

52G13NW0045 52G13NW0023 PARNES LAKE

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Report on
KELORE MINES LIMITED
MINNITAKI LAKE PROPERTIES
SIOUX LOOKOUT AREA, ONTARIO

by

A. Skrecky

Toronto, Ontario

November 19, 1951.

Report on
KELORE MINES LIMITED
MINNITAKI LAKE PROPERTIES

PART A - SOUTH GROUP

INTRODUCTION

The South Group is located in the Sioux Lockout area of Ontario. It is made up of unpatented claims PA-12082, PA-12083, PA-12084, PA-12526, PA-12527, PA-12528, PA-11880, PA-11881, PA-11882, PA-11883, PA-11884 and PA-11885, and includes the Patented claims SV-106 and SV-107. These claims are held under License A-23857, by Kelore Mines Limited, Suite 1008 - 330 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

ACCESS

The South Group can be readily reached by water from the town of Sioux Lockout; the following waters being travelled - Pelican Lake, Frog Rapids, Abram Lake, Abram Chutes into Minnitaki Lake. Southwest across Minnitaki Lake to Neepawa Island.

LOCATION

Patented Claims SV-106 and SV-107 comprise 120 acres on the south shore of Neepawa Island. The balance of the claims in the group form a block extending south from Neepawa Island and straddle the neck of a peninsula that reaches northward into Minnitaki Lake from the south mainland.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A geological survey was done on the unpatented claims which straddle the peninsula, during the month of August, 1951.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

Pleistocene and Recent	- boulder clay, clay and fine sand and gravel.
Algonian (?)	- feldspar porphyry.
Temiskaming (?)	- greywacke, slate.

- 2 -

Pleistocene and Recent

The overburden is exceptionally heavy in places, particularly in western PA-11885 and PA-12527. It forms a high cliff at the water's edge here and is, locally, a navigational landmark. Over the rest of the claims, the overburden is general, and typical of that overlying other parts of the Precambrian Shield.

Temiskaming (?)

These claims of the South Group are situated in a belt of sedimentary rocks which has been traced from Laval Township, northeast to beyond East Bay in Minnitaki Lake. Locally, the north contact of this belt goes through Patented Claims SV-108 and SV-107, on Neepawa Island. The south contact, somewhere in Twin Bay.

The rocks underlying the surveyed claims are largely of sedimentary greywacke, along with minor amounts of slate. In southern PA-12528, outcrops of a sedimentary rock were noted which showed thin beds of alternately dark and light coloured members strikingly uniform across an exposed width of 50 feet.

The sediments vary in strike from 065° to 098° , but invariably dipped vertical. Some minor drag folding, was observed near the east boundary of PA-11881.

Algonian (?)

Narrow dykes of feldspar porphyry were found to intrude the sediments in a number of places. The strike and dip of these dykes were always found to conform to the bedding, and appear to be a replacement of some member of the sedimentary assemblage. These dykes are of interest, since they are often fractured and quartz filled.

SHEARING AND QUARTZ VEINING

All of the sediments show minor shearing, almost always in the direction of the bedding. The feldspar porphyry dykes exhibit the most intense shearing

and fractures in this rock are often quartz filled. A little pyrite mineralisation is sometimes found in the quartz.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Gold is the only metal of economic value sought on the South Group. Assays from the various quartz veins and quartz bearing zones do not indicate that there is a gold occurrence on the claims straddling the peninsula.

Gold has been found in the rocks just north of the sedimentary contact on Neepawa Island. Further work there may reveal the necessary conditions, if any, under which gold may be found in the sedimentary belt.

A. Skrechy

A. Skrechy

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY (SOUTH GROUP)Claims PA11881, 11883, 11885, 12527, 12528PURPOSE

The known auriferous deposit on Heepawa Island is associated with diorite intrusives which, in some cases, may be distinguished from the enclosing lavas by magnetic methods. Because of the close proximity of this deposit to the claim group, the possibility of a similar geological condition being present appeared favorable. Therefore a magnetometer survey was proposed to investigate the overburdened areas on the claim group for the presence of the favorable intrusives.

METHOD

A base line was out approximately magnetically east along the peninsula straddled by claims PA11881, 83 and 85. Picket lines were turned off in a north-south direction at intervals of 300 feet along the base line and out to the shore line of the lake. Magnetic readings were taken at intervals of 100 feet on all lines. Temporary field control stations were established each day where an hourly diurnal control was established. These were finally corrected to a main base control station near the camp on the south shore of claim SV106 on Heepawa Island. A day to day correction was established by taking repeat readings on five stations each day.

INTERPRETATION & RESULTS

Field determinations on outcrop areas on the claim group indicate the magnetic intensities to be erratically distributed throughout the sedimentary formations in this area.

