2.2944

010

SANDY LAKE GOLD SHOWINGS

NORTHWEST ARM OF SANDY LAKE

140 MILES NORTH OF RED LAKE, ONTARIO

by

Michael Ogden, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.
Toronto, Ontario

May 1979

H. B. & O. ENGINEERING LIMITED

SANDY LAKE GOLD SHOWINGS

NORTHWEST ARM OF SANDY LAKE

140 MILES NORTH OF RED LAKE, ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

There is an elderly prospector in Red Lake who has assisted me on numerous projects over the past few years. Of all the various old showings that we have discussed, the ones at Sandy Lake seemed to be the most important. So in mid summer of 1977 we went up there and sampled some old trenches. The results encouraged us to return the next year to stake, resample, geologically map and complete a limited magnetometer survey.

As it seems unlikely that funds for an exploration program will be found this summer, this report is to enable the work that has been done to be properly recorded on the ground so as to keep it in good standing.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of 6 claims numbered KRL 484474-75-76-77-80-81 which cover an area of about 240 acres. The ground is located on the northwest shore of the northwest arm of Sandy Lake some 140 miles north of the mining town of Red Lake, Ontario.

Access is readily afforded by scheduled aircraft from Red Lake to Sandy Lake, with at least three flights per day. The airport at Sandy is near the Sainte Bernadette Mission in Indian Reserve No. 88 about 3 miles east of the property. The property can be reached by boat in the summer, or along the north shore winter road from the airport by tractor, motorcycle or snow machine.

HISTORY

Numerous small gold showings were found in 1936 which prompted a staking rush and much prospecting during the rest of '36 and '37. The northwest arm was well staked and groups of claims were scattered along the north shore of the lake.

The present property forms part of what was a 14-claim group in 1937, known as the Tully-Burton prospect. Three trenches in chloritic iron formation are mentioned, which assayed 0.02 to 0.13 ounces of gold per ton in four grab samples. I think these "trenches" are the strippings called trenches #4 and #5 on the accompanying map.

In 1962 Noranda Mines optioned the ground and completed a limited J.E.M. survey which established a conductor along the trenches numbered 1, 2, and 3. A dip needle survey showed the magnetic anomaly to extend for 1200 feet. The property was not drilled.

There are other showings around the shore of the lake but most of them are narrow, short quartz veins with a little gold mineralization.

The other interesting showing is one mile southeast of the property on a point on the north shore with a small island just offshore. It was known as the Dubeau-Dussault in 1937, and later the Bernadette-Dubeau Option of Prospector Airways. It was drilled in 1937 and again it seems in 1945, for a total of 20 short holes with some 1400 feet of drilling.

Three or four veins were intersected on the east side of the point. They stand almost vertical, 10 to 20 feet apart, trending at 150°, with erratic values varying from 0.01 oz. per ton to 1.56 oz. of gold. The No. 3 vein seemed the most continuous with an approximate average assay of 0.3 oz. of gold per ton over half a foot in width for a length of 100 feet.

Eighty feet west of it a vague siliceous zone trending north was found that assayed around 0.1 to 0.2 over widths of 3 to 6 feet for a length of 70 feet.

Three of the holes bottomed in a talc schist and fault zone south of the veins that trends at 120° and, if extended, would cut through the middle of our new property.

If the assays of each hole are multiplied by the width and the product plotted against the distance from the fault zone, the best assay widths seem to lie within 100 feet of the fault zone, which indicates it may be the source of the mineralization.

The two old expired claims that encompassed the drilling, i.e. PA 3158 and 3159, were restaked and are held under licence KRL-484478 and 484479. It is interesting to note that they were originally staked prior to the formation of Indian Reserve No. 88, for the two claims are shown as an indentation into the Reserve.

MINERALIZATION

The three main trenches are shown on the geological map as measured from the intersection of the winter road with the old cut base line from Sandy Lake

to Winger Lake. Trench #1 is at 505 feet west, #2 at 565 feet and #3 at 1300 feet west. Some old strippings named #4 and #5 are at 1400 feet west.

