COGEMA CANADA LIMITED

DETAILED MAPPING and
LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

- TRENCH #5 -

Ref. No. 87-CND-47-06
(Document #0076U)

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November 1987

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32E05NW0003 2.11121 NOSEWORTHY

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Four different rock types are exposed at Trench 5. To the north, the rock consists of a massive to locally weakly foliated rhyolite or acid tuff. The central and southern part of the northern section is covered by an interbedding of iron-rich garnetiferous lapilli tuff to agglomerate and dacitic, locally garnetiferous ashfall tuff to agglomerate. The two small outcrops of the southern section consist of a dark green iron-rich tuff (locally with clasts) and of dacitic ashfall tuff. A diabase dyke, trending north-south, is exposed on the east margin of the outcrops.

The rocks are generally steeply north dipping with a strike ENE-WSW. Minor folds are common, the fold axes plunge gently to the east. Quartz veinings can be locally abundant with/without epidote. Generally quartz veins are slightly discordant compared to the foliation (angle between vein and foliation varies from 10° to 20°).

Sixteen samples were taken for chemistry and/or thin section. Nine samples are below the detection limit for Au (2 ppb). Five samples are between 4 and 11 ppb. One sample gives 110 ppb, it came from a locally strongly pyritiferous ashfall tuff. No whole rock analysis was done.

1. INTRODUCTION

Trench 5 consists of two parts, a northern part (outcrop GC-1) and a southern part (outcrop GC-2), ninety metres separate these two outcrops. This trench is located 350 metres north of the southern limit of the property and approximately 1.3 kilometres east of the Burntbush River (see Fig. 1).

This trench was mechanically stripped and cleaned during the 1986 fall program. Approximately 4400 $metres^2$ were cleared of trees and 2500 $metres^2$ of bedrock were exposed. Mapping was not performed at that time due to poor weather conditions. Work started again in July 1987 with the completion of the 5 x 5 metres grid and mapping of the outcrop.

In order to make the description easier, the different lithologies encountered will be discussed from north to south.

2. LITHOLOGY

Rhyolite / felsic tuff

This rock type consists of a very fine to fine grained, non-magnetic, massive to weakly foliated rhyolite flow or acid tuff. Colour varies from greenish to brownish to buff and white (the rock is white when there is no veining in the area) on the weathered surface; and bluish grey on the fresh surface.

In general, the rock has a massive aspect, but usually a weak foliation or banding is observed in hand specimen. The foliation orientation is quite variable but usually the dip is shallow, measurements are very difficult to take. The foliation is better developed near the quartz veins (might be related to the formation of veins) and close to the contact between this unit and the iron-rich tuff. Foliation measurements taken close to the contact have more or less the same orientation as the contact with a strong dip to the north. One possible explanation for the absence of foliation on the outcrop surface is that the foliation plane is parallel to the surface.

The presence in two areas of a dark green massive facies which might represent the undeformed equivalent of the well foliated iron-rich tuff was noted. This, the rhyolite/acid tuff, might correspond to the dacitic tuff.

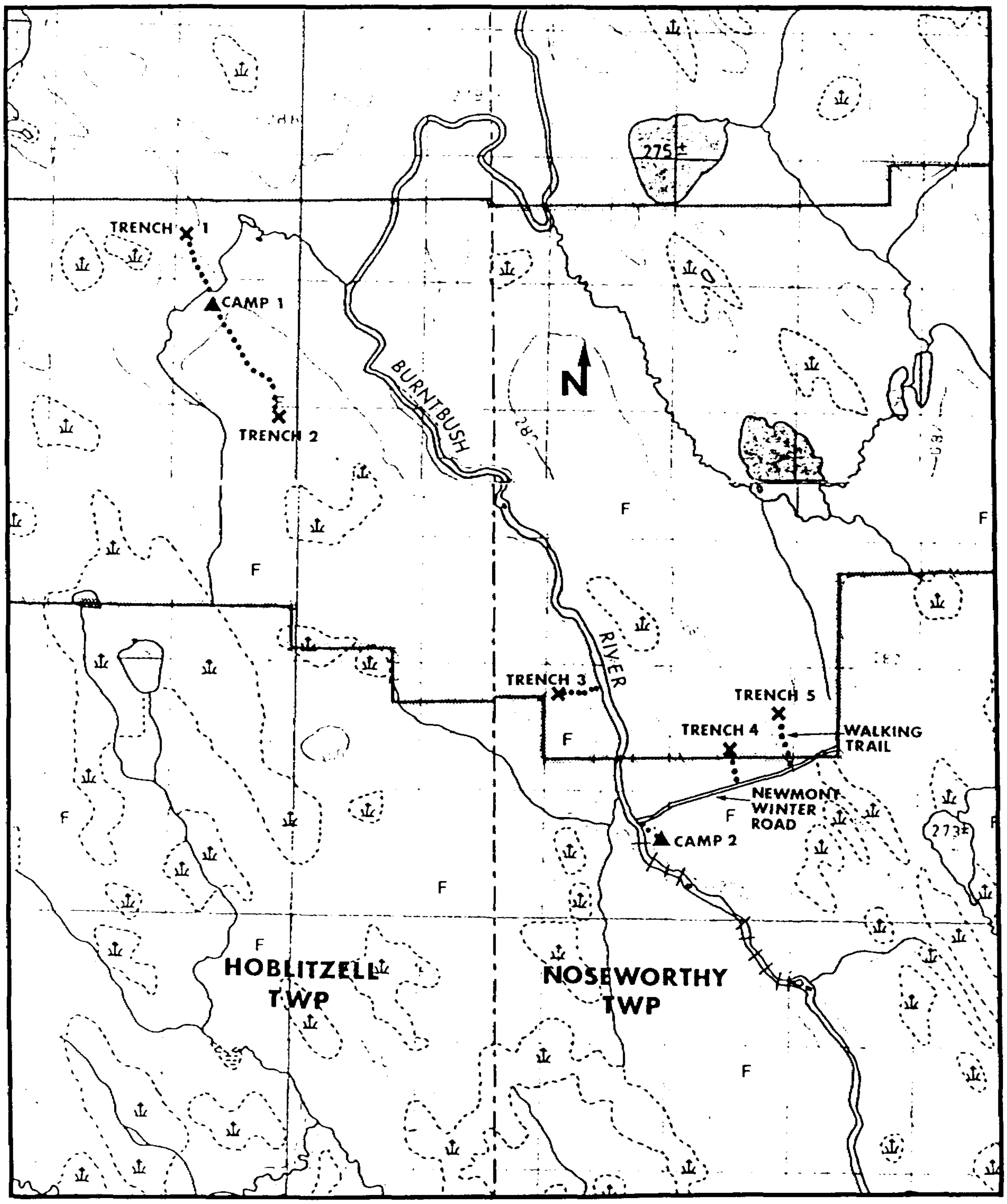


Figure 1 : Location of camps and work sites, fall 1986 outcrop stripping program.
Scale 1:50 000

One thin section taken in 1986 from this unit gave 75% plagioclase, 5% quartz and zoisite and 10% opaques.

