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OCT 27 1977

PROJECTS UNIT

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

LOWELL LAKE PROPERTY

September 30, 1977.
Toronto, Ontario.

W.Paul Binney
St. Joesph Explorations Ltd.

INTRODUCTION

The Lowell Lake property consists of 47 contiguous claims optioned from L.Savard, Val d'Or, Quebec.

Geological mapping was done on the Lowell Lake property to outline the distribution of rock types, delineate zones of sulphide mineralization, and account for horizontal loop electromagnetic anomalies resulting from a winter survey. All areas of the claims were traversed using grid lines spaced a maximum of 100m apart for control.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

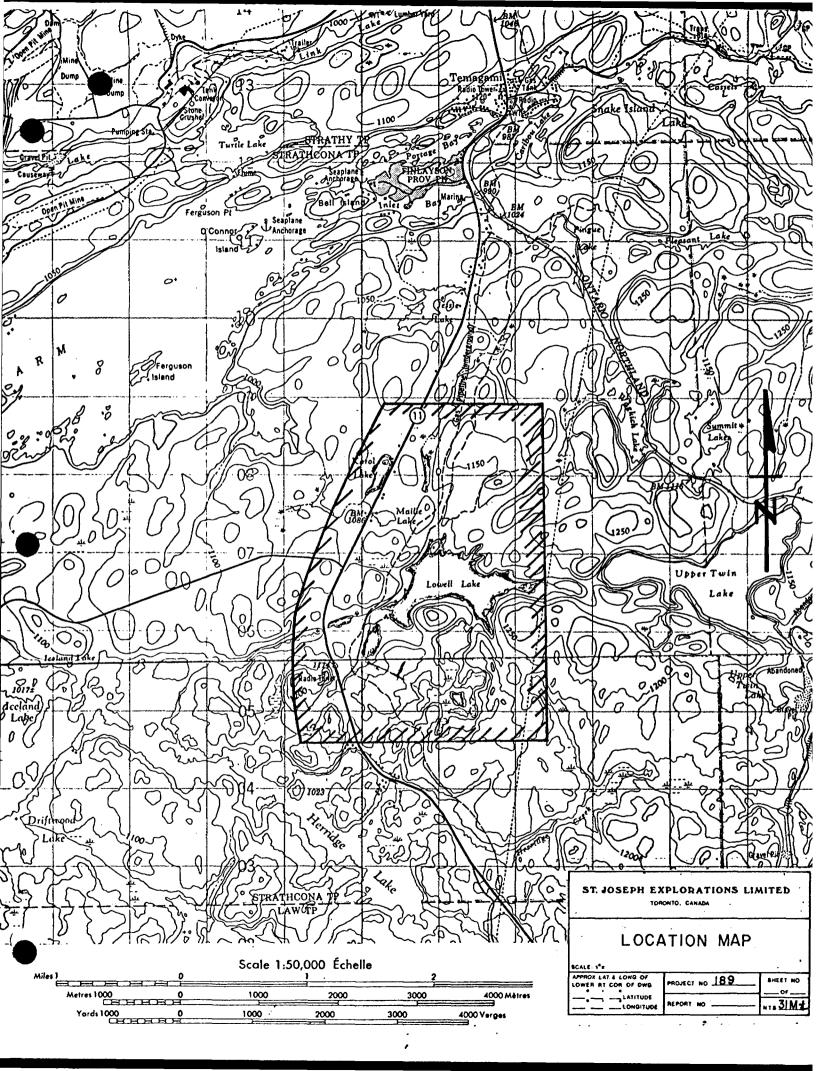
The Lowell Lake property is located in Strathcona Township, NTS 31L/13, 31M/4 in the Sudbury Mining Division. This property is 5 to 7 kilometres south of the town of Temagami.

Access to the property is from Highway 11 and the Lowell Lake road which run through the western and central portions of the property respectively (see location map).

HISTORY

Work has been carried out on ground covered by this property since 1955. Below is a summary of previous work:

- 1955 Sylvante G.M.L.: trenching and sampling of area north of Lowell Lake.
 - Newkirk Mining Corporation: ground magnetic and EM resistivity and 5 short holes (269') drilled in Maille Lake area.



History (cont'd)

- 1956 Trembor M.L.: ground EM and 'radiograph' surveys and geological mapping. 5 holes (1434') were drilled at south end of small lake about 305m. SW of Lowell Lake. Only minor sulphides were encountered.
 - E.McWilliam: 3 holes (168') were drilled in area immediately south of ground held by Trembor M.L.
- 1969 Vinnie M.L.: geological mapping, soil geochemistry (Hg) survey and magnetic survey in Maille Lake area.
- 1971 Riocanex: examination of property, samples analysed for Sc02, Ti02, K20, Na20, Au, Cu, Zn.
- 1972 Manbar M.L.: VLF and magnetic surveys in area S and SW of Lowell Lake.
- 1974 Copperfields (Teck): VLF EM and magnetic surveys on SW part of Lowell Lake.
- 1975 Umex: examination of property and several samples assayed.
- 1977 St. Joseph Explorations Ltd: horizontal loop EM survey conducted over current claim group.

