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N.T.S. 42 A-10_{PROJECTS} SECTION



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GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

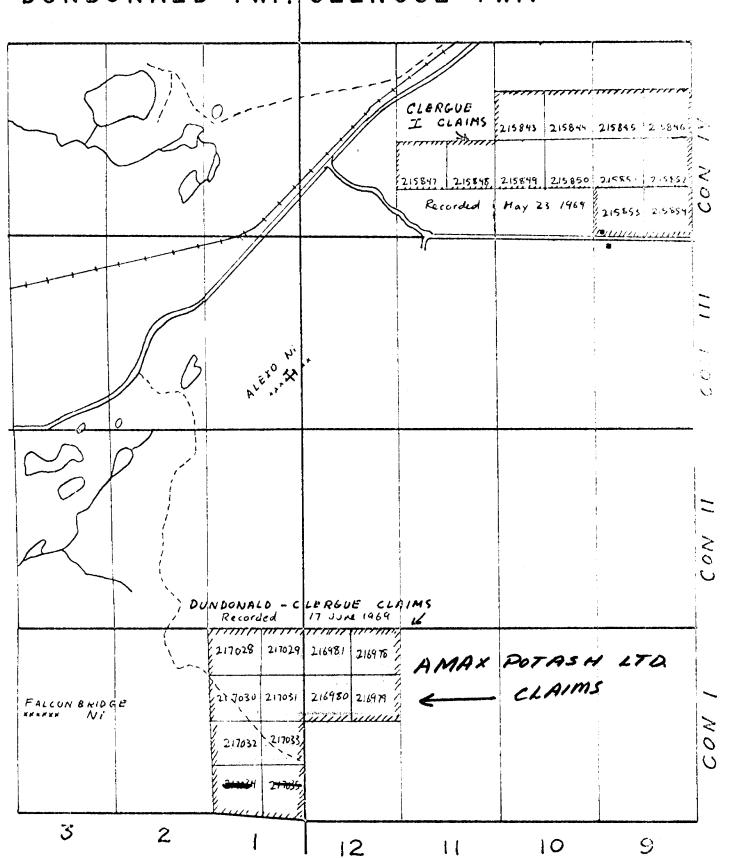
DUNDONALD-CLERGUE GROUP

LARDER LAKE MINING DISTRICT

July 11, 1973 Timmins, Ontario S.N. Watowich Amax Potash Limited

Dundonald - Clergue Twps. June 1969

DUNDONALD TWP. CLERGUE TWP.



SUMMARY

Amax Potash Limited of 7 King Street East, Toronto, holds 10 contiguous claims in the Larder Lake Mining District. These claims are numbered as follows and located in the townships of Dundonald and Clergue.

Claim Number	No. of Claims	Township
L 217028-033 incl. L 216978-981 incl.	6 _4 _10	Dundonald Clergue

The property was <u>recorded</u> on the 1<u>Oth of June 1969</u> for the purpose of exploring a strong airborne magnetic anomaly through the region known to be caused by basic and ultrabasic intrusives. This knowledge is available from exploration records of Dominion Gulf Company (1956) and Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines (1968). In addition, preliminary maps of the Ontario government, numbers P307 and P308, provided geological information.

Amax Potash Limited conducted Ronka EM-16 V.E.M., magnetometer and geological surveys in 1969. In 1973 additional V.E.M. surveys were performed. The purpose of the geological survey was to allow an interpretation of the magnetometer survey data and assess the structural conditions. Although exposures are limited to the west side of the property, a sufficient rock section is available to correlate geology with the magnetic expression. This is adequate to substantiate the purpose of the exploration program, which was to define the presence of ultrabasic formations in the area and assess the potential of any conductive sulphide deposition which could include nickel bearing sulphides such as at the Alexonickel deposit, 1 1/4 mile to the north, and the Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. nickel deposit, 1 mile to the west. On the basis of the geological survey data which coordinated the electromagnetic survey and magnetometer survey data, one hole was drilled to test a section of the ultramafic complex. The geological mapping survey, the location of exposures and conversely the mapping of the Pleistocene cover are purposes that were all usefully served.

