



September 20, 1950.

NORTHWEST GOWGANDA AREA, HALLIDAY TOWNSHIP, GROUP I CLAIMS

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of the survey was to make a preliminary assessment of the value of asbestos showings on Halliday, Group I claims and to accurately locate them.

The area is located 35 miles south of South Porcupine and accessible by air from Porcupine Lake. The nearest railroad is the C.N.R. which passes through Gowganda, about thirty miles to the west.

In mapping the area on a scale of 400' = 1", aerial photographs were used to locate topographical features outside the claim group while picket lines, cut at 500' intervals, were used for control within the group.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

The area, located in the west-central section of Halliday Township and overflowing by two claims into Sothman Township is accessible by plane from South Porcupine or a two day canoe trip from Gowganda.

Geologically, the area comprises of Keewatin rhyolites intruded by a peridotite stock and small plugs of diorite.

Asbestos seams up to 1/3" wide were found on one outcrop of about 100' X 100' in size. The estimated asbestos content based on the average grade of five sections (5' lengths each) was about 2.5%.

A dip needle survey indicates the possibility of an east-west fault through the asbestos bearing peridotite and this might have a bearing on the extension of the mineralization in these directions.

Because of the apparent limited size of the mineralized zone and its low grade, it is recommended that no further work be done on the claim group unless developments from other local areas prove that additional work might be beneficial.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The area studied is generally rolling and studded with sand ridges and eskers. Aside from these sand hills, the territory is covered by spruce and cedar swamp and large areas of mixed bush of spruce cedar birch and pine. Tag alder swamps are prevalent around the small creeks flowing into the two small lakes on the claims.

With the exception of a few outcrops around the larger lake, all rock is covered by a thin mantle of overburden which is extremely difficult to strip.

It is estimated that about 5% of the area traversed is rock outcrop or at least capable of being stripped and identified.

DESCRIPTION OF FORMATIONS:

Table of Formations:

Halleyburian	- Peridotite. - Diorite.
Keewatin	- Rhyolite, Rhyolite Agglomerate. - Rhyolite Breccia and Andesite.

Keewatin:

Rhyolite - The white weathering rhyolites in the area are almost invariably in breccia form. In some localities these inclusions are rounded and give the appearance of an agglomerate.

Halleyburian:

Peridotite - The peridotite stock comprising the greater part of the five claims, intrudes the Keewatin flows. When stripped and the surface dried, the peridotite weathers to a typical grey blue colour. Although all the peridotite found was well serpentinized, it was not always magnetic and did not always give a dip needle reading.

Diorite - Several small outcrops of a mottled green diorite were found in the south of the claim group.

STRUCTURE:

No indication of attitude could be obtained from the rhyolites. Although no shearing or distinct lineaments were found, the detailed dip needle survey indicates the possibility of an east-west fault through the asbestos bearing peridotite outcrop.

MINERALIZATION:

Only one outcrop of asbestos bearing peridotite was located on the claim group. Although seams up to 1/3" were found, it was estimated that the average grade of the five sections (5' length) evaluated, contained about 2.5% asbestos. It should be noted also that only sections whose surfaces were well washed and dried, were evaluated. The outcrop in which the asbestos was found is approximately 100' X 100' in size.

On other peridotite exposures, seams of talc and picrolite were not uncommon.

Small amounts of finely disseminated pyrite were found in most of the rhyolites.

MAGNETIC COMMENTS:

Because zero dip needle readings were obtained over peridotite, too much reliance cannot be put on the dip needle or magnetometer for outlining the peridotite mass.

From Map II showing the results of the dip needle survey, it can be seen that the peridotite lies in a northwest-southeast position while the asbestos bearing outcrop is represented by a group of anomalous readings among much lower ones.