Trench #2 was sampled in July 1977 with 7 chip samples that assayed from 0.02 oz. of gold per ton over 5.0 feet, up to 0.24 oz. over 5.0 feet, and averaged 0.06 oz. over the 35 feet. The trench was resampled by the writer in July 1978 when 8 chip samples were cut. The assays varied from a trace over 5 feet to 0.38 oz. of gold over 5.5 feet to return an average of 0.06 oz. over 37 feet (i.e. the same as before).

The number 1 trench, 60 feet east of #2, was assayed in 1977 with one 6-foot long sample that ran a trace. In 1978 I cut 4 chip samples that varied from a trace to 3.16 ounces of gold per ton over 5-foot sections. The cherty quartzite section of 10 feet averaged 1.63 oz. uncut grade. This seems more likely to be correct. The trace in 1977 was hard to believe.

Trench #3 at 1300 feet west and 103 feet north averaged 0.02 oz over the 30 feet of trench in 4 low grade samples.

MAGNETOMETER AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Pace and compass traverses were made in the north-south direction on lines 300 to 400 feet apart, starting at the east edge of the property. A tree was blazed and marked with the location (3W 5N) at each 100 feet. Magnetometer readings were taken at 50-foot intervals and corrected for diurnal variations. The geology of each outcrop was mapped in passing.

The four eastern claims were staked first and as the survey progressed it became apparent that a couple of more claims should be staked. The survey interval spread to 500 feet between lines on the newer claims.

Due to sharp local variation in magnetic north, this survey is somewhat distorted locally on the ground, i.e., I expect some of the lines are not as straight as shown on the map.

MAGNETOMETER

A Coni Mag Model G-1 Serial 00102 made by Coningas Research was used, with an average scale constant of 26.0 gammas per scale division. A graph gave the exact scale constant for each reading and proper corrections were made with daily and hourly diurnal variations so that all readings appear to have been taken instantaneously with that of the main base station at 0.0 (i.e. claim

post #1 of 484477).

Readings were taken to the nearest scale division, with the resultant gammas then being rounded off to within the nearest 50 and the final zero was dropped when that number was placed on the plan. Thus the map shows tens of gammas to an accuracy of about ±5 (i.e. ±50 gammas).

ROCK TYPES

Quartzite: A light grey, sandy grain size, homogeneous rock, sometimes with faint bedding.

Chert: A very fine grained, highly siliceous rock, usually closely banded, which can vary in colour from almost white to black.

Iron Formation: Closely-banded chert with the dark bands carrying up to 40% magnetite, 10% pyrite and 20% pyrrhotite. This, a banded grey and black rock with much quartz and/or silicification amongst the frequently shattered zones, is readily detectable by magnetometer. The local readings are very erratic. The gold mineralization is in or near this formation. Probably in the shattered siliceous zones.

Basalt, Andesite Lava: This is a sandy or finer grained rock of dark grey to almost black in colour with no sign of bedding or flow structures. It is reported to show pillow structure nearby, but none was seen on this property.

Dacite & Diorite: The dacite is really a light-coloured basalt and when it gets very light grey it grades into the quartzite. The diorite of similar colour, often grading into the dacite, has visible feldspar grains of sugar to rice size.

Gabbro & Gabbrodiorite: The gabbro is an almost black rice-size grained rock of about 50:50 plagioclase and augite. Occasional quartz eyes lead to the term gabbrodiorite.

Dacite Porphyry: This is a fine sugar to rice size grained rock, greenish-grey in colour with scattered blue quartz eyes of fine rice to pea size.

GEOLOGY

Sandy Lake is underlain by a tightly infolded series of Keewatin volcanics with minor sediments, all the surrounding area being vast stretches of mostly

pink granitic batholith of probable Algoman time.

The northwest arm is underlain by a rather monotonous dacite porphyry, i.e. a greenish rock with scattered blue quartz eyes. Many little gold-bearing veins have been found cutting this rock at 150°. Inland from the northwest arm and underlying the main body of this 60-mile long lake (east and west) is a fairly homogeneous assemblage of basaltic and andesitic lavas, often with pillow structure. Sedimentary banded iron formations with chert, chlorite, magnetite and quartzite provide a periodic interbedded stark variation in competency or brittleness of rock.

