978 line cutting, magnetic and MaxMin II surveys were completed on the group. The results show five moderate to strong conductors as shown on the accompanying general compilation plan. Some sections of the conductors correspond with magnetic responses.

During the summer of 1978, geological mapping was carried out on the grid. It indicated that the property is mainly underlain by intermediate to mafic rocks of the Blondeau Formation. Some mafic intrusive rocks in the area have been tentatively ascribed to the Bourbeau Sill.

Following limited Double-Dipole EM evaluation, the best targets on this group are scheduled for diamond drilling in 1981.

BIGNELL PROJECT

BIG 3 GROUP

The Big 3 Group was staked in January 1978 to cover a number of INPUT anomalies located by the 1977 Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture Bignell INPUT survey. The claims are located in central Bignell Township. In June, an additional 7 claims were staked to cover a Pb-Zn showing located during prospecting. Four more claims were staked in February 1980 to protect the Betz #3 Reconnaissance area.

During the winter of 1978, line cutting, VLF-EM, MaxMin II and magnetic surveys were completed on a cluster of anomalies located in the N-W section of the property. The results indicated two eastwest striking weak to strong conductors.

On the basis of the geophysical results, it was decided to drill the best conductor before break-up, since it was located on a lake. Diamond drill hole BG-1 intersected a thick sequence of argillite, greywacke and graphitic argillite. No interesting assay results were obtained from the hole.

A preliminary geological survey was conducted on the property early in the summer of 1978. An interesting Pb-Zn "showing" in graphitic sediments was located to the east of the original group boundary and subsequently staked.

The exploration program in 1979 consisted of line cutting, MaxMin II, magnetic and geological surveys on those portions of the property not explored in 1978. A number of wide, strong conductors were detected by these surveys. Locally these conductors exhibit variable, direct magnetic associations.

The geological survey indicated that the property is predominantly underlain by volcanic rocks of the favourable Blondeau Formation, and by mafic intrusive rocks of the Bourbeau Sill.

BIGNELL PROJECT

BIG 3 GROUP (continued)

During the course of the geological survey, a number of traverses were taken with the short coil separation Double-Dipole EM unit. The results of these surveys indicated that the majority of the wide anomalies appear to consist of solid, rather than banded, conductive material.

In 1980 six combined gravity-seismic traverses were undertaken on the Big 3 Group as shown on the accompanying compilation plan. These surveys covered parts of seven wide, strong conductors. Only conductor J on L-113E was found to have a coincident gravimetric expression. Three other positive gravity anomalies were located (L-111E/92+50N, and Betz #3 L-100E and 95+75N and 96+60N); however, they do not coincide with conductive zones as defined by the MaxMin II survey.

Two drill holes were sunk on the property in 1980. DDH BG-4 was designed to test conductor J which exhibited a coincident gravimetric expression. The drill hole intersected a series of felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks. The conductor was explained by Po-bearing felsic tuff. The quantity of sulphide mineralization was not adequate to explain the interpreted magnitude of the gravity anomaly. Possible undercorrection for the effect of a step in the bedrock topography coupled with an imprecise overburden-bedrock density contrast may have produced the apparent gravity high.

DDH BG-5 was designed to test a strong MaxMin II anomaly near an old trench from which interesting Zn-Pb-Cu values were obtained. The conductor was explained by Py-Sph-Pb-bearing graphitic tuff. Significant assay results are as follows:

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>ZN (%)</u>	<u>PB (%)</u>	<u>CU (%)</u>	<u>Ag (gm/t)</u>	<u>Au (gm/t)</u>
70.60 m	74.10 m	3.5 m	0.466	0.024	0.008	1.71	0.16
84.11 m	84.90 m	0.79 m	1.050	0.330	0.014	3.43	0.14
95.54 m	105.92 m	10.38 m	1.110	0.267	0.014	4.00	0.11
96.41 m	98.00 m	1.59 m	1.770	1.130	0.008	7.17	0.16
96.41 m	100.00 m	3.59 m	1.710	0.557	0.009	6.04	0.16
95.54 m	108.81 m	13.27 m	0.940	0.265	0.021	3.98	0.16
131.26 m	133.60 m	2.34 m	0.372	0.180	0.008	3.42	0.14

BIGNELL PROJECT

BIG 3 GROUP (continued)

In 1981 further diamond drill evaluation of the Zn-bearing zone intersected in DDH BG-5 is planned. Soil geochemical surveying is being considered as a means of guiding the drill program.