INTRODUCTION

During a period in July and August of 1969 the claims were mapped by Jean-Claude Dumesnil and supervised by the writer who spent considerable time examining the outcrop areas.

Mr. Dumesnil is a geologist, with a M.Sc. 1968 from Ecole Polytechnique in Quebec and has previously submitted numerous technical reports to the Department.

The property is in the southeastern portion of Dundonald Township and the southwestern portion of Clergue Township. Access is readily available by highway number 67 which connects highway 101 from Timmins and highway 11 to Cochrane. About 2 1/4 miles northward along highway 67 from the former rail station of McIntosh Springs in Dundonald Township a 4-wheel drive route which requires periodic culvert repairs is available to the south and reaches the claim group in about 2 miles.

MAPPING PROCEDURES

The geological survey was controlled by a 400-foot grid in a north-south direction. The east-west base is located through the middle of the property. Pickets were located by chain every 100 feet on the grid lines and acted as reference points. All lines were traversed in search of exposure, the topography, foliage, and ground conditions are noted on the enclosed map in the folder. The map is presented at a scale of 1 inch to 200 feet.

GEOLOGY

The general geology of the region lies within the Superior Structural Province of the Canadian Precambrian Shield. The immediate area is extensively covered by the Lake Ojjbway sandy clays and by earlier till materials of sands, gravels and boulders. The bedrock topography appears to be rugged with hummocks of outcroppings falling off into glacial filled valleys, 100 feet deep. The rock exposures are confined to the northwest corner of the group and consist of knolls of gabbroic and ultramafic rocks. In general these rock types form the prominent exposures in the southwest corner of Dundonald Township.

As interpreted from the magnetometer survey data ultramafic formations underlie the northern half of the property. The southern portion of the group is geophysically interpreted to be underlain by gabbro and basic volcanics.

ROCK TYPES

forms the most prominent exposure on the group. It is characterized by a brown rusty weathering, some of which is due to the ubiquitous 1 to 2 percent pyrrhotite content. The texture is generally subophitic, and medium to coarse grained. Composition and grain size varies greatly within certain limits. Essentially the gabbro is a 50:50 composition between feldspar and mafic crystals. The green schist facies of metamorphism probably has left the original crystal composition partly unaltered. Twinning on the plagioclase laths is common. The mafic crystals appear to have formed earlier as pyroxenes and show edge alteration to amphibole and chlorite. Magnetite is generally present in small amounts but does shown a tendency to concentration in certain horizons. These are subparallel to the structure as evidenced by the magnetic data on Line 14E - 6+00N. This suggests a segregation and layering of the iron oxide phase in perhaps a late stage of crystallization.

Pyroxenite is the next most common exposure on the group. The weathered surface is less rusty brown, generally smoother in appearance due to its finer grained texture than is the gabbro. Magnetite is scarce, one percent or less and this is manifested by the magnetic response in contrast to the gabbroic rocks. The pyroxenite is composed mainly of easily distinguishable pyroxene crystals. Some plagioclase may occur. Certain pyroxene crystals show a greater tendency to tremolite, chlorite and serpentine alteration. These may represent two pyroxene systems.

Rhyolite is relegated to one small exposure. This consists of a white to creamy weathering low, smooth exposure. The fresh surface is aphinitic, and dark grey. The rock is distinctly siliceous. Narrow orientated streaky laminae suggest flow textures which are suitable for structural measurements.

To the west of the property, felsic volcanic exposures are common. These vary within short distances from fine fragmental units to coarse agglomerates and feldspar porphyries.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

QUATERNARY

Pleistocene:

Unconsolidated Sediments

clay, sand, gravel, boulders

- Great Unconformity -

PRECAMBRIAN

Archean:

Basic Intrusives

gabbro, pyroxenite, peridotite

- Intrusive Contact -

Felsic Volcanics rhyolite

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The magnetic survey amplifies the northwesterly fabric of the ultramafic-gabbroic sill. However the limited exposure indicates this northwest trend in a well defined contact between gabbro and pyroxenite. The contact is sharp with no chilling in evidence suggesting a differentiated layering.

By contrast the small exposure of rhyolite and gabbro indicates a chilled gabbro contact, but limited exposure and subsequent alteration at this point makes this a hazy conclusion.

