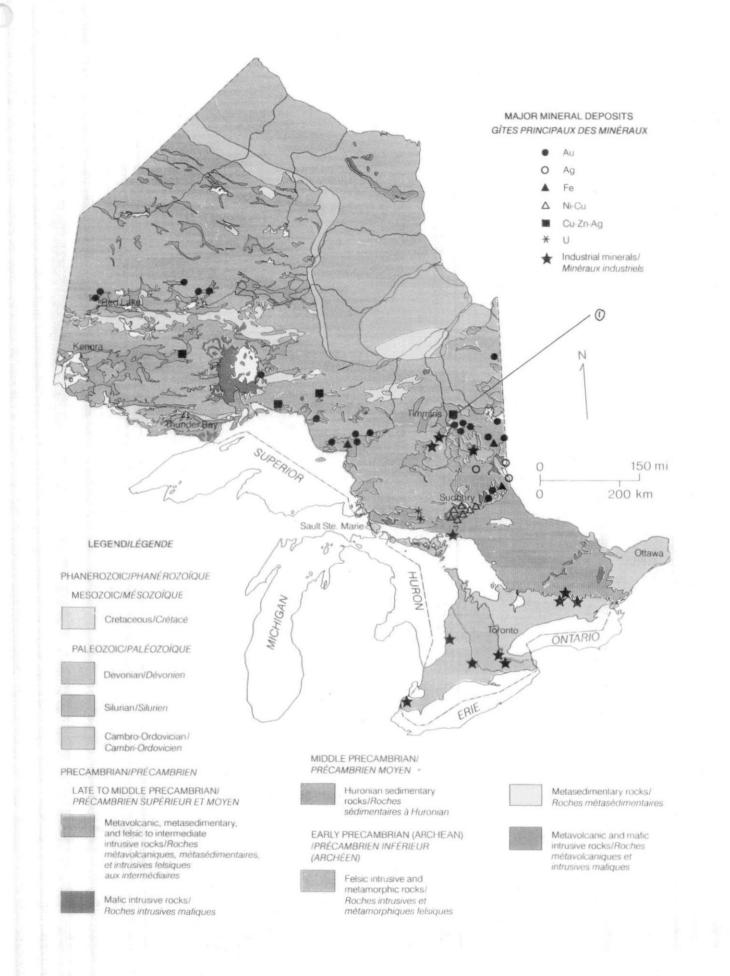


## **SECTION #6**

## LANGMUIR / CARMAN

## **DRILLING AND PROSPECTING**

## **REPORT**



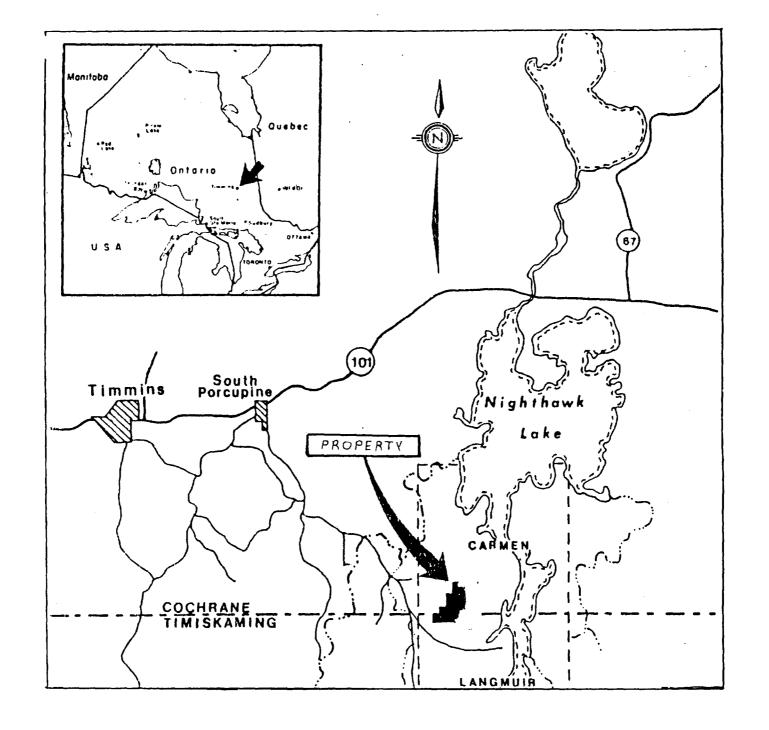


Fig. 86-1

General Location cap For Langmuir/ Garman rospect

Scale: 1cm=2.5 km.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In 1992 Messrs. Kean and Filo carried out exploration work on their Langmuir and Carman Township gold prospect. Work on the prospect consisted of prospecting, recovery of old core for re-sampling and diamond drilling to evaluate new geological ideas.

Results from this program were fairly encouraging with the highlight being the intersection of visible gold in one of the two new drill holes. A more substantial; and detailed account of the program is presented within the following text of this report along with further recommendations for follow-up work.

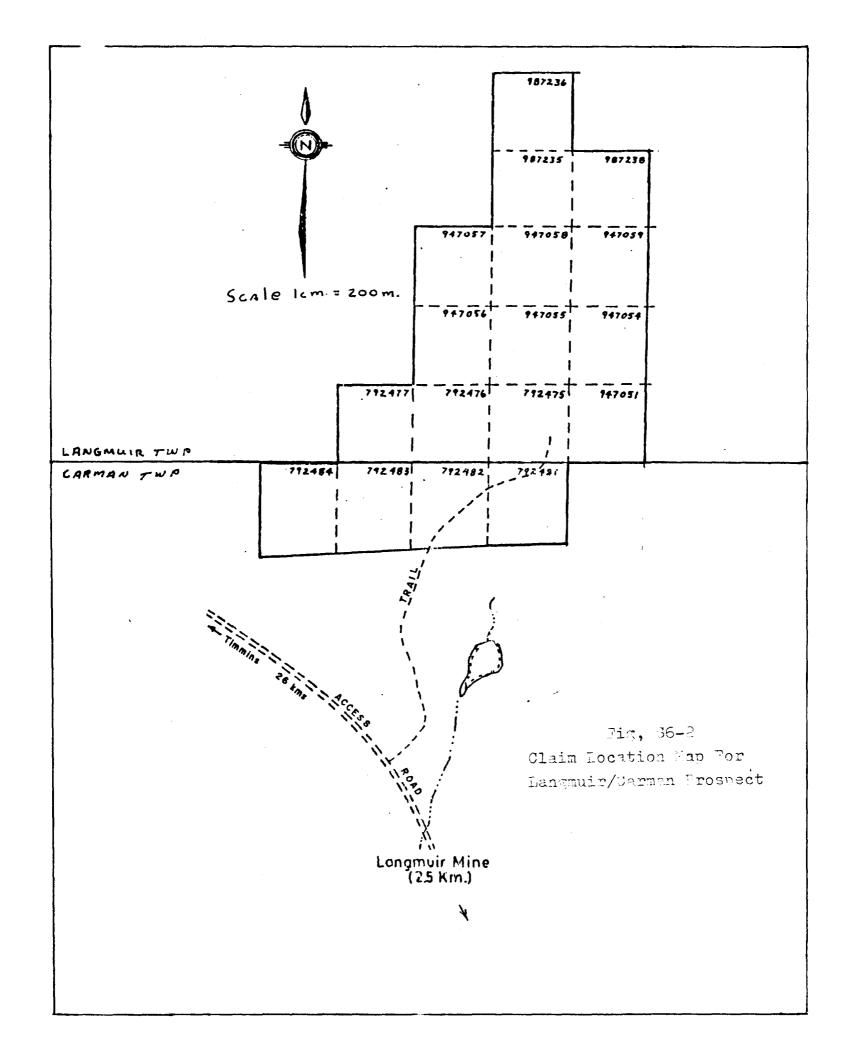
#### PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consist of 17 contiguous claims as shown in Langmuir and Carman Township (Fig. #S6-1,2). This prospect is located in both Langmuir and Carman Townships SSE of the City of Timmins centre. Access to the property is via the old Langmuir Mine road and a series of old bush roads throughout the property as shown in Fig. #S6-1.

#### PROPERTY HISTORY

Initial work on this prospect was carried out by Dumont Nickel in 1962 (assessment file T-690). Dumont tested a strong electromagnetic anomally for base metals and intersected iron formation. A section of this iron formation assayed 0.67 oz/ton Au over a core length of 6 feet (present claim 792481). This zone was considered significant by Messrs. Kean and Filo and seven original claims were staked to cover the zone.

In 1986 the prospect was optioned to Golden Pheasant Resources who staked an additional 29 claims. Golden Pheasant then carried out an extensive exploration program including ground geophysics (mag and I.P.), mapping and 1411m. of diamond drilling. Golden Pheasant did not locate any economic gold values in the iron formation proximal to the Dumont hole despite intersecting pyrrhotite and pyrite bearing quartz veins in the iron formation (Hole 88-2). However Golden Pheasant did intersect significant gold values in two other iron formations



designated zones B & C in Fig. #S6-3. These values were .185 oz/ton Au over 0.9m (Hole 88-5) and 0.24 oz/ton Au over 1.08m (Hole 88-8) for zones B & C respectively.

Eventually the Golden Pheasant option was dropped and the entire block of claims reverted back to Mr. Filo and Mr. Kean. Of the original 36 claims, 19 claims from the block were optioned to Timmins Nickel while remaining 17 claims with gold values (Fig. S6-2) make up the area of the present gold exploration program (OPAP 1992).

#### PROPERTY GEOLOGY

A general geological picture of the geology underlying the subject property is shown on the adapted O.G.S. Map 2455 (Fig. #S6-4). This geological picture is supported by property mapping by Golden Pheasant.