The contact between this unit and the iron-rich tuff is sharp and runs more or less N100°. It is very easy to follow, mostly because of the colour change and of a well defined foliation in the iron-rich tuff. The contact seems faulted. Foliations on both sides of the contact follow the direction of the contact.

Iron-rich tuff and dacitic tuff

These two rock types will be discussed together because in outcrop, they are often interbedded or closely related. Three sub-units were mapped based on the relative abundance of each unit: iron-rich tuff (lapilli to agglomerate), dacitic tuff (lapilli to agglomerate) or mixed tuff where there is a rapid interbedding of the two facies or where the rock seems to be a transition facies (especially on top of outcrop where the rock was originally exposed and covered by lichen: the composition seems to be intermediate between the two.

The iron-rich tuff is medium green on the weathered surface and dark greenish grey on fresh surface. Usually the rock is fine grained and well foliated with coarse grained almandine garnets. Garnets are almost everywhere, they have no specific orientation. On the weathered surface, this unit is spotted with small elongated rusty nodules (mm to cm size) with no associated magnetism (altered magnetite crystals). This unit is generally very rich in clasts of two types: one type of clast is biotite-rich brownish and it is weathering in comparison with tuff; the other type is whitish and does not weather in. The clasts are garnet and magnetite free. The clasts are flattened and elongated in the direction of foliation. The ratio length to width varies from 2:1 to more than 10:1. Looking at the clast distribution, one can deduce that the foliation is parallel to the bedding.

The iron-rich tuff is relatively more abundant than the dacitic tuff on the map. But the true importance of each unit is unknown. On a vertical face, the iron-rich tuff was overlain by dacitic tuff.

The dacitic tuff weathers light brown to buff and it is dark grey on fresh surface. The grain size is again fine to very fine with feldspar phenocrysts, the foliation is generally well developed. This tuff carries less clasts (same types as in iron-rich). Almandine garnets are locally observed but in lesser amount than in the iron-rich tuff. No rusty nodules are observed. Two thin sections were taken in this unit and have a very similar mineralogy - plagio- clase-quartz-epidote-lepidomelane-chlorite and opaque. The texture observed in the slide is mylonitic to blastomylonitic.

Iron-rich tuff of southern section

This outcrop is dark green to olive green on the weathered surface and dark greenish grey on the fresh surface. The foliation/schistosity is very well developed. This unit is very similar to the iron-rich tuff of the northern section but with some minor differences. The clasts are less abundant, they are observed in the eastern part of the outcrop. There is only one type of clast, white on weathered surface, massive looking. Here again the clasts are elongated and flattened. The foliation may be different from the bedding (using the clast distribution). Garnets are scarce, they are observed in 2 distinct areas. There is no interbedding with the dacitic tuff. Millimetric to centimetric elongated rusty nodules are present everywhere on the outcrop. According to a thin section taken in 1986, quartz and feldspar are the main constituents with biotite, chlorite and calcite, the texture is mylonitic.

The southernmost part of this outcrop has a different aspect; it looks like a transition facies between this unit and the dacitic unit exposed to the south. The strong glacial polish makes the interpretation more difficult because it tends to obliterate textures and relations.

Dacitic ashfall tuff of southern section

This dacitic ashfall tuff with feldspar phenocrysts is well foliated and is clast and garnet free and with a meter thick layer parallel to the foliation of a more massive buff coloured rock (reminiscent of the rhyolite/acid tuff of the northern section). No thin section was taken from this outcrop. Close to the iron-rich tuff there is again a transition facies but with a well developed glacial polish; the identification is very difficult.

Rock alteration

There is no major rock alteration in trench 5. The entire outcrop looks relatively fresh. Nevertheless there are some interesting points.

A local silicification is observed close to a sheared, pyrite-rich section of the lapilli tuff/agglomerate (sample T-5-1 was taken in this area and yields 110 ppb Au). Close to some quartz-epidote veins or patches, there is a minor epidotization of the host rock. There is also the transformation of iron oxides (magnetite) into rusty/limonite nodules on the weathered surface of the outcrop.

3. LATE DYKE AND VEINING

Diabase dyke

A diabase dyke crosscuts the east part of the northern and southern sections of trench 5. The intrusive contact with the host rock is well exposed. The host rock did not undergo any major transformation (none observed at the macroscopic scale). There is a chill zone in the diabase with a thickness of less than fifteen centimetres. The true thickness of the dyke is unknown but it exceeds twenty five metres.

The dyke is strongly magnetic, massive looking and medium to coarse grained. Rare quartz veins and fractures crosscut the diabase but stop before reaching the host rock. In places there are inclusions of host rock fragments (approximately 50 centimetres long).

Some centimetric to decimetric offshots of diabase are found in the host rock. The diabase found in the westernmost part of the southern section is probably part of the ramification system.

Quartz veining

Quartz veins are not evenly distributed over the entire trench. There are areas where veining is very important and areas where veining is practically absent. For the mapping purpose, small quartz veins were not drawn.

Three major types of quartz veins are seen on the outcrop: quartz-epidote ± chlorite (chlorite may replace partially or completely epidote) or quartz alone; quartz-tourmaline veins are observed only in the iron-rich tuff of the southern section. Veins can be undeformed, folded or boudinaged. There are also at least two generations of veining and at least one older than the intrusion of the diabase dyke.

In the quartz epidote veins, quartz is in the center while epidote is forming the external envelope. In places, epidote extends in the host rock. Epidote alone can form small isolated veins, but this is a very minor type.

The general orientation of veins is East-West with a strong dip. In the northern section, veins are more or less concordant with the foliation whereas in the southern section, veins are making an angle of 10 to 20 degrees with the foliation (i.e. foliation at N80°, veins are between 90° and 100°). The vein thickness is usually less than thirty centimetres but veins with an observed thickness of one metre or more are described. Veins can be sterile or weakly mineralized (sulphides).