The six-claim group, although mostly covered with glacial clay and sands, is underlain in the north by basic lavas and the southern third is dacite porphyry.

A zone of iron formation varying from 50 to 200 feet in width extends east-west across the middle of the property. It consists of variable interbedded black and grey banded magnetic iron formation which is readily detectable by magnetometer, plus chloritic, cherty and quartzitic phases. Gold has been found erratically distributed in this rock type.

A gabbro dyke (Keweenawan), 100 feet wide, cuts N 5° E across the east side of the property. It has been found in outcrop and is clearly indicated by the magnetometer survey.

STRUCTURE

Sandy Lake is peculiar in that much of it is extraordinarily shallow. Ten to fifteen feet is the maximum depth for most of the lake. Hence the very muddy appearance, for the waters are always mixed with clay. Most of the bays and major portions of the lake, including the few deep sections of it, like the west arm (40 feet deep) and the main body of it east of Rat House Bay (90 to 120 feet), were clearly developed by glacial action, for their trend is almost parallel to that of the glaciation with a little adjustment to fit the local geology. A clear exception to this generalization is the northwest arm. It trends almost at right angles to the glaciation direction. The reason appears to be the talc schist fault zone intersected in the drilling of the Bernadette showings. The trend of 120° as indicated by the drilling, fits the trend of the northwest arm in general and of a linear zone of weakness in particular. This lineament is visible on the air photos and extends to the northwest, through the property and on into Finger Lake.

The magnetometer survey shows a break in the continuity of the magnetics as they cross the lineament or presumed fault zone.

REFERENCES

1. Personal communication with some of the geological staff of Noranda Mines Limited, who revealed most of the work the company did on the property in 1962.

2. Drilling Plan of the Bernadette, a point a mile to the southeast of this property, which was drilled by Prospectors Airways in 1937 and apparently again in 1945. On file in Red Lake Geology Office.

3. Geology of the Sandy Lake Area, O.D.M. Vol. XLVII Pt. VII 1938 by J. Satterly.

CONCLUSIONS

The proximity of the talc schist fault to the gold-bearing quartz veins at the Bernadette Showings, a mile to the southeast, indicates the fault may be the regional source of gold mineralization. The narrow assemblage of iron formations and quartzites that cross the property are the only rocks known to have very different structural competence to that of the vast mass of surrounding volcanics. Hence the intersection of the fault-lineament with the brittle iron formation might be expected to carry the best gold mineralization of the area. Certainly the assays of the iron formation 2,000 feet east of such intersection are encouraging.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Detail the location of the iron formations across the property and beyond with a magnetometer at 50-foot intervals on lines 200 feet apart. The old cut line from Sandy to Finger Lake could be recut and used as a base line for such work.

2. Stake more ground as protection, using the above survey to decide the extent and direction.

3. Set up a diamond drill program to investigate the brittle quartzites in the vicinity of the talc schist fault zone.

COST ESTIMATES

1.	Staking: up to 25 more claims -	$ 2,500.
2.	Detailed Magnetometer Survey, including 4 to 8 miles of line cutting -	5,000.
3.	1200 feet of diamond drilling @ $25 per foot -	30,000.
4.	Exigencies -	4,500.
		$42,000.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael Ogden, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

Toronto, Ontario
May 1979

SAMPLING JULY 78
BY: M. OGDEN
SCALE 1 IN = 10 FT.

BLACK CHERT 0.01 / 5.0

I.F. & CHL. + Py IN 1" BANDS (DARK ONES) 0.38 / 3.5

GREY CHERT + 1" BANDS OF 4% Py 0.02 / 5.0

0.14 / 15.5

GREY CHERT & 3% Py + Po TR / 5.0

0.0635 / 37'

GREY CHERT OR QTZ 1% IV TR / 5.0

GREY CHERT TR / 3.0

SILIC. AND. + 1" Q + Py 0.02 / 5.0

3% Py SILIC. AND. TR / 3.0

TRENCH NO 2

DK GREY GTZ & 3% Py 3.16 / 6.0

GREY CHERT RUSTY 0.10 / 6.0

1.63 / 12.0

DK GREY CHERT V.F.M TR / 5.0

DK GREY I.F. V.F.M TR / 5.0

TRENCH #1

BLACK CHERT 5% Py 0.02 / 1.0'