Diamond drill testing of the gravity anomaly on L-111E is also planned. This anomaly occurs between two strong Max-Min II responses which could possibly have masked any conductivity associated with the gravity anomaly.

BIGNELL PROJECT

BIG 4 GROUP

The Big 4 Group consists of four claims which were staked in July 1978 to protect an apparently isolated AEM anomaly located by the 1977 Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture INPUT survey. Calculation of mho values from Ques-tor data indicated an above average conductor in this area.

During 1979, a reconnaissance VLF-EM-16 survey was carried out on the claims. A weak, intermittent conductor was traced across the grid.

Early in 1980, MaxMin II and magnetic surveys were completed over the VLF-EM response. Two conductors, ranging from weak to strong, were detected. They display a direct magnetic association.

Following limited Double-Dipole EM evaluation, this target should be evaluated by diamond drilling. It is doubtful that this work will be undertaken in 1981 due to budgetary constraints.

BIGNELL PROJECT

BIG 5 GROUP

The Big 5 Group was staked in July 1978 to protect three moderate to strong INPUT responses picked up by the 1977 Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture INPUT survey. It is located within the favourable Waconichi Formation. The claims are located in southern Richardson and Bignell Townships.

During 1979, line cutting, MaxMin II, magnetic and geological surveys were completed on the group. The results show a weak to moderate conductor approximately coincident with the INPUT anomalies. Locally the conductor exhibits a variable direct magnetic association.

The geological mapping indicated that the property is predominantly underlain by felsic volcanic rocks of the favourable Waconichi Formation.

One drill hole was sunk on the property in 1980. DDH BG-3 tested the weak to moderate conductor occurring within felsic volcanic rocks of the Waconichi Formation. The conductor was explained by pyrrhotite-bearing graphitic tuff and by a 0.3 m section of massive pyrite-(pyrrhotite). Sample results are disappointing. A review of the data on this property indicates a low exploration potential and the claims will be allowed to expire on their renewal date in 1981.

BIGNELL PROJECT

BIG 6 GROUP

The Big 6 Group was staked in the summer of 1979 to protect a section of a formational string of INPUT anomalies which exhibited appreciable widths and enhanced conductances as determined by reconnaissance MaxMin II EM surveys. An isolated cluster of satellite INPUT responses was incorporated into the claim block. The INPUT anomalies were detected by the 1977 Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture Bignell area survey. Early in 1980, six additional claims were staked to cover the Betz #2 Reconnaissance area.

During 1980, a combined gravity-seismic traverse was carried out on the Betz #2 Reconnaissance target area. A gravity anomaly was detected coincident with the previously defined MaxMin II anomaly. Diamond drilling of this target is scheduled early in 1981.

Two grids were established on the western portion of the Big 6 Group in 1980. The grid lines, at 100 m spacing, were surveyed with the MaxMin II unit employing a 100 m coil separation with readings taken at 222, 444 and 3555 Hz. Magnetic surveying was also completed.

Many moderate to highly conductive zones were detected on the grids. Most of these zones extend over appreciable lengths, and some are very wide. Locally the conductors exhibit direct magnetic associations. The results are shown on the accompanying compilation plan.

In 1981 it is planned to carry out gravity traverses over those wide, strong conductors occurring on land. Limited MaxMin II detailing is planned over the shorter conductive zones lying under the water of Bordeleau Lake. Any interesting targets defined by this work will be subjected to diamond drill evaluation.

BIGNELL PROJECT

BIG 7 GROUP

The Big 7 Group consisted of 8 claims which were staked in late 1979 to protect an isolated cluster of INPUT responses detected by the 1977 Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture survey. The INPUT anomalies plot near a Cu-Au showing. Early in 1980 a further 5 claims were added to the northeastern section of the group to completely cover the INPUT responses when O'Sullivan Township was re-opened for staking.

