



41104NE0006 FOSTER31 FOSTER

900

OM 83-8-JV-73

THIS SUBMITTAL CONSISTED OF VARIOUS REPORTS, SOME OF WHICH HAVE BEEN CULLED FROM THIS FILE. THE CULLED MATERIAL HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING RECORD SERIES (THE DOCUMENTS CAN BE VIEWED IN THESE SERIES):

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED:

1. DDH 3115-19 → SEE: FOSTER 0025

(FIRST PART OF HOLE)

MINING RECORDER, REPORT OF WORK # 54-1983

2. DDH 3115-21, 3115-22 → SEE: FOSTER 0027

3115-23, 3115-24

MINING RECORDER, REPORT OF WORK # 66-1984

3. DDH 3115-27, 3115-28 → SEE: FOSTER 0026

MINING RECORDER, REPORT OF WORK # 11-1984

4. GEOLOGY MAP SHEET 2 → SEE: FOSTER 0028, #1
OF 3



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SULPETRO MINERALS LIMITED

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING and DIAMOND DRILLING

FOSTUNG JOINT VENTURE

Foster Township

Espanola, Ontario

REPORT for ONTARIO MINERAL EXPLORATION
PROGRAM

NTS 41-I-4

A.W. Beecham
22 December 1983



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INTRODUCTION

An ongoing programme of exploration at Fostung by Sulpetro (and its predecessors) and joint venture partner, Union Carbide Corporation has been in operation since 1979. The work done in 1983 in conjunction with the Ontario Mineral Exploration Program, OM 83-JV-73 consisted firstly of 1532.5 metres (5028 ft) of diamond drilling and detailed stratigraphic studies on the main low grade W-Mo-Cu skarn deposits and secondly geological mapping and prospecting on the Augusta Lake group, a property lying adjacent and to the NE of the main Fostung holdings.

Property Description:

The holdings consist of 82 contiguous claims stretching from lot 11 Con II to lot 2 Con. IV of Foster Township. See Fig. 1. All of the claims are held jointly by Sulpetro and Union Carbide. The main group of claims were acquired by option agreements with Messrs T. Tamminen and W. Alanen and by staking by Union Carbide. These options have been exercised. Peripheral groups were added by Sulpetro (and predecessor St. Joseph Explorations) mainly by staking. However, the Augusta Lake group was acquired in March 1982 by an option agreement with T. Tamminen. This option (to purchase) has not been exercised.

Location and Access:

Fostung lies 10 km east of the town of Espanola. Access is excellent. A good gravel road to the West Bay of Lake Panache runs the length of the property and passes within 200 metres of all the important showings. A branch from this road to Hannah and Stratton Lakes crosses the western part of the property from NW to SE.

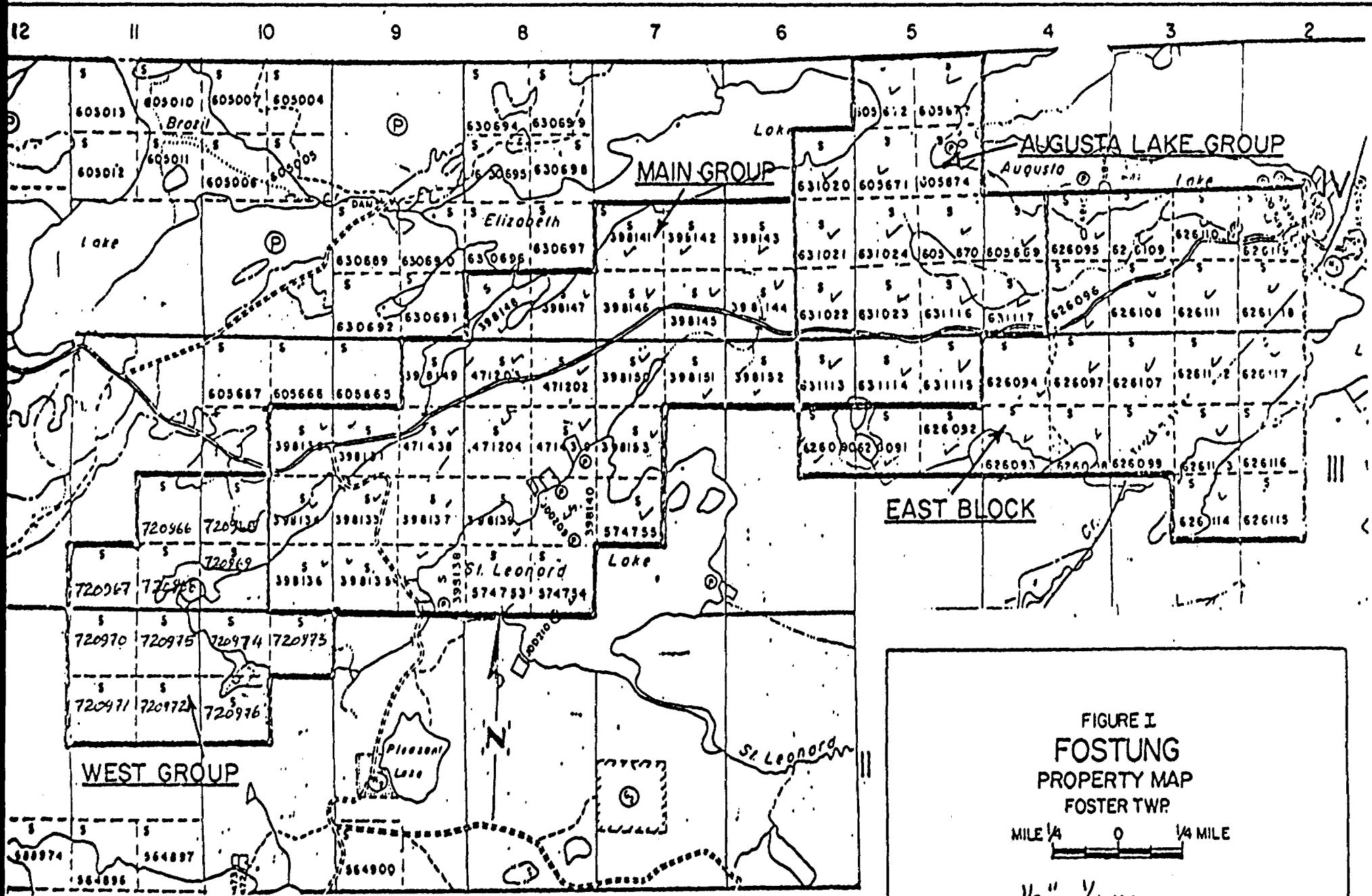


FIGURE I
FOSTUNG
 PROPERTY MAP
 FOSTER TWP.

MILE 1/4 0 1/4 MILE

1/2" = 1/4 MI

AW Beedon December 1983

Topography and Surficial Deposits:

The area is relatively rugged with abundant outcrop. Local relief exceeds 50 metres. A prominent topographic high known as Breccia Hill is located in the western part of the property. To the NE, Nipissing Diabase forms prominent rocky hills along the SE shore of Elizabeth Lake and between Elizabeth and Augusta Lakes. There is a northeast grain due to formational trends, but this is modified by valleys due to faults in at least 3 different directions.

Thin, discontinuous till covers the lower areas and depressions. Some of this has been water-worked as evident from local occurrence of gravel.

Previous Work:

Since the discovery of scheelite in 1966 by R.M. Ginn while exploring for Texas Gulf, the area has been explored intermittently by various mining companies including Texas Gulf, Cerro Corporation, Vangulf, St. Joseph Explorations, Union Carbide and the Joint Venture of Sulpetro and Union Carbide. The work consisted of prospecting, mapping, various geophysical surveys, soil geochemistry and 34 drill holes. This is described in more detail by Robinson (1979) and Scratch (1982).

On the Augusta Lake group considerable old trenching and some diamond drilling was done on the pyritic amphibolite (skarn) at Line 9E/0+35mN. This was presumably done for either copper and nickel or gold.

Regional Geology:

The area is underlain by various formations of the Proterozoic, Huronian Supergroup. These formations in ascending

stratigraphic order are; the Mississagi quartzites, the Bruce conglomerates, the Espanola calcareous siltstones, quartzites and limestones and the Serpent quartzites. The Nipissing Diabase forms regional sheets which are mainly sill-like. The sediments and Nipissing Diabase are folded into NE-SW to E-W open folds. Three direction of faults, NE-SW, NW-SE and EW disrupt the formations. Late diabase dykes cut the sediments and Nipissing Diabase.

The Fostung skarns are developed in what are believed to be the upper calcareous part of the Espanola Lower Silstone Member, as described for Merritt Township by Card (1978). The skarns are located on the NW limb of the St. Leonard anticline (or the SE limb of the Elizabeth Lake syncline) adjacent to a prominent strike fault known as the St. Leonard fault in Card's work and at Fostung referred to as the Base Line Fault. The fault is characterized by the occurrence of quartz stockworks-breccias and locally by albitite bodies.

The skarning event has affected the 2150 m.y. Nipissing Diabase, but is cut by late diabase dykes. Contrary to Card's hypothesis, the skarns are not thought to be related to the nearby Nipissing Diabase sheet, but to an as yet undiscovered, buried felsic intrusive intermediate in age between the Nipissing Diabase and the late diabase, i.e. between 2150 and about 1400 m.y.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, AUGUSTA LAKE

These claims contain the NE strike extension of the rocks that host the main Fostung deposits. A quartz stockwork

body similar to the occurrence in the main Fostung claims at Breccia Hill was known from Card's (1976) work to be located at the west end of Augusta Lake. It was to investigate the area around the stockwork, that the ground was acquired. The thinking was that such stockworks might be an expression of a buried felsic intrusive, the presence of which combined with the carbonate-rich Espanola Formation rocks could form a favourable skarn setting.

Structural Geology:

The structural setting, as with the lithology is a continuation of that seen at Fostung. Strikes are about 050° with dips 50 to 70° NW. Almost all top indicators are also to the NW.