In general with the aid of the magnetic survey the gabbropyroxene mass would appear to represent a differentiated sill.

Utilizing the data from the Amax drill hole TX-64-70 which indicates an interlayering of pyroxenite and peridotite it may be stated that a gabbro sill some 800 feet thick is underlain by an ultramafic complex of a similar thickness. These are tightly folded around a pivoted core of felsic volcanic rocks on a synclinal axis which plunges southwesterly.

Certain stresses appear to have imposed along the contacts of the serpentinite or within the serpentinite layers. This occurs within the south and north link as is traced by a V.E.M. survey shich indicates electromagnetic conductivity along these shears. This fact is noted in the "Assessment Report of E.M. Survey, June 18, 1973 by R.J. Roussain for Amax Potash Limited" submitted to the Ministry of Natural Resources. These shears strike northeasterly and would appear to form a "nose" structure of the syncline in the northeast corner of the property in claim L216978.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The ultramafic environment in this area hosts the nickel deposit of Alexo mine about 1-1/4 mile to the north of the group and Falconbridge Nickel Mines nickel deposit about one mile to the west of the group. The mineralization which predominently consists of pyrrhotite, pentlandite and minor amounts of chalcopyrite occurs at or near the contact of serpentinized peridotite. This group as a consequence has economic interest. However no significant nickel values were encountered in the pyrrhotite bearing gabbros or in the pyroxenite. No sulphides were encountered in the Amax Potash drilling to indicate nickel bearing sulphide enrichment.

CONCLUSION

The survey in general aids in the interpretation of the geophysical data and adds to the knowledge of the area.

Respectfully submitted by S.N.Watowij District

July 11,1973 Timmins,Ontario

Amax Potas





GEOPHYSICAL – GEOL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

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	DUNDONALD & CLERGUE	TOWNSHIPS				
•				MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED		
	7 KING STREET EAST,	TORONTO, ONTARIO	_ 1	List numerica	ally	
Author of Report	S.N. WATOWICH			L 216	978	
	102 RAE AVE., SOUTH			(prefix)	(number)	
Covering Dates of Sur	vey JUNE 1 - AUGUST 3	1, 1970, JULY 1-19	<u>7</u> 73	<u>L 216</u>	979	
Total Miles of Line cu	(linecutting to offi it	ice)		L 216	980	
				L216	981	
SPECIAL PROVISION CREDITS REQUES	CTRIN	DAYS . , per claim		L 217	028	
	—— Geophysi	magnetic		L217	029	
ENTER 40 days (in line cutting) for first	icludes Manus et	ometer	1		029 030 031 032	
survey.	-Radiom	netric		,	031	
ENTER 20 days for additional survey up	•	(00)		L 217	032	
same grid.	Geologica	nice oroession) []		AXF	
AIDDODNE CDEDE	(Special provision credits do n		//	L217	มลล	
	Special provision credits do n	t apply to airborne surveys)	/		•••••	
wagnetonicter	_Electromagnetic (enter days per claim)	Radiometric 6			1	
DATE JULY 11. 19	973 SIGNATURE	2 septoar			••••••	
DATE. Sydi Air	973 signature:	thot of Report or Agen	_	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
PROJECTS SECTION	V			,		
Res. Geol.	Qualifica	tions 63.2340		•••••		
Previous Surveys	he attacked so	Lut	_			
Checked by	date	e	_	••••••		
GEOLOGICAL BRAI	NCH					
				•••••		
Approved by	date	e	_			
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Show instrument technical data in each space for type of survey submitted or indicate "not applicable"

