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ONTARIO PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

GRANT NO - OPG90-192/OP90-298

1990-1991

PROSPECTING REPORT

by

Avon D'Aigle

for

District of Sudbury

Porcupine Mining Division

TOWNSHIPS

Semple and Hutt

NTS 42A

(PROVINCIAL SERIES 42A S/W)

OP90-298



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION Location and Access.....	1
SUMMARY.....	2-3
TOPOGRAPHY.....	4
LITTLE REDSTONE LAKE.....	5
SOUTH WEST AND SOUTH EAST CORNER SEMPLE TOWNSHIP.....	6
SOUTH OF ENGLISH LAKE.....	7
SHEAR LAKE AND WELLINGTON LAKE.....	8
THIS PROSPECTING REPORT CONTAINS.....	9

INTRODUCTION - Location and Access

The prospecting work done for this report was carried out by myself and Mr. Ernie Kingston during June, July and August 1990. During these months twenty-one traverses were made. We went to work by truck using the logging roads to areas of interest.

The area can be reached by three gravel road systems. One road extends south of Timmins through Semple Township, connecting with the Grassy River Road on Highway 560 near Shinning Tree. The other road extends west from Matachewan to Semple Township.

Semple and Hutt Townships are about 62 kilometres south of Timmins by road and 65.9 kilometres by road to Matachewan. There are many logging roads which branch off these roads into Semple and Hutt Townships.

SUMMARY

During the months of June, July and August 1990 prospecting work was carried out in Semple and Hutt Townships. A map showing all the traverses taken is enclosed with this report.

The area was of low relief and contained less than 3% outcrop. Cedar swamps and glacial deposits of sand and gravel were predominant.

A great deal of work was previously done in the areas prospected. Mapping at 1/4 mile to the inch was done by The Ontario Department of Mines. Hollinger Gold Mines had a group of claims South of English Lake where they drilled for Gold. Many individual prospectors have worked in the areas.

Prospecting was carried out on the most difficult areas of low swamp hoping a new discovery could be made. Many outcrops that were covered with moss were stripped and examined. Both my partner and myself carried a grub hoe on all traverses in order to expose new outcrop.

Mineralized rock samples were taken to camp for evaluation. All samples were examined under an ultraviolet fluorescent lamp. Some samples were checked for nickel using dimethyl gloxin powder. Many samples were roasted and panned for Gold. Seven samples were sent to Ontario Laboratories to be assayed for Gold and Copper. The assay results are enclosed with this report. The location showing where the samples were taken is shown on the traverse maps.

Nothing of economic value was found.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography is one of low relief, less than 30 metres. The overburden consists of two main esker complexes together with recent swamp deposits which mantle most of the bedrock in Semple and Hutt Townships. The central portion of Semple Township tending north south has a mantle of beach sand and gravel. In places this sand and gravel is over 100 ft thick. Beach sand, hills and plains six miles wide cover the central portion of Semple Township. There are a few outcrops in this area. Hutt Township has many areas covered with beach sand and many large Cedar swamps.

Approximately 3% of the bed rock is exposed. Extensive logging has been carried out in most areas.

The weather was extremely poor due to heavy rain during June, July and August.

Vegetation consisted of good stands of Pine and Spruce; small Alders and Cedar in swamp ares. Many of the areas that had been cut, small blueberry and raspberry bushes are abundant. Fishing was not allowed in either township as the lakes were just stocked with pickerel. The bush that was not cut, was covered with moss.

S E M P L E T O W N S H I P:

Little Redstone Lake:

This area was prospected in detail and traverses were made at 400 feet intervals. The prime target area was south west of Little Redstone Lake where a pink granite intrusion occurred. The contact between the granite and gneissic lava and sericite schist outcrops were examined.

It was hoped that a discovery would be made in these favourable rocks, The mineralization that did occur was in the narrow bands of iron formation. The occurrence of chalcopyrite in the iron formation was not rich enough to be of economic value. The 2000 gamma anomaly on the air borne map was caused by the iron formation. The rocks contained approximately 10% magnetite, less than 1% chalcopyrite, and 2-3% pyrite.

Samples were taken for assay and the locations are shown on the traverse maps. Eight days were spent in the immediate area and several traverses were made north and south of Little Redstone Lake.

No minerals of economic value were found in this area.

The South West Corner of Semple Township

I had looked at a copper showing on patented claims at the north end of Sothman township. The showing was quite impressive and a lot of work was done. Semple Township is the township north of Sothman.