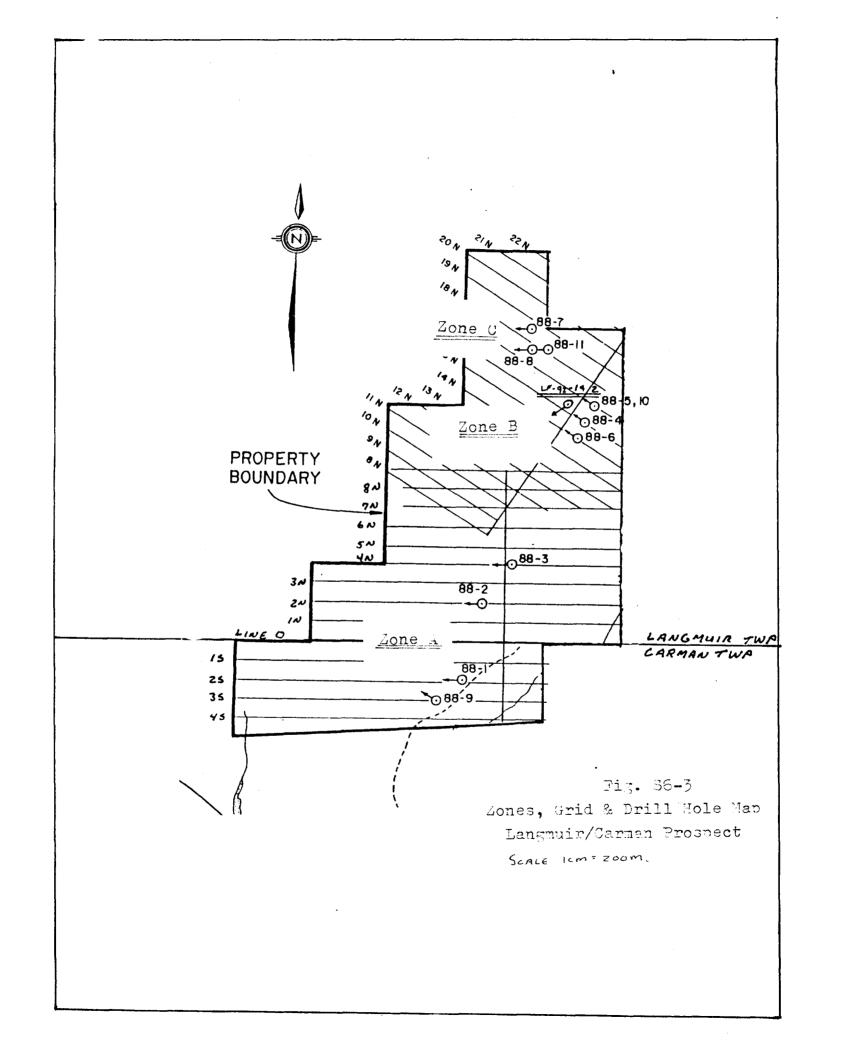
Work by Golden Pheasant suggests that the present subject block is underlain by basic to intermediate volcanics, some minor felsic volcanics and iron formation. The units have been intruded by a variety of intrusive dykes including quartz feldspar porphyry, diabase and olivine diabase.

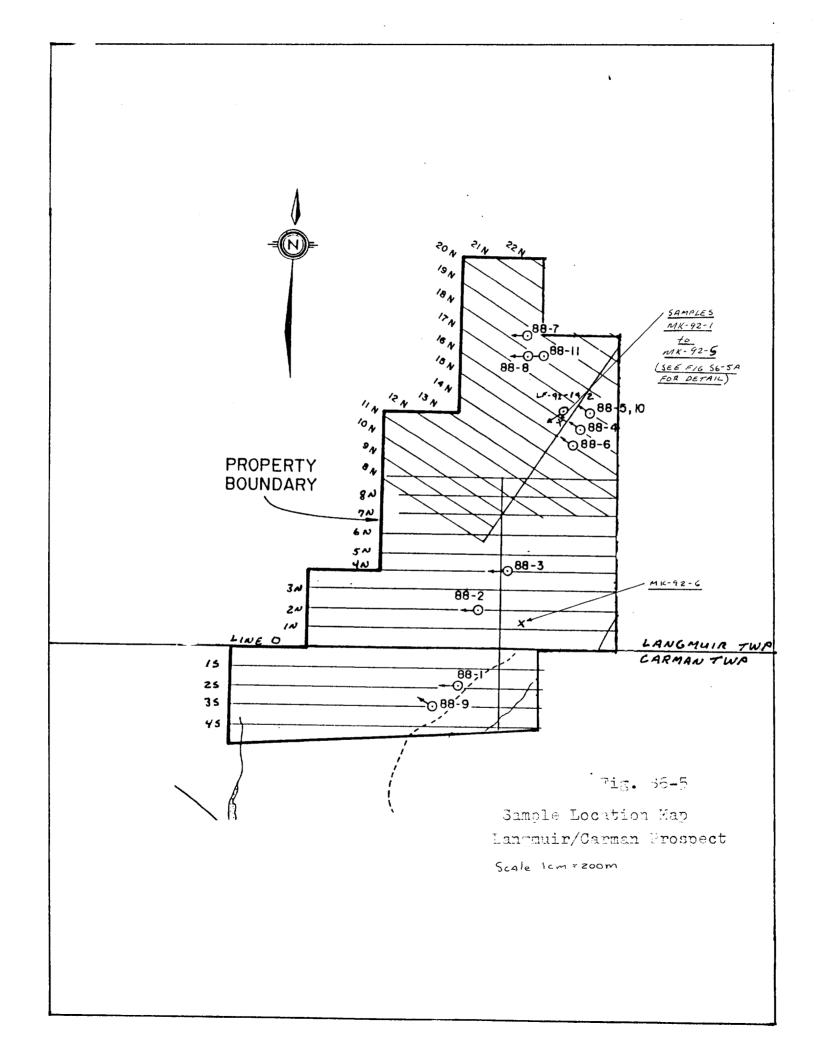
O.G.S. mapping suggests the prospect lies south of the inferred Shaw Dome anticlinal axis; consequently formations on the subject property trend north-south generally and dip eastward.

The present subject property is underlain principally by mafic volcanics; Golden Pheasant Mapping showed both massive and porphyritic units are present. Primary structures within volcanics were not readily discernable and thus it was difficult to determine structural information. In some instances distinct contacts between iron formation and the volcanics was evident. The iron formations strike north and north-north east. This north-north east trend to the stratigraphy is believed to be the general trend for the property.

Fairly minimal amounts of structural information were obtained possibly due to lack of exposure and a rather indiscernable magnetic survey.

The magnetic survey was rather unclear due to overshadowing affects of units with





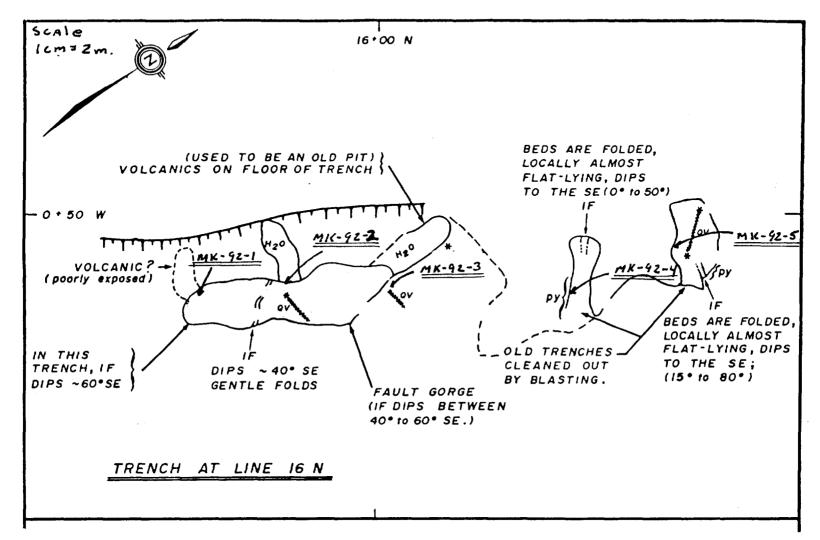


Fig. 36-5A

Detailed Tocation Map
For Jone B
Adapted From Golden
Pheasant Assessment File
Data

accessory magnetite and units with a high magnetic affinity such as diabase. However, Golden Pheasant geologists did document one shear system proximal to the township line associated with some green carbonate and minor quartz. Some Golden Pheasant geologists (Croone, N.C. 1989) felt that the porphyritic intrusive (i.e. feldspar porphyry) may have been the mechanism that contributed to the deposition of gold in the iron formation. Such an intrusive and/or similar one may have provided structural conduits in the iron formation for gold to be deposited.

#### DISCUSSION OF PROSPECTING AND DRILL PROGRAM

The initial proposal for this prospect was to re-drill the old Dumont Nickel Hole and carry out prospecting of other zones.

With this in mind a thorough search of assessment file data, 1960's vintage air photo's and a field search was made in an attempt to locate the old collar. The old collar was not found and it was felt by the prospectors that since an accurate location could not be realistically determined the drill target area should be reprioritized. Thus a further evaluation of known occurrences was made to determine the best area to drill.

Further during the examination of assessment file it was noted that holes 88-1 to 88-3 were left in the bush. It was felt that it would be of interest to re-examine these holes and if possible find them and deposit them in the core library so that a full spectrum of core from the subject property would be available.

The main work on this prospect was conducted on zones A and B (Fig. #S6-3).

A variety of samples were taken from the main pits on zone (Fig. #S6-5 & S6-5A) and an examination of the structure was made as well. It was noted that the better values came from narrow pyrite quartz stringers, which cross-cut the iron formation. At zone A, in the vicinity of sample MK-6 (Fig. #S6-5), it was noted there were a number of larger quartz veins, these veins had silicifications extending outwards from these veins.

