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MARGINAL NOTES

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The centre of Corbiere Township is located at Latitude 48°09'00"N and Longitude 84°36'00" W. The Wawa-Hawk Junction spur line of the Algoma Central Railway crosses the southern boundary of the township, and the main line roughly parallels the eastern boundary. East Andre Lake, Big Lake, Alden Lake, and Sheldon Lake (local name) are accessible by float equipped aircraft. The former mine site of the Josephine Iron Mine can be reached by a trail from the Ruth iron range, located to the south in adjoining Esquega Township. Other areas of the township are easily accessible only by helicopter. Outcrop is abundant and there is considerable local topographic relief. The bush is open in the southwestern corner and central portions of the township, but thick and dense along the eastern edge.

MINERAL EXPLORATION

The township is part of the Algoma Central Railway right-of-way lands and has been subjected to extensive prospecting activity. The Jalore Mining Company Limited completed an extensive program of mapping and diamond drilling for pyrite and siderite in 1950 and 1951. he company investigated the Reau-Mary, Big Lake, East Brooks, Central Brooks, and West Brooks iron formations

From 1953 to 1954, Candela Development Company Limited investigated the pyrite-siderite deposits of the Reau-Mary, Sheldon Lake, and Big Lake iron formations. The company completed mapping, geophysics, and diamond drilling on these ranges. From 1972 to 1974, Getty Mines Limited re-examined the Big Lake iron formation for its base-metal content. This iron range contains anomalous zinc values in the pyrite facies. Zinc values approaching 0.5% were obtained (Assessment Files Research Office, Ontario Geological Survey, Toronto (AFRO).

In 1919, Algoma Ore Properties Limited (The Algoma Steel Corporation Limited) diamond drilled the Holdsworth pyrite showing, located near the southern boundary of the township. This property was subjected to additional drilling in 1926 by Canadian Pyrites Limited. This work outlined an estimated 1 019 273 tons of pyrite grading 46.14% sulphur (AFRO). The Josephine-Bartlett iron formation was discovered in 1899 and was first tested by 3 diamond-drill holes beneath Parks Lake in approximately 1900. Between 1901 and 1905, 21 additional holes had been completed on the property. Between 1913 and 1914, 5 more drillholes were completed by A. Hasselbring, Superintendent, Magpie Mine.

In 1941, 9 diamond-drill holes were completed by Michipocoten Iron Mines (Sheritt Gordon Mines Limited). The company completed an additional 20 holes immediately east of Parks Lake between 1950 and 1951 This drilling outlined 4 917 950 tons of siderite grading 35.90% iron, 11.84% SiO₂, and 12.33% sulphur (AFRO). Between 1946 and 1947, 70 diamond-drill holes were completed by Al-

goma Ore Properties Limited between Parks and Siderite Lakes in the Bartlett portion of the iron range. Between 1911 and 1912 this section had been tested by 4 drillholes. The work in the Bartlett portion of the iron range outlined 6 831 635 tons of

siderite in 4 zones that graded 34 to 40% iron, 5 to 7% SiO₂, 7 to 10% sulphur, and approximately 2.0% manganese (AFRO). In 1945 Algoma Ore Properties Limited completed 7 diamond-drill holes in the Josephine extension, southwest of Parks Lake, and in 1968 the company completed an additional 10 holes in this iron range.

The Soocana-Holdsworth gold Property, located near the southern boundary of the township, has had at least 6 holes diamond drilled, and has been subjected to considerable trenching. A small mill was constructed on the property. The Edwards Property has been subjected to extensive trenching, and

old maps suggest that at least 2 drillholes were completed on the property. A small mill was constructed at Edwards Lake (local name) east of the showing, and a small quantity of ore milled. Between 1958 and 1965, Peter-Rock Mining Company Limited and Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited completed mapping, sampling, and 20 diamond-drill holes on the showing.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

lain by rocks of the Hawk Lake Granitic Complex, the rocks represent a metavolcanic-metasedimentary supracrustal sequence with its related intrusions. The geology marginal to the Hawk Lake Granitic Complex is complex and consists of septa and blocks of metavolcanics separated by quartz feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks. The quartz porphyry intrusive rocks are interpreted to be equivalent to the medium-grained equigranular granitic rocks of the Hawk Lake Granitic Complex.

A southwest-facing sequence of argillite, siltstone, and wacke occurs between the western boundary of the township and Endless Lake. A north-facing sequence of similar lithology occurs between Endless and Kilkenny Lakes. A north-facing sequence of wacke and minor siltstone occurs north of Parks Lake. Minor amounts of metasediments can be found on Sheldon Lake (local name) and on a small unnamed lake south of Sheldon Lake.

Felsic metavolcanics consisting of tuffs, lapilli tuffs, crystal tuffs, and breccias form a major lithologic unit stratigraphically below the Josephine-Bartlett iron formation. A similar sequence of felsic volcanic rocks is found between Big and Alden Lakes and in the area northwest of Reau Lake along the northern boundary of the township. Minor quantities of intermediate to felsic metavolcanics can be found at Reau and Mary Lakes, Sheldon Lake, and as a discrete band situated approximately 1.2 km northwest of East Andre Lake. The accumulation of intermediate to felsic metavolcanics between Alden and Big Lake is sufficiently exten-

sive to suggest the presence of a former volcanic centre.

north along the southern boundary of the township. In the central and western portions of the township, the intermediate to mafic metavolcanics strike west to northwest and face southwest. In the northeastern part of the township facing directions based on pillow shape suggest the presence of a syncline refolded about an anticlinal axis. At Big Lake and extending west from Big Lake is a felsic hypabyssal intrusion. The rock is fine grained, aphanitic, and may contain small phenocyrsts of quartz, up to 1 mm in diameter, forming less than 1% of the rock. West of Alden Lake and northwest of Big Lake, a large metagabbro

tized, occur throughout the township, but most are too small to outline on the map face. A small metapyroxenite intrusion occurs in a fault zone at the eastern end of Endless Lake. With the exception of the rocks proximal to the Hawk Lake Granite Complex, the rocks are pervasively carbonatized. Numerous areas of altered chloritoid-bearing rock have been outlined. The most impressive chloritoid-bearing zones are the ones lying within intermediate to mafic vol-

chloritoid zone transects rocks of all compositions. The iron formations within the map area are of the Michipocoten type. They consist of siderite at the bottom, grading upward to pyrite, chert and graphite at the top. The Josephine Mine produced hematite; however the ore was extracted from where the Josephine fault (not illustrated) cuts the Josephine-Bartlett iron formation, and the hematite is likely oxidized or weathered siderite. Drilling east and west of the Josephine

Mine has indicated the presence of siderite instead of hematite.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The structural geology of Corbiere Township is very complex. In the southeastern corner of the township, the left lateral Goetz Lake fault zone separates the Josephine-Bartlett iron formation from the Ruth iron range in Esquega Township. The fault zone consists of a series of faults, now largely occupied by diabase dikes. At the eastern side of Parks Lake, the left lateral Josephine fault (not shown) produces a marked inflection in the strike of the iron formation. The block of iron formation between the Goetz Lake fault zone and Josephine fault is known as the Josephine ex-

ments and metavolcanics are separated from west- and northwest-striking metasediments and metavolcanics by faulting. This faulting is dominantly strike slip in movement and is a faulted segment of the Magpie River fault. This fault separates the south-facing metasediments on Endless Lake from north-facing metasediments on Kilkenny Lake. Just east of its junction with the Josephine fault, it provides a site for the small metapyroxenite intrusion at the eastern end of Endless Lake. The intersection of the Magpie River fault with northwest-striking faults likewise provides sites for the emplacement of metapyroxenite intrusions at Lena (Eleanore) and Mildred Lakes in Chabanel Township, and Bauldry Lake in Esquega Township.

Northwest of Parks Lake, in the central and western portions of the township, the supracrustal rocks strike west to northwest, and face south to southwest. The rocks toward the western and southwestern corner of the township are overturned and dip north.

ship from the eastern 1/3. The Marsden fault zone consists of a series of northwest-trending faults occupied by diabase dikes.

north to Sheldon Lake (local name). North of Sheldon Lake the rocks face south. These opposing facing directions define the Sheldon Lake syncline which in turn is folded about a north- to northwest-trending fold axis. This folding defines the Alden Lake anticline. Incomplete mapping in Abotossaway Township to the north suggests that the anticlinal axis may bend around to strike northeast. A major fault, referred to as the McVeigh Creek fault, strikes north along the eastern boundary of the township and prevents correlation east across McVeigh Creek. Diabase dikes striking dominantly northwest occur throughout the town-

ship and commonly occupy shear and fault zones. The supracrustal rocks are conformable to the contact with the Hawk Lake granite. The quartz porphyry margin of the complex contains numerous blocks and septums of supracrustal rocks and is likely exposed at a high level. The core of the complex consists of typical medium equigranular trondhjemite.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Base-metal mineralization has not been reported from the township. Anomalous zinc values of up to 0.5% occur in the Big Lake iron formation (AFRO). The other iron ranges have not been tested for their base metal

The Edwards Property has produced 28 ounces of gold (Source Mineral Deposits Records, Ontario Geological Survey, Toronto (SMDR), AFRO) from thin zones of sulphide facies iron formation interbedded with intermediate to mafic and intermediate to felsic metavolcanics and barren chert-wacke iron formation.