The general strike of the rocks on this showing ran north west and I had hoped that it would extend into Semple township. Prospecting the southwest corner of Semple Township was discouraging because of the lack of outcrop and heavy alders. Because of these conditions I did not determine if the same rocks and mineralization did strike into Semple Township. Several very difficult traverses were made in his area and nothing was found.

The South East Corner of Semple Township

Several traverses were made in this area to find if any favourable ground was open for prospecting. A large block of claims were staked north of Cork Lake and extending east.

The area prospected was south of this claim group and east of Cork Lake. Very few outcrops were observed in this open ground. Most of the area was covered with beach sand and gravel. We did go into the claim group to look at the rock types and mineralization. Nothing was found in the open ground in this area.



South of English Lake

We knew that this area had been prospected many times so we directed our efforts at stripping moss and trenching with the grub hoe. We examined many outcrops that had not been looked at before. This resulted in shorter traverses but very long days. The mineralization observed was mostly pyrite, some magnetite and very little chalcopyrite.

Most of the outcrops were massive andesite, several occurrences of tuff and agglomerate. The sericite schist was examined very thoroughly and samples were taken back to camp roasted and panned. We found no mineralization in the schist.

Shear Lake and Wellington Lake

This area was difficult to prospect because of the large cedar swamp which lies between Shear Lake and Wellington Lake. Our traverses started at the bridge on the west discharge of Wellington Lake. There are outcrops of lava flows on the south shore of Wellington Lake. The south shore where the outcrops occur was prospected in detail. We looked at a quartz vein this area that had been previously mapped. The quartz vein in itself was of no importance but gave us incentive to look for more quartz in the areas. Many outcrops were stripped of moss and examined.

On leaving this outcrop area going south you enter a large cedar swamp which extends all the way to the north shore of Shear Lake. It was surprising to find several small outcrops of massive andesite in this cedar swamp. The finding of outcrop in this area was encouraging and it was hoped that more outcrops and possibly a mineral showing would be found. This cedar swamp extends to the edge of Shear Lake and is part of the shore line. On the south west side of Shear Lake. Outcrops of pillowed lava andesite, and massive basalt were examined.

Some pyrite mineralization was observed. The outcrop area was prospected but nothing of importance was found.

This Prospecting Report contains the following:

1. Field notes showing what was done each day, the weather, what map the traverse can be located on - examples Map A, Map B, Map C. etc. traverse 1 to 21, what type of rocks observed, what minerals, conditions in general.
2. Maps showing traverses #1 to #21.
3. Assay results.
4. Full account of expenditures with receipts for gas, food, travel, equipment, etc.

*Respectfully Submitted  
Aron P. D'Angelo*



# ASSAYERS ONTARIO LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF ASSAYERS CORPORATION LTD.

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FAX (416) 239-4012

## Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. MI-3113 /1694 Date: August 15, 1990  
Received 7 Samples of Rock  
Submitted by Mr. Avon P. D'Aigle

Sample No.	Au ppb	Cu %
009	80	
010	225	.75
011	54	
012	72	
013	71	
014	53	
015	212	.019