BASE LINE

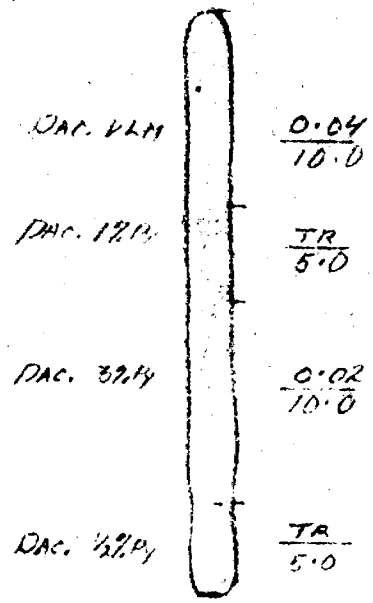
550 W

500 W

1" = 10'

TRENCH
№ 4

SAMPLING JULY 79
BY M. OGDEN
SCALE : 1 IN. = 10 FT.



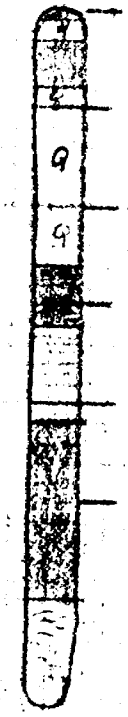
TRENCH
№ 3
@ 1300 W
& 103' N

QT.

← 2" DARK Q + 2% PH = 0.14 oz Au/TON

GV/IT IN ZONE OF SH.

0.06
SMAB



320 ←

0.07 Au TR Ag
5.0

0.04 TR
5.0

0.03 TR
5.0

0.01 TR
5.0

0.02 TR
5.0

0.02 TR
5.0

0.24 TR
5.0

5% Py 1% Py

2% Py

V + M

ZONES OF Q + 2% Py IN WEAK IF

.06 oz Au
35.0'

TR TR
6.0

RUSTY SHEAR
+ 0 + 3% Py
LOOKS GOOD

TRENCH No 1

ANOTHER TRENCH
800'