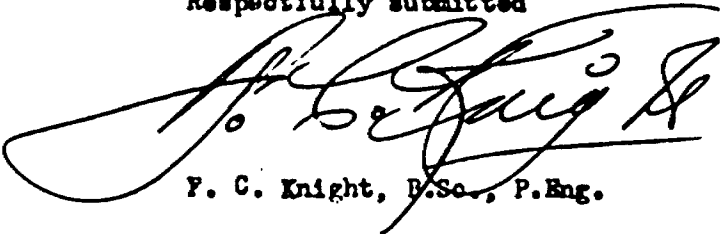
Magnetic determinations over outcrops of the various rock types on Heepawa Island some one half miles to the north indicate an approximate range of values as follows:

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY (Continued)

<u>Rock types</u>	<u>Approximate Range of Values (gammas)</u>
Diorite and associated intrusives, basic lava flows	Plus 1300
Sedimentary formations, acid lavas	Less than 1000

Thus it was not possible to correlate the two adjacent areas. However sufficient sedimentary outcrop was located on the south group from which magnetic readings were obtained that it may be safely assumed no diorite intrusives occur on these claims.

Respectfully submitted



F. C. Knight, B.Sc., P.Eng.

Toronto, Ontario
November 15, 1951

PART B. - RICE RIVER GROUP

PROPERTY AND LOCATION

The Rice River Group of claims are located in the Sioux Lookout area of Ontario. They straddle Twin Flower and Parnes Lakes, and these lakes lie south of Neepawa Island in Minnitaki Lake. The property can be reached by water from the town of Sioux Lookout; the following waters being travelled - Pelican Lake, Frog Rapids, Abran Lake, Abran Chutes into Minnitake Lake. South across Minnitaki Lake and up Twin Bay into Twin Flower Lake.

The Rice River Group consists of 12 unpatented claims numbered as follows: PA-12524, PA-12525, PA-12529, PA-12530, PA-12531, PA-12532, PA-12533, PA-12534, PA-12535, PA-12536, PA-12537 and PA-12575, and includes Patented Claim 5V-105. These claims are held under License A-23857 by Kelore Mines Limited, Suite 1008 - 330 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

GEOLOGY

A geological survey was made of the claims during the month of October, 1951.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

Pleistocene - boulder clay, clay, fine sand and gravel.
 Algonian (?) - Diorite, quartz diorite.
 Keewatin - pillow lava, massive andesite, agglomerate and diorite.

Pleistocene

The overburden overlying the claims is typical of that overlying other parts of the Precambrian Shield. Its distribution is general and only in the north central part of the claim group does it completely cover the bedrock.

Keewatin

The group is largely underlain with extrusive volcanic rocks, which form the host rock for the intrusive rocks found in the area. The principal volcanic

- 5 -

rock is a very fine grained andesite which exhibits no grain size, nor any feature which would suggest its attitude. The rock is dark green to black in colour and is uniformly massive. In places it is slightly sheared, and the general strike of the shearing is 070° .

Outcrops of pillowed lava are found in a number of places and are best exposed in the southeast corner of the claim group. The pillows are invariably distorted and their attitude cannot be determined accurately. Some of them were observed to strike at 065° , but this, however, may be due to their being elongated, through movement to this direction.

Good exposures of an agglomerate were observed on claim PA-12573. The fragments strike at 060° , and are imbedded in a slightly bedded groundmass.

A variety of lava, which approaches a description by M.E. Hurst in his report, "Geology of the Sioux Lookout Area", and called feldspar basalt porphyry, was also found on the group. In places this rock was observed to grade into a diorite, and both are probably members of a flow. Only a few occurrences of this rock were noted, and no attempt was made to map it.

A type of dioritic rock is exposed in places, which varies a little from the type considered intrusive in the area. Gradations were noted into massive andesite, as well as into the feldspar basalt porphyry, as already mentioned. It is a darker rock than the intrusive diorite type, very often highly altered, and, in places, liberally impregnated with magnetite octahedrons.

Algonian (?)

Irregular bodies of diorite and lesser quartz diorite were found to intrude the lavas on the group, and do not appear to favour any specific host rock. Two very small exposures of quartz diorite were found and are probably in dyke like bodies. Numerous exposures of diorite were observed and appear to form irregular masses in the Keswatin host rock. The diorite normally is a

- 6 -

light green, fine grained, fresh looking rock, but is in a number of places highly sheared. The most intense shearing observed on the group, was in this type of rock.

SHEAR ZONES

A number of shear zones were found on the claim group and, outside of a variation in their later mineralization, are much alike. They strike in a general northeasterly direction and have a steep dip. They show a marked tendency to be best developed in dioritic rocks.

The sheared rock is generally platy, slightly talcose on the fracture faces, and is often imbedded with twinned pyrite cubes. These cubes vary in size from minute to 1/4 inch.

Part of the shear zone on Patented claim EV-106 has been very highly sheared and consists of a talc chlorite schist. It was here, in fractured white quartz, that a little visible gold was found.

QUARTZ VEINING

Numerous quartz veins were found on the claims of the Rice River Group. They strike in a general northeasterly direction, have steep dips and vary in width from a fraction of an inch to six feet. One vein, along the lake in north PA-12531, appears to be much wider than this - its exact width being hidden by the water.

Quartz veins were found to intrude all of the rocks found on the group, except for the quartz diorite and the agglomerate. But this may be due to there being too few exposures of these rocks. They are best developed and have their greatest width in or near the zones of intense shearing. One 4-foot quartz vein, however, found along the east boundary of PA-12530 is in massive diorite, and no marked shearing was noted in the immediate vicinity. The quartz when found in the shear zones, has a tendency to occupy discontinuous lens-like

openings, may be fractured, and mineralized with the following: calcite, pyrite, chlorite and black tourmaline.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Gold is the only metal of economic significance found on the Rice River Group of claims. The only occurrence of gold was found on Patented Claim SV-105.

