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PROJECTS SECTION

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON

CLAIM P-299557

TURNBULL TOWNSHIP

N.T.S. 42-A-5

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION

ONTARIO

J.A. Kelly, P.Eng.

January 15, 1973

1. PROPERTY:

Total number of claims

- One (1)

Recorded numbers

- P-299557

Date recorded

- April 17, 1971

Staked by

- J. P. Larche @ 11:00 A.M. on Mar. 25/71

Status

- On extension to June 29, 1972, a

second extension granted December 19/72

to June 29, 1973

2. LOCATION:

Township

- Turnbull

N.T.S.

- 42-A-5

Latitude

- 42° 29' N

Longitude

- 81° 43' W

Mining Division

- Porcupine

Distance from Timmins

- Fourteen (14) miles west.

3. OWNERSHIP AND TITLE:

Owned by

- J. P. Larche

721 Churchill Street, Timmins, Ontario

Persent Interest

- One Hundred (100) percent transferred to Elar Mines Limited, August 18, 1972. Falconbridge Nickel Mines, at the date of this writing, holds a working option

with Elar.

4. ACCESS:

Summer

- Via gravel road to Genex Mine from Highway 576, then via tracked vehicle on winter timber trail. Or via helicopter.

Winter

- Via Highway 576 to Genex turnoff then

via tracked vehicle to mine site and timber roads.

5. HISTORY:

Early exploration in <u>Turnbull township</u> turned up several gold showings none of which proved economic. Base metal sulfide explorations began in the area in the early 1950's.

A brief resume of exploration work done in the immediate area is outlined below:

1947: Trident Porcupine Mines Limited - geological mapping, magnetometer survey, drilling, area about ½ mile north of claim P-299557.

1952: Kennco Explorations Limited - geological mapping

1960: Sogemines Development Company - geological mapping; E.M. Survey.

1964: Mespi Mines Limited - geological mapping; E.M. survey, magnetometer survey; drilling; area covered area ½ to 1 mile north of claim area.

1967 - 69: Pyrotex - magnetometer survey; E.M. survey; drilling in area of claim.

6. GEOLOGICAL MAPPING PROGRAM:

During the 1972 field season a block of 38 claims including claim P-299557 was mapped by a three man field party under the supervision of the writer.

The mapping was conducted on E.W. traverse lines spaced at 200 foot intervals. These lines were cut and/or cleared out and

Linearthing credits requested on Magnetometer Sway

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picketed at 50 foot intervals. The use of traverse lines for detailed outcrop mapping is an ancient and outmoded method and is only used in order to meet specifications for geological surveys as required in the present provisions of the Ontario Mining Act.

Detailed outcrop mapping at one inch to one hundred feet was outlined on $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ " field sheets and later transferred to a master field map. Upon completion, the field map was replotted on master transparencies now on file at the Timmins Office. This report covers only a portion of the entire map area.

7. GENERAL GEOLOGY:

(a) Topography - the claim area covers a flat, featureless, sprucealder swamp and grassy bog. Towards the south and southeast the ground rises gently and is covered by mixed forest with some open outcrop areas.

(b) Table of Formations -

(modified for Turnbull Twp. from O.D.M. Map 2046 - Timmins-Kirkland Lake, 1 inch = 4 miles compilation)

Cenozoic - gravel, sand, clay muskeg

- unconformity -

Proterozoic - I

- Diabase dike

-intrusive contact-

Acid intrusives: granite, granodiorite, trondjemite

-intrusive contact-

---- TECTONIC EVENT ----

Archean - Mafic and ultramafic intursives: diorite, gabbro peridotite

Basic volcanic extrusives: basalt, andesite (pillowed and massive flows)

Acid and intermediate extrusives and pyroclastics:

(flows, flow breccias pyroclastic breccias,
glowing avalanche, air-fall tuffs, aquagene
tuffs-palagonitic tuffs)

(c) Structure:

The volcanic succession underlying the claim group strikes about N 20° W and dips vertically to steeply west. The sequence is part of the volcanic pile centered in the Kamiskotia Lake area.

Regional deformation and metamorphism has imparted an east-west schistosity on the generally north-south sequence. This is readily seen in the east-west rodding and stretching of fragments in north trending fragmental rhyolites.

Several strong shear zones have been noted on the property, none of these in claim P-299557, however.

Two north-trending dikes noted in mapping and traced by a magnetic survey apparently fill narrow fault zones. Horizontal offsets on the older fault traces, while not certain, appear to be less than 100 feet.

8. GEOLOGY OF CLAIM P-299557:

The only outcrops in the claim are located towards the southern end. Here light and medium grey rhyo-dacite breccias, dacite tuffs and flows are cut by a north trending dike. Many of the flows and/or tuffs contain 5 - 10% very coarse, round to sub-round glassy quartz eyes. Possibly some of the "flows" are welded lapilli tuffs.