It was felt by this author that the target model for this property was cross-cutting quartz veins with associated silicification and pyritization along iron formation bands, these systems are

distinctly located within shears or fractures that "cross-cut" the iron formation.

The author believes this is a realistic model for gold mineralization in iron formations around the Shaw Dome from past experience on similar prospects in the area including the Carshaw and Malga deposits.

To evaluate such a deposit properly drilling would have to be done parallel to the iron formations and thus at right angles to the structure and quartz chutes. In the past all drilling was done at right angles to the iron formation to explore for a stratiform or "Lupin Style" gold bearing iron formation.

Thus, recent drilling was laid out parallel to the iron formation at Az 235 ° which allows the hole to cut across potential gold bearing chutes. Holes LF-92-1 and LF-92-2; intersected quartz and silicified iron formation in the tops of the holes. Visible gold was noted in hole LF-92-2. The quartz vein and silicious iron formation contained pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralization in both holes. Assay values in LF-92-1 and LF-92-2 were anomalous in Au at best, note that the visible gold was not put in with the LF-92-2 samples.

After the recently drilled core was logged a review and comparison of intersections was made between holes LF-92-1 and LF-92-2, and mineralized gold bearing sections form older previously drilled holes 88-5 and 88-7 stored at the regional core library. Similarly, a visual examination and comparison was made to the aforementioned holes with the mineralized intersection of pyrite and pyrrhotite bearing quartz vein in iron formation from recently recovered hole 88-2. A distinct similarly exists between all intersection i.e. quartz vein in iron formation with the better values in holes 88-5 and 88-7 associated with more sulphide rich sections of the quartz. Hole 88-2 had significant pyrite and pyrrhotite as well as quartz but poor values. This core was recently re-assayed and once again insignificant gold values were obtained.

Geological evidence to date suggests that gold bearing vein systems (structurally controlled) cross-cut the iron formations and gold occurs within these veins in the iron formation.

There also appears to be lower grade gold values associated with silicified pyritized iron formation.

SURFACE PLAN
SECTION AZZ35°
LOUKING N.W.

20'

LEGEND

CASING

TRON FURMATION

BASALTS

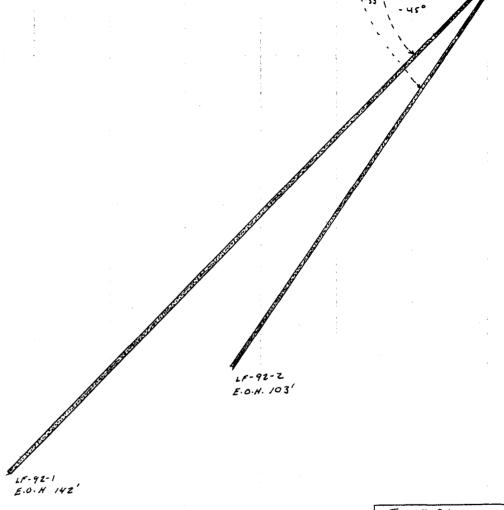


FIG # 56-6

LANGMUIR / CARMAN

PROSPECT

DRILL HOLE SECTION

BY TKE & M. KEAN

adjacent those veins. Further, it is apparent that not all veins cutting the iron formation are gold bearing despite similarities in minerology. An examination of holes 88-5 and 88-7 suggested there were two periods of quartz injection, one type of vein milky white in colour and one more clear to grey in colour. This type of situation leads the author to believe that there was more than one period of veining and perhaps only certain periods of deposition were gold bearing. This may help to explain the similarities in vein systems and the values obtained in the different holes despite the similarities.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is this author's opinion that this prospect has the potential to host narrow vein quartz bearing gold ore chutes within the evaluated known gold occurrences keeping in mind the structural picture on this prospect.

The following recommendations should be considered:

- i) drill a few more holes in the vicinity of known gold occurrences at right angles to the strike of the iron formation to cross-cut veins at a better angle.
- thickened due to structure. These areas may contain gold bearing systems. If they do, they may be of significant tonnage as the thicker the iron formation, the greater the depth extent of the vein, as there appear to be little or no gold outside the iron formation.

Respectfully submitted.//

J. K Filo, H.BSc., P.Geo

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#### **APPENDIX S6-A**

#### **SAMPLE AND DESCRIPTIONS**

AND

**ASSAYS** 

## SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

MK-92-1	<ul> <li>sulphide facies iron formation, gossan zone, crenulated cherty bands and</li></ul>
(Grab)	quartz strangers of pyrite 1-2%
MK-92-2	<ul> <li>magnetic (oxide facies iron formation) with quartz, 60:40 respectively, 2-</li></ul>
(Grab)	3% cubic pyrite in veins of quartz
MK-92-3 (Grab)	<ul> <li>quartz veinlet in iron formation with 40-50% pyrite, possible speck of VG?</li> </ul>
MK-92-4 (Grab)	<ul> <li>sample consists of quartz intercalated with sulphide and oxide facies iron formation host rock, wall rock to quartz 70:30 ratio, roughly 15% pyrite in this sample</li> </ul>
MK-92-5	<ul> <li>quartz vein in sulphide facies iron formation with quartz (20%), roughly</li></ul>
(Grab)	10% pyrite and 10% pyrhotite as well, and a clot of bornite
MK-92-6 (Grab)	<ul> <li>sample mainly sugary pyrrhotite textured quartz/calcite replacement of iron formation band, minor oxide facies iron formation (2-3%) and (2-3%) cubic pyrite in replacement band.</li> </ul>

A series of samples 224801 to 224820 were taken from drill core, these sample description are recorded with enclosed logs.



Established 1928

# Swastika Laboratories

A Division of Assayers Corporation Ltd.

#### Assaying - Consulting - Representation

## Assay Certificate

2W-0879-RA1

Company: M. KEAN

Date: AUG-21-92

Project: Attn:

Copy 1. BOX 2120, TIMMINS, P4N 7X8

2. FAX 268-7411

We hereby certify the following Assay of 5 ROCK samples submitted AUG-14-92 by.

Sample Number	Au oz/ton	Au check oz/ton	
MK-92-1 MK-92-2 MK-92-3 MK-92-4 MK-92-5	0.006 0.060 0.326 0.035 0.058	0.338	

780, AV. DU CUIVRE, C.P. 665, ROUYN-NORANDA (QUÉBEC) J9X 5C6 TÉL.: (819) 797-4653 FAX: (819) 797-4501

## Certificat/Certificate

2R-1638-RG1

Comp: M.KEAN

Date: OCT-13-92

Proj:

J.K.FILO Attn:

Nombre D'Echantilions/No. of Samples: Soumis le/Submitted: SEP-28-92

No. D'Echantillon Sample Number	AU PPB	AU CH'K\$ PPB	AU CH'KS PPB	AU OZ/TONNE	AU CH'KS OZ/TONNE	AU CH'KS OZ/TONNE	
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224811 224812 224813 224814 224815	25 88 52 34 59						
224816 224817 224818 224819 224820 MK-92-6	170 31 17 9 8	) 	§ 6	4			

Certifie par/Certified by\_\_\_\_\_

J.J. Landers



**APPENDIX 6-B** 

**DRILL LOGS** 



DRILLING COMPANY

L. 5ALO

#### THE MINING ACT - MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIAMOND DRILLING LOG

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142

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981238

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THE MINING ACT - MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIAMOND DRILLING LOG

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## THE MINING ACT - MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIAMOND DRILLING LOG

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(8)
Ontario

THE MINING ACT - MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIAMOND DRILLING LOG

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<sup>•</sup> For features such as foliation, bedding, schistosity, measured from the long axis of the core.

Property Owner: Golden Pheasant Resources Ltd. Grid location: 2+00N/1+23N Azimuth: 270 degrees, Grid West Length: 89 m\_\_\_\_\_ Dip: -55 degrees & Om, -54 & 89m\_\_\_\_ Core Size: BQ Claim No: P792475 Elevation: Surface Township: Carman Drill Company: McKnight Diamond Drilling Started: April 5, 1988\_\_\_\_ Completed: April 9, 1988 Logged by: R. Anderson Date Logged: April 9, 1988\_\_\_\_\_

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Hole location in claim

	From (s)	To (m)	Description	From (m)	To (m)	Tag Number	Gald (ppb)	Silver (ppm)
l	0.0	12.1	Casing, overburden					
	12.1	14.3	Altered Diorite. Dark grey with white speckles which could be magnetite altering to carbonate. Non-magnetic, slightly calcareous. medium-grained. Becomes paler near lower contact.	13.3	14.3	018	10	
	14.3	14.6	Quartz vein. White with pyrite and calcite-filled fractures. Approximately 5% pyrite. Oriented at 90 degrees to core axis.	14.3 14.6 15.6	14.6 15.6 16.5	019 020 021	30 nil 40-60	
•	14.6	18.5	Sheared zone, with light and dark alternating bands of andesite and quartz-carbonate. Some folding. Bands are oriented at 50 to 70 degrees to core axis and are 1-5 cm thick. Pyrite, 5%, as irregular blebs in the quartz-carbonate. Minor euhedral grains of pyrite up to 3 mm. in diameter.	s17.5 18.5	17.5 18.5 19.5	022 023 024	20 10 nil	
	18.5	89	Altered andesite. Carbonate altered. Lacks the white flecks of the previous diorite. Varying amounts of carbonate alteration and calcite content. Dark greengrey, medium-grained. Foliated at 60 degrees to core axis. Relatively uniform. Crystal boundaries are generally poorly defined.  Pyrite, 1-2%, as minor stringers near upper contact and/or euhedral grains up to 5 mm. in diameter. Minor, pink to white, quartz-carbonate veins up to 5	-		224801 224802		
			cm thick. Randomly oriented.					

38 - coarser grained below this point with mafic minerals clearly altered to chlorite.

X NOTE, Log adapted from
Golden Pheasant Log
Resampled Sections
224 sample number
Series A. A. A.