Work was first done on this occurrence over fifty years ago. At that time a few buildings were erected, a 110-foot shaft sunk and a mill partly constructed. There is no record of any production.

It appears that the gold was confined to a zone lying near the creek, just southwest of the shaft. A shear zone is partly exposed here and is in a dioritic rock. The zone strikes 045° and has a vertical dip. Numerous discontinuous lenses of quartz lie in the sheared rock. Part of the zone has been altered to a talc chlorite schist and the quartz in this section is of the sugary variety. It was in one of these masses of quartz that a little visible gold was found. The gold is free and does not appear to be associated with any mineral outside of the quartz. Gold assays are confined to the sugary variety of quartz.

It appears that lens-like sections of the shear zone have been altered to talc chlorite schist.

Other shear zones have been found on the Rice River Group which have similar strike, dip and mineralization to the one described above. None of them is fully exposed and it is possible that they contain sections favourable to gold emplacement, though none was found.

A. Skrecky

A. Skrecky.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY (TWIN FLOWER LAKE GROUP)

(Rice River); Claims PA12529-34 incl., and PA 12575

PURPOSE

The survey was proposed as an aid to the interpretation of a geological survey conducted on the group during the 1951 season.

METHOD

Because of the presence on the claim group of two lakes (Parnes and Twin Flower) three base lines were utilized to cover the required area. Picket lines at 300-foot intervals were turned off at right angles from the base lines and out to either the shore line or property boundary. All lines were chained with chainage pickets established at 100-foot intervals.

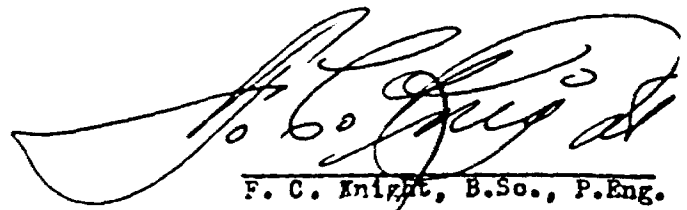
Temporary field control stations were established each day where an hourly diurnal control was recorded. These were corrected to a main base control station at the camp site on claim SV 105. A day to day correction was maintained by recording repeat readings on five stations each day and corrected to a common base intensity established on the first day of the survey.

Corrected station readings were plotted on a plan of the claim group of a scale of 1" = 200 feet. This plan was contoured at a magnetic interval of 500 gammas.

INTERPRETATION AND RESULTS

Generally, within the claim area magnetic intensities over the various rock types is erratic and no approximate magnetic range could be established for the diorite and volcanic formations. As a consequence no new information has been added to that previously obtained from the geological survey.

Toronto, Ontario
November 15, 1951.



F. C. Knight, B.Sc., P.Eng.

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7
15

PART C. - SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT WORK, CLAIMS
PA-12529-12534 inclusive and PA12575
PATRICIA MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

	<u>Geological Survey Days</u>	<u>Geophysical Survey Days</u>	<u>Total Days</u>
Line Cutting & Chaining	145 <i>140 MAX</i>	145	290
Geological Mapping	108		108
Geophysical Field Work		54	54
Draughting, Interpretation and Reports	<u>10</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>55</u>
TOTAL DAYS	263 <i>258</i>	244	507

Claim Distribution

PA-12529 -	40	40	80
PA-12530 -	40	40	80
PA-12531 -	40	40	80
PA-12532 -	40	40	80
PA-12533 -	40	40	80
PA-12534 -	23	4	27
PA-12575 -	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>80</u>
TOTAL DAYS	263 <i>258 = 36.56 days / 7</i>	244 <i>35 days / 7</i>	507

Line Cutting & Chaining (Period August 13-Sept. 23)

<u>Man Days</u>	<u>Hours per Day</u>	<u>Total Hours</u>	<u>Factor</u>	<u>Total Hrs. x Factor</u>	<u>Equivalent 8 hr. day</u>
58	10	580	x4	2,320	290
<u>Geological Mapping (in field) Oct. 2-12 incl.</u>					
18	12	216	x4	864	108
<u>Geophysical Survey (in field) Sept. 15 - Oct. 1st</u>					
9	12	108	x4	432	54
<u>Draughting, Interpretation and Reports</u>					
		110	x4	440	55

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT WORK (Continued)

Work completed by -

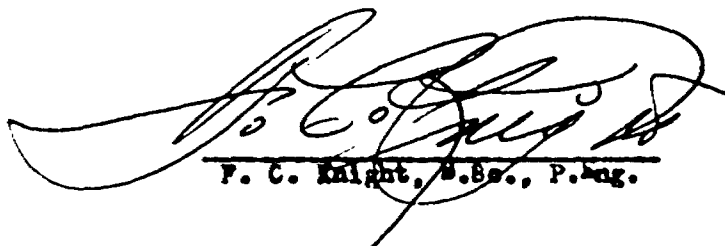
W. Babey - Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario

F. Lewis)
R. Lewis) - Sioux Lookout, Ontario

Hernanson - Sioux Lookout, Ontario

A. Skreeky)
F.C. Knight) - 1405 - 330 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario
L.R. Simard)

Toronto, Ontario
November 22, 1961



F. C. Knight, B.Sc., P.Eng.

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT WORK
Claims PA-11881, 11883,
11885, 12527 and 12528

