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PROJECTS  
SECTION



S2F05NW0037 2.1371 LOBSTICK BAY (LAKE O

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REPORT  
ON  
A GEOLOGIC MAPPING  
OF  
CLAIMS 315333 - 315342  
DOGPAW LAKE CLAIM GROUP  
DOGPAW LAKE, KENORA DISTRICT, N-W ONTARIO

November 2, 1973.

Chester J. Kuryliw, P. Eng.,  
Consulting Geologist.

PROPERTY AND LOCATION

The property consists of one contiguous group of 10 claims, numbered:-

315333 - 315342 inclusive.

The property is located at the East side of Dogpaw Lake, in the Kenora Mining Division of Northwestern Ontario, about 10 miles east of the Town of Sioux Narrows which is located on Highway 75 on the eastern side of the Lake of the Woods.

The property is readily accessible from Highway 75 by way of a 4 mile gravel road to the Whitefish Bay Indian Reserve. From the reserve the property can be reached in summer by boat along Dogpaw Lake or by motorized toboggan across the ice of Dogpaw Lake.

### INTRODUCTION

The claims in this group were staked in December, 1972.

Linecutting on grids with lines spaced at 400 foot intervals were cut during September, October, 1973 followed by field mapping of outcrops by this writer and by a mapping of islands and shorelines adjacent to this property to provide information for better correlation of Geology across lake and swamp covered portions of the property. Efforts were made to locate, map and outline all larger outcrops between grid lines.

The results of mapping were plotted and correlated on the accompanying plan of Geology scale 1" = 400 feet.

## GENERAL GEOLOGY

Precambrian rocks underlie the area. These are largely Keewatin type volcanics surrounded by large granitic batholiths. This map area is included within a large area of Keewatin rocks about 40 x 30 miles in area and connected to the large expanse of Keewatin volcanics of the Lake of the Woods Area.

The oldest volcanic rocks are mafic (andesite to basalt) and occur as pillowed or massive flows. The mafic volcanic flows are overlain by intermediate to acid pyroclastic rocks (dacite to rhyolite).

Mafic to ultramafic rocks occur largely within the pyroclastic rocks some intrusions have been differentiated and contain peridotite at their base.

The principal structural feature of the area is a sheared major fault zone that extends through Cameron Lake - Stephen Lake - Flint Lake - Dogpaw Lake - Long Bay of Lake of the Woods. This fault commonly follows near the contact of mafic flows and acid pyroclastics, it may have economic significance as a mineralizing channel, since the numerous gold occurrences of the area are spatially related to this major fault trend either along it, or along subsidiary faults or branches on either side of the main fault.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS  
(MODIFIED AFTER PRELIMINARY MAP P.731, O.D.N.  
1972, DAVIS, J.C., MORIN, J.A.)

CENOZOIC

Recent - Swamp and stream deposits (unconsolidated)

Pleistocene - Sand, Gravel, Boulders, Clay (unconsolidated)

-----UNCONFORMITY-----

PRECAMBRIAN

Proterozoic - Mafic Intrusive rocks

(10) - Diabase

-----UNCONFORMITY-----

Archean Intrusives

- (9) Late mafic dykes
- (8) Late felsic intrusive rocks
- (7) Early felsic intrusive rocks
- (6) Mafic intrusive rocks

Archean Sediments

- (5) Metasediments

Archean Volcanics

- (4) Felsic metavolcanics
- (3) Felsic to intermediate metavolcanics
- (2) Intermediate metavolcanics
- (1) Mafic metavolcanics

## LOCAL ROCK TYPES

### Dacite:

This volcanic of intermediate to acid composition forms most of the rock of the Dogpaw Lake Claim Group. It occurs largely as massive to pillowed flows, buff to light greenish to dark greenish in outcrops, a chip of rock usually shows the translucency and glassy fracture common to rhyolitic rocks. Some narrow interflow bands of rhyolitic agglomerate and of tuffs several feet wide occur. This dacitic rock underlies most of this claim group.

### Andesite:

This rock is the usual dark greenish fine grained mafic andesite common in Keewatin volcanics. Some outcrops were mapped at the north part of Claim 315340.

### Gabbro:

This is a medium grained basic rock composed of about 60 - 70% amphibole, the remainder chiefly labradorite. A large intrusion of this rock occurs running Northwesterly diagonally across Claims 315338 and 315341.

### Quartz-Porphry:

This is a sericitic rock with a few fine quartz phenocrysts. It was mapped at the north boundary of Claim 315340 at the contact between dacite and andesite.

### LOCAL GEOLOGY

The main rock type is a Keewatin dacitic to rhyolitic Keewatin volcanic that has been intruded, by a northwest trending gabbro up to 1000 feet wide, into the Southeastern portion of the claim group.

Schistosity and elongated flow ellipsoids run in a general E-W direction with most dips about 70° to the north. It appears that the E-W elongation of flow pillows may be largely due to deformation and elongation along the E-W schistosity formed by the nearby stressed zone along the Flint - Dogpaw, Long Bay Fault. Narrow beds of tuff and of agglomerate invariably have a general northerly trend strongly suggesting that locally the dacite flows and agglomerate actually trend in a north-south direction crossed by an E-W high stress shearing direction.

### ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

On line OON at 9W some trenching was mapped but the trenches were on a hillside and largely filled, so were not available for detailed examination. At this location known as the Gautier showing it was reported (Kenora Office O.D.M. Files) that visible gold was recognized in a quartz vein 2.5 - 4.0 feet wide over a strike length of 150 feet.

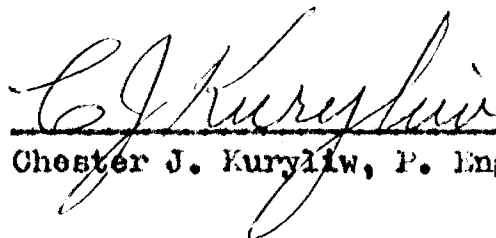
### CONCLUSIONS

Only the Gautier showing that is located on line OON 9W appears to be a significant gold bearing structure. The occurrence is on a hillside and the trenching carried out in 1947-48 is now filled, but past exploration indicated a narrow quartz-carbonate vein that carried free gold. This showing should be check drilled by two for extensions and grade. Two short d.d. holes should meet preliminary requirements.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Carry out a check exploration of the Gautier showing by drilling 2 d.d. holes 150' each:-

Total: 300 feet at an est. cost of \$3,000.00.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chester J. Kuryliw, P. Eng.