Ť.3135

						Hole No: Page:	88-2 2
From (a)	To (m)	Description	From (m)	To (m)	Tag Number	601d (ppb)	Silver (ppm)
		Altered diorite (cont.)					
		41.25-41.8 pink, calcareous, aplite-like vein with sub-angular chloritic zenolith, 5 cm in diameter.					
		61.2 Fracture, clayey. With relatively heavy chlorite alteration. Start to get silicification zones alternating with carbonate alteration. Also get better crystal definition but this does not appear to be related to the alteration.					
89		End of Hole. Problems removing the casing. Casing left in hole.					

T.3135

Page : 1

Property	y Owner: Go	olden Pheasant Resour						<b>!</b>
Grid location: 4+00N/D+22E			Azimuth: 270 degrees, Grid West	14	P 947	055	11	
Length: 92.7m Core Size: BQ			Dip: -55 degrees a Om, -54 a 92	;			;	
				;		ر ا		
Claim No	o: P947055		Elevation: Surface		i		Š	ן עַ
Township	p: Carman_		Drill Company: McKnight Diamond				3	i i
		1988	Completed: April 10, 1988	i	0-	300'		
Logged I	by: R. Ande	erson	Date Logged: April 10,1988	;	88-3			
						_		-
					13			21
		•			Ha	le location	in claim	
From	To			From	To	Tag	<b>G</b> old	Silver
(a)	(m)	Description		(m)	(m)	Number	(ppb)	(bbw)
0.0	5.0	Casing, overburder	1		i e			
5.0	10.2	Altored andocite	flow or diorite. Green-grey with	9.3	10m	224814	34 *	
٥.٠	10.2		um-grained, slightly calcareous,	10	11.8m	224815	59	
			te flecks appear to be dolomite.	10.8	11.80	224816	110 *	
			shole. Foliated at 45 degrees to	, 0				
			of fine disseminated pyrite.					
			<b>,</b>					
			the rock is very chloritic and to to near parallel to the core axi					
10.2	12.9	White quartz vein	with white calcite. With 5-10%	9.2	10.2	025	10	
10.2	***	•	notite and 3% blebs of pyrite. Some		10.9	026	40	
			ing. Black iregular shale like zone		11.9	027	40-20	
			ulphide facies exhalite.	11.9	12.9	028	20	
					•••	02.0	20	
12.9	92.7	Altered andesite 1	low. Grey-green with poorly define	ed 12.9	13.9	029	nil	
			e to medium-grained. Pyrite,	14.6	15.6	030	nil	
		disseminated, up t	to 3%. Foliated at 50 degrees to	15.6	15.9	031	20	
	i	core axis. Non-mag		15.9	16.9	032	10	
	7			16.9	17.5	033	20	
			Stringer-like zones of calcite wi ly as blebs, some euhedral grains					
			irregular, up to 1/2 cm carbonaterals clearly altered to chlorite.	ę				
		30-35 Calcareous a	with irregular calcite veins with	30.7	31.7	034	10	
		pyrite and pyrrhoi		31.7	32.7	035	nil	
		,,,	•	32.7	33.7	036	10	
		47-50 - 1 cm carbo	mate-filled vesicles. Crystals ri	ms 33.7	34.7	037	10	
		are better defined						
		72.3-72.8 - Quarta	-carbonate vein, pink, oriented a	t		1	/	
		20 degrees. No sul		_	1	/		
				$\mathcal{A}$			/	_
		V Lac and	lasted from	/8	, X-	~		<u></u>
		Colden RESAMPle 224 SAM	Apted from Prepart Log I sections A sections A sections A sections A sections A sections			T.	313	<b>5</b>
		5-5 / 5 /	0.71 16					

						Hole No: Page:	88-3 2
From (m)	To (m)	Description	From (m)	To (m)	Tag Number	Gald (ppb)	Silver
		Rock is very uniform. Foliated at 45 degrees.					
		77 - 80.5 Green-pink, carbonate and quartz. Contorted, calcareous. Possible flow breccia zone. Trace of disseminated pyrite.	79.5	80.5	038	nil	
		Finer grained below 85					
92.7		End of hole	41.95	41.85M 13.65M	224811 224818	3/ 17	
			1645	16.75m	224819	9	
			77.8	18-6 M	224820	8	

KNOTE LOG adapted from
Golden Pheasant Log
Resampled Sections
224 sample series

K. Andru T 3135

#### CERTIFICATE

- I, J. K. Filo of 535 Bartleman, Timmins, Ontario, do hereby certify that:
- i) I personally worked on a series of OPAP projects in conjunction with Messrs. Kean and Jones; these projects included prospects in Halcrow, Denyes, Net Lake, Fripp, Nova and Langmuir/Carman.
- ii) I provided geological in-put on all of these projects and provided geological expertise where necessary; I personally carried out all core logging and wrote the reports pertaining to the above mentioned projects.
- l hold an Honours Bachelor of Science degree in geology from Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario (1980) and I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- iv) I have practised my profession as both a mine and exploration geologist continuously since graduation. I have worked for various mining and exploration companies including Texasgulf Exploration Inc., Urangasellschaft Canada, Amax Potash, Cominco, Pamour Porcupine Mines, Nerco Con Mines and various junior companies.
- v) I hold some interest in all of the property mentioned above.

J. K. Filo, HBSc., P.Geo

780, AV. DU CUIVRE, C.P. 665, ROUYN-NORANDA (QUÉBEC) J9X 5C6 TÉL.: (819) 797-4653 FAX: (819) 797-4501

## Certificat/Certificate

2R-1638-RG1

Comp: M.KEAN

Date: OCT-13-92

Proj:

Attn: J.K.FILO

Nombre D'Echantillons/No. of Samples: Soumis le/Submitted: SEP-28-92

No. D'Echantillon	AU	AU CH'KS	AU CH'KS	AU	AU CH'KS	AU CH'KS	
Sample Number	PPB	PPB	PPB	OZ/TONNE	OZ/TONNE	OZ/TONNE	
224801	44						
224802	25						
224803	*			0.032	0.032	0.032	
224804	380						
224805	448						
224806	56						
224807	125						
224808	54						
224809	7						
224810	8						
224811	25						
224812	88						
224813	52						
224814	34						
224815	59						
224816	170						
224817	31						
224818	17						
224819	9						
224820	8						
MK-92-6	56	48	64				

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Certifie par/Certified by

J.J. Landers





Ministère du et des Mines

### **Donation Receipt Drill Core Library**

Reçu de uon Géothèque

Donated To/Bénéficiaire du don				Material Received				
896 Riv		Company/Entreprise  J.K. Filo /M. Kean  Address/Adresse  S35 Bartleman St.  Telephone/Téléphone  Ext./Poste  Timmins, Ont., P4N 7x2 (705) 268-9045						
Timm								
P:								
Type of Samples Received Type d'échantillons reçus				No. of Boxes/Samples Received Nore de boîtes/d'échantillons reçus  Material Confidential Until Les données relatives aux échantillons doivent rester confidentielles jusqu'à				
Hole No. Forage n°	Submitted for Assessment Credits (y/n) Soumis pour crédits d'évaluation (o/n)	No. of Boxes/ Samples Nore de boîtes/ d'échantillens	Feet/ <del>Metres</del> / Pieds/ <del>mètres</del>		Refused - Left on Drill Site (feet/metres) Refusé - laissé sur l'emplacement du forage (pieds/mètres)	Collected by DCL Staff (feet/metres) Ramassé par le personnel de la géothèque (pieds/mètres)	Township Canton	Drill Logs/ Location Received Journal de sondage/ relevé des emplacements reçu(s)
4F-92-1	Y	7	142	142			Carman	13/0
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	1					,	W. C. S.	
<u> </u>				<u> </u>				
I have read and hereby agree to and conditions on the reverse of I am bound by those terms.		Donated By Don de	gnature of Representative		présentant(e)	Date 9 2/08/3		
J'ai lu les renseignements ci-des pris connaissance des conditions et je me considère lié par elles.	titude. J'ai sent document		gnature of Core Library Po	ersonnel/Signature du r	esponsable de la géothèque	92/08/.		
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Ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines

Donation Receipt
Drill Core Library

Reçu de Cara Géothèque

Page/Feuillet

Donated To/Bénéficiaire du don Material Received From/Don recu de Company/Entreprise Representative/Représentant(e) J. K. Filo /M. Kean J. K. Filo 896 Riverside Drive Address/Adresse Timmins, Ontario P4N 3W2 Ext./Poste (705) 268 - 9045 (maximum of one year/un an maximum) Material Confidential Until No. of Boxes/Samples Received Type of Samples Received Les données relatives aux Core N<sup>bre</sup> de boîtes/d'échantillons Type d'échantillons reçus échantillons doivent rester recus confidentielles jusqu'à Drill Logs/ Collected by DCL Staff Refused - Left on Drill Site Submitted for Delivered to Location Assessment No. of Boxes/ Core Library Received Credits (y/n) (feet/metres) (feet/metres) Samples N<sup>bre</sup> de boîtes/ (feet/metres) Hole No. Township Journal de Soumis pour Refusé - laissé sur Ramassé par le Délivré à Forage no Canton sondage/ l'emplacement du personnel de la crédits d'échantillons la géothèque relevé des d'évaluation forage géothèque (pieds/mètres) (pieds/mètres) emplacements (pieds/mètres) (o/n) 103.0 103.0' 5 E Carman Carman LF-2 \_88-2 89.0 m 89.0 m 14 N 80.7~ 88-3 I have read and hereby agree to the above information and the terms Signature of Representative/Signature du (de la) représentant(e) and conditions on the reverse of this agreement and understand that Donated By I am bound by those terms. Don de Signature of Core Library Personnel/Signature du responsable de la géothèque J'ai lu les renseignements ci-dessus, et i'en atteste l'exactitude. J'ai pris connaissance des conditions figurant au verso du présent document, Received By et je me considère lié par elles. Reçu par



42I14NE0001 OP92-575 SOUTH OF ALLAN ISLAND

# MOOSE RIVER GYPSUM DEPOSIT

DIGITAL BASE MAP CARROLL & CANFIELD TWPS.