	<u>Geological Survey Days</u>	<u>Geophysical Survey Days</u>	<u>Total Days</u>
Line Cutting and Chaining	77	78	155
Geological Mapping	80		80
Geophysical Field Work		54	54
Draughting, Interpretation and Reports	<u>12</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>48</u>
TOTAL DAYS	169	168	337

Claim Distribution

PA-11881 -	40	40	80
PA-11883 -	40	40	80
PA-11885 -	9	8	17
PA-12527 -	40	40	80
PA-12528 -	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>80</u>
TOTAL DAYS	169	168	337

Handwritten notes:
 $\frac{169}{5} = 33.8 \text{ days/claim}$
 $\frac{168}{5} = 33.6$

Line Cutting & Chaining - Period August 1-11, 1951

<u>Man Days</u>	<u>Hours per Day</u>	<u>Total Hours</u>	<u>Factor</u>	<u>Total Hrs. x Factor</u>	<u>Equivalent 8 hr. day</u>
31	10	310	x 4	1,240	155

Geological Mapping - Period August 21-30 incl.

10	10	100			
5	12	60	x 4	640	80

Geophysical - (field work) Period Sept. 1-11, 1951

9	12	108	x 4	432	54
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Draughting, Interpretation and Reports

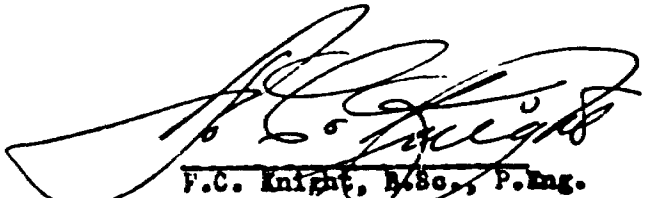
		96	x 4	384	48
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SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT WORK (Continued)

Work completed by -

- H. Babey - Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario
- F. Lewis) - Sioux Lookout, Ontario
- R. Lewis)
- Hermanson - Sioux Lookout, Ontario
- A. Skrecky)
- F.C. Knight) - 1405 - 330 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario
- L.R. Simard)

Toronto, Ontario
November 22, 1951



F.C. Knight, B.Sc., P.Eng.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY (TWIN FLOWER LAKE GROUP)

(Rice River); Claims PA12529-34 incl., and PA 12575

PURPOSE

The survey was proposed as an aid to the interpretation of a geological survey conducted on the group during the 1951 season.

METHOD

Because of the presence on the claim group of two lakes (Parnes and Twin Flower) three base lines were utilized to cover the required area. Picket lines at 300-foot intervals were turned off at right angles from the base lines and cut to either the shore line or property boundary. All lines were chained with chainage pickets established at 100-foot intervals.


Temporary field control stations were established each day where an hourly diurnal control was recorded. These were corrected to a main base control station at the camp site on claim SV 105. A day to day correction was maintained by recording repeat readings on five stations each day and corrected to a common base intensity established on the first day of the survey.

Corrected station readings were plotted on a plan of the claim group of a scale of 1" = 200 feet. This plan was contoured at a magnetic interval of 500 gammas.

INTERPRETATION AND RESULTS

Generally, within the claim area magnetic intensities over the various rock types is erratic and no approximate magnetic range could be established for the diorite and volcanic formations. As a consequence no new information has been added to that previously obtained from the geological survey.

Toronto, Ontario
November 15, 1951.



F. C. Knight, B.Sc., P.Eng.

63.270

KELORE MINES LIMITED

MINE OFFICE:
HOLTYRE, ONTARIO
CANADA

December 21st, 1951.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SUITE 1006 - 330 BAY STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Mr. J. F. McFarland,
Department of Mines,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

63.270

Dear Sir:

Your letter of December 14th, 1951 addressed to Kelore Mines Limited was handed to me for attention. Accordingly I am now pleased to furnish the further information as requested by you.

RE SOUTH GROUP

(Claims PA 12524-25,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37 and PA 12575)

The geophysical survey was conducted over claims PA12529-30,31-32-33 and 34 and SV105 (patented). No work credit for a geophysical survey was asked re other claims of the group as they consisted of water claims under Twinflower and Parnes Lakes. For the claims surveyed equal credits were requested in compliance with Section 81 (8) with the exception of claim PA 12534 which is under water except for a small portion at the west side, consequently it is obvious that only a small amount of work, in comparison to the land claims, could be done here and a smaller proportion of work is therefore requested in this one case.

A similar situation arises with regard to the geological survey on this group. No credit was asked on water claims as no work could be done here with respect to surface mapping. Again equal credits were requested for all claims surveyed with the exception of claim PA 12534, the claim almost completely under Lake Parnes. Here, however, a considerable length of shoreline in evidence, necessitated much time in search of rock outcrop and 23 days credit including line cutting was requested in this case.

In the assessment work summary on page 8 of the accompanying report, it will be noted that no credit was allowed or claimed for the patented claim SV105, and as proportionate time allowance was deducted from the total job time for this claim, prior to assembling the information in tabulated form for submission to your department. This patented claim was included in both the geological and geophysical survey plans submitted to your department only to supply this information for your records should such be a useful reference toward field surveys in the future.