Foliation near the quartz segregations is very strongly disturbed and folded (centimetric/decimetric folding).

4. STRUCTURE

The intensity of deformation is variable from one end of trench 5 to the other end. Rhyolite/acid tuff of the northern section is undeformed. The only deformation observed in this area is located near the contact with the adjacent unit where there is a development of foliation parallel to the contact.

Deformation in the iron-rich and dacitic tuffs is also quite variable. The deformation is stronger than in the rhyolite/acid tuff. The degree of deformation can be visualized by the flattening and elongation of the clasts within the tuff (ratio length: width varying from 2:1 to 10:1). In thin section, the texture is mylonitic to blastomylonitic (GC-02-04).

Shearing observed in trench 5 is at a local (minor) scale, not comparable with the shearing observed at trench #2 (report 87-CND-47-01). The iron-rich tuff of the southern section shows the maximal shearing observed. Shearing increases towards in most cases, in the iron-rich and dacitic tuffs, foliation varies between N75° and N85° and it is steeply north-dipping (65°-85°). In rare cases, foliation is vertical or steeply south dipping.

Microfoldings observed in dacitic and iron-rich units (mostly associated with quartz veining) are similar or comparable to those observed in Trench 3 with an easterly direction of fold axes and a plunge of 25° or less. No stereographic projection of foliation or fold axes was done because of similarity with trench 3. Few lineations (folds lineation) were developed but no measurement was taken.

5. LATE FRACTURES

Fractures are oriented in all directions usually with a steep dip (most time not measurable). 16% of all fractures are between N10° and N55°; 23% are between 65° and 100°, and 60% of all fractures are between 100° and 180° (see Fig. 2). Some minor displacements are observed in places (<30 cm). Most fractures are bleached, the bleaching envelope is narrow.

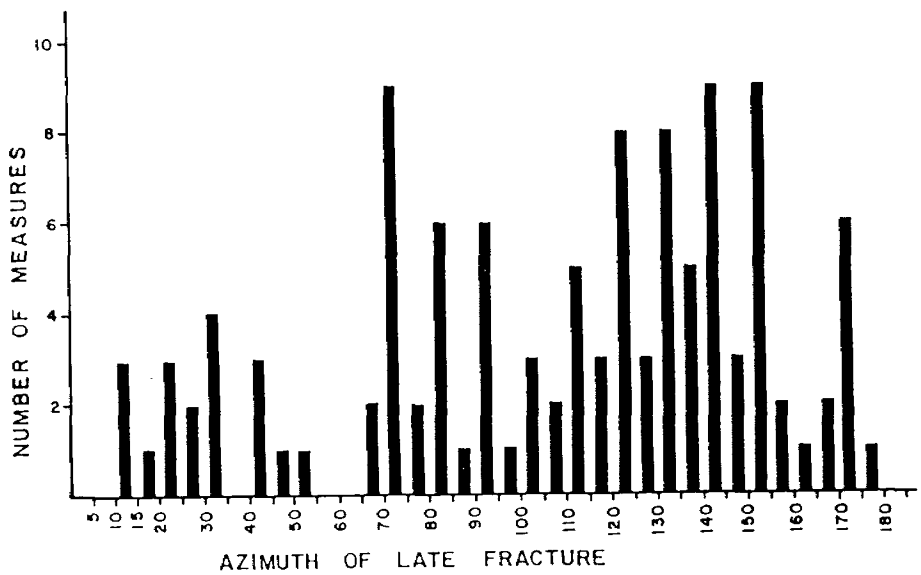


Figure 2 : Histogram of late fracture orientations from trench 5 (azimuth only). Total number of observations is 113.

Fracturing seems more abundant in the rhyolite/acid tuff than everywhere else. This impression may be caused by the absence of a well developed foliation. Fracturation in this unit forms long linear pattern. Fracturation in the iron-rich and dacitic tuffs is less obvious but here again, the pattern is the same.

In the iron-rich tuff of the southern section, fracturation is different. Instead of a long linear pattern, fractures are 10 centimetres long and they are evenly spaced and oriented over a major part of the outcrop. The strike varies from N05°-N40°, dip is vertical. Most fractures are open, a few are healed with quartz.

6. GLACIAL STRIAE

Thirty-five (35) measures of ice direction were taken in trench 5 ranging from N125° to N195° with a maximum at N140° for the first set. The southeast ice direction was determined in one place by a rat tail feature. Another set (from an older glaciation) of three measures ranges from N245° to N255° (the southwest direction is inferred from regional knowledge) (see Fig. 3).

Glacial polish is well developed in low areas of outcrop especially in the southern part of the northern section (outcrop GC-01) and in the southern part of the southern section (outcrop GC-02).