#### INTRODUCTION

The James Bay Gypsum Development Group consists of four privately owned companies or proprietorships from Ontario. This group has been interested in the development of the gypsum deposits of the James Bay Basin for approximately four years. From May 1991 to March 1992 the group created two plans for developing these deposits. Both plans require that gypsum is available so that samples may be taken for research and development. A digital base map of the Moose River Gypsum property ( see diagram #1 for property location ) was created from various sources in order to identify and locate features that might indicate the presence of gypsum on or near the surface. Eleven features of interest were identified in total (marked as S1, S2... on diagram #2). The base map was also used to plan and perform work on the property. Physical work was carried out on the property in order to further investigate the features of interest and to search for accessible gypsum. This report will describe the digital base map and the methods used for its production.

#### DESCRIPTION

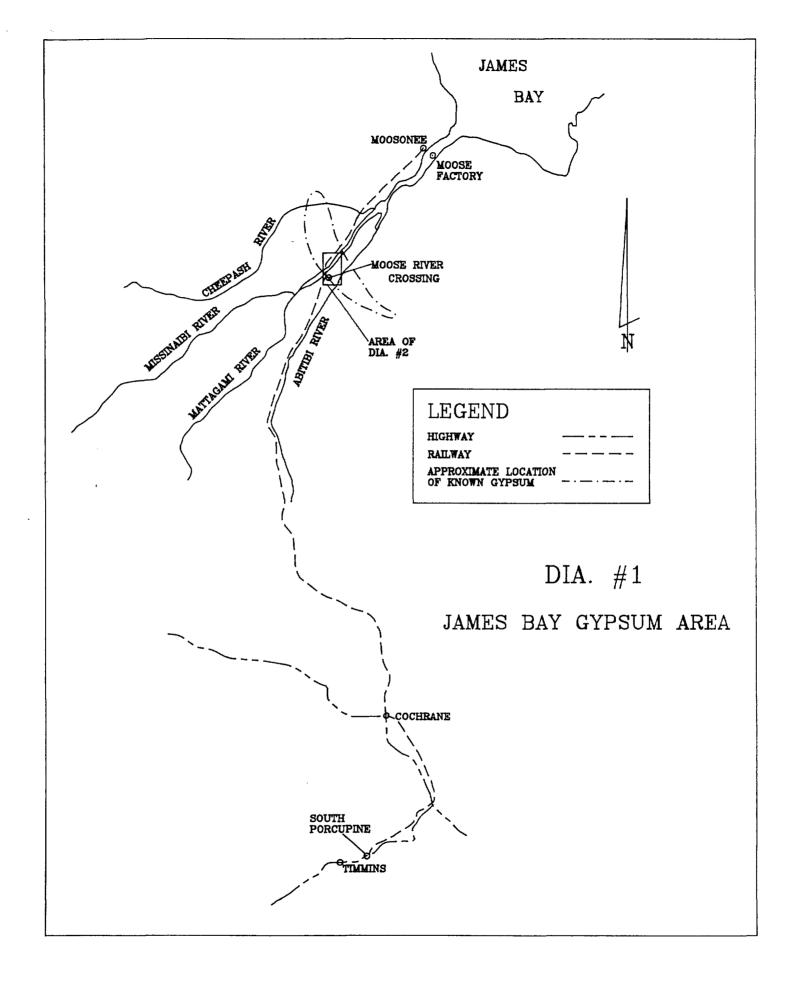
The base map was created using AutoCad release 12. It covers the townships of Carroll and Canfield, Porcupine Mining District, Ontario. It consists of many layers which are categorized and described below. The sources of information used for producing the map are also listed below. Sources for specific layers are listed under the "layer description" heading. This digital base map was not created to display all layers simultaneously. The intent was to create one map source with the ability to display spatial data in many possible configurations. The hard copies supplied with this report are samples of

configurations made possible by the creation of the digital base

#### METHOD

map.

All of the sources were digitized using an 18" x 12" Summagraphics digitizing tablet linked to a 486 DX personal computer system using DOS version 5 operating system. The township corners were used as calibration points for all of the sources except the air photos (sources #8 and #10 ). The intersection of the north shore of the Moose River/Ontario Northland Railway line and the intersection of a trail/Ontario Northland Railway line were used as calibration points for Source #8. Various prominent topographic features, near the principle points of the photos, were used as calibration points for source #10.



SOURCES

- 1- Map created by the Ministry of Natural Resources Surveys and Mapping Branch entitled Carroll, District of Cochrane, Porcupine Mining Division. Scale 40 chains = 1 inch. Obtained from the Forcupine Mining Division Recording Office, Timmins, Ontario. (PLAN M-439)
- 2- Map created by the Ministry of Natural Resources Surveys and Mapping Branch entitled Canfield, District of Cochrane, Porcupine Mining Division. Scale 40 chains = 1 Inch. Obtained from the Porcupine Mining Division Recording Office, Timmins, Ontario. (PLAN M-436)
- 3- Map created by the Ministry of Natural Resources Surveys and Mapping Branch entitled Blacksmith Rapids, Ontario. Scale 1 inch to 2 miles. Obtained from Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources, Queens Park, Toronto, Ontario.
- 4- Ontario Mineral Map, specific title unknown at time of writing this report. Map contains Carroll and Canfield Townships including vertical sections through the area. Photocopies of this map were used for digitizing purposes.
- 5- Maps from assessment file #T-427 completed by the James Bay Basin Oil Company in 1929.
- 6- Maps from assessment file #T-634 completed by Atlas Gypsum Corporation in 1955/56.
- 7- Maps of the Moose River Crossing area from the open file report of the gypsum of the James Bay Lowland area obtained from the Timmins Resident Geologists office.
- 8- Air photos, Scale 1:37700 (approximate) obtained from the National Air Photo Library, Ottawa, Ontario.
- 9- Map produced by The Canada Centre For Mapping, Department of Energy Mines and Resources, entitled Moose River, Cochrane District, Ontario. Scale 1:250,000. Obtained from The Ministry of Natural Resources, Cochrane Ontario.
- 10-Sixteen air photos, approximate scale 1: 16,500, obtained from The Ministry of Natural Resources, Natural Resource Infocentre, Room M1-73, McDonald Block, 900 Bay St., Toronto, Ont., M7A 2C1.

#### CATEGORIES

All information from the above sources fall into the following categories and into the drawing layers named.

RELATED

- Contours
- Streams/Lakes
- Roads/Trails
- Railroads

CATEGORY

- Surface Cover Seology Sultural Detail
- Survey Fabric
- Claims (current and historical)
- Assessment History
- Reserved Land
- Features of Interest

	LAYERS
CONTOURS	CONTOURS
STREAMS/LAKES	WATER
	WATER1
	WATER 2
	WATER3
ROADS/TRAILS	TRAILS
RAILROADS	RAIL
SURFACE COVER	SURFACE
	SURFACE1
GEOLOGY	GEOLOGY
	GEOLOGY1
	GEOLOGY2
CULTURAL DETAILS	CULTURE
SURVEY FABRIC	SURVEY
CLAIMS	CLAIM
	CLAIM1
	CLAIM2
ASSESSMENT HISTORY	T427
	T634
RESERVED LAND	RESERVE
FEATURES OF INTEREST	FOI

LAYER DESCRIPTIONS

CONTOURS

The CONTOURS layer contains contour lines and bench mark locations. Source #3 - bench mark locations. Source #9 - contours.

WATER

The WATER layer contains rivers and lakes. Source #1&2.

WATER1

The WATER1 layer contains rivers, streams, and ponds that were obtained from Source #3 but not positively identified on air photos (source #8 and #10).

WATER 2

The WATER? layer contains streams and ponds that were obtained from Source #6 but not positively identified on air photos.(source #8 and #10)

WATERS

The WATERS layer contains rivers, lakes, streams and ponds. Source #8 and #10.

TRAILS

The TRAILS layer contains trails, some of which were old logging roads. Sources #8, #10, #3, and #7.

RAIL

The RAIL layer contains the railways. Source #1&2

SURFACE

The surface layer contains an interpretation of the vegetation types, and the location of a major ridge. Source #8 and #10.

SURFACE1

The SURFACE1 layer contains the surface cover information from assessment file #T-634. Source #6.

GEOLOGY

The GEOLOGY layer contains outcrops and outcrop descriptions. Source #7.

GEOLOGY1

The GEOLOGY1 layer contains gypsum outcrops from assessment file #T634. Source #6.

GEOLOGY2

The GEOLOGY2 layer contains an outline of the gypsum area known to date. Source #4.

CULTURE

The CULTURE layer contains the community of Moose River Crossing, Source #7.

SURVEY

The SURVEY layer contains the Carroll and Canfield Township lines. Sources #1&2.

CLAIM

The CLAIM layer contains the claims held by the James Bay Lowland Gypsum Development Group. Sources #1&2

CLAIMI

The CLAIM1 layer contains the claims currently held by parties other than the James Bay Lowland Gypsum Development Group. Sources #1%2.

CLAIM2

The CLAIM2 layer contains the claims that were held by other parties in the past. It is not a complete history of claims held in the area. Sources #1, #2, #5, and #6.

T427

The T427 layer contains the diamond drill hole locations from assessment file #T-427. (The James Bay Basin Oil Company) Source #5.

T634

The T634 layer contains the property, grid, cross-section location and basic information from assessment file #T-634. (The Atlas Gypsum Corporation) Source #6.

RESERVE

The RESERVE layer shows the location of any reserves. (mineral related reserves) Sources #1&2.