Three sets of faults are recognized. The first of these are NE-SW trending ones, the most prominent of which is a fault marked by a prominent valley running 50 to 200 m grid south of the base line. It is referred to here as the St. Leonard Fault as it appears to be the main stratigraphic disruption in the area. South of this fault are relatively pure quartzites with only minor siltstone layers, whereas to the north, the rocks are dominantly quartzites with calcareous quartzites and numerous siltstone beds.

There is conflicting evidence for the existence of the Base Line Fault which is recognized on the main Fostung group as the south boundary of the Espanola Formation. It should cross the (grid) NW part of the Augusta Lake grid at about 200 to 160 m N of the base line. However, there is no conspicuous topographic expression at the south contact of the main carbonate unit and at 9+40E/1+60N an unbroken contact is observed. In conflict with this is the observation that just south of the carbonate unit there

is an abrupt 25° change in strike of the beds, suggesting a structural break. It seems possible that there is a fault not at the actual contact of the carbonate unit, but a short distance to the SE. within the quartzite sequence. This possibility was not recognized and checked for in the field.

As on the main property, considerable south side downward movement is inferred from the relative positions of the Serpent and Espanola Formations on the St. Leonard and, if it exists here, the Base Line Fault.

A second set of faults strike about 110° to 130° and are recognized south of the BL. between L10E and 11E, and at L7E north of the BL. There is no obvious relationship of the one known tungsten showing at L9E/0+35N with these cross faults as is the case on the main property.

A third set of faults, EW striking ones, is exemplified by the Tulloch Lake fault which has an apparent right-hand strike offset of the Nipissing Diabase of 300 to 350 m.

Lithology and Stratigraphy:

Except for areas underlain by Nipissing Diabase, the dominant rock type is feldspathic quartzite which on the fresh surface is mostly grey. The weathered rind, however, varies from pink to white, probably depending upon the pyrite content and degree of silicification. South of the St. Leonard Fault, the quartzites contain only sparse, thin beds of non-calcareous siltstone and are believed to be Serpent Formation.

Northward from the St. Leonard Fault are the following assemblages:

1. 140 m (approximately strat. thickness) of quartzite with calcareous quartzite, non-calcareous siltstone and one skarned siltstone unit;
2. 70 m of orthoquartzites;
3. 40 m of quartzite with interbedded siltstone;
4. 20 m of calcareous siltstone and silty limestone;
5. 50 m quartzite with minor siltstone;

Units 4 and 5 are obviously Espanola Formation, but the stratigraphic position of units 1 to 3 is not known because as described above, there is uncertainty as to whether or not they are in fault contact with definite Espanola Formation.

The 20 m carbonate unit traced across lines 7E to 10E at 175N is relatively unskarned and reacts to dilute HCL. However, the apparent offset of this unit north of the Tulloch Lake Fault is more siliceous and less reactive to acid. At 12+80E/0+20S, biotite and some green calc-silicates are developed in it.

Quartz stockworks and breccia shown by Card (1976) as an area about 150 x 300 m are here mapped as being restricted to a small triangle about 80 x 30 m just north of Augusta Lake on L15E. The stockworks contain up to 25% vein quartz in strongly silicified, light-brown to orange weathering quartzite. However, the area of silicification is considerably larger; opalescent patches of fine silicification affects rocks up to 200 m west of the stockwork and south of the stockwork, a distinctive honey comb-like weathering pattern appears to mark a sizeable area of silicification along fine intersecting hair-line fractures. No mineralization is associated with the stockwork.

An amphibole-rich skarn up to 10 m thick is developed within a contorted, biotitic siltstone about 30 m north of the BL on lines 8E to 9+50E. This had been mapped as an amphibolite dyke on government map, but because of its intimate interlayering and gradational contacts with the siltstone, it is thought to be a skarn.

No attempt has been made to map variations within the main part of the Nipissing Diabase sheet although various textures such as coarse diabasic, varitextured have been noted. At the north contact of the sheet between lines 9E and 10E, a medium grained rock was mapped as granodiorite. This may be a granophyric differentiate.

Economic Geology:

No significant mineralization outcrops in or adjacent to the quartz stockwork-breccia.

Anomalous amounts of finely disseminated pyrite occur within about 140 m thickness of quartzites, calcareous quartzites and siltstones just north of the St. Leonard Fault. Concentrations are, however, only locally more than ½%. At the north contact of this 140 m unit, an amphibolitic skarn contains from 2 to 10% pyrite with some pyrrhotite, a trace of chalcopyrite, and a little scheelite. The scheelite occurs on joint planes and as very lean disseminations where the skarn is apparently thickened by a small 'S' fold. The concentrations of scheelite are thought too minor to be of significance.

Organic soil samples were collected on a small, 50 m E-W by 12.5 m NS grid over an area 50 to 100 m NS by 400m EW covering the above described skarn. Most of the samples analyzed 2 ppm or less and there is no reflection of shallow, sub-cropping mineralization.

The main carbonate units of the Espanola Formation appear unskarned and unmineralized except at 12+80E/0+20S where patches of disseminated pyrite occur in weakly developed skarn.

Night prospecting with ultra,violet lamps was done over most of the main Espanola carbonates, over minor concentrations of pyrite in the area between the base line and the St. Leonard Fault, over the quartz stockwork on L14 to 15E and, in detail, over the amphibole skarn.

Some weakly pyritic quartzites at the east end of the area (L20E and BL) on the north shore of Augusta Lake were noted only at the end of the field season and were neither mapped nor prospected.

The Augusta Lake grid appears to lie well outside the main Fostung 'skarn system'. The volume of scheelite in amphibolite skarn is economically insignificant and does not warrant further exploration.

DIAMOND DRILLING, MAIN PROPERTY

The main purpose of the 1983 drill programme was to drill-off at about 60 m spacing the remaining 600 m strike length of untested skarn between the main low grade zone (the F-33-10 Zone)

and Breccia Hill. It was hoped that this would appreciably extend the tonnage potential of the deposit. Six holes, 3115-22 to 3115-27, were drilled in this effort. However, except in drill holes 3115-22 & 23, the grades were too low to be of possible economic interest and this programme was therefore somewhat curtailed.

Secondary aims were to test magnetic and IP anomalies in skarned Espanola Formation west of Breccia Hill (drill hole 3115-21), and to deepen hole 3115-19 on the Breccia Hill albitite to test the 'intrusive' for porphyry-style mineralization. In addition, because of reducing the main part of the programme, it was possible to deepen 2 holes (3115-14 & 8) in the F-33-10 zone in an attempt to test the basal limestone of the Espanola Formation, and to drill one fill-in hole to varify grades in the best part of the F-33-10 Zone.

Summaries of the drilling results are given in the following sections. The reader is referred to the drill logs, Appendix I for more details.

Drill Hole 3115-21 (Section 8W):

This area had been somewhat downgraded by additional mapping and night lamping just prior to drilling. However, one short hole was drilled to test an IP-magnetic response under a swamp. The geophysical anomalies are caused by minor pyrrhotite in calc-silicate rocks, but only negligible amounts of scheelite are present. The drill hole did, however, establish that the Base Line Fault has a steep south dip which was important in testing for deeper members of the Espanola Formation farther east.

Drill Hole 3115-19 (Section 11E):

This hole was deepened from 98.1 to 186.5 m. However, within only a few metres of drilling, the albitite-quartz breccia gave way to quartzites. Some very minor amounts of chalcopyrite, molybdenite and fluorite are present in tiny quartz veins, but no pervasive alteration is present and there is no encouragement for the existence of a porphyry system.

Drill Hole 3115-22 (Section 33E):

This first hole to test the skarn zones between Breccia Hill and the main F-33-10 encountered fair widths of low grade tungsten mineralization. Significant assays are summarized below:

From	To	Core Length (m)	%W ₃
4.3	9.5	5.2	0.13
21.0	29.5	8.5	0.157
43.7	49.5	5.8	0.277
57	61	4.0	0.106
69.5	84.3	14.8	0.168
106.6	108.6	2.0	0.685
126.8	145.3	18.5	0.220

Drill Hole 3115-23 (Section 33E):

This was drilled 'in front' of #22 to complete a section across the skarns. Further values were cut in #23, but much narrower than in #22. Of possible significance for underground mining potential is a mineralized argillite bed cut from 115.9 to 117.4 metres. Significant assays are listed below:

From	To	Core Length	%W ₃
33.5	42.5	9.0 m	0.108
65.2	68.2	3.0	0.35
115.9	117.4	1.5	2.75

Drill Hole 3115-24 (Section 29+50E):

Only short sections of moderate to low grade tungsten were cut as follows:

From	To	Core Length	%W ₃
40.5	44.5	4.0 m	0.13
49	50	1.0	0.41
54.4	56.5	2.1	0.52

Drill Hole 3115-25 (Section 27E):

Significant assays are as follows:

From	To	Core Length	%W ₃
16.4	19.5	3.1	0.209
40.1	41.8	1.7	0.39
123.5	126.0	2.5	0.164
141.5	144.0	2.5	0.17

Drill Hole 3115-26 (Section 24E):

Only a few short, low grade sections were encountered.

Drill Hole 3115-27 (Section 21E):

A wide section of very low grade material corresponding to the down dip projection of the Ginn zone was cut as follows:

From	To	Core Length	%NO ₃
51.3	78.3	27.0 m	0.08

Drill Hole 3115-14 (Section 51E): & 3115-8 (Section 54E):

Drill hole 3115-21, west of Breccia Hill indicated that the Base Line Fault (which forms the southeast boundary of the Espanola Formation at Fostung) dips steeply south instead of north as previously thought. In addition, studies of unskarned sections of the Espanola Formation elsewhere in the area indicated that the main scheelite deposits at Fostung are hosted by the upper part of the Lower Siltstone Member according to Card's (1978) subdivision. Hence, it was reasoned that as the formation dips north and the fault south, progressively deeper units of the formation would be found at greater depths. Holes 3115-14 and 8 were therefore deepened in search of the basal limestone in the hope of finding higher grade skarns. Both holes, however, hit the Base Line Fault before reaching the limestone. These holes did, however, confirm the steep south dip of the Base Line Fault and hole #8 cut dykes of porphyritic granite at depth south of the fault, strongly suggesting that the skarns are related to a buried granite and not the Nipissing Diabase. The granite dykes carry some molybdenite.