Regarding your suggestion that the claim for line cutting be reduces, we wish to submit the following information.

Although this figure is considerably higher than any which I personally submitted prior to this time, I must say that in the case of this



900

filing for Kelore Mines Limited, our request here is a conservative figure. The area was crossed by a storm of hurricane proportions in recent years which felled a large amount of the timber. This still lies as it fell during the storm and in places is piled as much as 15 feet high. The picket lines cut on the groups had to be cleaned of the heavier material to permit passage of the instrument men carrying out the geophysical work. During the past year it was not possible to obtain line cutters on contract in the area as most of them had lost financially on contracts taken in the 1949 season. Consequently all cutting was done at an hourly or daily rate.

Therefore we feel inclined at this time to leave the figures for line cutting as they stand to be altered at the discretion of the department.

Re claims PA 11881, 11883, 11885, 12527 and 12528

The geological survey plan for this group also includes the results of a geological survey for claims SV106 and SV107.(patented). The work on these patented claims was carried out during the months of June and July 1951 and while no credits are claimed for work during this period, the geological information again is submitted only as a convenience to the department and may be added to your files for future reference.

Again with regard to the time distribution, equal allowances were claimed under Section 81 (8) of the Mining Act for the four land claims PA 11881, 11883, 12527 and 12528, but only a proportionate amount for PA 11885 as it is approximately three-quarters under water. This consideration was made for both geological and geophysical surveys.

Re the line cutting on this group, the timber in the area was in the same condition as that previously mentioned and due to the large amount of tangled deadfalls strewn about the claims, this work had to be carried out at daily rates and progress was extremely slow. As a consequence the high allowance of time is requested.

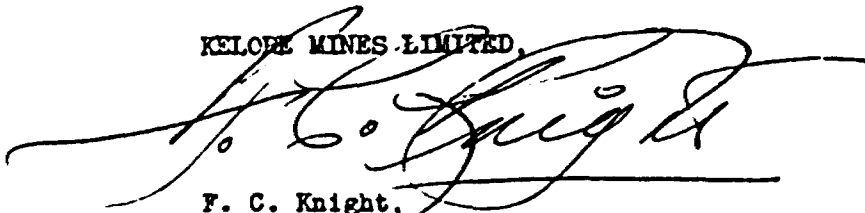
Regarding the geophysical reports, these are now included.

Accordingly we now return herewith the data which accompanied yours of December 14th and would very much appreciate hearing from you in due course with respect to the acceptance thereof and the credits of work allowed.

Your usual co-operation in this matter would be very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

KELORE MINES LIMITED,



F. C. Knight,
Consulting Engineer.

no

Encl.

FOR ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION

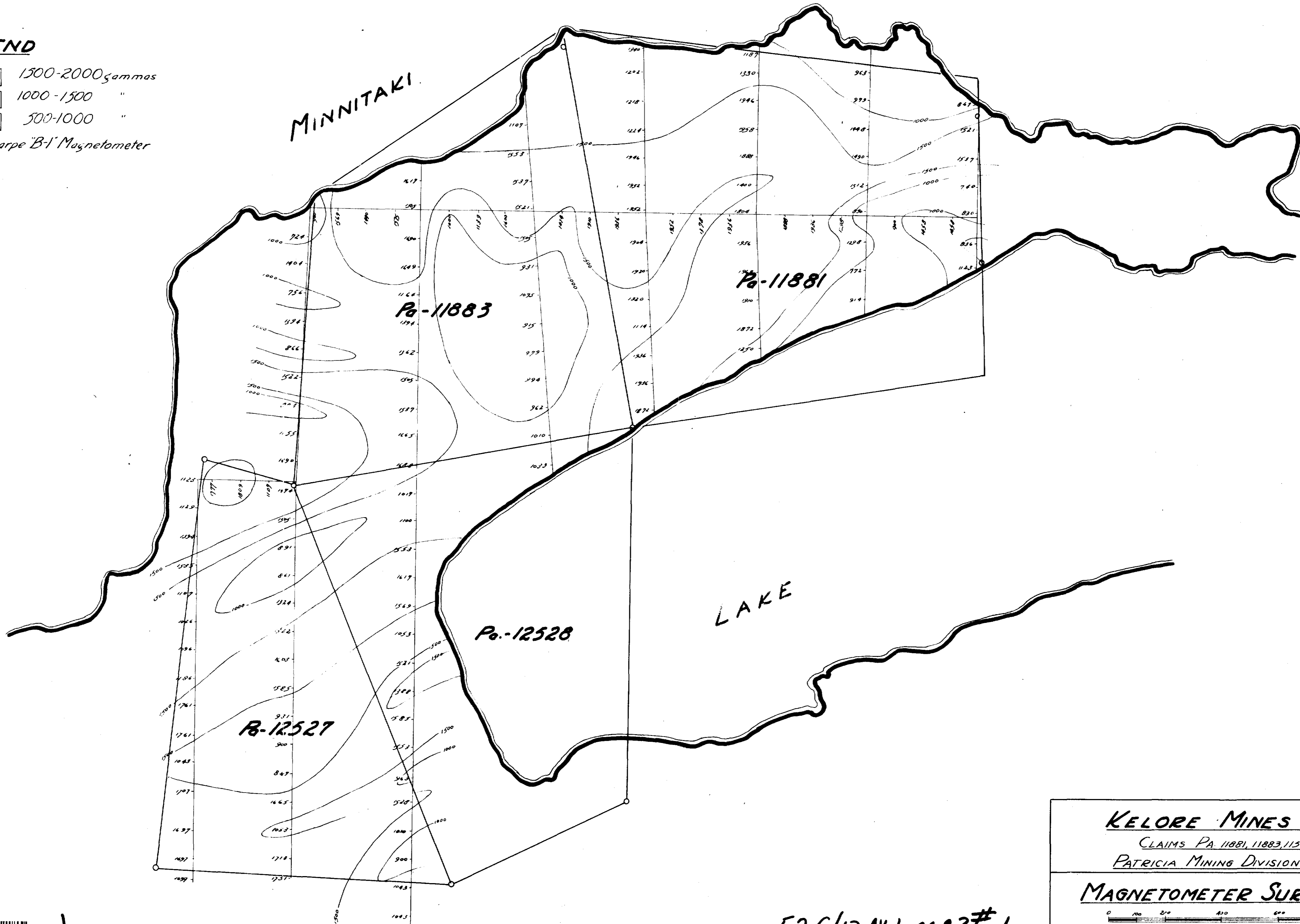
SEE MAPS:

52G/13NW-0023#1-#4

LEGEND

- 1500-2000 gammas
- 1000-1500 "
- 500-1000 "

Inst. Sharpe "B-1" Magnetometer



KELORE MINES LIMITED

CLAIMS PA 11881, 11883, 11527 & 11528

PATRICIA MINING DIVISION - ONTARIO

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY PLAN



52G/13 NW-0023#1



52G13NW0045 52G13NW0023 PARNES LAKE

LEGEND

- plus 3000 γ mas
- 2500-3000 "
- 2000-2500 "
- 1500-2000 "
- 1000-1500 "
- 500-1000 "
- magnetic contour
- Instrument: Sharpe "B" magnetometer



B10

KELORE MINES LIMITED
TWIN FLOWER LAKE GROUP
PATRICIA MINING DIVISION ONTARIO

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY PLAN

Scale - Feet

52G/13NW-0033 #2

LEGEND

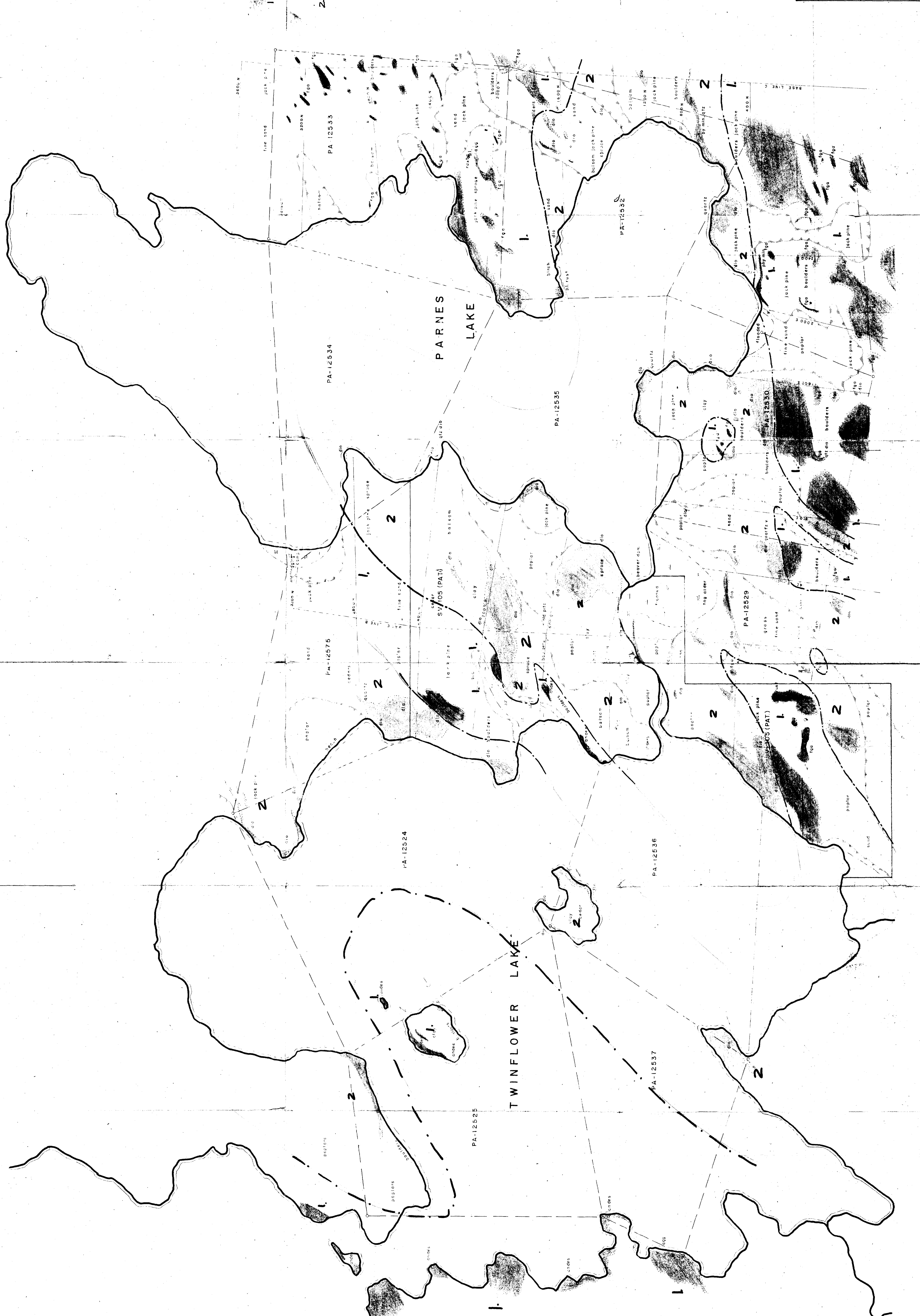
- VOLCANICS
- ANDESITE
- PILLOW LAVAS
- INTRUSIVES
- QUARTZ DIORITE
- OUTCROP
- CONTACT ASSUMED
- CONTACT DEFINED
- FAULT ASSUMED
- FAULT DEFINED
- HILL
- SWAMP-FLOODING GROUND
- CLAIM POST
- STRIKE OF FORMATION
- STRIKE OF SCHISTOSITY
- GLACIAL STRATIFICATION

