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GEOLOGICAL REPORT
VINTAGE MINES LIMITED
ASQUITH TOWNSHIP
SHININGTREE AREA
ONTARIO

October 16, 1974

J. D. McCONNELL

CG-26

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
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SUMMARY

Vintage mines limited holds a group of ten mining claims located in Asquith Township, Shiningtree area, Ontario. The claims group is on West Shiningtree Lake and one of the early gold discoveries made in the area was on ground included in the Vintage property.

During the latter part of 1973, an electromagnetic survey was conducted over the property in an effort to locate conductors that might suggest mineralized shear zones that could prove to be gold bearing. That survey indicated four zones showing fairly strong conductivity, one of which extended through the immediate area of the old 90-foot shaft sunk on the original discovery.

A program of diamond drilling got underway on December 29th, 1973, and six holes were drilled for a total footage of 1,011 feet. Five of these holes were drilled to test a good EM conductor in the shaft area with one of these drilled directly under the shaft. The sixth hole was drilled in the southeast corner of claim 373198 to check a northwest striking conductor under Nora Lake.

Several narrow quartz stringers were encountered in the five holes drilled in the vicinity of the shaft. The best assay returned however, was 0.14 ounces of gold per ton across a width of 0.7 feet, which was obtained in the hole below the shaft. No quartz veining was encountered in the drilling that would account for the large pieces of gold bearing quartz in evidence on the shaft rock dump. To more thoroughly check the property, the claims group was mapped in detail during September and October of this year.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property discussed in this report, consists of a group

J. D. McOANNELL

of ten mining claims located in Asquith Township, Ontario and numbered as follows: 372945 and 373197 to 373205 inclusive.

The property is readily accessible, as the extreme east claim of the group is only about 200 feet west of highway 560 and about one half mile north of the settlement of Shining Tree. The west part of the property and the claim on which the shaft is located, can best be reached by canoe from Shining Tree.

TOPOGRAPHY

The terrain is fairly flat with some low outcrop hills and ridges. Most of the ground is covered by a shallow mantle of overburden and a fairly heavy growth of small timber. About one quarter of the west four claims of the group underlie Shining Tree Lake and a small body of water known as Nora Lake covers a portion of the east central part of the property.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The north half of Asquith Township is included on Map No. 43c, the Makwa-Churchill Area sheet published by the Province of Ontario Department of Mines in 1934, on the scale of one inch to one mile. This map accompanies Volume XLIII part 3 by H.C. Laird.

Asquith Township is located in the south part of a very extensive greenstone belt that covers most of the area between Shining Tree and Timmins and east through Kirkland Lake and across the Ontario-Quebec boundary. Map No. 43c shows the claims group discussed in this report, to be underlain by rocks forming a part of this predominantly volcanic greenstone assemblage. The rock formations on the property are largely andesite lavas and associated fragmentals along with some hornblende schist. These formations

have been intruded by small plugs or bosses of porphyritic granite. All the above mentioned rock types have been intruded by numerous narrow west of north striking matachewan diabase dikes. It is possible that some of these dikes are of keweenawan age.

Quartz veining is quite common throughout the volcanic and hornblende schist formations in the immediate area of Shining Tree Lake. These quartz veins are often well mineralized with varying amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. They are usually quite narrow, often only a few inches wide but some have been reported up to ten and twelve feet in width and the writer observed one a few hundred feet east of Jessejames Lake that was exposed across a width of twenty feet.

Gold is commonly associated with these quartz veins and often occurs as coarse free gold resulting in quite spectacular showings. It was this type of occurrence that precipitated the intense prospecting interest in the Shining Tree area that took place in 1912 and up until the outbreak of World War I. The original gold discovery in Shining Tree, which was made in 1911, followed very closely on the heels of the discovery of the Porcupine-Timmins gold camp, a factor that also contributed to the interest in the Shining Tree Lake discovery.