FOI

The FOI layer contains a symbol and number for each of the eleven features of interest identified on this base map. The features or sites are numbered S1, S2, ...

		TIME REC	CORD		
MOOSE RIVER	GYPSUM	PROPERTY	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	1992

DATE	NAME	DESCRIPTION	HOURS
SEPT. 28/92	KEVIN COOL	DIGITIZING SOURCE #1	10
SEPT. 29/92	KEVIN COOL	DIGITIZING SOURCE #6	6
SEPT. 30/92	KEVIN COOL	DIGITIZING SOURCE #6	6
OCT. 1/92	KEVIN COOL	DIGITIZING SOURCE #7	8
OCT. 2/92	KEVIN COOL	DIGITIZING SOURCE #7	8
OCT. 3/92	KEVIN COOL	DIGITIZING SOURCE #3	10
OCT. 4/92	KEVIN COOL	CREATE LAT/LONG GRID	3
OCT. 4/92	KEVIN COOL	CREATE AND ORGANIZE LAYERS	4
OCT. 5/92	KEVIN COOL	DIGITIZING SOURCE #2	10
OCT. 6/92	KEVIN COOL	LEGEND, SCALE BAR AND OTHERS	6
OCT. 7/92	KEVIN COOL	DIGITIZING SOURCE #4	1
OCT. 7/92	KEVIN COOL	DIGITIZING SOURCE #5	1
OCT. 9/92	KEVIN COOL	DIGITIZING SOURCE #8	10
OCT. 10/92	KEVIN COOL	DIGITIZING SOURCE #8	10
OCT. 11/92	KEVIN COOL	DIGITIZING SOURCE #9	2
OCT. 11/92	KEVIN COOL	DIGITIZING SOURCE #10	10
OCT. 12/92	KEVIN COOL	DIGITIZING SOURCE #10	10
OCT. 13/92	KEVIN COOL	MISC. DRAWING ORGANIZATION	8
		TOTAL HOURS OF COMPUTER DIGITIZING AND DRAFTING.  RATE \$50/HOUR  (\$6,150)	123



# MOOSE RIVER GYPSUM DEPOSIT

PHYSICAL WORK REPORT CARROLL & CANFIELD TWPS.

#### INTRODUCTION

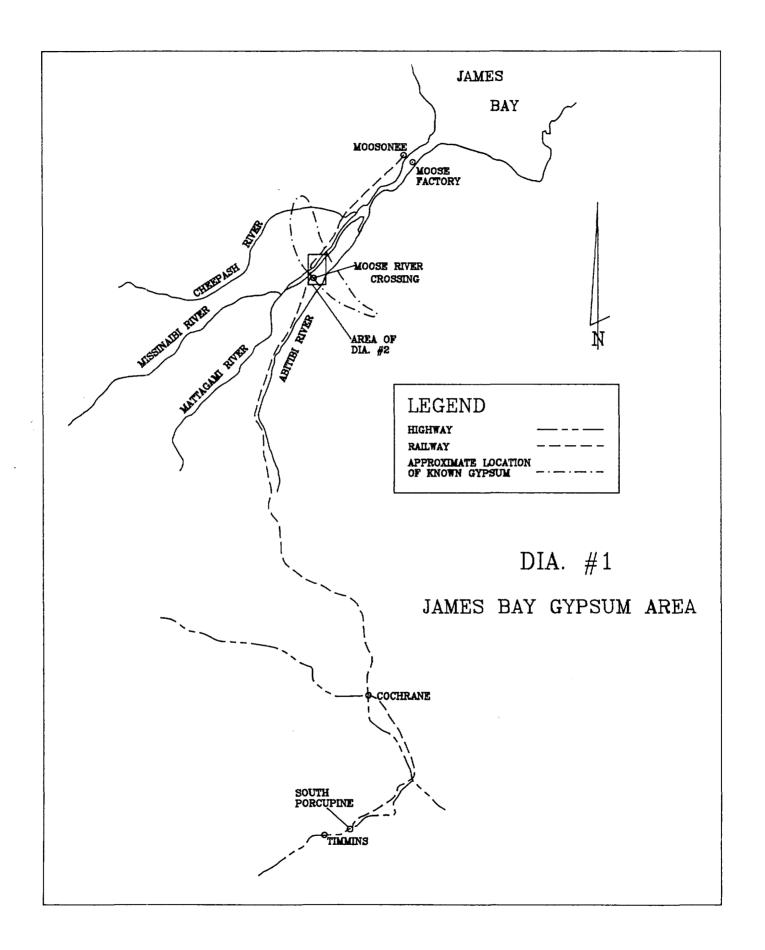
The James Bay Gypsum Development Group consists of four privately owned companies or proprietorships from Ontario. This group has been interested in the development of the gypsum deposits of the James Bay Basin for approximately four years. From May 1991 to March 1992 the group created two plans for developing these deposits. Both plans require that gypsum is available so that samples may be taken for research and development. A digital base map of the Moose River Gypsum property was created from various sources in order to identify and locate features that might indicate the presence of gypsum on or near the surface. Eleven features of interest were identified in total ( marked as S1, S2... on diagram #2 ). The base map was also used to plan and perform work on the property. Physical work was carried out on the property in order to further investigate the features of interest and to search for accessible qypsum. This report will document all the results of the physical work and provide conclusions and recommendations.

#### LOCATION AND ACCESS

Diagram #1 is a key map showing the location of the Moose River Property. The property is in Carroll and Canfield Townships, Porcupine Mining District and consists of sixteen contiguous claims numbered 1131388, 1131389, 1131390, 1170583, 1170584, 1170585, 1170586, 1170587, 1170589, 1170590, 1188872 (15 units), 1188873 (9 units), 1188874 (4 units), 1188875 (1 unit), 1188876 (2 units) and 1188877 (1 unit).( See Diagram #2 ). The Ontario Northland Railway was used to access the property.

#### TOPOGRAPHY

The property is covered by spruce, poplar, birch and alder. The railway line divides the property into two distinct vegetation areas. To the North of the railway is low-lying spruce and alder swamp. To the South of the railway and bounded to the North by the Moose River is generally higher ground with a mix of the deciduous and coniferous trees. A distinct ridge runs through the property south of the rail and roughly parallel to the river and rail.



SITE #4
This site is a feature of interest because it is topographically similar to the location where gypsum was found near the surface in 1956. This site was visited however digging was not practical due to the swamp conditions surrounding the lake. Pit # P5 was excavated nearby. See diagram #2 for materials found.

This site is a feature of interest because it is similar in appearance (on air photos) to the small, round ponds that are associated with Karst topography. This site was visited however digging within a 300' radius of the site was not practical due to the wet ground surrounding the pond.

SITE #6 Not visited.

SITE #7
Not visited.

SITE #8
Not visited.

SITE #9
This site is a feature of interest because it is similar in appearance (on air photos) to the small, round ponds that are associated with Karst topography. This site was visited however digging was not practical due to the wet ground surrounding the ponds.

SITE #10 Not visited

SITE #11
This site ( the entire ridge is site #11 ) is a feature of interest because it is the main relief in the area. It is hoped that information gained about selected areas along the ridge will contribute greatly to the general model that our group is developing for the property. This site became the focus for physical work for this field trip because of the ground conditions at the above mentioned sites. Sixteen pits were excavated along to north foot of the ridge. See diagram #2 for materials found in these pits.

#### SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE #1
Light brown to brown moist limestone clay with very occasional well rounded fragment, Lacustrine clay, approximately 10% organics.

SAMPLE #2
Dirty porous limestone boulder, sub-rounded.

Coarse till, well rounded clasts ( over 9 cm.), mostly limestone clasts in a limestone matrix. Also 1 sub angular coarse grained granitic boulder.

SAMPLE #4
Fine to coarse polymictic till, one highly weathered granitic boulder, well rounded limestone clasts.

SAMPLE #5
Same as sample #4 but with one large mafic clast.

SAMPLE #6
Angular fragments of limestone.

SAMPLE #7
Coarse till, strong local component of angular bedded limestone.

SAMPLE #8
Quartz biotite granite.

SAMPLE #9 Organic soil.

SAMPLE #10 Small sub-angular limestone fragments showing layering and a few vugs.

SAMPLE #11 Stream bed sample. approximately 10% organics, 20% sand, and sub-angular to well rounded mainly limestone gravel ( less than 3cm.).

SAMPLE #12 Dirty, very porous limestone boulder with crude layering.

#### PHYSICAL WORK

Physical work was carried out on the property from October 21/1992 to October 27/1992. Using the digital base map as a guide and a Magellan Global Positioning System Receiver (model NAV 1000 PLUS) for position seven out of eleven features of interest were visited. (See Diagram #2).

The digging of numerous test pits—was also carried out in—areas where—sinkholes were found, where creek beds cut deeply into the landscape, or where uprooted trees made it practical for digging. All—digging was done using a mattock, axe, and narrow shovel. A 1.5m steel rod was also used to probe further into the overburden in search of gypsum or related mineral beds. The steel rod proved particularly valuable—for determining—where to dig—because the minerals found—(mainly limestone—clasts—) were—soft enough—to leave white powder on the tip of the rod after pounding.

Diagram #2 indicates the site/plt locations, pit dimensions, sample locations and the nature of any material found. Most of the pits are located in light brown to brown moist limestone clay with approximately 10% organics. Where pits are near water and swamp the clay is darker with a higher organic content. See codes on diagram #2 for descriptions of specific pits and sites.

#### SITE VISITS

#### SITE #1

This site is a feature of interest because it is topographically similar to the location where gypsum was found near surface in 1956 (Assessment file # T-634, also this location is indicated in the South-West corner of diagram #2). This site was visited however digging was not practical due to the swamp conditions surrounding the lake. Pit # P4 was excavated nearby in a sinkhole. The pit was excavated 4' lower than the bottom of the sinkhole that was already 5' lower than the surrounding ground. See diagram #2 for materials found.