The Soocana-Holdsworth Property has produced I0 ounces of gold (SMDR, AFRO) from a quartz vein that cuts mafic metavolcanics. The mineralization occurs where the vein suddenly thickens, and carries very minor quantities of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The Josephine Iron Mine produced 191 293 long tons of iron ore and

workings caved into Parks Lake in 1946.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PROSPECTOR

The township has been extensively prospected for iron and it is unlikely that any additional iron deposits will be found. The iron formations contain large quantities of sulphide, and the Big Lake iron formation is known to contain zinc. The remaining iron formations should be tested for their base metal and gold contents

movement indicated

and dip of axial plane,

bearing, and plunge

60.6 Minor fold; with strike

of fold axis.

Gos Gossan

Major shearing;

attitude indicated)

67/6/45 (attitude uncertain

IF Iron formation

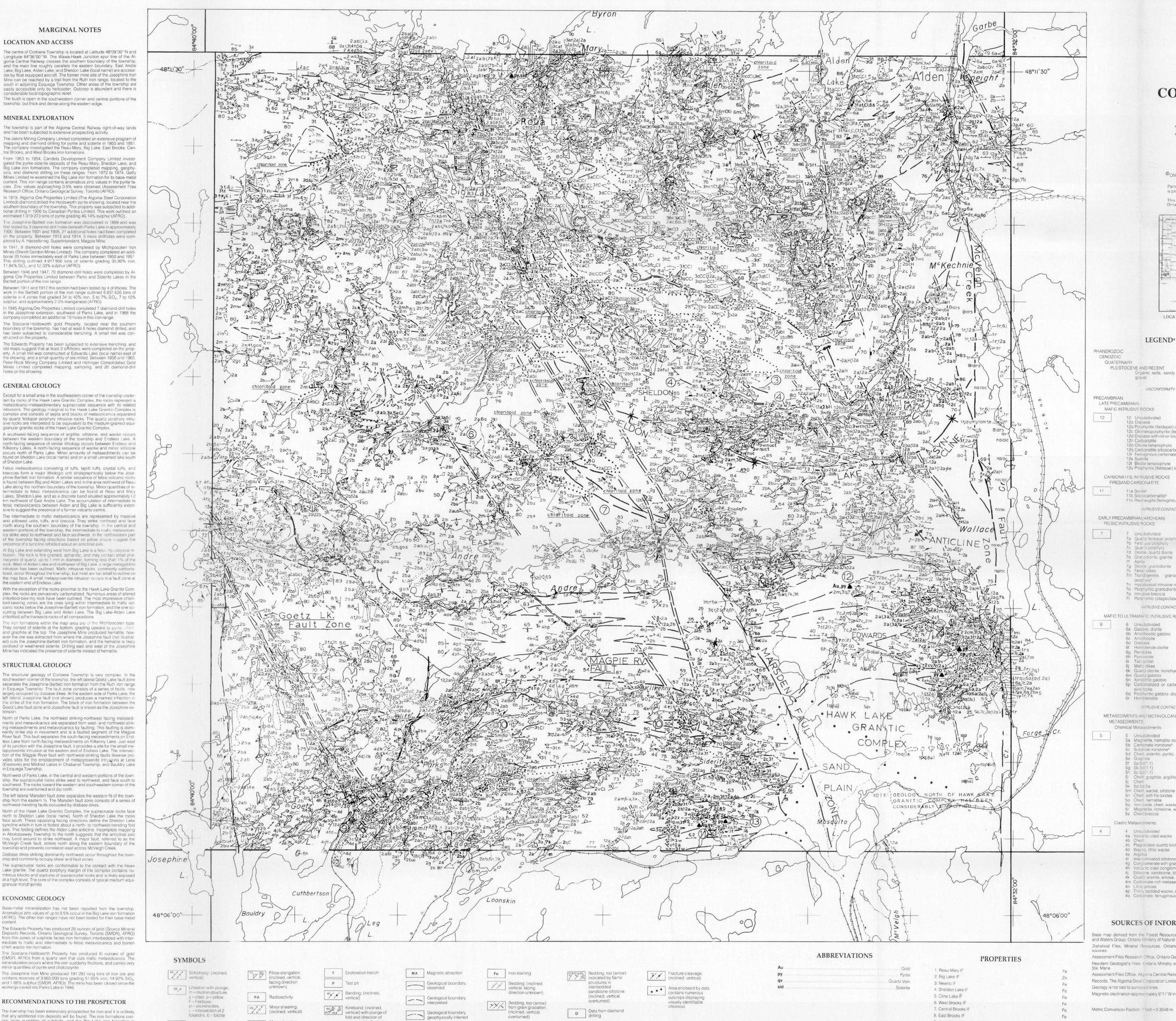
Glacial striae

Pillowed volcanics;

dip and facing

direction indicated

The extensive chloritoid and carbonate alteration in combination with rock lithologies known to be favourable for gold and base-metal mineralization makes the township a highly favourable site for mineral explor-



Paleocurrent direction

____ from ripple marks

Geophysical interpre-

Bedding, top (arrow)

from crossbedding;

overturned)

(inclined, vertical,

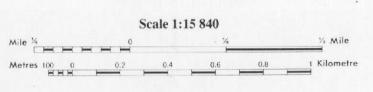


Hon. Alan W. Pope

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP P.2607 GEOLOGICAL SERIES-PRELIMINARY MAP

PRECAMBRIAN GEOLOGY CORBIERE TOWNSHIP

ALGOMA DISTRICT



NTS Reference: 42 C/2 ODM-GSC Aeromagnetic Map: 2192G ODM Geological Compilation Map: 2220

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LEGEND^a

LOCATION MAP

METAVOLCANICS Intermediate to Felsic Metavolcanics PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT Ba Sericite schist Organic soils, sandy till, glaciofluvial sand and 3b Heterolithic breccia : Monolithic lapilli tuff 3d Tuffaceous quartz eye, feldspar clast, sericite UNCONFORMITY Massive flow Monolithic breccia (felsic matrix, maffe clasts) Porphyritic (feldspar) flow MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS Feldspar crystal tuff, intermediate Porphyritic (quartz) flow 12 Unsubdivided Spherulitic flow n Flow banded lava 2b Porphyritic (feldspar) diabase n Autoclastic monolithic breccia 2c Glomeroporphyritic (feldspar) diabase Intermediate tuff 2d Diabase with minor biotite p Heterolithic lapilli tuff