GEOLOGY

General Statement

The Lowell Lake claims are underlain by mafic and minor felsic volcanic rocks of Archean age. These volcanics are bounded on the west by the Iceland Lake pluton and Nipissing diabase and to the east are overlain by Huronian sediments and Nipissing diabase. Two major east-trenching faults cut all the rock types.

Rock Types

The oldest rocks observed in the field area are Archean volcanics. Dark grey to black, fine-grained, chloritic mafic rocks, usually basaltic in composition, are the most common volcanic rocks. Particularly good examples of pillowed basalt are observed from L21N to L26N and in the Highway 11 roadcuts near L3 + 50E. The remaining portion of the mafic volcanics is massive and structureless.

Geology (cont'd)

Rock Types (cont'd)

In the vicinity of Maille Lake and to the south of the Lowell Lake fault, there are thin beds of tuffaceous felsic rocks. These light grey, siliceous, white weathering rocks range from dacite to rhyolite in composition. It is a common feature of the Lowell Lake area that about these felsic rocks there is an area of silicic alteration in the mafic rocks. An important economic association is trenches exposing pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralization in the felsic rocks.

The north-trending belt of volcanic rocks is intruded on the west by quartz diorite and granite of the Iceland Lake pluton. There is also a smaller area of granite south of Lowell Lake from 6+00E to 8+00E on L 0+00 to L 3+00S. In the Highway 11 roadcuts in the vicinity of L1+00N and also along L1+00N, it is possible to observe the marginal phases of intrusion with a progression from west to east and north of massive quartz diorite to quartz diorite with blocks of mafic volcanics to granitic dykes cutting mafic volcanics.

In addition to granite, the volcanic rocks are also intruded by a variety of porphyritic rocks, the most common being feldspar porphyry dykes. Outcrops along Highway ll in the vicinity of L6+00S suggest that feldspar porphyry, seen cutting the quartz diorite at this location, is younger than the granitic intrusive. In addition to feldspar porphyry there are also quartz and quartz-feldspar porphries. They occur only in the vicinity of the Maille Lake showings and south of Lowell Lake on L1+00S. The phenocrysts in the porphyries are 1 to 5mm in size (average 2mm) and occur in a fine-grained, light-grey, siliceous matrix. In contrast, quartz diorite porphyry (Fd) has 7 to 10mm sodic-plagioclase phenocrysts in a finer-grained crystalline matrix. This rocks type outcrops only in a limited portion of the south grid.

Geology (cont'd)

Rock Types (cont'd)

Hornblende-bearing feldspar porphyry (Fe) has been included with porphyritic rock types on the basis of lithology, however, outcrop data suggests that at least some of the hornblende feldspar porphyry is due to contact metamorphism of mafic volcanic rocks by feldspar porphyry dykes.

One of the major problems in the Lowell Lake area is the recognition of Archean mafic intrusions and their separation from metamorphased mafic volcanic rocks and younger Nipissing age mafic intrusives. Two mafic dykes cut both granitic and volcanic rocks. Their relative high relief and consistent 340° bearing made recognition possible. More of a problem were the mafic sills, believed to be Archean, which outcrop in the Maille Lake area and to the north. These thin sheetlike masses are relatively flat lying and occur in areas of low relief. In most cases they are indistinguishable from Nipissing diabase.

Overlying all of the aforementioned rocks are Huronian sediments, primarily polymictic paraconglomerate and varved siltstone. These sediments occur in the eastern part of the claim group and form a 30 to 75m thick unit dipping east at a low angle (less than 30°).

A thick (greater than 50m) Nipissing diabase sill outcrops in the southern part of the field area, covering the volcanic rocks. To the north-east the diabase cuts Huronian sediments.

Structure

The Lowell Lake property is characterized by rocks having a low dip, in many cases being almost flat lying. At the north end of the claim group (L21N to L26N) undeformed pillowed lavas can be observed that indicate tops are up.

Geology (cont'd)
Structure (cont'd)

The most prominent structural feature on the Lowell Lake property is two east-trending faults, the Lowell Lake fault and the Temagami road fault. These normal faults cross-cut the entire claim group and offset all the major rock types - volcanics, plutonics and tillite.

Another set of faults, more local in extent, trend roughly north-west and offset the tillite-volcanic contact. The large offsets of the tillite could be caused by small vertical displacements due to the low dip of the rocks.

There are open folds in the vicinity of Maille Lake. In this area the felsic rocks have a very low dip and these open folds serve to give the rocks a wide lateral extent. In the southern part of the property there is a large scale fold (centred about L1+50E). The rocks on one limb trend north and dip east and on the other limb trend east and dip south. This fold is shown by a rotation in the foliations and a change in orientation of a sulphidebearing felsic volcanic unit.