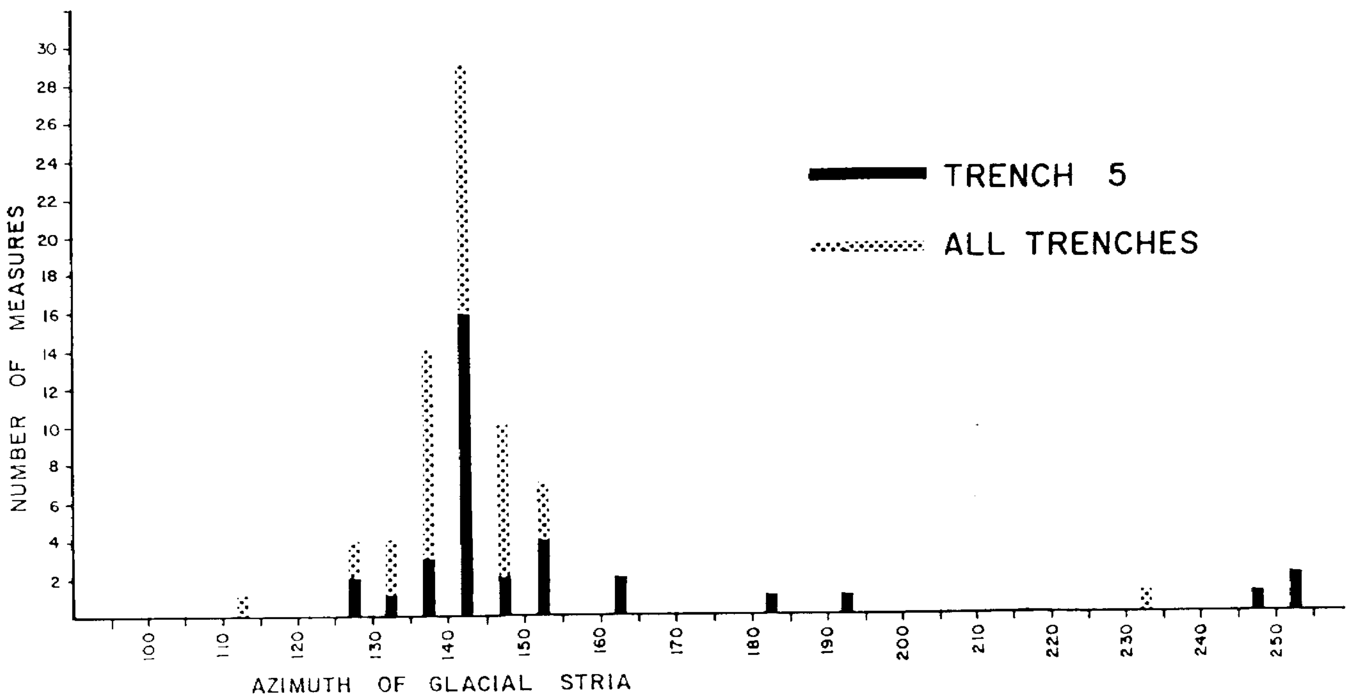


Figure 3 : Histogram of glacial striae directions measured at trench 5 and compiled for all trenches. Total number of measures is 35 at trench 5 and 78 for trenches 1 through 5.

REFERENCE

LEARN, John, 1986, Geological Mapping and Lithogeochemistry Results, Summer Field Program, Part II (Cogema Report No. 86-CND-47-02).

1986 Detailed Mapping and Lithogeochemistry Results of Outcrop Stripping Program (Cogema Report No. 87-CND-47-01).

SAMPLE STATISTICS TRENCH 5

Roch type and sample numbers	Chemistry * Opt. A	Opt. B	Thin section
Dacitic and iron-rich tuffs			
GC-002	X		X
GC-003	X		
GC-004	X		X
GC-006	X		X
GC-008	X		
GC-011	X		
T5-1 (pyrite)	X		X
T5-3			X (2)
AM-16-4	X		
Rhyolite/Acid Tuff			
AM-16-1	X		
AM-16-2	X		
AM-16-3	X		
Diabase dyke			
GC-001			
Late veins			
GC-005 (much host rock)	X		X
GC-007 (with host rock)	X		
T5-2	X		X
T5-4 (much host rock)	X		

TOTALS:	Opt. A	Opt. B	Thin section
Summer program 1986	8	0	4
Fall program 1986	3	0	4
Summer program 1987	4	0	0
	15	0	8

Opt. A = minor elements, CaO, K_2O, CO_2
Opt. B = major and minor elements

1 of BURNT BUSH MINOR ELEMENTS >> TRENCH #5 << [87/11/26] A

rd	Station	Sample no	Au ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Cd ppm	Cs ppm	Cr ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Eu ppm	Hf ppm	Ir ppm	Fe %	La ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Rb ppm	Sc ppm
10	GC-2	0	11	-0.1	1	390	-5	1	-20	14	-9	2	3	-50	3.5	15	-1	-20	32	10.0
11	GC-3	0	7	0.1	1	220	-5	1	-20	10	-9	1	3	-50	5.2	9	-1	-20	25	8.9
12	GC-4	0	-2	0.1	1	390	-5	0	-20	14	-9	1	4	-50	5.1	15	-1	-20	26	13.0
13	GC-5	0	-2	0.2	-1	150	-5	0	-20	8	-9	1	4	-50	3.0	13	-1	-20	15	13.0
14	GC-6	0	4	-0.1	-1	150	-5	1	23	14	-9	-1	4	-50	8.1	13	-1	-20	30	14.0
15	GC-7	0	-2	0.3	2	91	-5	0	28	32	-9	1	3	-50	8.3	15	-1	23	-5	16.0
16	GC-8	0	-2	-0.1	1	250	-5	0	40	16	-9	1	3	-50	3.5	10	-1	24	21	14.0
18	GC-11	0	-2	0.3	-1	75	-5	0	35	15	-9	1	3	-50	6.6	18	-1	24	-6	15.0
18	T5-1	0	110	0.2	7	260	-5	1	25	18	-9	-1	4	-50	12.0	13	-1	29	21	14.0
19	T5-2	0	-2	0.4	3	-50	-5	0	-20	11	-9	-1	4	-50	8.3	12	1	-20	-5	8.0
20	T5-4	0	10	0.2	4	130	-5	1	32	12	-9	1	5	-50	12.0	14	-1	-20	14	14.0
58	AM-16-1	0	-2	0.1	-1	560	-5	1	100	-5	14	1	6	-50	2.3	19	2	-20	49	16.0
59	AM-16-2	0	6	0.2	-1	-50	-5	-1	110	27	13	-1	7	-50	8.8	25	-1	-20	-14	25.5
60	AM-16-3	0	-2	0.1	-1	230	-5	2	83	22	30	1	6	-50	10.0	18	-1	-20	30	20.1
61	AM-16-4	0	-2	-0.1	1	380	-5	1	120	9	28	-1	4	-50	2.2	10	1	-20	64	16.0