Significant assays are as follows:

Drill hole	From	To	Core Length	%NO ₃	%MoS ₂
3115-14	275.2	278.3	3.1	0.87	
3115-8	530.6	531.2	0.6		0.06

Drill Hole 3115-28 (Section 55E):

This hole is typical of and confirms the grade of the widest and best grade mineralization of the F-33-10 zone. Assays are as follows:

From	To	Core Length	% NO_3
36.4	41.3	4.9	0.19
59.3	84.8	25.5	0.28
90.8	104.3	13.5	0.266
123.8	150.8	27.0	0.208
156.8	180.8	24.0	0.193

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The main mineralizing system at Fostung does not appear to extend west of Breccia Hill. In fact, there appears to be no potential for shallow low grade material west of section 30E. The possibility of medium to high grade material exists in the F-33-10 area at depths below about 475 metres where it is expected that skarned equivalents of the Espanola Limestone exist. However, more stratigraphic studies are necessary before undertaking such deep drilling. In particular, it is necessary to resolve if there are large thicknesses of quartzite underlying the carbonate units as may be the case on the Augusta Lake grid.



A. W. Beecham

14 Mar. 1984

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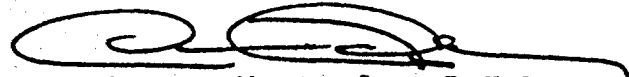
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APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

Analytical Costs	\$ 8,631.85
Diamond Drilling	100,239.44
Food and Lodging	5,992.94
Gas, Oil and Travel	2,377.20
Miscellaneous	1,304.46
Salaries	52,296.18
Telephone	<u>589.28</u>
	<u>\$171,431.35</u>

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief,
the above figures are true and correct.



Graeme M. Gordon, R.I.A.
Treasurer/Controller

PROPERTY FOSTUNG	TP OR AREA FOSTER TWP, ONT.	AZIMUTH Collar - 143°	DATE STARTED August 10/1983	CORRECTED DIP TESTS			LOCATION SKETCH OF HOLE		
PROJECT 3115	LOT & CONC. Lot 8 Con III	DIP Collar - -58°	DATE COMPLETED August 15/1983	ACID			TROPARI	UNCORR.	CORR.
CLAIM NO. S-471202	CO-ORDINATES. 5880.15N; 8505.12E	LENGTH 368.20 to 537.67	DRILLED BY N. Morissette	411.5	-52		533.4 m	163	155.5
GRID NO. 1979 ft Grid 100'W of L55E; 8+04N		COLLAR ELEV. 1502.36 *	LOGGED BY D. Miller	469.4	-50				
				533.4	-49				

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS GEOCHEM ANALYSES				
FROM	TO							% WO ₂	Mo	ppm Cu	Ag	
			OBJECTIVES:- Hole deepened from 368.20 m; B Q core. to test lower part Espanola formation.									* On first test tropari
368.20	425.6		DARK GREY BROWN CALC-SILICATE (altered siltstone)									flipped over but azimuth
			Mainly dark brown with minor medium grey-green alteration bands and numerous pale grey alteration spots; occasional quartz-po-py veins to 3 cm thick at 0-70°, veins rarely carry moly and scheelite; good core throughout; hard, but most can be scratched with knife. Banding: 45°-50° at (360.20-382.5), 60° at (398-410).									probably okay: on further tests tropari would not lock and acid test done instead.
			Few specks of scheelite associated with quartz-calcite veins or alteration banding at:									
			373.2, (374.5-374.7), (375.4-375.7), 375.9, 376.8	4208	374.5	376.2	1.7	.140	5	360	4.0	
			378.4, 379.0, (381.6-381.8) 386.7, 387.7, 388.9, 398.8, 400.7, 415.6, 416, 416.5, 418.0, (422.8-424.0)									
												DOWN HOLE CO-ORDINATES
			SULPHIDES: Overall about 1% as disseminations and associated with veining.		Depth	x-(140°) along sect.	y vert					z normal to sect + at 2%
					collar		0		0		0	
			ACID REACTION: Weak or absent in matrix, good in hair line fractures. (369.8-371.5) Dark grey green, slightly coarser grained than adjacent rock- originally f-g sandstone.		30.5		16.1		25.8		0.9	
			(375.4-375.9), (376.2-376.8) Pale to dark grey green alteration bands.		91.4		48.3		77.5		3.5	
			(397.7-398.0) Medium grey, siliceous and brecciated.		152.4		82.2		128.1		7.4	
			(398.6-406.2) Quartz veins carry minor sph., cp, along with po and py, minor galena at 400.7; some muscovite with quartz veins.		213.4		116.0		178.6		11.8	
			413.6 - 30° slip healed with 5 mm of quartz, muscovite, moly, sph. and pyrite.		274.3		157.4		227.9		17.2	
					335.3		187.7		276.6		22.6	
					388.7		219.5		319.0		29.3	
					440.5		250.6		359.8		36.4	
					501.4		288.6		406.4		46.0	
					537.67		311.4		433.7		52.3	

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION					ASSAYS % WO ₃	GEOCHEM ANALYSES ppm		
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH		Mo	Cu	Ag
368.2	425.6		(Cont'd) (414.7-419.0) 2-3% f-g py-po associated with hair-line fracture network. (419.0-425.6) Increasing grey-green alteration bands, some pale brown breccia fragments. (417.7-417.9) 5 cm quartz vein of 20° with po-moly-dusting of po grains outward from veins. 424.3 3 mm sph.-py vein at 20°.								
425.6	427.5		<u>PALE GREY-GREEN-PINK CALC-SILICATE</u> (altered siltstone) Pale grey-green with pale pink alteration and breccia fragments, also minor dark green actinolite alteration - mainly at 426.3-426.7; good core; hard but can be scratched with knife; very sparse local f-g py; no acid reaction in matrix, reaction in fractures. Minor scheelite at 425.8, (426.1-426.6). Prominent 30° calcite-chlorite healed slips at 425.9 and 426.7.	4209	425.8	427.3	1.5	.078	22	61	1.5
				4210	427.3	428.8	1.5	.004	<1	60	1.0
427.5	428.9		<u>DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATE</u> (altered siltstone) Dark green with minor pale green alteration bands; f-g, fairly hard, good core; very minor py and scheelite; good core; moderate acid reaction.								
428.9	435.3		<u>PALE GREY-GREEN CALC-SILICATE</u> (altered siltstone/f-g sandstone) Pale grey green with dark bands and remnant patches; 50° banding; fairly hard; good core, acid reaction in fine fractures. Fair scheelite at (431.7-433.0), (434.5-435.3) Few specks at (429.9-431.2)	4211	430.3	431.7	1.4	.046	7	4	1.0
				4212	431.7	433.0	1.3	.092	34	2	1.0
				4213	433.0	434.5	1.5	nil	2	5	0.5
				4214	434.5	435.3	0.8	.022	8	40	1.0
435.3	436.9		<u>LIGHT AND DARK GREEN GREY CALC-SILICATE</u> (altered siltstone) Light green grey with dark green grey alteration minerals as patches and along fractures; soft with good acid reaction; banding at 40°-45°. Scheelite: Few specks at 436.6 and 436.8 Sulphides: Very minor f-g py. Other: Vesuvianite crystals at 436.9.	4215	436.5	438.0	1.5	.018	3	110	1.5

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH
436.9	439.9		<p><u>LIGHT GREEN GREY CALC-SILICATE</u> (altered siltstone)</p> <p>As preceding, but fewer dark bands and patches; banding at 45°-50°; moderately hard; moderate reaction with acid; good core.</p> <p>Scheelite: few specks to 439.6.</p> <p>Sulphides: very sparse f-g py.</p>				
439.9	440.9		<p><u>LIGHT TO MEDIUM GREY QUARTZITE?</u></p> <p>Light to medium grey; f-g, hard, siliceous; good core.</p> <p>Scheelite: 1 speck at 440.6</p> <p>Sulphides: sparse f-g py.</p>				
440.9	445.3		<p><u>LIGHT TO DARK GREY QUARTZITE</u></p> <p>Light to dark grey, moderately hard to hard, about 30% micaceous bands (muscovite); acid reactions on several fine calcite healed fractures; local brecciation with dark grey quartz vein filling; core becoming fractured with graphitic and chlorite healed slips; minor moly on slip faces; no scheelite.</p> <p>Sulphides - 3% fine to m-g py associated with micaceous zones and quartz veining; very minor cp and moly.</p>				
445.3	450.6		<p><u>QUARTZITE</u></p> <p>Similar to preceding but lighter colored muscovite finer grained and less sulphides; blocky core broken along fractures into pieces less than 12 cm; acid reaction on fine hair fractures; no scheelite.</p> <p>Sulphides: Minor f-g py, cp and Moly.</p> <p>447.9 Prominent 20° slip with moly and graphite coating.</p> <p>449.1 5 cm brecciation with graphic slips at 60°</p> <p>450.1 2 moly healed fractures at 45° with 1 cm quartz vein; some grains of moly outward from fracture.</p>				

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION				ASSAYS	GEOCHEM ANALYSES			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	% WO ₃	ppm Mo Cu Ag		
486.7	497.3		<u>CALC-SILICATE QUARTZITE</u> Mainly dark grey green calc-silicate minor light grey green alteration; some interlayered light grey green quartzite; several small pinkish-grey granitic stringers cutting rocks at 0°-40°, about 10% of section; calc-silicates and quartzites hard to moderately soft with weak acid reaction. Scheelite: None visible Sulphides: Very minor moly disseminated in granitic stringers, quartz veins and on some slip faces; minor disseminated pyrite and along quartz veins. (495.1-495.4) Breccia with granitic quartz, and siltstone fragments to 3 cm.								
497.3	508.4		<u>DYKE DIABASE</u> Dark grey, f-m-g, anhedral light grey plagioclase phenocrysts; strongly magnetic (magnetite), chilled over 10 cm at contacts; contacts about 30°.								
508.4	512.4		<u>QUARTZITE</u> Light grey to brown; f-g; hard; acid reaction only in fine calcite healed fractures which are very few; banding at 30°. Scheelite: Minor scheelite at 512.0-512.2. Sulphides: Rare disseminated f-g py except near scheelite where about 3% present; minor f-g moly associated with quartz veining. Quartz veins: Occasional quartz veins ranging from 1 mm to 2 cm; carry minor po and moly; larger veins have muscovite selvages.								
512.4	526.2		<u>QUARTZITE AND CALC-SILICATE</u> Light grey green to dark brown; comprises inter-layered quartzite and brown to greenish altered siltstone; brown alteration probably biotite; variable hardness with darker sections being softer; weak or absent acid reaction except in fine calcite hair fractures (few) and in grainy greenish altered sections; banding 30°.	4221	512.0	513.5	1.5	.018	16	810	1.0
				4222	513.5	514.6	1.1	.056	400	550	1.5