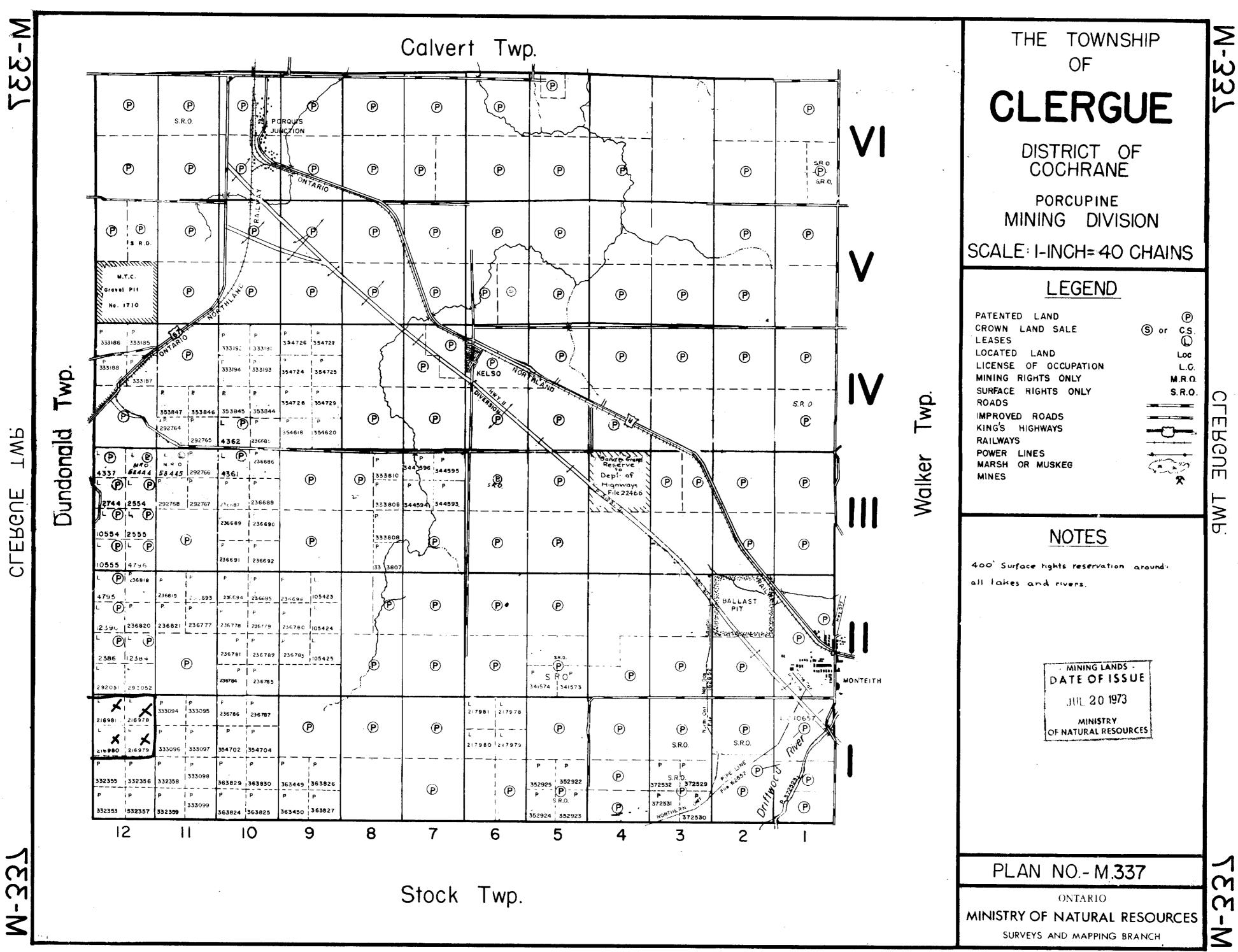


GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS					
Number of Stations		Number of Readings			
Station interval					
Line spacing			MANAGEMENT AND A STREET OF THE STREET		
Profile scale or Contour int	tervals				
MACNICALO	(specify	for each type of survey)			
MAGNETIC					
Instrument					
Accuracy - Scale constant_					
Diurnal correction method					
Base station location					
ELECTROMAGNETIC	1	·			
Instrument					
Coil configuration					
Coil separation				- Control of the Cont	
Accuracy				in the state of th	
	Fixed transmitter		☐ In line	☐ Parallel line	
Frequency		(specify V.L.F. station)			
Parameters measured GRAVITY		•			
Instrument					
Scale constant					
Corrections made					
Base station value and loca	ntion				
Elevation accuracy	N – RESIŞTIVITY				
Instrument					
Time domain		Frequency domain			
Frequency		Range			
Power				·	

Electrode spacing_____

Type of electrode _____



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SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