#### SITE #2

This site was visited at the same time site #1 was visited. Due to similar conditions as mentioned above pit # P4 was the only pit excavated near site #2.

#### SITE #3

This site is a feature of interest because it is similar in appearance (on air photos) to the small, round ponds that are associated with Karst topography. This site was visited however digging on site was not practical due to the wet ground surrounding the pond. Pits # P10 and #P11 were excavated nearby. See diagram #2 for materials found.

#### CONCLUSIONS

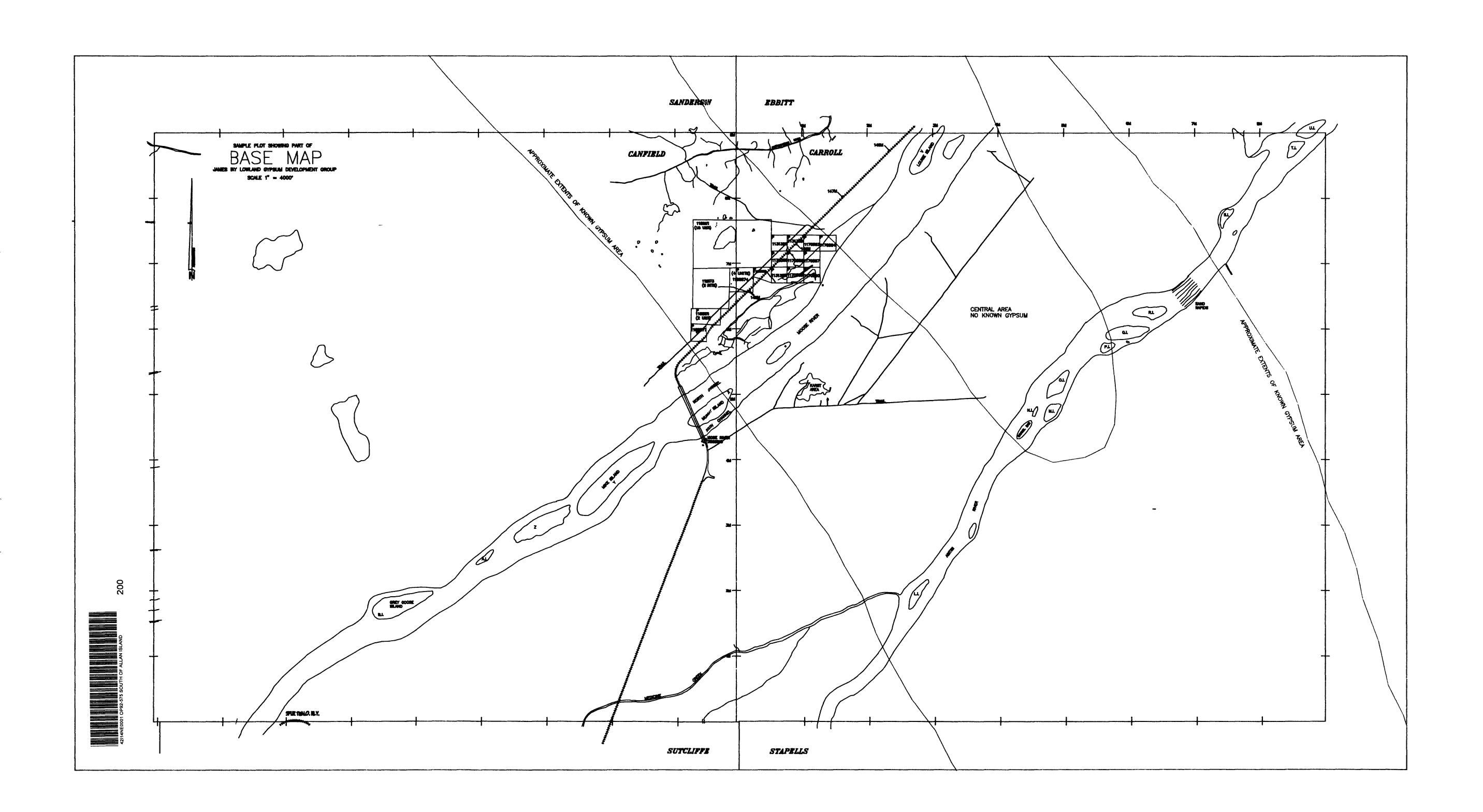
Based on the areas visited and excavated there appears to be an uninterrupted layer of limestone clay or coarse to fine till covering the property. If gypsum or limestone beds exist below these layers they are not at depths accessible (within practical reason ) to the hand tools used on this field trip.

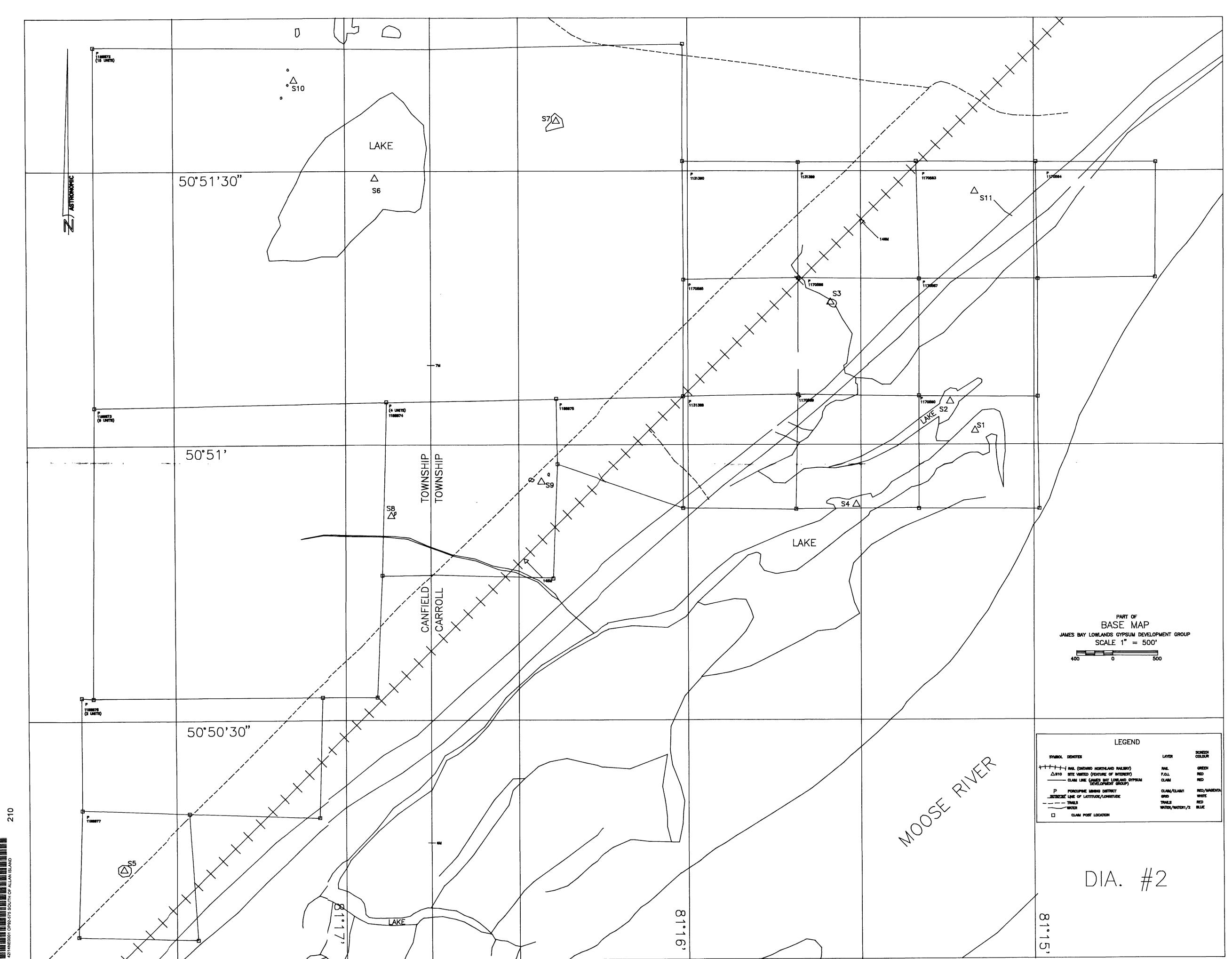
#### RECOMMENDATIONS

To continue the search for accessible gypsum a diamond drill or hammer drill could be used to penetrate deeper into the overburden. Other possible methods include a seismic or resistivity survey to determine overburden depths.