Scale: 1:1 584 000

3q Quartz eye crystal tuff

Massive flows

Pillowed flows

Chlorite schist

Variolitic flows

felsic clasts)

v Laminated tuff

w Lapilli tuff

EARLY FELSIC PLUTONIC ROCKS

GNEISSIC GRANITIC ROCKS

MASSIVE GRANITIC ROCKS^m

C Carbonate alteratione

b) Greater than 50% silicate-oxide minerals.

f) Transitional prophyritic to non-porphyritic.

g) Associated with mafic intrusive rocks.

d) Fine grained, subporphyritic, may be extrusive in part

e)Symbol reduced from standard symbol to save space.

c) Greater than 50% carbonate.

as a iron formation.

i) Doré type conglomerate.

2q Amphibolite

Amygdaloidal flows

Lapilli tuff, polymictic

2d Heterolithic breccia (mafic)

Porphyritic (feldspar) flows

Magnetite-bearing flows

Tuffaceous chloritic schist

2m Feldspar (quartz) crystal tuff

Laminated tuff, lapilli tuff

Talc-actinolite, actinolite rock

Porphyritic (amphibole) flows

z Tuff, chloritic schist with quartz

UNCONFORMITY

Diorite, quartz diorite

1e Trondhiemite (massive

1n Aplite, pegmatite dikes

1p Diorite, quartz diorite

1a Trondhjemite

Trondhjemite (gneissic

f Leucocratic trondhjemite

1g Porphyritic biotite trondhjemite dike

1r Granodiorite, quartz monzonite

1t Porphyritic monzonite, quartz monzonite

u Granodiorite, trondhjemite, weakly foliated

1s Monzonite, quartz monzonite

1v Porphyritic granodiorite

1w Massive quartz monzonite

a) This is a field legend and may be changed as the result of laboratory investi-

h) A chemical sedimentary bed which contains 33% or more of the common iron

minerals by volume. This does not include commonly associated interbeds of

chert or clastic sedimentary material. A sufficiently extensive mappable unit

containing a significant proportion of ironstone interbeds may be designated

gations. The legend applies to Chabanel, McMurray Lastheels, Esquega, and Corbiere Townships, and units listed may not all be present in each township.