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION				ASSAYS % Mo	GEOCHEM ANALYSES	
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO		LENGTH	ppm Cu
			(Cont'd)						
			Scheelite: A little at (513.9-514.6), (525.9-526.0) and (518.3-518.7); very fine-grained.						
			Sulphides: Local f-g disseminated pyrite to 5% but variable and about 1% on average; moly, py, po and minor cp associated with quartz veins; best moly at 521.4-521.6 with quartz vein about 2% MoS ₂ .						
			Quartz veins: Occasional small veins to 3 cm and 3 larger veins, largest at 517.6-518.0; some with muscovite selvages; core angles on quartz mainly greater than 30 but some lower.						
			Other: Fluorite on fracture at 518.6.						
526.2	530.6		<u>CALC-SILICATE</u>						
			Mainly dark brown (biotite) spotted with 1cm or less pale grey minerals; minor banded quartzite (30 - 40); generally moderately soft (easily knife scratchable); weak or absent acid reaction.						
			No scheelite visible.						
			Sulphides: Minor disseminated f-g py.						
			Quartz veins: Very few, some with muscovite selvages.						
530.6	531.2		<u>MUSCOVITE QUARTZ FELDSPAR INTRUSIVE</u>	4223	530.6	531.2	0.6	.04	190 .5
			Green grey altered by greenish mineral (epidote/ clay ?) moderately soft; weak acid reaction, f to c grained with occasional subhedral feldspar to 2 cm; contacts 30 and 45 .						
			Sulphides: Carries minor moly; f-g, disseminated with pyrite.						
			Quartz veins: 5 mm quartz veins at contacts.						
531.2	537.67		<u>QUARTZITE AND CALC-SILICATE</u>						
			Light green grey, dark brown, dark grey, hard to moderately hard; f-g; about to weak acid reaction; local 40 banding.						

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS			GEOCHEM ANALYSES			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	% WO ₃	ppm Mo Cu Ag	
224.1	227.0		<p><u>DARK GREY CALC-SILICATE</u> (altered siltstone)</p> <p>Dark grey; v-f-g; siliceous, hard; numerous quartz-calcite veins at various angles carrying v-f-g po, cp, and py - overall about 1% sulfides; very minor scheelite.</p>							
227.0	228.9		<p><u>DARK GREY AND MEDIUM GREY GREEN CALC-SILICATE</u> (altered siltstone)</p> <p>Dark grey and medium grey green bands at 60°, lighter colors predominant; f-g grainy texture; softer than preceding; po, py, traces of cp along fractures and small quartz veins, less fractures and quartz veins than preceding; less than 1% total sulphides; very minor scheelite at 227.0-227.4; some actinolite-tremolite.</p>							
228.9	229.5		<p><u>SILICIFIED ZONE</u></p> <p>Light-dark grey, several quartz veins to 2 cm; sharp contact at 228.9 at 75°, contact at 229.5 gradational; po, cp and py associated with smaller quartz veins at 70° and other angles; very sparse scheelite.</p>							
229.5	231.0		<p><u>DARK GREY CALC-SILICATE</u> (altered siltstone)</p> <p>Dark grey; v-f-g; siliceous, hard; numerous fine quartz-calcite veins criss-crossing and at various angles, some larger quartz veins to 1 cm; po, py, cp associated with veins, less than 1% sulphides; some chlorite, muscovite, actinolite alteration along veins</p>							
231.0	232.7		<p><u>DYKE</u></p> <p>Medium green grey, f-m-g, anhedral white-grey feldspar, minor quartz, chloritized mafics, chilled over 30 cm at 231.0; contacts at 70°; dyke carries 1% + f-g po, py with fair cp on fractures - po disseminated and on fractures; minor scheelite at 231.0-231.4.</p>	4198	231.0	232.7	nil	4	620	1.0

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION				ASSAYS	GEOCHEM ANALYSES			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	% WO ₃	Mo	ppm Cu	Ag
241.5	243.1		<u>DARK AND MEDIUM GREY CALC-SILICATE</u> (altered siltstone) Dark, v-f-g; moderately hard (can be scratched with knife) bands are being altered and replaced by f-g grainy medium grey green bands; banding at 85°; less fractures and fine quartz-calcite veining than preceding; minor py and po along veins and as disseminations (less than 1%); actinolite-tremolite on fresh break.								
243.1	245.7		<u>DARK GREY SILICEOUS CALC-SILICATE</u> (altered siltstone) Dark and medium grey, similar to 238.5-241.5, very hard dense, numerous branching fine quartz-calcite veins carry minor scheelite locally along with v-f-g py, po, and cp.								
245.7	248.9		<u>DARK AND MEDIUM GREY CALC-SILICATE</u> (altered siltstone) As 241.5-243.1 preceding; lighter material is replacing darker material, banding at various angles but mainly about 80°; minor quartz veining with minor associated scheelite, po, and py; actinolite-tremolite on fresh break.	4199	245.7	247.2	1.5	nil	2	160	0.5
				4200	247.2	248.9	1.7	.014	6	300	1.0
248.9	251.6		<u>DARK GREY BROWN CALC-SILICATE</u> (altered siltstone) Dark grey brown, dense, v-f-g, can be scratched by knife; several fine veins and fractures but less than in previous silicified units; py, po and minor cp associated with fine quartz-calcite veins and as disseminations; weak 45° banding; no scheelite; core in pieces 15 cm or less, commonly broken along low angle fractures.								
251.6	252.8		<u>DARK GREY BROWN AND MEDIUM GREY GREEN CALC-SILICATE</u> (altered siltstone) As 245.7-248.9, about 60% lighter alteration replacing darker rock; lighter altered rock was fine								

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION				ASSAYS	GEOCHEM ANALYSES			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	% WO ₃	ppm		
								Mo	Cu	Ag	
272.3	273.7		<u>BRECCIA ZONE</u>								
			Dark grey brown to medium grey; similar to preceding but softer; some banding at 60° near 273; minor py-po in fine fractures; minor scheelite.								
273.7	275.2		<u>QUARTZ BRECCIA ZONE</u>								
			Various greys and greenish tones; mainly quartz fragments to several cm fractured and healed by quartz and darker minerals (graphite) minor fluorite, some fine sericite ? alteration associated with quartz; minor scheelite.								
275.2	275.9		<u>BANDED CALC-SILICATE (altered argillite)</u>	4201	273.7	275.2	1.5	nil	110	200	1.0
				4202	275.2	276.7	1.5	.27	200	840	3.0
			Dark to medium grey banded, bands 1 cm or less at 50°; bands brecciated and fractured with heavy very fine pyrite along fractures sub parallel to banding - carries good f-g scheelite, core generally fairly soft; numerous white calcite healed fractures; some graphite.	4203	276.7	278.3	1.6	.500	500	750	3.0
				4204	278.3	278.9	0.6	.006	62	230	<0.5
				AVG	275.2	278.3	3.1	.873	355	794	3.0
275.9	276.7		<u>QUARTZ BRECCIA ZONE</u>								
			As 273.7-275.2 minor calc-silicate remnants with f-g pyrite, minor fluorite.								
276.7	278.3		<u>BANDED CALC-SILICATE (altered argillite)</u>								
			As (275.2-275.9) banding at 30°-50° local good grade scheelite associated with heavy fine pyrite mineralization along fine fractures sub parallel to banding.								
278.3	279.8		<u>QUARTZ BRECCIA ZONE</u>								
			As (273.7-275.2) minor py, traces of cp, broken core at (279.2-279.8).								

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS				GEOCHEM ANALYSES			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	% WO ₃	ppm Mo Cu Ag		
283.6	283.8		<u>QUARTZ VEIN AND QUARTZITE</u> As (281.2-281.6), some quartzite remnants; about 3% py with traces of moly and cp; good core.								
283.8	285.3		<u>DYKE</u> Medium grey brown as (282.7-283.2), about 3% disseminated py and po and in fine veins; minor scheelite.	4205	284.1	285.3	1.2	.028	6	1400	2.5
285.3	286.0		<u>QUARTZ VEIN BRECCIA</u> Grey mottled, brecciated; minor py and moly along fine fractures.								
286.0	286.2		<u>DYKE</u> Dark grey aphanitic matrix spotted with 1 mm pyroxene phenocrysts; some small dark feldspar lathes. 80° contact at 286.2; some broken core with 20° slickensided fracture.								
286.2	287.2		<u>QUARTZITE</u> As (279.8-281.2); virtually no sulphides; several chlorite healed slickensided fractures at 30°-50°; broken core.								
287.2	287.7		<u>QUARTZ VEIN</u> Grey mottled, as (281.2-281.6); some m-g muscovite developed locally along fractures; minor moly and black hard mineral (very fine grained), some moly and graphite slickensides at 10° at 287.7.								