e 1 of BURNT BUSH MINOR ELEMENTS >> TRENCH #5 << [87/11/26] B

ord	Hole no	Sample no	Se ppm	Ag ppm	Ta ppm	Tb ppm	Th ppm	W ppm	U ppm	Yb ppm	Zn ppm	Ce ppm	Na %	Sn ppm	Te ppm	Zr ppm	Br ppm	Lu ppm	Sm ppm
10	GC-2	0	-5	-2	-1	-1	1.7	1	0.3	-2	-100	-9	2.91	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9.0	-9.0
11	GC-3	0	-5	-2	-1	-1	1.3	1	0.3	-2	-100	-9	2.16	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9.0	-9.0
12	GC-4	0	-5	-2	1	1	1.4	-1	0.3	3	-100	-9	2.22	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9.0	-9.0
13	GC-5	0	-5	-2	1	1	1.6	-1	0.3	2	-100	-9	2.07	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9.0	-9.0
14	GC-6	0	-5	-2	-1	-1	1.5	-1	0.4	2	-100	-9	1.40	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9.0	-9.0
15	GC-7	0	-5	-2	-1	-1	1.7	-1	0.4	-2	-100	-9	1.40	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9.0	-9.0
16	GC-8	0	-5	-2	-1	-1	1.9	-1	0.4	-2	-100	-9	2.89	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9.0	-9.0
18	GC-11	0	-5	-2	-1	1	1.9	-1	0.4	-2	-100	-9	2.87	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9.0	-9.0
218	T5-1	0	-5	-2	-1	-1	1.8	-1	0.3	3	150	-9	2.17	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9.0	-9.0
219	T5-2	0	-5	-2	-1	-1	1.4	-1	0.4	-2	-100	-9	0.12	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9.0	-9.0
220	T5-4	0	-5	-2	-1	1	2.1	-1	0.5	3	620	-9	1.90	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9.0	-9.0
358	AM-16-1	0	-5	-2	1	1	1.5	-1	0.4	-2	110	38	2.64	-100	-10	-200	3	0.3	6.1
359	AM-16-2	0	-5	-4	1	2	2.2	-2	0.7	4	130	43	4.85	-100	-10	-510	2	0.6	7.3
360	AM-16-3	0	-5	-2	-1	1	1.8	-1	0.3	2	140	31	1.70	-100	-10	-200	-2	0.4	4.6
361	AM-16-4	0	-5	-2	-1	-1	2.3	-1	0.5	-2	-100	21	3.09	-100	-10	-200	4	0.2	2.4

COGEMA CANADA LIMITED

BURNTBUSH RIVER PROJECT

HAND SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION

Sample No.: AM-16-1

1. Mineralogy: %, habit, grain size:

   Too fine grained for mineral identification.
   Small epidote nodules observed.

2. Rock Texture, Colour, Hardness, etc.:

   Light buff coloured on weathered surface, medium grey on fresh surface.

3. Structures:

   Weakly foliated

4. Alterations:

   Normal rock weathering

5. Magnetism:

   Non magnetic

6. Rock name (Field Designation): Rhyolite or acid tuff

(Doc. #0076U - 15.12.87)

COGEMA CANADA LIMITED

B U R N T B U S H   R I V E R   P R O J E C T

HAND SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION

Sample No.: AM-16-2

1. Mineralogy: %, habit, grain size:

Very fine grained.

No mineral identified.

2. Rock Texture, Colour, Hardness, etc.:

Buff coloured on weathered surface; medium greenish grey on fresh surface.

Not very hard, can be scratched by a knife.

Massive to very weakly foliated.

3. Structures:

None observed.

4. Alterations:

Normal weathering of the rock.

5. Magnetism:

Non magnetic

6. Rock name (Field Designation): Massive rhyolite or acid tuff

(Doc. #0076U - 15.12.87)

COGEMA CANADA LIMITED

BURNTBUSH RIVER PROJECT

HAND SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION

Sample No.: AM-16-3

1. Mineralogy: %, habit, grain size:

Very fine grained.

Difficult to guess the mineralogy because of grain size but chlorite or sericite is present.

No sulphides.

2. Rock Texture, Colour, Hardness, etc.:

Dark green to green olive on weathered surface, dark greenish grey on fresh surface.

Well foliated to schistose.

Not very hard, can be scratched by a knife.

3. Structures:

Microfolding observed.

4. Alterations:

Rusty alteration on the weathered surface.

5. Magnetism:

Non magnetic.

6. Rock name (Field Designation): Iron-rich tuff

(Doc. #0076U - 15.12.87)

COGEMA CANADA LIMITED

B U R N T B U S H   R I V E R   P R O J E C T

HAND SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION   Sample No.: AM-16-4

1. Mineralogy: %, habit, grain size:

   It is too fine grained for mineral identification.

2. Rock Texture, Colour, Hardness, etc.:

   Light buff coloured on the weathered surface, medium greenish grey on fresh surface.

   Fairly well foliated.

3. Structures:

   Microfolding observed in hand specimen.

4. Alterations:

   Rusty surfaces.

5. Magnetism:

   Non magnetic

6. Rock name (Field Designation): Rhyolite / acid tuff

(Doc. #0076U - 15.12.87)

SENT BY:LARDER LK MINING RECORD; 7-14-88 10:01AM ; 17053670621→

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

Report of Work #173
(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

2.11121

Minin

32E05NW0003 2.11121 NOSEWORTHY 900

Type of Survey(s): GEOLOGICAL MAPPING	Township: NOSEWORTHY
Claim Holder(s): COGEMA CANADA LIMITED	Prospector's Licence No.: T-4677
Address: 2000 Mansfield St., Suite 400, Montreal, Que. H3A 2Z1	
Survey Company: COGEMA CANADA LIMITED	Date of Survey (from & to): 30 Day 06 Mo. 87 Yr. – 13 Day 07 Mo. 87 Yr. — Total Miles of line Cut: X
Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): Aline Morin, 34 Vadnais, L'Assomption, Que. J0K 1G0	

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions		Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

Man Days		Days per Claim
Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	20
	Geochemical	

Airborne Credits		Days per Claim
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	
	Magnetometer	
	Radiometric	

RECEIVED APR 26 1988 9:45am

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
	789398 *	

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSESSMENT FILES OFFICE JUL 21 1988 RECEIVED

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 1

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed:

Performed on Claim(s):

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

Instructions: Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

For Office Use Only

Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
20	April 26/1988 BK	M. G. Waumes
	Date Approved as Recorded: 18 July 88 AB	Branch Director: [signature]