<u>Mineralization</u>

A series of mineralized pits and outcrops were observed south of the Lowell Lake fault and in the vicinity of Maille Lake. These showings fall into two major categories: 1) by far the most common, and important, occurrences are those of massive to disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor contained chalcopyrite and sphalerite. This mineralization is associated with felsic rocks or, less commonly, silicified mafic rocks. The mineralized horizons can be traced for distances up to 1 km and are greater than 1 m in thickness in many locations. A list of pit locations with Cu and Zn average grades are shown below:

Geology (cont'd)
Mineralization (cont'd)

PIT LOCATION		% Cu	<u>% Zn</u>	COMMENTS	
L13+50N	4+50W	0.13	0.17	Pits by Maille Lake	
•	2+63W	0.22	0.18	Pits by Maille Lake	
	2+30W	0.40	0.11	Pits by Maille Lake	
L12+50N	2+83W	0.16	0.01	Pits by Maille Lake	
	2+75W	0.73	0.01	Pits by Maille Lake	
L10+50N	0+73W	0.19	0.02	Pits by Maille Lake	
L9+50N	1+00W	0.18	0.28	Pits by Maille Lake	
L9+00N	0+55W	0.37	0.06	Pits by Maille Lake	
LO+00N	0+41E	0.32	0.28	Pits S of Lowell Lake fault	
L1+00S	1+00E	0.10	0.22	Pits S of Lowell Lake fault	
L5+00S	1+19E	0.34	0.36	Pits S of Lowell Lake fault	
L1+00E	6+57N	0.08	0.02	Following are on	
	4+12N	0.51	0.29	South Grid	
	4+00N	0.18	0.05		
L1+00E	Highway 11	0.19	0.34	·	
L1+00E	0+72N	0.03	0.09		
L2+50E	0+00И	0.09	0.16		
L4+00E	0+75N	0.82	0.02		

Although Au, Ag and Pb were also analysed no significent concentrations were noted.

2) Two small occurrences were noted in brecciated mafic volcanics. In both cases, the breccia was infilled with calcite and irregular patches of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. These showings are on the north shore of Maille Lake and on the gas pipeline at L18+00N.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Detailed mapping of the Lowell Lake property has resulted in the recognition of several felsic horizons of economic interest. These occur to the east and south of Maille Lake and south of the Lowell Lake fault. The horizontal loop electromagnetic survey (W.Ng-See-Quan, April, 1977) indicated an anomaly on line 4+00E, south grid. Due to its coincidence with a chalcopyrite bearing massive sulphidehorizon at L4+00E and 0+75N this anomaly should be tested by drilling. Further geophysical work is suggested covering the felsic horizons by Maille Lake and south of Lowell Lake. These may not have been adequately covered by the horizontal loop electromagnetic due to the shallow dip of the rock units.

If suitable targets can be outlined in these areas of interest using geophysical or other techniques then drilling is warranted.

Respectfully submitted

WPB*MS

W.Paul Binney M.Sc.

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Ministry of Natural Resources



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Total Claims = 47

NOTES

400' surface rights reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

SAND and GRAVEL

Gravel File 132830
Gravel File 146693

Sand and gravel in this township reserved until further notice.

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM STAKING

	S.R SURFACE RIGHTS		M.RMINING RIGHTS		
	Section	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File
•	43 (R.S O 1970)	W 70/76	13/12/76	S R	146693

Islands in Lake Timagami NOT OPENED FOR STAKING.

This Township lies within THE CORPORATION OF THE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT OF TEMAGAMI. File 176049.

DATE OF ISSUE

OCT 28 107.

SURVEYS AND MAPPING

STRATHY TP M.596 Pleasant L. Northeast Timagami 31531 31530 M. 428 578 Σ̈́ 478712 478711 478713 **1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1** σ. 4787 06 478707 478709 478710 BRIGGS RIDDELL S 478720 ; 478718 473719 SE CORNER co-ordinates LAT 46°58'20" DEP 79°45'20"APPROX LAW TP. M.529

LEGEND

HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.

OTHER ROADS

TRAILS

SURVEYED LINES:

TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC.

LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC.

UNSURVEYED LINES:

LOT LINES:

PARCEL BOUNDARY

MINING CLAIMS ETC.

RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY

UTILITY LINES

NON-PERENNIAL STREAM

FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

SUBDIVISION

ORIGINAL SHORELINE MARSH OR MUSKEG

TYPE OF DOCUMENT

PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS

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LICENCE OF OCCUPATION

CROWN LAND SALE

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL

RESERVATION

CANCELLED

SAND & GRAVEL

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

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OWNSHIP

2.2519

STRATHCONA

DISTRICT

NIPISSING

MINING DIVISION SUDBURY



Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario S

Surveys and Mapping Branch
Plan No.

Whitney Block
Queen's Park, Toronto

M.595





