

WINSTON LAKE PROJECT

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

FOR THE

ANDERSON CLAIMS

(TB 519245 - 519248 incl.)

NTS 42-D-14/W

IAN D. PIRIE
CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER
THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO

in the work

APRIL 10, 1981

SUMMARY:

Geological mapping (1:5000) of the four claims: TB 519245, TB 519246, TB 519247, TB 519248 was done from September 15th to September 18th, 1979 inclusive by a two-man crew. Except for the previously known Anderson Showing (chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite), no new areas of mineralization were recognized. However, detailed mapping suggested that the felsic gneisses exposed east of Winston Lake were metavolcanic rather than metasedimentary.

INTRODUCTION:

Detailed geological mapping at a scale of 1:5000 was carried out over the claim group by a two-man crew. Pre-existing picket lines and claim lines were used to control the location of the outcrops. The objective of the program was to see if the known zone of mineralization (Anderson Showing) could be traced along strike and to explore for other mineralized horizons on the property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The claim group is located on the southeastern shore of Winston Lake. It is accessible using the Winston Lake trail that joins a 23 km. gravel road south to a point on the Trans-Canada Highway #17 located 8 km west of Schreiber, Ontario. (Figure 1). Alternatively, the area can be reached by float plane from Pays Plat located on the north shore of Lake Superior.

PROPERTY STATUS:

The four claims TB 519245, 519246, 519247 and 519248 were staked by Corporation Falconbridge Copper personnel on August 21, 1979 and recorded September 13th, 1979. Corporation Falconbridge Copper, P. O. Box 40, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ontario M5L 1B4 is the current holder of these claims.

PREVIOUS WORK:

Disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite was discovered in quartz-biotite-feldspar gneisses by L. C. Anderson in 1952. In 1953 Andowan Mines drilled 5 shallow holes, totalling 424 feet, to test the mineralized zone. Up to 5% pyrrhotite and minor amounts of disseminated chalcopyrite were encountered in the drill core but no assays were reported. In 1965, Zenmac Metal Mines drilled 2 holes for a total of 723 feet. Disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and massive pyrite and pyrrhotite over 0.5 feet were reported but no assays are available.

The claim group has been previously mapped at a reconnaissance scale (l inch = $\frac{1}{4}$ mile) by the Ontario Government (Pye, 1964). The schists and gneisses exposed in the area were interpreted as metasediments.



RESULTS OF THE PRESENT GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

The claim group is underlain by granite, diorite and felsic metavolcanic gneisses (Figure 2). The felsic metavolcanics consist of fine-to medium - grained quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss (Unit 2a), quartz - muscovite schist (Unit 2b) and quartz-biotite-garnet gneiss (Unit 2c). In unit 2c, remnant lapilli fragments were observed which suggest that these gneisses are felsic metavolcanics rather than metasediments (Pye, 1964). The diorite intrusive (Unit 4a, b) is fine grained, massive and magnetic. The granite is fine grained and locally migmatitic. A table of formations is presented below. All rocks are Archean in age.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

Granite
Intrusive Contact
Diorite - Gabbro - Amphibolite
Intrusive Contact
Felsic Metavolcanics

In the western part of the claim group and west of the diorite, the schistosity and gneissosity of the felsic metavolcanics trend approximately north-south and dip 60^{0} to the east. However in the southeastern part of the claim group, the gneisses strike east-west and dip 60^{0} to the south. This disruption is probably a result of the granitic intrusion that outcrops on the southern part of the property. The diorite is separated from the felsic metavolcanic gneisses on both the east and west sides by north-northeast trending faults.

The only mineralization found on the claim group was the Anderson Showing. Three to five percent disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite) were found in a quartz-biotite ⁺ garnet schist interlayered with quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss. The zone of mineralization was approximately 10 meters thick and could be traced along strike for about 75 meters. Two old trenches were found but not mapped in detail. Epidote, chlorite and sericite occur in the gneisses below the showing.

CONCLUSIONS:

Detailed geological mapping has indicated that the felsic schists and gneisses are metavolcanic rather than metasedimentary. No new areas of mineralization other than the Anderson Showing were found.

APRIL 10, 1981.

IAN D. PIRIE

REFERENCES

Pye, E. G. 1964: Mineral Deposits of the Big Duck Lake Area.

O D M Geological Report No. 27.



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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(s) GEOLOGICAL	
Township or Area PAYS PLAT, CLAIM MAP M-2522, NTS 42-D-14 Claim Holder(s) CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED List numerically
Survey Company CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER Author of Report IAN D. PIRIE - c/o CORPORATION FALCONBRIDG Address of Author 2606 VICTORIA AVE. EAST, THUNDER BAY, ONT. Covering Dates of Survey SEPT. 15, 1979 - MARCH 31, 1981 (linecutting to office) Total Miles of Line Cut NA	TB 519245 COPPER TB 519246 TB 519247 TB 519248
SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED Geophysical —Electromagnetic —— ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first —Magnetometer —— ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid. AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys) Magnetometer ——Electromagnetic ——Radiometric ——Geochemical —— AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys) Magnetometer ——Electromagnetic ——Radiometric ——Center days per claim)	
Res. Geol. Qualifications Previous Surveys File No. Type Date Claim Holder	
	TOTAL CLAIMS4

OFFICE USE ONLY

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS - If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey Number of Stations _____Number of Readings _____ Station interval ______Line spacing _____ Profile scale Contour interval Instrument _____ Accuracy - Scale constant _____ Diurnal correction method ______ Base Station check-in interval (hours)_____ Base Station location and value _____ Instrument _____ Coil configuration _____ Coil separation _____ Accuracy _____ ☐ Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back ☐ In line ☐ Parallel line Method: Frequency____ (specify V.L.F. station) Parameters measured ______ Instrument _____ Scale constant _____ Corrections made ______ Base station value and location _____ Elevation accuracy_____ Instrument _____ ☐ Frequency Domain Parameters - On time ______ Frequency _____ _____ Range _____ - Off time ____ - Delay time _____ - Integration time _____ Power ____ Electrode array Electrode spacing _____ Type of electrode _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION