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PROJECTS  
SECTION

REPORT

ON

A GEOLOGIC MAPPING

OF

CLAIMS 315316-332  
315343-359  
364464-468

FLINT LAKE CLAIM GROUP

FLINT LAKE, DISTRICT OF KENORA, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

November 7, 1973.

Chester J. Kuryliw,  
Consulting Geologist.

PROPERTY AND LOCATION

The property consists of one contiguous group of 31 claims, numbered:-

315316-332 inclusive (17)

315343-351 inclusive ( 9)

364464-468 inclusive ( 5)

The property is located at Flint Lake in the Kenora Mining Division of Northwestern Ontario about 15 miles east of the Town of Sioux Narrows that is located on Highway 75 on the eastern side of the Lake of the Woods.

The property is readily accessible from Highway 75 by way of a 4 mile gravel road to the Whitefish Bay Indian Reserve. From the Reserve the property can be reached in summer by boat along the Dogpaw - Caviar - Flint Lakes Chain. In winter this same route can be followed by motorized toboggan. The property is also accessible by float or ski-equipped aircraft from a base at Nestor Falls on Highway 75, about 20 miles from the property.

## INTRODUCTION

The claims in the group were staked during November and December 1972 with 5 claims added in August, 1973.

Linecutting on a grid with lines at 400 foot intervals was started August 3, 1973. Field mapping was completed by this writer October, 1973. Shoreline mapping was also carried out on nearby shorelines and islands to allow for the better correlation of geology over water and swamp covered portions of the Claim Group. The results were plotted on a plan of geology scale 1" = 400 feet, accompanying this report. Efforts were made to locate, map and outline all larger outcrops between grid lines.

## GENERAL GEOLOGY

Precambrian rocks underlie the area. These are largely Keewatin type volcanics surrounded by large granitic batholiths. This map area is included within a large area of Keewatin rocks about 40 x 30 miles in area and connected to the large expanse of Keewatin volcanics of the Lake of the Woods Area.

The oldest volcanic rocks are mafic (andesite to basalt) and occur as pillowed or massive flows. The mafic volcanic flows are overlain by intermediate to acid pyroclastic rocks (dacite to rhyolite).

Mafic to ultramafic rocks occur largely within the pyroclastic rocks some intrusions have been differentiated and contain peridotite at their base.

The principal structural feature of the area is a sheared major fault zone that extends through Cameron Lake - Stephen Lake - Flint Lake - Dogpaw Lake - Long Bay of Lake of the Woods. This fault commonly follows near the contact of mafic flows and acid pyroclastics, it may have economic significance as a mineralizing channel, since the numerous gold occurrences of the area are spatially related to this major fault trend either along it, or along subsidiary faults or branches on either side of the main fault.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

(MODIFIED AFTER PRELIMINARY MAP P. 731,  
O.D.M. 1972, DAVIES, J.C., MORIN, J.A.)

CENOZOIC

Recent - Swamp and stream deposits (unconsolidated)

Pleistocene - Sand, Gravel, Boulders, Clay (unconsolidated)  
-----UNCONFORMITY-----

PRECAMBRIAN

Proterozoic - Mafic Intrusive rocks  
(10) - Diabase  
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Archean Sediments

- (5) Metasediments

Archean Volcanics

- (4) Felsic metavolcanics
- (3) Felsic to intermediate metavolcanics
- (2) Intermediate metavolcanics
- (1) Mafic metavolcanics

## LOCAL ROCK TYPES

### Andesite - Basalt Metavolcanics:

These are fine grained highly altered basic rocks. They are carbonated, schistose and talcose, their original composition may correlate along trend eastwards to volcanics of andesite to rhyolite composition. The presence of several intruding gabbro dykes may have introduced the metasomatic migration of magnesium and carbonate. These rocks are common on the west shore of Flint Lake just to the south of the Narrows connecting Flint and Caviar Lakes.

### Andesite:

This rock is a typical Keewatin andesite, dark greenish, fine grained and commonly pillowed, it also occurs as massive flows. A broad formation of this rock occurs immediately north of Flint Lake and just north of the Regional Flint Lake - Dogpaw Lake, Long Bay of Lake of the Woods fault.

### Rhyolite to Dacite:

These felsic volcanics occur as a series of W-N-W trending formations of variable composition. The most common is a pillowed rhyo-dacite flow that occurs in contact with the andesite. It also contains narrow interflow bands of andesite. On the south side of the long point central to Flint Lake, there is a formation of felsic agglomerate up to ½ mile thick. It is composed of 10 - 15% coarse felsic fragments in a fine felsic matrix.

Along the south side of Flint Lake there is an EW trending band of sericitic schist (a rhyolitic tuff about 200 feet in width). To the south of Flint Lake, the rhyolite occurs largely as a finely banded siliceous tuff.

Peridotite:

Peridotite was mapped about ¼ mile south of the south shore of Flint Lake at co-ordinates 4.N-00.N on Claim 315330. It rises as a high ridge and is strongly magnetic. The rock is a dark dense medium grained rock composed chiefly of amphibolite-pyroxene.

Gabbro:

This is a medium to coarse grained rock composed of 45 - 70% amphiboles with the remainder labrodorite. Several gabbro dykes trend at about N-75°-W conformable with the trend of inclosing felsic volcanics. South of the shore of Flint Lake just to the east of Cedartree Lake a curved gabbro dyke appears to be differentiated to form peridotites on its eastward extension.

Granite:

A tongue of granitic rock was mapped east of Cedartree Lake on Claim 315332. It is a coarse grained rock, high in microcline feldspar (50 - 70%), with quartz and minor biotite. It was not determined if this was an upper layer acid differentiate of the gabbro, or whether this is a tongue of an adjacent granitic body.

Quartz Porphyry:

This is a buff colored, fine grained, sericitic rock with some sparse quartz phenocrysts, it occurs off the long point central to Flint Lake and also in a bay at the west side of Claim 315329 at the south side of Flint Lake.

## LOCAL GEOLOGY

The local geology consists of two main volcanic formations, an andesitic rock which consists of pillowed and massive flows that trend along the north side of Flint Lake, found in contact with felsic volcanics to the south. The andesitic rock trends about E-W at the east end of Flint Lake and curves to N-60°-W at the west end of Flint Lake. Immediately to the south of the andesites there is in contact a ½ mile thickness of pillowed to massive flows of rhyo-dacite that include narrow interflow bands of andesite which trend about N-80°-W. South of the long point central to Flint Lake, there is a ½ mile thick band of rhyolitic agglomerates in contact with the rhyo-dacite flows which have been split by a wide gabbro dyke about 1000 feet thick. Along the south shore of Flint Lake there is a strongly sericitic and carbonatized schist that undoubtedly represents a fault zone along rhyolitic-tuff, it trends about N-80°-W. The Caswell-Williams gold occurrences appears to follow this schist and fault zone. To the south of the south shore of Flint Lake, rhyolitic tuffs are folded so that they trend N-E and would meet the N-80°-W trending rhyolites unconformably at the Caswell-Williams Fault except that a gabbroic intrusion intrudes this unconformity along the south shore of Flint Lake.