## TIME RECORD MOOSE RIVER GYPSUM PROPERTY OCTOBER 1992

DATE	NAME	EQUIPMENT	HOURS
OCT. 21/92	KEVIN COOL	G.P.S. RECEIVER, SHOVEL, MATTOCK	5
OCT. 22/92	"	77	9
OCT. 23/92	19	77	9
OCT. 24/92	<b>79</b>	29	9
OCT. 25/92	11	73	9
OCT. 26/92	25	"	9
OCT. 27/92	39	7	3
OCT. 21/92	MARK KEAN	G.P.S. RECEIVER, SHOVEL, MATTOCK	5
OCT. 22/92	29	77	9
OCT. 23/92	27	27	9
OCT. 24/92	27	"	9
OCT. 25/92	99	19	9
OCT. 26/92	"	11	9
OCT. 27/92	39	"	3
		TOTAL MAN HOURS	106
		RATE: \$20/MAN HOUR	
		(\$2,120.00)	





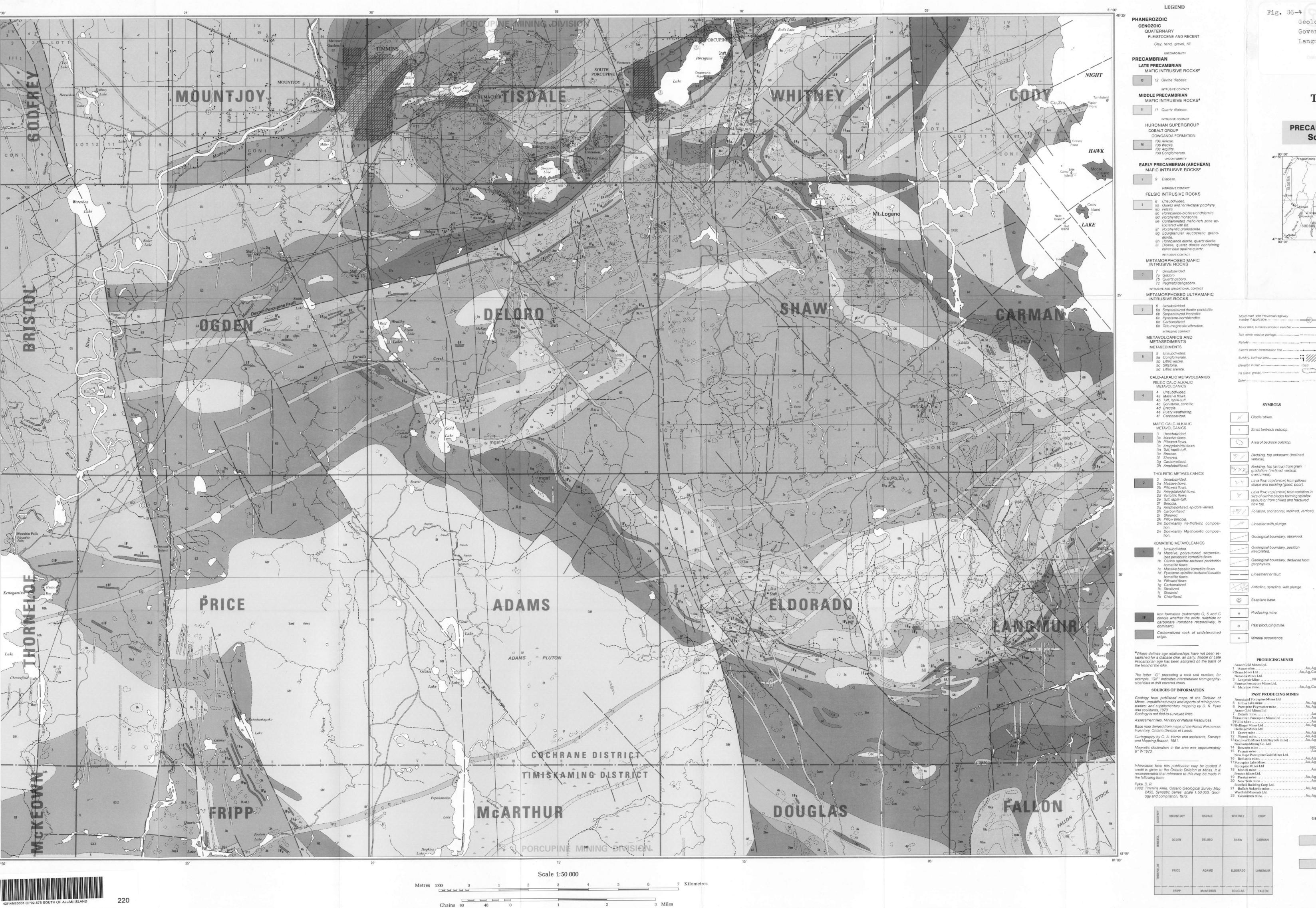
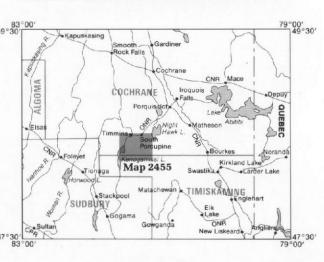


Fig. S6-4 Geology Map Adapted From Government Map 2455 Langmuir/Carman Prospect

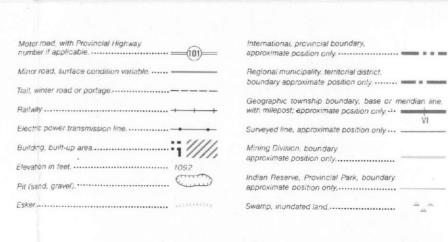
**TIMMINS** 

### **PRECAMBRIAN GEOLOGY** Scale 1:50 000



Aeromagnetic reference 293G

N.T.S. reference 42A/6



SYMBOLS

Bedding, top unknown; (inclined,

Bedding, top (arrow) from grain

Lava flow; top (arrow) from pillows

Lava flow; top (arrow) from variation in

size of olivine blades forming spinifex

texture or from chilled and fractured

shape and packing (good, poor).

Area of bedrock outcrop.

Lineation with plunge.

Geological boundary, observed.

Geological boundary, position interpreted.

Anticline, syncline, with plunge.

PRODUCING MINES

PAST PRODUCING MINES

Aunor Gold Mines Ltd.

Pamour Porcupine Mines Ltd.

Associated Porcupine Mines Ltd

Gillies Lake mine ....

Vipond mine...

5 Faymar mine ...

Porcupine Mines Ltd

Moneta mine ...

Preston Mines Ltd.

Romfield Building Corp Ltd

Nakhodas Mining Co. Ltd. 4 Bowmen mine

New Hope Porcupine Gold Mines Ltd.

6 De Santis mine.....

Porcupine Paymaster mine . Aunor Gold Mines Ltd

Delnite mine

Cincinnati Porcupine Mines Ltd . . . .

1 Aunor mine.... 2Dome Mines Ltd...

Noranda Mines Ltd.

Langmuir Mine .

Geological boundary, deduced from geophysics.

MINERAL PRODUCTION AND RESOURCES Economic gold deposits were first discovered in the (22 of which are located in the map area) have produced a total of 56,000,000 ozs of gold, to rank Timmins as the largest gold mining camp in North from the milling of 216,000,000 tons of ore.

METAL AND MINERAL REFERENCES

Currently there are two producing gold mines in the area; McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited and Dome Mines Limited, which have accounted for about 4 percent of the entire gold production from the Timmins camp. The largest producer was Hollinger Mines Limited, which suspended operations in the Timmins area in 1969. Other major past producers of notable importance include Aunor Gold Mines Limited, Asso ciated Porcupine Mines Limited—Paymaster Mine, Delnite Mines Limited, Preston Mines Limited, and Romfield Building Corporation Limited-Buffalo Ankerite Mine. Economic Geology

Gold: Ferguson et al. (1968) have given a comprehensive description of the gold-bearing veins and mines of Tisdale Township, and Carlson (1967) of the mines and showings of Deloro and Ogden Townships. Virtually all the production from the area has been from the metavolcanics north of the Destor-Porcupine Fault. Most of the auriferous quartz veins tend to be along anticlinal axes, and most are in close proximity to stocks of quartz-feldspar porphyry (Ferguson et al Copper: A copper ore body (8 million tons, 0.

percent copper) (Pyke and Middleton 1970) occurs in a sub-volcanic (Hurst 1936) quartz-feldspar porphyry on the property of McIntyre Gold Mines Limited in south central Tisdale Township. The ore zone consists of a number of steeply plunging ore shoots in a zone 300 feet (91 meters) wide and 1,200 feet (365 meters) long. The porphyry is extensively sheared and serici tized and contains abundant gypsum and anhydrite in and around the ore zones. Mineralization consists mainly of chalcopyrite and bornite.

Magnesite: Locally, large bodies of ultramafic rocks have been replaced by carbonate, minor talc and quartz. The large deposit of magnesite in southern Deloro Township suggests that other carbonated ultramafic rocks in the area may also contain substan-

ramanic rocks in the area may also contain substantial quantities of magnesite.

Nickel: The Langmuir Property Nickel Mine of Noranda Mines Limited was brought into production in 1973. The ore zone averages about 20 feet (6) meters) thick and occurs at the base of a medium-grained serpentinized peridotite about 200 feet (60 meters) thick. Massive sulphide mineralization tends to occupy depressions at the base of the serpentinite and is overlain by a halo of disseminated sulphide mineralization. Footwall rocks consist of massive andesite or fine-grained peridotite. Ore minerals consist of both pentlandite and millerite, the latter being most abundant at the northern end of the ore body where the footwall rocks are ultramafic rather than The general stratigraphic interval at which th

Langmuir Property ore zone is located is approximately the same interval at which the McWatters Deposit and Hart Deposit are located (Pyke and Middleton 1970). That is, at or near the base of the second volcanic cycle in the area, as defined approximately the base of the second volcanic cycle in the area, as defined approximately in the second volcanic cycle in the area, as defined approximately in the second volcanic cycle in the area, as defined approximately in the second volcanic cycle in the area, as defined approximately in the second volcanic cycle in the area. mately by the cessation of intermediate to felsic volcanism with associated iron formation development, and the onset of ultramafic volcanism. This contact can be traced intermittently around much of the southern part of the Shaw Dome, thereby provide ing a useful guide for exploration. This is also the same stratigraphic interval at which the Texmont Mine occurs in Bartlett and Geikie Townships (Pyke 1973a). Asbestos: Narrow veinlets of asbestos occur in both the intrusive and extrusive ultramatic rocks, but

are invariably best developed in the former. In general, this relationship seems to be true throughout the Timmins-Kirkland Lake area, as both the Reeves Mines (Milne 1972) and the Munro Mine (Satterly 1951) occur in intrusive sill-like bodies of ultramatic
...Au,Ag rocks. The limited production from the Timmins area has all been from the intrusive sills in central Deloro . Au, Ag Township.

GEOLOGICAL MAP COVERAGE Detailed mapping: scales 1" to 1/4 mile, 1" to 1/2 SHAW Semi-detailed and reconnaissance mapping: scales 1" to % mile, 1" to 2 mile.