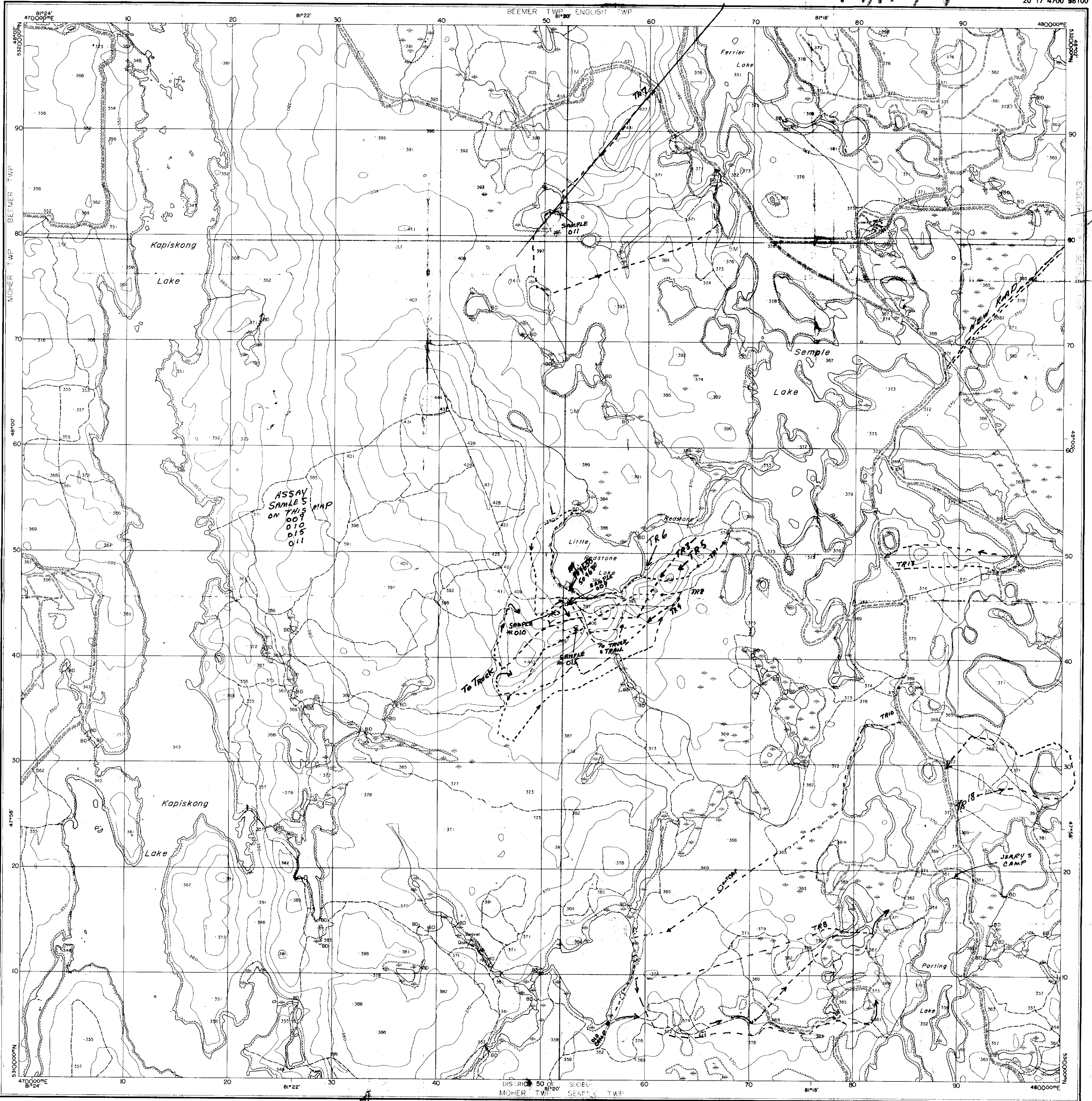
ASSAYERS ONTARIO LABORATORIES

Per 

J. van Engelen Mgr.

MAP A

MAP A



To English Lake

ASSAY SAMPLES ON THIS MAP 009 010 015 011

To TRUCK

JERRY'S CAMP



Ontario

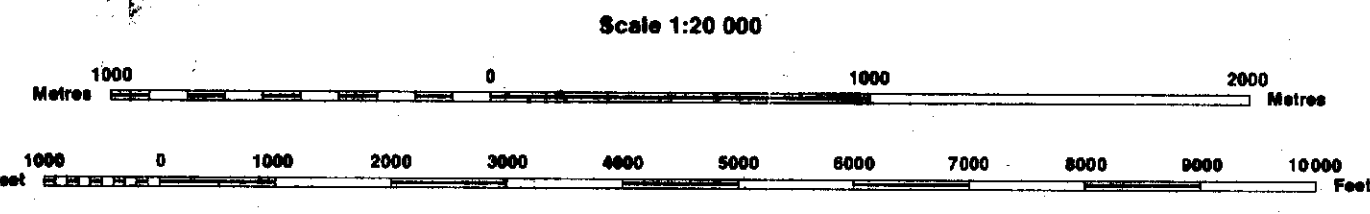
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Sheet 20 17 4700 53100

s and Mapping Branch, 41 Published 1995



200



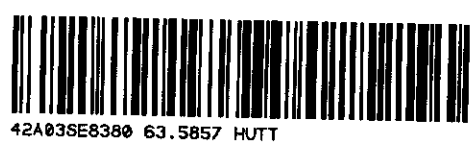
Contour Interval 10 Metres  
DIGITAL MAPPING

NOTES

North American Datum 1927.  
 Universal Transverse Mercator (6°) projection.  
 Zone 17, Central Meridian 81° W.  
 Grid interval 1000 metres.  
 Legend and explanatory notes obtainable from  
 Public Service Centre Ministry of Natural  
 Resources, Queen's Park, Toronto.