10% Py
UN MAFIC SILIC
GREY ROCK
MOST LOOKING

0.06 TR
1.0'

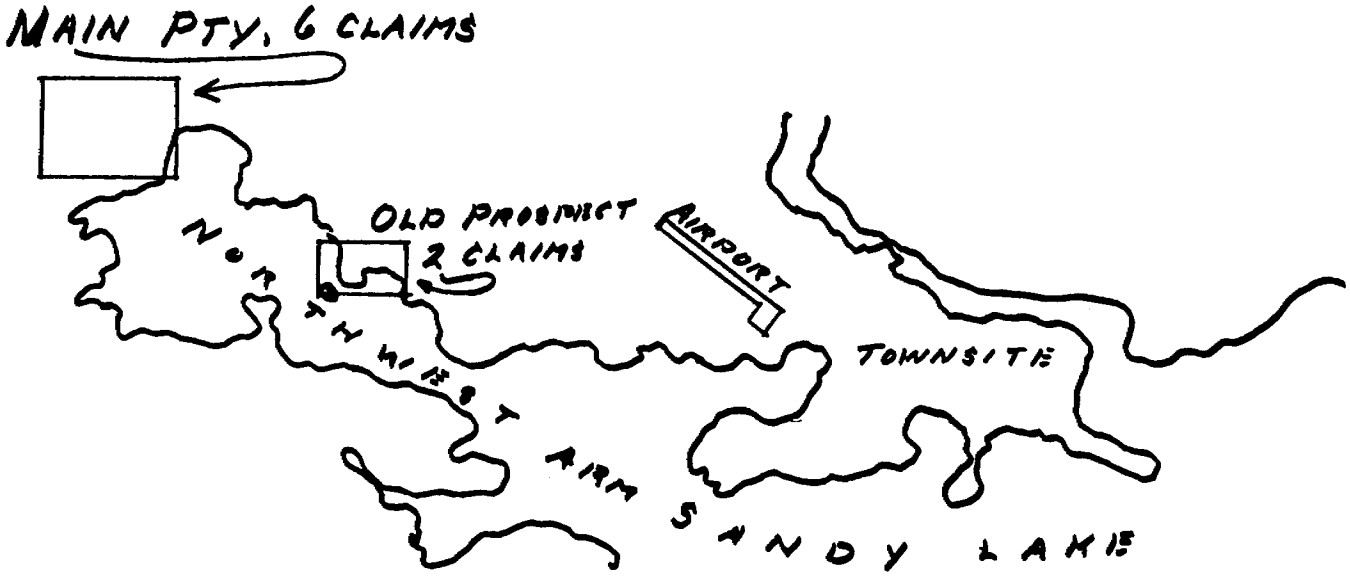
IF FINELY LAMINATED 1/16" - 1/8" TO MASSIVE FINELY SILICEOUS DACITE

Q SILICEOUS ZONE

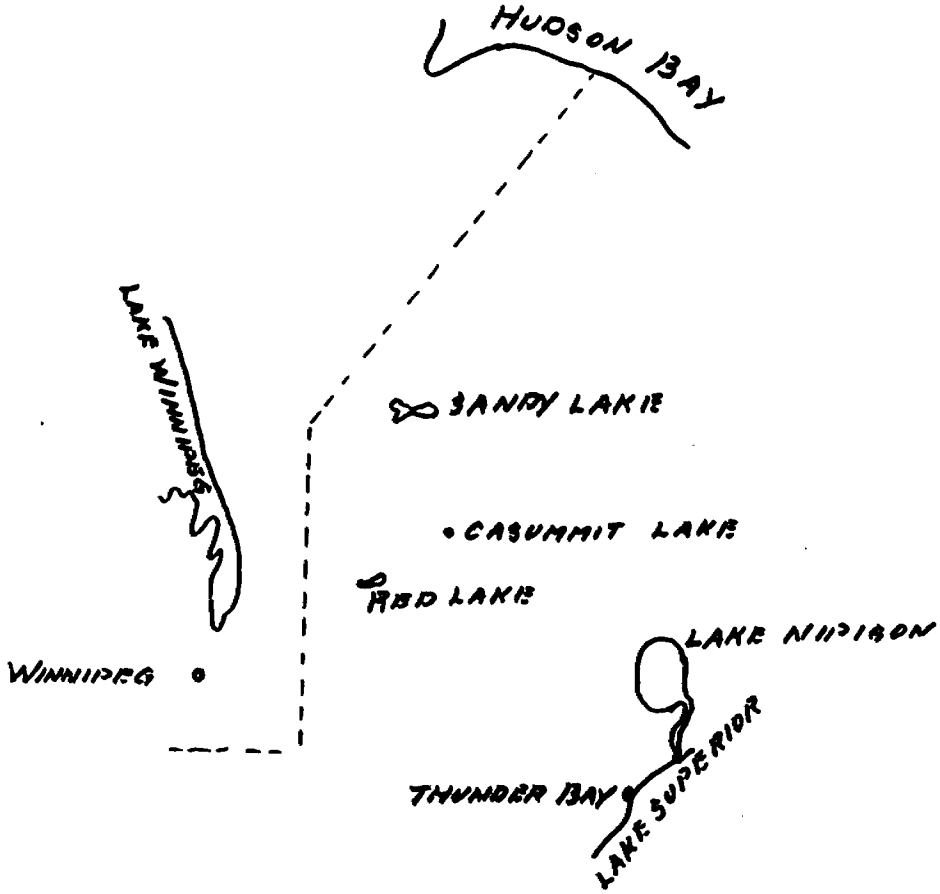
BANDED SOFT/HARD = FAULT

INITIAL SAMPLING OF TRENCHES 1 & 2
JULY 77 BY GARDINER
1 IN. = 10 FT.