The dike is very dark greenish grey very fine to microcrystalline and exhibits well developed chill margins. Judging from the dark color and massive, aphanitic texture, the composition of the dike rock may be diabasic but is more likely of basaltic affinity. Hence, it may be an altered fissure feeder.

The volcanic rocks are foliated and sheared in an eastwest direction. Fragments have been elongated in this direction. This has, in some cases, led to erroneous inference with respect to strike directions. There is, however, enough variation in rock types (flows, breccias, tuffs) to interpret a general N 10 - 15° W strike.

9. MINERALIZATION:

Chalcopyrite mineralization in narrow quartz-filled fractures occur along the dike contact. Samples from small trenches and from a series of short drill holes indicated low Cu values (less than 1% Cu) over narrow discontinuous widths.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The acid and intermediate pyroclastics appear to be glowing avalanche material probably originating from explosive fissure eruptions on the flank of a rhyolitic dome. As such they probably would occupy an intermediate position in the acid volcanic stratigraphy of the area. In any event, these units together with the underlying (?) rhyo-dacite flows and dikes are not indicative of late or waning stage pyroclastic-exhalitive volcanism.

Abnormal alteration in the form of chloritization (with sericite) silicification, epidotization and/or carbonate appears to be minimal.

On the basis of the observed geological data, Claim P-299557 is not a likely target area for volcanogenic, polymetallic base metal sulfide accumulation. Prior to any final disposition, however, E.M. check traverses should be run on north-south grid lines. It is noteworthy that east-trending schistosities appear to influence present orientation of sulfide zones at the Canadian

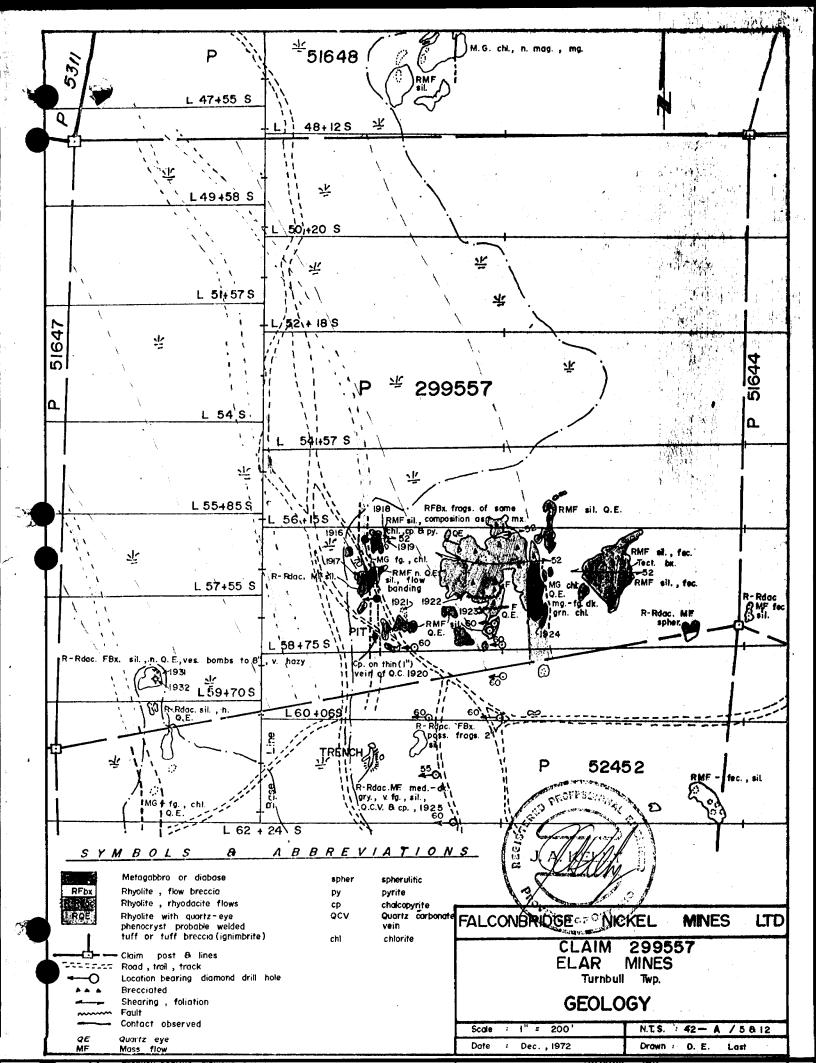
Jamieson and Genex properties. Hence, E.M. surveys run on north-south lines would be in the azimuth of maximum conductance of any metalic zone striking east-west (eg: maximum coupling of the primary and secondary field).

Respectfully submitted,

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED,

Timmins, Ontario. Dated: January 15, 1973

enior Geolog.