An east-west striking gold bearing quartz vein located in the central part of the northwest claim of the present claims group, was one of the first discoveries in the area. A shaft estimated to be about 90 feet in depth was sunk on this showing in the early years of the activity in the camp, but no information is available on the vein below surface. H.C. Laird made no mention of this showing in his report which accompanies the Makwa-Churchill sheet.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

The claims group was mapped in detail during the latter half of September and the early part of October, 1973 and the results plotted on plan on the scale of one inch to 200 feet. An attempt was also made to de-water and clean out the old shaft without success. The volume of water in the shaft would require a submersible pump which would have to be powered by electricity or air and a considerable amount of work would be required to deliver either one to the shaft site although a compressor could be brought in over the ice during the winter months.

The north-south traverse lines established at 200-foot intervals to provide control for the geophysical work, were used to carry out the detailed geological mapping and prospecting of the property. The rock exposures were found to be quite small but fairly numerous and scattered over the entire claims group. The underlying formations were observed to be predominantly andesite flows cut by several north to northwest striking late diabase dikes. The andesite lavas are typical Keewatin type, sometimes showing good pillow structure, occasionally schistose or carbonated and in a couple of localized areas, grading into a typical dacite. One small outcrop of trachyte near the number 2 post of claim 373205, could just be a feldspathic form of the same volcanic mass. Minor amounts of andesite pyroclastics including tuff, flow agglomerate and breccia were also noted on the claims group.

Only a small amount of sedimentary rock was mapped on the property, and this consisted of two small outcrops of arkose near the number 2 post of claim 373197. Two outcrops of quartz gabbro were observed near the number 3 post of claim 373205, one of these showing a sharp contact with the andesite volcanics.

Diabase dikes, probably of Keweenawan age, are quite common on the claims group. There is some opinion that these dikes could be associated with the Nipissing intrusive activity. They strike anywhere from north 5° west to north 30° west and vary from 20 to 100 feet in width and were observed to extend for strike lengths of as much as 2,000 feet. Three distinct types were noted on the property, a dark greasy type with much olivine, a light dioritic variety and a dense andesitic type. The dark olivine diabase was observed to be quite magnetic.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The old 90-foot shaft on the property, was sunk on a narrow east-west striking shear zone that dips very steep to the south. In addition to the shaft, the vein was exposed by a long parallel trench which starts at the edge of the lake and extends in an easterly direction for 125 feet to the shaft. This trench is in very good condition and shows the quartz vein to pinch and swell from 2 inches to one foot in places. In the early days of the Shiningtree activity, some spectacular free gold was obtained from this trench but the drilling carried out by Vintage Mines failed to encounter any significant values at depth. This ground was formerly known as the Steep Property and a report on file at the Department of Mines office in Kirkland Lake by D.K Burke and dated January 25th, 1937 gives the following account:

The showing upon which all the work has been concentrated consists of a shear zone in greenstone, 5 feet wide and traceable for 600 to 700 feet. Within the shear a small quartz vein pinches and swells along its length, at no place attaining a width greater than 2.5 feet. It is from this quartz vein that all the values are obtained, due largely to the dissemination of fine free gold. The vein has its best showing on claim number 2434 near the shore of the lake. It was at this

point that the three partners, E. Steep, J. Pedel and Sandy Mitchel sank a 90-foot shaft. According to information gained from them, the quartz began to show greater width towards the bottom of the shaft and also small gold values began to appear in the hitherto barren schist. A complete shaft sampling was carried out by T.H. Rae, the results of which are given below:

#1	\$2.60	#6	\$10.20	#11	\$12.20
#2	7.80	#7	9.40	#12	3.00
#3	0.60	#8	10.40	#13	1.60
#4	5.60	#9	8.80	#14	25.80
#5	11.00	#10	12.20		

Results obtained by T.H. Rae from surface sampling are as follows:

#1	\$0.40	#5	\$5.60
#2	1.40	#6	2.00
#3	2.20	#7	9.40
#4	1.20		

It appears that there should have been more to this report, but the above is all that was on file at the department of Mines .