ADJOINING SHEETS

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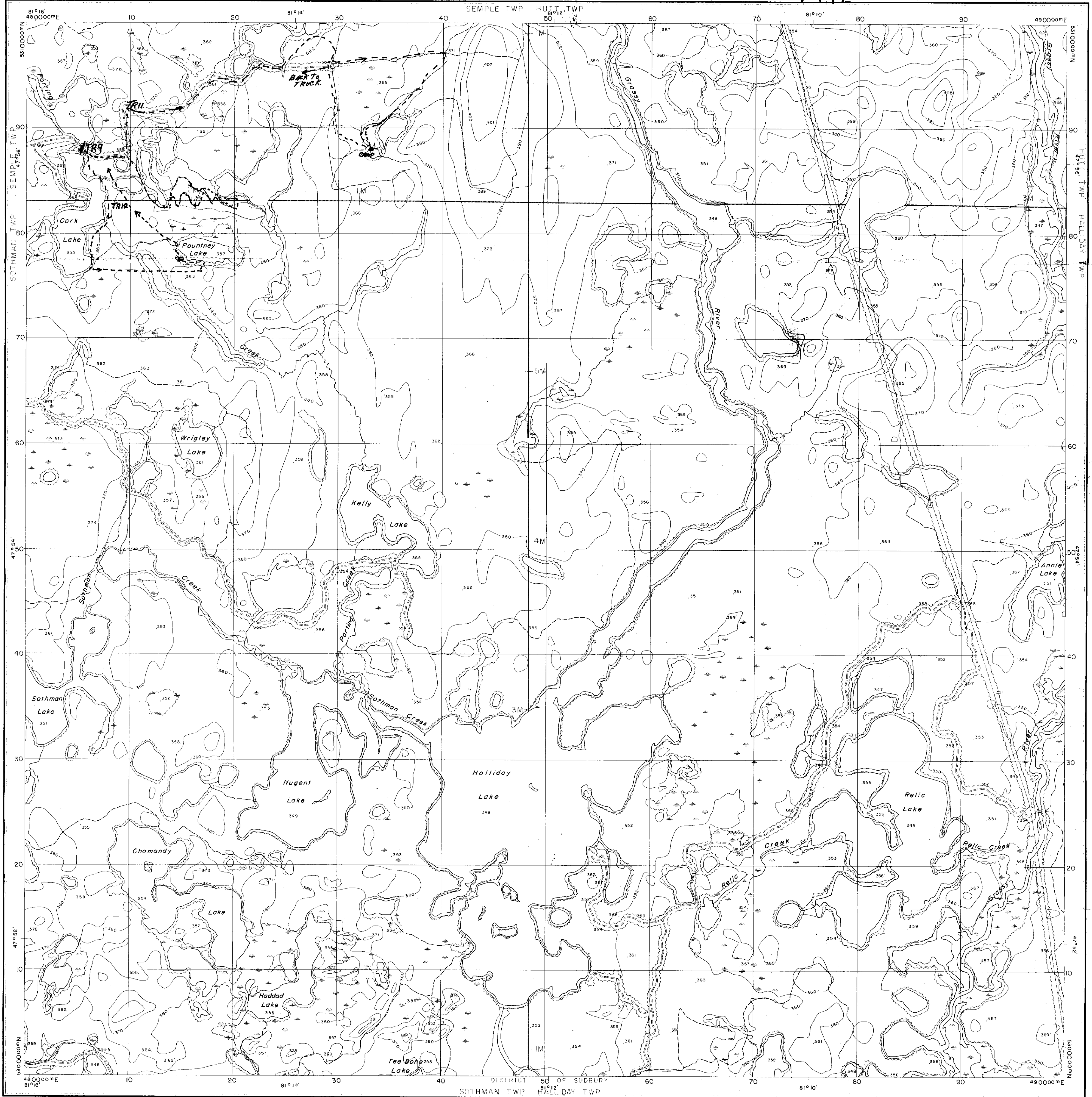
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MAP B

MAP B

1:20 000

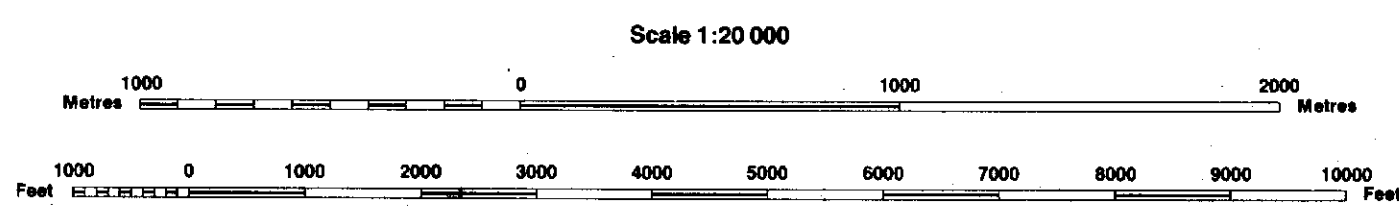
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Map base by Surveys and Mapping Branch.  
 1/1 photography 1984. Published 1987.