Gabbroic dykes intrude the rhyolitic volcanics and one located south of Flint Lake at the S-E corner of claim 315330 is differentiated to peridotite to the S-S-E.



Faulting is important in the area. The main regional fault the Flint - Dogpaw Lake, Long Bay of Lake of the Woods Fault passes through the Narrows connecting Flint and Caviar Lakes and runs along Flint Lake in a S-70°-E direction into the eastern Flint Lake Bay.

Subsidiary faults parallel to this main fault appear to have formed, one of these is the Caswell-Williams to Stephen Lake Fault Zone, which carries gold mineralization. Another subsidiary fault occurs in andesite about ¼ to ½ mile to the north of the north shore of Flint Lake. That narrow fault zone runs N-45° to N-55° west across the andesitic rocks which run about N-60° West. That same fault contains the Thomas-Edison gold showing.

## ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

This 31 claim group straddles the trace of the main fault structure and subsidiary parallel faults. Well known subsidiary faults occur to the south of the main fault and includes the Consolidated Golden Arrow deposit about 2 miles west of the property where a reported 96,650 tons @ 0.43 oz. au/ton were outlined. This property is now under option to Noranda Mines Ltd. where further d. drill exploration is planned. Adjoining this property at the south shore of Flint Lake is the Gunner - Caswell-Williams discovery, where a shaft located about 2000 feet west of Claim 315329 was sunk near the south shore of Flint Lake on an E-W trending, sericitic, highly sheared rhyolitic tuff. This mineralized shear zone extends within 200 feet of the north boundary of Claim 315329. This zone was drilled in the 1940's with poor core recovery obtained in the mineralized shear zone, however, some rich drill intersections were reported such as 1.40 oz. Au over 5 feet and 0.37 oz. Au over 11 feet. This Caswell-Williams property is now under option to Noranda Mines Ltd. which in its present program has already drilled several holes using BQ wireline core size to effect a better core recovery. The drill holes have been spotted to the narrow point located immediately to the north of Claim 315329. This projected zone should extend across Claim 315327.

The Thomas-Edison Showing is located near line 00.E-42.N on Claim 364467 where a long deep trench was cut to the northeast of the 100 foot deep 2 compartment shaft. The trench is 8 feet wide and up to 10 feet deep. The mineralization consists of pyrite in

quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and in stringers that follow strong shearing. The schist is about 10 feet wide and is obviously a sheared fault zone. The fault schist strikes N-50° W with an 80° N-E dip, while the enclosing andesitic rocks trend N-65°-W and dip 70° N. The quartz vein is 2 feet wide with some silicification and carbonatization as stringers present in adjoining schist. Chip samples taken across the vein by this writer ran 0.32 oz. Au over 2.0 feet and 4.0 feet of adjoining schist ran 0.02 oz. Au per ton. This is a strong, well sheared and mineralized fault zone. It was deeply trenched for nearly 300 feet along its trend northwestwards to the edge of a cedar swamp. This particular fault-shear structure is persistent and is well mineralized and should be explored by diamond drilling to check for extensions and for vein enlargements along strike and down dip, especially northeastwards under the lower swampy area where schistosity (softer rocks) are better developed. The shear zone seems to pinch out to the SE. A second important gold showing occurs nearly 4000 feet to the NW as an extension of the trend of the Thomas-Edison, the intervening ground is largely swampy and unexplored. This second showing is at line 40.W at 33.N near the No. 2 post of Claim 364464. Again the structural picture is very similar to the Thomas-Edison. The sheared fault zone trends N-50°-W and dips 80° N-E while the enclosing andesites and a narrow band of rhyolitic tuffs trend N-65°W and dip 70° N-E. The fault-shear zone is schistose and carries both a quartz and a quartz-carbonate vein with silicified intervening schist. The presence of two types of

veins (quartz and quartz carbonate), indicate a broad time span in the hydrothermal history of the alterations and mineralization. Chip samples taken in an 8' deep shaft like trench ran as follows:-

	<u>Footage</u>	<u>Rock</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Grade Oz.Au/ton</u>
Sample 1	0-15"	Sericite schist	15"	0.02
2	15"-29"	Quartz vein	14"	0.14
3	29"-53"	Sericite schist	24"	0.03
4	53"-65"	Quartz carbonate vein	12"	0.11
5	65"-80"	Sericite schist	15"	0.01

This fault shear is best developed Southeastwards towards a swamp. The strong development of schistosity fault shear zone and good gold mineralization found across the 6 feet 8 inch width sampled deserves a comprehensive exploratory drilling program.

There is a strong possibility that these two Thomas-Edison gold showings are extensions of the same zone, if not a linear connection, then they are a linear en-echelon chain of veins running under the intervening swamp.

CONCLUSIONS

The Thomas-Edison break gold occurrences are a persistent mineralized zone at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile long, that should be explored by diamond drilling especially under the intervening swamp which may cover softer rock that is more strongly schisted and mineralized.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That at least 6 d.d. holes be drilled to check and extend the Thomas-Edison occurrences.

Est. Total 1500 feet @ Est. Cost of \$15,000.00



*C. J. Kuryliw*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chester J. Kuryliw, P. Eng.

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PROJECTS  
SECTION



52F05NW0037 2.1371 LOBSTICK BAY (LAKE O

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REPORT  
ON  
A GEOLOGIC MAPPING  
OF  
CLAIMS 315352-315362  
SULLIVAN BAY, CLAIM GROUP  
HOWAN LAKE, DISTRICT OF KENORA, N-W ONTARIO

November 25, 1973.

Chester J. Kuryliw, P. Eng.,  
Consulting Geologist.

### PROPERTY AND LOCATION

The property consists of one contiguous group of 11 claims numbered:-

315352 - 315362 inclusive.

The property is located in Sullivan Bay at the Southwest side of Rowan Lake in the Kenora Mining Division of Northwestern Ontario. It is located about 20 miles northwest of Nestor Falls, a town on Highway 75, east of Lake of the Woods. The property can best be reached by float or ski-equipped aircraft from the air base at Nestor Falls or by a winter road over a chain of lakes and portages from the Whitefish Bay Indian Reserve near Sioux Narrows, Ontario.