Several shear zones were observed on the claims group during the geological mapping, the most significant being at L-18W, 17+50 south, L-14W, 13+00 south, L-10W, 14+00 south, L-8W, 18+50 south and L-12W, 22+00 south. Small quartz veins mostly occupying fractures in the greenstones were noted a numerous locations on the property but these were mostly only a few inches in width. Also some spherical shaped balls of quartz up to three feet in diameter were observed in the volcanic rocks and do not appear to be associated with any structure

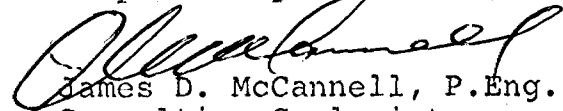
A great deal of volcanic breccia with fragments up to 2 inches long occurs on claim 373199. A considerable amount of surface trenching was carried out in this area but the trenches are now mostly caved and further work would have to be done to determine what was obtained by way of values in these trenches. There must have been some encouragement to result in the amount of trenching that was carried out.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It has been definitely established that gold bearing quartz veins occur on this claims group and the diamond drilling carried out to date has been confined to very limited parts of the property. It was very disappointing and difficult to explain why the drilling in the area of the old shaft did not produce better results especially in the light of the assays reportedly obtained from the shaft sampling by T.H. Rae. The writer initially obtained values as high as 1.08 ounces of gold per ton from the main quartz vein at the shaft which adds credence to the reported shaft assays.

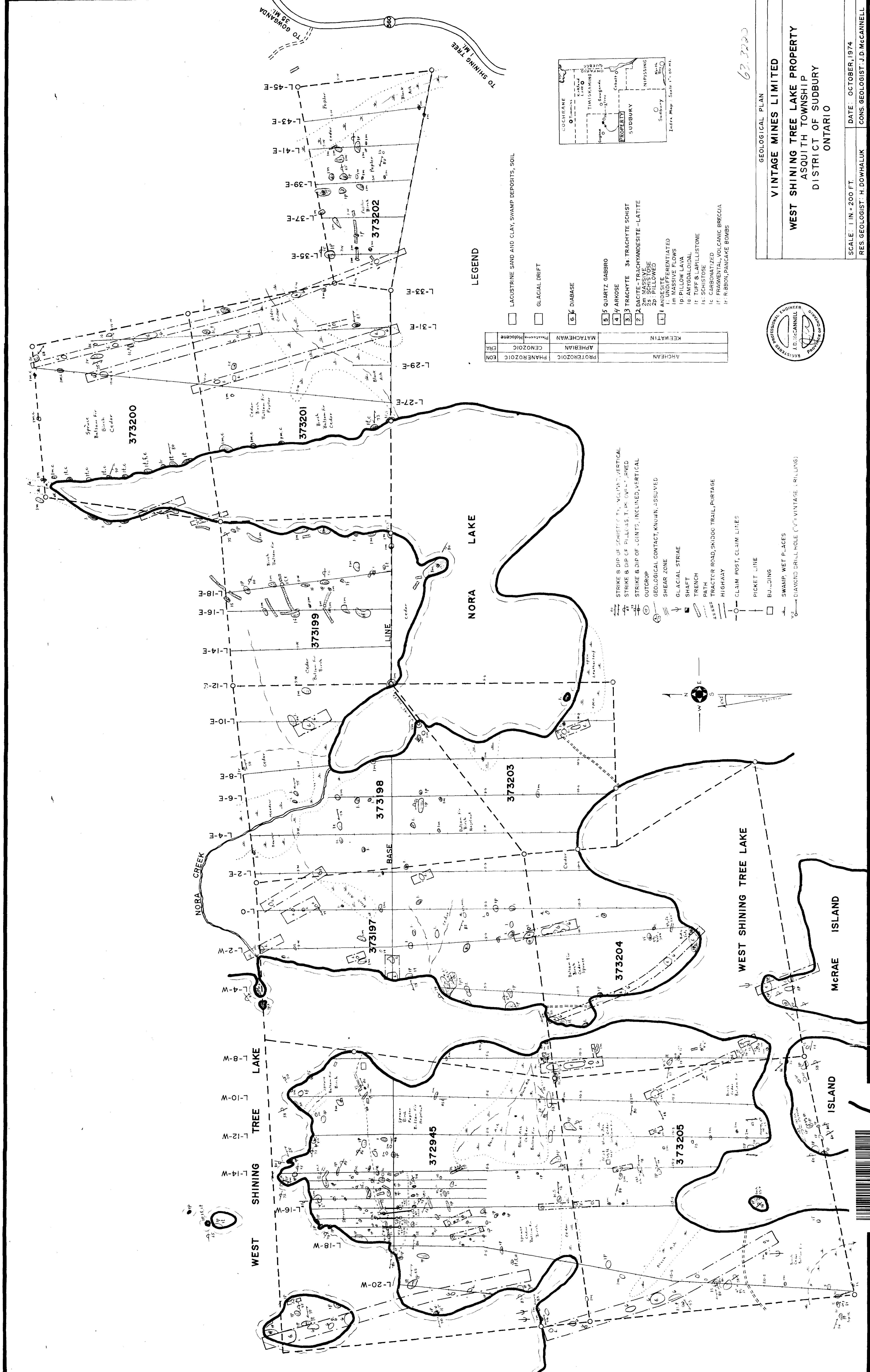
With the recent geological map as a guide, it will be possible to conduct a more thorough prospecting program on the ground and it is recommended that such a program be carried out during the next field season. The most important areas to be checked, are the five shear zones mentioned above as well as the zone of brecciation on claim 373199. In the meantime, sufficient assessment work has been completed to hold the ground for some time.