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Contour Interval 10 Metres

DIGITAL MAPPING

NOTES

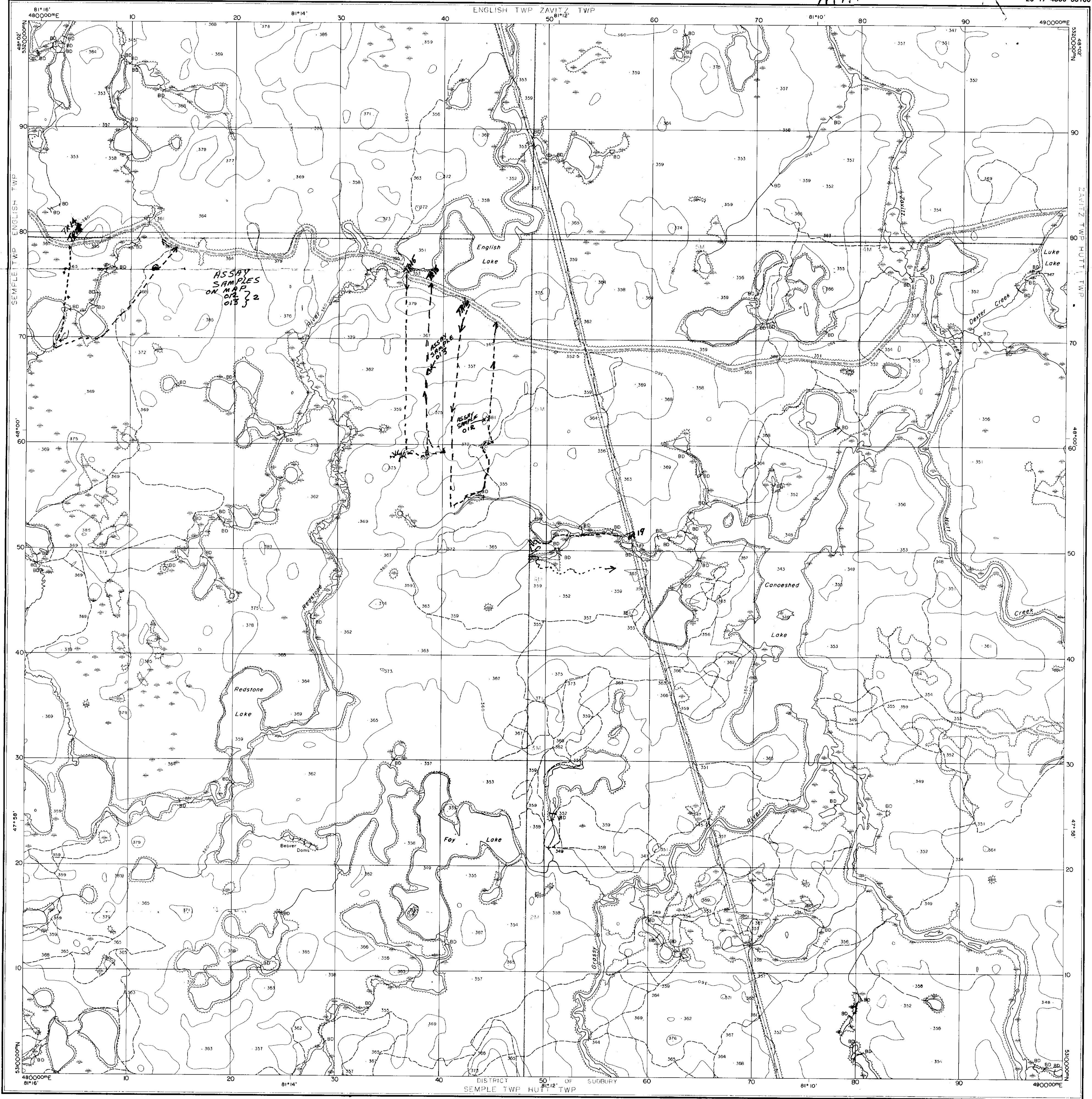
North American Datum 1927.  
 Universal Transverse Mercator (6°) projection.  
 Zone 17, Central Meridian 81° W.  
 Grid interval 1000 metres.  
 The 1987 magnetic bearing approximately 10°39'W  
 of grid north. Annual change increasing 11.1 W  
 Legend and explanatory notes obtainable from  
 Public Information Centre Ministry of Natural  
 Resources, Queen's Park, Toronto.