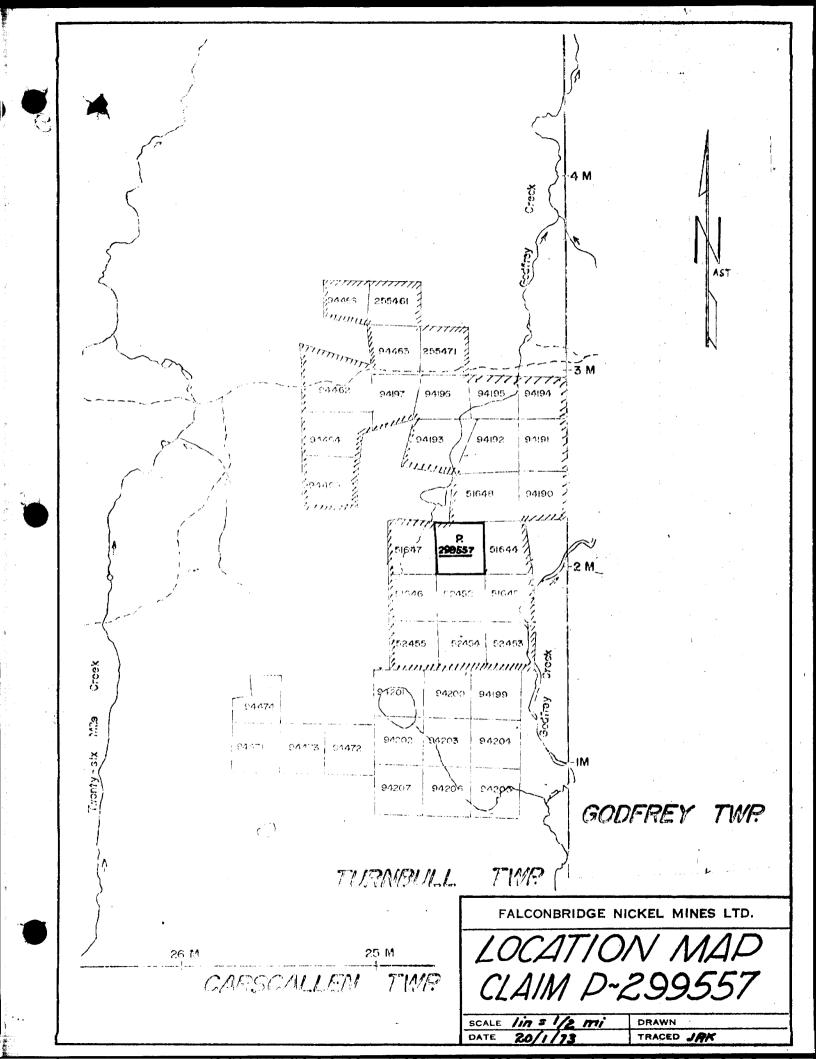
OFFICE USE ONLY

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey GEOLOGICAL		
Township or Area TURNBULL TWP.		
Claim holder(s) <u>EZAR MINES E FALCUNBRIDGE</u> NICKEL - TIMMINS	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED List numerically	
Author of Report	D 299 5-5-7 (prefix) (number)	
Covering Dates of Survey Aug 12-13, 1972 & Jan. 11-15 1973 (linecutting to office) Total Miles of Line cut 2.5		
SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED Geophysical DAYS per claim		
ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first		
ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid. -Other Geological Geochemical		
AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)	·	
MagnetometerElectromagneticRadiometric		
DATE: Jan 19, 1973 SIGNATURE: Author of Report		
PROJECTS SECTION		
Res. Geol. Qualifications 2.258 [3.13.08, 43.13.07, 63.12.27 als Riverne 2:112], 63/6/8 Previous Surveys 63.1089, 63.1059 all geophysical		
63. A447 done 1965 63 A 395 done 1959 L.D.		
Checked bydate		
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH		
Approved bydate		
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH		
Approved bydate	TOTAL CLAIMS/	

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS Number of Stations	Number of Readings		
Station interval.			
Line spacing			
Profile scale or Contour intervals			
(specify i	for each type of survey)		
MAGNETIC Instrument			
Accuracy - Scale constant			
Diurnal correction method			
Base station location			
ELECTROMAGNETIC Instrument			
Coil configuration			
Coil separation			
Accuracy			
Method: Fixed transmitter	☐ Shoot back	☐ In line	☐ Parallel line
Frequency	(manifer N.Y. E. a. al., A		
Parameters measured	(specify V.L.F. station)		
GRAVITY Instrument			
Scale constant			
Corrections made			
Base station value and location			
Elevation accuracy			
INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY Instrument			
Time domain	Frequency domain		
	Range		
Power			
Electrode array			
Electrode spacing			
Type of electrode			



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