### INTRODUCTION

The claims in this group were staked December, 1972.

Linecutting on grids with lines spaced at 400 foot intervals were cut during September 1973 followed by a field mapping of outcrops by this writer and by a mapping of shorelines and islands adjacent to this property to provide information for the better correlation of Geology across lake and swamp covered portions of the property.

The results of mapping were plotted and correlated on the accompanying colored plan of Geology scale 1" = 400'.

## GENERAL GEOLOGY

Precambrian rocks underlie the area. These are largely Keewatin type volcanics surrounded by large granitic batholiths. This map area is included within a large area of Keewatin rocks about 40 x 30 miles in area and connected to the large expanse of Keewatin volcanics of the Lake of the Woods Area.

The oldest volcanic rocks are mafic (andesite to basalt) and occur as pillowed or massive flows. The mafic volcanic flows are overlain by intermediate to acid pyroclastic rocks (dacite to rhyolite).

Mafic to ultramafic rocks occur largely within the pyroclastic rocks some intrusions have been differentiated and contain peridotite at their base.

The principal structural feature of the area is a sheared major fault zone that extends through Cameron Lake - Stephen Lake - Flint Lake - Dogpaw Lake - Long Bay of Lake of the Woods. This fault commonly follows near the contact of mafic flows and acid pyroclastics, it may have economic significance as a mineralizing channel, since the numerous gold occurrences of the area are spatially related to this major fault trend either along it, or along subsidiary faults or branches on either side of the main fault.



TABLE OF FORMATIONS

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1972, DAVIES, J.C., MORIN, J.A.)

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-----UNCONFORMITY-----

PRECAMBRIAN

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(10) - Diabase

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- {9} Late mafic dykes
- {8} Late felsic intrusive rocks
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Archean Sediments

- (5) Metasediments

Archean Volcanics

- {4} Felsic metavolcanics
- {3} Felsic to intermediate metavolcanics
- {2} Intermediate metavolcanics
- {1} Mafic metavolcanics

## LOCAL ROCK TYPES

### Rhyolite:

This is a volcanic rock of acid composition that forms most of the rocks of the Sullivan Bay claim group covered by this mapping of the property. It occurs as a buff, light green to dark green massive or pillowed flow in outcrops. Strongly schistose tuffaceous bands of rhyolite occur along the southeast side of Sullivan Bay. The rocks trend north-easterly.

### Gabbro:

This is a medium to coarse grained basic intrusive rock composed of 50 - 70% amphiboles with the remainder largely labradorite. Intrusions of this rock underlie most of Sullivan Bay and they trend northeasterly.

### Quartz - Porphyry:

This is a sericitic rock with about 10% fine quartz phenocrysts. It was mapped as three separate dykes that cut across both rhyolite and gabbro.

### LOCAL GEOLOGY

The main rock type is a steeply inclined Keewatin rhyolite that trends northeasterly. Tuffaceous rhyolite occurs just to the west of Sullivan Bay. A broad intrusion of gabbro, over 1/2 mile thick runs northeasterly under Sullivan Bay. Three quartz porphyry dykes cut both rhyolite and gabbro and run northwesterly with local jogs in strike.

### ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Three locations with gold occurrences on the property were trenched exposing quartz veinlets and stringers. One on the west shore of Sullivan Bay just west of Claim 315352. Where an E-W trending 6" quartz vein with associated pyritic mineralization cut across the N-E trending quartz porphyry dyke. The E-W vein appears to be following a tension fracture.


A second gold occurrence was exposed in several trenches at (O.)-14.N on Claim 315355 at the west side of Sullivan Bay. This was trenched and sampled by Sylvanite Gold Mines Ltd. in the late 1930's where a width of 7.1 feet of 0.20 ounce gold was reported. Assays taken from the sides of the filled trenches by this writer ran 0.03 ounce gold per ton. The mineralization occurs as quartz stringers and permeating silicification in the fractured porphyry dyke with 2 - 4% disseminated pyrite. There is no obvious trend to the mineralization although it generally occurs zoned in a N-W direction

across the NE trending dyke. The fracturing in the quartz porphyry may be related to a mapped offsetting pattern of the intrusion that shifts the porphyry dyke westwards when one progresses northeasterly along the dyke. It was not determined from the mapping if these offsets are due to faulting after intrusion or if the intrusion followed a previous pattern of faulting and jointing that was present in the gabbro.

A third gold occurrence on Claim 315360 on top of a high ridge at 34.N - 34.W consists of a shallow shaft sunk to about 40 feet deep on a N-W trending quartz filled tension fracture in gabbro. The quartz vein is 12" wide and steep dipping but appears barren of mineralization, a grab sample taken by this writer from quartz in the surface dump ran trace gold.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The broad mineralized fracture zone on claim 315365 at 00.N-14.N deserves further exploration. There is some possibility that this occurrence can be explored by d. drilling to outline a low grade porphyry deposit but indications are that the deposit would not be of sufficient tonnage or grade.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chester J. Kuryliw, P. Eng.,  
Consulting Geologist.



52F05NW0037 2.1371 LOBSTICK BAY (LAKE O

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PROJECTS SECTION

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 GEOLOGIC SURVEY.  
Township or Area DOGPAW LAKE, DIST. OF KENORA.  
Claim holder(s) CHESTER J. KURYLIW  
Author of Report CHESTER J. KURYLIW MSc., P. ENG.  
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST  
Address 223 MINTO DR.  
KENORA, ONT.  
Covering Dates of Survey SEPT 16 - NOV 15, 1973  
(linecutting to office)  
Total Miles of Line cut 6.7

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED	
List numerically	
(prefix)	(number)
	<u>315.333</u>
	<u>315.334</u>
	<u>315.335</u>
	<u>315.336</u>
	<u>315.337</u>
	<u>315.338</u>
	<u>315.339</u>
	<u>315.340</u>
	<u>315.341</u>
	<u>315.342</u>
TOTAL CLAIMS <u>10</u>	

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED	DAYS per claim	
		Geophysical
ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	- Geological <u>(20)</u>	
	Geochemical	

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)  
Magnetometer \_\_\_\_\_ Electromagnetic \_\_\_\_\_ Radiometric \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter days per claim)

DATE: Nov 30, 73 SIGNATURE: C. J. Kuryliw  
Author of Report or Agent

PROJECTS SECTION  
Res. Geol. \_\_\_\_\_ Qualifications 63.1789  
Previous Surveys 63.2816 Geophysical L.D.