g Massive medium-grained flowsk

Pillowed porphyritic (feldspar) flows

Crystal (feldspar) tuff, crystal lithic tuff

Monolithic breccia (mafic matrix, mafic clasts)

Heterolithic quartz eye crystal tuff, lapill tuff

e Monolithic breccia (mafic matrix, felsic clasts)

Pp Heterolithic breccia (mafic matrix, intermediate to

Heterolithic crystal tuff, breccia 2r Ferruginous carbonate Laminated tuff 12t Biotite lamprophyre Chlorite-sericite schist 12u Prophyritic (feldspar) lamprophyre 3w Feldspar crystal tuff, felsic y Crystal (quartz-feldspar) tuff CARBONATITE INTRUSIVE ROCKS 3z Heterolithic (cataclastic) breccia FIRESAND CARBONATITE Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanics

11c Rauhaugite (ferruginous dolomite) INTRUSIVE CONTACT EARLY PRECAMBRIAN (ARCHEAN)

11b Silicocarbonatiteb

11a Sovite^c

2n Carbonatite

2p Olivine lamprophyre

2q Carbonatite-silicocarbonatite

Unsubdivided a Quartz-feldspar porphyr Feld par porphyry Quartz porphyry d Diorite, quartz diorite e Granodiorite, granite 7g Diorite, granodiorite 7m Trondhjemite, granodiorite, quartz feldspar

INTRUSIVE CONTACT MAFIC TO ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

p Intrusive breccia

7n Hypabyssal intrusive rocksd

70 Porphyritic granodiorite, granite

'r Porphyritic (plagioclase) diorite, granodiorite

Gabbro, diorite b Anorthositic gabbre c Anorthosite Hornblende diorite a Peridotite Pyroxenite Talc schist Mafic dikes k Quartz diorite, trondhjemite9

6m Quartz gabbro in Xenolithic gabbro 6p Carbonatized or carbonate-bearing mafic intru-6q Porphyritic gabbro, diorite 6r Hornblendite

INTRUSIVE CONTACT METASEDIMENTS AND METAVOLCANICS METASEDIMENTS Chemical Metasediments Unsubdivided

Magnetite, hematite ironstoneh, chert Carbonate ironstone Sulphide ironstoneh Chert, sideritic, pyritic, or graphitic Chert, graphite, argillite 5m Chert, wacké, siltstone on Chert, with Fe-oxides

p Chert hematite

5s Chert breccia Clastic Metasediments 4 Unsubdivided

Iron oxide, chert, wacke

4a Volcanic clast wacke .4c Plagioclase-quartz-biotite schist 4d Wacke, lithic wacke 4e Araillite

4f Interlaminated siltstone mudstone 4g Congiomerate with granite clastsi 4h Volcanic clast conglomerate 4j Siltstone, sandstone, lithic sandstone 4k Quartz arenite, arkose, lithic arkose

4n Lithic arkose

j) Green mica may be present k) May be intrusive in part. m) Possibly contemporaneous with unit 7 rocks.

4m Carbonate-rich metasediment Many drillholes, pits, trenches, and all surveyed claims were not plotted on the map face due to lack of space. 4p Thinly bedded wacke, siltstone Rock type in brackets xenolithic in unit(s) noted in preceeding code. 4q Carbonate, ferruginous limestone

SOURCES OF INFORMATION Base map derived from the Forest Resources Inventory maps, Lands

and Waters Group, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Statistical Files, Mineral Resources, Ontario Ministry of Natural Re-Assessment Files Research Office, Ontario Geological Survey, Toronto. Resident Geologist's Files. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Sault Ste. Marie. Assessment Files Office, Algoma Central Railway, Sault Ste. Marie. Records, The Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, Sault Ste. Marie.

Magnetic declination approximately 6°11'W in 1980.

9. Josephine extension

11. Soocana-Holdsworth Property

13. Holdsworth pyrite Occurrence

12. Peter-Rock Mining Limited

10. Josephine-Bartlett IF, Josephine Iron Mine

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R. Worona, G. Oudkerk, J. Inasi, M. Lockwood, and D. Thomas, 1980 to Every possible effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the in-

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