During 1980 MaxMin II, magnetic and geological surveys were completed on the group. The MaxMin II survey was undertaken employing a 100 m coil separation, with readings taken at 222, 888 and 1777 Hz. Four moderate to strong conductive zones displaying variable magnetic properties were delineated as shown on the accompanying compilation plan. The geological survey indicated that the claims are predominantly underlain by intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks of the Gilman Formation.

Limited geophysical detailing and gravity traverses are planned over selected targets on this group in 1981.

BIGNELL PROJECT

BIG 8 GROUP

The Big 8 Group consists of 11 claims which were staked in September 1979 to protect a cluster of INPUT anomalies detected by the 1977 Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture Bignell area survey. The anomalies were located in the vicinity of an old Cu-Au showing.

During 1980, MaxMin II, magnetic and geological surveys were undertaken on the claim group. The MaxMin II survey was performed using a coil separation of 100 m and readings were taken at 222 and 1777 Hz. Three main conductive zones exhibiting variable magnetic expressions were detected as shown on the accompanying compilation plan. Rare outcrop exposure indicates that the claims are probably underlain by mafic volcanic rocks of the Gilman Formation.

Gravity traverses over selected conductive zones are planned on this property in 1981.

BIGNELL PROJECT

BIG 9 AND 10 GROUPS

The Big 9 and 10 Groups consist of 13 and 8 claims respectively. The properties are located in northwestern Bignell Township. They were staked to protect linear zones of INPUT responses detected by the 1977 Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture Bignell area survey. The claims were acquired in 1980, prior to the release of the July 1980 Quebec Department of Energy and Resources INPUT survey data release which covered this region.

The central part of the Big 10 Group was covered by soil geochemical, magnetometer and EM surveys in 1956.

Reconnaissance VLF-EM-16 surveys are planned on both groups in 1980. These surveys will allow definition of the best target areas, thus reducing the detailed geophysical follow-up required.

NORTH BELT PROJECT

DUB 1 GROUP

The Dub 1 Group consists of four claims which were staked to cover two strong INPUT responses detected by the 1980 Quebec Department of Energy and Resources survey. The claims are situated in northeastern Duberger Township. The anomalies occur within rocks of the Grenville Province.

No previous work is recorded on the property.

As these anomalies represent high priority geophysical targets, MaxMin II and magnetic surveys and diamond drilling are scheduled in 1981.

NORTH BELT PROJECT

DUB 2 GROUP

The Dub 2 Group is comprised of 13 claims which were staked to cover three isolated clusters of INPUT anomalies delineated by the 1980 Quebec Department of Energy and Resources data release. The geophysical responses occur in an area underlain by rocks of the Grenville Province.

No record of any previous work on the property is available.

The majority of the moderate to strong AEM responses occur under water, consequently MaxMin II and magnetic surveying, and diamond drilling are planned for 1981.

NORTH BELT PROJECT

VIN 1 AND 2 GROUPS

The Vin 1 and 2 Groups consist of four and three claims respectively. Both properties are situated in eastern Gauvin Township. They were staked to cover isolated clusters of moderate INPUT responses detected by the 1980 Quebec Department of Energy and Resources survey. The anomalies occur within rocks of the Grenville Province.

No previous work is recorded on either of the groups.

Reconnaissance VLF-EM-16 surveying is planned on these groups in 1981.

NORTH BELT PROJECT

BOISVERT GROUP

The Boisvert Group is comprised of nine claims which were staked to protect isolated clusters of moderate to strong INPUT responses delineated by the 1980 Quebec Department of Energy and Resources data release in southeastern Bignell Township. The anomalies occur along the Mistassini Lake Fault in an area interpreted to be underlain by rocks of the favourable Waconichi Formation. A pyrite-pyrrhotite showing is reported in this vicinity.

Although some exploration has been carried out in this region, no records of the results of this work are available.

These high priority targets will be subjected to MaxMin II and magnetic surveying and diamond drill evaluation in 1981.

