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GEOLOGICAL REPORT

WEBB TOWNSHIP PROPERTY

WEBB TOWNSHIP

PATRICIA MINING DIVISION

DISTRICT OF KENORA

ONTARIO

RECEIVED

DEC - 7 1981

MINING LANDS SECTION

NOVEMBER, 1981



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TABLE	0F	CONT	ENTS
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		PAGE
Α.	INTRODUCTION	1
Β.	LOCATION AND ACCESS	1
C.	TOPOGRAPHY	2
D.	PREVIOUS WORK	2
Ε.	GENERAL GEOLOGY	4
F.	GEOLOGY OF THE WEBB TOWNSHIP PROPERTY	4
	Table of Geological Units	•
	 (1) Amphibolite (2) Rhyolite (3) Biotite-quartz gneiss (4) Quartz monzonite (5) White pegmatite dykes (6) Aplite dykes 	5 6 7 7 8
G.	ECONOMIC GEOLOGY	8
Н.	GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS	9
Ι.	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	9
J.	REFERENCES	11
	ACCOMPANYING MAPS	
	Drawing #] - Geological Map	Scale: 1 inch to 200 feet

A: INTRODUCTION

The property consists of nine contiguous claims which are located in Webb Township, in the Dryden Area, northwestern Ontario. Eight of the claims (Pa 490451, 490452, 490453, 490454, 490455, 533132, 533133, and 533134) are held under option from Mr. R. Fairservice of Dryden, Ontario, by Patino Mines (Quebec) Limited. Claim Pa 578718 is held by Patino Mines (Quebec) Limited.

During the summer of 1980, line cutting totalling 4.88 miles was carried out on the property. Subsequent electromagnetic and magnetic surveys were conducted during October, 1980. Geological mapping was completed in September, 1981 by the author.

B. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim group is located in the west-central portion of Webb Township, approximately 17 miles (27 km) northeast from the town of Dryden, Ontario. The property is situated at the eastern end of Gullwing Lake.

The property is accessible from Dryden via Highway 601 to the municipal airport and Ghost Lake Road (forestery access road) which runs in a northeast direction, south of Gullwing Lake. This forestery road runs near the southeast corner of the property. A narrower gravel road which connects to the access road cuts accross the southwest corner of the claim group. A trail provides access to the eastern part of the property.

C. TOPOGRAPHY

Extensive outcrop exposure occurs in the southwest part of the map area and forms a prominant 50 to 100 foot (15 to 30 m) high ridge. The remainder of the map area is overlain by a thick cover of sandy glacial till. A few large outcrops occur to the north of the claim group.

The area has been previously lumbered and a second growth of jack pine, poplar, and raspberry cane covers the map area.

D. PREVIOUS WORK

The earliest recorded work done on the ground currently held by Patino Mines (Quebec) Limited was by Mr. Cosmo Coates of Dryden, Ontario in 1906. Coates discovered a molybdenite occurrance within pegmatite dykes which are situated on the Patino grid near L28 00W at 4N. Coates carried out surface work until about 1940. This consisted of several test pits, no assays of Mo are available. In one pit molybdenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and malachite stain occur. It was stated that the amount of molybdenite present is less than one percent.

In the period 1969 to 1973 Mr. M. Woitowicz of Dryden, Ontario also performed work which consisted of trenching and diamond drilling. These holes were drilled in the proximity of gossaned amphibolites.

- 2 -

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DDH #1 (vertical, 108 feet deep) was collared at the approximate location of the baseline and 44+00 W on the present Patino grid. DDH #2 (vertical, 103 feet long) was collared at the approximate location of the baseline and L46+00W. Both holes intersected mainly mafic volcanics (amphibolites) which contained minor sulphides. Minor amounts of pegmatite were intersected in DDH #2.