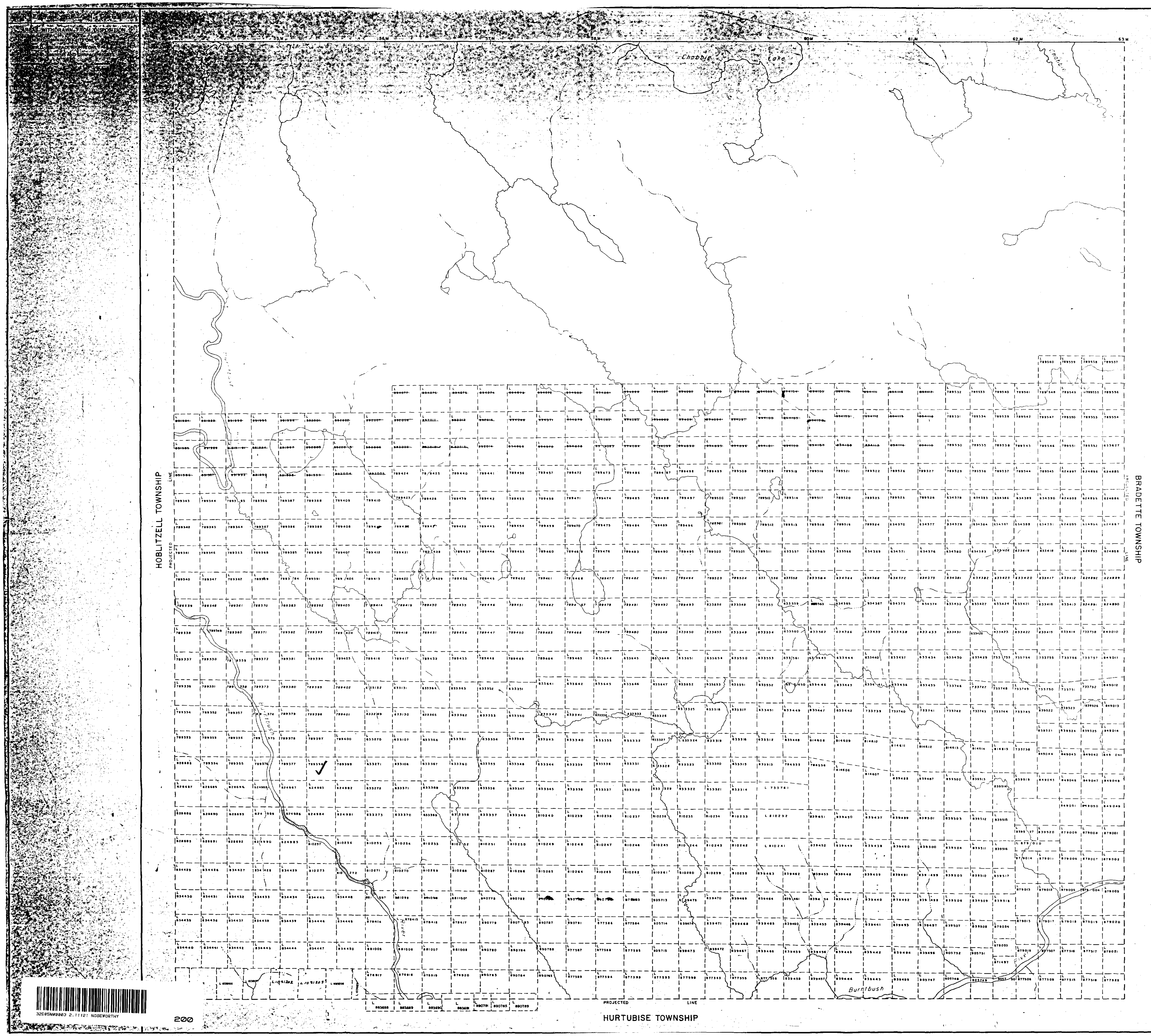
Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
April 19, 1988	[signature] Denis Lesage

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying: John Learn, 2350 Melrose Ave., N.D.G., Montreal, Que. H4A 2R8

	Date Certified	Certified by (Signature)
Copies sent May 26 88 bm.	April 19, 1988	[signature] John Learn



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
SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN
RESERVATIONS
ORIGINAL SHORELINE
MARSH OR MUSKEG
MINES
TRAVERSE MONUMENT

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	●
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◒
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◓
LEASE SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	■
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	⬒
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	⬓
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	▼
ORDER IN COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	Ⓡ
CANCELLED	⊗
SAND & GRAVEL	Ⓢ

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO MAY 6, 1913 VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEE BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R.S.O. 1970, CHAP. 380, SEC. 63, SUBSEC. 1.

Metres 500 0 1000 Metres
Chains 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Chains
Feet 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 Feet