Respectfully submitted,


James D. McCannell, P.Eng.,
Consulting Geologist.

Toronto, Ontario
October 16, 1974



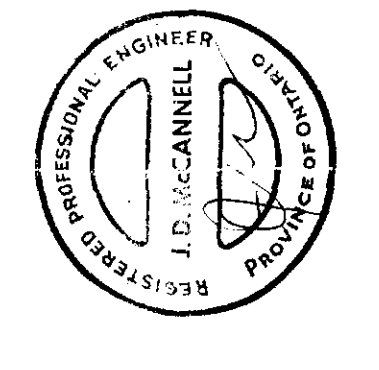


LEGEND

- LACUSTRINE SAND AND CLAY, SWAMP DEPOSITS, SOIL
- GLACIAL DRIFT
- DIABASE
- 5 QUARTZ GABBRO
- 4 ARKOSE
- 3 TRACHYTE 3s TRACHYTE SCHIST
- 2 DACITE-TRACHYANDESITE-LATITE
- 2m MASSIVE
- 2p FOLLOVED
- 1 ANDESITE
- 1 UNDIFFERENTIATED
- 1m MASSIVE FLOWS
- 1p PILLOW LAVA
- 1g AMYGDALOIDAL
- 1t TUFF & LAPILLISTONE
- 1s SCHISTOSE
- 1c CARBONATIZED
- 1f FRAGMENTAL, VOLCANIC BRECCIA
- 1r R. BBON, PANCAKE BOMBS

ARCHEAN	KEEWATIN
PROTEROZOIC	MATCHEWAN
PHANEROZOIC	PHANEROZOIC
CENOZOIC	PHANEROZOIC
ERA	PHANEROZOIC

- STRIKE & DIP OF SCHISTOCLASTIC, VOLCANIC, VEGETATION
- STRIKE & DIP OF PILLS, AS, T, P, G, V, L, J, R, D
- STRIKE & DIP OF JOINTS, INCLINED, VERTICAL
- OUTCROP
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT, KNOWN, ASSUMED
- SHEAR ZONE
- GLACIAL STRIAE
- SHAFT
- TRENCH
- PATH
- TRACTOR ROAD, SKIDOC TRAIL, PORTAGE
- HIGHWAY
- CLAIM POST, CLAIM LINES
- PICKET LINE
- BUILDING
- SWAMP, WET PLACES
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE (V'S VINTAGE, RILLING)



62.3200

GEOLOGICAL PLAN

VINTAGE MINES LIMITED

WEST SHINING TREE LAKE PROPERTY
 ASQUITH TOWNSHIP
 DISTRICT OF SUDBURY
 ONTARIO

SCALE: 1 IN = 200 FT. DATE: OCTOBER, 1974
 RES. GEOLOGIST: H. DOWHALUK CONS. GEOLOGIST: J.D. MCCANNELL