NORTH BELT PROJECT

RICH 1 GROUP

The Rich 1 Group consists of four claims which were acquired to cover an isolated cluster of weak to moderate INPUT responses detected by the 1980 Quebec Department of Energy and Resources survey. The anomalies are situated in southeastern Richardson Township, under the water of Waconichi Lake, in an area possibly underlain by rocks of the Waconichi Formation.

No previous work is recorded on the property.

MaxMin II and magnetic surveys and diamond drilling are scheduled in 1981.

NORTH BELT PROJECT

BLAIK 1 GROUP

The Blaik 1 Group is comprised of four claims which were staked to protect two clusters of weak to moderate INPUT responses delineated by the 1980 Quebec Department of Energy and Resources data release in an area of ill-defined geology. The claims straddle the southern portion of the Blaiklock-Vienne Township boundary.

No previous work has apparently been carried out on these claims.

Reconnaissance VLF-EM-16 surveying is planned on this group in 1981.

NORTH BELT PROJECT

HOOK GROUP

The Hook Group consists of one claim which was staked to cover two weak to moderate INPUT anomalies detected by the 1980 Quebec Department of Energy and Resources survey. These responses are associated with a diabase dyke which intrudes volcanic rocks of the Hany Formation. The claim is located in northeastern Opemisca Township.

No record of previous work on the property exists.

Reconnaissance VLF-EM-16 surveying is planned in 1981.

NORTH BELT PROJECT

LIV 1 GROUP

The Liv 1 Group was staked to protect two isolated clusters of moderate to strong INPUT responses delineated by the 1980 Quebec Department of Energy and Resources in an area interpreted to be underlain by rocks of the favourable Waconichi Formation. The group consists of four claims situated in southeastern Livillier Township.

No previous work is recorded on the property.

Reconnaissance VLF-EM-16 surveying is planned in 1981.

NORTH BELT PROJECT

ROCH 1 GROUP

The Roch 1 Group comprises four claims in southeastern LaRochette Township which were staked to cover two weak to moderate INPUT anomalies detected by the 1980 Quebec Department of Energy and Resources survey. The responses occur in an area possibly underlain by volcanic rocks of the Hauy Formation in close proximity to a small granitic intrusion.

No work has previously been recorded on the property.

Reconnaissance VLF-EM-16 surveying is proposed in 1981.

NORTH BELT PROJECT

WACON GROUP

The Wacon Group is comprised of four claims which were staked to protect an isolated cluster of weak to moderate INPUT anomalies delineated by the 1980 Quebec Department of Energy and Resources data release. The conductors occur under the water of Waconichi Lake.

No previous work is reported on this property.

MaxMin II and magnetometer surveys and diamond drilling are planned in 1981.

A P P E N D I X

CHIBOUGAMAU EXPLORATION JOINT VENTURE CLAIMS TO LAPSE IN 1981

The following Chibougamau Exploration Joint Venture claims have been adequately explored and have little or no further potential.

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>CERT. OR D.L.</u>	<u>CLAIMS</u>
<u>ROY MAIN BLOCK</u>	347713	5
	347949	1,2,3,4,5
	347950	1,2,3,4,5
	347951	1
	352362	1,2,3,4,5
	373982	1,2,3,4,5
	380812	1
<u>LITTLE LAKE</u>	352552	1,2,3,4,5
	352555	1,2,3
<u>QUEYLUS 4</u>	367788	1,2,3,4,5
	367789	1,2,3,4,5
	367790	1,2,3,4,5
	367791	1,2,3,4,5
	367792	1,2,3,4
<u>BRONG 2</u>	368550	1,2,3,4,5
	368551	1,2,3,4,5
	368552	1,2,3,4,5
	368553	2
<u>BIG 5</u>	368875	1,2,3,4,5
	368876	1,2,3
<u>DEE DEE 2</u>	367776-B	2,3,4,5
	368720	1,2,3,4,5
	368721	1,2,3
<u>DEE DEE 3</u>	367773	3,4,5
	367774	1
<u>DEE DEE 7</u>	367723	1,2,3,4
	367728	1,2,3,4,5