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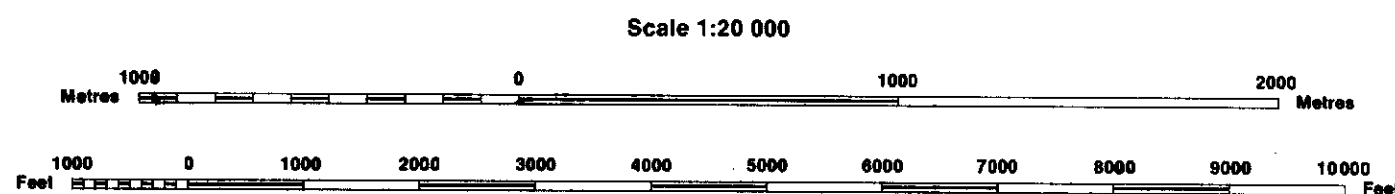


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and Mapping Branch.  
Published 1986



Contour Interval 10 Metres  
DIGITAL MAPPING

NOTES

North American Datum 1927.  
 Universal Transverse Mercator (6°) projection.  
 Zone 17, Central Meridian 81° W.  
 Grid Interval 1000 metres.  
 Legend and explanatory notes obtainable from  
 Public Service Centre Ministry of Natural  
 Resources, Queen's Park, Toronto.

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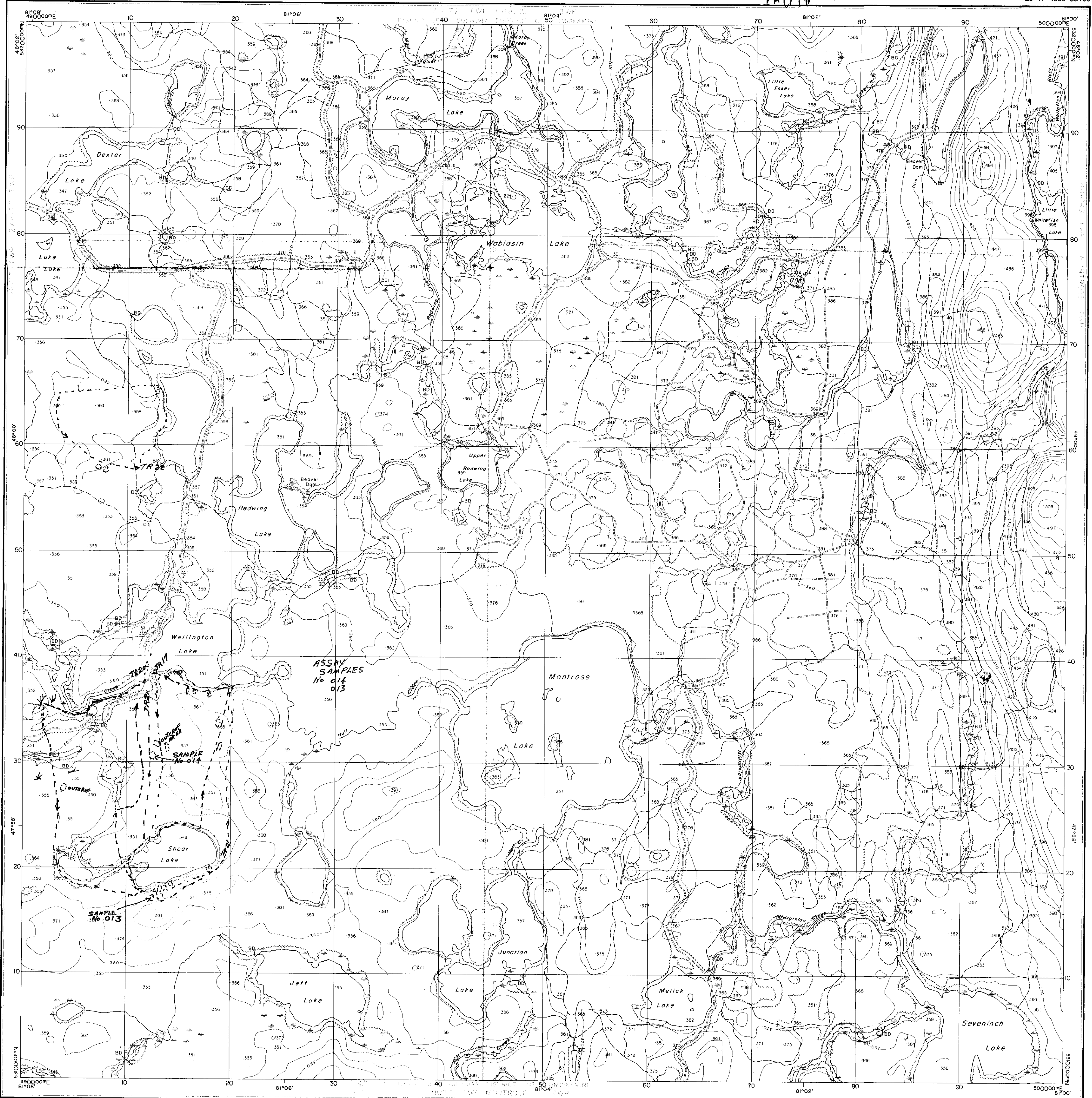