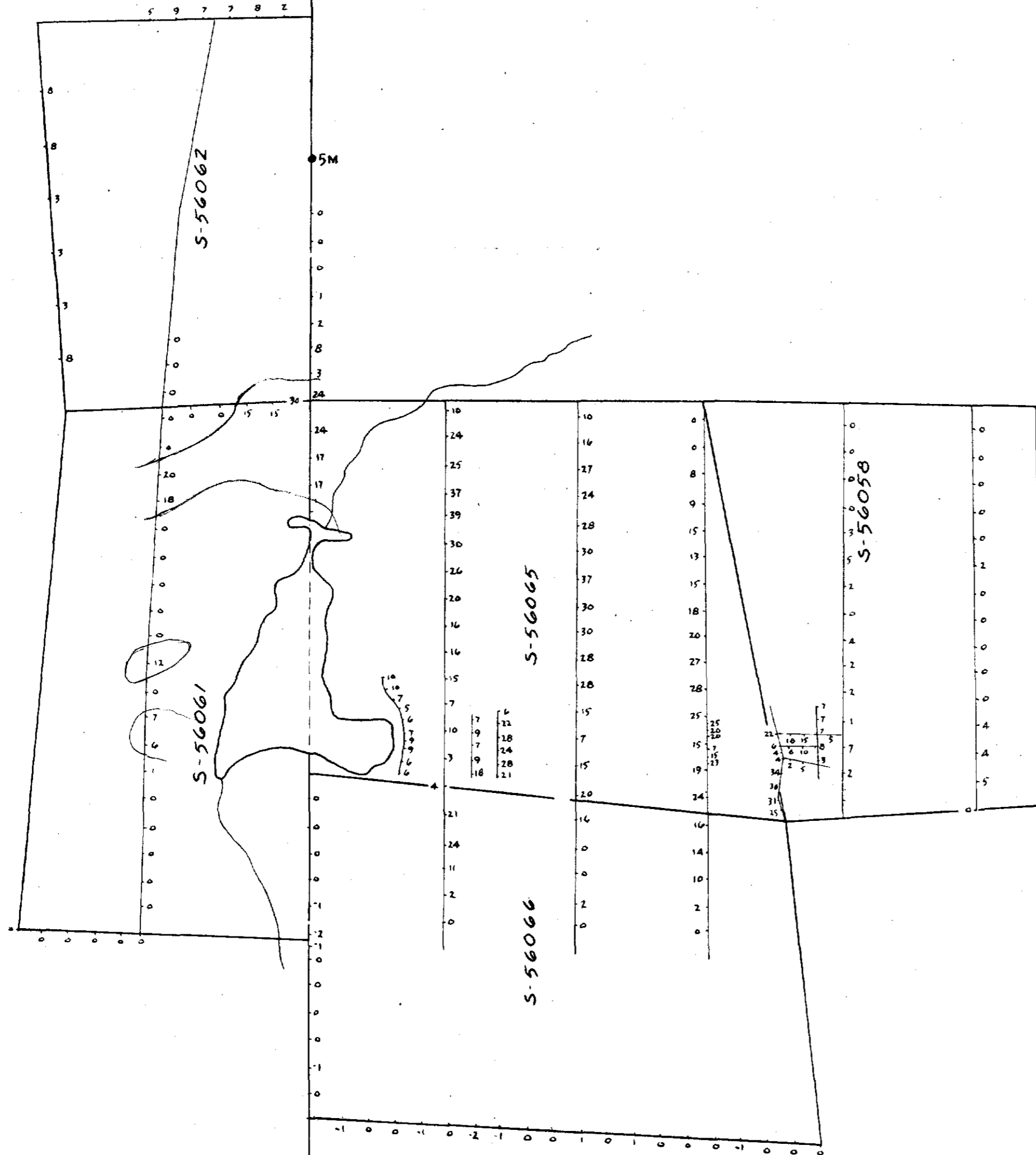
It can also be seen that a series of very low readings with an east-west trend exists on both the east and west side of the asbestos showing. This might indicate a fault and have some bearing on the extension of the asbestos mineralization in these directions.

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(Sgd.) W. A. Robinson.

SOTHMAN TWP.

HALLIDAY TWP.