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE USE ONLY

If space insufficient, attach list

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Profile scale or Contour intervals \_\_\_\_\_  
(specify 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured \_\_\_\_\_

### GRAVITY

Instrument \_\_\_\_\_

Scale constant \_\_\_\_\_

Corrections made \_\_\_\_\_

Base station value and location \_\_\_\_\_

Elevation accuracy \_\_\_\_\_

### INDUCED POLARIZATION - RESISTIVITY

Instrument \_\_\_\_\_

Time domain \_\_\_\_\_ Frequency domain \_\_\_\_\_

Frequency \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_

Power \_\_\_\_\_

Electrode array \_\_\_\_\_

Electrode spacing \_\_\_\_\_

Type of electrode \_\_\_\_\_

GEOPHYSICAL - GEOLOGICAL - GEOCHEMICAL  
TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

RECEIVED

DEC 1 1973

PROJECTS SECTION

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 GEOLOGIC SURVEY.

Township or Area DOGPAW LAKE (FLINT LAKE) DIST. OF KENORA

Claim holder(s) CHESTER J. KURYLIW

Author of Report CHESTER J. KURYLIW M.Sc., P. ENG.  
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

Address 223 MINTO DR.  
KENORA, ONT.

Covering Dates of Survey Aug 3, 1973 to Nov 7, 1973  
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line cut 24.

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED  
List numerically

315 316 ✓  
315 317 ✓  
(prefix) 315318 (number)  
315319 ✓  
315320 ✓  
315321 ✓  
315322 ✓  
315323 ✓  
315324 ✓  
315325 ✓  
315326 ✓  
315327 ✓  
(315328)  
315329 ✓  
315330 ✓  
315331 ✓  
315352 ✓

315343 ✓  
315344 ✓  
315345 ✓  
315346 ✓  
315347 ✓  
315348 ✓  
315349 ✓  
315350 ✓  
315351 ✓

364 464 ✓  
364 465 ✓  
364 466 ✓  
364 467 ✓  
364 468 ✓

*covered claim not covered*

TOTAL CLAIMS 31

SPECIAL PROVISIONS  
CREDITS REQUESTED

DAYS  
per claim

ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first LAND & LAKE ICE GRID survey.  
- Electromagnetic \_\_\_\_\_  
- Magnetometer \_\_\_\_\_  
- Radiometric \_\_\_\_\_  
- Other \_\_\_\_\_  
ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid. → Geological (20)  
Geochemical \_\_\_\_\_

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer \_\_\_\_\_ Electromagnetic \_\_\_\_\_ Radiometric \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter days per claim)

DATE: Nov 30, 73 SIGNATURE: C. J. Kuryliw  
Author of Report or Agent

PROJECTS SECTION

Res. Geol. \_\_\_\_\_ Qualifications on this file 63-1789

Previous Surveys \_\_\_\_\_

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE USE ONLY

If space insufficient, attach list

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Profile scale or Contour intervals \_\_\_\_\_  
(specify 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
(specify V.I.F. station)

Parameters measured \_\_\_\_\_

### GRAVITY

Instrument \_\_\_\_\_

Scale constant \_\_\_\_\_

Corrections made \_\_\_\_\_

Base station value and location \_\_\_\_\_

Elevation accuracy \_\_\_\_\_

### INDUCED POLARIZATION - RESISTIVITY

Instrument \_\_\_\_\_

Time domain \_\_\_\_\_ Frequency domain \_\_\_\_\_

Frequency \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_

Power \_\_\_\_\_

Electrode array \_\_\_\_\_

Electrode spacing \_\_\_\_\_

Type of electrode \_\_\_\_\_



GEOPHYSICAL - GEOLOGICAL - GEOCHEMICAL  
TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

RECEIVED  
DEC 1 1973

PROJECTS  
SECTION

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 GEOLOGIC SURVEY

Township or Area ROMAN LAKE (SULLIVAN BAY) DIST. OF KENORA

Claim holder(s) CHESTER J. KURYLIW

Author of Report CHESTER J. KURYLIW MSc., P. ENG.  
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

Address 223 MINTO DR.  
KENORA, ONT.

Covering Dates of Survey SEPT 21 - NOV 15 1973  
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line cut H. B.

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED  
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
	<u>315.352</u>
	<u>315.353</u>
	<u>315.354</u>
	<u>315.355</u>
	<u>315.356</u>
	<u>315.357</u>
	<u>315.358</u>
	<u>315.359</u>
	<u>315.360</u>
	<u>315.361</u>
	<u>315.362</u>

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED	Geophysical	DAYS per claim
ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.	- Other	
	- Geological	<u>20</u>
	- Geochemical	

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)  
Magnetometer \_\_\_\_\_ Electromagnetic \_\_\_\_\_ Radiometric \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter days per claim)

DATE: Nov 30, 73 SIGNATURE: C. J. Kuryliw  
Author of Report or Agent

PROJECTS SECTION  
Res. Geol. \_\_\_\_\_ Qualifications on this field  
or 63.17896

Previous Surveys \_\_\_\_\_

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL CLAIMS 11

OFFICE USE ONLY

If space insufficient, attach list

circled claim not covered

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Profile scale or Contour intervals \_\_\_\_\_  
(specify 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured \_\_\_\_\_

### GRAVITY

Instrument \_\_\_\_\_

Scale constant \_\_\_\_\_

Corrections made \_\_\_\_\_

Base station value and location \_\_\_\_\_

Elevation accuracy \_\_\_\_\_

### INDUCED POLARIZATION - RESISTIVITY

Instrument \_\_\_\_\_

Time domain \_\_\_\_\_ Frequency domain \_\_\_\_\_

Frequency \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_

Power \_\_\_\_\_

Electrode array \_\_\_\_\_

Electrode spacing \_\_\_\_\_

Type of electrode \_\_\_\_\_

AREA OF  
**LOBSTICK BAY**  
LAKE OF THE WOODS

DISTRICT OF  
KENORA

KENORA  
MINING DIVISION

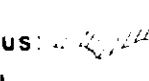
SCALE: 1-INCH 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	(P)
CROWN LAND SALE	CS
LEASES	(L)
LOCATED LAND	Loc
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	LO
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	MRO
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	SRO
ROADS	—
IMPROVED ROADS	—
KING'S HIGHWAYS	—
RAILWAYS	—
POWER LINES	—
MARSH OR MUSKEG	—
MINES	✕
CANCELLED	—

NOTES

400' Reserve around all lakes & rivers to Dept of Lands & Forests.