KEY MAPS



SCALE: 1 INCH = 1 MILE



SCALE: 1 INCH = 160 MILES

H. B. & O. ENGINEERING LIMITED

ASSESSMENT W

53F03SW0001 2.2944 GRANITE BAY OF SANDY

900

1. Type of Survey MAGNETOMETER & GEOLOGICAL

2. Township or Area SANDY LAKE

3. Numbers of Mining Claims Traversed by Survey KRL 484474 - 484475 - 484476 - 484477 - 484480 & ADJ OF 484481 N.D.

4. Number of Miles of Line Cut Nil Flown Nil

*5. Number of Stations Established 464

*6. Make and type of Instrument Used CONI-MAG A-1

*7. Scale Constant or Sensitivity 26 gamma / scale div.

*8. Frequency Used and Power Output

9. Summary of Assessment Credits (details on reverse side)

Total 8 hour Technical Days (Include Consultants, Draughting etc.) 20

Total 8 hour Line-Cutting Days Nil

Calculation

20 (Technical) x 7 = 140 + ____ (Line-cutting) = 140 ÷ 5 (Number of claims) = 28 (Assessment credits per claim)

Magnetometer 14 days
Geological 14 "

The dates listed on this form represent working time spent entirely within the limits of the above listed claims ☑ Check

If otherwise, please explain

Dated: MAY 7TH 1979 Signed: Michael Ogden

Note: (A) * Complete only if applicable.
(B) Complete list of names, addresses and dates on reverse side.
(C) Submit separate breakdown for each type of survey.
(D) Submit in duplicate.

ASSESSMENT WORK BREAKDOWN

1. FIELD WORK

Type of Work	Name & Address	Dates Worked	Number of 8 hour days
GEOL. & MAG.	MICHAEL OGDEN RR-4 STOUFFVILLE	JULY 6 TO 11 INCL.	3 1/2
GEOL. & MAG.	ED GUY BOX 610 13 ED LANE	JULY 6 TO 11. "	3
GEOL & MAG	ABRAHAM KAHEGUMICK	JULY 6 TO 11 "	4

2. CONSULTANTS

Name & Address	Dates Worked (specify in field or office)	Number of 8 hour days
MICHAEL OGDEN	REPORT PREPARATION JULY 28-AUG 1	3 1/2
AS ABOVE	" " MAY 1-7	1

3. DRAUGHTSMAN, TYPING, OTHERS (specify)

Name & Address	Type of Work	Dates Worked	Number of 8 hour days
MICHAEL OGDEN	MAG & GEOL MAPS	JULY 24 TO 27	4
AS ABOVE	" " "	MAY 1-7	1

TOTAL 8 HOUR TECHNICAL DAYS 20

4. LINE-CUTTING

Name	Address	Dates Worked	Number of 8 hour days

TOTAL 8 HOUR LINE-CUTTING DAYS _____

X-RAY ASSAY LABORATORIES

LIMITED

[redacted] ESMILL ROAD DON MILLS ONTARIO M3B 2T8 445-5755

Certificate of Analysis

Timmins May 3 Sandy Lake

NO. 3255 PAGE 1 of 1

TO. H. B. O. Engineering Limited,
R.R.#4, Deanwood,
STOUFFVILLE, Ontario,L0H 1L0.

RECEIVED July 18, 1978 INVOICE NO. 3255

SAMPLE(S) OF 20 rock SUBMITTED TO US SHOW RESULTS AS FOLLOWS:

Sample No.	Au oz./ton	
1801	0.02	TRENCH #2
02	Trace	
03	0.02	
04	Trace	
05	Trace	
06	Trace	
07	0.02	
08	0.38	
09	0.01	
10	Trace	" #1
11	Trace	
12	0.10	
13	3.16	
14	Trace	" #3
15	0.02	
16	Trace	
17	0.04	
18	0.06	75' W/ OF #3
19	0.14	
20	0.06	S.E. CORN. PROP.