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS				
FROM	TO							ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
								W	Mo	Cu	Au	TiO ₂
				3914	20.73	20.96	0.23	<20	3	55	5	.486
				3913	25.5	25.9	0.4	<20	3	815	2	.446
				3915	26.5	26.83	0.33	<20	<1	330	19	.310
				3916	79.2	79.52	0.32	<20	4	400	5	.406
				3917	79.52	79.92	0.42	<20	3	11	<2	.433
				3918	83.5	83.83	0.33	<20	3	6	2	.187
				3919	89.07	90.23	1.16	<20	21	11	3	.226
<u>ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE</u>												
				W	X.R.F. (Geochem)							
				Mo	D.C.P.							
				Cu	D.C.P.							
				Au	F.A.D.C.P.							
				TiO ₂	X.R.F. (Geochem)							
X-Ray Assay Laboratory Don Mills, Ontario												

(DEEPENING)

PROPERTY FOSTUNG	TP OR AREA FOSTER	AZIMUTH	DATE STARTED 19/7/83	CORRECTED DIP TESTS			LOCATION SKETCH OF HOLE
PROJECT 3115	LOT & CONC. SE $\frac{1}{2}$; N $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 9 Con. III	DIP -90°	DATE COMPLETED 12/7/83	collar	90°		
CLAIM NO. S-47143E	CO-ORDINATES. 4931.40N; 7588.68E *	LENGTH 98.1-186.54 length drilled 1983	DRILLED BY N. MORISSETTE	76.2	90°		
GRID NO. 1979 Picket Line	103 feet grid W. of L12E(ft); 3+74N(ft)	COLLAR ELEV. 88.44m 1543.7	LOGGED BY A.W. BEECHAM	152.4m	90°		

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH
			* 1980 transit survey grid				
			NOTE: Collar elevation 1983 est. at 0.9m below 1981 collar.				
			OBJECTIVES:- To test Breccia Hill albitite and quartz breccia zone for porphyry style mineralization.				
			NOTE: End of original hole reported to be 100.6 m but start of deepening at 98.1 m. Partly due to different level of set-up.				
98.1	99.1		<u>SILICEOUS ALBITITE</u>				
			Massive med. grained lt. grey rock almost entirely quartz and feldspar				
99.1	104.5		<u>QUARTZ VEIN</u>				
			White and grey mottled.				
			STRUCTURE: Sections broken core at 100.3 and 101.4. Banding and q.v. At bottom at 12°.	4025	100	101	1.0
			REMARKS: 20 cm lt. brown - grey Qtzite inclusion at 101.3				
			Feldspathic streaks at bottom may be altered albitite.				
			Med grey later quartz at bottom.				
			MINERALIZATION: Isolated tr's Py on fractures				
104.5	129.0m		<u>BROWN FELDSPATHIC QTZITE & GREY ORTHOQUARTZITE</u>				
			Interbedded med. grained very feldspar-rich (in places over 50% feldspar) arenite with grey med-fine grained orthoquartzite.				

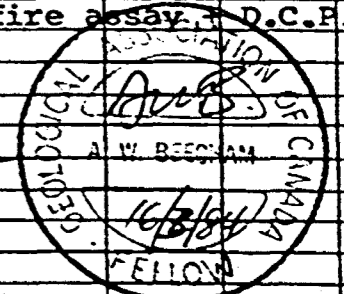
GEOCHEM ANALYSES

ppm W	ppm Mo	ppm Cu	ppb Au
65	2	13	<2

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION					GEOCHEM ANALYSES			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	ppm W	ppm Mo	ppm Cu	ppb Au
			ALTERATION: Streaks and hair-line veinlets of epidote throughout.								
168	180		<u>GREY FELDSPATHIC QUARTZITE</u> Med-fine sand size, but with slightly coarser sand grains in finer matrix. Look relatively pure quartz but probably f.sp content well over 10%-calcareous blotchy sections between 175.5 and 180 m.								
			STRUCTURE: Bedding poorly developed (or thick) at 15° at 176 m. Incipient brecciation in first metre.	4037	170	171	1.0	5	1	63	2
			VEINS: 1 cm qtz + Po blebs at 45° at 172.7 m.								
			MINERALIZATION: ½ m vuggy and Py'c at 170.4. Minor Py here and there on fractures.								
180	186.54		<u>DK. GREY FELDSPATHIC QUARTZITE</u> Identical to 129-156	4038	180	181	1.0	12	2	26	160
			MINERALIZATION: tr Py as films on fractures								
			STRUCTURE: Incipient breccia at 182.								
186.54			<u>END OF HOLE</u>								
			GENERAL NOTES: No conclusive evidence whether or not 'porphyry system' mineralization present. Minor quartz Po-Cp-Mo veins could suggest very weak system. Quartzite assemblage is 'guessed' to be upper member of Espanola Formation. This is based on presence of some calcareous and calc-silicated beds and fact that rock not nearly as pure a quartzite as seen in Serpent Formation.								
			A.W. BEECHAM 22/7/1983								

ANALYSES:
W - neutron activation
Mo, Cu - D.C.P.
Au - fire assay, D.C.P.

A.W. Beecham
16/3/84



PROPERTY FOSTUNG	TP OR AREA FOSTER TWP, ONT.	AZIMUTH (Lay, ut 138)	DATE STARTED 22/7/83	CORRECTED DIP TESTS				LOCATION SKETCH OF HOLE
PROJECT 3115	LOT & CONC. Lot 8+9 Con. III	DIP -45.5	DATE COMPLETED 25/7/1983	Depth	Mag Az	Tr Az	Dip	
CLAIM NO. S-471438 (29m)	CO-ORDINATES. 5334.49N; 7884.32E *	LENGTH 150.87 m	DRILLED BY N. Morissette	collar			-45.5	
GRID NO. 1979 Ft Picket Line	L27+00E; (7+80N)	COLLAR ELEV. 1527.52 *	LOGGED BY A.W. Beecham	.61	149.0	141.5	-43.0	
S-471204 (121.87m)				134	152.5	145	42.0	

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION	CORRECTED DIP TESTS			ASSAYS		
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	CO-ORDINATES	
			* 1980 Transit Survey Grid						
			OBJECTIVES:- Test I.P. Magnetic anomalies L27E and East end of Ginn showing.						
0	3.04		CASING	Depth		x-140	v (vert)	z (+230)	
3.04	4.3		PALE GREEN AND DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATES	collar		0	0	0	
			In proportion of 60:40 respectively. Pale green contains 50% or more quartz grains-fine sand size with f-g interstitial green pyroxenes. Dark phase is fine actinolite-rich and some epidote nearly massive hornfels.	30 m		21.0 m	21.4 m	-0.7 m	
				97 m		70.0 m	67.1	0.5	
				150.87		109.9	103.1	4.0	
			STRUCTURE: Well banded at 65°.						
			MINERALIZATION: tr Scheelite in pale green phase.						
4.3	5.6		GREY ORTHO QUARTZITE						
			Medium grey f-g (sand) relatively massive. Speckled with scattered white feldspars.						
			REMARKS: This is identical to quartzite bed hit at 18 m in d.h. 3115 #24.						
5.6	9.6		PALE GREEN AND WITH DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATES AND GARNET SKARN						
			As above. 15-20% formed of wisps and layers to 5 cm 1-3 mm pale brown-red garnets in quartz-rich matrix and pyroxene. Possibly some idocrase-sparse brown(?) striaed crystals mixed with garnet.						

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS				GEOCHEM ANALYSES			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	% WO ₃	Mo	ppm Cu	Ag
			MINERALIZATION: Only a trace of scheelite here and there. Some fine yellow fluor. Mo scheelite or powellite at 43.4.								
47.7	62.8		QUARTZ BRECCIA AND INCLUSIONS CALC-SILICATE								
			Light grey to dark blue grey mottled vein quartz with about 50% inclusions of mainly pale green calc-silicate rocks. Calc-silicate inclusions predominate towards contacts with a predominantly quartz middle portion.								
			ALTERATION: Calc-silicate fragments in lower portion are rounded with reaction runs of bright green calc-silicate and dark core. These fragments all strongly calcite altered.								
			MINERALIZATION: 49.1 tr Cp at 48.1. Most of unit nearly barren except for bottom 1 m which contains a little scheelite (in quartz vein) with 8% Po as blebs veinlet over 30 cm.	4108	61.7	62.6	0.9	.078	120	320	3.5
			REMARKS: 47.7-49.8 Light grey vein quartz								
			49.8-50.7 Dark green altered calc-silicated clastic rock with quartz grains.								
			50.7-52.8 Angular bx mainly light green calc-silicates and quartz matrix.								
			52.8-56.5 Mainly light grey vein quartz.								
			56.5-59.2 Mainly dark grey quartz and numerous calc-silicate including with reaction veins.								
			59.2-61.4 Altered light green calc-silicate								
			61.4-62.5 Vein quartz and Po, scheelite								
			62.5-62.8 Altered calc-silicate.								
			At 53.8-54.9 m rosettes of chloritized biotite as rims around and streaks in calc-silicate clast s.								

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION				ASSAYS	GEOCHEM ANALYSES			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	% WO ₃	ppm Mo	Cu	Ag
85.7	92.0		GREY, FELDSPATHIC QUARTZITE WITH DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATE								
			As above diabase dyke. Dark calc-sections 20 cm - 1 m.								
			ALTERATION: Moderately strong pervasive calcite.								
			STRUCTURE: Strong fracture at 10°.								
92.0	100.8		DARK GREEN CALC SILICATES WITH FELDSPAR QUARTZITE								
			As above unit but dominantly calc-silicate. Calc-silicate is a medium to fine granite with granular texture and abundant calc-silicate minerals (not identified) in matrix. Last quartzite bed at 100.3.								
			STRUCTURE: Nearly massive, uniform.								
			VEINS AND MINERALIZATION: 93.0-97.5 m - fine quartz calc-silicate veins parallel to 05 to core. They have up to 2 cm bleached, silicated margin and carry a little scheelite and tr native Bi.	4109	93.0	94.0	1.0	.002	27	53	1.0
100.8	103.0		PALE GREEN CALC-SILICATE WITH DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATE								
			60% pale green fine grained quartz diopside (?) rock interlayered on with 40% dark green actinolite-rich rock (hornfels).								
			STRUCTURE: Well banded at 75°-80°.								
103.0	116.7		DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATE (ACTINOLITE) MINOR PALE GREEN CALC-SILICATE								
			Dark actinolite-rich m-g to f-g. About 5%, 0.5-2 cm streaks and layers (one up to 30 cm) of pale green calc-silicate.								
			STRUCTURE: Dark green massive pale green layers at 70°-75°.								