Crown Game Preserve shown thus:   
By Order in Council Oct. 5, 1951.

Fishing rights reserved up to 1064' above mean sea level on all lands bordering on Lake of the Woods.

MINING LANDS -  
DATE OF ISSUE  
DEC 11 1973  
MINISTRY  
OF NATURAL RESOURCES

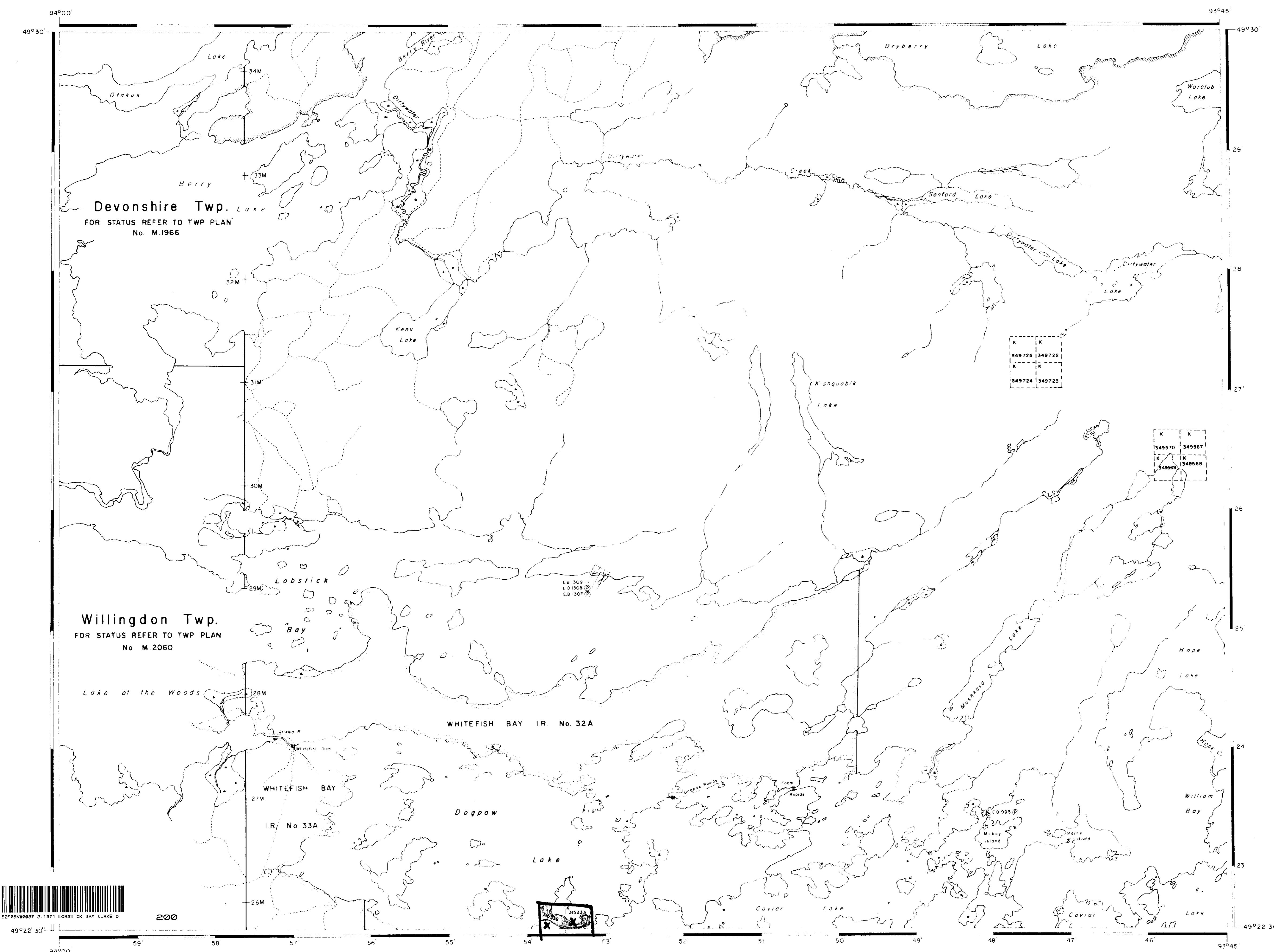
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NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES 52 F5

PLAN NO **M.2635**

ONTARIO  
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

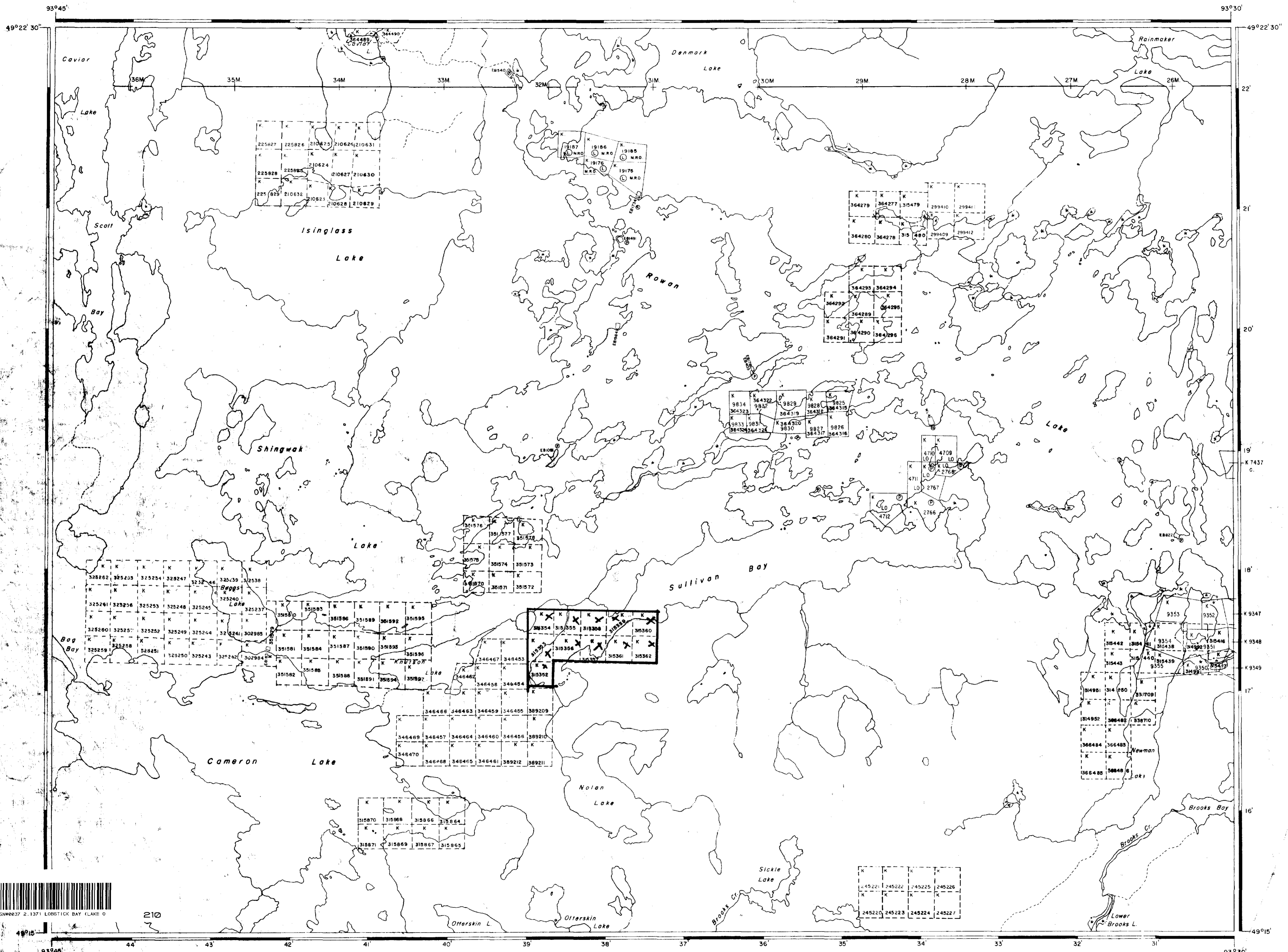
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH



52°45'N 93°22'30" W 2.1371 LOBSTICK BAY (LAKE O)

200





AREA OF

# ROWAN LAKE

DISTRICT OF  
KENORA

KENORA  
MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

### LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	Ⓟ
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S.
LEASES	Ⓞ
LOCATED LAND	LOC.
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L.O.
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M.R.O.
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O.
ROADS	—
IMPROVED ROADS	—
KING'S HIGHWAYS	—
RAILWAYS	—
POWER LINES	—
MARSH OR MUSKEG	—
MINES	Ⓜ
CANCELLED	C.

### NOTES

400' Surface Rights Reservation around all lakes and rivers.

MINING LANDS -  
DATE OF ISSUE  
DEC 11 1973  
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

File - 2.1371

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES 52 F 5

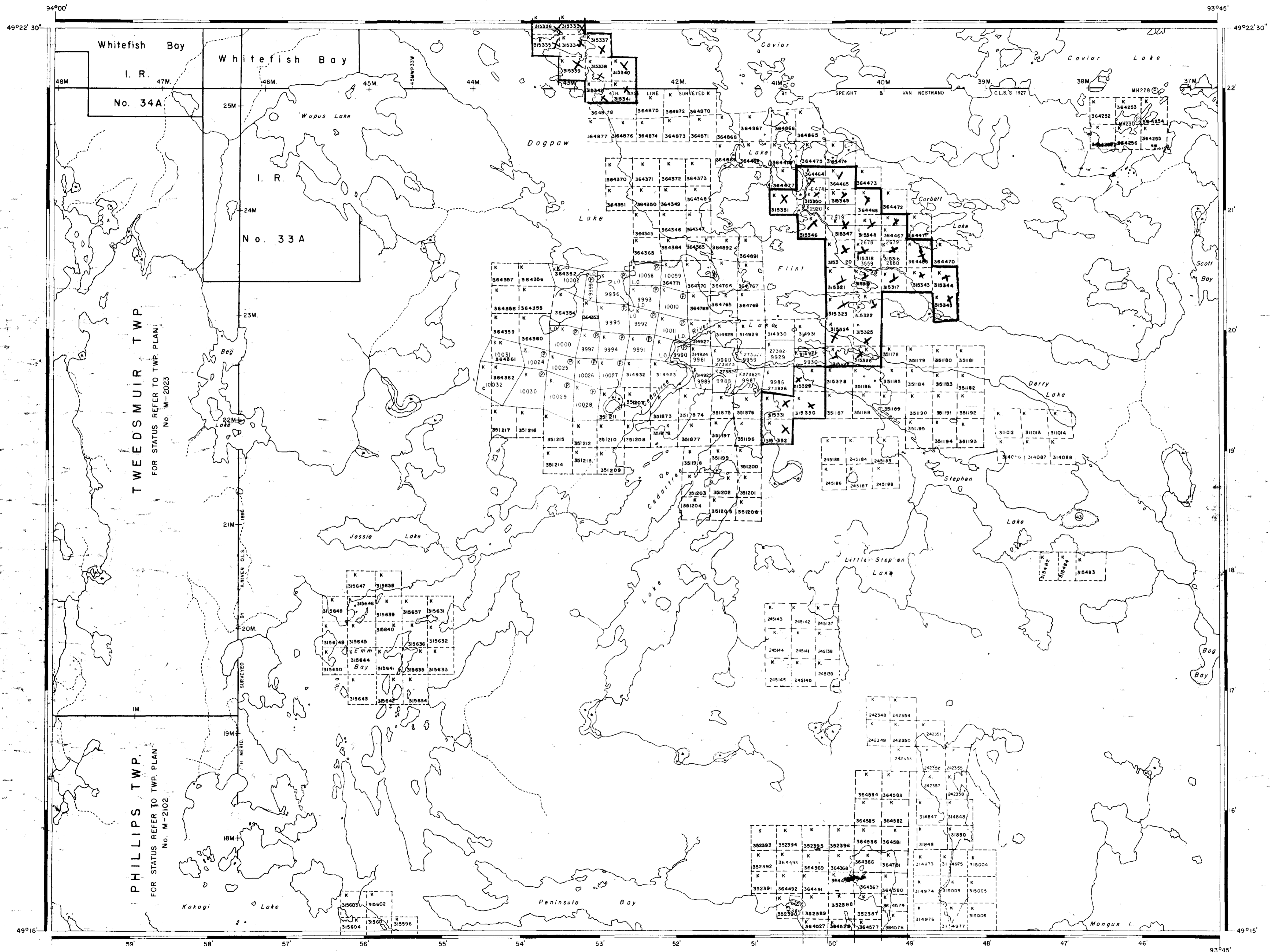
PLAN NO. **M.2580**

ONTARIO  
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH



52F5N00027 2.1371 LOBSTICK BAY (LAKE O)

210



AREA OF  
**DOGPAW LAKE**

DISTRICT OF  
KENORA

KENORA  
MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

- PATENTED LAND Ⓟ
- CROWN LAND SALE C.S.
- LEASES Ⓞ
- LOCATED LAND Loc.
- LICENSE OF OCCUPATION L.O.
- MINING RIGHTS ONLY M.R.O.
- SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY S.R.O.
- ROADS —
- IMPROVED ROADS —
- KING'S HIGHWAYS —
- RAILWAYS —
- POWER LINES —
- MARSH OR MUSKEG —
- MINES —
- CANCELLED C.