= $80.00

X-RAY ASSAY LABORATORIES LIMITED

DATE July 26, 1978 CERTIFIED BY E. J. Beach

ASSAYERS - ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS - SPECTROGRAPHERS

X-RAY ASSAY LABORATORIES

LIMITED

[redacted] LESMILL ROAD DON MILLS ONTARIO M3B 2T8 445-5755

Certificate of Analysis

NO. 1770 PAGE 1 of 1

TO. H.B.O ENGINEERING LIMITED
R.R. #4, Deanwood,
Stouffville, Ont. L0H 1L0
Attn: Mike Ogden

RECEIVED July ,27/77 INVOICE NO. 1770

SAMPLE(S) OF 18 rock SUBMITTED TO US SHOW RESULTS AS FOLLOWS:

Sample	Au oz/ton	Agoz/ton	
7642	0.07	trace	SANDY LAKE GOLD OF ED GAY
43	0.04	trace	
44	0.03	trace	
45	0.01	trace	
46	0.02	trace	
47	0.02	trace	
48	0.24	trace	
49	trace	trace	
50	0.06	trace	
7654	nil	nil	BOYLEN TRENCHES
55	nil	nil	
56	trace	nil	
57	0.10	trace	
58	0.08	trace	McINTYRE TRENCHES
59	trace	trace	
60	0.04	trace	
61	3.16	trace	— BERT CRAWFORD GOLD
62	0.01	trace	— SANDY LAKE 500'E.