MAP D

MAP D

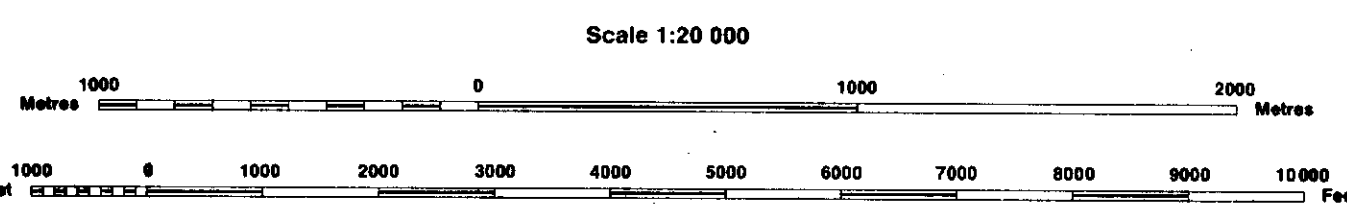
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DIGITAL MAPPING

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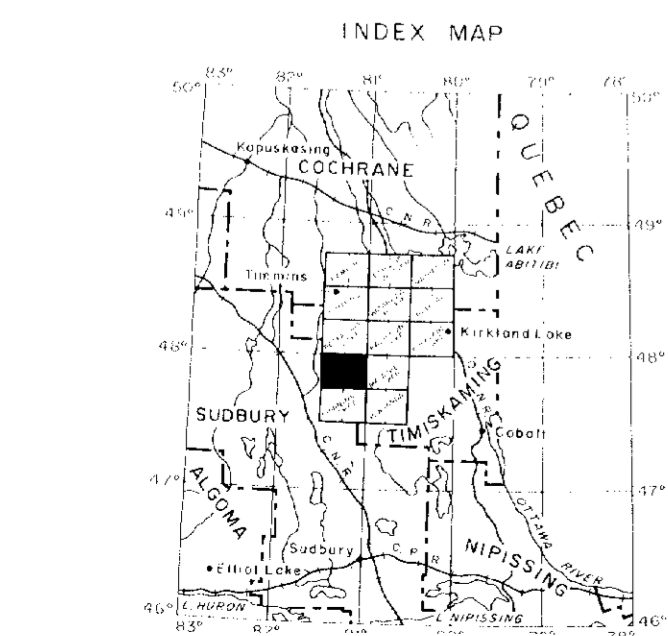
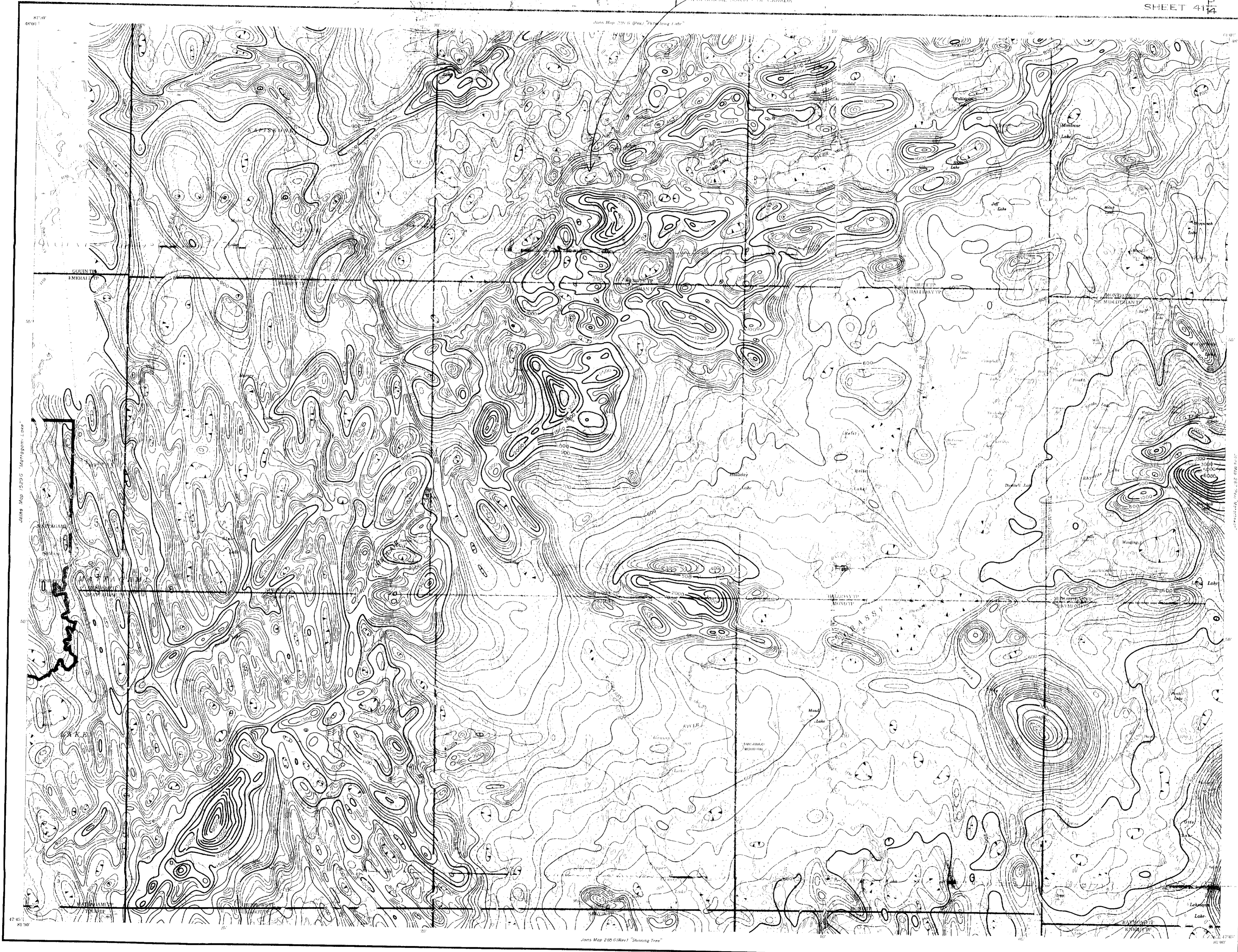
North American Datum 1927.  
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 Zone 17, Central Meridian 81° W.  
 Grid interval 1000 metres.  
 Legend and explanatory notes obtainable from  
 Public Service Centre Ministry of Natural  
 Resources, Queen's Park, Toronto.

ADJOINING SHEETS

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20 17 4800 53100	20 17 5000 53000
20 17 4900 53000	20 17 4900 53000







ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

500 gammas .....  
 100 gammas .....  
 20 gammas .....  
 10 gammas .....  
 Magnetic depression .....

Flight altitude 500 feet above ground level

MAP 286 G (Rev.)

# SINCLAIR LAKE

SUBBURY & TIMISKAMING DISTRICTS

## ONTARIO

Scale: One Inch to One Mile  $\frac{1}{63,360}$

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources is indebted to the NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION CO. LTD. for permission to publish these data which were produced by the DOMINION GULF CO., TORONTO, from information recorded during the course of their surveys in 1947, 1948, and 1949.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

The topography for this map was reproduced from 1:50,000 topographical map sheets, published by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Drafting and Reproduction by International Mapping Services Limited, Toronto.

The magnetic data on this map were compiled from information recorded along the flight lines shown. The anomalies expressed by the magnetic contours are dependent on the variable magnetic intensities of the underlying rocks, and may be due to conditions near, or at unknown depths below the surface. High magnetic anomalies normally indicate the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, or serpentinite, which have a relatively high iron content, but in special instances may be due, or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic minerals. By means of the magnetic anomalies, various rock bodies or structural features, such as faults or folds, may be traced into, or across, areas of few or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible without further geological information.