On claims immediately to the southwest of the Patino claims the Canadian Nickel Company Limited (INCO) conducted some previous diamond drilling in 1970. One hole was drilled (-60°) to a depth of 324 feet. Mainly amphibolite with lesser paragneiss (metasediments) was intersected. Several sections of 1% pyrite and pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite were reported over 1 to 7 feet. One intersection of massive sulphides was 80% pyrite, 1% pyrrhotite and 20% chalcopyrite over 2.5 feet.

During October, 1980 and September, 1981 magnetometer and electromagnetic (EM-16) surveys were conducted over the property by Patino exploration personnel. The surveys were done using a previously cut grid with lines spaced every 400 feet. Separate reports covering these surveys have been filed for assessment credit and only the results will be briefly discussed in a later section of <u>Geophysical</u> <u>Results</u>.

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E. GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Webb Township area is underlain by north-east striking Early Precambrian metavolcanic rocks. According to Page and Christie (1980), the volcanic rocks consist of: 1- fine-to-medium-grained amphibolites (mafic metavolcanic rocks) which are locally layered and garnet-bearing; 2- intermediate tuff-breccia, lapillistone and crystal lithic tuff; and 3- felsic lapilli tuff, breccia and locally garnet-biotite-muscovite-plagioclase-quartz schist. In the southeast corner of the township, the area is underlain by biotitefeldspar-quartz garnet schists of metasedimentary origin (quartzose). A small wedge of pebbly feldspathic arenite occurs in the southwest and northeast corners of the township. The central portion of the township is cross-cut by a foliated biotite granodiorite-quartz monzonite which is locally cataclastic. Several small pegmatite dykes of the same unit (biotite-muscovite-quartz-microcline-plagioclase pegmatite, garnet-muscovite-microcline-quartz-plagioclase pegmatite and various other pegmatites) cross-cut the mafic metavolcanic rocks in the west-central area of the township.

F. GEOLOGY OF THE WEBB TOWNSHIP PROPERTY

The geology consists of E-W striking, southward dipping (50-55°) amphibolites (1) intercalated with minor amounts of rhyolite (2). These are bordered on the north by a narrow sequence of biotite-quartz gneisses (3). Some foliated quartz manzonites (4) are located just north of the property. White pegmatite dykes (5) intrude and are

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located mainly within amphibolites. Aplite dykes (6) intrude the biotite-quartz gneisses (see map).

TABLE OF GEOLOGICAL UNITS

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN

FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- Aplite dykes (6)
- (5) White pegmatite dykes(4) Foliated quartz monzonite

METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS

(3) Biotite-quartz gneisses

FELSIC METAVOLCANIC ROCKS

(2) Rhyolite

MAFIC METAVOLCANIC ROCKS

(1) Amphibolite

(1) AMPHIBOLITE

The amphibolites have dark to medium green weathered surfaces with dark green to black fresh surfaces. Two types of amphibolite were (la) amphibolite gneisses and (lb) massive amphibolites. recognized: The medium-grained amphibolite gneisses (la) are partly migmatized hornblende+ biotite+feldspar + quartz gneisses with hornblende biotite. Minor garnets were observed in one outcrop. The amphibolite gneisses probably represent mafic metavolcanics (basalts) but no primary volcanic features were recognized.

Massive amphibolites (1b) are common along the northern edge of the amphibolite unit and on L 28 W between 1+005 and 2+005. The rock type is characterized by a slightly schistose to massive, knobbily, coarse-grained weathered surface which is a dark to medium green colour. The fresh surface is dark green to black. It consists of approximately 50% amphiboles, 40% plagioclase feldspars and lesser biotite. The coarse-grained nature of the massive amphibolites suggests that the unit may represent possibly metamorphosed hypabyssal basalt-gabbro rock types within the basalt volcanic pile.