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION				ASSAYS	GEOCHEM ANALYSES			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	% WO ₃	ppm Mo	Cu	Ag
			VEINS AND MINERALIZATION: 108.2, two 1 cm veins at 75° of quartz calc-silicate, white feldspar with MoS ₂ scheelite and tr Bi.								
			Tr scheelite in light grey calc-silicate at 112.2 and 114.7 moderate diss. scheelite over 8 cm at 1.5 m.								
			REMARKS: 15 cm black diabase at 107.2 at 80° to core.								
116.7	121.1		PALE GREEN AND DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATE								
			As above. Light phase very pale and nearly a f-g quartzite light green to light grey.								
			ALTERATION: Moderately weak pervasive calcite.								
			MINERALIZATION: Minor scheelite with 2-3 mm quartz veinlets at 118.9 at 10°.								
			Moderate diss. scheelite in minor incipient garnet (or feldspar) skarn from 119.1-119.4.	4110	120	121	1.0	.062	9	490	2.0
121.1	127.3		PALE GREEN CALC-SILICATE AND MINOR DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATE AND GARNET SKARN								
			Pale green is very fine grained, soft green and featureless quartz-rich in places with some beds quartzite at 122.8. Dark green m-g actinolite sections up to 50 cm - 25% of unit. Pale red to medium red weakly developed garnet skarn garnet no. 15-20% of rock.								
			About 1/3 garnet skarn between 121.1-121; fair garnet skarn some with dark green amphibole, from 123.6-124.1 pale red garnet skarn 126-126.4 and 127.1-127.3.								
			Some of pink mineral may be feldspar.								
			STRUCTURE: Well banded at 70°-75°.								
			ALTERATION: Strong calcite alteration of scheelite and garnet bearing sections.								

PROPERTY FOSTUNG	TP OR AREA FOSTER TWP., ONT.	AZIMUTH 140°	DATE STARTED 25/7/83	CORRECTED DIP TESTS			LOCATION SKETCH OF HOLE
PROJECT 3115	LOT & CONC. 9; III	DIP -445°	DATE COMPLETED 30/7/83	Depth	MagAz	Dip	
CLAIM NO. S-471438	CO-ORDINATES. 5283.71; 7810.73 E	LENGTH 176.78	DRILLED BY N. Morissette	collar	140	44.5	
GRID NO. 1979 ft Grid L24E;	Approximately 7+90N	COLLAR ELEV. 1533.22 *	LOGGED BY A.W. Beecham	76 m	336*	-45°	

** rdg in core barrel because of blocked bit.

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION	CORRECTED DIP TESTS				CO-ORDINATES			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	x-140	y (vert)	z (+230)	
			* 1980 transit survey system.								
			OBJECTIVES:- Test magnetic anomaly skarn zone west end Ginn showing.								
0	1.22		CASING	Depth collar			x-140	0	0		
1.22	10.8		PALE GREEN CALC-SILICATE WITH DARK GREEN SILTSTONE MINOR LIGHT BROWN GARNET SKARN	38m			27.1	26.6	0		
			Pale green phase is f-g relatively siliceous mottled with felsic alteration, light green-grey-brown 15% sections dark green massive siltstone only slightly calc-silicated.	99m			70.2	59.8	2.5		
			10-15% short sections up to 10 cm with pale brown to pale red garnets with strongly calcite alteration.	140			99.0	98.8	5.8		
			STRUCTURE: Streaky banding at 40°-50°.	176.78			125.6	123.8	9.3		
			MINERALIZATION: Sections in most places not more than 10 cm of weak-moderate disseminations of scheelite, Po, tr Cp in places and sphalerite (2-3% Sphalerite 6.7-7.0 m). Scheelite mainly with altered garnet section and with medium grey-green skarn.								
			VEINS: 7.5 m - 2 cm at 30° dark grey and brown quartz calcite with 2 cm carbonated Chl. selvage and about 5% elongated grain medium grey arsenide. (Does not look like arsenopyrite)								
10.8	18.3		DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATE (SILTSTONE) MINOR PALE GREEN CALC-SILICATE								
			F-g medium fine (siltstone) dark grey green quartz, feldspar rich, granular texture weakly calc-silicated fine clastic, ~10% short irregular sections pale green calc-silicate.								
				4127	2.7	4.2	1.5	.020	35	260	2.0
				4128	4.2	5.7	1.5	.018	68	470	2.5
				4129	5.7	7.2	1.5	.140	24	650	4.0
				4130	7.2	8.7	1.5	.006	39	530	3.5
				4131	8.2	10.2	1.5	.098	7	440	2.0
				AVG	5.7	10.2	4.5	.081	23	540	3.2

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION				ASSAYS	GEOCHEM ANALYSES			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	% WO ₃	ppm Mo Cu Ag		
			<u>STRUCTURE:</u> Thin bedding at 60°-65°.								
			<u>VEINS:</u> 18.8 m - 17 cm grey mottled quartz with 5% MoS ₂ over 2 cm and tr scheelite in wall rock.								
			<u>MINERALIZATION:</u> Minor diss. Po in pale green phase.	4132	16.5	17	0.5	nil	110	60	3.0
18.3	22.2		<u>MIXED PALE GREEN AND DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATES</u>								
			As above - about 60-40 light and dark.								
			<u>STRUCTURE:</u> Thin banding in places 50-70°.								
			<u>MINERALIZATION:</u> 2-3% diss. Po tr Cp and weak discontinuous scheelite in light grey phases.	4133	20	21.5	1.5	.056	11	1400	3.0
			<u>ALTERATION:</u> Abundant calcite associated with sulphides.								
			<u>REMARKS:</u> Massive grey calcareous massive quartzite 20.0-21.5 m.								
22.2	31.1		<u>SPECKLED PALE GREEN CALC-SILICATES + GARNET SKARN</u>								
			(Diopside Hedenbergite + Garnet Skarn)								
			Pale green phase as above except speckled with up to 35% dark green, 1-3 mm pyroxenes? About 25-35% wispos and sections up to 30 cm of pale red garnet pyroxenes quartz skarn.								
			<u>VEINS:</u> 28.2-8 cm mottled light grey quartz, minor MoS ₂ at 35°. 28.9-12 cm grey mottled quartz, tr MoS ₂ at 10°. 30.7-0.5 cm light grey quartz tr scheelite ² at 40°.	4134	21.5	23.0	1.5	.002	5	760	3.5
				4135	23.0	24.5	1.5	.078	59	730	4.5
			<u>MINERALIZATION:</u> Both garnet skarn pale green calc-silicate well mineralized with Po +spalerite tr Cp	4136	24.5	26.0	1.5	nil	10	370	1.5
			dissemination. Blebs with concentrations up to 8%/10 cm tr MoS ₂ here and there in skarn-away from q.v.	4137	26.0	27.5	1.5	.230	110	440	5.5
				4138	27.5	29.0	1.5	.040	140	150	5.0
				4139	29.0	30.5	1.5	.044	21	650	4.0
				4140	30.5	32.0	1.5	.010	15	510	7.0

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION					ASSAYS	GEOCHEM ANALYSES		
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	% WO ₃	Mo	Cu	Ag
			VEINS: 0.5 cm quartz Po Py trCo tr Mo 42-42.3 and at 43.9.								
46.7	60.9		LIGHT AND DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATE + MINOR GARNET SKARN								
			Light and dark phase in proportion 65-35 respectively								
			Light phase relatively siliceous. Dark phase is actinolite-rich hornfels (or skarn); 50.2-51 - 15% wisps and layers garnet skarn; 53.7. Minor garnet skarn.								
			STRUCTURE: Well layered at average 50°. A few fractures at 50°-20°.								
			ALTERATION: Strong pervasive calcite in and around skarn, and in some incipiently bx. sections.								
			VEINS: At 57.4-8cm grey mottled quartz at 50°.								
			MINERALIZATION: From 48-54 discontinuous Po mineralization streaks and diss. with concentration up to 5-8%/10 cm. Po accompanied by short weak to strong diss. of scheelite only in garnetiferous sections.	4141	50	51.5	1.5	.058	120	390	3.0
				4142	51.5	53	1.5	.100	190	150	1.5
				4143	53	54	1.0	.054	73	510	5.0
			There is considerable Po without any scheelite (unusual in F-33-10 zone) 52.7-53 0.5%-1% diss. MoS ₂ . 59.2 tr MoS ₂ .	AVG	50	54	4.0	.073	135	330	2.9
60.9	63.0		GARNET SKARN								
			About 60%, 0.5 cm-20 cm garnet rich layers, intercalated and interstitial in bx-like structure, with pale green calc-silicate. C.g. in places. May contain some idocrase?								
			MINERALIZATION: Fair discontinuous scheelite and 3-5% streaks diss. Po. Minor to good diss. MoS ₂ here and there. 5% MoS ₂ / 3 cm at 61.4. Minor sphalerite.	4144	60.4	60.9	0.5	.012	160	56	2.0
				4145	60.9	62.4	1.5	.098	460	250	6.0
				4146	62.4	63.9	1.5	.140	160	330	3.5
				4147	63.9	64.4	0.5	nil	54	140	1.0
63.0	73.9		LIGHT AND DARK CALC-SILICATE								
			As above. 60:40 proportions. Ragged contacts between dark and light phases + light phase seem to cross cut original banding.	AVG	60.9	63.9	3.0	.119	310	290	4.8