9 x 7.50 = $67.50

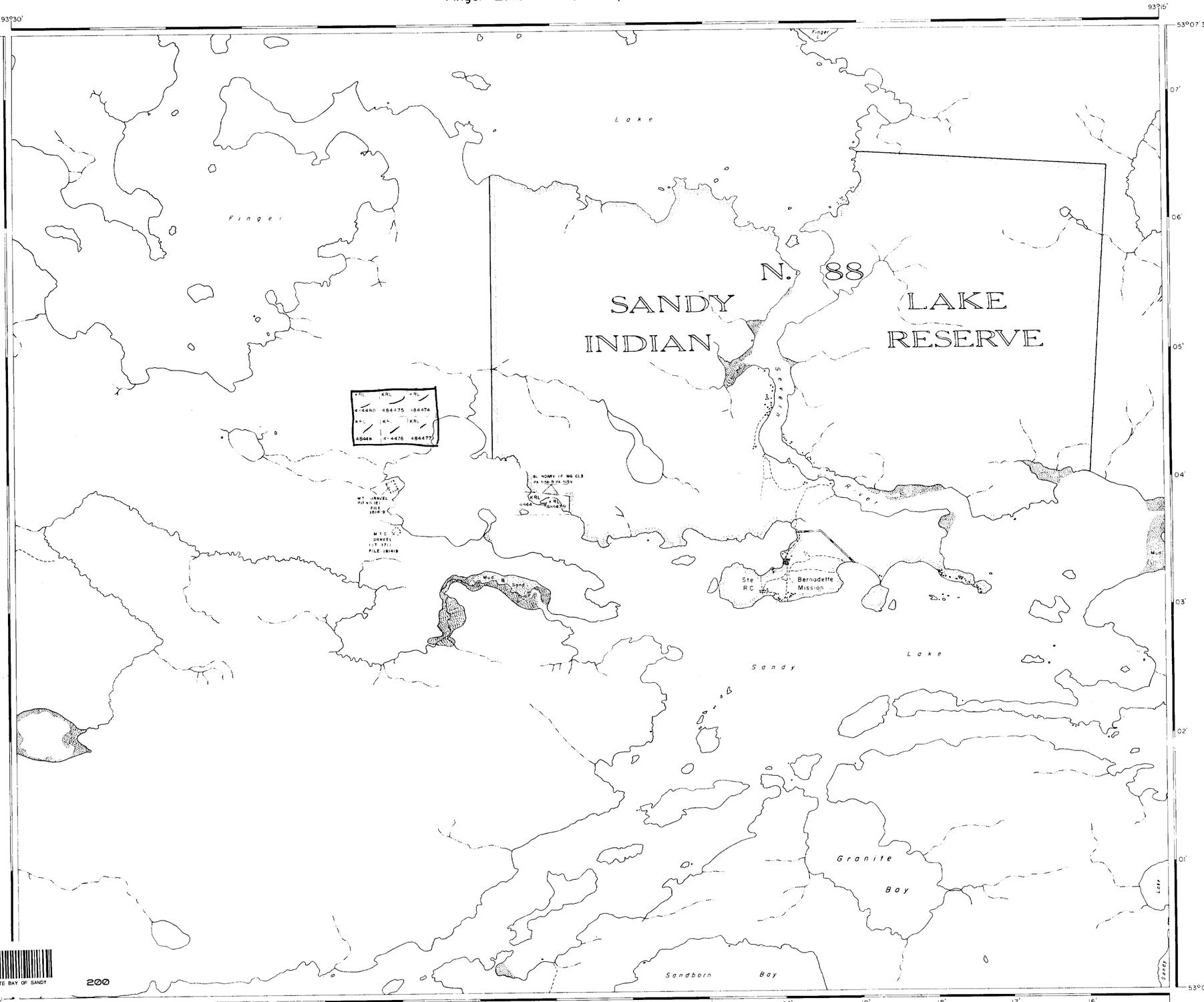
X-RAY ASSAY LABORATORIES LIMITED

DATE Aug. 4/77. CERTIFIED BY A. Hewson

Finger Lake Area (East part) - M.3011

Colgrove Lake Area - M.3019

Kakapitam Lake Area - M.3017



Rathouse Bay of Sandy Lake - M.2884

531932

AREA OF 2.2944

GRANITE BAY OF SANDY LAKE

DISTRICT OF KENORA
· PATRICIA PORTION ·

RED LAKE MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	(P)
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S.
LEASES	(L)
LOCATED LAND	Loc
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L.O.
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M.R.O.
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O.
ROADS	
IMPROVED ROADS	
KING'S HIGHWAYS	
RAILWAYS	
POWER LINES	
MARSH OR MUSKEG	
MINES	
CANCELLED	C.

NOTES

400' Surface Rights Reservation around all lakes and rivers.

Indian Reserve boundary shown thus

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES 53 F

PLAN NO. M.3018

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

200


SANDY LAKE GOLD SHOWINGS
N.W. ARM SANDY LAKE, 140 MILES N. RED LAKE
GEOLOGY & MAGNETICS
SCALE 1 IN. = 100 FT.
JULY 78. REVISED MAY 79
MICHAEL ORDEN
L E G E N D
Q QUARTZ VEIN
QT QUARTZITE / CHERT
IF IRON FORMATION, BANDED GREY & BLACK, MAGNETIC
B BASALT / ANDESITE LAVAS ALMOST BLACK
D DACITE & DIORITE
G GABBRO & GABBRODIORITE
DP DACITE PORPHYRY
25,000 GAMMA CONTOUR
MAGNETOMETER STATION ON OUTCROP
MAGNETOMETER STATION ON SOIL
OUTCROP AREA
FAULT & SCHIST ZONE BASED ON AIR PHOTOS, MAGNETICS, AND EXTRAPOLATED FROM DRILLING A MILE AWAY WHERE IT SPANS TO RD ROAD BEARING.
2810 ONE TENTH THE VALUE IN GAMMAS OF COHI MAG BODIES AS READ AT THAT STATION WITH PROPER DIURNAL CORRECTIONS. THE FIGURE IS ROUNDED OFF TO THE NEAREST 5 IE. 50 GAMMAS OR ABOUT 2 SCALE DIVISIONS
CLAIM POST
ROAD
CREEK
BIG TAMAR, BIRCH SPRUCE, POPLAR.
TIGHT, SMALL, 2ND GROWTH SPRUCE
SPRUCE SWAMP
ALDERS
OPEN SWAMP
#3 TRENCH NO 3
MAIN BASE STATION
SUB BASE STATION
CL-484480
CL-484475
CL-484474
CL-484481
CL-484476
CL-484477
NORTH WEST ARM OF SANDY LAKE
PROJECTED FAULT CUTS OLD PICKET LINE HERE ON PHOTOS
2" DARK Q + 2% Pb = 0.14 oz Au/TON
1" Q = 0.06
VEIN CHIPS = 0.06 oz Au/TON
210