(2) RHYOLITE

The rhyolites are characterized by a light cream-buff coloured weathered surface and a white-pink fresh surface. They consist of siliceous flows and tuffs (felsic, muscovite schists) which are typically fine-grained and schistose with 10% quartz eyes and 5% biotite in the flow material. Generally they occur as narrow bands 20-30 feet wide (maximum width 80 feet) which are traceable along strike for 100-200 feet. Since the unit serves as a good marker horizon which is traceable, it illustrates the complex, tight folding within the area. Most of the rhyolite occurs in the main outcrop near the baseline between L 36 W and L 24 W.

(3) **BIOTITE-QUARTZ GNEISSES**

The biotite-quartz gneisses are medium-grained, schistose and migmatized. The rock consists of 40-50% biotite, 40% quartz and 10% hornblende. One to two CM. wide "Sweats" of quartz-feldspar material are common and constitute the leucosome portion of the migmatite.

- 6 -

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The biotite-rich part called the paleosome makes up the remainder. The weathered surface is a dark grey colour while the fresh surface is grey-black in colour.

The rocks probably represent metasediments such as greywackes or other poorly sorted clastic sediments which are also well bedded.

Biotite-quartz gneisses form a narrow E-W trending sequence of metasedimentary rocks which borders the amphibolites to the north.

(4) QUARTZ MONZONITE

The strongly foliated quartz monzonites are coarse-grained and have characteristic light pink-white coloured weathered and fresh surfaces. The rocks consist of 70% feldspar (2/3 of these K-feldspar), 20-25% quartz with 5-8% biotite. Texturally, the original igneous fabric is completely recrystallized. The only outcrop areas of quartz monzonite are just north of the Webb Township property (see map).

(5) WHITE PEGMATITE DYKES

These dykes are characterized by their white coloured fresh and weathered surfaces but more importantly by their graphic-eutectic type textures which consist of coarse-grained potassium feldspars (50-60%) and quartz (30%) with 5-10% muscovite. The white pegmatite dykes are located mainly within the large mass of outcrop near 2+00 S between L 36 W and L 24 W where they occur as several 20-30 feet wide dykes

- 7 -



which intrude the amphibolite gneisses. Usually the dykes can be traced over a distance of 100-300 feet and either dip $70-80^{\circ}$ or vertically.

(6) <u>APLITE DYKES</u>

Aplite dykes are distinguished from pegmatite dykes on the basis of texture as well as colour. The coarse-grained aplite dykes have a salmon pink colour and do not exhibit the intergrown quartz feldspar textures that the pegmatites do. The quartz that is present(up to 40%) occurs as discrete segregations and veins, etc. Aplite dykes occur only within the metasedimentary biotite-quartz

gneisses (3) where they ∉orm 5-20 ft. wide, regularily spaced, N-S striking dykes together with lesser E-W striking aplite dykes. What is of particular interest is that the aplite dykes often carry erratic amounts of Molybdenite (trace to 4% locally).

G- ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Minor pyrite and trace chalcopyrite occurs within slightly gossaned amphibolites located along the baseline near L 44+00W. Several pits are found in the area. Assays from one of these samples indicates 0.12% Cu and 0.028% Mo.

Various pits and trenches are located within aplite dykes which carry erratic amounts of molybdenite (trace to 4% (no assays)).

Also of economic interest are two sets of muscovite-bearing white pegmatite dykes which intrude the amphibolite gneisses near 2+00S between L 36+00N and L 24+00W. Similar dykes on the neighbouring Selco property reportily carry some tantalite (tantalum) and polucite (cesium). Although no tantalite or polucite was observed and/ or recognized on the Patino claims, some sampling of the dykes was completed.

H- GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

During October, 1980 and September, 1981 magnetometer and EM-16 surveys were conducted over the property by Patino exploration personnel.

The magnetometer survey outlined various long, linear magnetic high anomalies. These probably represent areas of greater magnetite concentrations in the underlying amphibolites.

The EM-16 survey outlined several E-W striking, weak conductors, the majority of which probably represent slightly conductive zones at the outcrop-overburden interface. One E-W conductor is however located in the area of gossaned amphibolites (baseline at \pm 44+00W). This could be a weak sulphide conductor.

I- SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The map area is underlain by amphibolites (mafic metavolcanics) with minor rhyolites which are overlain by metasedimentary biotite-quartz gneisses. To the north this sequence is bordered by quartz monzonites. Some slightly gossaned amphibolites which contain minor pyrite and trace chalcopyrite do occur on the property but his area has been previously drilled and no significant sulphides were detected.

Minor and erratic Mo-mineralization on the property is restricted to aplite dykes. Various pits are located in these places. The nature of the mineralization seems to be too minor and irregular to be of economic signifigance.

Possibilities also exist for some minor tantalum and cesium mineralization in several white pegmatite dykes (between L $36 \pm 00W$ and L 24 \pm 00W from 2S to the baseline). Assays from these samples will determine this.

It is recommended that a detailed EM check be made on the EM-16 conductors, particularily the one by the gossaned amphibolites to determine if it might represent weakly disseminated sulphides.

Peter Born, November, 1981

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Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd.

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Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Geology Survey., Geoscience data centre

Mineral Deposit Inventory Record (MDIR)



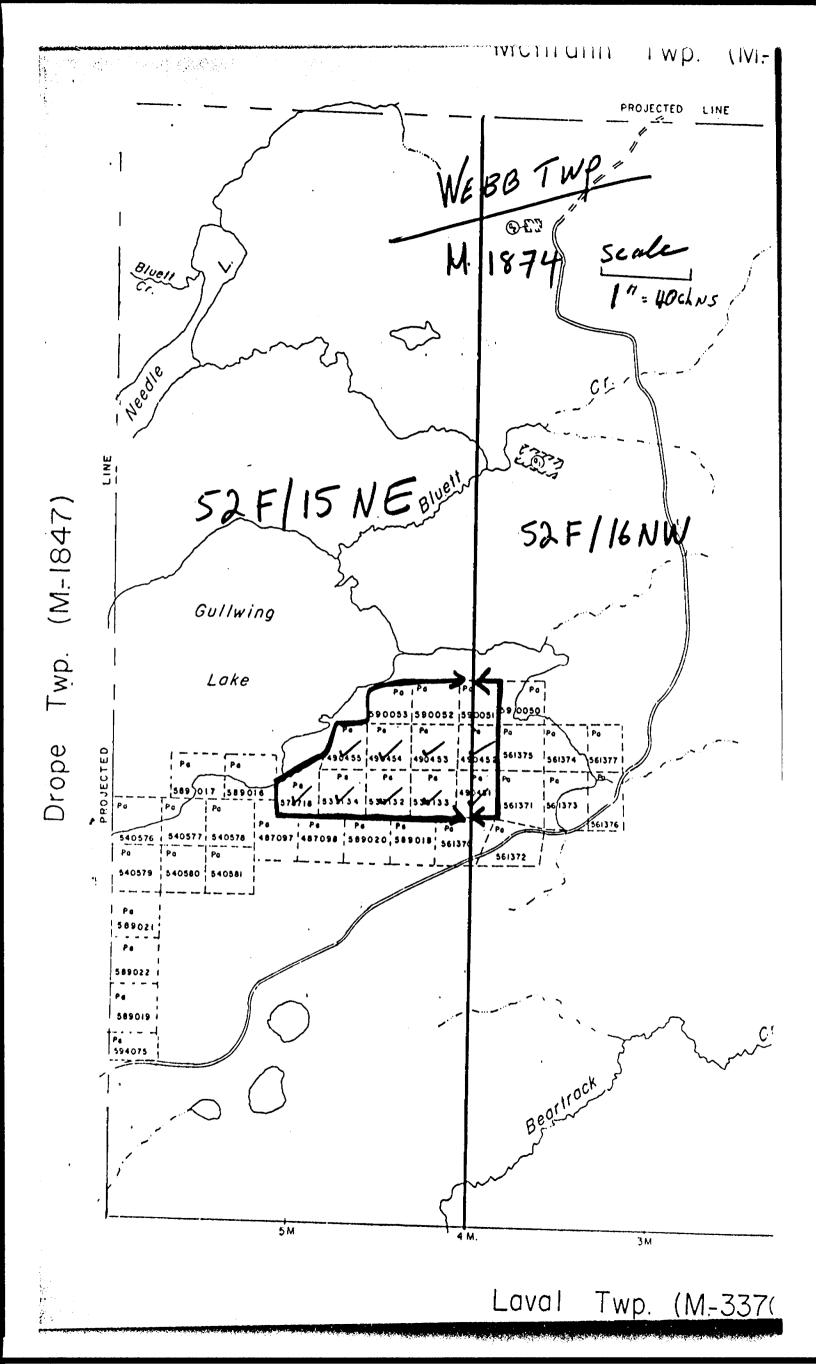
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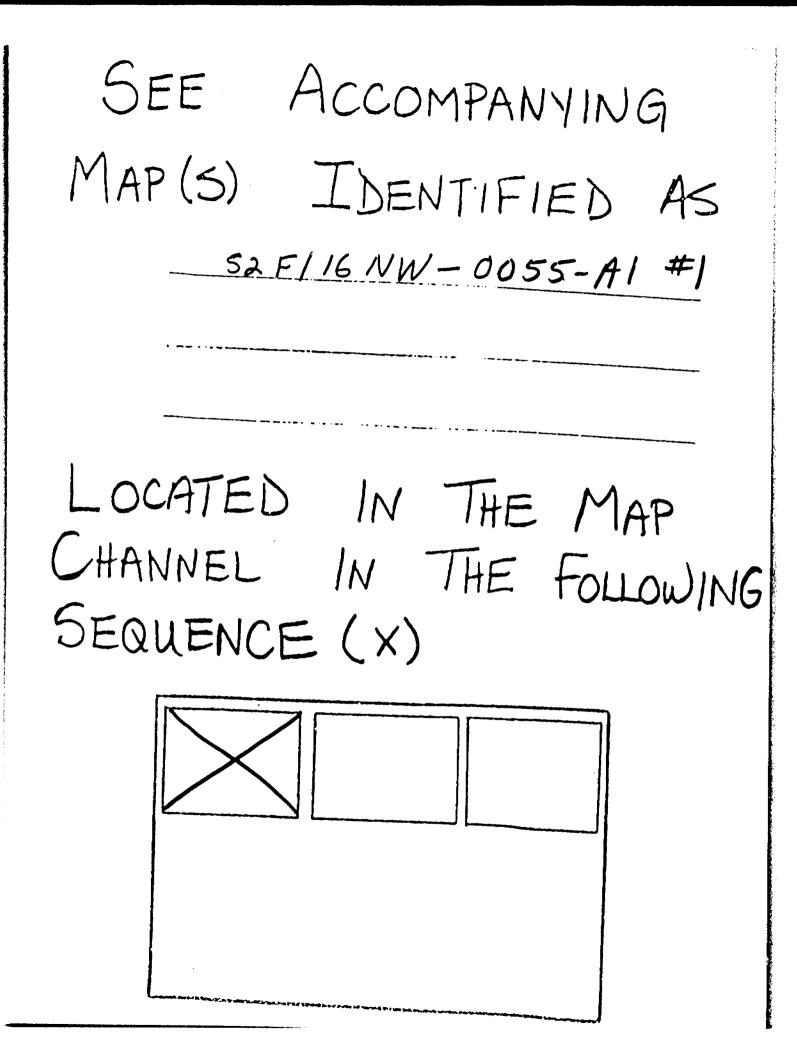
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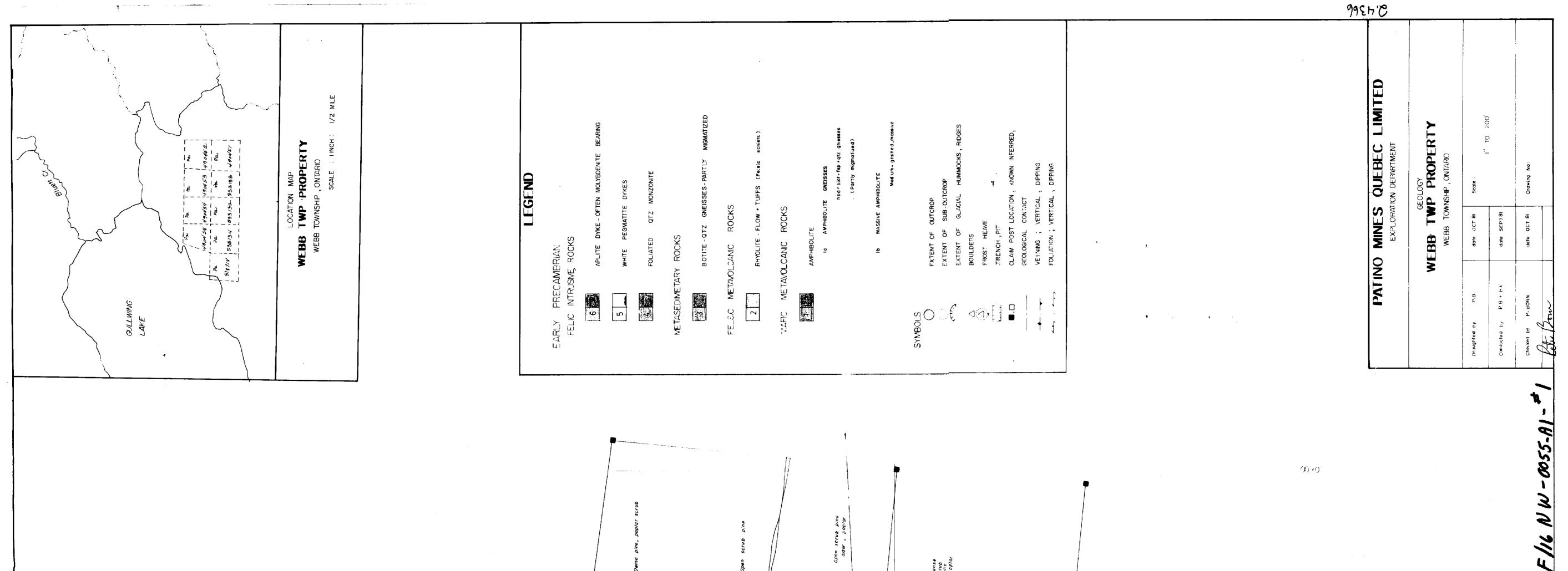
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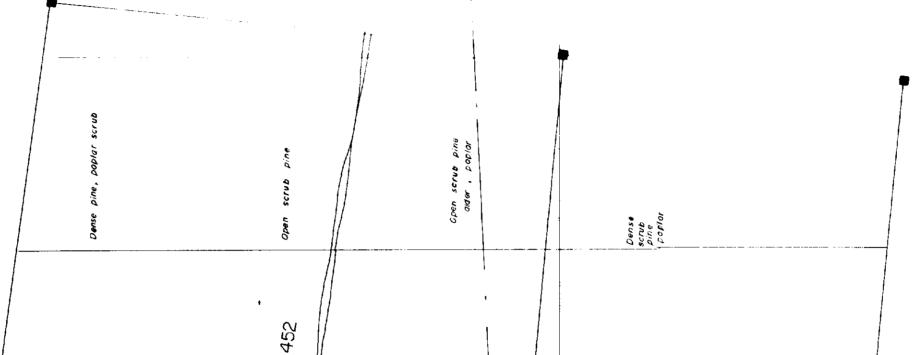
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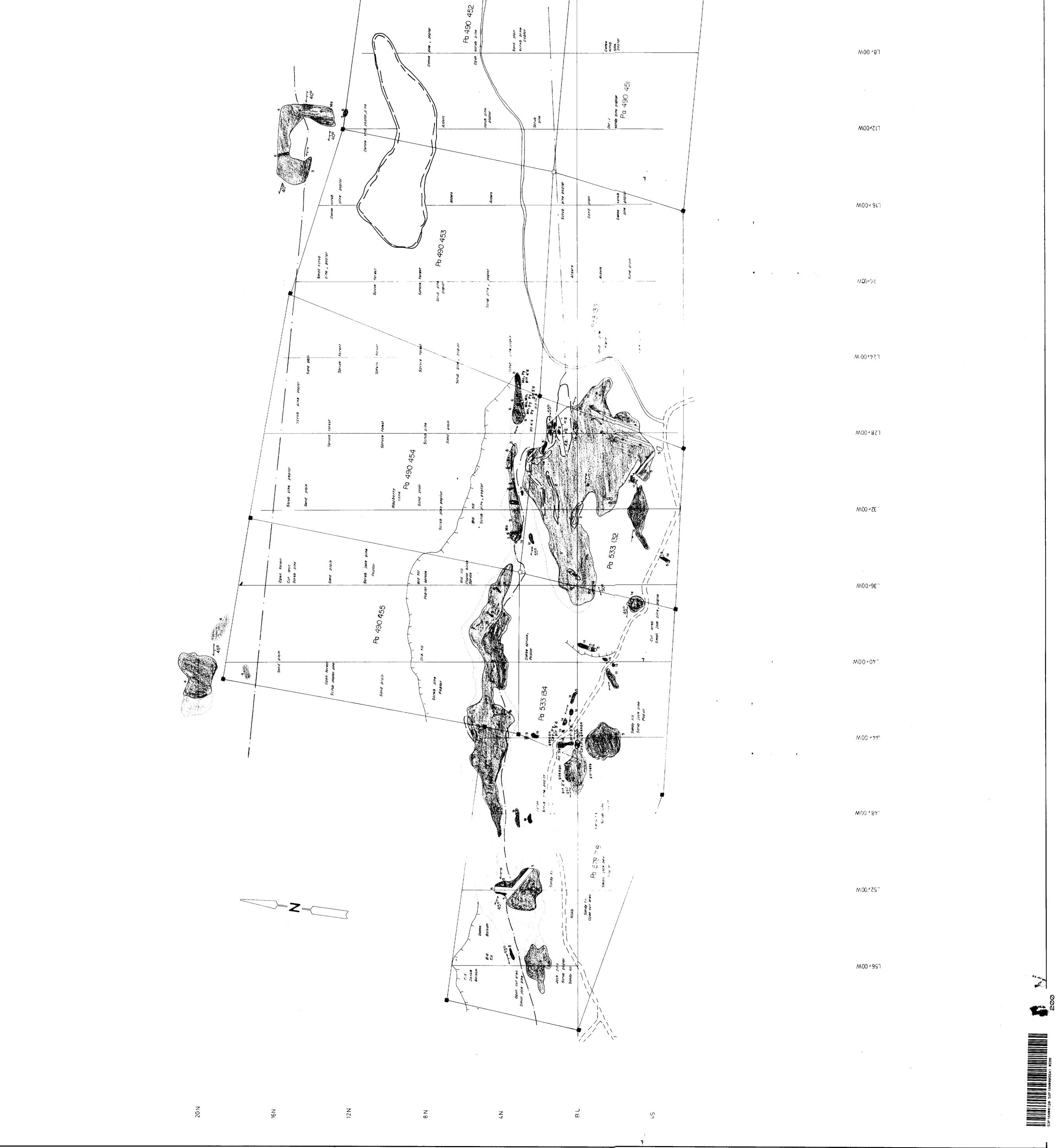
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