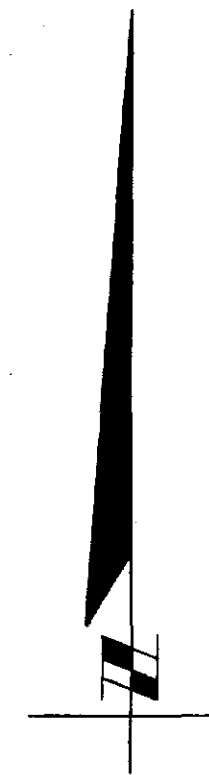
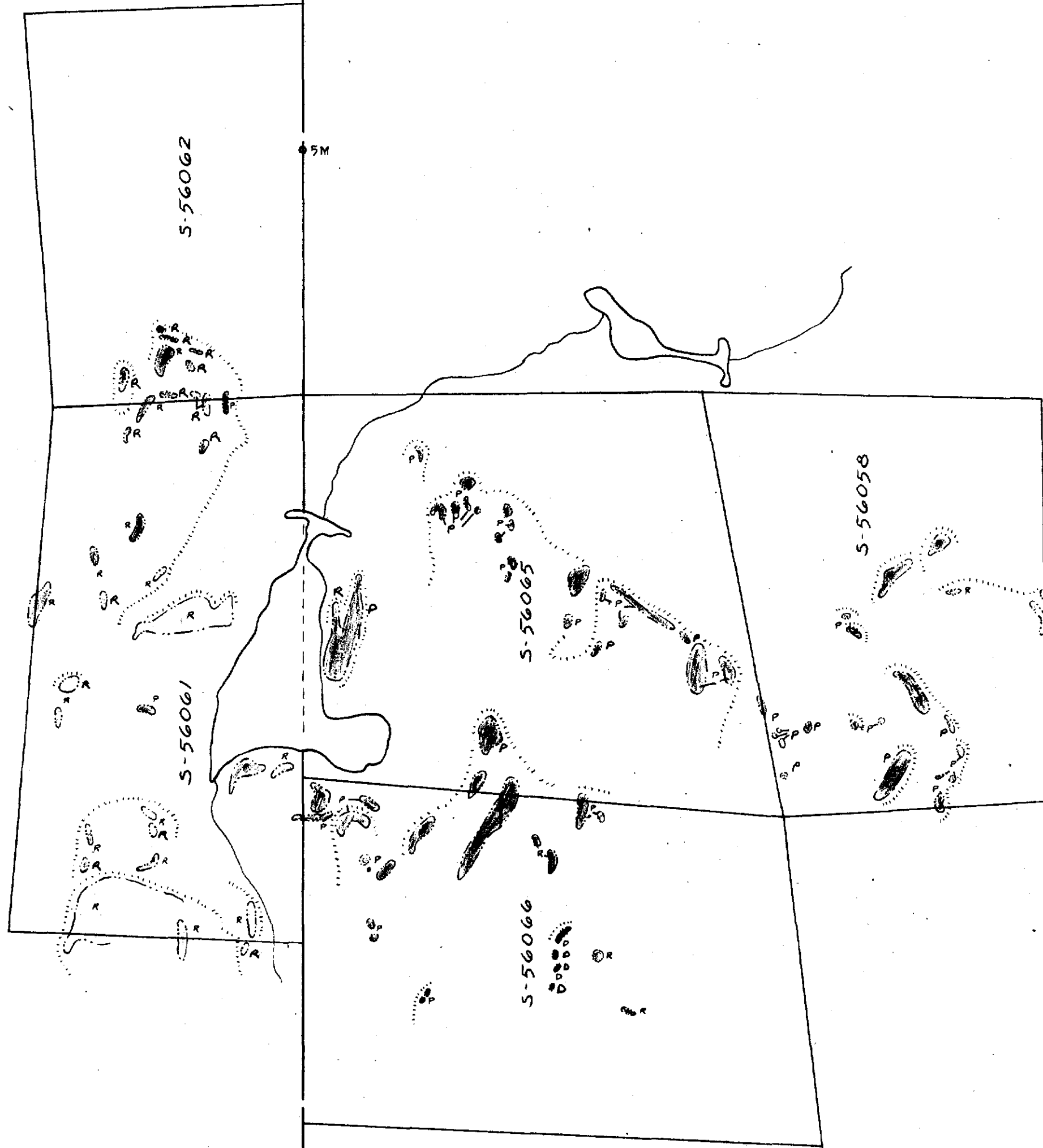
DOMINION GULF COMPANY
 DIP NEEDLE SURVEY
 HALLIDAY - SOTHMAN TWP. CLAIMS
 GROUP I
 HALLIDAY & SOTHMAN TWP. - PROV. OF ONT.
 SCALE: 1"=400' AUG. 25, 1950.



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SOTHMAN TWP.

HALLIDAY TWP.



- D Diorite
- P Peridotite
- R Rhyolites

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 GEOLOGY
 HALLIDAY - SOTHMAN TWP.S. CLAIMS
 GROUP I
 HALLIDAY & SOTHMAN TWP.S. - PROV. OF ONT.
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