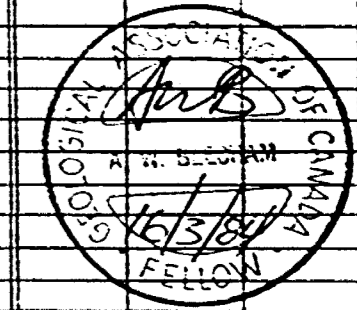
METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION				ASSAYS	GEOCHEM ANALYSES			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	% WO ₃	ppm Mo Cu Ag		
			<u>STRUCTURE:</u> Alignment dark wispy and banding at 45°.								
			<u>MINERALIZATION:</u> A little diss. scheelite in top 1 m with medium grey material, and with fsp. or altered garnet zone from 66.7-67.4.	4148	66.6	67.6	1.0	.016	33	150	1.0
73.9	125.7		<u>GREY FELDSPATHIC QUARTZITE WITH DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATE</u>								
			Med. grey m-f-g quartzite with beds 25% dark green sand-silt size sediment with interstitial dark calc-silicate in part actinolite but most places too fine to identify.								
			A few sections with coarse-gritty beds here and there - partly made conspicuous by bleaching (alteration)								
			<u>STRUCTURE:</u> Most is mottled and poorly (or thickly) bedded; bedding at 60-75°. Some coarse graded (?) beds at 96-110-112 - (tops not obvious). Numerous sections broken core, result from fractures at 0-15 to core; 74:75 m, 77.5-78; 82-84.5; at 107.5, at 112.3 at 114.5.								
			<u>VEINS, ALTERATION:</u> White silicated zones along fractures here and there up to 2 cm wide, some with minor Po.								
			81.0 2-3 cm grey quartz vein with 4% Cp over 3 cm								
			95.8 - 60° 0.5-1.0 cm q.v. + zoned plagiocl.								
			96.0 - 40° 2 cm quartz vein tr Po, Cp.								
			99.9 - 30° 2 cm white silicated zone tr MoS ₂								
			104.8-105.1 1-3 cm quartz, chl. veins. at 35°-40° with Po, Cp, sphalerite and Mo.								
			112 1-4 m quartz vein, minor MoS ₂ at 10°.								
			117.9 5 cm grey quartz 1-2% scheelite 45°.								
			118.2 5 cm white, silicated fsp. zone at 20°.								
			121.7 1 cm white quartz at 45° minor MoS ₂ .								
			124.2 4 cm white quartz at 60° minor Po.								
			<u>MINERALIZATION:</u> Scattered grains Po here and there. Py on joints and fractures. tr scheelite in minor quartz veinlets at 119.2 m and at 124.0 m.								

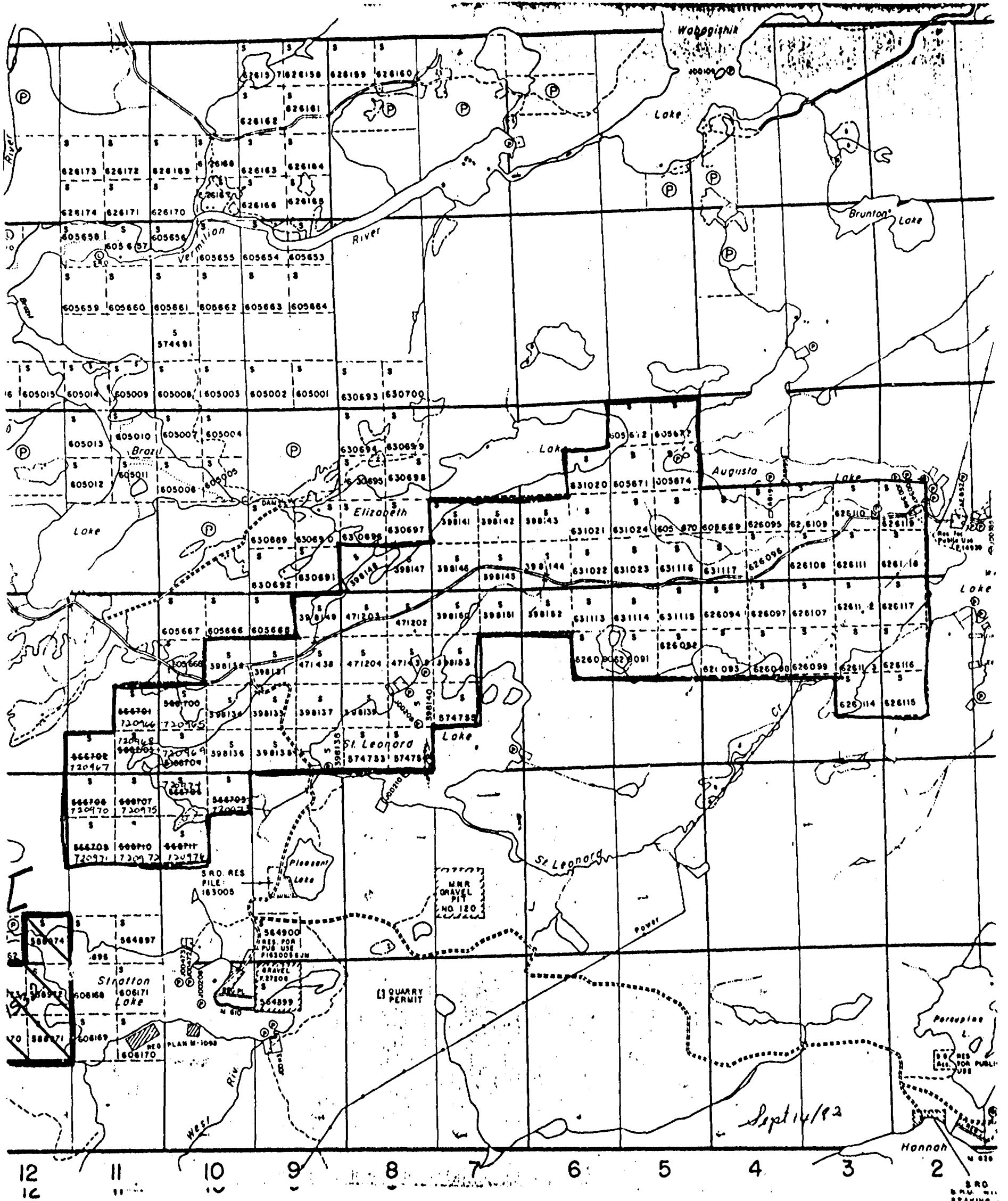
METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS % WO ₃	GEOCHEM ANALYSES ppm		
FROM	TO								Mo	Cu	Ag
			REMARKS: Dominantly dark green calc-silicate 103-106.9; 117.3-122.5. Contact at 125.7 in this hole corresponds to 100.8 in 3115 #25. Actual Contact in both cases marked by dark green argillite bed.								
125.7	142.4		DARK GREEN WITH LIGHT GREEN CALC-SILICATE (ACTINOLITE SKARN) Med.-fine grained. Composed mainly of rosettes of actinolite, quartz and feldspar. Light green (diopside? skarn) from thin streaks partings up to 30 cm sections. Dark green 75% pale green 25%. STRUCTURE: Well banded 60°-70°. ALTERATION: Red, blotchy-vein like feldsp. 131.3-132.7 m. VEINS: 132.7 light grey quartz at 45°. 136.1 5-10cm grey quartz with minor diss. MoS ₂ at 20°. MINERALIZATION: tr sphalerite at 134.5 in quartz diopside veinlets tr sphalerite at 135 in diopside veinlet. REMARKS: Upper contact put at first good streak of diopside (light green calc-silicate) skarn. Probably equivalent to Harrison's banded actinolite rock.								
142.4	146.1		LIGHT GREEN AND DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATE As previous unit, except proportion 65-35 light to dark. MINERALIZATION: Minor scheelite in q.v. and diss. in pale green calc. Minor diss. sphalerite at 145.5.	4149	142	143	1.0	.002	25	15	<0.5

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION				ASSAYS	GEOCHEM ANALYSES			
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	% W ₃	ppm		
								Mo	Cu	Ag	
146.1	147.1		LIGHT GREEN WITH DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATE + MINOR GARNET SKARN								
			As above. Minor wisps pale red garnet skarn.								
			MINERALIZATION: Discontinuous diss. scheelite with minor Po in garnet skarn and light green calc-silicate.	4150	146	147	1.0	.036	19	89	1.0
147.1	150.5		QUARTZITES-SILICEOUS CALC-SILICATE								
			147.1-148.4 Light grey lightly calc-silicated + med. grey ortho quartzites, minor garnet.								
			148.4-149.3 Grey orthoquartzite.								
			149.3-150.4 As between 148.4-149.3.								
			MINERALIZATION: tr diss. Po.								
150.5	173.0		LIGHT GREEN AND DARK GREEN CALC-SILICATE + GARNET SKARN								
			About 15% dark green calc-silicate. Dark phase relatively quartz fsp. rich with dark green calc-silicate matrix some of which is actinolite. Light green phase in fine sand-silt with pale green (diopside?) matrix. Garnet skarn is pale red, med. grained as wisps short sections:								
			151.0-152 65% garnet skarn								
			153-155.3 50% garnet skarn								
			157.2-157.8 Garnet skarn								
			158.1-158.6 50% garnet skarn								
			160.0-161.2 Garnet skarn								
			162.5-168.3 15-20% skarn								
			170.0-170.8 Garnet skarn								
			STRUCTURE: Well banded 65°-75°. Numerous sections broken core due to fractures from 0-15° to core, as follows: 157, 160.5, 162-163, 168-172.5.								