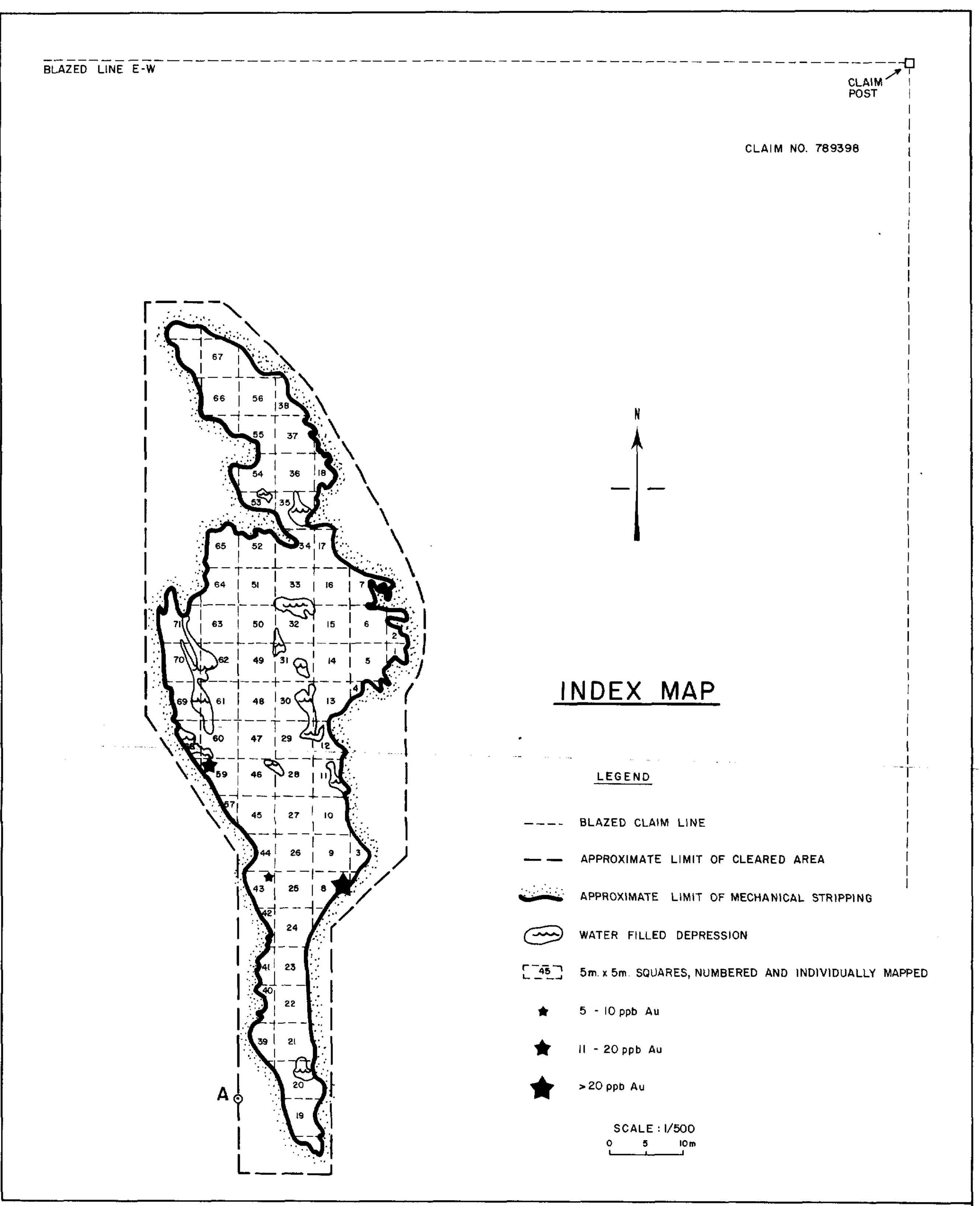
TOWNSHIP

NOSEWORTHY

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
COCHRANE
MINING DIVISION
LARDER LAKE
LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
COCHRANE

Ontario — Ministry of Natural Resources — Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Date SEPTEMBER, 1986 | Number G-354



LEGEND

PRINCIPAL ROCK TYPES:

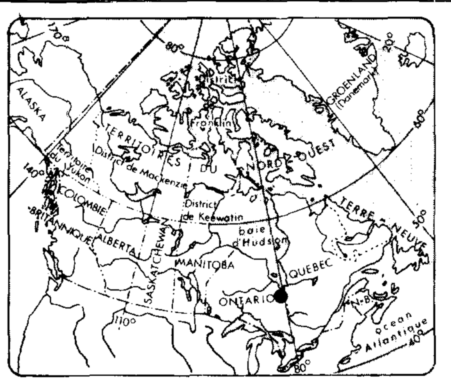
- Acid tuff or rhyolite
- Iron rich tuffs (lapilli to agglomerate).
- Dacitic tuff
- Mixed tuffs (iron rich and dacitic tuffs)

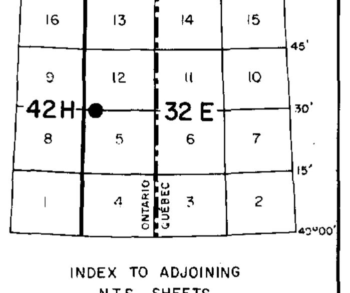
LATE DYKE AND VEIN

- Diabase dyke
- Quartz-epidote (-chlorite) veins. & segregations
- Quartz, quartz-epidote veins
- ep Epidote veinlets

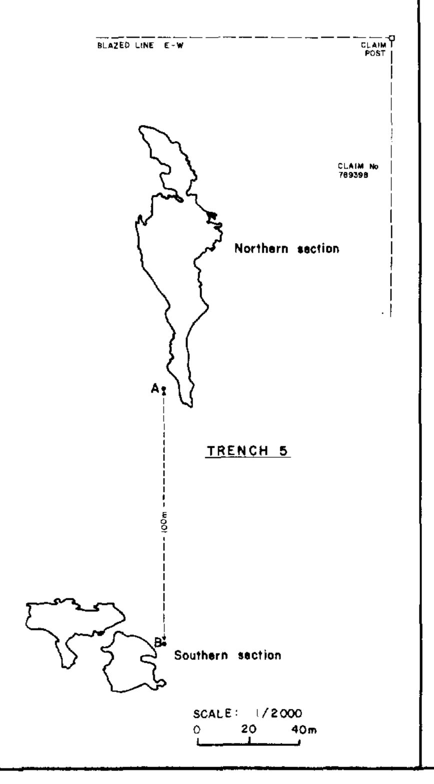
SYMBOLS:

- Geologic contact, observed
- 40 Strike and dip of foliation (and bedding)
- 20 Azimuth and plunge of minor fold axis
- 65 Strike and dip of veins, vertical dip, dip direction known but not measured
- 55 Strike and approximate dip of discrete fractures, vertical, inclined
- Sense of movement
- 140 Orientation of glacial striae, ice direction inferred from regional knowledge
- T5-2 Sample location
- GC003 Channel sample location
- Limit of outcrop
- Water or overburden filled depression in outcrop exposure





INDEX TO ADJOINING
N.T.S. SHEETS
1/50,000



COGEMA Canada Ltée/Ltd.

Scale: 1/100

0 2 4 6 8m.