526/13 NW-0033 # 3

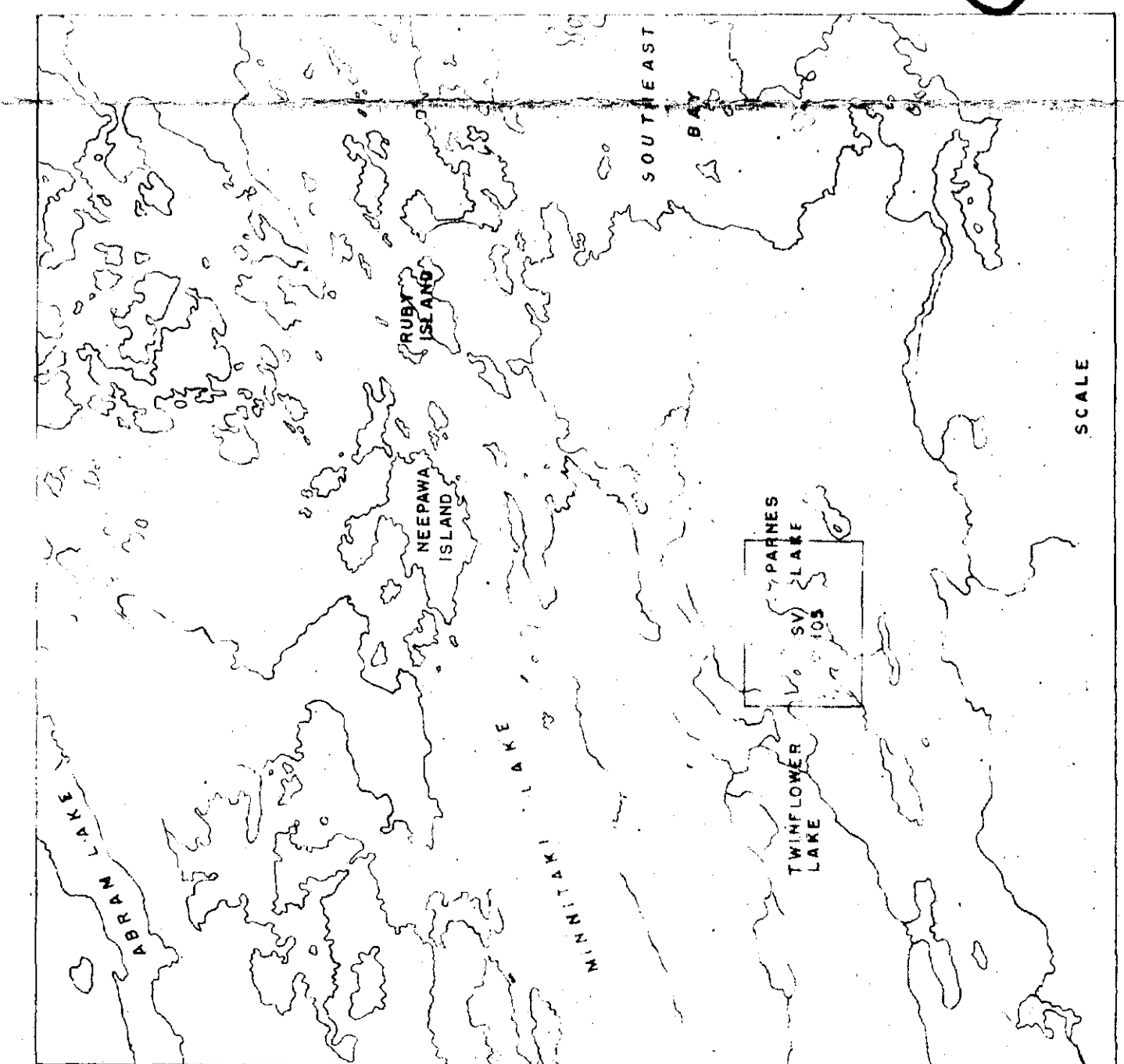
KELORE MINES LIMITED
TWIN FLOWER LAKE CLAIM GROUP
PATRICIA MINING DIVISION

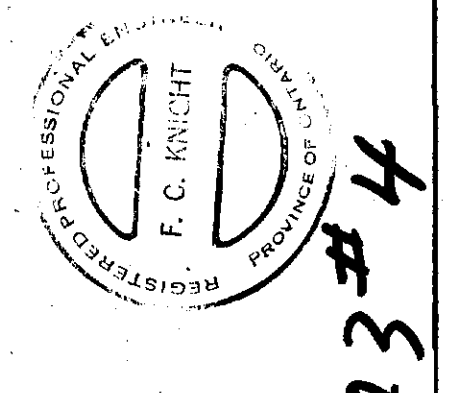
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PLAN