METRES		SECTION	DESCRIPTION					ASSAYS		GEOCHEM ANALYSES		
FROM	TO			SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	% WO ₃	Mo	Cu	Ag	
			VEINS: A few thin mm-1cm grey quartz-diopside veins at 10-20°. Most carry minor Po.									
			158.3-158.5 grey quartz veinlet up to 1.5 cm at 45°									
			161.4 1 cm light grey quartz minor scheelite at 20°									
			ALTERATION: Mineralized (sulphide and scheelite) and garnet bearing sections have moderate pervasive calcite.									
				4151	151	152.5	1.5	.054	29	56	1.0	
			MINERALIZATION: Minor Py, sphalerite +Po in garnet skarn. Scheelite bearing sections from 151-158.5 tr	4152	152.5	154	1.5	.008	36	46	2.0	
			Po elsewhere. Minor diss. MoS ₃ at 160.7. Weak,	4153	154	155.5	1.5	.002	110	89	1.0	
			discontinuous diss. scheelite from 150.8-158.5, at	4154	155.5	157	1.5	nil	48	44	0.5	
			165.7-170.7 and 171.5-171.8 m.	4155	157	158.5	1.5	.030	7	50	1.0	
				4156	171	172.5	1.5	.024	16	40	1.0	
173.0	176.78		FELDSPATHIC QUARTZITE									
			Light grey, clear medium sand size.									
			STRUCTURE: Fairly massive, no bedding. Strong fracturing at 30° and at 50°.						ANALYSES:			
									WO ₃ : X.R.F. Assay			
			ALTERATION: Light brown patches and speckles in places mark moderate calcite alteration (could be primary)						Mo, Cu, Ag: D.C.P. Geochem			
			END OF HOLE						X-Ray Assay Lab.			
			A.W. Beecham						Don Mills, Ontario			
			GENERAL COMMENTS: Disappointing hole with no wide sections of even %WO ₃ even though fairly abundant garnet skarn. Pale green calc-silicate rock in this hole seems slightly more quartz-rich than F-33-10 zone, and proportionally less diopside (?). Garnet skarns are mostly pale and there is considerable garnet with very little or no scheelite. Appreciable Po without scheelite. A little bit of sphalerite here and there throughout. Get impression that there is in general, mineral (& metal) zoning with best scheelite associated with Po + Cp assemblage with sphalerite peripheral.									

A.W. Beecham





Curtin Twp. - M.745

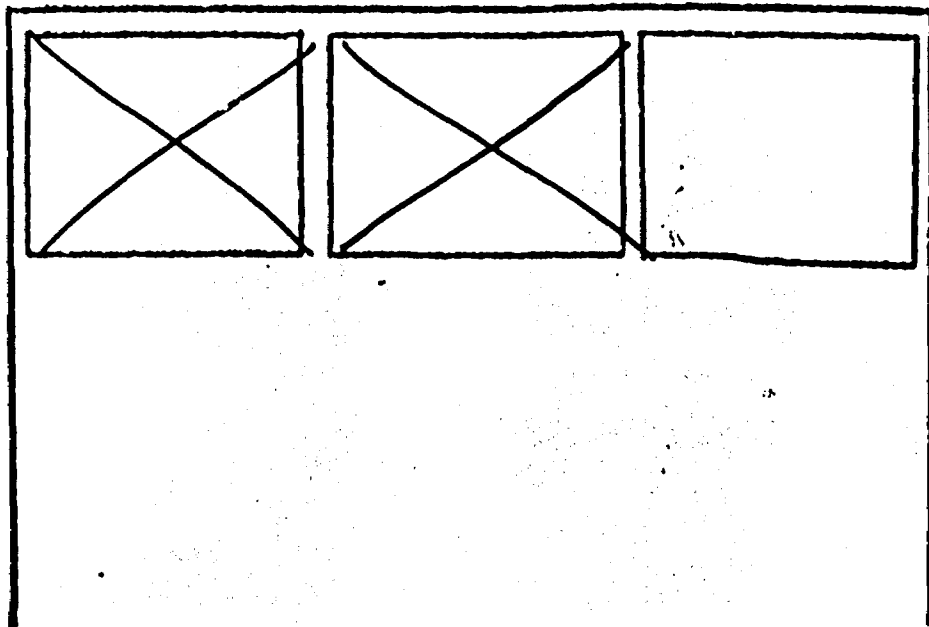
COASTED TWP

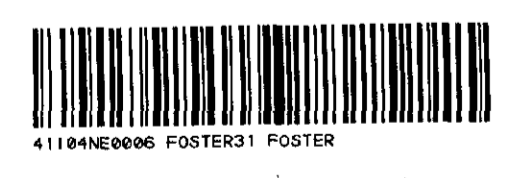
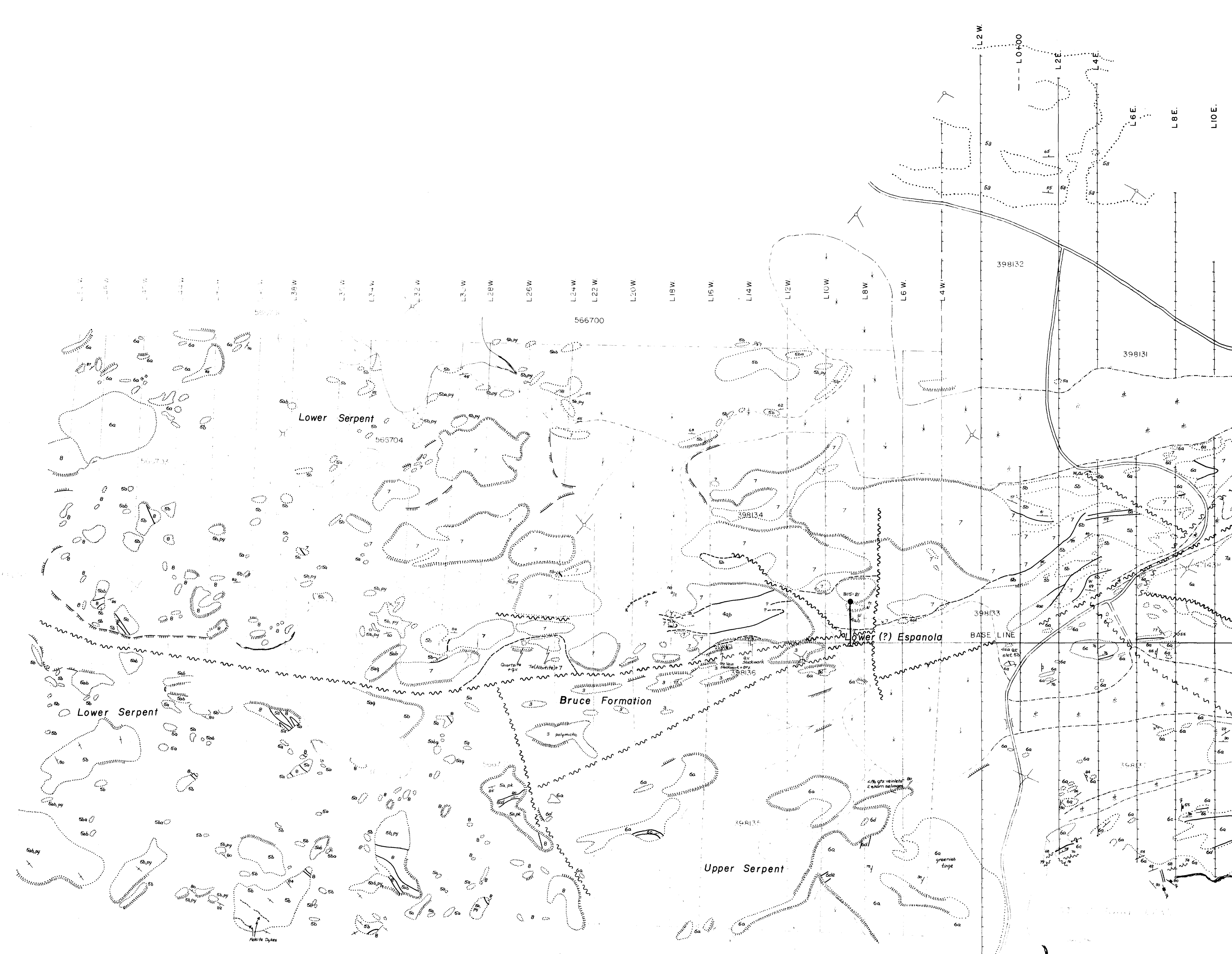
W. T. LORNE

SRD RES FILE: 163005
MNR GRAVEL PIT NO. 120
QUARRY PERMIT
Sept 14/82
Hannah
SRD RES FILE: 163005
MNR GRAVEL PIT NO. 120
FILE - 1

SEE ACCOMPANYING
MAP(S) IDENTIFIED AS
FOSTER-0031

LOCATED IN THE MAP
CHANNEL IN THE FOLLOWING
SEQUENCE (X)





LEGEND

- 200
- 8 OLIVINE DIABASE
 - 7 QUARTZ DIABASE (NIPissing TYPE)
 - a - Albite (Breccia Hill Intrusive)
 - 6 UPPER SERPENT FORMATION
 - a - Massive to medium bedded orthoquartzite
 - b - Pyritic
 - c - Conglomerate
 - d - Sandstone and pebble sandstone
 - 5 LOWER SERPENT FORMATION
 - a - Siltstone and orthoquartzite
 - b - Calcisilicate and orthoquartzite
 - c - Conglomerate
 - d - Sandstone and pebble sandstone
 - 4 UPPER ESPANOLA FORMATION
 - a - Pale green calcisilicate
 - b - Dark green calcisilicate
 - c - Grossular calcisilicate
 - d - White calcisilicate
 - e - Banded actinolite calcisilicate
 - 3 BRUCE CONGLOMERATE

MINERALIZATION

W	Tungsten	Mo	Molybdenum
Zn	Zinc	q	Quartz vein
Cu	Copper	Mal	Malachite
po	Pyrrhoite	py	Pyrite
Carb	Carbonate vein		Trench

- SYMBOLS**
- ↗ ↘ Veins (Inclined, Vertical)
 - ↗ ↘ Strike and dip of bedding or layering (Inclined, Vertical)
 - ↗ ↘ Jointing (Inclined, Vertical)
 - ↗ ↘ Crossbeds Upright, Overturned
 - Sulphide zone
 - Outcrop
 - Percent Quartz in Breccia Hill (Dominant)
 - Fault, possible
 - Fault, probable
 - Fault, defined
 - Minor shear, with strike and dip
 - 6a Geological unit
 - 6a* Geological unit in Breccia Hill (Dominant)
 - Lineation
 - 37 Minor fold
 - Geological contact; approximate, defined
 - Quartz stockwork
 - Overturned Anticline
 - Overturned Syncline

- EXPLANATION**
- Road
 - Track
 - Swamp, stream
 - Lake edge
 - Claim post

Geology modified by: A.W. Becham, J. Trammell, 1983.

Art. Beckman 15/1/04

FOSTER-0030, #2

GEOLOGY

Fig. 3.