NOTES

400' Surface Rights Reservation around all lakes and rivers.

Areas withdrawn from staking under Section 43 of the Mining Act (R.S.O. 1970).

File	Date	Disposition
163473	1/3/72	surface & mining rights

MINING LANDS -  
 DATE OF ISSUE  
**DEC 11 1973**  
 MINISTRY  
 OF NATURAL RESOURCES

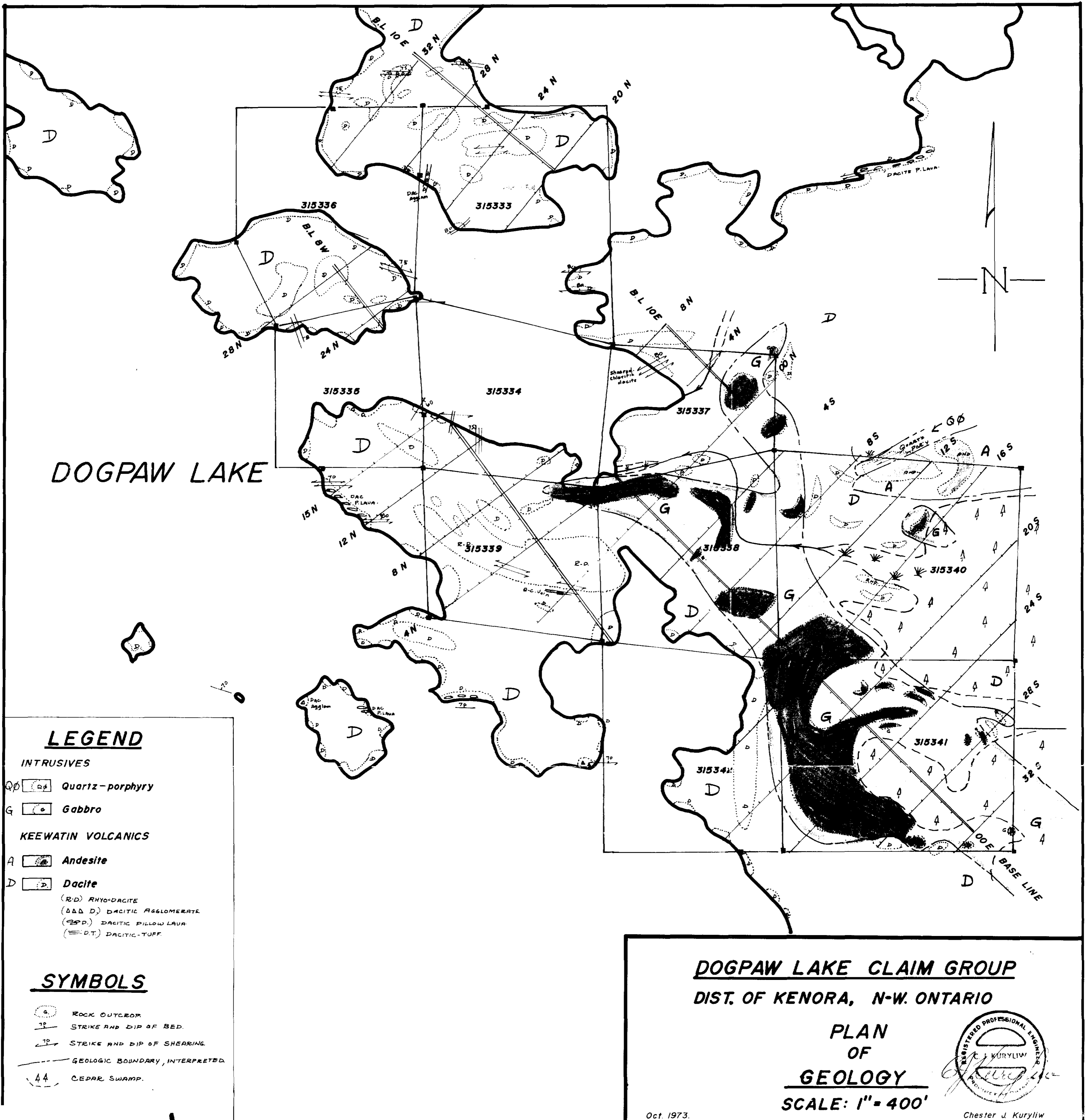
File - 2.1371

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES 52 F5

PLAN NO. **M.2585**

ONTARIO  
DEPARTMENT OF MINES  
AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS





CAVIAR LAKE

CORBETT LAKE

FLINT LAKE

FLINT LAKE

CEDARTREE LAKE

STEPHEN LAKE

**LEGEND**

- INTRUSIVES**
- Qp Quartz-feldspar porphyry
  - GR Granite
  - G Gabbro
  - Pd Peridotite
- KEEWATIN VOLCANICS**
- R Rhyolite to dacite (felsic volcanics)
    - Rk Rhyolite-dacite pillowed flows
    - R Massive flows, rhyolite
    - R Rhyolitic agglomerate
    - R Sarcritic, rhyolitic tuffs
  - A Andesite (intermediate volcanics)
    - A Massive andesite flows
    - A Pillowed andesite flows
  - A-T Andesite-Basalt (basic metavolcanics)
  - AT ALTERED, TALCOSE, FLOWS OR LAPILLISTONE

**SYMBOLS**

- OUTCROPS
- GEOLGIC BOUNDARY, INTERPRETED
- STRIKE AND DIP OF BEDDING
- STRIKE AND DIP OF SHEARING, SCHISTOSITY
- Bog
- CEDAR SWAMPS

**FLINT LAKE CLAIM GROUP**  
 DIST. OF KENORA, N-W ONTARIO  
**PLAN OF GEOLOGY**

SCALE: 1" = 400'

Oct. 1973 Chester J. Kurylliv