SCALE - FEET
LIBRARY COPY
L. R. SIMARD

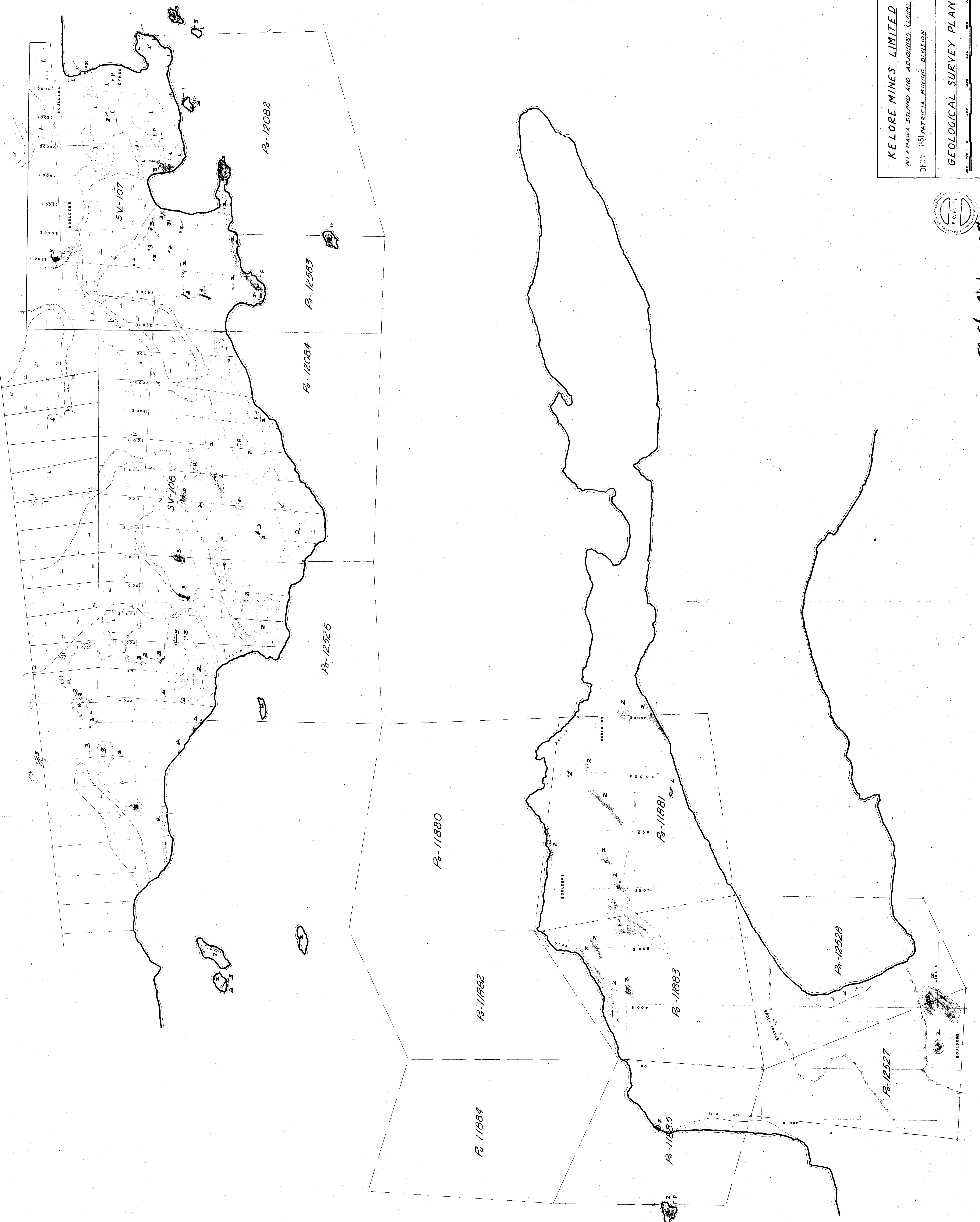


STRONG NORTH





52613 NW -0033 #4



- LEGEND**
- 1 VOLCANICS
 Intrusive
 Lava
 Ash
 Sandstone
 Siltstone
 Shale
 Sandstone
 Siltstone
 Shale
 Sandstone
 Siltstone
 Shale
 - 2 INTENSIVE S
 Sandy Beach - 1/4 mi
 - 3 OUTCROP
 - CONTACT ASSUMED
 - CONTACT DEFINED
 - FAULT ASSUMED
 - FAULT DEFINED
 - HILL
 - SWAMP
 - CLAIM POST

- Strike of Escarpment
 - Strike of Sandstone
 - General Striation