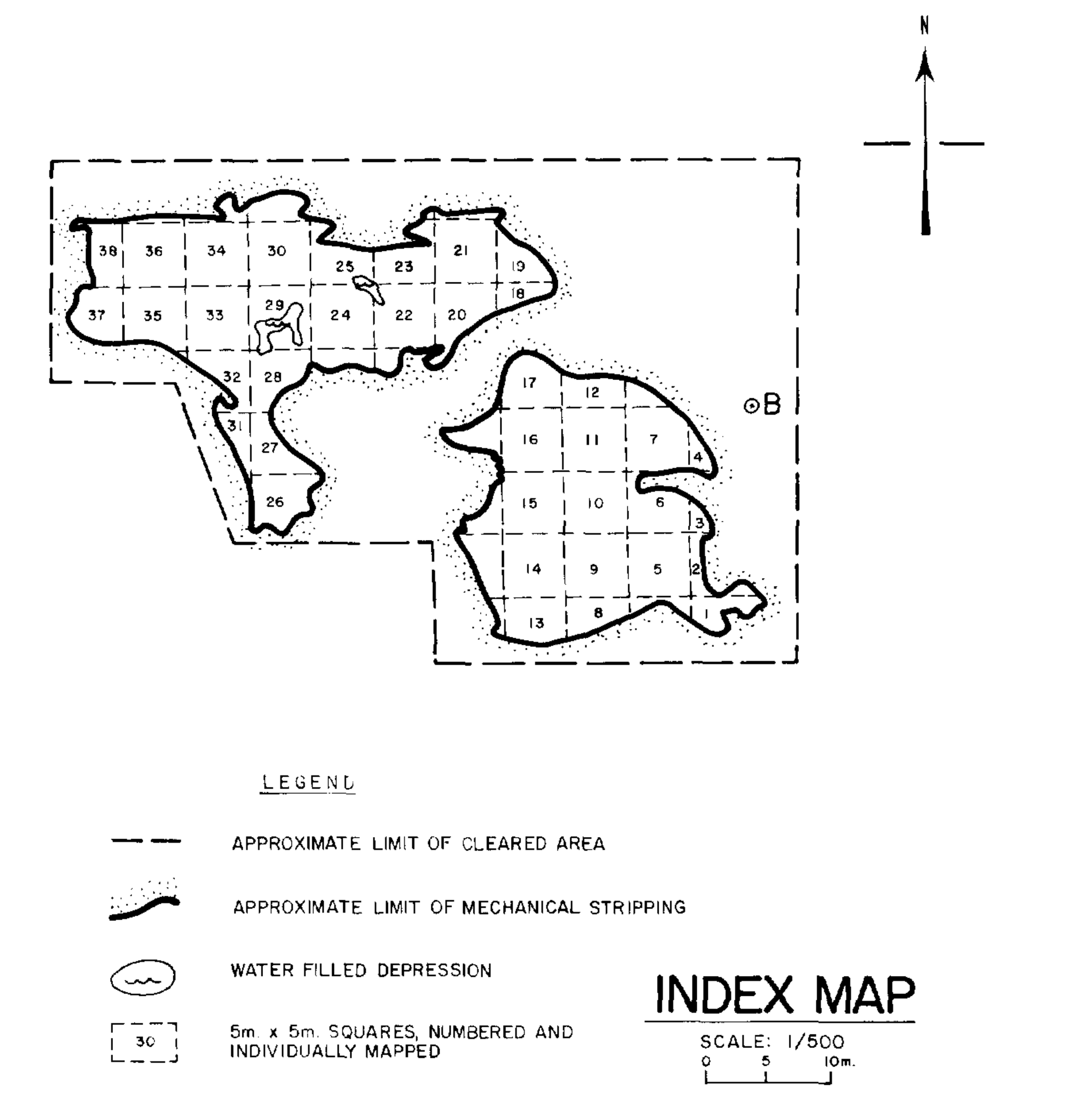
BURNTBUSH RIVER PROJECT

2.11121

TRENCH 5
DETAILED GEOLOGIC MAP
(Northern section)

Interpretation by: A. Morin	Date	Report no. 87-CND-47-06
Drafted by: R. Allie	17/8/87	Annex no.
Base map:		MAP NO.
Revise by:		

210



LEGEND

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- GC003 Channel sample location
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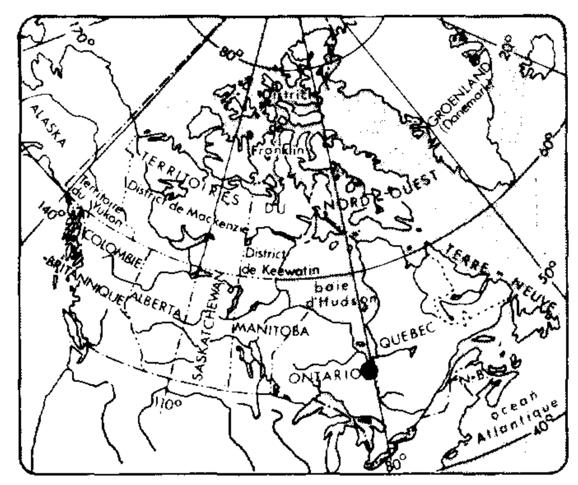

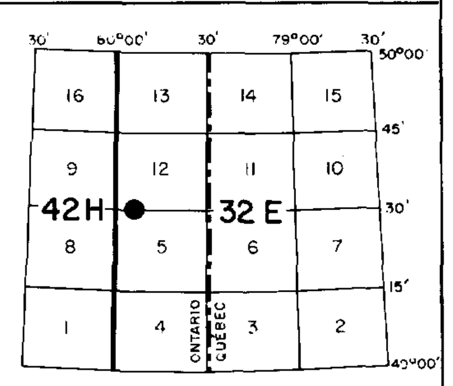

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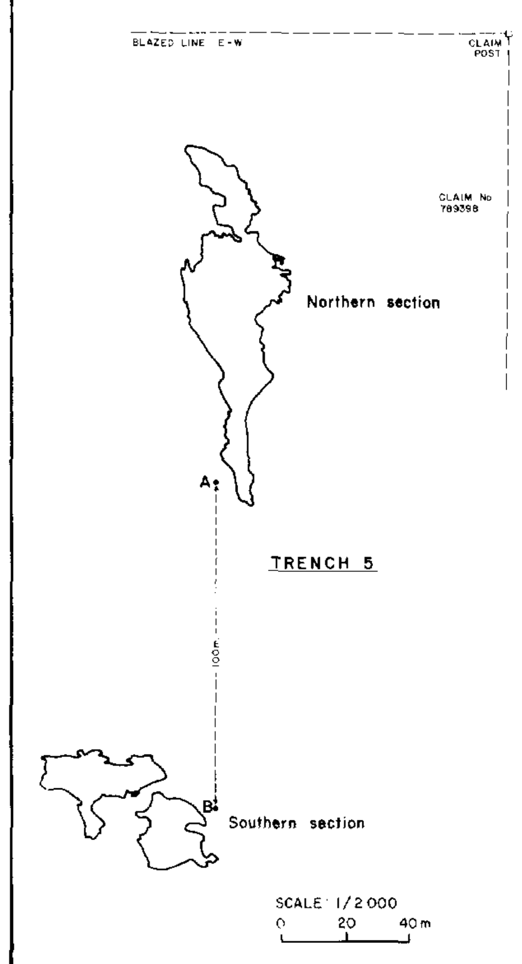

COGEMA Canada Ltee/Ltd.

Scale: 1/100

0 2 4 6 8m.

BURNTBUSH RIVER PROJECT

2.11121

TRENCH 5

DETAILED GEOLOGIC MAP

(Southern section)

Interpretation by: A. Morin		Date
Drafted by: R. Allie		19/8/87
Base map:		
Revise by:		

Report no. 87-CND-47-06
Annex no.
MAP NO.